Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.

Read carefully the Instructions on the Back Cover of this Test Booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. The OMR Answer Sheet is inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars on Side-1 and Side-2 carefully with blue/black ball point pen only.
2. The test is of 2½ hours duration and consists of 150 questions. There is no negative marking.
3. Use Blue/Black Ball Point Pen only for writing particulars on this page/ marked responses in the Answer Sheet.
4. The CODE for this Booklet is M. Make sure that the CODE printed on Side-2 of the Answer Sheet is the same as that on this Booklet. Also ensure that your Test Booklet No. and Answer Sheet No. are the same. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the Invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.
5. This Test Booklet has five Parts I, II, III, IV and V consisting of 150 Objective Type Questions and each carries 1 mark each.
   Part-I : Child Development and Pedagogy (Q. Nos. 1-30)
   Part-II : Mathematics and Science (Q. Nos. 31-90)
   Part-III : Social Studies / Social Science (Q. Nos. 91-120)
   Part-IV : Language-I (English/Hindi) (Q. Nos. 121-150)
   Part-V : Language-II (English/Hindi) (Q. Nos. 151-180)
6. Candidates have to do questions 31 to 90 EITHER from Part-II (Mathematics and Science) OR from Part III (Social Studies/Social Science) as filled by the candidates in their online application form.
7. Part-IV contains 30 questions for Language-I and Part-V contains 30 questions for Language-II. In this Test Booklet, only questions pertaining to English and Hindi language have been given. In case the language(s) you have opted for as Language-I and/or Language-II is a language other than English or Hindi, please ask for a Supplement Test Booklet of M Code that contains questions on that language. The languages being answered must tally with the languages opted for in your Application Form. No change in languages is allowed.
8. Candidates are required to attempt questions in Language-I (Part-V) in a language other than the one chosen as Language-I (Part-IV) from the list of languages.
9. Rough work should be done only in the space provided in the Test Booklet for the same.
10. The answers are to be recorded on the OMR Answer Sheet only. Mark your responses carefully. No whitener is allowed for changing answers.
11. In case of any discrepancy in the English and Hindi versions of questions/answers, English version will be taken as final.

Name of the Candidate (in Capital Letters) :

Pariksha Vidhi का नाम (कई अंगे में) :

Roll Number (जब्ती-नंबर) : in figures (अंकों में)

Centre of Examination (in Capital Letters) :

Pariksha केन्द्र (कई अंगे में) :

Candidate’s Signature : उम्मीदवार के चिह्न

Pariksha के हास्य : उम्मीदवार के चिह्न

Facsimile signature stamp of Centre Superintendent :
Directions : Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 1 to 30) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

1. During the period of childhood, development –
   (1) is slow and cannot be measured.
   (2) is multi-layered and complex.
   (3) consists only of quantitative changes.
   (4) is disorderly and disjointed.

2. ‘Zone of proximal development’ is
   (1) the area between a child’s current level of independent performance and the level of performance that the child could achieve with the help of adults and more skilled peers.
   (2) a range of tasks that the child should be able to do as per her age but cannot.
   (3) the process where two individuals who begin with different understandings arrive at a shared understanding.
   (4) the process in which children learn to perform tasks as set by the elder members in a society.

3. According to Jean Piaget, children in formal operational stage
   (1) are capable of hypothetico-deductive reasoning and propositional thought.
   (2) are bound by centration and irreversibly of thought.
   (3) cannot conserve, classify and seriate.
   (4) begin to engage in make-believe and symbolic play.

4. At which stage of Lawrence Kohlberg’s theory of moral development do individuals believe that actively maintaining the current social system ensures positive human relationships and societal order?
   (1) The punishment and obedience orientation
   (2) The social-order maintaining orientation
   (3) The instrumental purpose orientation
   (4) The universal ethical principle orientation

1. बाल्यावस्था की अवधि में विकास –
   (1) धीमी गति से होता है एवं उसे मापा नहीं जा सकता।
   (2) बुद्धिमत्तीय और मिश्रित होता है।
   (3) में केवल परिमाणात्मक परिवर्तन होते हैं।
   (4) अति प्रभावित और असमभद्र होता है।

2. ‘निकटतम विकास का क्षेत्र’ क्या है?
   (1) बच्चों के वर्तमान स्तर पर स्वतंत्र प्रदर्शन और व्यक्तिक और अधिक कौशलित वाले समक्षियों की सहायता से बच्चे द्वारा उपलब्धित किए जाने वाले प्रदर्शन के सम्बन्ध में क्षेत्र है।
   (2) विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्य जो कि अपनी आलोचना के अनुसार बच्चों को करने चाहिए, पर वह नहीं कर सकती है।
   (3) वह प्रक्रिया जिसमें शुद्ध में विभिन्न समाज वालों को व्यक्ति समाज सम्बन्ध पर पहुँचते हैं।
   (4) वह प्रक्रिया जिसमें बच्चे, समाज के व्यक्तिक सदस्यों द्वारा निघटित विधि से कार्य करते हैं।

3. जीव पियांने के अनुसार बच्चे अमूर्त संक्रियात्मक अवस्था में –
   (1) परिकल्पित निगमनात्मक तर्क और प्रतिविरुध्दित्विन्द से समर्थ है।
   (2) केन्द्रीकरण और अनुक्रमणिक सोच से आबद है।
   (3) व्यक्तिक और श्रेणीवर्गीकरण करने में सक्षम नहीं है।
   (4) प्रतीतिक और संक्रिय खेलों में भाग लेना प्रारंभ करते हैं।

4. लॉरेंस कोलबे की नैतिक विकास के सिद्धांत के अनुसार व्यक्ति किस अवस्था में है जब वह विकास करता है कि वर्तमान सामाजिक प्रणाली को संक्रियतापूर्वक बनाए रखने से ध्यानाधीन मानवीय संबंध और सामाजिक वर्ग सुरक्षित रहता है?
   (1) दंड और आत्माकर्म अभिविन्यास
   (2) सामाजिक-रूप व्यवस्था अभिविन्यास
   (3) वंदना उद्देश्य अभिविन्यास
   (4) सार्वभौमिक नैतिक सिद्धांत अभिविन्यास
5. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of type of intelligence and end-state performance possibilities as per Howard Gardner’s theory of multiple intelligences?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Intelligence</th>
<th>End-state performance possibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Spatial</td>
<td>Therapist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Intra-personal</td>
<td>Salesperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Linguistic</td>
<td>Sculptor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Bodily-kinesthetic</td>
<td>Athlete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. According to Lev Vygotsky –

1. language plays an important role in cognitive development of children.
2. children learn language through a ‘language acquisition device’.
3. children’s cognitive development occurs in stages.
4. maturation of schemas leads to cognitive development in children.

7. In a progressive classroom, assessment of learners during the process of teaching-learning –

1. is not at all helpful in children’s learning.
2. creates a hindrance in the process of children’s learning.
3. is helpful in identifying ‘high’, ‘low’ and ‘non’ achievers for the purposes of giving feedback to the parents.
4. is very important since it gives insights into children’s understanding and helps the teacher to reflect on her pedagogy.
8. An effective classroom strategy to reduce gender stereotyping and broadening developmental possibilities for all sexes is
(1) to ignore and dismiss biological differences among the sexes.
(2) to reinforce gender roles as portrayed in the society.
(3) forming same-sex ability groupings.
(4) forming mixed-sex activity groups and promote discussion.

9. Multilingualism in a classroom needs to be understood as _______ by the teachers.
(1) an asset and resource
(2) a hindrance
(3) a problem
(4) a systemic issue

10. A child-centered classroom is one in which
(1) the teacher uses the textbook as the only source of knowledge.
(2) the teacher segregates the children based on their abilities.
(3) the teacher uses rewards and punishments to direct children’s behaviour.
(4) the teacher is flexible and caters to needs of individual children.

11. According to which theorist ‘cultural tools’ play an important role in cognitive development of children?
(1) Lev Vygotsky
(2) Jean Piaget
(3) Albert Bandura
(4) B.F. Skinner
12. Which of the following is NOT a suitable learning material for students who are partially sighted?

(1) Large-print books
(2) Three dimensional maps and charts
(3) Talking books, felt bulletin boards
(4) Small-print worksheets

13. The underlying belief behind ‘inclusive education’ is

(1) segregation of children on the basis of their abilities and provisioning of vocational training accordingly.
(2) diagnostic labelling of children based on their handicaps for identification of their limitations.
(3) provisioning of special education institutions for children with different handicaps.
(4) the philosophy that all children have a right to get equal education in a regular school.

14. Needs of gifted and creative children can be addressed by

(1) giving challenging tasks and activities to prevent boredom.
(2) giving questions that require convergent thinking.
(3) providing specific instructions to solve problems.
(4) administering memory based tests.

15. Children with ‘dyslexia’ can be identified by

(1) finding out their social and cultural context.
(2) a thorough physical health check-up.
(3) analyzing their reading and writing skills.
(4) assessing their ability to solve complex higher-order problems.
16. Which of the following is NOT an effective strategy to address learners from disadvantaged and deprived backgrounds?

(1) Talk to the learners to understand their needs and challenges faced by them.
(2) Asking the learners to enroll for tuition outside of school so that the teacher does not have to pay much attention to them.
(3) Motivate the students to set moderately challenging goals and provide appropriate instructional support.
(4) Form collaborative groups to work on activities and encourage students to support each other.

17. Physical and emotional health of children ______ their learning.

(1) does not have any influence on
(2) plays an important role in
(3) is not related to
(4) has an insignificant role in

18. To promote meaningful learning in the classrooms, a teacher should –

(i) help students to regulate their own emotions and motivation.
(ii) categorize and label students according to their performance and make ability-grouping.
(iii) promote dialogue and discussion among children to build multiple perspectives.
(iv) ignore diversity in the classroom and follow standard methods of instruction.

(1) (i), (iii)
(2) (ii), (iii)
(3) (i), (iii), (iv)
(4) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
19. Learning is a _______ and _______ process.
(1) complex; active
(2) simple; linear
(3) simple; individual
(4) complex; passive

20. A teacher should _______ the social, cultural, religious and linguistic diversity in her classroom to facilitate meaningful learning.
(1) dismiss
(2) ignore
(3) understand
(4) neglect

21. It is important to create _______ learning environment in the classroom rather than _______ one.
(1) collaborative; competitive
(2) competitive; collaborative
(3) fearful; facilitative
(4) competitive; facilitative

22. Which of the following is an example of effective motivational strategy to encourage students to learn?
(1) Providing scaffolding especially when students learn a new skill.
(2) Emphasis on completion of work rather than learning.
(3) Giving tasks that are very easy.
(4) Creating a lot of opportunities for competition.

23. Which of the following statements about children’s thinking is NOT correct?
(1) Children construct their own theories about various phenomenon around them.
(2) Children cannot think of concepts on their own and the primary role of teachers is to provide information.
(3) Children actively think about various phenomenon around them and have an urge to explore.
(4) Children are born with curiosity to learn about the world around them.
24. Children’s failure in school

(1) suggests that children from deprived backgrounds are not capable of learning.
(2) indicates that school has not been able to cater to the needs and interests of these children.
(3) proves that these children have genetic birth defects and hence should be pulled out from school.
(4) signifies that parents have not been able to support their children to learn.

25. By working in groups, teaching and helping each other, children

(1) are able to reflect on their own thought processes and shift to a higher level of cognitive activity.
(2) can develop misconceptions which interfere with their learning.
(3) get distracted and hence it is an ineffective pedagogical strategy.
(4) develop competitive tendencies that hinder learning.

26. In a _______ classroom teachers adapt their pedagogy and vary assessment to cater to individual students.

(1) teacher-centric
(2) progressive
(3) textbook-centric
(4) behaviouristic
27. Which of the following statements about development is correct?
   (1) There is a lot of cultural diversity in the development of children.
   (2) Children across the world follow the same sequence and exact time of development.
   (3) Development occurs in a neat, orderly set of stages predetermined by genetic factors.
   (4) Development is simple and unidimensional.

28. Which of the following is a major hallmark of the period of middle childhood?
   (1) Emergence of make-believe play.
   (2) Development of logical thought that is concrete in nature.
   (3) Rapid development of motor skills and overall physical growth.
   (4) Development of scientific reasoning and ability to think abstractly.

29. School _______ socialization of children.
   (1) does not play any role in
   (2) plays very little role in
   (3) is a primary agency of
   (4) is a secondary agency of

30. Which of the following theorists proposed that children’s thinking is qualitatively different from that of adults?
   (1) Jean Piaget
   (2) Lev Vygotsky
   (3) Howard Gardner
   (4) Lawrence Kohlberg
### Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

#### 31.
If \(0.139 + 0.75 + 2.105 - (1.001 \times 1.1) = 2 - k\), then the value of \(k\) is

- (1) 0.8925
- (2) 0.982
- (3) 0.1071
- (4) 0.1075

#### 32.
If \(a = -\frac{3}{4}\) and \(b = \frac{5}{6}\), then which of the following does not lie between \(a\) and \(b\)?

- (1) 0
- (2) \(-\frac{1}{2}\)
- (3) \(-\frac{2}{5}\)
- (4) \(-\frac{7}{9}\)

#### 33.
The product of \(1.7 \times 10^4\) and \(12.5 \times 10^{-6}\) is expressed in the standard form as \(k \times 10^n\). The value of \((2k + n)\) is

- (1) 2.125
- (2) 1.125
- (3) 2.25
- (4) 3.25
34. Two numbers are in the ratio 3:5. If 12 is added to both the numbers, then the ratio becomes 5:7. The sum of the given two numbers is

(1) 32
(2) 40
(3) 48
(4) 56

35. The marked price of an article is ₹840. A shopkeeper gives a discount of 15% on the marked price and still makes a profit of 19%. What is the cost price of the article?

(1) ₹540
(2) ₹580
(3) ₹600
(4) ₹640

36. If \( \frac{5x - 7}{3} + 2 = \frac{4x - 3}{4} + 4x \), then the value of \( 8x + 5 \) is

(1) 6
(2) 7
(3) 9
(4) 13
37. Let
\[ P = 12xy - 10y^2 - 18x^2, \]
\[ Q = 14x^2 + 12y^2 + 9xy, \]
\[ R = 5y^2 - x^2 + xy \]
then \((P + Q) - R =\)
\[(1) 22xy - 3x^2 + 3y^2 \]
\[(2) 22xy + 3x^2 - 3y^2 \]
\[(3) 20xy - 7x^2 - 3y^2 \]
\[(4) 20xy - 3x^2 - 3y^2 \]

38. If \(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 322, x \neq 0\), then one of the values of \(x - \frac{1}{x}\) is
\[(1) 2 \]
\[(2) 4 \]
\[(3) 6 \]
\[(4) 8 \]

39. If \(15x^2 - 26x + 8 = (Ax + B)(Cx + D)\), where \(A\) and \(C\) are positive integers, then what is the value of \((2A + B - C - 2D)\)?
\[(1) 0 \]
\[(2) 1 \]
\[(3) 2 \]
\[(4) 3 \]
40. In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$, if $AB = EF$, $BC = DE$ and $CA = FD$, then
   (1) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$
   (2) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FED$
   (3) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EFD$
   (4) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DFE$

41. Which of the following can be the sides of a right angled triangle?
   (1) 20 cm, 21 cm and 31 cm
   (2) 35 cm, 77 cm and 88 cm
   (3) 15 cm, 32 cm and 57 cm
   (4) 65 cm, 72 cm and 97 cm

42. The number of edges of a polyhedron, which has 7 faces and 10 vertices, is
   (1) 13
   (2) 14
   (3) 15
   (4) 17

43. In $\triangle ABC$, the side $AB$ is produced to $E$ and side $CA$ is produced to $D$. If $\angle BAD = 125^\circ$ and $\angle EBC = 100^\circ$, then which of the following is true?
   (1) $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle.
   (2) $AB > BC$
   (3) Difference between $\angle ABC$ and $\angle ACB$ is $35^\circ$
   (4) Difference between $\angle BAC$ and $\angle ACB$ is $20^\circ$
44. In trapezium PQRS, PQ || SR and the ratio of PQ to SR is 3:2. If the area of the trapezium is 480 cm² and the distance between PQ and SR is 12 cm, then the length of SR is

(1) 24 cm
(2) 32 cm
(3) 36 cm
(4) 48 cm

45. A rectangular sheet of paper 88 cm × 10 cm is folded without overlapping to make a cylinder of height 10 cm. What is the capacity (in litres) of the cylinder?

(Take \(\pi = \frac{22}{7}\))

(1) 5.54
(2) 6.16
(3) 7.392
(4) 8.624

46. The volume of a cube is 2197 cm³. What is its lateral surface area (in cm²)?

(1) 676
(2) 576
(3) 845
(4) 1014

47. What is the mean of the range, mode and median of the data given below?

5, 10, 3, 6, 4, 8, 9, 3, 15, 2, 9, 4, 19, 11, 4

(1) 8
(2) 9
(3) 10
(4) 12
48. Which of the following is most appropriate strategy for introducing the concept of multiplication of two decimal numbers in the middle school?

(1) The algorithm should be used to introduce the concept.
(2) The process should be visually represented.
(3) Multiplication as repeated addition should be emphasized.
(4) Multiplication as inverse of division should be emphasized.

49. Which of the following is a narrow aim of teaching mathematics?

(1) To encourage systematic reasoning among students.
(2) To develop students’ ability to argue the truth and falsity of statements.
(3) To make students proficient in handling numbers and number operations.
(4) To develop students’ generalization abilities.
50. Which of the following is most appropriate strategy for teaching students to solve mathematical problems?
   (1) Guess and verify approach should be strictly discouraged.
   (2) The list of formulae required for solving the given set of problems should be provided in the beginning.
   (3) Teacher should begin by explaining the steps required for obtaining the solutions of the problems.
   (4) Students should be encouraged to view a problem from many perspectives.

51. Identify the incorrect statement from among the following:
   (1) Hypothesis have a role in construction of mathematical knowledge.
   (2) The notion of argumentation is central to mathematics.
   (3) Mathematical communication involves precise use of language.
   (4) Conjectures do not have utility in constructing mathematical knowledge.
52. Which of the following is a desirable strategy for assessing students’ learning in mathematics?
(1) Same tasks should be given to all students for parity.
(2) Students’ incorrect answers should be ignored.
(3) Students’ justification of their responses should be an important basis of assessment.
(4) Development of mathematical vocabulary should not be a basis of assessment.

53. For a given figure to be a triangle, the condition that it is a union of three segments is
(1) a necessary but not a sufficient condition.
(2) a sufficient but not a necessary condition.
(3) both necessary and sufficient condition.
(4) neither necessary nor sufficient condition.

54. Consider the following statements:
A = If \( n \) is even, then \( n^2 \) is even.
B = If \( n^2 \) is not even, \( n \) is not even.
C = If \( n^2 \) is even, then \( n \) is even.
D = If \( n \) is not even, then \( n^2 \) is not even.
Which of the following statements is true?
(1) C is converse of A.
(2) D is converse of A.
(3) B is inverse of A.
(4) D is contraposition of A.
55. **Which of the following teaching-learning resources in mathematics cannot be used for visually challenged students?**

   (1) GeoGebra  
   (2) Taylor’s abacus  
   (3) Tiles  
   (4) GeoBoard

56. **Which of the following statements is true?**

   (1) Mathematics consists of all the theorems proved in mathematics books.  
   (2) A person good in arithmetical computation is also good in Mathematics and vice-versa.  
   (3) Intuition has no role in generating mathematical knowledge.  
   (4) Mathematical statements can be conditional.

57. **Which of the following statements is NOT correct regarding differently abled children of dyslexia in mathematics learning in an inclusive classroom?**

   (1) Dyslexia has an impact in a person’s co-ordination of verbal and spatial aspects of numbers.  
   (2) Visual patterns in mathematics help in overcoming difficulties experienced by dyslexic children.  
   (3) Dyslexic children may have difficulty in writing down their ideas in systematic and organized manner.  
   (4) Dyslexia impacts only language learning not mathematics learning.
58. The number of distinct prime factors of the largest 6-digit number is

(1) 3
(2) 4
(3) 5
(4) 6

59. If the 8-digit number 179x091y is divisible by 88, then what is the value of \((x - y)\)?

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

60. Let \(a = \frac{11}{13}, b = \frac{13}{14}\) and \(c = \frac{15}{17}\) be three fractions. Which of the following is true?

(1) \(\frac{13}{14} < \frac{11}{13} < \frac{15}{17}\)
(2) \(\frac{15}{17} < \frac{13}{14} < \frac{11}{13}\)
(3) \(\frac{11}{13} < \frac{15}{17} < \frac{13}{14}\)
(4) \(\frac{11}{13} < \frac{13}{14} < \frac{15}{17}\)
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

61. Which of the following represents correct matching set?
(a) helps in the movement of body by contraction and relaxation.
(b) Hard structure which forms the skeleton
(c) Part of skeleton which can be bent
(d) Joins the chest bone and back bone together to form an enclosure

Which of the following glands in human beings secretes more than two hormones?
(1) Adrenal
(2) Pituitary
(3) Pancreas
(4) Thyroid

62. Which of the following statements is true?
(1) All metals are solids.
(2) All metals are hard.
(3) All non-metals are gases.
(4) All non-metals are non-ductile.

64. ‘Y’ is a man-made fibre obtained from a natural source. What could be ‘Y’?
(1) Rayon
(2) Nylon
(3) Acrylic
(4) Jute
65. Study the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>Calorific value</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Ignition temp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>solid</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>gas</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>gas</td>
<td>moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>liquid</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which is best suited as domestic fuel?

(1) A  
(2) B  
(3) C  
(4) D

66. Species restricted to a particular area are referred to as

(1) Endangered species  
(2) Extinct species  
(3) Endemic species  
(4) Migratory species

67. Metal ‘X’ displaces metal ‘Y’ from its salt solution but is not able to displace metal ‘Z’ from its salt solution. Identify the most reactive metal.

(1) X  
(2) Y  
(3) Z  
(4) Cannot be determined

68. Light rays from an object fall on a surface and get reflected in a completely diffused manner. What can you say about the nature of image of the object?

(1) It will be virtual and of same size.  
(2) It will be real and enlarged.  
(3) It will be virtual and enlarged.  
(4) No image will be formed.
69. In order to slide a huge box lying on the ground in her room, Reshma should apply a force which is greater than which of the following forces?
(1) Static friction
(2) Gravitational force
(3) Normal force
(4) Muscular force

70. Identify the correct statement from among the following:
(1) The lower the frequency of the vibration, higher is the pitch.
(2) The loudness of sound is determined by the frequency of vibration.
(3) Sound cannot travel through vacuum.
(4) Pitch of sound is determined by its amplitude.

71. Which of the following sets comprises liquids which are poor conductors of electricity?
(1) tap water, shampoo, honey
(2) salt solution, lemon juice, vinegar
(3) shampoo, vegetable oil, distilled water
(4) sugar solution, vinegar, lemon juice

72. Which of the following sets comprises chemical changes?
(1) Boiling of water, breaking of glass, rusting of iron
(2) Dissolving salt in water, digestion of food, shredding of paper.
(3) Cooking of food, boiling of water, dissolving sugar in water.
(4) Rusting of iron, burning of paper, digestion of food

73. Neena was cycling to the market to buy some grocery items. The market is 4 km away from her home. She travels at a speed of 12 km/h for first 10 minutes. On her way she meets her friend Nikhat and stops to chat with her for 15 minutes. She resumes her journey at a speed of 8 km/h. What is her average speed for the journey?
(1) 6 km/h
(2) 8 km/h
(3) 10 km/h
(4) 4 km/h

69. अपने कमरे में फार्स पर रखे किसी विशाल बाल्क्स को संचालित करने के लिए रेशमा की इन्फलिक्ट सबल में से किससे अधिक बल लगाना चाहिए?
(1) स्टेटिक फ्रीक्यून
(2) गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल
(3) अभिलम्ब बल
(4) पेशीय बल

70. निम्नलिखित में से सही कथन की पहचान कीजिए:
(1) कमन की आबूति मिम है, तो तारत्व उच्च होता है।
(2) ध्वनि की बजरत्ता की निर्धारण कमन की आबूति द्वारा किया जाता है।
(3) ध्वनि निर्बिम में गमन नहीं कर सकती।
(4) ध्वनि का तारत्व उसके आयाम द्वारा निर्धारित होता है।

71. नीचे दिया गया कौन सा समुच्छय ऐसे त्रों को समाबिष्ट करता है जो विद्युत के हिन्न चालक हैं?
(1) टॉपरी का जल, औषध, शादाद
(2) लवण विलोम, नींदे का रस, सिस्का
(3) औषध, बनसपत तेल, आसुत जल
(4) चीनी का विलोम, सिस्का, नींद का रस

72. नीचे दिया गया कौन सा समुच्छय रासायनिक परिवर्तन का समाबिष्ट करता है?
(1) पानी उबालना, कौंट तोड़ना, लोहे को जंग लगाना।
(2) जल में लवण घोलना, बोजन का पाचन, कागज के टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना।
(3) बोजन पकाना, पानी उबालना, जल में चीनी घोलना।
(4) लोहे को जंग लगाना, कागज का जलना, बोजन का पाचन।

73. नीना किसी की कहूँ बस्तुएं खरीदने के लिए साइकिल से बाजार जा रही थी। बाजार उसके घर से 4 कि.मी. दूर है। उसने पहले 10 मिनट 12 कि.मी./घ. की चाल से गमन किया। उसे रात में उसकी मित्र निम्न भिंत ही तिस्वरूप से भतक कर 15 मिनट बाल्दीलं करती है। उसके पघलाव यह अपनी यात्रा 8 कि.मी./घ. की चाल से फिर से आरम्भ करती है। उसकी यात्रा की औसत चाल क्या है?
(1) 6 कि.मी./घ.
(2) 8 कि.मी./घ.
(3) 10 कि.मी./घ.
(4) 4 कि.मी./घ.
74. Which of the following will not be helpful in the process of separating a mixture of salt and water?
(1) Decantation
(2) Filtration
(3) Distillation
(4) Boiling

75. Which of the following properties of light can be used to explain the phenomenon of shadow formation?
A. Light travels in a straight line.
B. Light travels at a high speed.
C. Light is composed of seven colours.
D. Light does not pass through opaque objects.
(1) A and B
(2) B and C
(3) C and D
(4) D and A

76. Identify the correct statement from among the following:
(1) The proportion of fine particles in sandy soil is relatively higher than in the clayey soil.
(2) The amount of large and fine particles is about the same in clayey soil.
(3) The proportion of large particles in loamy soil is relatively higher than in the sandy soil.
(4) The proportion of fine particles in clayey soil is relatively higher than in the loamy soil.

77. Deficiency of vitamin ‘X’ causes bleeding of gums. This vitamin is essential for absorption of mineral ‘Y’ and ‘X’ is found in food ‘Z’. Identify X, Y and Z.
(1) X-vitamin D, Y-calcium, Z-milk product
(2) X-vitamin C, Y-iron, Z-citrus fruits
(3) X-vitamin B, Y-calcium, Z-green leafy vegetables
(4) X-vitamin A, Y-phosphorus, Z-poultry products
78. Which of the following statements best describes the nature of science?

(1) Science is a system of beliefs.
(2) Science is social in nature.
(3) Scientists are totally objective in their work.
(4) The scientific method is the only guide for conducting research.

79. Cognitive validity in science curriculum means

(1) Inclusion of how concepts of science evolve over time.
(2) Adaptation of content as per the cognitive level of learners.
(3) Dilution of content.
(4) Inclusion of appropriate fun elements of science.

80. According to N.C.F. 2005 in the upper primary stage science curriculum, which of the following is recommended?

a. Concepts should be linked to making sense of everyday experience.
b. Concepts should be arrived at from activities/experiments.
c. Concepts should be taught through disciplinary approach.
d. Along with concepts, laws and theories need to be introduced

(1) a, b and c
(2) a and b
(3) a, b and d
(4) a and d
81. From the following, identify the statement that is true about science.

(1) Scientists rely heavily on imagination to carry out their work.
(2) All scientific ideas are discovered and tested by controlled experiments.
(3) When a theory has been supported by a great deal of scientific evidence, it becomes law.
(4) In time, science will be able to solve most of society’s problems.

82. Ishu was given an individual task of collecting weather reports for a week. Identify where Ishu went wrong from the assessment indicators given below:

(1) She tabulates data from a website everyday.
(2) She arrives at conclusion that rain may or may not take place in the coming week.
(3) She concludes that decreased humidity increases the likelihood of rainfall.
(4) She understands that range of maximum and minimum temperature varies everyday.

83. Which of the following is a useful strategy to understand conceptual gaps in learners?

(1) organizing quiz sessions
(2) observing practical skills
(3) using concept maps
(4) giving homework regularly
84. To encourage more girls to take up sciences, you may adopt all of the following strategies, except
(1) use gender sensitive language and encourage your students to do so.
(2) be mindful that girls always dominate discussion in science classroom.
(3) invite women scientists to visit your classroom.
(4) engage students in examining myths and stereotypes about science.

85. Science teachers need to ask more divergent questions because
a. it stimulates and develops critical thinking.
b. it directs students to correct answers.
c. it helps develop thinking strategies.
d. it helps in assessing creative behaviour in a learner.
(1) a, b, c
(2) a, c, d
(3) only b
(4) only a

86. Using demonstrations in classroom predominantly involves learners in
(1) visual and auditory learning
(2) visual learning only
(3) visual, auditory and kinesthetic learning
(4) auditory and kinesthetic learning

87. Give the sequence of planning for your science classroom using inquiry approach in teaching concept of density.
a. allow students to determine relationship between objects that float and sink.
b. allow students to play with water in a tub with different objects.
c. ask students to design a small boat that can carry 1 kg of weight.
(1) a → b → c
(2) c → b → a
(3) b → c → a
(4) b → a → c
88. ‘Y’ is a plant which does not have Chlorophyll. What could ‘Y’ be?
   (1) Cuscuta
   (2) Algae
   (3) Pitcher plant
   (4) Maple tree

89. Which of the following statements is correct?
   (1) Large intestine is wider and shorter than small intestine.
   (2) Absorption of digested food takes place in large intestine.
   (3) Assimilation of food takes place in large intestine.
   (4) Large intestine has finger like projection called villi.

90. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding life cycle of silk worm and production of silk fibres?
   (1) The larvae of silk moths are called caterpillars.
   (2) The pupa develops into caterpillar.
   (3) Silk fibres are proteins secreted by caterpillars.
   (4) The silk yarn is obtained from the cocoon of the silk moth.
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

31. Consider the statements A, B, C about Autumn season in India and choose the correct answer:
A. This season is also known as the south-west monsoon season.
B. Winds blow from the Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea towards the land in this season.
C. This season is marked by the onset and advance of monsoon.
(1) A and B are true, C is false.
(2) A and C are true, B is false.
(3) B and C are true, A is false.
(4) A, B, C all are false.

32. Which of the following rivers form the ‘Sunderban Delta’?
(1) Ganga and Brahmaputra
(2) Narmada and Tapi
(3) Mahanadi and Godavari
(4) Krishna and Kaveri

33. Identify the atmospheric layer from the given features A and B:
A. Meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from the space.
B. Temperature declines with increasing height in this layer.
(1) Troposphere
(2) Stratosphere
(3) Mesosphere
(4) Thermosphere

34. Insolation is associated with
(1) Air pressure
(2) Seasonal winds
(3) Solar energy
(4) Exosphere and its gases
35. Match the following with appropriate choices:

- a. Coniferous forests i. Eastern margin of the continents
- b. Mediterranean vegetation ii. Hardwood trees
- c. Tropical evergreen forests iii. Softwood evergreen trees
- d. Temperate evergreen forests iv. West and south-west margin of the continents

(1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
(2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
(3) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
(4) a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii

36. Consider the two statements and choose the correct option:

Statement (A): Sahara once used to be a lush green plain.

Statement (B): Cave painting in Sahara depicts rivers, crocodiles, elephants, lions, cattle and goats.

(1) (A) is false, but (B) is true.
(2) (A) is true, but (B) is false.
(3) Both (A) and (B) are true.
(4) Both (A) and (B) are false.

37. Consider the statements A, B, C on dolphin and choose the correct answer:

A. Dolphins are found in the fresh water of river Ganga and Brahmaputra.
B. Dolphin sanctuary is located in the state of Bihar.
C. The presence of dolphin is an indicator of the health of the river.

(1) A, B, C all are correct.
(2) A and C are correct but B is incorrect.
(3) B and C are correct but A is incorrect.
(4) A and B are correct but C is incorrect.
38. Biogas is essentially a mixture of
(1) Methane and Carbon dioxide
(2) Methane and Nitrogen
(3) Methane and Hydrogen
(4) Methane and Helium

39. Consider the statements A and B about resources and choose the correct answer.
A. All resources have economic value.
B. Time and technology are two important factors that can change substance into resource.
(1) A is false, but B is true.
(2) A is true, but B is false.
(3) Both A & B are true and B is the correct explanation of A.
(4) Both A & B are true but B is not a correct explanation of A.

40. Choose the correct group of conventional sources of energy from the following:
(1) Oil, natural gas, firewood
(2) Coal, firewood, biogas
(3) Hydel power, geothermal energy, tidal energy
(4) Nuclear energy, solar energy, hydel power

41. Match the types of natural resources (B) with their classification (A):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A (Classification)</th>
<th>B (Resource Type)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Level of development &amp; use</td>
<td>i. Actual &amp; Potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Origin</td>
<td>ii. Biotic &amp; Abiotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Distribution</td>
<td>iii. Ubiquitous and localised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Stock</td>
<td>iv. Renewable and Non-renewable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
(2) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(3) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
(4) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
42. Statement (A): Around 12,000 years ago, a shift to relatively warmer conditions led to development of grasslands in many areas in India. 
Statement (B): There was an increase in the number of deer, antelopes, goat, sheep and cattle. 
(1) (A) is true but (B) is false. 
(2) (A) is false but (B) is true. 
(3) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the reason for (A). 
(4) Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) is not the reason for (A).

43. Which of the following is true in the context of 'sites'? 
A. These are places where remains of past were found. 
B. These are found only on earth's surface. 
C. These are found only buried under the earth. 
D. They are never found under sea or a river. 
(1) A only 
(2) A and B only 
(3) A, B and C only 
(4) D only

44. The Harappans made 
A. Seals out of stone 
B. Pots with yellow designs 
C. Spindle whorls made of iron 
D. Gold vessels 
(1) A and C only 
(2) A and D only 
(3) A, B and C only 
(4) B, C and D only

45. A megalithic burial had remains of two skeletons. An appropriate way for figuring out a female's skeleton from among the two would be to look at 
A. the bone structures 
B. the ornaments on the skeletons 
C. size of the skeletons 
D. utensils for cooking food found with skeletons. 
(1) only A 
(2) only A and B 
(3) only A and C 
(4) only D
46. Arrange the following in ascending order starting from the earliest period:
   A. Beginning of the composition of the Vedas
   B. Beginning of the building of megaliths.
   C. Settlements of Farmers at Inamgaon
   D. Charaka
   (1) A, B, C, D
   (2) B, C, D, A
   (3) C, D, B, A
   (4) B, C, D, A

47. Arrange the following in descending order (backward) starting from the recent period:
   A. Increase in the use of iron, cities, punch marked coins.
   B. Beginning of the use of iron in the subcontinent.
   C. Settlement in Arikamedu port
   D. Beginning of the composition of Sangam literature.
   (1) A, C, B, D
   (2) A, B, C, D
   (3) C, D, A, B
   (4) C, D, B, A

48. Statement (A) : Chola temples were the hub of religious, social and cultural life.
   Statement (B) : Chola bronze images were of deities but sometimes also of devotees.
   (1) (A) is true, but (B) is false.
   (2) (A) is false, but (B) is true.
   (3) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).
   (4) Both (A) and (B) are true, but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).
49. Statement (A) : The authors of ‘tawarikhs’ during the Delhi Sultans advised on preserving an ideal social order based on ‘birthright’ and ‘gender distinctions’.
Statement (B) : Their ideas were shared by everybody.
(1) (A) is true but (B) is false.
(2) (A) is false but (B) is true.
(3) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).
(4) Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).

50. Statement (A) : Raziya changed her name on her inscriptions and pretended she was a man.
Statement (B) : Authors of tawarikhs used social and gender differences to argue that men are superior to women.
(1) (A) is true, but (B) is false.
(2) (A) is false, but (B) is true.
(3) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).
(4) Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).

51. Statement (A) : Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan followed the idea of Sulh-i-Kul (universal peace) as principles of governance.
Statement (B) : Akbar’s interactions with people connected with faiths, made him realise that religious scholars who emphasised rituals and dogmas were often bigots.
(1) (A) is true, but (B) is false.
(2) (A) is false, but (B) is true.
(3) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the reason for (A).
(4) Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) is not the reason for (A).
52. Statement (A) : Under the Delhi Sultans and the Mughals, the hierarchy between social classes decreased.

Statement (B) : The tribal societies were not divided into numerous unequal classes.

(1) (A) is true, but (B) is false.
(2) (A) is false, but (B) is true.
(3) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).
(4) Both (A) and (B) are true, but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).

53. Statement (A) : Bahadur Shah Zafar wrote letters to all the chiefs and rulers to organise a confederacy of Indian states to fight the British.

Statement (B) : Bahadur Shah Zafar’s decision to bless the rebellion of 1857 changed the entire situation dramatically.

(1) (A) is true but (B) is false.
(2) (A) is false, but (B) is true.
(3) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) was ensured because of (A).
(4) Both (A) and (B) are true but (A) has no relationship with (B).

54. Which of the following is FALSE in the context of women, caste and reform during the colonial period?

(1) Pandita Ramabai founded a widow’s home at Poona.
(2) The knowledge of ancient texts helped the reformers promote new laws.
(3) Vidyasagar suggested that widows could remarry.
(4) Prarthana Samaj drew only upon Hindu texts.
55. The state of Telangana was earlier part of which state of India?
   (1) Madhya Pradesh
   (2) Karnataka
   (3) Maharashtra
   (4) Andhra Pradesh

56. Consider the following statements and select the option that indicates the correct role of media in a democracy:
   A. It should provide information to citizens through news.
   B. It should provide the point of view of the advertiser, through its news programmes.
   C. It must discuss the views of all sections.
   (1) Only A and B
   (2) Only B and C
   (3) Only A and C
   (4) A, B and C

57. Which of the following advertisements is not an example of gender stereotype?
   (1) A girl playing football in an advertisement for a sports shoe.
   (2) A mother making tea in an advertisement for a tea brand.
   (3) A woman doing makeup in an advertisement for a lipstick.
   (4) A woman being dropped by her husband to office in an advertisement for a car.
58. Identify the continent from the given features A and B:
   A. It is the smallest continent that lies entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.
   B. It is also called an ‘Island continent’.
   (1) Antarctica
   (2) Australia
   (3) South America
   (4) Africa

59. As we move away from the sun in the solar system,
   (1) time taken by planets to complete one orbit around the sun increases.
   (2) time taken by planets to complete one orbit around the sun decreases.
   (3) size of the planets decreases gradually.
   (4) planets very close to the sun are made up of gases and liquids and the planets far away from the sun are made up of rocks.

60. Imagine if the earth is not inclined towards the plane of its orbit, then
   A. the circle of illumination will match with longitudinal lines.
   B. the circle of illumination will match with latitudinal lines.
   C. there will be no seasonal variation in a particular region.
   D. there will be more seasonal variation in a particular region.
   Choose the correct option.
   (1) A and C
   (2) A and D
   (3) B and C
   (4) B and D
61. A Gram Panchayat is elected for a term of how many years in India?
   (1) 5
   (2) 6
   (3) 4
   (4) 3

62. What is the designation of the person in-charge of a police station?
   (1) Station House Officer
   (2) Police Superintendent
   (3) Officer on Special Duty
   (4) Home Inspector

63. The Amendment brought about in 2005 to the Hindu Succession Act provided for which of the following?
   (1) Right of minority communities to open religious schools.
   (2) Right of women to have an equal share in family property.
   (3) Right of Hindu community to have special laws governing marriage.
   (4) Right of men to protect themselves from paying compensation after divorce.

64. Who is considered as the final interpreter of the Indian Constitution?
   (1) President of India
   (2) Parliament
   (3) Judiciary
   (4) Attorney General

65. The (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was enacted to provide justice to which of the following communities?
   (1) Dalits and Minorities
   (2) Minorities and Tribals
   (3) Tribals and Dalits
   (4) Only Minorities

66. A political system having more than one level of government can be described as _______.
   (1) Secular
   (2) Liberal
   (3) Republican
   (4) Federal
67. Which of the following policies promotes social justice?
A. Reservation of seats in government employment for listed dalit candidate.
B. Enacting Minimum Wages Act
(1) Only A
(2) Only B
(3) Both A and B
(4) Neither A nor B

68. In a discussion on architecture of New Delhi, a teacher should focus on discussing:
(1) how tourists look at the buildings.
(2) how to view the buildings from a distance.
(3) superiority of its style over Old Delhi
(4) how it asserted British importance and created sense of awe

69. The teaching of History must be done with the focussed objective of
(1) transmitting what happened in the pasts.
(2) memorising how it happened in the pasts.
(3) identifying issues which are relevant in the present.
(4) developing performing abilities of the learners.

70. What can be the purpose of introducing current affairs in social science classroom?
A. Promote interest in the issues of the country.
B. Develop skills of analysis and critical evaluation.
C. Build interest in the subject by providing sensational news.
D. Help the learner relate school learning to life outside of school.
Choose the correct option:
(1) A, B, C are true.
(2) A, B, D are true.
(3) A, C, D are true.
(4) B, C, D are true.
71. The objective of discussing ‘equality’ in a social science classroom is to
A. address issues of dignity with the learners.
B. sensitize learners towards respecting everyone.
C. build upon values enshrined in the Constitution.
D. explain that all differences lead to inequality.
Choose the correct option:
(1) A, B, C are true.
(2) A, B, D are true.
(3) A, C, D are true.
(4) B, C, D are true.

72. In order to address the diversity that exists in the class and in society, a
social science teacher needs to
A. include examples of multiple cultures in the class discussions.
B. take up only examples that are relevant to the majority.
C. encourage students to share their personal experiences in the class.
Choose the correct option:
(1) A and C are true.
(2) B and C are true.
(3) Only B is true.
(4) A and B are true.

73. Assessment in social science should emphasise:
(1) identification of learners who are failing.
(2) testing learners writing abilities in the class.
(3) measuring retention of information by learners.
(4) evaluation of learners ability to extrapolate their learning to various life situations.
74. An example of secondary source is
(1) C.A. Bayly’s *An Illustrated History of Modern India*
(2) James Mill’s *A History of British India*
(3) Constitution of India
(4) Painting by Abanindranath Tagore

75. To discuss on women’s education in colonial India, students could refer to the following autobiography:
(1) Tarabai Shinde’s *Stripurashtulna*
(2) Rashsundari Devi’s *Amar Jiban*
(3) Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain’s *Sultana’s Dream*
(4) Sattanar’s *Manimekalai*

76. The teaching of Geography should develop perspectives related to issues concerning
A. Resources and Conservation
B. Development and Displacement
C. Challenges to Unity in Diversity
D. Human Development
Choose the correct option:
(1) only A and B
(2) only A and D
(3) A, B and C
(4) A, B and D

77. An active social science classroom would encourage learners to
(1) keep discussions minimal
(2) be focused on reading the textbook
(3) listen to the lectures and rely on what is being shared.
(4) participate in challenging projects.
78. Which of the following are true about End-Text questions?
A. Encourage learners to explain concepts in their own words and debating on issues.
B. Project work, compare and contrast are types of end-text questions.
C. Expands on the learners’ understanding of concepts and relate with what has been taught earlier.

Choose the correct option:
(1) A, B and C are true.
(2) A and B are true.
(3) A and C are true.
(4) B and C are true.

79. The social and political life textooks:
A. Include definitions and descriptions of socio-political issues.
B. Portray institutions and processes as if they functioned as envisioned in the Constitution.
C. Provide diverse concrete examples of people and regions.

Choose the correct option:
(1) A and B
(2) A and C
(3) B and C
(4) A, B and C

80. After narrating Dr. Ambedkar’s experience on the way to Koregaon, a teacher asks, ‘Do you think people at the station discriminated against Dr. Ambedkar and his brothers?’

In this question, which skill is the teacher emphasizing?
(1) comparing experiences
(2) infer from situations
(3) cause and effect
(4) hypothesizing situation
81. To introduce the theme ‘Markets’, which would be the best pedagogical method?

(1) textbook reading and discussion.
(2) inviting a shopkeeper for an interview to the class.
(3) showing pictures of various markets.
(4) locating major markets around the school on a map.

82. ‘This is the glory of God, Defilement exists within.
The body is polluted from within,
Be sure of it says the Mahari Chokha’
As a teacher, how would you interpret this poem and discuss with your learners?

(1) Human purity is fixed at birth.
(2) Human purity is determined by the work we do.
(3) Human purity is determined by our thoughts and beliefs.
(4) Human purity can be achieved by seeking God’s blessing.

83. Social Science curriculum at the upper primary stage focuses on:
A. Understanding earth as the habitat of life forms
B. Studying own region, state and country
C. Studying India’s past and current development

Choose the correct option:

(1) only A
(2) only A and B
(3) A, B and C
(4) only A and C
Using a globe and a source of light, teacher can demonstrate the following concepts:

A. Rotation
B. Day – Night
C. Seasonal Variations
D. Distribution of Rainfall

Choose the correct option:

(1) A, B and C
(2) A, B and D
(3) A, C and D
(4) B, C and D

As a teacher, you can make interlinkages while discussing ‘Iron smelters and factory owners’, a theme in History with which one of the following chapters of geography textbook?

A. Mineral Resources
B. Industries
C. Power Resources
D. Inside our earth

Choose the correct option:

(1) A, B and C
(2) A, B and D
(3) A, C and D
(4) B, C and D

In a city school, the best method to introduce ‘Types of Forests’ in a geography class would be to

(1) organize a field visit to a forest near to the school.
(2) make a PowerPoint presentation on forests in the region.
(3) screen a documentary on different types of forests.
(4) divide learners into small groups to work on types of forests.
87. To develop practical skills among learners while discussing ‘earthquakes’ teacher should focus upon
(1) Types of earthquakes
(2) Precautions during earthquake
(3) Present cases of earthquakes
(4) An activity on earth’s movement

88. The local people of the Tawa reservoir area organised to demand which right related to their livelihood in the 1990s?
(1) Cultivation rights
(2) Fishing rights
(3) Horticulture rights
(4) Commercial Forestry rights

89. Choose the description that best represents diversity from among the following.
(1) It leads to discrimination among people.
(2) It leads to similarity of people.
(3) It accepts differences among people.
(4) It accepts inequality among people.

90. In the context of democracy in India, which of the following statements is false?
(1) A small section of Indian population could vote even before independence of India.
(2) India adopted representative democracy after independence.
(3) In India people participate indirectly in the working of the government.
(4) The first general election after independence was held in 1950.

87. “भूकंप” पर चर्चा के दौरान व्याख्यातिक कौनलोग अविलम्बकारी में विकसित करने हेतु शिक्षक को बल देना चाहिए?
(1) भूकंप के प्रकार
(2) भूकंप के दौरान बर्तावी जाने वाली सांख्यिकीय जानकारी
(3) हालिया भूकंपीय मृत्युगत्य पर चर्चा करना।
(4) भूकंप से जुड़ी गतिविधि का प्रदर्शन करना।

88. तवा बाँध क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण लोग 1990 के दशक में अपने जीवनवायुपत्र से जुड़े कौन से अधिकार के लिए संगठित हुए?
(1) खेती करने का अधिकार
(2) मछली पकड़ने का अधिकार
(3) उद्योग कृष्ण का अधिकार
(4) व्यावसायिक निगमन का अधिकार

89. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी व्याख्या विविधता का उचित प्रतीक है?
(1) यह लोगों के बीच भेदभाव बढ़ता है।
(2) यह लोगों के बीच एकता बढ़ता है।
(3) यह लोगों के विश्वास को स्वीकारता है।
(4) यह लोगों के बीच असमानता को स्वीकारता है।

90. भारतीय लोकतंत्र के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है?
(1) भारतीय जनता का एक हिस्सा भारतीय ग्रामीण से पहले भी व्यवसाय कर सकता था।
(2) लोकतंत्र के बाद भारत ने प्रतिनिधित्व लोकतंत्र को अपनाया।
(3) भारत में सरकार को लोगों अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से संपर्क है।
(4) भारत में फहरा आम मुनाफे 1950 में हुआ था।
The very nature of the mind is restlessness. It cannot stay at one place or hold one thought for long. For every thought that appears, there are comments, judgements and associations. Thinking is a continuous activity with the mind jumping from one thought to another from morning till night. Like clouds in the sky or waves in the ocean, thoughts appear and disappear as if in ceaseless activity.

However, all thoughts that pass through our mind do not affect us. But we get affected when our ego is hit. Then the mind whirls and creates a tornado of restlessness within. A variety of probable scenarios crop up ‘how dare he insult me; what does she think of herself? Where I am not respected, I will not go; if he speaks thus, I will reply so’. And so it goes on and on.

We have an inbuilt filter in our mind which chooses the types of thoughts or subjects that we like to brood upon. We are not born with this filter but we acquire it over the years with the kind of books we read, the company we keep and the subjects we are interested in.

That is why some people are obsessed with football, cricket or fashion while others could not care less for such things. This filter is built day by day by our actions, suggestions, teachings, and influence of others. We can ultimately choose our own filter. So let us learn to build our filter wisely and strengthen it daily.

91. Thoughts affect us when our
   (1) job is affected.
   (2) sleep is disturbed.
   (3) learning is affected.
   (4) pride is hurt.

92. Read the following statements:
   A. Our reading decides the filter in our minds.
   B. The filter in our mind controls our likes but not dislikes.
   (1) Both A and B are correct.
   (2) Both A and B are incorrect.
   (3) A is correct and B is incorrect.
   (4) A is incorrect and B is correct.

93. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
   (1) Each one of us has an inborn filter in our mind.
   (2) We like to be respected when we go somewhere.
   (3) The filter in our minds influences our actions.
   (4) Our thoughts do not remain stuck at one point.

94. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following expression?
   ‘But we get affected’
   (1) Verb
   (2) Adjective
   (3) Adverb
   (4) Particle
95. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following expression?

‘It cannot stay at one place.’

(1) Determiner
(2) Pronoun
(3) Particle
(4) Adverb

96. ‘as if in ceaseless activity’

The word ‘ceaseless’ means

(1) permanent
(2) continuous
(3) temporary
(4) flawless

97. ‘creates a tornado of restlessness’

The word ‘tornado’ here means

(1) waterfall
(2) confusion
(3) storm
(4) mixture

98. Thoughts are compared to

(1) comments
(2) judgements
(3) associations
(4) clouds

99. The process of thinking continues from

(1) day to day
(2) week to week
(3) morning to night
(4) year to year

100. The poet’s life, today, is like _____ season.

(1) spring
(2) autumn
(3) winter
(4) summer

101. In this season the branches have _____ leaves.

(i) few
(ii) no

(1) only (i)
(2) only (ii)
(3) either (i) or (ii)
(4) neither (i) nor (ii)
102. What did the branches of the trees enjoy earlier?
   (1) a ruined group of singers
   (2) sweet songs of birds
   (3) bright light of the sun
   (4) darkness after the sunset

103. What does ‘Death’s second self’ stand for?
   (1) sleep that gives rest
   (2) a dying fire
   (3) ashes of one’s youth
   (4) setting sun

104. ‘That on the ashes of his youth doth lie’,
Which figure of speech has been used in the underlined phrase?
   (1) Simile
   (2) Metaphor
   (3) Personification
   (4) Alliteration

105. The theme of the poem is
   (1) the idea of death
   (2) the change of seasons
   (3) love
   (4) songs of the birds

106. What are the three components of PPP model of teaching?
   (1) Present – Practice – Produce
   (2) Product – Practice – Present
   (3) Pre-teaching – Practice teaching – Produce result
   (4) Pre – conception – Practice by teacher – Post conception

107. A teacher of class VIII discussed ‘determiners’ in her classroom through a short text in which determiners occur many times and learners were made to notice them in use. This was followed by learners using the same in their own language for particular purposes. Teacher then brought to the notice of the learners, the uses of determiners in contexts. What strategy did the teacher employ in her classroom?
   (1) Structured teaching
   (2) Consciousness raising
   (3) Task based language teaching
   (4) Communical language teaching

108. A teacher found some of the aspects of language learning e.g. reading with understanding a text on scientific concepts. She decided to pick students who find it difficult on the particular aspects. She took separate session for them to support them read and understand such text. What is she trying to do here?
   (1) Remedial teaching
   (2) Higher Order skills
   (3) Thinking skills
   (4) Feedback teaching
109. A teacher wanted her students to learn vocabulary effectively. Which of the following ways should she adopt to teach vocabulary in her classroom?

(1) Write all the new words on the blackboard and write their meanings in the language of teaching.
(2) Ask her learners to underline the difficult words in a lesson and find their meanings in their language,
(3) Ask them to find the meanings of the words in the dictionary.
(4) Ask them to group the words into meaningful categories and use them in real life purposes.

110. A reader gets the hints based on sound-symbol correspondences to decode and comprehend the text. What is this known as?

(1) Graphic cues
(2) Graphophonetic cues
(3) Metalinguistic cues
(4) Syntactic cues

111. India’s language-in-education policy is known as ________.

(1) National language formula
(2) Three language formula
(3) Language in education
(4) Official language policy

112. What is the following activity known as in vocabulary learning?

Find words which can befriend the word ‘rain’. e.g. heavy rain.

(1) Collocation
(2) Phrase
(3) Word groups
(4) Word web

113. A teacher asks her learners to join sentences to make a short paragraph, inserting supplied connectors and coherence markers like (but, and, however, because, although, etc.) What is this approach to writing known as?

(1) Control composition
(2) Controlled-to-free writing approach
(3) Free-writing approach
(4) Communicative approach

114. An assessment done at the end of six months of one term is ________.

(1) Summative assessment
(2) Formative assessment
(3) Semester assessment
(4) Remedial assessment
115. A teacher asks her learners of class VIII to read a novel by an Indian author and asks them to write an essay giving their views on the novel. What is this known as a reading activity?
(1) Intensive reading  
(2) Extensive reading  
(3) Reading for information  
(4) Scanning

116. A teacher selected a text from a newspaper and dropped every fifth word and asked her learners to supply the missing words. What is a test known as?
(1) A cloze test  
(2) Fill in the blanks  
(3) Complete the comprehensible paragraph  
(4) Writing test

117. Multilingualism as a strategy is
(1) using the languages of learners for teaching-learning of languages and content subjects.
(2) teaching-learning of at least three languages and content in mother tongue.
(3) teaching of all subjects in English medium and teaching Indian languages as a language.
(4) teaching of a foreign language along with Indian languages through the medium of the state language.

118. Denotative meaning of a word is __________.
(1) factual meaning or basic meaning  
(2) much more than what a word actually means  
(3) figurative meaning  
(4) grammatical meaning

119. ‘We acquire … language by understanding input that is a little beyond our current level of (acquired) competence.’ What is this pedagogical concept known as?
(1) Output hypothesis  
(2) Interaction hypothesis  
(3) Input hypothesis  
(4) Thinking hypothesis

120. What is the status given to English by the Indian Constitution?
(1) Official Language  
(2) Associate Official Language  
(3) National Language  
(4) Link Language
निम्नलिखित गद्यांग को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्रश्न 91 से 99 तक) के सवर्ण पूर्व प्रश्नों के उत्तर के अनुसार तभी दे यदि उन्होंने भाषा – I का प्रश्न उत्तर दिया हो)

91. शिक्षक के उत्तर से उसके बारे में धारणा बनती है कि वह –
(1) सत्यवादी था।
(2) प्रश्नात्मक था।
(3) कठोर था।
(4) हिंसी था।

92. लड़की के अनुसार सब कुछ संभव है, यदि हो
(1) उस्मनी प्रेमी और अच्छी प्रश्नात्मक
(2) उस्मनी लगातार और ऊंचाई झुण्डपा
(3) कठोर परिशिष्ट और समान शरीर
(4) बुलंद हार्स्टला और ईंधन की कुंड

93. गद्यांग में निहित मुख्य संदेश है —
(1) किसी का मजाक उड़ाना ठीक नहीं।
(2) शिक्षक को दयालु होना चाहिए।
(3) सफलता के लिए लगातार और परिशिष्ट आवश्यक है।
(4) शारीरिक अभ्यास वाले लोगों को अधिक परिशिष्ट करना पड़ता है।

94. ‘आरामच-चक्कित’ का विवरण होगा —
(1) आरामच में चक्कित
(2) आरामच और चक्कित
(3) आरामच से चक्कित
(4) आरामच है जो चक्कित
95. ‘व्यंग्य किया’ का सबसे उपयुक्त अर्थ होगा –
(1) उपहास किया
(2) निकाल दिया
(3) डॉट लगाई
(4) ताना भाग

96. ‘पीठिक खुराक’ में दोनों शब्द हैं, क्रमशः
(1) तत्सम – तदभव
(2) तदभव – तत्सम
(3) देशज – आगत
(4) तत्सम – आगत

97. ‘तुम्हें कौन-सा खेलना में भाग लेना है ……..’
भावार्थ की दृष्टि से देख तो उपयुक्त वाक्य है –
(1) निवेदांक वाक्य
(2) प्रश्नार्थक वाक्य
(3) विश्वार्थक वाक्य
(4) विधानार्थक वाक्य

98. लड़की के सबसे पूर्ण पर छात्र होंगे, क्योंकि लड़की –
(1) खेलना नहीं जानती थी।
(2) खेल नहीं सकती थी।
(3) खेलना नहीं चाहती थी।
(4) बहुत छोटी थी।

99. आपके विचार से लड़की को सफलता की सबसे बड़ी प्रणाम किसने दी?
(1) उसके शिक्षक ने
(2) उसके सहपाठियों ने
(3) उसकी माँ ने
(4) उसके प्रशिक्षक ने

100. दिशाएं कवि को क्या बुला रहीं है?
(1) कविता पाठ करने के लिए
(2) अनजान रासों से बचने के लिए
(3) संदेह दूर करने के लिए
(4) सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए

101. कवि को अपनी सफलता पर अटल विश्वास क्या है?
(1) उसे कोई लक्षात्मक नहीं दिखाई देती।
(2) दिशाएं, उसे बुला रहीं हैं।
(3) उसे रोक-टोक करने वाला कोई नहीं है।
(4) सफलता पाना बहुत मसला है।

102. किस पंक्ति से प्रीतित होता है कि कवि का व्यक्तित्व बदल गया है?
(1) अटल एक विश्वास मन में भरा है।
(2) अनजानी हवा में बैठे जा रहा हूँ।
(3) नहीं कुछ यहाँ जो मुझे रोक पाए।
(4) मुझे आज लगता कि मैं वह नहीं हूँ।
103. व्याकरण की दृष्टि से 'पुंजार्फुणि' शब्द है -
(1) संज्ञा
(2) सर्वनाम
(3) विशेषण
(4) श्रेणिविशेषण

104. अर्थ की दृष्टि से शब्द से भिन्न शब्द को पहचानिए -
(1) डागर
(2) अयोध
(3) व्यवधान
(4) बाधा

निदेश - नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए:

105. कविता का केंद्रीय स्थर है -
(1) उत्साह और आर्थिक विश्वास
(2) बाधाएँ और विध
(3) सुनसानी और अनजानन
(4) कर्म और प्रेणा

106. गद्द शिक्षण में अपेक्षित नहीं है -
(1) भाषा की बाहरीकियाँ समझना
(2) कल्पनाशीलता का विकास
(3) तात्पर्य शक्ति का विकास
(4) अनुकरण क्षमता का विकास

107. हिंदी भाषा की पाद्य-पुत्रका में हिंदी भाषाओं की रचनाओं को भी रचनात्मक पद्धति चाहिए ताकि -
(1) बच्चों को हिंदीतर रचनाकारों की जानकारी मिल जाए।
(2) बच्चे हिंदीतर रचनाओं की भाविक विशेषताओं से परिचित हो सकें।
(3) बच्चों हिंदीतर भाषाओं पर अपनी पकड़ बना सकें।
(4) बच्चों हिंदीतर भाषाओं के व्याकरण से परिचित हो सकें।

108. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है -
(1) हिंदी भाषा की निष्पक्ष प्रकृति को पहचानना।
(2) हिंदी भाषा के व्याकरण को कांठस्थ्य करना।
(3) हिंदी भाषा के प्रसिद्ध रचनाकारों को जानना।
(4) हिंदी भाषा के प्रसिद्ध रचनाओं को जानना।

109. भाषण, परिचय, संवाद, बच्चों की क्षमता का विकास करने में सहायक हैं -
(1) लिखित अभिव्यक्ति
(2) मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति
(3) कल्पनाशीलता
(4) अनुकरण

110. गद्द रचना को पद्ध में रूपांतरित करना और पद्ध को गद्द में रूपांतरित करना में बदतर करता है -
(1) साहित्य के सर्वोच्च क्षेत्र
(2) अभ्यास-प्रश्नों को गहने
(3) भाषाओं संबंधित पर अधिकार
(4) भाषा-व्यक्तित्व पर अधिकार
111. आदर्श कक्षा में हिंदी भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के लिए आप किस सामग्री को सर्वाधिक महत्व देगे?
(1) पाठ्य-पुस्तक
(2) साहित्यिक सामग्री
(3) व्याकरण की पुस्तक
(4) पोस्टर

112. आप छठी कक्षा के बच्चों के लिए हिंदी भाषा सीखने-सिखाने की किस पद्धति का समर्थन करते?
(1) जिसमें बच्चों को बोलने के अवसर मिलें।
(2) जिसमें बच्चों को पाठ-पुस्तक बिलकुल न पढ़ती हो।
(3) जिसमें बच्चे परस्पर अंशांकन करते हैं।
(4) जिसमें बच्चे केवल लेखन कार्य करते हैं।

113. विभाषा सूचन के अनुसार स्कूल में पहली भाषा जो पढ़ाई जाए वह और या भाषा?
(1) मातृभाषा, श्रेष्ठि
(2) मातृभाषा, हिंदी
(3) हिंदी, अंग्रेजी
(4) अंग्रेजी, विदेशी

114. व्याकरण पढ़ने की आगमन विधि का पर सर्वाधिक बल देती है।
(1) निजी मास
(2) परिभाषा
(3) उदाहरण
(4) मानकता

115. भाषा के संदर्भ में संचार माध्यमों का प्रयोग न केवल सामाजिक संदेश उपस्थित रखता है बल्कि को समझने में मदद करता है।
(1) विभिन्न माध्यमों की जानकारी
(2) विभिन्न माध्यमों में प्रवृत्ति भाषा
(3) विभिन्न माध्यमों के उपयोग
(4) विभिन्न माध्यमों की आधिक स्थिति

116. कहानियों की विभिन्न शैलियों पर की गई चारों बच्चों का मदद करती है।
(1) व्याकरण समझने
(2) कहानियां पढ़ने
(3) कहानियों के तत्त्वों को याद करने
(4) कहानियों की क्रियाओं बताने

117. संदर्भ में व्याकरण किस पर बल देता है?
(1) पाठ के अंत में समस्त व्याकरणिक बिंदुओं को खोजने पर।
(2) पाठ के दौरान आए समस्त व्याकरणिक बिंदुओं की परिभाषा करने पर।
(3) पाठ के अंत में दिए समस्त भाषा-अभाष अनुवाद को पूरा करने पर।
(4) पाठ पढ़ने समय प्रसंस्करण अंश बनाने वाले व्याकरणिक बिंदुओं को स्पष्ट करने पर।

118. प्राचीन भाषा शिक्षक को इस व्याख्या की जानकारी ज़रूरत होने वाली बात से उसकी कक्षा के बच्चों की पूर्व-पूर्व बात क्या?
(1) आधिक व सामाजिक
(2) सामाजिक व व्याकरण
(3) भाषिक व सांस्कृतिक
(4) सांस्कृतिक व आधिक

119. सातवीं कक्षा में पढ़ाई वाले क्रॉस ने बच्चों को 'जल संक्रमण' पर आधारित संस्कृत द्वारा नाटक पोस्टर लिखना और चारों की। क्रॉस द्वारा प्रशिक्षण समाप्त है।
(1) अनुशासनी
(2) मनोरंजन
(3) कृत्रिम
(4) प्रामाणिक

120. कविता-शिक्षण के संबंध में शिक्षक द्वारा ऐसे प्रश्नों पर बल देने चाहिए-
(1) जिनके उत्तर समाज हो।
(2) जिनके उत्तर विभिन्न हो।
(3) जिनका एक ही उत्तर हो।
(4) जिनका उत्तर पुस्तक में दिया हो।
Kamaladevi went with her mother to Seva Sadan and saw her exhorting women even older than her to become literate. She heard her read to them from the newspapers, magazines and extracts from books by social reformers and nationalists, followed by discussions and saw their attitudes changing. Girjabai’s love for music was shared by Kamaladevi and she was encouraged to learn North Indian and Carnatic music. This love of music was a great source of peace for Kamaladevi in her later years.

121. Her father did not believe in
   (1) removing brahminical restrictions
   (2) giving freedom to children
   (3) allowing children to join the adults in their activities
   (4) female education

122. Which of the following statements is NOT correct of her grandmother?
   (1) She believed that women should lead a secure life.
   (2) She loved to read books.
   (3) She was not afraid of social criticism.
   (4) She travelled unescorted.

123. Which of the following statements is correct about her mother?
   (1) She struggled through life smilingly.
   (2) She observed faithfully all the social customs.
   (3) She preferred studies to sports.
   (4) She did not believe in adult literacy.
124. Study the following statements:

A. Kamaladevi’s mother read to her from newspapers and magazines.

B. Music was a source of great comfort to her.

(1) A is right and B is wrong.
(2) A is wrong and B is right.
(3) Both A and B are right.
(4) Both A and B are wrong.

125. ‘which embraced tradition’

The word ‘embraced’ here means

(1) disused
(2) performed
(3) pleased
(4) followed

126. ‘an example by overcoming all difficulties’

The word ‘overcoming’ means

(1) reaching
(2) not coming
(3) conquering
(4) over bearing

127. ‘living a life, which embraced tradition’,

Which part of speech is the underlined word?

(1) Adjective
(2) Adverb
(3) Pronoun
(4) Determiner

128. Which two contradictory kinds of experience did Kamaladevi have in her childhood?

(1) Questioning and Questing
(2) Tradition and Change
(3) Childlike and Adult
(4) Social and Individual

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions (Q. Nos. 129-135) that follow by selecting the correct / most appropriate options.

The goal of independence was achieved in India through a prolonged struggle, during which, the far-sightedness of the leaders of the freedom movement resulted in giving a final shape to our social and economic goals to be achieved after freedom. This vision imagined to build a self-reliant nation through maximum utilization of the resources in men and materials, and the establishment of a noble and liberal society. It has been an article of faith amongst the policy planners in India that while economic strength determined the scope and quality of political freedom for millions, the quality of freedom depends on increased work and production in factories. It leads to just and equal distribution of wealth among the people so that the poor can also enjoy the benefit of freedom. This, it is recognized, is possible only through increased employment opportunities in the society.

In human terms, democracy means availability of equal opportunities to all the people irrespective of caste, creed, sex and religion to develop their personalities. It means access to education in Arts, Science and Humanities and also awareness of our age old values and traditions. It needs to be emphasized that the Indian policy has been based on a concern for the individual not only as a worker working for the economic development of the society but also as an end in itself.
In the Indian context, the concept of national development goes far beyond economic growth; it is concerned with the creation of a nation united in one purpose, of people speaking different languages, professing different religions and rooted in a variety of cultures.

129. Our leaders’ vision of independent India was based on
(1) boycott of foreign goods
(2) development of defence forces
(3) economic self-reliance
(4) diversification of employment

130. In addition to economic growth our society, as a consequence, also needs
(1) development of countryside.
(2) to give importance to cultural variety.
(3) to pay attention to climatic changes.
(4) just and equitable distribution of wealth.

131. Study the following statements:
A. Along with economic growth, we also want to develop a united nation with one aim.
B. A noble and liberal society depends entirely on economic wealth.
(1) A is right and B is wrong.
(2) A is wrong and B is right.
(3) Both A and B are right.
(4) Both A and B are wrong.

132. ‘while economic strength determined the scope’
The word ‘determined’ means
(1) established
(2) decried
(3) preferred
(4) rejected

133. ‘our social and economic goal’
Part of speech of the underlined word is
(1) Pronoun
(2) Determiner
(3) Interjection
(4) Conjunction

134. ‘In the Indian context, the concept of’
The word ‘concept’ means
(1) Curiosity
(2) Idea
(3) Care
(4) Inception

135. The Independence was achieved in India
(1) through a long struggle
(2) by self-reliant leadership
(3) through violent means
(4) by making use of every resource available
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate options.

136. ‘Habit formation through repetition’ is a component of which method?
   (1) Communicative approach
   (2) Audio lingualism
   (3) Task based language teaching
   (4) Constructivism

137. A teacher of class VII asks her learners to bring at least two or three objects from home and she asks them to exchange the objects among themselves. She now asks them to describe the objects in their hands in at least ten sentences. What are the objects known as in language teaching-learning materials?
   (1) Realia
   (2) Home objects
   (3) Teachers materials
   (4) Inputs for language learning

138. Which one of following components is a process in the Top Down approach to teaching-learning of listening?
   (1) Discriminating between intonation compounds
   (2) Discriminating between phonemes
   (3) Recognising prominent details
   (4) Recognising the topic

139. A teacher arranges her learners into pairs and give them a text of two paragraphs. One learner in the pair reads out the text to the other and the partner takes the dictation. Then the process is reversed. What is this known as?
   (1) Jig-saw dictation
   (2) Partial dictation
   (3) Running dictation
   (4) Composition dictation

140. ‘Mechanics’ of language in speaking skills includes ________.
   (1) pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary
   (2) clarity of message
   (3) social and cultural rules of using language
   (4) script, words and sentences

141. Jatin Ragav is reading fast, looking for specific information in a machinery manual. What is this reading sub skill known as?
   (1) Skimming
   (2) Scanning
   (3) Bottom up reading
   (4) Critical reading

142. Here are some sets of words in some pattern. Find what are these known as in teaching-learning of pronunciation?
   bit-bet, did-dead, hid-head, lid-lead, miss-mess, pin-pen, lock-luck
   (1) Contrastive pairs
   (2) Comparable pairs
   (3) Vowels
   (4) Stress and intonation
143. Words which one recognizes when one hears or sees them are ________.
(1) Productive vocabulary
(2) Receptive vocabulary
(3) Explicit vocabulary
(4) Implicit vocabulary

144. What does ‘free-writing approach’ to writing promote?
(1) Understanding of form and accuracy
(2) Grammatical accuracy
(3) Understanding of the content and fluency
(4) Syntax and language use

145. ‘Pedagogical Grammar’ means that ________.
(1) All grammar teaching should be rule focussed.
(2) Teaching grammar in context
(3) Begin from form and move on to use.
(4) Teaching through immersion

146. Which one of the following is not advocated as an element for assessment in a poem?
(1) Poetic devices
(2) Theme of the poem
(3) Grammar
(4) Vocabulary

147. A teacher asked her learners to watch a movie two days ago and now she asks them to have a discussion on what would they do, if they were the hero/heroine of the movie? What is this assessment task known as?
(1) Extrapolative task
(2) Critical pedagogy
(3) Speaking task
(4) Thinking task

148. What does fluency in reading mean?
(1) Ability to read a text at ease with expression.
(2) Ability to read a text without any mistake at all.
(3) Ability to interpret the text.
(4) Ability to read without any grammatical errors.

149. Which of the following statements are true of languages in India?
a. English is the official language of India.
b. Hindi is the national language of India.
c. Hindi is the official language of India.
d. English is the associate official language of India.
(1) ‘a’ and ‘b’ are true.
(2) ‘c’ and ‘d’ are true.
(3) ‘a’ and ‘d’ are true.
(4) ‘b’ and ‘c’ are true.

150. ‘Declarative Knowledge’ in learning grammar refers to ________.
(1) knowing the rules of a grammatical item.
(2) knowing how to do a grammatical item.
(3) knowing the ideas and concepts in learning.
(4) knowing to use a dictionary.
महत्वपूर्ण: परिशर्ताधी भाषा - V (प्रंसं. 121 से 150) के प्रश्नों के उत्तर के बाद तभी दे यदि उन्होंने भाषा - II का विकल्प हिन्दी में चुना हो।

नमूनलिखित गद्दास को पहले पूछ गए प्रश्नों (प्रंसं. 121 से 128 तक) के समस्त उपयुक्त उत्तर बालक विकल्प को चुनिए:

बालक बाज फिर उठा चाहता था। उसने किसी तरह साहस बोत्सफोक्स उड़ान भरी और खड़ी देख पंख फड़फड़कर उड़ने के बाद नीचे गिर गया। साप ने भी ऊंचाई पर बने अपने खोलने से निकलकर अपने को आसमान में छोड़ दिया और नीचे जा गिरा। साप कहने लगा –

“ये उड़ने का यही आराम है – भर पाया में है। पक्षी भी कितने मुख्य हैं। घरी के सुख से अवज्ञा रहकर आकाश की ऊंचाइयों का नापना चाहते हैं। कितु अब मैंने जाना लिया कि आकाश में कुछ नहीं रखा। बेकल दे-सी रोजमरी के सिवा वहाँ कुछ भी नहीं, पक्षी को समालने के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं, कोई सहायता नहीं। फिर वे पक्षी किंसी बूढ़ी देख उन्हीं ही लोहे हिंसक होकर, किसी धारकी से प्रणयों को झूठा छोटा समाले हैं। अब भी कभी धोखा नहीं खाना चाहा, मैंने आकाश देख लिया। देखकर काफ़ी बुझ गया। बाज तो बड़ी-बड़ी बाले बनाता था,

आकाश के गुण गाते घटता नहीं था। उसी की बातों में अफर में आकाश में कुंडा था। इस्ते भाला करके, बर्तन-मले बच गया। अब तो मेरा यह बात और भी पक्षी हो गई है कि अपनी खोज से बड़ा सुख और कभी नहीं है।

घरी पर रंग लिया है, मैं लिए यह बहुत कुछ है। मुझे आकाश की वस्तुदाता से क्या लेना-देना? न वहीं छत है, न दीवारें हैं, न रेरने के लिए जमीन है। मेरा तो फिर चक्कर लगा। दिल को-को-को जाता जाता है। अपने प्रश्नों को खाली में दलाल कहाँ की चतुराई है? “

साप सोचने लगा कि बाज अभागा था जिसने आकाश की आजादी की प्राप्ति करने में अपने प्रश्न के बाजी लगा दी।

कितु कुछ दे बाद साप के अस्थिर का दिखाना नहीं रहा। उसने खुला, झड़ी के नीचे से एक मुपुर, रहस्यमय गीत की आवाज उठ रही है। पहले उसे अपने कानों पर विश्वास नहीं हुआ। कितु कुछ दे बाद गीत के न्यास अधिक साफ सुनाई देने लगे। वह अपनी फुफा से बाहर आया और चढ़ने से नीचे झोंकने लगा। सुज्ज की सुनहरी किरणों में समुद्र का नीला जल झिल्लिमला रहा था। लफ निकलता गया रहा था।

“ओ निज़ा बाज! तुम चुने हुए तुमने अपना क्रियात्मक जन्तु बनाया है। पर यह समय दूर नहीं है, जब तुम होते हुए का एक-एक बूढ़ी जिंदाबाद के अंधेरे में प्रकाश फैलाना है और साहसी, बहादुर दिलों में स्वतंत्रता और प्रकाश के लिए प्रेम पैदा करना।

तुमने अपना जीवन बलात्कार कर दिया किंतु फिर भी तुम अमर हो। जब कभी साहस और बीरता के गीत गाए जाएँ, तुम्हारा नाम बढ़ गया और बदल से लिया जाएँ।”

121. “भर पाया में है तो……” साप के इस कथन का अर्थ है –

(1) देख लिया, अब नहीं देखेगा।
(2) मन भर गया, अब नहीं उड़ेगा।
(3) आनंद आ गया, अब बेहद रहेगा।
(4) समझ गया, अब धोखा नहीं खाना चाहेगा।

122. आकाश के बाएं में नमूनलिखित कथनों पर धौराकर कीजिए और वे कथन चुनिए जिन्हें साप अस्वच मानता हैः

(i) धारी दे सारी रोजमरी है।
(ii) धारी कोई आपात नहीं है।
(iii) धारी सुख ही सुख है।

(1) केबल (i)
(2) (i) और (ii)
(3) (ii) और (iii)
(4) केबल (iii)
123. साप सोचने लगा, “बाज अभागा था …….”
क्योंकि –
(1) उन्हें पायल अस्थय में भी उड़ना चाहा।
(2) वह बहुत पायल हो गया था।
(3) आजारी के लिए, उन्हें जान की बाजी लगा दी।
(4) प्रयास करने पर भी वह उड़ नहीं पाया।

124. साप के आशय से की ठिकाना न रहा, क्योंकि –
(1) पायल बाज उड़ने लगा था।
(2) सुजज के किंगडों से समुद्री जल जिलमिला रहा था।
(3) लोग बाज की बीताटा के गीत गा रहे थे।
(4) लोग साप की समझदारी की प्रशंसा कर रहे थे।

125. “कीमती रक्त” में दोनों शब्द क्रम: हैं –
(1) विशेष, विशेषण
(2) विशेषण, विशेष
(3) संज्जा, सर्वनाम
(4) उद्घोष, विशेष

126. ‘ओ निन्दा बाज!’
उपयुक्त पद में कारक की पहचान कीजिए –
(1) कर्ता कारक
(2) कर्म कारक
(3) संबंध कारक
(4) संबंधध कारक

127. ‘स्वांतोत्ता’ के पद परिचय के बारे में क्या उपयुक्त नहीं है?
(1) संज्जा
(2) भाववाचक
(3) ‘ता’ उद्घोष
(4) एकबार

128. पायल बाज होते हुए भी बाज ने उड़ान भरी, क्योंकि –
(1) उड़ना उसकी विचारात्मक थी।
(2) इससे वह शीघ्र अच्छा हो सकता था।
(3) उस मुख्य आवाज की स्वच्छता प्र्रव थी।
(4) उसे अपनी निर्देश का प्रमाण देना था।
130. लेखक मानता है कि कठिनाइयों का वास्तविक प्रयोजन है –
(1) हमें टोंडना – गिराना
(2) हमारे मार्ग में रूकावट पैदा करना
(3) हमारा दुष्कर्षण बदलना
(4) हम सुदृढ़ करने का माध्यम बनाना

131. लेखक के अनुसार यह असंभव है कि –
(1) विद्वान उपजन के जीवन में बदल सुख ही सुख रहे।
(2) बिना अहस्तन के कार्य होते चले जाएं।
(3) संध्या के बाद हम आंखों से बलिदान रह जाएं।
(4) फूलों के साथ काटने का निषेध।

132. लेखक का कथन है कि आर्थिक स्तर की असमानता के लिए हुए भी भीतरी भाव से –
(1) सब लोग एक-सा सोचते हैं।
(2) मनुष्य विषयों की ओर भावता है।
(3) एक – दूसरे में कोई भिन्नता नहीं होती।
(4) हमें क्रांतियों और जानकारियों का उपयोग करना होता है।

133. ‘निक्षेप’ शब्द के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विशिष्टाधारक शब्द होगा –
(1) क्रियाहीन
(2) सक्रिय
(3) कार्यशील
(4) सरक्कारी

134. अन्य व्यक्तियों की मानसिक तरंगों में परिवर्तन करना संभव है –
(1) उसे सूखा देकर।
(2) उसे समझाकर कि सुख-दुःख अभिमन्यू हैं।
(3) उसके प्रति सहानुभूति प्रदर्शित करके।
(4) अपनी शुभ और पवित्र भवन के द्वार।

135. ‘निदर्शक’ में धूप-चाँद के सितारों को मानने वाले पूजन के साथ कोटों की विशेषता नहीं करते –
क्योंकि वे जानते हैं कि –
(1) सुखों के साथ दुःख भी आते हैं।
(2) दैनिक कार्य सम्पन्न होते रहते हैं।
(3) अप्रभावित प्रदर्शनों से जुड़ना ही पड़ता है।
(4) शिकायत करना कोई अच्छी आदत नहीं।

136. दीप्ति ने आधारी कक्षा के बच्चों को समान भाव वाली कविता खोज कर सुनाने के लिए कहा।
इसका प्रमुख कारण है –
(1) बच्चों को समान भाव का अर्थ समझना।
(2) बच्चों की श्रद्धा-प्रशिक्षण का आकलन करना।
(3) बच्चों का मनोज्ञान करने का निर्देश।
(4) बच्छों के बोध स्तर का आकलन करना।

137. राष्ट्रीय पादतिवयों की रूपरेखा 2005 भाषा को बच्चे के ______ का सबसे समृद्ध संसाधन मानती है।
(1) अभिभाषण
(2) व्यक्तिव
(3) व्यवसाय
(4) भाषा

138. इनमें से कौन-सा शब्द शब्दकोश में सबसे पहले आएगा?
(1) समझ
(2) सिराजी
(3) सिलसिला
(4) सीरिट

139. कक्षा छठ में कविता-शिक्षण के दौरान ______ सर्वाधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है।
(1) भिंद-भिंद शब्द प्रयोग
(2) भिंद-भिंद भाव भूषि
(3) भिंद-भिंद समाता
(4) भिंद-भिंद छठ
140. भाषा स्थर में एक ___ व्यक्ति है।
(1) सलाम
(2) जिंदगी
(3) निष्कमण
(4) तार्किक

141. नाटक और एकांकी पढ़ा-पढ़ने के दौरान सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है –
(1) उच्चारण गुण
(2) नाटक के शालीन तथ्य
(3) मीठा पढ़ना
(4) संबंध अदाएँ

142. कथा आठ के लिए साहित्य का चयन करते समय आप किस तथ्य को सर्वाधिक महत्व देंगे?
(1) परी-कथा
(2) राजा-रानी
(3) रहस्य-रोमांच
(4) खुशलखन

143. कथा सात में हिंदी भाषा के आकलन की दृष्टि से सबसे कठिन प्रश्न है –
(1) प्रश्न-निर्देश
(2) अवलोकन
(3) बातचीत
(4) मिसाल

144. भाषा सीखने-सिखने की प्रक्रिया को वाक्य और संस्कृत शब्दों में सर्वाधिक प्रभावी है?
(1) कश्तक के स्तंभ समुद्र परिवार का उपयोग
(2) पादरी-पुरुष द्वारा अस्पताल
(3) कहानियाँ, कविता की परिवार द्वारा लिखित
(4) टी.वी., दर्शनावली के नाम लिखना

145. ‘उन विज्ञापनों की इक्कलाई जो हाल ही के ठंडे पेय दिया देंगे हैं। उनमें स्वास्थ्य और सफाई पर लिखा गया शब्दों को छोटा देख कि हारकल कैसे है?’ यह प्रश्न –
(1) बाहर की दुनिया और कश्तक को जोड़ता है।
(2) बच्चों के लिए बहुत जिम्मेदार है।
(3) बच्चों को ठंडे पेय पीने की प्रेरणा देता है।
(4) बाहर की दुनिया को अवधारण रखता है।

146. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण का एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है –
(1) व्याकरण के नियम सिखाना और प्रयोग करवाना।
(2) विभिन्न कार्यरतों से ज़ुबू युवकों को परिचित कराना।
(3) समस्त हिंदी साहित्यकारों से परिचित कराना।
(4) समस्त अंग्रेजी साहित्यकारों से परिचित कराना।

147. हिंदी भाषा का आकलन करने के संदर्भ में वे प्रश्न अपेक्षाकृत बेहतर होते हैं –
(1) जो बच्चों की कल्पना, सृजनशीलता को बढ़ावा देते हैं।
(2) जो बच्चों को मुंदा लेखन के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं।
(3) जिनके उत्तर जोली व दृष्टि होते हैं।
(4) जिनके उत्तर तस्ति होते हैं।

148. एक व्यक्ति ने पूछा लिखा के कैसा है यह मुरलीवाला, मैं तो उसे नहीं देखा! क्या वह पहले मुरलीवाला भी बेचा करता था? एक पाठ का यह अंश पढ़ने के दौरान ______ के विषय संदर्भ में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है?
(1) उच्चारण
(2) अवबोध
(3) अनुवाद
(4) लिखने

149. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की सृजनशील अभिव्यक्ति की दृष्टि से कौन-सा प्रश्न सर्वाधिक प्रभावी है?
(1) खानपान के ममते में स्वास्थ्य का क्या अर्थ है?
(2) खानपान में बदलाव के कौन-से फलदेव है?
(3) लेखक खानपान में बदलाव को लेकर चिंतित कर दे?
(4) घर में बातचीत करके घर में बनने वाले पकवानों के बनने की प्रक्रिया बताएँ

150. भाषा सीखने और भाषा अभिव्यक्ति करने में अंग्रेजी का मुख्य आधार है –
(1) भाषा की जिंदगी
(2) भाषा का सौदेब
(3) भाषा का परिवार
(4) भाषा की प्रकृति
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

रफ कार्य के लिए जगह
READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:

1. The manner in which the different questions are to be answered has been explained in the Test Booklet which you should read carefully before actually answering the questions.

2. Out of the four alternatives for each question, only one circle for the correct answer is to be darkened completely with Blue/Black Ball Point Pen on Side-2 of the OMR Answer Sheet. The answer once marked is not liable to be changed.

3. The candidates should ensure that the Answer Sheet is not folded. Do not make any stray marks on the Answer Sheet. Do not use any material except the Answer Sheet inside the examination hall/room.

4. Handle the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet with care, as under no circumstances (except for discrepancy in Test Booklet Code or Number and Answer Sheet Code or Number), another set will be provided.

5. The candidates will write the correct Test Booklet Code and Number as given in the Test Booklet / Answer Sheet in the Attendance Sheet.

6. A machine will read the coded information in the OMR Answer Sheet. Hence, no information should be left incomplete and it should not be different from the information given in the Admit Card.

7. Candidates are not allowed to carry any textual material, printed or written, bits of papers, pager, mobile phone, electronic device or any other material except the Admit Card inside the examination hall/room.

8. Mobile phones, wireless communication devices (even in switched off mode) and the other banned items should not be brought in the examination halls/rooms. Failing to comply with this instruction, it will be considered as using unfair means in the examination and action will be taken against them including cancellation of examination.

9. Each candidate must show on demand his / her Admit Card to the Invigilator.

10. No candidate, without special permission of the Centre Superintendent or Invigilator, should leave his / her seat.

11. The candidates should not leave the Examination Hall / Room without handing over their Answer Sheet to the Invigilator on duty and sign the Attendance Sheet twice. Cases where candidate has not signed the Attendance Sheet second time will be deemed not to have handed over the Answer Sheet and dealt with as an unfair means case. The candidates are also required to put their left hand THUMB impression in the space provided in the Attendance Sheet.

12. Use of Electronic / Manual Calculator is prohibited.

13. The candidates are governed by all Rules and Regulations of the Examining Body with regard to their conduct in the Examination Hall/Room. All cases of unfair means will be dealt with as per Rules and Regulations of the Examining Body.

14. No part of the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet shall be detached under any circumstances.

15. On completion of the test, the candidate must hand over the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator in the Hall / Room. The candidates are allowed to take away this Test Booklet with them.