

Answers

1. Answer: c

Explanation:

Emotional withdrawal in adolescence often appears when a young person is struggling with stress, low self-worth, or difficulty coping with changes happening during this stage.

Such withdrawal is a signal that the adolescent needs guided emotional support rather than being left alone or being disciplined.

Counseling intervention provides a safe space to express feelings, understand the underlying cause of the withdrawal, and receive support to reconnect socially and emotionally.

Therefore, counseling intervention correctly identifies the underlying need behind emotional withdrawal in adolescence.

2. Answer: a

Explanation:

Early adolescence is a period when young people actively explore who they are and where they belong.

During this stage, interaction with peers becomes a major source of feedback, comparison, and validation that shapes self-concept.

Peer group interaction allows adolescents to test roles, values, and behaviours in a social setting, which strongly shapes how their identity develops.

Hence, peer group interaction is the factor that most strongly influences identity formation during early adolescence.

3. Answer: b

Explanation:

Peer-mediated approaches involve adolescents working together, guiding one another, and sharing accountability for shared outcomes.

When peers take on roles such as tutoring, discussing, or collaborating, they depend on one another's contribution to reach a common goal.

This cooperative structure builds mutual responsibility, since each participant becomes accountable for supporting the progress of the group.

Therefore, peer-mediated approaches in adolescence primarily foster mutual responsibility among participants.

4. Answer: a

Explanation:

Development is understood as a continuous process that unfolds through the ongoing interplay between an individual's inherited traits and the surroundings in which they grow.

Neither heredity alone nor environment alone can account for how a person changes across the lifespan; it is their constant interplay that drives growth.

This means that everyday experiences, relationships, and surroundings continuously interact with a person's inborn characteristics to shape who they become.

Hence, the principle of development holds that an individual is shaped by constant interaction with the environment.

5. Answer: d

Explanation:

The introduction stage of a lesson sets the tone for what follows and creates a bridge between what students already know and what they are about to encounter.

A teacher typically begins by recalling earlier concepts, posing a prompt, or presenting a familiar situation related to the new topic.

This linking of prior knowledge with new content helps students see relevance, activates existing schemas, and gets their minds ready for fresh material.

Therefore, the introduction stage of a teaching session mainly aims to connect previous knowledge with new content.

6. Answer: a

Explanation:

Labels placed on students shape how teachers, peers, and even the student themselves come to view their abilities.

Once a student is labeled in this way, expectations around them tend to lower, which can change the way they are taught and treated.

The student may then internalize this label and begin performing in ways that match the lowered expectation, a pattern known as a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Hence, applying such a label to a student is most likely to result in a self-fulfilling prophecy.

7. Answer: d

Explanation:

The Law of Readiness states that an individual responds effectively only when they are physically and mentally ready to engage with the material.

For adolescents, this readiness is closely tied to their current stage of mental development, including their reasoning ability and capacity to grasp abstract ideas.

Teaching that ignores this readiness, focuses only on rote memorization, or narrows attention purely to the syllabus fails to match what the adolescent mind can meaningfully process.

Therefore, the Law of Readiness implies that teaching should suit the adolescent's level of mental development and ability to understand.

8. Answer: b**Explanation:**

Internal motivation grows when adolescents feel a sense of autonomy and competence rather than feeling tightly controlled by external forces.

Reinforcement that threatens, over-controls, or is applied excessively tends to shift the focus toward avoiding punishment rather than genuine interest in the task.

When reinforcement instead offers guidance and encouragement, it supports the adolescent's own sense of ownership over their behaviour and nurtures internal drive.

Hence, reinforcement that increases internal motivation should provide guidance and encouragement rather than control behaviour excessively.

9. Answer: c**Explanation:**

Reinforcement schedules describe the pattern and timing with which a reinforcer is delivered following a response.

Different schedules, such as fixed or variable intervals and ratios, change how quickly a response is produced and how long it continues once reinforcement stops.

Reflexes, insight, and maturation are governed by biological or cognitive processes that do not depend on how reinforcement is scheduled.

Therefore, reinforcement schedules primarily affect the speed and persistence of a response.

10. Answer: b

Explanation:

The Law of Effect states that responses followed by satisfying outcomes are strengthened, while those followed by discomfort are weakened.

In a classroom, teachers routinely apply this principle by pairing desirable student actions with rewards or approval, and undesirable actions with corrective consequences.

This direct link between consequence and behaviour makes the principle especially practical for shaping and managing how students behave.

Hence, the Law of Effect is especially useful in the classroom for behaviour management.

11. Answer: d

Explanation:

Intrinsic motivation refers to engaging in an activity out of genuine interest or personal satisfaction rather than for external rewards.

When competition becomes excessive, the focus of students shifts from enjoying the task itself to worrying about winning, comparison, or the fear of losing.

This shift in attention away from personal interest and toward external pressure weakens the natural, self-driven enjoyment behind the activity.

Therefore, excessive competition may reduce intrinsic motivation.

12. Answer: a

Explanation:

Emotional insecurity creates an internal state of worry, self-doubt, or fear that continuously occupies a person's attention.

When the mind is preoccupied with unresolved emotional concerns, it becomes difficult to focus fully on tasks that require sustained attention, such as study or classroom activities.

This constant inner distraction interferes with concentration, making it harder to stay engaged and attentive.

Hence, emotional insecurity may lead to poor concentration.

13. Answer: a

Explanation:

Vygotsky's sociocultural theory places social context at the centre of cognitive development.

He proposed that a child's abilities expand most effectively within a "zone of proximal development," where guidance from a more knowledgeable other, such as a teacher or peer, helps the child move beyond what they can do alone.

This view emphasizes dialogue, collaboration, and shared activity as the primary route through which higher mental functions develop.

Therefore, Vygotsky believed that development occurs best through social interaction.

14. Answer: a

Explanation:

Effective classroom communication is a two-way process where the teacher continuously reads how students are responding to the material being taught.

By observing student reactions, cues, and levels of engagement, a teacher can identify confusion early and adjust the pace, illustrations, or method of instruction accordingly.

This responsiveness ensures that instruction stays connected to actual student understanding rather than proceeding on a fixed, one-way path.

Therefore, monitoring student responses and adjusting instruction is a strong instance of effective communication in classroom teaching.

15. Answer: c

Explanation:

Modern education has moved away from viewing teaching purely as covering content quickly or maintaining order, toward seeing it as a process centred on the student's growth.

In this view, a teacher's central role is to create meaningful opportunities, activities, and experiences through which students construct their own understanding.

Completing the syllabus quickly, enforcing discipline, or simply relaying updated facts are narrower, teacher-centred views that do not capture this broader purpose.

Therefore, teaching in modern education is best understood as facilitating experiences that help students build genuine understanding.

16. Answer: b

Explanation:

A facilitator's role, especially with adolescents, is to guide learning rather than control it.

Effective facilitation encourages learners to think independently, question ideas, and construct their own understanding rather than passively receiving information.

Dominating discussions, avoiding interaction, or punishing questions would suppress learner engagement and discourage active participation.

Therefore, a good facilitator for adolescents should encourage independent thinking.

17. Answer: b

Explanation:

Conceptual change theory explains how learners revise deeply held misconceptions to form scientifically accurate understanding.

For genuine conceptual change to occur, learners must first experience disconfirmation of their prior belief, that is, encounter evidence or reasoning that

contradicts their existing idea.

Silence, memorization, and increased repetition merely reinforce existing knowledge structures without challenging faulty prior conceptions.

Therefore, conceptual change in adolescence requires disconfirmation of prior belief.

18. Answer: a

Explanation:

Inclusive classrooms contain learners with diverse abilities, needs, and ways of demonstrating knowledge.

Flexible assessment allows varied formats and methods, such as oral responses, projects, or extended time, so that every learner gets an equitable opportunity to demonstrate what they have learned.

Promoting unfair advantage, removing all evaluation, or encouraging bias would work against the fairness and equity that inclusion aims to achieve.

Therefore, flexible assessment supports inclusion because it ensures equitable demonstration of learning.

19. Answer: b

Explanation:

The age group of twelve to fourteen years marks early adolescence, a period of significant social and emotional change.

At this stage, learners experience heightened emotional sensitivity and increasingly rely on peer groups for identity and social belonging.

Motor skills, career finalization, and reflexes are either already established earlier or not yet developmentally relevant at this stage, unlike the pressing social-emotional needs of early adolescence.

Therefore, guidance services at twelve to fourteen years must particularly address emotional regulation and peer relations.

20. Answer: d

Explanation:

Erik Erikson identified adolescence as the stage of identity versus role confusion, during which individuals actively explore and consolidate a sense of self.

Inclusive practice during this period must therefore support learners as they form a stable personal and social identity, respecting their diverse backgrounds and experiences.

Sensorimotor growth and reflex development belong to infancy, while instinct control is not a defining developmental task of this stage.

Therefore, during adolescence, inclusion must particularly support identity formation.

21. Answer: b

Explanation:

Wolfgang Kohler's experiments on insight learning showed that learners can suddenly grasp a solution by perceiving the relationships among elements of a problem, rather than through trial and error.

Here, the student visualizes relationships among variables and experiences a sudden, complete understanding of the physics concept, a hallmark of insight

learning.

Operant and classical conditioning depend on reinforcement or repeated stimulus pairing, and negative reinforcement involves removing an aversive stimulus, none of which describe this sudden grasp of relationships.

Therefore, this situation represents insight learning.

22. Answer: b

Explanation:

A learning curve plots performance or achievement against practice or time, showing how learning progresses.

A steady, upward rising curve reflects continuous improvement in performance, indicating that learning is proceeding effectively.

A plateau shows a temporary halt in progress, regression shows a decline in performance, and failure to learn would appear as a flat or falling curve, none of which describe a steady upward rise.

Therefore, a steady, upward rising learning curve indicates effective learning.

23. Answer: c

Explanation:

Self-regulation refers to the ability to manage one's own thoughts, emotions, and behaviors, including planning, monitoring, and controlling actions to achieve goals.

Procrastination despite high ability is a classic sign of poor self-regulation, since the student possesses the competence to complete tasks but struggles to initiate and sustain effort on time.

Sensory impairment and hearing ability relate to perceptual functioning, and an intelligence deficit would affect the ability itself, none of which fit a high-ability student who repeatedly delays action.

Therefore, this most likely indicates difficulty with self-regulation.

24. Answer: a

Explanation:

Working memory is the cognitive system responsible for temporarily holding and manipulating information needed for reasoning, problem-solving, and decision-making.

High emotional arousal, such as exam anxiety, consumes cognitive resources and disrupts the limited capacity of working memory, making it harder to think clearly and reason under pressure.

Motor coordination, sensory memory, and reflexes are largely automatic or physical processes and are not the primary cognitive systems involved in reasoning during exams.

Therefore, when emotions overpower reasoning during exams, the primary cognitive process affected is working memory.

25. Answer: c

Explanation:

Piaget described the formal operational stage of cognitive development, which typically emerges in adolescence, as marked by the capacity for hypothetico-deductive reasoning.

This form of reasoning allows adolescents to generate hypotheses, systematically test them, and draw logical conclusions when solving scientific problems.

The Law of Exercise, classical conditioning, and negative reinforcement belong to associative and behaviorist learning frameworks and do not describe this systematic, hypothesis-driven reasoning.

Therefore, an adolescent solving a scientific problem through hypothesis testing demonstrates hypothetico-deductive reasoning.

26. Answer: b

Explanation:

The Yerkes-Dodson law describes an inverted-U relationship between arousal and performance, showing that performance improves with arousal but only up to an optimal point.

At a moderate level, emotional arousal keeps learners alert and motivated without becoming overwhelming, which enhances focus and learning performance.

Withdrawal, confusion, and avoidance are typically associated with excessively high or disruptive arousal, not with a moderate, optimal level.

Therefore, emotional arousal at a moderate level improves learning performance.

27. Answer: c

Explanation:

According to attribution theory, how learners explain the causes of failure strongly shapes their subsequent motivation and behavior.

Attributing failure to lack of effort, an internal and controllable factor, leads adolescents to believe that trying harder can change future outcomes, which reflects a growth orientation.

Learned helplessness and a fixed mindset typically arise from attributing failure to low, uncontrollable ability, while avoidance is a withdrawal response rather than the constructive engagement seen with effort attributions.

Therefore, adolescents who attribute failure to lack of effort rather than ability are likely to show a growth orientation.

28. Answer: c

Explanation:

Adolescents with learning disabilities have specific processing difficulties that affect how they acquire and apply skills, even though their general intelligence remains typical.

Structured feedback helps them understand precisely where they went wrong, while explicit strategy training equips them with practical techniques to approach tasks more effectively.

Exclusion from school, competition, and public correction can increase anxiety and stigma without addressing the underlying processing difficulty, offering little constructive support.

Therefore, adolescents with learning disability benefit most from structured feedback and strategy training.

29. Answer: a

Explanation:

Confidentiality is a foundational principle of counselling that protects a student's privacy and builds the trust necessary for open communication.

A teacher who maintains confidentiality during counselling upholds professional standards of conduct expected of an educator acting in a guidance role, reflecting professional ethics.

Authority, bias, and competition involve exerting control, favoritism, or rivalry, none of which relate to protecting a student's private information.

Therefore, a teacher ensuring confidentiality during counselling demonstrates professional ethics.

30. Answer: a

Explanation:

Authoritative parenting combines warmth and responsiveness with consistent, reasonable expectations and structure.

This balanced approach helps children feel loved, understood, and safe, which is the foundation of emotional security.

Strict punishment, competitive exams, and isolation create fear, pressure, or disconnection rather than the warmth and consistency that build a secure emotional base.

Therefore, authoritative parenting is most closely associated with emotional security in children.

31. Answer: c

Explanation:

अनुस्वार (ॠ) एक विशुद्ध नासिक्य ध्वनि है।

इसके उच्चारण के समय स्वास वायु केवल नासिका यानी नाक से बाहर निकलती है, मुँह से नहीं।

इसके विपरीत अनुनासिक (ॡ) वर्णों के उच्चारण में स्वास वायु नाक और मुँह दोनों से निकलती है, इसलिए दोनों में यह अंतर स्मरण रखना आवश्यक है।

अतः सही उत्तर है केवल नाक से।

32. Answer: d

Explanation:

'घुड़सवार' का समास-विग्रह होगा - घोड़े पर सवार।

यहाँ दोनों पदों के बीच 'पर' अर्थात् अधिकरण कारक का संबंध प्रकट हो रहा है, जो आधार या स्थान को दर्शाता है।

तत्पुरुष समास में जब पूर्व तथा उत्तर पद के बीच अधिकरण कारक (में, पर) का संबंध होता है, तो उसे अधिकरण तत्पुरुष समास कहते हैं।

अतः 'घुड़सवार' अधिकरण तत्पुरुष समास का उपयुक्त उदाहरण है।

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33. Answer: a

Explanation:

देशज शब्द वे शब्द होते हैं जो किसी स्थानीय बोली या क्षेत्रीय भाषा से बिना किसी ज्ञात संस्कृत व्युत्पत्ति के हिन्दी में आ गए हैं।

'पगड़ी' एक देशज शब्द है, जिसका कोई संस्कृत मूल स्रोत नहीं मिलता।

'सूर्य', 'आम्र' और 'हस्त' शुद्ध संस्कृत मूल के शब्द हैं, इसलिए ये तत्सम शब्दों की श्रेणी में आते हैं, देशज नहीं।

अतः सही देशज शब्द 'पगड़ी' है।

34. Answer: d

Explanation:

जिस क्रिया का फल कर्ता के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य वस्तु या व्यक्ति यानी कर्म पर पड़े, उसे सकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं, तथा जिस क्रिया का फल कर्ता तक ही सीमित रहे, उसे अकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं।

'मैं पानी भरता हूँ' में 'पानी', 'मैं घड़ा भरता हूँ' में 'घड़ा' और 'किशोर को मारा' में 'किशोर को' स्पष्ट कर्म हैं, अतः ये सभी सकर्मक क्रिया के वाक्य हैं।

'तुम्हारा जी ललचाता है' में क्रिया का फल किसी बाहरी कर्म पर नहीं बल्कि कर्ता के अपने मन अर्थात् जी पर ही पड़ता है, इसलिए यहाँ कोई कर्म विद्यमान नहीं है।

अतः 'तुम्हारा जी ललचाता है' अकर्मक क्रिया का सही उदाहरण है।

35. Answer: a

Explanation:

गुण सन्धि के नियमानुसार जब 'अ' अथवा 'आ' के बाद 'ऋ' स्वर आता है, तो दोनों मिलकर 'अर्' में परिवर्तित हो जाते हैं।

'राज' शब्द के अंत में 'अ' स्वर है और आगे आने वाले 'ऋषि' शब्द का प्रारम्भ 'ऋ' से होता है, अतः यही नियम यहाँ लागू होगा।

राज + ऋषि में अ + ऋ मिलकर अर् बनता है, जिससे राज् + अर् + षि = राजर्षि शब्द बनता है।

अतः 'राज + ऋषि' का सही सन्धि रूप 'राजर्षि' है।

36. Answer: d

Explanation:

तत्सम वे शब्द होते हैं जो संस्कृत से ज्यों के त्यों हिन्दी में प्रयुक्त होते हैं, जबकि तद्भव वे शब्द होते हैं जो उन्हीं संस्कृत शब्दों के ध्वनि-परिवर्तन से विकसित होकर बने हैं।

संस्कृत का तत्सम शब्द 'अग्नि' है, जिसके ध्वनि-परिवर्तन से बना प्रचलित हिन्दी तद्भव रूप 'आग' है।

यह एक मानक एवं सर्वस्वीकृत तत्सम-तद्भव युग्म है, जबकि शेष जोड़ियों में तत्सम शब्द का तद्भव रूप से सही मेल नहीं बैठता।

अतः सही तत्सम-तद्भव युग्म 'अग्नि - आग' है।

37. Answer: c

Explanation:

हिन्दी में सहायक क्रिया के प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन रूप में चन्द्रबिन्दु (◌ं) सहित 'हूँ' रूप का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जो नासिक्य उच्चारण को दर्शाता है।

'हू' में आवश्यक मात्रा एवं नासिक्य चिह्न दोनों का अभाव है, तथा 'हूँ' में चन्द्रबिन्दु के स्थान पर अनुस्वार का त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रयोग किया गया है।

मानक हिन्दी वर्तनी के अनुसार सदैव 'हूँ' रूप ही शुद्ध एवं स्वीकृत माना जाता है।

अतः सही शब्द 'हूँ' है।

38. Answer: d

Explanation:

जब किसी वाक्य में किसी व्यक्ति के कथन को ज्यों का त्यों उद्धृत किया जाता है, तो कथन से पहले अल्पविराम (,) लगाया जाता है और पूरे कथन को उद्धरण चिह्न में रखा जाता है।

शेष वाक्यों में अल्पविराम का प्रयोग गलत स्थान पर हुआ है और कथन को उद्धरण चिह्नों में भी नहीं रखा गया है।

केवल एक वाक्य में विराम चिह्नों तथा उद्धरण चिह्न दोनों का शुद्ध एवं व्याकरण-सम्मत प्रयोग हुआ है।

अतः सही वाक्य है - उसने कहा, "मैं कल आऊंगा।"

39. Answer: b

Explanation:

निपात एक अविकारी शब्द है जो वाक्य में किसी अन्य शब्द पर विशेष बल देने अथवा अतिरिक्त अर्थ जोड़ने का कार्य करता है, जैसे ही, भी, तो, तक, केवल आदि।

'राहुल भी अच्छा खिलाड़ी है' वाक्य में 'भी' शब्द निपात के रूप में प्रयुक्त हुआ है, जो 'राहुल' पर विशेष बल देता है।

शेष वाक्यों में कोई भी निपात शब्द प्रयुक्त नहीं हुआ है, इनमें केवल सामान्य क्रिया-विशेषण अथवा संज्ञा पद हैं।

अतः सही निपातयुक्त वाक्य 'राहुल भी अच्छा खिलाड़ी है' है।

40. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनेकार्थी शब्द वे शब्द होते हैं जिनके एक से अधिक अर्थ प्रचलित होते हैं। 'अर्क' शब्द के हिन्दी में कई मान्य अर्थ प्रचलित हैं।

'अर्क' का प्रयोग सूर्य, आक अर्थात् मदार के पौधे, तथा प्रकाश की किरण के अर्थ में होता है।

'ज्वाला' का अर्थ है अग्नि की लपट, जो 'अर्क' शब्द के किसी भी मान्य अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता, इसलिए यह उसका अनेकार्थी नहीं है।

अतः सही उत्तर 'ज्वाला' है।

41. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनुनासिक ध्वनि को हिन्दी वर्तनी में चन्द्रबिन्दु (ँ) चिह्न से दर्शाया जाता है, जबकि अनुस्वार को केवल बिन्दु (ं) से दर्शाया जाता है।

'हँसमुख' और 'हँसी' शब्दों में चन्द्रबिन्दु का प्रयोग शुद्ध रूप से हुआ है, तथा 'चाँद-सितारे' में भी चन्द्रबिन्दु का सही प्रयोग हुआ है।

'चाँद-सितारे' में चन्द्रबिन्दु के स्थान पर भूलवश अनुस्वार (ं) का प्रयोग कर दिया गया है, जिससे यहाँ सही अनुनासिक उच्चारण नहीं दर्शाया जा सका।

अतः सही अनुनासिक का प्रयोग 'चाँद-सितारे' में नहीं हुआ है।

42. Answer: d

Explanation:

'पढ़ाना' एक द्विकर्मक अर्थात् प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया है, जिसमें एक साथ दो कर्म प्रयुक्त होते हैं - मुख्य कर्म और गौण कर्म।

दिए गए वाक्य में 'क्या पढ़ाता हूँ' का उत्तर 'वेद' है, अतः 'वेद' मुख्य कर्म है, और 'किसे पढ़ाता हूँ' का उत्तर 'लड़के को' है, अतः यह गौण कर्म है।

इस प्रकार वाक्य में एक साथ दो कर्म - 'लड़के को' और 'वेद' - विद्यमान हैं।

अतः सही उत्तर 'दो' है।

43. Answer: a

Explanation:

परिमाणवाचक क्रिया विशेषण वह शब्द है जो क्रिया के होने की मात्रा या परिमाण को व्यक्त करता है, जैसे कितना, कम, अधिक, खूब आदि।

'खूब' शब्द क्रिया के परिमाण को दर्शाता है, जैसे 'खूब पढ़ो' अथवा 'खूब खाओ' में देखा जा सकता है।

'पेड़ों को' एक संज्ञा पदबंध है, 'बढ़ी है' क्रिया का रूप है और 'काटने की गति' भी संज्ञा पदबंध है, अतः इनमें से कोई भी क्रिया विशेषण नहीं है।

अतः सही उत्तर 'खूब' है।

44. Answer: d

Explanation:

विसर्ग सन्धि के नियमानुसार जब विसर्ग (:) के बाद श, ष अथवा स वर्ण आता है, तो विसर्ग प्रायः अपरिवर्तित रहता है।

'दुः' के बाद 'शासन' शब्द में 'श' वर्ण आ रहा है, अतः यहाँ विसर्ग ज्यों का त्यों बना रहता है, न कि किसी अन्य वर्ण में बदलता है।

इस प्रकार दुः + शासन = दुःशासन बनता है, जो महाभारत के प्रसिद्ध पात्र का भी मानक एवं प्रचलित नाम है।

अतः सही रूप 'दुःशासन' है।

45. Answer: b

Explanation:

'डूबते को तिनके का सहारा' हिन्दी की एक प्रचलित लोकोक्ति है।

इसका शाब्दिक अर्थ है कि डूबता हुआ व्यक्ति बचने के लिए एक छोटे से तिनके को भी पकड़ने की कोशिश करता है।

इसी भाव के आधार पर इसका लाक्षणिक अर्थ है कि विपत्ति या संकट में फँसे मनुष्य के लिए छोटी सी सहायता भी अत्यंत मूल्यवान सिद्ध होती है।

अतः सही अर्थ है - विपत्ति में पड़े हुए मनुष्यों को थोड़ा सहारा भी काफी होता है।

46. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिए गए वाक्य में दो स्वतंत्र उपवाक्य हैं - 'मैंने आशा को न जाने को कहा था' और 'वह मानी नहीं'।

ये दोनों स्वतंत्र उपवाक्य समुच्चयबोधक अव्यय 'पर' से जुड़े हैं, जो दो बातों के बीच विरोध या प्रतिकूलता दर्शाता है।

जब दो प्रधान उपवाक्य विरोध सूचक समुच्चयबोधक (पर, परन्तु, किन्तु) से जुड़ते हैं तो वाक्य विरोधवाचक संयुक्त वाक्य कहलाता है।

47. Answer: b

Explanation:

'सक्रिय' शब्द के अक्षरों को विभाजित करने पर स-क्रि-य प्राप्त होता है, अर्थात् इसमें कुल तीन अक्षर हैं।

दूसरे अक्षर 'क्रि' में क् और र् का मेल होकर संयुक्ताक्षर 'क्र' बनता है, जिसमें पदेन र को दर्शाने के लिए व्यंजन के नीचे एक तिरछी रेखा लगाई जाती है।

अतः यह तिरछी रेखा शब्द के द्वितीय अक्षर के नीचे लगी होती है।

48. Answer: c

Explanation:

समास में प्रयुक्त पदों के बीच के संबंध को पहचानने के लिए विग्रह करने पर 'ईश्वरभक्त' का अर्थ 'ईश्वर का भक्त' प्राप्त होता है।

यहाँ दोनों पदों के बीच 'का/के/की' संबंधसूचक कारक चिह्न आ रहा है, जो संबंध कारक की पहचान है।

जिस तत्पुरुष समास में पूर्व तथा उत्तर पद के बीच संबंध कारक का लोप हो, वह संबंध तत्पुरुष समास कहलाता है, इसलिए 'ईश्वरभक्त' संबंध तत्पुरुष समास का उदाहरण है।

49. Answer: c

Explanation:

समानार्थी अर्थात् पर्यायवाची शब्द वे होते हैं जिनका अर्थ मूल शब्द के समान होता है।

'चाँद', 'ग्रह' और 'तारा' सूर्य से भिन्न आकाशीय पिंडों के नाम हैं, अतः ये पर्यायवाची नहीं हो सकते।

'रवि' सूर्य का ही एक अन्य नाम है, इसलिए यह 'सूर्य' का सही समानार्थी शब्द है।

50. Answer: d

Explanation:

'गार्गी' शब्द में 'र्ग' संयोग है, जहाँ र व्यंजन ग से पहले आता है और अगले व्यंजन के ऊपर हुक के रूप में जुड़ता है, इसे रफार र कहा जाता है।

'मैत्रेयी' शब्द में 'त्रे' संयोग है, जहाँ र व्यंजन त के बाद आता है और उसके नीचे तिरछी रेखा के रूप में जुड़ता है।

अतः क्रमशः गार्गी में रफार र और मैत्रेयी में तिरछी रेखा र का प्रयोग हुआ है।

51. Answer: b

Explanation:

मुहावरों का शाब्दिक अर्थ नहीं बल्कि उनका प्रचलित लाक्षणिक अर्थ लिया जाता है।

'दो टूक कहना' मुहावरे का प्रयोग तब होता है जब कोई बात बिना किसी लाग-लपेट के साफ-साफ कही जाती है।

अतः 'दो टूक कहना' का अर्थ 'स्पष्ट कहना' है।

52. Answer: d

Explanation:

मुहावरों का अर्थ शब्दशः न लेकर उनके प्रचलित भाव के अनुसार लिया जाता है।

'एक आँख से देखना' मुहावरे का प्रयोग तब होता है जब किसी के प्रति पक्षपात न करते हुए सबको बराबर समझा जाए।

अतः इस मुहावरे का अर्थ 'समान व्यवहार करना' है।

53. Answer: a

Explanation:

श्रुतिसमभिन्नार्थक (युग्म) शब्द वे होते हैं जिनका उच्चारण मिलता-जुलता है परन्तु मात्र एक स्वर के अंतर से उनके अर्थ पूर्णतः भिन्न हो जाते हैं।

'तरणि' शब्द का अर्थ सूर्य होता है, जबकि दीर्घ 'ई' के साथ लिखे गए 'तरणी' शब्द का अर्थ नौका (नाव) होता है।

अतः 'तरणि – तरणी' युग्म का सही अर्थ 'सूर्य – नौका' है।

54. Answer: a

Explanation:

श्रुतिसमभिन्नार्थक शब्दों में उच्चारण में हल्का अंतर होते हुए भी अर्थ में बड़ा भेद होता है।

'इतर' शब्द का अर्थ 'अन्य' या 'दूसरा' होता है, जबकि 'इत्र' शब्द का अर्थ सुगंधित पदार्थ (परफ्यूम) होता है।

अतः 'इतर – इत्र' युग्म का सही अर्थ 'अन्य – सुगंधित पदार्थ' है।

55. Answer: c

Explanation:

अनुनासिक ध्वनि को दर्शाने वाला चंद्र बिंदु सदा उस स्वर मात्रा के ऊपर लगाया जाता है जिस पर अनुनासिकता का उच्चारण होता है।

'गाँव' शब्द में दीर्घ 'आ' की मात्रा पर चंद्र बिंदु सही स्थान पर लगा है, जो इसका मानक व शुद्ध वर्तनी रूप है।

शेष विकल्पों में चंद्र बिंदु का स्थान या स्वरूप अशुद्ध है, इसलिए इनकी वर्तनी मानक हिंदी के अनुरूप नहीं है।

56. Answer: c

Explanation:

संयुक्त वाक्य वह वाक्य होता है जिसमें दो या अधिक स्वतंत्र (प्रधान) उपवाक्य समुच्चयबोधक अव्यय से जुड़े होते हैं और दोनों अपने आप में पूर्ण अर्थ देते हैं।

'हमने मैकबेथ पढ़ा और उसका मंचन किया' में 'हमने मैकबेथ पढ़ा' और 'उसका मंचन किया' दोनों स्वतंत्र उपवाक्य हैं जो समुच्चयबोधक 'और' से जुड़े हैं।

शेष वाक्यों में एक उपवाक्य दूसरे पर आश्रित (मिश्र वाक्य) है या वाक्य संरचना सरल है, इसलिए सही उत्तर संयुक्त वाक्य वाला विकल्प ही है।

57. Answer: d

Explanation:

विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न का प्रयोग वहाँ होता है जहाँ वाक्य में हर्ष, विषाद, आश्चर्य या विस्मय जैसे भाव व्यक्त हों।

'वह स्कूल गया' एक सामान्य कथन है और 'तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो' एक प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य है, अतः इनमें विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न उपयुक्त नहीं है; इसी तरह 'मैं खाना खा रहा हूँ' भी सामान्य कथन है।

'क्या बात है!' में आश्चर्य/विस्मय का भाव प्रकट होता है, इसलिए यहाँ विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न का प्रयोग उचित है।

58. Answer: a

Explanation:

गद्यांश की शुरुआत में स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि सामान्य श्रोता को लताजी की ध्वनिमुद्रिका और शास्त्रीय गायकी की ध्वनिमुद्रिका दोनों सुनाई जाएँ तो वह क्या चुनेगा।

गद्यांश के अनुसार 'वह लताजी की ध्वनिमुद्रिका ही पसंद करेगा' - यह सीधे तौर पर कहा गया है।

अतः लोग शास्त्रीय गायकी की बजाय लताजी की ध्वनिमुद्रिका को पसंद करेंगे।

59. Answer: b

Explanation:

गद्यांश में बताया गया है कि लताजी की लोकप्रियता का मुख्य मर्म उनकी 'गायकी' ही है।

इसी क्रम में गद्यांश में स्पष्ट कहा गया है 'लताजी का कोई भी गाना लीजिए तो उसमें शत-प्रतिशत यह गायकी मौजूद मिलेगा'।

अतः लताजी के हर गाने में शत-प्रतिशत 'गायकी' मिलती है।

60. Answer: b

Explanation:

गद्यांश में 'गायकी' के बाद लताजी के गाने की एक और विशेषता का उल्लेख किया गया है।

गद्यांश में स्पष्ट लिखा है 'लताजी के गाने की एक और विशेषता है, उनके स्वरों की निर्मलता'।

अतः लताजी के गाने की एक अन्य विशेषता उनके स्वरों की निर्मलता है, न कि राग मालकोस, ध्वनिमुद्रिका या आलाप जिनका उल्लेख अन्य संदर्भ में हुआ है।

61. Answer: a

Explanation:

Indefinite pronouns such as everyone, somebody, everybody, and anybody are grammatically singular, so the pronoun that refers back to them must also be singular.

"Everyone should perform his or her duty sincerely" correctly pairs the singular indefinite pronoun with the singular possessive form "his or her".

The remaining sentences pair singular indefinite pronouns with the plural possessive "their", which breaks strict number agreement.

62. Answer: a

Explanation:

Feminine nouns like mayoress, shepherdess, heiress, and conductress must be followed by feminine pronouns to keep gender agreement consistent.

"The mayoress delivered her speech to the gathering" pairs the feminine noun mayoress with the feminine pronoun "her", keeping the gender consistent throughout.

The other sentences pair feminine nouns with masculine pronouns such as "his" or "himself", creating a gender mismatch.

63. Answer: b

Explanation:

"Almost" modifies "always" and shows the extent of frequency, which makes it an adverb of degree.

"Always" tells how often the assignments are completed, which makes it an adverb of frequency.

"Very" modifies "quickly" and shows intensity, making it an adverb of degree, while "quickly" describes how the assignments are completed, making it an adverb of manner.

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64. Answer: a

Explanation:

The word "however" is used here as an interrupter within the sentence, not as a conjunction joining two clauses.

An interrupter placed in the middle of a sentence must be enclosed by a pair of commas, one before and one after it.

"The proposal, however, was rejected by the committee" places commas on both sides of "however", giving the sentence correct punctuation.

65. Answer: b

Explanation:

The active sentence uses the present perfect tense "has stolen", so its passive form must also remain in the present perfect tense.

The present perfect passive is formed with "have/has been" plus the past participle, and since the new subject "files" is plural, the auxiliary "have" is required.

"All the confidential files have been stolen from the office by someone" keeps the tense and the subject-verb agreement correct.

66. Answer: d

Explanation:

The sentence refers to the books belonging to a single teacher, so the possessive form of the singular noun "teacher" is needed.

A singular possessive noun takes an apostrophe followed by "s", giving "teacher's".

"The teacher's books were arranged on the table" applies this rule correctly, while the other sentences either misplace the apostrophe or leave it out entirely.

67. Answer: b

Explanation:

The original sentence means the students left the classroom exactly when the bell rang, with no delay before or after.

The standard negative equivalent of "as soon as" is expressed with "not... until", showing that an action did not happen before a specific point.

"The students did not leave the classroom until the bell rang" preserves this exact meaning, while the other options change the tense, alter the logic, or reverse the meaning entirely.

68. Answer: b

Explanation:

"Impeccable" describes something that is flawless and free from any error or defect.

Among the given choices, "faultless" carries the same meaning of being without flaws.

The remaining words describe uncertainty, irregularity, or defects, which are opposite in sense to "impeccable".

69. Answer: a

Explanation:

"Autumn", "column", and "solemn" all end with the letters "mn", where the final "n" is silent and not pronounced.

"Alumni" also contains the letters "m" and "n" together, but here the "n" is fully pronounced as part of the word.

Since "alumni" does not follow the silent "n" pattern seen in the other three words, it is the word that differs.

70. Answer: a

Explanation:

"Such books often demand critical interpretation" uses the demonstrative adjective "such" correctly before the plural noun "books", and the verb "demand" agrees with this plural subject.

The second sentence pairs the singular subject "an incident" with the plural verb form "have created", breaking subject-verb agreement.

The third and fourth sentences mismatch demonstrative adjectives with nouns, using "this kinds" and "those kind" instead of a consistent pairing, and also carry faulty verb agreement.

71. Answer: a

Explanation:

The verb "slept" describes an action performed by the subject "the baby" without passing that action onto any object.

A verb that does not require a direct object to complete its meaning is classified as an intransitive verb.

Since "slept" makes complete sense on its own, followed only by the adverb "peacefully", it functions as an intransitive verb.

72. Answer: d

Explanation:

"Loquacious" describes a person who talks a great deal, often excessively.

Among the given words, "talkative" conveys this exact meaning of being very fond of talking.

"Aggressive", "careless", and "silent" describe unrelated or opposite qualities and do not match the meaning of "loquacious".

73. Answer: b

Explanation:

Once the factual errors in the proposal were exposed, the natural and logical outcome is that no one wished to defend it any longer.

The word "nobody" fits this meaning by expressing a complete absence of willingness among the debaters.

"Anybody" does not suit this affirmative statement since it typically appears in questions or negative constructions, while "somebody" and "somebody else" would wrongly suggest that a defender was still available.

74. Answer: b

Explanation:

A double preposition combines two prepositions to express a single, precise relationship, and "from out of" is an established double preposition in English.

"The cat emerged from out of the cupboard quietly" uses this recognised combination correctly to show movement out of an enclosed space.

The remaining sentences rearrange or combine the prepositions in non-standard ways that are not accepted double preposition forms.

75. Answer: c

Explanation:

A proper noun names a specific person, place, or thing and is always capitalised.

"Mumbai" is the name of a specific city, which makes it a proper noun.

The nouns in the other sentences, such as river, birds, nest, and teacher, are common nouns naming general things rather than specific ones.

76. Answer: c

Explanation:

The complete subject of a sentence is the main noun or noun phrase together with every word that modifies it, and the complete predicate is the verb together with everything that follows it.

Here, the complete subject names what the sentence is about: "The sudden increase in fuel prices."

The complete predicate tells what that subject did: "affected the transport industry severely."

Placing the dividing line right after "prices" and before "affected" separates these two parts correctly.

77. Answer: c

Explanation:

"Children" is already the irregular plural form of "child," so it never takes an added "-s" or "-es."

Since "children" is plural, the verb that follows must also be plural, which rules out a singular verb form.

The plural verb "were" agrees correctly with the plural subject "children."

78. Answer: b

Explanation:

A formal request reported in indirect speech is usually formed with the pattern "requested + object + to-infinitive."

This pattern keeps the sentence grammatically complete by pairing "the staff" with the infinitive "to complete."

"The manager requested the staff to complete the task immediately" follows this pattern correctly and reads smoothly.

79. Answer: d

Explanation:

"Reticent" describes someone who is reserved and unwilling to share thoughts or feelings openly.

Words like "reserved," "quiet," and "hesitant" all describe a similar tendency to hold back, so they are close in meaning rather than opposite.

"Talkative" describes the opposite tendency, openly and freely sharing thoughts, making it the closest antonym.

80. Answer: a

Explanation:

A colon is used after a complete statement to introduce a list of items that explain or expand on it.

Here, "The instructions were simple" is a complete statement, and the three actions that follow explain what those instructions were.

Placing a colon after "simple" and separating the listed actions with commas punctuates the sentence correctly.

81. Answer: b

Explanation:

The sentence needs a verb that means to violate or fail to honour something, since it refers to the terms of an agreement.

"Brake" refers to slowing or stopping a vehicle, "bleak" describes something dreary, and "brook" refers to a small stream, so none of these fit the meaning.

"Break" means to violate or fail to keep an agreement, which correctly completes the warning about the terms.

82. Answer: b

Explanation:

In this sentence, the manager did not personally prepare the report but caused someone else to prepare it.

The pattern "had + object + past participle" (had the report prepared) shows the subject arranging for an action to be performed by another party.

This structure is known as the causative construction, so "had" functions here as a causative verb rather than an ordinary transitive verb, a modal, or a linking verb.

83. Answer: a

Explanation:

The blank needs a noun, since it follows the verb "gained," which takes a noun as its object.

"Credible" is an adjective, and "creditation" is not a standard English word, so neither fits the required noun form.

Adding the suffix "-ity" to the root "credible" forms the standard noun "credibility," meaning the quality of being believable, which correctly completes the sentence.

84. Answer: c

Explanation:

When converting a statement to reported speech, a universal truth or scientific fact keeps its original present tense rather than shifting backward.

"The earth revolves around the sun" states a permanent fact that remains true regardless of when it is reported.

Because of this rule, the reported sentence keeps the present tense: "The scientist said that the earth revolves around the sun."

85. Answer: d

Explanation:

The sentence needs a preposition that shows movement from outside a space to inside it, since the child is reacting to something by running toward the garden.

"Among" and "in" describe a position within a space rather than movement into it, and "onto" suggests movement onto a surface rather than into an enclosed area.

"Into" correctly conveys movement and direction from outside the garden to inside it, matching the action described.

86. Answer: d

Explanation:

The sentence needs a phrasal verb meaning to reduce the use of something, since the goal is to keep the article objective rather than emotional.

"Take over" means to assume control, "put off" means to postpone, and "run into" means to encounter unexpectedly, so none of these convey reducing usage.

"Cut down on" means to reduce the amount of something, which correctly fits the advice to lessen emotional language.

87. Answer: c

Explanation:

An interjection is a word or short expression that conveys sudden emotion, such as surprise, joy, or excitement, and is often followed by an exclamation mark.

Sentences that simply describe actions, like studying, running, or enjoying a movie, do not include any such exclamatory word.

"Wow" expresses sudden excitement and stands apart from the rest of the sentence, making it the interjection in "Wow, that was an incredible performance!"

88. Answer: b

Explanation:

The passage states that the cottage grew dark, but Beethoven kept playing rather than stopping.

It explains that the girl's appreciation fired his enthusiasm, and the silvery moonlight filtering into the room added to the inspiration.

These two factors together, her appreciation and the moonlight, are what kept him playing despite the darkness.

89. Answer: d

Explanation:

The passage explains that under the inspiration of the silvery moonlight and the warmth of the girl's appreciation, Beethoven composed his famous Moonlight Sonata.

No mention is made of a competition, a royal court visit, or his earlier fame as the source of this particular composition.

The direct cause given in the passage is the combination of the moonlight and the girl's appreciation.

90. Answer: d

Explanation:

The passage says that while passing by a cobbler's cottage one evening, Beethoven heard someone practising one of his compositions.

Curious about what he heard, he entered the cottage and found a young girl seated at the piano.

This shows that he discovered her by hearing her practising, not through a letter, a concert, or an invitation.

91. Answer: c

Explanation:

'कृ' धातु (करना) से बना हुआ 'करोति' रूप वर्तमानकाल अर्थात् प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन में प्रयुक्त होता है, जो 'लट्' लकार का सूचक है।

ध्यातव्य है कि भविष्यत्काल में 'लृट्' (करिष्यति), अनद्यतन भूतकाल में 'लङ्' (अकरोत्) तथा आजार्थ में 'लोट्' (करोतु) लकार का प्रयोग होता है, ये सभी असंगत हैं।

अतः 'करोति' रूप 'लट्' लकार से सम्बद्ध है।

92. Answer: a

Explanation:

'चलति चञ्चलचकोरः' वाक्य में 'च' वर्ण की बार-बार आवृत्ति हुई है, जिससे वाक्य में एक विशेष ध्वनि-सौंदर्य उत्पन्न होता है।

जब किसी वाक्य या पद में एक ही वर्ण या वर्णसमूह की बार-बार आवृत्ति हो, तो वहाँ 'अनुप्रास' अलंकार होता है; यहाँ यमक (शब्द की भिन्नार्थक आवृत्ति), रूपक (अभेद आरोप) तथा उपमा (सादृश्य) का कोई लक्षण नहीं है।

अतः इस वाक्य में 'अनुप्रासः' अलंकार प्रयुक्त है।

93. Answer: d

Explanation:

सवर्णदीर्घ सन्धि के नियमानुसार जब ह्रस्व या दीर्घ 'अ/आ' स्वर के बाद पुनः 'अ/आ' स्वर आता है, तो दोनों मिलकर दीर्घ 'आ' बन जाते हैं।

'सभा' शब्द के अन्त में 'आ' है और 'आगमनम्' के आरम्भ में भी 'आ' है, अतः आ+आ = आ होकर रूप 'सभागमनम्' बनता है।

अतः 'सभा + आगमनम्' का सन्धियुक्त रूप 'सभागमनम्' है।

94. Answer: a

Explanation: Your Personal Exams Guide

'मृदु वचनम्' में 'मृदु' विशेषण है और 'वचनम्' विशेष्य, दोनों पदों के मध्य विभक्ति का लोप होकर एक ही पद बनना कर्मधारय समास कहलाता है।

इस नियम के अनुसार 'मृदु' और 'वचनम्' मिलकर 'मृदुवचनम्' (कोमल वचन) समस्त पद बनता है, शेष विकल्पों में क्रम अथवा विभक्ति अशुद्ध है।

अतः 'मृदु वचनम्' के लिए उचित समस्त पद 'मृदुवचनम्' है।

95. Answer: b

Explanation:

संस्कृत व्याकरण में जब धातु के पूर्व कोई उपसर्ग लगा हो, तो 'क्त्वा' प्रत्यय के स्थान पर 'ल्यप्' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग होता है, जिसका रूप 'य' होता है।

'अव' उपसर्गपूर्वक 'लोक' (देखना) धातु में 'ल्यप्' प्रत्यय लगने पर 'अव + लोक + य' = 'अवलोक्य' रूप सिद्ध होता है।

अतः 'अव + लोक' धातु में 'ल्यप्' प्रत्यय लगने पर उचित रूप 'अवलोक्य' है।

96. Answer: b**Explanation:**

संस्कृत में 'दधि' (दही) इकारान्त शब्द है, जिसकी रूपावली 'फल' शब्द के समान नपुंसकलिङ्ग में चलती है।

यह न तो पुल्लिङ्ग है और न ही स्त्रीलिङ्ग, तथा यह अव्यय भी नहीं है क्योंकि इसमें विभक्ति-वचन के अनुसार रूप-परिवर्तन होता है।

अतः 'दधि' शब्द का लिङ्ग 'नपुंसकलिङ्गम्' है।

97. Answer: c**Explanation:**

'पुत्रेण जलं पीयते' वाक्य में कर्ता 'पुत्रेण' तृतीया विभक्ति में तथा कर्म 'जलम्' प्रथमा विभक्ति में प्रयुक्त हुआ है, और क्रिया 'पीयते' कर्म के अनुसार रूप धारण करती है।

जब वाक्य में क्रिया कर्ता के स्थान पर कर्म के अनुसार परिवर्तित होती है और कर्ता तृतीया विभक्ति में रहता है, तब वहाँ कर्मवाच्य होता है।

अतः इस वाक्य में 'कर्मवाच्यम्' वाच्य प्रयुक्त है।

98. Answer: b

Explanation:

'पूर्वम्' शब्द का अर्थ 'पहले' होता है, जिसका विपरीतार्थक (विलोम) शब्द वह होगा जिसका अर्थ 'बाद में' हो।

'पश्चात्' शब्द का अर्थ 'बाद में' होने के कारण यह 'पूर्वम्' का सटीक विलोम है, जबकि 'विस्तृतम्', 'मध्यम्' और 'सरलम्' का इससे कोई विरोधाभासी अर्थ-सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

अतः 'पूर्वम्' शब्द का विलोम शब्द 'पश्चात्' है।

99. Answer: d

Explanation:

जब समास में प्रयुक्त पद स्वयं की अपेक्षा किसी अन्य (बाह्य) पद की प्रधानता को सूचित करते हैं, तब वह बहुव्रीहि समास कहलाता है।

'द्वे नेत्रे यस्य (सः)' अर्थात् 'जिसके दो नेत्र हैं' के लिए बहुव्रीहि समास के नियमानुसार समस्त पद 'द्विनेत्रः' बनता है, जो किसी पुरुषवाचक विशेष्य की विशेषता बताता है।

अतः 'द्वे नेत्रे यस्य' के लिए उचित समस्त पद 'द्विनेत्रः' है।

100. Answer: a

Explanation:

'क्त' प्रत्यय भूतकालिक कृदन्त बनाने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, जो धातु के अर्थ को कर्मणि अथवा भाव में पूर्ण हुई क्रिया के रूप में दर्शाता है।

'पत्' (गिरना) धातु में 'क्त' प्रत्यय जोड़ने पर 'पत् + इत' = 'पतित' आधार बनता है, जिससे 'पतितम्' रूप सिद्ध होता है।

अतः 'पत्' धातु में 'क्त' प्रत्यय लगने पर उचित रूप 'पतितम्' है।

101. Answer: b

Explanation:

जिस साधन या माध्यम की सहायता से कर्ता कोई क्रिया सम्पन्न करता है, उसे तृतीया विभक्ति में प्रयुक्त करण कारक कहते हैं।

'कन्या सूच्या साहाय्येन सीवनं करोति' वाक्य में 'साहाय्येन' उस माध्यम को इंगित करता है जिसके द्वारा सिलाई की क्रिया सम्पन्न होती है, अतः यह करण कारक का उदाहरण है, सम्प्रदान, कर्तृ अथवा कर्म का नहीं।

अतः 'साहाय्येन' पद करण कारक का उदाहरण है।

102. Answer: c

Explanation:

विसर्ग सन्धि के नियमानुसार जब 'अ' के बाद आने वाले विसर्ग के आगे 'त' अथवा 'थ' वर्ण आता है, तब विसर्ग 'स्' में परिवर्तित हो जाता है।

'सरः' के अन्त में विसर्ग है और 'तीरम्' के आरम्भ में 'त' वर्ण है, अतः नियमानुसार विसर्ग 'स्' में बदलकर रूप 'सरस्तीरम्' बनता है।

अतः 'सरः + तीरम्' का सन्धियुक्त उचित रूप 'सरस्तीरम्' है।

103. Answer: a

Explanation:

जो पद किसी संज्ञा या सर्वनाम (विशेष्य) की विशेषता, गुण अथवा अवस्था बताता है, वह विशेषण पद कहलाता है।

'शुभाणि वस्त्राणि' पद में 'वस्त्राणि' विशेष्य (संज्ञा) है और उसकी अच्छाई अथवा शुभता को बताने वाला पद 'शुभाणि' है, अतः यही विशेषण पद है।

अतः इस पद में विशेषण पद 'शुभाणि' है।

104. Answer: a

Explanation:

जिस वस्तु या साधन के द्वारा कर्ता कोई कार्य सम्पन्न करता है, उसे तृतीया विभक्ति में करण कारक कहा जाता है।

'शिल्पी मणिभिः हारं करोति' वाक्य में शिल्पी हार बनाने के लिए 'मणियों' का साधन के रूप में प्रयोग करता है, अतः 'मणिभिः' करण कारक का उदाहरण है, कर्तृ, सम्प्रदान अथवा कर्म का नहीं।

अतः 'मणिभिः' पद करण कारक का उदाहरण है।

105. Answer: d

Explanation:

जिन शब्दों के रूप लिंग, वचन और विभक्ति के अनुसार परिवर्तित नहीं होते, वे अव्यय पद कहलाते हैं।

'तत्र गुरुः उपदिशति धर्मम्' वाक्य में 'तत्र' (वहाँ) स्थानवाचक अव्यय है, जिसका रूप सदैव अपरिवर्तित रहता है, जबकि 'उपदिशति' क्रिया, 'धर्मम्' कर्म तथा 'गुरुः' कर्ता है, ये सभी विकार्य पद हैं।

अतः इस वाक्य में अव्यय पद 'तत्र' है।

106. Answer: d

Explanation:

'अवलोकते' शब्द 'अव' उपसर्ग और 'लोक' धातु से मिलकर बना है (अव + लोक + ते)।

यहाँ 'अव' उपसर्ग 'देखने/अवलोकन करने' के भाव को प्रकट करता है, जबकि 'नि', 'प्र' और 'उप' उपसर्ग इस शब्द में प्रयुक्त नहीं हुए हैं।

अतः, इस शब्द में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग 'अव' है।

107. Answer: c

Explanation:

'मन्दं मन्दं मरुत् वहति' वाक्य में 'मन्दं' शब्द की आवृत्ति (दो बार प्रयोग) हुई है, और दोनों बार इसका अर्थ समान रहता है, केवल भाव की मन्दता को अधिक बलपूर्वक दर्शाने हेतु शब्द दोहराया गया है।

ऐसी शब्द-आवृत्ति, जिसमें अर्थ में कोई भेद नहीं होता, अनुप्रास अलंकार का लक्षण मानी जाती है; यह यमकम् से भिन्न है क्योंकि यमक में समान ध्वनि वाले शब्दों के भिन्न-भिन्न अर्थ होते हैं, तथा यह रूपकम् या उपमा भी नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ कोई तुलना नहीं की गई है।

अतः, इस वाक्य में अनुप्रास: अलंकार है।

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108. Answer: c

Explanation:

'नूनं कार्यं पूर्णम् अस्ति' वाक्य में 'नूनम्' शब्द का अर्थ है 'निश्चय ही/वास्तव में', और यह लिंग, वचन तथा विभक्ति के अनुसार कभी नहीं बदलता।

इसके विपरीत 'कार्य' और 'पूर्णम्' विशेष्य-विशेषण पद हैं जिनका रूप लिंग-वचन के अनुसार बदलता है, तथा 'अस्ति' एक क्रिया पद है, अतः ये तीनों अव्यय नहीं हैं।

अतः, इस वाक्य में अव्यय पद 'नूनम्' है।

109. Answer: c

Explanation:

'उपकारः' शब्द 'उप' उपसर्ग और 'कृ' धातु से मिलकर बना है (उप + कृ + घञ्)।

यहाँ 'उप' उपसर्ग सहायता या भलाई के भाव को दर्शाता है, जबकि 'नि', 'प्र' और 'वि' उपसर्ग इस शब्द में प्रयुक्त नहीं हुए हैं।

अतः, इस शब्द में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग 'उप' है।

110. Answer: c

Explanation:

'सूर्यः' शब्द के पर्यायवाची शब्दों में 'भानुः' प्रमुख है, जिसका अर्थ भी सूर्य ही होता है।

'सरिता' का अर्थ नदी, 'पर्वतः' का अर्थ पहाड़ तथा 'जलदः' का अर्थ बादल है, ये तीनों भिन्न-भिन्न वस्तुओं के वाचक हैं और 'सूर्य' के पर्यायवाची नहीं हैं।

अतः, 'सूर्यः' शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द 'भानुः' है।

111. Answer: b

Explanation:

'सरोवर' शब्द नपुंसकलिङ्ग, अकारान्त संज्ञा है, जिसका शब्द-रूप 'फल' शब्द के समान चलता है।

अकारान्त नपुंसकलिङ्ग शब्दों का सप्तमी विभक्ति एकवचन रूप '-ए' अन्त वाला होता है, जैसे 'फले'; उसी प्रकार 'सरोवर' का सप्तमी एकवचन रूप 'सरोवरे' बनता है, जबकि सरोवरात् पञ्चमी, सरोवरम् प्रथमा/द्वितीया और सरोवरेण तृतीया एकवचन के रूप हैं।

अतः, 'सरोवरम्' शब्द का सप्तमी एकवचन रूप 'सरोवरे' है।

112. Answer: c

Explanation:

'रेखा' शब्द आकारान्त स्त्रीलिङ्ग संज्ञा है, जिसका शब्द-रूप 'रमा' शब्द के समान चलता है।

आकारान्त स्त्रीलिङ्ग शब्दों में द्वितीया विभक्ति बहुवचन का रूप प्रथमा विभक्ति बहुवचन के समान ही होता है, जैसे 'रमा' का द्वितीया बहुवचन 'रमाः' होता है; उसी प्रकार 'रेखा' का द्वितीया बहुवचन रूप 'रेखाः' बनता है, जबकि रेखया तृतीया एकवचन, रेखासु सप्तमी बहुवचन और रेखाम् द्वितीया एकवचन के रूप हैं।

अतः, 'रेखा' शब्द का द्वितीया बहुवचन रूप 'रेखाः' है।

113. Answer: b

Explanation:

'वदति' रूप 'वद्' धातु (परस्मैपदी) से बना प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन रूप है, जिसका अर्थ है 'वह बोलता है', अर्थात् यह वर्तमानकाल की क्रिया है।

संस्कृत व्याकरण में वर्तमानकाल की क्रिया को लट् लकार कहा जाता है, जबकि लङ् भूतकाल, लृट् भविष्यत्काल और लोट् आज्ञा/विध्यर्थ के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

अतः, 'वदति' रूप लट् लकार से सम्बद्ध है।

114. Answer: a

Explanation:

'आरम्भः' शब्द का अर्थ 'शुरुआत' होता है, और इसका सीधा विपरीत भाव 'अंत/समाप्ति' है, जिसे संस्कृत में 'समाप्तिः' कहा जाता है।

'सरलम्' (सहज), 'मध्यम्' (बीच का) और 'विस्तृतम्' (फैला हुआ) – ये तीनों शब्द 'आरम्भ' के सीधे विपरीतार्थक नहीं हैं।

अतः, 'आरम्भः' शब्द का विलोम शब्द 'समाप्तिः' है।

115. Answer: b

Explanation:

'युष्मद्' (तुम/तुम लोग) सर्वनाम के रूपों में सप्तमी विभक्ति बहुवचन का रूप 'युष्मासु' होता है, ठीक उसी प्रकार जैसे 'अस्मद्' सर्वनाम का सप्तमी बहुवचन रूप 'अस्मासु' होता है।

इसकी तुलना में तृतीया बहुवचन 'युष्माभिः', चतुर्थी बहुवचन 'युष्मभ्यम्' और षष्ठी बहुवचन 'युष्माकम्' होते हैं, जो इस रूप से भिन्न हैं।

अतः, 'युष्मासु' रूप का विभक्ति-वचन परिचय सप्तमी बहुवचनम् है।

116. Answer: b

Explanation:

'पक्षी' शब्द के पर्यायवाची शब्दों में 'खगः' प्रमुख है, जिसका शाब्दिक अर्थ है 'आकाश (ख) में गमन करने वाला', अर्थात् पक्षी।

'पर्णम्' का अर्थ पत्ता, 'शिला' का अर्थ चट्टान तथा 'अग्निः' का अर्थ आग है, ये तीनों भिन्न-भिन्न वस्तुओं के वाचक हैं और 'पक्षी' के पर्यायवाची नहीं हैं।

अतः, 'पक्षी' शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द 'खगः' है।

117. Answer: d

Explanation:

'विद्यार्थिभिः परीक्षायै सज्जीभूयते' वाक्य में कर्ता 'विद्यार्थिभिः' तृतीया विभक्ति में है, और क्रिया 'सज्जीभूयते' अकर्मक धातु 'सज्जीभू' (तैयार होना) से बनी है, जिसका कोई कर्म नहीं है – यहाँ 'परीक्षायै' प्रयोजन के अर्थ में चतुर्थी विभक्ति में है, कर्म नहीं।

जब किसी अकर्मक धातु से कर्ता तृतीया विभक्ति में रहते हुए भाव-प्रधान क्रिया-रूप (जिसमें प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन 'यते/ते' प्रत्यय लगता है) बनता है, तो वह भाववाच्य कहलाता है, न कि कर्तृवाच्यम् या कर्मवाच्यम्।

अतः, इस वाक्य में भाववाच्यम् प्रयुक्त है।

118. Answer: d

Explanation:

गद्यांश में स्पष्ट कहा गया है – 'छात्राः तस्य साहाय्येन लेखनं, पठनं, चित्रनिर्माणं च कुर्वन्ति', अर्थात् छात्र सङ्गणक की सहायता से लेखन, पठन और चित्रनिर्माण करते हैं।

गणना करना, पाठ पढ़ना अकेले, या संचार करना – ये गद्यांश में वर्णित सभी गतिविधियों को पूर्ण रूप से नहीं दर्शाते।

अतः, छात्र सङ्गणक की सहायता से 'लेखनं पठनं चित्रनिर्माणं च' करते हैं।

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119. Answer: c

Explanation:

गद्यांश के अनुसार – 'सङ्गणकस्य अतिप्रयोगः नेत्रयोः क्लान्तिं जनयितुं शक्नोति', अर्थात् सङ्गणक का अत्यधिक प्रयोग आँखों (नेत्रयोः) में थकान उत्पन्न कर सकता है।

गद्यांश में कर्ण, हस्त या पाद में क्लान्ति उत्पन्न होने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

अतः, सङ्गणक का अतिप्रयोग 'नेत्रयोः' में क्लान्ति उत्पन्न कर सकता है।

120. Answer: d

Explanation:

गद्यांश के आरम्भ में ही कहा गया है — 'सङ्गणकस्य उपयोगः अद्य शिक्षाक्षेत्रे बहुधा दृश्यते', अर्थात् आजकल सङ्गणक का उपयोग शिक्षाक्षेत्र में बहुधा देखा जाता है।

कार्यालय, गृह या चिकित्सालय में इसके उपयोग की विशेष रूप से चर्चा गद्यांश में नहीं की गई है।

अतः, सङ्गणक का उपयोग 'शिक्षाक्षेत्रे' देखा जाता है।

121. Answer: d

Explanation:

Bubblers are irrigation emitters designed to release water at a low, localized flow rate directly at a single point, such as the base of a tree or shrub.

Because the flow is concentrated and slow, the water pools briefly on the surface and soaks into the root zone before running off, unlike sprayers or rotor heads which distribute water over a wider area.

This makes bubblers well suited for watering individual trees and shrubs efficiently.

122. Answer: d

Explanation:

The Rashtrakuta dynasty, which had dominated the Deccan for over two centuries, went into decline in the late 10th century AD under its last ruler, Kakka II (also referred to as Karka II).

Around 973 AD, Tailapa II, a former Rashtrakuta feudatory, overthrew Kakka II and re-established Chalukya rule in the Deccan, founding the Later (Western) Chalukya dynasty.

Amoghavarsha I, Govinda III and Krishna III were earlier, powerful Rashtrakuta kings and were not the ruler overthrown by Tailapa II.

123. Answer: c

Explanation:

Natural landforms are physical features of the Earth's surface that form without human intervention, such as mountains, plains, and plateaus.

Cities, dams, and roads are all human-made structures, so any set containing them cannot consist only of natural landforms.

Only the set of mountains, plains, and plateaus is made up entirely of naturally occurring features.

124. Answer: b

Explanation:

While an octave in Indian classical music is commonly described using the 7 basic swaras (Sa, Re, Ga, Ma, Pa, Dha, Ni), several of these swaras also have shuddha, komal, or tivra variants.

When all these physically distinct pitch positions within one octave are counted, they total 12 swarasthanas, matching the 12 semitone positions found in an octave.

This is why 12, not 7, is the count of actual physical semitone positions in one octave.

125. Answer: a

Explanation:

The scale of a map expresses the relationship between a distance measured on the map and the actual corresponding distance on the ground.

It allows map users to convert measured map distances into real-world distances, and is usually shown as a ratio, a representative fraction, or a graphical bar scale.

Contour intervals show elevation, a legend shows symbols, and a compass rose shows direction — none of these describe what scale represents.

126. Answer: a

Explanation:

Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, landed at Calicut on the Malabar Coast in 1498 after sailing around the Cape of Good Hope.

This voyage established the first direct sea route between Europe and India, bypassing the overland and Arab-controlled trade routes that had existed until then.

This event opened the era of European maritime trade and colonial presence in India, well before British rule, French trade, or Mughal expansion became relevant.

127. Answer: d

Explanation:

In Indian classical music, swaras are classified as Achal (immovable/fixed) or Chal (movable), based on whether they have any shuddha, komal, or tivra variant.

Sa (the tonic) and Pa (the fifth) are the only two swaras that always remain at a fixed pitch position and have no altered forms, which is why they are called Achal swaras.

Re, Ga, Ma, Dha, and Ni are all Chal swaras since each has at least one altered (komal or tivra) form.

128. Answer: a

Explanation:

Sand dunes form when wind picks up and transports loose sand particles and then deposits them once its carrying capacity drops, typically in deserts or along coastlines.

Since wind is the erosional and depositional agent responsible for their formation, sand dunes are classified as Aeolian (wind-formed) depositional landforms.

Canyon and fluvial erosional landforms are shaped by rivers, while karst landforms are shaped by the dissolution of soluble rock such as limestone — none of these processes form sand dunes.

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129. Answer: a

Explanation:

Chandragupta II, one of the most powerful rulers of the Gupta dynasty, expanded the empire significantly and presided over a period often called the Golden Age of India.

He is popularly remembered by the title Vikramaditya, meaning "sun of valour," which reflects his military successes, including his victory over the Western Kshatrapas.

Harshavardhana and Devanampriya were titles/names associated with other rulers, and Ashoka was a Mauryan emperor, so none of them apply to Chandragupta II.

130. Answer: d

Explanation:

Red soil gets its characteristic colour from the presence of iron oxides that form when iron-bearing minerals in the parent rock undergo weathering under oxidising conditions.

These iron oxide compounds impart a reddish tint to the soil, distinguishing it from other soil types such as black or alluvial soil.

Calcium, copper, and magnesium are not the elements responsible for this characteristic red colouring.

131. Answer: c

Explanation:

Burns cause ongoing tissue damage even after the source of heat is removed, because heat continues to spread into deeper layers of skin.

Cooling the burnt area with cool (not ice-cold) running water for at least 20 minutes helps dissipate this residual heat, reduces pain, and limits the depth and severity of the injury.

This first-aid step is specific to burns and is not the standard treatment for nosebleeds, fractures, or choking.

132. Answer: a

Explanation:

Democracy is a system of government in which political power is derived from the will of the people, expressed primarily through voting.

Citizens select their representatives by casting votes in periodic elections, which allows them to directly participate in choosing who governs them.

Hereditary rule, military control, and appointment by a monarch are all features of non-democratic systems, not democratic ones.

133. Answer: b

Explanation:

Foreign policy refers to the strategies and actions a country adopts in its dealings with other nations and international bodies.

Its primary objective is to protect and advance the country's national interest, which includes security, economic wellbeing, and diplomatic standing on the world stage.

Internal administration, local governance, and domestic law enforcement are all matters of domestic policy, not foreign policy.

134. Answer: c

Explanation:

Trees are typically defined by having a single, thick, woody trunk that grows to a considerable height above the ground.

Shrubs, in contrast, are generally shorter, woody plants that branch out into multiple stems close to or from the base rather than growing from one main trunk.

This difference in stem structure and growth height is the key horticultural distinction between shrubs and trees.

135. Answer: a

Explanation:

Mindfulness meditation involves remaining openly aware of whatever sounds, sensations, and activities occur in the present moment, without fixing attention on any single object.

This open, non-judgemental awareness distinguishes it from Transcendental Meditation and mantra repetition, which rely on silently repeating a specific mantra, and from concentration meditation, which involves focusing intently on one object.

Because the description matches this open awareness approach, the correct answer is mindfulness meditation.

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136. Answer: a

Explanation:

The Jajmani system was a traditional rural arrangement in which land-owning families (jajmans) had ongoing, hereditary relationships with families of artisans and service providers (kamins) who performed specific occupational services.

These service relationships were passed down across generations, distinguishing the Jajmani system from the Zamindari system, which was primarily about land revenue collection, and from the cooperative or panchayati systems, which are organisational and administrative structures.

This hereditary, occupation-based bond is the defining feature of the Jajmani system.

137. Answer: c

Explanation:

Cerebral palsy is a developmental disorder caused by damage to the developing brain, most often before or during birth, that primarily impairs muscle control, coordination, and motor development.

Amblyopia (reduced vision in one eye) and nystagmus (involuntary eye movement) are vision-related conditions, while presbycusis is age-related hearing loss — none of these primarily affect physical growth or motor development the way cerebral palsy does.

This makes cerebral palsy the correct example of a developmental disability affecting physical growth and motor function.

138. Answer: a

Explanation:

In 1510 AD, the Portuguese governor Afonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur, giving the Portuguese their first substantial territorial base on Indian soil.

This capture marked the shift from purely commercial Portuguese trading activity to actual political and territorial control in India, with Goa later becoming the capital of Portuguese India.

Trade route establishment and alliance formation had occurred earlier without granting territorial control, and the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) was an earlier Spanish-Portuguese agreement unrelated to this event.

139. Answer: c

Explanation:

In the eight limbs of yoga (Ashtanga Yoga), Asanas refer specifically to the physical postures that are held in a steady, comfortable position.

Their purpose is to build physical strength and stability while preparing the body and calming the mind ahead of more subtle practices such as concentration (Dharana) and meditation.

Yamas and Niyamas are ethical and personal observances, not physical postures, so they do not match this description.

140. Answer: a

Explanation:

GERD occurs when stomach acid frequently flows back into the tube connecting the mouth and stomach (the oesophagus), irritating its lining.

This acid reflux most commonly produces a burning sensation in the chest, known as heartburn, which is the hallmark symptom of the condition.

Skin rashes, joint swelling, and blurry vision are not typical symptoms of GERD and are usually associated with unrelated conditions.

141. Answer: d

Explanation:

Pyrolysis is a waste treatment process in which organic materials are broken down by heat at high temperatures while oxygen is deliberately excluded.

Because there is no oxygen present, the process cannot involve combustion (which requires oxygen) or aerobic biological degradation (which requires living microorganisms and oxygen); instead, the material thermally decomposes into simpler compounds, gases, and residual char.

This distinguishes pyrolysis clearly from incineration, composting, and other oxygen-dependent waste treatment methods.

142. Answer: c

Explanation:

The Earth spins on its own axis once approximately every 24 hours; this spinning motion is called rotation.

Rotation causes different parts of the Earth's surface to face toward or away from the Sun over the course of a day, producing the day-night cycle along with the accompanying daily variations in temperature and humidity.

Revolution refers to Earth's yearly orbit around the Sun, while inclination and precession describe the tilt and slow wobble of Earth's axis — none of these cause the daily cycle described here.

143. Answer: b

Explanation:

Urea is a straight fertilizer, meaning it supplies only a single primary nutrient rather than a combination, and that nutrient is nitrogen, which it delivers in a highly concentrated form.

Diammonium Phosphate supplies both nitrogen and phosphorus, Muriate of Potash supplies potassium, and Single Superphosphate mainly supplies phosphorus, so none of these are nitrogen-only straight fertilizers.

This makes Urea the correct answer as the nitrogen-only straight fertilizer among the options.

144. Answer: d

Explanation:

The hydrosphere is the Earth system that encompasses all forms of water on, under, and above the Earth's surface, including oceans, rivers, lakes, glaciers, groundwater, and even water vapour and droplets in the atmosphere.

This is distinct from the lithosphere (solid Earth), atmosphere (gases surrounding Earth), and biosphere (living organisms), even though the hydrosphere interacts closely with all of them.

Because the question describes water in every form and location, the hydrosphere is the correct system.

145. Answer: c

Explanation:

Kinkri Devi was a grassroots environmental activist from Himachal Pradesh who observed severe ecological damage caused by unchecked limestone quarrying in the Shivalik hills.

She filed a Public Interest Litigation that led the courts to order restrictions on limestone quarrying in the affected region, making her a notable early figure in Indian environmental activism.

Wildlife poaching, industrial water pollution, and glacier retreat are unrelated environmental issues not associated with her specific PIL.

146. Answer: b

Explanation:

The Indian Constitution divides legislative subjects among the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List under the Seventh Schedule.

The Concurrent List contains subjects on which both Parliament and State legislatures can make laws, allowing shared legislative jurisdiction, unlike the Union List (exclusive to Parliament) and the State List (primarily for state legislatures).

The Residuary List, or residuary powers, covers subjects not mentioned in any of the three lists and rests solely with Parliament, not shared power.

147. Answer: c

Explanation:

The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, appointed in 1957 to review community development programmes, recommended a three-tier system of democratic decentralisation consisting of the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Panchayat Samiti at the block level, and the Zila Parishad at the district level.

This recommendation laid the foundation for the Panchayati Raj system later adopted across India.

The Sarkaria Commission dealt with Centre-State relations, the Dinesh Goswami Committee with electoral reforms, and the Swaran Singh Committee with constitutional amendments — none of these proposed the three-tier Panchayati Raj structure.

148. Answer: c

Explanation:

The Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar is an award instituted by India's Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to recognise outstanding contributions to environmental protection and conservation.

The Dadasaheb Phalke Award honours contributions to Indian cinema, the Mahapandit Rahul Sankritayan Award recognises Hindi literary and travel writing, and the Vyas Samman honours excellence in Hindi literature — none of these are environmental awards.

This makes the Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar the correct environmental award among the options.

149. Answer: c

Explanation:

Pectin is a naturally occurring carbohydrate found in the cell walls of fruits, and it is present in especially high amounts in apples and citrus fruits.

When pectin is combined with sugar and acid under the right conditions, it forms a gel network that gives jelly and jam their firm, set texture.

Sugar and acid assist the gelling process but are not themselves responsible for gel formation, and fruit juice is simply the source liquid, not the gelling agent.

150. Answer: d

Explanation:

The atmosphere is the layer of gases surrounding the Earth that supplies the oxygen living organisms need to breathe, while the biosphere consists of all living organisms and the environments they inhabit.

Breathing is a direct interaction between these two spheres: living organisms in the biosphere draw oxygen from and release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

The lithosphere (solid Earth) and hydrosphere (water) are not directly involved in this particular exchange of breathable gases.

151. Answer: d

Explanation:

A disaster is generally defined as a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society that causes widespread human, material, economic, or environmental losses.

The defining feature is that these losses exceed the affected community's own ability to cope using its available resources, requiring external assistance.

Events limited to natural systems only, short-lived incidents without lasting effects, or damage manageable with local resources alone do not meet this threshold and are not classified as disasters.

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152. Answer: a

Explanation:

Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 to carry forward the spiritual teachings and philosophy of his guru, Ramakrishna Paramahansa, while also engaging actively in social service and welfare work.

Brahmo Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Prarthana Samaj by Atmaram Pandurang, and Arya Samaj by Swami Dayananda Saraswati — none of these were founded by Vivekananda or centred on Ramakrishna's ideals.

This makes the Ramakrishna Mission the correct organisation linked to Vivekananda and his guru.

153. Answer: b

Explanation:

An artificial ecosystem is one that is created and actively maintained by human activity rather than occurring naturally.

Crop fields are a clear example, since humans till the soil, plant selected crops, control water and nutrients, and manage pests, making the ecosystem largely dependent on human intervention.

Mountains, forests, and rivers are all naturally occurring ecosystems that exist independently of direct human construction and maintenance.

154. Answer: c

Explanation:

Garudasana, or Eagle Pose, gets its name from Garuda, the eagle-like mount of Lord Vishnu in Hindu mythology.

The pose involves standing on one leg while wrapping the other leg around it and crossing one arm behind the other, mimicking the folded wings of an eagle.

Vrikshasana (Tree Pose), Natarajasana (Lord of Dance Pose), and Utkatasana (Chair Pose) involve entirely different postures and are not derived from the word for eagle.

155. Answer: d

Explanation:

Converting land for agriculture and urban development is one of the leading human-driven causes of habitat destruction, since it directly clears forests, wetlands, and grasslands that wildlife depend on.

This land-use change fragments and shrinks natural habitats, leading directly to population decline and even extinction of species that cannot adapt to the altered landscape.

Tidal movements, seismic activity, and seasonal animal migration are natural processes, not human activities, and are not the major drivers described here.

156. Answer: d**Explanation:**

In raga theory, swaras are described using terms like Vadi (most prominent), Samvadi (second most prominent), Bahutva (frequently used), and Alpatva (used sparingly).

Alpatva specifically refers to a note that appears only occasionally or in select phrases of a raga, contributing subtle colour without being a dominant note.

Laya refers to tempo and Rasa refers to the emotional essence conveyed by music, so neither describes note frequency, and Bahutva describes the opposite (frequent) usage.

157. Answer: b**Explanation:**

Historical reenactments are classroom activities in which students physically act out or dramatise past events, adopting roles and recreating actions associated

with a historical episode.

This hands-on, experiential approach helps students build a deeper, more concrete understanding of how and why events unfolded the way they did.

Community surveys, policy proposals, and debate competitions are valuable social studies activities, but none involve physically dramatising past events in this way.

158. Answer: d

Explanation:

Creepers grow horizontally along the ground and develop adventitious roots at their nodes, the points along the stem where leaves attach.

These adventitious roots grow downward into the soil at intervals along the stem, anchoring the plant firmly as it continues to spread outward.

Aerial roots gripping walls and tendrils coiling around supports describe climbers rather than ground creepers, and hooks on stem tips are not the anchoring mechanism used by typical creeping plants.

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159. Answer: b

Explanation:

The Second Battle of Tarain, fought in 1192 AD between Muhammad of Ghor and Prithviraj Chauhan, resulted in Prithviraj's decisive defeat, unlike the First Battle of Tarain (1191) where Prithviraj had actually won.

This 1192 defeat broke the last major Rajput resistance in North India and paved the way for the eventual establishment of the Delhi Sultanate.

The Battle of Thanesar and the Battle of Haldighati are separate historical events unrelated to Prithviraj Chauhan's defeat in 1192.

160. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The Upanishads represent a philosophical shift away from the earlier Vedic focus on rituals and sacrifices toward deeper metaphysical inquiry.

Their central concern is the nature and relationship between Atman (the individual self) and Brahman (the ultimate cosmic reality), exploring the idea that the two are fundamentally one.

Rituals and sacrifices belong to the earlier Vedic Samhitas and Brahmanas, worship of natural forces belongs to early Vedic hymns, and laws of social conduct are addressed in texts like the Dharmashastras, not the Upanishads.

161. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

Band placement is a fertilizer application method in which fertilizer is placed in a concentrated band near the seed or root zone at the time of sowing.

This targeted placement makes nutrients readily available to developing roots while minimising nutrient loss, improving overall nutrient use efficiency compared to methods that spread fertilizer more broadly.

Foliar feeding applies nutrients directly to leaves, drip fertigation delivers nutrients dissolved in irrigation water, and broadcasting scatters fertilizer over the whole field, none of which match this description.

162. Answer: c

Explanation:

Carbohydrates are the body's preferred and most readily available fuel source, broken down into glucose and stored as glycogen for use during physical activity.

Sports nutrition guidelines emphasise carbohydrate intake specifically because it provides the primary energy source that powers muscle activity during exercise and competition.

Carbohydrates do not directly improve eyesight, strengthen bones, or replace the need for hydration, so none of the other options describe their primary role for athletes.

163. Answer: a

Explanation:

Effective evaluation begins with the teacher determining the 'What' aspect — clearly identifying what objectives, learning outcomes, and goals are being assessed before designing any evaluation tool.

Without this clarity, the evaluation process risks measuring the wrong things or failing to align with the intended learning outcomes.

Selecting classroom resources, reviewing budgets, and identifying learner motivation are all relevant teaching tasks, but they do not describe this specific principle of goal clarity in evaluation.

164. Answer: d

Explanation:

Fats provide roughly 9 kilocalories of energy per gram, which is more than double the approximately 4 kilocalories per gram supplied by either carbohydrates or proteins.

This makes fats the most energy-dense macronutrient, serving as a concentrated fuel reserve, particularly important during prolonged, lower-intensity physical activity.

Minerals do not provide caloric energy at all, and while carbohydrates and proteins are essential macronutrients, neither matches the energy density of fats.

165. Answer: d

Explanation:

Pasteurization is a heat treatment process in which food such as milk is heated to a specific temperature for a set duration and then rapidly cooled.

This precise heating and cooling cycle destroys harmful pathogenic microorganisms while preserving most of the food's nutritional quality and taste, extending its shelf life.

Blanching is used mainly for vegetables before freezing, boiling uses a higher uncontrolled temperature, and refrigeration only slows microbial growth rather than destroying pathogens, so none of these match this specific process.

166. Answer: c

Explanation:

Sprinkler irrigation sprays pressurised water through nozzles into the air, letting it fall over the crop field in droplets that closely mimic natural rainfall.

This method spreads water evenly over a wide area and is well suited to a variety of crops and terrains, unlike drip irrigation, which delivers water directly at the root zone through emitters.

Tank and canal irrigation rely on gravity-fed surface water flow rather than pressurised spraying, so neither matches this description.

167. Answer: a

Explanation:

Contour ploughing involves ploughing along the natural contour lines of a slope rather than up and down the hillside.

These contour furrows act as small barriers that slow down water flowing downhill, reducing runoff velocity and allowing more water to soak into the soil, which in turn reduces soil erosion.

The method does not increase sand content, remove topsoil, or restrict plant growth — those outcomes would work against soil conservation goals, not support them.

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168. Answer: c

Explanation:

A blue circular sign showing a plain white upward-pointing arrow is a mandatory (regulatory) road sign in India, indicating that vehicles must proceed straight ahead only.

This class of sign, called “Compulsory Ahead,” instructs drivers that turning is not permitted at that point and they must continue in the direction of the arrow.

It is not a warning about a main road, a prohibition on right turns specifically, or a slip road indicator, all of which use different shapes or symbols.

169. Answer: b

Explanation:

Squirrels are well known for caching behaviour, in which they collect and bury seeds and nuts underground as a food reserve to be retrieved later.

When squirrels forget the exact location of some buried seeds, those seeds are left undisturbed in the soil and can germinate, helping disperse plant species like oaks over a wider area.

Crocodiles, butterflies, and frogs do not exhibit this seed-burying behaviour, making squirrels the correct answer.

170. Answer: c

Explanation:

Cautionary (warning) signs are a category of traffic signs specifically designed to alert drivers to potential hazards or unusual road conditions ahead, such as narrow bridges, sharp curves, or school zones.

They are typically triangular with a red border and are meant to prompt increased driver alertness rather than convey general information or enforce a specific rule.

Informative signs give general guidance, directional signs indicate routes or destinations, and regulatory signs enforce mandatory rules — none of these describe hazard-warning signs.

171. Answer: d

Explanation:

Water activity is a specific measurement, expressed on a scale from 0 to 1, that indicates how much of the water in a food is actually free and available to support microbial growth and chemical reactions.

This is distinct from moisture content, which simply measures the total amount of water present in food regardless of whether it is chemically bound or free.

Relative humidity measures water vapour in air, and food hydration is not a standard technical measurement term, so neither matches this specific definition.

172. Answer: c

Explanation:

In Hindustani classical music theory, most movable swaras (Re, Ga, Dha, Ni) have a komal (flat) variant, while Ma is unique in having a tivra (sharp) variant instead.

This tivra Ma is raised slightly above its natural (shuddha) position and is used distinctively in several ragas to create a particular emotional colour.

Re, Ga, and Dha do not have tivra forms in standard Hindustani music theory, which is why Ma is the correct answer.

173. Answer: a

Explanation:

Social heterogeneity refers to a society made up of people with diverse cultural, ethnic, religious, and social backgrounds living together.

Cities, which draw migrants and residents from many different regions and communities, naturally develop this diversity as a defining characteristic of urban society.

Cultural uniformity, social solidarity, and normative rigidity all describe forms of sameness or cohesion, which is the opposite of what emerges from this kind of diverse convergence.

174. Answer: b

Explanation:

Alluvial fans form when a fast-flowing mountain stream, carrying large amounts of sediment, suddenly slows down as it exits a steep valley and reaches a flatter plain.

This sudden loss of speed causes the stream to deposit its sediment load in a distinctive fan-shaped pattern spreading outward from the point where the slope changes.

Lava flow, wind, and ocean currents are different geological or atmospheric agents that do not form this particular fan-shaped stream-deposited landform.

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175. Answer: a

Explanation:

Effective district administration relies on delegating specific functions and decision-making authority to officials at each administrative level, from the district down to the village.

This delegation allows governance to respond effectively to local conditions and needs across different territorial units, rather than requiring every decision to pass through a single central authority.

Centralising authority in the state secretariat, keeping levels of administration disconnected, or issuing direct top-down orders would all undermine this responsive, multi-level structure.

176. Answer: b

Explanation:

The Vinaya Pitaka is the section of the Buddhist canon that contains the rules and regulations governing the conduct and discipline of monks and nuns in the monastic community.

Fa-Hien, travelling through India during Chandragupta II's reign, specifically sought a written copy of the Vinaya Pitaka because earlier monastic discipline had been transmitted mainly through oral tradition, and he wanted an authoritative written text.

The Sutta Pitaka contains the Buddha's discourses, the Abhidhamma Pitaka deals with philosophical analysis, and the Jataka Tales are birth stories of the Buddha — none of these are primarily concerned with monastic discipline.

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177. Answer: a

Explanation:

Dehydration or drying preserves food by directly removing the water content, which lowers water activity and makes the environment inhospitable for microbial growth.

With less free water available, spoilage organisms cannot thrive, which is why dried foods have significantly extended shelf lives.

Salting draws out moisture indirectly through osmosis rather than direct removal, vacuum packing removes air rather than moisture, and freeze storage slows

microbial activity through cold rather than removing water, so none of these directly match this description.

178. Answer: d

Explanation:

Communicable diseases are, by definition, illnesses caused by infectious pathogens such as bacteria and viruses that can be transmitted from an infected person to another.

These microorganisms spread through routes like direct contact, air, water, or contaminated food, causing infections that pass between individuals.

Genetic mutations, poor nutrition, and lack of exercise can affect an individual's health, but they are not infectious agents and do not cause diseases that spread from person to person.

179. Answer: c

Explanation:

Azimuthal (or planar) projections are created by projecting the Earth's surface onto a flat plane touching the globe at a single point, most commonly centred on the North or South Pole.

This makes azimuthal projections particularly effective and accurate for representing polar regions, since distances and directions from the central point are shown with minimal distortion.

Cylindrical and conical projections are better suited to mid-latitude or equatorial regions, and conformal is a general property of shape-preservation that applies across multiple projection types, not a polar-specific projection itself.

180. Answer: b

Explanation:

Aerobic exercise, such as running, cycling, or swimming, is sustained physical activity that raises the heart rate and requires the body to use oxygen more efficiently over an extended period.

This type of exercise directly conditions the cardiovascular and respiratory systems, improving heart rate response and breathing efficiency over time.

Balance and flexibility exercises focus on stability and range of motion, while strength training primarily builds muscle power, so none of these are specifically designed to target heart rate and breathing efficiency the way aerobic exercise does.

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