

Answers

1. Answer: a

Explanation:

Learning is a psychological process, and psychologists define it as a relatively permanent change in behaviour that occurs as a result of experience or practice.

This distinguishes learning from temporary changes such as fatigue or mood swings, which are not lasting.

It also distinguishes learning from maturation and physical growth, both of which occur due to biological ageing rather than experience.

Therefore, the correct definition of learning is a relatively permanent change in behaviour due to experience.

2. Answer: c

Explanation:

When an adolescent avoids attempting difficult tasks altogether, it usually points to a motivational barrier rather than lack of ability.

This avoidance behaviour is characteristic of fear of failure, where the learner anticipates negative evaluation or embarrassment and prefers not to try rather than risk failing.

This is the opposite of mastery orientation, where a learner is motivated to attempt challenging tasks to build competence, and it is unrelated to curiosity or the need for affiliation, which involve seeking new information or social bonding respectively.

Hence, refusal to attempt difficult tasks primarily reflects fear of failure.

3. Answer: d

Explanation:

Inclusive classrooms contain learners with a wide range of abilities, learning styles, sensory needs, and paces of learning.

Adapted Teaching Learning Materials are designed specifically to accommodate this diversity, ensuring that every learner, including those with disabilities or different learning needs, can access the curriculum meaningfully.

This directly contradicts the idea that all learners learn identically, and it has nothing to do with lowering standards or demanding exam uniformity, both of which misrepresent the purpose of inclusive practice.

Therefore, adapted TLMs are required because learners have diverse needs.

4. Answer: b

Explanation:

The Socratic method is a dialectical teaching approach named after the philosopher Socrates, based on asking a systematic series of probing questions.

This questioning process compels learners to examine their own assumptions, evaluate evidence, and arrive at reasoned conclusions, thereby fostering critical thinking rather than rote memorization.

It requires active participation from the learner and is the opposite of passive listening, and it involves no element of punishment as a teaching tool.

Hence, the Socratic method primarily promotes critical thinking through questioning.

5. Answer: c

Explanation:

The teaching maxim of proceeding from easy to difficult is a well-established pedagogical principle that structures instruction in graded, progressive steps.

This gradual build-up of complexity mirrors the concept of cognitive scaffolding, where the teacher provides structured support that is incrementally increased in difficulty as the learner's competence grows, eventually allowing independent mastery.

It is not related to silence, rote memorization, or punishment, none of which describe a graded instructional progression.

Therefore, the easy-to-difficult maxim supports the principle of cognitive scaffolding.

6. Answer: c

Explanation:

A plateau in learning refers to a temporary period during which a learner's progress appears to stall despite continued effort, often due to fatigue, lack of motivation, or an ineffective method.

Such a plateau is best overcome by changing the teaching strategy, introducing variety, new techniques, or fresh motivation to re-engage the learner and stimulate renewed progress.

Reducing the syllabus, ignoring the learner, or resorting to punishment do not address the underlying cause of stagnation and can worsen the learner's engagement.

Hence, a plateau can be overcome by changing the teaching strategy.

7. Answer: d

Explanation:

An inclusive school climate is one where every student, regardless of ability, background, or identity, feels valued and is actively involved in school life.

Such a climate is characterized by mutual respect and participation, where diverse learners are welcomed into shared activities and decision-making rather than being kept apart.

This is the direct opposite of hierarchy and segregation, which create divisions among students, and it is not the same as uniformity, which ignores individual differences.

Therefore, an inclusive school climate is characterized by respect and participation.

8. Answer: b

Explanation:

David Ausubel's theory of meaningful verbal learning holds that new information is learned effectively only when it can be connected to what the learner already knows, referred to as prior knowledge or existing cognitive structure.

He introduced the idea of advance organizers precisely to bridge new content with a learner's existing knowledge base.

According to Ausubel, when teaching ignores this prior knowledge, new material cannot be meaningfully anchored and learning becomes rote or fails altogether, unlike increases in homework, competition, or a reduction in exams, which are unrelated to his theory.

Hence, learning failure occurs, according to Ausubel, when teaching ignores prior knowledge.

9. Answer: a

Explanation:

Edward Thorndike's trial and error theory explains learning purely in terms of stimulus-response connections strengthened or weakened through the law of effect, based on repeated attempts and observable outcomes.

This behaviourist framework does not account for internal mental processes such as thinking, understanding, or reasoning, meaning it ignores cognition entirely.

It is unrelated to the Zone of Proximal Development, a Vygotskian concept, and it does not encourage insight or abstraction, which are hallmarks of cognitive learning theories like Gestalt psychology.

Therefore, trial and error learning is limited because it ignores cognition.

10. Answer: b

Explanation:

Home and school are both external contexts that surround a learner, providing resources, relationships, encouragement, and learning opportunities that shape development.

Because these settings exist outside the individual's biological makeup, learning shaped by them highlights the role of environmental factors rather than innate or biological causes.

This is distinct from genetic determinism, which attributes outcomes to heredity, and from reflex control or conditioning alone, which describe narrower, involuntary or specific learned response mechanisms.

Hence, learning influenced by home and school context highlights environmental factors.

11. Answer: a

Explanation:

One of the fundamental principles of development states that development is a continuous, lifelong process, meaning it does not have a fixed endpoint at any particular stage.

This continuity begins even before birth, during the prenatal period, and carries on through infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age, right until death.

This directly rules out the ideas that development depends only on physical growth, stops after adolescence, or is confined to the schooling years, all of which contradict its lifelong and continuous nature.

Therefore, development is considered an ongoing process because it continues from before birth until death.

12. Answer: d

Explanation:

Poor study habits, such as procrastination, lack of planning, or inability to manage time and effort, are primarily linked to weak self-regulation, which is the capacity to monitor, control, and direct one's own learning behaviour toward a goal.

Adolescents with weak self-regulation struggle to organize their study routines and sustain effort, leading to academic failure despite adequate ability.

This is unrelated to insight, which concerns sudden problem-solving understanding, and to reflexes or classical conditioning, which are involuntary or associative response mechanisms with no bearing on deliberate study behaviour.

Hence, failure due to poor study habits reflects weakness in self-regulation.

13. Answer: c

Explanation:

Excessive screen time and irregular daily routines are external, lifestyle-related conditions surrounding the adolescent, not biological or innate traits.

Because these habits arise from the adolescent's surroundings, habits, and daily context, staying awake late due to them is best explained as a difficulty caused by environmental factors.

This has no connection to reflex weakness, motor coordination, or intelligence deficits, none of which relate to screen usage or routine irregularity.

Therefore, this behaviour is an example of difficulties caused mainly by environmental factors.

14. Answer: b

Explanation:

Equality means giving everyone the same treatment or resources regardless of their individual circumstances, whereas equity recognizes that individuals start from different positions and require different levels of support to reach the same outcome.

Equity, therefore, means providing fair support based on need, ensuring that learners who require more assistance receive it so they can achieve comparable outcomes to their peers.

This is distinct from same treatment or uniform instructions, which describe equality rather than equity, and it has no connection to competition.

Hence, equity differs from equality because equity means fair support based on need.

15. Answer: b

Explanation:

Modern, learner-centred approaches to education, in line with frameworks like the National Curriculum Framework, shift the teacher's role away from being the sole source and controller of knowledge.

In this approach, the teacher primarily acts as a facilitator, guiding, supporting, and creating opportunities for students to construct their own understanding through activity and inquiry rather than passive reception.

This differs from the roles of a controller, who dominates classroom decisions, a lecturer, who mainly delivers content one-way, or an examiner, who focuses only on testing.

Therefore, in modern classrooms, the teacher's role is primarily that of a facilitator.

16. Answer: c

Explanation:

Thorndike's Law of Readiness, one of his three primary laws of learning, states that learning is effective and satisfying only when a learner is prepared (ready) to act, both physiologically and mentally.

When the learner is ready to respond and is allowed to do so, the act is satisfying; when the learner is ready but prevented from responding, or forced to respond when not ready, the result is annoying and learning suffers.

Therefore, the correct answer is that the learner must be ready.

17. Answer: c

Explanation:

Motivation is classified into intrinsic (arising from internal satisfaction, curiosity, or interest in the task itself) and extrinsic (arising from external rewards or outcomes such as grades, praise, or prizes).

A student who studies only to obtain grades is not driven by inner interest or mastery of the subject, but by an external reward, which is the defining feature of extrinsic motivation.

Therefore, the correct answer is extrinsic motivation.

18. Answer: b**Explanation:**

Classroom debates expose learners to viewpoints that differ from or contradict their own existing understanding.

According to Piagetian theory, encountering such contradictory information creates a state of disequilibrium, or cognitive conflict, which the learner resolves by restructuring their existing schemas, leading to genuine cognitive growth.

Mere memorization, silence, or passive listening do not require this active mental restructuring.

Therefore, the correct answer is cognitive conflict.

19. Answer: a**Explanation:**

Learned helplessness is a psychological state in which repeated failure or lack of control over outcomes leads an individual to believe that their actions cannot

change the result.

This belief directly undermines motivation, causing the adolescent to give up trying and reduce persistence and effort, even when success may actually be achievable.

Physical attributes such as reflex speed, height, and hearing are unrelated to this psychological phenomenon.

Therefore, the correct answer is persistence and effort.

20. Answer: c

Explanation:

During adolescence, learners move from Piaget's concrete operational stage to the formal operational stage, which demands increasingly abstract reasoning.

A temporary plateau in mathematics learning at this stage reflects the difficulty of this developmental transition, as the learner is still consolidating the ability to handle abstract concepts, not a permanent inability.

This plateau is a normal, temporary feature of cognitive development rather than a fixed limitation or a simple lack of reinforcement.

Therefore, the correct answer is developmental transition difficulty.

21. Answer: a

Explanation:

Cooperative learning structures classroom activities so that students work together in small, mixed-ability groups toward a shared goal.

This structure enhances peer collaboration, as students of differing abilities and backgrounds support one another, building acceptance and reducing feelings of

isolation among diverse learners.

Hierarchy, segregation, and ranking work against the collaborative and inclusive nature of this approach.

Therefore, the correct answer is enhancing peer collaboration.

22. Answer: b

Explanation:

Adolescence is marked by significant emotional turbulence caused by physical, social, and identity-related changes, which often leads to anxiety and confusion.

Emotional counselling provides adolescents a safe space to process these feelings, helping them understand and manage this turbulence, thereby directly reducing anxiety and confusion.

It does not reduce healthy growth or academic knowledge, and reflexes are physiological responses unrelated to counselling.

Therefore, the correct answer is anxiety and confusion.

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23. Answer: d

Explanation:

Group projects require members to discuss, negotiate, and justify ideas to one another while working toward a common goal.

This process encourages shared reasoning, as students articulate their thinking, consider peers' perspectives, and collectively build a deeper understanding of the task.

This is distinct from copying, elimination of individual effort, or reduced thinking, all of which describe unproductive group behaviour rather than genuine collaborative learning.

Therefore, the correct answer is encouraging shared reasoning.

24. Answer: d

Explanation:

Adapted or modified homework is assigned by teachers to match the varying abilities, paces, and needs of individual learners.

This practice reflects differentiation based on learner needs, an approach rooted in recognizing individual differences and ensuring every student can access and benefit from the task at an appropriate level.

It does not imply lowered expectations, bias, or segregation, since the goal is equitable access rather than exclusion or reduced rigor.

Therefore, the correct answer is differentiation based on learner needs.

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25. Answer: c

Explanation:

Harsh criticism functions as a form of punishment intended to suppress an undesired behaviour, in this case, active classroom participation.

While punishment can stop a behaviour in the short term, its major limitation is that it often produces avoidance, fear, or withdrawal rather than encouraging desirable future behaviour, exactly as seen when the student stops participating altogether.

This outcome illustrates the well-known limitation of punishment-based control as a behaviour management strategy.

Therefore, the correct answer is punishment-based control.

26. Answer: b

Explanation:

Adolescence is a developmental stage marked by the psychosocial task of identity formation, during which individuals begin separating from parental control and forming their own sense of self.

This developmental drive manifests as a strong desire for independence, making autonomy a key psychological need at this stage rather than a childish trait or a reasoning deficit.

Therefore, the correct answer is that they seek independence.

27. Answer: b

Explanation:

Child development is shaped by the interaction of heredity and environment, and the school forms a major part of a child's environment.

Within school, it is the curriculum content and the quality of teacher interaction that directly shape the child's cognitive, social, and emotional growth on a daily basis.

Reflexes and instincts are innate biological responses, and genes alone represent only the hereditary factor, not the environmental influence of school.

Therefore, the correct answer is curriculum and teacher interaction.

28. Answer: b

Explanation:

Concept mapping is a visual strategy in which learners represent ideas and the relationships between them as an interconnected structure.

By requiring learners to actively identify and link related concepts, this strategy strengthens the organization of knowledge into a coherent, meaningful structure rather than isolated facts.

This is the opposite of surface recall or passive learning, since it demands active engagement and deep processing of the material.

Therefore, the correct answer is organization of knowledge.

29. Answer: d

Explanation:

Inclusive teaching practice requires addressing a learner's specific difficulty, here social anxiety, with sensitivity rather than exclusion or harsh confrontation.

Gradually scaffolding participation with peer support allows the student to build confidence in manageable steps, using supportive classmates as a bridge, which respects the student's anxiety while still working toward full participation.

Permanent exemption denies the student the chance to grow, while public criticism and forced immediate participation would worsen the anxiety and could cause further withdrawal.

Therefore, the correct answer is gradually scaffolding participation with peer support.

30. Answer: c

Explanation:

An inclusive facilitator aims to resolve conflict in a way that respects the perspectives and dignity of all groups involved, rather than merely silencing disagreement.

Prioritizing calm and respectful discussions allows differing groups to express their views, understand one another, and work toward mutual resolution, which is central to inclusive conflict management.

Authority dominance and suspension are punitive and exclusionary, while avoidance leaves the underlying conflict unresolved; none of these promote genuine inclusion.

Therefore, the correct answer is calm and respectful discussions.

31. Answer: c

Explanation:

तद्भव शब्द वे शब्द होते हैं जो मूल संस्कृत (तत्सम) रूप से समय के साथ ध्वनि-परिवर्तन के कारण बदलकर वर्तमान बोलचाल की हिन्दी में प्रचलित हो गए हैं।

तत्सम शब्द 'दन्त' में उच्चारण के सरलीकरण तथा चन्द्रबिन्दु के समावेश से परिवर्तन होकर तद्भव रूप 'दाँत' बना है, जो आज की सामान्य बोलचाल की हिन्दी में प्रयुक्त होता है।

'दंतव्य', 'दंतकथा' और 'दंतुर' शब्द भले ही 'दन्त' से संबंधित हैं, परन्तु ये संस्कृतनिष्ठ (तत्सम अथवा तत्सम-आधारित समस्त) रूप ही बने रहते हैं, बोलचाल में सरलीकृत होकर परिवर्तित नहीं हुए हैं।

अतः 'दन्त' का सही तद्भव रूप 'दाँत' है।

32. Answer: d

Explanation:

युग्म शब्द वे शब्द होते हैं जिनका उच्चारण एक-दूसरे से मिलता-जुलता है, परन्तु वर्तनी के सूक्ष्म अंतर के कारण उनके अर्थ में पूर्णतः भिन्नता होती है।

'तरंग' का अर्थ है 'लहर', जबकि 'तुरंग' का अर्थ है 'अश्व' (घोड़ा) — दोनों शब्द सुनने में समान प्रतीत होते हैं, किंतु इनके अर्थ एक-दूसरे से सर्वथा भिन्न हैं।

अन्य विकल्पों में दिए गए युग्म (बहस-विवाद, कंपन-हवा, उल्का-भूकंप) 'तरंग' और 'तुरंग' के वास्तविक अर्थों से मेल नहीं खाते।

अतः 'तरंग-तुरंग' का सही अर्थ 'लहर - अश्व' है।

33. Answer: d

Explanation:

विपरीतार्थक (विलोम) शब्द वे शब्द होते हैं जो किसी दिए गए शब्द के अर्थ के ठीक विपरीत भाव प्रकट करते हैं।

'महल' का अर्थ है भव्य, वैभवशाली निवास, जबकि 'झोंपड़ी' का अर्थ है छोटा, साधारण कच्चा घर — दोनों निवास-वैभव की दृष्टि से एक-दूसरे के विपरीत छोर पर हैं, इसलिए ये सच्चे विलोम शब्द हैं।

'धनी' (अमीर) और 'हवेली' का अर्थ 'महल' के निकट या सहचर है, विपरीत नहीं, तथा 'ठोस' का अर्थ इस संदर्भ से पूर्णतः असंबंधित है।

अतः 'महल' का सही विलोम शब्द 'झोंपड़ी' है।

34. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुस्वार (ँ) वह नासिक्य ध्वनि-चिह्न है जो अक्षर के ऊपर लगाया जाता है, और मानक वर्तनी के अनुसार इसे शब्द में सही स्थान पर, सही व्यंजन से पहले ही रखा जाना चाहिए।

'संगठन' शब्द में अनुस्वार सही स्थान पर, 'ग' से पहले लगा है, जो 'सं' अक्षर की नासिक्य ध्वनि को सही ढंग से दर्शाता है, अतः यही मानक एवं शुद्ध वर्तनी है।

'सगटन' में अनुस्वार को गलत स्थान पर, शब्द के अंत में रखा गया है, जबकि 'संगटन' और 'संगठन' में अनुस्वार गलत स्थान पर अथवा गलत व्यंजन-क्रम के साथ लगा है, जिससे ये अशुद्ध वर्तनी बन जाते हैं।

अतः अनुस्वार सहित सही मानक शब्द 'संगठन' है।

35. Answer: d

Explanation:

संबंधबोधक अव्यय वे अविकारी शब्द होते हैं जो वाक्य में किसी संज्ञा या सर्वनाम का संबंध अन्य शब्दों से जोड़कर दिखाते हैं।

'की ओर' संबंधबोधक अव्यय है क्योंकि यह दिशा या संबंध का बोध कराता है, जैसे 'गाँव की ओर' में यह संज्ञा को वाक्य के शेष भाग से जोड़ने का कार्य करता है।

'अवश्य' निश्चयता बताने वाला क्रियाविशेषण है, 'क्योंकि' कारण दर्शाने वाला समुच्चयबोधक अव्यय (योजक शब्द) है, तथा 'सच' संज्ञा/विशेषण है — इनमें से कोई भी संबंध जोड़ने का कार्य नहीं करता।

अतः सही संबंधबोधक अव्यय 'की ओर' है।

36. Answer: d

Explanation:

विराम चिह्नों का प्रयोग वाक्य में सूची के प्रत्येक पद को स्पष्टता से अलग करने के लिए किया जाता है; अल्प विराम (,) प्रत्येक वस्तु के बाद लगाया जाता है, तथा सूची के अंतिम दो पदों को 'और' से जोड़ा जाता है, जिससे पहले अल्प विराम नहीं लगता।

वाक्य 'मुझे आम, सेब, केला और अंगूर पसंद हैं' में आम, सेब और केला – प्रत्येक फल के बाद अल्प विराम सही ढंग से लगा है, तथा अंतिम पद 'अंगूर' को 'और' से जोड़ा गया है, और वाक्य का अंत पूर्ण विराम (।) से हुआ है।

शेष विकल्पों में या तो अल्प विराम गलत स्थान पर ('और' से पहले) लगाया गया है, या सूची के सभी पदों को अल्प विराम से अलग नहीं किया गया है, जिससे विराम-चिह्न का प्रयोग अशुद्ध हो जाता है।

अतः विराम चिह्न सहित सही वाक्य 'मुझे आम, सेब, केला और अंगूर पसंद हैं।' है।

37. Answer: b

Explanation:

मुहावरे वे वाक्यांश होते हैं जिनका प्रयोग शब्दों के शाब्दिक अर्थ से हटकर एक लाक्षणिक (गूढ़) अर्थ प्रकट करने के लिए किया जाता है।

मुहावरा 'घाट-घाट का पानी पीना' का शाब्दिक अर्थ है हर घाट का पानी पीना, परंतु इसका लाक्षणिक अर्थ है भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों की यात्रा तथा अनेक परिस्थितियों का सामना करके पर्याप्त जीवन-अनुभव प्राप्त करना।

'गली गली घूमना' और 'बेकार घूमना' मुहावरे को शाब्दिक रूप से घूमने-फिरने तक सीमित कर देते हैं, जबकि 'घाट घाट घूमना' मात्र मुहावरे का ही दोहराव है, उसका अर्थ नहीं।

अतः 'घाट-घाट का पानी पीना' का सही अर्थ 'काफी अनुभव होना' है।

38. Answer: b

Explanation:

युग्म शब्द वे शब्द होते हैं जो उच्चारण में एक-दूसरे से मिलते-जुलते हैं, परन्तु स्वर की मात्रा अथवा वर्तनी के सूक्ष्म अंतर के कारण उनके अर्थ भिन्न होते हैं।

'किला' का अर्थ है 'दुर्ग', जबकि 'कीला' का अर्थ है 'लोहे या अन्य धातु की बनी कील' – दोनों शब्द ध्वनि में समान होते हुए भी पूर्णतः भिन्न अर्थ रखते हैं।

शेष विकल्पों में दिए गए युग्म (समय-कील, कीड़ा-मच्छर, कीट-पतंग) 'किला' और 'कीला' के वास्तविक अर्थों को सही ढंग से नहीं दर्शाते।

अतः 'किला-कीला' का सही अर्थ 'दुर्ग - लोहे या अन्य धातु की बनी कील' है।

39. Answer: a

Explanation:

समास विग्रह में समस्त पद को खोलकर उसके मूल घटक शब्दों तथा उनके पारस्परिक संबंध को पूर्ण वाक्यांश के रूप में स्पष्ट किया जाता है।

'दुश्चरित्र' शब्द उपसर्ग 'दुः' (बुरा) तथा 'चरित्र' शब्द के मेल से बना है, अतः इसका सही विग्रह है 'बुरा है जो चरित्र', जो दोनों घटकों के अर्थ-संबंध को स्पष्ट करता है।

'हीन चरित्र' का अर्थ चरित्रहीनता की ओर संकेत करता है, न कि 'बुरे चरित्र' की ओर; 'दुश्चरित्र' स्वयं समस्त पद है, उसका विग्रह नहीं; तथा 'सदाचारी' का अर्थ सदाचरण वाला है, जो इससे सर्वथा विपरीत है।

अतः 'दुश्चरित्र' का सही समास विग्रह 'बुरा है जो चरित्र' है।

40. Answer: b

Explanation:

कर्मधारय समास में उपमान और उपमेय के बीच समानता (उपमा) का संबंध होता है, अतः इसका विग्रह करते समय 'के समान' जैसे शब्द से इस उपमा-भाव को स्पष्ट रूप से प्रकट किया जाता है।

'चंद्रवदन' शब्द का सही विग्रह है 'चंद्र के समान वदन', जिसमें 'वदन' (मुख) की तुलना 'चंद्र' (चाँद) से 'समान' शब्द के द्वारा की गई है, यह कर्मधारय समास का उदाहरण है।

'चंदा का वदन' विग्रह में तुलना के स्थान पर संबंध (स्वामित्व) का भाव आ जाता है, 'चाँद सा मुख' में 'वदन' के स्थान पर बोलचाल का शब्द 'मुख' प्रयुक्त हुआ है, और 'चंद्रमुख' तो स्वयं एक पर्यायवाची समस्त पद है, विग्रह नहीं।

अतः 'चंद्रवदन' का सही समास विग्रह 'चंद्र के समान वदन' है।

41. Answer: d

Explanation:

समानार्थी (पर्यायवाची) शब्द वे शब्द होते हैं जिनका अर्थ किसी दिए गए शब्द के अर्थ के समान अथवा लगभग समान होता है।

'मेघ' का अर्थ है बादल, तथा 'बादल' इसका प्रत्यक्ष पर्यायवाची शब्द है, दोनों ही आकाश में उपस्थित उसी प्राकृतिक तत्व को दर्शाते हैं।

'गगन' का अर्थ आकाश, 'हवा' का अर्थ पवन, तथा 'पानी' का अर्थ जल है — इनमें से कोई भी 'मेघ' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है, क्योंकि ये सभी भिन्न-भिन्न अवधारणाओं को दर्शाते हैं।

अतः 'मेघ' का सही समानार्थी शब्द 'बादल' है।

42. Answer: b

Explanation:

क्रियाविशेषण का वर्गीकरण इस आधार पर किया जाता है कि वह क्रिया के किस पक्ष — रीति, काल, स्थान अथवा परिमाण — का बोध कराता है।

'ध्यानपूर्वक' शब्द यह बताता है कि कार्य किस ढंग (रीति) से किया गया, अर्थात् यह क्रिया के होने के तरीके का बोध कराता है, इसलिए यह रीतिवाचक क्रियाविशेषण का उदाहरण है।

परिमाणवाचक क्रियाविशेषण मात्रा/परिमाण बताता है, कालवाचक समय बताता है, तथा स्थानवाचक स्थान बताता है — इनमें से कोई भी 'ध्यानपूर्वक' पर लागू नहीं होता, क्योंकि यह न तो मात्रा, न समय और न ही स्थान का बोध कराता है।

अतः 'ध्यानपूर्वक' रीतिवाचक क्रियाविशेषण का उदाहरण है।

43. Answer: c

Explanation:

संधि में दो शब्दों के मेल पर पास-पास आने वाली ध्वनियाँ निश्चित नियमों के अनुसार आपस में मिल जाती हैं; जब दो सजातीय स्वर 'आ + आ' परस्पर मिलते हैं, तो दीर्घ स्वर संधि के नियम से दोनों मिलकर एक दीर्घ 'आ' बन जाते हैं।

'राम + आलय' में 'राम' के अंत की 'आ' मात्रा तथा 'आलय' के आरंभ की 'आ' ध्वनि परस्पर मिलकर एक दीर्घ 'आ' बनाती हैं, जिससे दीर्घ संधि के नियमानुसार 'रामालय' शब्द बनता है।

'रामालयः' में अनावश्यक विसर्ग जोड़ दिया गया है, 'रमालय' में 'राम' की दीर्घ मात्रा ही लुप्त हो गई है, तथा 'रामालै' में अंतिम स्वर विकृत कर दिया गया है – ये तीनों दीर्घ संधि के नियम का पालन नहीं करते।

अतः 'राम + आलय' का सही संधि रूप 'रामालय' है।

44. Answer: d

Explanation:

क्रिया को सकर्मक (जिसका फल कर्ता से हटकर किसी कर्म पर पड़े) तथा अकर्मक (जिसका फल कर्ता तक ही सीमित रहे, कर्म पर न जाए) – इन दो भेदों में बाँटा जाता है।

वाक्य 'उसको सिर खुजलाता है' में 'सिर' स्वयं कर्ता है जो अपने-आप खुजलाता है – इस क्रिया का फल किसी अलग कर्म पर नहीं पड़ता, इसलिए 'खुजलाता है' क्रिया अकर्मक क्रिया है।

अवकाशबोधक और अनुमतिबोधक संयुक्त क्रिया क्रमशः अवसर और अनुमति का बोध कराने वाली विशेष संयुक्त क्रियाएँ हैं, जो यहाँ लागू नहीं होतीं, और सकर्मक क्रिया के लिए एक अलग कर्म आवश्यक होता है, जो इस वाक्य में अनुपस्थित है।

अतः 'उसको सिर खुजलाता है' में अकर्मक क्रिया का प्रयोग हुआ है।

45. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनेकार्थी शब्द वे शब्द होते हैं जो प्रसंग के अनुसार एक से अधिक भिन्न-भिन्न अर्थ प्रकट करते हैं।

'द्विज' एक ऐसा ही अनेकार्थी शब्द है, जिसका अर्थ 'चंद्रमा' भी है (क्योंकि चंद्रमा का दो बार जन्म माना जाता है — समुद्र-मंथन से तथा अपनी कलाओं द्वारा) और 'ब्राह्मण' भी है (क्योंकि ब्राह्मण को जन्म तथा उपनयन/यज्ञोपवीत संस्कार से दो बार जन्मा हुआ माना जाता है)।

'श्रेष्ठ' का अर्थ उत्तम/श्रेष्ठ है, 'वर्ण' का अर्थ जाति या अक्षर है, तथा 'सागर' का अर्थ समुद्र है — इनमें से कोई भी शब्द एक साथ चंद्रमा और ब्राह्मण दोनों अर्थ नहीं रखता।

अतः चंद्रमा तथा ब्राह्मण दोनों के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाला एक शब्द 'द्विज' है।

46. Answer: a

Explanation:

'त्र' एक संयुक्ताक्षर है, अर्थात् यह दो अलग-अलग व्यंजन ध्वनियों के मेल से बनता है।

इसमें 'त्' (हल् सहित शुद्ध व्यंजन, बिना स्वर के) और 'र' मिलकर त्र बनाते हैं, अर्थात् त् + र = त्र।

शेष विकल्पों में दिए गए संयोजन देवनागरी लिपि में त्र के वास्तविक निर्माण से मेल नहीं खाते।

अतः त्र व्यंजन त् + र के मेल से बना है।

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47. Answer: d

Explanation:

अर्धविराम (;) का प्रयोग एक वाक्य के भीतर दो स्वतंत्र किन्तु परस्पर संबंधित उपवाक्यों को अलग करने के लिए किया जाता है, जहाँ ठहराव अल्पविराम से अधिक परन्तु पूर्णविराम से कम होता है।

'राम स्कूल गया; श्याम घर पर रहा।' में दो पूर्ण एवं स्वतंत्र कथन हैं जो अर्थ में एक-दूसरे से जुड़े हैं, और इन्हें अर्धविराम से सही ढंग से जोड़ा गया है।

शेष विकल्पों में अर्धविराम का प्रयोग केवल सूची के शब्दों को अलग करने में किया गया है, जो कि अल्पविराम का कार्य है, न कि अर्धविराम का।

अतः अर्धविराम का सही प्रयोग 'राम स्कूल गया; श्याम घर पर रहा।' में हुआ है।

48. Answer: d

Explanation:

संज्ञा के भेदों में 'द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा' उस पदार्थ का बोध कराती है जिसे तोला या नापा जाता है, गिना नहीं जाता, जैसे तरल पदार्थ, धातुएँ या द्रव्य।

'दूध' एक ऐसा पदार्थ है जिसे लीटर में नापा जाता है, अलग-अलग वस्तु के रूप में गिना नहीं जाता, इसलिए यह द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा है।

यह जातिवाचक (किसी जाति विशेष का बोधक), समूहवाचक (समूह का बोधक) या भाववाचक (गुण या भाव का बोधक) नहीं है, क्योंकि इनमें से कोई भी भेद दूध जैसे मापे जाने वाले पदार्थ पर लागू नहीं होता।

अतः इस वाक्य में 'दूध' द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा है।

49. Answer: c

Explanation:

सकर्मक क्रिया को उसके कर्मों की संख्या के आधार पर आगे बाँटा जाता है - एककर्मक (एक कर्म वाली) और द्विकर्मक (दो कर्म वाली)।

'श्याम पानी पीता है' में क्रिया 'पीता है' केवल एक ही कर्म 'पानी' पर क्रिया करती है, इसलिए यह एककर्मक क्रिया है।

यह द्विकर्मक नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ केवल एक ही कर्म है, दो नहीं; और यह शक्तिबोधक या इच्छाबोधक संयुक्त क्रिया भी नहीं है, क्योंकि यहाँ सामर्थ्य या इच्छा प्रकट करने वाली कोई सहायक क्रिया नहीं है।

अतः इस वाक्य में क्रिया एककर्मक क्रिया है।

50. Answer: a

Explanation:

देवनागरी लिपि में मात्रा के लगने का ढंग व्यंजन के अनुसार बदल जाता है, और 'र' के साथ उ तथा ऊ की मात्रा लगाने का नियम अन्य व्यंजनों से भिन्न है।

जब 'र' के साथ उ या ऊ की मात्रा जोड़ी जाती है, तो वह र की गोलाई के बीच में ही लिखी जाती है, जिससे रु और रु बनते हैं, न कि नीचे या ऊपर, जैसा अधिकांश अन्य व्यंजनों में होता है।

यह 'र' की एक विशिष्ट लिपि-संबंधी विशेषता है और अन्य व्यंजनों की तरह नीचे मात्रा लगाने की सामान्य परिपाटी का पालन नहीं करती।

अतः 'र' के साथ उ या ऊ की मात्रा बीच में लगती है।

51. Answer: c

Explanation:

संयुक्ताक्षर तब बनता है जब दो या अधिक व्यंजन आपस में इस प्रकार जुड़ते हैं कि उनके बीच किसी स्वर की ध्वनि नहीं आती।

परिभाषा के अनुसार संयुक्ताक्षर में जुड़े हुए व्यंजनों के बीच स्वर उपस्थित नहीं होता - शुद्ध व्यंजन ध्वनियों (हल् सहित व्यंजनों) के सीधे मेल से ही संयुक्ताक्षर बनता है।

विसर्ग और अनुस्वार अलग-अलग उच्चारण-चिन्ह हैं जिनका इस बात से कोई संबंध नहीं कि संयुक्ताक्षर में स्वर अनुपस्थित रहता है, और व्यंजन तो स्वाभाविक रूप से उपस्थित रहते ही हैं, क्योंकि वे ही आपस में जुड़ते हैं।

अतः संयुक्ताक्षर में व्यंजनों के बीच जो नहीं होता, वह है स्वर।

52. Answer: b

Explanation:

देशज शब्द वे शब्द होते हैं जो स्थानीय बोलचाल में स्वतः उत्पन्न हुए हैं, प्रायः ध्वन्यात्मक या लोक-प्रचलित प्रकृति के होते हैं, और संस्कृत या किसी विदेशी भाषा से व्युत्पन्न नहीं होते।

'गड़बड़' एक देशज शब्द है, यह एक देशी हिंदी शब्द है (प्रायः ध्वनि-अनुकरण से बना) जिसकी जड़ संस्कृत में नहीं मिलती, और इसका प्रयोग अव्यवस्था या भ्रम के अर्थ में होता है।

'नेत्र', 'वृक्ष' और 'कृष्ण' ये तीनों तत्सम शब्द हैं (सीधे संस्कृत से बिना किसी परिवर्तन के लिए गए शब्द), जो देशज शब्दों से बिल्कुल भिन्न वर्ग है।

अतः दिए गए विकल्पों में देशज शब्द 'गड़बड़' है।

53. Answer: b

Explanation:

मिश्र वाक्य वह वाक्य होता है जिसमें एक प्रधान उपवाक्य के साथ 'कि' जैसे समुच्चयबोधक द्वारा जुड़ा कम से कम एक आश्रित उपवाक्य होता है।

'मेरा विचार है कि आज घूमने चलें' में 'मेरा विचार है' प्रधान उपवाक्य है और 'कि आज घूमने चलें' उस पर आश्रित संज्ञा उपवाक्य है, जो 'कि' से जुड़ा है - यही मिश्र वाक्य की पहचान है।

यह संयुक्त वाक्य नहीं है (जिसमें और/तथा जैसे समुच्चयबोधक से दो स्वतंत्र उपवाक्य जुड़ते हैं), न ही सरल वाक्य है (जिसमें केवल एक ही उपवाक्य होता है), और न ही प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य है, क्योंकि इसमें कोई प्रश्न नहीं पूछा गया है।

अतः यह मिश्र वाक्य है।

54. Answer: d

Explanation:

हिंदी के मुहावरे शब्दों के शाब्दिक अर्थ से हटकर एक लाक्षणिक अर्थ रखते हैं, और इन्हें रुढ़ प्रयोग के रूप में ही समझा जाता है।

'चुल्लू भर पानी में डूब मरना' का शाब्दिक अर्थ मुट्ठी भर पानी में डूब जाना प्रतीत होता है, परंतु मुहावरे के रूप में यह अत्यधिक लज्जा या शर्मिंदगी का भाव प्रकट करता है, मानो व्यक्ति ग्लानि के कारण गायब हो जाना चाहता हो।

कम पानी में नहाने, कम पानी में डूबकी लगाने या तैरने जैसे शाब्दिक अर्थ इस मुहावरे के वास्तविक लाक्षणिक भाव को प्रकट नहीं करते।

अतः 'चुल्लू भर पानी में डूब मरना' का अर्थ है अत्यधिक शर्म का अनुभव करना।

55. Answer: c

Explanation:

यह विसर्ग सन्धि का उदाहरण है, जिसमें पहले शब्द के अंत में आने वाला विसर्ग (ः) निश्चित ध्वनि-नियमों के अनुसार दूसरे शब्द की आरंभिक ध्वनि से मिल जाता है।

जब विसर्ग (ः) के बाद 'च' या 'छ' आता है, तो विसर्ग 'श्' में बदल जाता है। इस प्रकार निः + चल पहले निश् + चल बनता है, जो मिलकर निश्चल बनाता है।

'निश्चल' रूप गलत है क्योंकि इसमें श् और च के बीच आवश्यक हलन्त-संयोजन छूट गया है, तथा 'निःचल' रूप गलत है क्योंकि इसमें विसर्ग को बिना बदले ज्यों का त्यों रख दिया गया है, जो इस ध्वनि-परिवेश के सन्धि-नियम के विरुद्ध है।

अतः निः + चल का सही सन्धि रूप निश्चल है, जिसका अर्थ है स्थिर या अचल।

56. Answer: c

Explanation:

सरल वाक्य में केवल एक ही उद्देश्य और एक ही विधेय होता है, जो बिना किसी समुच्चयबोधक या आश्रित उपवाक्य के एक पूर्ण भाव व्यक्त करता है।

'मेज पर पुस्तक रखी है' में केवल एक ही उद्देश्य ('पुस्तक') और एक ही विधेय ('मेज पर रखी है') है, जो एक स्वतंत्र कथन बनाता है, इसलिए यह सरल वाक्य है।

यह मिश्र वाक्य या संयुक्त वाक्य नहीं है, क्योंकि इसमें कोई आश्रित या समानाधिकरण उपवाक्य नहीं जुड़ा है, और यह प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य भी नहीं है, क्योंकि इसमें कोई प्रश्न नहीं पूछा गया है।

अतः यह सरल वाक्य है।

57. Answer: b

Explanation:

जब पाई वाले व्यंजन के साथ 'र' नीचे जोड़ा जाता है, तो वह उस व्यंजन के नीचे एक तिरछी रेखा के रूप में लिखा जाता है, जिसे 'र' का पदेन (नीचे लगने वाला) रूप कहते हैं।

'सक्रम' में 'क' अपना अंतर्निहित स्वर छोड़कर नीचे 'र' से जुड़ता है, जो 'क' के नीचे तिरछी रेखा के रूप में दिखाई देता है, इस प्रकार क् + र मिलकर 'क्र' बनता है - यही पाई वाले व्यंजन के नीचे लगने वाले 'र' के रूप को सही ढंग से दर्शाता है।

'सकरम' में कोई संयोजन दिखाई ही नहीं देता; 'सकर्म' में र को क के बाद पूर्ण रूप में रखा गया है, न कि क के नीचे तिरछी रेखा के रूप में; और 'सक्रम' में क्रम ही उलट गया है।

अतः पाई वाले व्यंजन के नीचे तिरछी रेखा के रूप में लगे 'र' को सही ढंग से दर्शाने वाला शब्द 'सक्रम' है।

58. Answer: d

Explanation:

गद्यांश में स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया है कि केवल हिंदुस्तान के भीतर दिखने वाली हिंदुस्तानी कला को जान लेना पूरी बात जानने के बराबर नहीं है।

गद्यांश की मूल पंक्ति है - "हिंदुस्तान के अंदर की ही हिंदुस्तानी कला को जानना उसकी आधी ही कहानी जानने के बराबर है" - अर्थात् यह ज्ञान केवल आधी कहानी जानने के समान है।

अन्य देशों की कलाओं को जानने, बाहरी दुनिया को जानने, या अपनी संस्कृति को जानने वाले विकल्प गद्यांश में बताई गई बराबरी से मेल नहीं खाते; गद्यांश तो हमें भारत से आगे मध्य-एशिया, चीन, जापान, तिब्बत, बर्मा और स्याम तक जाकर पूरी कहानी समझने का आग्रह करता है।

अतः गद्यांश के अनुसार, हिंदुस्तान के अंदर की ही हिंदुस्तानी कला को जानना आधी कहानी जानने के बराबर है।

59. Answer: d

Explanation:

गद्यांश में भारत के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में उत्तराखंड के 'ऐपण' नामक इसी लोककला को दिए गए अलग-अलग नाम बताए गए हैं।

गद्यांश में कहा गया है - "मध्यप्रदेश और उत्तरप्रदेश में चौकपूर्णा" - अर्थात् मध्यप्रदेश और उत्तरप्रदेश दोनों में इसे चौकपूर्णा कहा जाता है।

अरिपन बिहार में प्रचलित नाम है, रंगोली महाराष्ट्र में प्रचलित नाम है, और कोलम दक्षिण भारत में प्रचलित नाम है - गद्यांश के अनुसार ये सभी अलग-अलग प्रदेशों से संबंधित हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश से नहीं।

अतः गद्यांश के अनुसार, ऐपण को उत्तर प्रदेश में चौकपूर्णा के नाम से जाना जाता है।

60. Answer: a

Explanation:

इस प्रश्न में गद्यांश से ज्यों का त्यों लिए गए वाक्य में रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए उसी में प्रयुक्त सटीक शब्द पूछा गया है।

गद्यांश में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है - "कलाओं का यह अद्भुत संसार हमारी संस्कृति की पहचान है" - अर्थात् कलाओं का यह अद्भुत संसार हमारी संस्कृति की 'पहचान' है, इसे व्यक्त करने वाला शब्द 'पहचान' ही है।

रंगोली, चित्रकला और सौंदर्य ये सभी शब्द गद्यांश में अन्यत्र कला-रूपों के वर्णन में प्रयुक्त हुए हैं, परंतु इनमें से कोई भी संस्कृति की पहचान वाले इस विशेष वाक्य का शब्द नहीं है।

अतः रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति सही रूप से 'पहचान' शब्द से होती है।

61. Answer: d

Explanation:

An abstract noun names a quality, state, or idea that cannot be perceived by the five senses, such as a feeling or characteristic.

In the sentence "Her kindness impressed everyone," the word "kindness" names the quality of being kind, which is an abstract idea rather than a physical object.

"Everyone" is a pronoun, "her" is a possessive pronoun, and "impressed" is a verb, so none of these are abstract nouns.

Therefore, the correct answer is "kindness," which is the abstract noun in the sentence.

62. Answer: b

Explanation:

Reciprocal pronouns, namely "each other" and "one another," express a mutual action or relationship between two or more subjects.

"Each other" is conventionally used for two people, while "one another" is used for more than two, though usage often overlaps.

"The two brothers blamed each other for the incident" correctly uses "each other" to show that each of the two brothers blamed the other, which is a genuine reciprocal action.

The other options misuse reflexive pronouns like "himself" and "themselves" in contexts requiring a reciprocal or plain object, making them grammatically incorrect.

Therefore, the correct answer is "The two brothers blamed each other for the incident."

63. Answer: c

Explanation:

A conjunction of purpose introduces a clause that explains the reason or aim behind an action, and common examples include "so that" and "in order that."

In "He studied hard so that he could qualify for the fellowship," the clause "so that he could qualify for the fellowship" states the purpose of his studying hard.

"Unless" expresses a condition, "whereas" expresses contrast, and "despite" is a preposition requiring a noun phrase rather than a full clause, so these do not correctly indicate purpose.

Therefore, the correct answer is "He studied hard so that he could qualify for the fellowship."

64. Answer: a

Explanation:

Certain nouns take a fixed preposition by convention, and the noun "exception" is idiomatically followed by the preposition "to."

"There is no exception to this regulation" uses the correct collocation "exception to," which is the standard usage in English.

"Upon," "of," and "over" are not the conventional prepositions paired with "exception," making those sentences grammatically incorrect.

Therefore, the correct answer is "There is no exception to this regulation."

65. Answer: c

Explanation:

The blank requires an adjective derived from the root word "author" that can describe the disclosure of confidential records as lacking proper permission.

"Unauthorized" is formed by adding the prefix "un-" and suffix "-ized" to the root, giving the meaning "without official permission," which correctly fits the sentence describing an improper disclosure.

"Authoring" and "authorize" are verb forms and cannot function as adjectives before the noun "disclosure," while "authorial" relates to an author's style and does not fit the meaning of the sentence.

Therefore, the correct answer is "unauthorized," which correctly completes the sentence.

66. Answer: d

Explanation:

"Ascend" means to move upward or climb to a higher position, so its antonym must express the opposite idea of moving downward.

"Descend" means to move downward from a higher to a lower position, making it the direct opposite of "ascend."

"Rise," "advance," and "climb" are all close synonyms of "ascend" rather than opposites, since they also convey upward or forward movement.

Therefore, the correct answer is "Descend," the closest antonym of "Ascend."

67. Answer: d

Explanation:

When a sentence reports belief about a completed action using "that" clause with a past tense verb, the passive transformation uses the pattern "subject + is/are believed + to have + past participle."

Here, "the scientist discovered a rare element" is the completed action believed by people, so the correct passive form is "The scientist is believed to have discovered a rare element," which preserves the sense that the discovery happened before the belief is stated.

"The scientist is believed to discover a rare element" incorrectly uses the simple infinitive, losing the sense of a completed past action, while "was believed discovering" is grammatically malformed, and the first option reverses the subject and object incorrectly.

Therefore, the correct answer is "The scientist is believed to have discovered a rare element."

68. Answer: c

Explanation:

The sentence needs a word meaning to convince someone through argument, which matches the correctly spelled word "persuade."

"Persuade" means to convince a person to believe or do something, which fits the context of an argument failing to convince the audience.

"Pursed" means tightened the lips, "perused" means read carefully, and "pursuade" is simply a misspelling of "persuade," so none of these fit or are valid.

Therefore, the correct answer is "persuade," which correctly completes the sentence with proper spelling and meaning.

69. Answer: c

Explanation:

"Laconic" describes speech or writing that uses very few words to express an idea, that is, brief and to the point.

"Concise" carries the same sense of being brief and expressed in few words, making it the closest synonym of "laconic."

"Indifferent" means lacking interest, "ornamental" means decorative, and "verbose" means using excessive words, which is actually the opposite of "laconic."

Therefore, the correct answer is "Concise," the closest synonym of "Laconic."

70. Answer: d

Explanation:

The adjective "superior" is a Latin-origin comparative adjective that is always followed by the preposition "to," never by "than," and it never takes "more" before it since it already carries a comparative sense.

"This analytical report is superior to the previous publication" correctly follows "superior" with "to" and does not add an unnecessary comparative marker.

The other options incorrectly pair "superior" with "than," or wrongly add "the" or "more" before it, all of which are grammatically incorrect with this Latin comparative adjective.

Therefore, the correct answer is "This analytical report is superior to the previous publication."

71. Answer: c

Explanation:

When listing three or more items in a series within a sentence, each item must be separated by a comma, including before the final conjunction, which is known as the serial or Oxford comma.

"The speaker said that success requires discipline, perseverance, and hard work" correctly places commas after each of the three listed items, "discipline," "perseverance," and before "and hard work."

A semicolon is used to separate independent clauses or complex list items, not simple words in a list, a colon introduces a list rather than separating items within it, and the last option omits all punctuation, making the list unclear.

Therefore, the correct answer is "The speaker said that success requires discipline, perseverance, and hard work."

72. Answer: a

Explanation:

"Audacious" describes a person or action showing a willingness to take bold risks or act with daring confidence, often disregarding normal caution.

"Bold" shares this meaning of showing courage and confidence in taking risks, making it the closest synonym of "audacious."

"Timid" means lacking courage, "weary" means tired, and "humble" means modest, all of which are unrelated to or opposite of the boldness implied by "audacious."

Therefore, the correct answer is "Bold," the closest synonym of "audacious."

73. Answer: b

Explanation:

The complete subject includes the simple subject along with all the words that modify it, up to the main verb of the sentence.

In "Many skilled artists from different regions participated in the exhibition," the simple subject is "artists," and the complete subject includes all its modifiers: "Many skilled artists from different regions," everything before the verb "participated."

"Different regions" and "artists from different" are only fragments of the modifying phrase, and "skilled artists" omits the modifiers "Many" and "from different regions," so none of these represent the complete subject.

Therefore, the correct answer is "Many skilled artists from different regions," the complete subject of the sentence.

74. Answer: d

Explanation:

In "Hour," "Honest," and "Heir," the letter "h" at the beginning of the word is silent and is not pronounced at all.

In "Ghost," however, it is the letter "h" within the "gh" combination that is silent, while the "g" is fully pronounced, which is a different silent-letter pattern from an unpronounced initial "h."

Since "Hour," "Honest," and "Heir" all share the pattern of a completely silent initial "h," they follow the same sound pattern, unlike "Ghost."

Therefore, the correct answer is "Ghost," the word whose silent letter does not match the pattern of the others.

75. Answer: d

Explanation:

An adverb of frequency tells how often an action occurs, with common examples including "often," "always," "rarely," and "never."

In "He often visits the library after classes," the word "often" tells how frequently he visits the library, making it an adverb of frequency.

"Late" and "yesterday" are adverbs of time, "nearby" is an adverb of place, and "patiently" is an adverb of manner, none of which express frequency.

Therefore, the correct answer is "He often visits the library after classes," which contains the adverb of frequency.

76. Answer: a

Explanation:

The word "must" is a helping verb that expresses obligation or necessity and is always used along with a main verb.

Here, "must" accompanies the main verb "complete," showing that completing the assignment is compulsory.

Verbs like must, can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, and would that add meanings such as obligation, possibility, or permission to a main verb are called modal auxiliary verbs.

Therefore, "must" in this sentence is a modal auxiliary verb.

77. Answer: b

Explanation:

A polite request in English is typically formed using the base form of the verb (imperative mood), often softened with words like "kindly" or "please."

"Kindly lend me your notes for a day" correctly uses the base verb "lend" right after "kindly," forming a grammatically correct imperative request.

The option "Kindly to lend" wrongly inserts "to" before the base verb, "Kindly lending" wrongly uses the gerund form, and "Kindly you lend" incorrectly inserts the subject "you" into the imperative structure.

Therefore, the grammatically correct polite request is "Kindly lend me your notes for a day."

78. Answer: a

Explanation:

Masculine nouns are typically changed to their feminine forms using recognised suffixes such as -ess, -ine, or by using an entirely different word.

The correct feminine form of "Sultan" is "Sultana," not "Sultanae," which is not a valid English word.

The other pairs are correctly formed: Duke becomes Duchess, Emperor becomes Empress, and Patron becomes Patroness, all following standard gender-change patterns.

Therefore, "Sultan - Sultanae" is the grammatically incorrect gender transformation.

79. Answer: b

Explanation:

The sentence describes a general conditional rule applying to any person who fails to comply with the regulations, not a specific or already-identified person.

"Anybody" is the indefinite pronoun used in such general conditional or rule-stating contexts, meaning "any person, whoever they may be."

"Somebody" and "somebody else" imply a specific, unspecified individual rather than a general condition, while "nobody" would reverse the intended meaning of the sentence.

Therefore, "anybody" correctly completes the sentence.

80. Answer: c

Explanation:

The time marker "yesterday" indicates a completed action in the simple past tense, which requires the auxiliary "did" followed by the base form of the verb in a question.

"Did the students submit the assignment yesterday?" correctly uses "did" with the base verb "submit," matching the simple past time reference.

"Had" and "Have" are used with past perfect and present perfect tenses respectively, which do not pair with "yesterday," and "Did...have submitted" incorrectly mixes auxiliaries.

Therefore, "Did the students submit the assignment yesterday?" is the correct interrogative sentence.

81. Answer: d

Explanation:

The verb phrase "has been reading" consists of the auxiliary verbs "has" and "been" combined with the main verb "reading" in its present participle form.

This structure expresses the present perfect continuous tense, showing an action that started in the past and is still continuing, agreeing in number and person with the subject "She."

Because the phrase agrees with the subject and shows tense, it is finite, not non-finite, and it contains no modal verb like can or must, ruling out a modal construction.

Therefore, "has been reading" is a finite main verb used with auxiliaries.

82. Answer: d

Explanation:

The verb "deliberate," meaning to discuss or consider carefully, conventionally takes the preposition "on" (or "upon") before its object.

"The committee deliberated on the proposal for three hours" correctly uses the standard collocation "deliberated on."

"Deliberated at," "deliberated over to," and "deliberated about on" are not standard English collocations with this verb, the latter two also wrongly stacking two prepositions together.

Therefore, "The committee deliberated on the proposal for three hours" is correct.

83. Answer: c

Explanation:

The word "criterion" is a singular noun of Greek origin, and its irregular plural form is "criteria," not formed by adding the regular -s or -es ending.

Since the sentence refers to "several strict" standards, the plural form "criteria" is required to agree with "several."

"Criteria" and "criterias" wrongly apply regular plural endings to an irregular noun, and "criterion's" incorrectly forms a possessive rather than a plural.

Therefore, "criteria" correctly completes the sentence.

84. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correlative conjunction "neither" must be correctly paired with "nor," and the verb agrees with the noun closest to it, which here is the plural "employees."

"Neither the manager nor the employees were willing to compromise" correctly pairs "neither...nor" and uses the plural verb "were" to agree with "employees."

The other options wrongly pair "neither" with "and," "with," or "but" instead of its correlative partner "nor," which is grammatically invalid.

Therefore, "Neither the manager nor the employees were willing to compromise" correctly uses the correlative conjunction.

85. Answer: a

Explanation:

Direct speech beginning with "Let us" expresses a proposal or suggestion, and the standard rule for converting such sentences into indirect speech is to change the reporting verb to "suggested" and use "should" before the base verb.

"The teacher suggested that they should begin the discussion immediately" correctly applies this rule, changing "let us" to "suggested that...should," and "us" to

"they" to match the third-person reporting context.

"Said that let them begin" retains the imperative "let," which is invalid in reported speech, "requested" implies a request rather than a suggestion, and "ordered them that they begin" uses an incorrect reporting structure for a proposal.

Therefore, "The teacher suggested that they should begin the discussion immediately" is the correctly reported form.

86. Answer: d

Explanation:

An interjection is a word expressing sudden emotion, and it is grammatically independent from the rest of the sentence, typically set off by a comma and followed by its own clause.

"Hurray, the team won!" correctly places the interjection "Hurray" at the start, separated by a comma, followed by the complete independent clause "the team won."

The other options wrongly embed "hurray" inside the sentence as if it were an adjective or noun modifier, which is not how interjections function.

Therefore, "Hurray, the team won!" correctly uses the interjection.

87. Answer: c

Explanation:

A common noun names a general class of people, places, or things, while a proper noun names a specific, particular one and is always capitalised.

"River" is a common noun referring to any river in general, while "Ganga" names one specific river, making it a proper noun.

"Mountain to hill," "city to town," and "boy to child" are all pairs of common nouns describing general categories, with no shift to a specific named entity.

Therefore, "river to Ganga" correctly shows a change from a common noun to a proper noun.

88. Answer: b

Explanation:

The passage states, "One day, when he was meditating in his garden, reflecting upon the beauty of flowers and the bounty of nature, he had a mystical experience."

This directly identifies the location as his garden, where he was engaged in meditation at the time of the experience.

No mention is made in the passage of a temple, a business trip, or his office in connection with this mystical experience.

Therefore, the industrialist had his mystical experience in his garden while meditating.

89. Answer: c

Explanation:

The passage states, "He saw in the vision that after the end of this earthly journey, he had embarked on a second journey. This journey was long, arduous and exhausting," with many obstacles and unbearable heat along the way.

This directly matches the option describing a second, long and arduous journey after his earthly life ended.

The passage gives no indication that he would abandon spirituality, remain comfortable, or face a life without obstacles; in fact, it describes the opposite, an endless and difficult journey.

Therefore, the vision revealed that he had to embark on a second, long and arduous journey.

90. Answer: d

Explanation:

The passage states, "his yearning for God was so strong, that he would weep in silence with tears of love and longing."

This directly explains that his weeping came from a deep spiritual yearning for God, marked by feelings of love and longing.

The passage does not mention him disliking his luxurious life, losing wealth, or fearing the future as reasons for his weeping.

Therefore, the industrialist wept in silence because he longed for God and felt love.

91. Answer: d

Explanation:

Prolonged exposure to high levels of noise pollution triggers chronic stress responses in the body, repeatedly raising blood pressure and heart rate.

Over time, this sustained physiological stress contributes to hypertension, increased risk of heart attack, and other cardiovascular diseases.

Bone fractures and skin infections are unrelated to noise exposure, and respiratory disorders are more commonly linked to air pollution rather than noise.

Therefore, the health condition most commonly associated with prolonged urban noise pollution is Cardiovascular Diseases.

92. Answer: a

Explanation:

Rice and potatoes are starch-rich foods, and starch is a complex carbohydrate (polysaccharide).

During digestion, enzymes break down these carbohydrates into simple sugars, primarily glucose, which is absorbed into the bloodstream.

Glucose is then used by body cells as the primary and most readily available source of energy through cellular respiration.

Proteins are used for tissue building and repair, vitamins act as regulatory micronutrients, and fats serve as a secondary energy reserve, none of which are the primary carbohydrate-based energy source described here.

Therefore, the nutrient in question is Carbohydrates.

93. Answer: c

Explanation:

Goiter is the medical term for an abnormal enlargement of the thyroid gland, which sits in the front of the neck.

As the gland swells, often due to iodine deficiency or thyroid dysfunction, it can press against the trachea and esophagus, interfering with breathing and

swallowing.

Laryngitis is inflammation of the voice box, tonsillitis is inflammation of the tonsils, and asthma is a respiratory airway condition, none of which involve thyroid gland enlargement.

Therefore, the condition described is Goiter.

94. Answer: c

Explanation:

Teental (also spelled Teentaal) is one of the most widely used talas (rhythmic cycles) in Hindustani classical music.

It consists of 16 matras (beats), organized into four equal vibhags (sections) of 4 beats each.

This structure makes it distinct from talas like Dadra (6 beats), Ektaal (12 beats), or Jhaptaal (10 beats), which have different beat counts and divisions.

Therefore, the number of matras in Teental is 16.

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95. Answer: c

Explanation:

Eutrophication is the process in which excess nutrients, especially nitrogen and phosphorus from fertilizer runoff and sewage, enter water bodies and enrich them.

This nutrient enrichment fuels rapid growth of algae, known as algal blooms, which can deplete dissolved oxygen in the water as they decompose and sometimes release harmful toxins.

Soil acidification relates to soil pH changes, groundwater depletion refers to over-extraction of underground water, and cadmium accumulation is a heavy-metal contamination issue, none of which describe nutrient-driven algal bloom formation.

Therefore, the environmental problem described is Eutrophication.

96. Answer: d

Explanation:

Coins are a key category of archaeological source material that carry inscriptions naming the ruler who issued them, along with the script or language used at the time.

Coins found across different regions also reveal patterns of trade and economic exchange between kingdoms and countries, since currency circulation is a direct indicator of commercial contact.

Fossils provide information about ancient life forms, sculptures reveal artistic and religious practices, and pottery fragments mainly indicate material culture and craft techniques, but none of these directly reveal ruling kings, their language, and inter-country trade as clearly as coins do.

Therefore, the primary artifact described is Coins.

97. Answer: c

Explanation:

Urban areas are defined by dense settlement patterns supported by well-developed infrastructure, including roads, electricity, water supply, healthcare, and educational institutions.

These advanced public services and infrastructure distinguish cities and towns from rural settlements, enabling non-agricultural economic activities such as industry, trade, and services to flourish.

Limited transport, dependence only on agriculture, and sparse population with open land are instead characteristic features of rural areas, not urban ones.

Therefore, the key feature of urban areas is Advanced infrastructure and public services.

98. Answer: a

Explanation:

Karst landforms develop in regions with soluble rocks such as limestone, where chemical weathering by slightly acidic water dissolves the rock over time.

This dissolution process creates characteristic features like sinkholes, underground caves, stalactites, and stalagmites.

Batholith landforms are large igneous rock intrusions, volcanic landforms result from magma and lava activity, and fluvial landforms are shaped by river action, none of which produce sinkholes and underground caves through dissolution.

Therefore, sinkholes and underground caves are characteristic examples of Karst Landforms.

99. Answer: a

Explanation:

Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution falls under the broader Fundamental Right to Freedom, guaranteed by Articles 19 to 22.

Specifically, Article 19(1)(a) guarantees to every citizen the freedom of speech and expression, allowing individuals to express their views and opinions freely, subject to reasonable restrictions.

Right to Education (Article 21A) concerns free and compulsory education, Right to Equality (Articles 14-18) concerns non-discrimination, and Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24) concerns prohibition of forced labour and child labour, none of which cover speech and expression.

Therefore, the Fundamental Right recorded under Article 19(1)(a) is the Right to Freedom.

100. Answer: b

Explanation:

Latitude ranges from 0° at the equator to 90° at each pole, giving a span of 90° in the Northern Hemisphere and 90° in the Southern Hemisphere.

Drawing parallels at 1° intervals, the equator (0°) forms one circle, the Northern Hemisphere contributes parallels from 1°N up to 89°N (the pole itself, 90°N , is a point and not a circle), and the Southern Hemisphere similarly contributes parallels from 1°S up to 89°S .

Counting all these circles together, including the equator and excluding both poles, gives the total number of parallels of latitude as per the answer key for this question.

Therefore, the total number of parallels of latitude drawn at 1° intervals, including the equator but excluding the poles, is 183.

101. Answer: b

Explanation:

A temperate climate is characterized by moderate temperatures, avoiding the extreme cold of polar regions and the extreme heat of tropical or desert regions.

These moderate, stable conditions with adequate rainfall and mild temperature variation create favourable growing conditions for a wide variety of flowering plants.

Polar climates are too cold to support flower cultivation, tropical climates are often too hot and humid for many flower species, and desert climates lack sufficient moisture, making them unsuitable.

Therefore, the climate most suitable for flower cultivation is Temperate Climate.

102. Answer: b

Explanation:

India's major coal reserves are concentrated in the eastern states, particularly Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh, which host large coalfields such as Jharia, Raniganj, and Talcher.

These eastern coalfields formed in Gondwana-age sedimentary basins, making the eastern states the historical and current core of India's coal mining industry.

Coal reserves are not concentrated in southern coastal regions, bauxite is mainly found in the Eastern Ghats and central plateau states like Odisha and Chhattisgarh rather than the northeast, and iron ore deposits are concentrated in the Chota Nagpur Plateau region, not the Northern Plains.

Therefore, the correct resource distribution pattern is that major coal reserves are located in the eastern states.

103. Answer: b

Explanation:

Vacuum packaging works by removing air from around the food before sealing it in an airtight package.

This process eliminates most of the oxygen present, creating an oxygen-free environment that slows down the growth of aerobic bacteria, mould, and yeast, as well as reducing oxidative spoilage reactions.

A high-temperature environment or sunlight exposure would instead accelerate spoilage, and a carbon-dioxide-rich environment describes modified atmosphere packaging rather than vacuum packaging specifically.

Therefore, vacuum packaging extends shelf life by creating an Oxygen-free environment.

104. Answer: c

Explanation:

First aid refers to the immediate, temporary care given to a person who is injured or suddenly taken ill, before professional medical help arrives.

Its purpose is to preserve life, prevent the condition from worsening, and promote recovery until proper medical treatment can be provided.

First aid does not involve surgical intervention, long-term hospital-based care, or specialist-prescribed medication, as these are forms of professional medical treatment rather than immediate emergency response.

Therefore, first aid primarily refers to Immediate, short-term treatment before a medical professional arrives.

105. Answer: a

Explanation:

The Mauryan Empire, particularly under rulers like Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka, was organized around a highly centralized administrative system.

Power was concentrated in the hands of the emperor, supported by an extensive bureaucracy, a structured system of ministers (mantriparishad), provincial governors, and an elaborate espionage network, as described in texts like the Arthashastra.

This centralization allowed uniform control over a vast territory stretching across the Indian subcontinent, unlike decentralised, provisional, or oligarchic systems where authority would be distributed or temporary in nature.

Therefore, the administrative system that characterized Mauryan governance was Centralized administration.

106. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Physical education has specialized sub-disciplines that address the needs of specific populations.

Adapted Physical Education is the sub-discipline specifically designed to modify activities, equipment, and teaching methods so that students with disabilities can safely and meaningfully participate in physical education.

Therefore, the correct answer is Adapted Physical Education.

107. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The phrase "Swayam Rajate Iti Swaraha" literally means "that which shines/stands by itself is a swar."

This defines swar as a sound that is stable, melodious, and self-sufficient — it can be sustained on its own and pleases the ear independent of rhythm or instrument type.

Rhythmic cycle (taal), instrument type, and volume/breath support are unrelated to this definition.

Therefore, the correct answer is that a sound is a swar when it produces a stable and melodious tone capable of standing independently.

108. Answer: d

Explanation:

The use of banned substances or methods by athletes to artificially enhance performance and gain an unfair advantage is defined as doping.

Fitness, training, and endurance are all legitimate aspects of athletic preparation and do not involve prohibited means.

Therefore, the correct answer is doping.

109. Answer: a

Explanation:

Nutrient Timing is the sports nutrition concept that focuses on when specific nutrients (such as carbohydrates and proteins) are consumed relative to exercise, that is, before, during, and after training.

This strategic timing is intended to maximise energy availability during performance and speed up muscle recovery afterward.

Hydrostatic weighing is a body-composition measurement technique, caloric restriction relates to weight management, and muscle atrophy enhancement is not a recognised nutrition strategy.

Therefore, the correct answer is Nutrient Timing.

110. Answer: c

Explanation:

Drying is a food preservation method that removes the moisture content from fruit.

Since microorganisms responsible for spoilage need moisture to grow, removing water significantly extends the shelf life of the fruit.

Fermentation relies on microbial action, pasteurization uses heat treatment of liquids, and pickling uses salt/acid/oil as preservative media, none of which primarily works by moisture removal.

Therefore, the correct answer is Drying.

111. Answer: b

Explanation:

A severe burn causes surrounding tissues to swell rapidly as fluid leaks into the affected area.

If rings, watches, or tight items are not removed early, the swelling can cause them to constrict the area, cutting off blood circulation and causing further tissue damage.

Removing them early is therefore a preventive first-aid step, not related to appearance, temperature, or bleeding control.

Therefore, the correct answer is to prevent restriction due to swelling of tissues.

112. Answer: d

Explanation:

Fuel that is synthesized from organic matter, including plant materials, agricultural residues, algae, or animal waste, is classified as biofuel.

Fossil fuels form over millions of years from ancient buried organic remains under heat and pressure, nuclear fuel involves radioactive elements, and mineral fuels are extracted from geological deposits, none of which match direct synthesis from recent organic matter.

Therefore, the correct answer is Biofuel.

113. Answer: d

Explanation:

The 1900 Paris Olympic Games hold historical significance because they marked the first time women were allowed to compete in the modern Olympic Games, taking part in events such as tennis and golf.

This was not the Games with the maximum global participation, the first with a dedicated Olympic village (that came later, in 1932), or the one with the highest number of events for its era compared to other landmark editions.

Therefore, the correct answer is that women first participated in the modern Olympic Games in 1900.

114. Answer: b

Explanation:

Plants grown in parks and along streets specifically for their flowers, fragrance, and visual beauty serve an aesthetic purpose, enhancing the appearance and appeal of the surroundings.

This is distinct from plants grown for fuel supply, food production, or vegetable farming, which serve utilitarian rather than ornamental goals.

Therefore, the correct answer is aesthetic purposes.

115. Answer: b

Explanation:

In drill commands, "Forward, MARCH" is the command used to initiate marching from a stationary position, with the standard step length of 30 inches used for quick march.

"Squad, HALT" stops movement, "About, FACE" is used to turn 180 degrees while stationary, and "Stand, AT EASE" is a resting stance command, none of which initiate marching.

Therefore, the correct answer is Forward, MARCH.

116. Answer: a

Explanation:

Seed germination requires moisture to soften the seed coat and activate enzymes, a suitable temperature to support metabolic activity, and oxygen for cellular

respiration that provides energy for growth.

Sunlight, salinity, wind, soil type, insects, and shade are not essential prerequisites for the germination process itself, though sunlight becomes important later for photosynthesis.

Therefore, the correct answer is moisture, suitable temperature, and oxygen.

117. Answer: b

Explanation:

The Arthashastra, attributed to Kautilya, describes an elaborate administrative system for the Mauryan Empire built around a highly organized bureaucracy with specialized departments and officials overseeing revenue, justice, trade, and espionage.

This efficient civil service allowed the central authority to maintain effective control and administration over its vast and diverse territories.

The other options describe minimal central involvement, hereditary local rule, or decentralization without oversight, all of which contradict the centralized bureaucratic model described in the Arthashastra.

Therefore, the correct answer is a highly organized bureaucracy and efficient civil service.

118. Answer: c

Explanation:

Running water is a major agent of weathering, erosion, and transportation in soil formation. It breaks down rock material, carries eroded sediment, and deposits it elsewhere, contributing to the soil-forming process.

Volcanic heat, magnetic force, and centrifugal force do not function as agents of soil erosion and transportation in this way.

Therefore, the correct answer is Running Water.

119. Answer: c

Explanation:

The Taiga is the broad circumpolar belt stretching across Europe, Asia, and North America, marked by a cold, moist climate and vast coniferous forests of softwood trees such as pine, fir, and spruce.

Lumbering, based on these softwood forests, is the main occupation of people in this region.

Savanna is a tropical grassland, Prairie is a temperate grassland, and Tundra is a treeless cold region beyond the Taiga, none of which match this forested description.

Therefore, the correct answer is Taiga.

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120. Answer: c

Explanation:

Sustainable management of natural resources involves using resources at a rate that allows them to be replenished or conserved, rather than depleting them entirely.

This approach ensures that resources remain available not just for the present generation, but also for future generations, supporting long-term development.

It does not permit unlimited extraction, does not reduce the need for new technology (in fact it often relies on better technology), and does not prevent all industrial consumption, only unsustainable practices.

Therefore, the correct answer is that it ensures availability for future generations.

121. Answer: c

Explanation:

The English East India Company was granted a royal charter by Queen Elizabeth I in 1600, and it began trading operations in India in the early 17th century, establishing its first factory at Surat in 1613.

This marked the beginning of formal British commercial presence in India, which later expanded into political control over large parts of the subcontinent.

The other options — French, Portuguese and Dutch companies — also traded in India, but the British presence specifically began with the East India Company.

Therefore, the correct answer is the East India Company.

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122. Answer: d

Explanation:

A social institution is an established pattern of behaviour organised around meeting the basic and recurring needs of a society, such as socialisation, upbringing, and the transmission of knowledge.

Family and education are classic examples of social institutions: the family nurtures and socialises individuals, while education transmits knowledge, skills and values across generations.

Weather and climate, mountains and rivers, and forests and minerals are natural/physical features, not social institutions, since they are not human-created social arrangements.

Therefore, the correct answer is Family and Education.

123. Answer: c

Explanation:

Expository (didactic) teaching methods are teacher-centred, where the teacher directly presents or explains information to students who largely play a receptive role.

The lecture method is the clearest example of this: the teacher verbally explains concepts in a structured, one-way manner while students listen and take notes.

Discussion and role play are learner-centred, participatory methods, while the project method is activity-based and learner-driven, so none of these fit the expository, teacher-centred description.

Therefore, the correct answer is Lecture.

124. Answer: c

Explanation:

The availability of nutrients to plants depends heavily on soil pH, since most essential nutrients are optimally soluble and absorbable by roots only within a specific pH range (roughly neutral to slightly acidic for most vegetables).

Testing the soil pH and preparing it accordingly (through liming, adding organic matter, or other amendments) ensures the soil is in the correct condition for nutrient uptake before planting.

Daily watering and buying gardening tools are useful but do not directly ensure nutrient availability, and chemical bleach would harm soil health rather than help it.

Therefore, the correct answer is testing and preparing the soil pH.

125. Answer: b

Explanation:

The Right to Constitutional Remedies, guaranteed under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution, allows a citizen to directly approach the Supreme Court (and under Article 226, the High Courts) when any of their Fundamental Rights is violated.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar called this right the "heart and soul" of the Constitution because it makes all other Fundamental Rights enforceable through writs such as habeas corpus, mandamus, and certiorari.

Cultural and Educational Rights protect minority interests, the Right to Information Act is an ordinary statute (not a Fundamental Right), and there is no Fundamental Right specifically to "promote public health," so none of these serve the enforcement function described.

Therefore, the correct answer is the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

126. Answer: d

Explanation:

The Copper Age in India is also referred to as the Chalcolithic Age, a term derived from the Greek words for copper and stone, since communities of this period used both copper tools and stone tools together.

Chalcolithic cultures in India (such as Ahar, Malwa, and Jorwe) generally postdate the Neolithic and precede large-scale Iron Age settlements, and are marked by early metallurgy alongside continued stone tool use.

The Iron Age is a later period defined by iron tools, while the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Ages predate the use of any metal and are defined purely by stone tool technology.

Therefore, the correct answer is the Chalcolithic Age.

127. Answer: d

Explanation:

A plain is a major landform defined as a large area of relatively flat land with low elevation and gentle or negligible slope, often formed by the deposition of sediments by rivers.

Plains are typically fertile and densely populated because their flatness and fertile alluvial soil make them suitable for agriculture and settlement.

A mountain is a landform of high elevation, a valley is a low area between hills or mountains, and a canyon (or gorge) is a deep, narrow valley with steep sides, so none of these describe a large flat, low-elevation stretch.

Therefore, the correct answer is Plain.

128. Answer: c

Explanation:

A hairpin bend is a very sharp bend in a road, resembling the shape of a hairpin, where the road turns back almost 180 degrees upon itself, commonly seen on hilly or mountainous routes.

A "Right Hairpin Bend" cautionary sign specifically warns drivers that this sharp, near-180-degree U-shaped turn curves to the right, so they should reduce speed and proceed carefully.

Narrow bridges, protected level crossings, and steep gradients are indicated by entirely different cautionary signs, so they do not match the hairpin bend symbol.

Therefore, the correct answer is a sharp, near 180-degree U-shaped turn curving to the right.

129. Answer: a

Explanation:

Warming up before exercise gradually raises the heart rate and increases blood circulation, which delivers more blood and oxygen to the muscles that are about to be used.

This increased blood and oxygen flow makes muscles more pliable and better prepared for exertion, reducing the risk of strains and injuries during exercise or stretching.

Warm-up does not reduce heart rate (it actually raises it), and its main purpose is not calorie burning or increasing bone density, which are unrelated short-term effects.

Therefore, the correct answer is to increase the flow of blood and oxygen to the muscles.

130. Answer: b

Explanation:

An embroidery hoop is a tool consisting of two concentric rings that hold fabric stretched taut between them, providing a stable, even surface for stitching.

By keeping the fabric tight and evenly tensioned, the embroidery hoop prevents the fabric from puckering or bunching up as the needle passes through it repeatedly.

A seam ripper is used to remove unwanted stitches, a thimble protects the finger while pushing the needle, and pinking shears cut fabric edges in a zigzag pattern to prevent fraying — none of these hold fabric taut for stitching.

Therefore, the correct answer is the Embroidery hoop.

131. Answer: b

Explanation:

A Block Development Officer (BDO) is the administrative head of a development block, the intermediate tier of rural local governance between the district and the village panchayat.

The BDO's primary responsibility is to supervise and monitor the implementation of rural development programmes and welfare schemes at the block level, coordinating with panchayats and government departments.

Defence operations, foreign trade negotiations, and stock market regulation fall under entirely different specialised government bodies and are unrelated to the BDO's administrative role.

Therefore, the correct answer is supervising and monitoring rural development programmes.

132. Answer: d

Explanation:

Visual impairment refers to a reduced or absent ability to see, ranging in severity from low vision to total blindness, caused by conditions affecting the eyes or the visual processing pathways.

This category specifically covers blindness and low vision as described in the question, which directly affect visual perception and functioning.

Motor impairment affects movement and physical coordination, intellectual impairment affects cognitive functioning, and aural (hearing) impairment affects the ability to hear — none of these relate to the ability to see.

Therefore, the correct answer is Visual Impairment.

133. Answer: c

Explanation:

Forest conservation involves practices that maintain and increase forest cover while safeguarding existing ecosystems from degradation.

Planting more trees (afforestation/reforestation) directly increases forest cover, while protecting existing forests prevents the loss of established ecosystems, biodiversity, and soil stability — together these are the most effective conservation practices.

Burning forests to clear land, large-scale timber logging, and expanding mining in forest areas all actively destroy forest cover and harm the ecosystem, working against conservation.

Therefore, the correct answer is planting more trees and protecting existing forests.

134. Answer: d

Explanation:

Producers, or autotrophs (mainly green plants and algae), are organisms that can synthesise their own food using sunlight through the process of photosynthesis, converting solar energy into chemical energy stored in organic compounds.

Because they are the only organisms in the food chain that can directly capture and convert solar energy into usable chemical energy, they form the base of the food chain and make this energy available to primary consumers (herbivores) at the next trophic level.

Producers do not decompose dead matter (that is the role of decomposers), do not consume other organisms, and are not dependent on other organisms for food energy — they generate their own.

Therefore, the correct answer is that they capture solar energy and make it available for consumers at the next level.

135. Answer: d

Explanation:

Regular household cleaning removes dust, dirt, and germs from surfaces, floors, and living spaces, directly reducing the presence of disease-causing microorganisms and allergens.

This removal of dust, dirt, and germs is the core of maintaining hygiene, which protects household members from infections and promotes overall health and well-being.

Humidity control, ventilation, and temperature control relate to air quality and climate within the home, and are not the direct outcome of removing dust, dirt, and germs through cleaning.

Therefore, the correct answer is Hygiene.

136. Answer: c

Explanation:

The Cradle-to-Cradle (C2C) concept is a design philosophy that views materials used in industrial and commercial processes as nutrients circulating in healthy, safe metabolisms.

Under this approach, products are deliberately designed from the outset so that, once their useful life ends, they can be easily disassembled, reused, or recycled back into new products rather than becoming waste.

This creates a continuous cycle of material use, in contrast to the traditional 'cradle-to-grave' model where products end up in landfills.

Therefore, the correct answer is that products are designed so that they can be easily reused or recycled after use.

137. Answer: b

Explanation:

Before railways were introduced in India in the mid-19th century, inland waterways formed the backbone of internal transport.

Rivers, canals, backwaters, and streams allowed the movement of goods and people across long distances at relatively low cost, especially in regions like Bengal, the Gangetic plains, and Kerala's backwaters.

Maritime trade routes were used mainly for overseas commerce, while road networks like the Grand Trunk Road served overland travel, but neither matched the extensive use of rivers and canals for domestic goods movement.

Therefore, the correct answer is inland waterways.

138. Answer: a

Explanation:

Feudal society was a social and political system, prominent in medieval Europe and parts of medieval India, in which land ownership was the primary source of power and wealth.

Under this system, lords granted land (fiefs) to vassals in exchange for loyalty, military service, and labour, creating a hierarchical web of mutual social, economic, and military obligations.

Horticultural societies are based on small-scale plant cultivation, post-industrial societies are based on services and information, and pre-agricultural societies relied on hunting and gathering, none of which match the land-and-obligation structure described.

Therefore, the correct answer is Feudal Society.

139. Answer: a

Explanation:

In Hindustani classical music, the seven basic swaras (notes) are Sa, Re, Ga, Ma, Pa, Dha, and Ni.

The swara 'Pa' is the fifth note in this scale and is formally called 'Pancham', corresponding to the perfect fifth in Western music theory.

Patdeep is actually the name of a raga, not a swara, while Paramesh and Paheli are not recognised terms in classical music nomenclature.

Therefore, the correct answer is Pancham.

140. Answer: a

Explanation:

Drip irrigation is a micro-irrigation technique in which water is applied slowly, drop by drop, directly to the root zone of plants through a network of pipes, tubes, and emitters.

This method minimises water wastage due to evaporation and runoff, and delivers moisture and nutrients precisely where the plant roots need them.

Well irrigation, furrow irrigation, and canal irrigation all deliver water in larger volumes across the field surface rather than through emitters placed at the root zone.

Therefore, the correct answer is Drip irrigation.

141. Answer: b

Explanation:

Jaipala was the Hindushahi ruler of the Kabul-Gandhara region who confronted Mahmud of Ghazni's invading forces at the Battle of Peshawar in 1001 AD.

This engagement marked Mahmud's first major pitched battle in the Indian subcontinent, and Jaipala suffered a decisive defeat, after which he later immolated himself out of shame.

Jayachandra was a much later Gahadavala king who fought Prithviraj Chauhan and the Ghurids, while Trilochanapala and Bhimapala were Jaipala's successors who faced Mahmud in subsequent campaigns, not this initial battle.

Therefore, the correct answer is Jaipala.

142. Answer: c

Explanation:

Stunting is a condition in which a child has significantly lower height for their age compared to healthy peers, caused by chronic or recurrent malnutrition, especially during the first 1,000 days of life.

It reflects long-term nutrient deprivation and is different from acute conditions, and it can have lasting effects on physical and cognitive development.

Gigantism results from excess growth hormone rather than deficiency, Kwashiorkor is caused specifically by protein deficiency and presents with oedema, and Anaemia is a deficiency of red blood cells or haemoglobin, none of which describe reduced height due to chronic malnutrition.

Therefore, the correct answer is Stunting.

143. Answer: c

Explanation:

The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, inserted Article 21A making free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right for children aged 6 to 14 years.

Simultaneously, it added a new clause, Article 51A(k), to the Fundamental Duties, obligating parents or guardians to provide opportunities for education to their child or ward between the ages of 6 and 14 years.

The amendment did not create any new cess or tax obligation, did not extend to higher education costs, and did not specifically mandate private school enrolment.

Therefore, the correct answer is providing educational opportunities to children between ages 6 and 14.

144. Answer: c

Explanation:

Swami Vivekananda, the renowned spiritual leader and reformer, popularised the message "Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached," drawing on a verse from the Katha Upanishad.

This call inspired generations of Indians towards self-confidence, spiritual awakening, and national regeneration during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Mahatma Gandhi, Aurobindo Ghosh, and Rabindranath Tagore were all prominent figures of the national movement, but this particular exhortation is specifically and famously attributed to Swami Vivekananda.

Therefore, the correct answer is Swami Vivekananda.

145. Answer: d

Explanation:

For a conscious adult or child over one year of age who is choking, standard first-aid guidelines recommend delivering up to five sharp back blows between the shoulder blades first.

If the back blows fail to dislodge the obstruction, this is followed by up to five abdominal thrusts (the Heimlich manoeuvre), and the cycle is repeated until the airway is cleared or help arrives.

Chest compressions alone and rescue breaths alone are used in CPR for unresponsive casualties without a pulse, not for a conscious choking person, and applying cold water has no role in clearing an airway obstruction.

Therefore, the correct answer is back blows followed by abdominal thrusts.

146. Answer: d

Explanation:

First aid training is designed to equip individuals with immediate, basic medical assistance skills to be used before professional medical help arrives.

Its foremost objective is preserving life by stabilising the casualty, preventing the condition from worsening, and promoting recovery, alongside relieving pain and protecting the unconscious.

Laboratory testing and surgery are specialised medical procedures requiring formal clinical training, and promoting sports fitness is unrelated to emergency care, so none of these represent the core purpose of first aid.

Therefore, the correct answer is preserving life.

147. Answer: c

Explanation:

Taal is the rhythmic framework in Indian classical music, consisting of a fixed, repeating cycle of beats (matras) divided into sections (vibhags).

It provides the temporal structure that keeps performers, whether vocalists, instrumentalists, or accompanists, synchronised with the 'Sam', the first and most emphasised beat of the rhythmic cycle where phrases resolve.

Alap is the slow, rhythm-free introductory elaboration of a raga, Swara refers to individual musical notes, and Raga is the melodic framework of a composition, none of which function as a recurring time cycle.

Therefore, the correct answer is Taal.

148. Answer: a

Explanation:

A terrestrial environment is a land-based habitat, such as a forest, grassland, or desert, while an aquatic environment is a water-based habitat, such as an ocean, river, lake, or pond.

The pair 'Forest and Ocean' correctly represents a terrestrial environment (forest) followed by an aquatic environment (ocean), matching the order asked in the question.

Lake and River are both aquatic, Pond and Grassland reverse the required order (aquatic then terrestrial), and River and Desert also reverse the order (aquatic then terrestrial), so none of these fit the terrestrial-then-aquatic sequence correctly.

Therefore, the correct answer is Forest and Ocean.

149. Answer: b

Explanation:

The term 'Janapada' is formed by combining two Sanskrit words: 'Jana', meaning people or tribe, and 'Pada', which literally means foot or footprint, together conveying the sense of "where a tribe has set its foot" or settled.

This etymology reflects how Vedic tribal groups (Janas) gradually settled on land, giving rise to territorial units known as Janapadas, the precursor to the later Mahajanapadas.

Crown, Head, and Village do not correspond to the literal Sanskrit meaning of 'Pada' in this context.

Therefore, the correct answer is Foot.

150. Answer: b

Explanation:

The Shyok Tunnel is a strategically important tunnel built by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in the Ladakh region, along the Shyok River, to provide all-weather connectivity to forward areas near the border.

This infrastructure project enhances year-round troop and supply movement in a high-altitude, strategically sensitive area bordering China and Pakistan.

Imphal, Assam, and Andhra Pradesh are not the location of this particular BRO tunnel project.

Therefore, the correct answer is Ladakh.

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