Directions: Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 1 to 30) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

1. 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.
   (A) (1) (i), (iii), (iv)
   (B) (2) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
   (C) (3) (i), (iii)
   (D) (4) (ii), (iii)

2. Which of the following is NOT an effective strategy to address learners from disadvantaged and deprived backgrounds?
   (1) Motivate the students to set moderately challenging goals and provide appropriate instructional support.
   (2) Form collaborative groups to work on activities and encourage students to support each other.
   (3) Talk to the learners to understand their needs and challenges faced by them.
   (4) Asking the learners to enroll for tuition outside of school so that the teacher does not have to pay much attention to them.
   (A) (1)
   (B) (2)
   (C) (3)
   (D) (4)

3. Physical and emotional health of children _______ their learning.
   (1) is not related to
   (2) has an insignificant role in
   (3) does not have any influence on
   (4) plays an important role in
   (A) (1)
   (B) (2)
   (C) (3)
   (D) (4)
4. It is important to create ______ learning environment in the classroom rather than ______ one.
   (1) fearful; facilitative
   (2) competitive; facilitative
   (3) collaborative; competitive
   (4) competitive; collaborative

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

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

7. Learning is a ______ and ______ process.
   (1) simple; individual
   (2) complex; passive
   (3) complex; active
   (4) simple; linear

8. A teacher should ______ the social, cultural, religious and linguistic diversity in her classroom to facilitate meaningful learning.
   (1) understand
   (2) neglect
   (3) dismiss
   (4) ignore
9. In a classroom, teachers adapt their pedagogy and vary assessment to cater to individual students.

(1) textbook-centric
(2) behaviouristic
(3) teacher-centric
(4) progressive

10. Children’s failure in school

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

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

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

(1) is a primary agency of
(2) is a secondary agency of
(3) does not play any role in
(4) plays very little role in

13. Which of the following theorists proposed that children’s thinking is qualitatively different from that of adults?

(1) Howard Gardner
(2) Lawrence Kohlberg
(3) Jean Piaget
(4) Lev Vygotsky

14. Which of the following statements about development is correct?

(1) Development occurs in a neat, orderly set of stages predetermined by genetic factors.
(2) Development is simple and uni-dimensional.
(3) There is a lot of cultural diversity in the development of children.
(4) Children across the world follow the same sequence and exact time of development.

15. Which of the following is a major hallmark of the period of middle childhood?

(1) Rapid development of motor skills and overall physical growth.
(2) Development of scientific reasoning and ability to think abstractly.
(3) Emergence of make-believe play.
(4) Development of logical thought that is concrete in nature.
16. According to Jean Piaget, children in formal operational stage
(1) cannot conserve, classify and seriate.
(2) begin to engage in make-believe and symbolic play.
(3) are capable of hypothetico-deductive reasoning and propositional thought.
(4) are bound by centration and irreversibly of thought.

17. 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 instrumental purpose orientation
(2) The universal ethical principle orientation
(3) The punishment and obedience orientation
(4) The social-order maintaining orientation

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

19. ‘Zone of proximal development’ is
(1) the process where two individuals who begin with different understandings arrive at a shared understanding.
(2) the process in which children learn to perform tasks as set by the elder members in a society.
(3) 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.
(4) a range of tasks that the child should be able to do as per her age but cannot.

16. जीन पियाजे के अनुसार बच्चे अमूर्त संक्रियात्मक
अवस्था में –
(1) संस्कृत, वचनकर्ता व श्रेणीविभाजन करने में सक्षम नहीं है।
(2) प्रतिक्रियात्मक और संक्रियात्मक खेलों में भाग लेना प्रारंभ करते हैं।
(3) परिकल्पित निगमनात्मक तरक और प्रतिक्रियात्मक विचार करने में समर्थ हैं।
(4) वैज्ञानिक और अनुक्रमणीय सोच से आबद्ध हैं।

17. लॉर्ड कोलबर्ग की नैतिक विकास के सिद्धांत के अनुसार व्यक्ति किस अवस्था में है जब वह विचार करता है कि चर्चा मान सामाजिक प्राणियों द्वारा धनात्मक मानवीय संबंध और सामाजिक वर्ग सुसंगठित रहता है?
(1) वैज्ञानिक उद्देश्य अभिविन्यास
(2) सामाजिक नैतिक सिद्धांत अभिविन्यास
(3) दंड और आयामालन अभिविन्यास
(4) सामाजिक-क्रम व्यवस्था अभिविन्यास

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

19. ‘निकटत्त्व विकास का क्षेत्र’ क्या है?
(1) वह प्रक्रिया जिसमें शून में विभिन्न समझ वाले दो व्यक्ति समान समझ पर पहुंचते हैं।
(2) वह प्रक्रिया जिसमें बच्चे, समाज के व्यक्ति सदस्यों द्वारा निर्धारित विधि से कार्य करते हैं।
(3) बच्चों के चर्चा स्तर पर स्वतंत्र प्रदर्शन और व्यक्ति व अधिक कौशल वाले समर्थियों की सहायता से बच्चे द्वारा उपायित किए जाने वाले प्रदर्शन के मध्य का क्षेत्र है।
(4) विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्य जो कि अपनी आयु के अनुसार बच्चे को करने चाहिए परंतु वह नहीं कर सकती है।
20. In a progressive classroom, assessment of learners during the process of teaching-learning –

(1) is helpful in identifying ‘high’, ‘low’ and ‘non’ achievers for the purposes of giving feedback to the parents.
(2) is very important since it gives insights into children’s understanding and helps the teacher to reflect on her pedagogy.
(3) is not at all helpful in children’s learning.
(4) creates a hindrance in the process of children’s learning.

21. 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>Linguistic</td>
<td>Sculptor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodily-kinesthetic</td>
<td>Athlete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial</td>
<td>Therapist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra-personal</td>
<td>Salesperson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. According to Lev Vygotsky –

(1) children’s cognitive development occurs in stages.
(2) maturation of schemas leads to cognitive development in children.
(3) language plays an important role in cognitive development of children.
(4) children learn language through a ‘language acquisition device’.
23. A child-centered classroom is one in which

(1) the teacher uses rewards and punishments to direct children's behaviour.
(2) the teacher is flexible and caters to needs of individual children.
(3) the teacher uses the textbook as the only source of knowledge.
(4) the teacher segregates the children based on their abilities.

24. According to which theorist 'cultural tools' play an important role in cognitive development of children?

(1) Albert Bandura
(2) B.F. Skinner
(3) Lev Vygotsky
(4) Jean Piaget

25. An effective classroom strategy to reduce gender stereotyping and broadening developmental possibilities for all sexes is

(1) forming same-sex ability groupings.
(2) forming mixed-sex activity groups and promote discussion.
(3) to ignore and dismiss biological differences among the sexes.
(4) to reinforce gender roles as portrayed in the society.

26. Multilingualism in a classroom needs to be understood as _________ by the teachers.

(1) a problem
(2) a systemic issue
(3) an asset and resource
(4) a hindrance
27. Needs of gifted and creative children can be addressed by
(1) providing specific instructions to solve problems.
(2) administering memory based tests.
(3) giving challenging tasks and activities to prevent boredom.
(4) giving questions that require convergent thinking.

28. Children with ‘dyslexia’ can be identified by
(1) analyzing their reading and writing skills.
(2) assessing their ability to solve complex higher-order problems.
(3) finding out their social and cultural context.
(4) a thorough physical health check-up.

29. Which of the following is NOT a suitable learning material for students who are partially sighted?
(1) Talking books, felt bulletin boards
(2) Small-print worksheets
(3) Large-print books
(4) Three dimensional maps and charts

30. The underlying belief behind ‘inclusive education’ is
(1) provisioning of special education institutions for children with different handicaps.
(2) the philosophy that all children have a right to get equal education in a regular school.
(3) segregation of children on the basis of their abilities and provisioning of vocational training accordingly.
(4) diagnostic labelling of children based on their handicaps for identification of their limitations.
### Directions:
Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

#### 31.
Which of the following is the most appropriate strategy for introducing the concept of multiplication of two decimal numbers in the middle school?

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

#### 32.
Which of the following is a narrow aim of teaching mathematics?

1. To make students proficient in handling numbers and number operations.
2. To develop students’ generalization abilities.
3. To encourage systematic reasoning among students.
4. To develop students’ ability to argue the truth and falsity of statements.
33. Which of the following is most appropriate strategy for teaching students to solve mathematical problems?

(1) Teacher should begin by explaining the steps required for obtaining the solutions of the problems.
(2) Students should be encouraged to view a problem from many perspectives.
(3) Guess and verify approach should be strictly discouraged.
(4) The list of formulae required for solving the given set of problems should be provided in the beginning.

34. Identify the incorrect statement from among the following:

(1) Mathematical communication involves precise use of language.
(2) Conjectures do not have utility in constructing mathematical knowledge.
(3) Hypothesis have a role in construction of mathematical knowledge.
(4) The notion of argumentation is central to mathematics.
35. Which of the following is a desirable strategy for assessing students’ learning in mathematics?

(1) Students’ justification of their responses should be an important basis of assessment.
(2) Development of mathematical vocabulary should not be a basis of assessment.
(3) Same tasks should be given to all students for parity.
(4) Students’ incorrect answers should be ignored.

36. For a given figure to be a triangle, the condition that it is a union of three segments is

(1) both necessary and sufficient condition.
(2) neither necessary nor sufficient condition.
(3) a necessary but not a sufficient condition.
(4) a sufficient but not a necessary condition.

37. 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) B is inverse of A.
(2) D is contraposition of A.
(3) C is converse of A.
(4) D is converse of A.
38. Which of the following teaching-learning resources in mathematics cannot be used for visually challenged students?
(1) Tiles
(2) GeoBoard
(3) GeoGebra
(4) Taylor's abacus

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

40. Which of the following statements is NOT correct regarding differently abled children of dyslexia in mathematics learning in an inclusive classroom?
(1) Dyslexic children may have difficulty in writing down their ideas in systematic and organized manner.
(2) Dyslexia impacts only language learning not mathematics learning.
(3) Dyslexia has an impact in a person's co-ordination of verbal and spatial aspects of numbers.
(4) Visual patterns in mathematics help in overcoming difficulties experienced by dyslexic children.
41. The number of distinct prime factors of the largest 6-digit number is
(1) 5
(2) 6
(3) 3
(4) 4

42. If the 8-digit number 179091y is divisible by 88, then what is the value of \((x - y)\)?
(1) 3
(2) 4
(3) 1
(4) 2

43. Let \(a = \frac{11}{13}\), \(b = \frac{13}{14}\) and \(c = \frac{15}{17}\) be three fractions. Which of the following is true?
(1) \(\frac{11}{13} < \frac{15}{17} < \frac{13}{14}\)
(2) \(\frac{11}{13} < \frac{15}{17} < \frac{13}{14}\)
(3) \(\frac{13}{14} < \frac{11}{13} < \frac{15}{17}\)
(4) \(\frac{15}{17} < \frac{13}{14} < \frac{11}{13}\)
44. If $0.139 + 0.75 + 2.105 - (1.001) \times 1.1 = 2 - k$, then the value of $k$ is
(1) 0.1071
(2) 0.1075
(3) 0.8925
(4) 0.982

45. If $a = -\frac{3}{4}$ and $b = \frac{5}{6}$, then which of the following does not lie between $a$ and $b$?
(1) $-\frac{2}{5}$
(2) $-\frac{7}{9}$
(3) 0
(4) $-\frac{1}{2}$

46. 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) 2.25
(2) 3.25
(3) 2.125
(4) 1.125
47. 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) 48
   (2) 56
   (3) 32
   (4) 40

48. 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) ₹ 600
   (2) ₹ 640
   (3) ₹ 540
   (4) ₹ 580

49. If \( \frac{5x - 7}{3} + 2 = \frac{4x - 3}{4} + 4x \), then the value of \( 8x + 5 \) is
   (1) 9
   (2) 13
   (3) 6
   (4) 7
50. Let

\[ P = 12xy - 10y^2 - 18x^2, \]
\[ Q = 14x^2 + 12y^2 + 9xy, \text{ and} \]
\[ R = 5y^2 - x^2 + xy \]

then \((P + Q) - R = \)

(1) \(20xy - 7x^2 - 3y^2\)
(2) \(20xy - 3x^2 - 3y^2\)
(3) \(22xy - 3x^2 + 3y^2\)
(4) \(22xy + 3x^2 - 3y^2\)

51. If \(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 322, x \neq 0\), then one of the values of \(x - \frac{1}{x}\) is

(1) 6
(2) 8
(3) 2
(4) 4

52. 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) 2
(2) 3
(3) 0
(4) 1
53. In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$, if $AB = EF$, $BC = DE$ and $CA = FD$, then
   (1) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EFD$
   (2) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DFE$
   (3) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$
   (4) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FED$

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

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

56. 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) Difference between $\angle ABC$ and $\angle ACB$ is $35^\circ$
   (2) Difference between $\angle BAC$ and $\angle ACB$ is $20^\circ$
   (3) $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle.
   (4) $AB > BC$

53. $\triangle ABC$ और $\triangle DEF$ में यदि $AB = EF$, $BC = DE$ तथा $CA = FD$ हैं, तो
   (1) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EFD$
   (2) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DFE$
   (3) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$
   (4) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FED$

54. निम्न में से कौन सी एक समकोण त्रिभुज की भुजाएँ हो सकती हैं?
   (1) 15 cm, 32 cm और 57 cm
   (2) 65 cm, 72 cm और 97 cm
   (3) 20 cm, 21 cm और 31 cm
   (4) 35 cm, 77 cm और 88 cm

55. किसी बहुभुज के 7 फलक और 10 शीर्ष हैं। इस बहुभुज के किनारों की संख्या है?
   (1) 15
   (2) 17
   (3) 13
   (4) 14

56. $\triangle ABC$ में, भुजा $AB$ को $E$ तक और भुजा $CA$ को $D$ तक बढ़ाया जाता है।
   यदि $\angle BAD = 125^\circ$ और $\angle EBC = 100^\circ$ हैं,
   तो निम्न में से कौन सा सत्य है?
   (1) $\angle ABC$ और $\angle ACB$ का अंतर $35^\circ$ है।
   (2) $\angle BAC$ और $\angle ACB$ का अंतर $20^\circ$ है।
   (3) $\triangle ABC$ समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज है।
   (4) $AB > BC$ है।
57. 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) 36 cm  
(2) 48 cm  
(3) 24 cm  
(4) 32 cm

58. 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) 7.392  
(2) 8.624  
(3) 5.54  
(4) 6.16

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

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

60. 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) 10  
(2) 12  
(3) 8  
(4) 9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62. Cognitive validity in science</td>
<td>a. adaptation of content as per the cognitive level of learners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. According to N.C.T.E. 2005 in the upper primary stage science curriculum, which of the following is recommended?</td>
<td>a. Concepts should be arrived at from experience, making sense of everyday phenomena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. Which of the following statements best describes the nature of science?</td>
<td>a. Science is a system of beliefs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. Select the correct multiple appropriate options.</td>
<td>a. b. c. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. Which of the following statements is/are correct?</td>
<td>a. b. c. d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Directions:** Answer the following questions by selecting the correct multiple appropriate options.
64. From the following, identify the statement that is true about science.

(1) When a theory has been supported by a great deal of scientific evidence, it becomes law.

(2) In time, science will be able to solve most of society’s problems.

(3) Scientists rely heavily on imagination to carry out their work.

(4) All scientific ideas are discovered and tested by controlled experiments.

65. 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 concludes that decreased humidity increases the likelihood of rainfall.

(2) She understands that range of maximum and minimum temperature varies everyday.

(3) She tabulates data from a website everyday.

(4) She arrives at conclusion that rain may or may not take place in the coming week.

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

(1) using concept maps

(2) giving homework regularly

(3) organizing quiz sessions

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

68. 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) only b
(2) only a
(3) a, b, c
(4) a, c, d

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

70. 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.

71. विज्ञान को पहुँचने के लिए और अधिक लड़कियों के प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, आप निम्न सभी प्रक्रिया की अपना सकते हैं, सिर्फ एक को छोड़कर:
(1) कक्षा में महिला वैज्ञानिकों को आयोजित करें।
(2) विज्ञान के बारे में मिथकों और रूढ़ियों के जोश में शिक्षार्थियों को जोड़ें।
(3) लेखिक रूप से संदेशदानी भाषा का उपयोग करें और अपने शिक्षार्थियों को ऐसा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें।
(4) ध्यान रखें कि विज्ञान की कक्षा में लड़कियों हमेशा हास्यी रहें।

72. विज्ञान विषय को और अधिक अपसारी प्रस्तुत करने के लिए आपके 
(1) केवल b
(2) केवल a
(3) a, b, c
(4) a, c, d

73. कक्षा में प्रदर्शन का उपयोग बुखा रूप में शिक्षार्थियों को शामिल करता है:
(1) दृश्य, श्रवण और गतिबोधक सीखना।
(2) श्रवण और गतिबोधक सीखना।
(3) दृश्य और श्रवण सीखना।
(4) केवल दृश्य सीखना।

74. यन्त्र की अवधारणा के विषय के लिए और उपयोग के उपयोग करने के लिए नियोजन का क्रम है:
a. शिक्षार्थियों को तैयार करें और दृष्टि बारों के बीच संबंध निर्धारित करने का अवसर।
b. शिक्षार्थियों को 'विज्ञान बस्तुओं के साथ एक गांव में पानी के साथ खेलने का अवसर।
c. शिक्षार्थियों को एक छोटी नाव दिखाई देने के लिए कहें जो 1 किलोग्राम वजन ले जा सके।
(1) b → c → a
(2) b → a → c
(3) a → b → c
(4) c → b → a
71. "Y" is a plant which does not have Chlorophyll. What could "Y" be?

   (1) Pitcher plant
   (2) Maple tree
   (3) Cuscuta
   (4) Algae

72. Which of the following statements is correct?

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

73. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding life cycle of silk worm and production of silk fibres?

   (1) Silk fibres are proteins secreted by caterpillars.
   (2) The silk yarn is obtained from the cocoon of the silk moth.
   (3) The larvae of silk moths are called as caterpillars.
   (4) The pupa develops into caterpillar.
74. Which of the following represents correct matching set?

(a) helps in the movement of body by contraction and relaxation.
   (i) Cartilage
(b) Hard structure which forms the skeleton
   (ii) Muscles
(c) Part of skeleton which can be bent
   (iii) Rib-cage
(d) Joins the chest bone and back bone together to form an enclosure
   (iv) Bones

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

75. Which of the following glands in human beings secretes more than two hormones?

(1) Pancreas
(2) Thyroid
(3) Adrenal
(4) Pituitary

76. Which of the following statements is true?

(1) All non-metals are gases.
(2) All non-metals are non-ductile.
(3) All metals are solids.
(4) All metals are hard.

77. ‘Y’ is a man-made fibre obtained from a natural source. What could be ‘Y’?

(1) Acrylic
(2) Jute
(3) Rayon
(4) Nylon
78. 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) C  (2) D  (3) A  (4) B

79. Species restricted to a particular area are referred to as
(1) Endemic species  (2) Migratory species  (3) Endangered species  (4) Extinct species

80. 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) Z  (2) Cannot be determined  (3) X  (4) Y

81. 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 enlarged.  (2) No image will be formed.  (3) It will be virtual and of same size.  (4) It will be real and enlarged.
82. 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) Normal force
   (2) Muscular force
   (3) Static friction
   (4) Gravitational force

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

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

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

86. 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) 10 km/h
   (2) 4 km/h
   (3) 6 km/h
   (4) 8 km/h
87. Which of the following will not be helpful in the process of separating a mixture of salt and water?

(1) Distillation
(2) Boiling
(3) Decantation
(4) Filtration

88. 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) C and D
(2) D and A
(3) A and B
(4) B and C

89. Identify the correct statement from among the following:

(1) The proportion of large particles in loamy soil is relatively higher than in the sandy soil.
(2) The proportion of fine particles in clayey soil is relatively higher than in the loamy soil.
(3) The proportion of fine particles in sandy soil is relatively higher than in the clayey soil.
(4) The amount of large and fine particles is about the same in clayey soil.

90. 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 B, Y-calcium, Z-green leafy vegetables
(2) X-vitamin A, Y-phosphorus, Z-poultry products
(3) X-vitamin D, Y-calcium, Z-milk product
(4) X-vitamin C, Y-iron, Z-citrus fruits
PART - III / भाग - III

SOCIAL STUDIES / SOCIAL SCIENCE (सामाजिक अध्ययन / सामाजिक विज्ञान)

Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

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

32. 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) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).
(2) Both (A) and (B) are true, but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(3) (A) is true but (B) is false.
(4) (A) is false but (B) is true.
33. Statement (A): Razia changed her name on her inscriptions and pretended she was a man.

Statement (B): Authors of tawarikh used social and gender differences to argue that men are superior to women.

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

34. 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 realize that religious scholars who emphasised rituals and dogmas were often bigots.

1. Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the reason for (A).
2. Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) is not the reason for (A).
3. (A) is true, but (B) is false.
4. (A) is false, but (B) is true.

35. 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. Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).
2. Both (A) and (B) are true, but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).
3. (A) is true, but (B) is false.
4. (A) is false, but (B) is true.
36. 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) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) was ensured because of (A).
(2) Both (A) and (B) are true but (A) has no relationship with (B).
(3) (A) is true but (B) is false.
(4) (A) is false, but (B) is true.

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

(1) Vidyasagar suggested that widows could remarry.
(2) Prarthana Samaj drew only upon Hindu texts.
(3) Pandita Ramabai founded a widow’s home at Poona.
(4) The knowledge of ancient texts helped the reformers promote new laws.

38. The state of Telangana was earlier part of which state of India?

(1) Maharashtra
(2) Andhra Pradesh
(3) Madhya Pradesh
(4) Karnataka
39. 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 C
(2) A, B and C
(3) Only A and B
(4) Only B and C

40. Which of the following advertisements is not an example of gender stereotype?
(1) A woman doing makeup in an advertisement for a lipstick.
(2) A woman being dropped by her husband to office in an advertisement for a car.
(3) A girl playing football in an advertisement for a sports shoe.
(4) A mother making tea in an advertisement for a tea brand.

41. 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) South America
(2) Africa
(3) Antarctica
(4) Australia

42. As we move away from the sun in the solar system,
(1) size of the planets decreases gradually.
(2) 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.
(3) time taken by planets to complete one orbit around the sun increases.
(4) time taken by planets to complete one orbit around the sun decreases.
43. 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) B and C
(2) B and D
(3) A and C
(4) A and D

44. 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) B and C are true, A is false.
(2) A, B, C all are false.
(3) A and B are true, C is false.
(4) A and C are true, B is false.

45. Which of the following rivers form the ‘Sunderban Delta’?

(1) Mahanadi and Godavari
(2) Krishna and Kaveri
(3) Ganga and Brahmaputra
(4) Narmada and Tapi

43. कल्पना करें यदि पृथ्वी अपने कक्षीय समतल की ओर नहीं चर्बी होती तो,

A. प्रदीप पृथ्वी में केवल और देराधून से एक दूसरे को मिल जाती है।
B. प्रदीप पृथ्वी में केवल और अक्षांशीय रेखाऐं एक दूसरे को मिल जाती है।
C. किसी क्षेत्र विवेश में कोई मौसमी परिवर्तन नहीं होता।
D. किसी क्षेत्र विवेश में ज्यादा मौसमी परिवर्तन होता।

सही विकल्प का चयन करें।
(1) B और C
(2) B और D
(3) A और C
(4) A और D

44. भारत में शाद ऋतु के संबंध में कथन A, B और C पर विचार कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

A. इस मौसम को दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
B. इस मौसम में पक्ष, बंगाल की खाड़ी तथा अरब सागर से स्थल की ओर बहती है।
C. यह मौसम मानसून के आने तथा आगे बढ़ने का मौसम है।

(1) B और C सही हैं, A गलत है।
(2) A, B और C सभी गलत हैं।
(3) A और B सही हैं, C गलत है।
(4) A और C सही हैं, B गलत है।

45. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नदियाँ 'सुनदरबन डेल्टा' का निर्माण करती हैं?

(1) महानदी एवं गोदवारी
(2) कृष्णा एवं कावरी
(3) गंगा एवं ब्रह्मपुत्र
(4) नर्मदा एवं तापी
46. 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) Mesosphere
(2) Thermosphere
(3) Troposphere
(4) Stratosphere

47. Insolation is associated with
(1) Solar energy
(2) Exosphere and its gases
(3) Air pressure
(4) Seasonal winds

48. Match the following with appropriate choices:

a. Coniferous  
   i. Eastern margin of the continents

b. Mediterranean  
   ii. Hardwood vegetation

c. Tropical evergreen  
   iii. Softwood evergreen trees

d. Temperate evergreen  
   iv. West and south-west margin of the continents

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

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

46. दिए गए लक्षणों A और B के के आधार पर वायुमंडलीय परत की पहचान करो:
A. अंतरिक्ष से व्रती बनाने वाले अल्फा-पिंड इस परत में आते रहते हैं।
B. इस परत में बड़ी ऊँचाई के साथ तापमान घटता है।
(1) मध्यमंडल  (2) बाह्रांगांडल
(3) क्षोभांगांडल  (4) समतापां�ांडल

47. आतंक का समवेत्ता है
(1) सूर्य ऊर्जा के साथ
(2) बिहिंडंगांडल और उसमें होने वाली गैसों के साथ
(3) वायु द्रव के साथ
(4) मौसम परिवार के साथ

48. उचित विकल्पों के साथ निम्नलिखित का मिलान कीजिए:
   a. शंकुधारी बन  i. महादीपों का पूरी किनारा
   b. भूमध्यसागरीय  ii. तूफान बाला वृक्ष बनाता
   c. उष्णकटिबंधीय  iii. नर माहार बाले सदनवहार बना सदनवहार वृक्ष
   d. शीतोष्ण सदनवहार  iv. महादीपों का पश्चिमी एवं दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी किनारा

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

49. दिए गये दोनों कथनों पर ध्यान दें और उचित विकल्प का चयन करें:
   कथन (A): सहारा रेखासंश्लेष एक समय में पूर्णतः जहर-भरे मैदान था।
   कथन (B): सहारा की गुफाओं से प्रामिक वितरण नदियां, मार, हाथी, सेण, पशु तथा बकरियाँ दासते हैं।

   (1) (A) और (B) दोनों सही हैं।
   (2) (A) और (B) दोनों गलत हैं।
   (3) (A) गलत है, परंतु (B) सही है।
   (4) (A) सही है, परंतु (B) गलत है।
50. 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) B and C are correct but A is incorrect.
(2) A and B are correct but C is incorrect.
(3) A, B, C all are correct.
(4) A and C are correct but B is incorrect.

51. Biogas is essentially a mixture of

(1) Methane and Hydrogen
(2) Methane and Helium
(3) Methane and Carbon dioxide
(4) Methane and Nitrogen

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

53. Choose the correct group of conventional sources of energy from the following:

(1) Hydel power, geothermal energy, tidal energy
(2) Nuclear energy, solar energy, hydel power
(3) Oil, natural gas, firewood
(4) Coal, firewood, biogas

50. डॉल्फिन के बारे में दिए गए A, B और C कथनों पर विचार करें और सही विकल्प का चयन करें:

A. गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के अन्तर्गत जल में डॉल्फिन पाये जाते है।
B. डॉल्फिन अभयारण्य बिहार राज्य में अवस्थित है।
C. डॉल्फिन की उपस्थिति से जल की सुदृढ़ता का पता चलता है।

(1) B और C सही है, परन्तु A गलत है।
(2) A और B सही है, परन्तु C गलत है।
(3) A, B और C तीनों सही है।
(4) A और C सही है, परन्तु B गलत है।

51. बायोगैस अनिवार्य रूप से निम्न में से किस का मिश्रण है?

(1) नियमन और अहाइड्रोजन
(2) नियमन और हेलियम
(3) नियमन और कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड
(4) नियमन और नाइट्रोजन

52. संसाधन के बारे में कथन A और B पर विचार करें और सही उत्तर का चयन करें।

A. सभी संसाधनों का अर्थक मूल्य होता है।
B. समय और प्रौद्योगिकी के महत्वपूर्ण कारक हैं जो पदार्थों को संसाधन में परिवर्तित कर सकते हैं।

(1) A और B दोनों सही हैं और B सही व्याख्या करता है A की।
(2) A और B दोनों सही हैं परन्तु B सही व्याख्या नहीं है A की।
(3) A गलत है, परन्तु B सही है।
(4) A सही है, परन्तु B गलत है।

53. निम्न में से उड़ने के परंपरागत रूप के समूह की पहचान करें:

(1) जल-विस्फुत, भू-तापीय ऊर्जा, जलीय ऊर्जा
(2) प्रताप ऊर्जा, सौर ऊर्जा, जल-विस्फुत
(3) खनिज तेल, प्राकृतिक गैस, ईंधन
(4) कोयला, ईंधन, बायोगैस
51. Match the types of natural resources (B) with their classification (A):

A
(Classification Basis)

B
(Resource Type)

a. Level of development & use
i. Actual & Potential
b. Origin
ii. Biotic & Abiotic
c. Distribution
iii. Ubiquitous and localised
d. Stock
iv. Renewable and Non-renewable

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

55. 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) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the reason for (A).
(2) Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) is not the reason for (A).
(3) (A) is true but (B) is false.
(4) (A) is false but (B) is true.

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

58. 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 and C
   (2) only D
   (3) only A
   (4) only A and B

59. 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) C, D, B, A
   (2) D, C, B, A
   (3) A, B, C, D
   (4) B, C, D, A

60. 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) C, D, A, B
   (2) C, D, B, A
   (3) A, C, B, D
   (4) A, B, C, D
61. 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 and C are true.
(2) B and C are true.
(3) A, B and C are true.
(4) A and B are true.

62. 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) B and C
(2) A, B and C
(3) A and B
(4) A and C

63. 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 emphasising?
(1) cause and effect
(2) hypothesizing situation
(3) comparing experiences
(4) infer from situations
64. To introduce the theme ‘Markets’, which would be the best pedagogical method?
(1) showing pictures of various markets.
(2) locating major markets around the school on a map.
(3) textbook reading and discussion.
(4) inviting a shopkeeper for an interview to the class.

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

66. 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) A, B and C
(2) only A and C
(3) only A
(4) only A and B
67. 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, C and D
(2) B, C and D
(3) A, B and C
(4) A, B and D

68. 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, C and D
(2) B, C and D
(3) A, B and C
(4) A, B and D

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

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

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

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

74. A Gram Panchayat is elected for a term of how many years in India?
   (1) 4
   (2) 3
   (3) 5
   (4) 6

70. “भूकंप” पर चर्चा के दौरान व्यक्ति के और संबंधित अधिकारों में विकसित करने हेतु शिक्षक की बत देना चाहिए :-
   (1) हलिया भूकंप घटना पर चर्चा करता।
   (2) भूकंप से उड़ी गतिविधि का प्रदर्शन करता।
   (3) भूकंप के प्रकार
   (4) भूकंप के दौरान बराती जाने वाले साधारण लोग

71. तवा बौद्ध क्षेत्र के स्थानीय लोग 1990 के दशक में अपने जीवनार्थ से जुड़े कौन से अधिकार के लिये संगठित हुए?
   (1) उद्यान कृषि का अधिकार
   (2) व्यवसायिक वनपालन का अधिकार
   (3) खेती करने का अधिकार
   (4) मछली पकड़ने का अधिकार

72. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी व्याख्या विविधता का उल्लेख प्रतीत है?
   (1) यह लोगों के विशिष्टता को स्वीकारता है।
   (2) यह लोगों के बीच असमानता को स्वीकारता है।
   (3) यह लोगों के बीच भेदभाव बढ़ाता है।
   (4) यह लोगों के बीच एक रूप से बढ़ता है।

73. भारतीय लोकतंत्र के संरचन में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कहना गलत है?
   (1) भारत में सरकार को लोग अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से चलाते हैं।
   (2) भारत में पहला आम चुनाव 1950 में हुआ था।
   (3) भारतीय जनता का एक छोटा हिस्सा भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेवकों के पहले भी मदद कर सकता था।
   (4) स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत ने प्रतिनिधित्व लोकतंत्र को अपनाया।

74. भारत में, ग्राम पंचायत कितने वर्षों के कार्यकाल के लिए चुना जाता है?
   (1) चार
   (2) तीन
   (3) पांच
   (4) छह
75. What is the designation of the person in-charge of a police station?
(1) Officer on Special Duty
(2) Home Inspector
(3) Station House Officer
(4) Police Superintendent

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

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

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

79. A political system having more than one level of government can be described as __________.
(1) Republican
(2) Federal
(3) Secular
(4) Liberal
80. 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) Both A and B
   (2) Neither A nor B
   (3) Only A
   (4) Only B

81. In a discussion on architecture of New Delhi, a teacher should focus on discussing:

   (1) superiority of its style over Old Delhi
   (2) how it asserted British importance and created sense of awe
   (3) how tourists look at the buildings.
   (4) how to view the buildings from a distance.

82. The teaching of History must be done with the focussed objective of

   (1) identifying issues which are relevant in the present.
   (2) developing performing abilities of the learners.
   (3) transmitting what happened in the pasts.
   (4) memorising how it happened in the pasts.

83. 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, C, D are true.
   (2) B, C, D are true.
   (3) A, B, C are true.
   (4) A, B, D are true.

84. विद्यालय में से कौन सी नीति सामाजिक न्याय को प्रोत्साहित करती है?

A. सरकारी नौकरियों में स्वीकृत दलित जाति के उम्मीदवार को आवेदन देना।
B. न्यूनतम महत्तात्मा कानून पारित करना।
   (1) A और B दोनों
   (2) A और B दोनों ही नहीं
   (3) केवल A
   (4) केवल B

85. नई दिल्ली के बास्तुशैली की चर्चा में एक शिक्षक को केन्द्रित करना चाहिए?

   (1) उसकी शैली पुरानी दिल्ली की शैली से कैसे भिन्न है?
   (2) कैसे यह ब्रिटिश महता और विभेद का भाव पैदा करता है?
   (3) कैसे पर्यटक इमारतों को देखते हैं?
   (4) इमारतों को दूर से कैसे देखा जाना चाहिए?

86. इतिहास विषय का उद्देश्य केन्द्रित होना चाहिए?

   (1) उन मुद्दों की रहस्य करना जो वर्तमान में भी प्रासंगिक हैं?
   (2) अधिग्रहकारों में क्रियात्मक ज्ञान विकसित करना?
   (3) भूतकाल में कहा गया था, यह बताना?
   (4) भूतकाल में यह कैसे घटित हुआ, यह पाया रखना?

87. समसामयिक मुद्दों को सामाजिक विज्ञान की कहानी में लाने के लिए उद्देश्य होने चाहिए?

A. देश से जुड़े मुद्दों के प्रति रुचि को बढ़ाना देना?
B. विश्लेषण और आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करने का क्रियात्मक विकसित करना?
C. समस्तक्षेत्र उपर युवा कर्मचारियों के प्रति रुचि पैदा करना?
D. विद्यालय परिसर के अवधार और विभाग के बाहर की दृष्टि को बढ़ाने में अधिग्रहकारों के योगदान करना?

सभी विकल्पों का चयन करें?

   (1) A, C, D सही हैं?
   (2) B, C, D सही हैं?
   (3) A, B, C सही हैं?
   (4) A, B, D सही हैं?
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 leads to inequality.

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

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) Only B is true.
(2) A and B are true.
(3) A and C are true.
(4) B and C are true.

Assessment in social science should emphasise:

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

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

89. 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) A, B and C
   (2) A, B and D
   (3) only A and B
   (4) only A and D

90. An active social science classroom would encourage learners to
   (1) listen to the lectures and rely on what is being shared.
   (2) participate in challenging projects.
   (3) keep discussions minimal
   (4) be focused on reading the textbook
Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions (Q. Nos. 91 - 99) that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

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. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following expression?
   'It cannot stay at one place.'
   (1) Particle  
   (2) Adverb  
   (3) Determiner  
   (4) Pronoun

92. 'as if in ceaseless activity'
   The word 'ceaseless' means
   (1) temporary  
   (2) flawless  
   (3) permanent  
   (4) continuous

93. 'creates a tornado of restlessness'
   The word 'tornado' here means
   (1) storm  
   (2) mixture  
   (3) waterfall  
   (4) confusion

94. Thoughts are compared to
   (1) associations  
   (2) clouds  
   (3) comments  
   (4) judgements
95. The process of thinking continues from
   (1) morning to night
   (2) year to year
   (3) day to day
   (4) week to week

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

97. 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) A is correct and B is incorrect.
   (2) A is incorrect and B is correct.
   (3) Both A and B are correct.
   (4) Both A and B are incorrect.

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

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

Directions: Read the poem given below and answer the questions (Q. Nos. 100 - 105) that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

That time of year thou mayst in me behold,
When yellow leaves, or none, or few do hang
Upon those boughs which shake against the cold
Bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet birds sang.

In me thou seest the twilight of such day,
As after sunset fadeth in the west,
Which by and by black night doth take away,
Death's second self that seals up all in rest.

In me thou seest the glowing of such fire,
That on the ashes of his youth doth lie,
As the death-bed, whereon it must expire,
Consumed with that which it was nourished by.

This thou perceiv'st, which makes thy love more strong,
To love that well, which thou must leave ere long.

100. What does 'Death's second self' stand for?
   (1) ashes of one's youth
   (2) setting sun
   (3) sleep that gives rest
   (4) a dying fire
105. Which figure of speech has been used in the underlined phrase?

(1) Personification
(2) Alliteration
(3) Simile
(4) Metaphor

106. Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate options.

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

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

(1) Semester assessment
(2) Remedial assessment
(3) Summative assessment
(4) Formative assessment
108. 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) Reading for information
(2) Scanning
(3) Intensive reading
(4) Extensive reading

109. 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) Complete the comprehensible paragraph
(2) Writing test
(3) A cloze test
(4) Fill in the blanks

110. Multilingualism as a strategy is

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

111. Denotative meaning of a word is

(1) figurative meaning
(2) grammatical meaning
(3) factual meaning or basic meaning
(4) much more than what a word actually means

112. ‘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) Input hypothesis
(2) Thinking hypothesis
(3) Output hypothesis
(4) Interaction hypothesis

113. What is the status given to English by the Indian Constitution?

(1) National Language
(2) Link Language
(3) Official Language
(4) Associate Official Language

114. What are the three components of PPP model of teaching?

(1) Pre-teaching – Practice teaching – Produce result
(2) Pre – conception – Practice by teacher – Post conception
(3) Present – Practice – Produce
(4) Product – Practice – Present
115. 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) Task based language teaching  
(2) Communicational language teaching  
(3) Structured teaching  
(4) Consciousness raising

116. 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) Thinking skills  
(2) Feedback teaching  
(3) Remedial teaching  
(4) Higher Order skills

117. A teacher wanted her students to learn vocabulary effectively. Which of the following ways should she adopt to teach vocabulary in her classroom?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Word groups  
(2) Word web  
(3) Collocation  
(4) Phrase
भाग - IV
भाषा - I
हिंदी

महत्त्वपूर्ण: परीक्षार्थी भाग - IV (प.स. 91 से 120) के प्रश्नों के उत्तर के बाद तभी दें यदि उन्होंने भाषा - I का विकल्प हिंदी चुना हो।

निदानितित माहात्म्य को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्रश्न 91 से 99 तक) के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर बाले विकल्प चुंबितः

खेल का क्षण शुरू हुई तो एक वरिष्ठ-पतली लड़की शिक्षक से ओलिम्पिक रेस्टर्स के बारे में सवाल पूछे लगी। इस पर क्षण में सभी छात्र हीस पड़े। चार साल की उम्र में ही उसे पोलियो हो गया था। शिक्षक ने भी बोध किया, 'तुम खेलों के बारे में जानकारी की कोई तैयारी न करोगी? तुम तो थोड़ा से खड़ी भी नहीं हो सकती, किंतु ओलिम्पिक से तुहाड़ा ख्यात मानना? तुझे कैन-सा खेलों में भाग लेना है जो यह सब जानना चाहती हो!' उदास होकर लड़की चुपचाप बैठ गई। सारी क्लास उस पर दे तक हंसती रही। पर जाकर उसके मां से पूछा, 'क्या मैं दुनिया की सबसे तेज़ धावक बन सकती हूँ?' उसकी मां उसे प्रेरित किया और कहा, 'तुम कुछ भी कर सकती हो। इस संसार में नाममात्र अपने ही नहीं है।'

अगले दिन जब खेल परीक्षा में सभी बच्चों से अलग बिखरा गया, तो उसके कुछ सोचकर बैठाकर होणी बनाली और दूर निरंतर के साथ बोली, 'सत, याद रखिए, अगर लगा सच्ची और इसे बुझांदा हो, तो सब कुछ संभव है।' सभी ने इसे भी मजाक में लिया और उसकी बात पर ठहराकर लगाया।

अब वह लड़की तेज़ चलने के अभ्यास में जुट गई, वह कोच की सलाह पर अभ्यास करने लगी, अच्छी और पौरीक्ष खेलांक लेने लगी। कुछ दिनों में उसके अच्छी तरह चलना, फिर टीकिया सीख लिया। उसके बाद वह छोटी-मोटी दौड़ में हिस्सा लेने लगी। अब कई लोग उसकी मदद के लिए आये आये लगे। इस दौरान उसका उत्साह बढ़ता। उसके हीसले बुलदा होने लगे। इससे 1960 के ओलिम्पिक में 100 मीटर, 200 मीटर और 4 × 100 रैली में वर्ल्ड रेकर्ड बनाना सकने आतार्थ्यकृत कर दिया। ओलिम्पिक में इंटीस्टिशन रचने वाली वह बालिका भी अमेरिका की प्रसिद्ध धाविका विल्स रूडल्फ़।

91. 'ब्यांख किया' का सबसे उपयुक्त अर्थ होगा -
(1) टोत लगाये
(2) ताना गर्ला
(3) उपहास किया
(4) निकाल दिया

92. 'पौरीक्ष खेलांक' में दोनों शब्द हैं, क्रमशः:
(1) देशाज - आगत
(2) तस्म - आगत
(3) तस्म - तद्दुमब
(4) तद्दुमब - तस्म

93. 'तुझे कौन-सा खेलों में भाग लेना है ......' भावार्थ की ही दृष्टि से देखें तो उपयुक्त वाक्य है -
(1) प्रभावस्थान वाक्य
(2) विधानस्थान वाक्य
(3) निषेधास्थान वाक्य
(4) विस्मयस्थान वाक्य

94. लड़की के सवाल पूछने पर छात्र हीस पड़े, क्योंकि लड़की -
(1) खेलना नहीं चाहती थी।
(2) बहुत छोटी थी।
(3) खेलना नहीं जानती थी।
(4) खेल नहीं सकती थी।
लड़की के अनुसार सब कुछ संभव है, यदि हो
1. कठोर परिश्रम और सकल जैसा
2. बुलंद हैसला और इंजन की कृपा
3. सच्ची प्रेरणा और अच्छा प्रशिक्षण
4. सच्ची लगन और ऊंचा झारदा

गद्यांश में निर्दिष्ट मुख्य संदेश है
1. सफलता के लिए लगन और परिश्रम आवश्यक है।
2. शारीरिक अक्षमता चाले तो कौन रूप अधिक परिश्रम करता रहता है।
3. किसी का मज़ाक उड़ाना ठीक नहीं।
4. शिक्षक को दयालु होना चाहिए।

'आरूर्व-चकित' का विचार होगा -
1. आरूर्व से चकित
2. आरूर्व है जो चकित
3. आरूर्व में चकित
4. आरूर्व और चकित

निम्नलिखित काव्यांश का पहला पूरा गए प्रसन्न (प्रसन्न सं. 100 से 105 तक) के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए:
1. दिशाएं निमंत्रण मुझे दे रही हैं,
2. सफलता का जो दावा मेरे लिए है।
3. न अवरोध कोई न बाधा कहीं है,
4. न संदेह कोई न व्यवहार कोई।

आरूर्व एक बिस्मान मन में भरा है,
1. नहीं पत्र-दंग आज अनजान कोई।
2. हदेव में कहीं कह रहा बात कोई,
3. धरा और गान तरंग ते लिए है।
4. नहीं कुछ यहां जो मुझे रोक पाए,
5. न कोई यहां जो मुझे टोक पाए।
6. अजनानी हवा में बहे जा रहा हूं,
7. मुझे आज लगता कि में वह नहीं हूं।

राही जगमगा इंद्रधनुश मुझे मिली,
1. दिशाति मदिर रस अलौकिक पिये हैं।

100. व्याकरण का उपयोग से 'इंद्रधनुश' शब्द है -
1. विशेषण
2. क्रियाबिशेषण
3. संज्ञा
4. सर्वनाम

101. अर्थ की दृष्टि से शेष से भिन शब्द को पहचानिए -
1. व्यवहार
2. बाधा
3. डागा
4. अवरोध

102. कविता का केंद्रीय स्वर है -
1. सुनसानी और अनजानापन
2. कर्म और प्रेरणा
3. उत्साह और आत्मविश्वास
4. बाधाएं और विचल
103. दिशाएं कवि को क्यों बुला रहे हैं?
(1) संदेह दूर करने के लिए
(2) सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए
(3) कविता पाठ करने के लिए
(4) अनजान रास्ते से बचने के लिए

104. कवि को अपनी सफलता पर अटल विश्वास क्यों है?
(1) उसे रोक-टोक करने वाला कोई नहीं है।
(2) सफलता पाना बहुत सरल है।
(3) उसे कोई स्कॉप्टर नहीं दिखाई देती।
(4) दिशाएं उसे बुला रही हैं।

105. किस पंक्ति से प्रतीत होता है कि कवि का व्यक्तित्व बदल गया है?
(1) नहीं कुछ यहाँ जो मुझे रोक पाए।
(2) मुझे आज लगता कि मैं वह नहीं हूँ।
(3) अटल एक विश्वास मृद में भरा है।
(4) अजनात हवा में बहे जा रहा हूँ।

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

106. त्रिभुज वृत्त के अनुसार स्कूल में पहली भाषा जो पढ़ाई जाए वह था या था भाषा?
(1) हिंदी, अंग्रेजी
(2) अंग्रेजी, हिंदी
(3) मातृभाषा, विदेशी
(4) मातृभाषा, हिंदी

107. व्याकरण पढ़ने की आगमन विधि पर सब्जायक केले लिए है।
(1) उदाहरणों
(2) मानकता
(3) नियमों
(4) परिभाषा

108. भाषा के संदर्भ में संचार माध्यमों का प्रयोग केवल सामाजिक संवदनाएं विकसित करता है नल्ली को समझने में मदद करता है।
(1) विभिन्न माध्यमों के उपयोग
(2) विभिन्न माध्यमों की आर्थिक विशेषता
(3) विभिन्न माध्यमों की जानकारी
(4) विभिन्न माध्यमों में प्रयुक्त भाषा

109. कहानियों की विभिन्न शैलियों पर की गई बच्चों को मदद करती है?
(1) कहानी के तत्वों को याद करने
(2) कहानियों की कहियाँ बताने
(3) व्याकरण समझने
(4) कहानियों रचने

110. संदर्भ में व्याकरण किस पर बत देता है?
(1) पाठ के अंत में दिए समस्त भाषा-बधाल को पूर्ण कराने पर।
(2) पाठ पढ़ते समय प्रसंगकथा अने वाले व्याकरणिक विचारों को स्पष्ट करने पर।
(3) पाठ के अंत में समस्त व्याकरणिक विचारों को स्पष्ट करने पर।
(4) पाठ के दौरान आप समस्त व्याकरणिक विचारों की परिभाषा बताने पर।

111. प्रत्येक भाषा शिक्षक को इस बात की जानकारी जरूर होनी चाहिए कि उसकी कक्षा के बच्चों की पूर्णता क्या है।
(1) भाषिक व सांस्कृतिक
(2) सांस्कृतिक व आर्थिक
(3) आर्थिक व सामाजिक
(4) सामाजिक व व्याकरणिक
116. उच्च प्राधिक स्तर पर हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है -
(1) हिंदी भाषा के प्रसिद्ध रचनाकारों को जानना।
(2) हिंदी भाषा की प्रसिद्ध रचनाओं को जानना।
(3) हिंदी भाषा की नियमचक प्रौद्योगिकी को पहचानना।
(4) हिंदी भाषा के व्याकरण को केंद्रित करना।

117. भाषण, परिचय, संबंध, बच्चों की शिक्षा की गतिविधियों का विकास करने में सहायक है।
(1) कल्पनाशीलता
(2) अनुकरण
(3) विचार की अभिव्यक्ति
(4) मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति

118. गद्य रचना को पद्म में रूपांतरित करना और पद्म को गद्य में रूपांतरित करना में मदद करता है।
(1) भाषायी संचरणों पर अधिकार
(2) भाषा-व्याकरण पर अधिकार
(3) साहित्य के सन्नाटे के सूचना सृजन
(4) अभ्यास-प्रयोग का उपयोग

119. आदर्शी कक्षा में हिंदी भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के लिए आप किस सामग्री को सर्वप्रथम देंगे?
(1) व्याकरण की पुस्तक
(2) पोस्टर
(3) पाठ्य-पुस्तक
(4) साहित्यिक सामग्री

120. आप छोटी कक्षा के बच्चों के लिए हिंदी भाषा सीखने-सिखाने की किस पद्धति का समर्थन करेंगे?
(1) जिसमें बच्चे परस्पर अंतः: क्रिया करते हैं।
(2) जिसमें बच्चे केवल लेखन कार्य करते हैं।
(3) जिसमें बच्चों को बोलने के अवसर मिलें।
(4) जिसमें बच्चों को पाठ्य-पुस्तक बिलकुल न पढ़नी 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. ‘which embraced tradition’
The word ‘embraced’ here means
(1) pleased  
(2) followed  
(3) disused  
(4) performed

122. ‘an example by overcoming all difficulties’
The word ‘overcoming’ means
(1) conquering  
(2) over bearing  
(3) reaching  
(4) not coming

123. ‘living a life, which embraced tradition,
Which part of speech is the underlined word ?
(1) Pronoun  
(2) Determiner  
(3) Adjective  
(4) Adverb
which two contradictory kinds of experience did Kamaladevi have in her childhood?

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

Her father did not believe in

1. allowing children to join the adults in their activities
2. female education
3. removing brahminical restrictions
4. giving freedom to children

Which of the following statements is NOT correct of her grandmother?

1. She was not afraid of social criticism.
2. She travelled unescorted.
3. She believed that women should lead a secure life.
4. She loved to read books.

Which of the following statements is correct about her mother?

1. She preferred studies to sports.
2. She did not believe in adult literacy.
3. She struggled through life smilingly.
4. She observed faithfully all the social customs.

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

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. 'while economic strength **determined** the scope'

The word 'determined' means

(1) preferred
(2) rejected
(3) established
(4) decried

130. 'our social **and** economic goal'

Part of speech of the underlined word is

(1) Interjection
(2) Conjunction
(3) Pronoun
(4) Determiner

131. 'In the Indian context, the **concept of**'

The word 'concept' means

(1) Care
(2) Inception
(3) Curiosity
(4) Idea

132. The Independence was achieved in India

(1) through violent means
(2) by making use of every resource available
(3) through a long struggle
(4) by self-reliant leadership

133. **Our leaders' vision of independent India** was based on

(1) economic self-reliance
(2) diversification of employment
(3) boycott of foreign goods
(4) development of defence forces

134. In addition to economic growth our society, as a consequence, also needs

(1) to pay attention to climatic changes.
(2) just and equitable distribution of wealth.
(3) development of countryside.
(4) to give importance to cultural variety.

135. 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) Both A and B are right.
(2) Both A and B are wrong.
(3) A is right and B is wrong.
(4) A is wrong and B is right.
140. What does fluency in reading mean?
(1) Ability to interpret the text.
(2) Ability to read without any grammatical errors.
(3) Ability to read a text at ease with expression.
(4) Ability to read a text without any mistake at all.

141. 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 'd' are true.
(2) 'b' and 'c' are true.
(3) 'a' and 'b' are true.
(4) 'c' and 'd' are true.

142. 'Declarative Knowledge' in learning grammar refers to ________.
(1) knowing the ideas and concepts in learning.
(2) knowing to use a dictionary.
(3) knowing the rules of a grammatical item.
(4) knowing how to do a grammatical item.

143. 'Habitation formation through repetition' is a component of which method?
(1) Task based language teaching
(2) Constructivism
(3) Communicative approach
(4) Audio linguistic
144. 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) Teachers materials
   (2) Inputs for language learning
   (3) Realia
   (4) Home objects

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

146. 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) Running dictation
   (2) Composition dictation
   (3) Jig-saw dictation
   (4) Partial dictation

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

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

149. 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) Vowels
   (2) Stress and intonation
   (3) Contrastive pairs
   (4) Comparable pairs

150. Words which one recognizes when one hears or sees them are _______
   (1) Explicit vocabulary
   (2) Implicit vocabulary
   (3) Productive vocabulary
   (4) Receptive vocabulary
भाग - V
भाषा - II
हिंदी

महम्मद़ी: परिशारणि मन - V (प्र. सं. 121 से 150) के प्रस्तुति के उत्तर के केवल तभी वह उन्होंने भाषा - II का
विकल्प हिंदी चुना हो।

स्वर अधिक साफ सुनाई देने लगे। वह अपनी गुणा से बाहर आया और चढ़ाने से नीचे झूककर लगा। सुपुर्ज
की सुनहुड़ी किरणों में समुद्र का नीला जल जलिमिला रहा
था। लोग मिलकर गा रहे थे, कहते थे:

"ओ निक्रार बारन! नाचुओं से लड़ते हुए तुमने अपना
क्रमती रक्त बहाया है। पर वह समय डूर नहीं है, जब
tुमसे झूमकर दूसरे के एक-एक बूँदे सजागी के अंधेरे में प्रकाशा
fालाफाला और साहसी, बहादुर दिलों में स्वतंत्रता और
प्रकाशक के लिए प्रेम पैदा करोगी।

तुमने अपना जीवन बलिदन कर दिया किंतु फिर
भी तुम अपना होता है। क्रमती के साथ और साथ तुम
gए जाएँगे, तुम्हारे नाम बढ़े गर्व और श्रद्धा से लिया
जाएगा।"

121. "क्रमती रक्त" में दोनों शब्द क्रमांक: है -
(1) संयुक्त, सर्वनाम
(2) उद्यम, विचार
(3) विशेषाधि, विशेषण
(4) विशेषाधि, विशेषण

122. 'ओ निक्रार बारन!'
उपयुक्त पद में कारक की पहचान कीजिए
(1) संख्याकार
(2) संबंधकार
(3) कारकार
(4) कर्मार

123. वर्तमानस" के पद परिचय के बारे में क्या उपयुक्त
नहीं है?
(1) 'ता' उपसंग
(2) एकज्ञ
(3) संज्ञा
(4) महावाचक
124. "भाषा होते हुए भी बाज़ ने उठान मरी, क्योंकि—
(1) उसे मुक्त आकाश की स्वच्छंदता प्रिय थी।
(2) उसे अपनी विविधता का मनाण देना था।
(3) उठाना उसकी विविधता थी।
(4) इससे वह शीर्ष अच्छा हो सकता था।

125. "भर पाया मैं तो ......" सौंप के इस कथन का आशय है—
(1) आपंड आ गया, अब बैठा रहूँगा।
(2) समझ गया, अब घोड़ा नहीं खूँता।
(3) देख लिया, अब नहीं देखूँगा।
(4) मन भर गया, अब नहीं उठूँगा।

126. आकाश के बारे में निम्नलिखित कहनों पर विचार कीजिए और वे कथन सुनिए जिन्हें सौंप असत्य मानता है:
(i) यहाँ देर सारी रोगी है।
(ii) यहाँ कोई आधार नहीं है।
(iii) यहाँ सुख ही सुख है।
(1) (ii) और (iii)
(2) केवल (iii)
(3) केवल (i)
(4) (i) और (ii)

127. सौंप सोचते लगा, "बाज़ अभागा था ......" क्योंकि—
(1) आजादी के लिए उसने जन की बाज़ी लगा दी।
(2) प्रयास करने पर भी वह उड़ नहीं पाया।
(3) उसने धावत अवस्था में भी उड़ना चाहा।
(4) वह बहुत धावत हो गया था।

128. सौंप के आवर्ध्य का दिकाना न रहा, क्योंकि—
(1) लोग बाज़ की बीतता के गीत पा रहे थे।
(2) लोग सौंप की समझदारी की प्रशंसा कर रहे थे।
(3) धावत बाज़ उठने लगा था।
(4) सूरज की किरणें से समुद्री जल जिलमिला रहा था।
133. किसका जीवन अधिशाप बन जाता है?
(1) जो जिंदगी में धूप-छाव के सिरदांत को मानते हैं।
(2) जो सदा सन्नार्ग पर चलते हैं।
(3) जो शिक्षार्थी ही करते रहते हैं।
(4) जो अप्रयोग घटनाओं से जुड़ने को तैयार नहीं रहते।

134. लेखक मानता है कि कठिनाइयों का वास्तविक प्रयोग है -
(1) हमारा दृष्टिकोण बदलना।
(2) हमें सुधार करने का माध्यम बनाना।
(3) हमें तोड़ना-पिघलाना।
(4) हमारे मार्ग में सुधार देने का काम।

135. लेखक के अनुसार यह असंभव है कि -
(1) संघर्षों के बाद हम आनंद से बंध रह जाएं।
(2) पूर्वों के साथ काटि न फेंकें।
(3) किसी के जीवन में सदा सुख ही सुख रहें।
(4) बिना अविचार के काम होने का चेतावनी छोड़ दिये।

निर्देश - नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

136. भाषा सीखने-सीखने की प्रक्रिया को रोचक और सोहेलपूर्ण बनाने में सामाजिक प्रभाव है -
(1) कहानी, कविता की पत्रिकाओं देखकर लिखना。
(2) टी.वी. धारावाहिकों के नाम लिखना।
(3) कहानी के लिए समृद्ध परिवेश का उपयोग।
(4) पाठ्य-पुस्तक के अनुसार।

137. 'उन विज्ञापनों को किसका कीजिए जो हाल ही के तंदे पेय पदार्थों से जुड़े हैं।' उसमें स्वास्थ्य और सकारात्मक पर दिए गए व्यौहार को छोटकर देखे कि हकीकत क्या है?
(1) बच्चों को तंदे पेय पीने की प्रेरणा देता है।
(2) बाहर की हुनियाओं को असामाजिक महत्व देता है।
(3) बाहर की हुनियाओं और कक्षा की जोड़ी है।
(4) बच्चों के लिए बहुत जरूरी है।

138. उच्च प्रायिकता स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण का एक अवधारणा महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है -
(1) समस्त हिंदी साहित्यकारों से परिचित कराना।
(2) समस्त आंधिहिंदी साहित्यकारों से परिचित कराना।
(3) व्यक्तिगत के नियम सिखाना व प्रयोग करवाना।
(4) विविध कार्यक्षेत्रों में सुधी अनुपलक्षितों से परिचित कराना।

139. हिंदी भाषा का आकलन करने के संदर्भ में वे प्रस्ताव अपेक्षाकृत बेहद ही है -
(1) जिनके उत्तर जतित व दीर्घ होते हैं।
(2) जिनके उत्तर तथ्यमुद्रा होते हैं।
(3) जो बच्चों की कहानिया, सूचनाशीलता को बढ़ावा देते हैं।
(4) जो बच्चों को सुंदर लेख के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं।
140. एक व्यक्ति ने पूछ लिया - "कैसा है वह मुसलिमात, मैंने तो उसे नहीं देखा! क्या वह पहले खिलौने भी बेचा करता था?" एक पाठ का वह अंश पढ़ने के दौरान _____ के विषय संदर्भ में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।
(1) अनुभव
(2) सिद्धान्त
(3) उच्चारण
(4) अवधारण

141. उच्च प्राचीन स्तर पर बच्चों की सृजनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति की दृष्टि से कौन-सा प्रत्येक सर्वाधिक प्रभावी है?
(1) शिक्षक, चित्रकार में बदलाव को लेकर चित्रित क्या है?
(2) घर में बालवीप के घर में बनने वाले पत्रकारों के बनने की प्रक्रिया बताए ।
(3) खानपान के मामले में स्थायीत्व को क्या अर्थ है?
(4) खानपान में बदलाव के कौन-से फायदे है?

142. भाषा सीखने और भाषा अभिव्यक्ति करने में अंतर का सूक्ष्म आयार है -
(1) भाषा का परिवर्तन
(2) भाषा की प्रकृति
(3) भाषा की जटिलता
(4) भाषा का सीधांत

143. दोस्त ने आदर्श कक्षा के बच्चों को समान भाव वाली कविता छोड़ कर सुनाने के लिए कहा। इसका प्रभाव क्या है?
(1) बच्चों को मनोरंजन करने का निर्विघ्न?
(2) बच्चों के बाह्य शरीर का आकलन करना?
(3) बच्चों को समान भाव का अर्थ समझना?
(4) बच्चों की श्रद्धा-प्रतिक्रिया का आकलन करना?

144. राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम की रूपरेखा 2005 में भाषा को बच्चों के _____ का सबसे समृद्ध संसाधन मानती है।
(1) व्यववाह
(2) भाषा
(3) अनुभव
(4) व्यक्तित्व

145. इनमें से कौन-सा शब्दशब्द को सबसे पहले आएगा?
(1) सिरपिसा
(2) सीता
(3) स्मीत
(4) सिरजी

146. कक्षा छठ में कविता-शिक्षण के दौरान सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है?
(1) भिन-भिन समाज
(2) भिन-भिन छंद
(3) भिन-भिन शब्द प्रयोग
(4) भिन-भिन भाव भूषण

147. भाषा स्वर्ण में एक _____ व्यवस्था है।
(1) नियममंडल
(2) तारिक्क
(3) संसाधन
(4) जटिलता

148. नाटक और एकप्रकार पढ़ने-पढ़ने के दौरान सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है?
(1) मो मनन
(2) संवाद अदायापति
(3) उच्चारण प्रणाली शुद्धता
(4) नाटक के राजनीति तत्त्व

149. कक्षा आठ के लिए साहित्य का चयन करते समय आप किस तत्त्व को सर्वाधिक महत्व है? / है?
(1) रहस्य-रोमांच
(2) पहलु-पक्षी
(3) परी-कथा
(4) राजा-रानी

150. कक्षा सत्र में हिंदी भाषा के आकलन की दृष्टि से सबसे कम प्रभावी है?
(1) बातचीत
(2) छात्रलेख
(3) प्रश्न-निर्देश
(4) अवलोकन
# CTET Paper – 2 (Answer Key)

**Test Code - O**

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## CTET Paper – 2 (Answer Key)

**Test Code - O**

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