

Answers

1. Answer: b

Explanation:

Operant conditioning explains how a behaviour is strengthened or weakened by the consequences that follow it.

Shaping is a specific technique within this framework that is used to build up a complex behaviour gradually.

The trainer reinforces successive approximations, that is, responses that come closer and closer to the final desired behaviour, until the full behaviour appears.

Since shaping works through the gradual reinforcement of successive approximations, this is the accurate description of the concept.

2. Answer: a

Explanation:

Learning difficulties, such as dyslexia or dyscalculia, often go unnoticed if a child's classroom behaviour is not observed closely.

When a teacher or parent identifies such a difficulty early, appropriate remedial strategies can be planned and started without delay.

Timely remedial support allows the child to receive tailored teaching methods before gaps in foundational skills widen.

Early identification therefore directly supports timely remedial support rather than labelling, exclusion or delay.

3. Answer: c

Explanation:

Gestalt psychology grew out of the observation that people do not perceive a scene as a collection of unrelated fragments.

Its central principle is that of the whole, often summarised as the whole being different from the sum of its parts.

Learners organise incoming information into meaningful patterns and structures rather than storing isolated bits of data.

This principle of the whole best captures how perception and learning are organised as unified structures in the Gestalt view.

4. Answer: b

Explanation:

Constructivist teaching is grounded in the idea that children build their own understanding rather than absorbing ready-made facts.

This approach places the learner at the centre, encouraging exploration, questioning and hands-on engagement with tasks and materials.

Through active involvement in activities, discussion and problem-solving, children construct meaning from their experiences.

Learner activity is therefore the element that constructivist teaching emphasises the most.

5. Answer: c

Explanation:

Inclusive classrooms recognise that children express what they know and can do in more than one way.

A child with a speech impairment may struggle with oral tasks even while understanding the content thoroughly.

Offering alternative expressive formats, such as writing, drawing, gestures or assistive tools, lets the child show genuine understanding without being limited by speech.

Alternative expressive formats therefore allow such a child to demonstrate learning most effectively.

6. Answer: c**Explanation:**

Emotional security refers to a classroom climate where children feel safe, accepted and free from ridicule.

When children trust that mistakes will not invite embarrassment or harsh criticism, they become willing to take intellectual risks.

This sense of safety encourages children to speak up, attempt new tasks and share ideas openly.

Emotional security therefore helps children to participate confidently rather than avoid tasks, withdraw or fear mistakes.

7. Answer: b**Explanation:**

The Socratic teaching technique relies on a structured sequence of questions to guide learners toward their own conclusions.

Rather than supplying facts directly, the teacher probes existing understanding and challenges assumptions through further questions.

This process leads learners to discover answers by reasoning through the questions themselves, deepening genuine understanding.

Guiding discovery through questioning is therefore characteristic of the Socratic teaching technique, not lecture, drill or punishment.

8. Answer: c

Explanation:

Human development is generally studied across several interconnected dimensions, including physical, social, emotional and cognitive growth.

Cognition specifically refers to the mental processes through which knowledge is acquired, such as perceiving, thinking, remembering and reasoning.

Physical development concerns bodily growth and motor coordination, while social development concerns interaction within groups, neither of which centres on mental processing.

Cognition therefore aligns most closely with the mental processes involved in acquiring knowledge.

9. Answer: d

Explanation:

Expository teaching describes an approach where the teacher presents and explains concepts, ideas and principles directly to students.

Information is organised and delivered in a structured manner, with the teacher clarifying meaning and connections between ideas.

This differs from heuristic teaching, discovery learning and the project method, which all require learners to explore or investigate independently before conclusions are reached.

Direct explanation of concepts by the teacher is therefore best described as expository teaching.

10. Answer: b

Explanation:

Development refers to the ordered sequence of biological, psychological and emotional changes that unfold across a person's life.

This sequence begins at birth and continues through infancy, early childhood, and later childhood into the growing years.

By convention in developmental study, this continuous sequence of change is described as extending up to the end of adolescence, after which physical and psychological growth stabilises into maturity.

Child development is therefore defined as this sequence of changes occurring between birth and the end of adolescence.

11. Answer: c

Explanation:

Planning how to approach a task involves setting goals, deciding on steps and choosing suitable methods before acting.

This kind of deliberate, organised thinking about how to tackle a task is an example of a learning strategy.

Learning strategies are purposeful mental actions that children apply to manage their own thinking and improve task performance.

Children who plan their approach to a task are therefore using learning strategies, not fear, memorisation or reflexes.

12. Answer: c

Explanation:

Thorndike proposed several laws of learning based on his experiments on trial-and-error behaviour in animals.

The Law of Exercise states that connections between a stimulus and a response become stronger the more often that connection is used.

Repeated practice of a response, when it is followed by satisfying outcomes, reinforces the neural connection underlying that behaviour.

Practice strengthens connections therefore correctly captures the essence of Thorndike's Law of Exercise, distinct from his Laws of Effect or Readiness.

13. Answer: a

Explanation:

Teaching is fundamentally a process aimed at bringing about desirable change in a learner's understanding and skills.

A teacher arranges experiences, resources and guidance so that learners can construct knowledge and develop abilities on their own.

This view positions the teacher as someone who enables and eases the process of acquiring understanding, rather than simply controlling behaviour or delivering content.

Teaching is therefore best defined as facilitation of learning rather than classroom control, information transfer or lecture delivery alone.

14. Answer: d

Explanation:

Multisensory learning engages sight, hearing, touch and movement together while introducing a concept or skill.

Children with dyslexia, ADHD and other learning disabilities often struggle when information is presented through only one channel, such as text alone.

By linking visual, auditory, tactile and kinesthetic experiences, multisensory learning creates multiple pathways for the brain to encode and retrieve information.

This variety of sensory engagement is what makes multisensory learning particularly beneficial for such learners, more than lecture, independent study or drill alone.

15. Answer: d

Explanation:

Guidance and counselling are related support processes but they differ in scope and the way they are typically delivered.

Guidance tends to be broader, often reaching many children together through group sessions, orientation activities and general advice on academic or career choices.

Counselling, by contrast, is typically a more personal, individual-focused process that addresses a specific concern facing one child at a time.

The key distinction is therefore that counselling is usually individual-focused while guidance is often group-focused, rather than any claim that either ignores emotional issues or is limited to one age group or purpose.

16. Answer: a

Explanation:

Piaget's formal operational stage begins around age eleven and continues into adulthood.

At this stage, individuals develop the capacity for abstract and logical reasoning, including hypothetical and deductive thinking.

This allows them to reason about abstract concepts, test hypotheses systematically, and think about possibilities beyond concrete, observable objects.

Therefore, abstract and logical reasoning is the ability most characteristic of the formal operational stage.

17. Answer: a

Explanation:

Jean Piaget described cognitive disequilibrium as the mental discomfort that arises when new information conflicts with a person's existing understanding.

When a teacher presents a puzzling situation that challenges children's existing ideas, it disrupts their current mental balance and motivates them to rethink and reorganize their understanding.

This imbalance drives the processes of assimilation and accommodation, ultimately leading to a more advanced level of understanding, that is, equilibration.

Therefore, presenting a puzzling situation that challenges existing ideas promotes cognitive disequilibrium.

18. Answer: c

Explanation:

Thorndike proposed three primary laws of learning: the Law of Readiness, the Law of Exercise, and the Law of Effect.

The Law of Effect states that a response followed by a satisfying state of affairs is strengthened, making it more likely to be repeated when the situation recurs, while a response followed by discomfort is weakened.

This principle highlights the role of consequences, particularly reward and satisfaction, in strengthening the connection between a stimulus and a response.

Therefore, the Law of Effect describes this relationship between satisfying consequences and the recurrence of a response.

19. Answer: d

Explanation:

In Piaget's Concrete Operational Stage, spanning roughly seven to eleven years, children develop several logical mental operations that they can apply to concrete objects and events.

One such operation is seriation, the ability to mentally arrange objects in a logical order based on a shared characteristic, such as size, height, or weight.

Children at this stage can order objects from smallest to largest or shortest to tallest with consistent logical reasoning, unlike younger children who struggle with this task.

Therefore, seriation is demonstrated when children arrange objects in a logical order.

20. Answer: b

Explanation:

The heuristic method of teaching is based on the idea that students learn best when they investigate problems and arrive at conclusions themselves.

In this method, the teacher acts as a guide, posing questions and problems, while students actively observe, experiment, and explore to discover facts and solutions on their own.

This approach develops independent thinking, curiosity, and scientific inquiry skills, as it places the process of discovery in the hands of the learner rather than the teacher.

Therefore, the teaching method where students discover facts and solutions through their own observations and experiments is the heuristic method.

21. Answer: d

Explanation:

Discrimination based on religion involves unfair or hostile treatment of a child because of their religious identity.

Such experiences can make a child feel excluded, judged, or unsafe among peers and in the classroom environment.

Repeated exposure to this kind of discrimination commonly leads to emotional distress, which may appear as anxiety, sadness, lowered self-worth, or withdrawal from social interactions.

Therefore, a child facing religious discrimination may experience emotional distress.

22. Answer: a

Explanation:

Thorndike's Trial-and-Error theory, also known as the theory of connectionism, explains learning as a gradual process of forming associations.

According to this theory, when faced with a problem, a learner tries various responses until one produces a satisfying result, and this successful response becomes strengthened through repetition.

Learning is therefore understood as the establishment and strengthening of connections between stimuli and responses, rather than sudden insight or reasoning.

Therefore, Thorndike's theory implies that learning results from establishing connections between stimuli and responses.

23. Answer: b

Explanation:

Balanced child development refers to the harmonious growth of a child across all major domains rather than focusing narrowly on just one area.

This includes physical growth and motor coordination, mental or cognitive abilities, emotional well-being and regulation, and creative or expressive capacities.

Attending only to a single aspect, such as academics or discipline alone, overlooks the interconnected nature of development and can leave other important areas underdeveloped.

Therefore, balanced child development requires attention to physical, mental, emotional, and creative aspects together.

24. Answer: d

Explanation:

Cultural inclusion in the classroom means recognizing and valuing the diverse cultural backgrounds that students bring with them.

Teachers foster this by incorporating examples, stories, and references from different cultures into their lessons, so that every student sees their identity reflected and respected.

Ignoring differences, discouraging dialogue, or promoting uniformity would instead suppress diversity and work against the goals of an inclusive classroom.

Therefore, cultural inclusion requires teachers to integrate diverse cultural examples into their teaching.

25. Answer: c

Explanation:

Metacognition refers to a person's awareness and understanding of their own thinking and learning processes.

Metacognitive strategies are techniques that help students monitor, plan, and evaluate how they approach a task, encouraging them to reflect on how they learn rather than simply what they learn.

These strategies differ from rote memorization or purely motivational or behavioural approaches, as their central focus is self-awareness and self-regulation of thought.

Therefore, techniques that help students become aware of their thinking and reflect on how they learn are called metacognitive strategies.

26. Answer: b

Explanation:

Child development is typically studied across several distinct areas, including cognitive, language, physical, and motor development.

Motor development itself is divided into gross motor and fine motor skills, based on the size of the muscles and movements involved.

Gross motor skill development specifically concerns the large muscle groups of the body, involved in movements such as walking, running, jumping, and balancing.

Therefore, the area of child development that focuses on the ability to use large muscles for physical movements is Gross Motor Skill Development.

27. Answer: a

Explanation:

Inclusion in education aims to ensure that every child, regardless of background or ability, is supported in participating fully in learning.

Parental involvement contributes to this by extending the support a child receives beyond the classroom, so that expectations, encouragement, and follow-up on learning remain consistent at home and at school.

This consistency reinforces what is taught in school, helping children retain skills and feel supported across different environments, rather than replacing the teacher's role or promoting bias or segregation.

Therefore, parental involvement strengthens inclusion because it reinforces learning consistency.

28. Answer: d

Explanation:

Thorndike's Law of Exercise states that connections between a stimulus and a response are strengthened with repeated practice and weakened when practice is discontinued.

When a student practises handwriting repeatedly, the neural and motor connections involved in forming letters are reinforced each time, leading to gradual improvement in accuracy and fluency.

This is distinct from the Law of Effect, which concerns the role of satisfying or unsatisfying consequences, since here the improvement comes purely from repeated practice.

Therefore, a student improving handwriting through repeated practice reflects Thorndike's Law of Exercise.

29. Answer: d

Explanation:

Piaget divided cognitive development into four stages: sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational.

The concrete operational stage typically spans ages seven to eleven, during which children develop logical thinking about concrete, tangible objects and events.

At this stage, children can perform operations such as conservation, classification, and seriation, though they still struggle with purely abstract or hypothetical reasoning, which develops later.

Therefore, children aged seven to eleven years are typically in the concrete operational stage.

30. Answer: a

Explanation:

A child from a marginalized caste background who performs well but still shows low confidence is likely experiencing the effects of social stigma and identity-related stress, rather than a lack of ability.

An effective guidance intervention in such a situation focuses on building the child's self-esteem while creating a safe space for open, respectful dialogue about their experiences and feelings.

This approach helps the child recognize their own competence and worth, rather than ignoring the underlying issue, imposing strict discipline, or relying on public praise, none of which address the root cause of low confidence.

Therefore, an appropriate guidance intervention would focus on self-esteem enhancement and safe dialogue.

31. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिए गए वाक्य में एक व्यक्ति दूसरे से प्रश्न पूछ रहा है, इसलिए यह वाक्य किसी के कथन को उद्धृत करता है।

जब किसी के कहे हुए शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यों लिखा जाता है, तब उन्हें उद्धरण चिह्न (" ") में रखा जाता है।

चूँकि कथन के भीतर पूछताछ की जा रही है, इसलिए संबंधित चिह्न (?) उद्धरण चिह्न के अंदर ही लगेगा, न कि बाहर।

इस प्रकार वाक्य का शुद्ध रूप होगा – "तुम कब आओगे ?" उसने पूछा।

32. Answer: d**Explanation:**

अर्धचन्द्र एक विशेष उच्चारण-चिह्न (◌̣) है, जिसका प्रयोग हिंदी में अंग्रेज़ी अथवा अन्य भाषाओं से आए उन शब्दों में किया जाता है जिनके उच्चारण को देवनागरी की सामान्य मात्राओं से पूरी तरह व्यक्त नहीं किया जा सकता।

यह चिह्न सामान्यतः 'ऑ' ध्वनि को दर्शाने के लिए स्वर 'ओ' के ऊपर लगाया जाता है, जैसे डॉक्टर, कॉलेज, कॉपी आदि शब्दों में।

दिए गए शब्दों में 'डॉक्टर' शब्द में यही अर्धचन्द्र चिह्न (◌̣) प्रयुक्त हुआ है, अतः यही अर्धचन्द्र का उदाहरण है।

33. Answer: d**Explanation:**

गद्यांश में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि सच्ची मित्रता विश्वास, ईमानदारी और समझदारी पर आधारित होती है।

यही गुण मित्रता को स्थायी और सार्थक बनाते हैं, इसलिए गद्यांश के इसी कथन के आधार पर सही उत्तर निर्धारित होता है।

34. Answer: d

Explanation:

गद्यांश के अनुसार आज के समय में कई लोग स्वार्थ के आधार पर मित्रता करते हैं।

ऐसी स्वार्थपूर्ण मित्रता में विश्वास और ईमानदारी का अभाव होने के कारण यह अधिक समय तक नहीं टिकती।

35. Answer: a

Explanation:

गद्यांश में बताया गया है कि सच्चा मित्र वही होता है जो सुख-दुख में साथ निभाए और कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी हिम्मत बनाए रखे।

इस प्रकार सच्चा मित्र हर परिस्थिति में साथ देने वाला व्यक्ति होता है।

36. Answer: b

Explanation:

'इ' मात्रा (३) हिंदी की ह्रस्व स्वर मात्रा है, जो व्यंजन के बाद लगकर संक्षिप्त 'इ' ध्वनि उत्पन्न करती है।

दिए गए शब्दों में 'रवि' शब्द दो अक्षरों 'र' और 'वि' से मिलकर बना है, जिसमें 'व्' के साथ 'इ' मात्रा (३) लगी है।

शेष शब्दों में '३' जैसी दीर्घ मात्रा या अन्य मात्राओं का प्रयोग हुआ है, अतः 'इ' मात्रा वाला दो अक्षरों का सही शब्द 'रवि' है।

37. Answer: c

Explanation:

तुकांत शब्द वे शब्द होते हैं जिनके अंत्य वर्ण या ध्वनि समान होती है, जिससे उनमें तुक (लय) मिलती है।

'शादी' शब्द 'आदी' ध्वनि पर समाप्त होता है, और 'लादी', 'खादी', 'दादी' शब्द भी इसी 'आदी' ध्वनि पर समाप्त होकर 'शादी' से तुक मिलाते हैं।

'शायद' शब्द की अंत्य ध्वनि 'आयद' है, जो 'शादी' की ध्वनि से भिन्न है, इसलिए यही शब्द 'शादी' से अतुकांत है।

38. Answer: d

Explanation:

यण संधि के नियमानुसार यदि 'इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ' के बाद कोई असमान (भिन्न) स्वर आए, तो वे क्रमशः 'य्, व्, र्' में बदल जाते हैं।

'गुरु' शब्द के अंत में 'उ' स्वर है और उसके बाद 'ऐश्वर्य' शब्द 'ऐ' स्वर से आरंभ होता है, जो 'उ' से भिन्न स्वर है।

अतः नियमानुसार 'उ' का 'व्' हो जाता है और 'गुरु' के साथ जुड़कर 'गुर्वैश्वर्य' शब्द बनता है।

39. Answer: c

Explanation:

संयुक्ताक्षर दो या अधिक व्यंजनों के मेल से बनता है, जिसमें पहले व्यंजन का हलंत (◌) रूप दूसरे व्यंजन के साथ जुड़ जाता है।

'घ' (हलन्त सहित घ) और 'न' के मेल में 'घ' अपने हलन्त रूप में ही 'न' के साथ जुड़ जाता है, बिना किसी स्वर के योग के।

अतः 'घ' और 'न' के संयोग से बना सही संयुक्ताक्षर 'घ्न' है।

40. Answer: c

Explanation:

नकारात्मक (निषेधात्मक) वाक्य वह वाक्य होता है जिसमें किसी क्रिया के न होने का बोध होता है, और इसमें प्रायः 'नहीं', 'न', 'मत' जैसे निषेधसूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है।

'वह घर नहीं गया।' वाक्य में 'नहीं' शब्द के प्रयोग से क्रिया का निषेध व्यक्त हो रहा है, अर्थात् उसके घर जाने की क्रिया नहीं हुई।

शेष वाक्य क्रमशः सकारात्मक कथन, पूछताछ करने वाला वाक्य और आज्ञार्थक वाक्य हैं, अतः निषेधसूचक 'नहीं' वाला वाक्य ही सही उत्तर है।

41. Answer: b

Explanation:

तद्भव वे शब्द होते हैं जो संस्कृत के मूल शब्दों (तत्सम) से ध्वनि-परिवर्तन के साथ विकसित होकर हिंदी में प्रचलित हुए हैं।

'नयन' मूलतः संस्कृत का तत्सम शब्द है, जिसका ध्वनि-परिवर्तित रूप 'नैन' हिंदी में तद्भव रूप के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है।

'आँख' और 'मुख' भिन्न शब्द हैं तथा 'नेत्र' स्वयं एक तत्सम शब्द है, इसलिए 'नयन' का सही तद्भव रूप 'नैन' है।

42. Answer: c

Explanation:

सामान्य वर्तमान काल में क्रिया के उस रूप का बोध होता है जो वर्तमान समय में सामान्य रूप से हो रही हो या नियमित रूप से होती हो, और इसकी पहचान क्रिया के अंत में 'ता है/ती है/ते हैं' जैसे रूपों से होती है।

'वह जाता है' वाक्य में क्रिया 'जाता है' वर्तमान काल में सामान्य क्रिया का बोध कराती है।

शेष विकल्पों में क्रमशः भूतकालिक निरंतरता, सामान्य भूतकाल और संभाव्य भूतकाल व्यक्त होता है, इसलिए सामान्य वर्तमान काल का सही उदाहरण 'वह जाता है' है।

43. Answer: d

Explanation:

'चुहियाँ' शब्द स्त्रीलिंग बहुवचन रूप है, जिसका एकवचन रूप ज्ञात करने के लिए बहुवचन प्रत्यय 'याँ' को हटाकर मूल शब्द तक पहुँचना होता है।

'चुहियाँ' में से बहुवचन-सूचक 'याँ' हटाने पर मूल एकवचन रूप 'चुहिया' प्राप्त होता है।

'चूहा', 'चूहे' और 'चूही' भिन्न शब्द अथवा रूप हैं, इसलिए 'चुहियाँ' का सही एकवचन रूप 'चुहिया' है।

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44. Answer: a

Explanation:

दीर्घ संधि के नियमानुसार जब दो समान स्वर (अ/आ, इ/ई, उ/ऊ) पास-पास आते हैं, तो वे मिलकर एक दीर्घ स्वर बन जाते हैं।

'धर्म' शब्द के अंत में 'अ' स्वर है और 'अर्थ' शब्द भी 'अ' स्वर से आरंभ होता है; दोनों समान (ह्रस्व अ) स्वर मिलकर दीर्घ 'आ' में बदल जाते हैं।

इस प्रकार 'धर्म' और 'अर्थ' के मेल से 'धर्मार्थ' शब्द बनता है।

45. Answer: d

Explanation:

द्वंद्व समास वह समास है जिसमें दोनों पद प्रधान होते हैं और समास-विग्रह करने पर दोनों पदों के बीच 'और' अथवा 'तथा' का प्रयोग होता है।

'दाल-रोटी' का विग्रह 'दाल और रोटी' होता है, जिसमें दोनों पद समान रूप से प्रधान हैं, अतः यह द्वंद्व समास का उदाहरण है।

'नीलकंठ' और 'पीतांबर' बहुव्रीहि समास के तथा 'अन्याय' अव्ययीभाव समास का उदाहरण हैं, इसलिए द्वंद्व समास केवल 'दाल-रोटी' में है।

46. Answer: d

Explanation:

जिस क्रिया का फल कर्ता के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य वस्तु (कर्म) पर पड़ता है, उसे सकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं।

दिए गए वाक्य में 'समाचार-पत्र' क्रिया 'पढ़ना' का कर्म है, अर्थात् पढ़ने की क्रिया समाचार-पत्र पर हो रही है।

चूँकि क्रिया का प्रभाव कर्ता से भिन्न किसी वस्तु पर पड़ रहा है, अतः यह सकर्मक क्रिया है।

47. Answer: b

Explanation:

अल्पविराम (,) का प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब दो स्वतंत्र उपवाक्यों को समुच्चयबोधक शब्द (जैसे और, तथा, किन्तु) से जोड़ा जाता है, और अल्पविराम समुच्चयबोधक शब्द से ठीक पहले लगाया जाता है।

दिए गए वाक्य में दो स्वतंत्र उपवाक्य हैं: राम ने सीता को बुलाया और वह आ गई।

इसलिए अल्पविराम को पहले उपवाक्य के अंत में, समुच्चयबोधक और से ठीक पहले लगाना सही है: राम ने सीता को बुलाया, और वह आ गई।

अन्य विकल्पों में अल्पविराम या तो समुच्चयबोधक के बाद, या कर्ता और क्रिया के बीच गलत स्थान पर लगाया गया है, जो वाक्य के प्राकृतिक विराम को नहीं दर्शाता।

48. Answer: b

Explanation:

'ऊँची दुकान फीका पकवान' हिंदी की एक प्रसिद्ध लोकोक्ति है।

इसका शाब्दिक अर्थ है कि दुकान भले ही बड़ी और आकर्षक दिखे, पर उसमें मिलने वाली वस्तु घटिया या स्वादहीन हो सकती है।

इस लोकोक्ति का प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बाहरी दिखावा अधिक हो, पर वास्तविक गुणवत्ता कम हो।

49. Answer: a

Explanation:

उपसर्ग वे शब्दांश होते हैं जो किसी शब्द के आरंभ में जुड़कर उसका अर्थ बदल देते हैं।

'असत्य' शब्द 'अ' उपसर्ग और 'सत्य' मूल शब्द से मिलकर बना है।

यहाँ 'अ' उपसर्ग का अर्थ 'नहीं' है, जो 'सत्य' के अर्थ को विपरीत बनाकर 'असत्य' अर्थात् 'सत्य नहीं' का भाव बनाता है।

50. Answer: b

Explanation:

संधि का अर्थ है दो वर्णों के मेल से होने वाला ध्वनि-विकार या परिवर्तन।

'मनः' में विसर्ग (:) है, और विसर्ग संधि के नियमानुसार 'अः' के बाद यदि कोमल व्यंजन या स्वर आए तो विसर्ग 'ओ' में बदल जाता है।

इस नियम से 'मनः + बल' मिलकर 'मनोबल' बनता है।

51. Answer: b

Explanation:

'चाँद का मुँह टेढ़ा है' गजानन माधव मुक्तिबोध की प्रसिद्ध काव्य-कृति है।

यह रचना प्रयोगवादी और नई कविता की प्रवृत्तियों को दर्शाती है तथा मुक्तिबोध की वैचारिक गहराई को प्रकट करती है।

अतः यह काव्य गजानन माधव मुक्तिबोध की रचना है।

52. Answer: c

Explanation:

वर्णों के उच्चारण-स्थान के आधार पर 'ब' और 'व' में अंतर होता है।

'ब' का उच्चारण दोनों ओठों के मेल से होता है, इसलिए यह ओष्ठ्य वर्ण है।

'व' का उच्चारण दाँतों और ओठों के संयोग से होता है, इसलिए यह दन्तोष्ठ्य वर्ण है, और दोनों वर्ण उच्चारण-स्थान में भिन्न हैं।

53. Answer: d

Explanation:

स्वर की मात्रा उच्चारण में लगने वाले समय के आधार पर ह्रस्व, दीर्घ या प्लुत होती है।

'नदी' शब्द में 'दी' में ई की मात्रा है, जिसका उच्चारण करने में ह्रस्व स्वर से दोगुना समय लगता है।

अतः 'दी' में दीर्घ मात्रा का प्रयोग हुआ है।

54. Answer: c

Explanation:

जो शब्द संज्ञा के गुण, रंग, आकार या दोष की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें गुणवाचक विशेषण कहते हैं।

दिए गए वाक्य में 'ताज़े' शब्द 'फल' संज्ञा की विशेषता (ताजगी रूपी गुण) बता रहा है।

अतः 'ताज़े' गुणवाचक विशेषण है।

55. Answer: a

Explanation:

अनुनासिक वर्णों के उच्चारण में स्वर की ध्वनि नाक और मुँह दोनों से मिलकर निकलती है।

जब स्वर का उच्चारण करते समय हवा का कुछ भाग नासिका मार्ग से और शेष भाग मुख से निकलता है, तो उसे अनुनासिक कहते हैं।

अतः अनुनासिक का उच्चारण करते समय हवा नाक और मुँह दोनों से निकलती है।

56. Answer: c

Explanation:

'आसमान सिर पर उठाना' हिंदी की एक प्रचलित मुहावरा है।

इसका प्रयोग तब होता है जब कोई व्यक्ति या समूह अत्यधिक शोर-शराबा या हंगामा करता है।

अतः इसका अर्थ है 'बहुत शोर मचाना'।

57. Answer: c

Explanation:

'अनुभव चंद्रिका' रीतिकालीन कवि घनानंद की रचना है।

घनानंद रीतिकाल के प्रेम और वियोग के मार्मिक चित्रण के लिए प्रसिद्ध कवि माने जाते हैं।

अतः 'अनुभव चंद्रिका' घनानंद की काव्य-कृति है।

58. Answer: d

Explanation:

मात्रा वह चिन्ह है जो व्यंजन के साथ स्वर ध्वनि दर्शाने के लिए लगाया जाता है (अकार को छोड़कर)।

'किताब' शब्द में 'क' के साथ '॥' (इ की मात्रा) और 'त' के साथ '॥' (आ की मात्रा) – इस प्रकार कुल दो मात्राएँ लगी हैं।

'काल', 'फल' और 'जलीय' में मात्राओं की संख्या दो से कम या भिन्न है, इसलिए 'किताब' शब्द में ही दो मात्राएँ हैं।

59. Answer: c

Explanation:

तुकांत कविता में पंक्तियों के अंत में समान ध्वनि या तुक मिलती है।

'अतुकांत' शब्द में 'अ' निषेधसूचक उपसर्ग है, जिसका अर्थ है 'नहीं'।

अतः अतुकांत कविता वह होती है जिसकी पंक्तियों के अंत में तुक (समान ध्वनि) नहीं मिलती।

60. Answer: b

Explanation:

व्यंजन संधि के नियमानुसार जब 'त्' के बाद कोई घोष व्यंजन (न, म आदि) आता है, तो 'त्' अपने वर्ग के तीसरे वर्ण में बदल जाता है।

'जगत्' में अंतिम वर्ण 'त्' है और 'नाथ' शब्द 'न' से शुरू होता है, जो घोष वर्ण है।

नियमानुसार 'त्' 'न्' में बदलकर 'जगत् + नाथ' = 'जगन्नाथ' बनता है।

61. Answer: d

Explanation:

संस्कृत में संख्यावाचक शब्द इस प्रकार हैं - एक: (1), द्वौ (2), त्रयः (3), चत्वारः (4), पञ्च (5) ।

संख्या 5 के लिए संस्कृत में "पञ्च" शब्द का प्रयोग होता है, जो एक अव्यय संख्यावाचक शब्द है और सभी लिंगों में समान रहता है।

अतः दी गई संख्या 5 का सही संस्कृत रूप "पञ्च" है।

62. Answer: b

Explanation:

ल्यप् प्रत्यय का प्रयोग तब होता है जब धातु के पूर्व कोई उपसर्ग लगा हो और पूर्वकालिक क्रिया (सम्बन्धक भूतकृदन्त) का निर्माण करना हो।

बिना उपसर्ग वाली धातु से सामान्यतः क्त्वा प्रत्यय (जैसे गत्वा) लगता है, परन्तु उपसर्गयुक्त धातु में क्त्वा के स्थान पर ल्यप् प्रत्यय आता है, जो "य" रूप में प्रकट होता है।

यहाँ 'उप' उपसर्ग तथा 'धाव्' धातु के योग से ल्यप् प्रत्यय लगकर "उपधाव्य" रूप बनता है।
अतः दिया गया सही रूप "उपधाव्य" है।

63. Answer: c

Explanation:

संस्कृत में संख्यावाचक शब्द इस प्रकार हैं - एकः (1), द्वौ (2), त्रयः (3), चत्वारः (4)।
संख्या 3 के लिए संस्कृत में "त्रयः" शब्द का प्रयोग होता है।
अतः दी गई संख्या 3 का सही संस्कृत रूप "त्रयः" है।

64. Answer: a

Explanation:

संस्कृत में शब्दों का लिंग-निर्धारण उनकी रूपरचना के आधार पर होता है। अकारान्त शब्द प्रायः पुल्लिंग होते हैं, आकारान्त शब्द स्त्रीलिंग तथा कुछ अकारान्त शब्द नपुंसकलिंग भी होते हैं।
"बालकः" अकारान्त पुल्लिंग शब्द है, जबकि "पुस्तकम्" और "फलम्" नपुंसकलिंग तथा "लता" आकारान्त स्त्रीलिंग शब्द है।
अतः दिए गए शब्दों में केवल "बालकः" ही पुल्लिंग शब्द है।

65. Answer: d

Explanation:

संस्कृत वर्णमाला में ध्वनियों को दर्शाने के लिए विशेष चिह्नों का प्रयोग होता है। अक्षर के ऊपर बिन्दु लगाकर बनने वाला चिह्न (◌̣) अनुस्वार कहलाता है।

दो बिन्दुओं वाला चिह्न ':' विसर्ग कहलाता है, जो 'अ:' जैसी ध्वनि को दर्शाता है, जैसे रामः, बालकः आदि शब्दों के अन्त में।

अतः ':' चिह्न "विसर्गः" का द्योतक है।

66. Answer: c

Explanation:

वाक्य है - "मेरुः बालिकायै उपकरणम् यच्छति।" अर्थात् मेरु बालिका के लिए उपकरण देता है।

जिस वस्तु या व्यक्ति के लिए कुछ दिया जाता है, उसे दर्शाने वाली विभक्ति चतुर्थी विभक्ति होती है, और इस सम्बन्ध को सम्प्रदान कारक कहते हैं।

यहाँ "बालिकायै" आ-कारान्त स्त्रीलिंग शब्द "बालिका" का चतुर्थी विभक्ति एकवचन रूप है, जो देने की क्रिया के पात्र को दर्शाता है।

अतः "बालिकायै" सम्प्रदान कारक में है।

67. Answer: a

Explanation:

वाक्य है - "शिक्षकेण प्रश्नः पृच्छ्यते।"

इस वाक्य में कर्ता "शिक्षकेण" तृतीया विभक्ति में है तथा कर्म "प्रश्नः" प्रथमा विभक्ति में है, और क्रिया कर्म के लिंग-वचन के अनुसार होती है।

क्रिया रूप "पृच्छ्यते" में यक् प्रत्यय के साथ कर्म को प्रधानता देने वाला रूप प्रयुक्त हुआ है, जिसमें कर्ता गौण होकर तृतीया विभक्ति में आता है।

अतः यह वाक्य कर्मवाच्य का उदाहरण है।

68. Answer: b

Explanation:

'देव' अकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग शब्द है। अकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग शब्दों में प्रथमा विभक्ति एकवचन में "सु" प्रत्यय लगता है, जो विसर्ग में परिवर्तित हो जाता है।

इस प्रकार देव + सु = देवः रूप बनता है।

अतः 'देवः' शब्द का प्रथमा विभक्ति एकवचन रूप "देवः" है।

69. Answer: c

Explanation:

'खाद्' धातु भ्वादिगण की परस्मैपदी धातु है, जिसका अर्थ 'खाना' होता है।

लट् लकार में मध्यम पुरुष एकवचन के लिए "सि" प्रत्यय लगता है।

इस प्रकार खाद् + सि = खादसि रूप बनता है, जिसका अर्थ है "तुम खाते हो"।

अतः 'खाद्' धातु का मध्यम पुरुष एकवचन रूप "खादसि" है।

70. Answer: a

Explanation:

"गङ्गाजलम्" एक समस्त पद (समास) है, जिसका विग्रह करने पर मूल पदों के बीच का सम्बन्ध स्पष्ट होता है।

यहाँ "जलम्" (जल) "गङ्गा" से सम्बन्धित है, अर्थात् गङ्गा का जल। यह सम्बन्ध षष्ठी विभक्ति द्वारा दर्शाया जाता है।

अतः इसका विग्रह "गङ्गायाः जलम्" होगा, जो षष्ठी तत्पुरुष समास का उदाहरण है।

71. Answer: c

Explanation:

गद्यांश में स्पष्ट कहा गया है - "व्यायामः शरीरस्य बलाय स्वास्थ्याय च आवश्यकः अस्ति ।"

यहाँ "शरीरस्य" षष्ठी विभक्ति में प्रयुक्त हुआ है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि व्यायाम शरीर के बल के लिए आवश्यक है ।

अतः व्यायाम "शरीरस्य" बल के लिए आवश्यक है ।

72. Answer: d

Explanation:

गद्यांश में कहा गया है - "ये छात्राः प्रतिदिनं व्यायामं कुर्वन्ति, ते स्वस्थाः उत्साहपूर्णाः च भवन्ति ।"

इस वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि नियमित रूप से व्यायाम करने वाले छात्र स्वस्थ तथा उत्साहपूर्ण बनते हैं ।

अतः सही उत्तर "स्वस्थाः उत्साहपूर्णाः च" है ।

73. Answer: b

Explanation:

गद्यांश में कहा गया है - "प्रातःकाले शुद्धवायौ भ्रमणम् अपि हितकरम् अस्ति ।"

इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि प्रातःकाल में शुद्ध वायु में भ्रमण करना लाभदायक माना गया है ।

अतः प्रातःकाल में "शुद्धवायौ भ्रमणम्" हितकर है ।

74. Answer: b

Explanation:

'उपविशति' शब्द 'उप' उपसर्ग और 'विश्' धातु के योग से बना है।

'विश्' धातु का अर्थ है प्रवेश करना, और 'उप' उपसर्ग लगने से इसका अर्थ समीपता के भाव के साथ "बैठना" हो जाता है।

अतः 'उपविशति' में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग "उप" है।

75. Answer: d**Explanation:**

दिया गया हिन्दी वाक्य है - "बालिका लेख लिखती है।" अर्थात् कर्ता स्त्रीलिंग (बालिका) है, कर्म "लेख" है तथा क्रिया वर्तमानकालिक है।

संस्कृत में कर्ता प्रथमा विभक्ति में तथा कर्म द्वितीया विभक्ति में रखा जाता है। अतः "बालिका" प्रथमा विभक्ति एकवचन में तथा "लेख" द्वितीया विभक्ति एकवचन में "लेखम्" (सन्धि से लेखं) होगा।

क्रिया 'लिख्' धातु से लट् लकार, प्रथमपुरुष, एकवचन में "लिखति" रूप बनता है; संस्कृत में क्रिया लिंग के अनुसार परिवर्तित नहीं होती।

इस प्रकार पूर्ण एवं व्याकरणसम्मत अनुवाद "बालिका लेखं लिखति।" बनता है।

76. Answer: c**Explanation:**

'तरु' (वृक्ष) शब्द उकारांत पुल्लिङ्ग है, जिसकी रूपमाला 'गुरु' शब्द के समान चलती है।

उकारांत पुल्लिङ्ग शब्दों के प्रथमा विभक्ति बहुवचन में 'अवः' रूप बनता है, अर्थात् 'उ' का 'अव्' होकर 'अः' प्रत्यय जुड़ता है — जैसे गुरु से गुरवः, साधु से साधवः, वैसे ही तरु से तरवः।

'तरुम्' द्वितीया विभक्ति एकवचन है, 'तरौ' सप्तमी विभक्ति एकवचन (अथवा द्विवचन) है और 'तरुणा' तृतीया विभक्ति एकवचन है, अतः ये तीनों असंगत हैं।

अतः 'तरुः' का प्रथमा विभक्ति बहुवचन रूप "तरवः" है।

77. Answer: c

Explanation:

'धाव्' (दौड़ना) धातु भ्वादिगण की परस्मैपदी धातु है।

लङ्लकार (अनद्यतन भूतकाल) में धातु के पूर्व 'अट्' आगम जुड़ता है तथा शप् विकरण प्रत्यय के बाद प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन में 'त्' प्रत्यय लगता है — अट्+धाव्+अ+त् = अधावत्।

'धावति' लट्लकार (वर्तमानकाल) का तथा 'धावतु' लोट्लकार (आज्ञार्थ) का प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन रूप है, अतः ये लङ्लकार के लिए असंगत हैं। 'अधावत्' हलन्त-रहित होने से अशुद्ध रूप है, क्योंकि व्यंजनान्त लकार-रूप सदैव हलन्त वर्ण में समाप्त होता है।

अतः "धाव्" धातु का प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन लङ्लकार रूप "अधावत्" है।

78. Answer: a

Explanation:

ल्यप् प्रत्यय का प्रयोग तब होता है जब धातु के पूर्व कोई उपसर्ग लगा हो और पूर्वकालिक क्रिया (सम्बन्धक भूतकृदन्त, हिन्दी में 'देखकर' के समान अर्थ) का निर्माण करना हो।

बिना उपसर्ग वाली धातु में सामान्यतः क्त्वा प्रत्यय (जैसे दृष्ट्वा) लगता है, परन्तु उपसर्गयुक्त धातु में क्त्वा के स्थान पर ल्यप् प्रत्यय आता है, जो "य" रूप में प्रकट होता है।

यहाँ 'प्र' उपसर्ग तथा 'दृश्' धातु के योग से ल्यप् प्रत्यय लगकर "प्रदृश्य" (अर्थ: भलीभाँति देखकर) रूप बनता है। 'प्रद्रष्टुम्' तुमुन् प्रत्यययुक्त रूप है, 'प्रलिखितः' 'लिख्' धातु से तथा 'प्रपश्यति' लट्लकार का रूप है, अतः ये असंगत हैं।

अतः 'प्र + दृश्' धातु में ल्यप् प्रत्यय लगने पर "प्रदृश्य" रूप बनेगा।

79. Answer: a

Explanation:

संस्कृत में तीन वचन होते हैं – एकवचन (एक वस्तु/व्यक्ति के लिए), द्विवचन (दो के लिए) तथा बहुवचन (दो से अधिक के लिए)।

अकारांत पुल्लिंग शब्दों में प्रथमा विभक्ति द्विवचन में 'औ' प्रत्यय लगता है, जैसे बालकौ, रामौ। 'गायक' शब्द से भी इसी नियमानुसार द्विवचन रूप 'गायकौ' (दो गायकों के लिए) बनता है।

अतः 'गायकौ' शब्द "द्विवचनम्" का रूप है।

80. Answer: c

Explanation:

'वापी' (बावड़ी) शब्द ईकारांत स्त्रीलिंग है, जिसकी रूपमाला 'नदी' शब्द के समान चलती है।

ईकारांत स्त्रीलिंग शब्दों के प्रथमा विभक्ति बहुवचन में 'यः' रूप बनता है, अर्थात् 'ई' का 'य्' होकर 'अः' प्रत्यय जुड़ता है – जैसे नदी से नद्यः, वैसे ही वापी से वाप्यः।

'वापीम्' द्वितीया विभक्ति एकवचन है और 'वापी' स्वयं प्रथमा विभक्ति एकवचन है, अतः ये असंगत हैं। 'नद्यौ' तो 'नदी' शब्द का द्विवचन रूप है, जो यहाँ अप्रासंगिक है।

अतः 'वापी' शब्द का प्रथमा बहुवचन रूप "वाप्यः" है।

81. Answer: d

Explanation:

यह जश्त्व सन्धि (व्यंजन सन्धि) का उदाहरण है।

सूत्र "झलां जशोऽन्ते" के अनुसार, पदान्त में स्थित झल् वर्ण (क्, च्, ट्, त्, प् वर्गों के प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय, चतुर्थ वर्ण) के बाद यदि कोई घोष वर्ण (सघोष व्यंजन) अथवा स्वर आए, तो वह झल् वर्ण अपने ही वर्ग के

तृतीय वर्ण (जश्) में बदल जाता है।

यहाँ 'सत्' के अन्त में अघोष वर्ण 'त्' है और उसके बाद 'भावः' का सघोष वर्ण 'भ्' आ रहा है, अतः 'त्' अपने वर्ण के तृतीय वर्ण 'द्' में बदल जाता है, जिससे 'द्भ्' संयुक्त व्यंजन बनता है – सत् + भावः = सद्भावः।

'सभवः' में 'त्' वर्ण का पूर्णतः लोप हो गया है और 'सद्भावः' में मूल अघोष 'त्' ज्यों-का-त्यों बना हुआ है, दोनों ही जश्त्व सन्धि के नियम का पालन नहीं करते। 'सद्भावः' में हलन्त चिह्न के अभाव में यह 'द्' और 'भ्' का संयुक्त व्यंजन 'द्भ्' न बनाकर एक स्वतंत्र स्वरयुक्त 'द' प्रस्तुत करता है, जो व्याकरणतः अशुद्ध है।

अतः 'सत् + भावः' का सही सन्धि-रूप "सद्भावः" है।

82. Answer: b

Explanation:

उच्चारण-स्थान के अनुसार संस्कृत वर्णों का वर्गीकरण किया जाता है। कण्ठ से उच्चारित होने वाले वर्ण "कण्ठ्य" कहलाते हैं।

कण्ठ्य वर्णों में स्वर 'अ', 'आ' तथा व्यंजन क्, ख्, ग्, घ्, ङ् और विसर्ग (◌्) सम्मिलित हैं।

दिए गए विकल्पों में 'ऐ' कण्ठतालव्य स्वर है, 'इ' तालव्य स्वर है तथा 'लृ' दन्त्य/मूर्धन्य वर्णित स्वर है, अतः ये कण्ठ्य नहीं हैं। केवल 'अ' ही कण्ठ्य स्वर है।

अतः कण्ठ्य वर्णों में आने वाला स्वर "अ" है।

83. Answer: a

Explanation:

संस्कृत में 'नमः', 'स्वस्ति', 'स्वाहा' आदि अव्ययों के योग में चतुर्थी विभक्ति का प्रयोग होता है (सूत्र भावार्थः नमः-स्वस्ति-स्वाहा आदि के योग में चतुर्थी)।

"गुरुवे नमः" (गुरु को नमस्कार) में 'गुरु' शब्द से चतुर्थी विभक्ति एकवचन रूप "गुरुवे" बना है, क्योंकि 'नमः' अव्यय के साथ प्रयुक्त होने वाला पद सम्प्रदान कारक (जिसे कुछ दिया/समर्पित किया जाए) में चतुर्थी विभक्ति लेता है।

अतः "गुरुवे नमः" में "गुरुवे" "चतुर्थी" विभक्ति है।

84. Answer: b

Explanation:

'नीलकण्ठः' (शिवजी का एक नाम) बहुव्रीहि समास का उदाहरण है।

बहुव्रीहि समास में समस्त पद स्वयं प्रधान न होकर किसी अन्य (तृतीय) पद के विशेषण के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है, अर्थात् समास का अर्थ स्वयं दोनों पदों में निहित न होकर किसी बाह्य व्यक्ति/वस्तु का बोधक होता है।

'नीलकण्ठः' का सही विग्रह "नीलः कण्ठः यस्य सः" (जिसका कण्ठ नीला है, वह अर्थात् शिव) है। 'नीलं च कण्ठं च' द्वन्द्व समास का विग्रह होता, 'नीलस्य कण्ठः' षष्ठी-तत्पुरुष का विग्रह होता तथा 'नीलः च कण्ठः च' भी द्वन्द्व-सदृश अशुद्ध विग्रह है, अतः ये असंगत हैं।

अतः 'नीलकण्ठः' शब्द का समास-विग्रह "नीलः कण्ठः यस्य सः" रूप में उचित है।

85. Answer: a

Explanation:

तत्पुरुष समास में उत्तरपद (अन्तिम पद) प्रधान होता है और दोनों पदों के मध्य किसी विभक्ति का लोप होता है।

'विद्यालयः' का विग्रह "विद्यायाः आलयः" (विद्या का घर/स्थान) होता है, जिसमें प्रथम पद 'विद्या' की षष्ठी विभक्ति ('विद्यायाः' अर्थात् 'का/की/के') का लोप होकर समास बना है।

अव्ययीभाव समास में प्रथम पद प्रधान होता है, द्वन्द्व में दोनों पद समान रूप से प्रधान होते हैं तथा बहुव्रीहि में समस्त पद किसी अन्य पद का विशेषण बनता है — इनमें से कोई भी 'विद्यालयः' पर लागू नहीं होता।

अतः 'विद्यालयः' में "षष्ठी-तत्पुरुषः" समास माना जा सकता है।

86. Answer: c

Explanation:

यह यण् सन्धि (स्वर सन्धि) का उदाहरण है।

सूत्र "इको यणचि" के अनुसार, यदि इ/ई, उ/ऊ, ऋ/ॠ अथवा लृ स्वर के बाद कोई असमान (विजातीय) स्वर आए, तो वे क्रमशः य्, व्, र्, ल् में बदल जाते हैं।

यहाँ 'लघु' के अन्त में 'उ' स्वर है और उसके ठीक बाद 'अभ्यासः' का 'अ' स्वर आ रहा है, अतः 'उ' अपने असमान स्वर से पूर्व 'व्' में बदल जाता है – लघु + अभ्यासः = लघ्वभ्यासः।

'लघाभ्यासः' और 'लघुभ्यासः' यण् सन्धि के नियम का पालन नहीं करते, तथा 'लघुअभ्यासः' सन्धि किए बिना का अशुद्ध रूप है।

अतः 'लघु + अभ्यासः' का सही सन्धि-रूप "लघ्वभ्यासः" है।

87. Answer: c

Explanation:

'देव' शब्द अकारांत पुल्लिङ्ग है, जिसकी रूपमाला 'राम' शब्द के समान चलती है।

अकारांत पुल्लिङ्ग शब्दों के तृतीया विभक्ति एकवचन में 'एन' प्रत्यय लगता है – देव + एन = देवेन।

'देवम्' द्वितीया विभक्ति एकवचन है, 'देवे' सप्तमी विभक्ति एकवचन है तथा 'देवाय' चतुर्थी विभक्ति एकवचन है, अतः ये असंगत हैं।

अतः 'देवः' शब्द का तृतीया विभक्ति, एकवचन रूप "देवेन" है।

88. Answer: c

Explanation:

"कदा" एक कालवाचक अव्यय है, जो प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम 'किम्' से निष्पन्न होता है और जिसका अर्थ है "किस समय" अथवा "कब"।

'कस्मिन् स्थाने' का अर्थ स्थानवाचक ('कुत्र' शब्द के समतुल्य) है, 'केन प्रकारेण' का अर्थ प्रकारवाचक ('कथम्' शब्द के समतुल्य) है तथा 'कस्मात् कारणात्' का अर्थ कारणवाचक ('कुतः/कस्मात्' शब्द के समतुल्य) है, अतः ये तीनों 'कदा' के अर्थ से असंगत हैं।

अतः "कदा" अव्यय का सही अर्थ "कस्मिन् काले" (किस समय में) है।

89. Answer: d

Explanation:

उच्चारण-स्थान के अनुसार तालु से उच्चारित होने वाले वर्ण "तालव्य" कहलाते हैं।

तालव्य वर्णों में स्वर 'इ', 'ई' तथा च वर्ग के व्यंजन (च, छ, ज, झ, ञ) एवं 'य्', 'श्' सम्मिलित हैं।

'प फ ब भ म' ओष्ठ्य वर्ण हैं, 'क ख ग घ ङ' कण्ठ्य वर्ण हैं तथा 'ट ठ ड ढ ण' मूर्धन्य वर्ण हैं, अतः ये तालव्य समूह के लिए असंगत हैं।

अतः तालव्य वर्णों का सही समूह "च छ ज झ ञ" है।

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90. Answer: c

Explanation:

"युवकः लेखन्या लिखति ।" (युवक कलम से लिखता है) वाक्य में 'लेखनी' (कलम/पेन) शब्द से रूप 'लेखन्या' बना है।

तृतीया विभक्ति करण कारक (जिस साधन/उपकरण के द्वारा क्रिया सम्पन्न होती है) को व्यक्त करती है। यहाँ 'लिखने' की क्रिया 'लेखनी' (कलम) के माध्यम से सम्पन्न हो रही है, अतः 'लेखनी' शब्द का करण कारक में तृतीया विभक्ति एकवचन रूप "लेखन्या" बना है (ईकारांत स्त्रीलिंग शब्दों में तृतीया एकवचन में 'या' प्रत्यय लगता है)।

अतः 'युवकः लेखन्या लिखति ।' वाक्य में 'लेखन्या' "तृतीया" विभक्ति का रूप है।

91. Answer: c

Explanation:

Let the original price be $P = 100$ for convenience.

After a reduction of 22.5%, the new price becomes $100 - 22.5 = 77.5$.

The final price must be 10% higher than the original price, so it equals $100 + 10 = 110$.

The increase required on the reduced price is $110 - 77.5 = 32.5$.

The percentage increase on the reduced price is $\frac{32.5}{77.5} \times 100 \approx 41.93\%$.

Hence, the reduced price must be increased by 41.93%.

92. Answer: b

Explanation:

An equilateral triangle has three equal sides, so its perimeter equals three times the side length.

Let the side length be s , so $3s = 45$.

Solving for s gives $s = \frac{45}{3} = 15$ cm.

Hence, each side of the triangle measures 15 cm.

93. Answer: d

Explanation:

The system runs continuously for 3 days, which is $3 \times 24 \times 60 = 4320$ minutes.

Since a reading is recorded every 45 minutes, the number of readings equals $\frac{4320}{45} = 96$.

Hence, 96 readings will be recorded.

94. Answer: b

Explanation:

Let the original amount be x .

After spending $\frac{2}{5}$ of it, the remaining amount is $x - \frac{2}{5}x = \frac{3}{5}x$.

This remaining amount is increased by 25%, giving $\frac{3}{5}x \times 1.25 = \frac{3}{4}x$.

This equals 300, so $\frac{3}{4}x = 300$.

Solving gives $x = 300 \times \frac{4}{3} = 400$.

Hence, the original amount is 400.

95. Answer: b

Explanation:

The sum of angles in triangle ABC is 180° , so $\angle B = 180^\circ - 58^\circ - 62^\circ = 60^\circ$.

Since O is the circumcentre, the arc AC subtends $\angle B$ at the circumference and $\angle AOC$ at the centre.

By the theorem that the angle subtended by an arc at the centre is twice the angle subtended at the circumference, $\angle AOC = 2 \times \angle B$.

Substituting the value gives $\angle AOC = 2 \times 60^\circ = 120^\circ$.

Hence, $\angle AOC = 120^\circ$.

96. Answer: c

Explanation:

The volume of a cube with side length a is given by $V = a^3$.

Substituting $a = 4$ cm gives $V = 4^3 = 64$ cm³.

Hence, the volume of the cube is 64 cm³.

97. Answer: a

Explanation:

The total study time in one day is $2.35 + 1.85 = 4.2$ hours.

This total is distributed equally over 4 days, so the average time per day is $\frac{4.2}{4} = 1.05$ hours.

Hence, the average study time per day is 1.05 hours.

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98. Answer: a

Explanation:

The table lists the expenditure amount in ₹ Crore for each sector under the Union Budget 2023-24.

Comparing all the amounts, Interest Payments has 9,00,619 crore, which is higher than Other Expenditure at 8,46,581 crore, Central Sector Schemes at 7,56,521 crore, and Defence at 5,94,409 crore.

Since 9,00,619 is the greatest value among all the sectors listed, Interest Payments received the highest expenditure allocation.

99. Answer: c

Explanation:

The cost price per chocolate is $\frac{12}{24} = 0.5$ rupees.

Let the shopkeeper sell x chocolates for ₹ 12, so the selling price per chocolate is $\frac{12}{x}$ rupees.

For a 20% profit, the selling price per chocolate must equal $0.5 \times 1.2 = 0.6$ rupees.

Setting $\frac{12}{x} = 0.6$ gives $x = \frac{12}{0.6} = 20$.

Hence, the shopkeeper should sell 20 chocolates for ₹ 12 to gain a 20% profit.

100. Answer: d

Explanation:

In a right-angled triangle, if the two legs are 6 cm and 8 cm, the hypotenuse is found using the Pythagorean theorem.

The hypotenuse is $\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{36 + 64} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ cm.

The perimeter is the sum of all three sides: $6 + 8 + 10 = 24$ cm.

Hence, the perimeter of the triangle is 24 cm.

101. Answer: b

Explanation:

Let the width be w metres, so the length is $w + 6$ metres.

The perimeter of a rectangle is $2(l + w)$, so $2(w + 6 + w) = 92$.

Simplifying gives $2(2w + 6) = 92$, so $4w + 12 = 92$, and $4w = 80$, giving $w = 20$ metres.

The length is $w + 6 = 26$ metres.

The area is $l \times w = 26 \times 20 = 520 \text{ m}^2$.

Hence, the area of the storage yard is 520 m^2 .

102. Answer: d**Explanation:**

The factory shuts down every 14 days, so the shutdown dates after 1 July 2027 are $1 + 14 = 15$ July and $15 + 14 = 29$ July 2027.

Since 14 days is exactly $14 \div 7 = 2$ complete weeks, the day of the week repeats after every shutdown.

As the shutdown on 1 July 2027 was on Thursday, the shutdown on 29 July 2027 also falls on Thursday.

103. Answer: a**Explanation:**

The intervals can be written as fractions: $6.25 = \frac{25}{4}$, $8.75 = \frac{35}{4}$, and $12.5 = \frac{50}{4}$ minutes.

The time when all three pumps operate together again is the LCM of these intervals, given by $\text{LCM} = \frac{\text{LCM}(25, 35, 50)}{\text{HCF}(4, 4, 4)}$.

Since $25 = 5^2$, $35 = 5 \times 7$, and $50 = 2 \times 5^2$, the LCM of 25, 35, and 50 is $2 \times 5^2 \times 7 = 350$.

So the required LCM is $\frac{350}{4} = 87.5$ minutes.

Hence, the three pumps will operate together again after 87.5 minutes.

104. Answer: d

Explanation:

The daily duration of 2 hours 45 minutes equals $2 \times 60 + 45 = 165$ minutes.

Over 12 days, the total time is $165 \times 12 = 1980$ minutes.

Converting to hours, $\frac{1980}{60} = 33$ hours.

Hence, the total time spent is 33 hours.

105. Answer: a

Explanation:

The sum of angles in triangle LMN is 180° , so $\angle N = 180^\circ - 85^\circ - 85^\circ = 10^\circ$.

All three angles, 85° , 85° , and 10° , are less than 90° , so triangle LMN is an acute-angled triangle.

For an acute-angled triangle, the circumcentre always lies inside the triangle.

Hence, the circumcentre of triangle LMN is located inside the triangle.

106. Answer: c

Explanation:

The area of a rectangle is calculated by multiplying its length by its breadth.

$$12 \times 8.6 = 103.2$$

Hence, the area of the rectangle is 103.2 cm^2 .

107. 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 $P = 8,560$, $R = 6.5$, and $T = 4$:

$$SI = \frac{8560 \times 6.5 \times 4}{100} = 2225.6$$

Hence, the simple interest earned is ₹ 2,225.6.

108. Answer: d**Explanation:**

To find x, divide both sides of the equation by 1.5.

$$x = \frac{0.075}{1.5}$$

$$x = 0.05$$

Hence, the value of x is 0.05.

109. Answer: b

Explanation:

If the pump fills $\frac{5}{6}$ of the tank in 20 minutes, the time to fill the whole tank is found by dividing 20 by $\frac{5}{6}$.

$$\text{Time} = 20 \div \frac{5}{6} = 20 \times \frac{6}{5} = 24$$

Hence, 24 minutes are required to fill the whole tank.

110. Answer: b

Explanation:

Write each interval as a fraction with a common denominator: $5.6 = \frac{28}{5}$, $7 = \frac{35}{5}$, $8.4 = \frac{42}{5}$.

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

The LCM of 28, 35, and 42 is 420, and the HCF of the denominators (all 5) is 5.

$$\text{LCM} = \frac{420}{5} = 84$$

Hence, the machines will simultaneously require maintenance again after 84 hours.

111. Answer: c

Explanation:

The shopkeeper charges for 1000 g but actually gives only 900 g, so the gain is measured against the quantity actually given.

Gain percentage is calculated as $\text{Gain \%} = \frac{\text{Shortage}}{\text{Quantity given}} \times 100$.

$$\text{Gain \%} = \frac{100}{900} \times 100 = 11.11\%$$

Hence, the gain percentage is 11.11%.

112. Answer: d

Explanation:

The volume of a cube is given by the cube of its side length.

$$\text{Side} = \sqrt[3]{216}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{216} = 6, \text{ since } 6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216.$$

Hence, the length of each side of the cube is 6 cm.

113. Answer: c

Explanation:

Reading the 2021 column of the table, the growth rates are India 8.7%, China 8.1%, USA 5.9%, Germany 2.6%, and Brazil 4.6%.

Comparing these values, 8.7% is the highest figure in the 2021 column.

Hence, India recorded the highest GDP growth rate in 2021.

114. Answer: c

Explanation:

Convert the time period to years: 4 years 3 months equals $4 + \frac{3}{12} = 4.25$ years.

The rate of interest is found using $R = \frac{SI \times 100}{P \times T}$.

$$R = \frac{1593.75 \times 100}{2000 \times 4.25} = 18.75\%$$

Hence, the rate of interest per annum is 18.75%.

115. Answer: b

Explanation:

Let the number be N. From the given condition, $\frac{18}{5} \times N = 90$.

Solving for N: $N = 90 \times \frac{5}{18} = 25$.

Now find $\frac{6}{25}$ of N: $\frac{6}{25} \times 25 = 6$.

Hence, the value is 6.

116. Answer: a

Explanation:

Convert each fraction to its decimal value for comparison.

$$\frac{7}{8} = 0.875, \frac{19}{23} \approx 0.826, \frac{15}{17} \approx 0.882$$

Arranging these decimal values from largest to smallest gives $0.882 > 0.875 > 0.826$.

Hence, the descending order is $\frac{15}{17} > \frac{7}{8} > \frac{19}{23}$.

117. Answer: a

Explanation:

Add the two numbers by aligning place values.

$$6435 + 2876 = 9311$$

Hence, the value is 9,311.

118. Answer: d

Explanation:

Let the number be N . From the given condition, $\frac{25}{100} \times N = 85$.

Solving for N : $N = 85 \times \frac{100}{25} = 340$.

Hence, the number is 340.

119. Answer: a

Explanation:

The number of days between 15 August 1947 and 15 August 1948 is 366, because this period includes 29 February 1948, which falls in a leap year.

Since $366 \div 7$ leaves a remainder of 2, the day of the week advances by 2 days.

Starting from Friday and adding 2 days gives Saturday and then Sunday.

Hence, 15 August 1948 was a Sunday.

120. Answer: b

Explanation:

The paper required per booklet is found by dividing the total paper by the number of booklets: $\frac{84}{3500}$ kg per booklet.

For 5000 booklets, the paper needed is $\frac{84}{3500} \times 5000$.

$$\frac{84 \times 5000}{3500} = 120$$

Hence, 120 kg of paper will be required to print 5000 booklets.

121. Answer: a

Explanation:

Point source pollution comes from a single, identifiable outlet such as a factory pipe or a sewage drain, which makes it relatively straightforward to trace and regulate.

Non-point source pollution, in contrast, arises from diffuse and scattered sources spread across a wide area, such as agricultural runoff carrying fertilisers and pesticides or urban stormwater washing pollutants off roads and rooftops.

Because these diffuse sources cannot be traced to one single point, non-point source pollution is far harder to monitor and control than point source pollution.

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122. Answer: d

Explanation:

The farmer needs a method that delivers water directly to the root zone with minimal loss, which is exactly what drip irrigation does.

In drip irrigation, water is supplied slowly and precisely through a network of pipes and emitters placed near the base of each plant, so moisture reaches the roots directly without spreading over the whole field.

This targeted delivery drastically reduces evaporation and runoff losses compared to canal, basin, or flood irrigation, making it the most water-efficient choice for a drought-prone region.

123. Answer: a

Explanation:

The term that describes a person's regular work or profession, which serves as the primary source of income and livelihood, is called an occupation.

Unlike a hobby, which is done for personal interest without expecting income, or volunteerism and internships, which are typically unpaid or temporary, an occupation is undertaken specifically to earn a steady livelihood.

Hence, occupation is the correct technical term for a person's regular income-generating work.

124. Answer: b

Explanation:

The Social Learning Principle holds that much of human learning takes place through observing others, imitating their actions, and interacting actively with peers, teachers, and mentors.

This is different from rote learning, which relies on memorisation without understanding, and from a purely behaviourist view, which focuses only on reinforcement of individual responses rather than social observation.

Since the question describes learning through observation, imitation, and collaboration with others, it directly points to the Social Learning Principle.

125. Answer: c

Explanation:

When students regularly take part in team sports, they must follow rules, work together with teammates, and learn to accept both victories and defeats gracefully.

These repeated experiences build discipline, since players must respect rules and instructions, and they build teamwork, since success in a team sport depends on cooperation with others.

Therefore, the most accurate description of how such activities contribute to character building is the development of discipline and teamwork.

126. Answer: d

Explanation:

The principle of Collective Responsibility means that the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, is jointly answerable to the Lok Sabha for its policies and actions.

When the Lok Sabha wants to test whether the Council of Ministers still enjoys its confidence, it can move and pass a No-Confidence Motion against the government.

If this motion is passed, the entire Council of Ministers, acting on the principle of collective responsibility, is bound to resign.

127. Answer: d

Explanation:

Environmental Studies draws on knowledge from biology, chemistry, physics, geography, sociology, and economics because the environment itself is not a single, simple system.

The natural and human-made surroundings involve interacting living organisms, physical processes, resources, and social systems, making the environment inherently complex.

Since no single discipline can explain this complexity on its own, Environmental Studies is regarded as an interdisciplinary field.

128. Answer: b

Explanation:

Co-curricular activities such as projects, field visits, and community programmes give students opportunities to step outside the boundaries of textbook learning.

When students apply what they have learned to handle real-life situations, they demonstrate genuine understanding rather than mere memorisation of facts or rules.

Activities like copying rules into notebooks or reciting them during assembly remain confined to textbook-style repetition, so the outcome that best reflects applied learning is handling real-life situations.

129. Answer: c

Explanation:

Decomposers are organisms such as bacteria and fungi that break down the complex organic compounds present in dead plants and animals.

Through this process, complex organic matter is converted into simpler inorganic substances, which are then released back into the soil, water, and air.

This recycling of nutrients by decomposers keeps essential elements such as carbon and nitrogen available for producers to use again, so decomposers are the group responsible for this breakdown.

130. Answer: b

Explanation:

National Highways form the primary road network connecting major cities, states, and border regions across India.

Beyond supporting interstate commercial transport, these highways serve a strategic defence role by ensuring quick and reliable movement of defence personnel, equipment, and materials, especially to sensitive border and strategic areas.

This dual civilian and strategic function makes National Highways an essential part of national infrastructure and security planning.

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131. Answer: a

Explanation:

Environmental Studies helps learners understand how natural systems function and how human activities affect them.

By studying environmental issues such as pollution, resource depletion, and climate change, learners become better equipped to support sustainable development, which balances present needs with the well-being of future generations.

This is why the primary importance of Environmental Studies lies in building an understanding of environmental issues and sustainable development, rather than promoting resource overuse or industrial expansion.

132. Answer: a

Explanation:

Article 19 of the Constitution originally guaranteed seven fundamental freedoms to citizens, including the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property.

The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978, removed the right to property from the list of fundamental freedoms under Article 19, converting it instead into a legal right under Article 300A.

As a result, Article 19 currently guarantees six fundamental freedoms to citizens, such as freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession.

133. Answer: a

Explanation:

Air temperature generally decreases as altitude increases, a relationship known as the environmental lapse rate.

Since plateaus and highlands are situated at greater elevations than the surrounding lowlands, the air at these heights is cooler and thinner.

This higher elevation is the main reason plateaus and highlands experience a cooler climate compared to the lowlands around them.

134. Answer: d

Explanation:

Tropical deciduous forests grow in regions with a distinct dry season followed by a wet season.

To reduce water loss through transpiration during the dry months, the trees in these forests shed their leaves, unlike evergreen forests where trees retain their leaves throughout the year.

This seasonal leaf-shedding behaviour to conserve water is the defining feature of tropical deciduous forests.

135. Answer: c

Explanation:

The Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation framework divides a student's assessment into scholastic and co-scholastic areas.

The scholastic area covers academic subjects and is assessed through classroom tests, assignments, and summative evaluations of reading and writing, while the co-scholastic area covers non-academic development.

Participation in sports, arts, and the development of life skills falls under the co-scholastic component, since it reflects a student's overall personality development beyond academic subjects.

136. Answer: d

Explanation:

Aerobic training such as running primarily strengthens the heart and blood vessels, improving their efficiency over time.

The system responsible for pumping blood through the heart and vessels to deliver oxygen and nutrients to the body is known as the cardiovascular system.

Regular aerobic exercise increases stroke volume, lowers resting heart rate, and improves circulation, making the cardiovascular system the primary beneficiary of such training.

137. Answer: b

Explanation:

Learning objectives are commonly grouped into three domains: cognitive (thinking), affective (feelings and attitudes), and psychomotor (physical movement and skill).

When learners are assessed on tasks requiring coordinated physical movements and manual dexterity, such as handwriting, craftwork or sports skills, the domain being evaluated is the psychomotor domain.

This domain focuses on the development of motor skills through practice, precision and physical coordination rather than knowledge recall or emotional response.

138. Answer: d

Explanation:

Some teaching methods rely on passive listening or memorization, while others engage learners directly with real situations.

The approach that enables students to gain knowledge and skills through direct, active engagement with real-world situations is called experiential learning.

It emphasizes learning by doing, reflecting on experience, and applying knowledge in practical contexts rather than rote memorization.

139. Answer: d

Explanation:

The Panchayati Raj system decentralizes rural governance by creating elected bodies at three separate administrative levels.

Decisions on local development are made by representatives elected at the village (Gram Panchayat), block (Panchayat Samiti) and district (Zila Parishad) levels.

This arrangement represents a three-tier rural governance structure that brings decision-making closer to the people.

140. Answer: a

Explanation:

Environmental Education aims to build awareness and responsible behaviour toward the natural world.

Teaching resource conservation and management within this framework focuses on ensuring that natural resources such as water, soil, forests and minerals are used wisely.

The central aim is to ensure sustainable use of natural resources so that they remain available for present and future generations.

141. Answer: a

Explanation:

Environmental studies draw on many disciplines, but geography holds a special place because of how it approaches the subject.

Unlike disciplines that focus narrowly on either physical features or human activities alone, geography studies the Earth and humans together as a whole.

This integrated perspective, linking physical processes with human interaction, makes geography a unique discipline for studying the environment.

142. Answer: d**Explanation:**

The framing of the Indian Constitution involved extensive discussion and scrutiny of every provision by the Constituent Assembly.

During the deliberations on the Draft Constitution, members proposed a very large number of changes to refine its provisions before final adoption.

Approximately 7635 amendments were tabled before the Constituent Assembly during these deliberations.

143. Answer: d**Explanation:**

Human settlements often adapt their architecture to the surrounding environment and available resources.

In regions where water bodies form a major part of daily life, dwellings are designed to float or move on water rather than remain fixed on land.

Such a dwelling, traditionally recognized for its unique adaptation to water-based living, is called a houseboat.

144. Answer: d

Explanation:

Species become endangered due to several factors, but some threats are far more significant than others.

When natural habitats are destroyed or altered through deforestation, urbanization or pollution, species lose the space and resources they depend on for survival.

This loss of natural habitat is recognized as the primary factor leading to species becoming endangered.

145. Answer: d

Explanation:

Ecosystems involve many kinds of relationships between organisms, and different diagrams are used to represent different aspects of these relationships.

A food chain specifically shows the sequence through which energy moves from one organism to another as each is consumed by the next in line.

It begins with producers and passes through various levels of consumers, illustrating how energy transfers step by step through feeding.

146. Answer: a

Explanation:

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation uses a variety of assessment tools, which are broadly divided into different categories based on their properties.

Tools such as tests that are designed, administered and scored under uniform, pre-established conditions carry inherent objectivity, reliability and validity.

Such tools are classified as standardized assessment tools within the CCE framework.

147. Answer: d

Explanation:

Pteridophytes, such as ferns and horsetails, show a life cycle with two distinct generations that alternate with each other.

The gametophyte is the smaller, haploid stage, while the main, visible plant body represents the dominant, diploid stage of the life cycle.

This dominant diploid stage, which bears the sporangia producing spores, is called the sporophyte.

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148. Answer: c

Explanation:

Food can become unsafe at different stages of handling, from before processing begins to after it is completed.

The introduction or presence of a physical, chemical or microbiological agent that renders food unsafe or unsuitable for consumption is termed food contamination.

Such contamination can occur through unhygienic handling, exposure to harmful substances, or microbial growth during storage and processing.

149. Answer: a

Explanation:

Electronic Voting Machines in India include an additional button beyond the list of contesting candidates.

This option allows a voter to formally reject all the candidates in a constituency while still casting the vote inside the polling booth, preserving the secrecy of the ballot.

Legally, NOTA therefore represents the right to reject all candidates while keeping ballot secrecy intact.

150. Answer: c

Explanation:

At the primary stage, the EVS curriculum brings together concepts from both natural and social environments rather than teaching them as separate subjects.

This integration helps young children connect their immediate surroundings, community and natural world into a single, meaningful area of study.

The primary objective of this integration is to help children perceive and understand the environment around them.