

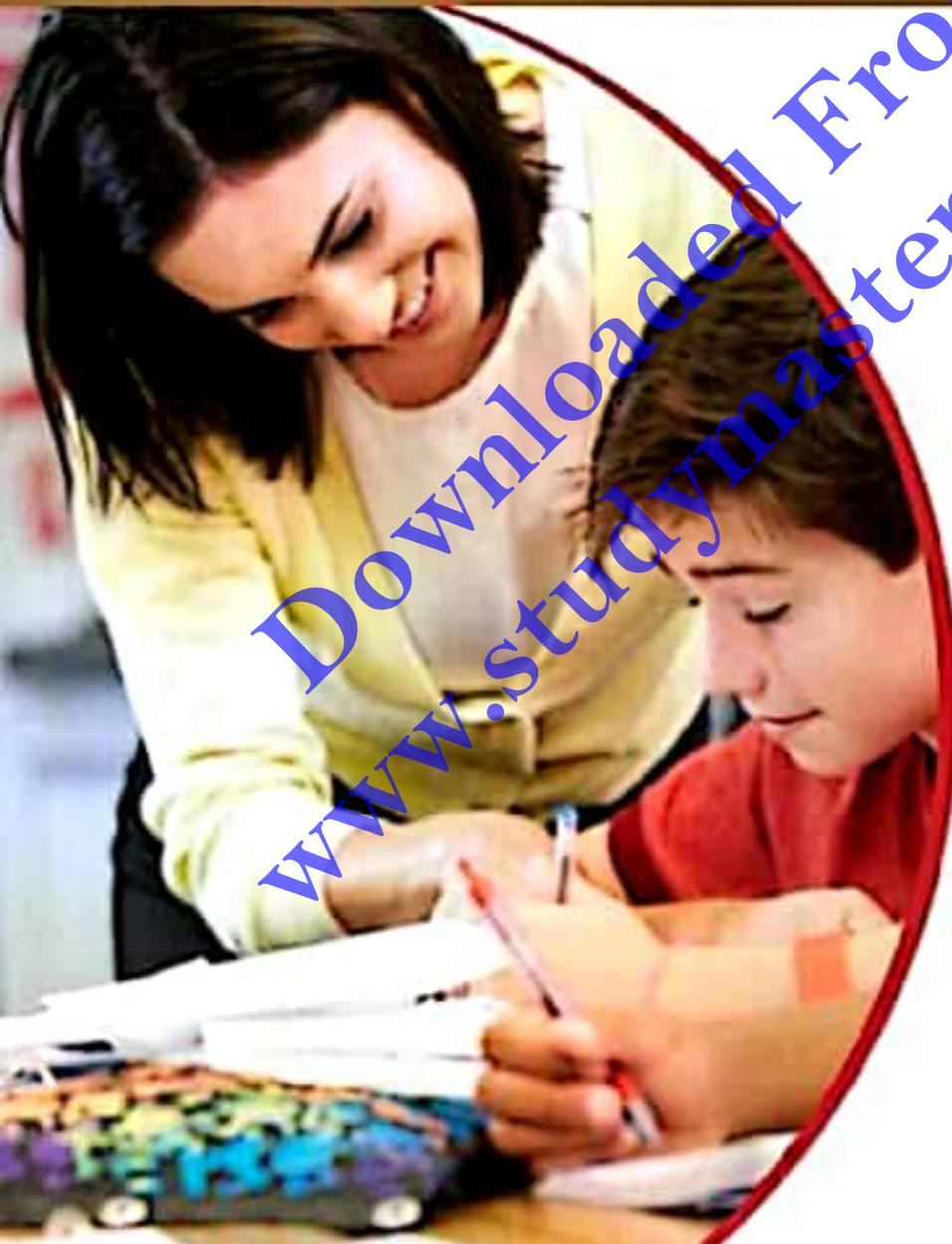
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# CTET



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10 Practice Sets + 8 Solved Papers (2011-2015)



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# CTET

**CENTRAL TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST**

**Practice Workbook**

**PAPER 2**

**SOCIAL STUDIES & SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**10 Practice Sets + 8 Solved Papers (2011-2015)**

**CLASS 6-8 TEACHERS**

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# CTET PAPER PATTERN & STRUCTURE OF QUESTIONS

All questions in CTET test will be Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs), each carrying one mark, with four alternatives out of which one answer will be correct. There will be no negative marking.

## Nature and standard of questions:

- The test items on Child Development and Pedagogy will focus on educational psychology of teaching and learning relevant to the age group of 6-11 years. They will focus on understanding the characteristics and needs of diverse learners, interaction with learners and the attributes and qualities of a good facilitator of learning.
- The Test items for Language I will focus on the proficiencies related to the medium of instruction, (as chosen from list of prescribed language options in the application form).
- The Language II will be from among the prescribed options other than Language I. A candidate may choose any one language from the available language options and will be required to specify the same in the application form. The test items in language II will also focus on the elements of language, communication and comprehension abilities.

## CTET Detailed Break-up of Questions

### STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF SYLLABUS

#### I. Child Development and Pedagogy 30 Questions

##### a) Child Development (Primary School Child) (15 Questions):

Concept of development and its relationship with learning; Principles of the development of children; Influence of Heredity & Environment; Socialization processes: Social world & children (Teacher, Parents, Peers); Piaget, Kohlberg and Vygotsky: constructs and critical perspectives; Concepts of child-centered and progressive education; Critical perspective of the construct of Intelligence; Multi Dimensional Intelligence; Language & Thought; Gender as a social construct; gender roles, gender-bias and educational practice; Individual differences among learners, understanding differences based on diversity of language, caste, gender, community, religion etc.; Distinction between Assessment for learning and assessment of learning; School-Based Assessment, Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation: perspective and practice; Formulating appropriate questions for assessing readiness levels of learners; for enhancing learning and critical thinking in the classroom and for assessing learner achievement.

##### b) Concept of Inclusive education and understanding children with special needs (5 Questions)

Addressing learners from diverse backgrounds including disadvantaged and deprived; Addressing the needs of children with learning difficulties, 'impairment' etc; Addressing the Talented, Creative, Specially abled Learners.

##### c) Learning and Pedagogy (10 Questions)

How children think and learn; how and why children 'fail' to achieve success in school performance; Basic processes of teaching and learning; children's strategies of learning; learning as a social activity; social context of learning; Child as a problem solver and a 'scientific investigator'; Alternative conceptions of learning in children; understanding children's 'errors' as significant steps in the learning process; Cognition & Emotions; Motivation and learning; Factors contributing to learning- personal & environmental.

#### II. Language-I (English) 30 Questions

##### a) Language Comprehension (15 Questions)

Reading unseen passages- two passages one prose or drama and one poem with questions on comprehension, inference, grammar and verbal ability (Prose passage may be literary, scientific, narrative or discursive).

##### b) Pedagogy of Language Development (15 Questions)

Learning and acquisition; Principles of language Teaching; Role of listening and speaking; function of language and how children use it as a tool; Critical perspective on the role of grammar in learning a language for communicating ideas verbally and in written form; Challenges of teaching language in a diverse classroom; language difficulties, errors and disorders; Language Skills; Evaluating language comprehension and proficiency: speaking, listening, reading and writing; Teaching-learning materials: Textbook, multi-media materials, multilingual resource of the classroom; Remedial Teaching.

#### III. Language-II (Hindi) 30 Questions

##### a) Comprehension (15 Questions)

Two unseen prose passages (discursive or literary or narrative or scientific) with questions on comprehension, grammar and verbal ability.

##### b) Pedagogy of Language Development (15 Questions)

Learning and acquisition; Principles of language Teaching; Role of listening and speaking; function of language and how children use it as a tool; Critical perspective on the role of grammar in learning a language for communicating ideas verbally and in written form; Challenges of teaching language in a diverse classroom; language difficulties, errors and disorders; Language Skills; Evaluating language comprehension and proficiency: speaking, listening, reading and writing; Teaching-learning materials: Textbook, multi-media materials, multilingual resource of the classroom; Remedial Teaching.

#### IV. Social Studies/ Social Sciences 60 Questions

##### (a) Content (40 Questions)

**I. History :** When, Where and How; The Earliest Societies; The First Farmers and Herders; The First Cities; Early States; New Ideas; The First Empire; Contacts with Distant lands; Political Developments; Culture and Science; New Kings and Kingdoms; Sultans of Delhi; Architecture; Creation of an Empire; Social Change; Regional Cultures; The Establishment of Company Power; Rural Life and Society; Colonialism and Tribal Societies; The Revolt of 1857-58; Women and reform; Challenging the Caste System; The Nationalist Movement; India After Independence

**II. Geography :** Geography as a social study and as a science; Planet Earth in the solar system; Globe; Environment in its totality: natural and human environment; Air; Water; Human Environment: settlement, transport and communication; Resources: Types- Natural and Human; Agriculture

**III. Social and Political Life :** Diversity; Government; Local Government; Making a Living; Democracy; State Government; Understanding Media; Unpacking Gender; The Constitution; Parliamentary Government; The Judiciary; Social Justice and the Marginalised

##### (b) Pedagogical issues (20 Questions)

Concept & Nature of Social Science/Social Studies; Class Room Processes, activities and discourse; Developing Critical thinking.; Enquiry/Empirical Evidence; Problems of teaching Social Science/ Social Studies; Sources — Primary & Secondary; Projects Work; Evaluation

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class VI-VIII Teachers)

## SOLVED PAPER - 2015 SEPTEMBER (PAPER II)

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions.

All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Studies / Social Science
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : भाषा-II (हिन्दी)

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Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each question.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section-I : Child Development & Pedagogy

**DIRECTIONS :** Answer the following question by selecting the most appropriate options.

1. Gender bias refers to :
  - (a) differential treatment of boys and girls based on expectations due to cultural attitude.
  - (b) genetic differences that exist between boys and girls.
  - (c) perception of self as relatively feminine and masculine in characteristics.
  - (d) acknowledgement of differences between boys and girls due to their physiology.
2. As an upper primary school teacher you have quite a few children who are 'First generation school goers' in your classroom. Which one of the following are you most likely to do?
  - (a) Call the parents and gently ask them to enroll their children for tuition.
  - (b) Provide scaffolding and other kinds of support during classroom activities and for homework.
  - (c) Give them homework of memorizing and copying the answers in their notebooks five times.
  - (d) Tell the children that they do not have the capability to study further and they should now help their parents at work.
3. Even children of the same age vary greatly in appearance, abilities, temperament, interests, aptitude amongst other things. What is the role of the school in this regard?
  - (a) Ensure that each child gets opportunities to develop as per her potential.
  - (b) Lay down normative standards of assessment for children.
  - (c) Ensure that the teacher uses standardized instruction and textbooks.
  - (d) Ensure that all children develop in the same manner.
4. A teacher's most important role in an inclusive classroom is:
  - (a) to plan for the class so that every child progresses at the same pace.
  - (b) to ensure that the teacher gives standard instructions to the class.
  - (c) to find out the occupations of parents of children so that the teacher knows what each child's future occupation would be.
  - (d) to ensure that every child gets an opportunity to realize her potential.
5. How would you help children in your class to make changes in their concepts?
  - (a) By giving children an opportunity to express their own understanding of the concepts.
  - (b) By dictating the information to the children and then asking them to memorize it.
  - (c) By punishing children if their concepts are wrong.
  - (d) By giving factual information.

6. A certificate is given to children when they read a specific number of books. In the long run this strategy might **not** work since :
- reading books would distract children from completing their homework.
  - this might lead to children reading only for getting the certificates.
  - the library would need to buy a lot of books.
  - A large number of certificates would have to be given, when more children start reading.
7. Role of a teacher in a class is to :
- transmit knowledge in a straight fashion and prepare students for right answers.
  - follow the time-table strictly and stick to the course.
  - provide authentic learning situations and facilitate independent thinking in students.
  - fill the students with her own knowledge and prepare them for examinations.
8. Which of the following statements is most appropriate about childrens making errors?
- Children's error are a window into how they think.
  - To avoid making errors, children need to imitate the teacher.
  - children's errors need to be taken seriously and they should be punished severely so that they do not repeat the mistakes.
  - Children commit errors since they do not have the capacity to think.
9. Assessment is an intergral part of teaching-learning process because :
- Children need to be marked so that they know where they stand in comparison to their peers.
  - assessment helps the teachers to understand children's learning and serves as a feedback for her own teaching.
  - assessment is the only way to ensure that teachers have taught and students have learnt.
  - in today's time marks are the only important thing in education.
10. "The curriculum must enable children to find their voices, nurture their curiosity – to do things, to ask questions and to pursue investigations, sharing and intergrating their experiences with school knowledge – rather than their ability to reproduce textual knowledge." National Curriculum Framework 2005, p-13.  
Againts this backdrop, what should be the primary role of the teacher ?
- to ensure that the teacher asks good question and the children write the answers in their notebooks.
  - to give plenty of opportunities to children to share their own understanding and knowledge.
  - to discard the experiences of the children and focus on the text-book.
  - to do the chapters of the textbooks sequentially.
11. To encourage children to put in efforts in their studies teachers need to :
- scold the child.
  - control the child.
  - compare the child with others.
  - motivate the child.
12. Which one of these statements in the context of emotions, learning and motivation is most appropriate?
- Learning something new is dependent on how good we are at that.
  - Emotions need to be pushed aside to allow for learning to take place.
  - Emotions are inextricably intertwined with motivaton and learning.
  - Emotions do not play any role in motivating us to learn.
13. Multiple Choice Questions assess the child's ability to :
- recall the correct answer.
  - construct the correct answer.
  - explain the correct answer.
  - recognize the correct answer.
14. Process of socialization does NOT include :
- Acquisition of skills
  - Acquiring value and beliefs
  - Genetic transmission
  - Learning the customs and norms of a culture
15. What term/Phrase does Piaget use for 'mental structures which are the building blocks of thinking'?
- Zones of development
  - Gene
  - Maturation blocks
  - Schemas
16. According to Vygotsky why do children speak to themselves?
- Children use speech to guide their actions
  - Children use their speech to attract the attention of adults to them.
  - Children are very talkative by nature.
  - Children are egocentric.
17. Children with learning disabilities :
- have low IQ
  - have confusion between letters and alphabets that look alike.
  - easily recognize and comprehend sight words.
  - have retarded mental development.
18. What is Creativity?
- Creativity is best defined as an IQ of above 200.
  - A form of intelligence that refers to skills that depend on accumulated knowledge and experience
  - A form of intelligence that depends heavily on information-processing. Skills including the speed of processing.
  - Ability to indentify or prepare original and divergent solutions to problems.
19. A lot of children in India, especially girls do household chores before coming to school and after going back from school. What do you think a teacher should do regarding homework in this context ?
- She should give harsh punishment to the children who do not complete their homework.
  - The teacher should give homework that connects the learning at school to the children's lives at home.
  - The teacher should ensure that the children wake up early in the morning and stay till late to complete their homework.
  - Ask the parents of the children to get tuition for completing the homework for their children.

20. In an effective classroom :
- the children don't have any regard for the teacher and do as they please.
  - the children look up to the teacher for guidance and support to facilitate their learning.
  - the children are always anxious and kept on their toes since the teacher keeps on giving regular tests to assess their ability for recall.
  - the children fear the teacher since the teacher uses verbal and physical punishment.
21. Presenting disconnected chunks of knowledge would:
- make recall easier for the learners.
  - help learners organize information on their own.
  - make the task of the teacher difficult and that of the learners easy.
  - make it difficult for the learners to gain conceptual understanding.
22. Do children acquire language because they are genetically predisposed to do so or because parents intensively teach them from an early age? This question essentially highlights:
- the discussion on development as a multi-factor ability.
  - whether development is continuous process or discontinuous one ?
  - the influence of cognition on development of language.
  - the nature – nurture debate.
23. Development of the capacity for abstract scientific thinking is a characteristic of:
- Pre-operational stage
  - Concrete operational stage
  - Formal operational stage
  - Sensori-motor stage
24. A child reasons - 'You do this for me and I'll do that for you.' In which stage of Kohlberg's moral reasoning would this child fall ?
- The punishment and obedience orientation
  - The 'good boy-good girl' orientation
  - The social-contract orientation
  - The instrumental purpose orientation
25. Progressive education :
- lays strong emphasis on problem solving and critical thinking.
  - is based on the principles of conditioning and reinforcement.
  - is centred around textbooks since they are the only valid source of knowledge.
  - reaffirms the belief that the teacher has to be firm in her approach and in today's world children cannot be taught without using punishment.
26. Questions encouraging students to voice their individual opinions on issues and reflections while giving reasons for the same, promote :
- Recall of information
  - Standardized assessment of children
  - Analytical and critical thinking
  - Convergent thinking
27. Which one of the following statements best sums up the relationship between development and learning ?
- Learning and development are inter-related in a complex manner.
  - Development is independent of learning.
  - Learning trails behind development.
  - Learning and development are synonymous terms.
28. Which one of these is NOT a principle of development ?
- Development is influenced by both heredity and environment.
  - Development is modifiable.
  - Development is governed and determined by culture alone.
  - Development is life-long.
29. A key feature of a child-centred classroom is that in which :
- the teacher lays down uniform ways of behaviour for children and gives them appropriate rewards when they do the same.
  - the teacher's role is to present the knowledge to be learned and to assess the students on standard parameters.
  - the students with the teacher's guidance are made responsible for constructing their own understanding.
  - there's coercive and psychological control of the teacher who determines the learning trajectory and the behaviour of the children.
30. Which one of the following statements is most appropriate about intelligence ?
- Intelligence is multi-dimensional having several aspects to it.
  - Intelligence can be reliably determined only by administering standardised IQ tests.
  - Intelligence is fundamentally neurological functioning, for example speed of processing, sensory discrimination etc.
  - Intelligence is the ability to do well in school.

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### Section-II : Social Studies / Social Science

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**DIRECTIONS :** Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** options.

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31. Choose an appropriate and meaningful written assignment in Social Science from the following :
- A summary of the chapter.
  - Searching for an exact answer from the text book.
  - The previous year's assignments.
  - An original assignment that tests concepts.
32. To prevent cynicism among students about democratic institutions, which of the two given options would be most appropriate ?
- Emphasise ideal functioning and principles.
  - Indicate impossibility of changing institutions.
  - Emphasise that social inequality is inevitable.
  - Indicate the role of informed public.
- Both A and D
  - Both C and D
  - Both C and B
  - Both A and B

33. Choose the best method from among the following to encourage students to talk about gender roles in a Social Science class at the upper primary level.
- Lecture by an expert.
  - Visit to an exhibition.
  - Internet search by students.
  - Guided discussion on experiences.
34. Portfolio is an important tool of continuous and comprehensive evaluation because
- it provides minimal information.
  - it indicates skills developed in the students.
  - it is compulsory.
  - it is easy to implement.
35. Which type of learning source are you encouraging your students to use, when you show them a historical monument?
- Textual source
  - Graphic resource
  - Folk resource
  - Primary source
36. "Imagine that you have come across two old newspapers reporting on the Battle of Shrirangapattanam and the death of Tipu Sultan. One is a British paper and the other is from Mysore. Write the headline for each of the two newspapers." What is the reason for including this activity in the history textbook of class VIII?
- Develop the concept of diversity of views in students.
  - Create a record of annexation by the British.
  - Communicate British policies to the masses.
  - Develop writing skills in students.
37. The National Curriculum Framework (2005) suggests that Social Science must link a child's life at school with :
- life outside the classroom
  - bookish knowledge
  - teachers' expectation
  - life inside the classroom
38. Choose the most appropriate option : Students at upper primary level can be asked to go for a field visit as part of Social Science projects so that:
- it enables comparison of realities with the ideas and concepts.
  - it frees the teacher to do other activities while students are busy.
  - it fulfils the mandatory requirement of project completion.
  - it is participative and fun for students.
39. Which one of the following methods is most suitable for teaching of Geography at the upper primary level ?
- Field visit
  - Storytelling
  - Debate
  - Discussion
40. The teaching of social and political life textbooks at the upper primary level focusses on which one of the following approaches ?
- Learning through definitions
  - Rote learning
  - Learning through synthesis of concepts
  - Learning through real life situations
41. To teach the topic, 'Different types of Markets', which one of the following projects would be most appropriate ?
- Visiting a shopping mall for seeing products sold there.
  - Comparing prices at which shopkeepers buy and sell products.
  - Exhibit products bought from the market in the classroom.
  - Making collage on markets from newspapers and magazines.
42. In which one of the following scripts were most of the Ashokan inscriptions written ?
- Brahmi
  - Tamil
  - Olchiki
  - Devnagari
43. Some of the earliest Hindu temples had a hall where people could assemble. This place was known as :
- Mandapa
  - Gramabhojaka
  - Garbhagriha
  - Pradakshina patha
44. Vinaya Pitaka is a book related to :
- Preachings of Mahavira
  - Thoughts of Zoroaster
  - Rules of the Buddhist Sangha
  - Sanskrit Grammar
45. King Harshavardhana's court poet, Banabhatta wrote his biography, the 'Harshacharita' in:
- Sanskrit
  - Prakrita
  - Hindi
  - Urdu
46. The earliest 'Viharas' for both Jains and Buddhist monks were made of:
- brick
  - soil
  - stone
  - wood
47. Among which of the three dynasties was fought the 'Tripartite struggle', the long-drawn-out conflict over Kanauj?
- Rashtrakuta, Chola and Pala
  - Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Chola
  - Pala, Rashtrakuta and Gurjara- Pratihara
  - Gurjara-Pratihara, Pala and Chola
48. Khanqahs in Sufism refer to :
- discussion of parables
  - places where Sufi Masters held their assemblies
  - a special kind of song
  - chanting of a name
49. Which one of the following statements is correct about Chola temples ?
- Chola temples were endowed with land by common people.
  - Chola temples were the hub of economic, social and cultural life.
  - The making of iron images was the most distinctive feature of Chola temples.
  - Chola temples often became the nuclei of rural settlements only.
50. Which one of the following statements is correct about Tawarikh written for the Sultans of Delhi Sultanate ?
- Tawarikh were written by those who hardly ever resided in cities.
  - The authors of Tawarikh advised rulers on the need for good governance and just rule.
  - Tawarikh were not written by the authors to get rich rewards from the Sultans.
  - These were written in Urdu, the language of administration of the Delhi Sultanate.

51. Who among the following reinterpreted verses from the Koran to argue for women's education in the nineteenth century ?  
 (a) Ziyauddin Barani  
 (b) Rukeya Sakhawat Hussain  
 (c) Mumtaz Ali  
 (d) Sayyid Ahmed Khan
52. Choose an appropriate reason for providing students an open book exercise in a classroom.  
 (a) Reading a text with specific questions.  
 (b) Evaluation of unprepared students.  
 (c) Encouraging use of textual language.  
 (d) Memorising details of a lesson.
53. Study of Social Science subjects is vital as it enables children to  
 (a) conserve natural resources.  
 (b) learn details about democracy.  
 (c) understand society and its environment.  
 (d) evaluate events from the past.
54. What is the most important reason for the use of story-boards in Social Science Teaching ?  
 (a) Producing attractive textbooks.  
 (b) Providing simplistic information.  
 (c) Encouraging discussion on the given narrative.  
 (d) Narrating incidents.
55. Which one of the following activities is most appropriate for developing an understanding of the Indian Parliament's role and functions ?  
 (a) Discussion on newspaper report on Parliament disruption.  
 (b) Holding a youth Parliament.  
 (c) Reading from the text.  
 (d) Flow diagram of functions and responsibilities.
56. A teacher suggests that students make a table recording the number of buckets of water used by a student in a week. After this activity, she initiates a discussion on water usage and conservation. Which method of learning is the teacher encouraging in the class ?  
 (a) Enquiry method (b) Deductive method  
 (c) Case-study method (d) Problem solving method
57. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate choice:  
 To organise knowledge and ideas conceptual resources include timelines, summaries \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) exploratory software and questions bank.  
 (b) teacher modelling and bar graphs.  
 (c) memory cues and review questions.  
 (d) information maps and concept maps.
58. Activity based questions make Social Science lessons:  
 (a) comprehensive (b) joyful  
 (c) debatable (d) lengthy
59. Which one of the following methods is most suitable for developing an understanding of social problems ?  
 (a) Case-study (b) Film screening  
 (c) Photo essay (d) Role-play
60. A teacher wants her students to know about government schemes through primary sources. Which one of the following schemes is inappropriate ?  
 (a) An interview with a Block Development Officer.  
 (b) A survey of schemes in the students' neighbourhood.  
 (c) A report on expenditure incurred, on various schemes in the students' neighbourhood.  
 (d) A review of a book on government schemes.
61. Products of which one of the following are known as 'Black Gold' ?  
 (a) Gold (b) Petroleum  
 (c) Copper (d) Coal
62. Which one of the following is NOT a nuclear power station of India ?  
 (a) Tarapur (b) Narora  
 (c) Pokhran (d) Kalpakkam
63. Shifting agriculture is known as Milpa in:  
 (a) Malaysia (b) Mexico  
 (c) Brazil (d) India
64. Which one of the following industries comes under public sector ?  
 (a) Sudha Dairy  
 (b) Maruti Udyog Limited  
 (c) Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited  
 (d) Hindustan Aeronautic Limited
65. Which one of the following statements about Gram Sabha is correct ?  
 (a) The Secretary of the Gram Sabha is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchayat and keeps a record of the proceedings.  
 (b) The developmental plans of all the Gram Panchayats are reviewed in the Gram Sabha.  
 (c) The Gram Sabha regulates the money distribution among all Gram Panchayats.  
 (d) It is the meeting place of the Sarpanchs of all the villages in a district.
66. Consider the following two statements A and B on people's participation in democracy and choose the correct answer:  
 A: Organising social movements is a way to challenge the government and its functioning in a democracy.  
 B: Democracy allows people to participate but all sections of people are not able to do so.  
 (a) Both A and B are true. (b) A is false and B is true.  
 (c) Both A and B are false. (d) A is true and B is false.
67. Which one of the following is the Tibetan National epic ?  
 (a) Kesar saga (b) Sidha saga  
 (c) Nirvana saga (d) Buddha saga
68. Consider the following two statements about the functions performed by 'Patwari' and choose the correct answer from the following :  
 A: Patwari maintains and updates land records of a village or a group of villages.  
 B: Patwari is responsible for providing information to the government about the crops grown in the area under her/his jurisdiction.  
 (a) Both A and B are true. (b) A is false and B is true.  
 (c) Both A and B are false. (d) A is true and B is false.
69. Which one of the following statements is incorrect about democracy ?  
 (a) In a democracy citizens enjoy certain freedoms.  
 (b) In a democracy a Ruler has absolute powers to rule the country.  
 (c) In a democracy people can raise questions about the decisions.  
 (d) In a democracy the country's citizens are allowed to elect whomever they want.

70. Campaigns have led to new laws for the protection of women. In 2006, a law was framed to protect women from :
- (a) Sexual harassment (b) Child abuse  
(c) Unequal wages (d) Domestic violence
71. Which one of the following statements about media is **incorrect** ?
- (a) The technology that mass media uses keeps on changing.  
(b) An important function of mass media is to communicate information to the people.  
(c) There is regular interference on the part of the government in the functioning of media.  
(d) Money is earned through advertisements.
72. The cost to advertise on a news channel depends on :
- (a) the demand of the viewers  
(b) the big business houses  
(c) the corporate sector  
(d) the popularity of the channel
73. Consider the following two statements about Public Interest Litigation (PIL) and choose the correct answer :
- A: It is a mechanism to seek necessary information about the functioning of the government.  
B: It is a mechanism that allows any individual or organisation to file petition to secure justice in the High Court or Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights are violated.
- (a) Both A and B are true.  
(b) A is false and B is true.  
(c) Both A and B are false.  
(d) A is true and B is false.
74. Consider the following two statements A and B about the 'Question Hour Session' of the Parliament and choose the correct answer:
- A: The members of Parliament seek information about the working of the government.  
B: It is a mechanism through which the executive controls the legislature.
- (a) Both A and B are true. (b) A is false and B is true.  
(c) Both A and B are false. (d) A is true and B is false.
75. Consider the following two statements A and B on Judicial Review and choose the correct answer :
- A: The judiciary can strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if there is a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution.  
B: A bill cannot become a law unless it is passed by the Judiciary.
- (a) Both A and B are true. (b) A is false and B is true.  
(c) Both A and B are false. (d) A is true and B is false.
76. According to the Indian Constitution, which one of the following statements is **incorrect** about Indian Secular State?
- (a) The State does not enforce any particular religion nor takes away religious freedom of individuals.  
(b) The State allows government institutions to display and promote values specific to a particular religion.  
(c) The State is not strictly separate from religion but it does maintain principled distance from religion.  
(d) Indian State is not ruled by any specific religious group.
77. The Indian State has :
- (a) Capitalist form of government  
(b) Presidential form of government  
(c) Democratic form of government  
(d) Communist form of government
78. Who among the following founded 'Satyashodhak Samaj' to propagate caste equality ?
- (a) Narayan Guru (b) Haridas  
(c) Jyotirao Phule (d) Ghasidas
79. Who among the following was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore, on 29<sup>th</sup> March, 1857 ?
- (a) Raj Guru (b) Sukhdev  
(c) Mangal Pandey (d) Bhagat Singh
80. Which one of the following statements about the British policy of 'paramountcy' is correct ?
- (a) It claimed that the authority of the company was supreme, hence its power was greater than that of the Indian states.  
(b) It emphasised the practical benefits of a system of European learning as opposed to oriental learning.  
(c) It declared that no other trading group in England could compete with East India Company.  
(d) It declared that if the Indian ruler died without a male heir, his kingdom would be confiscated.
81. Which one of the following groups of planets has rings around it ?
- (a) Saturn, Jupiter, Uranus  
(b) Saturn, Neptune, Mars  
(c) Saturn, Venus, Neptune  
(d) Saturn, Venus, Mars
82. Why is the earth described as a 'Geoid' ? Choose the correct answer from the following:
- (a) Earth is neither too hot nor too cold.  
(b) Two-thirds of earth's surface are covered with water.  
(c) Favourable conditions are available on earth to support life.  
(d) Earth is slightly flattened at the poles.
83. From the Earth, only one side of the moon is visible because it:
- (a) takes exactly the same time in moving around the earth as the time to complete one spin.  
(b) only moves around the earth, but does not spin.  
(c) does not move around the earth, but only spins.  
(d) takes more time in moving around the earth than the time to complete one spin.
84. The Ural Mountains separate :
- (a) Asia and Europe  
(b) Africa and Europe  
(c) North America South America  
(d) Africa and Asia
85. The place in the crust where the earthquake waves start is called :
- (a) Focus (b) Epicentre  
(c) Crater (d) Centre
86. Which one of the following layers of the atmosphere is most ideal for flying aeroplanes ?
- (a) Stratosphere (b) Mesosphere  
(c) Thermosphere (d) Troposphere

87. Which one of the following is the most important factor that influences the distribution of temperature on the earth ?
- Solar radiation
  - Terrestrial radiation
  - Distance from sea
  - Insolation
88. Which one of the following statements about the Amazon Basin is correct ?
- The Amazon river flows through the equatorial region in the western direction.
  - The Amazon river forms Delta covered with Mangrove forests.
  - The Amazon river basin drains portions from Brazil, Peru, Bolivia and Argentina.
  - The Amazon basin falls in the equatorial region.
89. Which one of the following is the highest roadways of India in the world ?
- Manali - Leh
  - Shillong - Silcher
  - Udhampur - Srinagar
  - Itanagar - Pasighat
90. Which one of the following techniques is NOT a mitigation mechanism to control landslides ?
- Construction of retention walls to stop land slippage.
  - Decreasing vegetation cover to arrest landslides.
  - Ensuring surface drainage control works to restrict the movement of landslides.
  - Hazard mapping to identify areas prone to landslides.

### Section-III : Language I - English

**DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 91-99) :** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** options.

One of the unhealthiest emotions is anger. It destroys our ability to think clearly, properly and in totality. Anger also has adverse impact on health. If you ask a selection of people what triggers their anger, you would get a wide range of answers. However, whatever the cause, even a single word spoken in anger can leave a lasting impression on a person's heart and has the ability to ruin the sweetness of any relationship.

A sage once said, "How can there be peace on earth if the hearts of men are like volcanoes ?" We can live in harmony with others only when we overcome anger and make room for peace. So how can we set about creating that sense of peace within ourselves ? It starts with the realisation that we do have the choice to think and feel the way we want to. If we look at what it is that makes us angry, we might discover there is nothing that has the power to make us feel this way. We can only allow something to trigger our anger - the anger is a way in which we respond to an event or person. But because we are so used to reacting on impulse, we forget to choose how we want to feel, and end up reacting inappropriately, leaving ourselves with angry feelings.

Meditation helps us create personal space within ourselves so that we have the chance to look, weigh the situation, and respond accordingly, remaining in a state of self-control. When we are angry, we have no self-control. At that moment, we are in a state of internal chaos, and anger can be a very destructive force.

Stability that comes from practice of meditation can create a firm foundation, a kind of positive stubbornness. Others can say whatever they want, and it may also be true, but we don't lose our peace or happiness on account of that. This is to respect what is eternal within each of us.

We give ourselves the opportunity to maintain our own peace of mind, because let's face it, no one's going to turn up at our door with a box full of peace and say, "Here, I think you could do with some of this today!" There is a method which could be described as sublimation, or the changing of form. With daily practice and application of spiritual principles in our practical life, experience of inner peace can come naturally.

91. Why should we not get angry with a friend ?
- It affects over health.
  - It ruins our relationship.
  - It damages our intellectual ability.
  - It may give us a heart attack.
92. The antonym for the word, 'triggers' is :
- prolongs
  - deviates
  - controls
  - excites
93. The synonym for the word, 'adverse' is :
- successful
  - unfavourable
  - similar
  - angry
94. Which part of speech is the underlined word ?  
\_\_\_\_\_ can leave a **lasting** impression on a \_\_\_\_\_
- Pronoun
  - Verb
  - Adjective
  - Noun
95. Meditation **helps us create** personal space.  
Voice in the above sentence has been correctly changed in:
- Personal space has been created by meditation.
  - We have been helped to create personal space.
  - Personal space is helped by meditation.
  - We are helped by meditation to create personal space.
96. What is anger ?
- It is our reaction to an event or person.
  - It is release of our pent up emotions.
  - It is an effort to avenge ourselves.
  - It is loss of control over our temper.
97. Getting angry \_\_\_\_\_.
- gives us a feeling of superiority
  - makes us feel ashamed of ourselves
  - affects our digestive system
  - affects the clarity of our mind
98. How can we get peace of mind ?
- By accepting life as it comes
  - By enjoying good healthy
  - By overcoming anger
  - Through prolonged medication
99. To overcome anger, meditation helps us by \_\_\_\_\_.
- giving us the choice to think
  - remaining in a state of self-control
  - offering us a wide range of answers
  - removing the trigger

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

I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,  
 And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,  
 And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's  
 shaking,  
 And a gray mist on the sea's face and a gray dawn breaking.  
 I must go down to the seas again, for the call of the running tide  
 Is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied;  
 And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying,  
 And the flung spray all the blown spume, and the sea-gulls crying.  
 I must go down to the seas again to the vagrant gypsy life,  
 To the gull's way and the whale's way where the wind's like a  
 whetted knife;  
 And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing fellow-rover,  
 And quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trick's over.

100. What does the poet want to listen to ?  
 (a) A happy song of the sea  
 (b) A sad song of the wailing winds  
 (c) The sound of flapping sails  
 (d) A happy tale of adventure
101. What does the poet need to steer the ship ?  
 (a) Wheel, sail and star (b) Wheel, star and wind  
 (c) Wheel, wind and sail (d) Star, sail and wind
102. Which figure of speech is used in 'where the wind is like a whetted knife' ?  
 (a) Simile (b) Personification  
 (c) Transferred Epithet (d) Metaphor
103. The phrase 'a merry yarn' in the poem is an example of:  
 (a) Metaphor (b) Assonance  
 (c) Simile (d) Transferred Epithet
104. Invitation of the running tide can't be denied because:  
 (a) it is made on a windy day.  
 (b) it can turn violent.  
 (c) it is made very lovingly.  
 (d) it is wild and clear.
105. The poet likes a windy day because:  
 (a) the sky gets overcast with white clouds.  
 (b) sea-gulls enjoy it among the clouds.  
 (c) it helps the ship sail smoothly.  
 (d) it brings drops of rain.

**DIRECTIONS :** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate options.

106. A teacher reads out the text and explains it word-for-word in English. What method/approach does she adopt in her class ?  
 (a) Structural approach  
 (b) Communicative language teaching  
 (c) Task based language teaching  
 (d) Direct method
107. Students are asked to read a short text and make points for discussion. What skills of the learners are assessed ?  
 (a) Listening skills (b) Speaking skills  
 (c) Writing skills (d) Study skills
108. While learning vocabulary, learners connect one word with its related words and the words which can occur before and after it. What is this technique called ?  
 (a) Conversation (b) Dictation  
 (c) Note making (d) Collocation

109. In a constructivist classroom while teaching a poem which of the following is **not ideal** ?  
 (a) The poem does not need an introduction of the poet in the beginning.  
 (b) Learners may find out on their own about the poet.  
 (c) Learners should be able to discover the ideas and meaning of the poem.  
 (d) While teaching, a teacher should first give an introduction of the poet.
110. Etymology is:  
 (a) science of Pedagogy.  
 (b) science of study of language.  
 (c) science of meaning of words.  
 (d) science of knowing the origin of words.
111. Teachers in an English medium school use only English to teach Science, Social Science and Mathematics. What approach do they adopt ?  
 (a) Multilingualism  
 (b) Immersion  
 (c) Multidisciplinary approach  
 (d) Bilingualism
112. Which one of the following skills is assessed if 'cloze' is used as a tool ?  
 (a) Writing for language listening skills  
 (b) Speaking  
 (c) Listening  
 (d) Reading for language learning
113. Scanning & Skimming are strategies for :  
 (a) writing (b) speaking  
 (c) thinking (d) reading
114. Continuous comprehensive evaluation is:  
 (a) continuous assessment  
 (b) assessment of learners while learning  
 (c) periodic conduct of exams  
 (d) continuous testing
115. The first generation learners are those who are:  
 (a) coming first time to school to seek admission.  
 (b) learning Hindi for the first time.  
 (c) learning English for the first time.  
 (d) the first from their family to come to school.
116. The whole language perspective is :  
 (a) teaching of LSRW separately.  
 (b) teaching of language skills in an integrated manner.  
 (c) teaching for application.  
 (d) teaching of micro skills first.
117. A good paragraph writing in English involves :  
 (a) Correct punctuation marks  
 (b) Ideas, presentation and coherence  
 (c) Flowery language  
 (d) Legible handwriting
118. In order to know the correct pronunciation of English words, the learner should  
 (a) know the spelling.  
 (b) know how to write the words.  
 (c) know the spelling, meanings and how they are pronounced.  
 (d) know the meanings only.

119. A word gets its meaning :  
 (a) in relation to its context  
 (b) from dictionary only  
 (c) spelling  
 (d) from its origin
120. When we sing a rhyme in an English language classroom, we :  
 (a) teach them to learn to sing.  
 (b) familiarise the learner with the English sounds.  
 (c) teach them to read.  
 (d) teach learners to understand the words.

### भाग-IV : भाषा II - हिन्दी

**निर्देश (प्र.सं. 121-129) :** नीचे दिए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उचित उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए।

'आदमी की तलाश'- यह स्वर अकसर सुनने को मिलता है। यह भी सुनने को मिलता है कि आज आदमी, आदमी नहीं रहा। इन्हीं स्थितियों के बीच दार्शनिक राधाकृष्णन की इन पंक्तियों का स्मरण हो आया- 'हमने पक्षियों की तरह उड़ना और मछलियों की तरह तैरना तो सीख लिया है, पर मनुष्य की तरह पृथ्वी पर चलना और जीना नहीं सीखा।'

जिंदगी के सफर में नैतिक और मानवीय उद्देश्यों के प्रति मन में अटूट विश्वास होना जरूरी है। कहा जाता है- आदमी नहीं चलता, उसका विश्वास चलता है। आत्मविश्वास सभी गुणों को एक जगह बाँध देता है, यानी कि विश्वास की रोशनी में मनुष्य का संपूर्ण व्यक्तित्व और आदर्श उजागर होता है। गेटे की प्रसिद्ध उक्ति है कि जब कोई आदमी ठीक काम करता है, तो उसे पता तक नहीं चलता कि वह क्या कर रहा है, पर गलत काम करते समय उसे हर क्षण यह ख्याल रहता है कि वह जो कर रहा है, वह गलत है। गलत को गलत मानते हुए भी इंसान गलत किए जा रहा है। इसी कारण समस्याओं एवं अंधेरो के अंबार लगे हैं। लेकिन ऐसा ही नहीं है। कुछ अच्छे लोग भी हैं, शायद उनकी अच्छाइयों के कारण ही जीवन बचा हुआ है। ऐसे लोगों ने नैतिकता और सच्चरित्रता का खिताब आढ़ा नहीं, उसे जीकर दिखाया। वे भाग्य और नियति के हाथों खिलोना बनकर नहीं बैठे, स्वयं के पसीने से अपना भाग्य लिखा। महात्मा गांधी ने इसीलिए कहा कि हमें वह परिवर्तन खुद बनना चाहिए, जिसे हम संसार में देखना चाहते हैं। जरूरत है कि हम दर्पण जैसा जीवन जीना सीखें। उन सभी खिड़कियों को बंद कर दें, जिनसे आने वाली गंदी हवा इंसान को इंसान नहीं रहने देती। मनुष्य के व्यवहार में मनुष्यता को देखा जा सके, यही 'आदमी की तलाश' है।

121. शेष से भिन्न शब्द को पहचानिए-  
 (a) उछलता (b) नैतिकता  
 (c) सच्चरित्रता (d) मनुष्यता
122. 'जरूरत है कि हम दर्पण-जैसा जीवन जीना सीखें।' रचना की दृष्टि से उपर्युक्त वाक्य है-  
 (a) कठिन वाक्य (b) मिश्र वाक्य  
 (c) संयुक्त वाक्य (d) सरल वाक्य
123. 'मन में अटूट विश्वास होना जरूरी है।' उपर्युक्त वाक्य में 'अटूट' शब्द व्याकरण की दृष्टि से है-  
 (a) सर्वनाम (b) विशेषण  
 (c) क्रिया-विशेषण (d) संज्ञा
124. मुख्य भाव के अनुसार गद्यांश का सबसे उपयुक्त शीर्षक हो सकता है-  
 (a) सच्ची मानवता (b) जीवन यात्रा  
 (c) आदमी की तलाश (d) मानवीय उद्देश्य

125. सभी गुणों को एक स्थान पर जोड़ने की शक्ति किसमें बताई गई है?  
 (a) नैतिकता में (b) सच्चरित्रता में  
 (c) आत्मविश्वास में (d) मनुष्य में
126. कौन-सा शब्द लिंग की दृष्टि से शेष से भिन्न है?  
 (a) नदी (b) मछली  
 (c) पृथ्वी (d) पक्षी
127. 'आदमी आदमी नहीं रहा'- कथन का भाव है-  
 (a) मनुष्य राक्षस जैसा बन गया।  
 (b) मानव प्रगतिशील हो गया।  
 (c) मनुष्य में मनुष्यता नहीं रही।  
 (d) आदमी देवता बन गया।
128. अनुचित कार्य करते समय मनुष्य को-  
 (a) मालूम रहता है कि वह ठीक नहीं कर रहा।  
 (b) विश्वास रहता है कि किसी को पता नहीं चलेगा।  
 (c) अच्छे मार्ग से कुछ पाने का भरोसा नहीं होता।  
 (d) पता ही नहीं होता कि वह अनुचित कर रहा है।
129. 'अंधेरो के अंबार लगे हैं'- रेखांकित का भाव है-  
 (a) बुराइयों के (b) विघ्न-बाधाओं के  
 (c) दुर्भाग्य के (d) अंधकार के

**निर्देश (प्र.सं. 130-135) :** नीचे दिए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उचित उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए।

अधिकतर लोगों की यही शिकायत होती है कि उन्हें पनपने के लिए सटीक माहौल व संसाधन नहीं मिल पाए, नहीं तो आज वे काफी आगे होते। और आज भी ऐसे कई लोग हैं, जो संसाधन और स्थितियों के अनुकूल होने के इंतजार में खुद को रोके हुए हैं। ऐसे लोगों के लिए ही किसी विद्वान ने कहा है- इंतजार मत कीजिए, समय एकदम अनुकूल कभी नहीं होता। जितने संसाधन आपके पास मौजूद हैं, उन्हीं से शुरुआत कीजिए, और आगे सब बेहतर होता जाएगा। जिनके इरादे दृढ़ होते हैं, वे सीमित संसाधनों में भी सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन कर पाते हैं।

नारायण मूर्ति ने महज दस हजार रुपये में अपने छह दोस्तों के साथ इन्फोसिस की शुरुआत की, और आज इन्फोसिस आईटी के क्षेत्र की एक बड़ी कंपनी है। करौली टैक्स, पहले अपने दाएँ हाथ से निशानेबाजी करते थे, मगर उनका वह हाथ एक विस्फोट में चला गया। फिर उन्होंने अपने बाएँ हाथ से शुरुआत की और 1948 व 1950 में ओलंपिक स्वर्ण पदक अपने नाम किया। लिओनार्दो द विंची, रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर, टॉमस अल्वा एडिसन, टेलीफोन के आविष्कारक ग्राहम बेल, वॉल्ट डिज़्नी- ये सब अपनी शुरुआती उम्र में डिस्ट्रेक्सिया से पीड़ित रह चुके हैं, जिसमें पढ़ने में काफी कठिनाइयों का समना करना पड़ता है, फिर भी ये सभी अपने-अपने क्षेत्र के शीर्ष पर पहुँचे। अगर ये लोग भी इसी तरह माहौल और संसाधनों की शिकायत और इंतजार करते, तो क्या कभी उस मुकाम पर पहुँच पाते, जहाँ वे मौजूद हैं? अगर हमने अपना लक्ष्य तय कर लिया है, तो हमें उस तक पहुँचने की शुरुआत अपने सीमित संसाधनों से ही कर देनी चाहिए। किसी इंतजार में नहीं रहना चाहिए। ऐसे में इंतजार करना यह दर्शाता है कि हम अपने लक्ष्य को पाने के लिए पूरी तरह प्रतिबद्ध नहीं हैं। इसलिए हमें अपनी इच्छाशक्ति को मजबूत कर जुट जाना होगा। इंतजार करेंगे, तो करते रह जाएँगे।

130. 'इंतजार करेंगे तो करते रह जाएँगे'- कथन का तात्पर्य है-  
 (a) प्रतीक्षा करना ठीक नहीं।  
 (b) स्थिति अनुकूल होने की प्रतीक्षा करना व्यर्थ है।  
 (c) प्रतीक्षा करने के लिए धैर्य होना आवश्यक है।  
 (d) प्रतीक्षा कभी समाप्त नहीं होती।

131. 'समय एकदम अनुकूल कभी नहीं होता'- यहाँ 'एकदम' का अर्थ है-
- (a) तत्काल (b) पूर्णतः  
(c) अचानक (d) तुरंत
132. 'हमें अपनी इच्छाशक्ति को मजबूत कर जुट जाना होगा।' उपर्युक्त वाक्य से बना संयुक्त वाक्य होगा-
- (a) हमें जुट जाना होगा और फिर इच्छाशक्ति को मजबूत करना होगा।  
(b) हमें इच्छाशक्ति को मजबूत करना है इसलिए जुट जाना होगा।  
(c) यदि हमें अपनी इच्छाशक्ति को मजबूत करना है तो जुट जाना होगा।  
(d) हमें अपनी इच्छाशक्ति को मजबूत करना होगा और जुट जाना होगा।
133. 'डिस्लेक्सिया' शब्द है-
- (a) तद्भव (b) देशज  
(c) आगत (d) तत्सम
134. 'ऐसे लोगों के लिए ही किसी विद्वान ने कहा है'- रेखांकित अंश का संकेत है-
- (a) अनुकूल परिस्थितियों की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे लोग  
(b) प्रतिकूल स्थितियों को अनुकूल बनाते लोग  
(c) दृढ़ इरादों वाले लोग  
(d) अनुकूल परिस्थितियों में बढ़े लोग
135. नारायण मूर्ति, ग्राहम बेल आदि के उदाहरण क्यों दिए गए हैं?
- (a) प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों में भी सफलता पाने के कारण  
(b) डिस्लेक्सिया से ग्रस्त होने के कारण  
(c) सीमित संसाधन होने के कारण  
(d) सफल अमीर होने के कारण
136. निम्नलिखित वाक्य में रिक्त स्थानों के लिए उपर्युक्त शब्दों का विकल्प चुनिए:
- "..... में बोली जाने वाली, ..... के बीच और पड़ोस की भाषाओं तथा ..... में प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली भाषा के बीच के फासले को पाटने का भरपूर प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए।"
- (a) घर, दोस्तों, स्कूल  
(b) घर, समुदाय, पाठ्य-पुस्तक  
(c) समुदाय, दोस्तों, साहित्य  
(d) स्कूल, समुदाय, पाठ्य-पुस्तक
137. भाषा का पोर्टफोलियो हो सकता है-
- (a) प्रपत्रों का संगठित और क्रमबद्ध संग्रह  
(b) प्रपत्रों का आकर्षक संग्रह  
(c) परियोजना कार्यों का संगठित संग्रह  
(d) प्रश्नानुसार लिखित उत्तरों का संग्रह
138. आकलन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। इसका प्राथमिक उद्देश्य है-
- (a) विषय-वस्तु, पाठ्य-पुस्तक, शिक्षक और कक्षा में सुधार का समर्थन  
(b) प्रविधि, पाठ्य-पुस्तक, शिक्षक और विद्यार्थी में सुधार का अवलोकन  
(c) प्रविधि, सामग्री, शिक्षक और कक्षाकार्य निष्पादन में सुधार की प्रतिपुष्टि  
(d) विषय-वस्तु, शिक्षण, पाठ्य सामग्री और प्रशिक्षण में सुधार की प्रतिपुष्टि
139. "भाषा सीखने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है।"- यह विचार किसकी देन है?
- (a) पावलोव (b) चॉम्स्की  
(c) थॉर्नडाइक (d) स्किनर
140. बच्चों में सृजनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति का विकास करने के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ विधि है-
- (a) मेरा आदर्श विद्यालय पर निबंध लिखवाना।  
(b) पढ़ी गई कहानी को संक्षेप में लिखना।  
(c) भूकंप आने पर जो तबाही हुई उसके बारे में अपने अनुभव लिखना।  
(d) दो दिन के अवकाश के लिए पत्र लिखवाना।
141. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिंदी सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया में किसकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका नहीं है?
- (a) पाठ्य-पुस्तक (b) अभ्यास पत्रक  
(c) प्रश्न-पत्र (d) संचार-माध्यम
142. सांस्कृतिक पर्वों के दौरान कक्षा में लोकगीतों की प्रस्तुति का आयोजन करने का उद्देश्य है-
- (a) बाहरी अनुभवों को कक्षा के अनुभवों से जोड़ना।  
(b) बच्चों की सांस्कृतिक जानकारी को बढ़ाना।  
(c) बच्चों की गायन क्षमता का विकास करना।  
(d) स्थानीय अनुभवों की परख करना।
143. गद्य पाठों के शिक्षण का उद्देश्य नहीं है-
- (a) विभिन्न प्रकार की भाषिक प्रयुक्तियों का परिचय देना।  
(b) समृद्ध भाषा-प्रयोगों के उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करना।  
(c) समस्त गद्य-विधाओं का पूर्ण ज्ञान देना।  
(d) भाषा-संरचना की समझ बढ़ाना।
144. भाषा-अर्जन और भाषा-अधिगम में अंतर का आधार नहीं है-
- (a) सहजता (b) सांस्कृतिकता  
(c) कुशलता (d) स्वाभाविकता
145. समृद्ध बाल-साहित्य का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है-
- (a) सृजनात्मक भाषा-प्रयोग का विकास  
(b) नैतिक मूल्यों का विकास  
(c) भाषा संरचना का विकास  
(d) कल्पनाशक्ति का विकास
146. भाषा-शिक्षक की भूमिका में महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि वह-
- (a) पाठ्य-पुस्तक की सीमा से स्वतंत्र होकर विविध संदर्भों में भाषा-प्रयोग को महत्व दे।  
(b) पाठ्य-पुस्तक आधारित आकलन के स्थान पर स्वयं बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न तैयार करे।  
(c) पाठ्य-पुस्तक को ही आकलन का एकमात्र आधार माने।  
(d) पाठ्य-पुस्तक को समय-सीमा के भीतर पूर्ण करा दे।
147. दो भाषा बोलने वाले बच्चे न केवल अन्य भाषाओं पर अच्छा नियंत्रण रखते हैं, बल्कि शैक्षिक स्तर पर वे-
- (a) अधिक रचनात्मक होते हैं।  
(b) अधिक बुद्धिमान होते हैं।  
(c) अधिक परिश्रमी होते हैं।  
(d) अधिक अंक प्राप्त करते हैं।
148. आगमन विधि में हम बढ़ते हैं-
- (a) उदाहरणों से नियम की ओर  
(b) भाषा से व्याकरण की ओर  
(c) व्याकरण से भाषा की ओर  
(d) नियम से उदाहरणों की ओर

149. वाङ्मोत्की के अनुसार किसी शब्द का अर्थ-
- सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ से उपजता है।
  - व्याकरण-आधारित होता है।
  - वक्ता पर निर्भर होता है।
  - शब्दकोश के अनुसार होता है।
150. हिंदी भाषा की कक्षा में एक बच्चा बोलते समय अपनी मातृभाषा के शब्दों का प्रयोग करता है। ऐसी स्थिति में आप क्या करेंगे?
- उसे टोकेंगे नहीं और उसकी मातृभाषा के शब्दों का ही प्रयोग स्वयं भी करेंगे।
  - उसे टोकेंगे और उसकी मातृभाषा के शब्दों के स्थान पर हिंदी के शब्दों का प्रयोग दृढ़ता से करवाएँगे।
  - उसकी भाषिक अभिव्यक्ति पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे और पाठ जारी रखेंगे।
  - उसे टोकेंगे नहीं और उसकी मातृभाषा के शब्दों के स्थान पर हिंदी के शब्दों का प्रयोग कर वाक्य को दोहराएँगे।

TELIGRAM [https://t.me/meena\\_a2z\\_study](https://t.me/meena_a2z_study)

### ANSWER KEY

1	(a)	16	(a)	31	(d)	46	(c)	61	(b)	76	(b)	91	(b)	106	(d)	121	(a)	136	(b)
2	(b)	17	(b)	32	(b)	47	(c)	62	(c)	77	(c)	92	(c)	107	(b)	122	(c)	137	(a)
3	(a)	18	(d)	33	(d)	48	(b)	63	(b)	78	(c)	93	(b)	108	(d)	123	(b)	138	(b)
4	(d)	19	(b)	34	(b)	49	(d)	64	(d)	79	(c)	94	(c)	109	(c)	124	(d)	139	(b)
5	(a)	20	(b)	35	(d)	50	(b)	65	(a)	80	(a)	95	(d)	110	(d)	125	(c)	140	(b)
6	(b)	21	(d)	36	(a)	51	(c)	66	(b)	81	(a)	96	(a)	111	(b)	126	(d)	141	(c)
7	(c)	22	(d)	37	(a)	52	(a)	67	(a)	82	(d)	97	(d)	112	(d)	127	(c)	142	(b)
8	(a)	23	(c)	38	(a)	53	(c)	68	(a)	83	(a)	98	(c)	113	(d)	128	(a)	143	(c)
9	(b)	24	(b)	39	(a)	54	(a)	69	(b)	84	(a)	99	(b)	114	(b)	129	(a)	144	(b)
10	(b)	25	(a)	40	(d)	55	(b)	70	(d)	85	(a)	100	(d)	115	(d)	130	(b)	145	(c)
11	(d)	26	(c)	41	(d)	56	(c)	71	(c)	86	(a)	101	(b)	116	(b)	131	(b)	146	(a)
12	(c)	27	(a)	42	(a)	57	(c)	72	(a)	87	(a)	102	(a)	117	(b)	132	(d)	147	(a)
13	(d)	28	(c)	43	(a)	58	(b)	73	(b)	88	(d)	103	(b)	118	(c)	133	(c)	148	(a)
14	(c)	29	(c)	44	(c)	59	(d)	74	(d)	89	(a)	104	(d)	119	(d)	134	(a)	149	(a)
15	(d)	30	(a)	45	(a)	60	(d)	75	(d)	90	(b)	105	(c)	120	(b)	135	(a)	150	(d)

### ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

#### Section-I : Child Development & Pedagogy

- (a) We see gender bias as teachers treat one gender differently than another. This occurs in instruction, such as when boys are assumed to perform more strongly in math or girls in reading. Teachers also show educational bias in gender roles by allowing more boisterous behaviors from boys than girls, or expecting girls to turn in homework more consistently. Teachers also often praise and criticize boys differently than girls, saying 'Good job' to a male student and 'You can do better' to a female.
- (b) In the field of education, the term scaffolding refers to a process in which teachers model or demonstrate the problem-solving process, then step back and offer support as needed.
- (a) No two students are same; they differ each other in some way or other. Hence each child should get opportunities to develop as per her potential.
- (d) Inclusive classrooms are classrooms in which instructors and students work together to create and sustain an environment in which everyone feels safe, supported, and encouraged to express her or his views and concerns.
- (a) Children should be given an opportunity to express their own understanding of the concepts.
- (b) A certificate is given to children when they read a specific number of books. In the long run this strategy might not work since this might lead to children reading only for getting the certificates.
- (a) The popular view of children's errors and misconception is that it should be corrected as soon as possible. Errors may diagnose significant ways of thinking and stages in learning that highlight important opportunities for learning.
- (b) Assessment is an integral part of instruction, as it determines whether or not the goals of education are being met. Assessment affects decisions about grades, placement, advancement, instructional needs, curriculum.
- (b) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF 2005) is one of four National Curriculum Frameworks published in 1975, 1988, 2000 and 2005 by the National Council of Educational Research and Training NCERT in India.
- (d) Motivation is described as a state that energizes, directs and sustains behavior. Motivation involves goals and requires activity.

12. (c) Emotion is, in everyday speech, a person's state of feeling in the sense of an affect. Emotion is often intertwined with mood, temperament, personality, disposition, learning and motivation.
13. (d) Multiple choice is a form of assessment in which respondents are asked to select the best possible answer (or answers) out of the choices from a list.
14. (c) The general process of acquiring culture is referred to as socialization. Socialization is important in the process of personality formation. While much of human personality is the result of our genes, the socialization process can mold it in particular directions by encouraging specific beliefs and attitudes as well as selectively providing experiences.
15. (d) A schema describes both the mental and physical actions involved in understanding and knowing. In Piaget's view, a schema includes both a category of knowledge and the process of obtaining that knowledge. As experiences happen, this new information is used to modify, add to, or change previously existing schemas.
16. (a) Private speech is speech spoken to oneself for communication, self-guidance, and self-regulation of behavior. Children from two to about seven years old can be observed engaging in private speech. Private speech was first studied by Lev Vygotsky. Researchers have noted a positive correlation between children's use of private speech and their task performance and achievement.
17. (b) A learning disability is a problem that affects how a person receives and processes information.
18. (d) Creativity is characterised by the ability to perceive the world in new ways, to find hidden patterns, to make connections between seemingly unrelated phenomena, and to generate solutions.
19. (b) A lot of children in India, especially girls do household chores before coming to school and after going back from school. So, the teacher should give homework that connects the learning at school to the children's lives at home.
20. (b) In an effective classroom the children look up to the teacher for guidance and support to facilitate their learning.
21. (d) Presenting disconnected chunks of knowledge would make it difficult for the learners to gain conceptual understanding.
22. (d) The phrase nature and nurture relates to the relative importance of an individual's innate qualities as compared to an individual's personal experiences in causing individual differences, especially in behavioral traits.
23. (c) There are four stages of cognitive development. The final stage is known as the formal operational stage and is present when someone reaches about the age of 12 and continues into adulthood. During this stage, the individual will demonstrate the ability to critically analyze situations, taking into consideration reasoning and argument. This stage is also characterized by being able to demonstrate the ability to think in more abstract terms.
24. (b) Kohlberg's Level Two - Conventional Morality is so-called because people at this stage conform to the conventions / rules of a society.  
Lawrence Kohlberg: "Good behavior is that which pleases or helps others and is approved by them. There is much conformity to stereotypical images of what is majority or 'natural' behaviour. Behavior is frequently judged by intention. 'He means well' becomes important for the first time. One earns approval by being 'nice.'"
25. (a) Progressive education is principally associated with John Dewey. Progressive educators prefer that schools teach useful subjects (including occupations) and emphasize "learning by doing" rather than instruction purely from textbooks. Some place the developing personality of the child at the center of educational thinking and insist, "teach the child, not the subject."
26. (c) Questions encouraging students to voice their individual opinions on issues, reflections while giving reasons for the same, promote analytical and critical reasoning.
27. (a) Learning and development are inter-related in a complex manner.
28. (c) Development is a constant and dynamic interaction between biology and experiences, and influenced by culture. It is not governed and determined by culture alone.
29. (c) Child-centered classroom aims to develop learner autonomy and independence by putting responsibility for the learning path in the hands of students.
30. (a) Intelligence has been defined in many different ways including one's capacity for logic, abstract thought, understanding, self-awareness, communication, learning, emotional knowledge, memory, planning, creativity and problem solving. It is multi-dimensional having several aspects to it.

### Section-II : Social Studies/Social Science

33. (d) Guided discussion on experiences is the best method to encourage students to talk about gender roles in a Social Science class at the upper primary level.
34. (b) A student portfolio is a systematic collection of student work and related material that depicts a student's activities, accomplishments, and achievements in one or more school subjects.
35. (d) Primary sources are the raw materials of history – original documents and objects which were created at the time under study. They are different from secondary sources, accounts or interpretations of events created by someone without firsthand experience.
37. (a) The National Curriculum Framework (2005) suggests that Social Science must link a child's life at School with life outside the classroom.
38. (a) A field trip or excursion is a journey by a group of people to a place away from their normal environment. It enables comparison of realities with the ideas and concepts.
39. (a) Field visit is the most suitable for teaching of Geography at the upper primary level.

41. (d) Collage is a technique of an art production, primarily used in the visual arts, where the artwork is made from an assemblage of different forms, thus creating a new whole. A collage may sometimes include magazine and newspaper clippings, ribbons, paint, bits of colored or handmade papers, portions of other artwork or texts, photographs and other found objects, glued to a piece of paper or canvas.
42. (a) Brahmi is the modern name given to one of the oldest writing systems used in the Indian subcontinent and in Central Asia during the final centuries BCE and the early centuries CE. The best-known Brahmi inscriptions are the rock-cut edicts of Ashoka in north-central India, dated to 250-232 BCE.
43. (a) A mandapa in Indian architecture is a pillared outdoor hall or pavilion for public rituals. In the Hindu temple, the mandapa is a porch-like structure through the and leading to the temple. It is used for religious dancing and music and is part of the basic temple compound.
44. (c) The Vinaya Pitaka is a Buddhist scripture, one of the three parts that make up the Tripitaka. Its primary subject matter is the monastic rules for monks and nuns.
45. (a) The Harshacharita is the biography of Indian emperor Harsha by Banabhatta, also known as Bana, who was a Sanskrit writer of seventh-century CE India. The Harshacharita was the first composition of Bana and is considered to be the beginning of writing of historical poetic works in Sanskrit language. The Harshacharita ranks as the first historical biography in Sanskrit although it is written in a florid and fanciful style.
46. (c) Vihara is the Sanskrit and Pali term for a Buddhist monastery. It originally meant "a secluded place in which to walk", and referred to "dwellings" or "refuges" used by wandering monks during the rainy season. They were made of stone.
47. (c) The Tripartite struggle was a struggle for power and control over the central Gangetic valley among three major empires in India during the 8th Century. These three empires were the Pratiharas, the Rastrakutas and the Palas.
48. (b) A khanqah, also known as a ribat is a building designed specifically for gatherings of a Sufi brotherhood or tariqa and is a place for spiritual retreat and character reformation.
49. (d) The Great Living Chola Temples are temples built during the Chola rule in the south of India and neighboring islands. These sites includes 3 temples of 11th and 12th century. These 3 temples are the Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur, the Temple of Gangaikonda Cholapuram and the Airavatesvara Temple at Darasuram.
50. (b) Tawarikh is persian term refers to 'histories'. The authors of tawarikh were learned men: secretaries, administrators, poets and countries, who both recounted events and advised rulers on governance, emphasizing the importance of just rule.
51. (c) Mumtaz Ali reinterpreted verses from the Koran to argue for women's education in the nineteenth century.
53. (c) Social science is a major category of academic disciplines, concerned with society and the relationships among individuals within a society.
54. (a) Producing attractive textbooks is the most important reason for the use of story-boards in Social science Teaching.
55. (b) Holding a youth Parliament is most appropriate for developing an understanding of the Indian Parliament's role and functions.
56. (c) A case study involves an up-close, in-depth, and detailed examination of a subject (the case), as well as its related contextual conditions.
57. (c) To organize knowledge and ideas conceptual resources include timelines, summaries, memory cues and review questions.
58. (b) Activity based questions make Social Science lessons joyful.
59. (d) Role-playing refers to the changing of one's behaviour to assume a role, either unconsciously to fill a social role, or consciously to act out an adopted role.
60. (d) A review of a book on government schemes is an inappropriate scheme to know about government schemes through primary sources.
61. (b) Petroleum is called as the black gold because it is the prime source of energy. Petroleum and its bi-products are very valuable. Petroleum provides us with variety of products like Kerosene, Wax, Plastic and other lubrication. It acts as raw material in synthetic textiles, fertilizers and chemical industry.
62. (c) Pokhran is a city and a municipality located in the Jaisalmer district of the Indian state of Rajasthan. It is a remote location in the Thar Desert region and served as the test site for India's first underground nuclear weapon detonation. It is not a nuclear power station of India.
63. (b) Milpa agriculture is a form of swidden agriculture that is practiced in Mesoamerica. Traditionally, a "milpa" plot is planted with maize, beans, and squash might include a variety of other plants. These plots are planted for two or three years and then allowed to lie fallow for some years in order to restore the fertility of the soil.
64. (d) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is an Indian state owned aerospace and defence company based in Bangalore, Karnataka. It is governed under the management of the Indian Ministry of Defence. The government-owned corporation is primarily involved in the operations of the aerospace industry. These include manufacturing and assembly of aircraft, navigation and related communication equipment and airports operation.
65. (a) The Gram Panchayat has a secretary who is the secretary of the Gram Sabha. This person is not an elected person but is appointed by the government. The Secretary is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat and keeping a record of the proceedings.
67. (a) Kesar saga is the Tibetan National Epic. The Kesar saga poem is about kesar which is the eleventh country epic. It is a traditionally heard in oral performance and it is a part of Ladakh.

68. (a) Patwaris are the village officers. They collect land revenues and keep land records. They even make sure that the farmers have records of their lands and tell the state government about the crops grown in that place.
69. (b) Democracy is a system of government in which power is vested in the people, who rule either directly or through freely elected representatives.
70. (d) Domestic violence in India includes any form of violence suffered by a person from a biological relative, but typically is the violence suffered by a woman by male members of her family or relatives.
71. (c) There is no regular interference on the part of the government in the functioning of media.
72. (a) The cost to advertise on a news channel depends on the demand of the viewers as there is positive relationship between the cost and demand of an item.
73. (b) In Indian law, public interest litigation means litigation for the protection of the public interest. It is litigation introduced in a court of law, not by the aggrieved party but by the court itself or by any other private party. It is not necessary, for the exercise of the court's jurisdiction, that the person who is the victim of the violation of his or her right should personally approach the court. Public interest litigation is the power given to the public by courts through judicial activism.
74. (d) Question Hour is the first hour of a sitting session of India's Lok Sabha devoted to questions that Members of Parliament raise about any aspect of administrative activity. The concerned Minister is obliged to answer to the Parliament, either orally or in writing, depending on the type of question raised. Questions are one of the ways Parliament can hold the Executive accountable.
75. (d) Judicial review is the doctrine under which legislative and executive actions are subject to review by the judiciary. A court with judicial review power may invalidate laws and decisions that are incompatible with a higher authority, such as the terms of a written constitution.
76. (b) A secular state is a concept of secularism, whereby a state is or purports to be officially neutral in matters of religion, supporting neither religion nor irreligion. A secular state also claims to treat all its citizens equally regardless of religion, and claims to avoid preferential treatment for a citizen from a particular religion/non religion over other religions/non religion.
77. (c) India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic.  
Sovereign means an independent nation. Democracy is defined as (a:) "government by the people; especially : rule of the majority (b:) " a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections."
78. (c) Satyashodhak Samaj is a society established by Jyotirao Phule on September 24, 1873. This was started as a group whose main aim was to liberate the social shudra and untouchable castes from exploitation and oppression.
79. (c) Mangal Pandey was an Indian soldier who played a key part in events immediately preceding the outbreak of the Indian rebellion of 1857. Mangal Pandey was a sepoy (private) in the 34th Bengal Native Infantry (BNI) regiment of the British East India Company.
80. (a) Lord Hasting introduced the policy of paramountcy in India. Under this policy the Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme, hence its power was greater than that of Indian States.
81. (a) All of the giant planets in our solar system have rings: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Jupiter's ring is thin dark and cannot be seen from earth. Saturn's rings are the most magnificent. They are bright, wide and colorful. Uranus has nine dark rings around it, and Neptune's rings are also dark, but contain a few bright arcs.
82. (d) The geoid is a representation of the surface of the earth that it would assume if the sea covered the earth, also known as surface of equal gravitational attraction and mean sea level.
83. (a) The moon rotates about its axis in the about the same time it takes to orbit the Earth. This results in it keeping nearly the same face turned towards the Earth at all times.
84. (a) The Ural Mountains are a mountain range that runs approximately from north to south through western Russia, from the coast of the Arctic Ocean to the Ural River and northwestern Kazakhstan. The mountain range forms part of the conventional boundary between the continents of Europe and Asia.
85. (a) Focus is the point inside the earth's crust from where the earthquake originates. It may be as deep as 600-700 Kms below the surface of earth.
86. (a) The stratosphere is the second major layer of Earth's atmosphere, just above the troposphere, and below the mesosphere. It is stratified in temperature, with warmer layers higher up and cooler layers farther down.
87. (a) Solar radiation is radiant energy emitted by the sun, particularly electromagnetic energy. About half of the radiation is in the visible short-wave part of the electromagnetic spectrum. The other half is mostly in the near-infrared part, with some in the ultraviolet part of the spectrum.
88. (d) The Amazon basin is the part of South America drained by the Amazon River and its tributaries. The Amazon drainage basin covers an area of about 6,915,000 km<sup>2</sup> (2,670,000 sq mi), or roughly 40 percent of the South American continent.
89. (a) The Leh-Manali Highway is one of the highest roads in the world. Running between the Indian cities of Leh and Manali, it opens up an inhospitable part of the Himalaya Mountains. The highway was built and maintained by the Indian Army and is capable of supporting the heaviest of their vehicles.

90. (b) Landslide mitigation refers to construction and other man-made activities on slopes with the goal of lessening the effect of landslides.

### Section-III : Language I - English

91. (b) Anger is the unhealthiest emotion so we should not angry with a friend as it ruins our relationship.
92. (c) Triggers means cause to function. So the antonym for the word, 'triggers' is controls.
93. (b) Adverse means preventing success or development; harmful; unfavourable.
94. (c) In linguistics, an adjective is a describing word, the main syntactic role of which is to qualify a noun or noun phrase, giving more information about the object signified.
96. (a) Anger is our reaction to an event or person.
97. (d) Getting angry affects the clarity of our mind. When we are angry, we have no self control.
98. (c) We can get peace of mind by overcoming anger.
99. (b) Meditation helps us create personal space within ourselves so that we have to look, weigh the situation, and respond accordingly, remaining in a state of self-control.
100. (d) The poet wants to listen to a happy tale of adventure.
101. (b) The poet needs wheel, star and wind to steer the ship.
102. (a) A simile is a figure of speech that makes a comparison, showing similarities between two different things. Unlike a metaphor, a simile draws resemblance with the help of the words "like" or "as". Therefore, it is a direct comparison.
103. (b) Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds to create internal rhyming within phrases or sentences, and together with alliteration and consonance serves as one of the building blocks of verse.
104. (d) Invitation of the running tide can't be denied because it is wild and clear.
105. (c) The poet likes a windy day because it helps the ship sail smoothly.
106. (d) Direct method of teaching English can be applied in the lower classes where less explanatory device in teaching English is required, the method is good at laying a firm basis for acquiring linguistic habit.
107. (b) Speaking is a crucial part of the language learning process. Effective instructors teach students speaking strategies – using minimal responses, recognizing scripts, and using language to talk about language – that they can use to help themselves expand their knowledge of the language and their confidence in using it.
108. (d) Collocation, or how words occur together in speech and writing, is an important part of speaking and writing fluently. Knowing the collocates a word occurs with like this will make students less likely make mistakes in grammar, word choice, and use of idiom and also contributes to fluid speech and writing as students are less likely to need to stop to search for the correct word.
109. (c) In a constructivist classroom while teaching a poem, it is not ideal that learners should be able to discover the ideas and meaning of the poem.
110. (d) Etymology is the study of the history of words, their origins, and how their form and meaning have changed over time. By extension, the term "the etymology of a word" means the origin of the particular word.
111. (b) Immersion, is a method of teaching a second language in which the learners' second language (L2) is the medium of classroom instruction. Through this method, learners study school subjects, such as math, science, and social studies, in their L2. The main purpose of this method is to foster bilingualism, in other words, to develop learners' communicative competence or language proficiency in their L2 in addition to their first or native language (L1).
112. (d) The cloze procedure is a useful tool to assess your students' reading comprehension and grammar skills.
113. (d) Skimming and scanning are two very different strategies for speed reading. Skimming is one of the tools you can use to read more in less time. Scanning is another useful tool for speeding up your reading. Unlike skimming, when scanning, you look only for a specific fact or piece of information without reading everything.
114. (b) The term Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) is used for school based evaluation of pupils in which their assessment is done on a continuous basis throughout the year and which is also comprehensive in nature, in the sense that it is not confined to assessment in scholastic subjects but also covers co-scholastic areas such as performance in games/sports, Physical education, Creative Education, Art, Music, Dance, Drama, other cultural activities and Personal & Social qualities.
115. (d) First generation learners are the first in your immediate family to go to college. ie...your parents have up to a high school diploma only. Some schools have special programs for first generation students and also offer additional aid to qualifying families with first generation students.
116. (b) The "whole language approach" is a method of teaching children to read by recognizing words as whole pieces of language. Proponents of the whole language philosophy believe that language should not be broken down into letters and combinations of letters and "decoded." Instead, they believe that language is a complete system of making meaning, with words functioning in relation to each other in context.
117. (b) A good paragraph writing in English involves ideas, presentation and coherence.
118. (c) In order to know the correct pronunciation of English words, the learners should know the spelling, meaning and how they are pronounced.
119. (d) A word gets its meaning from its origin.
120. (b) When we sing a rhyme in an English language classroom, we familiarize the learner with the English sounds.

## भाग-IV : भाषा II - हिन्दी

121. (a) भिन्न शब्द है- उछलता
122. (c) **संयुक्त वाक्य** – जब दो या दो से अधिक सरल वाक्य समुच्चय बोधक अव्ययों से जुड़कर एक नए वाक्य की रचना करते हैं तो उसे संयुक्त वाक्य कहते हैं। दिए गए वाक्य में तीन भाग हैं-  
जरूरत है कि हम दर्पण-जैसा जीवन जीना सीखें  
(अ) (ब) (स)  
(अ) तथा (स) = सरल वाक्य  
(ब) = समुच्चय बोधक अव्यय
123. (b) **विशेषण** = संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द को विशेषण कहते हैं। यहाँ पर 'विश्वास' शब्द 'भाववाचक संज्ञा' है तथा 'अटूट' शब्द विश्वास की विशेषता बता रहा है।
124. (d) गद्यांश का सबसे उपयुक्त शीर्षक होगा- मानवीय उद्देश्य। क्योंकि पूरे प्रकरण में मानवीय गुणों के विस्तार तथा विकास का उल्लेख किया गया है।
125. (c) आत्मविश्वास एक ऐसा गुण है जो अन्य सद्गुणों को एक साथ जोड़ने का कार्य करता है।
126. (d) 'पक्षी' शब्द पुल्लिंग है तथा शेष अन्य स्त्रीलिंग है।
127. (c) 'आदमी आदमी नहीं रहा'- का आशय है कि मानव में मानवीय गुण का अभाव हो गया है।
128. (a) अनुचित कार्य करते समय मनुष्य का अन्तःकरण स्पष्ट रूप से संकेत देता है कि यह कार्य गलत हो रहा है। परन्तु मनुष्य इस बात की अनदेखी कर कुमार्ग पर चलता रहता है।
129. (a) यहाँ पर 'अंधेरा' शब्द का आशय- बुराई, अवगुण से है।
130. (b) इंतजार करेंगे तो करते रह जाएँगे- का आशय है कि अनुकूल स्थिति के आने के इंतजार में प्रतीक्षारत नहीं रहना चाहिए। दृढ़विश्वास की डोर पकड़कर सदैव सच्चे हृदय से अपने मंजिल की ओर कदम को बढ़ाते रहना चाहिए।
131. (b) यहाँ पर 'एकदम' का आशय है- पूर्णतः
132. (d) हमें अपनी इच्छा शक्ति को मजबूत करना होगा और जुट जाना होगा- में संयुक्त वाक्य है। क्योंकि इसमें दो सरल वाक्य, समुच्चय बोधक अव्यय 'और' से जुड़े हैं।
133. (c) 'डिस्लेक्सिया' शब्द आगत है अर्थात् विदेशी शब्द है।
134. (a) गद्यांश के अनुसार इस उपवाक्य का आशय है- भाग्य के भरोसे रहने वाले लोग या अनुकूल परिस्थितियों का इंतजार करने वाले लोग।
135. (a) नारायण मूर्ति तथा ग्राहम बेल आदि सफल लोगों का उदाहरण हमें बताता है कि प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों के बावजूद भी सफलता की मंजिल को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।
136. (b) घर/समुदाय/पाठ्य पुस्तक
137. (a) भाषा का पोर्टफोलियो का आशय- प्रपत्रों का संगठित और क्रमबद्ध संग्रह से है।
138. (b) आकलन के द्वारा शिक्षण प्रविधि, पाठ्य-पुस्तक का स्तर, शिक्षक की कार्यकुशलता तथा विद्यार्थी में होने वाली क्रमिक सुधार का मापन किया जाता है। इसके फलस्वरूप भावी योजना की दिशा तय होती है।
139. (b) चॉम्स्की का कथन है- भाषा सीखने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है।
140. (b) किसी विस्तृत प्रकरण को संक्षिप्त करना बच्चों के लिए अच्छा सृजनात्मक कला है इसके द्वारा कथानक के सार तत्त्व को संग्रहित करने की क्षमता विकसित होती है।
141. (c) उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिंदी सीखने सिखाने की प्रक्रिया में 'प्रश्न पत्र' की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। पाठ्य-पुस्तक, अभ्यास पत्रक तथा संचार माध्यम आदि सामग्री के द्वारा भाषा शिक्षण को बेहतर गति प्राप्त होती है।
142. (b) सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा बच्चों में सांस्कृतिक ज्ञान का विकास होता है तथा वे अपनी संस्कृति से जुड़ते हैं।
143. (c) गद्य पाठों के शिक्षण का उद्देश्य समस्त गद्य विधाओं का पूर्ण ज्ञान देना नहीं है। बल्कि भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की भाषिक प्रयुक्तियों के बारे में उल्लेख करना, भाषा प्रयोगों को विभिन्न उदाहरणों द्वारा समझाना, तथा भाषा की संरचना के प्रति ज्ञान वर्णन करना होता है।
144. (b) भाषा अर्जन और भाषा अधिगम में अंतर का आधार बिंदु हैं- सहजता, कुशलता तथा स्वाभाविकता। इन्हीं बिंदुओं के आधार पर दोनों में विभेद के स्तर का आकलन किया जाता है। सांस्कृतिकता का इससे बहुत गहरा संबंध नहीं है।
145. (c) समृद्ध बाल साहित्य का उद्देश्य है बच्चों में भाषा संरचना का विकास करना। रोचक तथा ज्ञानबद्धक सामग्री के द्वारा बाल मन पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव के द्वारा यह कार्य सम्पन्न किया जाता है।
146. (a) पाठ्य-पुस्तक की सीमा से हटकर कार्य करना एक भाषा शिक्षक की उत्कृष्ट गुणवत्ता की पहचान को प्रदर्शित करता है इससे बच्चों में व्यापक परिधि का संचार होता है तथा विभिन्न संदर्भों के माध्यम से बच्चे अच्छी तरह से सीखते हैं।
147. (a) दो भाषा बोलने वाले बच्चे शैक्षिक स्तर पर अधिक रचनात्मक होते हैं। इसका कारण है, उनकी बौद्धिक क्षमता की व्यापकता। शब्द भंडार की व्यापकता से बच्चे अधिक कल्पनाशील तथा सृजनात्मक होते हैं।
148. (a) आगमन विधि, निगमन विधि के विपरीत होती है। निगमन विधि में हम नियम से उदाहरण की ओर बढ़ते हैं जबकि आगमन विधि में उदाहरण से नियम की ओर।
149. (a) वाङ्मोत्सकी का कथन है कि किसी शब्द का अर्थ उसके सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ से उत्पन्न होता है। इसके बाद उसका संबंध व्याकरण तथा साहित्य से जुड़ता है।
150. (d) प्रारम्भिक स्तर पर बच्चों द्वारा मातृभाषा का प्रयोग करना स्वाभाविक होता है क्योंकि उनका शब्द भंडार अपने परिवार तथा समाज से संबंधित होता है। अतः प्रत्यक्ष रूप से मातृभाषा के शब्दों के प्रयोग न करने के लिए कहना अच्छा नहीं होगा बल्कि यह उचित होगा कि उसे हिंदी के शब्द के प्रयोग हेतु उत्साहित करें।

CBSE

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class VI-VIII Teachers)

## SOLVED PAPER - 2015 FEBRUARY (PAPER II)

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions.

All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Studies / Social Science
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : भाषा-II (हिन्दी)

Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each question.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### **Section-I : Child Development & Pedagogy**

**DIRECTIONS :** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

1. What is a major criticism of Kohlberg's theory?
  - (a) Kohlberg did not give clear cut stages of moral development.
  - (b) Kohlberg proposed a theory without any empirical basis.
  - (c) Kohlberg proposed that moral reasoning is developmental.
  - (d) Kohlberg did not account for cultural differences in moral reasoning of men and women.
2. Which one of the following statements best summarizes the relationship between development and learning as proposed by Vygotsky?
  - (a) Learning and development are parallel processes.
  - (b) Development is independent of learning.
  - (c) Development process lags behind the learning process.
  - (d) Development is synonymous with learning
3. How can a teacher help children become better problem solvers ?
  - (a) By giving tangible rewards for solving problems
  - (b) By giving children a variety of problems to solve and support while solving them
  - (c) By encouraging children to look for answers to the problems in the textbook
  - (d) By providing correct solutions to all the problems they pose to students
4. A student highlights the main points in a chapter, draws a visual representation and poses questions that arise in her mind at the end of the chapter. She is
  - (a) trying to use method of loci.
  - (b) trying to regulate her own thinking by organization of ideas.
  - (c) trying to use the strategy of maintenance rehearsal.
  - (d) ensuring observational learning.
5. In a learner-centred classroom, the teacher would
  - (a) use lecture method to explain key facts and then assess the learners for their attentiveness.
  - (b) encourage children to compete with each other for marks to facilitate learning.
  - (c) demonstrate what she expects her students to do and then gives them guidelines to do the same.
  - (d) employ such methods in which the learners are encouraged to take initiative for their own learning.
6. In the context of 'nature-nurture' debate, which one of the following statements seems appropriate to you ?
  - (a) Children are genetically predisposed to what they would be like irrespective of whatever environment they grow up in.
  - (b) A child is like a blank slate whose character can be moulded by the environment into any shape.
  - (c) Environmental influences only have a little value in shaping up a child's behaviour which is primarily genetically determined.
  - (d) Heredity and environment are inseparably interwoven and both influence development.

7. Of the following statements, which one do you agree with ?
- Learning takes place in a socio-cultural context.
  - Learning is completely governed by external stimuli.
  - Learning cannot take place unless it is assessed externally in terms of marks.
  - Learning has taken place only if it is evident in behaviour.
8. A major difference between the perspectives of Vygotsky and Piaget pertains to
- their conception of children as active constructors of knowledge.
  - their critique of behaviouristic principles.
  - the role of providing a nurturing environment to children.
  - their views about language and thought.
9. According to Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence, the factor that would contribute most for being a 'self-aware' individual would be
- Intrapersonal
  - Musical
  - Spiritual
  - Linguistic
10. A lot of debate surrounds whether girls and boys have specific sets of abilities due to their genetic materials. Which one of the following are you most likely to agree with in this context ?
- Boys cannot be caring since they are born that way.
  - Girls are socialized to be caring while boys are discouraged to show emotions such as crying.
  - After puberty boys and girls cannot play with each other since their interests are complete opposites.
  - All girls have inherent talent for arts while boys are genetically programmed to be better at aggressive sports.
11. Which one of these is a principle of child development ?
- Development can accurately predict the pace of each individual child.
  - Development occurs due to interaction between maturation and experience.
  - Experience is the sole determinant of development.
  - Development is determined by reinforcement and punishment.
12. According to Vygotsky, zone of proximal development is
- what the child can do on her own which cannot be assessed.
  - zone demarking the support offered by the teacher.
  - the gap between what the child can do independently and with assistance.
  - the amount and nature of support provided to the child to achieve her potential.
13. Piaget proposes that pre-operational children are unable to conserve. He attributes this inability to which one of the following factors ?
- Lack of high-level abstract reasoning
  - Inability of hypothetico-deductive reasoning
  - Personal fable
  - Irreversibility of thought
14. Socialization is a process of
- socializing with friends.
  - acquiring values, beliefs and expectations.
  - assimilation and accommodation.
  - learning to critique the culture of a society.
15. Which one of the following assessment practices will bring out the best in students ?
- When the emphasis is laid upon positive correlation between test scores and student ability
  - When students are required to reproduce facts as tested via multiple choice questions
  - When conceptual change and students' alternative solutions are assessed through several different methods of assessment
  - When the marks obtained and the position secured by the student in the class are the ultimate determinants of success
16. Which of these is a characteristic of a child with learning disability ?
- Difficulty in reading fluently and reversing words
  - An IQ below 50
  - Bullying other children and engaging in aggressive acts
  - Doing the same motor action repeatedly
17. According to Piaget's theory, children learn by
- changing their behaviour when offered appropriate rewards.
  - memorizing information by paying due attention.
  - scaffolding provided by more able members of the society.
  - processes of adaptation.
18. Which one of the following statements best describes why children should be encouraged to ask questions in the class ?
- Children can be made to realize that they lack intelligence by making them think of all the things they don't know about.
  - Questions increase the curiosity of the children.
  - Questions take learning forward by interactions and lead to conceptual clarity.
  - Children need to practise their language skills.
19. Failure of a child to perform well in class tests leads us to believe that
- children are born with certain capabilities and deficits.
  - assessment is objective and can be used to clearly identify failures.
  - there is a need to reflect upon the syllabus, pedagogy and assessment processes.
  - some children are deemed to fail irrespective of how hard the system tries.
20. A teacher wants to ensure that her students are motivated intrinsically. She would
- plan learning activities which encourage convergent thinking.
  - specify uniform standards of achievement for all children.
  - focus on the processes of learning of individual children rather than on the final outcome.
  - offer tangible rewards.

21. There are a few children in your class who make errors. Which of these is most likely to be your analysis of the situation ?
- The children have not yet gained conceptual clarity and there is need for you to reflect on your pedagogy.
  - The children have poor intelligence.
  - The children are not interested in studies and want to create indiscipline.
  - The children should not have been promoted to your class.
22. Which one of these statements do you agree with ?
- A child's failure is primarily due to lack of parent's education and economic status.
  - A child fails because the government is not giving enough technological resources in schools.
  - A child's failure can be attributed directly to the genetic material he/she acquired from his/her parents.
  - A child's failure is a reflection on the system and its inability to respond to the child.
23. As an upper primary school mathematics teacher you believe that
- students need to possess procedural knowledge even if they don't understand conceptual basis.
  - students' errors provide insights into their thinking.
  - not all children have the ability to study mathematics in upper primary school.
  - boys will learn mathematics without much effort since they are 'born with it' and you need to pay more attention to girls.
24. The amount and type of scaffolding to a child would change depending on the
- child's innate abilities.
  - mood of the teacher.
  - rewards offered for the task.
  - level of the child's performance.
25. A teacher can effectively respond to the needs of children from 'disadvantaged sections' of society by
- sensitizing the disadvantaged children to the norms and strictures of schools so that they can comply with those.
  - telling the 'other children' to co-operate with the 'disadvantaged children' and help them learn the ways of the school.
  - reflecting on the school system and herself about various ways in which biases and stereotypes surface.
  - ensuring that the children do not get a chance to interact with each other to minimize the chances of their being bullied.
26. A teacher in a multi-cultural classroom would ensure that the assessment considers the following :
- Socio-cultural context of her students
  - Reliability and validity of her assessment tool
  - Expectations of the school administration by complying with the minimum levels of learning
  - Standardization of the assessment tool
27. Research has pointed out that several levels of discrimination exist in the schools. Which of these is not an example of discrimination at upper primary level ?
- Teachers have low expectations of children from lower socio-economic strata.
  - Many teachers use only lecture method to teach.
  - Dalit children are made to sit separately during mid-day meals.
  - Girls are not encouraged to take up maths and science.
28. Which one of the following would be the most effective way to identify a creative child by the teacher ?
- Detailed observation of the child especially when she solves problems
  - Observing how the child interacts with peers in team tasks
  - Administering standardized intelligence tests
  - Giving objective type tests
29. The rationale behind inclusive education is that
- the benchmarks for performance of each child should be uniform and standardized.
  - society is heterogeneous and schools need to be inclusive to cater to heterogeneous society.
  - we need to take pity on special children and provide them access to facilities.
  - it is not cost-effective to provide for separate schools for special children.
30. An upper primary school constructivist classroom would foresee the following role of students in their own assessment :
- Denying that assessment has a role in teaching-learning.
  - Make detailed guidelines for how marks would be correlated to students' achievement and prestige in class.
  - Students would be the sole determinants of their own assessment.
  - Students would plan for assessment with the teacher.

## Section-II : Social Studies/Social Science

**DIRECTIONS :** Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** options.

31. Which one of the following is **not** a fact about Ahom ?
- The Ahom state depended upon forced labour.
  - The Ahom state was divided into clans called Paiks.
  - The Ahom society was very sophisticated.
  - The state of Ahom was created by suppressing the older political system of the Bhuiyans.
32. Consider the following two statements, A and B, about food security and choose the correct answer :
- A. the ultimate aim of agricultural development is to increase food security.
- B. food security refers to the existence of availability of food to all people in the times of natural calamities, when there occurs a shortage of food.
- A is false and B is true
  - Both A and B are true
  - Both A and B are false
  - A is true and B is false
33. The term, Hagiography refers to
- writing of a ruler's autobiography
  - writing of a saint's biography
  - writing of a saint's autobiography
  - writing of a ruler's biography

34. Many of Chanakya's ideas were written in a book called the  
 (a) Arthashastra (b) Atharvaveda  
 (c) Yajurveda (d) Dharmashastras
35. Which one of the following was **not** the condition to become a member of a *Sabha* in the Chola Empire?  
 (a) They should be owners of land from which land revenue is collected.  
 (b) They should be between 25 and 70 years of age.  
 (c) They should have their own homes.  
 (d) They should have knowledge of the Vedas.
36. In Buddhism, Bodhisattvas were  
 (a) Statues of Buddha.  
 (b) Persons who attained enlightenment.  
 (c) Chinese Buddhist pilgrims.  
 (d) Buddhist scholars.
37. The Rowlatt Act, 1919 was opposed because  
 (a) introduced dyarchy in provinces.  
 (b) it gave right to separate electorates to Muslims.  
 (c) it disallowed Indians from possessing arms.  
 (d) it curbed the Fundamental Rights like Freedom of expression and strengthened police powers.
38. Garbhagriha, the most important part of some of the earliest Hindu temples, was  
 (a) the place where religious rituals were not performed.  
 (b) the place in the temples where people could assemble.  
 (c) caves elaborately decorated with sculptures and painted walls.  
 (d) the place where the image of the chief deity was installed.
39. Which one of the following is a type of tropical grasslands?  
 (a) Pampas (b) Savanna  
 (c) Steppe (d) Down
40. Bering Strait is a narrow stretch of shallow water that connects  
 (a) Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean  
 (b) Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean  
 (c) Arctic Ocean and Pacific Ocean  
 (d) Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean
41. Breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds is known as  
 (a) Viticulture (b) Pisciculture  
 (c) Horticulture (d) Sericulture
42. Which one of the following grasslands is the homeland of Native Americans?  
 (a) Prairies (b) Steppe  
 (c) Pampas (d) Velds
43. During an earthquake at what measurement on the Richter scale do things begin to fall?  
 (a) Over 5.0 (b) 6.0 or higher  
 (c) Over 7.0 (d) 2.0
44. Which one of the following features is a result of depositional work of a river?  
 (a) Flood plain (b) Meanders  
 (c) Ox-bow lake (d) Waterfall
45. The innermost layer of the Earth is mainly made up of  
 (a) Nickel and Iron (b) Silica and Iron  
 (c) Nickel and Alumina (d) Silica and Alumina
46. Which one of the following may cause tremendous destruction only on the coastal areas?  
 (a) Earthquake (b) Tsunami  
 (c) Volcano (d) Tides
47. Which one of the following is **not** considered as a fossil fuel?  
 (a) Coal (b) Petroleum  
 (c) Natural gas (d) Firewood
48. "On 21st March and 23rd September, the whole Earth experiences equal days and nights." This is because  
 (a) Direct rays of the Sun fall on the Tropic of Capricorn and at this position, none of the poles is tilted towards the Sun.  
 (b) Direct rays of the Sun fall on the equator and at this position, none of the poles is tilted towards the Sun.  
 (c) Direct rays of the Sun fall on the Tropic of Cancer and at this position, one of the poles is tilted towards the Sun.  
 (d) Direct rays of the Sun fall on the equator and at this position, one of the poles is tilted towards the Sun.
49. Under 'Subsidiary Alliance', the East India Company forced the Indian rulers of the states to  
 (a) not have their independent armed forces, but only get protection by the Company and pay towards its maintenance.  
 (b) have their independent armed forces, not get protection by the Company, but still pay towards its maintenance.  
 (c) not have their independent armed forces, get protection by the Company, without any payment towards its maintenance.  
 (d) have their independent armed forces, as well as get protection by the Company and pay towards its maintenance.
50. Which one of the following tribal groups is mainly confined to Uttarakhand?  
 (a) Bhotia (b) Gonds  
 (c) Mala Irular (d) Bhil
51. Which one of the following states of India is popular for the 'Kalamkari print' ?  
 (a) Punjab (b) Tamil Nadu  
 (c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh
52. Which one of the following was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?  
 (a) Urdu (b) Persian  
 (c) Hindi (d) Arabic
53. Consider the following two statements, A and B, on 'Social advertisements' and choose the correct answer :  
 A. Social advertisements are those advertisements that have larger message for the society.  
 B. Social advertisements are made only by the State.  
 (a) A is false and B is true  
 (b) Both A and B are false  
 (c) Both A and B are true  
 (d) A is true and B is false
54. The 'Janpad Panchayat' has  
 (a) many Gram Panchayats under it.  
 (b) many Zila Parishads under it.  
 (c) many Municipal wards under it.  
 (d) many Gram Sabhas under it.

55. What is the angle of inclination of the Earth's axis with its orbit plane ?
- (a)  $90^\circ$  (b)  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$   
(c)  $45^\circ$  (d)  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
56. Which one of the following is **not** a component of maps ? f?
- (a) Direction (b) Size  
(c) Symbols (d) Distance
57. Consider the following two statements, A and B, on manuscripts and inscriptions and choose the correct answer :
- A. Manuscripts were usually written on palm leaf or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as birch.  
B. Inscriptions were written on relatively hard surfaces like stone and metal.
- (a) A is false and B is true  
(b) Both A and B are true  
(c) Both A and B are false  
(d) A is true and B is false
58. Around 2000 years ago, Varanasi was a famous craft centre where Shrenis were
- (a) coins that have designs punched on to the metal.  
(b) Buddhist monasteries.  
(c) associations of craftspersons merchants.  
(d) iron ploughshares used for agricultural production.
59. Which one of the following was introduced with the coming of British art in India during the colonial period ?
- (a) Miniatures (b) Mural art  
(c) Oil painting (d) Perspective
60. Who among the following rulers were best known for controlling the 'Silk Route' around 2000 years ago?
- (a) Cholas (b) Kushanas  
(c) Pandayas (d) Cheras
61. The Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (a) allows only the religious minorities to approach the court if they believe that their cultural and educational rights provided in the Constitution have been violated by the State.  
(b) allows only the linguistic minorities to approach the court if they believe that their cultural and educational rights provided in the Constitution have been violated by the State.  
(c) allows all citizens to approach the court if they believe that any of the Directive Principles of State Policy have not been fulfilled by the State.  
(d) allows citizens to approach the court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the State.
62. Which one of the following statements is **incorrect** about the judiciary ?
- (a) It plays a crucial role in protecting the Fundamental Rights of citizens.  
(b) Judiciary has the power to strike down laws passed by the Parliament.  
(c) The judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between citizens, between citizens and the government, but not between two State governments.  
(d) The legislature and the executive cannot interfere in the work of judiciary.
63. Which one of the following does **not** fall within the purview of Civil Law ?
- (a) Claiming custody of children  
(b) Disputes related to sale of land  
(c) Harassing a woman for dowry  
(d) Filing a divorce case
64. The Members of Legislative Assembly are
- (a) appointed by the Chief Minister.  
(b) elected by the people.  
(c) appointed by the Governor.  
(d) appointed by the Prime Minister.
65. While teaching Social Sciences, a teacher must attempt to
- (a) focus only upon values, but not on facts.  
(b) focus upon remembering the details. .  
(c) focus upon facts, values and patterns.  
(d) focus only upon facts, but not on values.
66. Which one of the following statements is **not** true about the Parliament of India ?
- (a) The Parliament in our system has immense powers because it is the representative of the people.  
(b) In the matters dealing with finances, the government does not require Parliament's approval.  
(c) The Parliament while in session, begins with a question hour.  
(d) The Parliament consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
67. The 'Civil Rights Movement' was started in the USA
- (a) to demand voting rights of the African-American women.  
(b) to demand equal rights and address racial discrimination for all the African-American citizens.  
(c) to demand voting rights of the African-American men.  
(d) to demand social security of the African-American senior citizens.
68. While teaching Human Resources to class VII students, what core message would you like to promote ?
- (a) Importance of physical resources  
(b) Importance of people as a resource  
(c) Utilization of resources by human beings  
(d) Distribution of population
69. Maps and diagrams in a Social Science textbook are relevant as they
- (a) clarify a concept.  
(b) add a new dimension to a concept.  
(c) are made by experts.  
(d) make a textbook attractive.
70. At the upper primary stage, Social Science comprises
- (a) History, Geography, Economics and Environmental Science  
(b) Geography, History, Political Science and Economics  
(c) Political Science, Geography, History and Sociology  
(d) History, Geography, Political Science and Environmental Science
71. A case study of a social movement given to a class for discussion need **not** incorporate the following:
- (a) Problem areas of the movement  
(b) Solutions to the movement  
(c) Background of the movement  
(d) Objectives of the movement

72. The position paper on Teaching of Social Science emphasises
- encouraging memorization.
  - respecting different opinions and examining ideas and practices.
  - accept social hierarchies.
  - increasing the use of textbooks.
73. Suppose the prescribed Social Science textbook is difficult for the students. What will you do ?
- Emphasise rote learning.
  - Provide a variety of supplementary materials.
  - Dictate summaries of each lesson.
  - Use question-answer technique.
74. At the upper primary stage, Geography and Economics together can help in the following :
- Understanding optimal allocation of resources
  - Developing a perspective on issues of environment, resources and development
  - Understanding plurality
  - Developing knowledge of places and environment
75. "You are a peasant in Alauddin Khalji's or Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign and you cannot pay the taxes demanded by the Sultan. What will you do ?"  
In the above question what is being encouraged ?
- Importance of literature
  - Historical imagination
  - Importance of sources
  - Respect for culture
76. Each chapter of the History textbook for class VI is introduced by a young girl or a boy. Why do you think this strategy has been adopted by the textbook makers ?
- To show how introduction can be done
  - To show boys and girls can study history
  - To evaluate the content of the chapter
  - To inculcate a spirit of enquiry and discovery in students
77. What kind of outlook should be there towards Social Science textbooks ?
- As a final statement
  - As a document to be memorized
  - As an avenue for further enquiry
  - As a repository of knowledge
78. Historical films are useful in Social Science teaching as they
- have good entertainment value.
  - concentrate on an individual's problem.
  - portray history as fiction.
  - bring alive various dimensions of a specific social setting.
79. What is the purpose of evaluation ?
- To improve teaching-learning processes
  - To identify problem students
  - To rank children
  - To encourage competition
80. Teacher 'B' is currently teaching a lesson on history of a region. What do you think 'B' should do ?
- Highlight the similarities of the present with the past.
  - Highlight the similarities and changes in different time periods.
  - Highlight identities of different rulers.
  - Encourage the students to remember the main features of the period.
81. Biases, discrimination and prejudices in the classroom could be avoided by
- handing out the Preamble of the Constitution.
  - organising a lecture on humanity.
  - ignoring them, as children will grow out of them one day.
  - discussing different dimensions of social realities.
82. When is formative evaluation conducted ?
- At the end of a unit
  - At the end of the session
  - Before teaching a new unit
  - During teaching-learning process
83. What are pie diagrams useful for ?
- Showing a pattern
  - Showing features of a historical period
  - Comparing different amounts
  - Showing a particular amount in relation to the whole
84. Summative assessment is inappropriate for the following :
- Summarising student learning
  - Deciding upon the grade
  - End of the term assessment
  - Monitoring the progress of teaching-learning process
85. Projects on democratic institutions could be done to show that
- students must accept these institutions as they are.
  - they can be analysed to identify features and challenges.
  - they are, as described in the textbooks.
  - they are ineffective.
86. What kind of language needs to be used in Social Science teaching ?
- Difficult
  - Representative of dominant groups
  - Discriminatory
  - Neutral and sensitive
87. Tawa Matsya Sangh, a federation of fisherworker's cooperatives is an organization fighting for the rights of displaced forest dwellers in the State of
- Madhya Pradesh
  - Uttarakhand
  - Chhattisgarh
  - Jharkhand
88. Which one of the following is **not** a function of the Gram Panchayat ?
- Gram Panchayat elects its Panchayat Secretary
  - Executing Government schemes related to generation of employment in the villages
  - The construction and maintenance of the infrastructure of the villages
  - Levying and collecting local taxes
89. A coalition government implies
- Power sharing between executive and judiciary.
  - Power sharing between two or more political parties after elections when no party has been able to get a clear majority.
  - Power sharing between State Government and Panchayati Raj Institutions.
  - Power sharing between government at the Centre and State.

90. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is *not* guaranteed to every arrested person under the criminal law as stated in Article 22 of the Constitution ?
- (a) The Right to be presented before Magistrate within 24 hours of arrest.  
 (b) Confessions made in police custody can be used as evidence against the accused.  
 (c) The Right not to be ill-treated or tortured during arrest or in custody.  
 (d) The Right to be informed at the time of arrest of the offence for which the person is arrested.

### Section-III : Language I - English

**DIRECTIONS :** Answer the following questions by selecting the *most appropriate* option.

91. A passage explaining a place in such a way that a picture is formed in the reader's mind is called
- (a) Narrative (b) Expository  
 (c) Argumentative (d) Descriptive
92. One of the objectives of teaching vocabulary is *not* to
- (a) develop active and passive vocabulary.  
 (b) be able to use words in different contexts.  
 (c) enable learners to use the dictionary.  
 (d) understand the meaning of words.
93. Point out the figure of speech used in the sentence given below :
- The moon smiled at the stars around her.
- (a) Simile (b) Metaphor  
 (c) Oxymoron (d) Personification
94. Every class is a mixed ability class, so while dividing the students into different groups for a language activity a teacher should
- (a) mix weaker and stronger students.  
 (b) give students different tasks according to their strength.  
 (c) arrange groups differently for different kinds of activities.  
 (d) put weaker and stronger students in different groups.
95. Active vocabulary consists of words which
- (a) we use occasionally.  
 (b) we use frequently in our daily life.  
 (c) are difficult.  
 (d) we recognise and understand.
96. A learner-centered class should *not* be one where
- (a) the learner's personal views and feelings are taken into consideration.  
 (b) the learners should do the given exercise silently as silence is better for learning to occur.  
 (c) the learners are intrinsically interested and are inclined to explore.  
 (d) the teacher acts more as another participant in the learning process.
97. While selecting a reading text for your students, which of the following is *least* important ?
- (a) The content of text is accessible to the learners to apply their own background knowledge.  
 (b) It is appropriate for their age level.

- (c) It hardly gives space to think ahead, hypothesize and predict.  
 (d) The language of the text is comprehensible to the learners.
98. Constructivist approach to learning does not emphasise
- (a) teaching as the transmission of knowledge from the enlightened to the unenlightened.  
 (b) that authentic task in a meaningful context should be used.  
 (c) that learners construct knowledge for themselves.  
 (d) knowledge construction instead of knowledge reproduction.
99. Summative assessment is
- (a) assessment of learning.  
 (b) assessment in learning.  
 (c) assessment as learning.  
 (d) assessment for learning.
100. Which one of the following recommended the 'Three Language Formula' ?
- (a) Chattopadhyaya Commission 1985  
 (b) National Policy on Education 1968  
 (c) National Policy on Education 1986  
 (d) Kothari Commission 1966
101. Giving effective feedback to the learners means
- (a) correcting their mistakes in the class.  
 (b) diagnosing problems and guiding the learners on how to improve.  
 (c) giving appropriate time and space for corrections.  
 (d) focus on positive aspects as well as areas of development.
102. Which one of the following should a teacher *not* use while initiating the process writing approach ?
- (a) Dictating notes  
 (b) Drafting and revising  
 (c) Proof-reading before final draft  
 (d) Brainstorming
103. 'A purposeful collection of students' work that demonstrates their efforts, progress and achievement in a given area is called a/an
- (a) Portfolio (b) Anecdotal record  
 (c) Checklist (d) Rating scale
104. Anshu is teaching English to class VI students and her class seems to be noisy. She is probably
- (a) not able to manage the class.  
 (b) teaching a crowded class.  
 (c) not bothered about the noise.  
 (d) having group work.
105. A method is a body of \_\_\_\_\_ that a teacher adopts in the teaching-learning process.
- (a) norms (b) techniques  
 (c) pointers (d) principles

**DIRECTIONS (Q. No. 106 to 114) :** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the *most appropriate* option.

The real indictment against colonialism was to be found in the villages of India. There was a rot at the top, too, in the thousands of young intellectuals trained in English schools for jobs that did not exist except in the limited Civil Service. The towns and cities

were frothing with unhappy young men, cultured and well educated, who could find no jobs and were not allowed by the old super-structure of empire to create them.

But the real proof of evil, I say again, was in the miserable villages. I thought I had seen poverty in China, yet when I saw the Indian villages, I knew that the Chinese peasant was rich in comparison. Only the Russian peasant I had seen years before could compare with the Indian villager, although that Russian was a very different creature and inferior in many ways.

And the children, the little children of the Indian villages, how they tore at my heart: thin, big bellied, and all with huge dark eyes! I wondered that any Englishman could look at them and not excuse himself. Three hundred years of English occupation and rule, and could there be children like this? Yes, and millions of them!

And the final indictment surely was that the life span in India was only twenty-seven years. Twenty-seven years! No wonder, then that a man married very young so that there could be children, as many as possible, before he died. I loved England, remembering all the happy journeys there, but in India I saw an England I did not know.

106. During the colonial rule, the villages suffered because there was/were \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) no jobs in the villages  
(b) no schools in the villages  
(c) not enough land for agriculture  
(d) not enough food for the children
107. Even the city people were not happy because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) business was not flourishing  
(b) there were not enough jobs for all  
(c) the trade was under the colonial control  
(d) there was a large number of young intellectuals
108. However, the cities were better off than the villages because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) the educated youth got jobs  
(b) the young men were happy  
(c) the children, at least, were not hungry  
(d) all children were highly educated
109. Which one of the following is true?
- (a) The Indian peasant was inferior to the Russian peasant.  
(b) The Russian peasant could compare with the Indian peasant.  
(c) The Indian peasants were superior to the Chinese peasants.  
(d) The Chinese peasants were better off than the Russian peasants.
110. The writer believes that a/an \_\_\_\_\_ should feel sorry at the sight of these poor children.
- (a) Englishman (b) Russian  
(c) Indian (d) Chinese
111. The English rule made India \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) economically poor (b) technically rich  
(c) industrially strong (d) culturally strong
112. The average life of an Indian during the British rule was 27 years. The result was that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Indians lived a healthy life  
(b) Indians married young  
(c) Indians did not have many children  
(d) India was full of young people

113. The towns and cities were frothing with unhappy young men. The underlined phrase means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) angry with (b) devoid of  
(c) full of (d) lacking in
114. The final indictment was inevitable. What does the underlined word mean?
- (a) punishment (b) award  
(c) negation (d) accusation

**DIRECTIONS (Q. No. 115 to 120) :** Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

I want to be with people who submerge in the task, who go into the fields of harvest

3 and work in a row and pass the bags along, who are not parlour generals and field deserters but move in common rhythm  
6 when the food must come in or the fire be put out.

The work of the world is common as mud. Botched, it smears the hands, crumbles to dust.

9 But the thing worth doing well done has a shape that satisfies, clean and evident.

Greek amphoras for wine and oil,

12 Hopi vases that held corn, are put in museums but you know they were made to be used.

The pitcher cries for water to carry

15 and the person for work that is real.

115. The poet seems to admire \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) farm workers (b) parlour generals  
(c) field deserters (d) wage earners

116. What is common between parlour generals and field deserters?

- (a) Both of them love fighting.  
(b) Both love to work.  
(c) Both enjoy respect in society.  
(d) Neither of them fights.

117. What happens when work with mud gets botched?

- (a) It is abandoned. (b) It leads to satisfaction.  
(c) Hands get dirty. (d) No one pays for it.

118. The figure of speech used in lines 12-14 is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) metaphor (b) personification  
(c) alliteration (d) irony

119. Mud in the hands of a good craftsman becomes \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) a museum piece (b) a useful article  
(c) an expensive article (d) a work of art

120. Amphoras, vases and pitchers are metaphors for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) antique art (b) useful human labour  
(c) pride in wealth (d) items of luxury

#### भाग-IV : भाषा II - हिन्दी

निर्देश : नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

121. त्रिभाषा सूत्र में हिन्दी का स्थान
- (a) शास्त्रीय भाषा के रूप में है।  
(b) राजभाषा के रूप में है।  
(c) सह राजभाषा के रूप में है।  
(d) राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में है।

122. वाङ्मोत्सकी ने भाषा-विकास के सन्दर्भ में किस बिन्दु पर सबसे अधिक बल दिया है?
- (a) पाठ्य-पुस्तक पर (b) सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया पर  
(c) अनुकरण पर (d) मस्तिष्क पर
123. सामाजिक व्यवहार के \_\_\_\_\_ व सांस्कृतिक पैटर्न (नमूने) अवचेतन स्तर पर ग्रहण किए जाते हैं।
- (a) व्यावहारिक (b) आर्थिक  
(c) राजनैतिक (d) भाषिक
124. 'पोर्टफोलियो' के सम्बन्ध में कौन-सा कथन सही है?
- (a) इससे शिक्षक के समय की बचत होती है।  
(b) इससे बच्चों को लिखित कार्य करने की आदत पड़ जाती है।  
(c) इससे बच्चों की क्रमिक प्रगति के बारे में पता चलता है।  
(d) बच्चों के कार्य को एक जगह संकलित करना प्रमुख उद्देश्य है।
125. भाषा हमारे/हमारी \_\_\_\_\_ को व्यवस्थित करती है।
- (a) खेल-क्रिया (b) व्याकरणिक चेतना  
(c) विचार-प्रक्रिया (d) सामाजिक व्यवहार
126. जिन बच्चों को लिखने में कठिनाई का अनुभव होता है, वे बच्चे \_\_\_\_\_ से ग्रस्त हो सकते हैं।
- (a) डिस्लेक्सिया (b) डिस्ग्राफिया  
(c) डिस्कैलकुलिया (d) मंदबुद्धिता
127. भाषा हमें \_\_\_\_\_ व \_\_\_\_\_ की अनखोजी दुनिया में ले जाती है।
- (a) ज्ञान, समाज (b) समाज, कल्पना  
(c) कल्पना, विज्ञान (d) ज्ञान, कल्पना
128. हिन्दी भाषा में सतत और व्यापक आकलन का मुख्य उद्देश्य है।
- (a) बच्चों की भाषा-प्रयोग सम्बन्धी क्षमता के विकास में मदद करना  
(b) बच्चों की लिखित परीक्षा लेना  
(c) बच्चों का एक से अधिक बार परीक्षण करना  
(d) बच्चों द्वारा की गई त्रुटियों की पहचान करना
129. प्रत्येक भाषा की पृष्ठभूमि में अवस्थित भाषिक-व्यवस्था ही \_\_\_\_\_ और कार्यक्रमों को गढ़ती है तथा व्यक्ति के मानसिक क्रियाकलाप के लिए निर्देशन का कार्य करती है।
- (a) धारणाओं (b) मर्यादाओं  
(c) सामाजिक (d) चुनौतियों
130. हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक के माध्यम से
- (a) साहित्यिक विधाओं की जानकारी मिलती है  
(b) भाषा-नियमों की जानकारी मिलती है  
(c) भाषा एवं सामाजिक विमर्श को भी बढ़ावा मिलता है  
(d) भाषा ही सीखी जा सकती है
131. भाषा और लिपि के सन्दर्भ में कौन-सा कथन सही है?
- (a) प्रत्येक भाषा की एक निश्चित लिपि होती है।  
(b) एक भाषा विशेष को एक लिपि विशेष में ही लिखा जा सकता है।  
(c) भाषा की समृद्धि के लिए केवल लिपि ही उत्तरदायी है।  
(d) किसी भी भाषा को किसी भी लिपि में लिखा जा सकता है।
132. बहुभाषिक कक्षा की आवश्यकताओं को सम्बोधित करने में सर्वाधिक सहायक है।
- (a) विविध स्वरूपी पाठ्य-सामग्री  
(b) विविध स्वरूपी लिखित परीक्षाएँ  
(c) एक से अधिक बार भाषायी आकलन  
(d) एक से अधिक पाठ्य-पुस्तक
133. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर पाठ्य-पुस्तकों को न केवल विषय-वस्तुओं के लिए स्थान उपलब्ध करवाना चाहिए बल्कि
- (a) मानक भाषा के प्रयोग पर अत्यंत बल देना चाहिए  
(b) मानक हिन्दी के लिए ही स्थान उपलब्ध करवाना चाहिए  
(c) विविध भाषाओं के लिए भी स्थान उपलब्ध करवाना चाहिए  
(d) व्याकरण पर भी अत्यंत बल देना चाहिए
134. व्याकरण-शिक्षण के सन्दर्भ में आपका बल किस बिन्दु पर होगा?
- (a) व्याकरण के व्यावहारिक पक्ष पर  
(b) व्याकरण के नियमों की सैद्धान्तिक विवेचना पर  
(c) व्याकरणिक कोटियों की पहचान पर  
(d) व्याकरणिक नियमों को कठस्थ करने पर
135. हिन्दी भाषा की कक्षा में
- (a) सभी बच्चे एक ही भाषा के नहीं होते।  
(b) सभी बच्चे समान रूप से हिन्दी सीखते हैं।  
(c) सभी बच्चे समान रूप से हिन्दी बोलते हैं।  
(d) सभी बच्चे एक ही भाषा के होते हैं।

**निर्देश (प्र.सं. 136 से 144) :** नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

स्वामी विवेकानन्द जो एक ऐसे संत थे जिनका रोम-रोम राष्ट्रभक्ति से आत-प्रोत था। उनके सारे चिन्तन का केन्द्रबिन्दु राष्ट्र था। अपने राष्ट्र की प्रगति एवं उत्थान के लिए जितना चिन्तन एवं कर्म इस तेजस्वी संन्यासी ने किया उतना पूर्ण समर्पित राजनीतिज्ञों ने भी सम्भवतः नहीं किया। अन्तर यह है कि इन्होंने सीधे राजनीतिक धारा में भाग नहीं लिया किन्तु इनके कर्म एवं चिन्तन को प्रेरणा से हजारों ऐसे कार्यकर्ता तैयार हुए जिन्होंने राष्ट्र-रथ को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अपना जीवन समर्पित कर दिया।

इन्होंने निजी मुक्ति को जीवन का लक्ष्य नहीं बनाया था बल्कि करोड़ों देशवासियों के उत्थान को ही अपना जीवन-लक्ष्य बनाया। राष्ट्र के दीन-हीन जनो की सेवा को ही वे ईश्वर की सच्ची पूजा मानते थे। सत्य की अनवरत खोज उन्हें दक्षिणेश्वर के संत श्री रामकृष्ण परमहंस तक ले गई और परमहंस ही वह सच्चे गुरु सिद्ध हुए जिनका सान्निध्य पाकर इनकी ज्ञान-पिपासा शांत हुई। उन्तालीस वर्ष के संक्षिप्त जीवनकाल में स्वामी जी जो कार्य कर गए वे आने वाली अनेक शताब्दियों तक पीढ़ियों का मार्गदर्शन करते रहेंगे।

तीस वर्ष की आयु में इन्होंने शिकागो, अमेरिका के विश्व धर्म-सम्मेलन में हिन्दू धर्म का प्रतिनिधित्व किया और इसे सार्वभौमिक पहचान दिलवायी। तीन वर्ष तक वे अमेरिका में रहे और वहाँ के लोगों को भारतीय तत्त्व-ज्ञान की अद्भुत ज्योति प्रदान की। "अध्यात्म-विद्या और भारतीय दर्शन के बिना विश्व अनाथ हो जाएगा" यह स्वामी जी का दृढ़ विश्वास था।

वे केवल संत ही नहीं, एक महान देशभक्त, वक्ता, विचारक, लेखक और मानव-प्रेमी भी थे। अमेरिका से लौटकर इन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई में योगदान देने के लिए देशवासियों का आह्वान किया और जनता ने स्वामी जी की पुकार का उत्तर दिया। गाँधी जी को आजादी की लड़ाई में जो जन-समर्थन मिला था, वह स्वामी जी के आह्वान का ही फल था। उन्नीसवीं सदी के आखिरी दौर में वे लगभग सशक्त क्रांति के जरिए भी देश को आजाद कराना चाहते थे। परन्तु उन्हें जल्द ही यह विश्वास हो गया था कि परिस्थितियाँ उन इरादों के लिए अभी परिपक्व नहीं हैं। इसके बाद ही इन्होंने एक परिव्राजक के रूप में भारत और दुनिया को खंगाल डाला।

स्वामी जी इस बात से आश्चर्य थे कि धरती की गोद में यदि कोई ऐसा देश है जिसने मनुष्य की हर तरह की बेहतरी के लिए ईमानदार कोशिशों की है, तो वह भारत ही है। उनकी दृष्टि में हिन्दू धर्म के सर्वश्रेष्ठ चिन्तकों के विचारों का निचोड़ पूरी दुनिया के लिए अब भी आश्चर्य का विषय है। स्वामी जी ने संकेत दिया था कि विदेशों में भौतिक समृद्धि तो है और उसकी भारत को जरूरत भी है लेकिन हमें याचक नहीं बनना चाहिए। हमारे पास उससे ज्यादा बहुत कुछ है जो हम पश्चिम को दे सकते हैं और पश्चिम को उसकी बेसाख्ता जरूरत है।

136. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी के चिन्तन का सबसे प्रमुख बिन्दु था?
- (a) जन-जन की प्रगति (b) आध्यात्मिक विकास  
(c) आत्मिक विकास (d) राष्ट्र का विकास
137. स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी का शिकागो विश्व धर्म-सम्मेलन में भाग लेने का उद्देश्य था
- (a) हिन्दू धर्म को अन्य धर्मों की तुलना में श्रेष्ठ सिद्ध करना  
(b) हिन्दू धर्म में निहित तत्त्व-ज्ञान से विश्व को परिचित कराना  
(c) स्वयं को हिन्दू धर्म के सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रचारक के रूप में प्रतिष्ठापित करना  
(d) हिन्दू धर्म का प्रचार-प्रसार करना
138. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से कौन-सा उर्दू भाषा का है?
- (a) राष्ट्र (b) खंगाल  
(c) रोम-रोम (d) बेसाख्ता
139. "गाँधी जी को आजादी की लड़ाई में जो जन-समर्थन मिला था, वह स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी के आह्वान का फल था।" निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन इसके भाव को सही रूप में व्यक्त करता है?
- (a) यदि स्वामी जी ने प्रयास न किया होता तो गाँधी जी को इतना अधिक जन-समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं होता।  
(b) आजादी की लड़ाई में गाँधी जी को जो समर्थन मिला उसकी नींव स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने ही रखी थी।  
(c) आजादी की लड़ाई में स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी गाँधी जी की सहायता करना चाहते थे।  
(d) स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी में जनता को जागृत करने की क्षमता गाँधी जी से अधिक थी।
140. 'राष्ट्रभक्ति' में प्रयुक्त समास है
- (a) सम्बन्ध तत्पुरुष (b) कर्म तत्पुरुष  
(c) करण तत्पुरुष (d) सम्प्रदान तत्पुरुष
141. मनुष्य की बढ़ोतरी के लिए ईमानदार कोशिश की है। वाक्य में रेखांकित किए गए विशेषण का उपभेद बताइए।
- (a) गुण बोधक (b) अवस्था बोधक  
(c) स्थिति बोधक (d) दशा बोधक
142. 'परिपक्व' की भाववाचक संज्ञा है
- (a) परिपूर्णता (b) परिपक्वता  
(c) परिपूर्ण (d) परिपक्वन
143. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शब्द 'सान्निध्य' का समानार्थक है?
- (a) समीपता (b) समर्पण  
(c) सन्निपात (d) सर्वाधिक

144. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'देशज' शब्द है?
- (a) नीति (b) खंगाल  
(c) जरूरत (d) सम्भवतः

**निर्देश (प्र.सं. 145 से 150) :** नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

हमारे विशाल देश में हिमालय की अनन्त हिमराशि वाले ग्लेशियरों ने जिन नदियों को जन्म दिया है, उनमें गंगा और यमुना नाम की नदियाँ हमारे जीवन की धमनियों की तरह रही हैं। उनकी गोद में हमारे पूर्वजों ने सभ्यता के प्रांगण में अनेक नए खेल खेले। उनके तटों पर जीवन का जो प्रवाह प्रचलित हुआ, वह आज तक हमारे भूत और भावी जीवन को सींच रहा है। भारत हमारा देश है और हम उसके नागरिक हैं यह एक सच्चाई हमारे रोम-रोम में बिंधी हुई है। नदियों की अन्तर्वेदी में पनपने वाले आदि युग के जीवन पर हम अब जितना अधिक विचार करते हैं हमको अपने विकास और वृद्धि की सनातन जड़ों का पृथ्वी के साथ सम्बन्ध उतना ही अधिक घनिष्ठ जान पड़ता है। हमारे धार्मिक पर्वों पर लाखों लोग नदी और जलाशयों के तटों पर एकत्र होते हैं। पृथ्वी के एक-एक जलाशय और सरोवर को भारतीय भावना ने ठीक प्रकार से समझने का प्रयत्न किया। उनके साथ सौहार्द का भाव उत्पन्न किया जो हर एक पीढ़ी के साथ नए रूप में बँधा रहा। किन्तु आज स्थिति बड़ी विचित्र और एक सीमा तक चिन्ताजनक हो गई है। हमारी औद्योगिक क्रांति ने इन्हें प्रदूषित कर विषैला बना दिया है। जीवनदायिनी नदियाँ आज प्राणघातिनी होती जा रही हैं। मिल-बैठकर सोचने की आवश्यकता है कि क्या करें कि ये पुनः जीवनदायिनी हों। और उन सोची हुई योजनाओं को अमल में लाने की भी आवश्यकता है।

145. गंगा-यमुना को जल कहाँ से मिलता है?
- (a) मानसरोवर से (b) अनन्त जलराशि से  
(c) ग्लेशियरों से (d) हिमालय से
146. लेखक के अनुसार हमारी सभ्यता का जन्म हुआ है
- (a) गंगा-यमुना में (b) नदियों की गोद में  
(c) प्रकृति के प्रांगण में (d) हिमालय में
147. स्थिति चिन्ताजनक क्यों हो गई है?
- (a) नदियाँ वेग से बहने लगी हैं।  
(b) नदियाँ कम हो गई हैं।  
(c) नदियाँ बाढ़ लाने लगी हैं।  
(d) नदियाँ प्रदूषित हो गई हैं।
148. 'जीवनदायिनी' का विलोम है
- (a) अजीवनदायिनी (b) प्राणघातिनी  
(c) प्राणांतक वाहिनी (d) जीवप्रदायिनी
149. 'औद्योगिक' शब्द का मूल शब्द है
- (a) औद्योग (b) उद्योग  
(c) उद्योग (d) योगिक
150. जिसका कोई अन्त न हो उसे कहते हैं
- (a) अनन्त (b) आनन्द  
(c) अखंड (d) असीम

## ANSWER KEY

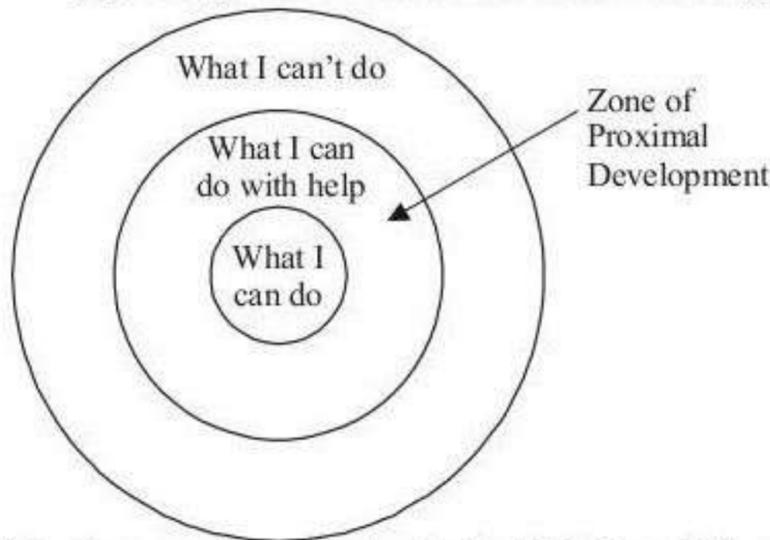
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3	(b)	18	(c)	33	(b)	48	(b)	63	(c)	78	(d)	93	(d)	108	(c)	123	(d)	138	(d)
4	(b)	19	(c)	34	(a)	49	(b)	64	(b)	79	(a)	94	(c)	109	(d)	124	(c)	139	(b)
5	(d)	20	(c)	35	(b)	50	(a)	65	(c)	80	(b)	95	(b)	110	(a)	125	(c)	140	(a)
6	(d)	21	(a)	36	(b)	51	(d)	66	(b)	81	(d)	96	(b)	111	(a)	126	(b)	141	(a)
7	(a)	22	(d)	37	(d)	52	(b)	67	(b)	82	(d)	97	(c)	112	(b)	127	(d)	142	(b)
8	(d)	23	(b)	38	(d)	53	(d)	68	(b)	83	(d)	98	(a)	113	(c)	128	(a)	143	(a)
9	(a)	24	(d)	39	(b)	54	(a)	69	(a)	84	(d)	99	(a)	114	(d)	129	(a)	144	(b)
10	(b)	25	(c)	40	(c)	55	(d)	70	(b)	85	(b)	100	(d)	115	(a)	130	(c)	145	(c)
11	(b)	26	(a)	41	(b)	56	(b)	71	(b)	86	(d)	101	(b)	116	(d)	131	(d)	146	(b)
12	(c)	27	(b)	42	(a)	57	(b)	72	(b)	87	(a)	102	(a)	117	(c)	132	(a)	147	(d)
13	(d)	28	(a)	43	(a)	58	(c)	73	(b)	88	(a)	103	(a)	118	(d)	133	(c)	148	(b)
14	(b)	29	(b)	44	(a)	59	(d)	74	(b)	89	(b)	104	(d)	119	(b)	134	(a)	149	(c)
15	(c)	30	(d)	45	(a)	60	(b)	75	(b)	90	(b)	105	(b)	120	(b)	135	(a)	150	(a)

## ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

## Section-I : Child Development &amp; Pedagogy

- (d) According to Gilligan (1977), because Kohlberg's theory was based on an all-male sample, the stages reflect a male definition of morality (it's androcentric). Mens' morality is based on abstract principles of law and justice, while womens' is based on principles of compassion and care.
- (c) Learning and development, for Lev Vygotsky, is explained in terms of his theory of the zone of proximal development (ZPD), which posits that learning precedes development in school age children. Vygotsky believed that learning is not development; however, he also believed that properly organized learning results in mental development and sets into motion a variety of developmental processes that would not occur without the process of learning. He postulates that learning is a necessary and universal aspect of the process of developing culturally organized, specifically human psychological functions. And school learning, according to Vygotsky, introduces something new into a child's development.
- (d) Heredity and environment are not separable. As a matter of fact, it is futile to ask which of the two factors, heredity or environment, is more important. According to MacIver, "Every phenomenon of life is the product of both, each is as necessary to the result as the other, neither can ever be eliminated and neither can be isolated." No society is a product of environment alone for men inherit physical heritage.
- (a) A sociocultural approach to children's learning emphasizes the role that social and cultural experiences play in the acquisition, organization, and use of knowledge. In this approach, culture, described in general terms as a system of shared meaning and action transmitted across generation (Bruner, 1990), is considered a necessary and defining feature of human psychological development.
- (d) Whereas Piaget gave very little importance to language, in the development of thought. Vygotsky and Piaget had a fundamental disagreement about the relationship between language and thought. Piaget (1923) argued that early language is egocentric and only becomes socialised with cognitive development. He suggested that the pre-operational child fails to take into account the other person's view and as a result, the early conversations of children have more of the quality of monologues than of dialogues. Only with cognitive development does speech take on a genuinely communicative function. According to Piaget's theory, language and communication depend on the development of thinking. Vygotsky argued, on the contrary, that language is communicative from the beginning. He carried out an ingenious test of his theory. He compared the amount of 'egocentric' speech when hearing pre-school children together, with the amount of speech produced when the hearing child is placed in a room with a group of deaf-mute children.
- (a) The theory of multiple intelligences proposed by Howard Gardner is a theory of intelligence that differentiates it into specific (primarily sensory) "modalities", rather than seeing intelligence as dominated by a single general ability. Intrapersonal area has to do with introspective and self-reflective capacities. This refers to having a deep understanding of the self; what one's strengths or weaknesses are, what makes one unique, being able to predict one's own reactions or emotions.

11. (b) Maturation refers to the sequential characteristic of biological growth and development. The biological changes occur in sequential order and give children new abilities. Changes in the brain and nervous system account largely for maturation. These changes in the brain and nervous system help children to improve in thinking (cognitive) and motor (physical) skills. Also, children must mature to a certain point before they can progress to new skills (Readiness). For example, a four-month-old cannot use language because the infant's brain has not matured enough to allow the child to talk.
12. (c) The zone of proximal development (sometimes abbreviated ZPD), is the difference between what a learner can do without help and what he or she can do with help. It is a concept developed by Soviet psychologist and social constructivist Lev Vygotsky,



13. (d) Conservation refers to a logical thinking ability which, according to the psychologist Jean Piaget, is present in children during the preoperational stage of their development at ages 4-5, but develops in the concrete operational stage at ages 7-11. Conservation refers to the ability to determine that a certain quantity will remain the same despite adjustment of the container, shape, or apparent size. Irreversibility is a concept developed in this stage which is closely related to the ideas of centration and conservation. Irreversibility refers to when children are unable to mentally reverse a sequence of events. In the same beaker situation, the child does not realize that, if the sequence of events was reversed and the water from the tall beaker was poured back into its original beaker, then the same amount of water would exist.
14. (b) Socialization, is a term used to refer to the lifelong process of inheriting and disseminating norms, customs, and ideologies, providing an individual with the skills and habits necessary for participating within their own society. Socialization is thus "the means by which social and cultural continuity are attained".
16. (a) Learning disabilities are neurologically-based processing problems. These processing problems can interfere with learning basic skills such as reading, writing and/or math. An IQ below 50 is a characteristic of a child with intellectual disability. Bullying other children and engaging in aggressive acts are characteristics of a child of anti-social personality. Doing the same motor action repeatedly is a psychoneurotic problem.

17. (d) Children functioning, according to Piaget, is heavily contingent on a principle he called adaptation. Adaptation is the process of learning from the environment and adjusting to changes within it. Adjustment comes about through the complimentary processes of assimilation and accommodation.
18. (c) Classroom interaction is a practice that enhances the development of the two very important language skills which are speaking and listening among the learners. This device helps the learner to be competent enough to think critically and share their view among their peers.
20. (c) Intrinsic motivation is defined as performing an action or behavior because you enjoy the activity itself. Whereas acting on extrinsic motivation is done for the sake of some external outcome, the inspiration for acting on intrinsic motivation can be found in the action itself.
21. (a) We make mistakes due to incomplete knowledge, poor communication, changing conditions, pressure and complexity.
24. (d) In the field of education, the term scaffolding refers to a process in which teachers model or demonstrate the problem-solving process, then step back and offer support as needed. Psychologist and instructional designer Jerome Bruner first used the term 'scaffolding' back in the 1960s.
25. (c) The "disadvantaged" is a generic term for individuals or groups of people who:
- Face special problems such as physical or mental disability.
  - Lack money or economic support
  - Are politically deemed to be without sufficient power or other means of influence
- So a teacher can effectively respond to the needs of children from 'disadvantaged sections' of society by reflecting on the school system and herself about various ways in which biases and stereotypes surface.
26. (a) Multicultural education describes a system of instruction that attempts to foster cultural pluralism and acknowledges the differences between races and cultures. It addresses the educational needs of a society that contains more than one set of traditions, that is a mixture of many cultures.
29. (b) Inclusion in education is an approach once thought only necessary for educating students with special educational needs until dual certification of special educators as school teacher leaders. Now it is crucial that all of teachers ensure inclusive practice for all students in their classroom and the wider school. One of the most important principles of inclusive education is that no two learners are alike, and so inclusive schools place great importance on creating opportunities for students to learn and be assessed in a variety of ways.
30. (d) Constructivist teaching is based on the belief that learning occurs as learners are actively involved in a process of meaning and knowledge construction as opposed to passively receiving information. Learners are the makers of meaning and knowledge.

**Section-II : Social Studies/Social Science**

31. (b) The Paik system was a type of corvee labor system on which the Ahom kingdom of medieval Assam was based. The origin of the word paik is unknown and it is believed that the system is based on the South-East Asian legacy the Ahoms brought with them in 1228. Every male in the Ahom kingdom between the ages of fifteen and fifty who was not a noble, a priest, a high caste or a slave was a paik.
32. (b) Food security states that all people are getting food to their needs
33. (b) A hagiography is a biography of a saint or an ecclesiastical leader. The term hagiography is often used as a pejorative reference to biographies and histories whose authors are perceived to be uncritical or reverential to their subject.
34. (a) The Arthashastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy, written in Sanskrit. It identifies its author by the names "Kautilya" and "Visnugupta" both names that are traditionally identified with Chanakya who was a scholar at Takshashila and the teacher and guardian of Emperor Chandragupta Maurya, founder of the Mauryan Empire.
35. (b) They should be between 35 and 70 years of age.
36. (b) In Buddhism, bodhisattva is the Sanskrit term for a being with bodhi (enlightenment). A bodhisattva is anyone who, motivated by great compassion, has generated bodhicitta, which is a spontaneous wish to attain buddhahood for the benefit of all sentient beings. A bodhisattva is one of the four sublime states a human can achieve in life.
37. (d) In March 1919, the government passed the Rowlatt Act even though every single Indian member of the Central Legislature Council opposed it. This act authorised the government to imprison and a person without trial and conviction by a court of law. The Act, thus, severely curtailed the civil liberties of Indians in the name of curbing terrorist violence.
38. (d) Garbhagriha or Garbha griha is the sanctum sanctorum. (The Latin phrase sanctum sanctorum is a Latin translation of the biblical term: "Holy of Holies" which generally refers to) the innermost sanctum of a Hindu temple where resides the murti (idol or icon) of the primary deity of the temple. Literally the word means "womb chamber", from the Sanskrit words garbha for womb and griha for house. Only 'priests' (pujari) are allowed to enter this chamber.
39. (b) Tropical grasslands, savannas are grassland terrestrial biomes located in semi-arid to semi-humid climate regions of subtropical latitudes. Savannah grasslands are hot, dry expanses of land. Most are covered in long grasses and have only a few, scattered trees.
40. (c) The Bering Strait is a strait connecting the Pacific and Arctic oceans between Russia and the U.S. state of Alaska. Named after Vitus Bering, a Russian explorer born in Denmark, it lies slightly south of the polar circle at about 65° 40' N latitude, with the present US-Russia east-west boundary, agreed to only by the USA, at 168° 58' 37" W.
41. (b) Fish farming or pisciculture is the principal form of aquaculture, while other methods may fall under mariculture. Fish farming involves raising fish commercially in tanks or enclosures, usually for food.
42. (a) Prairies are ecosystems considered part of the temperate grasslands, savannas, and shrublands biome by ecologists, based on similar temperate climates, moderate rainfall, and a composition of grasses, herbs, and shrubs, rather than trees, as the dominant vegetation type. Temperate grassland regions include the Pampas of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay as well as the steppes of Eurasia. Lands typically referred to as "prairie" tend to be in North America.
43. (a) The Richter magnitude scale (also Richter scale) assigns a magnitude number to quantify the energy released by an earthquake. The Richter scale is a base-10 logarithmic scale, which defines magnitude as the logarithm of the ratio of the amplitude of the seismic waves to an arbitrary, minor amplitude. As measured with a seismometer, an earthquake that registers 5.0 on the Richter scale has a shaking amplitude 10 times that of an earthquake that registered 4.0, and thus corresponds to a release of energy 31.6 times that released by the lesser earthquake.
44. (a) A floodplain or flood plain is an area of land adjacent to a stream or river that stretches from the banks of its channel to the base of the enclosing valley walls and experiences flooding during periods of high discharge.
45. (a) The innermost layer of earth was discovered in 1936 by Inge Lehmann and is generally believed to be composed primarily of iron and some nickel. It is not necessarily a solid, but, because it is able to deflect seismic waves,
46. (b) A tsunami is also known as a seismic sea wave or as a tidal wave, is a series of waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water, generally in an ocean or a large lake.
47. (d) Fossil fuel is a general term for buried combustible geologic deposits of organic materials, formed from decayed plants and animals that have been converted to crude oil, coal, natural gas, or heavy oils by exposure to heat and pressure in the earth's crust over hundreds of millions of years. Firewood is any wooden material that is gathered and used for fuel.
48. (b) The equinox is defined as a day that occurs twice per year when the sun crosses the equator and the night and day are the same length. A day in March that is the beginning of spring and a day in September that is the beginning of fall, are examples of the equinox.
49. (b) The doctrine of subsidiary alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley, British Governor-General in India from 1798 to 1805. According to the term of this alliance, Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed force. They were to be protected by the company, but had to pay for the 'subsidiary forces' that the company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of this protection. If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment, then part of their territory was taken away as penalty. For example, the ruler of Awadh was forced to give over half of his territory to the company in 1801, as he failed to pay for the "subsidiary forces".

50. (a) Uttarakhand Bhotiya are an ethno-linguistic group of people residing in the upper Himalayan valleys of the Kumaon and Garhwal divisions of Uttarakhand state, India and in Darchula district, Nepal. These include the Shaukas of Kumaon and Tolchhas and Marchhas of Garhwal. Their name, Bhotiya, derives from the word Bod, which is the Classical Tibetan name for Tibet. The Bhotiya speak Almora and other languages belonging to the Tibeto-Burman family, although their dialects are mutually unintelligible to the Kumaoni and Tibetan people.
51. (d) Kalamkari or Qalamkari is a type of hand-painted or block-printed cotton textile, produced in parts of India and in Iran. The word is derived from the Persian words ghalam (pen) and kari (craftmanship), meaning drawing with a pen (Ghalamkar).  
The Machilipatnam Kalamkari craft made at Pedana near Machilipatnam in Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh, evolved with patronage of the Mughals and the Golconda sultanate.
52. (b) The Delhi Sultanate was a Muslim kingdom based mostly in Delhi that stretched over large parts of the Indian subcontinent for 320 years (1206-1526). So Persian was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans by learned men: secretaries, administrators, poets and courtiers who lived in cities (mainly Delhi) and hardly ever in villages.
53. (d) Social advertising is the use of advertising to inform the public about a social issue or to influence their behavior.  
While social advertising campaigns are often successful in raising awareness, they are typically unsuccessful in producing long-term behavior change of the type that can be achieved through the use of social marketing.
56. (b) A map is a visual representation of an entire area or a part of an area, typically represented on a flat surface. The work of a map is to illustrate specific and detailed features of a particular area, most frequently used to illustrate geography. There are many kinds of maps; static, two-dimensional, three-dimensional, dynamic and even interactive. Maps attempt to represent various things, like political boundaries, physical features, roads, topography, population, climates, natural resources and economic activities.
57. (b) Both manuscript and inscription refer to two kinds of letters between which there is some difference in the way they have been written. Inscription is a piece of material, which is inscribed. The letters in the particular material is engraved or carved into it. A coin is a good example for an inscribed object. On the other hand, manuscript is any document written by hand. Authors, usually write their pieces of work in papers before sending them for printing. This original, handwritten texts are considered to be manuscripts.
58. (c) Shreni, in the context of Ancient India, was an association of traders, merchants, and artisans. Generally, a separate shreni existed for a particular group of persons engaged in the same vocation or activity.
60. (b) The techniques of silk production were first invented in China around 7000 years ago. They kept the method very secret for thousands of years and did not reveal a word about it to anyone fearing others may copy it and start production. On business purpose, the Chinese went to many parts of the world carrying silk with them. They went on foot, horseback and on camels. The ways they traveled came to be known as the Silk Route. The route was really a rough and tough one as it had to cross many mountains, deserts, etc. The Kushanas, who ruled over the Central Asia and North-West India about 2000 years ago were the reputed rules who dominated and controlled the Silk Route. Peshawar and Mathura were their two major centres of power.
61. (d) Article 32 of the Indian constitution provides for constitutional remedies against the violation or transgression of fundamental rights. The fundamental rights are of highest importance to the individuals. They are basic conditions for the fullest development of personality.
64. (b) A Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) is a representative elected by the voters of an electoral district to the Legislature of a State in the Indian system of government. Each state has between seven to nine MLA for every Member of Parliament (MP) that it has in the Lok Sabha.
66. (b) The Indian Parliament is the supreme legislative body in India. Parliament is composed of:
- The President of India
  - Lok Sabha (House of the People)
  - Rajya Sabha (Council of States).
67. (b) The African-American Civil Rights Movement or 1960s Civil Rights Movement encompasses social movements in the United States whose goals were to end racial segregation and discrimination against black Americans and to secure legal recognition and federal protection of the citizenship rights enumerated in the Constitution and federal law.
70. (b) The social sciences encompass diverse concerns of society and included a wide range of content, drawn from the disciplines of history, geography, political science, economics and sociology. The selection and organisation of material into a meaningful social science curriculum, enabling students to develop a critical understanding of society, is therefore a challenging task. The possibilities of including new dimensions and concerns are immense especially in view of the student's own life experiences.
75. (b) 'Historical Imagination', really suggests a dialogue between history and the imagination, a dialogue that looks to the creative possibilities of history and reminds us that the practice of history is in fact something of a conversation between past and present. It also encourages us to think beyond the conventional division between history and memory. That is, it suggests a more dynamic relationship between our subjectively described memories and recollections, and our reconstruction of the past through historical narrative.

78. (d) Historical films is a literary genre in which the plot takes place in a setting located in the past. An essential element of historical fiction is a setting located in a temporal past. In this setting, historical fiction frequently portrays the manners and social conditions of the persons or times presented in the story and pays attention to other period details
79. (a) Evaluation is not just a testing programme or an administrative technique. It is not something to be resorted to at the close of the school term as a culminating activity, nor should it be viewed as an end activity to be done by the district and division supervisors of the Bureaus of Public and Private Schools.
82. (d) Formative evaluation is generally any evaluation that takes place before or during a project's implementation with the aim of improving the project's design and performance.
83. (d) A pie chart displays data, information, and statistics in an easy-to-read 'pie-slice' format with varying slice sizes telling you how much of one data element exists. The bigger the slice, the more of that particular data was gathered. The main use of a pie chart is to show comparison. When items are presented on a pie chart, you can easily see which item is the most popular and which is the least popular.
87. (a) Tawa Matsya Sangh is a federation of fisher worker's cooperatives - an organisation fighting for rights of the displaced forest dwellers of the Satpura forest in Madhya Pradesh.
88. (a) A gram panchayat is the cornerstone of a local self-government organisation in India of the Panchayati raj system at the village or small town level, and has a Sarpanch as its elected head. The members of the Gram panchayat are elected for a period of five years.
89. (b) A coalition government is a cabinet of a parliamentary government in which several political parties cooperate, reducing the dominance of any one party within that coalition. The usual reason given for this arrangement is that no party on its own can achieve a majority in the parliament.
90. (b) Article 22 {Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases} No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice.
93. (d) Personification is a figure of speech where human qualities are given to animals, objects or ideas. It is the opposite of a metaphor but is very similar. In the arts, personification means representing a non-human thing as if it were human.
94. (c) Mixed ability class is a group in which children of varied abilities are taught together rather than being set apart in groups according to level.
95. (b) Active vocabulary are words that learners understand and use in speaking or writing.
96. (b) In a learner-centered classroom all student activities involve active cognitive processes, such as creating, problem solving, reasoning, decision-making, and evaluation. In addition, students are intrinsically motivated to learn due to the meaningful nature of the learning environment and activities.
98. (a) Fundamentally, constructivism says that people construct their own understanding and knowledge of the world through experiencing things and reflecting on those experiences.
99. (a) Summative assessment refers to the assessment of participants where the focus is on the outcome of a program.
100. (d) Kothari Committee recommends the "Three Language Formula" in 1968 under National Policy Resolution. The Union Education Ministry of India formed a commission under supervision of Kothari to evolve a language learning formula as demanded by non-Hindi speaking states of Southern India like Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh.
- The three language formula:
1. First language to be studied must be mother tongue
  2. Second language:
    1. In Hindi speaking state – English or some other modern Indian language.
    2. In non-Hindi speaking state – second language will be Hindi or English.
  3. Third language
    1. In Hindi speaking state – English or modern Indian language apart from 'Second Language'
    2. In non-Hindi speaking states – English or any other modern Indian language not studied as 'Second language.'
101. (b) Feedback is most effective when it is given at the time of the learning so that students can make improvements as they go. However, written feedback can be beneficial to learning if the following points are taken into consideration:
103. (a) A portfolio is a compilation of student work assembled for the purpose of (1) evaluating coursework quality and academic achievement, (2) creating a lasting archive of academic work products, and (3) determining whether students have met learning standards or academic requirements for courses, grade-level promotion, and graduation.
105. (b) The technique is a systematic procedure, formula, or routine by which a task is accomplished.
106. (d) During the colonial rule, the villages suffered because there was/ were not enough food for children.
107. (b) The city people were cultured and well educated, even they were not happy because there were not enough jobs for all.

### Section-III : Language I - English

91. (d) The primary purpose of descriptive writing is to describe a person, place or thing in such a way that a picture is formed in the reader's mind. Capturing an event through descriptive writing involves paying close attention to the details by using all of your five senses.
92. (c) Vocabulary is the knowledge of words and word meanings. As Steven Stahl (2005) puts it, "Vocabulary knowledge is knowledge; the knowledge of a word not only implies a definition, but also implies how that word fits into the world." Vocabulary knowledge is not something that can ever be fully mastered; it is something that expands and deepens over the course of a lifetime.

108. (c) However, the cities were better off than the villages because the children, at least, were not hungry.
109. (d) The Chinese peasants were better off than the Russian peasants.
110. (a) An Englishman should feel sorry at the sight of these poor children.
111. (a) The English rule made India economically poor.
113. (c) The towns and cities were full of unhappy young men.
114. (d) Indictment means a formal charge or accusation of a serious crime.
115. (a) The poet seems to admire farm workers.
116. (d) Parlour generals and field deserters do not fight.
117. (c) Hands get dirty when work with mud gets botched.
118. (d) Irony is a figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. It may also be a situation that may end up in quite a
119. (b) Mud in the hands of a good craftsman becomes a useful article.
120. (b) A metaphor is a figure of speech that identifies something as being the same as some unrelated thing for rhetorical effect, thus highlighting the similarities between the two.

#### भाग-IV : भाषा II - हिन्दी

121. (b) राजभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी को स्थापित किया गया, यह प्रावधान राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1967 के द्वारा स्थापित हुआ। सह राजभाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी तथा अहिन्दी भाषी राज्य की कोई भाषा के त्रिभाषा सूत्र के अन्तर्गत रखा गया।
122. (b) वाइगोत्स्की के अनुसार-भाषा विकास पर सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया का प्रभाव अधिक परिलक्षित होता है। बच्चे के सामाजिक परिवेश में प्रयुक्त भाषा ही बच्चे के लिए सुगम होता है।
123. (d) भाषा तथा संस्कृति का प्रभाव अवचेतन मन पर अधिक ग्राही होता है। किसी भी व्यक्ति के जीवन की गतिविधियों में इसका प्रभाव अधिक होता है।
124. (c) पोर्टफोलियो के द्वारा हम बच्चे के क्रमिक विकास की जानकारी प्राप्त करते हैं। इसके द्वारा उसके आगामी विकासात्मक सोपानों का निर्धारण करते हैं।
125. (c) भाषा के द्वारा विचार-प्रक्रिया को व्यवस्थित करने की क्षमता प्राप्त होती है। संवाद के समय क्रमबद्धता की प्रक्रिया भाषा द्वारा ही होती है।
126. (b) डिस्ग्राफिया ग्रीक शब्द है। डिस = विकार, ग्राफिया = हस्त लेखन, अर्थात् हस्त लेखन की प्रक्रिया में असुविधा या कठिनाई का होना। इसमें बच्चे को अक्षरों को लिखने में परेशानी होती है।
127. (d) ज्ञान तथा कल्पना का आधार भाषा ही है। इसके माध्यम से हम साहित्य की विभिन्न विधाओं की अभिव्यक्ति प्रस्तुत करते हैं।
128. (a) सतत तथा व्यापक आकलन के माध्यम से हम बच्चों की भाषा संबंधी क्षमता में वृद्धि का मापन करते हैं। इसके फलस्वरूप उसके विकास में अवरोधक घटकों का उन्मूलन करने में सरलता प्राप्त करते हैं।
129. (a) भाषिक व्यवस्था के द्वारा धारणाओं तथा कार्यक्रमों का गठन होता है। किसी भी व्यक्ति के मानसिक गतिविधियों का आधारभूत संरचना का निर्माण इन्हीं के द्वारा होता है।
130. (c) भाषा तथा सामाजिक वैचारिकता में विकास का माध्यम है हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य पुस्तकें। इनके द्वारा सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा

- नैतिक मूल्यों के साथ-साथ भाषा के विभिन्न सोपानों का गठन होता है।
131. (d) भाषा को लिखित माध्यम में प्रदर्शित करने का तरीका लिपि का प्रयोग है। किसी भी लिपि के द्वारा किसी भी भाषा को व्यक्त किया जा सकता है।
132. (a) विभिन्न प्रकार की पाठ्य सामग्री की सहायता से बहुभाषा वाली कक्षा की जरूरत को पूरा किया जा सकता है। इसमें निबंध, कविता, नाटक तथा कहानियों को सम्मिलित किया जा सकता है।
133. (c) विविध भाषाओं के प्रयोग से उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों में विभिन्न साहित्यिक विधाओं में रुचि उत्पन्न होती है। भिन्न-भिन्न भाषाओं के साहित्यिक संरचना का ज्ञान प्राप्त होता है।
134. (a) व्याकरण के व्यावहारिक पक्ष द्वारा व्याकरण-शिक्षण को सरल किया जा सकता है। बच्चों में व्याकरण के प्रति अभिरुचि जागृति की जा सकती है। सामान्यतः व्याकरण के प्रति बच्चों की अभिरुचि कम होती है।
135. (a) यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि हिन्दी भाषा की कक्षा में सभी बच्चे एक ही भाषा से संबंधित हों। कोई भी शैक्षणिक गतिविधि का परिसंचालन इस तथ्य की ध्यान में रखते हुए करना चाहिए।
136. (d) स्वामी विवेकानंद जी के चिन्तन का प्रमुख बिन्दु राष्ट्रीय विकास था। स्वामी जी का आधार अध्यात्म था परंतु सेवा के केन्द्र बिन्दु में भारत माँ के चरणों की सेवा थी।
137. (b) स्वामी जी ने शिकागो विश्व धर्म सम्मेलन के द्वारा भारतीय तत्त्व दर्शन की ज्योति को प्रकाशित किया, जिससे पूरे विश्व पटल पर भारतीय अध्यात्म की विजय पताका की पहचान परिलक्षित हुई।
138. (d) 'बेसाख्ता' उर्दू भाषा का शब्द है।
139. (b) गाँधी जी के भारतीय राजनीति में पदार्पण से पूर्व राष्ट्रीयता की लहर विवेकानंद जी पहले ही फैला चुके थे। गाँधी जी ने इस पृष्ठभूमि में राष्ट्रीय चेतना को पल्लवित किया।
140. (a) राष्ट्रभक्ति - संबंध तत्पुरुष  
विग्रह = राष्ट्र की भक्ति  
जहाँ पर उत्तर पद प्रधान हो तथा पूर्व पद गौण (निम्न) हो वहाँ तत्पुरुष समास होता है।  
यहाँ पर संबंध कारक (राष्ट्र की) होने के कारण संबंध तत्पुरुष है।
141. (a) ईमानदार कोशिश - यहाँ पर 'ईमानदार शब्द' कोशिश का गुण व्यक्त कर रहा है। अतः गुण बोधक विशेषण होगा।
142. (b) परिपक्व की भाव वाचक संज्ञा है - परिपक्वता।
143. (a) सान्निध्य का समानार्थक शब्द है - समीपता
144. (b) खंगाल - देशज शब्द है।
145. (c) हिमालय में स्थित विशाल हिम खण्डों (ग्लेशियर) के पिघलने से गंगा, यमुना जैसी नदियों में जल प्रवाहित होता रहता है।
146. (b) लेखक के अनुसार - भारतीय सभ्यता का उद्भव नदियों के गोद में हुआ। नदी घाटियों में विभिन्न सभ्यताओं का जन्म हुआ।
147. (d) नदियों का जल प्रदूषित होने के कारण विभिन्न प्रकार की बीमारियों का जन्म हो रहा है तथा जल जीवों का विनाश हो रहा है।
148. (b) जीवनदायिनी का विलोम शब्द - प्राणघातिनी
149. (c) 'औद्योगिक' शब्द का मूल शब्द है - उद्योग
150. (a) अनंत - जिसका कोई अंत न हो।

CBSE

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class VI-VIII Teachers)

## SOLVED PAPER - 2014 SEPTEMBER (PAPER II)

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions.

All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Studies / Social Science
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : भाषा-II (हिन्दी)

Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each question.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section-I : Child Development & Pedagogy

**DIRECTIONS:** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

1. Developmental perspective of teaching demands teachers to
  - (a) be strict disciplinarians as children experiment quite frequently
  - (b) adapt instructional strategies based on the knowledge of developmental factors
  - (c) treat children in different developmental stages in an equitable manner
  - (d) provide learning that results in the development of only the cognitive domain
2. Learners cannot learn unless
  - (a) they are taught according to the needs of social aims of education
  - (b) they know that the material being taught will be tested in the near future
  - (c) they are prepared to learn
  - (d) they are asked about their learning in schools by their parents at home on a daily basis
3. Theory of social learning emphasises on which of the following factors ?
  - (a) Nature
  - (b) Nurture
  - (c) Adaptation
  - (d) Emendation
4. Psychosocial theory emphasises on which of the following?
  - (a) Stimuli and Response
  - (b) Phallic and Latency stages
  - (c) Industry versus Inferiority stage
  - (d) Operant Conditioning
5. The fact that children require culturally relevant knowledge and skills is attributed to
  - (a) Charles Darwin
  - (b) B.F. Skinner
  - (c) Urie Bronfenbrenner
  - (d) Lev Vygotsky
6. As a teacher you firmly believe in 'saying no to ragging and bullying' and put up posters and form committees in schools. The young adolescents who join you with strong beliefs, are at which of the following stages ?
  - (a) The conventional level
  - (b) The pre-conventional level
  - (c) The post-conventional level
  - (d) Social order maintaining level
7. Progressive education is associated with which of the following statements ?
  - (a) Teachers are the originators of information and authority.
  - (b) Knowledge is generated through direct experience and collaboration.
  - (c) Learning proceeds in a straight way with factual gathering and skill mastery.
  - (d) Examination is norm-referenced and external.
8. In context of 'theory of multiple intelligences', which one of the following intelligences is required for an airforce pilot?
  - (a) Interpersonal
  - (b) Linguistic
  - (c) Kinesthetic
  - (d) Intrapersonal

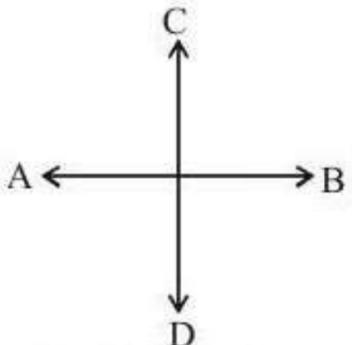
9. The factor 'g' in the Spearman definition of intelligence stands for  
 (a) genetic intelligence (b) generative intelligence  
 (c) general intelligence (d) global intelligence
10. Retrieving hidden objects is an evidence that infants have begun to master which of the following cognitive functions?  
 (a) Intentional behaviour (b) Object-permanence  
 (c) Problem-solving (d) Experimentation
11. Which one of the following may be the criteria of gender parity in a society?  
 (a) Comparison of number of male and female teachers in school  
 (b) Equal number of distinctions achieved by boys and girls in Class 12  
 (c) Comparison of number of boys and girls who survive up to Class 12  
 (d) Whether the girl students are allowed to participate in competitions organised outside the school
12. The knowledge of Individual Differences helps teachers in  
 (a) understanding the futility of working hard with backward students as they can never be at par with the class  
 (b) accepting and attributing the failure of students to their individual differences  
 (c) making their presentation style uniform to benefit all students equally  
 (d) assessing the individual needs of all students and teaching them accordingly
13. Assessment for learning  
 (a) fosters motivation  
 (b) is done for the purpose of segregation and ranking  
 (c) emphasises the overall importance of grades  
 (d) is an exclusive and a per se assessment activity
14. School Based Assessments  
 (a) focus on exam techniques rather than outcomes  
 (b) offer less control to the students over what will be assessed  
 (c) improve learning by providing a constructive feedback  
 (d) encourage teaching to the test as they involve frequent testing
15. Students in a class are asked to assemble various artefacts of their work in a notebook, to demonstrate what they can do for their society. What kind of activity is this?  
 (a) Essay type assessment  
 (b) Anecdotal records  
 (c) Problem solving assessment  
 (d) Portfolio assessment
16. By placing students in the least restricted school environment, the school  
 (a) equalises the educational opportunities for girls and disadvantaged groups  
 (b) normalises the lives of children from deprived groups who were increasing the linkage of school with the parents and communities of these children  
 (c) gets disadvantaged children's involvement in activities such as science fairs and quizzes  
 (d) sensitises other children not to bully or to put the disadvantaged children down
17. Reducing the time allotted to complete an assignment to make it coincide with time of attention and increasing this time in a phased manner will be best suited to deal with which of the following disorders?  
 (a) Disruptive behaviour disorder  
 (b) Dysphasia  
 (c) Sensory integration disorder  
 (d) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
18. Which of the following approaches suggests interaction of the child with the people around him and with social institutions to deal with disruptive behaviour disorder?  
 (a) Psychodynamic (b) Ecological  
 (c) Biological (d) Behavioural
19. Renzulli is known for his \_\_\_\_\_ definition of giftedness.  
 (a) four-tiered (b) four-level  
 (c) three-circle (d) three-sided
20. For gifted students,  
 (a) it is safe to consider aptitude as a skill  
 (b) there is no need to monitor progress  
 (c) the teacher should adapt as the student changes  
 (d) the teacher should initiate and lead problem solving
21. Which of the following is the most appropriate method to monitor the progress of children with learning disabilities?  
 (a) Case-study  
 (b) Anecdotal records  
 (c) Behaviour-rating scale  
 (d) Structured behavioural observation
22. The best way to increase the chances of learning disabled students to lead a full and productive life, is by  
 (a) focussing on weaknesses of such students  
 (b) maintaining a high expectation from such students  
 (c) teaching a variety of skills and strategies that can be applied across a range of contexts  
 (d) encouraging these children to define their own goals
23. According to Socio-cultural theory of Vygotsky  
 (a) culture and language play a crucial role in development  
 (b) the child thinks in different domains and does not take a complete perspective  
 (c) children think in abstract terms if presented abstract material at a lower age  
 (d) self-directed speech is the lowest stage of the scaffold
24. To explain, predict, and/or control phenomena are the goals of  
 (a) Traditional reasoning (b) Inductive reasoning  
 (c) Deductive reasoning (d) The scientific method
25. A Class VII student makes errors in Mathematics. As a teacher you would  
 (a) provide the student the correct answer  
 (b) allow the student to use calculator  
 (c) ask the student to use alternative method or redo it to find out errors on his/her own  
 (d) show the student where the errors were made and ask the student to redo it
26. Emotional intelligence may be associated with which domain of theory of Multiple Intelligence?  
 (a) Intrapersonal and interpersonal intelligences  
 (b) Naturalist intelligence  
 (c) Visual-spatial intelligence  
 (d) Existential intelligence

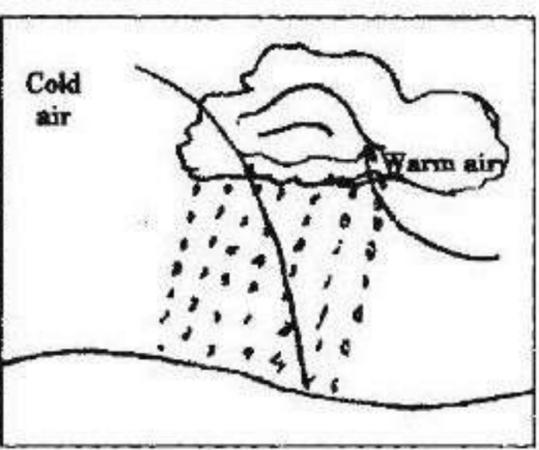
27. Which of the following facts has been least discussed in the psychology of emotion ?
- Emotion is a subjective feeling and varies from person to person
  - Emotions may not only occur within individual students, but also within the entire class
  - Emotions are a complex pattern of arousal and cognitive interpretation
  - Emotional process involves physiological as well as psychological reactions
28. Rajesh is struggling to solve a problem of Mathematics completely. The inner force compelling him to search for a way to solve it completely, is known as
- Motive
  - Personality trait
  - Emotion
  - Perception
29. Which of the following is properly sequenced in the context of motivation cycle ?
- Arousal, Drive, Need, Achievement, Goal-directed behaviour, Reduction of arousal
  - Drive, Need, Arousal, Goal-directed behaviour, Achievement, Reduction of arousal
  - Need, Goal-directed behaviour, Drive, Arousal, Achievement, Reduction of arousal
  - Need, Drive, Arousal, Goal-directed behaviour, Achievement, Reduction of arousal
30. Which of the following is a process in the social observational learning theory of Bandura ?
- Reflection
  - Retention
  - Repetition
  - Recapitulation
36. Which period is the longest in the human history ?
- Palaeolithic age
  - Megalithic age
  - Mesolithic age
  - Neolithic age
37. Ancient Rock Paintings have been found in
- Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
  - Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
  - Andhra Pradesh and Odisha
  - Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
38. Which of the following is not a Harappan site ?
- Rakhigarhi
  - Sotkakah
  - Ganweriwala
  - Chirand
39. Puru, Yadu and Bharata are mentioned in Vedas as
- Janas
  - Rashtras
  - Rajanyas
  - Dasyus
40. Shafi'i and Hanafi are
- Islamic architecture styles
  - Places in Saudi Arabia
  - Islamic schools of law
  - Two Islamic rulers
41. Dantidurga, who performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha was a
- Chola King
  - Pratihara Chief
  - Rashtrakuta Chief
  - Pallava Chief
42. Who has written that Raziya was more able and qualified than her brothers ?
- Al-Biruni
  - Badayuni
  - Minhaj-i-Siraj
  - Ziyauddin Barani
43. In an inscription, a Delhi Sultan is said to have been chosen by the God because he had the qualities like Moses and Solomon. Who was that Delhi Sultan ?
- Sikandar Lodi
  - Firoz Shah Tughlaq
  - Balban
  - Alauddin Khilji
44. In which revenue settlement during the East India Company's rule, was the village headman made responsible to collect revenue and pay it to the Company ?
- Zamindari Settlement
  - Permanent Settlement
  - Ryotwari Settlement
  - Mahalwari Settlement
45. In which ways did World War I alter the economic and political situation in India ?
- Political activities of the Indian National Congress were banned for six years.
  - Common people got benefited as there was a sharp fall in prices.
  - Many princely states rebelled against British rule.
  - Indian industries expanded as war created a demand for industrial goods.
46. Which of the following is an example of desert ?
- Ladakh
  - Sundarban
  - Konkan
  - Western Ghats
47. Which of the following statements regarding position of the Earth is true ?
- The axis of the Earth is a definite line that makes an angle of  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  with its orbital plane.
  - The axis of the Earth is a definite line that makes an angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  with its orbital plane.

## Section-II : Social Studies/Social Science

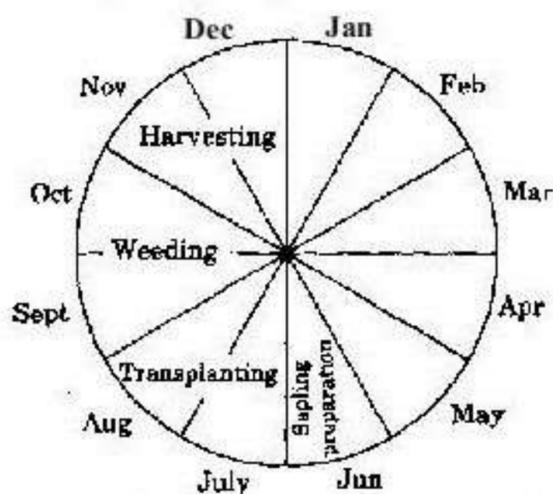
**DIRECTIONS :** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate options.

31. In some areas people started living in villages about 8000 years ago. Which of the following were among these areas ?
- Areas around Narmada
  - Sulaiman and Kirthar hills
  - Ganga and Yamuna doab
  - Deccan and Konkan
32. Which of the following areas was known as Magadh in the ancient period ?
- South of Ganga
  - Between Ganga and Yamuna
  - North of Ganga
  - Between Yamuna and Chambal
33. Bharata was a group of people mentioned in the Rigveda. They lived in
- South India
  - North India
  - West India
  - North-West India
34. Rigveda was originally composed in
- Prakrit
  - Sanskrit
  - Brahmi
  - Shauraseni
35. Which of the following was not a reason for hunter-gatherers to move from place to place ?
- Staying at one place would deplete resources
  - To follow movement of animals which they hunted
  - To fight for resources with another group of hunter-gatherers
  - To search for water resources

- (c) The axis of the Earth is an imaginary line that makes an angle of  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  with its orbital plane.
- (d) The axis of the Earth is an imaginary line that makes an angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  with its orbital plane.
48. The circle of illumination is the
- circle that divides the globe into two parts
  - circle that divides the day from night on the globe
  - position of the Earth on equinox when day and night are equal
  - position of the Sun on a particular meridian at 12:00 o'clock in noon
49. Conventionally direction marked 'A' represents
- 

Cardinal directions
- North
  - South
  - East
  - West
50. Lakshadweep Islands are located in the
- Indian Ocean
  - Arabian Sea
  - Bay of Bengal
  - South China Sea
51. 'Campos' found in Brazil is a
- tribe
  - tropical grassland
  - traditional dance
  - tropical animal
52. The Kolkata port is situated on/in the
- Ganga Sagar
  - Bay of Bengal
  - River Hooghly
  - River Bhagirathi
53. Which continent is least populated in the world?
- Europe
  - Australia
  - South America
  - Africa
54. 'Gompas' found in Ladakh are
- Buddhist monasteries/temples
  - Variety of goat
  - Variety of shawl
  - Buddhist monks
55. The diagram represents
- 
- Orographic Rainfall
  - Convictional Rainfall
  - Cyclonic Rainfall
  - Pre-monsoon Rainfall
56. Which industry is often called backbone of modern industries ?
- Petroleum
  - Energy
  - Transport
  - Steel
57. In organic farming
- chemical fertilizers are used to increase yield
  - genetic modification is done to increase yield
  - natural manures and pesticides are used
  - only production of cotton has been allowed in India
58. Which of the following is true with regard to food security?
- Food security exists when government maintains buffer stock of grains for next five years.
  - Government imposes ban on grains exports for maintaining sufficient stock.
  - Government encourages to produce organic foods for better and secure health.
  - Food security exists when all people, at all time have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food.
59. Which of the following is a popular eco-friendly automobile fuel ?
- CNG
  - PNG
  - LPG
  - KG-6
60. Barometer is used to
- measure rainfall
  - measure temperature
  - measure atmospheric pressure
  - measure sea level
61. The apostle of Christ, St. Thomas is believed to have come in
- Goa
  - Karnataka
  - Tamil Nadu
  - Kerala
62. What is Zulu ?
- A tribe of South Africa
  - A language of South Africa
  - National animal of South Africa
  - A traditional dance of South Africa
63. According to the Constitution, how many organs of the State are there ?
- Two
  - Three
  - Four
  - Five
64. Federalism refers to
- existence of more than one level of government in the country
  - Federation of States to run the country
  - only the Central Government has the right to make laws
  - Judiciary is the highest authority in the country
65. If a politician in one state decides to not allow labourers from other states to work in his state, which Fundamental Right will be violated ?
- Right to equality
  - Right to freedom
  - Right against exploitation
  - Right to constitutional remedies
66. The Rajya Sabha can have at most
- 225 members
  - 235 members
  - 245 members
  - 260 members

67. The Parliament in our system has immense power because
- it has the power to make laws
  - it has the power to overrule judiciary
  - it is the representative of the people
  - all powers are vested with the Parliament
68. Function of the executive in Indian democracy is to
- enact laws
  - implement laws made by the Parliament
  - elect the Prime Minister
  - elect the President
69. The Mid-day Meal Programme is said to have many positive effects. Which one of the following is not one of them ?
- Enrolment of poor children in schools has increased.
  - Caste prejudices have been reduced.
  - Poor students can now concentrate on their studies as they do not have empty stomachs.
  - Poor children are getting high marks in examinations.
70. The wheel diagram shows typical employment opportunities to labourers in rural areas. For how long are they unable to get regular job ?



- Three months
  - Four months
  - Five months
  - Six months
71. A method used in a Social Science classroom in which learners are asked to evaluate one another's likeability is called as
- Self-assessment
  - Sociometric techniques
  - Case study
  - Psychometric techniques
72. Which of the following is an essential quality of creative thinking ?
- Convergent
  - Generative
  - Reflective
  - Deductive
73. In order to understand the role of various issues during an election, which of the following would you most likely ask your students ?
- Analyze newspaper editorials regarding arguments against each other by political parties
  - Analyze each party's priorities and the types of policies it is most likely to support
  - Conduct survey in your locality for the popularity of political parties
  - Analyze and compare the time devoted by National news channels to different parties
74. Which of the following would you recommend ; for peer learning in your classroom ?
- Drama
  - Computer-aided learning
  - Participation in routine activities only
  - Visit to research laboratories
75. Which of the following statements is correct about Social Science ?
- Social Science is not concerned with diverse concerns of society.
  - Social Science emphasises homogeneity and rituals.
  - Social Science is a subjectivist discipline.
  - Social Science lays the foundation for an analytical and creative mindset.
76. In Social Science, the recent NCF position paper on examination reforms emphasises
- open book exams
  - continuous assessment
  - test performance
  - flexible sitting arrangement while testing
77. Studying the life-history of a village community to understand the education of the young ones is an example of which kind of data ?
- Secondary data
  - Narrative data
  - Clinical case-study data
  - Primary data
78. The process of deriving inferences from observable facts is called as
- Analysis
  - Exposition
  - Deduction
  - Brainstorming
79. To show the change in rainfall in a particular region in a decade, which of the following would be a suitable teaching aid ?
- Flow chart
  - Bar-diagram
  - Frequency polygon
  - Venn diagram
80. To understand the importance of knowledge and wisdom of peers' – is valued in which perspective ?
- Cognitive
  - Emotive
  - Behaviourist
  - Constructivist
81. Which of the following teaching methods would be most effective in Social Science, that teachers must use ?
- Ensure that learners have learnt the content by taking repetitive tests
  - Assign grades liberally
  - Engage learners in critical and thought provoking activities
  - Assign home assignments
82. In the Indian pluralistic society, textbooks of Social Science should
- reflect the majority opinion
  - reflect the government's views
  - avoid controversial issues
  - include and represent all religions and social groups
83. In order to teach about equity, which of the following would be the most suitable method ?
- Give a lecture
  - Give a project
  - Assign field-work around the ideas of poverty and capitalism
  - Highlight the constitutional provisions to promote equity
84. Which of the following will promote a social learning of rules, regulations and values ?
- Project work
  - Group discussions
  - Book reading
  - Writing essays

85. Which of the following descriptions of a learner's behaviour could be used to assess attitudes and values in a Social Science classroom ?
- Accepting all the ideas of the teachers
  - Insisting to work alone
  - Feeling free to ask questions
  - Getting good grades in academics
86. Diagnostic and remedial teaching in a Social Science classroom will involve
- recognition of specific difficulty of the student
  - providing a lot of material to read
  - providing a lot of opportunity for discussions
  - correcting the errors of students instantly
87. During teacher-education, Micro-teaching refers to which of the following ?
- Teaching by observing the teacher-educator minutely
  - Teaching a miniature classroom with peers role-playing as students
  - Teaching students in small groups
  - Teaching a small chunk of content at a time
88. When a teacher uses individual experiences in order to explain concepts in a Social Science class, then s/he is
- making the lesson engaging
  - channelizing the energies of students
  - promoting the ability to relate their local reality with the global context
  - take care of the linguistic and cultural diversity among learners
89. Which of the following constitutes the cultural capital of a student ?
- Monetary and financial resources
  - Electronic equipments available for use by a student
  - Educational background of the family
  - Number of places that a student has visited
90. Which of the following is an aspect of progressive education in a Social Science classroom ?
- Segregation of learners
  - Functional intelligence
  - Emphasis on scoring in examination
  - Respect for plurality and multiplicity
- of knowledge (Sastras) but is unacquainted with the practical methods of treatment or who knows the practical details of the treatment but from self-confidence, does not study the books, is unfit to practice his calling. " Sushruta considered surgery to be the most important branch of all the healing arts, and had performed and described in detail several complicated operations. This include operations for intestinal obstruction, hernia repairs, bladder stone, but more importantly, several plastic surgical operations, including those for cleft lip and nose reshaping, which are performed virtually unchanged even today from his descriptions about 3000 years ago !
91. The paragraph focuses on the
- evolution of medicine in India
  - life of Sushruta and his work
  - India's contribution to medical science
  - methods of plastic surgery in India
92. Sushruta's training consisted of
- acquiring complete theoretical knowledge
  - apprenticeship under a *guru*
  - practice on objects similar to human body parts
  - focusing on non-surgical procedures
93. The passage gives us details about
- how to perform certain types of surgery
  - how to become a good surgeon
  - how surgery can replace other treatments
  - how patients have to be treated after surgery
94. The closest meaning of the word 'undertaking' is
- experimenting on
  - taking up
  - trying out
  - venturing to
95. A word or phrase that can replace 'Virtually unchanged' in the text is
- literally unknown
  - very well known
  - factually unaltered
  - slowly evolving
96. An antonym of the word 'complicated' is
- facile
  - stressful
  - unknown
  - mysterious
97. The personal quality which Sushruta warns against is
- arrogance
  - cowardice
  - rudeness
  - ignorance
98. According to Sushruta, \_\_\_\_\_ are above all healing arts.
- observation and counselling
  - surgery and post-operative care
  - timely administration of medicine and counselling
  - study of patient's condition
99. The writer's objective here is to
- present a short history of ancient surgical practices
  - outline about India's potential in the medical field
  - draw attention to Indian traditional knowledge
  - compare modern and ancient practices

### Section-III : Language I - English

**DIRECTIONS (Q. No. 91 to 99) :** Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

The first detailed description of plastic surgical procedures is found in the clinical text on Indian surgery, *the Sushruta Samhita* which incorporates details of surgical tools and operative techniques. Sushruta wrote, based on the lectures of his teacher, the famous surgeon king, Devadas, He taught his pupils to try their knives first on natural as well as artificial objects resembling diseased parts of the body before undertaking the actual operations. It is interesting to note that modern surgery stresses so much upon simulation, models and cadaver training before actual performance to increase and improve patient safety. He stressed on both theoretical and practical training and had famously remarked once : "The physician who has only the book

**DIRECTIONS (Q. No. 100 to 105):** Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

#### Remnants Left Behind

A leaf detaching  
herself from a tree  
strong winds howling  
catching in a gale  
just won't let her be.

A ship sailing on an ocean  
being bashed by heavy winds  
forcing her to dry land  
seeking asylum once again.

Footprints in the sand  
leaving behind positive thoughts  
until the tide rushes in  
and everything is lost.

Remnants of two lovers  
once so young, and bold  
signatures etched on a heart  
A love story never told.

Heather Burns

100. The poet's message here is about the power of  
(a) human love that is permanent  
(b) nature that can create or destroy  
(c) the sea over human life  
(d) human beings over nature
101. "... just won't let her be ...." uses \_\_\_\_\_ as the poetic device.  
(a) simile (b) personification  
(c) fallacy (d) exaggeration
102. In the phrase "... seeking asylum", 'asylum' here means  
(a) port (b) shore  
(c) beach (d) cliff
103. "... Footprints in the sand ...." symbolises  
(a) false images (b) brief lives  
(c) short memories (d) patterns on the sand
104. The line "Remnants of two lovers ..." suggests to the reader that the lovers  
(a) had died together at sea  
(b) have decided to spend their lives together  
(c) are no longer in love with each other  
(d) are now separated from each other
105. In "... signatures etched on a ....." 'etched' means  
(a) chipped (b) scratched  
(c) engraved (d) cut
106. The 'acquired system' or 'acquisition' of a language is the  
(a) formal skills development  
(b) subconscious process of learning  
(c) input-output process  
(d) self-monitoring of learning
107. Language teachers have to do a 'needs analysis' of their students to  
(a) measure their learning ability  
(b) find out students' interest in the choice of language  
(c) compare the achievement levels among the students  
(d) evaluate their existing competence
108. The 'question': *How will I achieve my teaching goal ?*, in the design of a language instruction, which helps the teacher to 'keep the lesson on target' is/are the  
(a) Objectives (b) Methodology  
(c) Evaluation (d) Documentation
109. What are some of the features of a good listening task ?  
(a) Simple and easily completed in a large class  
(b) Gives clues and supports completion of the task  
(c) Inexpensive to administer for a large number of students  
(d) Has a variety of tasks to be chosen from by students
110. Combining of movement abilities with academics, such as speaking a language, is referred to as  
(a) cognitive skills (b) affective skills  
(c) motor-perception skills (d) interaction skills
111. When the teacher quietly observes the students during a collaborative grammar activity, the activity plays a \_\_\_\_\_ role.  
(a) diagnostic (b) evaluative  
(c) interactive (d) record keeping
112. Students can master complex language structures without being aware of the fact they are doing so, through  
(a) regular, simple grammar practice sessions  
(b) teachers avoiding the teaching of structures altogether  
(c) use of grammar games with a focus on relevant structures  
(d) more speaking and listening practice with regular feedback
113. In this example, there is a deviation from the apparently intended form of an utterance. Identify the error.  
*Target: I must let the cat out of the house.*  
*Error: I must let the house out of the cat.*  
(a) lexical selection error (b) word-exchange error  
(c) omission (d) substitution
114. \_\_\_\_\_ is the particular way a learner prefers to learn a second or foreign language.  
(a) Cognitive style (b) Cognitive process  
(c) Behaviourist approach (d) Literal approach
115. The focus is on using the language rather than analysis of the language, and grammar is taught implicitly rather than explicitly.  
(a) Direct Approach  
(b) Communicative Approach  
(c) Grammar-translation Method  
(d) Structural Method
116. The students are asked to answer inferential questions about information which was implied by the text. Here, the student's \_\_\_\_\_ can be evaluated.  
(a) speaking skill  
(b) listening and writing skills  
(c) reading and listening skills  
(d) reading skill
117. Teachers may respond to young writers according to their individual needs. How ?  
(a) Give them detailed feedback on grammatical errors only  
(b) Praise what they do well, making specific comments about the work  
(c) Encourage them by overlooking certain errors  
(d) Reward students who write well before the whole class

118. How does computer technology support language learning in Classes V and VI, to enhance accuracy in students' writing ?
- Rapid drill work
  - Detailed error feedback
  - Spelling and grammar checking
  - Formatting and font designs
119. The benefit of the bilingual approach in a second language classroom is that
- students gain confidence in the mother tongue
  - students stop using their mother tongue altogether
  - students understand basic concepts/assumptions more easily
  - there is less distraction for students in the class
120. Individualized educational programmes with intensive support to help students to consolidate their basic knowledge is referred to as
- advanced study programmes
  - introductory courses
  - remedial coaching
  - revision sessions

### भाग-IV : भाषा II - हिन्दी

निर्देश (प्र.सं. 121 से 128) : नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

मनुष्य अपने विकास के लिए प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का दोहन करके अपनी विविध आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करता है। प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण, संवर्धन एवं मितव्ययितापूर्वक उपयोग मानव की कुशलता, लगन एवं समर्पण पर निर्भर है। प्रकृति के अमूल्य उपहारों, जैसे- वन, जल, खनिज आदि को अपने कल्याण के लिए संपूर्ण प्रयोग करना मानव-मात्र की इच्छा शक्ति व तर्क शक्ति पर निर्भर है। मानव की प्रगति के लिए सतत विकास का महत्त्व गांधीजी ने बहुत पहले ही पहचान लिया था। इसलिए सतत विकास हेतु मानव की आत्मनिर्भरता का ध्यान में रखकर संसाधनों का संरक्षण पर जोर दिया। विकास का ध्येय जीवन के आर्थिक ही नहीं वरन् सामाजिक, आर्थिक, नैतिक और आध्यात्मिक स्तर को ऊँचा उठाना होना चाहिए। प्रकृति से संस्कृति की ओर बढ़ने की आकांक्षा हमेशा होनी चाहिए। जहाँ इस आकांक्षा की पूर्ति होगी उसे इतिहास में स्वर्ण युग का नाम देना उचित होगा न कि साहित्य और कला की तरक्की का। इस दृष्टि से अभी तक भारत का स्वर्ण युग दूर-दूर तक दिखाई नहीं देता।

121. भारत का स्वर्ण युग दूर-दूर तक इसलिए दिखाई नहीं देता, क्योंकि
- भारत में सोना कम हो गया है
  - प्रकृति से संस्कृति की ओर बढ़ने की आकांक्षा पूरी नहीं हो रही है
  - प्रकृति के संसाधनों का संरक्षण नहीं हो रहा है
  - लोगों का आर्थिक स्तर नहीं बढ़ा है
122. मनुष्य अपने विकास के लिए क्या करता है?
- प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का दोहन करता है
  - अधिक मेहनत करता है
  - प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण करता है
  - विविध संसाधन जुटाता है
123. मानव की कुशलता, लगन और समर्पण पर क्या निर्भर करता है?
- प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण
  - प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संवर्धन

- प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की मितव्ययता
  - उपर्युक्त सभी
124. गांधीजी ने किस पर जोर दिया?
- औद्योगिक विकास पर
  - तकनीकी विकास पर
  - प्राकृतिक संरक्षण पर
  - मानव की आत्मनिर्भरता पर
125. गद्यांश के अनुसार कौन-सा विकास का ध्येय नहीं है?
- नैतिक स्तर को ऊँचा उठाना
  - भौतिक स्तर को ऊँचा उठाना
  - सामाजिक स्तर को ऊँचा उठाना
  - आध्यात्मिक स्तर को ऊँचा उठाना
126. गद्यांश के अनुसार कहा जा सकता है कि
- मनुष्य को प्रकृति के अमूल्य उपहारों का प्रयोग सोच- समझकर करना चाहिए
  - प्रकृति ने मनुष्य को बहुत कम उपहार दिए हैं
  - प्रकृति ने मनुष्य को उपहार-स्वरूप केवल वन और जल दिया है
  - मनुष्य प्राकृतिक उपहारों का अधिक संरक्षण करता है
127. किस शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता?
- अर्थ
  - नीति
  - कला
  - अध्यात्म
128. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संज्ञा शब्द नहीं है?
- भारत
  - मानव
  - गांधीजी
  - दिखाई

निर्देश (प्र.सं. 129 से 135) : नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

हैरानी की बात यह है कि मेरी दलील मित्रों के हलक़ से नहीं उतरती थी, तब मैं उनसे कहता था - 'साहित्य की हर विधा को, हर तरह की लेखनी को मैं बतौर चुनौती स्वीकार करता हूँ। आम आदमी से लेकर खास आदमी तक के हृदय को छूना कोई मामूली बात नहीं होती। यह तो आप भी स्वीकार करेंगे, क्योंकि यह काम सिर्फ रामायण और महाभारत जैसे ग्रंथ ही कर पाते हैं।' मेरी यह दलील रामबाण सिद्ध होती थी, वे सारे मित्र सोच में पड़ जाते थे, क्योंकि वे केवल किसी भी एक वर्ग के लिए लिख पाते थे- 'मास' के लिए या 'क्लास' के लिए। उनके दायरे सीमित थे। लेकिन मैं दायरों के बाहर का शख्स हूँ। शायद इसी कारण मैं आपसे खुलकर अंतरंग बातें भी कर सकता हूँ। बात कहानी की रचना-प्रक्रिया से आरंभ की थी। तब मैं 'ओ. हेनरी' की एक कहानी पढ़ता था और भीतर दो नई कहानियों के बीज अपने आप पड़ जाते थे। न कोई मशकत, न कोई गहरी सोच। यह प्रोसेस मेरे लिए उतना ही आसान था जितना कि कैरम का खेल। फिर भी ये रचनाएँ कहानी के शिल्प में कहानी विधा के अंतर्गत लिखी गई पुख्ता किस्सागोई हैं। पर यह किस्सागोई जिंदगी से अलग नहीं हो सकती।

129. लेखक ने किस्सागोई को जिंदगी से अलग नहीं माना, क्योंकि
- हर लेखक अपनी जिंदगी की लंबी कहानी लिखता है
  - हम अपने आस-पास जो देखते, महसूस करते हैं, उसे शब्द देते हैं
  - कहानियों में लोगों के जीवन की सच्ची घटनाएँ होती हैं
  - किस्सागोई का अर्थ ही है जिंदगी की कहानियाँ

130. 'दलील का हलक़ से नहीं उतरने' का आशय है  
 (a) दलील को स्वीकार न कर पाना  
 (b) दलील को दूसरों को ना बताना  
 (c) दलील को हलके से न लेना  
 (d) दलील के विपरीत दूसरी दलील रखना
131. लेखक के लेखन की क्या खास बात है?  
 (a) वे केवल क्रिस्सागोई में निपुण हैं  
 (b) वे केवल ज़िंदगी की कहानी लिखते हैं  
 (c) उनका लेखन सभी तरह के लोगों के दिल को छूता है  
 (d) उनका लेखन खास लोगों के ही दिल को छूता है
132. गद्यांश के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि  
 (a) लेखक को 'ओ. हेनरी' की ही किताबें पढ़ना पसंद था  
 (b) लेखक के लेखन का दायरा थोड़ा बड़ा है  
 (c) लेखक बेहद कल्पनाशील और सृजनशील हैं  
 (d) लेखक दूसरों की कहानियों से जल्दी प्रभावित हो जाते हैं
133. लेखक को कहानी लिखने में  
 (a) बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ती है  
 (b) मेहनत नहीं करनी पड़ती है  
 (c) बहुत सोचना-विचारना पड़ता है  
 (d) कहानी के शिल्प पर बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ती है
134. 'क्लास' का अर्थ है  
 (a) कक्षा (b) आम लोग  
 (c) खास वर्ग (d) मुनाफ़ा
135. 'पुख़्ता' का अर्थ है  
 (a) ठोस (b) आसान  
 (c) कठिन (d) नई
- निर्देश : निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।
136. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने-सिखाने का उद्देश्य है  
 (a) विभिन्न स्थितियों में प्रभावी संप्रेषण की कुशलता का विकास करना  
 (b) विभिन्न स्थितियों में मानक भाषा का ही प्रयोग करने की कुशलता का विकास  
 (c) विभिन्न स्थितियों में मुहावरेदार भाषा का प्रयोग करने की कुशलता का विकास  
 (d) विभिन्न स्थितियों में व्याकरणसम्मत भाषा का प्रयोग करने की कुशलता का विकास
137. कक्षा आठ की एक बच्ची 'लड़का' को 'लरका' बोलती है। इसका संभावित कारण है  
 (a) उसे उच्चारण का ज्ञान बिलकुल नहीं है  
 (b) यह उसकी मातृभाषा का प्रभाव है  
 (c) वह बोलने में लापरवाही बरतती है  
 (d) उसे उच्चारण दोष है
138. पॉल भाषा की कक्षा में अकसर बाल साहित्य पढ़ते हुए नज़र आता है। इसका संभावित कारण है।  
 (a) उसे केवल कहानियाँ पढ़ने का शौक है  
 (b) उसकी पाठ्य-पुस्तक नीरस है  
 (c) उसमें पढ़ने के प्रति ललक है  
 (d) शिक्षक का शिक्षण नीरस है
139. भाषा के आधारभूत कौशलों में सर्वोपरि है  
 (a) सुनना और बोलना  
 (b) पढ़ना और लिखना  
 (c) बोलना, पढ़ना और लिखना  
 (d) सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना और लिखना
140. कक्षा छह के बच्चों के लिए कहानी, कविताओं आदि किताबों का चयन करते समय आप किस बात का विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखेंगे?  
 (a) किताबें नैतिक उपदेशों से भरी हों  
 (b) किताबों के पृष्ठ कम हों  
 (c) किताबें बच्चों की मनोवैज्ञानिक और भाषिक ज़रूरतों के अनुरूप हों  
 (d) किताबों में रंगीन चित्र अवश्य हों
141. भाषा अनुकरण के माध्यम से ही सीखी जाती है। यह विचार किससे सम्बद्ध है?  
 (a) स्किनर से (b) वाइगोत्स्की से  
 (c) चॉम्स्की से (d) पियाज़े से
142. भाषा सीखने में तब अधिक आसानी होती है जब  
 (a) पाठ्य-पुस्तक नहीं पढ़ाई जाती  
 (b) बच्चों को समृद्ध भाषायी परिवेश उपलब्ध कराया जाए  
 (c) भाषा की परीक्षा नहीं होती  
 (d) जब शिक्षक कहानी सुनाते हैं
143. कक्षा में प्रिंट समृद्ध वातावरण से आशय है  
 (a) कक्षा में रंगीन चार्ट, पोस्टर आदि लगाना  
 (b) कक्षा की दीवारों पर रंगीन कविता आदि पेंट कराना  
 (c) कक्षा में बड़े आकार में वर्णमाला के चार्ट लगाना  
 (d) कक्षा में पढ़ाई जा रही विषय-वस्तु के अनुरूप लिखित सामग्री प्रदर्शित करना
144. कक्षा में दृष्टिहीन बच्चों के समावेशन के लिए आप क्या करेंगे?  
 (a) उन्हें भाषा-सम्बन्धी आसान कार्य देंगे  
 (b) पढ़ाने के बाद उनसे कोई भी सवाल नहीं पूछेंगे  
 (c) धीमी गति से पाठ पढ़ते हुए उसके वर्णन को विस्तार देंगे  
 (d) ब्रेल लिपि में सामग्री उपलब्ध होने की प्रतीक्षा करेंगे
145. भाषा में सतत आकलन का उद्देश्य है  
 (a) यह जानना कि बच्चे भाषा में क्या नहीं जानते हैं  
 (b) यह जानना कि बच्चे पाठ्य-पुस्तक में क्या जानते हैं  
 (c) यह जानना कि बच्चों ने भाषा-सम्बन्धी किन उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति नहीं की  
 (d) यह जानना कि भाषा सीखने में बच्चों को किस प्रकार की मदद की आवश्यकता है
146. बच्चों की भाषायी क्षमता की क्रमिक प्रगति के बारे में बताने में सर्वाधिक मदद करता है।  
 (a) पोर्टफोलियो (b) लिखित परीक्षा  
 (c) अवलोकन (d) जाँच सूची
147. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर कहानी का शिक्षण का उद्देश्य नहीं है  
 (a) भाषा के विविध प्रयोगों से परिचय कराना  
 (b) शब्द किस प्रकार संदर्भ में अर्थ देते हैं- इससे परिचय कराना  
 (c) कहानी-लेखन की विभिन्न शैलियों से परिचय कराना  
 (d) हिन्दी भाषा में लिखी गई सभी कहानियों से परिचय कराना

148. फ़रहीन अकसर अपनी कॉपी में कुछ न कुछ लिखती रहती है। एक भाषा-शिक्षक होने के नाते आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी?
- (a) फ़रहीन को कोई बीमारी है, उसका इलाज कराया जाए  
 (b) फ़रहीन को कॉपी के पन्ने खराब करने की आदत है, उसे मना किया जाए  
 (c) फ़रहीन अपने मन की बातों की अभिव्यक्ति चाहती है, उसके लेखन को कक्षा में प्रदर्शित किया जाए  
 (d) फ़रहीन को कुछ-न-कुछ करने की आदत है, इस पर ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत नहीं है
149. व्याकरण-शिक्षण की अपेक्षाकृत बेहतर विधि है
- (a) आगमन विधि (b) निगमन विधि  
 (c) सूत्र विधि (d) पुस्तक विधि
150. हिन्दी भाषा की कक्षा में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है
- (a) पाठ्य-पुस्तक  
 (b) परीक्षाएँ  
 (c) पाठ्यचर्या-सहगामी क्रियाएँ  
 (d) बच्चों की भाषायी क्षमताओं में विश्वास

## ANSWER KEY

1	(b)	16	(d)	31	(b)	46	(d)	61	(d)	76	(b)	91	(c)	106	(b)	121	(b)	136	(a)
2	(c)	17	(d)	32	(a)	47	(c)	62	(b)	77	(d)	92	(c)	107	(d)	122	(a)	137	(b)
3	(b)	18	(b)	33	(d)	48	(b)	63	(b)	78	(c)	93	(b)	108	(a)	123	(d)	138	(c)
4	(c)	19	(c)	34	(b)	49	(d)	64	(a)	79	(b)	94	(d)	109	(b)	124	(c)	139	(d)
5	(c)	20	(c)	35	(c)	50	(b)	65	(b)	80	(d)	95	(c)	110	(c)	125	(b)	140	(c)
6	(c)	21	(d)	36	(a)	51	(b)	66	(c)	81	(c)	96	(a)	111	(a)	126	(a)	141	(a)
7	(b)	22	(c)	37	(d)	52	(c)	67	(c)	82	(d)	97	(a)	112	(c)	127	(c)	142	(b)
8	(c)	23	(a)	38	(d)	53	(b)	68	(b)	83	(c)	98	(b)	113	(b)	128	(d)	143	(d)
9	(c)	24	(d)	39	(a)	54	(a)	69	(d)	84	(b)	99	(c)	114	(a)	129	(b)	144	(c)
10	(b)	25	(c)	40	(c)	55	(c)	70	(c)	85	(c)	100	(b)	115	(b)	130	(a)	145	(d)
11	(c)	26	(a)	41	(c)	56	(d)	71	(b)	86	(a)	101	(b)	116	(c)	131	(c)	146	(a)
12	(d)	27	(b)	42	(c)	57	(c)	72	(b)	87	(b)	102	(a)	117	(b)	132	(c)	147	(d)
13	(a)	28	(a)	43	(d)	58	(d)	73	(b)	88	(c)	103	(c)	118	(c)	133	(b)	148	(c)
14	(c)	29	(d)	44	(d)	59	(a)	74	(a)	89	(c)	104	(c)	119	(c)	134	(c)	149	(a)
15	(d)	30	(b)	45	(d)	60	(c)	75	(d)	90	(d)	105	(c)	120	(c)	135	(a)	150	(d)

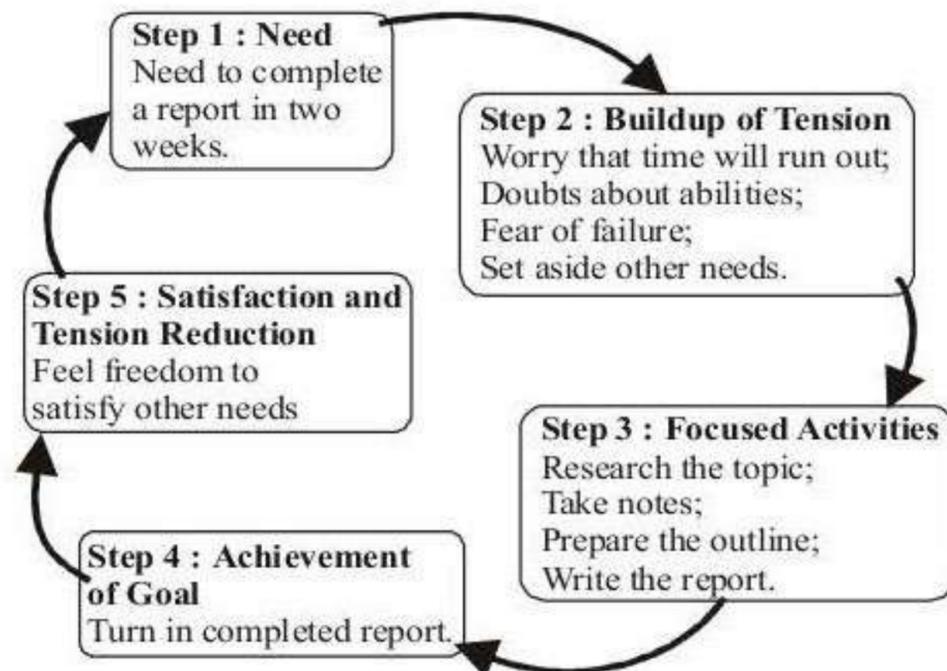
## ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

### Section-I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. (b) Developmental perspective of teaching demand teachers to adapt instructional strategies based on the knowledge of developmental factors.
2. (c) Learners cannot learn unless they are prepared to learn. Preparedness is a concept developed to explain why certain associations are learned more readily than others.
3. (b) Nurture is generally taken as the influence of external factors after conception e.g. the product of exposure, experience and learning on an individual. Social learning theorists believe children can be shaped by their environment but only within the boundaries of biological or genetic constraints. In other words, nature sets the parameters and nurture fills in the rest.
4. (c) Industry versus inferiority is the fourth stage of Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development. The stage occurs during childhood between the ages of six and eleven. School and social interaction play an important role during this time of a child's life. Through social interactions, children begin to develop a sense of pride in their accomplishments and abilities.
5. (c) Urie Bronfenbrenne, a developmental psychologist who is most known for his ecological systems theory of child development. Bronfenbrenner's research and his theory was key in changing the perspective of developmental psychology by calling attention to the large number of environmental and societal influences on child development. His theory states that there are many different levels of environmental influences that can affect a child's development, starting from people and institutions immediately surrounding the individual to nationwide cultural forces.
6. (c) Postconventional morality is the highest stage of morality in Kohlberg's model, in which individuals have developed their own personal set of ethics and morals that they use to drive their behavior. Most of the time, their ethics and morals agree with social norms, practices and laws, but there can be conflicts between what is socially acceptable and what an individual believes. According to postconventional morality, when these conflicts occur, the individual should stay true to their own ethics.
7. (b) In Progressive education knowledge is generated through direct experience and collaboration.

8. (c) Kinesthetic intelligence. Possess the ability to use their bodies effectively to solve problems or create something. People with bodily/kinesthetic intelligence are skilled at using their body to convey feelings and ideas. They have good hand-eye coordination and are very aware of their bodies. Their fine and gross motor skills are more advanced than the average person.
9. (c) The g factor is a construct developed in psychometric investigations of cognitive abilities. The existence of the g factor was originally proposed by the English psychologist Charles Spearman.
10. (b) Object permanence is the understanding that objects continue to exist even when they cannot be observed (seen, heard, touched, smelled or sensed in any way). This is a fundamental concept studied in the field of development psychology, the subfield of psychology that addresses the development of infants' and children's social and mental capacities.
11. (c) Gender disparity refers, then, to statistical differences in the possessions, statuses, and opportunities between men and women.
12. (d) The knowledge of individual differences helps teachers in assessing the individual needs of all students teaching them accordingly.
13. (a) Assessment for learning is practiced, students are encouraged to be more active in their learning and associated assessment. The ultimate purpose of assessment for learning is to create self-regulated learners who can leave school able and confident to continue learning throughout their lives.
14. (c) School Based Assessments improve learning by providing a constructive feedback. Constructive feedback usually involves telling the person what you think they can improve on (without attacking the person) and then providing an example or a suggestion.
15. (d) The use of the portfolio as an assessment tool is a process with multiple steps. The process takes time, and all the component parts must be in place before the assessment can be utilized effectively.
16. (d) Least restrictive environment (LRE) means that a student who has a disability should have the opportunity to be educated with non-disabled peers, to the greatest extent appropriate.
17. (d) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a neuro developmental psychiatric disorder in which there are significant problems with executive functions (e.g., attentional control and inhibitory control) that cause attention deficits, hyperactivity, or impulsiveness which is not appropriate for a person's age.
19. (c) Renzulli Scales are the nation's most popular tool for identifying gifted children. Supported by 40 years of research, the Renzulli Scales are used by gifted and talented programs across the country. This standardized instrument is completed by teachers and provides an effective method for identifying gifted children.
20. (c) For gifted students, the teacher should adapt as the student changes. As gifted individuals are those who demonstrate outstanding levels of aptitude (defined as an exceptional ability to reason and learn) or competence (documented performance or achievement in top 10% or rarer) in one or more domains.
21. (d) Structured behavioural observation is the most appropriate method to monitor the progress of children with learning disabilities. Structured observations are set up to record behaviors that may be difficult to observe using naturalistic observation.
22. (c) The best way to increase the chances of learning disabled students to lead a full life and productive life, is by teaching a variety of skills and strategies that can be applied across a range of contexts.
23. (a) Vygotsky's sociocultural theory of human learning describes learning as a social process and the origination of human intelligence in society or culture. The major theme of Vygotsky's theoretical framework is that social interaction plays a fundamental role in the development of cognition. Vygotsky believed everything is learned on two levels.
24. (d) The scientific method is a body of techniques for investigating phenomena, acquiring new knowledge, or correcting and integrating previous knowledge. Many researchers agree that the goals of scientific research are: description, prediction, and explanation/understanding. Some individuals add control and application to the list of goals.
25. (c) A teacher should ask the student to use alternative method or redo it to find out errors on his/her own.
26. (a) Emotional intelligence (EI) is a term used to describe the ability of an individual to recognize their own and other people's emotions, to discriminate between different feelings and label them appropriately, and to use emotional information to guide thinking and behavior. Emotional intelligence involves our ability to sense and develop interpersonal and 'intrapersonal' skills. We use interpersonal and intrapersonal skills, to varying degrees, in all our relationships.
27. (b) In psychology, emotion is often defined as a complex state of feeling that results in physical and psychological changes that influence thought and behaviour. Emotionality is associated including temperament, personality, mood and motivation. According to author David G. Meyers, human emotion involves physiological arousal, expressive behaviours and conscious experience.
28. (a) Motivation can be defined as one's direction to behavior, or what causes a person to want to repeat a behavior and vice versa. A motive is what prompts the person to act in a certain way, or at least develop an inclination for specific behavior. Due to inner force Rajesh is struggling to solve a problem of Mathematics completely.
29. (d) When a goal is achieved, the individual rarely stops there. Often, the accomplished goal leads to other drives. A person never gets contented. One goal leads to other motives or drives.

### Motivation Cycle



30. (b) In social learning theory Albert Bandura states behavior is learned from the environment through the process of observational learning. Unlike Skinner, Bandura believes that humans are active information processors and think about the relationship between their behavior and its consequences. Observational learning could not occur unless cognitive processes were at work. Children observe the people around them behaving in various ways. This is illustrated during the famous Bobo doll experiment. Retention, the ability to store information is a part of cognitive process.

### Section-II : Social Studies/Social Science

31. (b) The Sulaiman and Kirthar ranges of Baluchistan and the valleys that traverse them (e.g. Khyber, Bolan) were potential passes for hominin dispersals from the central Asian plateau. In this area near about 8000 years ago people started living in villages.
32. (a) Magadha formed one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas or regions in ancient India. The core of the kingdom was the area of Bihar south of the Ganges; its first capital was Rajagaha (modern Rajgir) then Pataliputra (modern Patna). Magadha expanded to include most of Bihar and Bengal with the conquest of Licchavi and Anga respectively, followed by much of eastern Uttar Pradesh.
33. (d) The Purus were a tribe, or a confederation of tribes, mentioned many times in Rigveda, located at the banks of the Sarswati river. There were several faction of Purus, one being the Bharatas. They lived in North-West Part of India.
34. (b) The Rigveda is an ancient Indian collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns. It is one of the four canonical sacred texts of Hinduism known as the Vedas. It is the oldest Indo-Aryan text, composed in the archaic Vedic Sanskrit.
35. (c) A hunter-gatherer or early human society is one in which most or all food is obtained from wild plants and animals, in contrast to agricultural societies, which rely mainly on domesticated species. Hunter gatherers primarily moved from place to place in search of food or water. When they had eaten the available food in one place they would need to move on further to find more to eat. They would also follow herds of animals that they might be able to hunt. Water would have been very important for them to drink, so if their local water supply dried up they would have needed to travel to find another source. Sometimes they also moved from place to place because of the different seasonal weather conditions.
36. (a) The Palaeolithic or Stone Age, is the longest period of human history. The end of this period is traditionally positioned some 10,000 years ago, coinciding with the end of the Ice Age (the Pleistocene) and the onset of the Holocene climatic period.
37. (d) The defining characteristic of rock art is that it is placed on natural rock surfaces; in this way it is distinct from artworks placed on constructed walls or free-standing sculpture. Almost all early painting in India survives in caves, as very few buildings from Ancient India survive, and though these were probably often painted, the work has been lost. The history of cave paintings in India or rock art range from drawings and paintings from prehistoric times, beginning around 30,000 BCE in the caves of Central India, typified by those at the Bhimbetka rock shelters to elaborate frescoes at sites such as the rock-cut artificial caves at Ajanta and Ellora, extending as late as the 8th - 10th century CE.
38. (d) Chirand is a stratified Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Iron age settlement in the eastern Ganges valley of Bihar—in northern India, between about 2500 A.D. The Neolithic occupation (2500–1345 B.C.) contains evidence of small circular huts and small scale farming of wheat, rice, mung, masur and peas.
39. (a) In Vedic period, the people were divided into clans or tribes called Jans. Five Janas are commonly mentioned Puru, Anu, Yadu, Tratsu and Druhya and examples of Janas. Similarly we hear of Bharatas of the Bharata Jana.
40. (c) Shafi'i and Hanafi are Islamic schools of law. Schools of Islamic thought (madhahib) are the paths people follow to the Noble Qur'an and Prophet Muhammad.
41. (c) Dantidurga, also known as Dantivarman or Dantidurga II was the founder of the Rashtrakuta Empire of Manyakheta. His capital was based in Gulbarga region on Karnataka.
42. (c) Minhaj-i-Siraj was a chronicler during the rule of Razia Sultan. He agreed that she was more able and qualified than her brothers but was not happy as having a queen as a ruler.
43. (d) An inscription, which is found in Masjid-i-Jami, popularly known as Masjid-i-Qutab al-Islam, mentioned that God has chosen Alauddin as sultan because he possessed the attributes of the Moses and Solomon, the great keepers of the law in the past.
44. (d) The Mahalwari was a revenue collection system that was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in British India. It was one of the three major land tenure systems implemented by the British in India.

46. (d) Ladakh is high altitude desert as the Himalayas create in rian shadow, denying entry to monsoon clouds.
47. (c) The earth rotates on its own axis. The axis of the earth is an imaginary line. The two ends of the axis are called the poles. These poles can be used as two fixed points. The pole, which points towards the Pole Star, is named as the North Pole and the other as the South Pole.
48. (b) The earth is always divided into two hemispheres with respect to the Sun's rays. One hemisphere (day) is lit by the Sun, and the other (night) lies in the darkness of the Earth's shadow. The circle of illumination is the circle that separates the day hemisphere from the night hemisphere.
49. (d) As per diagram/ directions 'A' represents West direction, while C- North, D- South and B- East directions of India.
50. (b) The tiniest Union Territory of India, Lakshadweep has an area of 32 Sq.Kms and is comprised of ten inhabited islands, 17 uninhabited islands attached islets, four newly formed islets and 5 submerged reefs. It is located between  $8^{\circ}$  -  $12^{\circ} 13''$  North latitude and  $71^{\circ}$  -  $74^{\circ}$  East longitude, 220 to 440 Kms. away from the coastal city of Kochi in Kerala, in the emerald Arabian sea.
51. (b) The South Brazilian campos grasslands (also known as only campos) are unique ecosystems. Located in teh southern most part of Brazil, these ecosystems are rich in plant species, being more diverse than forest ecosystems n the same area.
52. (c) Kolkata Port is situated on the River Hooghly in West Benga, and located 144 km away form way of Bengal.
53. (b) Order of the 7 continents form smallest to largest in populaiton size.
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Antarctica    | 2. Australia     |
| 3. Europe        | 4. South America |
| 5. North America | 6. Africa        |
| 7. Asia          |                  |
54. (a) Gompas are Buddhist temples/monasteries located in Tibet, Ladakh (India), Nepal and Bhutan.
55. (c) Cyclonic rain happens when cooler and warmer, humid air meet in a weather front. The less dense warm air rises and condenses forming clouds. These clouds grow and eventually create rain.
56. (d) Iron and steel industry is often referred to as the backbone of the modern industry. This is because that almost everything is either made from iron or steel or has been made using tools nad mechineries of these metals.
57. (c) In organic farming, organic manures (FYM, compost, Vermicompost, Green Manures, NADEP composts, oil cakes) and Bio-fertilizers (PSB, V A M, Azospirillum, Azotobacter, Rhizobium culture) are only used, no use of chemicals (Pesticles/Insecticides / Fungicides / Weedicides / Herbicides).
58. (d) The core of food security has to do with access to healthy food and optimal nutrition. Food security exists when all people at all times have physical and economic access to adequate amounts of nutritious, safe, and culturally-appropriate food to maintain a healthy and active life.
59. (a) Compressed natural gas (CNG) can be used in place of gasoline (petrol), Diesel fuel and propane/LPG CNG combustion produces fewer undesirable gases than the fuels mentioned above. It is safer than other fuels in the event of a spill, because natural gas is lighter than air and disperses quickly when released.
60. (c) A barometer is a scientific instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure, also called barometric pressure. The atmosphere is the layers of air wrapped around the Earth. That air has a weight and presses against everything it touches as gravity pulls it to Earth. Barometers measure this pressure.
61. (d) The Saint Thomas Christians, also called Syrian Christians or Nasrani, is a community of Christians from Kerala, India, who trace their origins to the evangelistic activity of Saint Thomas in the 1st century, and is one of the oldest Christian communities of the world.
62. (b) Zulu is one of the official languages of South Africa and is a member of the Bantu/Nguni family of languages. It is spoken by about 9 million people mainly in Zululand and northern Natal in South Africa and also in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique and Swaziland.
63. (b) There are three primary divisions of a state.  
(i) The Executive (ii) The Legislative (iii) The Judiciary.
64. (a) Federalism is a political concept describing the practice whereby a group of members is bound together by agreement or covenanta governing representative head. It refers to a system of government in which sovereignty is constitutionally shared between a central governing authority and constituent political units (such as states or provinces). Federalism is a system based upon democratic rules and institutions in which the power to govern is shared between national and provincial/state governments.
65. (b) The rights to freedom are the most important fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution of India. It is the prevalence of these freedoms that make democracy meaningful.
66. (c) The Rajya Sabha or Council of States is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Membership of Rajya Sabha is limited by the Constitution to a maximum of 250 members, and current laws have provision for 245 members. Most of the members of the House are indirectly elected by state and territorial legislatures using single transferable votes, while the President of India can appoint 12 members for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services. Members sit for staggered six-year terms, with one third of the members retiring every two years.
67. (c) The Indian Parliament is an expression of the faith that the people of India have in principles of democracy. These are participation by people in the decision making process and government by consent. The Parliament in our system has immense powers because it is the representative of the people.

69. (d) The 'Mid-Day Meal' Programme/Scheme was launched on August, 1995 to give a boost universalization of primary education by increasing enrolment of poor children in school, to reduce caste prejudices etc., however, more makes getting in examination by poor children is not one of objective.
71. (b) Sociometric techniques are methods that qualitatively measure aspects of social relationships, such as social acceptance (i.e., how much an individual is liked by peers) and social status (i.e., child's social standing in comparison to peers).
72. (b) A way of looking at problems or situations from a fresh perspective that suggests unorthodox solutions (which may look unsettling at first). Creative thinking can be stimulated both by an unstructured process such as brainstorming, and by a structured process such as lateral thinking.
74. (a) Drama offers a rich range of activities which can be applied in the service of developing spontaneity and a broader role repertoire.
75. (d) Social Science lays the foundation for an analytical and creative mindset.
76. (b) Continuous Assessment is the educational policy in which students are examined continuously over most of the duration of their education, the results of which are taken into account after leaving school. It is often proposed or used as an alternative to a final examination system.
77. (d) Primary data is information that you collect specifically for the purpose of your research project. An advantage of primary data is that it is specifically tailored to your research needs.
79. (b) A bar graph is a chart that uses bars to show comparisons between categories of data. The bars can be either horizontal or vertical.
80. (d) Constructivism is basically a theory – based on observation and scientific study – about how people learn. It says that people construct their own understanding and knowledge of the world, through experiencing things and reflecting on those experiences.
81. (c) Teachers must engage learners in critical and thought provoking activities.
82. (d) A pluralistic society is a diverse one, where the people in it believe all kinds of different things and tolerate each other's beliefs even when they don't match their own. So textbooks of Social Science should include and represent all religions and social group.
85. (c) Learners should feel free to ask questions in a Social Science classroom.
86. (a) The role of a teacher is just like a doctor's. The doctor takes all the steps necessary to diagnose the disease by performing different tests and then prescribes medicines of the particular disease. In the case of education the process of Diagnostic Testing is the step and remedial teaching is the prescription. Hence diagnostic testing and remedial teaching are very essential for ensuring effective learning and in improving the quality of education.
87. (b) Micro-teaching is an organized teaching improvement technique where the experimental teacher teaches a small group of audience (peers), which is recorded for review after each teaching section. The teacher reviews the recorded footage, makes correction where necessary, improves and re-teach until the desired result is achieved/learned.
88. (c) When a teacher uses individual experiences in order to explain concepts in a Social Science class, then s/he is promoting the ability to relate their local reality with the global context.
89. (c) Educational background of the family constitutes the capital of a student.
90. (d) Progressive education in a Social Science classroom respects for plurality and multiplicity.

### Section-III : Language I - English

91. (c) The paragraph focuses on the India's contribution to medical science.
92. (c) Sushruta's training consisted of trying their knives first on natural as well as artificial objects resembling diseased parts of the body before undertaking the actual operations.
93. (b) The passage gives us details about how to become a good surgeon.
94. (d) An undertaking is a job or a task you commit to. So venturing is the closet meaning.
95. (c) The meaning of word 'Undertaking' is 'Venturing to' i.e., a new business or other kind of activity that involves taking risks.
96. (a) The meaning of 'Complicated' is 'Difficult to understand to deal with because many parts or details are involved or complex. Its opposite is facile.'
97. (a) The personal quality which Sushruta warns against is arrogance.
98. (b) According to Sushruta surgery and post - operative care are above all healing arts.
99. (c) The writer's objective here is to draw attention to Indian traditional knowledge about medical science.
100. (b) The whole poem describe the role of nature as a creator and destroyer.
101. (b) Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is given human attributes. The non-human objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings. The word 'her' has been used for leaf as a female person.
102. (a) Here 'Asylum' means 'Port' because the ship again want again the proper place i.e., port where the ship stands.
103. (c) Footprints in the sand symbolizes short memories. As footprints leaves marks on the sand, short memories leaves remarks in our lives.
105. (c) 'Etched' means 'Engraved' or cut words or designs on metal, wood, glass etc.

106. (b) Language acquisition is the process by which humans acquire the capacity to perceive and comprehend language, as well as to produce and use words and sentences to communicate. Language acquisition is one of the quintessential human traits, because non-humans do not communicate by using language.
107. (d) A needs analysis includes all the activities used to collect information about your students' learning needs, wants, wishes, desires, etc.
108. (a) An educational objective relates to gaining an ability, a skill, some knowledge, a new attitude etc. rather than having merely completed a given task.
109. (b) Gives clues and supports completion of the task are some of the features of a good listening task.
110. (c) Perceptual motor skills are movement related skills that are an essential aspect of human development and growth. These skills work in complement with cognitive and sensory-motor development, and are largely responsible for an individual's ability to engage in athletic activities and interact with his or her environment.
111. (a) When the teacher quietly observes the students during a collaborative grammar activity, the through activity plays a diagnostic role.
112. (c) All languages have underlying structural rules that make meaningful communication possible. So students can master complex language structures without being aware of the fact they are doing so, through use of grammar games with a focus on relevant structures.
113. (b) The word-exchange error is a kind of lexical selection error in which two words in a sentence switch places.
114. (a) Cognitive style is the particular way a learner prefers to learn a second or foreign language.
115. (b) Communicative language teaching (CLT), or the communicative approach, is an approach to language teaching that emphasizes interaction as both the means and the ultimate goal of study.
116. (c) Listening is the ability to accurately receive and interpret messages in the communication process. Reading comprehension is the ability to read text, process it and understand its meaning. An individual's ability to comprehend text is influenced by their traits and skills, one of which is the ability to make inferences.
117. (b) Praise is a powerful motivating tool because it allows the teacher to selectively encourage different aspects of student production or output. For example, the teacher may use praise to boost the student's performance, praising effort, accuracy, or speed on an assignment.
118. (c) Spelling and grammar checker helps to find out the mistakes both of grammar as well as spelling of a written works. Basically a writer can not find out his or her own mistakes and at this time this software can be a great help. Not only it finds out the mistakes but also shows the way to make correction.
119. (c) Bilingualism is the ability to use two languages. Definitions of bilingualism range from a minimal proficiency in two languages, to an advanced level of proficiency which allows the speaker to function and appear as a native-like speaker of two languages.
120. (c) Remedial education is education designed to assist students in order to achieve expected competencies in core academic skills such as literacy and numeracy.

### भाग-IV : भाषा II - हिन्दी

121. (b) भारत का स्वर्ण युग दूर-दूर तक इसलिए दिखाई नहीं देता है क्योंकि प्राकृतिक संवर्धन से सांस्कृतिक विकास की प्रक्रिया में वृद्धि नहीं हो रही है।
122. (a) मनुष्य अपने विकास के लिए प्राकृतिक संसाधनों जैसे- वन, पर्वत, भूसंपदा का दोहन करता है।
123. (d) मानव की कुशलता, लगन और समर्पण पर प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण, संवर्धन तथा इनकी मितव्ययता आदि निर्भर करता है।
124. (c) गांधीजी ने प्राकृतिक संरक्षण पर जोर दिया क्योंकि सतत् विकास हेतु इसकी (प्राकृतिक संसाधनों) मितव्ययता आवश्यक है।
125. (b) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार भौतिक स्तर को ऊँचा उठाना विकास का उद्देश्य नहीं है। विकास का उद्देश्य है नैतिक स्तर को ऊँचा उठाना, सामाजिक स्तर को ऊँचा उठाना तथा आध्यात्मिक स्तर को ऊँचा उठाना है।
126. (a) गद्यांश का कथन है कि मनुष्य को प्रकृति के अमूल्य उपहारों का प्रयोग विवेकानुसार करना चाहिए। यही मानवहित में है।
127. (c) 'कला' शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता है।  
अर्थ + इक = आर्थिक  
नीति + इक = नैतिक  
आध्यात्म + इक = आध्यात्मिक
128. (d) 'दिखाई' शब्द क्रिया है, संज्ञा नहीं, भारत, मानव, गांधीजी इत्यादि शब्द 'संज्ञा' हैं।
129. (b) लेखक के अनुसार हम अपने आस-पास जो देखते अनुभव करते हैं उसी से कहानी की रचना होती है।
130. (a) दलील का हलक से नहीं उतरना का अभिप्राय है दलील को स्वीकार न करना।
131. (c) लेखक के लेखन की विशेषता है कि वह अपनी लेखनी से समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग का चित्रण करता है।
132. (c) गद्यांश के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि लेखक बहुत ही कल्पनाशील तथा सृजनशील हैं। एक कल्पनाशील रचनाकार ही समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग को अपनी लेखनी से रचना का आवरण प्रस्तुत कर सकता है।
133. (b) लेखक को कहानी की रचना करने में ज्यादा मेहनत करने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं होती है।
134. (c) 'क्लास' का अर्थ है- खास वर्ग। एक विशेष वर्ग जिनका अपना जीवन स्तर होता है।
135. (a) 'पुख़्ता' का अर्थ है- ठोस
136. (a) उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने-सिखाने का उद्देश्य है- संवाद शैली की कुशलता का विकास। विभिन्न स्थितियों में शब्द चयन की क्षमता का विकास करना ही भाषा का उद्देश्य है।
137. (b) मातृभाषा का प्रभाव शब्द उच्चारण पर पड़ता है। जब कक्षा आठ का विद्यार्थी 'लड़का' को 'लरका' बोलता है तब वह ऐसा अपनी मातृभाषा के प्रभाव के कारण बोलता है।
138. (c) बाल साहित्य के प्रति पठनशीलता का कारण है- पढ़ने के प्रति ललक। साहित्यिक अभिरुचि बालकों में अध्ययन की ओर संकेत करती है।

139. (d) सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना तथा लिखना- ये भाषा के आधारभूत कौशल हैं। इस प्रत्येक सोपानों का अधिक से अधिक प्रयोग करके ही बालक भाषा की पकड़ को दृढ़ करता है।
140. (c) कक्षा छह के छात्र/छात्रा हेतु कहानी कविताओं की पुस्तकों का चयन करते समय इस बात पर ध्यान देना आवश्यक होता है कि किताबें बच्चों की मनोवैज्ञानिक और माषिक जरूरतों के अनुरूप हों। तभी बच्चों के लिए ये लाभदायक होंगी।
141. (a) स्किनर के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार-भाषा अनुकरण के माध्यम से ही सीखी जाती है।
142. (b) बच्चा जिस भाषा विशेष में उन्नत होना चाहता है, उस भाषा विशेष का समृद्ध परिवेश आवश्यक है। जिससे बच्चा सुनने तथा बोलने की प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से उन्नति की ओर अग्रसर होता है।
143. (d) कक्षा में प्रिंट समृद्ध वातावरण का अर्थ है- कक्षा में पढ़ाई जा रही विषय वस्तु के अनुरूप लिखित सामग्री को बच्चों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना जिससे बच्चे दृश्य सामग्री के द्वारा सीखने की प्रक्रिया में प्रवीण होते हैं।
144. (c) कक्षा में दृष्टिहीन बच्चों के समावेशन के लिए पाठ को धीमी गति से पढ़ते हुए उसके वर्णन को विस्तार देना चाहिए जिससे ऐसे बच्चों को पाठ को समझने में कम से कम बाधा हो।
145. (d) सतत आकलन के द्वारा बच्चों में भाषा के सीखने की प्रक्रिया को ज्ञात किया जाता है। इसके आधार पर बच्चों को विभिन्न प्रकार के सहायक बिंदुओं पर ध्यान दिया जाता है।
146. (a) पोर्टफोलियो के द्वारा बच्चों की भाषायी क्षमता की क्रमिक प्रगति के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त होती है।
147. (d) किसी भाषा विशेष में लिखी गई सभी कहानियों से परिचय कराना उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर कहानी शिक्षण का लक्ष्य नहीं है, बल्कि कहानी शिक्षण का उद्देश्य है- कहानी के विभिन्न शैलियों विधाओं से परिचित होना।
148. (c) बच्चे अपनी भावनाओं, विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए कॉपी या पेपरों पर कुछ-न-कुछ कलम चलाते रहते हैं। ऐसे बच्चों को जब कहानी, लेख, कविता या चित्रांकन के द्वारा अभिव्यक्ति का अवसर दिया जाता है तो वे अपनी रचना को प्रस्तुत करते हैं।
149. (a) आगमन विधि व्याकरण-शिक्षण के लिए अच्छी विधि है, इस विधि में एक शिक्षक बच्चों के समक्ष बच्चों से परिचित घटनाओं तथा वस्तुओं का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करके नियमों को समझाता है।
150. (d) बच्चे जब भाषायी क्षमताओं में विश्वास स्थापित करते हैं तब उनके सीखने की प्रक्रिया में स्थायित्व स्थापित होता है। भाषा विशेष का राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर महत्त्व की भूमिका का वर्चस्व उन्हें भाषा सीखने को प्रेरित करता है।

CBSE

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class VI-VIII Teachers)

## SOLVED PAPER - 2014 FEBRUARY (PAPER II)

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions.

All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Studies / Social Science
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : भाषा-II (हिन्दी)

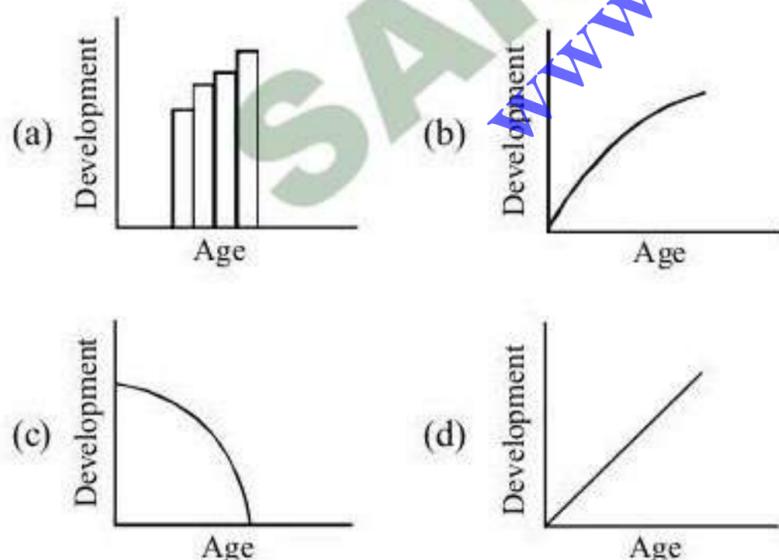
Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each question.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section-I : Child Development & Pedagogy

**DIRECTIONS:** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

1. Which of the following figures correctly represents the development according to Piaget's developmental theory?



2. A teacher found that a student is facing difficulty in drawing a square. He/She assumes that this student would also find it difficult to draw a diamond. He/She applies which of the following principles to arrive at his/her assumption?

- (a) Development tends to follow an orderly sequence
- (b) Development is saltatory
- (c) Development is gradual
- (d) Development is different for different people

3. Which one of the following statements is true regarding the role of heredity and environment in human development?

- (a) The role of environment is almost fixed, whereas the impact of heredity can be altered
- (b) The theories based on the 'behaviourism' are largely based on the role of 'nature' in human development
- (c) The relative effects of heredity and environment vary in different areas of development
- (d) The policy of compensatory discrimination of the Government of India is based on the role of 'nature' in human development

4. In the context of socialization, schools often have a hidden curriculum which consists of

- (a) forcible learning, thinking and behaving in particular ways by imitating peers and teachers
- (b) the informal cues about social roles presented in schools through interaction and materials
- (c) negotiating and resisting socialization of students through their families
- (d) teaching and assessment of values and attitudes

5. Which of the following implications cannot be derived from Piaget's theory of cognitive development?

- (a) Sensitivity of children's readiness to learn
- (b) Acceptance of individual differences
- (c) Discovery learning
- (d) Need of verbal teaching

6. Which of the following is a characteristic of Kohlberg's stages of moral development?
- Variable sequence of stages
  - Stages are isolated responses and not general pattern
  - Universal sequences of stages across all cultures
  - Stages proceed in a non-hierarchical manner
7. Teachers and students draw on one another's expertise while working on complex projects related to real world problems in \_\_\_\_\_ classroom.
- traditional
  - constructivist
  - teacher-centric
  - social-constructivist
8. In the context of progressive education, the term 'equal educational opportunity' implies that all students should
- receive equal education irrespective of their caste, creed, colour, region and religion
  - be allowed to prove their capability after receiving an equal education
  - be provided an education by using the same methods and materials without any distinction
  - be provided an education which is most appropriate to them and their future life at work
9. In the context of language development, which of the following areas was underestimated by Piaget?
- Heredity
  - Social interaction
  - Egocentric speech
  - Active construction by the child
10. An eleven-year-old child's score on Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale is 130. By assuming  $\mu = 100$  and  $\sigma = 15$  in a normal probability curve, calculate the percentage of 11-year-old children this child has scored better than.
- 98%
  - 88%
  - 78%
  - 80%
11. Which of the following observations supports Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences?
- Damage to one part of the brain affects only a particular ability sparing others
  - Intelligence is an interaction of analytical, creative and practical intelligences
  - Different intelligences are hierarchical in nature
  - Teachers should follow one specific theory of educational innovation at the time of designing instruction
12. Which one of the following statements is true about ability and ability grouping?
- Students learn better in homogeneous groups
  - For smooth and effective teaching, class should be homogeneous
  - Children are intolerant and do not accept differences
  - Teachers may use multilevel teaching to cater to different ability groups
13. Which one of the following statements is true?
- The formative assessment can sometimes be summative assessment and vice versa
  - The summative assessment implies that assessment is a continuous and integral part of learning
  - The major objective of the formative assessment is to grade the achievement of students
  - The formative assessment summarizes the development of learners during a time interval
14. A teacher asks his/her students to draw a concept map to reflect their comprehension of a topic. He/She is
- jogging the memory of the students
  - conducting formative assessment
  - testing the ability of the students to summarize the main points
  - trying to develop rubrics to evaluate the achievement of the students
15. Which one of the following represents the domain 'evaluating' in the Bloom's revised taxonomy?
- Creating a graph or chart using the data
  - Judging the logical consistency of a solution
  - Evaluating the pertinence of the data provided
  - Formulating a new way for categorizing objects
16. Teachers must believe in which of the following values in the context of dealing with disadvantaged learners?
- Personal accountability for students' success
  - High expectations of appropriate behaviour
  - No demands of any sort on the student
  - For immediate compliance of students, use of being shocked and angry
17. Shuttering problems in students can be dealt by applying which of the following methods?
- Dictated speech
  - Prolonged speech
  - Pragmatic speech
  - Protracted speech
18. In the context of learning-disabled children, providing immediate connections, stressing collaboration and leveraging non-learning technologies such as instant messaging, intelligent search and content management are associated with which of the following designs?
- Embedded learning
  - Interventionist learning
  - Reply to remediation
  - Universal design for learning
19. An inclusive classroom is that where
- assessments are repeated till the time every learner achieves minimum grades
  - teachers teach from only prescribed books to lessen the burden of the students
  - there is an active involvement of children in solving as many problems as possible
  - teachers create diverse and meaningful learning experiences for every learner
20. Which one of the following is an appropriate assignment for a gifted student?
- Many more exercises of the same type in comparison to other students
  - Asking him/her to tutor the peers to channelize the energy and keep him/her busy
  - Create a prototype of a new Science book based on different themes
  - Letting him/her finish the textbook on his/her own before the entire class
21. Many measures have been taken at institutional level to check the dropout cases in the schools run by government agencies. Which of the following is an institutional reason for children dropping out of these schools?
- There is a lack of infrastructure, such as blackboards and toilets
  - Teachers are not having appropriate qualifications and are paid lesser salaries

- (c) Teachers have not been sensitized about the need of treating children well
- (d) There is no alternative curriculum for children who reject the compulsory curriculum offered
22. Learning disabilities are
- (a) objective facts and culture has no role in determining them
- (b) synonymous with dyslexia
- (c) also present in children with average or above average IQ
- (d) not immutable irrespective of time and nature of interventions
23. Problem solving is more likely to succeed in schools where
- (a) a flexible curriculum is in place
- (b) homogeneous groups of students are present in the classes
- (c) the emphasis is only on higher order academic achievement
- (d) teacher-centric pedagogy is in effect
24. Cognitive apprenticeships and instructional conversations
- (a) conceive learning as a social activity
- (b) are based on application of inductive reasoning
- (c) emphasize on systematic organization of textual material
- (d) highlight the need of practical training to achieve efficiency
25. Which of the following should be a right way for a teacher who intends to correct errors of his/her students?
- (a) He/She must correct every error of his/her students even if it requires late sitting in the school
- (b) He/She should correct less-frequent errors more often than high-frequent and generality errors
- (c) He/She should correct errors that interfere with the general meaning and understandability
- (d) He/She should not correct errors if it irritates children
26. The following skills are involved in emotional intelligence, **except**
- (a) awareness of emotions
- (b) management of emotions
- (c) criticism of emotions
- (d) amicable relation with class fellows
27. While appearing in an assessment, Devika finds her arousal as energizing, whereas Rajesh finds his arousal as discouraging. Their emotional experiences are most likely to differ with respect to
- (a) the duration of time
- (b) the extremity of emotion
- (c) the level of adaptation
- (d) the intensity of thought
28. The Government of India has started Midday Meal Scheme for the elementary schools. Which of the following theories of motivation supports this Scheme?
- (a) Behaviourist                      (b) Socio-cultural
- (c) Cognitive                         (d) Humanistic
29. Attaching importance to the home setting of students for understanding children's behaviour and using this information for building effective pedagogy is related to which of the following theories of learning?
- (a) Behaviourist                      (b) Ecological
- (c) Constructivist                    (d) Social-constructivist
30. Which of the following may be the best way to deal with an inattentive child in the classroom?
- (a) Nag the child as frequently in front of the class to make her/him realize
- (b) Make the child sit in the most distraction-reduced area
- (c) Allow the child to stand while working so as to enable the child to focus attention
- (d) Provide the child frequent breaks to refresh her/his attention

## Section-II : Social Studies/Social Science

**DIRECTIONS :** Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

31. The movement *Vande Mataram* in Andhra region was known as
- (a) Non-Cooperation                      (b) Swadeshi
- (c) Civil Disobedience                    (d) Khilafat
32. The book, *Stri-Purush Tulana*, which is based on criticism of the social differences between men and women, was authored by which of the following scholars?
- (a) Pandita Ramabai                        (b) Begum Rokeya
- (c) Tarabai Shinde                         (d) Rasasundari Devi
33. The Christian missionaries in the 19th century wanted to introduce Christian education in India to
- (a) educate elite class
- (b) improve moral character of the people
- (c) educate masses
- (d) make Indians loyal to Company government
34. With the industrialization of Britain in the 19th century
- (a) India became main supplier of the raw materials to British industries
- (b) India provided cheap labour to British industries
- (c) India became vast market for British industrial products
- (d) many industries were established in India
35. In which land revenue settlement, the *Rajas* and *Talukadars* were recognized as *Zamindars*?
- (a) Ryotwari Settlement
- (b) Mahalwari Settlement
- (c) Permanent Settlement
- (d) Pattidari Settlement
36. Begum Hazrat Mahal took an active part in organizing the uprising against British at
- (a) Kanpur                                      (b) Lucknow
- (c) Faizabad                                    (d) Allahabad
37. Which of the following Acts transferred the administration of India from the East India Company to British Crown?
- (a) Act of 1833                                 (b) Act of 1858
- (c) Act of 1861                                 (d) Act of 1868
38. In the medieval Assam, *Paiks* were
- (a) forced labourers
- (b) plantation workers
- (c) water carriers
- (d) members of conscript army
39. 'Manigramam' and 'Nanadesi' were
- (a) famous towns during Chola period
- (b) famous guilds of South India.
- (c) administrative units of Cholas
- (d) famous villages given as *Brahmadeya* to Brahmanas.

40. Cited below are some sites and present-day States where the evidences of grain and bones of domestic animals have been found:
- | <i>Name of the Site</i> | <i>Present-day State</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Chirand              | E. Kashmir               |
| B. Koldihwa             | F. Uttar Pradesh         |
| C. Burzahom             | G. Andhra Pradesh        |
| D. Hallur               | H. Bihar                 |
- The correct match of the above two columns is
- (a) AH; BF, CE, DG      (b) AG; BH; CF; DF  
(c) AE; BG; CH; DF      (d) AF; BE; CG; DH
41. The Rivers Ganga and Yamuna are named – in the *Rigveda*.
- (a) around a thousand times  
(b) a hundred times  
(c) twelve times  
(d) once
42. Which one of the following features is common to Buddhism and Jainism both?
- (a) Only those who left their homes could gain true knowledge.  
(b) Both of these religions were supported mainly by traders  
(c) Man had to give up everything, including their clothes to gain salvation  
(d) The constant craving for more could be removed by following moderate path
43. Who amongst the following said that, “The upper castes had no right to their land because in reality, the land belonged to indigenous people, the so-called low castes”?
- (a) Shri Narayan Guru      (b) Haridas Thakur  
(c) Ghasidass      (d) Jyotirao Phule
44. Which one of the following statements is appropriate in reference to the construction of Audience Hall (*Diwan-e-Aam*) by Shah Jahan?
- (a) White marble of the Taj Mahal is a symbol of peace.  
(b) King’s justice would treat the high and the low as equals  
(c) Contentedness in the subject helps to rule better  
(d) It was a necessity to bring the rate of crimes under control
45. Who amongst the following could **not** be a member of a *Sabha* as laid down in the inscriptions from Uttaramerur in Chingleput district of Tamil Nadu?
- (a) Those between the age of 35 and 70 years  
(b) Those having knowledge of the Vedas  
(c) Those who have their own homes  
(d) Those who have not submitted their accounts
46. Which one of the following facts does **not** hold true about *Grama-Bhojaka*, the village headman in the northern parts of India?
- (a) He was often the largest landowner  
(b) His post was hereditary  
(c) The king never used him to collect taxes  
(d) Generally, he had slaves and hired workers to cultivate the land
47. Which property of a soil is determined by the parent rock?
- (a) Rate of weathering and humus  
(b) Thickness of soil  
(c) Accumulation of soil  
(d) Chemical properties, permeability and texture
48. Minerals that lie near the earth surface are simply dug out by the process known as
- (a) quarrying      (b) calcination  
(c) open-cast mining      (d) sintering
49. The oldest rocks in the world are found in
- (a) Western Australia      (b) South Africa  
(c) South India      (d) Hawaii Islands
50. Activity that changes, raw material into products of more value is called
- (a) primary activity      (b) secondary activity  
(c) economic activity      (d) tertiary activity
51. The Apache and the Crow are
- (a) tribes of North America  
(b) nomads of Kenya  
(c) music bands of the USA  
(d) documentaries on environment
52. Which of the following is an example of Sunrise Industry?
- (a) IT industry      (b) Cooking oil industry  
(c) Paper industry      (d) Jute industry
53. Which region is known as the ‘Orchard of the World’?
- (a) Orange Country of South Africa  
(b) Kashmir Valley of India  
(c) Mediterranean region  
(d) Queensland in Australia
54. Which one of the following helps the ships to navigate?
- (a) Area of high tides  
(b) Area of low tides  
(c) Area where the warm ocean currents and cold currents meet  
(d) Area of ocean currents
55. The radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by
- (a) exosphere      (b) mesosphere  
(c) stratosphere      (d) thermosphere
56. The balance in the environment gets disturbed if
- (a) the relative number of species is not disturbed  
(b) human activities continue to preserve natural habitats  
(c) indiscriminate killing of wildlife is banned  
(d) deforestation and soil erosion continue
57. Which one of the following is **not** a principle of sustainable development?
- (a) Maximum use of natural resources  
(b) Respect and care for all forms of life  
(c) Change in personal attitude and practices towards environment.  
(d) Improvement in the quality of human life
58. Two cities N and M are located at 15°E and 15°W of Greenwich respectively. What will be the difference in time between these two cities?
- (a) 30 minutes      (b) 1 hour  
(c) 1 hour 30 minutes      (d) 2 hours
59. The Minimum Wages Act
- (a) specifies that minimum wages should be given to labourers  
(b) specifies that the wages should not be below a specific minimum  
(c) allows employers to decide minimum wages of their employees  
(d) covers only government employees under the organized sector

60. Which Article of the Constitution prescribed that the enforcement of any disability arising out of 'untouchability' shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law?  
 (a) Article 15 (b) Article 17  
 (c) Article 21 (d) Article 28
61. What is the key reason of inequality in India?  
 (a) Poverty (b) Religion  
 (c) Caste (d) Sex
62. Right to the constitutional remedies  
 (a) protects the Fundamental Rights of citizen  
 (b) is about the Constitution remedying itself by amendments  
 (c) excludes the Right to Education Act, 2009  
 (d) gives judiciary the power to strike down a law enacted by the Parliament.
63. According to the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005  
 (a) only sons or male members of the family can have right in family property  
 (b) only wife has right to inherit property of her deceased husband  
 (c) sons, daughters and their mothers can get an equal share of family property  
 (d) followers of the Arya Samaj will not be governed by this Act
64. Which of the following comes under the function of the State Government?  
 (a) To maintain peaceful relationship with Pakistan and Bangladesh  
 (b) Decision to discontinue the Board Examination for Class X  
 (c) Introduction of new train between New Delhi and Vasco da Gama  
 (d) Introduction of a new design of 1000 rupee note
65. Dropout rates of Dalit and Adivasi girls are highest because  
 (a) their parents do not value education  
 (b) of poverty and social discrimination  
 (c) of non-availability of all-girl schools  
 (d) benefit of their education will be available to their in-law's family
66. Which one of the following is **not** a social advertisement?  
 (a) Atithi Devo Bhava  
 (b) Life Insurance – Zindagi Ke Saath Bhi, Zindagi Ke Baad Bhi  
 (c) Lane driving is life driving  
 (d) Save every drop of water
67. Identify the issue which is hardly focused upon by the media despite its significance.  
 (a) Murders and killings (b) Demolition of buildings  
 (c) Gender sensitivity (d) Drinking water
68. With reference to judiciary, identify the odd one out of the following provisions.  
 (a) Separation of powers.  
 (b) Once appointed to office, it is very difficult to remove a judge  
 (c) The judges are appointed without any interference from the government  
 (d) The tenure of service for judges is fixed
69. D. K. Basu Guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court of India are about  
 (a) prevention of sexual harassment of women at workplaces  
 (b) protection of children from sexual offences in schools  
 (c) procedures to be used by various agencies for the arrest, detention and interrogation of any person  
 (d) procedures to be followed for the reelection in a constituency
70. In Subhash Kumar vs State of Bihar (1991), the Supreme Court held that the  
 (a) Right to Freedom, includes expressing criticism of the government.  
 (b) Right to Life includes the right to the enjoyment of pollution-free water and air  
 (c) Right to Freedom of Religion does not include criticizing the other religions  
 (d) Right to Equality should force private companies to provide reservation in jobs
71. Which characteristic of the traditional external-examination is excluded in the present school-based assessment?  
 (a) Emphasis on systematic learning  
 (b) Emphasis only on the scholastic aspects of learning  
 (c) Consideration of the needs of the learner  
 (d) Rapport among learners, teachers and parents close to each other
72. Before assigning a new type of assignment, a teacher must tell her students  
 (a) that the forthcoming assessment will be/will not be based on this assignment  
 (b) about the weighting of this assignment in their final result  
 (c) about her expectation from students in terms of learning from doing the assignment  
 (d) about the requisite previous experience students must possess for doing this assignment
73. Four children of Class VIII were asked to create some creative articles from the waste material. On completion of the assignment, the teacher gave the following observations. On the basis of this information, adjudge the most creative child.  
 (a) Most of the time uses imagination, is conscious not to use expensive material  
 (b) Discusses with teacher constantly and asks for approval at each step  
 (c) With little guidance, can make reasonably good items  
 (d) Skillful and possesses a vision to convert waste material into productive items
74. Projects in Social Science are useful  
 (a) in theme-based tasks  
 (b) if they do not involve collection and analysis  
 (c) if based on contexts from within the text  
 (d) for the group work in class or at home  
 Which two alternatives from amongst the forms given above are correct?  
 (a) (B) and (D) (b) (A) and (B)  
 (c) (A) and (D) (d) (C) and (D)
75. Capacity Building, Programmes are essential for the teachers of Social Science because  
 (a) they are related to their professional growth  
 (b) their increment in salary is contingent upon Capacity Building Programme  
 (c) schools have been asked to do so by the CBSE to keep the teachers busy  
 (d) they require conceptual and pedagogical clarity in different components of Social Science

76. In a social Science class, which one of the following is a suitable method for underlining the phenomenon that common areas and open spaces in rural areas are disappearing fast?
- Make presentation with the help of computers
  - Discussion on the basis of text prescribed.
  - A survey project
  - Group discussion over the topic
77. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 suggested the development of integrated programmes for the
- education of boys and girls together
  - education of the mentally disabled
  - handicapped children to study in regular schools
  - handicapped children to study in special schools
78. A student in Class VIII is extremely upset over her inability to write on a prescribed topic. Her teacher advises that she may approach the assignment by breaking it into parts which are more familiar to her. Which of the following is the most appropriate with this method?
- At the outset, write the topic that is familiar and then add material on how the topic is related to the assignment
  - Prepare a directory of books, articles and Web sites about the topic
  - Find two sources of information on the topic and find their common features
  - Prepare a paper and read it to a friend to determine which parts need to be revised.
79. Which of the following approaches has been used extensively to familiarize students with ideas in the textbook *Social and Political Life* published by the NCERT?
- Time line
  - Graph
  - Chart
  - Storyboard
80. The content of Social Science should
- provide comprehensive information about the social issues and their solutions
  - exclusively focus on issues related to social reality and should not encourage scientific method of research
  - aim at raising students awareness about History, Geography and Politics of India and the interconnection among these
  - aim at raising students awareness through critically exploring and questioning familiar social realities
81. To make textbooks representative of all regions and social groups.
- contents relating to all regions and social groups should be added in textbooks
  - relevant local content should be part of teaching-learning process drawing on local resources
  - textbooks should be written in all languages of the country specially in languages mentioned in the Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India
  - common issues among regions must be highlighted exclusively to promote the spirit of federal republic
82. To sensitize students about the gender issues and role of socialization in gender discriminations, schools should
- encourage team teaching and include male as well as female teachers
  - organize seminars on gender sensitivity by inviting eminent speakers
  - ask teachers to use case studies and give concrete examples
  - make rules that boys are not allowed to practice discrimination against girls
83. While discussing the functions of the State Government, issues related to health, water, transport, etc. may be discussed to
- make students aware how their State is doing on these accounts
  - make students remember about the role of the Government in these areas
  - allow learners to understand these issues and express their critical views
  - enlighten students to organize movements for better facilities for all
84. The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 proposes that Geography should be taught to
- instruct the role of diverse geographical features of India in its economic growth
  - guide students about the destructive effect of natural disasters on the economy of India
  - focus on the optimum extraction and utilization of natural resources
  - inculcate a critical appreciation for conservation and environmental concerns.
85. Regarding Pedagogy and resources for Social Science, the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 says that teaching of Social-Science must adopt
- strategies that help students to remember facts for longer time
  - mind maps that enhance quick retrieval of information
  - methods that promote creativity and critical perspective
  - approach involving maximum teaching aids to promote intelligence
86. Scaffolding in a Social Science classroom primarily intends to
- strengthen the desirable outcome in the summative assessment
  - help the students till the time independent thinking is possible
  - assure the improvement of self-regulatory skills
  - enable the students to envisage ideas
87. The ability to break down information into smaller pieces and to establish relation among parts and the whole is
- understanding
  - applying
  - analyzing
  - remembering
88. In order to optimize the time students spend on academic activities, a teacher should
- plan, teach and impose timetable for transition times and classroom activities
  - assign homework at least twice a week in core content areas
  - ask students to read new topics before discussing them in class
  - present new material followed by a question-and-answer session on the material
89. Inductive learning is contradictory to which of the following approaches?
- Simulation
  - Expository teaching
  - Mastery learning
  - Structure training

90. Which of the following statements is true with regard to effective reflective practice in Social Science teaching?
- Peer tutoring should be done carefully because it affects tutor-students own reflective potential
  - Reflective practice should reject those students' inputs that challenge teaching practices for the sake of classroom discipline
  - Reflection must exclude those links to conceptual frameworks that limit inquiry and problem solving
  - Teacher must create atmosphere of trust and flexibility to every learning situation

### Section-III : Language I - English

**DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 91 to 99) :** Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Have you ever wondered what the qualities of a really professional teacher are? I know that all teachers want their students to like them, but being liked isn't the be-all and end-all really, is it? I mean teachers have to make some unpopular decisions sometimes. Teachers can be popular just because they are friendly and helpful, but to be truly professional and effective, we need to be able to identify the skills and behaviour we require in a true professional. A professional teacher needs to be confident without being arrogant. Nobody can expect to have all the answers, so, if a student asks a real stinker, the professional teacher should be able to admit defeat but offer to find out more for the student. And they must carry that promise out. When the teacher enters the classroom, she/he should have all the required materials and the lesson-plan ready. And, in orchestrating the class, the teacher must give everyone their chance to contribute and should be flexible enough to modify lessons if they are obviously not going to plan. Indeed, a fallback position is part of good planning. It stands to reason also that a teacher must observe punctuality and appropriate tidiness and dress: it is not possible to demand such behaviour from students if the teacher doesn't set the standards.

The last thing I would mention is that teachers should be able to feel that their professionalism entitles them to back up from the school directors. If a teacher has a problem class or student, then the school should have procedures for handling the difficulties. The teacher should not have to feel alone and vulnerable if a difficult situation arises. So, yes, professionalism cuts both ways: in the standards we demand of teachers and the framework we have for giving them support.

91. The expression isn't the be-all and end-all.. is an assumption that pertains to the \_\_\_\_\_ point of view.
- writer's
  - teacher's
  - students'
  - general
92. Here, the fallback position is the system where \_\_\_\_\_ well-prepared.
- good students are
  - good teachers are
  - teachers, even if caught out unexpectedly, are still
  - students and teachers who support each other are
93. Here, *able to admit defeat* implies that
- students can 'catch' a teacher unaware
  - teachers easily lose self-confidence as they lack professionalism.

- it doesn't matter if students often contradict what their teacher says
- teachers should be confident enough to own up to their 'unpreparedness'.

94. Here, *orchestrating the class* suggests
- the teacher controlling the class to ensure high grades
  - the whole class performing uniformly well
  - acknowledging the individual differences in the process of achievement
  - that music helps academic achievement
95. Here, *asks a real stinker..* suggests that
- teachers are always unprepared
  - students can be better informed than their teachers
  - students dislike teachers in general
  - teachers are unprofessional in students' eyes
96. A word that can best replace the word *entitles* in the passage is
- warrants
  - names
  - calls
  - gives
97. The writer's view that *professionalism cuts both ways* means
- teachers are faced with students and trustees hold them accountable
  - teachers teach well when trustees pay them well
  - trustees and their employees owe each other support
  - students and teachers owe respect to the management of their school
98. A word from the passage that is the antonym of the word *unshakable*, is
- vulnerable
  - difficult
  - helpful
  - effective
99. Here, *framework* refers to the overall
- school curriculum
  - clearly spelt out duties for teachers
  - system for assessment of teachers performance
  - transparency in fixing teachers salary

**DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 100 to 105) :** Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

#### HAWK

All eyes are fearful of the spotted hawk,  
whose dappled wingspread opens to  
a phrase  
that only victims gaping in the gaze  
of Death occurring can recite. To stalk;  
to plunge; to harvest; the denial-squawk  
of dying's struggle; these are but a day's  
rebuke to hunger for the hawk, whose glazed  
accord with Death admits no show of shock.  
Death's users know it is not theirs to own,  
nor can they fathom all it means to die—  
for young to know a different Death from old.  
But when the spotted hawk's last flight  
is flown,  
he too becomes a novice, fear-struck  
by the certain plummet once these feathers fold.

— Daniel Waters

100. The *denial-squawk* refers to the
- hawk's response to the cry of its prey
  - helpless cry of its prey to avert death
  - warning call by the hawk before killing its prey
  - desperate, pitiable cry of the prey

101. To the hawk, a *day's rebuke to hunger* suggests that the bird
- bows to hunger
  - causes death by preying on lesser animals
  - averts own death by killing and eating its prey
  - faces death fearlessly in contrast to its prey
102. Here, *glazed accord with Death* means that
- the prey meets death willingly
  - death is inevitable
  - death is in partnership with starvation
  - the hawk also becomes a victim of death at the end
103. The word that is closest in meaning to the word *dappled* in the poem is
- spotted
  - fearful
  - glazed
  - flown
104. Here, *he too becomes a novice* suggests that
- the hawk's prey becomes a predator instead
  - all living creatures are potentially victims of others
  - death comes swiftly to the fearless hawk
  - the hawk also meets death, as weak and helpless as its prey
105. The following line exemplifies the use of *personification* as a poetic device
- Death's users know it is not theirs to own, ...
  - ... the certain plummet once these feather fold.
  - To stalk; to plunge; to harvest, ...
  - But when the spotted hawk's last flight is flown...
- DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 106 to 120) :** Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.
106. Providing students \_\_\_\_\_ can encourage second language acquisition.
- adequate speaking and writing assignments
  - the opportunity to voice their opinions and to problem solve in the target language
  - frequent feedback on spoken and written outputs
  - informal interviews
107. Generally speaking, the first language is
- marked by the characteristic difficulty in mastering it
  - marked by the influences of the school environment the child is studying in
  - marked by the accent and regional expressions of the area where students grow up
  - influenced by the grammar and style of second language.
108. Language learning is better achieved if what students learn
- is closer in form and sound to their mother tongue
  - helps them improve their chances of college admission
  - is functional in terms of their life values and goals
  - is in a controlled classroom environment
109. An activity asks students to determine from a list of possible answers with a title, what kind of information will appear in an input text before an audio recording is played. Here students are
- checking for facts
  - guessing answers to questions
  - filling in missing information
  - actively predicting the content of the input
110. A speaking activity can be made more purposeful by
- insisting on correct structure and pronunciation.
  - interrupting the activity with some writing/reading
  - motivating students to complete a task at the end
  - providing a specific list of vocabulary to use
111. In the communicative classroom, learners acquire the grammar of second language to
- enhance their formal communication skills
  - write confidently
  - understand second language better while reading/listening to it.
  - understand how to make meaning and become more proficient in speaking and writing
112. Structures in second language are better assimilated in a pedagogical practice
- through meaningful interaction with interesting content
  - insisting on accuracy, explicit instruction in rules
  - through repetition and practice of commonly used syntax
  - through application of learnt structures in discrete language items
113. Error correction in students' written work is most effective when the teacher.
- writes out the correct answers on the board
  - revises the wrong answers with them
  - points out major errors using symbols and students self-correct
  - gives students more drill work till they 'learn' the correct responses
114. Students always find it difficult to listen to and understand a second language presentation inside or outside their class. This can be helped by
- increasing the number of periods for the second language
  - practice by using the second language more.
  - recommending to choose another language closer to L1.
  - being taught by only native speakers of L2.
115. When they encounter unfamiliar words during a reading activity, students should be trained to \_\_\_\_\_ while processing the meaning of the whole text.
- refer a dictionary to find out the meaning immediately.
  - ask the teacher or neighbour
  - use information in its context to correctly guess its rough area of meaning.
  - choose more simple texts
116. Identify the question that assesses students' ability to infer the meaning of the text.
- Why did Mohan change his mind despite his parent's advice?
  - Where did Tom and his parents live?
  - Use the phrase 'in disbelief' in a sentence of your own.
  - Give the opposite of 'delighted'.
117. While assessing a report of a school programme for a class journal, the following are the main criteria
- Descriptive presentation, title, writer's name
  - Word limit, title, factual description
  - Literary style, chronological presentation, word limit
  - Relevance, logical organization of content, a direct style
118. While learning a language, the \_\_\_\_\_ instruction provides opportunities for independent study, a wide range of reference material and immediate feedback about achievement.
- programmed
  - computer-aided
  - direct
  - distance

119. A dual-language classroom consisting of students speaking a native language and the target language is beneficial because it
- motivates target language speaking students learn another language and vice versa
  - offers an opportunity for separate project work
  - justifies conducting more activities in each language
  - causes less distractions in the class as students will talk less
120. A student has difficulty in applying the learned knowledge, for example, in word problems, the student also fails to translate sentences into equations or identify the variables. A possible solution to this problem could be
- pairing him/her with high achievers
  - giving carefully designed assignment – simpler-simple-complex
  - allowing more time to complete the same activity
  - giving only simple assignments to boost their confidence

### भाग-IV : भाषा II - हिन्दी

निर्देश (प्र. सं. 121 से 128) : नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

एक धनी युवक संत के पास यह पूछने के लिए गया कि उसे अपने जीवन में क्या करना चाहिए। संत उसे कमरे की खिड़की तक ले गए और उससे पूछा, "तुम्हें काँच के परे क्या दिख रहा है?" "सड़क पर लोग आ-जा रहे हैं और एक-बेचारा गरीब व्यक्ति भीख माँग रहा है।"

इसके बाद संत ने उसे एक बड़ा दर्पण दिखाया और पूछा, "अब इस दर्पण में देखकर बताओ कि तुम क्या देखते हो।" "इसमें मैं खुद को देख रहा हूँ।"

"ठीक है, दर्पण में तुम दूसरों को नहीं देख सकते। तुम जानते हो कि खिड़की में लगा काँच और यह दर्पण एक ही मूल पदार्थ से बने हैं। तुम स्वयं की तुलना काँच के इन दोनों रूपों से करके देखो। जब यह साधारण है तो तुम्हें सभी दिखते हैं और उन्हें देखकर तुम्हारे भीतर करुणा जागती है और जब इस काँच पर चाँदी का लेप हो जाता है, तो तुम केवल स्वयं को देखने लगते हो।"

"तुम्हारा जीवन भी तभी महत्वपूर्ण बनेगा जब तुम अपनी आँखों पर लगी चाँदी की परत को उतार दो।"

121. संत ने युवक को काँच और दर्पण क्यों दिखाए?
- काँच और दर्पण के मूल पदार्थ के बारे में बताने के लिए
  - सड़क पर आने-जाने वाले लोगों के प्रति दया भाव जाग्रत करने के लिए
  - युवक को स्वयं का असली चेहरा दिखाने के लिए
  - यह समझने में युवक की मदद करने के लिए कि उसे क्या करना चाहिए
122. "दर्पण में हम दूसरों को नहीं देख सकते।" इस वाक्य का निहितार्थ है—
- दर्पण हमें स्वयं तक सीमित कर देता है
  - दर्पण में तो देखने वाला ही देख सकता है
  - दूसरों को केवल खिड़की के काँच से देखा जा सकता है
  - दर्पण का प्रयोग बिल्कुल भी नहीं करना चाहिए
123. "...अपनी आँखों पर लगी चाँदी की परत को उतार दो" इस वाक्य का निहितार्थ है—

- चाँदी की परत हानिकारक है, इसे हटा देना चाहिए
  - निष्पक्ष भाव से चीजों, व्यक्तियों, घटनाओं को देखना
  - आँखों की देखभाल करना जरूरी है
  - ऐश्वर्य, साधनों से दूर रहना चाहिए
124. 'स्वयं को देखने लगते हो' का निहितार्थ है
- स्वयं को निहारना
  - हमारी सोच का स्व-केंद्रित होना
  - स्वयं के गुण-दोषों का विश्लेषण
  - अपनी कमियों को दूर करना
125. 'चाँदी का लेप' हमें क्या नहीं देखने देता?
- सड़क पर आने-जाने वाले लोगों को
  - भीख माँगते गरीब व्यक्ति को
  - जीवन, संसार की वास्तविकता को
  - जीवन, संसार की बुराइयों को
126. 'काँच' शब्द के लिए किस विशेषण का प्रयोग किया गया है?
- खिड़की
  - साधारण
  - मूल पदार्थ
  - बड़ा
127. 'करुणा' शब्द है
- विशेषण
  - क्रिया
  - प्रविशेषण
  - भाववाचक संज्ञा
128. "अब इस दर्पण में देखकर बताओ कि तुम क्या देखते हो।" यह वाक्य है—
- सरल वाक्य
  - संयुक्त वाक्य
  - मिश्र वाक्य
  - विधानवाचक वाक्य

निर्देश (प्र. सं. 129 से 135) : नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

बाल-मस्तिष्क की प्रकृति की यह माँग होती है कि बच्चे का बौद्धिक विकास विचारों के स्रोत के पास हो। दूसरे शब्दों में, यह ठोस, वास्तविक बिंबों के बीच और सर्वप्रथम प्रकृति की गोद में हो, जहाँ बच्चा ठोस बिंब को देखे, सुने और फिर उसका विचार इस बिंब के बारे में प्राप्त सूचना के 'संसाधन' के काम में लगे। जब बच्चे को प्रकृति से दूर रखा जाता है, जब बच्चा पढ़ाई के पहले दिन से ही केवल शब्दों के रूप में सारा ज्ञान और बोध पाता है, तो उसके मस्तिष्क की कोशिकाएँ जल्दी ही थक जाती हैं और अध्यापक द्वारा प्रस्तुत काम को निभा नहीं पातीं। और इन कोशिकाओं को तो अभी विकसित, सशक्त; सृष्टि होना है। यहीं पर उस बात का कारण छिपा है, जो प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में अक्सर देखने में आती है—बच्चा चुपचाप बैठ अध्यापक की आँखों में आँखें डाले देखता है, मानो बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा हो, लेकिन वास्तव में वह एक शब्द भी नहीं समझ पाता, क्योंकि बच्चे को नियमों पर सोच-विचार करना पड़ता है, और ये सब अमूर्त, सामान्यीकृत बातें होती हैं।

129. "...वास्तव में वह एक शब्द भी नहीं समझ पाता..." इसका संभावित कारण क्या है?
- बच्चों के पास कोई सजीव बिंब नहीं होता
  - बच्चे मंदबुद्धि होते हैं
  - बच्चों के पास बहुत सीमित अनुभव होते हैं
  - शिक्षक बच्चों की बात नहीं सुनते
130. बच्चों को प्रकृति के निकट रखने की बात क्यों की गई है?
- प्रकृति में शुद्ध ऑक्सीजन मिलती है
  - प्रकृति का हरा-भरा वातावरण बच्चों को आकर्षित करता है
  - बच्चे अपनी इंद्रियों के माध्यम से बिंब बनाते हैं
  - बच्चे को सबसे ज्यादा विचार प्राकृतिक वातावरण में ही आते हैं

131. केवल शब्दों के रूप में सारा ज्ञान देना  
 (a) बाल-मस्तिष्क को प्रखर बनाता है  
 (b) बाल-मस्तिष्क की प्रकृति के विरुद्ध है  
 (c) बाल-मस्तिष्क की कोशिकाओं को विकसित करता है  
 (d) बाल-मस्तिष्क की प्रकृति के अनुकूल है
132. इस गद्यांश के आधार पर आप अपनी कक्षा में क्या करेंगे?  
 (a) बच्चों को मैदान, वन-बाग की सैर कराएँगे  
 (b) बच्चों पर सीखने का बोझ नहीं डालेंगे  
 (c) बच्चों के मस्तिष्क को प्रखर बनाने के लिए कठोर परिश्रम करेंगे और बच्चों से करवाएँगे  
 (d) ऐसे अनुकूल वातावरण का निर्माण करेंगे, जहाँ बच्चों को इंद्रिय अनुभव के अवसर मिल सकें
133. "यहीं पर उस बात का कारण छिपा है, जो प्राथमिक ...आती है।" वाक्य में किस बात की तरफ इशारा किया गया है?  
 (a) बच्चे का कक्षा में सदैव डर के कारण चुपचाप बैठना  
 (b) अध्यापक का सदैव बोलना  
 (c) बच्चे द्वारा अध्यापक की बातों को न समझ पाना  
 (d) बच्चे द्वारा निरन्तर, सोच-विचार करना
134. किस शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता?  
 (a) प्रकृति (b) ज्ञान  
 (c) वास्तव (d) बुद्धि
135. "जब बच्चे को प्रकृति से दूर रखा जाता है....।" वाक्य के रेखांकित अंश में कौन-सा कारक है?  
 (a) कर्ता कारक (b) सम्प्रदान कारक  
 (c) कर्म कारक (d) अपादान कारक
136. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर-पर व्याकरण-शिक्षण का कौन-सा तरीका सर्वाधिक प्रभावी है?  
 (a) व्याकरण के बिंदुओं पर एक-एक करके चर्चा करना  
 (b) पढ़ाए जा रहे पाठ के संदर्भ में आए किसी व्याकरणिक बिंदु को स्पष्ट करना  
 (c) व्याकरणिक बिंदुओं पर कार्य-पत्रक (वर्कशीट्स) तैयार करके बच्चों को देना  
 (d) बच्चों को भाषा-प्रयोगशाला में व्याकरणिक क्रोडियों का अभ्यास कराना
137. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया में परिवार, पड़ोस, विद्यालय के साथ-साथ \_\_\_\_\_ अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।  
 (a) पुस्तकालय (b) शब्दकोश  
 (c) संचार माध्यम (d) भाषा-प्रयोगशाला के उपकरण
138. मुहावरे, लोकोक्तियों का प्रयोग  
 (a) भाषा को अलंकृत करता है  
 (b) भाषिक अभिव्यक्ति को प्रभावी बनाता है  
 (c) भाषा-शिक्षण का एकमात्र उद्देश्य है  
 (d) दूसरों को प्रभावित करने का सरल तरीका है
139. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर अपनाई जाने वाली भाषा-शिक्षण युक्तियों में से आप किसे सबसे कम महत्व देंगे?  
 (a) औपचारिक एवं अनौपचारिक पत्र-लेखन  
 (b) अधूरी कहानी को पूरी कर सुनाना तथा लिखना  
 (c) उचित गति एवं प्रवाह के साथ पढ़ना  
 (d) चित्र दिखाकर उस पर आधारित कविता, कहानी लिखना
140. 'पढ़ना' के बारे में कौन-सा कथन उचित नहीं है?  
 (a) अक्षर की विशेष आकृति और उसकी एक खास ध्वनि होती है  
 (b) पढ़ना उद्देश्यपूर्ण एवं चुनौतीपूर्ण हो  
 (c) पठन सामग्री का बच्चों की समझ और पूर्वानुभव से संबंध होना चाहिए  
 (d) सक्षम पाठक प्रत्येक शब्द पर ध्यान देते हैं
141. 'अहं-केंद्रित भाषा' की संकल्पना किसके साथ घनिष्ठ रूप से जुड़ी है?  
 (a) स्कनर (b) वाइगोत्स्की  
 (c) चॉम्स्की (d) पियाजे
142. वाइगोत्स्की के अनुसार भाषा सीखने, शब्दों को अर्थ देने में \_\_\_\_\_ की भूमिका को नकारा नहीं जा सकता।  
 (a) भाषा-प्रयोगशाला (b) सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया  
 (c) विद्यालयी समय (d) पाठ्यपुस्तकों
143. एक भाषा-शिक्षक के रूप में पाठ पढ़ाने के उपरान्त आप निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रकार के प्रश्न को सर्वाधिक महत्व देंगे?  
 (a) गाँधीजी के आचरण ने आदमी में क्या परिवर्तन ला दिया?  
 (b) गाँधीजी ने पुनः पुराने ब्लॉक में जाने का आग्रह क्यों किया,  
 (c) गाँधीजी के जीवन, व्यक्तित्व की किन विशेषताओं ने आपको प्रभावित किया है और क्यों?  
 (d) सत्याग्रही बंदियों को समाचार-पत्र क्यों नहीं मिलते थे?
144. रचानात्मक आकलन का सबसे सही तरीका है—  
 (a) कहानी पढ़कर कोई तीन मिश्रित वाक्य छाँटें  
 (b) कहानी पढ़कर पाँच मुहावरे छाँटें  
 (c) कहानी पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो  
 (d) कहानी पढ़कर प्रश्न बनाओ
145. आत्म अक्सर अपनी कक्षा में प्रसंगानुसार सिनेमा, एफ. एम. की चर्चा करता है। इसका प्रमुख कारण है  
 (a) सभी बच्चों को सिनेमा देखना बहुत पसंद होता है  
 (b) सभी बच्चों को एफ. एम. पर प्रसारित गीत पसंद होते हैं  
 (c) सिनेमा और एफ. एम. बच्चों के अनुभव संसार का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा हैं  
 (d) बच्चों को संचार-माध्यमों के द्वारा ही पढ़ाया जा सकता है
146. भाषा सीखना और भाषा के बारे में सीखना  
 (a) दो भिन्न संकल्पनाएँ हैं  
 (b) दो भिन्न संकल्पनाएँ नहीं हैं  
 (c) विद्यालयी आकलन का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है  
 (d) भाषा-विमर्श का हिस्सा नहीं है
147. बच्चों की भाषा-प्रयोग संबंधी त्रुटियों पर अधिक कठोर प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करना अथवा उन्हें ही इंगित करते रहना  
 (a) जरूरी है, इससे बच्चों की भाषा में सुधार होता है  
 (b) बिल्कुल जरूरी नहीं है, बच्चे स्वयं ही सब सीख जाएँगे  
 (c) बच्चों की भाषिक अभिव्यक्ति को अवरुद्ध कर सकता है  
 (d) भाषा-शिक्षक का परम दायित्व है
148. भाषा की कक्षा में विभिन्न संचार-माध्यमों (मुद्रित और अमुद्रित) का प्रयोग  
 (a) समावेशी कक्षा की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सहयोग देता है  
 (b) बच्चों की भाषा के आकलन में अनिवार्य है  
 (c) शिक्षक को बाकी शिक्षकों से अलग और श्रेष्ठ सिद्ध करता है  
 (d) भाषा-शिक्षक की कर्तव्यनिष्ठा का द्योतक है
149. भाषा-शिक्षण की किस विधि में लक्ष्य भाषा सिखाते समय मातृभाषा का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता?  
 (a) व्याकरण विधि (b) अनुवाद विधि  
 (c) प्रत्यक्ष विधि (d) अप्रत्यक्ष विधि
150. बच्चों को समृद्ध भाषिक परिवेश उपलब्ध कराने में कौन सहजता से योगदान दे सकता है/सकती हैं/सकते हैं?  
 (a) कक्षा में प्रदर्शित चार्ट (b) पुस्तकालय में रखी पुस्तकें  
 (c) भाषा-प्रयोगशाला के अभ्यास (d) स्वयं शिक्षक का भाषा-प्रयोग

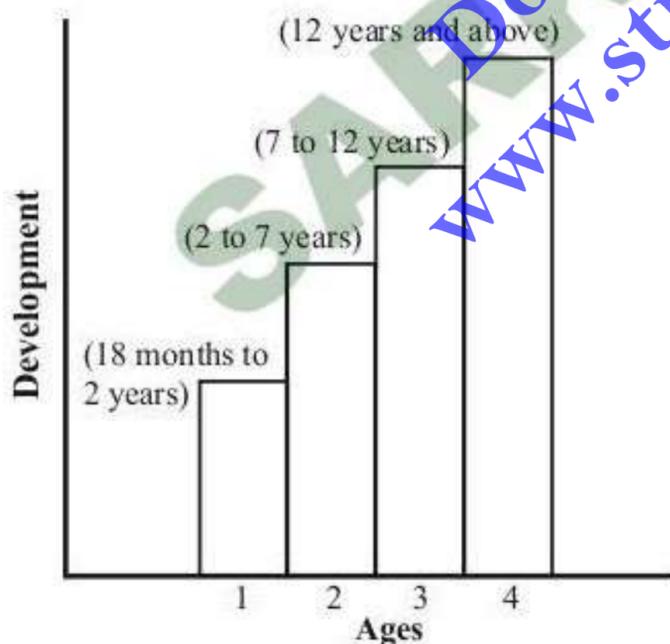
## ANSWER KEY

1	(a)	16	(a)	31	(b)	46	(c)	61	(a)	76	(c)	91	(a)	106	(b)	121	(d)	136	(b)
2	(a)	17	(b)	32	(c)	47	(d)	62	(a)	77	(c)	92	(c)	107	(c)	122	(a)	137	(c)
3	(c)	18	(a)	33	(b)	48	(a)	63	(c)	78	(c)	93	(d)	108	(c)	123	(b)	138	(b)
4	(b)	19	(d)	34	(c)	49	(a)	64	(b)	79	(d)	94	(c)	109	(d)	124	(b)	139	(a)
5	(d)	20	(c)	35	(c)	50	(b)	65	(b)	80	(d)	95	(b)	110	(c)	125	(c)	140	(d)
6	(c)	21	(d)	36	(b)	51	(a)	66	(b)	81	(b)	96	(a)	111	(d)	126	(b)	141	(d)
7	(d)	22	(c)	37	(b)	52	(a)	67	(d)	82	(c)	97	(c)	112	(a)	127	(d)	142	(b)
8	(d)	23	(a)	38	(a)	53	(c)	68	(d)	83	(c)	98	(a)	113	(c)	128	(c)	143	(c)
9	(b)	24	(a)	39	(b)	54	(a)	69	(c)	84	(d)	99	(c)	114	(b)	129	(a)	144	(d)
10	(a)	25	(c)	40	(a)	55	(d)	70	(b)	85	(c)	100	(b)	115	(c)	130	(c)	145	(c)
11	(a)	26	(c)	41	(d)	56	(d)	71	(b)	86	(b)	101	(c)	116	(a)	131	(b)	146	(a)
12	(d)	27	(c)	42	(a)	57	(a)	72	(c)	87	(c)	102	(c)	117	(d)	132	(d)	147	(c)
13	(a)	28	(d)	43	(d)	58	(d)	73	(d)	88	(a)	103	(a)	118	(b)	133	(d)	148	(a)
14	(b)	29	(b)	44	(b)	59	(b)	74	(c)	89	(b)	104	(d)	119	(a)	134	(b)	149	(c)
15	(b)	30	(b)	45	(d)	60	(b)	75	(d)	90	(d)	105	(a)	120	(b)	135	(c)	150	(d)

## ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

## Section-I : Child Development &amp; Pedagogy

1. (a) Jean Piaget, a pioneer in the study of child intelligence regarded knowledge growth as something that happens continually in a sequential process consisting of logically embedded process consisting of logically embedded structures succeeding one another throughout an individual life time. This is divided into stages of development.

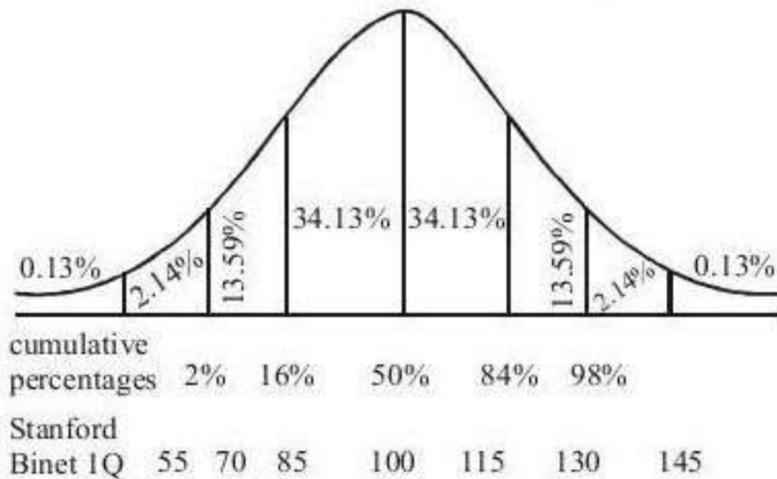


- The sensorimotor stage (18 months to 2 years)
  - The preoperational stage (2 to 7 years)
  - The concrete operational stage (7 to 12 years)
  - The formal operational stage (12 years and above)
2. (a) The process of development takes place in an orderly manner. Development proceeds from general to specific. In all areas of development general activity always precedes specific activity.

3. (c) All that we inherit from our parents and forefathers is called heredity and the environment is every thing that affects the individual except the gens. Both have a very important role in development. In physical development, heredity is more important than environment, while in social development environment is more important.
4. (b) Hidden curriculum is learning the rules of behaviour need to function informally organised groups. The hidden curriculum stresses such things as formalisation and standardisation, following instructions, obedience to authority figures that are not Mom and Dad, learning to control behaviour and fit into the group, pleasing (even manipulating) authority figures and working in teams.
5. (d) First and second options are related to Piaget's concepts of accommodation and assimilation. Discovery learning is related to problem solving. The need of verbal teaching is not related to Piaget's theory.
6. (c) Lawrence Kohlberg described theory of normal development outlined six stages within three different levels. His theory is based upon universal sequences of stages and principles across all cultures.
7. (d) In social constructivist classroom, teachers and students share information about any potential real world problems and give feedback immediately. In other classrooms, teacher is the centre point and student has second place.
8. (d) Every child is a unique and special individual. Consequently, we have to teach individual children and be respectful of and account for their individual uniqueness of age, gender, learning style and future life.

9. (b) Jean Piaget has underestimated the concept of social interaction while very young children are much more competent and can also be very social rather than egocentric in their speech. He put too much emphasis on the individual's internal search for knowledge and not enough on external motivation.

10. (a) IQ = 130  
Assuming  $\mu = 100$   
 $\sigma = 13$   
Normal curve and the Stanford Binet I Q scores



11. (a) Howard Gardner has defined Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence. According to this theory, intelligence is a potential specific connection between specific stimuli and responses. This theory supports the belief that mental and physical activity are related. So damage to one part of the brain affects only related particular ability sparing others.

12. (d) Students enter the classroom with vastly different abilities and readiness level learning. This is the reason why multi-level teaching is a necessity in any classroom. In multi-level teaching a teacher uses multi levels of teaching to meet the needs of a variety of learners.

14. (b) Formative assessment refers to frequent interactive assessments of student progress and understanding to identify learning needs.

15. (b) According to Benjamin Bloom there are six levels of cognition—Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis, Synthesis and Evaluation. Evaluation is judging or forming an opinion about the information or situation.

16. (a) Some sections of the population are socially and educationally backward due to socio-cultural and economic reasons. Girls, children from weaker section of society, SC/ST, backward minorities and disabled children are educationally disadvantaged. So teachers must believe personal accountability for student's success.

17. (b) Stuttering is defined as any disturbance in the flow and time patterning of speech. The Prolonged speech is the most effective approach for fluency shaping treatment.

18. (a) Embedded learning opportunities (ELO) involve systematic instructions that is incorporated into the natural learning environment. Instructional procedures teacher can use to implement. ELO include curriculum modifications, naturalistic instructional procedures, prompting and fading, and feedback strategies.

19. (d) As an approach, inclusive education, seeks to address the learning needs of all children with a

special focus on those who are vulnerable to marginalization and exclusion. It implies all learners, with or without disabilities being able to learn together through access to common pre-school provisions, schools and community educational setting with an appropriate network of support services.

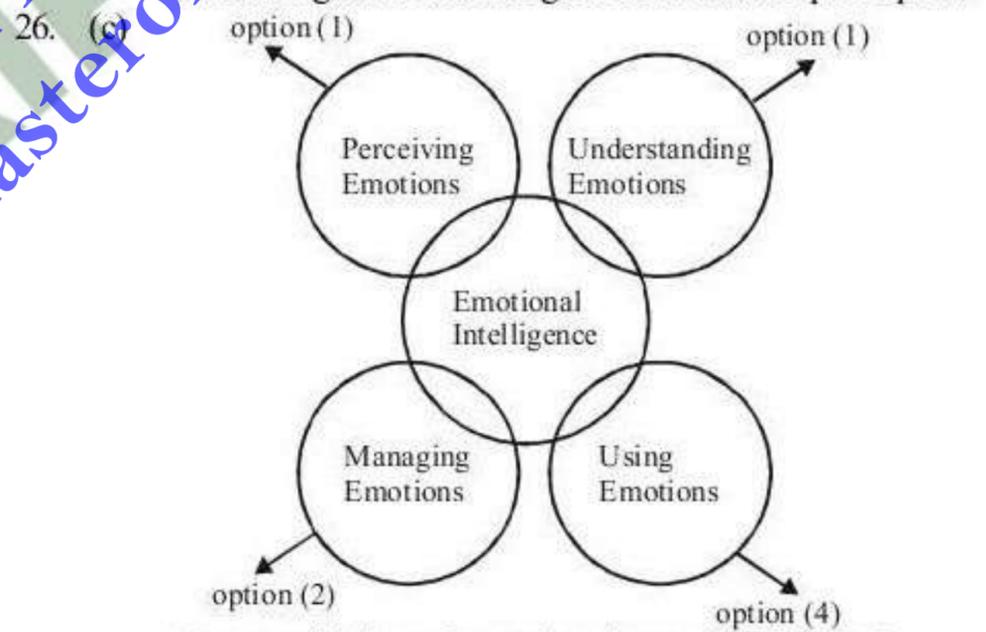
20. (c) Intellectually gifted children are those who have scored very high on standardised lists and usually excel in school. They are frequently very high skilled verbally and have outstanding memories and literacy ability. So, to create a prototype of a new science book will be an appropriate assignment for a gifted student.

21. (d) Lack of differentiation in education may be an institutional reason for children dropping out of these schools. Differentiated instruction should be based upon the students readiness, interest or learning style.

22. (c) Children with learning disability may have average or even above average intelligence, but somehow these children show a lag in learning when provided with the same opportunities to learn as normal children. LDs are not objective facts not synonymous with dyslexia.

23. (a) Problem solving is more likely to succeed in schools where a flexible curriculum is in place so that they can explore, enjoy, learn, practise and talk about their developing understanding.

25. (c) A teacher who intends to correct errors of his/her students should correct errors that interfere with the general meaning and understandability because it is basic thing to understand general words and principles.



Hence, criticism of emotions is not the part of EQ.

27. (c) Adaptation is a term referring to the ability to adjust to new information and experience.

28. (d) Mid day Meal Scheme started by the Government of India supports the humanistic theory of motivation. There are hierarchy of needs in Humanistic theory.



29. (b) Ecological theory of learning analyses the past life of a student and uses that information for building effective pedagogy.
30. (b) To make child sit in the most distraction reduced area will be the best way to deal with an inattentive child. Proper seating arrangement may divert the attention of a child into a proper channel.

### Section-II : Social Studies/Social Science

31. (b) The Indian nationalists saw the design behind partition and condemned it unanimously, starting the anti-partition and the Swadeshi movements. The Swadeshi movement was also known as Vande Mataram movement in deltaic Andhra Pradesh.
32. (c) Tarabai Shinde is known as the first feminist woman writer in Marathi from the 19th century to present her views not only on man-woman relationship but also on the evil practices imposed on women by patriarchy. Her candid and strong views about the problems of widows and their remarriages as well as all the problems of women folk of the times were published in the book Shree - Purush Tulana in 1882.
33. (b) The argument for practical education was strongly criticized by the Christian missionaries in India in the nineteenth century. The missionaries felt that education should attempt to improve the moral character of the people, and morality could be improved only through Christian education.
34. (c) India was exploited as a market for British goods. Act of 1813 allowed one way trade for the British, as a result the Indian markets flooded with cheap and machine-made imports.
35. (c) The company officials introduced the Permanent Settlement in 1793. Under it, the rajas and talukdars were recognized as Zamindars and were asked to collect rent from the peasant.
36. (b) Wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, Hazrat Mahal was also known as the Begum of Avadh. In addition to being gifted with irresistible physical charm, she had an inborn genius for organization and command. After her husband had been sent away in exile to Calcutta, she with the cooperation of a zealous band of supporters, like Sarafad-daulah, Maharaj Bal Krishna, Raja Jai Lal and above all Mammon Khan worked incessantly to revive the fortunes of Avadh. She seized control of Lucknow in association with the revolutionary forces and set up her son, Prince Birjis Qadr, as the King of Avadh. Hazrat Mahal worked in association with Nana Saheb but later escaped from Lucknow and joined the Maulvi of Faizabad in the attack on Shahjahanpur.
37. (b) This act abolished the company rule, abolished the Court of directors and abolished the Board of control. The act provided the Crown will govern India directly through a Secretary of State for India, who was to exercise the powers which were being enjoyed by the Court of Directors and Board of control.
38. (a) The Ahom state depended upon forced labour. Those who forced to work for the state were called paiks. A census of the population was taken. Each village had to send a number of paiks by rotation.
39. (b) The Nanadesi guild was a group of various merchants. They find mention in the 14th century Tamil inscription recording the assurance of fair treatment by a local chief named Annapota Reddi. The Nanadesi guild and the Manigramam guild later joined the Ayyavole-500 guild.
40. (a) There are some sites from where scientists have found the evidence of plants and animal bones. The evidence of grains and bones of domesticated animals are found in Chirand (present day Bihar), Koldihwa (present day Uttar Pradesh), Burzahom (present day Kashmir), Hallur (present day Andhra Pradesh).
41. (d) The Ganga and Yamuna are named only once in the Rig Veda.
42. (a) Buddhism and Jainism both believed that only those who left their homes could gain true knowledge. It was very difficult for most men and women to follow these strict rules. Nevertheless thousands left their homes to learn and teach this new way of life.
43. (d) In September 1873, Jyotirao, along with his followers, formed the Satya Shodhak Samaj (Society of Seekers of Truth) with the main objective of liberating the Bahujans, Shudras and Ati-Shudras and protecting them from exploitation and atrocities. For his fight to attain equal rights for peasants and the lower caste and his contributions to the field of education, he is regarded as one of the most important figures of the Social Reform Movement in Maharashtra.
44. (b) The construction of Shah Jahan's audience hall aimed to communicate that the king's justice would treat the high and the low i.e. rich and poor equally where all could live together in harmony.
45. (d) All those who wish to become members of the Sabha should be owners of land from which land revenue is collected. They should have their own homes. They should be between 35 and 70 years of age. They should have knowledge of the Vedas. They should be well-versed in administrative matters and honest. If anyone has been a member of any committee in the last three years, he cannot become a member of another committee. Anyone who has not submitted his accounts, as well as those of his relatives, cannot contest the elections.
46. (c) There were three different kinds of people living in most villages in the northern part of India. They were:
1. **Gram Bhojaka:** The village headman was known as the Gram Bhojaka. The post was usually hereditary. They were the largest landowners.
  2. **Grihapatis:** Independent farmers were known as Grihapatis. Most of these were smaller landowners.
  3. **Karmakara:** Men and women who did not own land and had to earn a living working on the fields owned by others or working as slaves to others were called as the dasas or karmakaras.

47. (d) Parent rock determines colour, texture, chemical properties, mineral content and permeability of soil.
48. (a) Minerals that lie near the surface are simply dug out, by the process known as quarrying. Quarrying is one of the methods of extraction of minerals.
49. (a) The oldest rocks in the world are found in Western Australia. The Zircons from the Western Australia Jack Hills, returned an age of 4.404 billion years, interpreted to be the age of crystallization.
50. (b) A secondary activity occurs when value is added to raw materials produced in the primary sector for e.g. ore is changed into steel or leather is made into shoes. Secondary activities include all types of the manufacturing industry for e.g. furniture, paper, metal products, food, equipment, beverages and it includes the generation of electricity, construction and home industries.
51. (a) The grassland of prairies is the home of Native Americans often called "Red Indians". They were the actual habitat of the continent. The Prairies were home of other tribes also like the Apache, the Crow, the Cree and the Pawnee.
52. (a) 'IT industry' is an example of sunrise industry. A sunrise industry is often characterised by a high degree of innovation and its rapid emergence may threaten push into obsolescence a competing industry sector that is already in decline.
53. (c) Mediterranean region is known as the Orchard of the World because the land with one percent of the world is a densely populated area and practices intensive agriculture. Crops grown in this area like cultivation of vine, olive and cereals are only possible due to mild wet winter rainfall.
54. (a) Tides are a great help in navigation. During high tide when the water level rises, large ships can enter or leave the harbor safely. Diamond Harbor in West Bengal and Kandla in Gujarat are examples of such ports. Tides help ships to travel up the mouth of the river. High tide increases the volume of water at the river ports to such an extent that large ships can sail in safely. They use the retreating tide to leave the port. Hooghly (Kolkata), London and New York are some of the important river ports of the world.
55. (d) Thermosphere is a layer of atmosphere. Here temperature rises very rapidly with increasing height. Ionosphere is a part of this layer. It extends between 80-400 km. This layer helps in radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by this layer.
56. (d) The balance in the environment gets disturbed if deforestation and soil erosion continue. Increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere due to deforestation leads to global warming as carbon dioxide traps the heat rays reflected by the earth. The increase in temperature on the earth disturbs the water cycle and reduces rainfall.
57. (a) Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts:
- The concept of needs, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
  - The idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs."
58. (d) 2 hours. As the earth rotates from west to east, those places east of Greenwich will be ahead of Greenwich time and those to the west will be behind it. The rate of difference can be calculated as follows. The earth rotates  $360^\circ$  in about 24 hours, which means  $15^\circ$  an hour or  $1^\circ$  in four minutes. Thus, when it is 12 noon at Greenwich, the time at  $15^\circ$  east of Greenwich will be  $15 \div 4 = 60$  minutes, i.e., 1 hour ahead of Greenwich time, which means 1 p.m. But at  $15^\circ$  west of Greenwich, the time will be behind Greenwich time by one hour, i.e., it will be 11.00 a.m. Similarly, at  $180^\circ$ , it will be midnight when it is 12 noon at Greenwich.
59. (b) The minimum wages act specifies that the wages should not be below a specific minimum amount. The Minimum Wages Act 1948 is an Act of Parliament concerning Indian labour law that sets the minimum wages that must be paid to skilled and unskilled labours.
60. (b) According to article 17 untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
61. (a) The key reason of inequality in India is poverty. India's income per capita ranks at 149 in the world, and the country is home to the largest number of poor in the world. Using the most parsimonious definition of the poverty line, there are at least 300 million extreme poor in India (living on less than a dollar a day), and more than 500 million if a broader definition of the poverty line is used.
62. (a) Article 32 of the Indian constitution provides for constitutional remedies against the violation or transgression of fundamental rights. The fundamental rights are of highest importance to the individuals. They are basic conditions for the fullest development of personality.
63. (c) According to the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 sons, daughter and their mothers can get an equal share of family property. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 comes into force from 9th September, 2005.
64. (b) Decision to discontinue the board examination for class X comes under the function of the state government. Part XI of the Indian constitution defines the power distribution between the federal government (the Centre) and the States in India. This part is divided between legislative, administrative and executive powers. The legislative section is divided into three lists: Union list, States list and Concurrent list.

65. (b) The dropout rates of dalit and adivasi girls are highest because of poverty and social discrimination. There are several reasons why children from Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim communities leave school. In many parts of the country, especially in rural and poor areas, there may not even be proper schools nor teachers who teach on a regular basis. If a school is not close to people's homes, and there is no transport like buses or vans, parents may not be willing to send their girls to school. Many families are too poor and unable to bear the cost of educating all their children.
66. (b) Life Insurance advertisement is not a social advertisement. Social advertising is the use of advertising to inform the public about a social issue or to influence their behavior.
67. (d) Drinking water is hardly focused upon by the media despite its significance. Drinking water is a basic requirement for life and a determinant of standard of living. However, besides government efforts, supply and demand side factors of both surface and groundwater determine the level of drinking water available to people.
68. (d) Other branches of the State-like the legislature and the executive - cannot interfere in the work of the judiciary. The courts are not under the government and do not act on their behalf. For the above separation to work well, it is also crucial that all judges in the High Court as well as the Supreme Court are appointed with very little interference from these other branches of government. Once appointed to this office, it is also very difficult to remove a judge.
69. (c) D.K. Basu guidelines include these points:
- The police officials who carry out the arrest or interrogation should wear clear, accurate and visible identification and name tags with their designations.
  - A memo of arrest should be prepared at the time of arrest and should include the time and date of arrest. It should also be attested by at least one witness who could include a member of the person arrested. The arrest memo should be counter-signed by the person arrested.
  - The person arrested, detained or being interrogated has a right to inform a relative, friend or well-wisher.
  - When a friend or relative lives outside the district, the time of arrest and venue of custody must be notified by police within 8 to 12 hours after arrest.
70. (b) In Subhash Kumar vs. State of Bihar (1991), the Supreme Court held that the right to life includes the right to the enjoyment of pollution free water and air.
71. (b) Emerging technologies and resulting globalization have changed the equation of education in the 21st century. In the traditional external examination emphasis was given only on the scholastic aspects of learning. Now education has seen a lot of changes and a final examination has been replaced by continuous and comprehensive evaluation which is systematic, gives feedback and creates coordination between learners and teachers.
72. (c) As assignment is a task given to students by their teachers to be completed out of the class time. So a teacher must tell her students about her expectation from students in terms of learning from doing the assignment.
73. (d) Creativity is the ability to think up and design new inventions, produce works of art, solve problem in new ways, or develop an idea based on an original, novel or unconventional approach. So the most creative child will be the most productive.
74. (c) Projects can be defined a social system that are constituted by team to accomplish particular tasks. Project are carefully planned to achieve a particular task. It is useful for the group work.
75. (d) The Capacity Building Programmes are organised for developing teaching skills and techniques focused on enhancing skills and knowledge of teachers on using ICT as a tool and CAI (Computer Assisted Instruction) for improving teaching and learning strategies in different components of social science.
76. (c) A survey is a critical, detailed and formal inspection of any area and situation. It is the best method to know the reality of any phenomenon.
77. (c) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 suggested that the objective should be integrate the physically and mentally handicapped with the general community as equal partners to prepare them for normal growth and to enable them to face life with courage and confidence.
80. (d) Social Science is the study of man in his environment describing his interaction in the past, present and future. The content of social science should create students' awareness, through exploring question about social realities.
81. (b) Local content has the particular and effective information relating particular regions and social group, it will create interest and be more relevant for concerning region and social group.
83. (c) State government should allow learners to understand issues related to health, water, transport etc. so that students may express their views, perspectives and thoughts. It would develop their critical thinking.
84. (d) According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, Geography can help develop a balanced perspective related to issues concerning the environment, resources and development at different levels, from local to global. So Geography should be taught to in calculate a critical appreciation for conservation and environmental concerns.
85. (c) According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, social science teaching needs to be revitalised so teaching of the social sciences must adopt methods that promote creativity, aesthetics and critical perspectives.
86. (b) Scaffolding is a learning process designed to promote a deeper level of learning. It supports student to promote learning when concepts and skills are being first introduced to students. These supports may include the following.

- resources
- a compelling task
- templates and guides
- guidance on the development of cognitive and social skills.

These supports are gradually removed as students develop autonomous learning strategies.

87. (c) Analysis is the process of breaking a complex topic or substance into smaller parts to gain a better understanding of it.
88. (a) A systematic and planned approach is very necessary in order to optimize the time students spend on academic activities. A time table is a basic time management tool consisting of a list of times at which possible tasks are intended to take place.
89. (b) An inductive or discovery method is an instructional method intended to enable the learner to discover or construct principles by interacting with instances of those principles. A deductive, expository or didactic method is one in which the principle is presented to the learner prior to his working with instances of it.
90. (d) Reflective practice involves paying attention to the practical values of theories which inform everyday action by examining practice reflectively and reflexively. So teacher must create atmosphere of trust and flexibility to every learning situations.

### Section-III : Language I - English

91. (a) The given expression pertains to the writer's point of view where the requisite qualities to be possessed by a professional teacher is referred who should be admired by all the students. Mere liking by the students should not be the only aim of the teachers; perhaps they should focus more on their professional skills and effective behaviour.
92. (c) Here, the fallback position is the system where teachers, even if caught out unexpectedly, are still well prepared. A fallback position is part of good learning where teachers should be confident, professional and helpful. They should be knowledgeable enough to provide a satisfactory answer to the enquiries generated by their students.
93. (d) Here, 'able to defeat implies' that teachers should be confident enough to own up to their 'unpreparedness'. They must offer to find out more for the students and surely must carry that promise out. As a professional teacher needs to be confident without being arrogant so they should be able to admit defeat but offer to find out more for the student.
94. (c) Here, 'orchestrating the class' suggests acknowledging the individual differences in the process of achievement. While teaching the class collectively, the teacher must give everyone the chance to contribute and should be flexible to modify the lessons.
95. (b) Here, 'asks a real stinker' suggests that students can be better informed than their teachers. In this advanced world of multimedia, students are sometimes more aware to the growing facts than their teachers. So it

can obviously happen that students ask something out of teacher's knowledge, in that case teacher should strive hard to find out the correct solution and deliver it to the students.

96. (a) A word that can best replace the word 'entitles' in the passage is warrants.
97. (c) The writer's view that 'professionalism cuts both ways' means trustees and employees owe each other support. In other words if a teacher has a problem class or student then the school should have procedures for handling the difficulties. Teachers should always be supported by their higher authorities in case any such problem arises.
98. (a) Antonym of 'unshakable' is vulnerable or susceptible.
99. (c) Here, 'framework' refers to the overall system for assessment of teacher's performance.
100. (b) The 'denial squawk' refers to the helpless cry of its prey to avert death. The hawk is a carnivorous bird who satisfies its hunger by killing another innocent animal.
101. (c) To the hawk, 'a day's rebuke to hunger' suggests that the bird averts own death by killing and eating its prey.
102. (c) Here, 'glazed accord with Death' means that death is in partnership with starvation. The hawk needs to kill its prey to satisfy its hunger.
103. (a) Synonym for the word 'dappled' is spotted, mottled or speckled. Here the wings of the hawk are spotted when they are spread wide in the air.
104. (d) Here, 'he too becomes a novice' suggests that the hawk also meets death, as weak and helpless as its prey. Death is an inevitable factor of life which comes in the life of hawk when he grows very old, incapable to fly swiftly, then it becomes prey to death.
105. (c) 'Death's users know it is not theirs to own...' signifies the poetic device of personification where the inanimate object 'death' is given a lively approach.
106. (b) Providing students the opportunity to voice their opinions and to problem solve in the target language can encourage second language acquisition, which deals with acquisition in both children and adults of additional languages. Here the capacity includes picking up of diverse techniques including syntax, phonetics, and extensive vocabulary.
107. (c) Generally speaking the first language is marked by the accent and regional expressions of the area where students grow up. An infant after its birth first learn the mother tongue, then as it enters school parents decide a foreign language as first language but in that case the child is more used to or fluent in speaking its mother tongue, that's why for ex. When he speaks English his regional accent and expressions is more audible in it. This fact can be clearly identified between a Bengali boy and Tamil boy speaking English.
108. (c) Language learning is better achieved if what students learn is functional in terms of their life values and goals. All learning should be functional and have meaning for the students in terms of their needs and life values. Teaching should be started with their experiences.

109. (d) An activity asks students to determine from a list of possible answers with a title, what kind of information will appear in an input text before an audio recording is played. Here the students are actively predicting the language of the input. By raising students' awareness of listening as a skill that requires active engagement, and by explicitly teaching listening strategies, instructors help their students develop both the ability and the confidence to handle communication situations they may encounter beyond the classroom.
110. (c) A speaking activity can be made more purposeful by motivating students to complete the task at the end. Speaking strategies such as using minimal responses, recognising scripts and using language to talk about should be used to help students expand their knowledge of the language and their confidence in using it.
111. (d) In the communicative classroom, learners acquire the grammar of second language to understand how to make meaning and become more proficient in speaking and writing. In the communicative competence model, the purpose of learning grammar is to learn the language of which the grammar is a part. Teachers should teach grammar forms and structure in relation to meaning and use.
112. (a) Structure in second language is better assimilated in a pedagogical practise through meaningful interaction with interesting content which will also modify the grammar.
113. (c) Error correction in students' written work is most effective when the teacher points out major errors using symbols and students self correct. In this case students can realise their mistakes on the spot and tries to rectify them and this helps the student not to repeat the same mistake in future. Teachers can use error correction to support language acquisition and avoid using it in ways that undermine the students' desire to communicate in the language by taking cues from context.
114. (b) Students always find it difficult to listen to and understand a second language presentation inside or outside their class. This can be helped by practise by using the second language more. Since they are less acquired with the second language so it takes a lot of time to enter the grasping level of the child.
115. (c) When they encounter unfamiliar words during a reading activity, students should be trained to use information in its context to correctly guess it's rough area of meaning while processing the meaning of the whole. In order to provide authentic assessment of students' reading proficiency, a post listening activity must reflect the real life uses to which students might put information they have gained through reading.
116. (a) The question—Why Mohan change his mind despite his parents' advice? ---assesses students' ability to infer the meaning of the text. By properly understanding the text the student can go in-depth and infer the required meaning.
117. (d) While assessing the report of a school programme for a class journal the main criteria are—relevance, logical organisation of content, a direct style. Matter should be relevant to the topic, the whole content should be logically designed and a direct style should be used to reach the perception of every reader.
118. (b) While learning a language the computer aided instruction provide opportunities for independent study, a wide range of reference material and immediate feedback about achievement. Computers provide us a wide range of information through the internet which is most easily acceptable by the students.
119. (a) A dual language classroom consisting of students speaking a native language and the target language is beneficial because it motivates target language speaking students learn another language and vice versa. There is a transfer theory called Audio Lingual Approach in which the foreign students uses to transfer L1 habits in learning and using L2, if two points are similar in both the languages they are easy to learn.
120. (b) A possible solution to this problem could be giving are fully designed assignment-simpler-simple-complex.

#### भाग-IV : भाषा II - हिन्दी

121. (d) जब एक भनी युवक संत के पास पूछने गया कि उसे जीवन में क्या करना चाहिए। यह सुनकर संत ने युवक को वास्तविकता से परिचित कराने के लिए काँच और दर्पण दोनों दिखाए। जिससे युवक को सत्यता भली भाँति समझ आ सके।
122. (a) संत ने युवक को अपनी बात समझाने के लिए एक दर्पण दिखाया। दर्पण में हमें अपना चेहरा ही दिखाई देता है, दूसरों को नहीं देख सकते हैं। इस उदाहरण से संत ने युवक को समझाया कि दर्पण हमें अपने तक सीमित कर देता है जो उचित नहीं है।
123. (b) 'चाँदी की परत' का अर्थ मुलम्मा या ऊपरी नकली परत है। मुनष्य को यदि चीजों की, व्यक्तियों या घटनाओं को निष्पक्ष भाव से देखना है तो इस नकली परत को उतारना आवश्यक है। संत ने समझाया यदि तुम काँच के समान ही दोनों रूपों को देखोगे, तो समझ सकोगे अन्यथा जिस प्रकार दर्पण में केवल अपना चेहरा ही नजर आता है, उसी प्रकार स्वयं को देखने का अर्थ है— हमारी सोच का स्वकेंद्रित हो जाना।
125. (c) किसी भी वस्तु पर अगर आवरण चढ़ा हो तो वास्तविक वस्तु दिखाई नहीं देती है। 'चाँदी का लेप' एक आवरण के समान है। जिसके कारण हम जीवन और संसार की वास्तविकता को देखने में सक्षम नहीं होते हैं।
126. (b) 'काँच' शब्द के लिए 'साधारण' विशेषण का प्रयोग हुआ है। अन्य तीनों विकल्प गलत हैं।
127. (d) 'करूणा' शब्द मुनष्य के भाव को दर्शित करता है। अतः 'करूणा' शब्द भाववाचक संज्ञा है। अन्य तीनों विकल्प गलत हैं।
128. (c) मिश्रवाक्य में एक प्रधान वाक्य होता है तथा उपवाक्य उस पर आधारित होता है। 'अब इस दर्पण में देखकर बताओ कि तुम क्या देखते हो।' इस वाक्य में अब इस दर्पण में देखकर बताओ। अपने में पूर्ण तथा प्रधान वाक्य है। कि तुम क्या देखते हो। उपवाक्य है जो प्रधान वाक्य पर आधारित है अतः यह वाक्य मिश्रवाक्य है।

129. (a) छोटे बच्चे किसी भी वस्तु को देखकर शीघ्र ग्रहण कर पाते हैं। वे उसे देखते हैं, समझते हैं और अपनी समझ के अनुसार सोच विचार करके नियम बनाते हैं। यदि कक्षा में अमूर्त (जो दिखाई न दे) रूप से शिक्षा अगर दी जाती है तो उन्हें कुछ भी समझ नहीं आता क्योंकि उन्हें वह मूर्त (संजीव) रूप में दिखाई नहीं दे रहा।
130. (c) बच्चे प्रकृति की वस्तुओं को देखकर, महसूस करके विचार बनाते हैं। यह प्रकृति बच्चे के लिए संसाधन का कार्य करती है। अतः बच्चों को प्रकृति के निकट रखने की बात लेखक ने की है।
131. (b) बाल-मस्तिष्क का विकास प्रकृति के सान्निध्य में भलीभाँति होता है। उसे कक्षा में बैठकर केवल शब्दों के रूप में ज्ञान देना व्यर्थ है। ऐसी शिक्षा को बच्चा समझ ही नहीं पाता है।
132. (d) इस गद्यांश के आधार पर शिक्षक को ऐसे अनुकूल वातावरण का निर्माण करना चाहिए जिसमें बच्चों को अधिक से अधिक इंद्रियों को प्रयोग करने का अवसर मिले।
133. (d) 'यहीं पर उस बात का कारण छिपा है, जो प्राथमिक आती है। इस वाक्य में 'उस बात' को इशारा उस अमूर्त शिक्षा की ओर है जो बच्चों को दी जाती है।
134. (b) प्रकृति + इक = प्राकृतिक  
वास्तव + इक = वास्तविक  
बुद्धि + इक = बौद्धिक / बौद्धिक  
इन तीनों शब्दों में 'इक' प्रत्यय लगाकर प्राकृतिक, वास्तविक तथा बौद्धिक शब्द बने हैं। 'ज्ञान' शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय लगाकर नया शब्द नहीं बनाया जा सकता है।
135. (c) जब बच्चे को प्रकृति से दूर रखा जाता है.....।  
'को' चिह्न कर्म का होता है इस वाक्य में बच्चा 'कर्म' है अतः कर्म कारक होगा।
136. (b) उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर में शिक्षण प्रक्रिया में कक्षा में जा पढ़ाया जा रहा है उसी के संदर्भ में व्याकरणिक बिंदु को स्पष्ट करने से व्याकरण शिक्षण प्रभावकारी होगी।
137. (c) वर्तमान समय में संचार के अनेक माध्यम हैं इनका प्रभाव बच्चों पर पड़ता है भाषा सीखने में ये संचार माध्यम परिवार, पास-पड़ोस, विद्यालय के साथ अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।
138. (b) बच्चा प्रारंभ में साधारण रूप से अपने भावों को अभिव्यक्त करना सीखता है। धीरे-धीरे वह मुहावरे और लोकोक्तियों का भी प्रयोग करना सीख लेता है। ऐसी भाषा अभिव्यक्ति को अधिक प्रभावशाली बनाती है।
139. (a) उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण में औपचारिक एवं अनौपचारिक पत्र लेखन करना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है क्योंकि भाषा की अन्य विधाओं को सीखना पत्र लेखन द्वारा संभव नहीं है।
140. (d) जो पाठक भाषा-पढ़ने में सक्षम होते हैं वे प्रत्येक शब्द को ध्यान दे-देकर नहीं पढ़ते स्वाभावतः लगातार पढ़ते हैं।
141. (d) शिक्षा शास्त्री 'पियाजे' ने 'अहं केंद्रित भाषा पर बल दिया था। उनके अनुसार बच्चे में भी अहं की भावना विद्यमान होती है।
142. (b) शिक्षा शास्त्री 'वाइगोत्स्की' के अनुसार बच्चा सामाजिक अतः क्रिया से भाषा सीखता है। भाषा सीखने और शब्दों का अर्थ देने में समाज की भूमिका को नकारा नहीं जा सकता है।
143. (c) शिक्षक को कक्षा में बच्चों से ऐसे प्रश्न पूछने चाहिए जिससे वे पढ़े गए पाठ में से अपने विचार बना सकें और उन्हें अपने शब्दों में भली भाँति कारण सहित उत्तर दे सकें।
144. (d) कहानी पढ़कर उसे समझकर उस पर छोटे प्रश्नों का निर्माण करना। बच्चा प्रश्नों का निर्माता है। सिनेमा समाज को दर्पण है। सामाजिक स्थिति को दिखाने वाला सशक्त माध्यम है। केवल सिनेमा ही नहीं वरन एफ. एम. पर प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रम बच्चों को बहुत प्रभावित करते हैं। अतः आलम अक्सर कक्षा में प्रसंगानुसार सिनेमा, एफ. एम. की चर्चा करता है।
146. (a) भाषा सीखने का अर्थ है कोई भी भाषा को बोलना, समझना और भावों को अभिव्यक्त करना। भाषा के बारे में सीखने का अर्थ है भाषा की उत्पत्ति विकास आदि। अतः भाषा सीखना और भाषा के बारे में सीखना दोनों भिन्न संकल्पनाएँ हैं।
147. (c) बच्चे भाषा सीखते समय भाषा प्रयोग में त्रुटियाँ करते हैं। उनके मौखिक रूप से बोलने तथा लिखित रूप में भी अनेक त्रुटियाँ होती हैं लेकिन उन त्रुटियों को बार-बार इंगित नहीं करना चाहिए। शिक्षक को कठोर प्रतिक्रिया भी नहीं करनी चाहिए ऐसा करने से बच्चों की भाषा अभिव्यक्ति में रूकावट आ सकती है। उनमें भय या संकोच की भावना विकसित हो सकती है।
148. (a) संचार माध्यम भाषा-विकास का सशक्त माध्यम है। संचार के मुद्रित या अमुद्रित दोनों माध्यम जैसे - समाचार पत्र, पत्रिकाएँ, विज्ञापन, नोटिस पैम्फलेट, सिनेमा, रेडियों, टी.वी. आदि से भाषा-शिक्षा में सहायता मिलती है। ये सभी माध्यम भाषा-शिक्षा के लिए अत्यंत प्रभावशाली माध्यम हैं।
149. (c) भाषा शिक्षण में 'प्रत्यक्ष विधि' में लक्ष्य भाषा सिखाते समय मातृ भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
150. (d) बच्चों को समृद्ध भाषा परिवेश स्वयं शिक्षक ही सरलता से उपलब्ध करा सकता है। जैसे भाषा शिक्षक द्वारा बच्चे सुनेगे उसी प्रकार की भाषा का प्रयोग करना सरलता से सीख लेते हैं। अतः शिक्षक को समृद्ध भाषा का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

## SOLVED PAPER - 2013 JULY (PAPER II)

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions.

All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Studies/ Social Science
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : Language II (Hindi)

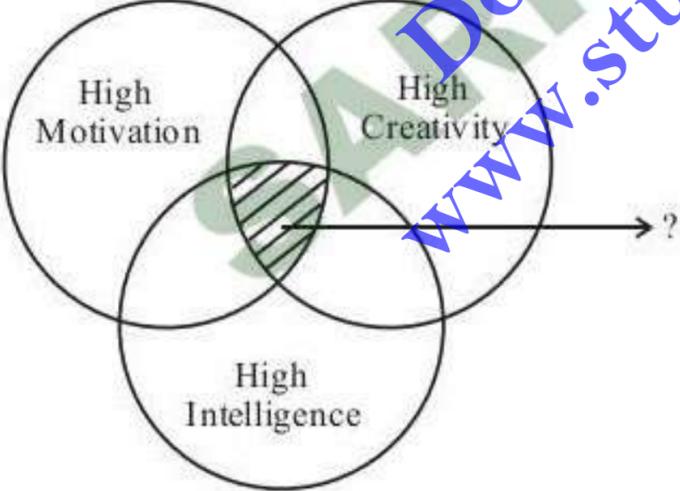
Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

**Directions :** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

1. Which one of the following is a critique of theory of multiple intelligences ?
  - (a) Multiple intelligence are only the 'talents' present in intelligence as a whole.
  - (b) Multiple intelligence provides students to discover their propensities.
  - (c) It overemphasises practical intelligence.
  - (d) It cannot be supported by empirical evidence at all.
2. Which one of the following pair is least likely to be a correct match ?
  - (a) Children enter in the world with certain knowledge about language – Chomsky
  - (b) Language and thought are initially two different activities – Vygotsky
  - (c) Language is contingent on thought – Piaget
  - (d) Language is a stimuli in environment – B.F. Skinner
3. Features assigned due to social roles and not due to biological endowment are called
  - (a) Gender role attitudes
  - (b) Gender role strain
  - (c) Gender-role stereotype
  - (d) Gender role diagnosticity
4. Which of the following will be most appropriate to maximise learning ?
  - (a) Teacher should identify her cognitive style as well as of her students' cognitive style.
  - (b) Individual difference in students should be smoothed by pairing similar students.
  - (c) Teacher should focus on only one learning style to bring optimum result.
  - (d) Students of similar cultural background should be kept in the same class to avoid difference in opinion.
5. All of the following promote assessment as learning except
  - (a) telling students to take internal feedback.
  - (b) generating a safe environment for students to take chances.
  - (c) tell students to reflect on the topic taught.
  - (d) testing students as frequently as possible.
6. When a cook tastes a food during cooking it may be akin to
  - (a) Assessment of learning
  - (b) Assessment for learning
  - (c) Assessment as learning
  - (d) Assessment and learning

7. Differentiated instruction is
- using a variety of groupings to meet student needs.
  - doing something different for every student in the class.
  - disorderly or undisciplined student activity.
  - using groups that never change.
8. In a culturally and linguistically diverse classroom, before deciding whether a student comes under special education category, a teacher should
- Not involve parents as parents have their own work
  - Evaluate student on her/his mother language to establish disability
  - Use specialised psychologists
  - Segregate the child to neutralise environmental factor.
9. Learning disabilities may occur due to all of the following **except**
- Teachers way of teaching
  - Prenatal use of alcohol
  - Mental Retardation
  - Meningitis during infancy
10. An inclusive school reflects on all the following questions **except**:
- Do we believe that all students can learn
  - Do we work in teams to plan and deliver learning enabling environment
  - Do we properly segregate special children from normal to provide better care
  - Do we adopt strategies catering for the diverse needs of students
11. Gifted students are
- Convergent thinkers
  - Divergent thinkers
  - Extrovert
  - Very hard working
12. The shaded area represent students in a normal distribution who fall
- 
- At  $\sigma = 0$
  - Between  $2\sigma - 3\sigma$
  - After  $3\sigma$
  - Between  $\sigma - 2\sigma$
13. Which one of the following pair would be most appropriate choice to complete the following sentence? Children \_\_\_\_\_ faster when they are involved in the activities that seem to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- Forget; useful in a classroom
  - Recall; linked with their classwork only
  - Memorise; culturally neutral
  - Learn; useful in real life
14. CBSE prescribed group activities for students in place of activities for individual students. The idea behind doing so could be
- to overcome the negative emotional response to individual competition which may generalise across learning.
  - to make it easy for teachers to observe groups instead of individual students.
  - to rationalise the time available with schools most of which do not have enough time for individual activities.
  - to reduce the infrastructural cost of the activity.
15. The conclusion 'Children can learn violent behaviour depicted in movies' may be derived on the basis of the work done by which of the following psychologist ?
- Edward L. Thorndike
  - J.B. Watson
  - Albert Bandura
  - Jean Piaget
16. Students observe fashion shows and try to imitate models. This kind of imitation may be called
- Primary simulation
  - Secondary simulation
  - Social learning
  - Generalisation
17. If students repeatedly make errors during a lesson, a teacher should
- make changes in instruction, tasks, timetable or seating arrangements.
  - leave the lesson for the time being and come back to it after some time.
  - identify the erring students and talk to principal about them.
  - make erring students stand outside the classroom.
18. Following are some techniques to manage anxiety due to an approaching examination; **except**
- familiarising with the pattern of question paper.
  - thinking too much about the result.
  - seeking support.
  - emphasising strengths.
19. Bloom's taxonomy is a hierarchical organisation of \_\_\_\_\_.
- achievement goals
  - curricular declarations
  - reading skills
  - cognitive objectives
20. A, B and C are three students studying English. 'A' finds it interesting and thinks it will be helpful for her in future. 'B' studies English as she wants to secure first rank in the class. 'C' studies it as she is primarily concerned to secure passing grades. The goals of A, B and C respectively are
- Mastery, Performance, Performance Avoidance
  - Performance, Performance Avoidance, Mastery
  - Performance Avoidance, Mastery, Performance
  - Mastery, Performance Avoidance, Performance
21. Even though this was clearly in violation of his safety needs, Captain *Vikram Batra* died fighting in the Kargil War while protecting his country. He might have
- sought novel experience.
  - achieved self-actualisation.
  - ignored his belongingness needs.
  - wanted to earn a good name to his family.
22. Extinction of a response is more difficult following
- partial reinforcement
  - continuous reinforcement
  - punishment
  - verbal reproach

23. Mastery orientation can be encouraged by
- focusing on students' individual effort.
  - comparing students' successes with each other.
  - assigning lot of practice material as home assignments.
  - taking unexpected tests.
24. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
- Physical Development – Environment
  - Cognitive Development – Maturation
  - Social Development – Environment
  - Emotional Development – Maturation
25. All the following facts indicate that a child is emotionally and socially fit in a class except
- develop good relationships with peers
  - concentrate on and persist with challenging tasks
  - manage both anger and joy effectively
  - concentrate persistently on competition with peers
26. Which of the following statements support role of environment in the development of a child ?
- Some students quickly process information while others in the same class do not.
  - There has been a steady increase in students' average performance on IQ tests in last few decades.
  - Correlation between IQs of identical twins raised in different homes is as high as 0.75.
  - Physically fit children are often found to be morally good.
27. Socialisation includes cultural transmission and
- discourages rebellion.
  - development of individual personality.
  - fits children into labels.
  - provides emotional support.
28. A teacher shows two identical glasses filled with an equal amount of juice in them. She empties them in two different glasses one of which is taller and the other one is wider. She asks her class to identify which glass would have more juice in it. Students reply that the taller glass has more juice. Her students have difficulty in dealing with
- Accommodation
  - Egocentrism
  - Decentring
  - Reversibility
29. Karnail Singh does not pay income tax despite legal procedures and expenses. He thinks that he cannot support a corrupt government which spends millions of rupees in building unnecessary dams. He is probably in which state of Kohlberg's stages of moral development
- Conventional
  - Post Conventional
  - Pre Conventional
  - Para Conventional
30. Intelligence theory incorporates the mental processes involved in intelligence (*i.e.* meta-components) and the varied forms that intelligence can take (*i.e.* creative intelligence)
- Spearman's 'g' factor
  - Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence
  - Savant theory of intelligence
  - Thurstone's primary mental abilities

## Section - II : Social Studies / Social Science

31. According to Arthashastra, during Mauryan period North-West was important for
- Cotton
  - Gold and precious stones
  - Silver and copper
  - Blanket
32. Amphorae was a
- coin of Italy
  - red glazed pottery
  - tall double handled jar
  - perforated pot
33. Pepper was as valued in Roman Empire that as it was called
- Black magic
  - Black charm
  - Black stone
  - Black gold
34. Persian wheel, spinning wheel and firearms were invented during
- Pre-historic period
  - Ancient period
  - Medieval period
  - Modern period
35. A Sanskrit Prashasti has been found in praise of which of the following Delhi Sultans ?
- Iltutmish
  - Balban
  - Alauddin Khalji
  - Firoz Tughlaq
36. Hiranya-garbha ritual was performed
- when a king won a territory.
  - to declare the king as Kshatriya even if he was not one by birth.
  - before hunting a deer.
  - for the birth of male child.
37. During the Chola period associations of traders were known as
- Gramam
  - Shrenis
  - Nagaram
  - Sabha
38. Nath literature is associated with
- Bengali
  - Assamese
  - Odiya
  - Maithili
39. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan started a powerful non-violent movement in North-West Frontier Province, known as
- Ram-Rahim Movement
  - Khilafat Movement
  - Khudai-Khidmatgar Movement
  - Pakhtun Movement
40. After the Congress Resolution (1929) to fight for Purna-Swaraj, 'Independence Day' was observed on
- 15 August 1930
  - 26 January 1930
  - 1 January 1930
  - 2 October 1930
41. Big Bear is an example of
- Milky way
  - Constellation
  - Star
  - Galaxy
42. Only one side of the moon is visible from the earth because
- other side of the moon is towards the earth only during the day time
  - other side of the moon is towards the earth only on the New Moon (Amavashya).
  - time taken by the moon to move around the earth and to complete one spin is same.
  - it takes the moon one light year to complete one spin.
43. The earth moves on its axis
- from West to East
  - from North to South
  - from East to West
  - from South to North

44. As we move from Eastern Hemisphere to Western Hemisphere the size of longitudes  
 (a) increases  
 (b) decreases  
 (c) remains same  
 (d) first increases then decreases
45. The Earth Day is  
 (a) The time during which the sun shines on a specific place on the earth.  
 (b) The measure of standard time at Greenwich.  
 (c) Period of rotation of the earth around its axis.  
 (d) Period of revolution of the earth around the sun.
46. On equinox, direct rays of the sun fall on  
 (a) Tropic of Cancer (b) Equator  
 (c) Tropic of Capricorn (d) Arctic Circle
47. There are many harbours and ports in Atlantic Ocean because  
 (a) There is large volume of sea trade between the U.S.A. and Europe.  
 (b) Fishery industry is flourishing in the Atlantic Ocean.  
 (c) The coastline of the Atlantic Ocean is highly indented.  
 (d) The coastline of the Atlantic Ocean is very shallow.
48. Which is the world's longest mountain range?  
 (a) The Himalayas (b) The Rocky  
 (c) The Andes (d) The Alps
49. In India Tropical Rain Forests are found in  
 (a) Madhya Pradesh  
 (b) Himachal Pradesh  
 (c) Andaman & Nicobar Islands  
 (d) Rajasthan
50. During the retreating monsoon period, the moisture laden winds blow from  
 (a) Valley to plains (b) Land to sea  
 (c) Sea to land (d) Plateau to plains
51. Which of the following is called 'lungs' of the earth?  
 (a) Tropical evergreen forest of Brazil.  
 (b) Tropical deciduous forest of Central America.  
 (c) Temperate evergreen forest of China.  
 (d) Temperate deciduous forest of Chile.
52. Which is the largest river basin in the world?  
 (a) Ganga river basin (b) Nile river basin  
 (c) Mississippi river basin (d) Amazon river basin
53. What is 'Maloca' ?  
 (a) A tribe (b) A house type  
 (c) A wild animal (d) A resident of Malacca
54. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called  
 (a) Resource conservation  
 (b) Sustainable development  
 (c) Resource management  
 (d) Development management
55. Shelter belt is a method of  
 (a) water conservation (b) soil formation  
 (c) plantation (d) soil conservation
56. Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh is a  
 (a) Palaeolithic site (b) Neolithic site  
 (c) Megalithic site (d) Mesolithic site
57. Which of the three Gods were especially important in the Rigvedic period?  
 (a) Rudra, Vishnu and Indra  
 (b) Agni, Indra and Soma  
 (c) Indra, Varun and Rudra  
 (d) Agni, Indra and Vishnu
58. Sanskrit is considered to be a part of the family of languages known as  
 (a) Indo-Aryan (b) Indo-Greek  
 (c) Indo-European (d) Indo-Arabian
59. At which place it was a general practice to lay the dead with head towards North ?  
 (a) Inamgaon (b) Burzahom  
 (c) Mehargarh (d) Bhimbetka
60. The Buddha described the thirst of desires and cravings as  
 (a) Pipasa  
 (b) Trishna  
 (c) Tanha  
 (d) Teevra Ichcha (Strong desire)
61. Branding of product  
 (a) makes it more saleable  
 (b) differentiates it from other products in the market.  
 (c) makes it more attractive for customer.  
 (d) gives customer rebate on MRP.
62. Which part of the Indian Constitution is often referred to as the 'Conscience' of the Constitution ?  
 (a) The part dealing with the Directive Principles.  
 (b) The part dealing with the Fundamental Rights.  
 (c) The part dealing with the reservation policy for SCs, STs and OBCs.  
 (d) The Preamble of the Constitution.
63. How many members can be nominated to the Lok Sabha ?  
 (a) None (b) Two  
 (c) Four (d) Twelve
64. A judge gives decision on a case  
 (a) on the basis of argument  
 (b) on the basis of fee paid  
 (c) on the basis of evidence  
 (d) on the basis of police inquiry
65. Which of the following cult has distinctive tribal influence?  
 (a) Cult of Venkateshwara (b) Cult of Jagannath  
 (c) Cult of Vishwanath (d) Cult of Amamath
66. Diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera can be prevented through  
 (a) education of health and hygiene  
 (b) better health care facilities  
 (c) providing safe drinking water  
 (d) providing cheap medicines
67. More often discussions on government and its functioning lead to extreme views, therefore teacher should  
 (a) avoid any debate or discussion on it.  
 (b) criticise the way government functions.  
 (c) argue for judicial activism  
 (d) organise more objective interactions as compared to didactic views.
68. The views of social scientists vary the most on which of the following agents regarding their impact on the behaviour and attitudes of children and adolescents ?  
 (a) Family (b) School  
 (c) Television (d) Peer

69. Which of the following is the most appropriate way to increase the time spent on academic activities by the students in a Social Science class ?
- Assigning homework three times a week.
  - Assigning individual projects on new topics before discussing the topic in class.
  - Incorporating lots of new material in a lecture to be delivered to sustain interest.
  - Proper lesson planning and abiding by the time schedule for every activity.
70. A student was interested in studying problems faced by Indian soldiers during the Kargil War. She interviews several soldiers who took part in the Kargil War. These soldiers can be considered
- Secondary sources
  - Primary sources
  - Actual narrators
  - Internal sources
71. A teacher wants to give a case study to students of class-VII. Which of the following topics would be most appropriate?
- Earthquake
  - Major crops of India
  - Minerals found in India
  - Structure of the earth
72. Valuing observable facts over individual preferences in deriving deduction is called
- Reasoning
  - Free association
  - Egocentrism
  - Social brainstorming
73. To show land use in different countries of the world, which of the following would be a suitable teaching aid?
- Flowchart
  - Comparative chart
  - Timeline chart
  - Venn diagram
74. A teacher writes instructional objective for his/her lesson plan as 'Students will be able to give reasons for the downfall of Mauryan Dynasty'. This objective will come under
- Knowledge
  - Understanding
  - Application
  - Synthesis
75. All of the following are characteristics of creative thinking except :
- Ability to always produce right answers to problems posed
  - Synthesise from a variety of sources
  - Flexible and imaginative way to approach a problem
  - Purposeful, reflective judgement
76. During Social Science class, students begin to discuss whether a mobile tower should be allowed to install in the proximity of their school or not. A student says that the radiations from the tower would make students sick. Another student says, I heard this on the news that mobile towers do not make people sick. As a teacher you would
- Encourage students to organise a dharna (protest) outside the office of local administration.
  - Motivate students to collect evidences that will help them assess the situation objectively.
  - Organise a structured debate on this topic in the class.
  - Organise an election to know the support in favour and against.
77. At the upper primary stage, according to NCF-2005, the content of Social Studies will draw its content from which of the following subjects ?
- History, Civics and Geography
  - History, Geography, Political Science and Economics
  - Environmental Science, History, Civics and Geography
  - Disaster Management, History, Political Science and Values Education
78. For which of the following a time-line would be best suited for ?
- To give summary of a dynasty.
  - To explain achievements of a ruler.
  - To compare two dynasties.
  - To teach ancient history
79. Locating a place on the map is associated with
- Knowledge
  - Comprehension
  - Application
  - Skill
80. Children have little exposure to laws, therefore, while discussing laws, it is important that teacher should
- explain all the aspects of laws very clearly.
  - give as many examples from familiar context.
  - discuss about juvenile laws only.
  - create fear regarding laws.
81. A Social Science teacher must employ which of the following methods for being effective ?
- Increase engagement of students by thought provoking and interesting activities.
  - Increase the knowledge of students by taking tests on every Monday.
  - Award grades in a lax manner to boost the confidence of slow learners.
  - Assign projects to be done at home so as to involve parents in the studies of their ward.
82. In a discussion on Constitution, it is important that it is discussed in historical context so that students become aware that :
- democracy has its roots in India.
  - republics flourished in ancient India.
  - anti-colonial struggle had its major influence.
  - Indian Constitution is the oldest in the world.
83. Outcome oriented student learning model in Social Science will focus primarily on which of the following?
- Group activities, excursions and summative assessments
  - Complete coverage of course, information centred teaching and summative assessments
  - Learning objectives, learning activities, formative and summative assessments
  - Aims of education, new teaching method, board exam

84. The content of Social Science should aim at
- making students familiar with happenings in the world around.
  - raising students awareness through critically exploring and questioning of familiar social reality.
  - inculcating nationalism in students.
  - imparting knowledge about developed countries.
85. In a pluralistic society like ours, it is important that textbooks should be such that
- they reflect government views to make children a good citizen.
  - controversial issues are avoided.
  - all regions and social groups be able to relate to them.
  - different textbooks are available for different regions.
86. According to NCF 2005, the aim of education in Social Science should be enable student to
- Criticise political decisions
  - Analyse socio-political reality
  - Retention of information on socio-political situation in the country
  - Present knowledge about socio political principles in a lucid and concise way so that students remember them easily
87. The Civil Rights Movement was started in the U.S.A. to
- demand for fundamental fights for African-Americans.
  - demand for equal fights and end to racial discrimination.
  - demand for voting rights for women.
  - demand for social security for old.
88. How a Chief Minister is chosen ?
- By the President of the party which has got majority in the election.
  - By the MLA's of the party which has got majority in the election.
  - By the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister.
  - By the President of India on the recommendation of the Governor.
89. Which of the following shows gender stereotyping ?
- Girls are more talented than boys.
  - Girls can do only household works.
  - Girls can do all type of works which a boy can do.
  - Girls should get equal opportunity as boys
90. In a democracy the media plays a very important role in
- providing news and discussing events taking place in the country and the world.
  - advertising goods so that people can buy goods of their choice.
  - telecasting cricket events so that people can watch sitting at home.
  - providing many types of entertainment materials.

### Section - III : LANGUAGE-I - ENGLISH

**Directions :** Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 91 to 99) by selecting the most appropriate option :

Renowned educationalist Sir Tim Brighouse, observed that an outstanding school has four factors that are visible. "Teachers talk about teaching, teachers observe each other's practice, teachers plan, organize and evaluate their work together rather than separately, and that teachers teach each other."

He continues : "One of the reasons I like that is that you can immediately see ways in which you could make it more likely that teachers talk about teaching."

Sir Tim then encouraged schools to focus on activities that were low effort but high impact, describing them as "butterflies". Some examples he gave included rotating staff meetings around different classrooms with the host, at the start, describing the room layout and displays, or discussing other teaching techniques and approaches. With modern technology teachers could observe their own lessons and then when viewing them back, decide whether they want to share them with a mentor.

The role of mentoring was vital and suggested that more schools could send teachers out in small groups to learn from colleagues in other schools.

He said : "If this were widespread practice, if people were to attend to their butterflies, the outcome in terms of teacher morale and teacher satisfaction would be positive. We all agree that professional development is the vital ingredient".

91. In the mode suggested by Sir Tim, teachers may self-evaluate and self-reflect
- using technology
  - without technology
  - through a students' survey
  - interviewing each other
92. 'Teachers talk about teaching' means that they
- make some suggestions
  - discuss their own practices
  - criticize one another
  - freely change opinions
93. 'Low effort but high impact' in this context implies that schools
- pay teachers a lower salary
  - extract more work for the same pay
  - decrease the work load and salary
  - create opportunities within the system for development
94. In this extract, it is observed that technology supports teachers to
- improve students
  - conduct meetings for teachers
  - follow-up/remediation activities for students.
  - self-diagnose their practices

95. Here, 'visible' means  
 (a) seen (b) obvious  
 (c) appealing (d) bright
96. 'Rotating staff meetings in the classrooms' permits teachers to  
 (a) be informal with each other  
 (b) miss some of them  
 (c) share their own practices with others  
 (d) keep busy all the time
97. A synonym for the word, 'counselling', from the passage is  
 (a) describing (b) mentoring  
 (c) discussing (d) teaching
98. The talk by Sir Tim is about the  
 (a) teachers who dress like butterflies.  
 (b) visiting schools to socialise.  
 (c) knowledge teachers gain for job growth.  
 (d) schools who control their teachers.
99. "Butterflies" here refer to  
 (a) the dress code  
 (b) a practice of staff interaction  
 (c) changing schools  
 (d) going to classes in rotation

**Directions : Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 100 to 105) by selecting the most appropriate option :**

#### As I Watch You Grow

Do you know how much you mean to me?  
 As you grow into what you will be.  
 You came from within, from just beneath my heart  
 It's there you'll always be though your own life will now start.  
 You're growing so fast it sends me a whirl,  
 With misty eyes I ask, Where's my little girl?  
 I know sometimes to you I seem harsh and so unfair,  
 But one day you will see, I taught you well because I care.  
 The next few years will so quickly fly,  
 With laughter and joy, mixed with a few tears to cry.  
 As you begin your growth to womanhood, this fact you must know,  
 You'll always be my source of pride, no matter where you go.  
 You must stand up tall and proud, within you feel no fear,  
 For all your dreams and goals, sit before you very near.  
 With God's love in your heart and the world by its tail,  
 You'll always be my winner, and victory will prevail.  
 For you this poem was written, with help from above,  
 To tell you in a rhythm of your Mother's heartfelt love!

Kay These

100. Do you know how much you mean to me? is a \_\_\_\_\_ question.  
 (a) rhetorical (b) restrictive  
 (c) convergent (d) divergent
101. An antonym for the word 'harsh' is  
 (a) severe (b) mild  
 (c) grim (d) clashing
102. In the expression 'It sends me a whirl', 'it' refers to  
 (a) travelling far (b) growing up  
 (c) new experiences (d) the real world
103. To 'stand up tall' is  
 (a) growing up healthy (b) be tall like the boys  
 (c) being fearless (d) getting ambitious
104. The phrase 'the world by its tail' means to  
 (a) be a good follower (b) overcome challenges  
 (c) face one's enemies (d) to avoid challenges
105. The poem addresses a  
 (a) friend (b) daughter  
 (c) mother (d) girl

**Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option :**

106. A person sitting behind you in a cinema starts talking on the mobile phone and you want to tell him/her to stop. Choose how you will make the request.  
 (a) "Stop talking so loudly!"  
 (b) "Please don't use the mobile phone inside the theatre."  
 (c) "Can't you not use the mobile phone please?"  
 (d) "Could you possibly stop using the mobile phone here?"
107. Exemplar for homonym would be  
 (a) aisle/isle (b) beer/bear  
 (c) stale/stall (d) stock/stoke
108. Which is a lexical word?  
 (a) love (b) is  
 (c) the (d) might
109. While learning about the passive voice form, students learn about  
 (a) use of 'by' (b) position of verbs  
 (c) position of nouns (d) use of verb form
110. 

Students can leave the school premises at 12.30 pm.
Students ought to leave the school premises at 12.30 pm.

 The two given statements can be differentiated by drawing students' attention to the  
 (a) differences in the arrangement of words  
 (b) meaning conveyed by the modals/verb modifiers  
 (c) the roles of the subject and object in both sentences  
 (d) absence of change in the verb form
111. Which learning domain constitutes higher order thinking?  
 (a) remembering (b) understanding  
 (c) application (d) evaluation
112. The process of word formation consists of  
 (a) compounding and affixes  
 (b) opposites and meaning  
 (c) verbs and nouns  
 (d) using synonyms or euphemisms

113. When reading, to 'decode' means to  
 (a) an action used in ICT  
 (b) solving a complex puzzle  
 (c) to analyse and understand  
 (d) understanding a foreign language
114. **Speaker 1** : We had an enjoyable holiday this winter.  
**Speaker 2** : Where did you go ?  
**Speaker 1** : Where ?  
**Speaker 2** : Yes, which place did you visit?  
 During the assessment of students' speaking-listening skills, mark/s would be deducted during this exchange for  
 (a) Speaker 1 (b) Speaker 2  
 (c) Both (d) Neither
115. While writing, 'ellipses' is a  
 (a) phrasal verbs (b) semantic linker  
 (c) adjectival form (d) prepositional phrase
116. If a longer piece of writing is brief, complete, in the third person, without digressions and emotional overtones and logically arranged, it is a  
 (a) classified advertisement  
 (b) memorandum  
 (c) report  
 (d) newspaper article
117. *The politician had been making promises long before election time.* The statement is in the \_\_\_\_\_ tense.  
 (a) past continuous  
 (b) present perfect  
 (c) present perfect continuous  
 (d) past perfect continuous
118. 'Gender sensitization' in the school curriculum implies  
 (a) children should be differentiated as boys and girls  
 (b) sex education from primary school onwards  
 (c) respectful approach towards defining gender roles  
 (d) promote co-education in high school.
119. Identify where the collective form is an error : A  
 (a) host of angels (b) congress of baboons  
 (c) clutch of ducks (d) shoal of fish
120. An exemplar of a question to 'funnel' or restrict a respondent's answer is  
 (a) "What do you think of the weather?"  
 (b) "How many books are there?"  
 (c) "Tell me about your most recent holiday."  
 (d) "What are your goals ?"

## Section - V : LANGUAGE-II - HINDI

निर्देश : नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

जिनमें सहिष्णुता की भावना होती है, केवल ऐसे लोग अध्यापक होने योग्य होते हैं। जिनका बच्चों से प्यार भरा लगाव होता है, उनमें धैर्य स्वभावतः आ जाता है। अध्यापकों को जिस अंतर्निहित गंभीर समस्या से जूझना पड़ता है, वह यह है कि उन्हें जिनको देखना है वे शक्ति और प्रभुता में उनकी बराबरी के नहीं होते। अध्यापक के लिए एकदम तुच्छ या बिना किसी कारण के या फिर वास्तविकता के बजाए किसी काल्पनिक कारण के चलते अपने छात्रों के सामने धैर्य खो देना, उनकी खिल्ली उड़ाना, उन्हें अपमानित या दंडित करना एकदम आसान और संभव है। जो एक निर्बल अधीन राष्ट्र पर शासन करते हैं, उनमें न चाहते हुए भी गलत काम करने की प्रवृत्ति पाई जाती है।

उसी तरह ऐसे अध्यापक होते हैं जो बच्चों के ऊपर अपने प्रभुत्व का शिकार हो जाते हैं। जो शासन के अयोग्य होते हैं, उन्हें न केवल कमजोर लोग पर अन्याय करते हुए कोई अपराध-बोध नहीं होता, बल्कि ऐसा करने में उन्हें एक खास तरह का मजा मिलता है। बच्चे अपनी माँ की गोद में कमजोर, असहाय और अज्ञानी होते हैं। माता के हृदय में स्थिर प्रचुर प्यार ही उनकी रक्षा की एकमात्र गारंटी होता है। इसके बावजूद हमारे घरों में इस बात के उदाहरण कम नहीं कि कैसे हमारे स्वाभाविक प्यार पर धीरज का अभाव और उदर प्राधिकार विजय प्राप्त कर लेते हैं और बच्चों को अनुचित कारणों से दंडित होना पड़ता है।

121. किस तरह के लोग कमजोर लोगों पर अन्याय करते हैं?  
 (a) जो निर्बल होते हैं।  
 (b) जो अध्यापक होते हैं।  
 (c) जिनमें शासन करने की योग्यता नहीं होती।  
 (d) जो दण्ड देने में कुशल हैं।
122. इस गद्यांश का मुख्य भाव यह है कि  
 (a) अध्यापक में धैर्य, ममत्व, सहिष्णुता और तार्किकता होनी चाहिए।  
 (b) अध्यापक को सदा निर्लिप्त भाव से पेश आना चाहिए।  
 (c) केवल उचित कारणों पर ही अध्यापक बच्चों को अवश्य दंड दें।  
 (d) अध्यापक में अपराध-बोध होना चाहिए।
123. बच्चे अपनी माँ की गोद में ही स्वयं को सुरक्षित समझते हैं, क्योंकि  
 (a) माँ सदैव उनकी गलतियाँ माफ करती रहती है।  
 (b) केवल माँ ही उनका लालन-पालन करती रहती है।  
 (c) माँ के पास सुरक्षा की शक्ति परिपूर्ण है।  
 (d) माँ के हृदय में स्नेह होता है।
124. कौन-सा शब्द-समूह शेष शब्द-समूहों से भिन्न है?  
 (a) अयोग्य, अज्ञानी, अभाव  
 (b) अन्याय, अपराध, अपमानित  
 (c) अभाव, अपमानित, अधीन  
 (d) असहाय, अपराध, अनुचित

125. 'इत' प्रत्यय से बनने वाला शब्द है  
 (a) नीत (b) दंडित  
 (c) अनुचित (d) कृत
126. अध्यापक के लिए उचित विशेषण शब्द है  
 (a) धैर्य (b) सहिष्णु  
 (c) ज्ञान (d) योग्यता
127. लेखक के अनुसार अध्यापक बनने योग्य वही होते हैं जो  
 (a) अत्यंत ज्ञानवान् होते हैं  
 (b) उच्च डिग्री प्राप्त होते हैं  
 (c) धैर्यवान् होते हैं  
 (d) बच्चों से बहुत ज्यादा शक्तिशाली होते हैं
128. विद्यालयों में बच्चों को बिना किसी कारण दंडित करना  
 (a) असंभव है  
 (b) अध्यापक की धैर्यहीनता का चिह्न है  
 (c) अध्यापकीय प्रवृत्ति है  
 (d) दुर्लभ है
132. 'सुनने के लिए पुराना भूलना भी जरूरी है।' वाक्य है  
 (a) प्रश्नवाचक (b) विधानवाचक  
 (c) अनिश्चयात्मक (d) आश्चर्यबोधक
133. यह जड़ी-बूटी तो आज बड़ी ..... है। वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान पर शब्द आएगा  
 (a) दुर्लभ (b) दुर्गम  
 (c) दुस्तर (d) दुराव
134. 'पूर्वाग्रह' का संधि-विच्छेद है  
 (a) पूर्व + ग्रह (b) पूर्वा + ग्रह  
 (c) पूर्व + आग्रह (d) पूर्व + आ + ग्रह
135. इस गद्यांश में बुद्धि की कौन-सी महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति का उल्लेख है?  
 (a) बुद्धि सुनकर याद कर लेती है।  
 (b) बुद्धि सुनकर सार ग्रहण करती है।  
 (c) बुद्धि विस्तार को तुरंत भूल जाती है।  
 (d) बुद्धि सदैव नई बातें सुनती है।

**निर्देश :** नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

यदि हम सुनने के साथ-साथ सुनाते भी हैं, अर्थात् वार्तालाप भी करते हैं तो बातें याद रहने की संभावना काफी अधिक रहती है। इसलिए भाषण तो हमें याद नहीं रहते, परंतु वार्तालाप हम भूलते नहीं हैं। सुनने के लिए पुराना भूलना भी जरूरी है। बुद्धि के पास वह शक्ति है जिससे वह सुनी हुई बातों का सार निकालकर बाकी विस्तार को भुला देती है, तभी हम नई बातें सुन सकते हैं। दो कान इसलिए हैं कि सुनने को इतना कुछ है कि एक काम पड़ता है। प्रकृति ने हमें मुख एक ही दिया है इसलिए कि सुनने ज्यादा, बोलो कम। सामने वाले की बात ध्यान से सुनना एक प्रकार की प्रतिविधि है।

सुनने की कला आज दुर्लभ होती जा रही है। साधु बताते हैं कि हम जितना सुनते हैं, उसका मात्र बीस प्रतिशत ही हमें याद रहता है। सुनी बातों में से तीन दिन बाद केवल दस प्रतिशत ही याद रहता है। इसके अलावा सुनने और समझने के बीच हमारा पूर्वाग्रह, पूर्व जानकारी, पूर्व अर्जित ज्ञान भी प्रभाव डालता है।

129. भाषण और वार्तालाप में क्या अंतर है?  
 (a) भाषण में हम बोलते हैं, वार्तालाप में सुनते हैं।  
 (b) भाषण रोचक नहीं होता, वार्तालाप रोचक होता है।  
 (c) भाषण में केवल बोलना होता है, वार्तालाप में सुनना और बोलना दोनों होते हैं।  
 (d) भाषण लंबा होता है, वार्तालाप संक्षिप्त होता है।
130. सुनकर समझने को कौन-सा तत्व प्रभावित करता है?  
 (a) पूर्वाग्रह (b) पूर्व जानकारी  
 (c) पूर्व अर्जित ज्ञान (d) ये सभी
131. लेखक के अनुसार क्या महत्वपूर्ण है?  
 (a) सुनना  
 (b) ध्यान से सुनना  
 (c) ध्यान से सुनकर सारतत्व ग्रहण करना  
 (d) सुनकर याद रखना
136. पठन कौशल से अभिप्राय है  
 (a) लिपि-चिह्नों की पहचान (b) शब्दों को पढ़ना  
 (c) वाक्यों को पढ़ना (d) पढ़कर समझना
137. वाइगोत्सकी ने भाषा सीखने की प्रक्रिया में किस पर बल दिया है?  
 (a) कक्षायी अभ्यासों पर  
 (b) सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया पर  
 (c) पाठ्य-पुस्तकों पर  
 (d) उचित आकलन पर
138. भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में ऐसे पाठ चुने जाएं जो  
 (a) संक्षिप्त हों  
 (b) प्रसिद्ध लेखकों के हों  
 (c) बच्चों के संवेदना-लोक के साथी बन सकें  
 (d) अनिवार्यतः मूल्यों से ओत-प्रोत हों
139. भाषा सीखने में होने वाली त्रुटियाँ  
 (a) सीखने की प्रक्रिया का हिस्सा हैं  
 (b) भाषा-अपरिपक्वता को दर्शाती हैं  
 (c) अक्षम्य हैं  
 (d) शिक्षक की कमी को दर्शाती हैं
140. किस तरह के लेखन को आकलन में शामिल करना उचित है?  
 (a) सूचना-संदेश (b) डायरी  
 (c) विज्ञापन (d) ये सभी
141. व्याकरण के पक्षों और शब्दों की बारीकी की समझ का आकलन  
 (a) परिभाषा के रूप में किया जाना चाहिए  
 (b) संदर्भ युक्त सामग्री में किया जाना चाहिए  
 (c) बिल्कुल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए  
 (d) अधिक अंकों का होना चाहिए

142. भाषा में आकलन का प्रयोग मुख्यतः ..... के लिए होना चाहिए।
- (a) बच्चों के भाषा-सौंदर्य परीक्षण  
(b) बच्चों की भाषा-प्रयोग की क्षमता  
(c) भाषा के उच्च ज्ञान के परीक्षण  
(d) भाषा की पाठ्यचर्या के स्तर-ज्ञान
143. भाषा-शिक्षण के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कथन उचित है?
- (a) भाषा-शिक्षण के लिए अधिकाधिक कठिन अभ्यासों का प्रयोग किया जाए  
(b) आजकल भाषा-शिक्षण में अधिकाधिक उच्चस्तरीय ई-मेल तकनीक का प्रयोग अनिवार्य है  
(c) भाषा-शिक्षण में सिनेमा को शामिल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए  
(d) प्रथम भाषा-अर्जन की तरह द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में हिंदी के सहज अर्जन के लिए प्रिंट समृद्ध वातावरण जरूरी है।
144. नीना की कक्षा में बच्चे अकसर एक संकल्पना/ वस्तु/ प्राणी के लिए अलग-अलग भाषाओं के शब्द खोजते हैं। नीना ऐसा क्यों करती है?
- (a) बच्चों को व्यस्त रखने के लिए  
(b) बच्चों की मातृभाषाओं की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए  
(c) बहुभाषिकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए  
(d) शिक्षण को अधिक रोचक व व्यस्ततापूर्ण बनाने के लिए
145. 'डिस्ग्राफिया' का संबंध किससे है?
- (a) पठन-अक्षमता से (b) लेखन अक्षमता से  
(c) गणना संबंधी अक्षमता से (d) बोलने संबंधी अक्षमता से
146. बच्चे अनुकरण से भाषा सीखते हैं। यह कथन
- (a) पूर्णतः सत्य है  
(b) आंशिक रूप से ही सत्य है  
(c) पूर्णतः असत्य है  
(d) सारहीन है।
147. भाषा-शिक्षक के रूप में आपके लिए महत्वपूर्ण है
- (a) बच्चों द्वारा त्रुटिरहित भाषा प्रयोग करवाना।  
(b) बच्चों से पाठ्य-पुस्तक पढ़वाना।  
(c) बच्चों द्वारा बेझिझक भाषा प्रयोग करवाना।  
(d) बच्चों से विस्तार से गृहकार्य करवाना।
148. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर कौन सा भाषा शिक्षण का उद्देश्य नहीं है?
- (a) निजी अनुभवों के आधार पर भाषा का सृजनशील प्रयोग।  
(b) भाषा के सौंदर्य को समझने की क्षमता का विकास।  
(c) मुहावरों, लोकोक्तियों और कहावतों का सुचिंतित प्रयोग करने की प्रवृत्ति का विकास।  
(d) कठिन शब्दों के अर्थ पढ़ना।
149. .... के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित पाठ्यक्रम सहगामी क्रियाकलाप भाषा सीखने में सहायक हो सकते हैं।
- (a) परिचर्चा (b) घटना-वर्णन  
(c) पाठों को याद करना (d) गीत
150. पूरक पाठ्य-पुस्तक का उद्देश्य है
- (a) बलपूर्वक पढ़ना (b) अतिरिक्त गृहकार्य देना  
(c) वाचन अभ्यास (d) गंभीर साहित्य पढ़ना



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## ANSWER KEY

1	(a)	16	(c)	31	(d)	46	(b)	61	(b)	76	(b)	91	(a)	106	(d)	121	(c)	136	(d)
2	(d)	17	(a)	32	(c)	47	(c)	62	(b)	77	(b)	92	(b)	107	(b)	122	(a)	137	(b)
3	(c)	18	(b)	33	(d)	48	(c)	63	(b)	78	(a)	93	(d)	108	(a)	123	(d)	138	(c)
4	(a)	19	(d)	34	(c)	49	(c)	64	(c)	79	(d)	94	(d)	109	(d)	124	(a)	139	(a)
5	(d)	20	(a)	35	(b)	50	(b)	65	(b)	80	(b)	95	(c)	110	(b)	125	(b)	140	(d)
6	(b)	21	(b)	36	(b)	51	(a)	66	(c)	81	(a)	96	(a)	111	(d)	126	(b)	141	(b)
7	(a)	22	(a)	37	(c)	52	(d)	67	(d)	82	(c)	97	(b)	112	(a)	127	(c)	142	(b)
8	(b)	23	(a)	38	(a)	53	(b)	68	(c)	83	(c)	98	(c)	113	(c)	128	(b)	143	(d)
9	(a)	24	(c)	39	(c)	54	(a)	69	(d)	84	(b)	99	(b)	114	(a)	129	(c)	144	(c)
10	(c)	25	(d)	40	(b)	55	(d)	70	(b)	85	(c)	100	(d)	115	(b)	130	(d)	145	(b)
11	(b)	26	(b)	41	(b)	56	(a)	71	(a)	86	(b)	101	(b)	116	(c)	131	(c)	146	(b)
12	(c)	27	(b)	42	(c)	57	(b)	72	(a)	87	(b)	102	(b)	117	(d)	132	(b)	147	(c)
13	(d)	28	(c)	43	(a)	58	(a)	73	(b)	88	(b)	103	(c)	118	(c)	133	(a)	148	(d)
14	(a)	29	(b)	44	(c)	59	(a)	74	(b)	89	(b)	104	(b)	119	(c)	134	(c)	149	(c)
15	(c)	30	(b)	45	(c)	60	(b)	75	(a)	90	(a)	105	(b)	120	(a)	135	(b)	150	(c)

## ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

## Section - I : Child Development &amp; Pedagogy

1. (a) Gardner's theory has come under criticism from both psychologists and educators. These critics argue that Gardner's definition of intelligence is too broad, and that his eight different "intelligences" simply represent talents, personality traits and abilities. Gardner's theory also suffers from a lack of supporting empirical research.
2. (d)
3. (c) Features like attitudes, conditions or behaviors that promote stereotyping of social roles based on gender and not due to biological endowment, especially discrimination against women.
4. (a) A teacher should maximize their learning to identify their cognitive style as well as of their students cognitive style.
5. (d)
6. (b) When a cook tastes a food during cooking, he analyzing their own progress and his success. So, it an assessment for learning.
7. (a) Differentiated instruction is an instructional theory that allows teachers to face this challenge by taking diverse student factors into account when planning and delivering instruction. Based on this theory, teachers can structure learning environments that address the variety of learning styles, interests, and abilities found within a classroom.
8. (b) In a culturally and linguistically diverse classroom, before deciding whether a student comes under special education category, a teacher should evaluate student on her/his mother language to establish disability.
9. (a)
10. (c) In an inclusive school we can't separate special children from normal child to provide better care because a children with special need expressed a strong desire for inclusive schooling with special attention.
11. (b) Gifted children creative problem solving likely stems from their divergent thinking and ability to view things differently.
12. (c)
13. (d) Children learn faster when they are involved in the activities that seem to be useful in real life.
14. (a) CBSE prescribed group activities for students in place of activities for individual students to overcome the negative emotional response to individual competition which may generalize across learning.
15. (c) In social learning theory Albert Bandura states behaviour is learned from the environment through the process of observational learning. Children observe the people around them behaving in various ways.
16. (c) According to social learning theory, children are surrounded by many influential models, such as parents within the family, characters on children's TV, friends within their peer group and teachers at school. These models provide examples of masculine and feminine behavior to observe and imitate.
17. (a) When students make repeated errors during a lesson, we make changes in how we teach (e.g., provide more examples, allow students to practice more), and provide more intensive instruction, tasks timetable or seating arrangements.
18. (b) Thinking too much about the examination result is not a right way to manage an approaching examination anxiety.

19. (d) Bloom's Taxonomy is a hierarchical representation of different types of instructional objectives. It addresses lower level thinking skills at the bottom tier then progresses to more complex thought processes when ascending to the top. While types of learning are ordered into a hierarchy and knowing, comprehending, and applying may be essential in more higher-order thinking skills.
20. (a)
21. (b) Self-actualization refers to the desire for self-fulfillment, namely, to the tendency for him to become actualized in what he is potentially. This tendency might be phrased as the desire to become more and more what one is, to become everything that one is capable of becoming.
22. (a)
23. (a) Mastery orientation can be encouraged by focusing on students' individual efforts and also through positive parenting techniques and parental involvement in education.
24. (c)
25. (d)
26. (b)
27. (b) Socialization includes cultural transmission and development of individual personality.
28. (c) **Decentering** - Where the child takes into account multiple aspects of a problem to solve it. For example, the child will no longer perceive an exceptionally wide but short cup to contain less than a normally-wide, taller cup.
29. (b) At post conventional stage of moral development, people begin to account for the differing values, opinions and beliefs of other people. Rules of law are important for maintaining a society, but members of the society should agree upon these standards.
30. (b) Sternberg's Triarchic Theory is an important effort to synthesize the various theories of intelligence.  
**Metacomponents:** Control, monitor and evaluate cognitive processing. Used to analyze problems and pick a strategy for solving them. They decide what to do and the performance components actually do it.  
**Creative Intelligence:** This involves insights, synthesis and the ability to react to novel situations and stimuli. Thus he considers the experiential aspect of intelligence and reflects how an individual connects the internal world to external reality.
31. (d) North-West was hilly and mountainous region where sheep rearing was done to obtain wool which were used to make blankets.
32. (c) Amphorae was a tall double handled jar used in vast numbers for the transport and storage of various products, both liquid and dry, but mostly for wine and were made up of ceramics.
33. (d) Dried ground pepper has been used since antiquity for both its flavor and as a medicine. Black pepper is the world's most traded spice. It is one of the most common spices added to European cuisine and its descendants. The spiciness of black pepper is due to the chemical piperine. It is ubiquitous in the modern world, often paired with salt.
34. (c) One of the most historical events of the Medieval Age was the crusades when the Christians of Europe travelled 3000 miles to fight in the eastern holy lands. The crusaders experienced eastern cultures of lifestyle and brought back to Europe some inventions developed in this part of the world including silk, gunpowder, the compass and the astrolabe.
35. (b) Balban's theory of kingship was based on Power, Prestige and Justice.
36. (b) Hiranyagarbha literally means the golden womb. To declare the king as Kshatriya in a grand coronation ceremony was performed even if he was not one by birth.
37. (c) Associations of traders during the Chola empire were known as 'nagarams'.
38. (a) Nath Literature (medieval Bangla Literature) based on the Nath cult or Yog-sadhana and part of the ancient religious heritage of India. The main god of Nath is Shiva who is also called Adinath.
39. (c) He was also known as 'Frontier Gandhi' because he carried on the Gandhian method of freedom struggle in the North West Frontier Provinces.
40. (b) In the Lahore session of 1929 Congress passed the resolution of complete independence.
41. (b) Ursa Major is a constellation visible throughout the year in most of the northern hemisphere. It can best be seen in April. It is dominated by the widely recognized asterism known as the Big Dipper or the Plough, which is a useful pointer towards the north, and it has mythological significance in numerous world cultures.
42. (c) The Moon makes a complete orbit around the Earth with respect to the fixed stars about once every 27.3 days (its sidereal period). However, since the Earth is moving in its orbit about the Sun at the same time, it takes slightly longer for the Moon to show the same phase to Earth, which is about 29.5 days (its synodic period).
43. (a) Earth's rotation is the rotation of the solid Earth around its own axis. The Earth rotates from the west towards the east. As viewed from the North Star or polestar Polaris, the Earth turns counter-clockwise.
44. (c) Longitude is a geographic coordinate that specifies the east-west position of a point on the Earth's surface. It is an angular measurement, usually expressed in degrees and denoted by the Greek letter lambda (?).
45. (c) Period of rotation of the earth around its own axis equals to one earth day.

## Section - II : Social Science / Social Studies

31. (d) North-West was hilly and mountainous region where sheep rearing was done to obtain wool which were used to make blankets.
32. (c) Amphorae was a tall double handled jar used in vast numbers for the transport and storage of various products, both liquid and dry, but mostly for wine and were made up of ceramics.
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46. (b) An equinox occurs twice a year (around 20 March and 22 September), when the plane of the Earth's equator passes the center of the Sun. At this time the tilt of the Earth's axis is inclined neither away from nor towards the Sun. The term equinox can also be used in a broader sense, meaning the date when such a passage happens. The name "equinox" is derived from the Latin *aequus* (equal) and *nox* (night), because around the equinox, night and day are about equal length.
47. (c) It is due to the highly indented coastline of the Atlantic oceans that there are many ports and harbours.
48. (c) The Andes is the longest continental mountain range in the world. It is a continual range of highlands along the western coast of South America. This range is about 7,000 km (4,300 mi) long, about 200 km (120 mi) to 700 km (430 mi) wide (widest between 18° south and 20° south latitude), and of an average height of about 4,000 m (13,000 ft). The Andes extend from north to south through seven South American countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.
49. (c) A tropical rain forest is an ecosystem type that occurs roughly within the latitudes 28 degrees north or south of the equator (in the equatorial zone between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn). This ecosystem experiences high average temperatures and a significant amount of rainfall. Rainforests can be found in Asia, Australia, Africa, South America, Central America, Mexico and on many of the Pacific, Caribbean, and Indian Ocean islands.
50. (b) The South-West monsoon becomes a weak current and withdraws from Punjab by mid-September. It leaves the Ganga delta by late October. By early November, it leaves the southern part of the peninsula. These particular months from September to November are termed as the period of 'retreating monsoon'. During this time, the days are hot, nights are cool and the daily range of temperature is high.
51. (a) Tropical evergreen forest of Brazil are known as lungs of earth because these biomes are the ones responsible for taking in carbon dioxide. Plants and trees, mostly located in Tropical Rainforests have foliage throughout the year, and help in the process of oxygen formation. They help in carrying out one of the most important processes to keep life on Earth, Photosynthesis which is an important biochemical procedure that takes Carbon Dioxide, sun light and water to produce oxygen and glucose.
52. (d) The Amazon Basin is the part of South America drained by the Amazon River and its tributaries that drains an area of about 6,915,000 km<sup>2</sup> (2,670,000 sq mi), or roughly 40 percent of South America. The basin is located in the countries of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Venezuela.
53. (b) A maloca is an ancestral long house used by the natives of the Amazon, notably in Colombia and Brazil. Each community has a maloca with its own unique characteristics. For many years, these long houses were Jesuit missionaries' objects of attack. Several families with patrilineal relations live together in a maloca, distributed around the long house in different compartments.
54. (a) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle: Learn ways to reduce household and industrial waste. Three primary strategies for effectively managing materials and waste are reduce, reuse, and recycle. Reduce waste by making smart decisions when purchasing products, including the consideration of product packaging. Reuse containers and products. Recycle materials ranging from paper to food scraps, yard trimmings, and electronics. Purchase products manufactured with recycled content.
55. (d) A windbreak or shelterbelt is a plantation usually made up of one or more rows of trees or shrubs planted in such a manner as to provide shelter from the wind and to protect soil from erosion. They are commonly planted around the edges of fields on farms.
56. (a) The Bhimbetka rock shelters are an archaeological site of the Paleolithic, exhibiting the earliest traces of human life on the Indian subcontinent, and thus the beginning of the South Asian Stone Age. It is located in the Raisen District in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. The Bhimbetka shelters exhibit the earliest traces of human life in India.
57. (b) In the Rigveda it is stated that there are 33 deities associated with sky (*dyu*), earth (*prithvi*) and the middle realm (*antariksha*), though a larger number of deities are mentioned in the text. There are 1028 hymns in the Rigveda, most of them dedicated to specific deities.
58. (a) Sanskrit is a historical Indo-Aryan language, the primary liturgical language of Hinduism and a literary and scholarly language in Buddhism and Jainism. Developing from Vedic Sanskrit, today it is listed as one of the 22 scheduled languages of India and is an official language of the state of Uttarakhand.
59. (a) Inamgaon is a post-Harappan agrarian village and archaeological site located in Maharashtra, western India. Situated along the right bank of the Ghod River, it is considered to be the "regional centre" of the Bhima Valley.
60. (b) Thirst of desires and cravings.
61. (b) The American Marketing Association (AMA) defines a brand as a name, term, sign, symbol or design, or a combination of them intended to identify the goods and services of one seller or group of sellers and to differentiate them from those of other sellers.
62. (b) The section on Fundamental Rights has often been referred to as the 'conscience' of the Indian Constitution. Fundamental Rights, protect citizens

- against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State. The Constitution, thus, guarantees the rights of individuals against the State as well as against other individuals. The Constitution, also guarantees the rights of minorities against the majority.
63. (b) Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of the people chosen by direct election on the basis of the adult suffrage. The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution is 552, which is made up by election of upto 530 members to represent the States, upto 20 members to represent the Union Territories and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the Hon'ble President, if, in his/her opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the House.
64. (c) A judge gives decision on a case on the basis of evidence.
65. (b) In the Rigveda, there is mention of a Daru (log of wood) floating in the ocean. Vedic prayers have indicated taking shelter in the Daru. In spite of the fact that Acharya Sayana, the noted commentator on the Vedas, has categorically interpreted the hymn with Jagannath as the daru floating at the sea shores, some scholars have refuted this interpretation under the argument that the hymn deals with "Alaxmi Stava" of Arayi.
66. (c) Waterborne diseases are caused by pathogenic microorganisms that most commonly are transmitted in contaminated fresh water. Infection commonly results during bathing, washing, drinking, in the preparation of food, or the consumption of food thus infected.
67. (d) In recent advancements towards handling high objective optimization problems, it is proposed to progressively integrate the decision maker with the execution of an evolutionary multi-objective optimization algorithm.
68. (c) Television is one of the most mobilizing media to propagate new ideas and views.
69. (d) Proper lesson planning and abiding by the time schedule for every activity.
70. (b) Primary sources provide first-hand testimony or direct evidence concerning a topic under investigation. They are created by witnesses or recorders who experienced the events or conditions being documented.
71. (a) Earthquakes are among the recently occurring natural calamities that need to be studied thoroughly by the students of class-VII.
72. (a) Reason is the capacity for consciously making sense of things, applying logic, for establishing and verifying facts, and changing or justifying practices, institutions, and beliefs based on new or existing information. It is closely associated with such characteristically human activities as philosophy, science, language, mathematics, and art, and is normally considered to be a definitive characteristic of human nature.
73. (b) In a Comparative chart land use pattern of different countries are shown which can be used for a better teaching aid.
74. (b) Understanding (also called intellection) is a psychological process related to an abstract or physical object, such as a person, situation, or message whereby one is able to think about it and use concepts to deal adequately with that object. Understanding is a relation between the knower and an object of understanding. Understanding implies abilities and dispositions with respect to an object of knowledge sufficient to support intelligent behavior.
75. (a) A way of looking at problems or situations from a fresh perspective that suggests unorthodox solutions (which may look unsettling at first). Creative thinking can be stimulated both by an unstructured process such as brainstorming, and by a structured process such as lateral thinking.
76. (b) Motivate students to collect evidences that will help them assess the situation objectively.
77. (b) History, Geography, Political Science and Economics
78. (a) To give summary of a dynasty
79. (d) Skill : A skill is the learned ability to carry out a task with pre-determined results often within a given amount of time, energy, or both. In other words the abilities that one possesses.
80. (b) A teacher should give as many examples from familiar context so that different types of laws can be reviewed by the students.
81. (a) Increase engagement of students by thought provoking and interesting activities.
82. (c) Anti-colonial struggle had its major influence that influenced the making and framing of laws in the constitution.
83. (c) Learning activities, learning objectives, formative and summative assessments
84. (b) The content of Social Science should aim at raising students awareness through critically exploring and questioning of familiar social reality.
85. (c) All regions and social groups be able to relate to them.
86. (b) Analyse socio-political reality. These are issues that regulated by political policy that affect whole societies like global warming, communicable disease control, radioactive waste disposal, resource management, food safety, fish and wildlife management, biotechnology, endangered species protection, pollution management.
87. (b) The African-American Civil Rights Movement encompasses social movements in the United States whose goal was to end racial segregation and discrimination against black Americans and enforce constitutional voting rights to them. This article covers the phase of the movement between 1955 and 1968, particularly in the South. The movement was characterized by major campaigns of civil resistance.
88. (b) A Chief Minister is the elected head of government of a sub-national (e.g. constituent federal) state, notably a state (and sometimes a union territory) of India.

89. (b) 'Girls can do only household works' is an example of gender stereotyping.
90. (a) Providing news and discussing events taking place in the country and the world. Media plays a crucial role in shaping a healthy democracy. It is the backbone of a democracy. Media makes us aware of various social, political and economical activities happening around the world. It is like a mirror, which shows us or strives to show us the bare truth and harsh realities of life.

### Section - III : Language-I - English

91. (a) In the given passage, Sir Tim suggested that teachers may self-evaluate and self-reflect by using modern technology.
92. (b) Here 'teachers talk about teaching' means that teachers discuss their own practices together rather than separately.
93. (d) 'Low effort but high impact' in the context of given passage means that schools create opportunities within the system for development.
94. (d) In the passage, it is observed that technology supports teachers to self-diagnose their practices.
95. (c) The word 'visible' in the passage means 'obvious' which also means 'apparent', 'evident' and 'unmistakable'.
96. (a) If you keep rotating staff meetings from one class to another, it will help teachers to be informal with each other.
97. (b) The words 'counselling' and 'mentoring' may be synonym in the context of given passage.
98. (c) The talk by Sir Tim is about the knowledge teachers gain for job growth.
99. (b) 'Butterflies' here refer to a practice in which teachers interact with each other.
100. (d) A divergent question is a question that has no specific answer. It either has more than one answer or a finite limit. A divergent question makes one analyze and encourage greater involvement and have more accurate assessment.
101. (b) The antonym for the word 'harsh' is 'mild'.
102. (b) In the given passage, 'it' refers to 'growing up' of the child.
103. (c) 'To stand up tall' refers to 'being fearless' in the context of the passage.
104. (b) The phrase 'the world by its tail' means 'to overcome challenges.'
105. (b) The poem addresses a daughter.
106. (d) 'Could you possibly stop using the mobile phone here?' is the correct way to tell somebody politely not to use phone inside a theatre which might be disturbing you.
107. (b) 'aisle' and 'isle' are the homonym.
108. (a)
109. (d) In passive form, the use of verb form is the most important part of learning.
110. (b) Modals / verb modifiers are the verb forms such as can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to, used to, need, had better, and dare. They are all used with other verbs to express ideas such as possibility, permission, or intention. In the given sentences, 'can' implies the order while 'ought to' is used to say that someone should do something because it is the best or most sensible thing to do.
111. (d) Higher-order thinking requires students to apply, analyze, synthesize and evaluate information.
112. (a) The process of forming new words from existing ones by adding affixes to them, like shame + less + ness ? shamelessness.
- Compounding :** A compound is a word formed by stringing together older words, like the formation of **earthquake** from **earth** and **quake**.
113. (c) Decoding is the ability to apply your knowledge of letter-sound relationships, including knowledge of letter patterns, to correctly pronounce written words. Understanding these relationships gives children the ability to recognize familiar words quickly and to figure out words they haven't seen before.
114. (a) Marks would be deducted from speaker 1 because he has not given answer and question properly.
115. (b) While writing, 'ellipses' is a semantic linker.
116. (c) A report is any informational language (usually of writing, speech, television or film) made with the specific intention of relaying information or recounting certain events in a widely presentable form.
- Written reports are documents which present focused, salient content to a specific audience. Reports are often used to display the result of an experiment, investigation, or inquiry. Reports are used in government, business, education, science and other fields.
117. (d) We use the past perfect continuous when we talk about the continuity or duration of a situation or activity. Ex: She had been travelling for about 48 hours.
118. (c) Gender sensitization refers to theories which claim that modification of the behaviour of teachers and parents (etc.) towards children can have a causal effect on gender equality.
119. (c)
120. (a) A strategy for ordering questions in a questionnaire in which the sequence starts with the general questions, which are followed by progressively more specific questions, in order to prevent specific questions from biasing general questions, is called the funnel approach.

### Section - IV : Language-II - Hindi

121. (c) गद्यांश के अनुसार, वैसे लोग जो शासन करने के योग्य नहीं होते, कमजोर लोगों पर अन्याय करते हैं।
122. (a) गद्यांश के अनुसार, जिन व्यक्तियों में सहिष्णुता की भावना धैर्य, ममत्व एवं तार्किकता होती है, केवल ऐसे लोग अध्यापक बनने योग्य होते हैं।
123. (d) बच्चे अपनी माँ की गोद में ही स्वयं को सुरक्षित समझते हैं, क्योंकि माता के हृदय में स्थित प्रचुर प्यार एवं स्नेह की उनकी रक्षा की एकमात्र गारंटी होता है।
124. (a)
125. (b) दण्ड + इत = दंडित  
अर्थात् 'इत' प्रत्यय से बनने वाला शब्द है - दंडित।
126. (b) गद्यांश के अनुसार, अध्यापक के लिए सबसे उचित विशेषण शब्द 'सहिष्णु' है।
127. (c) लेखक के अनुसार अध्यापक बनने योग्य वही होते हैं जो सहिष्णु एवं धैर्यवान होते हैं।
128. (b) विद्यालयों में बच्चों को बिना किसी कारण दंडित करना अध्यापक की निर्बलता एवं धैर्यहीनता का परिचायक होता है।
129. (c) गद्यांश के अनुसार, भाषण एवं वार्तालाप में मुख्य अंतर यह है कि भाषण में केवल बोलना शामिल होता है, जबकि वार्तालाप में सुनना और बोलना दोनों शामिल होते हैं।
130. (d) सुनने और समझने के बीच व्यक्ति का पूर्वाग्रह, पूर्व जानकारी एवं पूर्व अर्जित ज्ञान प्रभावित करते हैं।
131. (c) लेखक के अनुसार, सुनी हुई बातों का सार निकालकर ग्रहण करना अति-महत्वपूर्ण है।
132. (b) प्रश्न में दिया गया वाक्य 'विधानवाचक वाक्य' है। विधानवाचक वाक्यों क्रिया के करने या होने का सामान्य कथन होता है।
133. (a)
134. (c)
135. (b) गद्यांश के अनुसार, बुद्धि के पास वह शक्ति है जो सुनी हुई बातों का सारतत्व ग्रहण करती है।
136. (d) पठन कौशल से हमारा अभिप्राय है पढ़कर उसके अर्थ को समझना।
137. (b) वाइगोत्सकी के अनुसार बालकों में समाज से अन्तःक्रिया के फलस्वरूप विभिन्न प्रकार का विकास होता है।
138. (c) भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में वैसे पाठों का समावेश किया जाए जो बच्चों के संवेदना लोक के साथी बन सकें।
139. (a) भाषा अधिगम में होने वाली त्रुटियाँ भाषा सीखने की प्रक्रिया का एक सामान्य भाग है क्योंकि भाषा अधिगम के शुरूआती दौर में त्रुटियाँ होना स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया है।
140. (d)
141. (b) व्याकरण के पक्षों का आकलन संदर्भयुक्त सामग्री में किया जाना चाहिए।
142. (b) भाषा में आकलन का प्रयोग मुख्यतः बच्चों की भाषा-प्रयोग की क्षमता के लिए किया जाना चाहिए।
143. (d)
144. (c) शिक्षिका नीना बच्चों में बहुभाषिकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वस्तुओं एवं प्राणियों के नाम अलग-अलग भाषाओं में खोजने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।
145. (b) 'डिस्ग्राफिया' का सम्बन्ध लेखन-अक्षमता से है।
146. (b)
147. (c) बच्चों द्वारा बेझिझक भाषा प्रयोग करवाना भाषा विकास के लिए अति-महत्वपूर्ण है।
148. (d) उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों से कठिन शब्दों के अर्थ पूछना भाषा शिक्षण का उद्देश्य नहीं है।
149. (c) प्रश्न में दिए गए विकल्प (c) के अतिरिक्त अन्य सभी क्रियाकलाप भाषा अधिगम में सहायक हो सकते हैं।
150. (c) पूरक पाठ्य पुस्तक का उद्देश्य है बच्चों में वाचन अभ्यास को बढ़ावा होना।

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(Class VI-VIII For Social Science Teachers)

## SOLVED PAPER - NOVEMBER 2012 (PAPER II)

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions.

All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Science
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : Language II (Hindi)

Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

**Directions :** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

1. Children in primary schools follow which of the following stages as proposed by Lawrence Kohlberg?
  - A. Obedience and Punishment Orientation
  - B. Individualism and Exchange
  - C. Good Interpersonal Relationships
  - D. Social Contract and Individual Rights
  - (a) B and D
  - (b) A and D
  - (c) A and C
  - (d) B and A
2. The following are features of an anecdotal record *except*
  - (a) it is subjective evidence of behaviour and therefore does not provide feedback for scholastic area
  - (b) it is an accurate description of events
  - (c) it describes personal development or social interactions of a child
  - (d) it is a factual report with enough detail
3. A student says, "My mother ringed Principal mam last night." As a teacher your response should be
  - (a) Why don't you listen carefully? As I told you earlier, it should be rang, not ringed.
  - (b) Oh really, your mother rang up Principal ma'am last night. Did she seek an appointment with her?
  - (c) Dear child, you are not using the correct form of verb.
  - (d) It should not be ringed, it should rather be rang.
4. Raven's progressive matrices test is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ test.
  - (a) personality
  - (b) verbal IQ
  - (c) culture-free IQ
  - (d) non-group IQ
5. Group project activity as prescribed by CBSE is a powerful means
  - (a) to promote the concept of unity in diversity.
  - (b) of facilitating social participation
  - (c) of alleviating the burden of teachers
  - (d) of relieving the stress caused due to routine teaching
6. What does 'Self-regulation of learners' mean?
  - (a) Creating regulations for student behaviour
  - (b) Self-discipline and control
  - (c) Ability to monitor their own learning
  - (d) Rules and regulations made by the student body
7. Which of the following principles is *not* involved in lesson planning?
  - (a) Knowledge of pupils
  - (b) Clarity of objectives
  - (c) Knowledge of teaching
  - (d) Rigidity of planning

8. The word 'Compulsory' in the 'Right to Free and Compulsory Education 2009' means.
- appropriate governments will ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education
  - parents are compulsorily forced to send their children to school to avoid punitive action
  - compulsory education will be imparted through continuous testing
  - Central Government will ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education
9. The news of 'a woman selling her child to obtain food' may be understood best on the basis of
- Theory of reinforced contingencies
  - Psychoanalytical theory
  - Theory of hierarchical needs
  - Psychosocial theory
10. The sentence '*Madam drives a bicycle*' is
- semantically as well as syntactically incorrect
  - correct syntactically but semantically incorrect
  - correct semantically but syntactically incorrect
  - semantically as well as syntactically
11. Scaffolding in the context of learning theories refers to
- ascertaining the causes of mistakes done by students
  - simulation teaching
  - recapitulation of previous learning
  - temporary support in learning by adults
12. Classification of students in different groups on the basis of their IQ tends to \_\_\_\_\_ their self-esteem and \_\_\_\_\_ academic performance.
- decrease; has no effect on
  - increase; decrease
  - increase; increase
  - decrease; decrease
13. The 'Lab Schools' advocated by John Dewey were examples of
- Common Schools
  - Factory Schools
  - Progressive Schools
  - Public Schools
14. Child-centred education was advocated by which of the following thinkers?
- Charles Darwin
  - B.F. Skinner
  - John Dewey
  - Eric Erickson
15. Knowledge of \_\_\_\_\_ will be most significant for a teacher dealing with a class comprising students of mixed age groups.
- socio-economic background
  - cultural background
  - developmental stages
  - occupation of their parents
16. Gifted students
- perform exceptionally well in any field important to human beings
  - are generally physically weak and not good at social interaction
  - generally do not like their teachers
  - realize their full potential without any help
17. Systematic presentation of concepts may be related with which of the following principles of development?
- Development proceeds from heteronomy to autonomy
  - Students develop at different rates
  - Development is relatively orderly
  - Development leads to growth
18. Classrooms after the implementation of RTE Act 2009 are
- gender-wise more homogeneous
  - age-wise more homogeneous
  - age-wise more heterogeneous
  - unaffected, as RTE does not affect the average age of a class in a school
19. Acceleration with reference to gifted children means
- accelerating the process of assessment
  - accelerating the transaction of scholastic activities
  - speeding up the transaction of co-scholastic activities
  - promoting such students to next higher grade by skipping the present grade
20. While teaching single parent child, a teacher should
- overlook this fact and treat such a child at par with other children
  - treat such a child differently
  - assign lesser home assignments to such a child
  - provide stable and consistent environment
21. Which of the following is the most appropriate activity for gifted students?
- Write an original play on given concepts
  - Solve exercises given at the end of five-chapters at one go
  - Teach their class on Teachers Day
  - Write a report on school match recently held
22. Which one of the following could be an end stage of a child possessing bodily-kinesthetic intelligence?
- Poet
  - Orator
  - Political leader
  - Surgeon
23. Assessment \_\_\_\_\_ learning influences learning by reinforcing the \_\_\_\_\_ between assessment and instruction.
- of; variance
  - for; connections
  - for; difference
  - of; difference
24. Ideal 'Waiting Time' for getting response from students should be proportional to
- relevance of the question in the real life
  - time allotted to specific topic in the curriculum
  - difficulty level of the question
  - time taken by the students for answering questions from previous lessons
25. For an intrinsically motivated student,
- there is no need of formal education
  - rewards are not at all required
  - external rewards are not enough to keep him/her motivated
  - the level of motivation is lower than an extrinsically motivated student

26. Suppose you are the Chairperson of a Board of School Education, how would you plan to improve the overall quality of education in the schools under your jurisdiction? This type of question is an example of  
 (a) lower order divergent (b) higher order convergent  
 (c) higher order divergent (d) lower order convergent
27. In Science practical, boys generally take control of apparatus and ask girls to record data or wash utensils. This tendency reflects that  
 (a) boys can handle equipments more efficiently as they are naturally endowed for doing such things  
 (b) girls being delicate prefer such less energy consuming tasks  
 (c) girls are excellent observers and record data flawlessly  
 (d) stereotyping of masculine and feminine roles takes place in schools also
28. The word 'Comprehensive' in the scheme of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation is supported by the following *except*  
 (a) L.L. Thurstone's theory of primary mental abilities  
 (b) Theory of multiple intelligence  
 (c) Theory of information processing  
 (d) J.P. Guilford's theory of structure of intellect
29. How teachers and students \_\_\_\_\_ gender in the classroom, it \_\_\_\_\_ the learning environment.  
 (a) define; vitiates (b) interpret; does not affect  
 (c) construct; impacts (d) adapt; perturbs
30. Achievement motivation is  
 (a) tendency to act impulsively  
 (b) the tendency to persist at challenging tasks  
 (c) the tendency to avoid failure  
 (d) willingness to accept success and failure equally
35. When State does not interfere in religious affairs it is called  
 (a) polity (b) arbitrary  
 (c) secularism (d) sovereignty
36. Which of the following forests do not have a distinct period of shedding leaves, and therefore do not ever look bare?  
 (a) Temperate deciduous (b) Tropical deciduous  
 (c) Tropical evergreen (d) Temperate evergreen
37. The highest law making body in India is the  
 (a) Judiciary  
 (b) Parliament  
 (c) Prime Minister and his Council  
 (d) President
38. When a number of industries locate close to each other and share the benefits of their closeness, it is referred to as  
 (a) Assembly line production  
 (b) Industrial system  
 (c) Industrial region  
 (d) Market economy
39. When rock fragments get compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks they are known as  
 (a) Primary rocks (b) Igneous rocks  
 (c) Metamorphic rocks (d) Sedimentary rocks
40. The system of tax became most prominent in the period of  
 (a) Guptas  
 (b) Harappan Civilization  
 (c) Vedic Age  
 (d) Mahajanapadas

## Section - II : Social Science

**Directions :** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

31. A type of farming in which higher doses of modern inputs are used to obtain higher productivity is known as  
 (a) Subsistence Farming (b) Commercial Farming  
 (c) Extensive Agriculture (d) Shifting Agriculture
32. The Standard Meridian of India is  
 (a) 83° 30' E longitude (b) 82° 30' E longitude  
 (c) 82° 50' E longitude (d) 82° E longitude
33. Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised are known as  
 (a) Valuable resources (b) Potential resources  
 (c) Actual resources (d) Waste resources
34. The Mughal Architecture is a blending of  
 (a) Turkish and Persian styles  
 (b) Arab and Indian styles  
 (c) Persian and Indian styles  
 (d) Turkish and Afghan styles
41. Which of the Following literary heritage of India means 'approaching and sitting near'?  
 (a) Puranas (b) Upanishads  
 (c) Vedas (d) Aranyakas
42. The movement of the Earth around the Sun is known as  
 (a) Circle of illumination (b) Rotation  
 (c) Revolution (d) Orbital plane
43. In India, the Munda Tribe lived in the region of  
 (a) Kullu (b) Chhotanagpur  
 (c) Bastar (d) Durg
44. When one particular image is fixed with an individual or group, it is known as  
 (a) Statue (b) Discriminated  
 (c) Stereotyped (d) Mistreated
45. Who among the following was the founder of 'Khalsa'?  
 (a) Guru Teg Bahadur (b) Guru Nanak Dev  
 (c) Guru Angad Dev (d) Guru Govind Singh
46. Who among the following Mughal rulers led the idea of 'Universal Peace'?  
 (a) Jahangir (b) Akbar  
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Humayun

47. Article-21 of the Indian Constitution entitles
- Right to Constitutional Remedies
  - Right to Freedom of Religion
  - Right to Equality
  - Right to Life
48. Who led the Anti-British movement in Kettoor ?
- Nana Phadnis
  - Ahilyabai Holkar
  - Rani Laxmibai
  - Rani Channamma
49. The place, people, things and nature that surround any living organism are called
- Biotic resources
  - Lithosphere
  - Surrounding
  - Environment
50. Bodies that do not have their own heat and light, but are lit by the light of the stars are known as
- Celestial bodies
  - Stars
  - Constellations
  - Planets
51. Out of the following, which is the most ideal layer of the atmosphere for flying aeroplanes ?
- Exosphere
  - Troposphere
  - Ionosphere
  - Stratosphere
52. More than 80 percent of the population of the world lives in
- Asia and Europe
  - Asia and Africa
  - Asia and South America
  - North America and Asia
53. Which one of the following is an erosional land feature ?
- Mushroom rocks
  - Loess
  - Delta
  - Moraines
54. In the Indian freedom struggle, 'Dandi March' marked the beginning of
- Home Rule Movement
  - Quit India Movement
  - Civil Disobedience Movement
  - Swadeshi Movement
55. Which one of the following is true about classical dances ?
- Kathak was recognised as a classical dance form only after Independence
  - They are always superior to folk dances
  - There are eight recognised classical forms of dances
  - Kathakali is the classical form of Kathak
56. In India the Governor of the State is appointed by the
- Chief Justice of Supreme Court
  - President of India
  - Parliament
  - Prime Minister
57. East coast of North America and the sea around Japan have rich fishing grounds because of
- meeting of warm and cold currents
  - a cold current flowing along the coast
  - indented coastal area
  - a warm current along the coast
58. A particular area from which all the voters living there choose their representative is called a
- Region
  - Territory
  - Constituency
  - State
59. When the subjugation of one country by another leads to political, economic, social and cultural changes we refer to this process as
- Renaissance
  - Confederacy
  - Mercantile
  - Colonisation
60. Which of the following is a conventional source of energy?
- Tidal energy
  - Fossil fuel
  - Wind
  - Solar energy
61. Where, among the following, is the mid-day Sun exactly overhead at least once a year on all latitudes ?
- Between Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle
  - Between Tropic of Cancer and Equator only
  - Between Tropic of Capricorn and Equator only
  - Between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn
62. Which one of the following should be the most noticeable for a Social Sciences teacher about a discussion held recently ?
- Students refused to listen to their co-students completely
  - Students started questioning their co-students directly
  - Students interrupted their co-students frequently
  - No student seemed to be agreeing fully with other students
63. The median score of a class of 51 students is 36 in a summative assessment in Social Sciences. It suggests that
- 36 percent of the content is learned by them
  - the majority of students scored below 36
  - 25 students scored marks equal to or above 36
  - the majority of students scored in the range of 36 – 46
64. While assessing the attitudes and values, a Social Science teacher may assign weightage to which of the following descriptors ?
- Does not wish the teacher everyday
  - Passively accepting ideas of others
  - Feels free to ask questions
  - Does not share credit with other children
65. The year 2012 can also be written as
- AP2012
  - BC2012
  - EC2012
  - AD2012

66. A narrow strip of land, which connects two land masses is known as  
 (a) Strait (b) Isthmus  
 (c) Gulf (d) Island
67. Which of the following complements diversity ?  
 (a) Travelling in a train  
 (b) Speaking in own mother tongue  
 (c) Celebrating own festivals  
 (d) Visiting native village
68. Most suitable statement about Biosphere is  
 (a) Various domains of environment  
 (b) Man's immediate surroundings  
 (c) Plant and Animal kingdom  
 (d) Land, water, air, plants and animals
69. Which of the following is an advantage of a spiral curriculum in Social Sciences ?  
 (a) Make the concepts more purposeful and relevant  
 (b) Retention of the concepts for a longer period of time and with deeper understanding  
 (c) Ability to apply the concepts across disciplines  
 (d) Increased opportunities to develop theme based learning
70. Which one of the following is a 'Palaeolithic site'?  
 (a) Burzahom (b) Inamgaon  
 (c) Hallur (d) Bhimbetka
71. Which one is right in reference to Social Science at elementary level ?  
 (a) History - Geography - Economics - Sociology  
 (b) History - Geography - Political Science - Economics  
 (c) History - Geography - Political Science - Sociology  
 (d) History - Geography - Civics - Sociology
72. Which one of the following is *not* recommended by CBSE for Formative Assessment ?  
 (a) Using authentic sources of primary texts  
 (b) Source-based analysis  
 (c) Models and charts  
 (d) Too frequent testing
73. The following factors form a basis for teaching Social Science *except*  
 (a) to develop critical understanding of society  
 (b) to promote analytical skills  
 (c) to promote social skills for adjusting in global world  
 (d) to transmit information on texts
74. A universal language of the map can be understood by way of  
 (a) Thematic maps (b) Conventional symbols  
 (c) Sketch (d) Alphabets
75. The famous conquest of Kalinga by the Mauryan ruler Ashoka was fought in present day  
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka  
 (c) Odisha (d) Kerala
76. The tomb of a Sufi saint is known as  
 (a) Dargah (b) Idgah  
 (c) Khanqah (d) Ibadatgah
77. Read some points about the Atlantic Ocean :  
 A. It is 'S' shaped.  
 B. Its coastline is smooth and straight.  
 C. It is the busiest ocean from commercial viewpoint.  
 Which of the above statements are true ?  
 (a) A, B and C all (b) Only A and B  
 (c) Only B and C (d) Only A and C
78. If a teacher wants to teach 'evolution of life' he/she must visit  
 (a) Animal sanctuary  
 (b) Natural history museum  
 (c) Archaeological museum  
 (d) Zoological park
79. The collection of weather information by using weather instruments is an example of collecting  
 (a) Generic data (b) Primary data  
 (c) Secondary data (d) Tertiary data
80. Which one of the following is a characteristic of reciprocal learning ?  
 (a) Teacher is completing her education while working in a school  
 (b) Responsibility for learning is shared between the students and the teacher  
 (c) Learning proceeds by addressing the causes of forgetting  
 (d) Teacher reciprocates by actively leading the teaching-learning process
81. Normative dimension of Social Sciences includes which of the following dimensions ?  
 (a) Cogency (b) Relevancy  
 (c) Equality (d) Utility
82. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation mainly focuses on  
 (a) promoting weaker ineligible students to higher grade  
 (b) continuous testing to improve the child  
 (c) continuous observation of the behaviour of the child  
 (d) education of Head, Heart and Hand
83. A Social Science teacher often takes an objective type formative assessment but she has a doubt about the reliability of the test developed by her. What should be done to increase the reliability of these assessments ?  
 (a) Increase the number of questions  
 (b) Use standardised test  
 (c) Use questions given in the booklet of exemplars published by NCERT  
 (d) Try to find out what other teachers do

84. Social Science should equip children with
- the ability to defend social practices
  - the ability to follow social rules about gender
  - the ability to withstand social pressure
  - the ability to think independently
85. Best way to teach the topic 'Functions of Parliament' is through
- Project work
  - Lecture method
  - Story telling
  - Conducting debates for arriving at consensus over issues
86. Parents of a first generation learner express their inability to help their child in dealing with his/her educational problems during a PTA. As a teacher you should
- ask them to provide an environment rich in different types of learning materials at home
  - ask them to join centres established for adult education
  - ask them to carefully monitor the time their child devotes to his studies at home
  - comfort them by telling that their knowledge about their child is of utmost importance in helping to deal with their child
87. While teaching democratic polity, a Social Sciences teacher invites an expert of Political Science from a local college to speak to her class. Before the expert could speak to her class, the teacher must share with him which of the following ?
- Instructional objectives for the topic
  - Text-book prescribed for the class
  - Kind of assessments that will be based on this topic
  - There are some students belonging to reserved categories in the class
88. Which of the following is the most important feature of a book on Social Sciences at the national level ?
- It should not follow any particular school of thought specially in writing history
  - It should not include lengthy texts as it is difficult for children to remember lengthy texts
  - It should provide information in a crisp and systematic way to facilitate memorisation
  - It should be such so as to enable all social groups to relate to it
89. Which one of the following is the most suitable teaching aid to show proportionate size and shape of continents ?
- Political map of the World
  - Physical map of the World
  - Poster of the Earth
  - Globe

90. A class includes some tribal children and as a result there is an environment of cultural diversity in that class. Which of the following would be the most suitable method for the teacher to use this effectively ?
- Displaying tribal artifacts and costumes
  - Asking students to tell about their tribes and relate the information to topics being taught
  - Highlighting the role of freedom fighters such as Birsa Munda during the freedom movement
  - Asking students to carry out action research on topics related to their culture and valued by them the most

### Section - III : Language I -English

**Directions :** Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 91 to 96) by selecting the most appropriate option.

Hope is the thing with feathers  
That perches in the soul,  
And sings the tune – without the words,  
And never stops at all,

And sweetest in the gale is heard;  
And sore must be the storm  
That could abash the little bird  
That kept so many warm.

I've heard it in the chillest land,  
And on the strangest sea;  
Yet, never, in extremity,  
It asked a crumb of me.

Emily Dickinson

91. In the line 'Hope is the thing with feathers' the poet is using a/an
- hyperbole
  - imagery
  - simile
  - allegory
92. The observation 'perches in the soul' refers to human
- spirituality
  - worries
  - disappointment
  - expectation
93. 'And sweetest in the gale is heard' means
- joy and happiness go hand in hand
  - winds blow loudly during a gale
  - sorrow is the greatest during a storm
  - expectation of relief even in sorrow
94. 'Abash' means a sense of
- pride
  - embarrassment
  - hope
  - loss
95. 'Never, in extremity,' refers to
- unexpected
  - extreme happiness
  - longing excessively
  - hope costs nothing
96. 'A crumb' is a metaphor for
- food
  - hope
  - sadness
  - reward

**Directions :** Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 97 to 105) by selecting the **most appropriate option**.

Clearly the socialization of gender is reinforced at school. "Because classrooms are microcosms of society, mirroring its strengths and ills alike, it follows that the normal socialization patterns of young children that often lead to distorted perceptions of gender roles are reflected in the classrooms." (Marshall, 1997). Yet gender bias in education reaches beyond socialization patterns, bias is embedded in textbooks, lessons, and teacher interactions with students. This type of gender bias is part of the hidden curriculum of lessons taught implicitly to students through the everyday functioning of their classroom.

Research has found that boys were far more likely to receive praise or remediation from a teacher than were girls. The girls were most likely to receive an acknowledgement response from their teacher. They give boys greater opportunity to expand ideas and be animated than they do girls and that they reinforce boys more for general responses than they do for girls. Clearly the socialization of gender roles and the use of a gender-biased hidden curriculum lead to an inequitable education for boys and girls. Gender bias in education is an insidious problem that causes very few people to stand up and take notice.

97. Socialization is a process of
- learning to accept moral values of a society
  - causing to conform to environmental demands
  - succumbing to psychological pressures
  - molding a child to conform to certain norms of behaviour
98. A 'microcosm of society'
- imitates life outside the classroom learning environment
  - has educational facilities
  - has excellent learning environment
  - reflects the exceptional achievements of its government
99. A 'perception' referred to here is that
- there is no bias in schools
  - school curriculum supports the girl child
  - boys are more intelligent and lively
  - teachers balance the bias
100. A word from the essay which is the opposite of 'demonstrated' is
- distorted
  - animated
  - clearly
  - implicit
101. 'Remediation' in the classroom is the process of
- stopping a negative trend in learning achievement
  - error correction orally during class
  - reinforcement of good behaviour among learners
  - giving special coaching for quiet students
102. In 'inequitable education'
- learning is not a balanced process between the genders
  - boys get more school hours
  - course books are prescribed differently for boys and girls
  - teachers disrespect girls

103. An 'insidious problem' would be one that caused seemingly
- ignorantly
  - deliberately
  - harmlessly
  - carelessly
104. A 'hidden curriculum' implies here that
- girls need more attention while teaching
  - boys need preferential treatment
  - the school system enforces sexual stereotypes
  - the curriculum is gender-biased
105. A synonym for 'general' is
- special
  - customary
  - diminutive
  - precise

**Directions :** Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate option**.

106. The process of word formation consists of
- using synonyms or euphemisms
  - compounding and conversion
  - conversion and meaning
  - spelling and compounding
107. Note-taking is done
- while reading a review
  - during extensive reference work
  - while writing an essay
  - during a lecture
108. According to the observation in the NCF 2005 [3.1.3], English is a \_\_\_\_\_ language in India.
- Foreign
  - First
  - Global
  - Second
109. "You ask, what has my government done for you ? I can answer in two words : A lot!"  
The question put here is
- stylised
  - a prompt
  - explanatory
  - rhetorical
110. Your classmate has just finished reading a book from the library that you wanted and you want him/her to give it to you. Choose how you will make the request.
- Could you let me take the book now ?
  - Give me the book.
  - Can you give me the book now ?
  - Let me have the book now, please.
111. Read this exchange.  
*Teacher : Shall we go out to the garden and find out the names of those flowers near the wall ?*  
*Students : Yes, yes, yeah,...*  
*Teacher : Yes, Ma'am, please.*  
Here the teacher
- makes a polite suggestion to start reading
  - confirms the students' request
  - offers an alternative language activity
  - relates language function with politeness

## भाग IV : भाषा II हिन्दी

निर्देश: गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्र.सं. 121 से 127) में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

112. Which is a lexical word ?  
 (a) if (b) some  
 (c) whether (d) principal
113. Use of dialogues and avoiding unnecessary details pertain to  
 (a) listening to a conversation  
 (b) reports  
 (c) story telling  
 (d) writing a report or story
114. I suggest that we all watch the movie 'TIGER'.  
*It has been suggested that we watch the movie 'TIGER' together.*  
 The two given statements can be differentiated by drawing students' attention to the  
 (a) the roles of the subject and object in both sentences  
 (b) use of 'by' in the passive form  
 (c) the arrangement of words  
 (d) change in the verb forms
115. The purpose of 'rapid reading' is  
 (a) for specific detail (b) extended reading  
 (c) seeking information (d) for interest
116. If the piece of writing is complete, in the third person, without digressions and emotional overtones and logically arranged, it is a  
 (a) newspaper article (b) classified advertisement  
 (c) memorandum (d) report
117. 'Rahul received the following telegram on his birthday.  
*Write three sentences about it.*  
 [The input is given]  
 This writing task requires this skill ;  
 (a) analysing (b) knowing  
 (c) applying (d) creating
118. 'You have to bring your own stationery. You will need 2 pencils, an eraser and a ruler.' The underlined word is a  
 (a) reference word  
 (b) conjunction  
 (c) lexically similar word  
 (d) substitute word
119. Speaker 1 : Can I borrow your pencil, please ?  
 Speaker 2 : Why not ?  
 During this exchange, while assessing students' speaking-listening skills, mark/s would be deducted for  
 (a) neither, as the context justifies this exchange  
 (b) the first speaker, as the question is framed incorrectly  
 (c) the second speaker, as the response is framed incorrectly  
 (d) both, since St Is a meaningless exchange
120. While writing, one of the cohesive devices used is  
 (a) proposition (b) imagery  
 (c) ellipsis (d) content words

विद्याभ्यासी पुरुष को साथियों का अभाव कभी नहीं रहता। उसकी कोठरी में सदा ऐसे लोगों का वास रहता है, जो अमर हैं। वे उसके प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट करने और उसे समझाने के लिए सदा प्रस्तुत रहते हैं। कवि, दार्शनिक और विद्वान् जिन्होंने प्रकृति के रहस्यों का उद्घाटन किया है और बड़े-बड़े महात्मा, जिन्होंने आत्मा के गूढ़ रहस्यों की थाह लगा ली है, सदा उसकी बातें सुनने और उसकी शंकाओं का समाधान करने के लिए उद्यत रहते हैं।

बिना किसी उद्देश्य के सरसरी तौर पर पुस्तकों के पन्ने उलटते जाना अध्ययन नहीं है। लिखी हुई बातों को विचारपूर्वक पूर्णरूप से हृदय से ग्रहण करने का नाम अध्ययन है। प्रत्येक स्त्री-पुरुष को अपने पढ़ने का उद्देश्य स्थित कर लेना चाहिए। इसके लिए सबसे मुख्य बात यह है कि पढ़ना नियमपूर्वक हो आर्थात् इसके लिए नित्य का समय उपयुक्त होता है।

(अध्ययन-निबंध, रामचंद्र शुक्ल)

121. अध्ययन क्या है?  
 (a) कुछ भी पढ़ लेना  
 (b) बिना कारण के पुस्तकों के पन्ने पलटना  
 (c) नियमपूर्वक पढ़ना  
 (d) लिखी हुई बातों को विचारपूर्वक हृदय से ग्रहण करना
122. विद्या का अभ्यास करने वाले व्यक्तियों को साथियों की कमी महसूस नहीं होती है क्योंकि  
 (a) उनके अनेक साथी होते हैं  
 (b) उन्हें साथी की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है  
 (c) उन्हें मित्र बनाना अच्छा नहीं लगता है  
 (d) पुस्तकें उनकी साथी होती हैं
123. विद्याभ्यासी पुरुष के पास किसका वास रहता है?  
 (a) पुस्तकों का  
 (b) गुरुजनों का  
 (c) सम्बन्धियों का  
 (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
124. अध्ययन के लिए किस नियम का दृढ़ता से पालन होना चाहिए?  
 (a) अध्ययन केवल प्रातःकाल किया जाए  
 (b) अध्ययन के लिए नित्य एक समय निश्चित किया जाए  
 (c) अध्ययन कम-से-कम चार घंटे अवश्य किया जाए  
 (d) अध्ययन स्नान करके ही करना चाहिए
125. कौन-सा शब्द 'प्र' उपसर्ग लगाकर नहीं बना है?  
 (a) प्रगति (b) प्रयुक्त  
 (c) प्रसिद्ध (d) प्रश्न
126. 'विद्वान्' शब्द का विलोम है  
 (a) विद्वत्ता (b) विदुषी  
 (c) मूर्ख (d) मंदबुद्धि

127. 'स्त्री-पुरुष' में \_\_\_\_\_ समान है।  
 (a) तत्पुरुष (b) द्वंद  
 (c) द्विगु (d) कर्मधारय

135. 'आधुनिक' का समानार्थी शब्द है  
 (a) प्रवीण (b) प्राचीन  
 (c) नवीन (d) शाश्वत

**निर्देश:** गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्र.सं. 128 से 135) में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

**निर्देश:** निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

एक संस्कृत व्यक्ति किसी नयी चीज की खोज करता है, किन्तु उसकी संतान को वह अपने पूर्वज से अनायास प्राप्त हो जाती है। जिस व्यक्ति की बुद्धि से अथवा उसके विवेक ने किसी भी नए तथ्य का दर्शन किया, वह व्यक्ति ही वास्तविक संस्कृत व्यक्ति है और उसकी संतान जिसे अपने पूर्वज से वह वस्तु अनायास ही प्राप्त हो गई है, वह अपने पूर्वज की भाँति सभ्य भले ही बन जाए, संस्कृत नहीं कहला सकता। एक आधुनिक उदाहरण लें। न्यूटन ने गुरुत्वाकर्षण के सिद्धांत का आविष्कार किया। वह संस्कृत मानव था। आज के युग का भौतिक विज्ञान का विद्यार्थी न्यूटन के गुरुत्वाकर्षण से तो परिचित है ही, लेकिन उसके साथ उसे और भी अनेक बातों का ज्ञान प्राप्त है, जिससे शायद न्यूटन अपरिचित ही रहा। ऐसा होने पर भी हम आज के भौतिक विज्ञान के विद्यार्थी को न्यूटन की अपेक्षा अधिक सभ्य भले कह सकें, पर न्यूटन जितना संस्कृत नहीं कह सकते।

128. 'संस्कृत' का अर्थ है  
 (a) भाषा का नाम  
 (b) सभ्य  
 (c) आविष्कार करने वाला  
 (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
129. वास्तविक संस्कृत व्यक्ति वह है जो  
 (a) नए आविष्कार करे  
 (b) नए आविष्कारों का प्रयोग करता है  
 (c) संस्कृत भाषा जानता है  
 (d) तथ्यों को याद करता है
130. सभ्य व्यक्ति वह है जो  
 (a) जो आविष्कारों का ज्ञाता हो  
 (b) अच्छे कपड़े पहनता हो  
 (c) शिक्षित हो  
 (d) नए आविष्कार करता हो
131. 'विद्यार्थी' शब्द का संधि-विच्छेद है  
 (a) वि + द्यार्थी (b) विद्या + र्थी  
 (c) विद्या + र्थी (d) विद्या + अर्थी
132. 'न्यूटन ने गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल की खोज की' वाक्य को कर्मवाच्य में बदलिए।  
 (a) न्यूटन के द्वारा गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल की खोज की गई  
 (b) गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल न्यूटन ने खोजा  
 (c) न्यूटन ने गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल की खोज की  
 (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
133. 'पूर्वज' का विलोम शब्द है  
 (a) अग्रणी (b) पूर्वा  
 (c) पूर्व (d) अग्रज
134. 'अनायास' का अर्थ है  
 (a) कठिनाई से (b) सरलता से  
 (c) परिश्रम से (d) बिना प्रयास के

136. भाषा-शिक्षक का दायित्व है कि वह  
 (a) सभी बच्चों में भाषा-प्रयोग की एकसमान कुशलता विकसित करे  
 (b) सभी बच्चों से समान रूप से प्रश्न पूछे  
 (c) सभी बच्चों की सहज भाषायी क्षमता को पहचाने  
 (d) सभी बच्चों को समान रूप से गृहकार्य दे
137. बहुभाषिकता  
 (a) भाषा-नीति बनाने में बहुत बड़ी बाधा है  
 (b) बच्चे की अस्मिता का निर्माण करती है  
 (c) भाषा की कक्षा में अनेक प्रकार की समस्याएँ उत्पन्न करती है  
 (d) एक अत्यंत जटिल चुनौती है जिसका समाधान संभव नहीं है
138. पढ़ना कौशल में \_\_\_\_\_ सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।  
 (a) उच्चारण की शुद्धता  
 (b) अर्थ ग्रहण करना  
 (c) लिपि-चिह्नों की जानकारी  
 (d) द्रुत गति से पढ़ना
139. बोलना कौशल में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है  
 (a) बोलने की तेज गति  
 (b) शुद्ध उच्चारण  
 (c) समझकर बोलना  
 (d) आँखों-देखा वर्णन करना
140. बच्चा स्वाभाविक रूप से अपने घर और समाज के वातावरण से \_\_\_\_\_ अर्जित करता है।  
 (a) शब्द (b) व्याकरण  
 (c) भाषा (d) वाक्य
141. विद्यालय आने से पूर्व बच्चे  
 (a) भाषा के व्याकरण की सचेत समझ रखते हैं  
 (b) भाषा का बिल्कुल भी ज्ञान नहीं रखते  
 (c) अपनी भाषा में समझने-समझाने की कुशलता से लैस होते हैं  
 (d) सभी भाषाओं में पूर्ण दक्षता रखते हैं
142. बहुभाषिक कक्षा में शिक्षक में इतनी योग्यता अवश्य हो कि वह  
 (a) सरल प्रश्न-पत्र बना सके  
 (b) सभी बच्चों की मातृभाषाओं की संरचनाओं की जान सके  
 (c) पाठ्य-पुस्तक को जल्दी पूर्ण करा सके  
 (d) विभिन्न भाषाओं में पाठों की विषय-वस्तु का शब्दशः अनुवाद कर सके
143. भाषा में आकलन संभव है  
 (a) सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया के दौरान अवलोकन द्वारा  
 (b) केवल परीक्षाओं द्वारा  
 (c) केवल परियोजना-कार्य द्वारा  
 (d) केवल गतिविधियों द्वारा

144. भाषा में आकलन करते समय आम किसे सबसे कम महत्त्व देंगे?  
 (a) प्रश्नों का निर्माण करना  
 (b) परिचर्चा  
 (c) सृजनात्मक लेखन  
 (d) प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखना
145. बच्चों के लिखित कार्य के आकलन में सर्वाधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है  
 (a) अभिव्यक्त विचार  
 (b) वर्तनी  
 (c) वाक्य-विन्यास  
 (d) तत्सम शब्दों का प्रयोग
146. भाषा प्रयोग की कुशलता संभव है  
 (a) केवल साहित्य पढ़ने से  
 (b) भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक पढ़ने से  
 (c) अधिक-से-अधिक भाषा-प्रयोग से  
 (d) केवल भाषा सुनने से
147. किस विधा के शिक्षण के समय आप मौन-पठन को महत्त्व देंगे?  
 (a) संवादात्मक कहानी (b) कविता  
 (c) एकांकी (d) निबंध
148. एकांकी पाठों का सर्वप्रमुख उद्देश्य है  
 (a) एकांकी की समीक्षा करना सिखाना  
 (b) एकांकी विधा से परिचय कराना  
 (c) विभिन्न संदर्भों में संवाद बोलने की क्षमता का विकास  
 (d) एकांकी लिखना सिखाना
149. भाषा-शिक्षण की प्रक्रिया  
 (a) अत्यंत जटिल प्रक्रिया है  
 (b) भाषा की कक्षा में ही संभव है  
 (c) घर में संभव नहीं है  
 (d) विभिन्न विषयों की कक्षाओं में भी संभव है
150. कविता-शिक्षण में आप सर्वाधिक महत्त्व किसे देंगे?  
 (a) कविता में अलंकारों की पहचान  
 (b) कविता का भाव-विश्लेषण  
 (c) कवित के तत्त्वों के आधार पर उसकी समीक्षा  
 (d) कविता का भावपूर्ण पठन और रसानुभूति

## ANSWER KEY

1	(d)	16	(d)	31	(b)	46	(b)	61	(d)	76	(a)	91	(b)	106	(b)	121	(d)	136	(c)
2	(a)	17	(c)	32	(b)	47	(d)	62	(b)	77	(d)	92	(d)	107	(d)	122	(d)	137	(b)
3	(d)	18	(b)	33	(b)	48	(d)	63	(c)	78	(b)	93	(d)	108	(d)	123	(a)	138	(b)
4	(c)	19	(d)	34	(c)	49	(d)	64	(d)	79	(b)	94	(b)	109	(d)	124	(b)	139	(b)
5	(b)	20	(a)	35	(c)	50	(d)	65	(d)	80	(b)	95	(c)	110	(a)	125	(d)	140	(c)
6	(c)	21	(a)	36	(c)	51	(d)	66	(b)	81	(c)	96	(d)	111	(d)	126	(c)	141	(c)
7	(d)	22	(d)	37	(b)	52	(b)	67	(b)	82	(c)	97	(d)	112	(b)	127	(b)	142	(b)
8	(a)	23	(b)	38	(c)	53	(a)	68	(d)	83	(b)	98	(a)	113	(d)	128	(c)	143	(a)
9	(c)	24	(c)	39	(d)	54	(c)	69	(b)	84	(d)	99	(c)	114	(a)	129	(a)	144	(a)
10	(b)	25	(c)	40	(d)	55	(c)	70	(d)	85	(d)	100	(d)	115	(b)	130	(a)	145	(a)
11	(d)	26	(c)	41	(b)	56	(b)	71	(d)	86	(c)	101	(b)	116	(d)	131	(d)	146	(c)
12	(d)	27	(d)	42	(c)	57	(a)	72	(d)	87	(a)	102	(a)	117	(a)	132	(a)	147	(d)
13	(c)	28	(d)	43	(b)	58	(c)	73	(d)	88	(d)	103	(a)	118	(d)	133	(d)	148	(c)
14	(c)	29	(d)	44	(c)	59	(d)	74	(b)	89	(d)	104	(d)	119	(b)	134	(d)	149	(d)
15	(c)	30	(d)	45	(d)	60	(b)	75	(c)	90	(d)	105	(b)	120	(a)	135	(c)	150	(d)

## ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

### Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. (d) According to Lawrence Kohlberg Moral Development theory 'Obedience and Punishment Orientation' and 'Individual and Exchange' in Pre-conventional level are followed by children in primary schools.
2. (a) Anecdotal records provide cumulative information about students' development in the learning objectives of the language arts as well as their physical and social growth and development. By systematically collecting and analyzing anecdotal comments, teachers can evaluate students' progress and abilities to use language and then plan appropriate instruction.
3. (d) A teacher should correct the sentence when students are wrong.
4. (c) Raven's Progressive Matrices provide a trusted, non-verbal assessment of intelligence. Because these scales minimize the impact of language skills and cultural bias, they are particularly well suited to measuring the intelligence of individuals with reading problems or hearing impairment.
5. (b)
6. (c) Self-regulated learning emphasizes autonomy and control by the individual who monitors, directs, and regulates actions toward goals of information acquisition, expanding expertise, and self-improvement". In particular, self-regulated learners are cognizant of their academic strengths and weaknesses, and they have a repertoire of strategies they appropriately apply to tackle the day-to-day challenges of academic tasks.
7. (d) Rigidity of planning is not associated with lesson planning.
8. (a) According to RTE-2009 the word 'Compulsory' means that appropriate state/UT governments will ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education.
9. (c) The theory of hierarchal suggests that people are motivated to fulfill basic needs before moving on to other or more advanced needs. These include the most basic needs that are vital to survival, such as the need for water, air, food, and sleep.
10. (b) The sentence given in the question is Correct syntactically but semantically incorrect.
11. (d) The theory of "scaffolding" someone's efforts to learn describes how a learner can be supported to achieve a task or develop a skill.
12. (d)
13. (c) A laboratory school is a type of experiential school that is based on the John Dewey educational system. Laboratory schools are unlike conventional schools, since they focus mostly on teacher, student, and environmental interaction rather than traditional lectures. So, lab schools are the examples of Progressive schools.
14. (c) John Dewey recognized that "children's development and learning were anything but rational and orderly, he and his followers advocated a child-centered and community-centered curriculum to give students experiences that make rigorous intellectual demands in the contexts of democratic social living".
15. (c) Child developmental stages knowledge is important for teacher because development perspectives and teaching practices are related to each other. So, it is very helpful for a teacher in a class comprising of mixed groups.
16. (d) Gifted Students have well-developed sense of humor and usually intrinsically motivated. So, they realize their full potential without any help.
17. (c) Development occurs in a relatively orderly sequence, with later abilities, skills, and knowledge building.
18. (b)
19. (d) For many gifted students, acceleration is fulfilling both academically and socially. There are many different ways to accelerate the gifted children. These ways offer the flexibility needed to help meet the individual needs of gifted students:
  - acceleration in one or more subject areas
  - grade skipping
20. (a) While teaching a single parent child, a teacher should overlook this fact and treat such a child at par with other children.
21. (a) Write a original play on given concepts is the most appropriate activity for gifted students.
22. (d) People who have bodily-kinesthetic intelligence should learn better by involving muscular movement and be generally good at physical activities such as sports, dance, acting, and making things. Gardner believes that careers that suit those with this intelligence include: athletes, pilots, dancers, musicians, actors, surgeons, builders, police officers, and soldiers.
23. (b)
24. (c) Difficulty level of the question is the ideal "waiting time' for getting response from students.
25. (c) Intrinsic motivation refers to motivation that is driven by an interest or enjoyment in the task itself, and exists within the individual rather than relying on external pressures or a desire for reward.

26. (c)  
 27. (d)  
 28. (d)  
 29. (d)  
 30. (d) Achievement motivation is willingness to accept success and failure equally.

### Section - II : Social Science

31. (b) Commercial farming.  
 This is the farming which is performed on a large scale, with the help of lot of machines. Commercial farming includes commercial grain farming, mixed farming and plantation agriculture.
32. (b) 82° 30' E longitude  
 From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the standard Meridian of India (82° 30'E) passing through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh is taken as the standard time for the whole country.
33. (b) Potential Resources.  
 These are the resources whose entire quantity may not be known and these are not being used at present. These resources could be used in the future. The level of technology is not so advance to use these resources at present.
34. (c) Persian and Indian styles.  
 Mughal rulers were skilled in adapting regional architectural styles in the construction of their own buildings. In Akbar's capital at Fatehpur Sikri many of the buildings bear the impact of the architectural styles of Gujarat and Malwa.
35. (c) Secularism.  
 Secularism means the separation of the power of religion and the Power of the state. This is important for a country to function democratically. This allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious beliefs and practices.
36. (c) Tropical Evergreen  
 Tropical rain forests receives heavy rainfall. In these forests there are many species of trees which do not shed their leaves in a particular season rather at different times of the year. So, they always appear green and called tropical evergreen forests.
37. (b) Parliament  
 One of the important function of parliament is law making.
38. (c) Industrial Region.  
 Industrial region or industrial area refers to a region with extremely dense industry. It is usually heavily urbanised. For example - many industries prefer to locate near sea points or near coal fields.
39. (d) Sedimentary rocks.  
 Small pieces of fragmented rocks when piled up and pressed together over a long period of time form sedimentary rock. Most sedimentary rocks form under water. Some e.g. are sandstone & limestone.

40. (d) Mahajanapadas  
 The rulers of Mahajanapadas started building huge forts and maintained big armies, which required lot of resources. So instead of taking occasional gift they started collecting regular taxes.
41. (b) Upanishads  
 The term Upanishads literally means 'approaching and sitting near', and implies listening to the mystic doctrines of the spiritual teacher who has understood the fundamental truths of the universe. It is basically a conversation between the teacher and the student.
42. (c) Revolution  
 The movement of the Earth around the sun is known as revolution. It takes 365¼ days to complete this revolution and due to this movement only we get seasons.
43. (b) Chhotanagpur  
 The Munda are tribal people of the Chhotanagpur plateau region. They have customs and rituals that are very different from other city people. Birsa Munda, lead a late 19th century independence movement during British Colonial rule in India.
44. (c) Stereotyped.  
 Stereotypes are qualities/disqualities assigned to groups of people related to their race, nationality and gender etc. Stereotype generalize groups of people in manners that lead to discrimination and ignore the diversity within groups.
45. (d) Guru Govind Singh  
 Khalsa which means 'pure' is the name given by Guru Govind Singh to all Sikhs who have been baptized or initiated by taking amrit in a ceremony called Amrit Sanchar.
46. (b) Akbar.  
 Religious Policy of Akbar was that of complete toleration. This policy was based on the principle of universal peace. Akbar was the first among the emperors of Delhi who pursued such a policy.
47. (d) Right to life.  
 Article 21 lays down that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.
48. (d) Rani Channamma  
 She was Channamma Queen of the princely state Kittoor in Karnataka. She was one of the first woman independence activist of India. She did not succeed in driving them away, but did provoke many woman to rise against the British rule.
49. (d) Environment  
 Environment is sum total of water, air and land inter-relationships among themselves and also with the human being, other living organisms and property.

50. (d) Planets  
Planets are heavenly bodies that do not have their own heat and light. They get energy by the light of the stars nearer to them.
51. (d) Stratosphere  
Stratosphere is the second layer of the atmosphere from the ground and is free from clouds and other weather phenomena. That is why they make the most ideal condition for flying aeroplanes.
52. (b) Asia and Africa
53. (a) Mushroom rock  
'Mushroom rocks' are commonly found in desert areas. Weathering of the hard rock layer eventually the lower and soft rock due to wind are the process of its formation.
54. (c) Civil disobedience movement.  
On the historic day of 12th March 1930. Gandhiji inaugurated the Civil Disobedience movement by conducting the historic Dandi salt March, where he broke the salt laws imposed by the British Government.
55. (c) There are eight recognized classical forms of dances. Sangeet Natak Akademi currently confers classical status on eight Indian dance styles. They are Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Manipuri, Mohiniyattams Odissi and Sattriya.
56. (b) President of India.  
The Government of the state is appointed by the President of India for a term of 5 years. The Governor of the state have the similar powers and functions at the state level as that of the President of India at Union Level.
57. (a) Meeting of warm and cold currents because of the meeting of warm and cold currents its marine flora is a rich mix of temperature and cold water species because of the wide range of water temperature in different parts of the coast. That is why fish can flourish in this region.
58. (c) Constituency  
The voters or residents of a particular are represented by an elected representative.
59. (d) Colonisation.  
Colonization is the act, by a militarily strong country, of invading and taking over the sovereignty of another country/area which then becomes known as a colony. Eg. when Britain colonised India, the political, industrial and cultural sovereignty of India changed.
60. (b) Fossil fuels are fuels formed by natural processes such as decomposition of buried dead organisms. Fossil fuels contain high percentages of carbon and include coal, petroleum and natural gas. They are non-renewable and take millions of years to form. They are the main source of conventional energy.
61. (d) Between tropic of cancer and tropic of Capricorn.  
The mid-day sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all latitudes in between the tropic of cancer and the tropic of Capricorn. This area, therefore receives the maximum heat and is called the Torrid zone. The angle of the sun's rays goes on decreasing towards the poles.
62. (b) Students started questioning their co-students directly.
63. (c) 25 students scored marks equal to or above 36.
64. (d) Does not share credit with other children.
65. (d) AD2012  
Anno Domini (AD) and Before Christ (BC) are designations used to label or number years used with the Julian and Gregorian Calendars. There is no zero year in between, so the year AD 1 immediately follow the year 1 BC. Anno Domini is sometimes referred to as the Common Era, Christian Era, or current Era (C.E.)
66. (b) Isthmus.  
An Isthmus is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas, usually with water on either side. Canals are often built across isthmuses, where they may be particularly advantageous short cut for marine transport. Eg. Panama canal & suez canal.
67. (b) Speaking in own mother tongue.  
India is probably the only country where people belonging to different religions, caste and creeds, speaking different languages, having different cultures, different modes of living, different clothing, different food habits live together.
68. (d) Land, water, air, plants and animals. Biosphere is the narrow zone of the Earth surface where all the other domains of the Earth lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere meet and support life.
69. (b) Retention of the concepts for a longer period of time and with deeper understanding.
70. (d) Bhimbetka  
Archaeologists named the earliest period as the Paleolithic. This age was remarkable due to its findings of stone tools. The Bhimbetka rock shelters are an archaeological world heritage site located in Madhya Pradesh. Many stone tools and cave paintings are identified from Bhimbetka.
71. (d) History-Geography-Civics-Sociology.
72. (d) Too frequent testing.  
CCE does not mean that tests and assignments have to be conducted or given frequently. On the contrary the scheme of CCE discourages mechanical testing. It envisages employment of variety of tools and techniques for assessment in informal and formal settings which are more interesting, relevant and meaningful and involve learners for greater participation and learning.
73. (d) To transmit information on texts. The aim of social studies is the promotion of civic competence – the knowledge, intellectual processes and democratic dispositions required of students to be active and engaged participants in public life.
74. (b) Conventional symbols.  
The various features shown on a map are represented by conventional symbols. There is an international agreement regarding the use of these symbols. Eg. relief, water bodies, vegetation etc.

75. (c) Odisha  
Kalinga war was fought between the Mauryan Empire under the leadership of Ashoka the Great and the state of Kalinga located on the coast of the present day Indian state of Odisha. The bloodshed of this war is said to have prompted Ashoka to adopt Buddhism.
76. (a) Dargah  
A dargah is a sufi Islamic shrine built over the grave of a revered religious figure, often a sufi saint or Dervish. Local muslims may visit a shrine as a form of pilgrimage. They usually include a mosque, meeting rooms, Islamic religious schools, residences for a teacher or care taker etc.
77. (d) Only A and C  
The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest ocean of the world. It occupies an elongated, S-shaped basin extending longitudinally between Eurasia and Africa to the east and the Americas to the west. It is one of the busiest oceans from a commercial point of view.
78. (b) Natural history museum.  
The natural history museum portrays the origin and evolution of life and presents the variety and diversity of the flora and fauna of a country. There is a section on evolutionary sequences and evidences to establish how the present day life evolved.
79. (b) Primary data  
Primary research consists of a collection of original primary data. Different weather instruments are used to collect day to day changes in weather.
80. (b) Responsibility for learning is shared between the students and the teacher reciprocal teaching is an instructional activity that takes the form of a dialogue between teachers and students regarding segments of text for the purpose of constructing the meaning of text.
81. (c) Equality  
The major thrust to the social science curriculum has remained utilitarian in nature. It puts emphasis on development of issues to understand the normative dimension like issues of equality, justice and dignity.
82. (c) Continuous observation of the behaviour of the child.  
CCE helps in improving student's performance by identifying his/her learning difficulties at regular time intervals right from the beginning of the academic session and employing suitable remedial measures for enhancing their learning performance.
83. (b) Use of standardised test.  
It will help in assessing and evaluating students more quickly and easily. But sometimes standardised test does not take care of all the aspects of the students.
84. (d) The ability to think independently. The main objective of studying Social science is to equip children with the ability to think independently. And also to develop a deep understanding about society and will work for the growth of society.
85. (d) Conducting debates for arriving at consensus over issues.  
To teach the topic 'Functions of Parliament' the teacher needs to make the session highly interactive, student focused activities such as parliamentary role plays, teamwork, speeches and debate.
86. (c) Ask them to carefully monitor the time their child devotes to his studies at home.
87. (a) Instructional objective for the topic before teaching democratic polity, a Social science teacher needs to consider the instructional objective because it will help the students to understand the correct meaning of democratic polity. A sense of social responsibility will arise in the students which will help in shaping the democracy in future.
88. (d) It should be such so as to enable all social groups to relate to it.
89. (d) Globe.  
Some advantages of globe are –  
(1) It shows proportionate size and shape of continents.  
(2) Gives directions and distances without distortion.  
(3) It is a good visual indication of the earth's surface.
90. (d) Asking students to carry out action research on topics related to their culture and valued by them the most.  
The tribal people express their culture identity and distinctiveness in their social organisation, language, ritual and festivals, arts etc. Students will be definitely fascinated by conducting research on tribal culture.

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### Section -III : Language I - English

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91. (b) Poet uses imagery language i.e. visually descriptive language in which Hope is a "thing" because it is a feeling; the thing/feeling is like a bird. Poet uses the standard dictionary format for a definition; first she places the word in a general category ("thing"), and then she differentiates it from everything else in that category.
92. (d) Expectation or hope. The subject is hope and that the bird metaphor is only defining hope. Whatever is being said of the bird applies to hope or in human perspective, and the application to hope is Dickinson's point in this poem.
93. (d) "And sweetest in the gale is heard" describes the bird's song of hope as sweetest in the wind and expectation of relief would get even in sorrow. It conjures up images of a bird's song of hope whistling above the sound of gale force winds and offering the promise that soon the storm will end.
94. (b) Abash means to make ashamed, embarrassed, or self-conscious. Essentially only the most extreme or impossible-to-escape storm would affect the bird/hope. If the bird is "abashed" what would happen to the individual's hope.

95. (c) Hope is a free gift. It exists for all of us. All we must do is not clip the wings of hope and let it fly and sing freely. Its song can be heard over the strangest seas, coldest lands, and in the worst storms. It is a song that never ends as long as we do not let it.
96. (d) As describe in question 95 as hope is a reward.
97. (d) Socialization is a process of the acquisition of the norms and behaviors expected of people, especially children.
98. (a) A 'microcosm of society' means creating miniature representation and imitates life outside the classroom learning environment.
99. (c)
100. (d) Demonstrated means clearly showing the existence or truth of (something) by giving proof or evidence. Implicit means something that is not expressed clearly. Thus, Implicit is opposite meaning of demonstrated.
101. (b) The word remedial means to rectify, improve or remedy something. And so it should be in the remedial teaching arena. Whether it is math, reading, or spelling, defining the problem is as important as defining the fix. Thus, remediation is an error correction method which should do orally during classroom.
102. (a)
103. (a)
104. (d) The hidden curriculum refers to the unspoken and unofficial norms, behaviors, and values that kids learn at school in addition to the official curriculum of math, reading, science, and so on. Gender is an important element of the hidden curriculum. Schools reinforce larger cultural messages about gender, including the idea that gender is an essential characteristic for organizing social life. Therefore, the curriculum is gender-biased.
105. (b) The meaning of general (adj.) is common, accepted. The meaning of customary (adj.) is usual, established or accepted. Thus, a synonym for "general" is "customary".
106. (b) 107. (d) 108. (d)
109. (d) Rhetorical describes a statement or word asked merely for effect with no answer expected like in this question asked.
110. (a) Could you let me take the book now ?
111. (d)
112. (b) Lexical words are the so-called content words or information-carrying words. They typically carry most of the meaning of a spoken utterance or written sentence. Therefore, some is an example of lexical word.
113. (d) 114. (a) 115. (b)
116. (d) report
117. (a) telegraph writing involves analyzing.
118. (d) the underlined word is a substitute word.
119. (b) The first speaker, as the question is framed incorrectly
120. (a) Cohesion is the grammatical and lexical relationship with in a text or sequence. Therefore, proposition is one of the cohesive device used in writing.

## भाग IV : भाषा - II हिन्दी

121. (d) दिए गए गद्यांश के अनुसार, लिखी हुई बातों को विचारपूर्वक पूर्वरूप से हृदय से ग्रहण करना अध्ययन कहलाता है।
122. (d) विद्याभ्यासी पुरुष को साथियों की कमी महसूस नहीं होती क्योंकि पुस्तकें उनकी साथी होती हैं।
123. (a) विद्या का अभ्यास करने वाले व्यक्तियों के पास हमेशा पुस्तकों का वास होता है।
124. (b) नियमपूर्वक अध्ययन के लिए एक निश्चित समय का होना अति-आवश्यक है।
125. (d) दिए गए विकल्पों में, 'प्रश्न' शब्द में 'प्र' उपसर्ग का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है।
126. (c) 'विद्वान' शब्द का विलोम 'मूर्ख' होता है तथा 'विदुषी' स्त्रीलिंग रूप होती है।
127. (b) 'स्त्री-पुरुष' में द्वंद्व समास है।
128. (c) दिए गए गद्यांश के अनुसार, 'संस्कृत' शब्द का आशय है - आविष्कार करने वाला।
129. (a) गद्यांश के आधार पर वास्तविक संस्कृत व्यक्ति वह है जो नए आविष्कार करे।
130. (a) गद्यांश के अनुसार, सभ्य व्यक्ति वह है जो पूर्व में हुए आविष्कारों को जानता हो।
131. (d) विद्यार्थी = विद्या + अर्थी
132. (a) प्रश्न में दिए गए वाक्य का कर्मवाच्य स्वरूप है- न्यूटन के द्वारा गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल की खोज की गई।
133. (d) 'पूर्वज' का विलोम 'अग्रज' होता है।
134. (d) 'अनायास' का अर्थ है - बिना प्रयास के।
135. (c) 'आधुनिक' का समानार्थी शब्द है - नवीन
136. (c) भाषा शिक्षक का प्रमुख दायित्व है कि वह प्रत्येक बच्चे के सहज भाषायी क्षमता को पहचाने तथा उसके अनुसार बच्चों के भाषा विकास में योगदान दें।
137. (b) भारत में अनेक क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं, जिसके कारण बच्चों में क्षेत्रीय भाषा का प्रभाव पाया जाता है। अतः बहुभाषिकता बच्चों की अस्मिता का निर्माण करती है।
138. (b) पढ़ना कौशल में अर्थ ग्रहण करना सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि लिखित भाषा को पढ़ने से उसके भाव एवं विचारों को समझ सकेगा।
139. (b) बोलना कौशल में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है - समझकर बोलना क्योंकि सन्दर्भ एवं स्थिति के अनुसार अपनी बात कह सकना, 'बोलना' कौशल में शुद्ध उच्चारण की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्व रखता है।
140. (c) मनुष्यों में भाषा सीखने की स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति होती है, अतः वह जिस घर एवं समाज में रहता है, उसी के सदस्यों का अनुकरण कर भाषा अर्जित करता है।

141. (c) विद्यालय आने से पूर्व प्राथमिक स्तर के बच्चे अपनी भाषा में समझने एवं समझाने में कुशल होते हैं।
142. (b) बहुभाषिक कक्षा में, भाषा-शिक्षक में इतनी योग्यता अवश्य होनी चाहिए कि वह सभी बच्चों की मातृभाषाओं की आधारभूत संरचनाओं को समझ सकें।
143. (a) भाषा-शिक्षण में, सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया को दौरान अवलोकन के द्वारा ही बच्चों के भाषा विकास का आकलन संभव है।
144. (a) 'प्रश्नों का निर्माण करना' भाषा आकलन में सबसे कम महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि इससे भाषा के अभिव्यक्तात्मक कौशलों का विकास नहीं होता है।
145. (a) बच्चों के लिखित कार्य में आकलन में उनके द्वारा अभिव्यक्त विचार सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।
146. (c) अधिक-से-अधिक भाषा प्रयोग से ही भाषा के प्रयोग की कुशलता संभव है।
147. (d) 'निबंध' की विधा के शिक्षण के समय मौन पठन को महत्व देंगे। कहानी, कविता एवं एकांकी पठन में सस्वर पठन अधिक उपयुक्त होता है।
148. (c) एकांकी पठन में उचित संदर्भ में तथा हाव-भाव के साथ संवाद बोलने की क्षमता का विकास करना प्रमुख उद्देश्य है।
149. (d) भाषा की कक्षा के अतिरिक्त अन्य विषयों (गणित, विज्ञान, सामाजिक विज्ञान) की कक्षाओं में भी भाषा शिक्षण की प्रक्रिया संभव है।
150. (d) कविता शिक्षण के दौरान, कविता का भावपूर्ण पठन और रसानुभूति सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण होता है।

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(Class VI-VIII For Social Science Teachers)

## SOLVED PAPER - 2012 (PAPER II)

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, *i.e.*, Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions. All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Science
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : Language II (Hindi)

Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

**Directions :** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

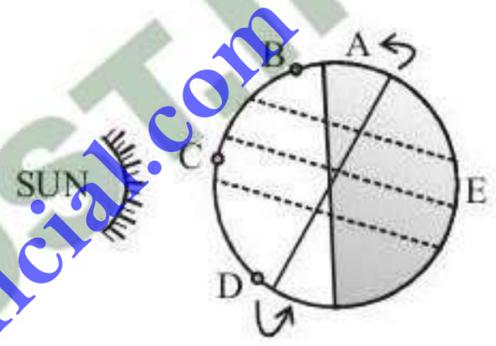
1. When a teacher involves a visually challenged learner in group activities with the other learners of the class, she is
  - (a) acting according to the spirit of inclusive education
  - (b) helping all the learners to develop sympathy towards the visually challenged learner
  - (c) likely to increase the stress on the visually challenged learner
  - (d) creating barriers to learning for the class
2. A teacher uses audio-visual aids and physical activities in her teaching because they
  - (a) facilitate effective assessment
  - (b) provide a diversion to learners
  - (c) utilize maximum number of senses to enhance learning
  - (d) provide relief to the teacher
3. A teacher engages her learners in a number of group activities such as group discussions, group projects, etc the learning dimension it highlights is
  - (a) learning through recreation
  - (b) language-guided learning
  - (c) competition-based learning
  - (d) learning as a social activity
4. Science and Art exhibitions, music and dance shows and bringing out school magazines, are meant to
  - (a) train students for various professions
  - (b) establish a name for the school
  - (c) satisfy the parents
  - (d) provide a creative channel for learners
5. A teacher always helps her learners link the knowledge they have derived in one subject area with the knowledge from other subject areas. This helps to promote
  - (a) correlation and transfer of knowledge
  - (b) individual differences
  - (c) learner autonomy
  - (d) reinforcement
6. Creativity is usually associated with
  - (a) Imitation
  - (b) Convergent thinking
  - (c) Divergent thinking
  - (d) Modelling
7. A student works hard to clear an entrance test for admission into a medical college. The student is said to be motivated
  - (a) experientially
  - (b) intrinsically
  - (c) extrinsically
  - (d) individually
8. The doing aspect of behaviour falls in the
  - (a) Psychological domain of learning
  - (b) Cognitive domain of learning
  - (c) Affective domain of learning
  - (d) Conative domain of learning

9. Which of the following is predominantly heredity related factor?
- Participation in social activities
  - Attitude towards peer group
  - Thinking pattern
  - Colour of the eyes
10. Teachers should study the errors of their students they often indicate the
- need for differentiated curriculum
  - extent of their knowledge
  - remedial strategies needed
  - pathways for ability grouping
11. Seema learns every lesson very quickly but Leena takes longer to learn them. It denotes the developmental principle of
- inter-relationships
  - continuity
  - general to specific
  - individual differences
12. Environmental factors that shape development include all of the following except
- culture
  - quality of education
  - physique
  - quality of nutrition
13. According to theories of motivation, a teacher can enhance learning by
- setting uniform standards of expectations
  - not having any expectations from students
  - setting extremely high expectations
  - setting realistic expectations from students
14. Development starts from
- pre-natal stage
  - the stage of infancy
  - pre-childhood stage
  - post-childhood stage
15. Ability to recognize and classify all varieties of animals, minerals and plants, according to multiple intelligences theory, is called
- Naturalist intelligence
  - Linguistic intelligence
  - Spatial intelligence
  - Logico-mathematical intelligence
16. The statement "Majority of the people are average, a few very bright and a few very dull" is based on the established principle of
- Distribution of intelligence
  - Growth of intelligence
  - Intelligence and sex differences
  - Intelligence and racial differences
17. According to Piaget's cognitive theory of learning, the process by which the cognitive structure is modified is called
- Accommodation
  - Assimilation
  - Schema
  - Perception
18. When previous learning makes no difference at all to the learning in a new situation, it is called
- Absolute transfer of learning
  - Positive transfer of learning
  - Negative transfer of learning
  - Zero transfer of learning
19. Thinking is essentially
- a psychomotor process
  - a psychological phenomenon
  - an affective behavior
  - a cognitive activity
20. In a child-centered classroom, children generally learn
- mainly from the teacher
  - individually
  - in groups
  - individually and in groups
21. In co-operative learning, older and more proficient students assist younger and lesser skilled students. This leads to
- higher moral development
  - conflict between the groups
  - higher achievement and self-esteem
  - intense competition
22. The major frustration that children with hearing loss face in the classroom is
- the inability to take examinations with other students
  - the inability to read the prescribed textbook
  - the inability to participate in sports and games
  - the inability to communicate or share information with others
23. Dyslexia is associated mainly with difficulties in
- reading
  - speaking
  - speaking and hearing
  - hearing
24. Gifted students will realize their potential when
- they learn with other students
  - they are segregated from other students
  - they attend private coaching classes
  - they are tested frequently
25. A good textbook avoids
- social responsibility
  - gender bias
  - gender sensitivity
  - gender equality
26. The stage of cognitive development according to Piaget, in which a child displays 'object permanence' is
- Formal operational stage
  - Sensorimotor stage
  - Pre-operational stage
  - Concrete operational stage
27. Inclusive education refers to a school education system that
- emphasizes the need to promote the education of the girl child only
  - includes children with disability
  - includes children regardless of physical, intellectual, social, linguistic or other differently abled conditions
  - encourages education of children with special needs through exclusive schools
28. According to Kohlberg, the thinking process involved in judgments about questions of right and wrong is called
- Moral reasoning
  - Moral realism
  - Moral dilemma
  - Morality co-operation

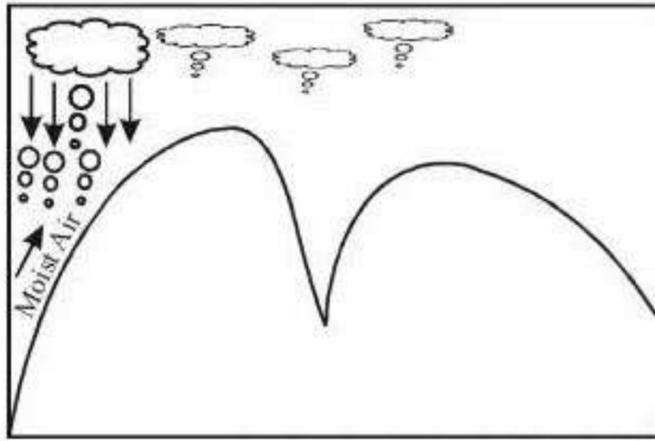
29. A student is aggressive in his behavior towards his peer group and does not conform to the norms of the school. This student needs help in
- Higher order thinking skills
  - Cognitive domain
  - Psychomotor domain
  - Affective domain
30. Teachers are advised to involve their learners in group activities because, besides facilitating learning, they also help in
- Socialization
  - Value conflicts
  - Aggression
  - Anxiety

## Section - II : Social Science

**Directions :** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

31. Which of the following combinations of kingdoms was engaged in tripartite struggle?
- Pala, Chola, Gurjar-Pratihara
  - Chola, Rashtrakuta, Pala
  - Pala, Pallava, Rashtrakuta
  - Rashtrakuta, Pala, Gurjar-Pratihara
32. Who of the following was impeached by the British Parliament?
- Cornwallis
  - Charles Clive
  - Warren Hastings
  - T.B. Macaulay
33. Which of the following three universities were established in the year 1857 by the British Government?
- Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi
  - Calcutta, Madras and Bombay
  - Calcutta, Madras and Banaras
  - Calcutta, Bombay and Panjab
34. Chera chieftains ruled in twelfth century in the area presently lying in
- Punjab/Haryana
  - Chhattisgarh / Madhya Pradesh
  - Jharkhand / Bihar
  - Uttarakhand /Uttar Pradesh
35. Which one of the following Sultans used the Banjaras to transport grains to the city markets?
- Alauddin Khilji
  - Balban
  - Firoz-Shah Tughlaq
  - Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq
36. Bidri was
- a type of copperware produced in Bidar
  - an inlay work in copper and silver done by the artisans of Bidar
  - a type of silk textile produced in Bidar
  - a type of cotton textile produced in Bidar
37. Tribal people do not keep written records of their past. How do present-day historians write tribal history?
- Using tribal mythologies
  - Using archaeological sources
  - Using oral traditions
  - Using natural traditions
38. Pietra dura was a
- Metallurgy technology
  - Style of decoration of buildings
  - Role of succession
  - Greek god
39. Which of the following was a part of temple architecture of the ninth century?
- Rangshala (place to perform dance)
  - Yagya Vedi (Seat to perform sacred incantation)
  - Havan Kund (square pyramid shaped pot with open mouth to hold fire)
  - Decorative gateway (Dwara)
40. In nuclear power plants, electricity is generated through the process of
- atomic vibrations
  - nuclear fusion
  - nuclear fission
  - nuclear collision
41. The following diagram shows the position of the Earth on a particular day. A,B,C,D and E are locations on the Earth. Which location will experience longest hours of daylight
- 
- D
  - A
  - B
  - C
42. Tanti, Momin and Devangs communities were engaged in
- Pottery making
  - Leather works
  - Weaving
  - Wood works
43. Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad
- as he was not getting enough revenue from North India
  - to escape from Mongols
  - to punish Southern rulers
  - to control his empire effectively as Daulatabad was centrally located
44. As a consequence of the Revolt of 1857, which of the following was a change initiated by the British Parliament?
- The land and property of prominent Hindu and Muslim citizens who supported the revolt were confiscated
  - Pathan and Sikh soldiers were banned from joining the British Indian Army
  - All ruling chiefs of the country were warned that military action would be taken against them if they support any rebellion
  - A member of the British Cabinet was appointed Secretary of State for India
45. In 1720, the British Government enacted a legislation called the Calico Act to
- produce Calico textiles in England
  - ban the use of printed cotton textiles Chintz in England
  - punish rebels from Calicut
  - promote Calico industry in England

46. Which type of rainfall is represented in the diagram given below?



- (a) Frontal rainfall  
(b) Cyclonic rainfall  
(c) Orographic rainfall  
(d) Convectional rainfall (answer)
47. Wind actions create 'Mushroom rocks' which are usually found in  
(a) Tropical coastal areas (b) Hills  
(c) Plateaus (d) Deserts
48. Vultures in the Indian subcontinent started dying of kidney failure shortly after scavenging livestock treated with  
(a) Aldrin (b) Diclofenac  
(c) Aspirin (d) Ibuprofen
49. If Ahmedabad is situated on  $72^{\circ}30'$  E longitude, what would be the local time of Ahmedabad if it is 8:00 am Indian Standard Time?  
(a) 7:00 am (b) 8:40 am  
(c) 8:00 am (d) 7:20 am
50. 'Blackfoot Indian' is a  
(a) migrant Indian in Canada  
(b) disease prevalent in Nicobar Islands  
(c) native tribe of North America  
(d) plantation worker in Cuba
51. Ahmedabad is a hub of cotton textile industry. Which of the following is one of the factors for flourishing textile industries in Ahmedabad?  
(a) Availability of cheap labour-force  
(b) It is situated close to cotton growing area  
(c) Its easy access to the Tuticorin Port  
(d) Industrial Policy of the Indian Government
52. A historical site is a place where  
(a) excavation activities are done  
(b) history-loving people gather  
(c) historians write history  
(d) relics of the past are found
53. Which of the following combinations planets is known as 'gaseous planets'?  
(a) Jupiter, Mars, Earth, Neptune  
(b) Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Saturn  
(c) Mars, Venus, Saturn, Uranus  
(d) Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
54. What is 'Common Era'?  
(a) A new Era developed by amalgamation of Hindu Era and Islamic Era  
(b) A new era to study historical events  
(c) Christian Era which is now accepted in major parts of the world  
(d) Indian Era accepted by the government to issue notices
55. The East India Company used the Diwani revenue from Bengal primarily in  
(a) building schools, colleges and universities  
(b) purchasing cotton and silk textiles in India  
(c) amassing stocks of gold and silver to replenish the dwindling stocks in Britain  
(d) constructing bridges and roads
56. Which of the following tribal societies was divided into khels?  
(a) Bhil (b) Gond  
(c) Ahom (d) Santhal
57. Plantations, a type of commercial farming, require a large amount of  
(a) only capital (b) land and labour  
(c) labour and capital (d) land and capital
58. The division of the period of Indian History into 'Ancient', 'Medieval', and 'Modern' also has problems. Which of the following is one of the problems in it?  
(a) Three periods are insufficient to describe Indian History  
(b) The concept has been borrowed from the West where Modern period was associated with science, reason, democracy, liberty and equality  
(c) Indian History seems to have clear lines of distinction between 'Ancient', and 'Medieval', and 'Medieval' and 'Modern', period  
(d) Tripartite division reflects gradual growth of the Indian State
59. The East India Company set up a factory in Bengal on the banks of Hugli in 1651 to  
(a) establish a base from which the factors could operate  
(b) manufacture cotton textiles for exporting to England  
(c) buy spices for sending them to England  
(d) buy Indigo (Neel) from local farmers to send it to England
60. Why did Jatis emerge within Varnas, which became the basis to organize Indian society?  
(a) Jatis and Varnas are one and the same  
(b) Fierce opposition against Varna system gave way to development of Jatis  
(c) Due to gradual expansion in social and economic needs of the people, people with new skill-sets were required (answer)  
(d) There was a problem in integrating tribal people into Varna system
61. The question-answer technique can be quite effective in teaching Social Science as it ensures  
(a) students come into class well-prepared  
(b) a more disciplined class  
(c) an active participation by learners  
(d) students' ability to respond better in examination

62. A teacher while explaining agricultural practices discusses case studies on agricultural practices in India and the USA. Which aspect of learning is she/he focusing on?
- Ability to learn by comparing and contrasting through concrete examples
  - Ability to understand the concept
  - Ability to interpret and explain
  - Ability to make a better project
63. Media is no longer considered independent because of its close links with
- Civil society
  - Government agencies
  - Business houses
  - NGOs
64. The Government of India appointed a committee headed by Justice Rajinder Sachar to examine the social, economic and educational status of which of the following communities?
- Muslim
  - Jain
  - Sikh
  - Anglo-Indian
65. In order to promote the process of cooperative learning, the teacher should
- allot individual assignment to each student
  - assign group projects
  - engage students in debate and discussions
  - divide the class into groups of homogeneous ability
66. One of the most important and effective methods of teaching History at elementary level is
- Story-telling method
  - Lecture method
  - Discussion method
  - Question-answer method
67. Showcasing adivasis as wearing colourful costumes, headgear and dancing often results in
- discriminating against such groups
  - promoting adivasi culture
  - demonstrating the diversity of Indian culture
  - attracting attention of the world to the plight of poor adivasis
68. According to the Indian Constitution, the right empowering citizens to move to High Court or Supreme Court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights has been violated by the State, is
- Right to constitutional remedies
  - Right against exploitation
  - Right to equality
  - Right to life
69. While teaching the concept of 'Weather and Climate', what would be the most appropriate activity to make students understand the various elements of weather?
- Write answers to the questions related to weather in the not book
  - Solve the worksheet provided by the teacher based on the elements of weather
  - Collect the weather report of five consecutive days from the newspaper and stick in their notebooks
  - Ask them to draw the symbols of elements of weather
70. In teaching of Social Sciences, the emotions of children are most easily aroused not by words but by sights and sounds, for which the most effective way of teaching is through
- Classroom discussions
  - Project method
  - Lecture method
  - Field trips and surveys
71. While teaching 'Poverty,' which strategy would be most appropriate?
- Ask students to read from the textbook and explain the difficult words
  - Prepare notes and deliver and good lecture
  - Give hand-outs to students and explain
  - Engage students in debate and discussions
72. 'Team Teaching'
- is a way out to manage with the shortage of teachers
  - encourages healthy competition among teams of teachers in a school
  - involves small teams of students as per their ability
  - involves teams of teachers to optimize resources, interest and expertise
73. The National Curriculum Framework 2005, suggests that instead of 'Civics' the term 'Political Science' be used because
- 'Political Science' will provide political training
  - The term 'Civics' was coined in the Raj era and is associated with obedience and loyalty
  - 'Political Science' is taught at a higher level of education, therefore schools should prepare grounds for it
  - 'Political Science' is a globally recognized field of study
74. While dealing with 'Social Equality', what should be the most appropriate approach for teaching?
- Explaining in detail the practice of untouchability
  - Explaining the concept as described in the textbook
  - Giving a project to students to review texts relating to 'Social Equality'
  - Citing the experiences of the communities that make up the social and cultural milieu of the child
75. Cultural, social and class differences generate their own biases and prejudices in the contexts of classrooms. The approach to teaching therefore needs to be
- Project-oriented
  - Discussion-oriented
  - Open-ended
  - Lecture method
76. While teaching an issue sensitive to a particular community, but described in the textbook,
- the teacher should ask students to make notes on these in the library or at home
  - the teacher should respect the textbook and explain the facts as given
  - the teacher should write to the authorities to omit the contentious topic from the curriculum
  - the teacher should explain the concept with sensitivity and firm commitment while respecting the dignity of all students
77. The first hour of every sitting of the Lok Sabha is called
- Privilege hour
  - Zero hour
  - Question hour
  - Public hour

78. All Indians should have a right to vote irrespective of their socio-economic status. This idea can be associated with  
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) B.R. Ambedkar  
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Mahatma Gandhi
79. In order to promote interactive environment in a Social Science class, which of the following approaches would be most suitable?  
(a) Showing documentaries  
(b) Dictation and practice  
(c) Frequent testing  
(d) Lecture and explanation
80. Which amongst the following is associated with oral reasoning?  
(a) Narrating an algorithm  
(b) Imitating peers  
(c) Writing an article by pronouncing words loudly  
(d) Impromptu application and extrapolation of concepts
81. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has  
(a) hampered government functioning  
(b) increased access to justice  
(c) hampered the delivery of justice  
(d) led to a decrease in judicial activism
82. 'Right to Education' is a fundamental Right under Article 21 which deals with 'Right to Life' because  
(a) only an educated person has right to life  
(b) education is life  
(c) not all people had right to education  
(d) education helps in leading a dignified life
83. 'Child-centered' pedagogy is  
(a) to teach children in small child care centers to ensure individual attention  
(b) teaching as per the desire of a child  
(c) teacher explains the concept by standing in the centre with children encircling her  
(d) giving primacy to children's experiences, their voices, and their active participation
84. The major purpose of assessment in Social Science should be to  
(a) predict the learners' chances of pursuing a successful career in humanities  
(b) gauge the extent of the knowledge of content acquired by learners  
(c) maintain a desirable academic quality of knowledge in the students passing out  
(d) provide credible feedback on the extent to which educational objectives have been achieved
85. The book 'Social and Political Life-II' advocates which of the following forms of evaluation, among other forms?  
(a) Written mode of examination  
(b) Open book exercises  
(c) Personal interviews  
(d) IT (computer) enabled evaluation
86. 'Learning Without Burden (1993)' recommended that learning in Social Sciences should  
(a) continue to follow the epistemological framework of highlighting developmental issues  
(b) help in the retention of important information  
(c) promote developing concepts and abilities to analyse socio-political realities  
(d) develop skills relevant to jobs
87. A trainee teacher writes one of the instructional objectives as 'students shall be able to describe the meaning of democracy'. In which domain shall this objective fall?  
(a) Skill (b) Synthesis  
(c) Comprehension (d) Analysis
88. 'Social and Political Life' textbooks use which of the following methods to contextualize education to a child's world?  
(a) They incorporate lesser number of pictures to avoid distractors  
(b) They astutely intermingle the social and political lives of Indian people  
(c) They use a lot of case studies and narratives in a mix of rural and urban examples  
(d) They cite results of many surveys done in this reference
89. 'Putting out system' is  
(a) whereby merchants supply raw material and receive finished product  
(b) whereby merchants sell their merchandise on instalments  
(c) whereby merchants force labourers to work for extra hours  
(d) whereby merchants give advances and receive the product
90. C.K. Janu is a very eminent  
(a) Anthropologist (b) Adivasi activist  
(c) Environmentalist (d) Script writer

### Section - III : Language - I (English)

*Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.*

91. 'Preadiction' as a subskill is associated with  
(a) drafting (b) summarising  
(c) note making (d) reading
92. Minimal pairs are usually used to give practice in  
(a) reading (b) vocabulary  
(c) structures (d) pronunciation
93. When a teacher uses lessons in Science and Social Science to teach language, such an approach can be termed as  
(a) Objective language teaching  
(b) Pluralistic language teaching  
(c) Discipline-wise language teaching  
(d) Language across the curriculum
94. Language skills should be taught  
(a) through imitation  
(b) in isolation  
(c) through clear explanations  
(d) in an integrated manner
95. Remedial teaching refers to teaching  
(a) to test learners periodically  
(b) to address gaps in learning  
(c) after the regular school hours  
(d) to help bright learners to excel

96. A teacher gives many sentences and asks her students to arrange them into a letter using appropriate connectors. The skill them is chiefly involved in this task is  
 (a) collecting information (b) expanding notes  
 (c) organizing (d) rewriting
97. After reading a story on fish, if a teacher asks children to answer-“Imagine you are a fish in a pond. What do you see around you?” This is an example of  
 (a) Comprehension question  
 (b) Cloze type question  
 (c) Open-ended question  
 (d) Multiple choice question
98. Which of the following is not a study skill?  
 (a) Writing formal reports  
 (b) Note taking  
 (c) Using a dictionary  
 (d) Getting information form an encyclopedia
99. The language skills that cannot be assesses through a traditional pen-paper test are  
 (a) listening and speaking  
 (b) reading and speaking  
 (c) writing and listening  
 (d) reading and listening
100. A teacher uses a report from a newspaper to teach writing. The material used thus form teaching is referred to as  
 (a) External material (b) Realistic material  
 (c) Natural material (d) Authentic material
101. When students learn a language for bright employment opportunities, their motivation is  
 (a) extrinsic (b) intrinsic  
 (c) exotic (d) eccentric
102. A child-centred classroom is characterized by  
 (a) a variety of learning activities for the learners  
 (b) Children sitting in the centre of the classroom  
 (c) children teaching other children under the supervision of the teacher  
 (d) very passive teachers and active learners
103. Constructivist approach to language teaching expects the teacher to  
 (a) give pre-constructed knowledge to learners  
 (b) construct his own curriculum  
 (c) make learners prepare their own textbooks  
 (d) help construct knowledge using their experiences
104. When a test item expects the learners to use tense forms, voice, connectors, prepositions and articles accurately, such an approach can be called  
 (a) improper grammar testing  
 (b) integrated grammar testing  
 (c) asserted grammar practices  
 (d) mixed grammar task
105. Which of the following is not a legitimate purpose of assessment in education?  
 (a) To find out to what extent curricular objectives have been achieved  
 (b) To identify individual and special needs of learners  
 (c) To improve the teaching- learning process  
 (d) To rank the learners on the basis of marks

**Directions (Qs. 106-111) :** Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

### I Build Walls

I build walls:

Walls that protect,  
 Walls that shield,  
 Walls that say I shall not yield  
 Or reveal  
 Who I am or how I feel.

I build walls:

Walls that hide,  
 Walls that cover what's inside,  
 Walls that stare or smile or look away,  
 Silent lies,  
 Walls that even block my eyes  
 From the tears I might have cried.

I build walls:

Walls that never let me  
 Truly touch  
 Those I love so very much  
 Walls that need to fall !  
 Walls meant to be fortresses  
 Are prisons after all.

106. What are the walls in this poem made of?

- (a) Hidden feelings and thoughts  
 (b) Bricks or any physical material  
 (c) Cement and tiles  
 (d) Blood and flesh

107. The poet uses “walls” as a

- (a) Alliteration (b) Simile  
 (c) Personification (d) Metaphor

108. When walls act as a protection, they

- (a) surrender to strong feelings  
 (b) do not reveal what is inside  
 (c) make one shed tears  
 (d) touch the ones who are truly loved

109. The expression ‘silent lies’ in the second stanza implies that

- (a) walls lie silently around all of us  
 (b) walls are silent  
 (c) walls are liars  
 (d) walls make one hide one’s true feelings

110. Why is it not a good idea to have these “walls” ?

- (a) They hurt others.  
 (b) They act as a fortress.  
 (c) They act as a prison and keep loved ones away  
 (d) They are made of bricks.

111. Walls built to protect us ultimately turn into a prison. It is an example of a

- (a) riddle (b) satire  
 (c) paradox (d) puzzle little bit

**Directions (Qs. 112 to 120) :** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

### The Big Ben

Every evening, some part of the British Commonwealth hears the chimes of Big Ben, largest of the bells in the clock tower of the Palace of Westminster. The bell is popularly called Big Ben, and it is this bell which chimes out the quarter hours to the people of London. For Britons at sea or living in distant lands, the sound of Big Ben is still a link with home, for the chimes are broadcast each evening by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Big Ben has been chiming out the quarter hours now for more than one-and-a-half centuries. It started chiming on June 11, 1859.

At that time, the Parliament couldn't decide what to name the bell. A light-hearted Member of Parliament called attention, in a speech, to the impressive bulk of Sir Benjamin Hall, Queen Victoria's Chief Lord of the Woods and Forests.

"Call it Big Ben," said the speaker, and the name stuck.

Big Ben is 9 feet in diameter, 7 feet 6 inches tall, and the thickness where the hammer strikes is 8.75 inches.

The clock that regulates the chiming of Big Ben keeps good time. In 1939, the Royal Astronomer made a 290-day check on the performance of the clock. He found that during this test, the margin of error was less than two-tenth of a second in 24 hours on 93 days and greater than one second only on 16 of the 290 days.

There was an unexpected lapse on August 12, 1945, and consternation swept through the Ministry of Works. On that dark day, the clock was five minutes slow. A flock of starlings had roosted on the minute hand.

112. Aside from popular usage, Big Ben is really the \_\_\_\_\_
- name of Chief Lord of the Woods and Forests
  - Clock tower of the Palace of Westminster
  - great bell in the clock tower of the Palace of Westminster
  - exclusive radio signal of the BBC
113. The year 1959 was the \_\_\_\_\_
- year in which Big Ben was restored
  - 59th anniversary of Big Ben
  - last year Big Ben was heard
  - 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Big Ben
114. The word 'consternation' used in the last paragraph stands for
- sorrow
  - anxiety
  - despair
  - alarm
115. In the Royal Astronomer's 290 day check, it was established that
- the clock was maintaining accurate time on all days
  - the clock was reasonably accurate
  - the clock was losing time alarmingly
  - the clock did not function properly for 93 day
116. On August 12, 1945, Big Ben's clock was \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 minutes fast
  - bombed
  - 5 minutes slow
  - being checked for accuracy

117. For the Britons at sea or living in distant lands, the Big Ben serves as a link with home. It shows that
- the British are very sentimental
  - the British are fond of travelling to far-off lands
  - the Big Ben has become a powerful national symbol
  - the British are very patriotic
118. People outside London can hear the chimes of the Big Ben because
- the recoding of the bell's chime is available all over the world
  - the bell's sound is so loud that it can travel to all parts of the world
  - the legendary bell has become a global phenomenon
  - the BBC broadcasts the chimes
119. The clock lost five minutes once because
- there was an unexpected lapse
  - the maintenance was not done by the Ministry of Works
  - it was a dark day
  - some starlings had roosted on the minute hand
120. "Call it Big Ben" can be written in passive voice as
- You will call it Big Ben
  - Let it be called Big Ben
  - People should call it Big Ben
  - We may call it Big Ben

### Section - IV : Language II - Hindi

निर्देश : निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए

121. पढ़ने की कुशलता का विकास करने के लिए जरूरी है कि
- बच्चों को द्रुत गति से पढ़ने के लिए बाध्य किया जाए
  - बच्चों को बोल-बोलकर पढ़ने के लिए निर्देश दिए जाएँ
  - बच्चों को शब्दार्थ जानने के लिए बाध्य किया जाए
  - बच्चों को विविध प्रकार की विषय-सामग्री उपलब्ध कराई जाए
122. पाठ्य-वस्तु का भावपूर्ण पठन
- केवल कविताओं पर ही लागू होता है
  - पठन का एकमात्र आदर्श रूप है
  - पठन की पहली और अनिवार्य शर्त है
  - अर्थ को समझने में मदद करता है
123. भाषा-शिक्षण के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?
- भाषागत शुद्धता के प्रति अत्यधिक कठोर रवैया नहीं अपनाना चाहिए
  - समृद्ध भाषिक परिवेश में बच्चे स्वयं नियमों का निर्माण करते हैं
  - भाषा-शिक्षण में समृद्ध भाषिक परिवेश उपलब्ध कराना जरूरी है
  - भाषा की नियमबद्ध व्यवस्था को केवल व्याकरण के माध्यम से ही जाना जा सकता है
124. बच्चों में भाषा-सीखने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है। अतः
- उनकी इस क्षमता का भरपूर प्रयोग करते हुए भाषायी नियम सिखाए जाने चाहिए।
  - बच्चों को समृद्ध भाषिक परिवेश उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए
  - भाषा-शिक्षण का कार्य नहीं किया जाना चाहिए
  - भाषा-शिक्षण का कार्य घर पर ही किया जाना चाहिए

125. पठित अंश पर प्रश्नों का निर्माण करवाने से  
 (a) प्रश्न-बैंक तैयार हो जाता है जिसका उपयोग प्रश्न-पत्र बनाने में किया जाता है  
 (b) बच्चों की ऊर्जा, समय व्यर्थ चला जाता है  
 (c) बच्चों की पढ़कर समझने की योग्यता का आकलन होता है  
 (d) प्रश्न-पत्र बनाने में आसानी होती है
126. रागिनी हमेशा 'हैंडपंप' को चापाकल बोलती है। एक शिक्षिका के रूप में आप क्या करेंगी?  
 (a) उसे डाँटेंगे कि उसने गलत शब्द का प्रयोग किया है  
 (b) उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देंगे  
 (c) रागिनी को समझाएँगे कि यह चापाकल नहीं, हैंडपंप है  
 (d) संपूर्ण कक्षा को बताएँगे कि हैंडपंप को चापाकल भी कहा जाता है
127. भाषा तब सबसे सहज और प्रभावी रूप से सीखी जाती है जब  
 (a) भाषा-प्रयोग की दक्षता प्रमुख उद्देश्य हो  
 (b) भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में अधिक-से-अधिक पाठों का समावेश हो  
 (c) भाषा के नियम कठस्थ कराए जाएँ  
 (d) भाषा-शिक्षक कठोर रवैया अपनाने हैं
128. मुहावरे और लोकोक्तियों का प्रयोग करना  
 (a) भाषिक अभिव्यक्ति को प्रभावी बनाता है  
 (b) केवल गद्य पाठों के अभ्यासों का हिस्सा है  
 (c) व्याकरण का प्रमुख हिस्सा है  
 (d) हिंदी भाषा-शिक्षण का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है
129. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी विधा का अनिवार्यतः सस्वर पठन किया जाना अपेक्षित है ?  
 (a) निबंध (b) एकांकी  
 (c) जीवनी (d) आत्मकथा
130. भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में लोकगीतों को स्थान देना  
 (a) भारत की सांस्कृतिक विशेषताओं से परिचित होने में मदद करता है  
 (b) बच्चों को 'संगीत' सिखाने से जुड़ा है  
 (c) गायन को महत्व देना है  
 (d) परम्परा का निर्वाह करना है
131. मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति के समय होने वाली त्रुटियों पर बार-बार टोकने से  
 (a) बच्चे धीरे-धीरे खामोश होने लगते हैं  
 (b) बच्चों के भीतर आत्मविश्वास बढ़ता है  
 (c) बच्चों की त्रुटियाँ खत्म हो जाती हैं  
 (d) बच्चे अपनी त्रुटियों के कारण को समझ जाते हैं
132. भाषा-कौशलों के बारे में कौन-सा कथन सही है?  
 (a) भाषा के कौशलों में से केवल पढ़ना-लिखना महत्वपूर्ण है  
 (b) भाषा के मूल रूप से कौशलों में से केवल सुनना, बोलना ही महत्वपूर्ण है  
 (c) भाषा के कौशल केवल क्रमबद्ध रूप से ही सीखे जाते हैं  
 (d) भाषा के कौशल परस्पर अंतःसंबंधित हैं
133. भाषा-शिक्षण का निर्माणकारी उपागम इस बात पर बल देता है कि  
 (a) व्याकरण के नियम जानना ही शुद्ध भाषा-प्रयोग का एकमात्र आधार है  
 (b) समाज में व्याप्त भाषायी व्यवहार का अवलोकन करते हुए बच्चे स्वयं ही नियम बना लेते हैं  
 (c) बच्चों को भाषायी नियम कठस्थ करवाए जाएँ  
 (d) बच्चों की भाषागत शुद्धता पर विशेष बल देना चाहिए
134. भाषा सीखने में होने वाली त्रुटियाँ  
 (a) सही नहीं हैं, इनके प्रति कठोर रवैया अपनाना चाहिए  
 (b) बच्चे, शिक्षक पाठ्यक्रम आदि की असफलताओं के संकेतक हैं  
 (c) भाषा-प्रयोग की असफलता की ओर संकेत करती हैं  
 (d) भाषा सीखने की प्रक्रिया के स्वाभाविक पड़ाव हैं
135. 'नाटक शिक्षण' में सतत और व्यापक मूल्यांकन के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है?  
 (a) पढ़े गए नाटक का मंचन  
 (b) पात्रों का चरित्र-चित्रण लिखना  
 (c) लिखित परीक्षा  
 (d) मुख्य संवादों का सुन्दर रूप से लिखना

निर्देश ( प्र. सं. 136 से 142 ) : गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

जिन्दा भी बच्चों को पढ़ाने की कोशिश की है चाहे - वे माता-पिता हो या शिक्षक - उनके खाते में सफलता के साथ-साथ असफलता और निराशा भी दर्ज होती है। ऐसे में एक सवाल उठता है कि आखिर इतना मुश्किल क्यों है पढ़ाना?

एक मुख्य समस्या तो यह है कि पढ़ाने वालों का विश्वास बच्चों की क्षमताओं या योग्यताओं पर काफी कम होता है। यह बात मैं यँ ही नहीं कह रही बल्कि एक अभिभावक, एक शिक्षक और एक शिक्षक प्रशिक्षक होने के आधार पर कह रही हूँ।

कई बार मैं उस पाठ को लेकर बच्चों (दूसरी, तीसरी या फिर पाँचवीं के) के सामने खड़ी होती हूँ जो मुझे उन्हें पढ़ाना है। मेरे पास कुछ जानकारी है जो मैं बच्चों को देना चाहती हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह जानकारी उन्हें क्यों देना चाहती हूँ? क्योंकि मुझे लगता है कि वे इसके बारे में नहीं जानते; इसे जानने में उन्हें मजा आएगा; यह दुनिया के बारे में उनके नजरिए को विस्तृत करने में मदद करेगी; यह उन्हें बेहतर इंसान बनने में मदद करेगी, भले ही थोड़ा-सा।

लेकिन कभी-कभार पढ़ाना शुरू करने से पहले ही मेरे दिमाग में यह ख्याल बुदबुदाना शुरू कर देता है कि शायद उन्हें वह पहले से ही मालूम हो जो मैं उन्हें बताना चाहती हूँ। तो उन्हें कुछ बताने की बजाए मैं उनके सामने सवाल रख देती हूँ।

136. लेखिका को कौन-सा ख्याल परेशान करता है?

- (a) जो हम पढ़ाने जा रहे हैं कहीं बच्चे उसके विषय में पहले से ही तो नहीं जानते  
 (b) बच्चों को भला इंसान कैसे बनाया जाए  
 (c) बच्चों को सही तरीके से कैसे पढ़ाया जाए  
 (d) बच्चों को रोचक तरीके से कैसे पढ़ाया जाए

137. अनुच्छेद में किस मुख्य समस्या की बात की गई है ?

- (a) पढ़ाना अपने आप में बहुत मुश्किल काम है
- (b) छोटी कक्षाओं को पढ़ाना
- (c) शिक्षक अच्छी तरह से पढ़ाते नहीं हैं
- (d) बच्चों की योग्यता में विश्वास नहीं किया जाता

138. बच्चों को पढ़ाने से पहले स्वयं से 'क्यों' वाला सवाल पूछना क्यों जरूरी है ?

- (a) ताकि हम बच्चों से भी 'क्यों' वाले सवाल पूछ सकें
- (b) यह पढ़ाने के उद्देश्य और तरीके निर्धारित करने में मदद करता है
- (c) इससे पाठ्यक्रम जल्दी खत्म हो जाता है
- (d) इससे न पढ़ाने के लिए तार्किक आधार मिल जाता है

139. अनुच्छेद में यह संकेत किया गया है कि

- (a) बच्चे खेल-खेल में जल्दी सीखते हैं
- (b) शिक्षक, अभिभावक पढ़ाना नहीं जानते
- (c) बच्चे सारे सवालों के जवाब दे सकते हैं
- (d) बच्चे बहुत कुछ जानते हैं

140. किस शब्द में उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय - दोनों का प्रयोग हुआ है?

- (a) योग्यताओं
- (b) क्षमताओं
- (c) असफलता
- (d) नम्रता

141. 'आखिर इतना मुश्किल क्यों है पढ़ाना?' वाक्य को यदि हिंदी की सामान्य वाक्य-रचना के अनुसार लिखा जाए तो वाक्य होगा

- (a) आखिर पढ़ाना इतना मुश्किल क्यों है?
- (b) आखिर पढ़ाना मुश्किल क्यों है इतना?
- (c) इतना मुश्किल क्यों है पढ़ाना आखिर?
- (d) पढ़ाना इतना मुश्किल क्यों है आखिर?

142. 'इसे जानने में उन्हें मजा आएगा।' वाक्य में 'खाकित' सर्वनामों का प्रयोग किनके लिए हुआ है ?

- (a) 'पाठ', बच्चों के लिए
- (b) 'पाठ', 'शिक्षकों' के लिए
- (c) 'जानकारी', अभिभावक के लिए
- (d) 'जानकारी', 'बच्चों के लिए

निर्देश (प्र. सं. 143 से 150) : गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

बच्चे और खिलौने का संबंध सदैव से ही रहा है। हम यह भी कह सकते हैं कि खिलौनों के बिना हम बच्चों की दुनिया की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। चाहे हम बच्चों को खिलौने खरीदकर दें या न दें बच्चे अपने लिए किसी-न-किसी चीज (चाहे वे टूटे-फूटे डिब्बे हों या इसी तरह की अन्य सामग्री) को खिलौने की शकल दे ही देते हैं।

बच्चों को एकदम छुटपन से ही मुँह या खिलौनों से अजीबों-गरीब आवाजें निकाल कर हम बहलाते हैं और बच्चे बहल भी जाते हैं। यही बच्चे जैसे-जैसे बड़े होते जाते हैं, खुद भी चीजों को जोड़-तोड़कर खिलौने बनाने में अपनी रचनात्मक ऊर्जा का खूब इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इसलिए भी यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि बच्चों की इस रचनात्मक ऊर्जा को उभारने के लिए उन्हें भरपूर मौके दिए जाएँ।

पहले हम गौर करें कि बच्चे अपने रोजमर्रा के जीवन में कौन-कौन सी चीजें बनाते हैं? इसके लिए अगर हम अपने अतीत में गोता लगाएँ और अपने बचपन की दुनिया में झाँकेँ तो तरह-तरह के खिलौनों का खजाना हमारी स्मृति में से निकलकर आता है - ढेर सारी माचिस की खाली डिब्बियों को बिल्कुल सरल तरीके से जोड़कर बनती रेलगाड़ी, कागज से बनाई जाने वाली ढेरों चीजें जैसे नाव, हवाई जहाज, तितली, नाग आदि क्या-क्या नहीं बनाते थे इन सब से।

143. अनुच्छेद में इस बात की ओर संकेत किया गया है कि

- (a) पुराने जमाने में बच्चे केवल कागज की नाव से ही खेलते थे
- (b) बच्चों को टूटी-फूटी चीजें ही देनी चाहिएँ।
- (c) बच्चों को खिलौने खरीदकर देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है
- (d) बच्चे अपने आस-पास की चीजों को खिलौने बना लेते हैं

144. जैसे-जैसे बच्चे बड़े होते हैं

- (a) खिलौने बनाने में अपनी रचनात्मक ऊर्जा का प्रयोग करने लगते हैं
- (b) चीजों को तोड़कर खिलौने बनाने लगते हैं
- (c) उन्हें टूटे-फूटे डिब्बे पसंद नहीं आते
- (d) उनका खिलौनों के प्रति आकर्षण समाप्त होने लगता है

145. खिलौने बच्चों की ..... को बढ़ाते हैं।

- (a) सामाजिकता
- (b) ऊर्जा
- (c) भावनाओं
- (d) सृजनात्मकता

146. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी चीज बच्चे के लिए दूरबीन बन सकती है?

- (a) माचिस
- (b) पेंसिल
- (c) चूड़ी
- (d) टूथपेस्ट का खाली डिब्बा

147. बच्चों की रचनात्मक ऊर्जा को उभारने के लिए

- (a) सारा टूटा-फूटा सामान दे देना चाहिए
- (b) उन्हें खिलौने बनाने का औपचारिक प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिए
- (c) घर का सारा सामान उन्हें दे देना चाहिए
- (d) अनुपयोगी परंतु सुरक्षित सामान दे सकते हैं

148. 'अतीत में गोता लगाने' का अर्थ है

- (a) अतीत में इस तरह के व्यवहार की खोज करना
- (b) अतीत के बारे में जानना
- (c) अतीत की झील में डुबकी लगाना
- (d) अतीत की स्मृतियों को बनाए रखना

149. 'बचपन' शब्द ..... शब्द है।

- (a) विशेषण
- (b) भाववाचक संज्ञा
- (c) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा
- (d) जातिवाचक संज्ञा

150. बच्चे और खिलौने का ..... सदैव से ही रहा है।

- (a) तालमेल
- (b) रिश्ता
- (c) सरोकार
- (d) दोस्तीपना

## ANSWER KEY

1	(a)	16	(a)	31	(d)	46	(c)	61	(c)	76	(d)	91	(d)	106	(d)	121	(b)	136	(a)
2	(c)	17	(b)	32	(c)	47	(d)	62	(a)	77	(c)	92	(c)	107	(d)	122	(d)	137	(d)
3	(d)	18	(d)	33	(b)	48	(b)	63	(c)	78	(b)	93	(d)	108	(b)	123	(c)	138	(c)
4	(d)	19	(d)	34	(b)	49	(d)	64	(a)	79	(a)	94	(d)	109	(d)	124	(b)	139	(d)
5	(a)	20	(d)	35	(a)	50	(c)	65	(b)	80	(d)	95	(b)	110	(c)	125	(c)	140	(c)
6	(c)	21	(c)	36	(b)	51	(b)	66	(a)	81	(b)	96	(c)	111	(c)	126	(d)	141	(a)
7	(b)	22	(d)	37	(c)	52	(d)	67	(a)	82	(d)	97	(c)	112	(c)	127	(a)	142	(d)
8	(b)	23	(a)	38	(b)	53	(d)	68	(a)	83	(d)	98	(a)	113	(d)	128	(a)	143	(d)
9	(d)	24	(a)	39	(d)	54	(c)	69	(c)	84	(d)	99	(a)	114	(d)	129	(b)	144	(a)
10	(c)	25	(b)	40	(c)	55	(b)	70	(d)	85	(b)	100	(a)	115	(b)	130	(a)	145	(d)
11	(d)	26	(c)	41	(a)	56	(c)	71	(d)	86	(c)	101	(a)	116	(c)	131	(d)	146	(d)
12	(c)	27	(c)	42	(c)	57	(b)	72	(d)	87	(c)	102	(a)	117	(a)	132	(d)	147	(d)
13	(d)	28	(a)	43	(d)	58	(b)	73	(d)	88	(c)	103	(d)	118	(d)	133	(d)	148	(a)
14	(a)	29	(d)	44	(d)	59	(a)	74	(d)	89	(a)	104	(b)	119	(d)	134	(d)	149	(b)
15	(a)	30	(a)	45	(b)	60	(c)	75	(d)	90	(b)	105	(d)	120	(b)	135	(a)	150	(b)

## Hints & Explanations

### Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

- (a) Including visually challenge learners in group activities with other normal learners in regular classes, the teacher working on the spirit of inclusive education. Because inclusive education is a pedagogical practices that allow each student to feel respected, confident and develop to his/her full potential.
- (c) Audio-visual aids are devices by means of which the learning process may be encouraged or carried on through sense of hearing or sight or both. So, the teacher uses audio-visual aids and physical activities in teaching because they utilize maximum number of senses to enhance learning.
- (d) Group activities such as group discussions, group projects, role play are part of social learning. In group activities children learn to communicate, negotiate, dominate etc., with their peers and enhance social skills.
- (d) Children's creativity must be extended by the provision of support for their curiosity, exploration and play. They must be provided such opportunities. For example, science and art exhibitions, music and dance shows, movement, role-play activities provide a creative channel for learners.
- (a) Linking the knowledge of one subject area with the knowledge from other subject areas, a teacher helps her learners to correlate and transfer of knowledge from both subject areas.
- (c) Creativity involves children in explorations of their own new ideas. So, creativity usually associated with divergent thinking.

- (b) Intrinsic motivation involves an interest in the learning task itself and also satisfaction being gained from task. When a student works hard to clear an entrance test, the student is said to be motivated intrinsically.
- (b) The 'doing' aspect of behaviour falls in the cognitive domain of learning. Because cognitive domain changes to the way we think, our intelligence, memory capabilities etc.
- (d) Colour of the eyes is one of the heredity related factor. Participation in social activities, attitude towards peer group and thinking pattern are environmental factors.
- (c) Children have different abilities and styles of learning. After study the errors of students, teacher should design remedial teaching plans to facilitate students effective learning.
- (d) No two individuals are exactly the same. We all differ from one another not only in height, weight, colour but also in personality, intelligence and attitudes. So, Seema and Leena denotes the developmental principle of individual differences.
- (c) Quality of nutrition, culture and quality of education are the environmental factors that shape development of child. Physique is the heredity factors which depends upon the genes from parents.
- (d) According to theories of motivation, a teacher can enhance learning by setting realistic expectations from students.

14. (a) Development starts from pre-natal stage. According to Ross, there are four stages of development - Infancy (1 - 5 years), Childhood (5 - 12 years), Adolescence (12 - 18 years) and Adulthood (18 years and above)
15. (a) According to Gardner's multiple intelligence theory, ability to recognise and classify all varieties of animals, minerals and plants is called naturalist intelligence.
16. (a) According to distribution of intelligence theory, approx 70% persons have IQ between 90 - 110, approx 15% persons have IQ more than 110 and approx 15% persons have IQ less than 90.
17. (b) According to Piaget's cognitive theory of learning, the process by which a person takes structure into their mind from the environment, is called Assimilation.
18. (d) When previous learning makes no difference to the learning in new situation, it is called zero transfer of learning.
20. (d) Child-centered pedagogy helps students build their own knowledge. Being active, students construct their own meaning by modifying existing knowledge, exploring meaning with others. So, in a child-centred classroom children learn individually and in groups.
21. (c) In co-operative learning, older and proficient students assist younger and lesser skilled students. First of all, they learn social skills and greater achievement & self-esteem.
22. (d) The major problem faced by hearing loss students in the classroom that his/her inability to communicate or share information with others.
23. (a) Dyslexia is a learning disability which is mainly associated with difficulties in reading.
24. (a) Gifted student will realise their potential when they learn with their same age groups students in a inclusive education system.
25. (b) A good textbook must avoid gender bias because every children have certain potentialities and special abilities rather than gender, age, culture, regions or social status.
26. (b) According to Piaget's cognitive development theory, children display 'object permanence' in pre-operational stage.
27. (c) Inclusive education in school education system includes children regardless of physical, social, intellectual, linguistic or other differently abled conditions. It aims at all learners to be comfortable with diversity and see it as a challenge rather than a problem.
28. (a) According to Kohlberg's theory of moral development the thinking process involved in judgments about questions of right and wrong is called moral reasoning.
29. (d) When a student shows aggressive behaviour towards his peer group and does not conform to the norms of the school. That student needs help in affective domain because affective domain of learning includes feelings, values, appreciation, enthusiasms, motivations and attitudes.
30. (a) Teachers involve their learners in a group activities, in facilitating learning, it also helps student to enhance their social skills in group activities.

## Section - II : Social Science

31. (d) After the death of Harsha, Rashtrakuta, Pala, Gurjar-Pratihara consolidated their kingdoms and engaged in tripartite struggle. They were equally capable in military and financial strength and fought with each other to annex Kannauj.
32. (c) Warren Hastings was impeached by the British parliament for giving resignation against Pitts India Act of 1784. But in 1795, he was relieved from all the allegations.
33. (b) Lord Canning (1856-1862) was the last Governor general and first viceroy of India. He established universities in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in the year 1857.
34. (b) In the 12th century, the rule of Chera chieftains was in the area presently being in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.
35. (a) Alauddin khilji was a competent ruler. He had done a lot of work price control. He also used the Banjaras to transport grains to the city.
36. (b) Bidari was an inlay work in copper and silver done by the artisans of Bidar.
37. (c) Modern historians use oral traditions to write the history of tribals.
38. (b) Pietra dura was a style of decoration of buildings. It is called Prachin Kari in South Asia which is an inlay technique of using cut and fitted, highly polished coloured stones to create images.
39. (d) In the 9th century, Decorative gateway of temple was the main part of temple architecture.
40. (c) Since nuclear fission creates radioactivity the electricity is generated through the process of nuclear fission in nuclear power plants.
41. (a) The earth is tilted  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  towards its axis. As shown in diagram, D will experience longest hours of daylight among all locations.
42. (c) Tanti, Momin and Devangs were engaged in weaving works.
43. (d) As Daulatabad was centrally located, Mohammad-Bin Tuglaq shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad to control his empire effectively.
44. (d) After the revolt of 1857, the rule of India was transferred to British government from the East India Company. After that a state secretary in the British Cabinet was appointed to look after the administration.
45. (b) According to the Calico Act of 1720, British government banned the use of printed cotton textiles in England.
46. (c) As shown in picture, moist air is condensing the clouds after rising up the mountain which causes rain. So the diagram is representing orographic rainfall.
47. (d) 'Mushroom rocks' are commonly found in desert areas. Weathering of the hard rock layer eventually the lower and soft rock due to wind are the process of its formation.

48. (b) Vultures are very important part of the food chain. They feed animals. The number of vultures are decreasing rapidly in the Indian subcontinent. The main cause this has been identified as diclofenac drug. Its swallowed by vultures with dead animals who were given diclofenac in the last days of life.
49. (d) As India's standard time has been taken, at  $82^{\circ}30'$  from the Naini village of Allahabad. So the difference between Ahmedabad and Indian Standard Time =  $82^{\circ}30' - 72^{\circ}30' = 10^{\circ}$   
 $\therefore$  Difference in Time on  $1^{\circ}$  longitude = 4 minutes  
 $\therefore$  Time  $10^{\circ}$  longitude = 40 minutes  
 $\therefore$  Ahmedabad is situated on the East of Allahabad.  
 $\therefore$  Time of Ahmedabad will be =  $08 : 00 - 00 : 40 = 7.20$  am.
50. (c) 'Blackfoot Indian' is a North America's native tribe. Red Indians are the main tribe of North America.
51. (b) Black soil is commonly found in neighbourhood areas of Ahmedabad which is favourable for the growth of cotton. This is the main reason of flourishing textile industries in Ahmedabad.
52. (d) The place where remains of past are found is called Historical place.
53. (d) Combination of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are called gaseous planets.
54. (c) Christian era is also known as common era. It is now accepted by the major countries of the world.
55. (b) The East India Company used the Diwani revenue from Bengal mainly to purchase cotton and silk textiles in India.
56. (c) Ahom was divided into Khels in the tribal societies of Assam.
57. (b) In plantation farming, a large amount of land and labour are required to gain maximum output.
58. (b) There are many difficulties in the division of the period of Indian History into Ancient, medieval and modern periods. This concept has been borrowed from the west where modern period was associated with science, reason, democracy liberty and equality.
59. (a) The East India company established a factory in Bengal on the banks of Hugli in 1651 to set up a base from which the factory could operate and expand the company.
60. (c) Initially, the society was divided into four different sections-Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. Around 7th century, due to gradual expansion in social and economic needs different castes were emerged within Varnas which became the basis to organize Indian society.
61. (c) Questions and Answers pattern are the best way to promote interactive environment in a social science class because teachers make questionnaire and students have to answer it. This technique is founded by Sukarat.
62. (a) A teacher is focusing on the ability to learn by comparing and differentiating through examples. They are being acquainted with the methods of cultivation of both the countries.
63. (c) Media plays important role in the development of any country. Hence, it is also called the fourth pillar of the government. But nowadays it is not considered independent because of its close link with business houses and corporates.
64. (a) On 9th March 2005, Dr. Manmohan Singh appointed a committee of seven members which was headed by Justice Rajinder Sachar to examine the social, economical and educational standard of Muslim community.
65. (b) By assigning group projects the process of co-operative learning can be promoted because by this process students complete their assignments in real circumstances.
66. (a) Story telling method is the most important and effective methods of teaching History at elementary level. It improves interest and inquisitiveness among the students.
67. (a) Showcasing tribals as wearing colorful costumes, headgear and dancing discriminate such groups and make them superstitious.
68. (a) Right to constitutional remedies empowers citizens to move to High court or Supreme court if they believe that their rights are being violated.
69. (c) Newspaper is a good source to know about the weather forecast. While teaching the concept of weather and climate, the most appropriate activity is to collect the weather report of few consecutive days from the newspapers and stick it in the notebooks.
70. (d) Field trips and surveys are the most effective way of teaching because it develops the emotions of a child.
71. (d) To engage students in debate and discussions on the issue of poverty and its consequences, are the best method to understand poverty and make classroom teachings more effective.
72. (d) In 'Team Teaching', a group of teachers working together plan, conduct and evaluate the learning activates for the same group of students. It means organising staff into groups to enhance teaching.
73. (d) The National Curriculum Framework 2005 suggests that instead of 'civics' the term political science should be used because political science is globally recognized field of study.
74. (d) Environmental factors helps a child to learn quickly. Therefore while dealing with Social Equality, citing the experiences of the communities that is related to the social and cultural aspect of the child.
75. (d) In the process of team teaching, a teacher should try to make the teaching. Discussion oriented and he should generated cultural, social and class differences on his own biases and prejudices.
76. (d) While teaching an issue sensitive to a particular community, he should explain it full dignity and commitment without hurting the sentiment of the students.
77. (c) Loksabha is the first or lower house of the parliament. Its first hour of every session starts with question hours.
78. (b) Every Citizens should have a right to vote irrespective of his/her social and economic conditions. This idea is first given by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
79. (a) Showing documentaries in a social science class is the most suitable approach to promote interactive environment. With the help of these documentaries students co-relate themselves with the subject.

80. (d) Immediate application and extrapolation of concepts are related to oral reasoning.
81. (b) Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has increased access to justice. It is implemented to protect the sentiments of the citizens.
82. (d) Right to Education is considered as a fundamental right under Article 21. It is concerned with the right to life or protection of life because education helps in leading a dignified life.
83. (d) Giving priority to children's experiences, their views their active participation is the main aim to child-centered education. This is mentioned in the National Curriculum Framework, 2005.
84. (d) The major purpose of assessment in social science should be to provide credible feedback on the extent to which educational objectives have been achieved. It develops the high dignity in the students.
85. (b) The book 'Social and political life -II' advocates the evaluation of open book exercises because it connects students to their curriculum.
86. (c) 'Learning without Burden 1993' recommended that learning in social sciences should promote developing concepts and abilities to analyse socio-political realities.
87. (c) A teacher trainee writes one of the instructional objective that 'student shall be able to understand the meaning of democracy'.
88. (c) Textbooks on 'Social and political life' use a lot of case studies and narratives in a combination of rural and urban examples.
89. (a) 'Putting out system' is a system by which a merchant supplies raw materials and get manufactured items.
90. (b) C.K. Janu is a very eminent tribal activist. He is an active member of tribal mahasabha and through his social movement in Kerela he worked for landless tribals.
99. (a) Listening and speaking can obviously not be done on paper. They need audio-visual aids.
100. (a) A newspaper is outside of textbooks prescribed so it is an external material.
102. (a) A variety of learning activities will make the classroom interesting for the child.
103. (d) Constructivist approach to learning includes using day to day experiences to construct knowledge
104. (b) When learners are expected to use tense forms, voice, connectors, preposition and articles in a test, it is called integrated grammar practise.
105. (d) By marking learners on the basis of marks, we are just subjected them to psychological pressure of competitiveness. This is not a legitimate purpose of assessment in education.
106. (d) The walls do not reveal who the poet is or what he feels. The last line of para 1 say this — "Who I am or How I feel." So option (a) is the best answer.
107. (d) The poet uses walls as a metaphor because walls are compared to "shields" "fortresses" and above all a human being because they "share or smile or look away."
108. (b) "When walls "protect" they do not "reveal, who I am or how I feel" as said in para 1.
109. (d) The expression "silent lies" in implies that walls are build up all around to hide true feelings. So option (d) is the best answer.
110. (c) It is not a good idea to have these walls because they imprison us and do not let us numerals effectively with our loved ones.
111. (c) The very walls which are meant to protect us ultimately imprison us and make us lonely. This is the paradox.
112. (c) Big Ben is the great bell in the clock tower of the Palace of Westminster. This is given in the first line of para 1.
113. (d) The Big Ben started chiming on June 11, 1859 (para 2, 1<sup>st</sup> line). So 1959 is exactly 100 years later.
114. (d) Here "consternation" means alarm. It is a stronger word for anxiety bordering on panic that such an accurate clock could go wrong.
115. (b) In the Royal astronomer's 290 day check. It was proved that the clock was accurate. This is given in the last line of para 5.
116. (c) On 12 August 1945, Big Ben's clock was 5 minutes slow. This is given in the last para of the passage.
117. (a) To Britons in far-off lands and seas Big Ben serves as a link to him. It shows their attachment to the clock and to their land, it would not be wrong to call them sentimental.
118. (d) This is given in the last line of the first para.
119. (d) This is given in the last line of the last para.
120. (b) When the object and subject are reversed as in active to passive voice, "Call it Big Ben" is written as "Let it be called Big Ben".

### Section - III : Language-I (English)

91. (d) While reading one is often in the habit of making predictions regarding the outcome of a story, poem, article, etc.
92. (c) Minimal pairs such (bus, buzz) are usually used to practice proper pronunciation.
93. (d) When lessons from other subjects are used to teach language, it means language is being taught from the entire curriculum.
94. (d) Language skills are best learnt when they are taught using a variety of methods in a well-planned way.
95. (b) Weak students are given remedial teaching help them in the learning process.
96. (c) The students have to arrange the sentences before using connectors. So the skill involved is organizing.
97. (c) An open-ended question is a question which can have a variety of answers. So this is a good example of an open ended question since it is based on the students imagination.
98. (a) A study skill is a skill which can be put to use in a range of subjects. Writing formal reports is a part of the English language syllabus.

## Section - IV : Language - II (Hindi)

121. (b) बच्चों में पठन कुशलता के विकास के लिए शिक्षक को विभिन्न ध्वनियों के उच्चारण स्थान बताकर पाठ को बोल-बोलकर पढ़ने का निर्देश देना चाहिए।
122. (d) पाठ्य-वस्तु के विचार एवं भावानुरूप पठन से अर्थ को समझने में मदद मिलती है।
123. (c) भाषा-शिक्षण में समृद्ध भाषिक परिवेश होना चाहिए लेकिन भाषा-शिक्षण के लिए भाषिक परिवेश उपलब्ध कराना जरूरी नहीं है।
124. (b) बच्चों में भाषा सीखने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है। अतः उनकी जन्मजात भाषायी क्षमता के विकास के लिए उपयुक्त भाषायी वातावरण उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए।
125. (c) गद्यांश या पद्यांश को पढ़ने का उद्देश्य होता है- उनमें दिए गए भावों एवं विचारों को समझना। इसलिए पठित अंश पर प्रश्नों का निर्माण करवाने से बच्चों को पढ़कर समझने की योग्यता का आकलन होता है।
126. (d) रागिनी द्वारा 'हैंडपम्प' को चापाकल कहने पर एक शिक्षिका के रूप में सम्पूर्ण कक्षा को बताएँगे कि हैंडपम्प को चापाकल भी कहा जाता है क्योंकि हैंडपम्प का हिन्दी रूपान्तर चापाकल है।
127. (a) भाषा एक अभिव्यक्ति का साधन है। अतः भाषा को सहज एवं प्रभावी रूप से तभी सीखी जा सकती है जब भाषा प्रयोग की दक्षता प्रमुख उद्देश्य हो।
128. (a) भाषा के माध्यम से अपनी अभिव्यक्ति को व्यक्त करना एक कला है। वाचन के दौरान मुहावरें एवं लोकोक्तियों का प्रयोग करना भाषिक अभिव्यक्ति को प्रभावी बनाता है।
129. (b) 'एकांकी' विधा का सस्वर पठन अपेक्षित है क्योंकि एकांकी के पात्र के अनुसार पाठ को भावानुरूप तथा आगे-अवरोहानुसार पढ़ने का अभ्यास कराया जा सकता है।
130. (a) भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में लोकगीतों को स्थान देने से भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों के रहन-सहन एवं सांस्कृतिक विशेषताओं के बारे में जानने का मौका मिलता है।
131. (d) मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति के समय होने वाली त्रुटियों पर बच्चों को ध्यान दिलाने पर वे अपनी त्रुटियों के कारण को समझ सकते हैं तथा उनमें सुधार भी कर सकते हैं।
132. (d) भाषा कौशल के अंतर्गत सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना तथा लिखने का कौशल शामिल है एवं भाषा के चारों कौशल परस्पर अंतः सम्बन्धित हैं।
133. (d) भाषा-शिक्षण के निर्माणकारी उपागम के अनुसार, बच्चों में आत्म-विश्वास की भावना जागृत कर उनकी भाषागत शुद्धता पर विशेष बल देना चाहिए।
134. (d) बच्चों में भाषा सम्बन्धी बहुत-सी कठिनाइयाँ, त्रुटि तथा विकार पाए जाते हैं। अतः भाषा सीखने में होने वाली त्रुटियाँ भाषा अधिगम प्रक्रिया के स्वाभाविक चरण हैं।
135. (a) 'नाटक शिक्षण' में सतत और व्यापक मूल्यांकन के लिए पढ़े गए नाटक का मंचन करना सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।
136. (a) अनुच्छेद के अंतिम पैरा के अनुसार, लेखिका के दिमाग में बार-बार यही खयाल आता है कि हम जो बच्चों को पढ़ाने जा रहे हैं कहीं बच्चे उनके विषय में पहले से ही तो नहीं जानते हैं।
137. (d) अनुच्छेद के दूसरे पैरा के अनुसार मुख्य समस्या यह है कि पढ़ाने वालों का विश्वास बच्चों की क्षमताओं या योग्यताओं पर काफी कम होता है।
138. (c) बच्चों को पढ़ाने से पहले स्वयं से 'क्यों' वाला प्रश्न पूछना जरूरी है, क्योंकि बच्चे की दी जानेवाली जानकारी का उद्देश्य क्या है तथा उस जानकारी को बच्चों को किस तरीके से समझाया जाए।
139. (d) अनुच्छेद में लेखिका ने यह संकेत दिया है कि हम जो बच्चे को पढ़ाने जा रहे हैं, शायद उन्हें वह पहले से ही मालूम हो।
140. (c) 'असफलता' शब्द में 'अ' उपसर्ग एवं 'ता' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है।
143. (d) अनुच्छेद के अनुसार, यदि हम बच्चे को खिलौने खरीद न भी दें तो वे अपने आस-पास की चीजों को खिलौने बना लेते हैं।
144. (a) जैसे-जैसे बच्चे बड़े होने लगते हैं वे अपनी चीजों को जोड़-तोड़कर खिलौने बनाने में अपनी रचनात्मक ऊर्जा का प्रयोग करते हैं।
145. (d) खिलौने बच्चों की सृजनात्मकता को बढ़ाते हैं।
146. (d) 'टूथपेस्ट का खाली डिब्बा' बच्चे के लिए दूरबीन बन सकती है।
147. (d) बच्चों की रचनात्मक ऊर्जा को उभारने के लिए घर में रखे हुए उनुपयोगी परन्तु सुरक्षित सामान दे सकते हैं।
149. (b) 'बचपन' भाववाचक संज्ञा है।
150. (b) अनुच्छेद के अनुसार, बच्चे और खिलौने का सम्बन्ध सदैव से ही रहा है। अतः प्रश्न में दिए गए विकल्पों में 'सम्बन्ध' के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त शब्द 'रिश्ता' है।

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(Class VI-VIII For Social Science Teachers)

## SOLVED PAPER - 2011 (PAPER II)

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions. All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Science (For Mathematics and Science Teachers)
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : Language II (Hindi)

Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

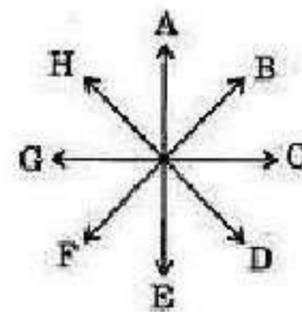
### Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

**Directions :** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

1. A creative learner refers to one who is
  - (a) very talented in drawing and painting
  - (b) highly intelligent
  - (c) capable of scoring consistently good marks in tests
  - (d) good at lateral thinking and problem solving
2. Individual learners differ from each other in
  - (a) principles of growth and development
  - (b) rate of development
  - (c) sequence of development
  - (d) general capacity for development
3. Every learner is unique means that
  - (a) No two learners are alike in their abilities, interests and talents
  - (b) Learners do not have any common qualities, nor do they share common goals
  - (c) A common curriculum for all learners is not possible
  - (d) It is impossible to develop the potential of learners in a heterogeneous class
4. Constructivism as a theory
  - (a) focuses on the role of imitation
  - (b) emphasises the role of the learner in constructing his own view of the world
  - (c) emphasises on memorising information and testing through recall
  - (d) emphasises on the dominant role of the teacher
5. Development of concepts is primarily a part of
  - (a) emotional development
  - (b) intellectual development
  - (c) physical development
  - (d) social development
6. Heredity is considered as a social structure.
  - (a) primary
  - (b) secondary
  - (c) dynamic
  - (d) static
7. The most intense and crucial socialization takes place
  - (a) throughout the life of a person
  - (b) during adolescence
  - (c) during early childhood
  - (d) during adulthood
8. Helping learners recapitulate or recall what they have already learnt is important because
  - (a) it is a convenient beginning for any classroom instruction
  - (b) relating new information to prior knowledge enhances learning
  - (c) it is an effective way of revising old lessons
  - (d) it enhances the memory of learners thereby strengthening learning

9. According to Piaget, during the first stage of development (birth to about 2 years age), a child learns best
- by using the senses
  - by comprehending neutral words
  - by thinking in an abstract fashion
  - by applying newly acquired knowledge of language
10. Theory of learning which totally and only depends on 'observable behaviour' is associated with theory of learning.
- Cognitivist
  - Developmental
  - Behaviourist
  - Constructivist
11. Multilingual character of Indian society should be seen as
- a hindrance in teaching-learning process
  - a resource for enrichment of school life
  - a challenge to teacher's capacity to motivate students to learn
  - a factor that makes school life a complex experience for the learners
12. Creative answers require
- direct teaching and direct questions
  - content-based questions
  - open-ended questions
  - a highly disciplined classroom
13. Diagnosis of the gaps in the learning of students should be followed by
- appropriate remedial measures
  - intensive drill and practice.
  - systematic revision of all lessons
  - reporting the findings to learners and parents
14. Which of the following statements cannot be considered as a feature of 'learning' ?
- Learning is a process that mediates behaviour
  - Learning is something that occurs as a result of certain experiences
  - Study of behaviour is learning
  - Unlearning is also a part of learning
15. 'Self-regulation' of learners refers to
- their ability to monitor their own learning
  - creating regulations for student behaviour
  - rules and regulations made by the student body
  - self-discipline and control
16. Which of the following does not reflect 'teaching for understanding' ?
- Ask students to explain a phenomenon or a concept in their own words
  - Teach students to provide examples to illustrate how a law works
  - Help students see similarities and differences and generate analogies
  - Enable students to memorize isolated facts and procedures
17. Which of the following statements is true about 'learning' ?
- Errors made by children indicate that no learning has taken place.
  - Learning is effective in an environment that is emotionally positive and satisfying for the learners.
  - Learning is not affected by emotional factors at any stage of learning.
  - Learning is fundamentally a mental activity.
18. Human development is based on certain principles. Which of the following is not a principle of human development?
- Continuity
  - Sequentiality
  - General to Specific
  - Reversible
19. The main purpose of assessment should be
- to point out the errors of the learners
  - to measure the achievement of learners
  - to decide if a student should be promoted to the next class
  - to diagnose and remedy gaps in learning
20. Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Education for disabled children aims at providing educational opportunities to children with disabilities in
- regular schools
  - special schools
  - open schools
  - Blind Relief Association schools
21. Which of the following is not a sign of reading difficulty among young learners? Difficulty in
- letter and word recognition
  - reading speed and fluency
  - understanding words and ideas
  - spelling consistency
22. A teacher wants the gifted children of her 'class to achieve their potential. Which of the following should she not do to achieve her objective?
- Teach them to enjoy non-academic activities
  - Teach them to manage stress
  - Segregate them from their peers for special attention
  - Challenge them to enhance their creativity
23. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of intrinsically motivated children?
- They always succeed
  - They enjoy doing their work
  - They display a high level of energy while working
  - They like challenging tasks
24. Which of the following is not an appropriate tool for Formative Assessment?
- Assignment
  - Oral questions
  - Term test
  - Quiz and games
25. Learners should not be encouraged to
- ask as many questions as possible both inside and outside the class
  - actively interact with other learners in group work
  - participate in as many co-curricular activities as possible
  - memorize all the answers to questions which the teacher may ask
26. Irfan breaks toys and dismantles them to explore their components. What would you do?
- Never let Irfan play with toys
  - Always keep a close watch
  - Encourage his inquisitive nature and channelise his energy
  - Make him understand that toys should not be broken
27. The statement 'Men are generally more intelligent than women'
- is true
  - may be true
  - shows gender bias
  - is true for different domains of intelligence

28. Understanding the principles of development of a child helps a teacher in
- identifying the social status of the learner
  - identifying the economic background of the learner
  - rationalizing why the learner ought to be taught
  - effectively catering to the different learning styles of learners
29. Christina took her class for a field trip and after coming back, she discussed the trip with her students. It may be connotated as
- Assessment of Learning
  - Assessment for Learning
  - Learning for Assessment
  - Learning of Assessment
30. The statement: 'An important precondition for the proper development of a child is ensuring her/his healthy physical development'
- is untrue as physical development does not affect other domains of development in anyway
  - maybe incorrect as development varies from individual to individual
  - is true because physical development occupies the topmost place in the sequence of development
  - is true because physical development is interrelated with other domains of development
- (b) The teacher makes the subject interesting by relating anecdotes and short stories but believes firmly in the textbook and lecture method.
- (c) The teacher follows her lesson plan meticulously and uses many reference books for making notes.
- (d) The teacher involves her students in youth parliament and encourages them to critically analyse the content in the textbooks by comparing it with what they see in reality.
33. The 'dry and abstract' presentation of content in Civics textbooks can be brought alive by a teacher
- through real life examples and episodes followed by debates and, discussions
  - if the abstract aspects are quickly glossed over
  - through very clear and thorough explanation of the dry concepts
  - with the help of short tests to reinforce the difficult concepts
34. Which one of the following statements about water conservation is incorrect ?
- Water is a non-renewable resource.
  - Underground water level could be improved with forest or vegetation covers.
  - Controlling surface runoff is one of the ways to conserve water.
  - Sprinklers effectively control evaporation.
35. Around 3900 years ago, the earliest cities, Harappa and Mohanjodaro, began to come to an end because of various reasons, Which one of the following is not one of those reasons?
- There was internal rivalry and warfare between cities
  - Deforestation and floods brought in destruction
  - Grazing of green cover by herds of cattle destroyed the soil cover
  - Rivers dried up leading to the end of the cities
36. Most of the 'Mahajanapadas' were fortified because
- of availability of wood, brick and stones, in the area
  - they reflected their wealth and power
  - the rulers were scared of attack and wanted to ensure they were protected
  - they were symbols of their 'rich' warrior tradition
37. When it is 10:00 a.m. in London in June, the Indian Standard Time will be
- 2:30 p.m.
  - 3:00 p.m.
  - 3:30 p.m.
  - 2:00 p.m.
38. In the following diagram, which arrow shows the South-East direction?



- D
- B
- F
- H

## Section -II : Social Science

**Directions:** Based on your reading of the passage given below, answer the next three questions (Q. No. 31 to 33), by selecting the most appropriate option.

A Letter For You

"Civics is boring!' You may have heard this from your students. You may have felt that they had a point. Syllabi of Civics in our country tends to focus on formal political institutions of government. The textbooks are full of constitutional, legal and procedural details presented in a dry and abstract manner. No wonder children experience a disconnect between the theory they read in the textbook and what they see in real life around them. This is perhaps what makes Civics 'boring' for young adults in a country otherwise full of passion for politics."

Source: Democratic Politics-I

IX Social Science

31. What is the context in which the word 'disconnect' is used in the passage ?
- Civics teaching is dull in schools
  - Children find themselves unable to relate what happens in the real world with what they read in the textbooks
  - It is related to how Civics textbooks are written and transacted
  - It is related to the attitude of students towards schooling in general and Civics in particular
32. Which one of the following exemplifies the best pedagogical practice for the classroom in transacting the Civics syllabi?
- The teacher teaches the Civics textbook cover to cover explaining everything in detail and prepares students well.

39. A map uses a scale in which 1 cm on the map covers 20 meters on the ground. If two places are 5 cm apart on the map, the actual distance between them is  
 (a) 20 meters (b) 150 meters  
 (c) 200 meters (d) 100 meters
40. For creating an effective administration practice in India, which one of the following was adopted by the British Government?  
 (a) Military expedition  
 (b) Practice of surveying  
 (c) Practice of land revenue collection  
 (d) Practice of exploiting native population
41. The two main systems of Indigo cultivation were  
 (a) Nij and Kij (b) Nij and Ryoti  
 (c) Kharif and Rabi (d) Nij and terrace farming
42. What problems did shifting cultivators face under the British rule?  
 (a) Exploitation  
 (b) Decline in their agricultural production  
 (c) Their movement was restricted  
 (d) Unemployment
43. What was the main reason behind the destruction of Somnath temple by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni?  
 (a) He wanted to build a palace there  
 (b) He did not like the architecture of the temple  
 (c) He tried to win credit as a great hero of Islam  
 (d) He wanted to use the temple for some other purpose
44. During the medieval period in India, temples were regarded as a hub of  
 (a) architecture (b) cultural activities  
 (c) extensive foreign trade (d) Sufi movement
45. In Bengal, temples and other religious structures were often built by individuals or groups who were becoming powerful in order to  
 (a) ensure that they did good 'karma'  
 (b) demonstrate a marvel of architecture to the society  
 (c) add value to the surroundings  
 (d) demonstrate their power, proclaim their piety and gain followers
46. A system of structure and practice in which men dominate, oppress and exploit women is called  
 (a) Hierarchy (b) Fascism  
 (c) Monarchy (d) Patriarchy
47. Which of the following statements is not an objective of social advertising?  
 (a) To change attitudes and mindset, as people influence people  
 (b) To target social networks and social groups  
 (c) To advertise products on social networking sites for personal commercial value  
 (d) To motivate members of the public to engage in voluntary social activity
48. Which of the following statements about 'prasastis' is an incorrect statement?  
 (a) The achievements of rulers or kings are described in 'prasastis'.  
 (b) They were written by scholars/poets/ learned people for the purpose of praising the kings and earning their patronage.  
 (c) Usually the kings themselves wrote them.  
 (d) They are valuable sources of history of the period to which they belong.
49. What does PHC stand for?  
 (a) Private Health Centre (b) Public Health Court  
 (c) Primary Health Centre  
 (d) Public Health Corporation
50. Which of the following is not a primary economic activity?  
 (a) Mining (b) Agriculture  
 (c) Trading (d) Fishing
51. Industrialists set up industries when  
 (a) they can develop their own native places  
 (b) they find favourable government policies  
 (c) towns can be developed  
 (d) incentives provided by the government reduce their profit
52. Which one of the following explains the term 'market' ?  
 (a) A local area which has conducive conditions for setting up an industry  
 (b) A shop to sell the goods manufactured by the industrialist  
 (c) The potential trade in a particular type of good being produced by an industry  
 (d) A mall which sells products
53. Which of the following pedagogical approaches exhibited by four different teachers for teaching 'Industrialisation' is most appropriate?  
 (a) The teacher believes that she must cover the entire process of industrialisation in detail and brings in copious material to the class  
 (b) The teacher asks the class to read the entire lesson silently and asks questions if they have not understood  
 (c) The teacher is a believer in the timeless glory of the textbook and teaches by explaining every word and asking comprehension questions to students  
 (d) The teacher is aware of multiple approaches to pedagogy and plans a trip to an industry in the nearby area to demonstrate the concepts, discuss and debate in groups the issues and then in a plenary, sum up the conclusions
54. Which of the following statements about 'ancient manuscripts' is not correct?  
 (a) Some manuscripts were engraved on stone or metal  
 (b) They were usually written on palm leaves  
 (c) They are the primary sources of the period they reflect  
 (d) They were handwritten and then printed
55. In the middle of the 19th century, British historians divided history of India into three periods - Hindu India, Muslim India and British India. What is the basis of this division?  
 (a) It was convenient and easy to remember  
 (b) It was based on the idea that religion of the rulers was an important historical change  
 (c) History of England is also written in a similar way  
 (d) Britishers felt they were more knowledgeable at that point of time in history and so used this division
56. Match the following and pick the correct option:  
 a. Agriculture I. Cultivation of grapes  
 b. Horticulture II. Growing crops and farming  
 c. Pisciculture III. Growing flowers, fruits and vegetables  
 d. Viticulture IV. Breeding of fish  
 (a) a-I, b-IV, c-II, d-III (b) a-II, b-III, c-IV, d-I  
 (c) a-III, b-R, c-I, d-IV (d) a-II, b-IV, c-III, d-I

57. Which development facilitated the debates and discussions about social customs and practices on a wider scale during the 19th century?
- (a) Magazines (b) Theatre  
(c) Movies (d) Radio
58. Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy used the following strategy to campaign about the prevailing social injustices (e.g. sati) against women.
- (a) They took the help of the popular social milieu  
(b) They used the influence of the government  
(c) They used a verse or sentence which is in the ancient sacred texts to prove their stand  
(d) They took the help of popular nationalist leaders
- 
- Directions:** Based on your reading of the passage given below, answer the next two questions (Q.No. 59 & 60), by selecting the most appropriate option.
- "By the end of the nineteenth century, women themselves were actively working for reform. They wrote books, edited magazines, founded schools and training centres and set up women's associations. From the early twentieth century, they formed political pressure groups to push through laws for female suffrage (the right to vote) and better health-care and education for women. Women from all communities joined various kinds of nationalist and socialist movements from the 1920s. In the twentieth century, leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose lent their support to demands for greater equality and freedom for women. Nationalist leaders promised that there would be full suffrage for all men and women after Independence. However, till then they asked women to concentrate on the anti-British struggles."  
Source: 'Our Pasts'-III, Part-II
59. Which of the following statements best describes the inference that can be drawn from the above extract with respect to the strategy used by leaders of India's national movement?
- (a) Participation of women would make the struggle for Independence much more attractive  
(b) Women and men were encouraged to follow a policy of 'give and take'  
(c) Indian women through their speeches could draw many more people into the movement  
(d) Nationalist leaders enlisted the support of the women to their cause by promising them the right to vote after Independence
60. Which one of the following statements regarding women's rights is untrue based on the passage?
- (a) Women were now becoming vocal in their demands for rights, including political rights  
(b) Many women from all communities came forward to join the struggle for freedom  
(c) Women got the support of nationalist leaders  
(d) Women's writings were not appreciated
61. "Throughout the 19th century, most educated women were taught at home by liberal fathers and husbands instead of sending them to schools,"  
Which of the following statements is not a correct reason for the above trend ?
- (a) People feared that schools would take girls away from home  
(b) Men derived great pleasure by teaching girls at home  
(c) Girls had to travel through public places in order to reach school and their safety remained a concern  
(d) There was a fear that schooling would prevent girls from doing their domestic duties
62. Why is mining called a primary activity?
- (a) It involves production from the natural resources of the earth  
(b) It is one of the earliest forms of human activities  
(c) It brings a lot of money to the government  
(d) It is the biggest employer of workers
63. Which of the following is not a mineral ?
- (a) Graphite in pencil  
(b) Salt used for cooking  
(c) Gold and silver in jewellery  
(d) Mica used for insulation
64. Which of the following was not a problem faced by India soon after Independence?
- (a) Wealth and debts to be equally distributed among India, Pakistan and Great Britain  
(b) Persuading the Princely States to join the Indian Union  
(c) Economic development  
(d) Refugees from Pakistan
65. Though India chose universal adult franchise after becoming independent, this was withheld in many other sovereign countries on the basis of certain criteria. Which of the following was not one of the criteria?
- (a) Education (b) Religion  
(c) Gender (d) Property
66. Which one of the following statements explains the essence of 'mixed economy' ?
- (a) Both the States and Centre divide responsibility towards economic development  
(b) Both the Public and the Private sector play a significant role in increasing production and generation of jobs  
(c) Both the Public and the Private sector share the profits generated in the economy equally  
(d) Both the Central and State Governments have a say in the legislation controlling the economy of the country
67. Which one among the following is not a feature of 'Lithosphere' ?
- (a) 97% of the Earth's water lies in the Lithosphere  
(b) Landforms are found on ocean floor also  
(c) Mineral wealth is found in this sphere  
(d) Mountains, plateaus and valleys form a part of Lithosphere
68. Which one of the following cannot be said about our 'planet Earth' ?
- (a) It is a perfect sphere  
(b) It is slightly flattened at the Poles  
(c) It has a bulge in the middle  
(d) It is called the 'blue planet'
69. Ocean water keeps moving continuously unlike the calm water of ponds and lakes. Which one of the following categories is not one of the movements of water?
- (a) Waves (b) Water cycle  
(c) Tides (d) Currents

70. Which of the following is not an advantage of high tides?
- They help in fishing
  - Electricity could be generated from them
  - They help the local economy by drawing tourists
  - Navigation is easier

it is often suggested to students that the Natural Sciences are superior to the Social Sciences."

Source: NCF - 2005,  
Teaching of Social Sciences

**Directions:** Based on your reading of the case study given below, answer the next two questions (Q. No.71 & 72), by selecting the most appropriate option.

Rashmi has the habit of asking the surnames of persons whom she comes across for the first time. She has to place the concerned person in the varna system of Indian society. This enquiry about caste identity is resented by many people though it is not expressed openly. Things are more complicated, when she meets a person from another region or part of India. She is unable to figure out their caste status even if that person reveals the surname. This 'world view' of Rashmi, according to her, does not affect/influence her teaching-learning transaction process. She says that it is part of her primary socialization and she cannot help it.

71. Primary socialization is
- social networking at the primary level
  - learning from family and friends at an early age
  - learning from society during adolescence
  - memorising and imitating the teacher
72. The resentment is justified because the teacher's attitude
- highlights the need for socialization
  - is purely based on personal biases
  - is not an indictment of the stereotypes it creates'
  - perpetuates social, political and economic inequalities
73. Most people during the 19th century felt education will have a 'corrupting' influence on women. Which of the following brings out the contextual meaning of 'corrupting' in the above sentence?
- Women were more corrupt than men
  - It would bring them more money
  - The power they gain through education would take them away from their traditional roles
  - They would become impure
74. A teacher gives the following exercise to her students: Imagine you are a member of a nomadic community that shifts residence every 3 months. How would this change your life?
- The question will prove that a student's life is far safer and more enjoyable than the life of people in such situations
  - The question will make students less egocentric and promote universal brotherhood
  - The question will impress upon the students that facts are more important than reflection in Social Science
  - The question will help students place themselves in new situations to gain a better understanding of the concepts involved

**Directions:** Based on your reading of the passage given below, answer the next two questions (Q. No.75 & 76), by selecting the most appropriate option.

"The popular perception of Social Science is that it is a non-utility subject. As a result, low self-esteem governs the classroom transactions, with both teachers and students feeling uninterested in comprehending its contents. From the initial stages of schooling,

75. What is the context in which the term 'non-utility subject' is used in the above extract?
- Social Science has nothing to offer to improve human civilization
  - Studying Social Science does not lead to well-paid jobs and material wealth
  - Social Science is a subject that cannot be learnt for its utility
  - Social Science is a dry and difficult subject having no use for educators or learners
76. Which of the following best conveys the essence of the above extract?
- The way Social Science is taught to students does not enthuse them to take Social Science seriously
  - Natural Sciences need to be given importance in school curriculum
  - Students considered good in Natural Sciences are considered bright
  - Social Sciences are inferior to Natural Sciences since they are non-utilitarian subjects
77. The significance of language in teaching-learning of Social Science cannot be over-emphasized. Which of the following statements does not convey the above idea?
- Effective understanding of the meaning and use of a language enhances learning in Social Science
  - Language is of least significance in a fact-oriented subject like Social Science
  - Only a language teacher can do justice to the teaching-learning process of Social Science
  - Since language is important, a Social Science teacher should include comprehension and grammar questions in Social Science tests
78. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Social Science?
- Social Science encompasses diverse concerns of society, including historical, geographical, economic and political dimensions
  - Social Science creates and widens human values such as freedom, respect for diversity, etc.
  - As Social Science deals with people, the nature of enquiry is not scientific
  - Social Science lays the foundations for an analytical and creative mindset
79. Which of the following is not a source material for writing oral history?
- The anecdotes of a person who participated in the 'Quit India Movement'
  - A British soldier's oral account of the Sepoy Mutiny
  - The memories of a person who migrated to Pakistan from India at the time of Partition
  - A scholar talking about today's education system

80. Which of the following statements about the title of NCERT History textbook, 'Our Pasts', as expressed by the authors, is not correct?
- It is about the pasts of neighbouring countries
  - It does not talk about the times of kings and queens only
  - It tries to bring out contribution of various groups or communities like farmers and artisans
  - It emphasizes the notion that India does not have just 'one past' but 'many pasts'
81. The following question is given under the heading 'Let's discuss' at the end of a chapter: 'Why do you think ordinary men and women did not generally keep records of what they did?' What is the relevance of asking this question?
- Such questions encourage guesswork and so should not be given
  - Ordinary men and women lead common lives. There is nothing great or of significance to write about them
  - It is good to ignite a discussion and let students come out with their reasoning
  - Questions which do not have fixed answers should not be given, as they will confuse the students
82. Which type of questions will not develop critical thinking among students?
- Closed-ended questions
  - Open-ended questions
  - Probing questions
  - Divergent questions
83. While discussing gender roles in the classroom, you would assert that
- there are different professions for men and women
  - boys need to attend school as they are the future earning members of the family
  - gender stereotypes in society need to be addressed meaningfully
  - household work should not be seen as productive
84. The approach of the 'Social and Political Life' textbooks of NCERT is to
- give the learner one correct answer for a question
  - focus the attention of the learners on the factual content of lessons
  - use definitions to sum up a concept
  - use case studies and narratives to explain concepts
85. Which of the following questions would help build the critical thinking skills of students?
- 'All communicable diseases are water borne'. State whether true or false.
  - Comment on the 'double burden of women's work'.
  - Write two measures the government has adopted to control pollution.
  - What is the government's role in Indian Health and Indian Education?
86. You are teaching 'Unity in Diversity' to the students of Class-VIII. Which of the following activities would you do to make the students understand the concept effectively?
- Write an essay on the river disputes between States of India
  - Prepare a model of the Hydro-electric project near the school
  - Conduct a test after the lesson is thoroughly taught
  - Present a feature on the different dance forms of our country appreciating their underlying similarities and differences
87. Diagnostic testing in Social Science will help a teacher understand
- the part of the topic the student has not memorised
  - learning difficulties a student is facing in Social Science
  - how revision work has helped her students
  - how intelligent her students are
88. Choose the most inappropriate statement regarding teaching of Social Science in middle school.
- Social Science should be taught as it helps to acquire an understanding of human relationships
  - Social Science should be taught as it helps sensitize children regarding social reality
  - Social Science should be taught because it helps students debate and reflect on social issues
  - Social Science should be a part of the curriculum so that the learners know about the lives of kings and the battles they fought
89. Doing activities with children will be effective only if
- the teacher does not know why she is doing it
  - the teacher conducts them to complete her 'Lesson Plan'
  - the teacher does them as a pretence to obey her principal's directions for activity-based learning
  - she believes that activity-based education will help the child in understanding the concepts
90. Which of the following should not be a part of the Social Science instructional process?
- Planning
  - Dictation of facts
  - Feedback mechanism
  - Implementation

### Section -III : Language I -English

**Directions:** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 91 to 99) by selecting the most appropriate option.

#### Surviving a Snakebite

- Annually, there are a million cases of snakebite in India and of these, close to 50,000 succumb to the bites.
- When you look around the countryside, where most bites occur, and notice people's habits and lifestyles, these figures aren't surprising. People walk barefoot without a torch at night when they are most likely to step on a foraging venomous snake.
- We encourage rodents by disposing waste food out in the open, or by storing foodgrains in the house. Attracted by the smell of rats, snakes enter houses and when one crawls over someone asleep on the floor and the person twitches or rolls over, it may bite in defence.
- Once bitten, we don't rush to the hospital. Instead, we seek out the nearest conman, tie tourniquets, eat vile tasting herbal chutneys, apply poultices or spurious stones, cut/slice/suck the bitten spot, and other ghastly time-consuming deadly "remedies".

5. As Rom cattily remarks : "If the snake hasn't injected enough venom, even popping an aspirin can save your life." That's the key - snakes inject venom voluntarily and we have no way of knowing if it has injected venom, and if it is a lethal dose. The only first aid is to immobilise the bitten limb like you would a fracture, and get to a hospital for anti-venom serum without wasting time.
91. Of the people who are bitten by snakes in India, the fatality rate is  
 (a) 5% (b) 25%  
 (c) 50% (d) 100%
92. According to the author, people living in which parts are more prone to snake bites?  
 (a) Crowded cities (b) The open  
 (c) Villages (d) Forests
93. Storing foodgrains in the house is one of the causes for snake bites because  
 (a) foodgrains attract rats which in turn attract snakes  
 (b) snakes enter houses in search of stored foodgrains  
 (c) the smell of foodgrains brings both snakes and other animals into the house  
 (d) stored foodgrains create convenient hiding places for snakes within houses
94. '... it may bite in defence' (para-3). This observation implies that  
 (a) a snake is very good at defending itself  
 (b) a snake may bite a human being in order to defend its prey  
 (c) human beings are defenceless against snakes  
 (d) a snake bites a human only when it is threatened
95. What, according to the author, is the reason for the high fatality rate due to snakebites in India?  
 (a) Shortage of medical facilities  
 (b) Lack of scientific knowledge about snakebites  
 (c) Shortage of anti-venom serum  
 (d) Shortage of doctors
96. In the instance of a snakebite, what should we do immediately?  
 (a) Tie tourniquets  
 (b) Eat herbal chutneys  
 (c) Immobilise the bitten part and get anti-venom serum  
 (d) Cut-slice-suck the bitten spot
97. Pick out a word from the passage which means 'to go around in search of food'. (Para 2)  
 (a) Foraging (b) Countryside  
 (c) Venomous (d) barefoot
98. "If the snake hasn't injected enough venom, even popping an aspirin can save your life." This sentence can be rewritten without changing the meaning as  
 (a) When a snake has not injected enough venom, life can be saved even by swallowing an aspirin.  
 (b) Life can be saved even by swallowing an aspirin, even though the snake hasn't injected enough venom.  
 (c) Even popping an aspirin can save your life, in spite of a snake not having injected enough venom.  
 (d) As long as you are popping an aspirin to save your life, the snake will not inject enough venom.
99. Pick out a word from the passage, that means 'having the power to cause death'. (Para 5)  
 (a) immobilise (b) voluntarily  
 (c) lethal (d) serum

**Directions:** Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 100 -105) by selecting the most appropriate option.

**Common Cold**

- 1 Go hang yourself, you old M.D. !  
 You shall not sneer at me.  
 Pick up your hat and stethoscope,  
 Go wash your mouth with laundry soap;  
 I contemplate a joy exquisite I'm not paying you for your visit.  
 I did not call you to be told  
 My malady is a common cold.
- 2 By pounding brow and swollen lip;  
 By fever's hot and scaly grip;  
 By those two red redundant eyes  
 That weep like woeful April skies;  
 By racking snuffle, snort, and sniff;  
 By handkerchief after handkerchief;  
 This cold you wave away as naught  
 Is the damndest cold man ever caught !
- 3 Bacilli swarm within my portals  
 Such as were ne'er conceived by mortals,  
 But bred by scientists wise and hoary  
 In some Olympic laboratory;  
 Bacteria as large as mice,  
 With feet of fire and heads of ice  
 Who never interrupt for slumber  
 Their stamping elephantine rumba.
100. What is the emotion that the poet displays in the first stanza ?  
 (a) Anger (b) Joy  
 (c) Jealousy (d) Sympathy
101. Why and at whom does the poet show his emotion?  
 (a) At an old man because he has sneered at the poet  
 (b) At a doctor for an incorrect diagnosis of his medical condition  
 (c) At a friend who is happy at the poet's plight  
 (d) At a doctor who has said the poet merely has a cold
102. The poet describes his eyes as 'two red redundant eyes' because .  
 (a) he cannot see properly due to the cold  
 (b) they show how furious the poet is  
 (c) they have been affected by an eye-disease  
 (d) in his medical condition the poet is imagining things
103. 'Bacteria as large as mice' is an instance of a/ an  
 (a) simile and a hyperbole (b) metaphor  
 (c) personification (d) alliteration
104. 'Who never interrupt for slumber Their stamping elephantine rumba.' The meaning of these lines is that  
 (a) the bacteria are continuously stamping their elephant-like feet  
 (b) the cold-causing germs are causing much discomfort and pain to the poet without any break  
 (c) the bacilli are so active that they refuse to go to sleep  
 (d) the poet is not able to concentrate on his work due to the raging cold

105. The general tone of the poem can be described as
- satirical and harsh
  - ironical and mocking
  - whimsical and humorous
  - sad and tragic

**Directions:** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

106. The Constructivist Approach to learning means
- involving the students in a variety of activities to encourage them to learn new words and structures by accommodating them with those that they have already learnt through a process of discovery
  - teaching rules of grammar and consolidating through rigorous practice
  - helping learners acquire new vocabulary by studying literature intensively
  - teaching new words and structures using a variety of audio-visual aids followed by practice through drill
107. What is the skill among the ones given below that cannot be tested in a formal written examination?
- Reading for information
  - Meaning of words and phrases
  - Extensive reading for pleasure
  - Analysing texts
108. Which of the following is suitable for making students responsible for their own learning?
- Discouraging students from making decisions about how they learn best
  - Using technology to chat and network
  - Encouraging students to ask more and more questions
  - Giving a lot of homework, project work and assignments to improve language skills of students
109. Anita, while teaching paragraph construction, should draw attention to
- a large variety of ideas
  - originality of ideas
  - topic sentence, supporting details and connectors
  - a range of vocabulary
110. Communicative Language Teaching is concerned with
- teaching of vocabulary and grammar through rules of spelling and language
  - teaching language to learners for written tests
  - interpreting grammar rules to suit the audience
  - enhancing receptive and productive skills such as speaking, listening, reading and writing
111. Formative Assessment is assessment
- of learning
  - at learning
  - in learning
  - for learning
112. The term 'Comprehensive' in Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation means
- scholastic development
  - co-scholastic development
  - academic skills
  - scholastic and co-scholastic development
113. A teacher designs a test to find out the cause of the poor grades of her learners through a
- Diagnostic Test
  - Proficiency Test
  - Achievement Test
  - Aptitude Test

114. An inclusive class is that in which
- differently abled learners study with normal students
  - students from different nationalities study together
  - students from different religions study together
  - both boys and girls study together
115. 'Concrete Operational Stage' refers to those learners who are
- adolescents
  - at middle level
  - toddlers
  - adults
116. When learners are engaged in a pair activity, taking on roles of a doctor and a patient, the activity is called
- Real Activity
  - Declamation
  - Simulation
  - Exchanging notes
117. Essays or long writing tasks especially on a discursive issue should
- help students develop their literary skills
  - help students with grammar
  - help them to improve their handwriting
  - help them discuss the different points of view and justify them with illustrative points
118. A teacher, Amrita, uses various tasks such as creating charts, graphs, drawing, gathering information and presenting them through pair or group work. This differentiated instruction
- helps learners with multiple intelligences to perform well and learn better
  - is a way of demonstrating her own knowledge
  - only helps the bright learners
  - is the best way to prepare students for an assessment
119. Using a word bank and brainstorming helps to build
- Vocabulary
  - Ideas
  - Writing skills
  - Reading comprehension
120. Gender stereotypes and bias among learners can be discouraged by
- enabling all learners to cook and sew irrespective of gender
  - using textbooks which do perpetuate such beliefs
  - creating an open and encouraging atmosphere in a mixed class
  - pressuring girls to learn cooking

#### Section -IV : Language II -Hindi

निर्देश : निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

121. 'बोलना-कौशल' के विकास के लिए सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण सिद्ध हो सकता है
- परस्पर वार्तालाप
  - सुनी गई सामग्री का ज्यों-का-त्यों प्रस्तुतीकरण
  - श्रुतलेख
  - कथा श्रवण
122. विशेष क्षमता वाले बच्चों की कक्षा में 'लेखन-कौशल' के अभ्यास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है
- अलंकारिक भाषा का प्रयोग
  - अक्षरों की सुंदर बनावट
  - विचारों की मौलिकता
  - शुद्ध वर्तनी का प्रयोग

123. अन्य विषयों की कक्षाएँ भी भाषा-अधिगम में सहायता करती हैं, क्योंकि
- अन्य विषयों को पढ़ने पर वैविध्यपूर्ण भाषा-प्रयोग के अनेक अवसर उपलब्ध होते हैं
  - अन्य विषयों के शिक्षक विषय के साथ-साथ भाषा भी सिखाते हैं
  - सभी शिक्षक एक से अधिक भाषा जानते हैं
  - अन्य विषयों की पाठ्य-पुस्तकें भाषा-शिक्षण के उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखती हैं
124. आप सस्वर पठन में अनिवार्यतः किस साहित्यिक विधा का समर्थन करेंगे?
- जीवनी का
  - आत्मकथा का
  - एकांकी का
  - यात्रावृत्तांत का
125. समावेशी-शिक्षा के संदर्भ में भाषा-शिक्षण के लिए अनिवार्य है
- एकांकी-शिक्षण में सभी की भागीदारी
  - भाषा-कौशलों का उपर्युक्त अभ्यास
  - विभिन्न प्रकार की गतिविधियों का उपयोग
  - व्याकरणिक संकल्पनाओं का अधिकाधिक अभ्यास
126. हिन्दी भाषा में सतत और व्यापक मूल्यांकन करते समय आप किस बात पर विशेष ध्यान देंगे?
- शुद्ध उच्चारण
  - विभिन्न संदर्भों में भाषा-प्रयोग की कुशलता
  - शुद्ध वर्तनी
  - परियोजना-कार्य
127. 'बहु-सांस्कृतिक' पृष्ठभूमि वाली भारतीय कक्षाओं में भाषा-शिक्षण के लिए अत्यावश्यक है
- विद्यार्थियों को 'भाषण व लेखन' के अधिकाधिक अवसर देना
  - लक्ष्यभाषा के विभिन्न भाषिक तत्वों का अधिकाधिक अभ्यास
  - परस्पर बातचीत के लिए अनेक अवसरों का निर्माण
  - विद्यार्थियों को 'श्रवण व लेखन' कौशलों के अधिकाधिक अवसर देना
128. एकांकी पढ़ाने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका है
- शिक्षक स्वयं पढ़ते हुए सवाल पूछते जाएँ
  - शिक्षक स्वयं पढ़ें और बच्चे सुनें
  - बच्चों से अलग-अलग पात्रों के संवाद पढ़वाए जाएँ और फिर एकांकी का मंचन हो
  - एकांकी को बच्चे घर से पढ़कर आएँ और कक्षा में शिक्षक सवाल पूछें
129. 'मौन पठन' में मुख्यतः
- गहन अर्थ को आत्मसात् करने का प्रयास किया जाता है
  - तेज गति से पाठ को पढ़ा जाता है
  - शब्द-भंडार विकसित किया जाता है
  - मन ही मन बुदबुदाते हुए पढ़ा जाता है
130. भाषा-शिक्षण में सहायक है
- साहित्य-शिक्षण
  - व्याकरणिक नियमों की जानकारी
  - निदानात्मक व उपचारात्मक कार्य
  - शुद्ध-भाषा पर बल
131. 'भाषा-अर्जन' और 'भाषा-अधिगम' के संदर्भ में कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है?
- 'भाषा-अधिगम' में संप्रेषण-कुशलता पर भी बल रहता है।
  - भाषा-अर्जन सहज और स्वाभाविक होता है, जबकि भाषा-अधिगम प्रयासपूर्ण होता है।
  - रोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिए ही भाषा सीखी जात है।
  - 'भाषा-अर्जन' के लिए समृद्ध भाषायी परिवेश की आवश्यकता होती है।
132. 'भाषा-शिक्षण' में शब्दार्थ पर अधिक बल नहीं देना चाहिए, क्योंकि
- बच्चे सारे शब्दों के अर्थ जानते हैं
  - बच्चे संदर्भ के अनुसार अनुमान लगाते हुए अर्थ ग्रहण कर लेते हैं
  - शब्दों के अर्थ शब्दकोश से देखे जा सकते हैं
  - इसमें समय व्यर्थ होता है
133. 'भाषा-शिक्षण' के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?
- बच्चों की मातृभाषा का कक्षा में प्रयोग नहीं होना चाहिए
  - बच्चे भाषा की जटिल संरचनाओं के साथ विद्यालय आते हैं
  - बच्चे अपने द्वारा बनाए गए भाषा-नियमों में विस्तार एवं परिवर्तन करते हैं
  - समृद्ध भाषा-परिवेश भाषा-अर्जित करने में सहायक होता है
134. 'पठन-कुशलता' का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए आप क्या करेंगे?
- पुस्तक के किसी पाठ की पंक्तियाँ पढ़वाएँगे
  - बच्चों से जोर-जोर से बोलकर पढ़ने के लिए कहेंगे ताकि उच्चारण की जाँच हो सके
  - पढ़ी गई सामग्री पर तथ्यात्मक प्रश्न पूछेंगे
  - पढ़ी गई सामग्री पर प्रश्न बनवाएँगे
135. किस प्रकार के प्रश्न बच्चों की भाषागत समझ का आकलन करने में अधिक सहायक नहीं होते हैं?
- चिंतनपरक प्रश्न
  - अनुमानपरक प्रश्न
  - पाठ पर आधारित तथ्यात्मक प्रश्न
  - कल्पनापरक प्रश्न

**निर्देश:** गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्र. सं. 136 से 150) में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

#### गद्यांश

कमजोर विचारक तत्काल उत्तर की ओर दौड़ता है। पर सोचने वाले बच्चे समय लेते हैं। सवाल पर विचार करते हैं। क्या यह अंतर केवल सोचने के कौशल के होने या न होने के कारण है? एक ऐसा कौशल जो केवल एक तकनीक है और जिसे, अगर भाग्य ने साथ दिया तो, हम बुद्धि से बच्चों को सिखा सकते हैं। क्या बच्चों को इस कौशल में प्रशिक्षित कर सकते हैं? मुझे भय है कि ऐसा नहीं है। अच्छा विचारक सोचने में समय इसलिए लगा सकता है, क्योंकि वह अनिश्चय को सह सकता है। वह इस बात को भी झेल सकता है कि वह कोई चीज नहीं जानता। पर कमजोर विचारक को कुछ न जानने की कल्पना ही असहनीय लगती है। क्या इस पूरे विश्लेषण से हम

यह नहीं पाते कि असल में इन बच्चों में 'गलत' होने का भय बैठा होता है। बेशक यही भय है जो मोनिका जैसे बच्चों पर भयानक दबाव डालता है। ठीक ऐसे ही दबाव हैल महसूस करता है। शायद मैं भी। मोनिका अकेली नहीं है जो सही होना चाहती है और गलत होने से डरती है। पर यहाँ शायद एक दूसरी असुरक्षा की भावना काम करती होती है। यह असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा होती है सवाल के लिए कोई भी जवाब नहीं होने से।

136. कमजोर विचारक  
 (a) कमजोर होता है (b) जल्दी उत्तर देना चाहता है  
 (c) देर से उत्तर देता है (d) हमेशा अज्ञानी होता है
137. अच्छे विचारक वे हैं जो  
 (a) जिनकी बुद्धि बहुत तेज होती है  
 (b) सोच-विचार कर जवाब देते हैं  
 (c) हमेशा सही जवाब देते हैं  
 (d) उलझे से रहते हैं
138. मोनिका पर किस बात का दबाव रहता है?  
 (a) गलत होने का  
 (b) बुद्धि का प्रशिक्षण न होने का  
 (c) असुरक्षित होने का  
 (d) अच्छा विचारक न कहलाए जाने का
139. लेखक के अनुसार क्या जरूरी है?  
 (a) देर से जवाब देना  
 (b) अच्छी तरह चिंतन करने के बाद जवाब देना  
 (c) असुरक्षा न होना  
 (d) सही जवाब
140. कमजोर विचारक को क्या असहनीय लगता है?  
 (a) प्रशिक्षण (b) सोचने का कौशल  
 (c) उत्तर न जानना (d) विचार
141. 'प्रशिक्षित' शब्द में उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय हैं  
 (a) प्र, क्षित (b) प्र, इत  
 (c) प्र, त (d) प्र, ईत
142. 'वह गलत होने से ..... डरती है।' वाक्य में उचित क्रिया-विशेषण शब्द आएगा  
 (a) धीरे-धीरे (b) बहुत  
 (c) तेज (d) अचानक
143. 'शायद मैं भी।' वाक्य है  
 (a) विधानवाचक (b) संदेहवाचक  
 (c) संकेतवाचक (d) इच्छार्थक
144. 'तत्काल' शब्द का संधि-विच्छेद है  
 (a) तत् + काल (b) तत् + काल  
 (c) तत + काल (d) त + अकाल

निर्देश: गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्र. सं. 112 से 120) में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

गद्यांश

अभी भी इस बारे में बहुत कम जानकारी है कि आधुनिक कही जाने वाली आज की दुनिया आखिर कैसे संचालित हो रही है। हालाँकि हरेक देश के पास इसकी कोई-न-कोई अधिकारिक व्याख्या

जरूर है कि वे कैसे और किन संदर्भों में आधुनिक हो रहे हैं। लेकिन इस बारे में मेरा कहना है कि आधुनिकता को समझने के लिए जरूरी है कि आप अपने अंदर झाँक सकें। इससे आपको पता चलेगा कि आधुनिकता की राह पर बढ़ने के लिए समाज को किन चीजों की जरूरत होती है। बेशक, आज हर कोई मॉडर्न होना चाहता है, लेकिन आधुनिकता की राह उतनी स्पष्ट नहीं है, जितनी वह मानी जाती है। इसीलिए मैं यह बात बार-बार कहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी समाज कभी-कभी आधुनिक नहीं रहे। पश्चिम के पास एकमात्र उल्लेखनीय चीज है साइंस, जिसमें उसने तरक्की की लेकिन जिन साइंटिस्टों के बलबूते वहाँ आधुनिकता का परचम लहराया जाता है, खुद वे साइंटिस्ट अपने कल्चर में उलझे रहते हैं। उनका यह कल्चर आधुनिकता का झंडाबरदार नहीं है। यह भी नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि उनके कल्चर पर दूसरी संस्कृतियों और लोकाचारों का असर नहीं हुआ होगा। अगर यह असर हुआ है तो सिर्फ वही आधुनिक क्यों कहा जाए?

145. लेखक ने किस बात की अस्पष्टता की ओर संकेत किया है?  
 (a) तरक्की का अर्थ  
 (b) आधुनिकता का सही व्याख्या  
 (c) आधुनिक बनने के मानदंडों में वैविध्य  
 (d) पश्चिम देश की संस्कृति
146. हर देश ने .....  
 (a) अपने द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों को सही नहीं कहा है  
 (b) अपने-आप को आधुनिक साबित किया है  
 (c) आधुनिक होने के अपने अर्थ और मानदंड तय किए हैं  
 (d) आधुनिक होने की समान व्याख्या की है
147. लेखक के अनुसार आधुनिक होने के लिए क्या जरूरी है?  
 (a) साइंस में तरक्की करना  
 (b) अपनी संस्कृति का संरक्षण  
 (c) आधुनिकता की निश्चित परिभाषा  
 (d) स्वयं का विश्लेषण
148. 'पश्चिमी समाज कभी-कभी आधुनिक नहीं रहे।' लेखक ने ऐसा क्यों कहा होगा?  
 (a) पश्चिमी समाज यह नहीं जानता कि आधुनिक का अर्थ क्या है और कौन-सी चीजें समाज को आधुनिक बनाती हैं  
 (b) पश्चिमी समाज आधुनिक नहीं है  
 (c) पश्चिमी समाज दूसरे कल्चर का असर ग्रहण कर रहा है  
 (d) पश्चिमी समाज के पास साइंस है
149. लेखक इस गद्यांश में क्या कहना चाहता है?  
 (a) विज्ञान में उन्नति करना ही आधुनिक होने का मानदंड नहीं है।  
 (b) आधुनिक होने के लिए विज्ञान में तरक्की करना जरूरी है।  
 (c) पश्चिमी समाज आधुनिक हैं।  
 (d) वैज्ञानिकों को केवल अपनी संस्कृति का ज्ञान है।
150. 'साइंटिस्टों' शब्द इस ओर संकेत करता है कि'  
 (a) ऐसे शब्द न तो हिन्दी के रहते हैं और न अंग्रेजी के  
 (b) कोई भाषा किसी दूसरी भाषा से शब्द तो लेती है लेकिन व्याकरण अपना प्रयुक्त करती है  
 (c) लेखक का शब्द-चयन अच्छा नहीं है  
 (d) आजकल खिचड़ी भाषा का प्रयोग हो रहा है

**ANSWER KEY**

1	(d)	16	(d)	31	(b)	46	(d)	61	(d)	76	(a)	91	(a)	106	(a)	121	(a)	136	(b)
2	(b)	17	(b)	32	(d)	47	(c)	62	(a)	77	(b)	92	(c)	107	(c)	122	(d)	137	(b)
3	(a)	18	(d)	33	(a)	48	(c)	63	(b)	78	(c)	93	(a)	108	(c)	123	(a)	138	(a)
4	(b)	19	(d)	34	(a)	49	(c)	64	(a)	79	(d)	94	(d)	109	(c)	124	(c)	139	(b)
5	(b)	20	(a)	35	(c)	50	(c)	65	(b)	80	(a)	95	(b)	110	(d)	125	(c)	140	(c)
6	(d)	21	(c)	36	(c)	51	(b)	66	(b)	81	(c)	96	(c)	111	(a)	126	(b)	141	(b)
7	(b)	22	(c)	37	(a)	52	(c)	67	(a)	82	(a)	97	(a)	112	(d)	127	(c)	142	(b)
8	(b)	23	(a)	38	(a)	53	(d)	68	(a)	83	(c)	98	(a)	113	(a)	128	(c)	143	(b)
9	(a)	24	(c)	39	(d)	54	(d)	69	(b)	84	(d)	99	(c)	114	(a)	129	(a)	144	(b)
10	(c)	25	(d)	40	(b)	55	(b)	70	(c)	85	(b)	100	(a)	115	(b)	130	(c)	145	(b)
11	(b)	26	(c)	41	(b)	56	(b)	71	(b)	86	(d)	101	(d)	116	(c)	131	(c)	146	(c)
12	(c)	27	(c)	42	(c)	57	(a)	72	(d)	87	(a)	102	(a)	117	(d)	132	(b)	147	(d)
13	(a)	28	(d)	43	(c)	58	(c)	73	(c)	88	(d)	103	(a)	118	(a)	133	(a)	148	(a)
14	(c)	29	(a)	44	(d)	59	(d)	74	(d)	89	(d)	104	(b)	119	(a)	134	(d)	149	(a)
15	(a)	30	(d)	45	(d)	60	(d)	75	(b)	90	(b)	105	(a)	120	(a)	135	(c)	150	(b)

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(Class VI-VIII For Social Studies & Social Science Teachers)

## PRACTICE SET - 1

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions.

All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Studies / Social Science (For Social Studies / Social Science Teachers)
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : Language II (Hindi)

Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. The main contribution of the questionnaire method in the study of educational psychology is
  - (a) to collect the facts about the specific problems on the basis of responses received in relation to questions
  - (b) to derive solutions of the questions
  - (c) to analyse the questions
  - (d) to find the solutions of the questions
2. The process of child's development begins at this stage :
  - (a) embryonic
  - (b) natal
  - (c) babyhood
  - (d) birth
3. The chief social behaviour of infancy is
  - (a) birth of group-feelings
  - (b) exchange of toys
  - (c) imitation of nouns
  - (d) All the above
4. In comparison with girls, boys give more emphasis on
  - (a) social norms
  - (b) social qualities
  - (c) motor development
  - (d) behaviour with others
5. The main element influencing the self-concept of children is
  - (a) sensory organs
  - (b) maturity
  - (c) intellectual potentialities
  - (d) learning opportunities
6. Educational Age and Achievement Age are
  - (a) similar concepts
  - (b) separate concepts
  - (c) almost similar concepts
  - (d) Cannot say
7. The students who keep on asking questions in the class
  - (a) should be encouraged to find answers independently.
  - (b) should be encouraged to participate in classroom discussion.
  - (c) should be advised to meet the teacher after the class.
  - (d) should be encouraged to continue questioning.
8. Students differ greatly in their susceptibility to anger due to heredity, health status and environment and to the way they are dealt with by adults. As a teacher, how will you try to direct their attention towards something else?
  - (a) Grown up children should be taught a problem solving behaviour in coping with situations that provoke anger.
  - (b) Anger should be directed into a socially acceptable channel.
  - (c) They must be taught how to express anger so as to avoid disapproval.
  - (d) All of these.
9. Co-scholastic aspect of students includes
  - (a) Evaluation, analysis and creating
  - (b) Life skills, attitudes, interests
  - (c) Co-curricular activities and physical health
  - (d) Option (b) and (c)
10. Which of the following will be the appropriate tool & technique for assessing co-scholastic aspects of learners
  - (a) Multiple choice questions
  - (b) Paper-pencil test
  - (c) Checklist, observation schedule and anecdotal records with portfolios
  - (d) Projects
11. Which one of the following statements is false in relation to Educational psychology?
  - (a) The focus of Educational Psychology is human behaviour

- (b) Educational psychology analyses the facts based on (collected through) research and observation
- (c) Educational psychology formulates the principles based on the knowledge collected over centuries
- (d) Educational psychology gives the solution to all the problems of education
12. The aim of psychological experimentation is –
- (a) To study human behaviour under controlled conditions
- (b) To formulate general principles for human behaviour
- (c) To understand the conditions influencing human behaviour
- (d) All the above
13. The factor which is most important in influencing the intellectual development of the individual is –
- (a) Family environment (b) School environment
- (c) Neighbourhood (d) Cultural environment
14. The intelligence tests having language as its content are called –
- (a) Verbal tests (b) Non-verbal tests
- (c) Projective tests (d) Performance tests
15. The inter-relationship between intelligence and creativity is –
- (a) Positive (b) Negative
- (c) Zero (d) All of the above
16. Which one of the following characteristics is not associated with learning?
- (a) The permanent change in behaviour
- (b) Acquisition of new processes
- (c) Dissociation between stimulus and response
- (d) Training and observation
17. Which one of the following statements is correct in relation to conditioned and unconditioned responses?
- (a) Conditioned response is a small fraction of unconditioned response
- (b) Conditioned response and unconditioned response are similar in nature
- (c) Unconditioned response is a fractional part of conditioned response
- (d) None of the above
18. The state of the person when he explodes all of a sudden is called –
- (a) Emotion (b) Motivation
- (c) Anger (d) Excitement
19. Generally the introvert persons –
- (a) Speak too much
- (b) Speak less
- (c) When they start speaking, continue it for a long time
- (d) They remain silent
20. Generally the baby expresses smiling emotion when a person touch its face or cheeks. This happens due to –
- (a) Reflex action
- (b) Emotional reaction
- (c) Display of good gesture
- (d) Conditioning
21. Generally, it is witnessed that the children are roaming aimlessly. In order to control this, steps should be taken as –
- (a) They should be taken for an excursion trip to historical places and movements by the school
- (b) They should be taken for visiting the market regularly by the elderly member of the family
- (c) They should be left free in the school's games field
- (d) This type of tendency must be repressed in the very beginning
22. It is said that in childhood, the children should be exposed to adventurous stories of great historical journeys which may develop the quality of –
- (a) Elimination of fear syndrome
- (b) Discipline and obedience
- (c) Delightfulness
- (d) Enthusiasm and motivation
23. Social stratification can be expressed as –
- (a) The characteristics denoting socio-economic structure in the society
- (b) The level of poor family which originates due to inter-personal poverty system
- (c) The classification based on the demography of the population
- (d) The differences denoting level of social respect
24. Suppose some of your students are not present in school on the day of national festival. When you realise this fact, what action do you want to take against them as a mature and disciplined teacher?
- (a) You call the parents of those children in the school and explain them about the indiscipline of their wards
- (b) You will ask the students directly to sign an undertaking so that they will not do it again in future
- (c) You will penalise them publicly and punish them physically
- (d) You will call the students and ask them the reason and ask them not to repeat the incident
25. Attitude is –
- (a) A natural readiness
- (b) A learning process
- (c) A symptomatic tendency to respond
- (d) All the above
26. Psychologists believe that the teacher should not use filthy words or foul language with the students in the school, because
- (a) The children's self-concept gets modified accordingly in a negative way
- (b) The teacher's filthy language brings negative change in the children
- (c) The children suffer from inferiority complexes and this hurts their ego-systems
- (d) To behave harshly along with children brings dishonour to him
27. The advantages of following the democratic way of discipline in the family is –
- (a) The children get uniform opportunities for development
- (b) The children can learn democratic principles
- (c) The children can better rule over their families in future
- (d) The children create a nuisance in such an environment
28. When we compare the boys and girls in the same age-group, generally it is found that the girls are superior in relation to –

- (a) Motor abilities  
(b) Psychomotor activities  
(c) Language abilities  
(d) Scientific abilities
29. On the basis of the individual differences the help extended to the student is –  
(a) In the area of guidance and counselling  
(b) In the area of discipline  
(c) In the area of co-curricular activities  
(d) In all the above
30. The fundamental assumption of Educational psychology is  
(a) All the students behave normally  
(b) All the students have different behaviours  
(c) All the students learn uniformly  
(d) All the students can be taught through uniform methods

### Section -II : Social Science

31. Dual Administration was established in Bengal by  
(a) Clive (b) Warren Hastings  
(c) Wellesley (d) Dalhousie
32. The Governor-General of India who initiated the introduction of English in India was  
(a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Macaulay  
(c) Lord Bentinck (d) Lord Dalhousie.
33. Under the dual government in Bengal, the administration was carried on by  
(a) the East India Company and the British Government.  
(b) the English Company and the Mughal emperor of India.  
(c) the British Government and the Indian Government.  
(d) the East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal.
34. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was totally against  
(a) The Ramayana  
(b) The Mahabharata  
(c) The Vedas, Upanishads, Brahmanas  
(d) The Brahmanas
35. Which of the following statements regarding the Nehru Report are correct?  
I. It favoured Dominion Status.  
II. It favoured a Federal System  
III. It rejected the system of Communal Electorate  
IV. It was against the setting up of a Supreme Court  
Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:  
Codes:  
(a) 1 and 4 (b) 1 and 3  
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3
36. Bengal was divided during the Governor-Generalship of  
(a) Lord Warren Hastings (b) Lord Canning  
(c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Wellesley
37. What was one reason that India was divided into two nations in 1947?  
(a) Indian leaders disagreed about India's role in the United Nations.  
(b) Great Britain feared a unified India would be a military threat.  
(c) The Soviet Union insisted that India should have a communist government.  
(d) Differences between the Hindus and the Muslims created religious conflict.
38. Choose the correct statement :  
I. In Chola temples, bronze images were frequently used.  
II. Most number of images were of deities.  
(a) Only I correct (b) Only II correct  
(c) Both are correct (d) Both are incorrect
39. The Peacock Throne was taken away from India by  
(a) Nadir Shah (b) Timur  
(c) Changez Khan (d) British
40. Ala-ud-din's attack on Chittor has been described in 'Padmavat' written by:  
(a) Malik Kafur (b) Malik Muhammad Jayasi  
(c) Pratap Rudradeva (d) Ramachandra
41. Which statement is/are true ?  
(a) Chola temples often became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them.  
(b) These temples were centres of craft production.  
(c) These temples were the hub of economic, social and cultural life.  
(d) all the above are true
42. What kind of cooking utensils are found in Burzahom?  
(a) Steel utensils (b) Iron utensils  
(c) Wooden utensils (d) Clay pot
43. What is the earliest stage of human civilization?  
(a) Palaeolithic Age (b) Neolithic Age  
(c) Brass Age (d) Iron Age
44. The caste system in India was characterized by  
(a) toleration for various religious beliefs  
(b) equality between men and women  
(c) a lack of social mobility  
(d) the right of people to choose their occupations
45. Judaism, Islam, and Christianity share a belief in  
(a) papal supremacy  
(b) teachings of the Koran (Quran)  
(c) reincarnation and the Four Noble Truths  
(d) an ethical code of conduct and monotheism
46. A free trade zone means that the  
(a) merchandise may be loaded with customs duty  
(b) merchandise may be unloaded without payment of customs duty  
(c) merchandise may be unloaded, stored and reshipped without payment of customs duty  
(d) none of the above
47. There is a traditional flower arrangement called Athapoo. In which festival is this used?  
(a) Onam (b) Rath Yatra  
(c) Teej (d) Pongal
48. Which of the following statements is correct? The Constitution of India owes much to  
(a) Government of India Act, 1909  
(b) Government of India Act, 1919  
(c) Government of India Act, 1935  
(d) None of the above
49. Judges of a High Court are appointed by the President with the consent of the  
(a) Governor of the state concerned  
(b) Chief Justice of High Court concerned  
(c) Governor and the Chief Justice of Supreme Court  
(d) Governor, the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned and the Chief Justice of India

50. When the government prevents either a news item or scenes from a movie being shared with the large public, this is referred to as :  
 (a) Censorship (b) Prohibition  
 (c) Prevention (d) Protection
51. The MLA's belong to  
 (a) Same political party  
 (b) Different political parties  
 (c) They do not belong to any political party  
 (d) None of these
52. Community life gives us .....  
 (a) Food (b) Protection  
 (c) Water (d) Shelter
53. What do you mean by Gram Sabha?  
 (a) A meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a Panchayat.  
 (b) Gathering of council of ministers of India  
 (c) Meetings held among various delegates representing each country  
 (d) None of them
54. What does a Zila Parishad do?  
 (a) Makes development plans at district level  
 (b) With the help of Panchayat Samiti, it also regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats  
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b'  
 (d) None of them
55. How does the Municipal Corporation get its money?  
 (a) Fund (b) Donation  
 (c) Tax (d) None of them
56. What do you mean by natural resources?  
 (a) All things are natural resources  
 (b) Any material that constitutes part of the Earth and is used and valued by human beings is called a natural resource  
 (c) All man made materials are natural resources  
 (d) All of them
57. What is a sprinkler used for?  
 (a) Harvesting (b) Irrigation  
 (c) Contaminating (d) Intoxicating
58. .... is required for all types of works and movements.  
 (a) Energy (b) Force  
 (c) Motion (d) Environment
59. What is the appropriate temperature for growing millets?  
 (a) 120-135°C (b) 25-30°C  
 (c) 100-108°C (d) 90-120°C
60. Under which policy has India opened its market for foreign goods ?  
 (a) Liberalisation (b) Globalisation  
 (c) Nationalisation (d) None of these
61. Name the crop from which rice is obtained?  
 (a) Husk (b) Paddy  
 (c) Bran (d) All of them
62. In which year was the Tata Iron and Steel Company started and where was it located?  
 (a) In 1906 at Karnataka  
 (b) In 1907 at Sakchi  
 (c) In 1908 at Andhra Pradesh  
 (d) In 1909 at Orissa
63. .... has been ranked the fourth best "Global hub of technological innovation" by the United Nations.  
 (a) Ahmedabad (b) Bangalore  
 (c) Jamshedpur (d) China
64. The wet forest of the Amazon basin are known as which one of the following ?  
 (a) Campos (b) Lianos  
 (c) Pampas (d) Selvas
65. The Victoria Falls in Africa is located on which river?  
 (a) Zaire (b) Orange  
 (c) Zambezi (d) Niger
66. Which type of forests occur in the tropical regions near the equator ?  
 (a) Coniferous Forests  
 (b) Mediterranean Vegetation  
 (c) Tropical Evergreen Forests  
 (d) Temperate Deciduous Forests
67. What are ranches?  
 (a) Large cattle farms (b) Large pigs farms  
 (c) Large dogs farms (d) Large cats farms
68. The cut-off lake from Meanders by erosion is called :  
 (a) Ox-Bow lake (b) Salt lake  
 (c) Steep lake (d) None of these
69. The formation of coastal landforms takes place due to  
 (a) Glacier (b) River  
 (c) Wind (d) Sea waves
70. Which of the following is/are correct in matching the layers of atmosphere and their characteristics?  
 I. Troposphere : weather phenomena  
 II. Stratosphere : ozone layer  
 III. Ionosphere : radio waves reflected back to earth's surface  
 IV. Mesosphere : Aurorae  
 (a) I, II, III and IV (b) I, II, and IV  
 (c) II and III (d) I, II and III
71. The main limitation of explaining technique is lack of  
 (a) Adequate skills in teacher  
 (b) Analytical reasoning  
 (c) Scientific planning  
 (d) All the above
72. While teaching social studies, what precaution do you want to keep in mind in using explaining technique?  
 (a) Adequate planning of a teacher  
 (b) The student's mental level  
 (c) Simplicity of language  
 (d) All the above
73. The objective of educational excursion in social studies is  
 (a) First hand experiences to the students  
 (b) Leisure time training to the students  
 (c) Enhancing observation power of the students  
 (d) All the above
74. The parts of teaching process in social studies are  
 (a) Conditioning-training-instruction-value-change  
 (b) Conditioning-training-instruction-naturalization  
 (c) Curriculum-Instruction-conditioning-training  
 (d) None of the above

75. Tool used in survey method:  
 (a) Question Answer (b) Checklist  
 (c) Interview (d) All of the above
76. Which of the following TLM is not used for teaching social studies  
 (a) Chart (b) Map  
 (c) Dominos (d) Globe
77. The basic unit of Society is  
 (a) Family (b) Community  
 (c) Social Institutions (d) None of the above
78. Which method is best for the Teaching of Environmental problems?  
 (a) Project method  
 (b) Problem solving method  
 (c) Play way method  
 (d) Enquiry method
79. Enquiry method does not include  
 (a) Field visit (b) Story telling  
 (c) Zoo (d) Museum
80. Which one of the following is not a study area of social science at upper primary level?  
 (a) Sociology  
 (b) Geography  
 (c) History  
 (d) Civics/Political Science
81. Which approach is not related to teaching of social studies  
 (a) Unit Approach  
 (b) Standard Approach  
 (c) Integration Approach  
 (d) Correlation Approach
82. Which is not a group directed instruction module  
 (a) Discussion (b) Symposium  
 (c) Assignment (d) Brain Storming
83. The instruction in the class is most effective when  
 (a) No ability groups are formed  
 (b) Ability groups are formed for selected topics  
 (c) Ability groups are found for all instruction  
 (d) Groups are formed on the basis of social status
84. The need for teaching social studies includes  
 (a) To be aware of democratic values  
 (b) To be aware of the changing social needs  
 (c) To be aware of social justice  
 (d) All of the above
85. Role playing strategy is associated with  
 (a) Development of social skills  
 (b) Dramatization skills of the students  
 (c) Emotional expression by the students  
 (d) All the above
86. While making curriculum of social studies we should keep in mind the  
 (a) Teacher (b) Teaching method  
 (c) School (d) Students
87. The Indian people's theatre Association rendered useful service in creating interest in drama and theatre. Which of the following does not belong to this group?  
 (a) Badal sarkar (b) Satyadev Dubay  
 (c) Girish karnad (d) Mulk Raj Anand
88. Why does thick forest grow in Amazon basin?  
 (a) Because the soil is very fertile  
 (b) Because it rains heavily  
 (c) Because there is a lot of sunlight  
 (d) Because there is no deforestation
89. What should be taught first while teaching a map  
 (a) Explain the scale in the map  
 (b) Explain the importance of lines  
 (c) Teach them the directions  
 (d) Meaning of colours in map
90. Which is the role playing Technique in social studies?  
 (a) Educational Game (b) Auto tutorial  
 (c) Story Telling (d) Projects

### Section -III : Language I -English

91. Substitutional method was initially adopted by  
 (a) Palmer (b) Kingsley  
 (c) Macgully (d) Dodson
92. Scientific method of the modern method of teaching of reading is  
 (a) Phonic method (b) Choral method  
 (c) Word method (d) Look and Say method
93. At primary level, we should use \_\_\_\_\_ method for teaching reading  
 (a) Story method (b) Sentence method  
 (c) Phonic method (d) All of these
94. Suitable method for teaching spelling at middle stage is  
 (a) Dictation method (b) Drill method  
 (c) Play way method (d) All of these
95. Which branch of linguistic studies the applications of the basic principles of the linguistic science to language teaching?  
 (a) Structural linguistics (b) Applied linguistic  
 (c) Comparative (d) Historical linguistics
96. When did English Prose come into existence?  
 (a) 9th century (b) 12th century  
 (c) 14th century (d) 19th century
97. Which of these can be classified under types of grammar?  
 (a) Descriptive  
 (b) Scholarly  
 (c) Transformational generative  
 (d) All of these
98. Which of the following grammar is taught incidentally:  
 (a) Prescriptive grammar (b) Traditional grammar  
 (c) Functional grammar (d) Theoretical grammar
99. Reading habit is important due to the following reasons:  
 (a) Increases vocabulary  
 (b) Makes us knowledgeable  
 (c) Helps in getting information  
 (d) All of these
100. What are the methods of teaching spellings?  
 (a) Correct pronunciation (b) Dictionary method  
 (c) Transcription (d) All of these
101. Which of the following is not the latest method of teaching English?  
 (a) Bilingual Method  
 (b) Dr. West's New Method

- (c) Direct Method  
(d) Substitution Method
102. Which skill can be developed in a language laboratory?  
(a) Skill of speaking (b) Skill of listening  
(c) Skill of comprehension (d) All of these
103. What qualities of a teacher have been emphasized by the Indian Education Commission?  
(a) Personal qualities  
(b) Educational qualification  
(c) Professional qualification  
(d) All of these
104. Which of the following is not the approach of teaching of English?  
(a) Dr. West's New Approach  
(b) Linguistic Communicative Approach  
(c) Structural Approach  
(d) Situational Approach
105. IEP stands for  
(a) International Educational Programme  
(b) Indian educational Programme  
(c) Individualized Educational Programme  
(d) Internet Educational Programme

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-111) : Following questions are based on poem given below :**

*You bring peace to earth  
You bring reconciliation  
Woman  
You are magnificent  
You are mother*

*At the inn there was no room  
You were between life and death  
You went to the stable  
You brought forth your seed  
You are woman*

*You have been despised  
You have been hated  
You know what it is to fear  
To worry, to hunger and thirst  
Woman*

*And still you know what it is to be triumphant*

*Cry out for joy  
For your seed has multiplied  
Shout out with great joy  
For you have grown strong  
Woman*

*You will bring everything to pass. — Ndaleni Radebe*

106. The woman described in the poem is magnificent because -  
(a) she brings love, happiness and joy to the earth  
(b) she brings peace, understanding and the children to the world  
(c) she brings children and prosperity to the world  
(d) she brings peace, love, and joy to the world.
107. The woman has been very close to death because -  
(a) She has undergone intense pain during labour  
(b) She has brought a child into this world  
(c) She has planted a seed in the garden of the world.  
(d) She has travelled to land between life and death during her stay in the stable.

108. Who is the woman referred to in the poem?  
(a) All women in general  
(b) A particular woman  
(c) The virgin mary  
(d) A pregnant lady
109. What evidence is there to prove this?  
(a) She brings peace to earth, and she gives birth in a stable  
(b) There is no room in the inn so she gives birth in a stable  
(c) She brings peace and reconciliation to the earth  
(d) Though she has suffered she is magnificent and strong.
110. The expression "you will bring everything to pass" means that  
(a) she can do anything  
(b) the woman has tremendous strength to face all adversities  
(c) she is a strong woman  
(d) she loves mankind
111. The rhyme pattern in the poem is  
(a) abcde, abcde, ..... (b) aa, bb, cc, dd, ee  
(c) ab, ab, ab (d) abc, abc

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-120) : Following questions are based on drama given below :**

#### A CHRISTMAS CAROL

**NARRATOR:** Yes, that is old Scrooge... Ebenezer Scrooge. It is the afternoon before Christmas Day in the year of our Lord 1844. Despite the bitterly cold weather, all of London is in a festive mood. But there is no happy expression on Ebenezer Scrooge's lined face as he closes the front door of his warehouse and returns to his office. (Music out) He throws a glowering look at his clerk, Bob Cratchit. Satisfied that the poor wretch is hard at work, Scrooge adjusts his spectacles. Then without warning...

**SOUND :** Door (off) opens.

**FRED :** A Merry Christmas, Uncle. God save you!

**SCROOGE :** Bah! Humbug!

**FRED :** Christmas a humbug? Surely, you don't mean that, Uncle.

**SCROOGE:** Merry Christmas, indeed! What right have you to be merry? You're poor enough.

**FRED :** What right have you to be dismal? You're rich enough.

**SCROOGE :** What's Christmas time to you but a time for paying bills without money; a time for finding yourself a year older and not an hour richer? If I had my way, every idiot who goes about with "Merry Christmas" on his lips should be boiled with his own pudding and buried with a stake of holly through his heart. You keep Christmas in your own way, and let me keep it in mine.

**FRED :** I came here to ask you to spend Christmas Day with Peg and me.

**SCROOGE :** (flatly): NO!

**FRED :** But we want nothing from you, Uncle, other than your company. (Pause) Won't you change your mind and have dinner with us?

**SCROOGE :** Good afternoon, Fred.

**FRED :** A Merry Christmas.

**SCROOGE:** Good Afternoon.

**FRED :** And a Happy New Year

**SCROOGE :** Bah! Humbug!

112. What impression of Scrooge do you get from the extract?  
 (a) he is a complete atheist  
 (b) he does not want to enjoy Christmas  
 (c) he thinks Christmas makes one poorer  
 (d) he is selfish and uncaring.
113. Fred's dialogues show that  
 (a) He is completely opposite to Scrooge  
 (b) He wants to enjoy himself during Christmas  
 (c) He believes in God  
 (d) He cares for Scrooge deeply
114. What does Scrooge mean by repeatedly using the term 'Bah! Humbug!'  
 (a) all that Fred is saying is pure nonsense.  
 (b) Christmas makes no difference to him.  
 (c) He does not want to hear what Fred wants to say.  
 (d) He has no interest in the New year.
115. The phrase "a time for paying bills without money" means that  
 (a) the payer of the bills is a poor man.  
 (b) the bills cannot be paid without money  
 (c) bills can be paid by borrowing money  
 (d) bills cannot be paid during this time.
116. By wishing Fred "Good Aftemoon" twice Scrooge wishes to  
 (a) get rid of him permanently  
 (b) emphasize the fact that he is not interested in celebrating either Christmas or New Year.  
 (c) prove that he is well-mannered.  
 (d) say that he would not like to return Fred's wishes
117. "What's Christmas time to you but a time for paying bills without money" This is a/an clause/phrase. Which type is it?  
 (a) Adjective phrase (b) Noun Clause  
 (c) Adjective clause (d) Adverb Clause
118. The word 'humbug' is a  
 (a) slang (b) abuse  
 (c) old English word (d) a compound word
119. Find out the antonyms of the word 'merry' in the passage  
 (a) happy (b) sad  
 (c) dismal (d) festive
120. What is Christmas all about in the context of the passage?  
 (a) a time for celebration  
 (b) a time for love, peace and joy  
 (c) it is all about spending money  
 (d) it is a time to pay bills
123. हिंदी मातृभाषा विषय में उसकी वास्तविक विषय-वस्तु होती है  
 (a) वैचारिक अनुशीलन (b) भाषा तात्विक अनुशीलन  
 (c) पाठ का विशिष्ट स्थल (d) जीवन-मूल्य
124. मूल्यांकन हेतु अपनायी जा सकने वाली विधियाँ (तकनीक) हैं  
 (a) निरीक्षण व साक्षात्कार  
 (b) पड़ताल सूची व प्रश्नावली  
 (c) संचित अभिलेख व सामयिक जांच  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
125. विद्यालयी पाठ्यक्रम में मातृभाषा के स्वरूप हैं  
 (a) प्रथम स्वरूप में यह स्वयं एक विषय है  
 (b) द्वितीय स्वरूप में यह अन्य विषयों को पढ़ाने का माध्यम है  
 (c) 'a' तथा 'b' दोनों ही सही हैं  
 (d) 'a' तथा 'b' दोनों ही कथन त्रुटिपूर्ण हैं
126. उद्देश्यनिष्ठ मूल्यांकन की विशेषताएँ हैं  
 (a) वस्तुनिष्ठता और विभेदकारी  
 (b) व्यापकता और व्यावहारिकता  
 (c) विश्वसनीयता और वैधता  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
127. कविता का मुख्य लक्ष्य है  
 (a) शब्द भण्डार में वृद्धि करना  
 (b) उच्चारण दोषों को सुधारना  
 (c) भाषा एवं सहानुभूति करना  
 (d) कविता का सरलार्थ बताना
128. निम्नलिखित में मातृभाषा शिक्षण का सिद्धान्त नहीं है  
 (a) आवृत्ति का सिद्धान्त (b) पुनर्बलन का सिद्धान्त  
 (c) चिन्तन मनन का सिद्धान्त (d) नियोजन का सिद्धान्त
129. गद्य पाठ से छात्र अवगत होता है  
 (a) समासों और सन्धियों से  
 (b) शब्दों, मुहावरों, अनुरजित कथन-शैलियों से  
 (c) वाक्य और लेखन कला से  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
130. हिन्दी (भाषा) विषय के दृष्टिकोण से शुद्ध लेखन का घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है  
 (a) अशुद्ध उच्चारण से  
 (b) उच्चारण की शुद्धता से  
 (c) व्याकरणिक नियम की अनभिज्ञता से  
 (d) उपरोक्त में कोई नहीं
131. निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा मातृभाषा शिक्षण का सिद्धान्त नहीं है-  
 (a) साहचर्य का सिद्धान्त (b) वैयक्तिक विभिन्नता का सिद्धान्त  
 (c) अभ्यास का सिद्धान्त (d) अनुकरण का सिद्धान्त
132. गद्य पाठों के शिक्षण लक्ष्य निश्चित करते समय किन बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए  
 (a) भाषा शिक्षण के उद्देश्य (b) शिक्षार्थियों की क्षमता  
 (c) प्राप्य समय (d) उपर्युक्त सभी का

### Section - IV : Language II - Hindi

121. नाटक का तत्त्व है  
 (a) वस्तु का तत्त्व है (b) कथोपकथन  
 (c) अभिनय (d) ये सभी
122. यदि बालक में अक्षरों एवं शब्दों के सही आकार, क्रम तथा अक्षरों और शब्दों के बीच की दूरी से सही अंतर को समझने की योग्यता का विकास करना है, तो बालकों को कौन-सी दक्षता का प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिए?  
 (a) सुनने संबंधी दक्षता का प्रशिक्षण  
 (b) बोलने संबंधी दक्षता का प्रशिक्षण  
 (c) लिखने संबंधी दक्षता का प्रशिक्षण  
 (d) व्यावहारिक व्याकरण का प्रशिक्षण

133. ज्ञान, अनुभवों, भावनाओं, विचारों प्रवृत्तियों तथा मूल्यों के संचय का साधन है
- (a) विषय प्रवेश (b) उपसंहार  
(c) पाठ्य-पुस्तक (d) उपर्युक्त सभी
134. क्रियात्मक अनुसंधान का मुख्य पद क्या है
- (a) समस्याओं को पहचानना  
(b) क्रियाओं उपकल्पनाओं का निर्माण  
(c) उपकल्पनाओं का परीक्षण  
(d) उपर्युक्त सभी
135. कक्षा में किसी वस्तु का वास्तविक स्वरूप चित्र द्वारा स्पष्ट किया जाना सम्भव न होने की स्थिति में प्रयोग करना उचित होगा
- (a) रेखाचित्र (b) कार्टून  
(c) चित्र-विस्तारक (d) प्रतिरूप (मॉडल)

**निर्देश (प्रश्न 136-144) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-**

लेखक ने बताया है कि कितना अच्छा होता, यदि नाक होती ही नहीं। नाक के कारण मनुष्य चिंता में पड़कर परेशान रहता है। नाक बचाने के लिए मुकदमेबाजी में पड़ता है। ऋण लेकर बड़े-बड़े उत्सव करता है। दूसरों के मुकाबले में खड़ा होने के लिए महँगी किशतों में टी.वी., फ्रिज और कूलर खरीदता है। बच्चों को महँगे स्कूलों में पढ़ाता है। कहने का अर्थ यह है कि वह हर छोटी-से-छोटी बात को नाक का प्रश्न बना लेता है। व्यापार करने वाले लोग पुलिस, आयकर अधिकारियों तथा अन्य अनेक लोगों को रिश्वत देते हैं। बुरा समय आने पर यही व्यक्ति दूसरों के समाने अपनी नाक को गड़ने लगता है। लेखक ने नाक की अच्छाइयाँ भी बताई हैं। नाक का हमारे मुख पर बड़ा महत्व है। मुख पर सुंदर लंबी नाक शोभा बढ़ाती है। अतः कुछ लोग नाक न होने पर नाक लगाते हैं। अतः नाक हमारे लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। चाहे वह लंबी, छोटी, चपटी किसी भी प्रकार की हो। नाक के बिना मनुष्य का मुख ऐसा लगता है जैसे बिना छज्जे के मकान का सामने का हिस्सा। यदि नाक सुंदर है, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। कवियों ने सुंदर नाक का वर्णन बहुत अधिक किया है। उन्होंने नायिकाओं के नाक की अनेकानेक उपमाएँ दी हैं। इन उपमानों में तोते की नाक की उपमा तो बड़ी विचित्र है।

नाक हमारे शरीर का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। यह बहुत ऊँचा अंग है। मुख पर किसी भी अंग की कमी या विकृति को छिपाया जा सकता है परंतु कटी नाक को किसी प्रकार से नहीं छिपाया जा सकता। नाक न रहने पर व्यक्ति कुरूपता का शिकार हो जाता है।

136. लेखक नाक न होने को अच्छा बताता है क्योंकि-
- (a) नाक न होने पर मनुष्य अधिक सुंदर दिखता।  
(b) नाक न होने पर दुर्गन्ध के कारण परेशानी न उठानी पड़ती।  
(c) नाक न होती तो लोग नाक बचाने के लिये लड़ाई-झगड़े न करते।  
(d) नाक न होती तो लोगों को जुकाम न होता।
137. अनुच्छेद से पता चलता है कि नाक का सम्बन्ध-
- (a) मुकदमेबाजी से है (b) मान-सम्मान से है  
(c) सुन्दरता से है (d) सांस लेने से है

138. "नाक गड़ने" से लेखक का आशय है-
- (a) नाक को खुजलाना  
(b) प्रार्थना करना  
(c) किसी के प्रति सम्मान दिखाना  
(d) मिन्नत करना
139. लेखक ने नाक को महत्वपूर्ण बताया है क्योंकि-
- (a) नाक के बिना चश्मा नहीं पहना जा सकता  
(b) नाक सुन्दरता की द्योतक है  
(c) नाक न होने पर कवि नायिकाओं की उपमाएँ न दे पाते  
(d) नाक के बिना व्यक्ति कुरूपता का शिकार हो जाता
140. "नाक के बिना मनुष्य का मुख ऐसा लगता है जैसे बिना छज्जे के मकान।" वाक्य में उपमेय तथा उपमान क्या हैं?
- (a) नाक, बिना छज्जे का मकान  
(b) नाक, मनुष्य का मुख  
(c) मनुष्य का मुख, बिना छज्जे का मकान  
(d) नाक, मकान
141. कुरूपता शब्द में उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय हैं।
- (a) कु, ता (b) क, पता  
(c) कुर, ता (d) क, ता
142. 'अनेकानेक' शब्द में कौन सा समास है?
- (a) अब्ययीभाव समास (b) तत्पुरुष समास  
(c) बहुब्रीहि समास (d) द्वन्द्व समास
143. 'चाहे वह लम्बी, छोटी, चपटी किसी भी प्रकार की हो।' वाक्य में किस विशेषण का प्रयोग किया गया है?
- (a) संख्या वाचक विशेषण (b) गुणवाचक विशेषण  
(c) परिमाणवाचक विशेषण (d) संकेतवाचक विशेषण
144. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक बताइये?
- (a) नाक की सुन्दरता (b) नाक और प्रतिष्ठा  
(c) नाक की महत्ता (d) अगर नाक न होती

**निर्देश (प्रश्न 145-150) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-**

शिक्षा जीवन के सर्वांगीण विकास हेतु अनिवार्य है। शिक्षा के बिना मनुष्य विवेकशील और शिष्ट नहीं बन सकता। विवेक से मनुष्य में सही और गलत का चयन करने की क्षमता उत्पन्न होती है। विवेक से ही मनुष्य के भीतर उसके चहुँ ओर नित्य प्रति होते घटनाक्रमों के प्रति एक छिद्रान्वेषी दृष्टिकोण उत्पन्न होता है। शिक्षा ही मानव को मानव के प्रति मानवीय भावनाओं से पोषित करती है।

शिक्षा से मनुष्य अपने परिवेश के प्रति जाग्रत होकर कर्तव्याभिमुख हो जाता है। 'स्व' से 'पर' की ओर अग्रसर होने लगता है। निर्बल की सहायता करना, दुखियों के दुःख दूर करने का प्रयास करना, दूसरों के दुःख से दुःखी हो जाना और दूसरों के सुख से स्वयं सुख का अनुभव करना जैसी बातें एक शिक्षित मानव में सरलता से देखने को मिल जाती हैं।

इतिहास, साहित्य, राजनीतिशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र, दर्शनशास्त्र इत्यादि पढ़कर विद्यार्थी विद्वान् ही नहीं बनता वरन् उसमें एक विशिष्ट जीवन दृष्टि, रचनात्मकता और परिपक्वता का सृजन भी होता है। शिक्षित सामाजिक परिवेश में व्यक्ति अशिक्षित सामाजिक परिवेश की तुलना में सदैव ही उच्च स्तर पर जीवन यापन करता है।

परन्तु आज शिक्षा का अर्थ बदल रहा है। शिक्षा भौतिक आकांक्षा की चेरी बनती जा रही है। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के अंधानुकरण में छात्र सैद्धान्तिक शिक्षा से दूर होते जा रहे हैं। रूस की क्रान्ति, फ्रांस की क्रान्ति, अमेरिकी क्रान्ति, समाजवाद, पूँजीवाद, राजनीतिक व्यवस्था, सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों आदि की सामान्य जानकारी भी व्यावसायिक शिक्षा ग्रहण करने वाले छात्रों को नहीं है। यह शिक्षा का विशुद्ध रोजगारकरण है। शिक्षा के प्रति इस प्रकार का संकुचित दृष्टिकोण अपनाकर विवेकशील नागरिकों का निर्माण नहीं किया जा सकता।

भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में शिक्षा रोजगार का साधन न होकर साध्य हो गई है। इस कुप्रवृत्ति पर अंकुश लगाना अनिवार्य है। जहाँ मानविकी के छात्रों को पत्रकारिता, साहित्य-सृजन, विज्ञापन, जनसम्पर्क इत्यादि कोर्स भी कराए जाने चाहिए ताकि उन्हें रोजगार के लिए न भटकना पड़े वहीं व्यावसायिक कोर्स करने वाले छात्रों को मानविकी के विषय; जैसे-इतिहास, साहित्य, राजनीतिशास्त्र व दर्शन आदि का थोड़ा बहुत अध्ययन अवश्य कराना चाहिए ताकि समाज को विवेकशील नागरिक प्राप्त होते रहें, तभी समाज में सन्तुलन बना रह सकेगा।

145. छिद्रान्वेषी दृष्टिकोण से लेखक का क्या तात्पर्य है?

- समन्वय की भावना उत्पन्न होना
- उपयुक्त और अनुपयुक्त का बोध होना
- मानवीयता का विकास होना
- विवेकशीलता का विकास होना

146. "शिक्षा ही मानव को मानव के प्रति मानवीय भावनाओं से पोषित करती है।" इस कथन के लिए उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए

- कटुता
- सहृदयता की भावना का विकास
- विनम्रता की भावना का विकास
- घृणा की भावना का विकास

147. शिक्षा से मनुष्य 'स्व' से 'पर' की ओर अभिगमन करने लगता है, क्यों?

- शिक्षा मनुष्य को संवेदनशील बनाती है
- शिक्षा से मनुष्य में सेवा भाव उत्पन्न होता है।
- शिक्षा मनुष्य को कर्तव्यपरायण बनाती है।
- शिक्षा मनुष्य में मानवीय भाव भरती है।

148. वर्तमान शिक्षा भौतिक आकांक्षा की चेरी किस प्रकार बन गई है?

- शिक्षा के मात्र व्यावसायिक पक्ष को देखा जा रहा है।
- शिक्षा को मात्र सैद्धान्तिक बनाकर रख दिया गया है
- शिक्षा रचनात्मकता और परिपक्वता की सर्जक बन गई है।
- शिक्षा को मात्र रोजगार से सम्बद्ध कर दिया गया है।

149. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक क्या होगा?

- शिक्षा
- शिक्षा का जीवन में महत्व
- शिक्षा का बदलता स्वरूप
- सैद्धान्तिक व व्यावसायिक शिक्षा

150. निम्न में से कौन दर्शनशास्त्र का संधि-विच्छेद है-

- दर्शन + शास्त्र
- दर्श + शास्त्र
- दर्शन: + शास्त्र
- दर्शन + शास्त्र:

**ANSWER KEY**

1	(a)	16	(c)	31	(a)	46	(c)	61	(b)	76	(c)	91	(a)	106	(b)	121	(d)	136	(c)
2	(a)	17	(a)	32	(c)	47	(a)	62	(b)	77	(a)	92	(a)	107	(a)	122	(c)	137	(b)
3	(d)	18	(a)	33	(d)	48	(c)	63	(b)	78	(d)	93	(b)	108	(c)	123	(b)	138	(d)
4	(c)	19	(b)	34	(c)	49	(d)	64	(d)	79	(b)	94	(d)	109	(a)	124	(d)	139	(b)
5	(d)	20	(a)	35	(d)	50	(a)	65	(c)	80	(a)	95	(d)	110	(b)	125	(c)	140	(a)
6	(b)	21	(a)	36	(c)	51	(b)	66	(c)	81	(d)	96	(c)	111	(a)	126	(d)	141	(a)
7	(b)	22	(d)	37	(d)	52	(b)	67	(a)	82	(c)	97	(d)	112	(a)	127	(d)	142	(a)
8	(d)	23	(a)	38	(c)	53	(a)	68	(a)	83	(c)	98	(c)	113	(a)	128	(c)	143	(b)
9	(d)	24	(d)	39	(a)	54	(c)	69	(d)	84	(a)	99	(d)	114	(a)	129	(b)	144	(d)
10	(c)	25	(d)	40	(b)	55	(c)	70	(d)	85	(d)	100	(d)	115	(a)	130	(b)	145	(b)
11	(d)	26	(a)	41	(d)	56	(b)	71	(d)	86	(d)	101	(c)	116	(b)	131	(d)	146	(b)
12	(d)	27	(a)	42	(d)	57	(b)	72	(d)	87	(d)	102	(d)	117	(c)	132	(d)	147	(c)
13	(a)	28	(c)	43	(a)	58	(a)	73	(d)	88	(b)	103	(d)	118	(a)	133	(c)	148	(d)
14	(a)	29	(a)	44	(c)	59	(b)	74	(c)	89	(c)	104	(a)	119	(c)	134	(d)	149	(b)
15	(a)	30	(b)	45	(d)	60	(a)	75	(d)	90	(a)	105	(c)	120	(b)	135	(d)	150	(a)

**Answers & Explanations****Section -II : Social Science**

31. (a) Dual Administration was established in Bengal by Clive.
32. (c) The Governor-General of India who initiated the introduction of English in India was Lord Bentinck.
33. (d) Under the dual government in Bengal, the administration was carried on by the East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal.
34. (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was totally against The Vedas, Upanishads, Brahmanas.
35. (d) It favoured Dominion Status, a Federal System and rejected the system of Communal Electorate.
36. (c) Bengal was divided during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Curzon.
37. (d) Differences between the Hindus and the Muslims created religious conflict and was one reason why India was divided into two nations in 1947.
38. (c) In Chola temples bronze images were frequently used. Most number of images were of deities.
39. (a) The Peacock Throne was taken away from India by Nadir Shah.
40. (b) Ala-ud-din's attack on Chittor has been described in 'Padmavat' written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi.
41. (d) Chola temples often became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them. These temples were centres of craft production. These temples were the hub of economic, social and cultural life.
42. (d) Clay pot was used as a cooking utensil in Burzahom.
43. (a) Palaeolithic Age is the earliest stage of human civilization.
44. (c) The caste system in India was characterized by a lack of social mobility.
45. (d) Judaism, Islam and Christianity share a belief in an ethical code of conduct and monotheism.
46. (c) A free trade zone means that the merchandise may be unloaded, stored and reshipped without payment of customs duty.
47. (a) In Onam festival a traditional flower arrangement called Athapoo is used.
48. (c) The Constitution of India owes much to Government of India Act, 1935.
49. (d) Judges of a High Court are appointed by the President with the consent of the Governor, the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Chief Justice of India.
50. (a) When the government prevents either a news item or scenes from a movie being shared with the large public, this is referred to as censorship.
51. (b) The MLAs belong to different political parties.
52. (b) Community life gives us Protection.
53. (a) Gram Sabha means a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a Panchayat.
54. (c) A Zila Parishad makes development plans at district level with the help of Panchayat Samiti and also regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats.
55. (c) The Municipal Corporation gets its money from tax.
56. (b) Natural resources means any material that constitutes part of the Earth and is used and valued by human beings.
57. (b) Sprinkler is a used for irrigation.
58. (a) Energy is required for all types of works and movements.
59. (b) The appropriate temperature for growing millets is 25-30°C.
60. (a) Under liberalisation policy India has opened its market for foreign goods.
61. (b) Rice is obtained from paddy.
62. (b) The Tata Iron and Steel Company was started in 1907 and was located at Sakchi.
63. (b) Bangalore has been ranked the fourth best "Global hub of technological innovation" by the United Nations.
64. (d) The wet forests of the Amazon basin are known as selvas.
66. (c) Tropical Evergreen Forests occur in the tropical regions near the equator.
67. (a) Large cattle farms are ranches.
68. (a) The cut-off lake from Meanders by erosion is called Ox-Bow lake.
69. (d) The formation of coastal landforms takes place due to sea waves.
70. (d) The layers of atmosphere and their characteristics :  
I. Troposphere : weather phenomena  
II. Stratosphere : ozone layer  
III. Ionosphere : radio waves reflected back to earth's surface
87. (d) Mulk Raj Anand wrote many novels in English.
88. (b) Thick forest grows in Amazon basin because it rains heavily.

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(Class VI-VIII For Social Studies & Social Science Teachers)

## PRACTICE SET - 2

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions. All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Studies / Social Science (For Social Studies / Social Science Teachers)
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : Language II (Hindi)

Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section -I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. The factor which is most important in influencing the intellectual development of the individual is
  - (a) family environment
  - (b) school environment
  - (c) neighbourhood
  - (d) cultural environment
2. When a child is gifted, what type of influence does it exert over child's development?
  - (a) The child's development is accelerated.
  - (b) The child's development is retarded.
  - (c) The child's development is slow in later stage.
  - (d) The child's development is going on with slow pace.
3. When teachers administer harsh punishment to their students, the harmful effect of this may display in the form of
  - (a) development of complexes in the children
  - (b) development and deviation in emotionality
  - (c) development of rebellious nature
  - (d) development of conflicts in children
4. If you desire to make a good rapport with the fresher students on the commencement of the session what would you like to do with them?
  - (a) Expecting due respect from the students
  - (b) Exhibiting seriousness for the conservation of sovereignty
  - (c) Friendly behaviour with the students
  - (d) Exhibiting personal and friendly proximity with students
5. The significance of mental hygiene in our life is
  - (a) formation of balanced personality
  - (b) healthy social life
  - (c) healthy family environment
  - (d) All the above
6. If some parents complain about you to the principal, then
  - (a) you would not take notice of it
  - (b) you would abuse the parents.
  - (c) you would tell real situation to the principal.
  - (d) None of the above
7. A teacher who is not able to draw the attention of his students should
  - (a) evaluate his teaching method and improve it
  - (b) find fault in his pupils
  - (c) resign from the post
  - (d) start dictating
8. Ancient Indian teachers applied some psychological principles in educating the young child from pre-school age to adolescence. They recognised the role of
  - (a) convent system of schooling
  - (b) sense and perceptions in learning and teaching
  - (c) gurukul type of schooling
  - (d) None of the above
9. The basic objective of Educational Psychology is –
  - (a) Control, prediction and knowledge of human behaviours
  - (b) The application of psychological principles in good teaching learning processes
  - (c) The remedy for the problems related with motivation, evaluation and teaching methods
  - (d) All the above

10. Which of the following is not the aim of educational psychology?  
 (a) To understand the abilities, interests and potentialities of the students  
 (b) To study the developmental characteristics of the students  
 (c) To study the individual differences among the students  
 (d) To make the students free from discipline
11. The meaning of the term Conditioning is –  
 (a) Establishment of association  
 (b) Change in behaviour  
 (c) Adjustment with new environment  
 (d) Learning through exercise
12. Which type of condition is displayed when the child is punished for telling a lie?  
 (a) Avoidance training (b) Reward training  
 (c) Un-reinforced training (d) Reinforced training
13. Which one of the following is not the reason for individual differences?  
 (a) Cognitive abilities (b) Physical growth  
 (c) Social status (d) Population
14. When a teacher is administering harsh punishment students, the harmful effect of this may occur in the form of –  
 (a) Development of complexes in the children  
 (b) Development and deviation in Emotionality  
 (c) Development of good personality of the children  
 (d) Development of conflicts in children
15. Generally, the children have maximum development of abstract abilities at the state of –  
 (a) Childhood (b) Adolescence  
 (c) Adulthood (d) Senile stage
16. The personal changes that occur among the students through socialization can be judged through –  
 (a) Inter-personal relationship among the specialised groups of students  
 (b) The activities of the students  
 (c) Collecting the information from the parents  
 (d) Asking the students
17. The main characteristic of attitude is –  
 (a) Permanent and uniform nature  
 (b) Variable nature  
 (c) Sentiments and feelings based nature  
 (d) All the above
18. When the children join their school, their self-concept is in a developing state and they are concerned with –  
 (a) Economic state of the family  
 (b) Social status of the family  
 (c) Social prestige of the family  
 (d) All the above
19. The resultant of strain, depression and conflict between the parents leads their children towards –  
 (a) Incomplete child development  
 (b) Maladjustment  
 (c) Character-problems  
 (d) stubborn and rebellious
20. The main characteristic of an introvert person is –  
 (a) Less talking (b) More talking  
 (c) Well-behaved (d) Free from worries
21. Which one of the following functions is not part of the remedial function of teaching?  
 (a) Determining achieving of objectives  
 (b) Determining content  
 (c) Arrangement of feed-back system  
 (d) To arrange remedial programme according to diagnosis
22. Micro-teaching is related with –  
 (a) Teaching strategy (b) Teaching method  
 (c) Teaching models (d) All the above
23. Suppose a teacher has short height. It creates an obstacle in utilizing the blackboard in a justifiable manner. Therefore, the students cannot follow the lessons inspite of utmost care taken by the teacher. In such a condition what would you like to suggest her?  
 (a) Good! Atleast you can save your labour and clothes from dust particles  
 (b) You suggest her to make a temporary platform of bricks with the help of students  
 (c) You suggest her to make a complaint to the principal  
 (d) Collect donations from her students to reconstruct the blackboard.
24. Suppose a student is a smoker and generally he misses a period or comes late due to smoking. How would you like to compromise with such a student in the class?  
 (a) Applying suggestive measures in isolated conditions  
 (b) Insulting him on the assembly ground  
 (c) Expelling him from the school  
 (d) Sharing the habit and becoming friendly with him.
25. A child is a back-bencher and is unable to watch the blackboard clearly; therefore, he stands up to see and sits separately. It disturbs the nearby class-mates; what inference will you draw with reference to the student's difficulty?  
 (a) The child has poor eye-sight  
 (b) The child may have defective eyes  
 (c) The blackboard may have shining effect of light  
 (d) The child is creating mischief.
26. If an orthopaedically handicaped girl student is studying in your class whose right hand is amputated from the elbow, how would you encourage her for study?  
 (a) You silently laugh at her  
 (b) You develop her self-confidence and high morale  
 (c) You treat her as a cruel creation of god  
 (d) You behave gently and sympathetically.
27. A high caste teacher is biased against scheduled caste students. What advice would you like to give to that teacher?  
 (a) Nothing is wrong in his attitude  
 (b) He should not behave against the national spirit and need of the hour  
 (c) Scold him for narrow thinking  
 (d) Threaten him for acting against the constitutional provisions.

28. A gifted student appears very serious, and does not participate in any school activities, games and cultural meets. What will you do to bring out favourable interest in that child?
- Because the student is gifted you will not disturb him at all
  - You will mould his temperament gradually towards games and such activities
  - Maintaining pressure on him that he can excel in games also as in studies
  - Ask his class-mates to motivate him for the same.
29. The main defect of project strategy is
- It is against the traditional methods
  - It lacks in continuity of knowledge
  - It is expensive
  - All the above
30. The built-in-biological, developmental growth processes have been given the name of
- heredity
  - maturation
  - neurological changes
  - state of readiness
- These newspaper headlines from the 1960s and 1970s describe some of the results of the
- Sepoy Mutiny
  - Kashmir crisis
  - Green Revolution
  - Computer Revolution
38. Which statement is /are correct ?
- Between 700 A.D. to 1750 A.D. various changes took place
  - Persian wheel was used in irrigation
  - New foods and beverages arrived in the subcontinent
  - All the above are true
39. Hampi marks the location of the ruins of
- Mohen-jo-Daro
  - Vijayanagara
  - Harappa
  - Kannauj
40. .... had a great hand in the administration during the Sultnate period.
- Wazir, Diwan
  - Qazi, Bakshi
  - Qazis, Ulemas
  - Wali, Mufti
41. Choose the correct statements :
- Merchants first brought the holy Quran
  - Shia muslims believed that Ali, the prophet Muhammad's son-in-law was legitimate leader of muslim community
  - Sunni Muslims accepted authority of Khalifas.
  - all of three

### Section -II : Social Science

31. Who introduced 'Permanent Settlement' In Bengal?
- Lord Bentinck
  - Lord Cornwallis
  - Lord Wellesley
  - Lord Hastings
32. Lord Wellesly greatly extended the British Dominion through
- Doctrine of Lapse
  - Subsidiary Alliance
  - Partitioning of India
  - Annexing princely states.
33. The most important reason for the decline of urban handicrafts was
- competition from cheaper machine-made goods, imported duty-free from Britain.
  - the railways which helped the dealers to distribute machine-made goods at the expense of handicrafts.
  - monetisation of the Indian economy.
  - growth of modern industries in India.
34. The Theosophical Society was organised by
- Dr. Annie Besant
  - Sarojini Naidu
  - Madam Blavatsky
  - Louis Vivian Derozi
35. The Forward Bloc was formed by
- Subhash Chandra Bose
  - C.R. Dass
  - Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak
  - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
36. The Government of India Act, 1919 was based on
- Simon Commission
  - Nehru's report
  - Montagu Chelmsford Report
  - Minto-Morley Reforms
37. "India Strives for Grain Self-Sufficiency by 1970" "New Wheat Variety Grows in Arid Climate" "Chemical Fertilizer Use Rises 10% in 1960" "Sri Lanka's Rice Production Increases 25% in Three Years".
42. About 8000 years ago, where did women and men first begin to grow crops such as wheat and barley?
- Sulaiman and Kirthar hills
  - Garohills
  - Chambal
  - None of these
43. The Palaeolithic period was extended from
- 1 million years to 10,000 years B. C.
  - 2 million years to 12,000 years B. C.
  - 4 million years to 50,000 years B. C.
  - None of these
44. Which accomplishments are associated with the Gupta Empire?
- Adoption of democracy and construction of the Pantheon
  - Defeat of the Roman Empire and adoption of Christianity
  - Establishment of Pax Mongolia and founding of a Chinese dynasty
  - Use of Sanskrit language and development of the concept of zero
45. The statements given above illustrate the results of
- Buddhist temples are found in Japan.
  - Most Indonesians study the Koran.
  - Catholicism is the dominant religion in Latin America.
- The statements given above illustrate the results of
- westernization
  - cultural diffusion
  - economic nationalism
  - fundamentalism
46. The power house (s) on Indira Gandhi canal is / are at
- Anoopgarh
  - Suratgarh
  - Both of the above
  - none of the above

47. In which one of the following areas does the State Government not have control over its local bodies?  
 (a) Citizen's grievances (b) Financial matters  
 (c) Legislation (d) Personnel matters
48. The socialist character of the preamble denotes  
 (a) All citizens have right to vote  
 (b) State will secure for its citizens, social, economic and political justice  
 (c) State has no official religion  
 (d) India is free from any type of external control
49. To be eligible to become a judge of a High Court, the candidate should be a  
 (a) practising advocate of 5 years in a Sessions Court  
 (b) practising advocate of 5 years in a High Court  
 (c) practising advocate of 10 years in a High Court  
 (d) practising advocate of 5 years in Supreme Court
50. Newspapers, articles, stories etc are printed for a wide audience to read. This process refer to :  
 (a) Release (b) Publish  
 (c) Edit (d) Content
51. Who selects ministers?  
 (a) Leader of opposition (b) Governor  
 (c) Chief Minister (d) None of these
52. In our country the main occupation of the villagers is .....  
 (a) Fishing (b) Agriculture  
 (c) Craft (d) Sericulture
53. Who is a Sarpanch?  
 (a) Prime Minister  
 (b) Panchayat's President  
 (c) Head of Electricity board  
 (d) Finance Minister
54. What is the full form of SHO?  
 (a) Senior Housing Officer (b) Station House Officer  
 (c) Security Head Officer (d) Senior Health Officer
55. Rich people generally pay \_\_\_\_\_ tax.  
 (a) General (b) Property  
 (c) Education (d) Food
56. Which one of the following is an example of a resource having ethical value ?  
 (a) National Parks (b) Mountains  
 (c) Clean air (d) Water
57. Which of the following is hazardous to health?  
 (a) Salt  
 (b) Dissolved Calcium Carbonate  
 (c) Iron  
 (d) Lead
58. .... is the radiant energy that reaches the surface of the earth from the sun.  
 (a) Atmosphere (b) Ozone layers  
 (c) Insolation (d) Ecosystem
59. How much rainfall does a cotton plant require?  
 (a) 100-150 cm (b) 80-130 cm  
 (c) 60-100 cm (d) 32-54 cm
60. Artesian borings have been carried out in the alluvial soil of which state of India ?  
 (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra  
 (c) Gujarat (d) Rajasthan
61. Jute is obtained from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) the leaves of jute plant (b) the roots of jute plant  
 (c) the bark of jute plant (d) None of them
62. In which year was the first modern cotton textile mill established in Mumbai?  
 (a) 1851 (b) 1852  
 (c) 1853 (d) 1854
63. In which year and where was the first digital electronic computer was developed?  
 (a) Japan in 1946 (b) USA in 1946  
 (c) USA in 1948 (d) USA in 1949
64. In which of the following types of forests are chestnut and olive common trees?  
 (a) Coniferous forests  
 (b) Mediterranean forests  
 (c) Tropical deciduous forests  
 (d) Tropical evergreen forests
65. Which one of the following soils is most suitable for cotton cultivation?  
 (a) Red soil (b) Black soil  
 (c) Loamy soil (d) Laterite soil
66. Which the following is/are the characteristic(s) of Tropical Deciduous Forests?  
 (i) Trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water  
 (ii) The hardwood trees found in these forests are sal, teak and shisham  
 (iii) Tigers, lions, elephants and monkeys are common animals  
 (a) only (i) (b) (ii) and (iii)  
 (c) only (iii) (d) All of them
67. What do you mean by Velds?  
 (a) Temperate grasslands of South Africa  
 (b) Rolling plateaus with varying heights ranging from 600 m to 1100 m  
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b'  
 (d) None of them
68. Petroleum and fuel oil are found in which type of Rock?  
 (a) Igneous (b) Sedimentary  
 (c) Metamorphic (d) None of these
69. Sand-dunes are formed due to  
 (a) Wind (b) Glacier  
 (c) River (d) None of these
70. Atmospheric pressure depends on  
 I. altitude II. temperature  
 III. earth rotation IV. moon's pull  
 (a) I, II and III (b) II and III  
 (c) I and II (d) I, II, III and IV
71. Which is the most coldest inhabited place of the world?  
 (a) Kargil (b) Srinagar  
 (c) Leh (d) Drass

72. Exposition technique in teaching of Social Studies is associated with
- Easiness of content
  - Understanding of content
  - Overall understanding
  - All of the above
73. The basic defect of supervised study strategy in social studies is
- Difficult content distributed to the students
  - Corrections are not made in the content already distributed to the students
  - The Pace is not set to students condition or level
  - All the above
74. The teaching process in social studies takes place
- From mature to immature individual
  - Between two equally matured persons
  - From less mature to more matured person
  - None of the above
75. Tutorial strategy in social studies is not related with
- Teaching improvements
  - Problem solving
  - Realisation of cognitive objectives
  - Competition among students
76. What would be your expectations from students during a field trip
- Students should observe everything without asking any question about it
  - Students should observe everything keenly & ask questions about them
  - Students should enjoy themselves & let their teacher also enjoy them
  - If the students want to ask any questions they should write it in the diary
77. Which is not a type of map skill?
- Knowledge of direction
  - Knowledge of conventional symbols/signs
  - Knowledge of Longitude and Latitude
  - Knowledge of population
78. Which of the following methods is not used as a community resource ?
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) Checklist | (b) Field Trip |
| (c) Survey    | (d) Interview  |
79. Teaching skills are developed by
- Micro teaching
  - Simulation
  - Teaching Machine
  - Team Teaching
80. Types of maps studied/used in social studies
- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| (a) Historical | (b) Political        |
| (c) Physical   | (d) All of the above |
81. Correct sequence for project method :
- Planning, execution, reporting, presentation, evaluation
  - Problem, execution, presentation, reporting, evaluation
  - Problem, planning, execution, Reporting, Presentation, Evaluation
  - Execution, reporting, planning, presentation, evaluation
82. 'Census' survey is an example of
- Primary sources
  - Secondary sources
  - Tertiary sources
  - Quinary sources
83. Which one of the following is not an objective of teaching social science?
- To prepare an ideal citizen
  - Social development of the child
  - Creation of leadership quality
  - Memorisation of content
84. To attend a seminar related to social studies you would
- Take leave from the school
  - Go quietly without informing the principal
  - Take permission of principal
  - Take permission from parents
85. According to NCF 2005, teaching Social Science does not focus on
- Link with daily life
  - Continuous evaluation
  - Changes of national concern
  - All of the above
86. The one type of Independent study strategy is
- Directed and supervised study
  - Directed and non supervised study
  - Free study
  - All the above
87. The parts of the teaching process in social studies (in correct order) are
- Conditioning-training-instruction-value-change
  - Conditioning-training-instruction-naturalization
  - Curriculum-Instruction-conditioning-training
  - None of the above
88. During 'Mahabharata' Lord Krishna taught Arjun through
- Lecture method
  - Role play
  - Project method
  - Question answer method
89. According to you, theatre in education is :
- Drama enacted by children
  - Drama by adults for children
  - Making learning creative
  - Teacher and students doing drama together
90. Which one of the following activities is best suited for an emotional outlet :
- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| (a) debate | (b) singing       |
| (c) speech | (d) dramatization |

### Section -III : Language I -English

91. At the top of Bloom's classification of objectives of cognitive domain is
- (a) skill (b) evaluation  
(c) analysis (d) synthesis
92. Internal qualities of a good English book are
- (a) good printing  
(b) psychological presentation of the subject-matter  
(c) suitable font type and size  
(d) all of the above
93. Which one is not the principle of teaching English?
- (a) Learning by doing  
(b) Reading books  
(c) Seeing the objects in real  
(d) Creating interest
94. The main base of translation-cum- grammar method is
- (a) creation of natural setting  
(b) grammar is the soul of a language  
(c) English should be taught as mother tongue  
(d) speaking should proceed writing
95. Maxim of teaching is
- (a) linkage with life  
(b) proceed from easy to complex  
(c) proceed from high to low  
(d) read more and more
96. The theory that assumes that speech originated from sound imitation is known as:
- (a) Sing Song theory  
(b) Divine Gift Theory  
(c) Onomatopoeic Theory  
(d) Contact Theory
97. Which among the following approaches is used to teach English as a foreign language?
- (a) Structural approach  
(b) Psychological approach  
(c) Linguistic approach  
(d) Pedagogical approach
98. Primary linguistic principle include:
- (a) Principle of phonology  
(b) Principle of syntax  
(c) Principle of semantics  
(d) All the above
99. Objective of teaching composition is to enable the student:
- (a) To use vocabulary already learnt  
(b) To make appropriate use of punctuation  
(c) To express their ideas  
(d) All of these
100. Who said, "Guided composition is not a panacea for all the problems of teaching composition to foreign student."
- (a) Allen and Campbell (b) P. Gurrey  
(c) Champion (d) None of them
101. Teaching of prose includes:
- (a) Detailed Prose Lesson  
(b) Non-detailed Prose Lesson  
(c) Both of these  
(d) None of these
102. Grammar is taught by the method:
- (a) Lecture  
(b) Inductive, Deductive  
(c) Questioning Answering  
(d) Written, Composition
103. Which of the following grammar lays stress on rules?
- (a) Traditional grammar  
(b) Incidental grammar  
(c) Functional grammar  
(d) Descriptive grammar
104. What kind of speaker is a person who can imitate, develop and speak with authority on any topic?
- (a) Competent speaker (b) Expert speaker  
(c) Good speaker (d) Intermittent speaker
105. Who said 'Spelling is caught rather than taught'?
- (a) Richard Mulcaster (b) W.S. Tompkinson  
(c) J. M. Rice (d) Bhatia and Bhatia

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-111) : Following questions are based on poem given below :**

The only joy of his old age  
he often said was his grandson  
Their friendship straddled  
eight decades, three generations  
They laughed, played  
quarrelled, embraced  
watched television together  
and while the rest had little  
to say to the old man  
the little fellow was  
a fountain of endless chatter  
When death rattled  
the gate at five  
one Sunday morning  
took the old man away  
others trumpeted their  
grief in loud sobs  
and lachrymose blubber.  
He never shed a tear  
just waved one of his  
small inimitable goodbyes  
to his grandfather  
and was sad the old man  
could not return his gesture. — Cecil Rajendra

106. Which expression in the poem denotes that the grandfather led a rather lonely life:
- (a) He never shed a tear  
(b) A fountain of endless chatter  
(c) Could not return his gesture  
(d) The only joy of his old age

107. Why do you think the boy did not cry when the old man died ?  
 (a) He did not care for the old man  
 (b) He was too shocked to cry  
 (c) He was strong and courageous  
 (d) He was too little to understand the implications of the tragedy
108. The phrase "a fountain of endless chatter" is a figure of speech.  
 (a) metaphor (b) simili  
 (c) alliteration (d) personification
109. The title "Leave Taking" conveys the message in the poem effectively. It speaks of  
 (a) the grandfather's separation from the son  
 (b) the grandfather's death which causes him to be separated from his grandson forever.  
 (c) the son taking his leave of the grandfather  
 (d) the son not able to comprehend the gravity of the situation
110. The word "straddled" means  
 (a) walked through (b) covered  
 (c) took over (d) travelled across
111. "When rattled the gate at five". The figure of speech used here is  
 (a) simili (b) metaphor  
 (c) imagery (d) personification
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-120) : Following questions are based on passage given below :**
- "A way to deal with frozen Feelings"**
- Every child experiences all that happens around him with total awareness. In the first seven years the child's brain is like a sponge, taking in all sensory inputs and building his idea of his surroundings. As long as the environment is safe, the child learns with incredible speed. However, when the environment is scary or stressful, the child unlearns past learning just as rapidly. In the early years of every child's life, whenever there is shock, violence, fear or pain, these intense emotions are imprinted deeply into memory. Whenever the same activity or situation is repeated, the nervous system and body subconsciously re-experience the memory of that trauma. Any emotional situation that takes us out of the present and into the past means that whenever the same kind of emotion crops up later in our life we return to the past for our reference point. If that point was at age three, we find ourselves behaving like a three-year old due to our learning process. We know we should be able to make a positive change, but that doesn't change anything. The process of change need not be traumatic. We couldn't have done any better because we didn't know how to. But we should realize that was then and this is now! We can choose to choose again. It's up to us. It's our movie!
112. The "Frozen Feelings" being talked about are about,  
 (a) negative childhood experiences  
 (b) childhood learning patterns  
 (c) inability to learn as an adult  
 (d) none of the above.
113. A 'glitch' is  
 (a) a ditch  
 (b) uneasy emotions  
 (c) sudden malfunction or breakdown  
 (d) learning patterns
114. Identify the correct statement, based on the paragraph.  
 (a) The process of change needs to be traumatic.  
 (b) We feel childish and we behave childishly.  
 (c) Both sentences are incorrect.  
 (d) Both the sentences are correct.
115. "We can choose to choose again. It is up to us. It is OUR move". What does the writer want to say here?  
 (a) We should not be fearful  
 (b) We can change ourselves if we want to.  
 (c) Although we tend to get fearful on the basics of past experiences, we can unlearn the process and relearn to overcome our fears.  
 (d) Let us choose again to better our dives
116. "We couldn't have done any better because we didn't know how to" what exactly does the narrator want to convey with these words ?  
 (a) He is stating this as a matter of fact statement, objectively.  
 (b) He is saying that though it was so in the past, there is hope for the present.  
 (c) He is regretting the fact that he didn't know how to root out his phobias.  
 (d) He is giving an excuse for not being able to root out his phobias.
117. The noun trauma is converted to an adjective by using the suffix "tic". Find a word where a verb is converted into a noun using a suffix from the passage.  
 (a) environment (b) imprinted  
 (c) activity (d) subconscious
118. The word emotional is the adjective of the word emotion which is an abstract noun. Pick out a similar word from the passage.  
 (a) situation (b) traumatic  
 (c) environment (d) subconsciously
119. The word "imprinted" in the passage means  
 (a) make a dent upon  
 (b) remembered  
 (c) printed upon  
 (d) leave a deep impression upon
120. "The child's brain is like a sponge". Point out the figure of speech in this phrase.  
 (a) metaphor (b) simili  
 (c) personification (d) allegory

## Section -IV : Language II -Hindi

121. मातृभाषा की उपयोगिता से संबंधित विकल्प नहीं है  
 (a) मातृभाषा बालकों के ज्ञान का विकास एवं चिंतन का साधन है  
 (b) मातृभाषा विचार-विनिमय का साधन है  
 (c) मातृभाषा शिक्षा का सर्वश्रेष्ठ माध्यम है  
 (d) मातृभाषा प्रगति पथ की बाधक है
122. प्रवचन विधि का उदाहरण है  
 (a) पर्यायवाची शब्दों द्वारा (b) समानार्थी शब्द  
 (c) प्रत्यक्ष क्रिया द्वारा (d) 'a' तथा 'b' दोनों
123. कहानी शिक्षण में बरती जाने वाली सावधानी है  
 (a) कथावस्तु बालकों के स्तरानुकूल हो  
 (b) उसमें गतिशील और क्रमबद्धता हो  
 (c) कथावस्तु में भयानक और वीभत्स दृश्य न हों  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
124. शिक्षण प्रक्रिया से छात्रों के व्यवहारों में वांछित किया जाता है  
 (a) परिमार्जन (b) माइक्रो टीचिंग  
 (c) सक्षम शिक्षण (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
125. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर कहानी रचना के लिए उपयोगी सामग्री होगी  
 (a) श्यामपट्ट (b) फ्लैश कार्ड  
 (c) चित्रकथाएं (d) ये सभी
126. विद्यालय में मातृभाषा हिन्दी शिक्षक की प्रमुख भूमिका होनी चाहिए  
 (a) विद्यालय समुन्नयन योजना प्रभारी  
 (b) गृह कार्य की जाँच प्रभारी  
 (c) शैक्षिक एवं सह-शैक्षिक कार्यों के आयोजन प्रभारी  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
127. व्याकरण शिक्षण पाठ के प्रकार होते हैं  
 (a) औपचारिक व्याकरण पाठ  
 (b) व्यावहारिक व्याकरण पाठ  
 (c) प्रासंगिक व्याकरण पाठ  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
128. प्राथमिक स्तर पर कविता शिक्षण की प्रणाली है  
 (a) गीत (b) अभिनय  
 (c) व्याख्या (d) 'a' तथा 'b'
129. आदर्श हिन्दी शिक्षक के लिए आवश्यक है  
 (a) व्याकरण का ज्ञान होना  
 (b) हिन्दी साहित्य का ज्ञान होना  
 (c) शुद्ध उच्चारण करना  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
130. आयोजित शिक्षक एवं सह-शैक्षिक कार्यों में हिन्दी शिक्षक को मार्गदर्शन देना चाहिए  
 (a) व्याकरणिक नियम सम्बन्धी  
 (b) साहित्यिक पक्ष सम्बन्धी  
 (c) अशुद्ध उच्चारण निवारण सम्बन्धी  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी

131. भाषा शिक्षण की मुख्य विधि है-  
 (a) अनुकरण विधि (b) अभ्यास विधि  
 (c) संरचनात्मक विधि (d) उपर्युक्त सभी
132. गद्य पाठों के मौखिक पठन का मुख्य तत्व क्या है?  
 (a) स्पष्ट अक्षरोच्चारण (b) शुद्ध शब्दोच्चारण  
 (c) बलाघात (d) उपर्युक्त सभी
133. प्रत्येक पाठ के अन्त में होना चाहिए  
 (a) पाठ का सार (b) प्रस्तावना  
 (c) मानचित्र (d) परिशिष्ट
134. आज छात्रों की उपलब्धियों का मापन करने के लिए अनेक विधियों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। निम्न में से कौन सी मापन की विधि नहीं है  
 (a) अवलोकन (b) साक्षात्कार  
 (c) लक्षण मिलान (d) प्रश्नावली
135. निम्नलिखित में गद्य का शिक्षण उद्देश्य ज्ञानात्मक है  
 (a) छात्रों को शब्द, सूक्ति, लोकोक्ति आदि का ज्ञान, कराना  
 (b) छात्रों को विभिन्न लेखन शैलियों का ज्ञान प्राप्त कराना  
 (c) छात्रों को सांस्कृतिक, पैराणिक, धार्मिक, विश्वासों का बोध कराना  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी

निर्देश (प्रश्न 136-144) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-

## गद्यांश

यज्ञ की अग्नि प्रज्वलित थी। वेद मंत्रों के उच्चारण के साथ घी और सामग्री की आहुतियाँ उसमें पड़ रही थी। सारे वातावरण में सुगंधि व्याप्त थी और वाजश्रव के चेहरे पर विशेष प्रसन्नता झलक रही थी। उसके द्वारा आयोजित यज्ञ की आज पूर्णाहुति जो थी। देश भर में बड़े-बड़े विद्वान और ऋषि मुनि पधारे थे। यज्ञ के उपरांत वाजश्रवा ब्राह्मणों को प्रभूत दक्षिणा देगा, ऐसा सभी सोच रहे थे। यज्ञ समाप्त हुआ। ब्राह्मणों ने वाजश्रवा को आशीर्वाद दिया और वाजश्रवा ने उन्हें दक्षिणा देना प्रारंभ किया। किंतु यह क्या। यज्ञ की इस अंतिम घड़ी में वाजश्रवा को किस मोह ने घेर लिया? कहाँ तो उसने निश्चय किया था कि यज्ञ की समाप्ति पर वह अपनी सारी संपत्ति दान कर देगा और कहाँ दक्षिणा में दान देने लगा ऐसा निर्बल और बूढ़ी गाएँ जिन्होंने दूध देना ही बंद कर दिया था। यह बात 'नचिकेता' को अच्छी नहीं लगी।

136. यह गद्यांश कहाँ से लिया गया है?  
 (a) पुराणों से (b) उपनिषदों से  
 (c) कठोपनिषद से (d) कहानी संग्रह से
137. वाजश्रवा क्यों प्रसन्न था?  
 (a) यज्ञ की पूर्णाहुति होने के कारण  
 (b) यज्ञ में हो रहे मंत्रोच्चारण के कारण  
 (c) यज्ञ में पधारे ऋषि-मुनियों के कारण  
 (d) दान में बूढ़ी गाय देने के कारण

138. वाजश्रवा के यज्ञ करने का उद्देश्य क्या था?  
 (a) साम्राज्य का विस्तार करना  
 (b) पंडितों को दान देना  
 (c) मोझ प्राप्त करना  
 (d) स्वर्ग प्राप्त करना
139. इस कहानी का प्रमुख पात्र कौन है?  
 (a) वाजश्रवा (b) ऋषि-मुनि  
 (c) गाय (d) नचिकेता
140. 'उच्चारण' में कौनसा समास है?  
 (a) अव्ययीभाव समास (b) द्वंद समास  
 (c) कर्मधारय तत्पुरुष समास (d) द्विगु समास
141. किंतु यह क्या? वाक्य में कौनसा सर्वनाम है?  
 (a) अनिश्चय वाचक सर्वनाम  
 (b) निजवाचक सर्वनाम  
 (c) प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम  
 (d) निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
142. निर्बल में कौनसा उपसर्ग प्रयोग किया गया है?  
 (a) निः उपसर्ग (b) नि उपसर्ग  
 (c) निस् उपसर्ग (d) निर् उपसर्ग
143. "प्रभूत" का अर्थ है?  
 (a) ढेर सारा  
 (b) उम्मीद से ज्यादा  
 (c) जीतना पहले कभी न मिला हो  
 (d) झोली भरकर
144. वाजश्रवा को किस मोह ने घेर लिया? रेखांकित भाग में प्रयुक्त कारण बताएँ  
 (a) कर्ता कारक (b) कर्म कारक  
 (c) करण कारक (d) आपादान कारक

निर्देश (प्रश्न 145-150) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-

### गद्यांश

बाल श्रम ने भारतमाता के दैदीप्यमान मस्तक को मलिनतापूर्ण बना दिया है। उद्योगों और विभिन्न कल-कारखानों में होड़तोड़ परिश्रम करते बच्चों को देख मानवता रो पड़ती है। भट्टियों पर काम करते हुए मालिकों के लिए अपने शरीर का होम करने वाले मासूम आँख, नाक एवं फेफड़ों की गम्भीर बीमारियों के शिकार हो रहे हैं। इनकी नियति ही ऐसी है कि मनुष्य जीवन के चक्र का अहम् भाग जवानी इनके लिए नहीं बना है। ये तो सीधे ही वृद्धावस्था को प्राप्त करते हैं। कथित मालिकों की झिड़कियाँ और गाहे-बगाहे मार झेलते इन बालक-बालिकाओं का जीवन देखकर प्रतीत होता है कि सृष्टि ने अत्यधिक क्रूरता से इनका भाग्य रचा है। नियोक्ताओं के लिए बाल श्रम का उपयोग निरापद है। इसके माध्यम से वे अनुचित लाभ उठाकर अपना पथ कंटकविहीन कर लेते हैं।

बाल श्रम रूपी असुर के बन्धन में जकड़ी बालिकाओं और किशोरियों की स्थिति और भी भयानक है। माता-पिता की दरिद्र-मुक्ति हेतु भागीरथी प्रयास करती बालिकाएँ स्वयं एक सर्वभोग्या जलधारा के रूप में प्रवाहमान हैं। जिन्हें जब चाहे ठेकेदार और नियोक्ता पी डालते हैं और अभिभावक विवशतावश चूँ तक नहीं कर पाते। यौनाचार का जो घिनौना चेहरा आज सम्पूर्ण समाज में दिखाई दे रहा है उसके पीछे बाल श्रम की अभिवृद्धि भी प्रमुख रूप से उत्तरदायी है। सिंगापुर, थाइलैण्ड, मलेशिया, इण्डोनेशिया, नेपाल जैसे देशों में पर्यटन के बहाने मौजमस्ती करने आए लोग दस-बारह वर्ष की वय वाली लड़कियों की माँग करते हैं ताकि वे एड्स से बचे रहें। दलालों के लिए यह सौदा फायदे का होता है। वे बाल श्रम में लगी लड़कियों और उनके मजबूर माता-पिता को अपना शिकार बनाते हैं और देह व्यापार के गहरे गर्त में धकेल देते हैं।

145. "भारतमाता के दैदीप्यमान मस्तक को मलिनतापूर्ण बना दिया है" इस कथन में कौन-सा अलंकार अभिव्यक्त हो रहा है?  
 (a) वक्रोक्ति अलंकार (b) मानवीकरण अलंकार  
 (c) अन्योक्ति अलंकार (d) पुनरुक्ति प्रकाश अलंकार
146. "सृष्टि ने अत्याधिक क्रूरता से इनके भाग्य को रचा है" यह कथन इस सन्दर्भ में प्रयुक्त हुआ है  
 (a) माता-पिता ने बच्चों को बाल श्रम के लिए विवश किया है  
 (b) निर्माण क्षेत्रों के लोगों ने बाल श्रमिकों को बढ़ावा दिया है  
 (c) भाग्य दोष के कारण बच्चों को बाल श्रमिक बनना पड़ा है  
 (d) क्रूर नियोक्ता बाल श्रमिकों के भाग्य का अंश गटक जाते हैं
147. "नियोक्ताओं के लिए बाल श्रम का उपयोग निरापद है।" इस वाक्य से क्या अभिप्राय है?  
 (a) बाल श्रमिकों के यौन शोषण में सुविधा  
 (b) श्रम के सर्वांग शोषण की सुविधा  
 (c) बाल श्रमिक हानि नहीं पहुँचाते  
 (d) बाल श्रमिक कम मजदूरी पर मिल जाते हैं
148. "बालिकाएँ स्वयं एक सर्वभोग्या जलधारा के रूप में प्रवाहमान हैं।" यह कथन किस तथ्य को रेखांकित कर रहा है?  
 (a) देश की बालिकाएँ नदियों के समान पवित्र हैं  
 (b) बालिकाएँ दरिद्रतावश घर-घर जाकर काम करती हैं  
 (c) बाल यौनाचार ने समाज रूपी सरिता को सर्वभोग्या बना डाला है  
 (d) बाल श्रम से बालिकाओं के यौन शोषण की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है
149. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक होगा  
 (a) बालश्रम और समाज (b) बालश्रम  
 (c) बाल शोषण (d) बाल यौन शोषण
150. निम्न में से कौन-से वृद्धावस्था का सीधे विच्छेद है?  
 (a) वृद्ध + अवस्था (b) वृ + वस्था  
 (c) वृद्धा + अवस्था (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

**ANSWER KEY**

1	(a)	16	(a)	31	(b)	46	(c)	61	(c)	76	(b)	91	(b)	106	(d)	121	(d)	136	(c)
2	(a)	17	(d)	32	(b)	47	(d)	62	(d)	77	(d)	92	(d)	107	(d)	122	(d)	137	(a)
3	(a)	18	(d)	33	(b)	48	(b)	63	(b)	78	(a)	93	(c)	108	(a)	123	(d)	138	(d)
4	(c)	19	(b)	34	(c)	49	(c)	64	(b)	79	(a)	94	(b)	109	(b)	124	(a)	139	(d)
5	(d)	20	(a)	35	(a)	50	(b)	65	(b)	80	(d)	95	(b)	110	(b)	125	(d)	140	(a)
6	(c)	21	(b)	36	(c)	51	(c)	66	(d)	81	(c)	96	(c)	111	(d)	126	(a)	141	(c)
7	(a)	22	(a)	37	(c)	52	(b)	67	(c)	82	(a)	97	(a)	112	(a)	127	(d)	142	(d)
8	(b)	23	(b)	38	(d)	53	(b)	68	(b)	83	(d)	98	(d)	113	(c)	128	(d)	143	(c)
9	(d)	24	(a)	39	(b)	54	(b)	69	(a)	84	(c)	99	(d)	114	(b)	129	(d)	144	(a)
10	(d)	25	(a)	40	(c)	55	(b)	70	(a)	85	(d)	100	(a)	115	(c)	130	(d)	145	(b)
11	(a)	26	(b)	41	(a)	56	(a)	71	(d)	86	(a)	101	(c)	116	(b)	131	(d)	146	(c)
12	(c)	27	(b)	42	(a)	56	(d)	72	(d)	87	(d)	102	(b)	117	(c)	132	(b)	147	(c)
13	(d)	28	(b)	43	(b)	58	(c)	73	(d)	88	(d)	103	(a)	118	(b)	133	(a)	148	(d)
14	(a)	29	(d)	44	(d)	59	(c)	74	(a)	89	(c)	104	(c)	119	(d)	134	(c)	149	(b)
15	(b)	30	(b)	45	(b)	60	(c)	75	(a)	90	(b)	105	(b)	120	(b)	135	(c)	150	(a)

# Answer and Explanations

## Section -II : Social Science

31. (b) Lord Cornwallis introduced 'Permanent Settlement' In Bengal.
32. (b) Lord Wellesly greatly extended the British Dominion through Subsidiary alliance.
33. (b) The most important reason for the decline of urban handicrafts was the railways which helped the dealers to distribute machine made goods at the response of handicrafts.
34. (c) The Theosophical Society was organised by Madam Blavatski.
35. (a) The Forward Bloc was formed by Subhash Chandra Bose.
36. (c) The Government of India Act, 1919 was based on Montagu Chelmsford Report.
37. (c) These newspaper headlines from the 1960s and 1970s describe some of the results of the Green Revolution.
38. (d) Between 700 A.D. to 1750 A.D. various changes took place. Persian wheel was used in irrigation. New foods and beverages arrived in the subcontinent.
39. (b) Hampi marks the location of the ruins of Vijayanagara.
40. (c) Qazis and Ulemas had a great hand in the administration during the Sultnate period.
41. (a) Merchants first brought the holy Quran.
42. (a) People started to grow crops in Sulaiman and Kirthar hills.
43. (b) The Palaeolithic period extended from 2 million years to 12,000 years B. C.
44. (d) Use of Sanskrit language and development of the concept of zero.
45. (b) These statements illustrate the results of cultural diffusion.
46. (c) The power house on Indira Gandhi canal are at Anoopgarh and Suratgarh.
47. (d) In Personnel matters the State Government not have control over its local bodies.
48. (b) The socialist character of the preamble denotes State will secure for its citizens, social, economic and political justice.
49. (c) To be eligible to become a judge of a High Court, the candidate should be a practising advocate of 10 years in a High Court.
50. (b) Newspapers, articles, stories etc are printed for a wide audience to read. This process refer to publish.
51. (c) Chief Minister selects Ministers.
52. (b) In our country the main occupation of the villagers is Agriculture.
53. (b) Panchayat's President is a Sarpanch.
54. (b) Station House Officer is full form of SHO.
55. (b) Rich people generally pay property tax.
56. (a) National Parks is an example of a resource having ethical value.
57. (d) Lead is very dangerous to nervous system though water purifiers remove the lead contamination; they absorb lead particles and need to be replaced periodically.
58. (c) Insolation is the radiant energy that reaches the surface of the earth from the sun.
59. (c) A cotton plant requires rainfall of 60-100 cm.
60. (c) Artesian borings have been carried out in the alluvial soil of Gujarat state of India.
61. (c) Jute is obtained from the bark of jute plant.
62. (d) In 1854, the first modern cotton textile mill was established in Mumbai.
63. (b) The First digital electronic computer was developed in the USA in 1946 for military purposes.
64. (b) Mediterranean forests have chestnut and olive trees.
65. (b) Black soil is most suitable for cultivation of cotton.
66. (d) Trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water. The hardwood trees found in these forests are sal, teak and shisham. Tigers, lions, elephants and monkeys are common animals.
67. (c) Velds are temperate grasslands of South Africa and rolling plateaus with varying heights ranging from 600 m to 1100m.
68. (b) Petroleum and fuel oil are found in sedimentary type of rock.
69. (a) Sand-dunes are formed due to wind.
70. (a) Atmospheric pressure depends on altitude, temperature and earth rotation.
71. (d) Drass is the coldest inhabited place on the earth. It is located in Ladakh.

**Section -III : Language I -English**

111. (d) Death is personified as a Man who rattled the gate at five.
112. (a) The passage is titled, "A way to deal with Frozen feelings." The passage highlights the effects of shock, violence, fear or pain that every child experiences in the early years.

113. (c) A "glitch" is 'a defect or malfunction that occurs in a machine.
114. (b) Option (b) is correct and is mentioned in the following extract from the passage, "We feel childish and we behave childishly."

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# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(Class VI-VIII For Social Studies / Social Science Teachers)

## PRACTICE SET - 3

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions. All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Studies / Social Science (For Social Studies / Social Science Teachers)
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : Language II (Hindi)

Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section -I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. In the view of psychologists, the development of intelligence takes place in the age group of
  - (a) Only upto 12 years
  - (b) Only upto 16 years
  - (c) Only upto 40 years
  - (d) Throughout life
2. If a child is delicate and having poor health in his infancy, then his physical development will be influenced in a
  - (a) negative way
  - (b) general way
  - (c) indefinite way
  - (d) can not say
3. For developing good cognition among the children, the essential prerequisite is
  - (a) affectionate relations between parents
  - (b) the knowledge of children's interests to the parents
  - (c) the joyful and free environment for the children
  - (d) All the above
4. Generally gifted students visiting the common classrooms become prey of the average teachers and face the difficulties of
  - (a) poor temperament and become depressed in nature
  - (b) low performance and having the inferiority complex
  - (c) rebellious attitude towards normal students in the class
  - (d) introversion in the class
5. For better adjustment of the child, the family plays the significant role
  - (a) to create best possible opportunities for the development of the child
  - (b) to behave affectionately with the developing child
  - (c) to prepare the blueprint of all round development of the child
  - (d) All the above
6. As a teacher you are going to show historical places of a city to your students. Father of a student does not send his child with you. In this situation, you would
  - (a) leave this child and would go with others
  - (b) try to know why his father was hesitant to send his child.
  - (c) convince his father by telling the importance of such educational and cultural trips
  - (d) None of the above.
7. If majority of students in your class are weak you should
  - (a) keep your speed of teaching fast so that students comprehension level may increase
  - (b) not care about the intelligent students
  - (c) keep your teaching slow
  - (d) keep your teaching slow along with some extra guidance to bright pupils
8. Suggestion helps in the development of information, moral behaviour, aesthetic sense and character traits. Which of the following is the chief source of suggestions which mould life?
  - (a) Teachers
  - (b) Pupils of same age
  - (c) Elders
  - (d) None of the above
9. The application of clinical method is better for solving which of the following problems in educational psychology?
  - (a) The child having learning difficulties
  - (b) The child having stuttering difficulties
  - (c) The delinquents
  - (d) All the above
10. The introspection method of psychology involves –
  - (a) The brain to study its own mental processes
  - (b) The study of your mental processes by another person
  - (c) The observation of your mental processes by the scientists
  - (d) None of the above

11. Which of the following concepts is the basic element of conditioned Response?  
 (a) Associative Reflex  
 (b) Association Response  
 (c) Stimulus effect  
 (d) Latency Response
12. When a child is told that chocolate will not be given to you if you are telling a lie, This conditioning is an example of—  
 (a) Non-reinforced training  
 (b) Discriminatory punishment training  
 (c) Escape training  
 (d) Discriminatory training
13. Sensation is commonly termed as the primary step of knowledge because —  
 (a) It is the basic step of cognitive development  
 (b) It is the medium of focussing attention  
 (c) It is the central part of physical development  
 (d) It is the foundation of language development
14. When the friends and peers of the adolescent children are visiting the homes of your ward, you have to exercise the norms of meeting with them such as —  
 (a) Meet your friends only outside of the home  
 (b) Do not call your friends at home  
 (c) You yourself meet with them and try to participate with them  
 (d) Meet with friends at public places only
15. If you give due respect to your own students, then you have in mind that —  
 (a) You are exhibiting high standards of ethical relations  
 (b) You are preserving your own sovereignty  
 (c) You have a mature attitude towards students  
 (d) You feel that the students will be motivated to follow your their practice
16. Generally parents have the expectation from their teachers that they must be teachers who are —  
 (a) Able and unbiased in nature  
 (b) Expert in teaching  
 (c) Well-behaved and sympathetic toward students  
 (d) Expert in class-management
17. The distinction between Attitude and aptitude is —  
 (a) Attitude represents mental alertness of a person while aptitude represents potentialities of the person  
 (b) Attitude is a comprehensive concept which is concerned with one's personality and can be measured easily, while aptitude predicts only some vocational potentialities of a person  
 (c) Attitude is always an acquired type in nature while aptitude is both acquired and innate in nature  
 (d) All the above statements explain the distinction between attitude and aptitude
18. The basic reason for the formation of a wrong concept in children is —  
 (a) A wrong perception by them  
 (b) Immaturity of children  
 (c) Suggestibility  
 (d) All the above
19. Which one of the following is not one reason for individual differences?  
 (a) Environment  
 (b) Caste  
 (c) Sex  
 (d) Population
20. Suppose you are traveling in a train. All of a sudden you recognise your old student who is passing without a salutary remark. What will you think in such a condition?  
 (a) You will be cursing yourself as your student has not given any respect to you  
 (b) You will think that the student cannot recognise you  
 (c) You will be cursing the modern disrespectful trend in students  
 (d) You will introspect in relation to your students for further improvement
21. If a boy and a girl student came out of a cinema hall together, then you will think that —  
 (a) Perhaps they met by chance; otherwise they entered separately  
 (b) Co-education has deserted modern educational values  
 (c) It is a matter of pride that maturity has developed in our school youth  
 (d) It is the time of women's Liberation; then why to ponder over the issue.
22. Suppose a child has hearing impairment but you have no idea about him. What will be your duty towards that child?  
 (a) Recognise the child and manage accordingly  
 (b) You become neutral because it is not your headache  
 (c) You send him to a specialist for treatment  
 (d) You report to teachers, parents and principal to send him to a special school.
23. A student belongs to a very poor family. The student, therefore, is unable to pay tuition fee for private coaching but he is eager to get some of his problems solved. What provision will you make for the student?  
 (a) Give extra time to him  
 (b) Refuse to solve his problems as you have no spare time  
 (c) Creating a terror in him  
 (d) Not giving ears to his requests
24. A student who is mentally retarded cannot follow your lecture and sits in a deaf and dumb manner when you recognise him. What will you do?  
 (a) Make your lecture very simple and spare some extra time for him  
 (b) You do not sacrifice majority for the individual  
 (c) You attempt in such a manner that he leaves your class  
 (d) You do not support him at all.
25. Role playing strategy is associated with  
 (a) Development of social skills  
 (b) Dramatization of skills of the students  
 (c) Emotional expression by the students  
 (d) All of the above
26. Which one of the following is not the quality of teaching?  
 (a) Teaching makes learning process more effective  
 (b) Teaching has psychological foundation  
 (c) Teaching guides the students  
 (d) Teaching can be done by any person

27. The single defect of demonstration strategy is  
 (a) The clarification of questions  
 (b) The inter-relationship in questions  
 (c) The simplicity in questions  
 (d) All the above
28. The object of the remedial activities of the teacher in a classroom is  
 (a) To diagnose the difficulties of the students  
 (b) To arrange and analyse the content of teaching  
 (c) To relate the content with previous learning for the subject  
 (d) All the above
29. A child with average potential intelligence but fertile environment which gives him more opportunities for learning will achieve  
 (a) better in life (b) average in life  
 (c) nothing in life (d) none of these
30. The example of teaching tactics is  
 (a) To present stimuli for desired activities  
 (b) To reinforce the right activities  
 (c) To exercise the learned responses  
 (d) All the above
37. Read the following statement :  
 I. He was pioneer in the field of the art of painting.  
 II. He tried to combine European naturalism with Indian myths and Legends.  
 III. He created the images of India's past.  
 The above statement describes about a famous artist of India who was well conversant with sculpture also. Who was he?  
 (a) M.F. Hussain (b) Raja Ravi Verma  
 (c) Satish Gujaral (d) Nandalal Bose
38. Which of the following statements is correct ?  
 I. European trading companies attracted towards Indian subcontinents.  
 II. Indian subcontinent was very prosperous.  
 (a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct  
 (c) Both are correct (d) Both are incorrect
39. The Kshatriyas took part in  
 (a) Education (b) Religious teachings  
 (c) Warfare (d) Discussion
40. Raja Todar mal was  
 (a) The famous wazir of Akbar  
 (b) The chief advisor of the emperor  
 (c) Under the charge of a muqaddam  
 (d) The incharge of collection of land revenue

### Section - II : Social Science

31. The real founder of the British Empire in India was  
 (a) Clive (b) Warren Hastings  
 (c) Wellesley (d) Dalhousie
32. During the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, peasants in India did not cultivate  
 (a) wheat (b) barley  
 (c) gram (d) maize.
33. 'The Doctrine of Lapse' was used by  
 (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Wellesley  
 (c) Lord Canning (d) Lord Mayo
34. Who raised the slogan "Go back to the Vedas"?  
 (a) Vivekanand (b) Ramakrishna Paramhansa  
 (c) Ramayan (d) Dayanand Saraswati
35. Between 1945 and 1947, the differences between the Hindus and the Muslims in India led to the  
 (a) Sepoy Mutiny  
 (b) Salt March  
 (c) Policy of nonalignment  
 (d) Partitioning of the subcontinent
36. The Civil Disobedience Movement was started with the action that  
 (a) The people offered themselves to be sent to jail  
 (b) The Government was compelled to call Round Table Conference  
 (c) The meeting was held against the Government  
 (d) Gandhiji acted against Salt Act
37. During the Indian independence movement, many Muslims in India demanded a separate state of Pakistan to  
 (a) remain under British control  
 (b) prevent future invasions from Afghanistan and China  
 (c) address concerns about their status as a religious minority  
 (d) protect the sacred rivers, the Indus and the Ganges
41. Ellora was built by  
 (a) Pallavas (b) Chankyas  
 (c) Rastrakutas (d) None of these
42. Which of the following has not been found in the Indus Valley Civilization?  
 (a) Barley (b) Sugarcane  
 (c) Mustard (d) Millet
43. Which of the following languages was used in ancient period?  
 (a) Sanskrit (b) Prakrit  
 (c) Tamil (d) Hindi
44. The Pillars of Emperor Asoka of the Mauryan Empire and the Code of Hammurabi of Babylon are most similar to the  
 (a) Ziggurats of Sumeria  
 (b) Map projections of Mercator  
 (c) Great Sphinx of the Egyptians  
 (d) Twelve Tables of the Romans
45. The Gupta Empire was best known for its :  
 (a) advances in mathematics and medicine  
 (b) efforts to resist European imperialism  
 (c) development of the barter system  
 (d) construction of Angkor Wat
46. The richest coal field of ..... valley is called the Ruhr of India  
 (a) Damodar (b) Godavari  
 (c) Kaveri (d) none of these
47. Which part of Maharashtra is demanding for a separate statehood?  
 (a) Rayalseema (b) Vidharbha  
 (c) Konkan (d) Satpura

48. How can a citizen protect his Fundamental Rights?  
 (a) By approaching, President of India  
 (b) By a writ in the Supreme Court of India  
 (c) Through police action  
 (d) They are already protected
49. After retirement a judge can undertake private practice of law  
 (a) in the same court  
 (b) only in a lower court  
 (c) wherever he/she wishes  
 (d) in another court of the same level or higher court
50. The stamping a product with a particular name or sign is known as  
 (a) Censor (b) Advertise  
 (c) Brand (d) None
51. What is called coalition government?  
 (a) Government formed by a single party  
 (b) Government formed by group of parties  
 (c) (a) and (b) both are correct  
 (d) None of these
52. In comparison to the villagers of the developed countries, our villagers have ..... standard of living.  
 (a) Low (b) High  
 (c) Medium (d) None
53. What is the main task of a Gram Panchayat?  
 (a) To implement development programmes for all villages that comes under it  
 (b) To reduce the number of people in category of BPL  
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b'  
 (d) None of them
54. What does a patwari do?  
 (a) Measures land (b) Keeps land records  
 (c) Provides credit (d) Both 'a' and 'b'
55. What kind of feeling does the ballot box provide at the time of voting?  
 (a) Equality (b) Freedom  
 (c) Choice (d) Self-importance
56. What is 'Sedentary Agriculture'?  
 (a) Farming of land at different sites  
 (b) Farming of land at a fixed location instead of moving from one site to another  
 (c) Farming of cereals and pulses  
 (d) None of them
57. What is smelting?  
 (a) It is the process of smelling any object.  
 (b) It is a process of separating metals from their ores by the use of heat.  
 (c) It is boiling of liquids.  
 (d) All of them
58. Atmosphere with excess of carbon dioxide as a result of pollution could result.  
 (a) In fall in temperature  
 (b) In rise in temperature  
 (c) In constant temperature  
 (d) All of the above
59. Which country is the major buyer of wheat?  
 (a) U.S.A (b) Australia  
 (c) India (d) Europe
60. The Statements I and II are explanatory notes.  
 I. Multipurpose projects are built over the rivers to prevent soil erosion and floods.  
 II. Hirakud and Rihand are built in India.  
 Which option describes better about the above statements?  
 (a) Canals (b) Dams  
 (c) Tanks (d) Reservoirs
61. What steps has the Indian government taken to improve agricultural conditions?  
 (a) Encouraged consolidation of land holdings  
 (b) Modern methods of cultivation has been introduced  
 (c) Government has provided better infrastructure like irrigation, electricity and transport facilities  
 (d) All of them
62. .... are the second largest textile city of India?  
 (a) Mumbai (b) Ahmedabad  
 (c) Jamshedpur (d) Bangalore
63. The Kinki region is a famous industrial region of  
 (a) North America (b) Russia  
 (c) Osaka (d) Germany
64. Which one of the following is a land-locked country?  
 (a) Angola (b) Mozambique  
 (c) Namibia (d) Zimbabwe
65. What are the Westerlies?  
 (a) Permanent winds (b) Seasonal winds  
 (c) Local winds (d) Variable winds
66. Which forests are located in the mid latitudinal coastal region?  
 (a) Tropical Deciduous Forests  
 (b) Tropical Evergreen Forests  
 (c) Temperate Evergreen Forests  
 (d) Temperate Deciduous Forests
67. Which of the following is relevant to Velds?  
 (a) Red grass grows here  
 (b) Acacia and Maroola are seen to be growing  
 (c) Leopards, lions, cheetah and kudu are commonly seen animals  
 (d) All of them
68. The movement of earth plates occurs due to :  
 (a) Molten magma (b) Crust  
 (c) Mantle (d) None of these
69. On the continental mass at what extent crust is expanded :  
 (a) 20km (b) 25km  
 (c) 35km (d) None of these
70. Which of the following statements is not true of Trade Winds?  
 (a) They blow from the Horse Latitudes to the Doldrums  
 (b) They are deflected to the right to become South-East Trades in the southern hemisphere  
 (c) They are constant in strength and direction  
 (d) They sometimes contain intense depressions
71. The characteristic of narration technique is  
 (a) Easy availability of desired knowledge to the students  
 (b) The permanent impression of content on the student's mind  
 (c) Interesting and inspirational content  
 (d) All the above

72. What tasks would you give to your students during a visit to the zoo?  
 (a) ask them to enlist the name of animals & birds  
 (b) ask them to measure the depth of that pond where crocodile lives  
 (c) ask them to write the name of doctor of the zoo  
 (d) ask them to write an essay about the trees in the zoo
73. Story telling method is suitable for teaching  
 (a) Geography (b) History  
 (c) Economics (d) Civics
74. Value of social studies laboratory in teaching is  
 (a) Helps in creating an effective learning environment  
 (b) Helps the pupil in mental thinking  
 (c) Helps in proper classification  
 (d) All of the above
75. Best method to teach map & globe is  
 (a) Lecture (b) Home assignment  
 (c) Narration (d) Project method
76. Which is not a type of project?  
 (a) Constructive Project (b) Inductive Project  
 (c) Problematic Project (d) Drill Project
77. Teaching of Social studies emphasis at upper primary level  
 (a) Unit approach  
 (b) Inter disciplinary approach  
 (c) Integration approach  
 (d) Correlation approach
78. Collection of weather information is the example of  
 (a) Tertiary sources (b) Quinary sources  
 (c) Secondary sources (d) Primary sources
79. Probing Question in Social Science class room is related to  
 (a) Teaching method (b) Teaching Technique  
 (c) Teaching Skill (d) Curriculum
80. The objective of educational excursion in social studies is  
 (a) First hand experiences to the students  
 (b) Leisure time training to the students  
 (c) Enhancing observation power of the students  
 (d) All the above
81. The educational excursion is used as  
 (a) Supporting system (b) Cultural development  
 (c) Teaching method (d) All of above
82. Which one is not included under visual aids  
 (a) Pictures (b) Maps  
 (c) Role playing (d) Globe
83. Which is the best remedy to make the lecture strategy more effective in social studies?  
 (a) Effective use of blackboard  
 (b) Effective use of audio-visual aids  
 (c) Development of study habits  
 (d) All the above
84. A characteristic of social studies is  
 (a) Creating awareness (b) Study of man  
 (c) Realistic study (d) All of above
85. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to Swami Vivekananda?  
 I. He was a disciple of Ramakrishna Paramhansa.  
 II. He attend the 'World Parliament of Religions' at Chicago  
 III. He rejected the supremacy of the Vedas.  
 IV. He believed in the service of men in order to realise God.  
 (a) I and II (b) I, II and IV  
 (c) I, and III (d) II and IV
86. Why does the velds have a mild climate?  
 (a) Due to influence of Indian ocean  
 (b) Due to influence of Pacific ocean  
 (c) Due to influence of Atlantic ocean  
 (d) None of them
87. The Prairies are bound by the \_\_\_\_\_ in the west and the \_\_\_\_\_ in the East  
 (a) Kanchenjunga; Narmada  
 (b) Rocky Mountains; Great Lakes  
 (c) Himalaya; Red Sea  
 (d) None of them
88. Which country is the birthland of social studies  
 (a) India (b) UK  
 (c) China (d) U.S.A
89. Read the following statement :  
 I. He used Japanese technique of water colour wash paintings.  
 II. He set up Kala Bhavan at Shantiniketan.  
 III. He won Nobel Prize for Geetanjali.  
 IV. He gave a new type of lyric to Indian poetry.  
 The above statement depicts a versatile genius who shines like a star on the literary horizon of India. Who is he?  
 (a) Nandlal Bose (b) Jamini Roy  
 (c) Rabindranath Tagore (d) Amrita Sher Gil
90. Which is the first British fortress in India ?  
 (a) Fort St George (b) Victoria Terminus  
 (c) Gateway of India (d) Victoria Memorial

### Section - III : Language I -English

91. The teaching of English in India, is facing the main problem of  
 (a) use excessive teaching aids  
 (b) use of traditional and old method  
 (c) lack of good books  
 (d) both (b) and (c)
92. Dr. West was the principal of a training college at  
 (a) Delhi (b) Lahore  
 (c) Dacca (d) Chennai
93. The best source of learning correct pronunciation is  
 (a) language lab (b) text-books  
 (c) intensive reading (d) timely written tests
94. The objective of morphology is to enable the pupil to  
 (a) Master certain vocabulary  
 (b) Write correct spellings  
 (c) Make the correct use of word  
 (d) All of these
95. Principle of selection and grading of words is based on its  
 (a) Frequency (b) Teachability  
 (c) Range (d) All of these

96. Life history of an individual written by the writer himself is called:  
 (a) biography (b) autobiography  
 (c) novel (d) story
97. Which among the following types of grammar emphasize more on rules?  
 (a) Descriptive  
 (b) Perspective  
 (c) Scholarly  
 (d) Transformational generative
98. The method of prose teaching is the:  
 (a) Translation (b) Direct Method  
 (c) Question-Answer (d) All the above
99. Which is the lowest method of teaching vocabulary:  
 (a) By using mother tongue  
 (b) By showing real objects  
 (c) By performing action  
 (d) By showing charts
100. On which theory is Translation cum grammar method based upon?  
 (a) Behavioristic Theory  
 (b) Cognitive Theory  
 (c) Apperceptive Theory  
 (d) All of these
101. Which amount the following is not a method of teaching pronunciation?  
 (a) Limitation (b) Substitution  
 (c) Phonetic (d) Subsidiary
102. Words having affirmative and negative distributions are called:  
 (a) content words (b) structural words  
 (c) grammatically (d) substitute words
103. The steps of evaluation approach are the:  
 (a) Change of behaviour (b) Objectives  
 (c) Learning experiences (d) All the above
104. The two kinds of vocabulary are:  
 (a) Active and passive vocabulary  
 (b) Indian and foreign vocabulary  
 (c) Little and large vocabulary  
 (d) None of the above
105. Dr. West's New Method lays stress on:  
 (a) Listening Skill (b) Speaking Skill  
 (c) Reading Skill (d) Writing Skill

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-111) : Following questions are based on poem given below :**

**Dear Examiner**

*Thank you so much for your questions  
 I've read them most carefully through  
 But there isn't a single of them  
 That I know the answer to.*

*I've written my name as instructed  
 Put the year, the month and the day  
 But after I'd finished doing that  
 I had nothing further to say.  
 So I thought I'd write you a letter  
 Fairly informally*

*About what I can see from my desk here*

*And what it's like to be me.*

*Mandy has written ten pages*

*But it's probably frightful guff*

*And Angela Smythe is copying*

*The answers off her cuff*

.....

*Miss Quinlan is marking out homework*

*The clock keeps ticking away*

*I suppose for anyone outside*

*It's just another day.*

*Miss Quinlan's just read what I've written*

*Her face is an absolute mask*

*Before she collects the papers in*

*I've a sort of favour to ask.*

*"I thought your questions were lovely*

*I've only myself to blame*

*But couldn't you give me some marks*

*For writing the date and my name?" — Gareth Owen*

106. Which phrase in the poem indicate that the student is extremely respectful towards the teacher.  
 (a) Thank you so much for your questions  
 (b) I've only myself to blame  
 (c) I thought your questions were lovely  
 (d) Her face is an absolute mask.
107. The narrator speaks of other students who are worse than him. Why do you think he considers them to be worse than him?  
 (a) He has not written answer like them  
 (b) He has not copied from anyone  
 (c) He is being very honest  
 (d) He is quite respectful
108. The phrase "Her face is an absolute mask' means that  
 (a) she is very angry  
 (b) her face does not betray her emotions  
 (c) she is upset  
 (d) she is shocked
109. What is the message that is conveyed in the poem?  
 (a) It is better to cheat  
 (b) Fill the paper with whatever you know  
 (c) Write a poem in every paper  
 (d) Honesty should be rewarded
110. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?  
 (a) ab, cd, ab, cd (b) aa, bb, aa, bb  
 (c) ab, cb, ab, cb (d) aa, bb, cc, dd
111. 'Fairly Informally' is an  
 (a) adjective phrase (b) adjective clause  
 (c) adverbial phrase (d) adverbial clause

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-120) : Following questions are based on drama given below :**

**THE BISHOP'S CANDLESTICKS**

Convict (shamefacedly). Monseigneur, I'm glad I didn't get away with them; curse me, I am. I'm glad.

Bishop. Now won't you sleep here? See, your bed is ready.

Convict. No! (Looking at the candlesticks) No! no! I daren't, I daren't. Besides, I must go on, I must get to Paris: it is big, and I-

I can be lost there. They won't find me there.

And I must travel at night. Do you understand?

Bishop. I see - you must travel by night.

Convict. I-I- didn't believe there was any good in the world; one doesn't when one has been in Hell; but somehow I-I-know you're good, and-and it's a queer thing to ask, but- could you, would you bless me before I go? I-I think it would help me. I-

[Hangs his head very shamefacedly.]

[Bishop makes the sign of the Cross and murmurs a blessing.]

Convict (tries to speak, but a sob almost chokes him). Good night.

[He hurries towards the

door.]

Bishop. Stay, my son, you have forgotten your property (giving him the candlesticks).

Convict. You mean me - you want me to take them?

Bishop. Please ; they may help you. (The Convict takes the candlesticks in absolute amazement.) And, my son, there is a path through the woods at the back of this cottage which leads to Paris; it is a very lonely path and I have noticed that my good friends the gendarmes do not like lonely paths at night. It is curious.

Convict. Ah, thanks, thanks, Monseigneur. I-I-(He sobs) Ah, I'm a fool, a child to cry, but somehow you have made me feel that-that it is just as if something had come into me-as if I were a man again and not a wild beast. [The door at back is open, and the Convict is standing in it.]

Bishop. (putting his hand on his shoulder). Always remember my son, that this poor body is the Temple of the Living God.

Convict (with great aive). The Temple of the Living God. I'll remember.

The following extract is from a soul-string play by Norman McKinnel. A thief enters the house of a poor bishop and tries to steal his most precious possession. On -The candlesticks. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.

112. What do you understand by the phrase "The temple of the living god"?

- (a) Our soul is the living god which lives in the temple called a body.  
 (b) A god lives in the temple made of the body  
 (c) The living god can be found in temple  
 (d) The philosophy is too deep to understand

113. "If I were a man again and wild beast" What kind of clause or a phrase is this?

- (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause  
 (c) Adverb clause (d) Adjective phrase

114. The word 'gendarmes' means

- (a) A magistrate (b) A thief  
 (c) A police officer (d) A security personal

115. What are the antonyms and synonyms of the word 'curious' in the context of the passage.

- (a) strange, normal (b) interesting, abnormal  
 (c) queer, absolute (d) sick, strange

116. "I didn't believe there was any good in the world, one doesn't when one has been in Hell" What inference can you draw from this statement?

- (a) he doesn't believe in goodness, as he has been through hell.  
 (b) he is beginning to develop faith.  
 (c) the thief has no faith on people because he has suffered a lot in the past  
 (d) the thief has suffered a lot

117. "Stay, my son, you have forgotten your property." What impression do these words leave on your mind about the Bishop?

- (a) The Bishop is a kind-hearted soul  
 (b) The Bishop has great faith on humanity  
 (c) He true to his profession.  
 (d) He loves the thief

118. "I'm glad I didn't get away with them; curse me, I am. I'm glad. The convict utters these words with a feeling of deep relief. Why do you think he says them?"

- (a) He starts believing in the Bishop's goodness.  
 (b) He is slowly undergoing a transformation from a hardened criminal to a believer in faith and goodness.  
 (c) He is deeply relieved that he did not go away  
 (d) He has found a good friend in the Bishop.

119. Can you think of any other words that can be used in place of "absolute amazement"?

- (a) complete shock (b) thoroughly surprised  
 (c) sheer ecstasy (d) completely wonderstruck

120. Pick out two words from the passage which mean the same as strange.

- (a) curious, hell (b) queer, thing  
 (c) curious, queer (d) absolute, amazement

### Section - IV : Language II -Hindi

121. कक्षा में किसी वस्तु का वास्तविक स्वरूप चित्र द्वारा स्पष्ट किया जाना संभव न होने की स्थिति में प्रयोग करना उचित होगा

- (a) रेखाचित्र (b) कार्टून  
 (c) चित्र-विस्तारक (d) प्रतिरूप (मॉडल)

122. नैदानिक परीक्षण का उद्देश्य है

- (a) छात्र की अभिव्यक्ति का सुधार करना  
 (b) छात्र की भाषा संबंधी क्षमता का मूल्यांकन करना  
 (c) छात्र की कमजोरियों का पता लगाना  
 (d) छात्र में सद्वृत्तियों का विकास करना

123. भाषा शिक्षण में अधिगम-सामग्री का प्रमुख दायित्व है

- (a) कम समय में अधिक ज्ञान दिया जाना  
 (b) छात्रों का ध्यान पाठ में केंद्रित होना  
 (c) शिक्षकों द्वारा शिक्षण कार्य में कम मेहनत किया जाना  
 (d) विषय-वस्तु के कठिन स्थलों का उचित स्पष्टीकरण करना

124. पाठ्यवस्तु विश्लेषण से क्या स्पष्ट होता है?

- (a) शिक्षक का अभिप्राय  
 (b) विषय-वस्तु का स्वरूप  
 (c) पाठ का उद्देश्य  
 (d) सहायक विषय-वस्तु का स्वरूप

125. भाषा शिक्षण का सामान्य उद्देश्य है  
 (a) छात्रों में सृजनात्मक शक्ति का विकास करना  
 (b) भावानुकूल भाषा प्रयोग, स्वर निर्माण, अंग संचालन का अभ्यास करना  
 (c) छात्रों में शुद्ध, सरल, स्पष्ट ढंग से आत्माभिव्यक्ति की योग्यता उत्पन्न करना  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
126. माध्यमिक स्तर पर कविता शिक्षण की प्रणाली है  
 (a) अर्थ बोध (b) गीत  
 (c) व्याख्या (d) उद्दीपन
127. नाटक का तत्व है  
 (a) विषय वस्तु (b) कथोपकथन  
 (c) अभिनय (d) ये सभी
128. निम्नलिखित में से रचनात्मक शिक्षण की विधि नहीं है  
 (a) कक्षा नियम विधि (b) आदर्श अभिनय विधि  
 (c) व्याख्या विधि (d) भाषा-संस्पर्ग विधि
129. भाषा एवं बोली में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक विकल्प अन्तर प्रकट नहीं करता है?  
 (a) भाषा का क्षेत्र विस्तृत होता है, परन्तु बोली का क्षेत्र सीमित होता है  
 (b) एक भाषा में अनेक बोलियाँ सम्मिलित होती हैं  
 (c) भाषा में व्याकरण के सिद्धान्तों का प्रयोग होता है, परन्तु बोलियों में नहीं  
 (d) बोली में मानकता होती है, भाषा में नहीं
130. कविता-शिक्षण के अन्त में सस्वर पाठ के सोपान का उद्देश्य है  
 (a) काव्यमय वातावरण में पाठ का समापन  
 (b) काव्यपाठ का अभ्यास करवाना  
 (c) काव्य के भावों से अवगत करवाना  
 (d) काव्य के प्रति रुचि उत्पन्न करना
131. 'लिखना, पढ़ने से पूर्व सीखना चाहिए' - यह विचार किसका है?  
 (a) डाल्टन (b) लेडी माण्टेसरी  
 (c) फ्रोबेल (d) मिस हेलेन पार्कहर्स्ट
132. संरचनात्मक पद्धति में कौन से कार्य को भाषा-शिक्षण का आधार बनाया जाना चाहिए  
 (a) मौखिक (b) लिखित  
 (c) प्रयोगात्मक (d) रचनात्मक
133. "पाठ्य-पुस्तक ज्ञान आदतों, भावनाओं क्रियाओं तथा प्रवृत्तियों का सम्पूर्ण योग है  
 (a) क्रोन्वेक का (b) गुड का  
 (c) मानचित्र (d) परिशिष्ट
134. कौन सा परीक्षाओं का प्रकार नहीं है  
 (a) मौखिक परीक्षाएँ (b) लिखित परीक्षाएँ  
 (c) प्रायोगिक परीक्षाएँ (d) निरीक्षणात्मक परीक्षाएँ
135. निम्नलिखित में से मन्त्रणा और तर्क विधियों का सम्मिलित रूप है  
 (a) समवाय विधि (b) स्वाध्याय विधि  
 (c) निर्देश विधि (d) आदर्श विधि

निर्देश (प्रश्न 136-144) : निम्नलिखित पद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-

मेले की भीड़ में उस छह वर्षीय बालक में न जाने वो कौनसी बात थी जो गुजरते लोगों का ध्यान अपनी ओर आकृष्ट कर लेता था। उम्र की कमी को नकारता वह अपने खिलौने की तारीफ में बड़ा सा दहाड़ रहा था। मैं जब उसके पास गई तो उसने आशाभरी निगाहों से देखा और नम्र भाव से कहा "दीदी खिलौने ले लो न, अच्छे हैं, सस्ते हैं, टिकाऊ भी। मेरा ध्यान अनायास ही उसके खिलौने से ज्यादा उसपर केंद्रित हो गया, जो हमउम्र बच्चों से अलग खिलौने से ज्यादा खरीदारों को घूर रही थी। मैंने जैसे ही पूछा तुम दशहरा घूमने नहीं जाओगे? अपनी व्यस्तता से क्षणभर रुककर कहा- मैं चला गया तो उसका क्या होगा? इतना कहते हुए उसने मेले के कोने की ओर इशारा किया जहाँ एक शिशु कपड़े के झूले में लटकाया हुआ था। बच्चे ने जल्दबाजी में कहा "बस कुछ खिलौने बचे हुए हैं उन्हें बेचकर पैसे ले लूँ। मेले का क्या है अब तो हर दिन दशहरा है, अगर जेब में पैसे हों। मैंने पूछा आपका नाम क्या है? अपनी मुस्कान और बालपन से इतराता हुआ बोला-शिशु। मैंने कहा तेरा नाम तो "सयाना" होना चाहिए।

136. लेखिका का ध्यान 'बच्चे' पर क्यों केंद्रित हुआ?  
 (a) वह बहुत छोटा था  
 (b) वह जेब से दहाड़ रहा था  
 (c) उसके पास अच्छे खिलौने थे  
 (d) बच्चे की उम्र और व्यवहारिकता में अंतर था
137. खिलौने के लिए प्रयुक्त विशेषण है?  
 (a) खिलौने अच्छे हैं  
 (b) खिलौने सस्ते हैं  
 (c) खिलौने टिकाऊ है  
 (d) खिलौने अच्छे, सस्ते और टिकाऊ हैं
138. इस लघुकथा के माध्यम से लेखिका किसका वर्णन करना चाहती है?  
 (a) मेले का (b) खिलौने वालों का  
 (c) बाल-मजदूरों का (d) देश की विकासशीलता का
139. बच्चे की मेला न घूमने की असमर्थता क्या थी?  
 (a) उसके साथ छोटा बच्चा था  
 (b) उसे खिलौने बेचने थे  
 (c) वो मेले में बैठा था  
 (d) उसके पास पैसे नहीं थे
140. लेखिका ने खिलौने की तुलना किससे की है?  
 (a) वाल्यावस्था के भावों से  
 (b) पैसे से  
 (c) बच्चे की गरीबी से  
 (d) मेले के लोगों से
141. मैं चला गया तो उसका क्या होगा? यहाँ किस कारक का प्रयोग हुआ है-  
 (a) संबध कारक (b) संप्रदान कारक  
 (c) कर्म कारक (d) अधिकरण कारक

142. गद्यांश से बालक की किस विशेषता का पता चलता है?
- (a) वह सयाना है  
(b) उसे अपनी जिम्मेदारी का एहसास है  
(c) उसमें पैसे कमाने का हुनर है  
(d) वह बड़ों सा व्यवहार करता है
143. 'मेला' में संज्ञा के किस रूप का प्रयोग है—
- (a) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (b) द्रववाचक संज्ञा  
(c) जातिवाचक संज्ञा (d) समूह वाचक संज्ञा
144. बच्चे की विशेषता को बताने के लिए विशेषण के रूप में कौन सा शब्द प्रयुक्त किया गया है—
- (a) दहाड़ रहा था (b) बालपन  
(c) सयाना (d) नम्रभाव
145. सौन्दर्य की परख की जाती है
- (a) आनन्द की मात्रा के आधार पर  
(b) इन्द्रियों की सन्तुष्टि के आधार पर  
(c) रूप के आधार पर  
(d) मनोहरता के आधार पर
146. रसास्वादन की अनुभूति का बोध होता है
- (a) चरित्र स्पर्शी रूप से (b) चित के आनन्द से  
(c) सौन्दर्य अभिव्यक्ति से (d) इन्द्रिय सुख मात्र से
147. कवि जयदेव का 'वसन्त चित्रण' सुन्दर है, पर मनोहर नहीं, क्योंकि
- (a) यह इन्द्रिय सुखदायक है  
(b) इसमें केवल सौन्दर्य वर्णन है  
(c) यह चित को आनन्दित नहीं करता  
(d) इसमें अनुभूति नहीं है
148. कालिदास के प्रकृति वर्णन का आधार है
- (a) उसकी प्रकृति/अभिव्यक्ति (b) उसकी चरित्र प्रमुखता  
(c) उसकी मनोहरता (d) उसका सौन्दर्य
149. ऊपर दिए गए गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक है
- (a) साहित्य और सौन्दर्य (b) अभिव्यक्ति की अनुभूति  
(c) सुन्दरता बनाम मनोहरता (d) सुन्दरता की संकीर्णता
150. 'अभिव्यक्ति' शब्द में उपसर्ग है .
- (a) अभि (b) अभ  
(c) अ (d) आ

**निर्देश (प्रश्न 145-150) :** निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये—

सौन्दर्य की परख अनेक प्रकार से की जाती है। बाह्य सौन्दर्य की परख समझना तथा उसकी अभिव्यक्ति करना सरल है। जब रूप के साथ चरित्र का भी स्पर्श हो जाता है तब उसमें रसास्वादन की अनुभूति भी होती है। एक वस्तु केवल इन्द्रियों को सन्तुष्ट करती है, जबकि मनोरम वस्तु चित को भी आनन्दित करती है। इस दृष्टि से कवि जयदेव का वसन्त चित्रण सुन्दर है तथा कालिदास का प्रकृति वर्णन मनोहर है, क्योंकि उसमें चरित्र की प्रधानता है। 'सुन्दर' शब्द संकीर्ण है, जबकि 'मनोहर' व्यापक तथा विस्तृत है। साहित्य में साधारण वस्तु भी विशेष प्रतीत होती है तथा उसे मनोहर कहते हैं।

**ANSWER KEY**

1	(b)	16	(a)	31	(a)	46	(a)	61	(d)	76	(b)	91	(d)	106	(a)	121	(d)	136	(d)
2	(a)	17	(d)	32	(d)	47	(b)	62	(b)	77	(c)	92	(c)	107	(c)	122	(c)	137	(d)
3	(b)	18	(d)	33	(a)	48	(b)	63	(c)	78	(c)	93	(a)	108	(b)	123	(d)	138	(c)
4	(b)	19	(d)	34	(d)	49	(d)	64	(d)	79	(c)	94	(d)	109	(d)	124	(b)	139	(b)
5	(d)	20	(d)	35	(d)	50	(c)	65	(a)	80	(a)	95	(d)	110	(c)	125	(f)	140	(a)
6	(c)	21	(c)	36	(d)	51	(b)	66	(c)	81	(d)	96	(b)	111	(c)	126	(c)	141	(a)
7	(d)	22	(a)	37	(c)	52	(a)	67	(a)	82	(c)	97	(b)	112	(a)	127	(d)	142	(b)
8	(c)	23	(a)	37	(b)	53	(c)	68	(a)	83	(d)	98	(d)	113	(c)	128	(d)	143	(d)
9	(d)	24	(a)	38	(c)	54	(d)	69	(c)	84	(d)	99	(a)	114	(c)	129	(d)	144	(c)
10	(a)	25	(d)	39	(c)	55	(a)	70	(b)	85	(b)	100	(c)	115	(a)	130	(c)	145	(b)
11	(a)	26	(d)	40	(a)	56	(b)	71	(d)	86	(a)	101	(b)	116	(c)	131	(b)	146	(a)
12	(a)	27	(d)	41	(c)	57	(b)	72	(a)	87	(b)	102	(c)	117	(a)	132	(a)	147	(b)
13	(a)	28	(d)	42	(b)	58	(b)	73	(b)	88	(d)	103	(d)	118	(b)	133	(c)	148	(b)
14	(c)	29	(a)	43	(a)	59	(d)	74	(a)	89	(c)	104	(a)	119	(d)	134	(d)	149	(c)
15	(d)	30	(c)	44	(d)	60	(b)	75	(d)	90	(a)	105	(c)	120	(c)	135	(b)	150	(a)

**Answers & Explanations****Section - II : Social Science**

31. (a) The real founder of the British Empire in India was Clive.
32. (d) During the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, peasants in India did not cultivate maize.
33. (a) 'The Doctrine of Lapse' was used by Lord Dalhousie.
34. (d) Dayanand Saraswati raised the slogan "Go back to the Vedas"
35. (d) Between 1945 and 1947, the differences between the Hindus and the Muslims in India led to the partitioning of the subcontinent.
36. (d) The Civil Disobedience Movement was started with the action that Gandhiji acted against Salt Act.
37. (c) During the Indian independence movement, many Muslims in India demanded a separate state of Pakistan to address concerns about their status as a religious minority.
37. (b) Raja Ravi verma was a famous artist of India.
38. (c) European trading companies attracted towards Indian subcontinents because Indian subcontinent was very prosperous.
39. (c) The Kshatriyas took part in warfare.
40. (a) Raja Todar mal was the famous wazir of Akbar.
41. (c) Ellora was built by Rastrakutas.
42. (b) There is no trace of Sugarcane in Indus Valley Civilization.
43. (a) Sanskrit was used as language in the ancient period.
44. (d) The Pillars of Emperor Asoka of the Mauryan Empire and the Code of Hammurabi of Babylon are most similar to the Twelve Tables of the Romans.
45. (a) The Gupta Empire was best known for its advances in mathematics and medicine.
46. (a) The richest coal field of Damodar valley is called the Ruhr of India.
47. (b) Vidharbha part of Maharashtra is demanding for a separate statehood?
48. (b) By a writ in the Supreme Court of India a citizen protect his Fundamental Rights.
49. (d) After retirement a judge can undertake private practice of law in another court of the same level or higher court.
50. (c) The stamping a product with a particular name or sign is known as brand.
51. (b) When group of parties work together to run a government then it is called coalition government.
52. (a) In comparison to the villagers of the developed countries, our villagers have Low standard of living.
53. (c) The main task of a Gram Panchayat is to implement development programmes for all villages that comes under it and to reduce the number of people in category of BPL.
54. (d) A patwari measures land and keeps land records.
55. (a) Feeling of equality does the ballot box provide at the time of voting.
56. (b) 'Sedentary Agriculture' means farming of land at a fixed location instead of moving from one site to another.
57. (b) Smelting is a process of separating metals from their ores by the use of heat.
58. (b) Atmosphere with excess of carbon dioxide as a result of increase in temperature.
59. (d) Europe is the major buyer of wheat.
60. (b) Dams are multipurpose projects are built over the rivers.
61. (d) Modern methods of cultivation have been introduced, like use of machines, good quality seeds etc. More irrigation and electricity facilities have been provided to farmers.
62. (b) Ahmedabad is often referred to as the "Manchester of India". It is located in Gujarat on the banks of Sabarmati river. The first textile mill was set up in 1859. It grew up simultaneously with Mumbai and became the second largest textile city of India.
63. (c) The Kinki region is a famous industrial region of Osaka.
64. (d) Zimbabwe is a land-locked country.
65. (a) Westerlies blow from subtropical high pressure area (Horse Latitude) to subpolar low pressure area and lie between 35° and 60° north and south latitudes.
66. (c) Temperate Evergreen Forests are located in the mid latitudinal coastal region.
67. (a) Red grass is relevant to Velds.
68. (a) The movement of earth plates occurs due to molten magma.
69. (c) On the continental mass at 35 km crust is expanded.
70. (b) They deflect to the left in the southern hemisphere.
85. (b) He was a disciple of Ramakrishna Paramhansa and attend the 'World Parliament of Religions' at Chicago. He believed in the service of men in order to realise God.
86. (a) The Velds have a mild climate due to influence of Indian ocean.
87. (b) The Prairies are bound by the Rocky Mountains in the West and the Great Lakes in the East.
89. (c) Rabindranath Tagore was a versatile genius of India.
90. (a) Fort St George is the first British fortress in India.

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(Class VI-VIII For Social Studies / Social Science Teachers)

## PRACTICE SET - 4

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions. All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Studies / Social Science (For Social Studies / Social Science Teachers)
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : Language II (Hindi)

Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. Which one of the following characteristics are not associated with learning?
  - (a) The permanent change in behaviour
  - (b) Acquisition of new processes
  - (c) Dissociation between stimulus and response
  - (d) Training and observation
2. The socialization of the child in the school premises will take place in the following manner:
  - (a) The child adopts the beliefs, values and stereotypes of the society during his stay in a school.
  - (b) The child assimilates the conduct of his teachers and learns the different aspects of culture in school premises.
  - (c) The child becomes social with peers through games and sports.
  - (d) All the above statements are correct.
3. In order to develop group-feelings among children, the provision in education required is
  - (a) the co-operative games and sports in school
  - (b) the group activities like dance, music and drama
  - (c) the mass drills and physical exercises on the games field
  - (d) All the above
4. The quality of discipline and studiousness can be learned by the students through
  - (a) the teachers themselves by putting excellent examples in front of them
  - (b) giving lectures on these topics to the students
  - (c) giving examples of the great persons
  - (d) putting example of police-public relationship
5. The resultant of strain, depression and conflict between the parents leads to their children towards
  - (a) incomplete child development
  - (b) maladjustment
  - (c) character-problems
  - (d) becoming stubborn and rebellious
6. In our present society, where values are deteriorating, the excellent education will be which
  - (a) enables one to earn in an easy manner
  - (b) exaggerates the competition in the society
  - (c) works for re-establishment of human and cultural values.
  - (d) deaccelerates the social-change in the society
7. You are a teacher of literature. A chapter of a book deals with a biography of a scientists and his works. In this situation, what would you do with this chapter?
  - (a) You would ask the students to read themselves.
  - (b) You would request the Science teacher, to teach this chapter to the students.
  - (c) You would consult other book concerning with the scientist and then you would teach the lesson to students
  - (d) Anyone of them.
8. A teacher can establish rapport with his class by
  - (a) becoming a figure of authority.
  - (b) impressing students with knowledge and skill.
  - (c) playing the role of a guide who desires to help the pupils.
  - (d) becoming a friend to the pupils.
9. 'Extrapolate' as action verb will be used in which objective of cognitive domain?
 

(a) Application	(b) Analysis
(c) Comprehension	(d) Knowledge

10. CCE is  
 (a) Continuous and Continuous Evaluation  
 (b) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation  
 (c) Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluator  
 (d) None of the above
11. In general, the application of case-history method in educational psychology is preferred  
 (a) To eliminate the specific 'Cause'  
 (b) To eliminate the root cause of the problem  
 (c) To prepare the autobiography of children  
 (d) To promote the historical background of the children
12. Which one of the following is not the defect of experimental method?  
 (a) Artificial conditions of the experiment  
 (b) Difficulty on the part of subject to seek help  
 (c) The possibilities to gain accurate knowledge of mental state of the subject  
 (d) Impossibility to control the internal state of the subject
13. Which gland of the Pavlovian dogs experimentation has produced saliva?  
 (a) Parotid gland (b) Parathyroid gland  
 (c) Thyroid gland (d) Pituitary gland
14. Both contraction of human eye's pupils in glaring light and salivation process on seeing food are the examples of –  
 (a) Reaction behaviour (b) Operant behaviour  
 (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
15. In which age-group can a child differentiate between anger and affection?  
 (a) In infancy (b) In childhood  
 (c) In adolescence (d) In adulthood
16. As a father/guardian of the adolescents, you give top priority in career selection to –  
 (a) The family profession that must be adopted by adolescents  
 (b) The adolescents should fulfill your own will regarding profession selection  
 (c) The adolescents should select profession according to their preferences and abilities  
 (d) None of the above
17. Which one of the following is the important dimension of attitude?  
 (a) Intensity (b) Saliency  
 (c) Flexibility (d) Direction
18. The main elements influencing the self-concept of children is –  
 (a) Sensory organs  
 (b) Maturity  
 (c) Intellectual potentialities  
 (d) Learning opportunities
19. The meaning of individual differences is –  
 (a) Similarities between any two persons' personalities  
 (b) Dissimilarities between any two persons in their physical, mental and emotional make-up  
 (c) The uniformity of personality in all human beings  
 (d) All the above
20. Which type of child has the mental age below its chronological age?  
 (a) Dull child (b) Average child  
 (c) Bright child (d) None of these
21. A child has nail-biting habit in the class. How could you improve his habit?  
 (a) You leave it because it is not a dangerous disease  
 (b) You attempt to mould his behaviour under strict observation  
 (c) You insult him in the class  
 (d) You make a complaint with his parent
22. How would you change the behaviour of a tobacco addict student in the class?  
 (a) You will counsel him for a few weeks and provide the literature having harmful impacts of it on one's health  
 (b) You share with him as you also have this fancy habit  
 (c) You report to his parents  
 (d) You do not take any action as you yourself have this habit.
23. The precaution to be observed in application of Question - Answer strategy is  
 (a) Clarity in questions  
 (b) Inter-relationship in questions  
 (c) Simplicity in questions  
 (d) All the above
24. The characteristics of a good lesson plans based on  
 (a) Objective wise (b) Contents wise  
 (c) Method wise (d) CCE
25. Which teaching methods has its focus on psychological laws of learning?  
 (a) Project method  
 (b) Problem solving method  
 (c) Play-way method  
 (d) Source method
26. Which concept is given by Vygotsky?  
 (a) Tutoring  
 (b) Tuning  
 (c) Zone of proximal development  
 (d) Egocentric speech
27. The characteristic of narration technique is  
 (a) Easy availability of desired knowledge to the students  
 (b) The permanent impression of content on the student's mind  
 (c) Interesting and inspirational content  
 (d) All the above
28. Aggression is very common behaviour. Psychologists think that, it is a  
 (a) Motive already present in all species  
 (b) Motive which can't be unlearned  
 (c) Motive which biological in nature  
 (d) Social motive
29. There are two types aggression, hostile aggression & \_\_\_\_\_ aggression:  
 (a) Instrumental (b) Mild  
 (c) Structural (d) Periodical
30. Which of following is an example of self instructional material?  
 (a) Programmed instruction  
 (b) Computer assisted instruction/learning  
 (c) Teaching machine  
 (d) All of these

## Section -II : Social Science

31. Which of the following were the first Europeans to set up trading settlements in India?  
 (a) French (b) Spanish  
 (c) Portuguese (d) Dutch
32. Given below are four industries that developed during the British rule in India:  
 1. Jute industry 2. Iron and steel industry  
 3. Textile industry 4. Sugar industry  
 Which one of the following shows the correct chronological order in which the industries developed?  
 (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 3, 1, 2, 4  
 (c) 1, 3, 2, 4 (d) 4, 1, 2, 3.
33. Who was the first Indian to enter the Indian Civil Service?  
 (a) Satyendranath Tagore (b) R.C. Dutt  
 (c) Behari Lal Gupta (d) Surendranath Banerjee
34. Raja Ram Mohan Roy supported the following  
 (a) French Revolution  
 (b) Irish Struggle  
 (c) American War of Independence  
 (d) German Unification
35. The Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between  
 (a) Tipu Sultan and East India Company  
 (b) Haider Ali and East India Company  
 (c) Siraj-ud-Daulah and East India Company  
 (d) Mir Qasim, Shiraj-ud-Daulah and East India Company
36. The Indian National Congress was founded by  
 (a) Sir A.O. Hume (b) Lokmanya Tilak  
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Mahatma Gandhi
37. Which leader is most closely associated with the use of civil disobedience in a struggle to end colonial rule?  
 (a) Momar Khadafi (b) Ho Chi Minh  
 (c) Saddam Hussein (d) Mahatma Gandhi
38. Choose the correct statement :  
 I. Ala-ud-din paid salaries in cash rather than Iqtas  
 II. Ala-ud-din controlled market strictly  
 (a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct  
 (c) Both are correct (d) Both are incorrect
39. The followers of Nirguna Bhakti believe in  
 (a) God as having a form (b) God as formless  
 (c) No God at all (d) None of these
40. The Mughal foreign policy was to have a hold and possession over  
 (a) Iran (b) Kandahar  
 (c) China (d) Samarkand
41. The temple of Gangaikondacholapuram was built by  
 (a) Rajendra chola (b) Vijayalaya  
 (c) Narendra chola (d) None of these
42. What were spindle whorls made of?  
 (a) Terracotta (b) Faience  
 (c) Copper (d) Both 'a' and 'b'
43. Which of the following is not a Neolithic site?  
 (a) Mehrgarh (b) Belan Valley  
 (c) Chirand (d) Burzahom
44. Which of the following is false with regard to the Gupta administration?  
 (a) The king did not impose any restrictions on the movement of his subjects.  
 (b) The main stay of finance was the land revenue.  
 (c) The lowest unit of administration was the village.  
 (d) The king was an absolute ruler and the administration was heavily centralised.
45. Which of the following was not a fundamental point of difference between Buddhism and Jainism?  
 (a) Buddhism differed from Jainism in the fundamental concept of salvation.  
 (b) Buddhism was less accommodating towards Hinduism than Jainism because it was totally opposed to the caste system.  
 (c) The Buddhism concept of soul was radically different from that of Jainism.  
 (d) Buddhism was a religion of the common masses, while Jainism was confined to the mercantile community.
46. The two main agencies responsible for deposits of crude oil in India are  
 (a) ONGC and OIL  
 (b) HP and IOC  
 (c) Bharat Petroleum and COLTEX  
 (d) none of the above
47. Under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, the concerned rural households are to be given job cards by:  
 (a) Gram Vikas Adhikari  
 (b) Gram Panchayat  
 (c) Block Development Officer  
 (d) Kshetra Panchayat
48. The President can nominate 2 members belonging to Anglo Indian Community in the Parliament in case  
 (a) Lok Sabha has adequate representation  
 (b) Lok Sabha has inadequate representation  
 (c) Rajya Sabha has inadequate representation  
 (d) none of the above
49. The Chief Justice and other judges of the State High Courts can be removed from their office by  
 (a) the Governor after an address by the State Legislature is presented to him passed by two-thirds  
 (b) the President on the recommendation of the Governor after a resolution to this effect has been passed by the State Legislature  
 (c) the President in the same manner as the Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court can be removed  
 (d) the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court after giving a hearing
50. The person for whom the goods have been made and who pays money to buy and use them  
 (a) Merchant (b) Consumer  
 (c) Producer (d) None
51. Taj Mahal is made from which type of rock?  
 (a) Sedimentary (b) Igneous  
 (c) Metamorphic (d) None of these

52. Which state has the largest number of MLA constituencies?  
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Bihar  
 (c) Delhi (d) Rajasthan
53. After independence the ..... education is free for any of the Indians.  
 (a) Secondary (b) Primary  
 (c) Both (d) None
54. What do you mean by 'Tehsil'?  
 (a) Sub-division of a district  
 (b) Block  
 (c) Gram Panchayat  
 (d) None of them
55. What among the following best describes democratic government?  
 (a) For the people (b) By the people  
 (c) Of the people (d) All of them
56. Economic development refer to  
 (a) Change in the rate of population growth  
 (b) Change in the natural resources  
 (c) Change in the amount, composition, rate of growth, distribution and consumption of natural resources  
 (d) None of these
57. Gold and Silver are found as ores in \_\_\_\_\_ rocks.  
 (a) Sedimentary (b) Clay  
 (c) Igneous (d) None of them
58. What do you mean by 'reserved forests'?  
 (a) Reserved for local use.  
 (b) Reserved for commercial exploitation.  
 (c) Reserved for hunting.  
 (d) Reserved for growing medicinal herbs.
59. Which place is the leader in the international jute market?  
 (a) Bangladesh (b) Nepal  
 (c) Pakistan (d) Japan
60. The coniferous forests are found in the Himalayan region at the height between :  
 (a) 1200 and 1500 (b) 1400 and 2000  
 (c) 1600 and 3000 (d) 1500 and 2500
61. What is Green Revolution?  
 (a) It is increase in production by using high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers and better methods of irrigation  
 (b) It means increase in growth of flowers  
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b'  
 (d) None of them
62. Which of the following have not a problems of textile mills in Ahmedabad?  
 I. Unable to compete with the new technology  
 II. Unemployment  
 III. Compelled to give high wage of jobs  
 IV. Lack of quality production.  
 (a) I and II (b) II only  
 (c) III and IV (d) IV only
63. Which one of the following is important besides coal for iron industry?  
 (a) Limestone (b) Mercury  
 (c) Silica (d) None of these
64. Which one of the following types of coal has highest amount of carbon and burns without smoke ?  
 (a) Anthracite (b) Bituminous coal  
 (c) Lignite (d) Peat
65. El Nino current appears along the coast of which one of the following?  
 (a) Brazil (b) Peru  
 (c) Alaska (d) Western Australia
66. Which of the following is a Softwood tree?  
 (a) Rosewood (b) Cedar  
 (c) Ebony (d) Mahogany
67. Johannesburg is known for being the \_\_\_\_\_ capital of the world. whereas, Kimberly is famous for its \_\_\_\_\_ mines  
 (a) Gold; diamond (b) Iron; gold  
 (c) Diamond; iron (d) None of them
68. Which one is not correct about volcano?  
 (a) In volcano gases and ash come out from earth.  
 (b) Molten magma flows.  
 (c) The opening of volcano is called crater.  
 (d) Volcano occurs due exogenic forces.
69. In which country the deepest mine is situated?  
 (a) South America (b) South Australia  
 (c) South Asia (d) South Africa
70. Land masses are heated and cooled much faster than water bodies. Identify the true statements in this regard.  
 I. Land gets heated by conduction  
 II. Water has a higher specific heat  
 III. Only the surface layers of water are heated  
 IV. Water gets heated by convection  
 (a) I, II and III (b) II and III  
 (c) I and IV (d) I, II and IV
71. Which approach is not related to teaching of social studies?  
 (a) Unit Approach (b) Standard Approach  
 (c) Integration Approach (d) Correlation Approach
72. Teaching of social studies should be preceded by  
 (a) Story telling  
 (b) Checking up homework  
 (c) Class attendance  
 (d) Mitigation of students
73. The educational excursion provides  
 (a) Real Experiences  
 (b) Qualities of citizenship  
 (c) Cognitive development  
 (d) None of above
74. Which is a type of project?  
 (a) Constructive Project  
 (b) Drill Project  
 (c) Aesthetic Project  
 (d) All of the above
75. Globe in social studies is not used for the teaching one of the following  
 (a) Study of Places  
 (b) Study of sea routes  
 (c) Study of countries, symbols  
 (d) Study of Air routes

76. The foundation of democratic teaching strategy in teaching of Social Studies is of  
 (a) Democratic value (b) Psychological value  
 (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
77. Social studies is the study  
 (a) Of the society (b) For the society  
 (c) By the society (d) All of above
78. Unit plan is based on the theory of  
 (a) Behavioral Psychology (b) Cultural Psychology  
 (c) Field Psychology (d) Gestalt Psychology
79. Door to Door Survey is called  
 (a) Secondary sources  
 (b) Primary sources  
 (c) Tertiary sources  
 (d) Primary & secondary both
80. The precaution to be taken in demonstration strategy in social studies is that  
 (a) The teacher must do rehearsal of the experiment in advance  
 (b) The aim of demonstration must be classified to the students in advance  
 (c) The teacher must seek the active participation of the students in demonstration  
 (d) All the above
81. Collection of evidences of students' work over a period of time, whether it is day to day work or selection of the learners best piece of work. This statement is for which tool of assessment of children in science teaching ?  
 (a) Portfolio (b) Narrative records  
 (c) Anecdotal records (d) Observation
82. "Air has weight". Which of the following methodologies will be best for learners to learn this fact?  
 (a) Lecture method  
 (b) Lecture discussion method  
 (c) Scientific method  
 (d) Lecture demonstration method
83. Conducting the experiment for photosynthesis may be thought by which approach appropriately?  
 (a) Learner centred approach  
 (b) Teacher centred approach  
 (c) By both the above approaches  
 (d) By none of the above approaches
84. If the pupil identifies planets of the solar system then objective in behavioural terms will be related to  
 (a) Knowledge (b) Understanding  
 (c) Application (d) Skill
85. Whose paintings of flowers, women and landscapes were famous for their colour and vitality?  
 (a) S.K. Bakre (b) K.H. Ara  
 (c) H.A. Gade (d) Ram Kumar
86. Which of the following is relevant to the Tundra type of vegetation?  
 (a) Such vegetation is found in polar areas of Europe, Asia and North America  
 (b) The animals in this region have thick fur and thick skin to protect themselves from the cold climatic conditions  
 (c) Seal, walrus, musk-oxen and snow foxes are common animals of this region  
 (d) All of them
87. Which of the following is not a famous personality in the field of Indian music and dance ?  
 (a) Rukmani Devi (b) Ragini Devi  
 (c) Kumar Gandharva (d) KCS Panikker
88. Which one is not an erosional figure of sea-waves. ?  
 (a) Seacaves (b) Sear arches  
 (c) Cliff (d) Delta
89. If you have to teach preparing CO<sub>2</sub> gas and its structure and properties, which approach will be most suitable from the following ?  
 (a) Learner centred  
 (b) Teacher centred  
 (c) Learner and Teacher Centred  
 (d) None of the above
90. Which method is best for teaching of science at upper primary level?  
 (a) Lecture method  
 (b) Lecture-cum-demonstration  
 (c) Project Method  
 (d) Problem Solving method

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### Section - III : Language I -English

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91. Dr. West's new method came into being as a reaction against  
 (a) Direct method  
 (b) Alphabetic method  
 (c) Grammar method  
 (d) Structural approach
92. Language lab is more helpful for the  
 (a) pronunciation correction  
 (b) understanding spoken English  
 (c) innovative teaching  
 (d) all of the above
93. Fundamental maxim of teaching English is  
 (a) proceed from simple to complete  
 (b) proceed from concrete to abstract  
 (c) proceed from known to unknown  
 (d) all of the above
94. Substitution tables can not be used to learn  
 (a) Prose (b) Poetry  
 (c) Composition (d) All of these
95. What is the combination of sentence supported by linearity called?  
 (a) Syntagmatic (b) Paradigmatic  
 (c) Interrogative (d) Declarative
96. Which age is considered very rich in prose writing?  
 (a) Elizabethan (b) Victorian  
 (c) Shakespearean (d) Chaucerian
97. Translation as a method lost its significance with the advent of:  
 (a) Direct Method (b) Situational Method  
 (c) Structural Approach (d) All of these
98. Poetry means:  
 (a) Rhythmical presentation  
 (b) Beauty of things  
 (c) Flow of powerful feelings  
 (d) All the above

99. The general aims of teaching prose are  
 (a) To enable students to listen, speak, read and write English prose.  
 (b) To enable students to comprehend the thought  
 (c) To enrich students active and passive vocabulary  
 (d) All of these
100. Which of the following is the oldest method of teaching English?  
 (a) Dr. West's Method  
 (b) Translation cum grammar method  
 (c) Bilingual method  
 (d) Substitution method
101. Who said: "The Standard Indian Pronunciation should be free from the gravitational pull of mother-tongue."  
 (a) Menon and Patel  
 (b) Thompson and Wyatt  
 (c) B. D. Srivastava  
 (d) F. G. French
102. Two words having identical sound and spelling but not related in meaning is known:  
 (a) homophone (b) homonymy  
 (c) homograph (d) polysemy
103. What are the cause of falling standard of English teachers in India?  
 (a) poor academic qualification  
 (b) sub-standard quality of teacher education  
 (c) overload of work  
 (d) all of these
104. An immediate bond is established between the concept and its expression in the:  
 (a) Directed method  
 (b) Grammar-Translation method  
 (c) Bilingual method  
 (d) All the above
105. Which of the following should be kept in mind while formulating homework policies formulation.  
 (a) Ineffective and mechanical drills should be used often  
 (b) Contents of homework should not be of a great variety  
 (c) Exercise books available in the market should be done first  
 (d) Teachers should make good use of the homework as a tool for evaluation and feedback

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-111) : Following questions are based on poem given below :**

Dear Sir,

*I feel I ought to write  
 About Tom's essay-work last night  
 Of all the subjects you have set  
 This seemed the most unwise yet.  
 "Describe your family" ... Tom wrote it,  
 So well, I just had to stop it  
 Being handed in; - so did my wife.  
 The details of our family life  
 Are not such a kind, alas,  
 That I should want them read in class :  
 We did not wish the High School staff  
 To read them for a-lunch-hour-laugh.  
 We tore it out. I realize*

*You may think what we did unwise -  
 But give it your consideration  
 And please accept my explanation.  
 I trust you will not blame my son,  
 For, after all, the work was done.*

**Yours truly  
 Harold Honeybun**

106. Why does the parent consider the subject set by the teacher to be 'unwise'?  
 (a) Different people may have different family background.  
 (b) The students may not know everything about their families.  
 (c) Their families may not want others to know about them  
 (d) The teacher had not thought of the consequences
107. The father justifies his action. He requests the teacher not to get angry because  
 (a) the work had been done  
 (b) though the work was not sent to school it had been done  
 (c) the problem is too painful  
 (d) his son is not to blame
108. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?  
 (a) aa, bb, cc, dd (b) ab, ab, cd, cd  
 (c) aa, ab, ac, ad (d) ab, ba, ac, ca
109. 'a-lunch-hour-laugh'. What kind of a phrase/clause is this?  
 (a) Adjective phrase (b) Verb phrase  
 (c) Noun phrase (d) Prepositional phrase
110. Why according to you has the word 'well' been given in italics?  
 (a) It emphasis the intensity of the problem  
 (b) It shows that the father is hesitant in stating his problem.  
 (c) Tom had written certain details which were not to be revealed  
 (d) Tom was a really good essay writer
111. The word explanation is a noun form of the verb explain. Can you find a similar word in the poem.  
 (a) Handed (b) Seemed  
 (c) Unwise (d) Consideration

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-120) : Following questions are based on passage given below :**

The world dismisses curiosity by calling it idle, or mere idle curiosity - even though curious persons are seldom idle. Parents do their best to extinguish curiosity in their children because it makes life difficult to be faced every day with a string of answerable questions about what makes fire hot or why grass grows. Children whose curiosity survives parental discipline are invited to join our university. Within the university, they go on asking their questions and trying to find the answers. In the eyes of a scholar, that is mainly what a university is for. Some of the questions that scholars ask seem to the world to be scarcely worth asking let alone answering. They ask questions too minute and specialized for you and me to understand without years of explanation. If the world inquires of one of them why he wants to know the answer to a particular question he may say, especially if he is a scientist, that the answer will in some obscure way make possible a new machine or weapon or gadget. He talks that way because he knows that the world understands and respects utility.

But to you who are now part of the university, he will say that he wants to know the answer simply because he does not know it. The way a mountain climber wants to climb a mountain simply because it is there. Similarly a historian when asked by outsiders why he studies history may come out with argument that he has learnt to repeat on such occasions. Something about knowledge of the past making it possible to understand the present and mould the future. But if you really want to know why a historian studies the past, the answer is much simpler: something happened, and he would like to know what. All this does not mean that the answers which scholars find to their questions have no consequences. They may have enormous consequences but these seldom form the reason for asking the question or pursuing the answers. It is true that scholars can be put to work answering questions for the sake of the consequences as thousands are working now, for example, in search of a cure for cancer. But this is not the primary function of the scholar, for the consequences are usually subordinate to the satisfaction of curiosity.

112. Common people consider some of the questions asked by scholars as unimportant
- since they are not worth asking or answering.
  - because the question is related to new machines and gadgets.
  - because the common man doesn't understand questions without years of explanations.
  - scholars ask very minute, specialized questions beyond the comprehension of the common man.
113. In the statement 'that is mainly what a university is for' 'that' refers to
- parents refusal to answer questions.
  - children's curiosity that survives parents structures.
  - questions not worth answering.
  - the aim and scope of the university to provide an opportunity to curious minds to find out the answers to their questions.
114. According to the passage the general public respects
- new inventions.
  - any useful invention.
  - any invention that makes life easier for them.
  - a scientist who invents gadgets and machines for them.
115. The writer compares the scientist to
- a historian and mountain climber.
  - a historian.
  - a mountain climber.
  - a scholar.
116. The primary function of a scholar is different from the search for a cure for cancer because
- the answers to the scholar's question have no consequence unlike the results of the research involving a cure for cancer.
  - the answer sought by the scholar is selfish unlike the consequences of cancer research which are for the common weal.
  - the primary function of a scholar is satisfaction of his mental curiosity, while research involving a cure for cancer demands a constant, systematic and planned pursuit by several scholars.
  - several scholars work for a cancer cure while a single scholar works with a selfish motive.

117. Idle curiosity means
- curiosity is lazy.
  - idle people are curious.
  - curiosity is apt.
  - casual curiosity.
118. Find the correct match of definition/meaning with usage for the word:  
WOULD
- | Definition / meaning     | Usage  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1) willingness           | 5) He would go for a walk even when it was raining.        |
| 2) obstinacy persistence | 6) He would do as you say.                                 |
| 3) determination         | 7) He beat the ox, but it wouldn't move.                   |
| 4) improbable or real    | 8) If you came across a snake condition what would you do? |
| (a) 1-8, 2-5, 3-6, 4-6   | (b) 1-6, 2-7, 3-5, 4-8                                     |
| (c) 1-5, 2-7, 3-8, 4-6   | (d) 1-7, 2-5, 3-6, 4-8                                     |
119. Choose the most appropriate passive construction of the sentence:  
'He is doing his job well.'
- His job is done well by him.
  - His job is being done well.
  - He has been doing his job well.
  - His job is being well done.
120. There are three underlined words below, followed by their usages. Determine the sentences, in which the use of words is correct or appropriate :  
Pray. Prey. Prying
- If you pray with faith, they say, it will be answered.
  - He has fallen a prey to cheats
  - Prying into the affairs of others is bad.
- A and B
  - A and C
  - A, B and C
  - B and C

### Section - IV : Language II -Hindi

121. उद्देश्यनिष्ठ मूल्यांकन की विशेषताएं हैं
- वस्तुनिष्ठता और विभेदकारी
  - व्यापकता और व्यावहारिकता
  - विश्वसनीयता और वैधता
  - उपरोक्त सभी
122. गद्य शिक्षण करते समय छात्रों के शब्द भण्डार में वृद्धि पाठ योजना के किस सोपान के अंतर्गत की जाती है?
- उत्प्रेरणात्मक उपक्रम
  - आदर्श वाचन
  - विचार- विश्लेषण
  - आत्मीकरण
123. मातृभाषा शिक्षण का सिद्धांत निम्नलिखित में है
- अभिप्रेरणा का सिद्धांत
  - रुचि का सिद्धांत
  - क्रियाशीलता का सिद्धांत
  - उपरोक्त सभी
124. नाटक शिक्षण के सोपान हैं
- उद्देश्य-निर्धारण
  - पूर्व ज्ञान
  - प्रस्तावना
  - ये सभी
125. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर कविता शिक्षण की प्रणाली है
- अभिनय
  - प्रश्नोत्तर
  - गीत
  - इनमें से कोई नहीं

126. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी विधि रचना शिक्षण की विधि नहीं है?  
 (a) चित्र-रचना विधि (b) शब्द प्रधान विधि  
 (c) सूत्र विधि (d) खेल विधि
127. हिन्दी शिक्षण को उन्नत बनाने का साधन है  
 (a) श्यामपट्ट (b) पाठ्य पुस्तक  
 (c) मानचित्र (d) इनमें से सभी
128. यदि बालक में अक्षरों एवं शब्दों के सही आकार, क्रम तथा अक्षरों और शब्दों के बीच की दूरी से सही अन्तर को समझने की योग्यता का विकास करना है, तो बालकों को कौन-सी दक्षता का प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिए?  
 (a) सुनने सम्बन्धी दक्षता का प्रशिक्षण  
 (b) बोलने सम्बन्धी दक्षता का प्रशिक्षण  
 (c) लिखने सम्बन्धी दक्षता का प्रशिक्षण  
 (d) व्यावहारिक व्याकरण का प्रशिक्षण
129. 'श्यामपट्ट' अध्यापक का सच्चा मित्र है। इस कथन की पुष्टि होती है क्योंकि  
 (a) श्यामपट्ट छात्रों के लिए सहायक सामग्री है  
 (b) श्यामपट्ट अध्यापक के लिए सहायक सामग्री है  
 (c) श्यामपट्ट अध्यापक के लिए उद्योतन सामग्री है  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
130. अच्छी कहानी का गुण होता है  
 (a) कथानक का उद्देश्य (b) अभिनय  
 (c) कथोपकथन (d) पात्र व भाषा-शैली
131. बच्चों का सक्रिय शब्दकोष किसे कहते हैं-  
 (a) जिन शब्दों का अर्थ बच्चे जानते हैं  
 (b) जिन शब्दों को बच्चे जानते हैं  
 (c) जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग बच्चे जानते हैं  
 (d) जिन शब्दों का अर्थ बच्चे जानते हैं और प्रयोग करते हैं
132. संरचनात्मक पद्धति की प्रमुख इकाई है-  
 (a) शब्द (b) वर्ण  
 (c) शब्द क्रम (d) वाक्य
133. "एक विशिष्ट पाठ्यक्रम के अध्ययन के प्रमुख साधन के रूप में, एक निश्चित शैक्षिक स्तर पर प्रयुक्त करने के लिए, एक निश्चित विषय पर व्यवस्थित ढंग से लिखी हुई पुस्तक, पाठ्य-पुस्तक है।" पाठ्य-पुस्तक की यह परिभाषा किसने दी है  
 (a) क्रौन्वेक ने (b) गुड ने  
 (c) हैरोलिकट ने (d) बेकन ने
134. क्रियात्मक अनुसंधान के निष्कर्षों का रूप होता है  
 (a) सामान्यीकरण (b) सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन  
 (c) व्यावहारिक रूप (d) उपर्युक्त सभी
135. प्रवचन विधि का उदाहरण है  
 (a) पर्यायवाची शब्दों द्वारा (b) समानार्थी शब्द  
 (c) प्रत्यक्ष क्रिया द्वारा (d) 'a' तथा 'b'

निर्देश (प्रश्न 136-144) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-

मेरा जी पढ़ने में बिल्कुल न लगता था। एक घंटा भी किताब लेकर बैठना पहाड़ था। मौका पाते ही हॉस्टल से निकलकर मैदान में आ जाता और कभी कंकरियाँ उछालता कभी कागज की तितलियाँ उड़ाता

और कहीं कोई साथी मिल गया तो पुछना ही क्या। कभी चारदीवारी पर चढ़कर नीचे कूद रहे हैं तो कभी फाटक पर सवार उसे आगे-पीछे चलाते हुए मोटरकार का आनंद उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन कमरे में आते ही भाई साहब का वह रूद्र रूप देखकर प्राण सुख जाते। उनका पहला सवाल यह होता- 'कहाँ थे'? हमेशा यही सवाल, इसी ध्वनि में हमेशा पूछा जाता था और इसका जवाब मेरे पास केवल मौन था।

न जाने मेरे मुँह से यह बात क्यों न निकलती कि जरा बाहर खेल रहा था। मेरा मौन कह देता कि मुझे अपना अपराध स्वीकार है और भाई साहब के लिए उसके सिवा और कोई इलाज न था कि स्नेह और रोष से मिले हुए शब्दों में मेरा सत्कार करें।

136. "एक घंटा भी किताब लेकर बैठना पहाड़ था"। इस वाक्य में मौजूद मुहावरे का अर्थ है।

- (a) एक जगह बैठना मुश्किल था  
 (b) पढ़ना पसन्द नहीं था  
 (c) उन्हें परिश्रम करने की आदत थी  
 (d) ध्यान एकाग्र करना जटिल था।
137. प्रेमचंद की भाषा कैसी थी?  
 (a) पैनी और मुहावरेदार  
 (b) देहाती और मुहावरेदार  
 (c) खड़ी हिंदी और मुहावरेदार  
 (d) हिन्दी, उर्दू और मुहावरेदार
138. 'रूद्र-रूप' का प्रयोग किसके लिए हुआ है?  
 (a) शिव के क्रोधित रूप के लिए  
 (b) प्रेमचंद के भईया के भाव दर्शाने के लिए  
 (c) प्रेमचंद के लिए  
 (d) गुस्से में आनेवाले किसी व्यक्ति के लिए
139. "मेरा जी पढ़ने में बिल्कुल नहीं लगता था"। इसमें कौनसी क्रिया है-  
 (a) अकर्मक क्रिया  
 (b) सकर्मक क्रिया  
 (c) अकर्मक और सकर्मक दोनों क्रियाएँ  
 (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
140. बड़े भईया के सवाल पर प्रेमचंद मौन क्यों रहते थे?  
 (a) वह बड़े भाई का सम्मान करते थे  
 (b) उन्हें अपना अपराध स्वीकार था  
 (c) वे बात को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते थे  
 (d) ताकि भईया उन्हें डाँटने के बाद प्यार करें
141. लेखक हॉस्टल की दीवारों को क्यों पार करते थे?  
 (a) उन्हें भागने की आदत थी  
 (b) उन्हें खेलने जाना होता था  
 (c) उनके मित्र बाहर थे  
 (d) उन्हें हॉस्टल में रहना पसंद नहीं था
142. 'चारदीवारी' में कौनसा समास प्रयुक्त हुआ है।  
 (a) तत्पुरुष समास (b) कर्मधारय समास  
 (c) द्विगु समास (d) द्वन्द्व समास
143. "मोटरकार का आनंद उठा रहे हैं" रेखांकित वाक्य में कौनसा कारक प्रयुक्त हुआ है?  
 (a) कर्ताकारक (b) आपादान कारक  
 (c) संबध कारक (d) संप्रदान कारक

144. "शब्दों में मेरा सत्कार करें" में सर्वनाम का प्रयोग हुआ है—

- (a) निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम (b) अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम  
(c) निजवाचक सर्वनाम (d) प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम

निर्देश (प्रश्न 145-150) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये—

पाश्चात्य सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति में बहुत-सी अच्छी बातें होते हुए भी वह मूलतः अधिकार प्रधान, भोग प्रधान है, उसमें अपने सुख की प्रवृत्ति प्रधान है। इसलिए यहाँ प्रधान जोर शरीर-सुख-भोग तथा उसके निमित्त अगणित साधन जुटाने की ओर है; जबकि भारतीय संस्कृति अनेक बुराइयों के होते हुए भी मुख्यतः धर्म प्रधान, कर्तव्य प्रधान, त्याग और तपस्या प्रवृत्ति-मूलक संस्कृति है। विश्व-मानव या विश्व-मानवता एवं संस्कृति का निर्माण तभी सम्भव है जब मनुष्य अपने शरीर का विचार इस सीमा तक न करे कि उस प्रयत्न में वह आत्मा, वह प्राण ज्योति ही तिरोहित हो जाए जिससे मानव, मानव है। स्पष्टतः भारतीय संस्कृति में, अहिंसक जीवन निर्माण की, दूसरों के लिए जीने की सम्भावनाएँ अधिक होने से गाँधी जी की श्रद्धा थी कि भारतीय संस्कृति ही हमारे जीवन का दीप है और वही विश्व-संस्कृति या विश्व-मानवता की आधारशिला बन सकती है।

145. पाश्चात्य संस्कृति के सम्बन्ध में सत्य है

- (a) वह भौतिकवादी संस्कृति है  
(b) वह शारीरिक सुख प्रदाता संस्कृति है  
(c) वह भारतीय संस्कृति से उत्प्रेरित है  
(d) वह यथार्थवादी संस्कृति है

146. इनमें से कौन-सा कथन सत्य है?

- (a) पाश्चात्य संस्कृति पूर्णतः निवृत्ति-मूलक है।  
(b) पाश्चात्य एवं भारतीय संस्कृति में गुण-दोष विद्यमान है।  
(c) पाश्चात्य संस्कृति प्रवृत्ति एवं निवृत्ति मूलक का मिश्रण है।  
(d) भारतीय संस्कृति स्वार्थ एवं परार्थ भाव का मिश्रण है।

147. मानव, मानव नहीं रह जाता जब

- (a) वह पाश्चात्य संस्कृति अपनाता है  
(b) वह मानवीय भोगवादिता को नकार देता है  
(c) उसके भीतर भोगवादिता अत्यधिक बढ़ जाती है  
(d) वह विश्व मानवता के विचार को त्याग देता है

148. परदुःखकातरता से सम्बन्धित कथन है

- (a) अहिंसक प्रवृत्ति और दूसरों के लिए जीना  
(b) धर्म, कर्तव्य, त्याग एवं विश्व मानवता  
(c) आत्मा एवं प्राण ज्योति का उत्कर्ष  
(d) परोपकार हेतु सुख-साधन जुटाना

149. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त शीर्षक है

- (a) पाश्चात्य एवं भारतीय संस्कृति  
(b) भारतीय संस्कृति  
(c) भारतीय संस्कृति, मानवीय संस्कृति  
(d) भारतीय संस्कृति, सर्वश्रेष्ठ संस्कृति

150. "सम्भावनायें" शब्द में उपसर्ग है—

- (a) सम् (b) सम  
(c) स (d) सा

**ANSWER KEY**

1	(c)	16	(c)	31	(c)	46	(a)	61	(a)	76	(b)	91	(a)	106	(a)	121	(d)	136	(d)
2	(d)	17	(c)	32	(c)	47	(b)	62	(a)	77	(a)	92	(a)	107	(b)	122	(d)	137	(a)
3	(d)	18	(d)	33	(a)	48	(b)	63	(a)	78	(c)	93	(d)	108	(a)	123	(d)	138	(b)
4	(a)	19	( )	34	(b)	49	(c)	64	(a)	79	(c)	94	(d)	109	(c)	124	(d)	139	(a)
5	(b)	20	(b)	35	(c)	50	(b)	65	(b)	80	(b)	95	(a)	110	(c)	125	(b)	140	(d)
6	(c)	21	(b)	36	(a)	51	(c)	66	(b)	81	(a)	96	(a)	111	(d)	126	(c)	141	(b)
7	(c)	22	(a)	37	(d)	52	(a)	67	(a)	82	(c)	97	(d)	112	(d)	127	(d)	142	(c)
8	(c)	23	(d)	38	(c)	53	(b)	68	(d)	83	(b)	98	(d)	113	(d)	128	(c)	143	(c)
9	(b)	24	(a)	39	(b)	54	(a)	69	(d)	84	(b)	99	(d)	114	(b)	129	(b)	144	(c)
10	(b)	25	(c)	40	(b)	55	(d)	70	(d)	85	(b)	100	(b)	115	(a)	130	(b)	145	(a)
11	(a)	26	(c)	41	(a)	56	(c)	71	(b)	86	(d)	101	(a)	116	(c)	131	(d)	146	(b)
12	(c)	27	(b)	42	(d)	57	(c)	72	(d)	87	(d)	102	(b)	117	(d)	132	(d)	147	(c)
13	(a)	28	(d)	43	(c)	58	(b)	73	(a)	88	(d)	103	(d)	118	(b)	133	(b)	148	(a)
14	(a)	29	(a)	44	(d)	59	(a)	74	(d)	89	(c)	104	(c)	119	(a)	134	(c)	149	(d)
15	(a)	30	(d)	45	(d)	60	(c)	75	(c)	90	(c)	105	(d)	120	(c)	135	(d)	150	(a)

**Answers & Explanations****Section - II : Social Science**

31. (c) Portuguese were the first Europeans to set up trading settlements in India.
32. (c) Jute industry, Iron and steel industry, Textile industry and Sugar industry are four industries that developed during the British rule in India.
33. (a) Satyendranath Tagore was the first Indian to enter the Indian Civil Service.
34. (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy supported the Irish Struggle.
35. (c) The Battle of Plassey(1757) was fought between Siraj-ud-Daulah and East India Company.
36. (a) The Indian National Congress was founded by Sir A.O. Hume.
37. (d) Mahatma Gandhi is most closely associated with the use of civil disobedience in a struggle to end colonial rule.
38. (c) Alauddin paid salaries in cash rather than iqatas. Alauddin controlled market strictly.
39. (b) The followers of Nirguna Bhakti believe in God as formless.
40. (b) The Mughal foreign policy was to have a hold and possession over Kandahar.
41. (a) The temple of Gangaikondacholapuram was built by Rajendra Chola.
42. (d) Spindle whorls were made of Terracotta and Faience.
43. (c) Chirand is not a Neolithic site.
44. (d) The king was an absolute ruler and the administration was heavily centralised.
45. (d) Buddhism was a religion of the common masses, while Jainism was confined to the mercantile community.
46. (a) The two main agencies responsible for deposits of crude oil in India are ONGC and OIL.
47. (b) Under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, the concerned rural households are to be given job cards by Gram Panchayat.
48. (b) The President can nominate 2 members belonging to Anglo Indian Community in the Parliament if Lok Sabha has inadequate representation.
49. (c) The Chief Justice and other judges of the State High Courts can be removed from their office by the President in the same manner as the Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court can be removed.
50. (b) The person for whom the goods have been made and who pays money to buy and use them is called consumer.
51. (c) Taj Mahal is made from metamorphic rock.
52. (a) Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of MLA constituencies.
53. (b) After independence the Primary education is free for any of the indians.
54. (a) 'Tehsil' means sub-division of a district.
55. (d) Democratic government is described as :  
(i) For the people (ii) By the people  
(iii) Of the people
56. (c) Economic development refer to change in the amount, composition, rate of growth, distribution and consumption of natural resources.
57. (c) Precious metals like gold and silver are found as ores in the form of narrow lodes or veins in igneous rocks or metamorphic rocks.
58. (b) 'Reserved forests' means served for commercial exploitation.
59. (a) Bangladesh is the leader in the international jute market.
60. (c) The coniferous forests are found in the Himalayan region at the height between 1600 and 3000.
61. (a) Green Revolution is increase in production by using high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers and better methods of irrigation.
62. (a) Unable to compete with the new technology and unemployment have not a problems of textile mills in Ahmedabad.
63. (a) Limestone is important besides coal for iron industry.
64. (a) Anthracite coal has highest amount of carbon (90%) and bums without smoke.
65. (b) El Ninos are major warnings of the surface waters of the ocean. It's current appears along the coast of Peru in Pacific Ocean.
66. (b) Cedar is a softwood tree.
67. (a) Johannesburg is known for being the Gold capital of the world. whereas, Kimberly is famous for its diamond mines.
68. (d) Volcano occurs due to Endogenic forces.
69. (d) In South Africa, the deepest mine is situated.
70. (d) Land masses are heated and cooled much faster than water bodies. The true statements in this regard :  
I. Land gets heated by conduction  
II. Water has a higher specific heat  
IV. Water gets heated by convection
85. (b) K.H. Ara's paintings of flowers, women and landscapes were famous for their colour and vitality.
86. (d) The Tundra type of vegetation :  
(i) Such vegetation is found in polar areas of Europe, Asia and North America  
(ii) The animals in this region have thick fur and thick skin to protect themselves from the cold climatic conditions  
(iii) Seal, walrus, musk-oxen and snow foxes are common animals of this region
87. (d) KCS Panikker was a notable artist of India.
88. (d) Delta is formed by tributary rivers.

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(Class VI-VIII For Social Studies / Social Science Teachers)

## PRACTICE SET - 5

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions. All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Studies / Social Science (For Social Studies / Social Science Teachers)
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : Language II (Hindi)

Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. In Pavlov's experiments conducted on dog, the unconditioned response and conditioned response are related with
  - (a) food
  - (b) salivation
  - (c) bell
  - (d) fear
2. In childhood, the period of 'consolidation' is considered as
  - (a) 10-12 years
  - (b) 12-14 years
  - (c) 14-16 years
  - (d) None of the above
3. In early childhood, the children should be given education through
  - (a) toys and games
  - (b) models
  - (c) paper-pencil
  - (d) plants
4. Generally parents have the expectation from the teachers that they are
  - (a) able and unbiased in nature
  - (b) expert in teaching
  - (c) well-behaved and sympathetic towards students
  - (d) expert in class-management
5. The advantage of the organisation of parent-teacher meetings is
  - (a) the teachers can acquaint themselves about their students' family conditions
  - (b) the parents can learn about the developmental problems of their children
  - (c) both parents and teachers share their views about the children
  - (d) None of the above
6. A teacher of high caste is biased with the low caste's students. What advice you would like to give to the teacher?
  - (a) Rebuke him for narrow thinking.
  - (b) His attitude is all right.
  - (c) Threat him against the constitutional provisions.
  - (d) He should not behave against the national spirit and need of the hour.
7. If you invite your personal friends and colleagues in your son's birthday party, the procedure of it will be
  - (a) only personal invitation will be extended to most dear ones.
  - (b) only a specific group of teachers will be invited.
  - (c) extend invitation to all the teachers without any distinction.
  - (d) you would invite all the personnel of the school.
8. There are so many definitions of learning. Which of the following is most adequate?
  - (a) The modification of behaviour
  - (b) The acquisition and organisation of knowledge
  - (c) The development of skills
  - (d) All of the above.
9. Which one of the following is the defect of observation method applied in educational psychology?
  - (a) The artificial behaviour of the subject
  - (b) The change in the aims of education
  - (c) False conclusions
  - (d) All the above
10. The reaction which takes place after the Conditioning in Pavlov's experiment is called-
  - (a) A Relationship between conditioned stimulus and conditioned stimulus

- (b) A relationship between conditioned response and conditioned stimulus  
 (c) A relationship between unconditioned stimulus and unconditioned response  
 (d) A relationship between conditioned stimulus and unconditioned response
11. The child can be seen in the role of active family member –  
 (a) When the child becomes two years old and interacts with visiting adult persons at home  
 (b) When the child becomes five years of age and accompanies the parents to market  
 (c) When the child becomes  $1 - 1\frac{1}{2}$  years of age and works as a piece of entertainment  
 (d) When the child binds up in linguistic relationships with family members
12. The meaning of zero attitude is –  
 (a) Positive attitude  
 (b) Negative attitude  
 (c) Positive + Negative attitude  
 (d) Absence of positive and negative attitude
13. The self-concept of children is influenced most by –  
 (a) Social environment (b) Adjustment  
 (c) Feedback (d) All of the above
14. A student is absent from the school due to typhoid. His guardian has requested you to spare somebody's class notes to cover the class work of the child. What will you suggest to the guardian?  
 (a) Advise them to manage note-books from a student who is residing in their locality  
 (b) Show them your inability to help in this matter  
 (c) You ask the best boy of the class to spare his note books for the class mate  
 (d) Suggest not to worry, the child himself will complete the class-work
15. The main principle of co-curricular activities is  
 (a) Getting real experiences (b) Learning by doing  
 (c) Learning by imitation (d) All of above
16. Verification and generalization are the part of  
 (a) Deductive Method (b) Problem Solving  
 (c) Inductive Method (d) None of these
17. Which is the Advantages of objective test?  
 (a) Economy of time  
 (b) Objectivity of scoring  
 (c) Helps in Evaluation  
 (d) Difficult to assess the child
18. The three main aspects of intelligence are adjustment, ability to learn and ability to  
 (a) economies  
 (b) maintain social activities  
 (c) carry on abstract thinking  
 (d) solve problems
19. Teaching and learning are related  
 (a) Concepts (b) Contents  
 (c) Lecture (d) Objective
20. Which one of the following terms is defined by the words "how behaviour gets started, is energised, is sustained, is directed?"  
 (a) Emotion (b) Motivation  
 (c) Achievement need (d) Aspiration
21. Which theory takes a hedonistic view of motivations?  
 (a) Opponent-process-theory (b) Incentive-theory  
 (c) Optimal-level theory (d) Biological-theory
22. Which of the following can affect the results of students in the examination?  
 (a) Number of CWA & HWS given  
 (b) Working hours and days of the school  
 (c) Number of teacher-parent meets  
 (d) All of the above
23. In the Constitution of India, education is included in the -  
 (a) Union list (b) State list  
 (c) Zila Parishad list (d) Concurrent list
25. 'Scientific attitude' means -  
 (a) experiments of science  
 (b) good power of thinking and understanding  
 (c) Creative works  
 (d) all of these
26. Mostly children find class rooms in India  
 (a) interesting (b) exciting  
 (c) fearsome (d) boring
27. Which of the following is the most essential part of creativity?  
 (a) Feeling (b) Thinking  
 (c) Reasoning (d) Imagining
28. To behave with children, parents  
 (a) should behave according to their own view  
 (b) Should try to observe the views of children  
 (c) should make effective their own views with the help of many examples  
 (d) should co-ordially suggest them on the basis of democratic system.
29. Education of children starts from :  
 (a) Primary School (b) Balwadi  
 (c) Home (d) Society
30. The best technique at primary stage is  
 (a) The traditional Blackboard and chalk technique  
 (b) Self-learning  
 (c) Practical training  
 (d) Game technique

### Section -II : Social Science

31. With whom was the Ryotwari Settlement made?  
 (a) The Zamindars (b) The Cultivators  
 (c) The Village communities (d) The Muqaddars
32. In the early decades of Maratha rule, the most popular unit of land revenue measurement was  
 (a) Cāj (b) Kathi  
 (c) Jurib (d) Janjir
33. The founder of the Arya Samaj was  
 (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
 (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati  
 (c) Mahadev Gobind Ranade  
 (d) Jyotiba Phule

34. Mohammadan Literary Society was organised by  
 (a) Nawab Abdul Latif (b) Maulana Azad  
 (c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (d) Mahatma Phule
35. The First Mysore war was won by  
 (a) East India company (b) Nizam Ali  
 (c) Haider Ali (d) The Marathas
36. Who was known as the Frontier Gandhi?  
 (a) Maulana Azad  
 (b) Mohd. Ali  
 (c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan  
 (d) None of these
37. "Gandhi Calls for Boycott of British Textiles" "Gandhi and Followers Complete March to the Sea" "Gandhi Begins Hunger Fast"  
 These headlines reflect Gandhi's belief in  
 (a) nonalignment (b) appeasement  
 (c) isolationism (d) non-violence
38. Muhammad Tughlaq's innovative token currency failed because  
 (a) He could not control over its circulation  
 (b) Token currency was useless  
 (c) It was not popularised  
 (d) None of these
39. .... was the tenth Guru of Sikhs.  
 (a) Guru Har Rai (b) Guru Gobind Singh  
 (c) Guru Teg Bahadur (d) Guru Arjun Dev
40. "I am not so much afraid of the sword of Akbar as of the pen of Abul fazl." This statement was given by :  
 (a) Abdullah (b) Todar mal  
 (c) Tansen (d) Abdul Samad
41. The great religious reformer of Assam who believes in absolute devotion to Vishnu :  
 (a) Ramanuja (b) Shankardev  
 (c) Ramananda (d) Namdeva
42. Which of the following metals were mostly used for minting coins during the Mauryan period?  
 (a) Bronze and gold (b) Gold and lead  
 (c) Silver and copper (d) Lead and silver
43. The ashrama system gained importance in the post vedic period of the Dharmasashtras. The four ashramas in right order are  
 (a) Brahmachari, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sanyasi  
 (b) Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Brahmachari, Sanyasi  
 (c) Brahmachari, Grihastha, Sanyasi, Vanaprastha  
 (d) Brahmachari, Vanaprastha, Grihastha, Sanyasi
44. What was the capital of Chalukyas?  
 (a) Kanchipuram (b) Aihole  
 (c) Kannauj (d) Magadha
45. Which of the following is not true of Buddha?  
 (a) He did not concern himself with the problem of God or the soul.  
 (b) He declared that everything in the world was temporary.  
 (c) According to him desire was the cause of all misery.  
 (d) He glorified the concept of self-motification.
46. India's main rival in tea export is  
 (a) Japan (b) Sri Lanka  
 (c) China (d) USA
47. Which is the Nodal Union Ministry of implementing the Biodiesel Mission?  
 (a) Ministry of Agriculture  
 (b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy  
 (c) Ministry of Science and Technology  
 (d) Ministry of Rural Development
48. The minimum age limit of Lok Sabha members and the Rajya Sabha member is  
 (a) 30 years and 25 years respectively  
 (b) 25 years and 30 years respectively  
 (c) 30 years and 30 years respectively  
 (d) 25 years and 25 years respectively
49. The persons to the post of District Judges are appointed or promoted by the  
 (a) President of India  
 (b) Chief Justice of the State High Court  
 (c) Law Department of the State  
 (d) Governor of the State
50. People's lives being identified by  
 (a) The product they own  
 (b) The clothes they wear  
 (c) The places they eat in  
 (d) All of them
51. Choose correct statement :  
 I Government can make new laws for welfare of state.  
 II Legislative assembly approves and passed the law.  
 (a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct  
 (c) Both are correct (d) Both are incorrect
52. Before independence, most of the fields were watered by .....  
 (a) Well (b) Artesian  
 (c) Farmers (d) Servants
53. Two village Panchs were awarded the Nirmal Gram Puruskar in 2005. To which state they belonged?  
 (a) Maharashtra (b) Punjab  
 (c) Bihar (d) Assam
54. Who is the head of the revenue officers?  
 (a) Patwari (b) District collector  
 (c) Tehsildar (d) Sarpanch
55. What do you mean by Monarchy?  
 (a) Dictatorship (b) Democracy  
 (c) Secular (d) Socialist
56. What is meant by 'Sustainable development'?  
 (a) Use of non-renewable resources without thinking properly  
 (b) Use of all kinds of natural resources to meet the demand of the growing population intensively  
 (c) Utilizing all resources carefully so that besides the needs of present generation, needs of future generation is also taken care of  
 (d) None of them
57. Which quality of copper makes it important for electrical industry?  
 (a) It is a metal  
 (b) It is a very good conductor of electricity  
 (c) It is ductile  
 (d) It is malleable

58. The water pollution in rivers is measured by the dissolved amount of  
 (a) Chlorine (b) Ozone  
 (c) Nitrogen (d) Oxygen
59. Which of the crop is a fibre crop?  
 (a) Jute (b) Wheat  
 (c) Rice (d) Millet
60. Which of the following tropical deciduous forests are found in India?  
 (a) Sandalwood and bamboo  
 (b) Blue pines and cedars  
 (c) Silver trees and deodars  
 (d) None of the above
61. What fraction of fruits of the world are produced in India?  
 (a)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{20}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{8}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{10}$
62. Certain amount of carbon is mixed with pure iron to make .....  
 (a) Coal (b) Limestone  
 (c) Steel (d) None of these
63. Out of the following which river crosses the equator twice?  
 (a) Amazon (b) Nile  
 (c) Zaire (d) Orinico
64. Where is the ocean current called the 'Gulf Stream' found?  
 (a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Indian Ocean  
 (c) North Pacific Ocean (d) South Pacific Ocean
65. Which one of the following regions on the surface of Earth has Horse Latitudes?  
 (a) Equatorial low pressure belt  
 (b) Sub-tropical high pressure belt  
 (c) Sub-polar low pressure belt  
 (d) Polar high pressure belt
66. Which of the following is most relevant to the weather of Amazon basin?  
 (a) Both day and nights are most equally hot and humid  
 (b) The skin feels sticky  
 (c) It rains almost every day, that too without much warning  
 (d) All of them
67. What do you mean by desert?  
 (a) An area covered with grasslands  
 (b) A region full of green plants  
 (c) A region having extremely low and high temperature and scarce rainfall  
 (d) A region full of flowers
68. Earthquakes occurs because  
 (a) When magma inside earth comes out  
 (b) High pressure wind blows  
 (c) Lithosphere plates move causes earth surface to vibrate  
 (d) None of these
69. When molten magma cools which type of rock is formed?  
 (a) Igneous Rock (b) Sedimentary Rock  
 (c) Metamorphic (d) None of these
70. An anticyclone  
 I. is an intense low pressure system  
 II. has winds blowing clock-wise in the southern hemisphere  
 III. is accompanied by clear and settled weather conditions  
 IV. is more extensive, slower-moving and more persistent than a depression  
 (a) I, II and IV (b) II, III and IV  
 (c) III and IV (d) I and II
71. The precaution to be taken in demonstration strategy in social studies is that  
 (a) The teacher must do rehearsal of the experiment in advance  
 (b) The aim of demonstration must be classified to the students in advance  
 (c) The teacher must seek the active participation of the students in the demonstration  
 (d) All the above
72. The precaution taken in story telling technique in social studies is  
 (a) Attractive narration of the story  
 (b) Entertaining style of story telling  
 (c) Independent way of communication  
 (d) All the above
73. Which of the following increases variety and interest in the teaching of social studies?  
 (a) Observing discipline  
 (b) Using teaching aids  
 (c) Co-operation of students  
 (d) Personality of the teacher
74. How will the teacher try to make teaching social studies effective and interesting  
 (a) By illustrating answers  
 (b) By using audio visual aids  
 (c) By telling jokes  
 (d) By giving homework.
75. Door to Door Survey is a  
 (a) Secondary source  
 (b) Primary source  
 (c) Territory source  
 (d) Primary & Secondary both
76. Difference between social studies and social science is not based on  
 (a) Content (b) Approach  
 (c) Treatment (d) None of these
77. Enquiry method does not include  
 (a) Field visit (b) Storytelling  
 (c) Zoo (d) Museum
78. The main difference between narration and description technique is of  
 (a) Content (b) Logic and reasoning  
 (c) Learning objectives (d) Evaluation
79. What would be your expectations from students during a field trip?  
 (a) Students should observe everything without asking any question about it  
 (b) Students should observe everything keenly & ask questions about them

- (c) Students should enjoy themselves & let their teacher also enjoy them  
(d) If the students want to ask any questions they should write it in their diary
80. Spring tides occur when  
(a) the moon, the sun and the earth are in the same line  
(b) the moon, the sun and the earth are at right angles, with the earth at the apex  
(c) the moon is nearest to the earth  
(d) the moon is farthest from the earth
81. Where is the Ganga - Brahmaputra basin situated?  
(a) It lies in the sub - tropical region  
(b) It lies in the north - temperate region  
(c) It lies beside the Nile river  
(d) None of them
82. Teaching of social studies at upper primary level should be in mother tongue because  
(a) Students study in natural environment  
(b) It is good for the mental development of the students  
(c) Chances of getting a job are increased  
(d) None of these
83. Using sources is not easy for social science teachers because  
(a) Social Science teachers are not trained to use them  
(b) Social Science teachers are not prepared before teaching  
(c) Social teachers are not having qualifications to use sources  
(d) Social Science textbooks do not focus on source method
84. Which is not a creative activity in teaching of social studies?  
(a) Making models (b) Making charts  
(c) Making role play (d) Making discussion
85. Prescriptive functions of teaching in social studies are  
(a) Use of teaching skills  
(b) Arrangement of feedback  
(c) Both of the above  
(d) None of the above
86. Which one of the following is the least useful method to teaching or social studies?  
(a) Project Method (b) Lecture Method  
(c) Problem solving Method (d) Enquiry Method
87. Theatre in classroom is possible only when the teacher  
(a) has interest in theatre  
(b) respects children's activities  
(c) thinks of theatre as part of education  
(d) is a good artist himself/herself
88. What would be your expectation from children during an educational tour ?  
(a) The children should observe everything keenly and ask questions about them.  
(b) Children should observe everything without asking any question about them.  
(c) If the children want to ask any question they should note in in their diary.  
(d) The children should enjoy themselves and let their teacher also enjoy there
89. Integrated science kit has 127 items and the science equipment, chemicals and glass wares are in the ratio of  
(a) Science equipment 90, chemicals 24 and glass wares 13  
(b) Science equipment 24, glass waves 24 and chemicals 13  
(c) Science equipments 24, chemicals 90 and glassware 13  
(d) Science equipments 13, chemicals 24 and glassware 90
90. Which of the following will be used in formative assessment of students in science?  
(a) Peer assignment (b) Model Making  
(c) Field Tour (d) All of the above

### Section - III : Language I -English

91. At early stage, written composition can be taught by  
(a) Copying (b) Dictation  
(c) Using given words (d) All of these
92. English gained importance because it is the language of  
(a) The judiciary  
(b) Trade and commerce  
(c) International importance (d) All of these
93. On which of the following law is drill and practice of language skills based upon?  
(a) Law of exercise (b) Law of readiness  
(c) Law of effect (d) All of these
94. General Jim of prose teaching is to help the students to develop:  
(a) interest in reading (b) critical thinking  
(c) comprehension ability (d) all of these
95. Oral composition does not help those students who are:  
(a) Good orators (b) Shy nature  
(c) Closed (d) Creative
96. At the later stage, oral composition can be taught through:  
(a) Dramatization (b) Conversation  
(c) Dialogue (d) All of these
97. The objective of composition is the:  
(a) Written speed (b) Correct pronunciation  
(c) Communication (d) All the above
98. The two receptive language skills are:  
(a) Listing and Speaking (b) Listing and Reading  
(c) Speaking and Reading (d) Speaking and Writing
99. Which method is a midway between Translation cum grammar method and direct method?  
(a) Bilingual method (b) Substitution method  
(c) Structural approach (d) Situational approach
100. Structural Approach is also known as:  
(a) Aural-Oral Approach (b) Aural Approach  
(c) Oral Approach (d) Linguistic Approach
101. Which of these is not the cause of retardation in reading English?  
(a) Bilingualism (b) Subvocalization  
(c) Neurological problems (d) Overcrowded classes
102. The understanding depends on:  
(a) Reading-writing channel  
(b) Speaking-listening channel  
(c) Both the above  
(d) None of these

103. Structural approach lays more emphasis on:  
 (a) listening (b) speaking  
 (c) writing (d) reading
104. Which one of the following is not a principle of helping pupils with learning difficulties?  
 (a) Teaching preparation  
 (b) Devise various learning activities  
 (c) Design meaningful learning situations  
 (d) Teacher provides home tuitions
105. For developing interest in English poems, which one is of great help?  
 (a) Reading poems (b) Poetry competition  
 (c) Silent poem reading (d) All of the above
108. The rhyme scheme of the poem is  
 (a) aa, bb, cc, dd (b) ab, ab, ab, ab  
 (c) ab, cd, ab, cd (d) aa, bc, bb, cd
109. What kind of figure of speech is used in 'a hunch-back moon'.  
 (a) metaphor (b) simili  
 (c) personification (d) hyperbole
110. 'A voice breathes softly, How do you do!  
 I am the ghost. Pray, who are you? If you were in the man place how would you react? Why  
 (a) with shock and horror (b) with amusement  
 (c) with defiance (d) with absolute wonder
111. 'There is stroke of twelve - but there's no clock! What kind of phrase or clause is this.  
 (a) Adverb clause (b) Adjective clause  
 (c) Noun clause (d) Adverbial phrase

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-111) : Following questions are based on poem given below :**

*They said the house was haunted, but  
 He laughed at them and said, 'Tut, tut!  
 I've never heard such tittle-tattle  
 As ghosts that groan and chains that rattle;  
 And just to prove that I'm right,  
 Please leave me here to spend the night.'  
 They winked absurdly, tried to smother  
 Their ignorant laughter, nudged each other,  
 And left him just as dusk was falling  
 With a hunch-back moon and screech-owls calling  
 Not that this troubled him one bit;  
 In fact, he was quite glad of it,  
 Knowing it's every man's mission  
 To contradict all superstition.  
 But what is that? Outside it seemed  
 As if chains rattled, someone screamed!  
 Come, come, it's merely nerves, he's certain  
 (But just the same, he draws the curtain)  
 The stroke of twelve-but there's no clock!  
 He shuts the door and turns the lock  
 (Of course, he knows that no one's there,  
 But no harm's done by taking care!)  
 Som eone's outside - the silly joker,  
 (He may as well pick up the poker!)  
 That noise again! He checks the doors,  
 Shuttters the windows, makes a pause  
 To seek the safest place to hide-  
 (The cupboard's strong - he creeps inside).  
 'Not that there's anything to fear,'  
 He tells himself, when at his ear  
 A voice breathes softly, 'How do you do!  
 I am the ghost. Pray who are you?' — Raymond Wilson*

106. The man did not believe that the house was haunted. This proves that he was  
 (a) an ignorant fool (b) probably a scientist  
 (c) a coward (d) a courageous man
107. He wanted to spend the night in the house  
 (a) to prove to his friends that there were no such things as ghosts  
 (b) to find out the truth for himself  
 (c) he wanted to rid his friends of all superstitions beliefs  
 (d) because he did not fear anything

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-120) : Following questions are based on drama given below :**

### THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

PORTIA

Of a strange nature is the suit you follow;  
 Yet in such rule that the Venetian law  
 Cannot impugn you as you do proceed.  
 You stand within his danger, do you not?

ANTONIO

Ay, so he says.

PORTIA

Do you confess the bond?

ANTONIO

I do.

PORTIA

Then must the Jew be merciful.

SHYLOCK

On what compulsion must I? tell me that.

PORTIA

The quality of mercy is not strain'd,  
 It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven  
 Upon the place beneath: It is twice blest;  
 It blesseth him that gives and him that takes:  
 'Tis mightiest In the mightiest: it becomes  
 The throned monarch better than his crown;  
 His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,  
 The attribute to awe and majesty,  
 Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;  
 But mercy is above this sceptred sway;  
 It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,  
 It is an attribute to God himself;

And earthly power doth then show likest God's  
 When mercy seasons justice. Therefore, Jew,  
 Though justice be thy plea, consider this,  
 That, in the course of justice, none of us  
 Should see salvation: we do pray for mercy;

And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
 The deeds of mercy. I have spoke thus much  
 To mitigate the justice of thy plea;  
 Which if thou follow, this strict court of Venice  
 Must needs give sentence 'gainst the merchant there.  
 SHYLOCK

- My deeds upon my head! I crave the law,  
The penalty and forfeit of my bond.  
PORTIA  
Is he not able to discharge the money?  
BASSANIO  
Yes, here I tender it for him in the court;  
Yea, twice the sum: if that will not suffice,  
I will be bound to pay it ten times o'er,  
On forfeit of my hands, my head, my heart:  
If this will not suffice, it must appear  
That malice bears down truth. And I beseech you,  
Wrest once the law to your authority:  
To do a great right, do a little wrong,  
And curb this cruel devil of his will.  
PORTIA  
It must not be; there is no power in Venice  
Can alter a decree established:  
'Twill be recorded for a precedent,  
And many an error by the same example  
Will rush into the state: it cannot be.  
SHYLOCK  
A Daniel come to Judgment! yea, a Daniel!  
O wise young judge, how I do honour thee!
112. Portia asks Antonio "You stand within his danger, do you not?" What exactly does she mean?  
(a) She implies that Antonio is in danger of being attacked by Shy lock.  
(b) She means Antonio is dangerous  
(c) She means Shylock is dangerous  
(d) She implies Antonio is standing in a dangerous zone.
113. "It is twice blessed;/ It blessed him that gives and him that takes;" How is mercy twice blessed. Explain the meaning of these very famous words.  
(a) Mercy is like a double edged sword. It works both ways.  
(b) The person who receives mercy is thankful and the person who gives it feels a sense of well being and peace.  
(c) Portia wants to impress upon Shylock the importance of being merciful.  
(d) Being merciful and receiving mercy; both are blessed feelings
114. Portia further says "It is an attribute to god himself" Explain these words in their given context  
(a) Kings wield power with crowns and sceptre, but by being merciful they manifest the power of the god within them.  
(b) One worship god by being merciful to others.  
(c) Kings earn the grace of god by being merciful  
(d) It is not only important to wield power but one must also be merciful.
115. "I crave the penalty and forfeit of my bond". what exactly does Shylock mean?  
(a) Shylock just wants to get his work done.  
(b) Shylock is very cruel and unmerciful.  
(c) Shylock wants justice.  
(d) Shylock wants to make sure that Antonio pays for his inability to keep his words.
116. "To do a great right, do a little wrong". Bassanio pleads with Portia. What are the exact implications of these words?  
(a) He wants Partial to do a little wrong so that Antonio is saved.  
(b) It is all right to tell a small lie for a great cause.  
(c) Bassanio wants Portia to overlook the legal process so that Antonio can be saved  
(d) Both (b) and (c)
117. "A Daniel come to Judgment yea a Daniel ". Why does Shylock call Portia Daniel?  
(a) It refers to the biblical Daniel  
(b) He is a culture hero who is considered as a righteous judge in the book of Ezekiel.  
(c) It is a Jewish name  
(d) She is ranting in pure joy
118. What is the meaning of the word "temporal" ?  
(a) eternally (b) always  
(c) of a limited time (d) frequently
119. Give the antonyms of the word "impugn"  
(a) Demoralize (b) fight  
(c) Support (d) Make up
120. "It dropeth as the gentle rain from heaven." What kind of figure of speech is used here ?  
(a) Simili (b) Metaphor  
(c) Alliteration (d) Allegory

### Section - IV : Language II - Hindi

121. माध्यमिक स्तर पर कविता शिक्षण की प्रणाली है  
(a) अर्थ बोध (b) गीत  
(c) व्याख्या (d) उद्दीपन
122. भाषा शिक्षण में परंपरागत उद्योतन सामग्री के रूप में बहुत अधिक सहायक किसे समझा जाना चाहिए?  
(a) पाठ्यपुस्तक (b) रेखाचित्र  
(c) श्यामपट्ट (d) चित्र
123. विद्यालयी पाठ्यक्रम में त्रिभाषा सूत्र से क्रियान्वयन इस प्रकार है  
(a) निम्न प्राथमिक स्तर (b) उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर  
(c) निम्न माध्यमिक स्तर (d) ये सभी
124. "व्याकरण भाषा का व्यावहारिक विश्लेषण है।" यह परिभाषा दी थी  
(a) पतंजलि ने (b) डॉ. स्वीट ने  
(c) करुणापति त्रिपाठी (d) सीताराम चतुर्वेदी
125. माध्यमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण का निम्न में से उद्देश्य है  
(a) छात्रों को द्रुत गति से सस्वर तथा मौन पठन करने की प्रेरणा देना  
(b) उसमें अभिनय संवाद की योग्यता उत्पन्न करना  
(c) उन्हें व्याकरण का उच्च ज्ञान प्राप्त करना  
(d) उपरोक्त सभी
126. निम्न प्राथमिक स्तर पर पढ़ाई जाने वाली भाषा होगी  
(a) राष्ट्रीय भाषा (b) मातृभाषा  
(c) आधुनिक भाषा (d) विदेशी भाषा
127. भाषा शिक्षण की किस विधि का प्रयोग अधिक लाभकर होता है?  
(a) प्रश्नोत्तर विधि (b) खेल विधि  
(c) डाल्टन विधि (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

128. भाषा शिक्षण में उद्योतन सामग्री का रूप है  
 (a) दृश्य साधन (b) श्रव्य साधन  
 (c) दृश्य-श्रव्य साधन (d) ये सभी
129. कहानी शिक्षण में बरती जाने वाली सावधानी है  
 (a) कथावस्तु बालकों के स्तरानुकूल हो  
 (b) उसमें गतिशीलता और क्रमबद्धता हो  
 (c) कथावस्तु में भयानक और वीभत्स दृश्य न हों  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
130. नाटक-शिक्षण की उपयुक्त विधि है  
 (a) कक्षाभिनय प्रणाली (b) रंगमंच प्रणाली  
 (c) अर्थबोध प्रणाली (d) व्याख्या प्रणाली
131. जन भाषा से तात्पर्य उस भाषा से है-  
 (a) जिसे किसी देश के सभी व्यक्ति जानते और प्रयोग करते हैं  
 (b) जिसके माध्यम से जन प्रचार किया जाता है।  
 (c) जिसके माध्यम से देश के सभी व्यक्ति एक-दूसरे से सम्पर्क करते हैं।  
 (d) जिसके माध्यम से देश के अधिकतर व्यक्ति एक-दूसरे से सम्पर्क करते हैं।
132. बेसिक शिक्षा प्रणाली में भाषा किस माध्यम से दी जाती है-  
 (a) हस्तकौशल (b) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण  
 (c) सामाजिक पर्यावरण (d) उपर्युक्त सभी माध्यमों में
133. "दृश्य-श्रव्य उपकरण सीखने वाले को व्यक्तियों, घटनाओं, वस्तुओं और कारण तथा प्रभाव सम्बन्धों के नियोजित अनुभवों से लाभ उठाने का अवसर देते हैं।" यह कथन निम्नलिखित में से किसका है-  
 (a) ब्लेयर (b) क्रो एवं क्रो  
 (c) ई. बी. वेस्ले (d) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
134. हिन्दी शिक्षण में क्रियात्मक अनुसंधान की समस्या है  
 (a) वाक्य संरचना (b) शुद्ध लिखना  
 (c) शुद्ध उच्चारण (d) उपर्युक्त सभी
135. उच्च प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में कविता शिक्षण की किस विधि का प्रयोग किया जाता है?  
 (a) तुलना विधि (b) प्रश्नोत्तर विधि  
 (c) व्याख्या विधि (d) व्यास विधि

**निर्देश (प्रश्न 136-144) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-**

बाल्यावस्था में हम शीघ्र ही सबकी बातों पर विश्वास कर लेते हैं और मित्र बना लेते हैं। हमारा मन अनेक कल्पनाओं से भरा रहता है। युवावस्था की मित्रता सहपाठी की मित्रता से अधिक दृढ़ शांत और गंभीर होती है।

सच्चा मित्र वही है जो दृढ़-चित्त और सत्य-संकल्प का हो। अपने से अधिक आत्म-बल वाले व्यक्ति से मित्रता करना उचित है। क्योंकि वह महान कार्यों में हमारा मनोबल बढ़ाता है। सम्मानित, शुद्ध हृदयी, कोमल, मेहनती, शिष्ट और सत्यनिष्ठ व्यक्ति पर हम पूरा विश्वास कर मित्रता कर सकते हैं। उससे धोखे की उम्मीद नहीं रहती। ऐसे जान-पहचान वालों से दूर रहना चाहिए जो न कोई बुद्धिमानी या हँसी-मजाक की बात कर सकते हैं और न दुःख के क्षण में सहानुभूति दिखला सकते हैं।

मनुष्य को बुरी संगति करने से बचना चाहिए। नीति और सद्वृत्ति दोनों का नाश होने में देर नहीं लगती और व्यक्ति दिनोदिन अवनति के गड्ढे में

गिरता जाता है। उसका आध्यात्मिक विकास रूक जाता है। बुरे लोगों की संगति थोड़े समय में अपना प्रभाव डाल देती है और हमारे जीवन की पवित्रता नष्ट कर देती है। अतः अश्लील, अपवित्र और फूहड़ बातें करने वालों से दूर रहना चाहिए।

136. लेखक इस गद्यांश में सच्ची मित्रता की परिभाषित करता है कि  
 (a) सच्चा मित्र वह है जो सम्मानित तथा अमीर हो।  
 (b) सच्चा मित्र वह है जो बुद्धिमान तथा हँसी-मजाक करने वाला हो।  
 (c) सच्चा मित्र वह है जो हर प्रकार से आपका शुभ चिन्तक हो।  
 (d) सच्चा मित्र वह है जो अश्लील, अपवित्र व फूहड़ बातें न करता हो।
137. लेखक कहता है कि हमें बुरी संगति से दूर रहना चाहिए। क्योंकि  
 (a) हमारा सम्पूर्ण विकास अच्छी संगति पर निर्भर करता है।  
 (b) बुरी संगति से हम अपनी समझ खो बैठते हैं।  
 (c) बुरी संगति से हम गड्ढे में गिर सकते हैं।  
 (d) बुरी संगति एक छूत की बीमारी है।
138. बाल्यावस्था में बालक का मन  
 (a) दृढ़ होता है।  
 (b) सभी पर आसानी से विश्वास करने वाला होता है।  
 (c) शान्त तथा गंभीर होता है।  
 (d) कल्पनिक होता है।
139. मित्रता अधिक गम्भीर तथा स्थायी होती है।  
 (a) बचपन में (b) परिपक्व अवस्था में  
 (c) वृद्धावस्था में (d) स्कूल में
140. सच्चा मित्र जीवन में किस प्रकार सहायक है?  
 (a) सच्चा मित्र एक विश्वासपात्र मित्र होता है उससे आत्मशिक्षा का कार्य सरल हो जाता है।  
 (b) सच्चा मित्र आध्यात्मिक होता है तथा उन्नति में सहायक होता है।  
 (c) सच्चा मित्र बलवान होता है तथा वह हमारा मनोबल बढ़ाता है।  
 (d) सच्चा मित्र हमारी पवित्रता को नष्ट होने से बचाता है।
141. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक बताइये।  
 (a) मित्र की उपयोगिता (b) अच्छे व बुरे मित्र की विशेषतायें  
 (c) मित्रता (d) अच्छे मित्र के गुण
142. "बुरे लोगों की संगति थोड़े समय में अपना प्रभाव डाल देती है और हमारे जीवन की पवित्रता नष्ट कर देती है।" ये वाक्य का कौन सा प्रकार है?  
 (a) सरल वाक्य (b) संयुक्त वाक्य  
 (c) मिश्र वाक्य (d) सरल व मिश्र वाक्य
143. 'हँसी मजाक' में कौन सा समास है?  
 (a) कर्मधारय समास (b) तत्पुरुष समास  
 (c) अव्ययीभाव समास (d) द्वन्द्व समास
144. 'बाल्यावस्था' में कौन सी संधि है?  
 (a) वृद्धि संधि (b) अयादि संधि  
 (c) दीर्घ संधि (d) गुण संधि

निर्देश ( प्रश्न 145-150 ) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-

फ्रांस के महान योद्धा नेपोलियन बोनापार्ट का मानना था कि 'असम्भव' शब्द आत्मविश्वास से भरे मनुष्यों के शब्दकोष में नहीं, अपितु मूर्खों व कायरों के शब्दकोष में पाया जाता है जो व्यक्ति कुछ पाना, कुछ कर दिखाना चाहते हैं और विपरीत परिस्थितियों को पलटकर अपने अनुरूप करना चाहते हैं, उन्हें सर्वप्रथम अपने आप पर भरोसा करना सीखना होगा, अन्यथा सारी योग्यता और मेहनत निरर्थक साबित हो सकता है। आत्मविश्वास सफलता की वह चाबी है, जिससे आप अपने उज्ज्वल भविष्य का दरवाजा आसानी से खोल सकते हैं। आत्मविश्वास से भरा व्यक्ति अपनी क्षमता पहचान सकता है और उसके अनुरूप जीवन के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर यथोचित उद्यम द्वारा उसे हासिल कर सकता है, कहते हैं- 'मन के हारे हार हैं, मन के जीते जीत' स्वयं पर भरोसा हो, तो व्यक्ति अपनी योग्यता, सही तैयारी एवं अपेक्षित प्रयत्न के सहारे लक्ष्य तक पहुंच जाता है। पर आत्मविश्वास की कमी सभी उद्यमों को असफल बना सकती है। आत्मविश्वास व्यक्ति को दुविधा और अनिश्चय की मनःस्थिति से निकाल कर उसे दृढ़ विश्वास और दृढ़ निश्चय की मनःस्थिति में पहुंचाता है लेकिन साथ में यह सावधानी भी बेहद जरूरी है कि आत्मविश्वास की कमी से मुक्त होकर कार्य करना और उसे निरन्तर बनाए रखना इस गीत 'हम होंगे कामयाब' की अटूट आस्था में निहित है। इसी विश्वास के साथ कोई भी आत्मविश्वास प्राप्त करने की यात्रा प्रारम्भ कर सकता है।

145. नेपोलियन बोनापार्ट ने - 'असंभव' शब्द के बारे में कहा था-
- यह शब्द मूर्खों के शब्दकोष में पाया जाता है।
  - यह शब्द दुर्बलों के शब्दकोष में पाया जाता है।
  - यह शब्द कायरों के शब्दकोष में पाया जाता है।
  - यह शब्द मूर्खों और कायरों के शब्दकोष में पाया जाता है।
146. कुछ पाने तथा कुछ दिखाने के लिए व्यक्ति को सबसे पहले-
- किसी कार्य को असम्भव नहीं समझना होगा
  - दूसरों से सहायता लेने के लिए तैयार रहना होगा
  - अपने आप पर भरोसा करना सीखना होगा
  - कठिनाइयों से नहीं घबरना होगा
147. आत्मविश्वास प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक है-
- निरन्तर मानसिक तैयारी
  - अपने को कमजोर न समझना
  - किसी कार्य को असंभव न समझना
  - दृढ़ संकल्प
148. सफलता का मूल मंत्र क्या है-
- अपनी सफलता में पूरा विश्वास रखना
  - संतुलित आत्मविश्वास प्राप्त करना
  - विपत्तियों में भी धैर्य न छोड़ना
  - किसी कार्य को करने का पक्का इरादा कर लेना
149. आत्मविश्वास समास है-
- अव्ययीभाव
  - तत्पुरुष
  - कर्मधारय
  - बहुब्रीहि
150. निरर्थक का विलोम शब्द है-
- सार्थक
  - व्यर्थ
  - बेकार
  - आवश्यक

**ANSWER KEY**

1	(b)	16	(c)	31	(b)	46	(a)	61	(d)	76	(a)	91	(d)	106	(b)	121	(c)	136	(c)
2	(a)	17	(c)	32	(d)	47	(d)	62	(c)	77	(a)	92	(d)	107	(c)	122	(a)	137	(a)
3	(a)	18	(c)	33	(b)	48	(b)	63	(c)	78	(d)	93	(a)	108	(a)	123	(d)	138	(b)
4	(a)	19	(b)	34	(a)	49	(d)	64	(a)	79	(c)	94	(d)	109	(c)	124	(b)	139	(b)
5	(c)	20	(b)	35	(a)	50	(d)	65	(b)	80	(a)	95	(b)	110		125	(d)	140	(a)
6	(d)	21	(a)	36	(c)	51	(c)	66	(d)	81	(a)	96	(d)	111	(a)	126	(b)	141	(c)
7	(c)	22	(d)	37	(d)	52	(b)	67	(c)	82	(a)	97	(d)	112	(a)	127	(b)	142	(b)
8	(a)	23	( )	38	(a)	53	(a)	68	(c)	83	(a)	98	(a)	113	(b)	128	(d)	143	(d)
9	(d)	24	(d)	39	(b)	54	(b)	69	(a)	84	(b)	99	(a)	114	(a)	129	(d)	144	(c)
10	(d)	25	(d)	40	(a)	55	(a)	70	(c)	85	(c)	100	(a)	115	(d)	130	(a)	145	(d)
11	(a)	26	(d)	41	(b)	56	(c)	71	(d)	86	(b)	101	(a)	116	(d)	131	(d)	146	(c)
12	(d)	27	(c)	42	(c)	57	(b)	72	(d)	87	(c)	102	(c)	117	(b)	132	(b)	147	(c)
13	(d)	28	(d)	43	(a)	58	(d)	73	(b)	88	(a)	103	(b)	118	(c)	133	(b)	148	(b)
14	(a)	29	(c)	44	(b)	59	(a)	74	(b)	89	(a)	104	(d)	119	(c)	134	(d)	149	(b)
15	(d)	30	(d)	45	(d)	60	(a)	75	(b)	90	(d)	105	(b)	120	(a)	135	(c)	150	(a)

**Answers & Explanations****Section - II : Social Science**

31. (b) With The Cultivators was the Ryotwari Settlement made.
32. (d) In the early decades of Maratha rule, the most popular unit of land revenue measurement was Janjir.
33. (b) The founder of the Arya Samaj was Swami Dayanand Saraswati.
34. (a) Mohammadan Literary society was organised by Nawab Abdul Latif.
35. (a) The First Mysore war was won by East India company.
36. (c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was known as the Frontier Gandhi.
37. (d) These headlines reflect Gandhi's belief in non-violence.
38. (a) He could not control over its circulation.
39. (b) Guru Gobind Singh was the tenth Guru of Sikhs.
40. (a) "I am not so much afraid of the sword of Akbar as of the pen of Abul fazl." This statement was given by Abdullah.
41. (b) The great religious reformer of Assam who believes in absolute devotion to Vishnu was Shankardev.
42. (c) The metals which were mostly use for minting coins are silver and copper.
43. (a) The ashrama system gained importance in the post Vedic period of the Dharmasashtras. The four ashramas in right order are Brahmachari, Grihastha, Vanaprastha and Sanyasi.
44. (b) Aihole was the capital of Chalukya.
45. (d) Buddha was against self-motification and had recommended the Middle Path, thus avoiding the extremes of sensualism and asceticism.
46. (a) India's main rival in tea export is Japan.
47. (d) Ministry of Rural Development is the Nodal Union Ministry of implementing the Biodiesel Mission.
48. (b) The minimum age limit of Lok Sabha members and the Rajya Sabha member is 25 years and 30 years respectively.
49. (d) The persons to the post of District Judges are appointed or promoted by the Governor of the State.
50. (d) People's lives being identified by the product they own, the clothes they wear and the places they eat in.
51. (c) Government can make new laws for welfare of state and legislative assembly approves and passes the law.
52. (b) Before independence, most of the fields were watered by Artesian.
53. (a) Two village Panchs were awarded the Nirmal Gram Puraskar in 2005. They belongs to Maharashtra state.
54. (b) District collector is the head of the revenue officers.
55. (a) Monarchy means Dictatorship.
56. (c) Sustainable development' means utilizing all resources carefully so that besides the needs of present generation, needs of future generation is also taken care of.
57. (b) Copper is a very good conductor of electricity.
58. (d) The water pollution in rivers is measured by the dissolved amount of Oxygen.
59. (a) Jute is a fibre crop.
60. (a) Sandalwood and bamboo are found in tropical deciduous forests of India.
61. (d) 1/10 fraction of fruits of the world are produced in India.
62. (c) Certain amount of carbon is mixed with pure iron to make Steel.
63. (c) Zaire is also known as Congo, it is situated in Africa continent.
64. (a) The warm ocean current 'Gulf Stream' found in Atlantic Ocean. Cold current also found in Atlantic ocean.
65. (b) Horse Latitudes are the subtropical belts of variable winds and columns that is between the latitudes 25° and 35° south and north. They coincide with sub-tropical high-pressure belts.
66. (d) Both day and nights are most equally hot and humid. The skin feels sticky. It rains almost every day, that too without much warning.
67. (c) A region having extremely low and high temperature and scarce rainfall.
68. (c) Earthquakes occurs because lithosphere plates move causes earth surface to vibrate.
69. (a) When molten magma cools igneous rock is formed .
70. (c) An anticyclone is accompanied by clear and settled weather conditions and is more extensive, slower-moving and more persistent than a depression.
80. (a) Spring tides occur when the moon, the sun and the earth are in the same line.
81. (a) Ganga - Brahmaputra basin lies in the sub - tropical region that is situated between 10 degrees N to 30 degrees N latitudes.

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(Class VI-VIII For Social Studies & Social Science Teachers)

## PRACTICE SET - 6

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions.

All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Studies / Social Science (For Social Studies / Social Science Teachers)
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : Language II (Hindi)

Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section -I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. Which one of the following procedural variations of conditioning phenomena is most effective?
  - (a) Backward conditioning
  - (b) Contemporary conditioning
  - (c) Delayed conditioning
  - (d) Sign (Trace) conditioning
2. During childhood the approximate growth in body length of the child annually is around
  - (a) 2-3 inches
  - (b) 1 inch only
  - (c) 4-5 inches
  - (d) 1-5 inches
3. As a father / guardian of the adolescents, you give top priority in career selection that
  - (a) the family profession that must be adopted by adolescents
  - (b) the adolescents should fulfill your will regarding professional selections.
  - (c) the adolescents should select profession according to their preferences and abilities
  - (d) None of the above
4. The opinion of the sociologists about personality is
  - (a) personality is what is present in a child since birth
  - (b) personality is what remains free from parental heritage
  - (c) personality is influenced by group culture
  - (d) culture has no influence on an individual's personality
5. On the basis of the individual differences, the help extended to the students is
  - (a) in the area of guidance and counselling
  - (b) in the area of discipline
  - (c) in the area of co-curricular activities
  - (d) in all the above
6. The introduction of career courses in schools and colleges aims at
  - (a) developing the ability to make an intelligent choice of jobs
  - (b) providing professional knowledge to students
  - (c) increasing G.K. of students
  - (d) All of the above
7. Before starting instruction a teacher should
  - (a) be aware of the environmental variables acting on the minds of the pupils
  - (b) know the existing knowledge of his students and their background knowledge
  - (c) be competent enough to arouse the curiosity of his pupils
  - (d) All of the above
8. Which one of the following satisfactions helps our children from infancy onwards to adolescence, equipped with a sense of achievement, recognition and independence?
  - (a) Affectionate, warm, security giving satisfactions
  - (b) Self-enlarging, ego-building adequacy giving satisfactions
  - (c) They gain satisfaction and love through close physical contact
  - (d) None of the above

9. The best method to study the growth and development of the child is –  
 (a) Psychoanalytic method (b) Comparative method  
 (c) Development method (d) Statistical method
10. The meaning of mental health is –  
 (a) Freedom from mental illness  
 (b) Identification and treatment of mental illness  
 (c) Coordination in life  
 (d) Making efforts for mental health
11. Individualized teaching strateg in social study is  
 (a) Role Play (b) Discussion  
 (c) Tutorials (d) Debate
12. Execution is a step of  
 (a) Project Method (b) Problem Solving  
 (c) Role Method (d) Inductive Method
13. Differences in behaviour and differences in emotionality are produced as a result of variations in  
 (a) environment (b) heredity  
 (c) learning (d) mental makeup
14. When two needs or wishes arise simultaneously within a person & demand their satisfaction it may be called  
 (a) Problematic situation (b) Complex situation  
 (c) Conflict situation (d) None of above
15. Purpose of evaluative phase of teaching is :  
 (a) To know to what extent objectives are realized  
 (b) To know the shortcoming of the teacher  
 (c) To know the effectiveness of strategies  
 (d) All of the above
16. Why is craft education important for a primary teacher?  
 (a) It is a helps in the preparation of teaching aids  
 (b) It is a source of additional income  
 (c) Keeps teachers busy  
 (d) Necessary for the entertainment of teachers
17. Which method is helpful in permanent learning?  
 (a) Listening (b) Cramming  
 (c) Doing (d) Reading
18. Questioning in the classroom-  
 (a) clarifies the subject matter  
 (b) develops inactivity  
 (c) is a wastage of time  
 (d) creates indiscipline
19. Methods of teaching used by teachers in the primary schools should -  
 (a) promote students' creativity  
 (b) promote ability to memorise  
 (c) develop skill of writing  
 (d) develop abilities to speak and listen
20. All of the following are acquired or social motives except -  
 (a) Instincts (b) Need for achievement  
 (c) Need for affiliation (d) Need for power.
21. Which is not a criticism or objection to resorting to punishment ?  
 (a) It fails as a motivational device and is only deterrent to undesirable behaviour  
 (b) It arouses anxiety  
 (c) It produces resentment and antagonism  
 (d) It is the most common motivational drive
22. According to Montessori  
 (a) Equipment of school is more important than teachers  
 (b) Knowledge of psychology will be a luxury for teachers  
 (c) Teachers should interfere in the pupil's behaviours with keen interest  
 (d) Knowledge of experimental psychology is essential for teachers
23. Mr. Sunil is concerned about one of his students. The student, Rahul, has serious & persistent problems concerning his relationship with other students; he displays aggression & is often out of control. Rahul displays signs of depression that can last up to several weeks and experiences fears that are often school related & interfere with his learning. Rahul is most likely to be suffering from :  
 (a) Mental retardation  
 (b) Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder  
 (c) Emotional & behavioral disorders  
 (d) Sensory disorders
24. John is on anticonvulsant medication. However he still has episodes in which he loses consciousness, become rigid, shakes & moves jerkily. This episode can last a few minutes. John most likely has :  
 (a) Mental retardation  
 (b) Autism  
 (c) Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder  
 (d) Epilepsy
25. A child in school is called a problem child when  
 (a) He is able to solve the problems of other children  
 (b) He suggests useful approaches to teachers when they are explaining any problem  
 (c) He behaves such that it becomes a problem for the teacher to understand him  
 (d) He is very resourceful in suggesting good problems for the class to workout.
26. Biological determinants include all of the following, except  
 (a) Physique (b) Body chemistry  
 (c) Nervous system (d) Mental Abilities
27. People are appropriately regarded as mentally retarded if  
 1. They attain IQs below 70 on an appropriate intelligence test  
 2. They have a damaged brain  
 3. Their adaptive skills are inadequate to cope with ordinary daily tasks  
 Options for correct answer :  
 (a) 1 above is true (b) Both 1 & 3 are true  
 (c) 3 alone is true (d) 1, 2, 3 are true

28. Faulty nutrition leading to wasting & muscular weakness is termed as-
- (a) Dystrophy (b) Dysrhythmia  
(c) Dysphagia (d) Dyslogia
29. The treatment that does not involve any change in biological functioning but it emphasizes psychological change is called
- (a) Psychanalysis (b) Psychotherapy  
(c) Psychopathology (d) Pathology
30. Who are children's first models and very powerful figures in their lives?
- (a) Friends (b) Leaders  
(c) Teachers (d) Parents
39. Kalhaha wrote the history of Kashmir as
- (a) Rajatarangini (b) Prithviraj Raso  
(c) Kadambari (d) Akbarnama
40. A caste of scribes and secretaries is known as
- (a) Kshatriya (b) Brahamana  
(c) Vaishya (d) Kayasthas
41. The sayings of prophet Muhammad are called :
- (a) Koran (b) Tauba  
(c) Hadith (d) Tawakkul
42. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the Chalcolithic people?
- (a) The Chalcolithic people also occasionally used low-grade bronze.  
(b) The Malwa were is considered the richest among the Chalcolithic ceramics.  
(c) The Chalcolithic people used only one type of pottery called black-and-red ware.  
(d) The Chalcolithic people ate beef, but they did not take part on any considerable scale.
43. Which of the following statements is false with regard to the social conditions in the Gupta period?
- (a) Public and personal morality had reached a very low point.  
(b) The caste system was liberalised.  
(c) The living standard of the common people was simple but the town life was glamorous and sophisticated.  
(d) The system of devadasis was in vogue during this period.
44. What do you know about 'Dynasty'?
- (a) The family in which, members become rulers one after another.  
(b) A group of twenty or more people  
(c) An association of large number of families  
(d) None of them
45. What are epics?
- (a) Epics are traditional dance forms  
(b) Epics are grand, long compositions, about heroic men and women, and include stories about gods  
(c) Epics are biographies written by devotees about their ideals  
(d) None of them
46. Spices are grown mostly in
- (a) Malabar coast (b) Konkan coast  
(c) Coromandal coast (d) Saurashtra coas
47. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act provides for at least how many days of wage employment to every rural household in a year?
- (a) 90 days (b) 180 days  
(c) 100 days (d) 300 days
48. The President is elected by
- (a) The direct election by the citizens who obtained 18 years  
(b) The indirect election by the electoral college  
(c) The Prime Minister and his council of ministers  
(d) None of the above

## Section -II : Social Science

31. .... introduced the Subsidiary Alliance.
- (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Wellesley  
(c) Lord Warren Hastings (d) Lord Dalhousie
32. In the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, the export of Indian opium to the Indonesian archipelago was dominated by the
- (a) Gujarati and Marwari mercantile groups  
(b) Portuguese  
(c) Dutch East Indian Company  
(d) English East India Company.
33. Mahadev Govind Ranade founded the
- (a) Arya Samaj (b) Brahma Samaj  
(c) Prarthana Samaj (d) Theosophical society
34. The founder of Ramakrishna Mission was
- (a) Vivekanand  
(b) Ramakrishna Paramhansa  
(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
(d) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
35. Which of the following two Europeans were involved in the battle of Wandiwash in 1760
- (a) French and British  
(b) Dutch and British  
(c) Portuguese and British  
(d) Portuguese and Spanish
36. The way which Gandhi adopted for Non-cooperation movement was
- (a) To inspire army to revolt against British Government  
(b) To provoke public for violence  
(c) To make people agree to surrender their titles and resign from Government jobs with peaceful means  
(d) To instruct the leaders to oppose the Government in Parliament
37. Which of the following is the objective of modern education introduced by the British ?
- (a) To encourage the study of English language  
(b) To expand market for English goods  
(c) To reduce the expenditure on administration  
(d) To neglect the common people
38. The Pay-Master General and Incharge of the military organization is called
- (a) Muqaddam (b) Mir Bakshi  
(c) Wazir (d) None of these

49. Who decides number of judges in a High Court?  
 (a) President of India  
 (b) Governor of a State  
 (c) Chief Justice of a High Court  
 (d) Chief Minister
50. The first known autobiography written by an Indian woman is  
 (a) Ladyland (b) Sultana's dream  
 (c) Amar Jiban (d) Chaitanya Bhagabat
51. In India how many states have assemblies?  
 (a) All states (b) Only few state  
 (c) Only 15 states (d) None of these
52. One of the major problems of Indian villages is .....  
 (a) Untouchability (b) Caste-system  
 (c) Exploitation (d) None of these
53. What is Panchyati Raj system?  
 (a) A process of electing council of ministers of our country  
 (b) A process through which people participate in their own government  
 (c) A system that ensures education  
 (d) All of them
54. What is/are function(s) of a Tehsildar?  
 (a) They have to hear disputes  
 (b) They supervise the work of a patwari  
 (c) They ensure that land revenue is collected  
 (d) All of them
55. What do you mean by 'suffrage'?  
 (a) Right to choice  
 (b) Right to religion  
 (c) Right to vote  
 (d) Right to information
56. Physical factors responsible for soil erosion is /are  
 (a) Slope of the land  
 (b) Intensity of rainfall  
 (c) Velocity of wind blowing in that area  
 (d) All of them
57. What is meant by recycling of metals?  
 (a) Taking the metals cycle from one place to another  
 (b) Using the discarded metals once again  
 (c) Mixing the discarded metals with paper  
 (d) Washing the metals and polishing them
58. Respiratory diseases such as bronchitis and pneumonia increase due to  
 (a) Water pollution (b) Air pollution  
 (c) Sound pollution (d) None of these
59. What is glass made from?  
 (a) Copper (b) Iron  
 (c) Silica Sand (d) Sulphur
60. Which of the following states do not have iron ore deposits?  
 (a) Jharkhand (b) Madhya Pradesh  
 (c) Orissa (d) West Bengal
61. Which crop is used both as food grain and as fodder?  
 (a) Pulses (b) Wheat  
 (c) Maize (d) Rice
62. What is the main variety of coffee produced in the world?  
 (a) Arabica (b) Robusta  
 (c) Persian (d) Hindutva
63. Which one among the following is a high cloud?  
 (a) Cirrus (b) Cumulonimbus  
 (c) Nimbostratus (d) Stratus
64. The 'Agulhas' water current flows through which one of the following oceans?  
 (a) South Atlantic Ocean (b) North Atlantic Ocean  
 (c) Indian Ocean (d) North Pacific Ocean
65. Which one of the following is produced by rain water action?  
 (a) Gorge (b) Cliff  
 (c) Gully (d) Dome
66. The day temperatures are \_\_\_\_\_ with very high humidity and at night the temperature is \_\_\_\_\_ but the humidity remains high  
 (a) high; high (b) high; low  
 (c) low; high (d) low; low
67. Which mineral has transformed the Sahara desert?  
 (a) Coal (b) Iron Ore  
 (c) Oil (d) None of them
68. The scale which is used to measure earthquake  
 (a) Richter scale (b) Pitcher scale  
 (c) Fitzer scale (d) None of these
69. Social Studies is composed of:  
 (a) History and Cultural Influences  
 (b) Astronomy  
 (c) Science  
 (d) All of the above
70. What according to you are the ways in which students can use.  
 (a) Understand new facts  
 (b) Integrate information  
 (c) Apply lessons in other areas  
 (d) All of the above
71. Teaching tactic consists of-  
 (a) Teaching strategies  
 (b) Teaching techniques  
 (c) Part of teaching strategies  
 (d) All the above
72. Which of the following statements is not applicable to teaching  
 (a) Teaching is a formal process  
 (b) Teaching is based on curriculum  
 (c) The objectives of teaching are according to education  
 (d) Teaching is a life long process
73. Teaching strategy is made up of-  
 (a) A broad method of teaching  
 (b) A type of teaching tactics  
 (c) An emphasis upon teaching objectives  
 (d) All the above
74. Preview strategy is most useful in  
 (a) Higher learning (b) Primary classes  
 (c) Junior classes (d) All the above
75. The teaching process of Social Studies is  
 (a) Social (b) Historical  
 (c) Geographical (d) Scientific

76. The intervening variable if teaching processes associated with
- (a) Content (b) Teaching method  
(c) Teaching strategy (d) All of the above
77. The interactive stage lasts.
- (a) From teachers entry to the beginning of the lesson  
(b) Before teachers entry into the class  
(c) The activities after leaving the class by a teacher  
(d) None of the above
78. Lecture method and lecture strategy differ in the
- (a) Realization of the specific objectives  
(b) Communication of the content  
(c) Comprehensive teaching  
(d) None of the above
79. Project strategy is pioneered by
- (a) John Devey (b) Kilpatrick  
(c) Stevenson (d) None of the above
80. The problem solving strategy is a product of
- (a) Idealism (b) Pragmatism  
(c) Realism (d) Naturalism
81. The explaining technique can be made more effective-
- (a) By command over the language  
(b) By command over the content  
(c) By making content concretize  
(d) All the above
82. Tutorial strategy is related to
- (a) To divide the class in small units and try to know student's difficulties  
(b) To discover the solution for individual differences and the complexity of the content  
(c) To develop the cognitive and affective aspects of the students  
(d) All the above
83. Brain storming is associated with
- (a) High level thinking  
(b) Deep discussion of the problem  
(c) Higher level problem solving  
(d) All the above
84. The only type of Independent study strategy is
- (a) Directed and supervised study  
(b) Directed and non supervised study  
(c) Free study  
(d) All the above
85. Heuristic strategy in Social Studies is advantageous-
- (a) To instill the scientific method and feelings in the students  
(b) To enhance the dynamics in the students  
(c) To prepare the students for life  
(d) All the above
86. The difference between teaching strategy and teaching method is not shown in which of the following?
- (a) The teaching strategy is selected on the basis of objectives but the teaching method is determined on the basis of content nature  
(b) The teaching strategy makes the teaching more scientific but teaching method gives it artistic form  
(c) The standard criterion of teaching strategy is realization of objectives but teaching method helps in making command over subject matter  
(d) Both are related with micro teaching.
87. The quality of supervised study strategy is to
- (a) Develop reading habits among the students  
(b) Develop reading methods for the students  
(c) Develop problem-solving skills in students  
(d) All the above
88. A teacher is helped by the knowledge of teaching learning
- (a) In attainment of objectives  
(b) In developing teaching skills of pupil teachers  
(c) In evaluating teaching  
(d) All the above
89. Programmed instruction was pioneered by-
- (a) Skinner (b) Crowder  
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
90. Lecture strategy is suitable for-
- (a) Higher classes  
(b) When there is a lack of time on the part of teacher  
(c) When there is a large-sized class room  
(d) All the above

### Section -III : Language I -English

91. Which of the following is/are characteristic of language?
- (a) Language is structural system  
(b) Language is unique system  
(c) Only (b)  
(d) Both (a) and (b)
92. In the context of pupils with learning difficulties, which one is not a learning difficulty?
- (a) Poor memory  
(b) Relatively poor comprehensive power  
(c) Fail to transfer knowledge to the related learning areas appropriately  
(d) Lack of good books.
93. Which method accepts that surrender value or reading is very high?
- (a) Direct method (b) Old method  
(c) Dr. West's method (d) All of these
94. Which Indian reformist supported English education?
- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (b) M. K. Gandhi  
(c) Swami Vivekananda (d) Swami Dayanand
95. The two receptive language skills are:
- (a) Listening and Speaking (b) Listening and Reading  
(c) Speaking and Writing (d) Speaking and Listening

96. Previous knowledge of the student depends on the following:
- (a) age and mental level (b) class and background  
(c) none of these (d) both
97. Grammar is practical analysis of
- (a) Language (b) Literature  
(c) Both (d) None
98. Oral composition helps in developing
- (a) Self-confidence  
(b) Correct pronunciation  
(c) Spontaneity of speech  
(d) All of these
99. Which method is not used in guided composition ?
- (a) Reading (b) Translation  
(c) Dictation (d) Substitution
100. The principle of composition is the
- (a) Sequence (b) Gradation  
(c) Utility (d) All the above
101. How is grammar taught in Translation cum grammar method?
- (a) Inductive Method (b) Deductive Method  
(c) Substitution Method (d) All of these
102. In which of the following method, sentence is the unit of teaching?
- (a) Direct method (b) Bilingual method  
(c) Substitution method (d) All of these
103. Faulty reading habit is due to:
- (a) Sub-vocalization (b) Finger pointing  
(c) Regressive movement (d) All of these
104. What is the last step in organizing programme for effective teaching?
- (a) assignment  
(b) appraisal  
(c) follow up  
(d) organization of time table
105. At secondary level, free composition can be
- (a) story writing (b) literary writing  
(c) reflective working (d) all of these

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-111) : Following questions are based on poem given below :**

*I cannot rest from travel; I will drink  
Life to the lees. All times I have enjoy'd  
Greatly, have suffer'd greatly, both with those  
That loved me, and alone; on shore, and when  
Thro's scudding drifts the rainy Hyades  
Vext the dim sea. I am become a name;  
For always roaming with a hungry heart*

*Much have I seen and known, - cities of men  
And manners, climates, councils, governments,  
Myself not least, but honor'd of them all, -  
And drunk delight of battle with my peers,  
Far on the ringing plains of windy Troy.  
— Ulysses (Alfred, Lord Tennyson)*

106. Why do you think the poem has been written in first person?
- (a) The narrator is Ulysses the great traveller who is talking about his own experiences.  
(b) This is a poetic device to enhance the beauty of the poem.  
(c) It is told by Ulysses to his fellow travellers  
(d) The poet wants Ulysses to recount his own adventures because it would be more effective in retaining the reader's attention
107. The phrase "a hungry heart" means that .....
- (a) Ulysses loves every one and everything  
(b) His heart is always hungry  
(c) He loves to travel to far off places and learn about their cultures and way of life  
(d) He is always curious about things.
108. What do you think has the narrator gained from his experiences?
- (a) He has enjoyed life more than anyone else  
(b) He has suffered life more than anyone else  
(c) He has participated in a number of battles  
(d) He has grown as a person
109. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?
- (a) ab, cd, ab, cd (b) aa, bb, cc, dd  
(c) ab, ab, cd, cd (d) ab, ac, ab, ac
110. "Life to the lees" what kind of figure of speech is this?
- (a) Personification (b) Metaphor  
(c) Simili (d) Alliteration
111. "Far on the ringing plains of windy Troy" The terms "ringing plains" and "windy troy" are examples of a/an \_\_\_\_\_ phrase or clause.
- (a) noun clause (b) adjective clause  
(c) adverb clause (d) adjective phrase

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-120) : Following questions are based on passage given below :**

Shams and delusions are esteemed for soundest truths, while reality is fabulous. If men would steadily observe realities only, and not allow themselves to be deluded, life, to compare it with such things as we know, would be like a fairy tale and the Arabian

Night's entertainments. If we respect only what is inevitable and has right to be, music and poetry would resound along the streets. When we are unhurried and wise, we perceive that only great and worthy things have any permanent and absolute existence; that petty fears and petty pleasures are but the shadow of the reality. This is always exhilarating and sublime. By closing the eyes and slumbering, and consenting to be deceived by shows, men establish and confirm their daily life of routine and habit everywhere; which still is built on purely illusory foundations. Children, who play life, discern its true law and relations more clearly than men, who fail to live it worthily but who think that they are wiser by experience; that is, by failure.

I have read in a Hindu book that there was a King's son who, being expelled in infancy from his native city, was bought up by a forester, and, growing up to maturity in that state imagined himself to belong to the barbarous race with which he lived. One of his father's ministers, having discovered him, revealed to him what he was, and the misconception of his character was removed and he knew himself to be a prince. "So soul," continues the Hindu philosopher, "from the circumstances in which it is placed, mistakes its own character, until the truth is revealed to it by some holy teacher and then it knows itself to be Brahma."

We think that, that is which appears to be. If a man should give us an account of the realities he beheld, we should not recognise the place in his description. Look at a meetinghouse, or a courthouse, or a jail, or a shop, or a dwelling house, and say what that thing really is before a true gaze, and they would all go to pieces in your accounts of them. Men esteem truth remote, in the outskirts of the system, behind the farthest star, before Adam and after the last man.

In eternity there is indeed something true and sublime but all these times and places and occasions are now and here. God himself culminates in the present moment, and will never be more divine in the lapse of all ages. And we are enabled to apprehend all what is sublime and noble only by the perpetual instilling and drenching of the reality that surrounds us. The universe constantly and obediently answers to our conceptions; whether we travel fast or slow, the track is laid for us. Let us spend our lives in conceiving, then. The poet or the artist never had yet so fair and noble a design but some of his posterity at least could accomplish it.

112. The writer's attitude toward the arts is one of:

- (a) indifference (b) suspicion  
(c) admiration (d) repulsion

113. The author believes that children are often more acute than adults in their appreciation of life's relations because:

- (a) children know more than adults  
(b) children can use their experience better  
(c) children's eyes are unclouded by failure'  
(d) experience is the best teacher

114. The word 'fabulous' in the second line means:

- (a) wonderful (b) delicious  
(c) birdlike (d) illusion

115. The author is primarily concerned with urging the reader to:

- (a) meditate on the meaninglessness of the present  
(b) appraise the present for its true value  
(c) look to the future for enlightenment  
(d) spend more time in leisure activities

116. "And we are enabled to apprehend all what is sublime and noble only by the perpetual instilling and drenching of reality that surrounds us" This a/an \_\_\_\_\_ clause/phrase.

- (a) noun clause (b) adverb clause  
(c) adjective clause (d) adjective phrase

117. The meaning of the word 'perpetual' is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) instant (b) continuous  
(c) always (d) immediate

118. "Shams and Delusions" imply

- (a) hall (b) illusions  
(c) reality (d) heaven

119. The poet or artist ----- it" (last line). This is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ clause /phrase

- (a) noun clause (b) adjective clause  
(c) adverb clause (d) adjective phrase

120. The synonym of the word fabulous is

- (a) good (b) fantastic  
(c) excellent (d) fairly good

#### Section -IV : Language II -Hindi

121. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी विधि रचना शिक्षण की विधि नहीं है?

- (a) चित्र-रचना विधि (b) शब्द प्रधान विधि  
(c) सूत्र विधि (d) खेल विधि

122. कविता किसका विषय है?

- (a) अनुभूति का (b) विद्या का  
(c) रस का (d) आनंद का

123. हिंदी शिक्षण की दृष्टि से निम्न में से कौन-सी पद्धति छोटी कक्षाओं की अपेक्षा बड़ी कक्षाओं के लिए अधिक उपयोगी है?

- (a) प्रोजेक्ट पद्धति (b) डाल्टन पद्धति  
(c) मॉण्टेसरी पद्धति (d) किण्डरगार्टन पद्धति

124. प्रायोजना विधि का आधारभूत सिद्धांत

- (a) रोचकता (b) उद्देश्य  
(c) क्रियाशीलता (d) ये सभी

125. किस विधि के द्वारा पढ़ाने पर गद्य के गुण-दोषों की आलोचना करनी पड़ती है?
- (a) व्यास विधि (b) तुलना विधि  
(c) खण्डान्वय विधि (d) समीक्षा विधि
126. शैली और उद्देश्य की दृष्टि से कहानी के प्रकार/रूप हैं
- (a) धार्मिक, सामाजिक और ऐतिहासिक कहानियाँ  
(b) चरित्र-प्रधान एवं समस्यात्मक कहानियाँ  
(c) घटना प्रधान कहानियाँ  
(d) उपरोक्त सभी
127. देवनागरी लिपि अन्य लिपियों की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक
- (a) वैज्ञानिक, ध्वन्यात्मक तथा कलात्मक  
(b) ध्वन्यात्मक  
(c) कलात्मक  
(d) उपरोक्त से कोई भी नहीं
128. भारत के सन्दर्भ में भाषा के विविध रूप हैं
- (a) मातृभाषा व राष्ट्रभाषा  
(b) सांस्कृतिक भाषा व क्षेत्रीय भाषा  
(c) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा  
(d) उपरोक्त सभी
129. सामान्यतः जिन विषयों का शिक्षण विद्यालय में होता है, वह कहलाता है
- (a) शिक्षण (b) पाठ्यक्रम  
(c) अधिगम (d) समायोजन
130. हिन्दी में एक ध्वनि के लिए
- (a) एक ही संकेत है (b) दो संकेत हैं  
(c) तीन संकेत हैं (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
131. मौखिक पठन से क्या लाभ होता है
- (a) लिखित भाषा में सुधार होता है  
(b) मौखिक भाषा में सुधार होता है  
(c) इन दोनों में सुधार होता है  
(d) कोई लाभ नहीं होता है।
132. प्रोजेक्ट प्रणाली का आविष्कार किसने किया-
- (a) ड्यूबी ने (b) पारकर ने  
(c) किलपैट्रिक ने (d) प्लेटो ने
133. मोन्टेसरी बच्चों की नियमित भाषा शिक्षा किस आयु पर शुरू करने के पक्ष में थी?
- (a) जन्म के कुछ दिन बाद  
(b) 3 वर्ष की आयु पूरी करने पर  
(c) 4 वर्ष की आयु पूरी करने पर  
(d) 5 वर्ष की आयु पूरी करने पर

134. क्रियात्मक उपकल्पनाएँ कैसी होनी चाहिए
- (a) जिनका समस्या से सीधा एवं तर्कपूर्ण सम्बन्ध हो  
(b) जो परीक्षणीय हो  
(c) जिनका सत्यापन किया जा सके  
(d) जिनमें उपर्युक्त सभी गुण हों
135. प्रायोजनाओं का वर्गीकरण किलपैट्रिक ने निम्न भागों में किया है
- (a) रचनात्मक (b) उपभोक्तात्मक  
(c) समस्यात्मक (d) ये सभी

**निर्देश ( प्रश्न 136-144 ) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-**

थकान के कारण राजा को नींद आने लगी। इतने में किसी की कर्कश ध्वनि से उसकी नींद टूट गई। राजा को वहाँ कोई दिखाई न दिया। तभी उसे उसी कर्कश वाणी में सुनाई दिया, "पकड़ो, पकड़ो यह व्यक्ति जो सोया है, राजा है इसके गले में मोतियों की माला है। इसके पास अनेक आभूषण-अलंकार हैं लूट लो, सब लूट लो। इसे मारकर झाड़ी में डाल दो।" राजा यह सुनकर हड़बड़ा गया। उसने उठकर देखा कि सामने पेड़ की डाल पर एक तोता बैठा था। वही कड़वी वाणी में यह सब बोल रहा था। राजा आश्चर्य और भय से भर गया। जैसे ही वह घोंड़े पर सवार होकर वहाँ से चलने लगा तो तोता फिर बोल पड़ा, "राजा जाग गया। देखो, देखो वह भागा जा रहा है। पकड़ो इसे पकड़ लो राजा गणना।"

राजा उस स्थान से दूर निकल कर एक पर्वत की तलहटी में जा पहुँचा। उसे एक मधुर वाणी सुनाई दी, "आइए राजन, आइए! ऋषियों के इस पावन आश्रम में आपका स्वागत है।" राजा ने आश्चर्य से भरकर सामने वृक्ष की डाल पर बैठे एक तोते को देखा। उसे सरोवर के किनारे मिले तोते और इस तोते के रूप, रंग और आकार-प्रकार में काफी समानता लगी।

राजा के मन में उठी शंका का निवारण करते हुए तोते ने कहा कि वह उसका जुड़वा भाई सुपंखी हैं और वह स्वयं सुकंठी है। समय के फेर ने दोनों को अलग कर दिया। वह चोरों की बस्ती में पला-बढ़ा है, तभी उसका आचरण उस परिवेश के समान ही कटु है। वह ऋषियों के आश्रम में पलने-बढ़ने के कारण इतना विनम्र है। वह चाहता है कि सुपंखी भी यहाँ आकर रहे, परन्तु अब उसके संस्कार इतने गहरे हो गए हैं कि आश्रम का वातावरण उसे बाँध नहीं पाता। राजा ने तोते की बात को सुना और वह समझ गया कि दोनों के व्यवहार में इतना अंतर क्यों है।

136. सुकंठी तथा सुपंखी के स्वभाव में भिन्नता क्यों है?
- (a) अलग-अलग वातावरण में रहने के कारण।  
(b) अलग-अलग वाणी होने के कारण।  
(c) अलग-अलग परिवेश तथा संगति में पालन-पोषण के कारण।  
(d) एक का पालन ऋषि के आश्रम में तथा दूसरे का पालन बस्ती में होने के कारण।
137. इस गद्यांश से लेखक किस बात की पुष्टि कर रहा है?
- (a) इससे संगति के प्रभाव की पुष्टि होती है।  
(b) इससे वाणी के प्रभाव की पुष्टि होती है।  
(c) इससे संस्कारों के प्रभाव की पुष्टि होती है।  
(d) इससे आचरण के प्रभाव की पुष्टि होती है।

138. सत्संगति का अर्थ है  
 (a) ऋषियों की संगति (b) सज्जनों की संगति  
 (c) साधुओं की संगति (d) चोरों की संगति
139. प्रस्तुत कथा तोतों के बच्चों को आधार बनाकर लिखी गई एक  
 (a) दुखात्मक कथा है।  
 (b) निबन्धात्मक कथा है।  
 (c) हास्य-व्यंगात्मक कथा है।  
 (d) प्रभावोत्पादक कथा है।
140. लेखक इस गद्यांश में कहना चाहता है कि  
 (a) अच्छी संगति से बुद्धि का विकास होता है।  
 (b) ऋषि-मुनियों के साथ रहने से अच्छे संस्कारों का विकास होता है।  
 (c) तोते बुद्धिमान तथा विनम्र होते हैं।  
 (d) आश्रम में रहने से विनम्रता आती है।
141. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उपर्युक्त शीर्षक बताइये।  
 (a) एक राजा (b) दो शुक शावक  
 (c) संगति (d) संगति-कुसंगति
142. 'सब लूट लो।' वाक्य में 'सब' कौन सा सर्वनाम है?  
 (a) अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम (b) निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम  
 (c) सम्बन्ध वाचक सर्वनाम (d) निज वाचक सर्वनाम
143. अलंकार का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिये।  
 (a) अल + अंकार (b) अलम् + कार  
 (c) अलम + कार (d) अलन + कार
144. आकार-प्रकार में कौन सा समास है?  
 (a) तत्पुरुष समास (b) कर्मधारय समास  
 (c) द्वन्द्व समास (d) बहुब्रीहि समास

निर्देश (प्रश्न 145-150) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-

### गद्यांश

धर्म पालन करने के मार्ग में सबसे अधिक बाधा चित की चंचलता, उद्देश्य की अस्थिरता और मन की निर्बलता से पड़ती है। मनुष्य के कर्तव्य मार्ग में एक ओर तो आत्मा के भले-बुरे कामों का ज्ञान और दूसरी ओर आलस्य और स्वार्थपरता रहती है। बस, मनुष्य इन्हीं दोनों के बीच में पड़ा रहा है। अंत में यदि उस का मन पक्का हुआ तो वह आत्मा की आज्ञा मानकर अपना धर्म पालन करता है पर यदि उसका मन दुविधा में पड़ा रहा है तो स्वार्थपरता उसे निश्चित ही घेरगी और उसका चरित्र घृणा के योग्य हो जाएगा। इसीलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि आत्मा जिस बात को करने की प्रवृत्ति दे, उसे बिना स्वार्थन सोचे, झटपट कर डालना चाहिए। इस संसार में जितने बड़े-बड़े लोग हुए हैं, सभी ने अपने कर्तव्य को सबसे श्रेष्ठ माना है क्योंकि जितने कर्म उन्होंने किए उन सबने अपने कर्तव्य पर ध्यान देकर न्याय का बर्ताव

किया। जिन जातियों में यह गुण पाया जाता है। वे ही संसार में उन्नति करती हैं और संसार में उनका नाम आदर के साथ लिया जाता है। जो लोग स्वार्थी होकर अपने कर्तव्य पर ध्यान नहीं देते, वे संसार में लज्जित होते हैं और सब लोग उनसे घृणा करते हैं। कर्तव्य पालन और सत्यता में बड़ा घनिष्ठ संबंध है। जो मनुष्य अपना कर्तव्य पालन करता है वह अपने कामों और वचनों में सत्यता का बर्ताव भी रखता है। सत्यता ही एक ऐसी वस्तु है जिसमें इस संसार में मनुष्य अपने कार्यों में सफलता पा सकता है क्योंकि संसार में कोई काम झूठ बोलने से नहीं चल सकता। झूठ की उत्पत्ति पाप, कुटिलता और कायरता से होती है। झूठ बोलना कई रूपों में दीख पड़ता है, जैसे चुप रहना, किसी बात को बढ़ा कर कहना, किसी बात को छिपाना, झूठ-मूठ दूसरों की हां में हां मिलाना आदि। कुछ ऐसे लोग भी होते हैं जो मुंह देखी बातें बनाया करते हैं, पर करते वही हैं जो उन्हें रुचता है। ऐसे लोग मन में समझते हैं कि कैसे सब को मूर्ख बनाकर हमने अपना काम कर लिया, पर वास्तव में वे अपने को ही मूर्ख बनाते हैं और अंत में उनकी पोल खुल जाने पर समाज के लोग उनसे घृणा करते हैं।

145. धर्म पालन करने में बाधा डालती है-

- (a) चित की चंचलता, उद्देश्य की अस्थिरता और मन की दुर्बलता  
 (b) मन की निर्बलता और कर्तव्य विमुखता  
 (c) आलस्य और चित की चंचलता  
 (d) उद्देश्य की अस्थिरता और स्वार्थ।

146. 'मनुष्य इन दोनों के बीच में पड़ा रहता है।' वाक्य में 'इन दोनों' का प्रयोग किस अर्थ में हुआ है?

- (a) आलस्य और स्वार्थपरता तथा मन की दुविधा  
 (b) मन की दुविधा और चित की चंचलता  
 (c) आलस्य और स्वार्थपरता तथा आत्मा के भले-बुरे कामों का ज्ञान  
 (d) उद्देश्य की अस्थिरता और आत्मा के भले-बुरे कामों का ज्ञान

147. संसार के बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने सबसे श्रेष्ठ माना है-

- (a) परोपकार को (b) सदाचार को  
 (c) अपने कर्तव्य को (d) उत्तम चरित्र को

148. झूठ की उत्पत्ति होती है-

- (a) पाप, कायरता और स्वार्थ से  
 (b) कुटिलता, पाप और ईर्ष्या से  
 (c) कायता, पाप और द्वेष से  
 (d) पाप, कायरता और कुटिलता से

149. 'निर्बलता' शब्द में उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय का सही विकल्प है-

- (a) निर् + बल + ता (b) बनर + बल + ता  
 (c) निर + बलत + आ (d) निर + बल + अता।

150. 'कायर' की भाववाचक संज्ञा है-

- (a) कायरता (b) कारयपन  
 (c) कायरतत्व (d) अकायरता

**Answer Key**

1	(a)	16	(a)	31	(a)	46	(a)	61	(c)	76	(d)	91	(d)	106	(d)	121	(c)	136	(c)
2	(a)	17	(c)	32	(c)	47	(c)	62	(c)	77	(a)	92	(d)	107	(c)	122	(a)	137	(a)
3	(c)	18	(a)	33	(c)	48	(b)	63	(a)	78	(b)	93	(c)	108	(d)	123	(a)	138	(b)
4	(c)	19	(a)	34	(a)	49	(a)	64	(c)	79	(b)	94	(a)	109	(a)	124	(d)	139	(d)
5	(a)	20	(a)	35	(a)	50	(c)	65	(c)	80	(c)	95	(a)	110	(d)	125	(d)	140	(a)
6	(a)	21	(d)	36	(c)	51	(a)	66	(b)	81	(d)	96	(d)	111	(d)	126	(d)	141	(b)
7	(d)	22	(d)	37	(c)	52	(a)	67	(c)	82	(d)	97	(a)	112	(c)	127	(a)	142	(a)
8	(a)	23	(c)	38	(b)	53	(b)	68	(a)	83	(d)	98	(d)	113	(c)	128	(d)	143	(b)
9	(c)	24	(d)	39	(a)	54	(d)	69	(a)	84	(d)	99	(a)	114	(a)	129	(b)	144	(c)
10	(c)	25	(b)	40	(d)	55	(c)	70	(d)	85	(d)	100	(d)	115	(b)	130	(a)	145	(a)
11	(c)	26	(b)	41	(c)	56	(d)	71	(c)	86	(b)	101	(b)	116	(b)	131	(c)	146	(c)
12	(a)	27	(b)	42	(c)	57	(b)	72	(d)	87	(a)	102	(d)	117	(b)	132	(c)	147	(c)
13	(b)	28	(a)	43	(a)	58	(b)	73	(d)	88	(d)	103	(d)	118	(b)	133	(b)	148	(d)
14	(c)	29	(b)	44	(a)	59	(c)	74	(d)	89	(c)	104	(c)	119	(c)	134	(d)	149	(a)
15	(d)	30	(d)	45	(b)	60	(d)	75	(a)	90	(d)	105	(d)	120	(b)	135	(a)	150	(a)

**Answer and Explanations****Section -II : Social Science**

31. (a) Lord Cornwallis introduced the permanent settlement of Bengal.
32. (c) In the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, the export of Indian opium to the Indonesian archipelago was dominated by the Dutch East India Company.
33. (c) Mahadev Govind Ranade founded the Prarthana Samaj.
34. (a) The founder of Ramakrishna Mission was Vivekanand.
35. (a) French and British two Europeans were involved in the battle of Wandiwash in 1760.
36. (c) The way which Gandhi adopted for Non-cooperation movement was to make people agree to surrender their titles and resign from Government jobs with peaceful means.
37. (c) The objective of modern education introduced by the British to reduce the expenditure on administration.
38. (b) The Pay-Master General and Incharge of the military organization is called Mir Bakhshi.
39. (a) Kalhaha wrote Rajatarangini.

40. (d) A caste of scribes and secretaries is known as Kayasthas.
41. (c) The sayings of prophet Muhammad are called Hadith.
42. (c) The Chalcolithic people used only one type of pottery called black-and-red ware.
43. (a) Public and personal morality had reached a very low point.
44. (a) Dynasty means the family in which members became rulers one after another.
45. (b) Epics are grand, long compositions, about heroic men and women, and include stories about gods.
46. (a) Spices are grown mostly in Malabar coast.
47. (c) The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act provides for at least 100 days of wage employment to every rural household.
48. (b) The President is elected by the indirect election by the electoral college.
49. (a) President of India decides number of judges in a High Court.

50. (c) The first known autobiography written by an Indian woman is Amar Jiban.
51. (a) In India all states have assemblies.
52. (a) One of the major problems of Indian villages is Untouchability.
53. (b) Panchayati Raj system is a process through which people participate in their own government.
54. (d) The function(s) of a Tehsildar is to hear disputes, supervise the work of a patwari and ensure that land revenue is collected.
55. (c) 'Suffrage' means Right to vote.
56. (d) Slope of the land, intensity of rainfall and velocity of wind blowing in that area are the physical factors responsible for soil erosion.
58. (b) Respiratory diseases such as bronchitis and pneumonia increase due to air pollution.
59. (c) Glass made from Silica Sand.
60. (d) West Bengal have not iron ore deposits.
61. (c) Maize crop is used both as food grain and as fodder.
62. (c) Persian is the main variety of coffee produced in the world.
63. (a) Cirrus clouds are thin, feathery clouds that are formed at high altitudes. It is found on the height of 6000-12000 metres.
64. (c) Different types of cold and warm water currents flows in sea. 'Agulhas' water current flows through Indian ocean through African banks. It is a permanent warm water current.
65. (c) Gully is produced by rain water action.
66. (b) The day temperatures are high with very high humidity and at night the temperature is low but the humidity remains high.
67. (c) Oil has transformed the Sahara desert.
68. (a) The Richter scale is used to measure earthquake.

### Section -III : Language I -English

106. (d) This is a combination of both (a) and (b).
110. (d) The quotation does not include 'I will drink' in which case it could have been a metaphor.
112. (c) This question is about author's opinion. The question is Inference type question. There is no direct allusion

to author's opinion of the Arts. But if one refers to the lines "life would be like a fairy tale and the Arabian Night's entertainments" and "musical poetry will resound along the streets". These allusions to arts are made in a very positive way. Author is using the mentions of the arts as a metaphor or analogy for happy or lucky times. Thus, author's attitude towards the arts in the given passage is very positive. Therefore, of the given options (a), (c), & (d) will be eliminated because they are negative terms. The right answer will be (b)

113. (c) This question again is about author's opinion but this is directly picked from the passage. So this question can be approached as a factual question the relevant line from the passage is "Children, who play life, discern its true law and relations more clearly than men, who fail to live it worthily but who think that they are wiser by experience that is by failure"

(a) Although the author believes that children know more than adults but for the question asked this is not the right answer because the question itself includes the belief that children know more about life's relations than adult, so, this cannot be the answer.

(b) This is untrue because children don't have experience like that of the adults, so, this cannot be the right answer.

(c) This is the right answer. The relevant sentence suggests that children appreciate life more than men because men cannot live it worthily because of their experience of failure which children do not have. This means that children appreciate life more because they have no previous experience of failure.

(d) This is not the suggested reason for the question in the passage. The passage infers suggests the opposite.

114. (a) The word fabulous means 'wonderful'

115. (b) This question deals with the main attitudes of author in the given passage. Each statement will have to be checked through Inference technique

(a) This is not true, nowhere in the passage does the author call the present meaningless not does the passage urges the reader to mediate on it.

(b) This is the right answer. Refer to the second line of the fourth paragraph "all these time and places are now and here. God himself culminates in the present moment". This line suggests that the author wants the reader to appear the present moment, and if we refer to

the second line of the first paragraph" if men would steadily observe realities only", it is suggested that the author is addressing the reader to appreciate only the true value, what is real, in the present and not delusion.

(c) This is untrue, nowhere in the passage is there any suggestion of looking for the future for enlargement, the author emphasises the present moment rather than future.

(d) This is not all suggested in the paragraph, on the other hand the opposite is the view held by the author as is clear from these lines is the first paragraph. "By closing their eyes and slumbering, and consenting to be deceived by slows, ..... ill-using foundations". This line clearly suggests that author is against laziness or spending time in slumbering or leisure activities.

116. (b) It is the adverb clause of purpose.

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(Class VI-VIII For Social Studies & Social Science Teachers)

## PRACTICE SET - 7

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions.

All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Studies / Social Science (For Social Studies / Social Science Teachers)
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : Language II (Hindi)

Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section -I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. A child is told that chocolate shall not be given to you if you are telling a lie. This conditioning is an example of
  - (a) Non-reinforced training
  - (b) Discriminatory punishment training
  - (c) Escape training
  - (d) Discriminatory training
2. Which one of the following is not a common problem associated with adolescence?
  - (a) Hypochondria
  - (b) Schizophrenia
  - (c) Mood disorders
  - (d) Eating disorders
3. If you are interested to develop the nature of independence in your children, then it is expected from you to
  - (a) provide them opportunities for leadership
  - (b) provide them opportunities for organising extra-curricular activities
  - (c) make them do small chores for themselves at home
  - (d) do all the above exercises
4. In order to develop the disciplinarian habits in children in the premises of the school, the best method to follow is
  - (a) to train the children intensively
  - (b) to explain the importance of discipline to the children
  - (c) to give a reward for good conduct and discipline
  - (d) to make them take independent decisions
5. The short sized and heavy weighted sound body persons are called
  - (a) Pyknic
  - (b) Aesthetic
  - (c) Athletic
  - (d) Dysplastic
6. The greatest important cause of failure in the beginning for a teacher lies in the area of
  - (a) inter-personal relationship
  - (b) knowledge of the teacher
  - (c) verbal ability
  - (d) tight handling of the students
7. If a student absents from the classes for a longtime,
  - (a) you will try to know the cause of his absence.
  - (b) you would be neutral and would not show any interest in it
  - (c) he would be absent due to some personal reasons.
  - (d) it is not the duty of the teacher.
8. The teacher should understand the crudeness of the child's instincts and try to sublimate these. He should improve it
  - (a) modifying each instinct
  - (b) no activity, in which case the repressed instincts may appear in undesirable forms and hinder the growth of the child.
  - (c) organising a network of activities to provide ample opportunities for the sublimation of the instincts.
  - (d) All of the above

9. The main contribution of the questionnaire method in the study of educational psychology is –
- To collect the facts about the specific problems on the basis of answers (Responses) received in relation to questions
  - To derive solutions of to the questions
  - To analyse the questions
  - To find the solutions of the questions
10. Mental health can be defined as–
- Ability to adjust with environment
  - Global adjustment ability of the person
  - Fulfillment of human needs in reference to his potentialities and limitations
  - All the above
11. C.C.E. focuses on
- Free response questions
  - Fixed response questions
  - Descriptive questions
  - Essay type questions
12. The precaution observed in application of Question - Answer strategy is
- The clarity in questions
  - The inter-relationship in questions
  - The simplicity in questions
  - All the above
13. When teaching is done keeping in view the attitude, abilities and interests, it is called :
- Logical teaching
  - Psychological teaching
  - Goal based teaching
  - None of the above
14. If the teacher comes to know what he thought is understood by students fully, it is called :
- Feedback
  - Reinforcement
  - Stimulation
  - Generalization
15. Main component of education is :
- wealth
  - building
  - student
  - blackboard
16. It is necessary for a teacher to have/do :
- A lot of affinity for his country
  - Social service
  - Subject knowledge
  - All of the above
17. Which is not true about motivated behaviour ?
- It is cyclical following the sequence need-drive-incentive.
  - Being emotional it is irrational
  - It is selective, determined by the goal
  - It is goal - directed
18. Which is not a function of motivation ?
- To energise the organism
  - To direct behaviour towards a goal
  - To make the individual select and emphasize the relevant behaviour
  - To collect as much information as possible in all situations.
19. Basic education is -
- activity based
  - student based
  - handicraft based
  - all of the above
20. Which of the following statements is true about students with ADHD ?
- Most physicians refuse to prescribe medication for children with milder forms of ADHD.
  - The number of children diagnosed & tracked for ADHD has increased substantially (by some estimates, doubling in the 1900's)
  - Girls are diagnosed with ADHD as often as boys.
  - Although signs of ADHD are often present in the preschool years, their classification doesn't take place until the middle schools years.
21. What is the best method to test an abnormal person?
- Case study
  - Interview
  - Questionnaire
  - Paper-pencil test
22. Social determinants include all the following except-
- Family relationship
  - Birth order
  - Neighbourhood
  - Interaction method
23. Consider the following factors :
- Family problems
  - Medical problems
  - Cultural deprivation
- Mental retardation has been associated with
- 1, 2 & 3
  - 1 & 2
  - 2 & 3
  - 1 & 3
24. Which is NOT a typical way that a visual impairment can affect a child's development?
- The child may be emotionally delayed because he/she feels self-conscious about his/her inability to see.
  - The child may have delayed speech & language skills & a poor ability to listen & remember.
  - The child may develop more slowly than typically developing children because of a lack of visual stimulation.
  - The child's fear of movement may affect his/her social development.
25. "To repeat similar actions" is a result of -
- Memory Deficit
  - Conceptual Deficit
  - Visually Motors Deficit
  - Auditory Perceptual Deficit
26. The movement from one social class to another is known as
- Migration
  - Immigration
  - Social mobility
  - National movement
27. The backbenchers are always talking in the classroom. A teacher should -
- punish them
  - let them do what they are doing
  - ask them to sit on the front benches
  - none of the above

28. What would be your approach if a student interrupts you in your class?
- you will ask him to leave the class.
  - you will ask him to behave properly.
  - you will assess his reason to do the same.
  - you will give him extra homework.
29. Irrational fears of objects or events are known as
- Anxieties
  - Stressors
  - Phobias
  - Delusions
30. Three factors which affect learning are
- Physiological, environmental and psychological motivation
  - Cultural, environmental and social motivation
  - Social, economical and cultural motivation
  - Economic, Physiological and environmental motivation
37. Munshi Premchand wrote novels in Hindi and Urdu. His immortal works include :
- Ranbhoomi
  - Anand Math
  - Ganadevta
  - Gora
38. The Centre of International Trade during the 17<sup>th</sup> century was
- Delhi
  - Dhanbad
  - Patna
  - Agra
39. The revolt of 1857 cannot be called merely a sepoy mutiny because
- it was spread all over India
  - it was inspired by nationslistic sentiments and lead by former rulers
  - it was the result of socio-economic cases not confined to the sepoys
  - it involved the participation of all classes of society

## Section -II : Social Science

31. Which of the following statements was not a feature of the Permanent Settlement Act?
- Zamindars were made the legal proprietor of the land
  - Most of the landlords did not take interest in the improvement of land
  - State was assured of a fixed income
  - One-sixth of the produce was given to the Govt.
32. Monopoly of the East India company to trade with China was abolished by the Charter Act of
- 1793
  - 1813
  - 1833
  - 1853
33. Louis Vivian Derozio founded the following organisation
- Young Bengal Movement
  - The Bombay Association
  - The Madras Association
  - The Poona Association
34. Who were among the leaders of the Revolt of 1857 who managed to escape to Nepal?
- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| I. Kunwar Singh     | II. Nana Sahib |
| III. Begum of Awadh | IV. Bakht Khan |
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- 1 and 2
  - 1 and 4
  - 2 and 4
  - 2 and 3
35. At the time of Indian Mutiny of 1857 the Governor General of India was
- Wellesley
  - Dulhousie
  - Lord Canning
  - Hardings
36. Which one of the following is considered the Magna Carta of the Indian people?
- The Government of India Act, 1858
  - The Ilbert Bill
  - Indian Councils Act of 1892
  - Queen Victoria's Proclamation
40. A fortified settlement with soldiers is
- Garrison town
  - Hinterland
  - Khiraj
  - None of these
41. Kalhana wrote :
- Kadambari
  - Gita Govinda
  - Hanuman Chalisa
  - Rajatarangini
42. A direct result of the Neolithic Revolution is that people
- began living in permanent settlements
  - developed a nomadic way of life
  - depended on hunting and gathering
  - used crop rotation to increase agricultural output
43. Which of the following statements are true with regard to the Gupta period?
- There was no purdah system during the Gupta period.
  - The sculptures of this period possess an indigenous character.
  - The government looked towards the guilds with great respect.
  - The caste system had become more rigid.
- I and II
  - I, II and III
  - II and III
  - I, II, III and IV
44. How do we know about the administration of the Mauryan Empire?
- From Arthashastra
  - From Bible
  - From Ramayana
  - From Mahabharat
45. What does Purana contain?
- They contain stories about gods and goddesses
  - They contain details on how gods and goddesses were to be worshipped
  - There were accounts about the creation of the world and about the kings
  - All of them

46. Maharashtra and Gujarat are centres of cotton textile industry because
- these are two largest cotton producing states
  - cheap and skilled labour is in abundance
  - there are good market facilities
  - all the above
47. Which of the following schemes was launched to promote basic education in India and attract children in the school-going age to attend the classes?
- Operation Flood
  - Pulse Polio Abhiyan
  - Mid Day Meal Scheme
  - Operation Black Board
48. Who is elected by the single transferable vote system?
- The Prime Minister
  - The President and the Vice-President
  - The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
  - The Election Commissioner
49. Which cases cannot be filed directly in Supreme Court?
- Cases against encroachment on fundamental rights
  - If one property is forcefully occupied by other
  - Disputes between two or more states
  - (a) and (b)
50. An enclosed shopping space with many floors to sell branded products
- Market
  - Megamart
  - Mall
  - Hall
51. Which statement represents a characteristic of democracy?
- Religious leaders control government policy.
  - Citizens are the source of power in government.
  - The government limits the thoughts and actions of the people.
  - The laws of the government are made by influential military officers.
52. Before independence, the owners of land were .....
- Workers
  - Raitwars
  - Zamindars
  - Both (a) and (b)
53. Which level or tier of government is the Panchayati Raj system?
- Third
  - Second
  - Fourth
  - First
54. Where is the office of a Tehsildar?
- Far away from where land disputes are heard
  - Where land disputes are heard
  - Near temples
  - None of them
55. When did American women get the right to vote?
- 1920
  - 1928
  - 1930
  - 1945
56. What is / are the method(s) for conserving the soil?
- Minimizing the use of natural resources
  - Finding ways and means of utilizing these resources in a planned manner
  - Looking for alternate resources
  - All of them
57. Bhakra Nangal, Hirakund, Rihand and Nagarjuna Sagar are examples of :
- Solar energy plant
  - Hydroelectricity project
  - Wind energy product
  - None of them
58. Which of the following has advantages of dams?
- Generation of hydroelectricity and providing irrigation facilities.
  - Controlling flood.
  - Destroy the natural flow and alter the ecosystem of the river basins.
  - They create environmental problems.
- 1, 2 and 4
  - 1, 2, 3 and 4
  - 1, 2 and 3
  - 1 and 4
59. Who were the earliest tea drinkers?
- Japanese
  - Chinese
  - Indian
  - None of them
60. The Silicon Triangle of India is made up of Pune, Bangalore and
- Chandigarh
  - Hyderabad
  - Mumbai
  - Patna
61. Industries, whose finished products are used as raw material for other industries are called
- Material based industries
  - Basic industries
  - Consumer industries
  - None of these
62. Which of the following are not a industrial region in the world?
- Eastern part of North America
  - Western and Central Europe
  - Southern Europe
  - Eastern Asia
63. On the basis of the process of their formation, which of the following soils is formed differently from the other three? .
- Khadar
  - Bangar
  - Bhabar
  - Regur
64. In which one of the following regions of the world, are the grasslands called Campo found ?
- Brazil
  - China
  - Eurasia
  - North America
65. Which of the following statements characterize the anticyclones?
- Anticyclones are low pressure systems.
  - They are characterized by divergent wind circulation.
  - They are indicative of dry weather conditions.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below?
- 2 and 3 only
  - 1 and 3 only
  - 1, 2 and 3
  - 1 only
66. Bromeliads are special type of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Plants
  - Animals
  - Birds
  - None of them

67. Tafilalet Oasis is found in  
 (a) Morocco (b) Libya  
 (c) Egypt (d) Algeria
68. The formation of mountains occurs due to  
 (a) Endogenic forces (b) Exogenic forces  
 (c) Both (d) None of these
69. The sun reaches its maximum angular distance from the equator at the  
 (a) zenith (b) solstice  
 (c) equinox (d) noontime
70. What are the main features of the Ganga - Brahmaputra basin?  
 (a) Plains of Ganga and the Brahmaputra are in the basin  
 (b) The mountains and the foothills of the Himalayas  
 (c) Sunderbans delta  
 (d) All of them
71. What should be taught first while teaching a map  
 (a) Explain the scale in the map  
 (b) Explain the importance of lines  
 (c) Teach them the directions  
 (d) Meaning of colours in map
72. Which is the role playing Technique in social studies?  
 (a) Educational Game (b) Auto tutorial  
 (c) Story Telling (d) Projects
73. Which country is the birthland of social studies  
 (a) India (b) UK  
 (c) China (d) U.S.A
74. By teaching students appreciation of Cultural diversity we can make them understand :  
 (a) Differences in traditions  
 (b) Understanding of moral issues  
 (c) Group interactions  
 (d) All of the above
75. The teacher should make the student aware that The privileges and responsibilities of citizenship may include:  
 (a) Obeying the laws (b) Owning a house  
 (c) Going to school (d) All of the above
76. By teaching students appreciation of Cultural diversity we can make them understand :  
 (a) Differences in traditions  
 (b) Understanding of moral issues  
 (c) Group interactions  
 (d) All of the above
77. The teacher should make the student aware that The privileges and responsibilities of citizenship may include:  
 (a) Obeying the laws (b) Owning a house  
 (c) Going to school (d) All of the above
78. Self learning take place through  
 (a) Field trips (b) Excursion  
 (c) Films (d) All the above
79. Unit plan was introduced by-  
 (a) H.C. Morrison (b) B.S. Bloom  
 (c) John Devey (d) None of these
80. Teaching and learning are inter-related  
 (a) Concepts (b) Contents  
 (c) Lecture (d) Objective
81. The evaluation approach was taught by-  
 (a) H.C. Morrison (b) John Devey  
 (c) B.S. Bloom (d) B.F. Skinner
82. Social studies may be taught through  
 (a) Field Trips (b) Community service  
 (c) Social Survey club (d) All of above
83. Social studies was born in  
 (a) India (b) UK  
 (c) China (d) U.S.A
84. Social studies is  
 (a) Study of Society (b) Study of Environment  
 (c) Study of cultural diversity  
 (d) Study of society with environment
85. 'Social Studies is the study of human relationships'. This was said by-  
 (a) E.B. Wesley  
 (b) Encyclopedia of Educational Research  
 (c) John Jarolimic  
 (d) School board of victoria USA
86. The present social studies curriculum does not encourage-  
 (a) Learning beyond the textbooks  
 (b) Learning through activity  
 (c) Learning through roteing  
 (d) Learning through joyful
87. Social motives, such as the need for achievement, need for power are measured by  
 (a) Projective test  
 (b) Pencil-and-paper questionnaires  
 (c) Inferences made from actual behaviour in certain situation designed to bring out the expression of these motives  
 (d) All of the above
88. Regional method suitable for teaching  
 (a) History (b) Pol Science  
 (c) Physical Geography (d) Regional Geography
89. Core curricular areas do not contain  
 (a) Constitutional obligation  
 (b) Equality of sexes  
 (c) Economic problem  
 (d) Environmental preservation
90. Good teaching aids are not required to be  
 (a) Concept based (b) Self explanatory  
 (c) Objective wise (d) All of the above

### Section -III : Language I -English

91. Which method is based on the theory "From example to generalization"?
- (a) Deductive Method  
(b) Inductive method  
(c) Inductive Deductive Method  
(d) Incidental Method
92. Language-style and ability to write correctly, can be best evaluated by
- (a) essay type questions  
(b) objective type questions  
(c) very short answer type questions  
(d) all of the above
93. Who first of all, gave the Taxonomy of educational objectives?
- (a) Ranade (b) Jespersion  
(c) Bloom (d) Dewey
94. We, as English teacher, evaluate pupil performance for
- (a) upgrading the students  
(b) motivating the students  
(c) assessing teacher's performance  
(d) all of the above
95. Grammar can be taught with the help of
- (a) Poetry books (b) Rapid readers  
(c) Prose text books (d) Grammar books
96. Teaching of English is important in India because of
- (a) Recreational importance (b) Cultural importance  
(c) Professional importance (d) All of these
97. English in India is best regarded as a L
- (a) Foreign language (b) First language  
(c) Second language (d) Classical language
98. B.S. Bloom classified cognitive domain in
- (a) 6 areas (b) 8 areas  
(c) 4 areas (d) 10 areas
99. Which one of the following is not the principle of teaching
- (a) Exposure (b) Gradation  
(c) Review (d) Phonology
100. Defective pronunciation is due to:
- (a) Physical disability (b) Local tongue  
(c) Clipping of sound (d) All of these
101. Vocabulary can be defined as:
- (a) a list of words  
(b) a supply of expressive means  
(c) a repertoire communication  
(d) all of these
102. Methods of teaching pronunciation are:
- (a) Imitation (b) Subsidiary Method  
(c) Phonetic Method (d) All the above
103. Central Institute of English and Foreign Language (CIEFL) is situated at:
- (a) Delhi (b) Hyderabad  
(c) Bangalore (d) Chennai
104. English teacher should possess
- (a) contextual competencies  
(b) conceptual competencies  
(c) content competencies  
(d) all of the above
105. In primary classes, which method would you use for teaching pronunciation?
- (a) Imitation (b) Recitation  
(c) Singing songs (d) All of these

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-111) : Following questions are based on poem given below :**

I build walls:  
Walls that protect,  
Walls that shield,  
Walls that say I shall not yield  
Or reveal  
Who I am or how I feel.  
I build walls;  
Walls that hide,  
Walls that cover what's inside,  
Walls that stare or smile or look away,  
Silent lies,  
Walls that even block my eyes.  
From the tears I might have cried.  
I build walls:  
Walls that never let me  
Truly touch  
Those I love so very much.  
Walls that need to fall!  
Walls meant to be fortresses  
Are prisons after all.

106. Explain the meaning of the title "I build walls"
- The poet builds a wall of brick and mortar all around him.
  - The poet builds a protective shield all around him.
  - He does not communicate with the world around him.
  - He hates to reveal his true feelings to the rest of the world
107. Why does he need to build these walls?
- He is afraid of revealing himself to the world.
  - He is sensitive, so he doesn't want to get hurt.
  - He feels he needs protective shields which will keep all his emotions under control.
  - He doesn't want to communicate with the world.
108. What does he mean when he speaks of "Walls that stare or smile or look away".
- He is speaking of the false emotion which he displays in order to build a protective shield around himself.
  - He stares or smiles or just look away.
  - He remains impassive no matter how he feels about a given situation
  - He is too shy
109. Why does he feel that the "walls that need to fall"?
- The walls are like prisons. They suffocate.
  - The poet feels that it is time he started communicating freely with his loved ones.
  - They were wrongly erected as protective barricades.
  - They do not let him communicate
110. Quote two lines from the poem which refer to the ego which prevents one expressing our love for others.
- Wall the shield/ walls that say I will not yield' .....
  - Walls that never let me/ truly touch/ those I love so very much .....
  - Walls that even block my eyes/ from the tears I might have cried.
  - Walls meant to be fortresses/ are prisons after all.
111. 'Walls that cover what's inside' This a/an
- noun clause
  - adjective clause
  - adverb clause
  - adjective phrase

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-120) : Following questions are based on passage given below :**

What do we mean by fear ? Fear of what ? There are various types of fear and we need not analyse every type. But we can see that fear comes into being when our comprehension of relationship is not complete. Relationship is not only between

people but between ourselves and nature, between ourselves and property, between ourselves and ideas; as long as that relationship is not fully understood, there must be fear. Life is relationship. To be is to be related and without relationship there is no life. Nothing can exist in isolation, so long as the mind is seeking isolation, there must be fear. Fear is not an abstraction; it exists only in relation to something.

The question is, how to be rid of fear ? First of all, anything that is overcome has to be conquered again and again. No problem can be finally overcome, conquered; it can be understood but not conquered. They are two completely different processes and the conquering process leads to further confusion, further fear. To resist, to dominate, to do battle with a problem or to build a defence against it is only to create further conflict, whereas if we can understand fear, go into it fully step by step, explore the whole content of it, then fear will never return in any form.

As I said, fear is not an abstraction; it exists only in relationship. What do we mean by fear ? Ultimately we are afraid, are we not? of not being, of not becoming. Now, when there is fear of not being, of not advancing, or fear of the unknown, of death, can that fear be overcome by determination, by a conclusion, by any choice ? Obviously not. Mere suppression, sublimation, or substitution, creates further resistance, does it not? Therefore fear can never be overcome through any form of discipline, through any form of resistance. That fact must be clearly seen, felt and experienced: fear cannot be overcome through any form of defence or resistance nor can there be freedom from fear through the search for an answer or through mere intellectual or verbal explanation.

Now what are we afraid of? Are we afraid of a fact or of an idea about the fact ? Are we afraid of the thing as it is, or are we afraid of what we think it is ? Take death, for example. Are we afraid of the fact of death or of the idea of death ? The fact is one thing and the idea about the fact is another. Am I afraid of the word 'death' or of the fact itself? Because I am afraid of the word, of the idea, I never understand the fact, I never look at the fact, I am never in direct relation with the fact. It is only when I am in complete communion with the fact that there is no fear. If I am not in communion with the fact, then there is fear, and there is no communion with the fact so long as I have an idea, an opinion, a theory, about the fact, so I have to be very clear whether I am afraid of the word, the idea or of the fact. If I am face to face with the fact, there is nothing to understand about it: the fact is there, and I can deal with it. If I am afraid of the word, then I must understand the word, go into the whole process of what the word, the term, implies.

For example, one is afraid of loneliness, afraid of the ache, the pain of loneliness. Surely that fear exists because one has never really looked at loneliness, one has never been in complete

communion with it. The moment one is completely open to the fact of loneliness one can understand what it is, but one has an idea, an opinion about it, based on previous knowledge; it is this idea, opinion, this previous knowledge about the fact, that creates fear. Fear is obviously the outcome of naming, of terming, of projecting a symbol to represent the fact; that is fear is not independent of the word, of the term.

I have a reaction, say, to loneliness; that is I say I am afraid of being nothing. Am I afraid of the fact itself or is that fear awakened because I have previous knowledge of the fact, knowledge being the word, the symbol, the image? How can there be fear of a fact? When I am face to face with a fact, in direct communion with it, I can look at it, observe it; therefore there is no fear of the fact. What causes fear is my apprehension about the fact, what the fact might be or do.

It is my opinion, my idea, my experience, my knowledge about the fact, that creates fear. So long as there is verbalization of the fact, giving the fact a name and therefore identifying or condemning it, so long as thought is judging the fact as an observer, there must be fear. Thought is the product of the past, it can only exist through verbalization, through symbols, through images; so long as thought is regarding or translating the fact, there must be fear.

Thus it is the mind that creates fear, the mind being the process of thinking. Thinking is verbalization. You cannot think without words, without symbols, images; these images, which are the prejudices, the previous knowledge, the apprehensions of the mind, are projected upon the fact, and out of that there arises fear. There is freedom from fear only when the mind is capable of looking at the fact without translating it without giving it a name, a label. This is quite difficult, because the feelings, the reactions, the anxieties that we have, are promptly identified by the mind and given a word. The feeling of jealousy is identified by that word. Is it possible not to identify a feeling, to look at that feeling without naming it? It is the naming of the feeling that gives it continuity, that gives it strength. The moment you give a name to that which you call fear, you strengthen it; but if you can look at that feeling without terming it, you will see that it withers away. Therefore if one would be completely free of fear it is essential to understand this whole process of terming, of projecting symbols, images, giving names to facts.

112. Which statement best expresses the meaning of fear as explained in the passage?

- (a) Fear is experienced because we do not form and understand relationships
- (b) Fear occurs in the mind and needs to be confronted
- (c) Fear is caused when we engage more closely with ideas about a fact, than with trying to understand the fact
- (d) Fear is an act of suppression of an understanding of facts

113. Human beings are victims of \_\_\_\_\_ because of which they experience fear. (Choose an option to fill the blank)

- (a) Conditioning
- (b) Deconditioning
- (c) Suppression
- (d) Isolation

114. We can eradicate fear if we do any one of the following:

- (a) Verbalize and think about the fact that causes fear
- (b) Look at the fact that causes fear and experience it fully
- (c) Withhold judgements about a fact or situation while experiencing it
- (d) Do all of above

115. Which set of key words, when put to practice will help us overcome fear?

- (a) Minimise: suppression, sublimation, substitution
- (b) Avoid: naming, terming, projecting facts
- (c) Build: relationships, understanding, judgement of facts
- (d) Engage in: communion, experiencing facts, withholding judgement

116. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- (a) As long as there is any relationship, there must be fear of losing it
- (b) As long as our thoughts can identify and judge a fact as an observer, there would be no fear
- (c) Previous knowledge about a fact hinders dealing with the fact when it arrives
- (d) Fear can be best diminished by fighting it and building a defence against it

117. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- (a) If one is in complete communion with a fact, there is little chance of fear
- (b) Ideas of a fact aid us in making a communion with the fact
- (c) Fear is a feeling that is independent of the tag or the symbol representing the fact
- (d) None of the above

118. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- (a) Fear can be overcome by conquering it once and for all
- (b) Fear of unknown can be overcome by determined resistance
- (c) Freedom of fear can be achieved by a simple intellectual explanation of the phenomenon
- (d) None of the above

119. "It is my opinion, my idea, my experience, my knowledge about the fact, that creates fear." This is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ phrase/clause
- (a) Noun Clause (b) Adjective clause  
(c) Adverb Clause (d) Adjective phrase
120. Give the synonym and antonym of apprehension
- (a) dread, hope,  
(b) foreboding, confidence  
(c) misgiving excitement  
(d) alarm, optimism
127. मातृभाषा की उपयोगिता से सम्बन्धित विकल्प नहीं है
- (a) मातृभाषा बालकों के ज्ञान का विकास एवं चिन्तन का साधन है  
(b) मातृभाषा विचार-विनिमय का साधन है  
(c) मातृभाषा शिक्षा का सर्वश्रेष्ठ माध्यम है  
(d) मातृभाषा प्रगति पथ की बाधक है
128. पद्य पाठ का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण सोपान है
- (a) प्रस्तावना (b) आदर्श वाचन  
(c) भाव-विश्लेषण (d) समभावी कविता

### Section -IV : Language II -Hindi

121. निम्न प्राथमिक स्तर पर पढ़ाई जाने वाली भाषा होगी
- (a) राष्ट्रीय भाषा (b) मातृभाषा  
(c) आधुनिक भाषा (d) विदेशी भाषा
122. कविता का मुख्य लक्ष्य है
- (a) शब्द भण्डार में वृद्धि करना  
(b) उच्चारण दोषों को सुधारना  
(c) भाषा एवं सहानुभूति करना  
(d) कविता का सरलार्थ बताना
123. अक्षर बोध प्रणाली (प्राचीन प्रणाली)से छात्रों का
- (a) वाक्यों का क्रमबद्ध ज्ञान होता है  
(b) उच्चारण शुद्ध होता है  
(c) विवरण दोष नहीं आ पाता है  
(d) उपरोक्त सभी
124. डॉ. बी. एस. ब्लूम के मतानुसार मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया संबंधित है
- (a) शिक्षक उद्देश्य से (b) सीखने के अनुभव से  
(c) मूल्यांकन के साधन से (d) इन सभी से
125. आयोजित शिक्षक एवं सह-शैक्षिक कार्यों में हिंदी शिक्षक को मार्गदर्शन देना चाहिए
- (a) व्याकरणिक नियम  
(b) साहित्यिक पक्ष संबंधी  
(c) अशुद्ध उच्चारण निवारण संबंधी  
(d) उपरोक्त सभी
126. कविता शिक्षण का मुख्य उद्देश्य है
- (a) भावों का अनुभूति रहित होना  
(b) भावों की अनुभूति कराना  
(c) आनन्द का संचार करना  
(d) उपरोक्त से कोई नहीं
129. भाषा शिक्षण में अधिगम-सामग्री का प्रमुख दायित्व है
- (a) कम समय में अधिक ज्ञान दिया जाना  
(b) छात्रों का ध्यान पाठ में केन्द्रित होना  
(c) शिक्षकों द्वारा शिक्षण कार्य में कम मेहनत किया जाना  
(d) विषय-वस्तु के कठिन स्थलों का उचित स्पष्टीकरण करना
130. उपचारात्मक शिक्षण का उद्देश्य है
- (a) छात्रों की गलतियों का पता लगाना  
(b) छात्रों का पिछड़ापन दूर करना  
(c) विषय के प्रति रुचि उत्पन्न करना  
(d) छात्रों की प्रगति का ज्ञान प्राप्त करना
131. बच्चों का हस्तलेख सुधारने के लिये क्या उपाय करने चाहिए-
- (a) अनुलेख (b) प्रतिलेख  
(c) सुलेख प्रतियोगिताएँ (d) उपरोक्त सभी
132. माण्टेसरी प्रणाली किन सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित होती है?
- (a) आत्मशिक्षा (b) प्रॉबेल ने  
(c) कुक ने (d) माण्टेसरी ने
133. श्रुतलेख बोलते समय शिक्षक को क्या सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए?
- (a) उचित स्वर (b) उचित गति  
(c) उचित विराम (d) ये सभी
134. शैक्षिक क्रियात्मक अनुसंधान में किन क्रियाओं का अध्ययन किया जाता है?
- (a) छात्रों की (b) शिक्षकों की  
(c) प्रशासकों की (d) उपर्युक्त सभी की
135. निम्नलिखित में से किस विधि में व्याकरण का सैद्धान्तिक ज्ञान न देकर व्यावहारिक पक्ष पर अधिक बल दिया जाता है?
- (a) आगमन विधि (b) निगमन विधि  
(c) आगमन-निगमन विधि (d) भाषा-संसर्ग विधि

निर्देश ( प्रश्न 136-144 ) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-

आज से सप्तदशक पूर्व सम्पादकाचार्य पराङ्करजी ने कहा था- हम सब सम्पादक पत्रों की उन्नति चाहते हैं। पर हमें स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि इस उन्नति के साथ-साथ हमारी स्वातंत्र्य-हानि अवश्यम्भावी है। उन्नति व्यापारी ढंग से ही हो सकती है; इसके लिए पूँजीपति और संचालक व्यवसाय की आवश्यकता है। इनके कथनानुसार और भी पत्र का सम्पादन करना असम्भव हो जाता है। इंग्लैण्ड और अमेरिका के पत्रों में स्पष्ट देखा जाता है कि इनके समाचार स्तम्भ, मनोरंजन स्तम्भ जितने ही अच्छे हो रहे हैं, उनके सम्पादकीय स्तम्भ उतने ही निकम्मे बनते जा रहे हैं। लन्दन के 'टाइम्स' जैसे दो-तीन पत्र इसक अपवाद हैं। पर साधारण नियम वही है जो बताया जा चुका है। एडिटर की अपेक्षा मैनेजिंग एडिटर का प्रभाव और गौरव अधिक बढ़ गया है। भावी हिन्दी समाचार-पत्रों में ऐसा ही होगा। पत्र निकालकर सफलतापूर्वक चलाना बड़े-बड़े धनियों अथवा सुसंघटित कम्पनियों के लिए संभव होगा। पत्र सर्वांगसुन्दर होंगे। आकार बड़े होंगे, छपाई अच्छी होगी, मनोहर, मनोरंजक और ज्ञानवर्द्धक चित्रों से सुसज्जित होंगे, लेखों में विविधता होगी, काल्पकता होगी, गम्भीर गवेषणा की झलक होगी और मनोहारिणी शक्ति भी होगी, ग्राहकों की संख्या लाखों में गिनी जाएगी। यह सब कुछ होगा पर पत्र प्राणहीन होंगे। पत्रों की नीति देशभक्त, धर्मभक्त अथवा मानवता के उपासक महाप्राण सम्पादकों की नीति न होगी- इन गुणों से सम्पन्न लेखक विकृत मस्तिष्क समझे जाएँगे, सम्पादक की कुर्सी तक उनकी पहुँच भी न होगी। वेतन भोगी सम्पादक मालिक का काम करेंगे और बड़ी खूबी के साथ करेंगे। वे हम लोगों से अच्छे होंगे। पर आज भी हमें जो स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त है वह उन्हें न होगी। वस्तुतः पत्रों के जीवन में यही समय बहुमूल्य है। इंग्लैण्ड और अमेरिका के पत्रों ने उन्हीं दिनों सच्चा काम किया था जब उनके आकार छोटे थे, समाचार कम होते थे, ग्राहक थोड़े होते थे पर सम्पादक की लेखनी में ओज था और प्राण था। उन देशों की इस उन्नति के बहुत कुछ कारण वे ही सम्पादक थे जिनसे धनी घृणा करते थे, शासक क्रुद्ध रहा करते थे और जो हमारे ही जैसे, एक पैर जेल में रखकर धर्मबुद्धि से पत्र सम्पादन किया करते थे। उनके परिश्रम से और कष्ट से पत्रों की उन्नति हुई पर उनके वंश का लोप हो गया। अब संचालक और व्यवस्थापक सर्वेसर्वा हैं, सम्पादक कुछ नहीं है।

136. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक है

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) समाचार पत्र      | (b) समाचार पत्र के स्वामी |
| (c) सम्पादक का महत्व | (d) लेखक                  |

137. 'प्राणहीन पत्र' का क्या अर्थ है?

- |                     |                              |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) प्राण से रहित   | (b) महत्वपूर्ण गुणों से रहित |
| (c) जो चल फिर न सके | (d) जिसे दूसरे उठायें        |

138. स्वातन्त्र्य-हानि का क्या अर्थ है?

- |                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| (a) स्वतन्त्रता का नाश | (b) पराधीनता |
| (c) मनमानी करने पर रोक | (d) कृपा     |

139. समाचार-पत्रों की उन्नति कैसे हो सकती है?

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) अच्छी मशीन लगाने से | (b) व्यापारी ढंग से |
| (c) सम्पादक के कारण     | (d) पूँजी लगाने से  |

140. "इंग्लैण्ड और अमेरिका के पत्रों ने उन्हीं दिनों सच्चा काम किया था जब उनके आकार छोटे थे।" वाक्य से लेखक का क्या आशय है।

- |   |
|---|
| (a) सम्पादक सर्वेसर्वा होते थे तथा वे देश की उन्नति के विषय में सोचते थे। |
| (b) समाचार कम होते थे इसलिये प्रतिद्वन्दिता कम थी।                        |
| (c) समाचार पत्र पूँजीपतियों के हाथों से दूर थे।                           |
| (d) तब लोग अधिक परिश्रम से कार्य करते थे।                                 |

141. इंग्लैण्ड और अमेरिका के समाचार पत्रों की क्या विशेषता है?

- |                              |
|------------------------------|
| (a) मनोरंजन स्तम्भ अच्छे हैं |
| (b) सम्पादक स्तम्भ अच्छे हैं |
| (c) संग्रह बिरंगे हैं        |
| (d) सस्ते हैं                |

142. संचालक में कौन सा उपसर्ग है?

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| (a) स  | (b) सम् |
| (c) सह | (d) सम  |

143. 'सर्वांगसुन्दर' का क्या तात्पर्य है?

- |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|
| (a) सभी गुणों का होना                 |
| (b) समाचार-पत्र हर प्रकार से अच्छा हो |
| (c) सबसे श्रेष्ठ                      |
| (d) सबको लुभाने वाला                  |

144. 'गवेषणा' शब्द का पर्याय बताइए।

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) इच्छा    | (b) भावना    |
| (c) अनुसंधान | (d) तात्पर्य |

निर्देश ( प्रश्न 145-150 ) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-

### गद्यांश

इस संसार की यही रीति है। सत्यवादी मारा जाता है। आज से सहस्रों वर्ष पूर्व ग्रीस देश में एक दार्शनिक रहा करता था। उसका नाम सुकरात था। उसकी बातें सीधी-सच्ची पर तीखी होती थी। समाज उन्हें सह नहीं सका और उसे कानूनी आज्ञा का पालन करते हुए विष का प्याला पीना पड़ा, इसी प्रकार तत्कालीन शासन-सत्ता तथा सामाजिक और धार्मिक दुराचारों के विरुद्ध

आवाज उठाने पर ईसा को सूली पर चढ़ना पड़ा, इसी प्रकार तत्कालीन शासन-सत्ता तथा सामाजिक और धार्मिक दुराचारों के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाने पर ईसा को सूली पर चढ़ना पड़ा। सलीब पर से ईसा का यह आर्तनाद आज भी गूँज रहा है-हे प्रभु, हे पिता, तुम हमें क्यों भूल गए हो? साम्प्रदायिक विष को शान्त करने और लोगों में साम्प्रदायिक सद्भावना फैलाने के लिए गांधी जी अपने जीवन की बाजी लगाकर एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान घूमते फिरे अन्त में उन्हें गोली का शिकार होना पड़ा। इन दृष्टान्तों की पुनरावृत्ति अभी हाल ही में अमरीका में हुई है वहाँ के काले लोगों को उनके रंग और जाति के दुर्व्यवहारों से मुक्ति दिलाकर समाज में समुचित स्थान दिलाने को डॉ. किंग ने अहिंसक आन्दोलन खड़ा किया था। उन्होंने चाहा कि अमरीका के गोरे लोगों में हृदय परिवर्तन हो और वे नीग्रो अमरीकनों को नौकरी में और सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा में वही स्थान पाने दें जो श्वेत अमरीकनों को मिलता है, लेकिन उसका भी निर्भीक सच्चाई बरतने का मूल्य अपने प्राण देकर चुकाना पड़ा। आज संसार के सामने वही पुराना प्रश्न फिर खड़ा हो गया है। क्या दुनिया में सच कहने वालों का और इंसोफ मांगने वालों को अन्त इसी प्रकार होता रहेगा? क्या आपसी विद्वेष को समाप्त करने की सम्भावना इस दुनिया में सबको पसन्द नहीं होगी?

145. ग्रीस देश के दार्शनिक का क्या नाम था:

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| (a) प्लेटो | (b) अरस्तू |
| (c) सुकरात | (d) गांधी  |

146. विष का प्याला सुकरात को क्यों पीना पड़ा:

- वह असत्यवादी था
- वह सत्यवादी था
- वह सत्य किन्तु तीखी बात कहता था
- वह कटुभाषी था

147. धार्मिक एवं सामाजिक दुराचारों के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाने पर किसे सूली पर चढ़ना पड़ा:

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) सुकरात   | (b) गैलीलियो |
| (c) ईसा मसीह | (d) बुद्ध    |

148. 'आर्तनाद' का सही अर्थ क्या है:

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (a) भयभीत वाणी     | (b) दुःखपूर्ण वाणी  |
| (c) कष्टपूर्ण वाणी | (d) करुणापूर्ण वाणी |

149. दृष्टान्त का सही अर्थ क्या है-

- |            |                    |
|------------|--------------------|
| (a) दृष्टि | (b) दृष्टि का अन्त |
| (c) उदाहरण | (d) देखने वाला     |

150. 'पुनरावृत्ति' का सही अर्थ बताइए:

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) दोहराना | (b) विचार करना |
| (c) बांटना  | (d) कोई नहीं   |

**Answer Key**

1	(a)	16	(d)	31	(d)	46	(d)	61	(b)	76	(d)	91	(b)	106	(d)	121	(b)	136	(c)
2	(a)	17	(b)	32	(c)	47	(c)	62	(c)	77	(a)	92	(a)	107	(c)	122	(d)	137	(b)
3	(d)	18	(d)	33	(a)	48	(b)	63	(d)	78	(d)	93	(c)	108	(a)	123	(b)	138	(a)
4	(a)	19	(d)	34	(d)	49	(b)	64	(a)	79	(a)	94	(d)	109	(b)	124	(d)	139	(b)
5	(a)	20	(b)	35	(c)	50	(c)	65	(a)	80	(a)	95	(c)	110	(a)	125	(d)	140	(a)
6	(a)	21	(a)	36	(d)	51	(b)	66	(a)	81	(c)	96	(d)	111	(a)	126	(b)	141	(a)
7	(a)	22	(d)	37	(a)	52	(c)	67	(a)	82	(d)	97	(a)	112	(c)	127	(d)	142	(b)
8	(c)	23	(a)	38	(c)	53	(d)	68	(a)	83	(d)	98	(a)	113	(a)	128	(c)	143	(b)
9	(a)	24	(b)	39	(c)	54	(b)	69	(b)	84	(d)	99	(c)	114	(b)	129	(d)	144	(c)
10	(d)	25	(b)	40	(a)	55	(a)	70	(d)	85	(a)	100	(d)	115	(d)	130	(b)	145	(c)
11	(a)	26	(c)	41	(d)	56	(d)	71	(c)	86	(c)	101	(d)	116	(c)	131	(d)	146	(c)
12	(c)	27	(c)	42	(a)	57	(b)	72	(a)	87	(d)	102	(d)	117	(a)	132	(d)	147	(c)
13	(b)	28	(c)	43	(b)	58	(c)	73	(d)	88	(d)	103	(b)	118	(d)	133	(d)	148	(b)
14	(a)	29	(c)	44	(a)	59	(b)	74	(d)	89	(c)	104	(d)	119	(b)	134	(d)	149	(c)
15	(c)	30	(a)	45	(d)	60	(b)	75	(a)	90	(c)	105	(d)	120	(b)	135	(d)	150	(a)

# Answer and Explanations

## Section -II : Social Science

31. (d) One-sixth of the produce was given to the Govt.
32. (c) Monopoly of the East India company to trade with China was abolished by the Charter Act of 1833.
33. (a) Louis Vivian Derozio founded the Young Bengal Movement organisation.
34. (d) Nana Sahib among the leaders of the Revolt of 1857, Begum of Awadh managed to escape to Nepal.
35. (c) At the time of Indian Mutiny of 1857 the Governor General of India was Lord Canning.
36. (d) Queen Victoria's Proclamation is considered the Magna Carta of the Indian people.
37. (a) Munshi Premchand wrote the novel 'Rangbhoomi'.
38. (c) The Centre of International Trade during the 17<sup>th</sup> century was Patna.
39. (c) it was the result of socio-economic cases not confined to the sepoys
40. (a) A fortified settlement with soldiers is Garrison town.
41. (d) Kalhana wrote Rajatarangini which is the history of Kashmir.
42. (a) A direct result of the Neolithic Revolution is that people began living in permanent settlements.
43. (b) There was no purdah system during the Gupta period. The sculptures of this period possess an indigenous character. The government looked towards the guilds with great respect.
44. (a) The administration of Mauryan empire is known by Arthashastra.
45. (d) (i) They contain stories about gods and goddesses.  
(ii) They contain details on how gods and goddesses were to be worshipped.  
(iii) There were accounts about the creation of the world and about the kings.
46. (d) Maharashtra and Gujarat are centres of cotton textile industry because these are two largest cotton producing states. There are cheap and skilled labour is in abundance and also good market facilities.
47. (c) Mid Day Meal Scheme was launched to promote basic education in India and attract children in the school-going age to attend the classes.
48. (b) The President and the Vice-President is elected by the single transferable vote system.
49. (b) If one property is forcefully occupied by other like cases cannot be filed directly in supreme court.
50. (c) An enclosed shopping space with many floors to sell branded products is called mall.
51. (b) Citizens are the source of power in government.
52. (c) Before independence, the owners of land were Zamindars.
53. (d) First level or tier of government is the Panchayati Raj System.
54. (b) The office of a Tehsildar is where land disputes are heard.
55. (a) American women got the right to vote in 1920.
56. (d) The method(s) for conserving the soil are minimizing the use of natural resources, finding ways and means of utilizing these resources in a planned manner and looking for alternate resources.
57. (b) Bhakra Nangal, Hirakund, Rihand and Nagarjuna Sagar are examples of Hydroelectricity project.
58. (c) Generation of hydroelectricity and providing irrigation facilities, controlling flood and destroy the natural flow and alter the ecosystem of the river basins.
59. (b) Chinese were the earliest tea drinkers.
60. (b) The Silicon Triangle of India is made up of Pune, Bangalore and Hyderabad.
61. (b) Iron and steel industry are basic industries. Its products are used by other industries to produce goods such as automobiles, machines and tools.
62. (c) Southern Europe are not a industrial region in the world.
63. (d) First three soils are formed by the silt brought up by the river.
64. (a) In Brazil, grassland called campo found.
65. (a) Areas that have higher air pressure than the surrounding area are called anticyclones.
66. (a) Bromeliads are special type of plants.
67. (a) The oasis named Tafilalet is a very large oasis of about 13000 sq km and is found in Morocco.
68. (a) The formation of mountains occurs due to endogenic forces.

69. (b) The sun reaches its maximum angular distance from the equator at the solstice.
70. (d) The main features of the Ganga - Brahmaputra basin are :
- (i) Plains of Ganga and the Brahmaputra are in the basin.
- (ii) The mountains and the foothills of the Himalayas.
- (iii) Sunderbans delta.

### Section -III : Language I -English

- 111.(a) It qualifies the noun 'Walls'
- 112.(c) Para 4, sentence 8 " Because I am .....with the fact" clearly implies (c).
- 113.(a) Conditioning refers to the various ways employed to overcome fear like resisting , dominating , battling with a problem or building a defence against it as mentioned in Para 2, sentence 5 " to resist .....in any form".

- 114.(b) Para 2, sentence 5 "To resist .....in any form" clearly talks of exploring and experiencing fear step by step to eradicate fear.
- 115.(d) Para 4, sentence 9 "It is only .....no fear" para 4, sentence 11 " If I am face.....deal with it" and para 7, sentence 2 " so long as .....must be fear" clearly mention engaging in communion, experiencing facts and withholding judgment as practices to overcome fear.
116. (c) Para 6 discusses the impact of previous knowledge about a fact in dealing with a fact.
117. (a) Para 4, sentence 9 "It is only.....no fear" clearly mentions (a).
118. (d) None of the given options are mentioned implied in the passage.
119. (b)
120. (b)

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(Class VI-VIII For Social Studies & Social Science Teachers)

## PRACTICE SET - 8

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions.

All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Studies / Social Science (For Social Studies / Social Science Teachers)
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : Language II (Hindi)

Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section -I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. To open the door immediately after ringing the call bell exhibits a type of behaviour which is called
  - (a) Reactionary behaviour
  - (b) Operant behaviour
  - (c) Action-oriented behaviour
  - (d) None of the above
2. The main personality related problem faced by adolescents is
  - (a) Drug addiction
  - (b) Day-dreaming
  - (c) High religiosity
  - (d) Depression
3. Suppose a child in your class has the stammering problem. What type of educational help would you extend to him?
  - (a) You develop affectionate relations with the child and try to build his confidence
  - (b) You encourage the child to participate in all the co-curricular activities and games and sports
  - (c) You will try to understand the child's difficulties and give him patient hearing
  - (d) You would like to adopt all the above alternatives in the class room
4. Good habits have an important place in childhood because these can
  - (a) shape the good personality of the child
  - (b) work as a cumulative capital for the person in future
  - (c) make discipline
  - (d) All the above
5. The characteristics of cerebrotonic personality is
  - (a) ectomorphic
  - (b) mesomorphic
  - (c) endomorphic
  - (d) All the above
6. Effective teaching means all of the following except
  - (a) a teacher teaches with enthusiasm
  - (b) a teacher finds fault in his students
  - (c) a teacher is interested in making the subject matter understood rather than on completing the course.
  - (d) a teacher puts emphasis more on teaching than on class control.
7. Quality of education in a school can be measured through
  - (a) manpower, teachers and principal available
  - (b) infrastructural facilities available
  - (c) students' achievement
  - (d) all of the above
8. The objectives of mental health in education can be achieved, if the following principles are observed in the curriculum:
  - (a) The child's needs, interests and experiences, as well as individual differences in learning capacity should form the central factor.
  - (b) It should be dynamic and possible for revision so that it may be in harmony with changing social conditions.
  - (c) It should be flexible and adjustable to the needs of pupils at every stage.
  - (d) All of the above.

9. During 'Mahabharata' Lord Krishna taught Arjun through  
 (a) Lecture method  
 (b) Role play  
 (c) Project method  
 (d) Question answer method
10. Formative evaluation is not based on  
 (a) Objective type questions  
 (b) Activity based work  
 (c) Project work  
 (d) Long Answer questions
11. The test/tests used in memory level is/are :  
 (a) Essay type test (b) Objective type test  
 (c) Oral tests (d) All of the above
12. 'Operation Blackboard' is a symbolic name of the movement to-  
 (a) Provide basic facilities in primary schools  
 (b) Provide facility of blackboards  
 (c) Provide training to teachers to use blackboard properly  
 (d) Provide education to every child
13. To make teaching effective in class -  
 (a) After finishing the teaching you have to take the solutions from the students  
 (b) Always give home-work.  
 (c) Give home-work sometimes  
 (d) To take solutions from the students after school hours.
14. The psychological environment of the class is mainly the duty of :  
 (a) Class-Teacher (b) Subject-Teacher  
 (c) Principal (d) Student himself
15. Motivation does not imply -  
 (a) A state of tension and disequilibrium.  
 (b) Some needs to be satisfied.  
 (c) Learning of essential values of life.  
 (d) A goal to be achieved
16. The main objective of basic education is -  
 (a) To make children independent  
 (b) To teach them basic factors of education  
 (c) To make them philosophers.  
 (d) All the above
17. What is the best method for diagnosis and treatment of personality disorders  
 (a) Construction test  
 (b) Paper-pencil test  
 (c) Personality Inventories  
 (d) Psychoanalysis
18. Which of the following is not a tool of Personality Assessment?  
 (a) Projective tests (b) Non-Projective tests  
 (c) Observational method (d) Interaction method
19. A child is a back bencher and is unable to watch the blackboard clearly. As a result he stands, sees and sits repeatedly. What inference will you draw regarding the case?  
 (a) The blackboard is shining due to the effect of light.  
 (b) The child is of short height as compared to his classmates.  
 (c) The child has defective vision.  
 (d) All or any of the above
20. In inclusive education, a teacher gets appreciation if he/she  
 (a) has strict control over his students.  
 (b) knows the problems of students and helps them.  
 (c) has a charming personality.  
 (d) is not friendly with the students.
21. Partial reinforcement  
 (a) Enhances classical conditioning speed and efficiency  
 (b) Interferes with classical conditioning  
 (c) Interferes with the maintenance of an operantly conditioned response.  
 (d) is never used in operant conditioning
22. Transfer of training is  
 (a) Learning new situation in an industry  
 (b) Learning from environment  
 (c) Verbal learning in different kinds of situations  
 (d) Use of learning from one situation to a new situation
23. Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs is related to  
 (a) Personality (b) Motivation  
 (c) Attitude (d) Performance
24. When a previously ineffective stimulus arouses a drive, it is known as  
 (a) Biological drive (b) Sexual drive  
 (c) Achieved drive (d) Learned drive
25. We are driven to \_\_\_ the environment by our curiosity & our need for sensory stimulation  
 (a) Dominate (b) Reject  
 (c) Explore (d) None of these
26. Play group in a teenager can have great  
 (a) Economic value (b) Education value  
 (c) Cultural value (d) Religious value
27. How many objectives are there in the cognitive domain of taxonomy given by Bloom?  
 (a) 5 (b) 6  
 (c) 7 (d) 4
28. Behavioural objectives are  
 (a) Only specific objectives  
 (b) General objectives  
 (c) Very specific objectives for which an end result or terminal behaviour is stated in observable terms.  
 (d) All the above three
29. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation refers to  
 (a) School based evaluation of teachers  
 (b) School based evaluation of students  
 (c) School based evaluation that covers all aspects of teachers and students' development  
 (d) School based evaluation that covers all aspects of students' development
30. Demerit of Lecture Method in science is  
 (a) It is economical  
 (b) It makes the teacher's work simple  
 (c) It ignores individual differences  
 (d) It is very effective

## Section -II : Social Science

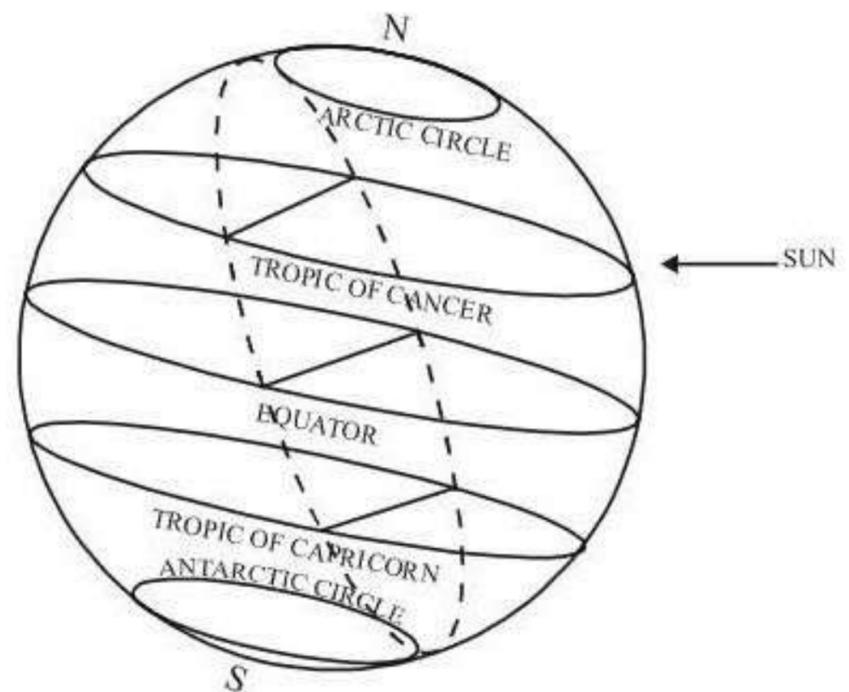
31. The English East India Company's first presidency in India was at  
 (a) Hooghly (b) Surat  
 (c) Madras (d) Masulipatnam
32. Since 1858 the supreme court of financial administration in India was vested in the  
 (a) Supreme Government in India  
 (b) British Parliament  
 (c) Board of Control in England  
 (d) Secretary of State in Council
33. Swami Dayanand Saraswati was against the  
 (a) Vedas (b) Upanishads  
 (c) Idol worship (d) Brahman Supremacy
34. Which of the following was one of the major political causes of the revolt of 1857?  
 (a) The withdrawal of the pension of Nana Sahib  
 (b) Lord Dalhousie's policy of discriminate annexation and Doctrine of Lapse  
 (c) The absence of sovereignty of British rule in India  
 (d) After the defeat of the Sikhs and annexation of the Punjab, the properties of the Lahore Durbar were auctioned and the Kohinoor was sent to England
35. The War of Independence of 1857 began from  
 (a) Kanpur (b) Meerut  
 (c) Lucknow (d) Agra
36. Mohandas Gandhi's protests in India were a response to Great Britain's  
 (a) support of Zionism  
 (b) practice of humanitarianism  
 (c) introduction of socialism  
 (d) policy of colonialism
37. Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan demanded a ban on  
 (a) The Purdah System and polygamy among the muslims.  
 (b) To bring an awakening among women.  
 (c) To secure a place of honour for women in the Hindu society.  
 (d) None of them
38. The Mahabodhi Temple at Both Gaya was built by  
 (a) Devapala (b) Dharmapala  
 (c) Raja Bhoj (d) Shashank
39. Which of the following statements are true with regard to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan?  
 I. He founded the Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875.  
 II. He made efforts to uplift the upper class among the Muslim community.  
 III. He founded the Ahmadiya Movement in Punjab.  
 IV. In the later part of his life he began to talk of Hindu domination.  
 (a) I and II (b) II and IV  
 (c) I, II and IV (d) I and III

40. Nizam-ul-mulk Asaf Jah, the founder of Hyderabad brought skilled ..... from northern India.  
 (a) Farmers, soldiers  
 (b) Mansabdars, diwans  
 (c) Soldiers, administrators  
 (d) Administrators, Raiyals
41. Chaitanya led the Bhakti Movement in  
 (a) Bengal (b) Punjab  
 (c) Bihar (d) Assam
42. The main purpose of this map is to illustrate the location of



- (a) overseas trade routes  
 (b) early belief systems  
 (c) river valley civilizations  
 (d) burial sites of ancient rulers
43. Which of the following statements is not true regarding the Gupta society?  
 (a) The Brahmanas claimed many privileges.  
 (b) There was a decline in the number of untouchables as compared to earlier periods.  
 (c) The tribal chiefs were given a respectable origin.  
 (d) The position of the shudras improved.
44. What is meant by Janapadas?  
 (a) The land where the jana set its foot and settled down.  
 (b) The land of shudras  
 (c) The land of historical monuments  
 (d) Museums
45. What is the story of Abhijana Shakuntalam?  
 (a) It is the story of the love between a king named Dushyanta and a young woman named Shakuntala  
 (b) It is the story about a fisherman named Kanu who lost his ring  
 (c) It is the story of Lord Rama, Lord Lakshmana and Goddess Sita  
 (d) None of them
46. Air transport is more economical than railways in  
 (a) mountainous areas (b) desert regions  
 (c) coastal plains (d) both (a) and (b)
47. Which of the following is not in the infrastructure sector?  
 (a) Power generation (b) National highways  
 (c) Food production (d) Railways
48. The collective responsibility means  
 (a) the whole cabinet discusses and formulates the policies of the government  
 (b) the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha  
 (c) the members of the Council of Ministers are individually responsible to Lok Sabha  
 (d) all of the above

49. The judges of the Supreme Court can be removed on the ground of  
 (a) proven misbehaviour  
 (b) proven incapacity  
 (c) proven indiscipline  
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
50. Social advertising does not relate to  
 (a) Family planning (b) Cancer awareness  
 (c) Street cry (d) Blood donation
51. Which statement best describes a problem facing India today?  
 (a) Democracy has failed to gain popular support.  
 (b) Religious and ethnic diversity has continued to cause conflict.  
 (c) A decrease in population has led to labour shortages.  
 (d) Lack of technology has limited military capabilities.
52. The project developed by community was launched on the birth of our great leader .....  
 (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Indira Gandhi  
 (c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) Mahatma Gandhi
53. The Panch and the Gram Panchayat are answerable to the  
 (a) Gram Panchayati Raj system  
 (b) Prime Minister  
 (c) Gram Sabha  
 (d) None of them
54. What is a tax?  
 (a) A sum of money that people pay to the government for the services the government provides  
 (b) A sum of money received as revenue from exports  
 (c) A sum of money paid as payment of imports  
 (d) None of them
55. When did South Africa become a democratic country?  
 (a) 1914 (b) 1920  
 (c) 1994 (d) 1979
56. What is terrace farming?  
 (a) Cutting steps in the mountain area for farming  
 (b) By making steps for farming in the plains  
 (c) Cutting steps near rivers  
 (d) None of them
57. \_\_\_\_\_ cells convert sunlight directly into electricity.  
 (a) Blood (b) Photogenic  
 (c) Photovoltaic (d) White blood
58. Crop specialization is a form of farming used in  
 (a) Sustainable Agriculture  
 (b) Commercial Farming  
 (c) Plantation Agriculture  
 (d) None of them
59. Industry, whose goods are directly used by consumers are called  
 (a) Basic industry  
 (b) Consumer based industry  
 (c) Mineral based industry  
 (d) None of these
60. The religious centres of India are  
 (a) Delhi, Kolkata (b) Puri, Patna  
 (c) Puri, Tirupati (d) Delhi, Mumbai
61. Which of the following are factor influencing location of industries?  
 (a) Capital and marketing facilities  
 (b) Transportation  
 (c) Workers  
 (d) All of the above
62. In which countries the ship building are concentrated?  
 I. Japan II. Hong Kong  
 III. Russia IV. South Korea  
 (a) I only (b) II only  
 (c) II, III and IV (d) I and IV
63. Which one of the following countries does not border Mediterranean Sea ?  
 (a) Malta (b) Libya  
 (c) Italy (d) Bulgaria
64. Which one of the following experiences the least annual range of temperature ?  
 (a) Equator (b) Tropic of Cancer  
 (c) Tropic of Capricorn (d) Arctic Circle
65. Which of the following features is the product of vulcanicity?  
 (a) Fold Mountain (b) Escarpment  
 (c) Geosynclines (d) Caldera
66. What is Chinook?  
 (a) Cool breeze (b) Hot wind  
 (c) Type of Tsunami (d) None of them
67. From which wood are the finest cricket bats made?  
 (a) Wood of Poplar trees (b) Wood of Willow trees  
 (c) Wood of Teak trees (d) None of them
68. When river tumbles at steep angles over hard rocks, it forms:  
 (a) Waterfalls (b) Meanders  
 (c) Flood plain (d) None of these
69. Study the following diagram and say which of the given statements is not correct regarding it.



- (a) It shows the earth's orbital position on 21st June  
 (b) All parallels in the northern hemisphere have days equal to nights  
 (c) There is continuous day north of the Arctic Circle  
 (d) South of the equator the length of the day decreases with increasing latitude
70. The main crop grown in the Ganga - Brahmaputra basin is  
 (a) Wheat (b) Barley  
 (c) Paddy (d) Jute
71. A teacher of Economics explains that it is a :  
 (a) A subdiscipline of earth sciences  
 (b) An isolated subject  
 (c) Studied at the micro and macro levels  
 (d) All of the above
72. The successful teacher is able to arouse the student's curiosity. He will be able to say easily which of the following is not an economic system?  
 (a) Capitalism (b) Imperialism  
 (c) Mercantilism (d) Communism
73. By using sources providing certain useful mental exercises we get-  
 (a) Right thinking (b) Imagination  
 (c) Analysing (d) All of the above
74. Which of the following is not a creative activity in teaching of social studies?  
 (a) Making models (b) Making charts  
 (c) Making role play (d) Making discussion
75. Social studies is the study of  
 (a) Man (b) Environment  
 (c) Culture (d) All these
76. The Scientific approach does not include  
 (a) Logic (b) Systematic  
 (c) Sequence (d) Un-realistic
77. The 10 core component stated in NCF are associated with  
 (a) Social science (b) Math  
 (c) Language (d) All subject
78. The probing questions in the Social Science class room is a  
 (a) Teaching method (b) Teaching Technique  
 (c) Teaching skill (d) Curriculum
79. Map technique is a tool of  
 (a) Language teaching (b) Mathematics teaching  
 (c) Social Science (d) Commence teaching
80. Globe in social studies is not used for the teaching one of the following  
 (a) Study of Places  
 (b) Study of Places  
 (c) Study of countries symbol  
 (d) Study of Air routes
81. Best method to teach map & globe  
 (a) Lecture (b) Home Assignment  
 (c) Narration (d) Project method
82. A Class VI teacher is planning a social studies project in which students will be using the Internet for research and resource sharing. When instructing students on acceptable-use policies, the teacher should focus primarily on  
 (a) guidelines for determining the usefulness and validity of different websites.  
 (b) strategies for utilizing online interactive lessons, such as virtual museum trips, to support research.  
 (c) the code of conduct governing behavior, including examples and descriptions of consequences.  
 (d) methods for accessing information on both local area networks (LANs) and wide area networks (WANs).
83. Personality described in terms of man's actions, postures, words, attitude and opinion regarding his external world, is known as  
 (a) Social Behaviour (b) Individual Behaviour  
 (c) Biological Behaviour (d) Dynamic Behaviour
84. Needs are  
 (a) States of deprivation arising within the body  
 (b) Patterns of behaviour assumed to be / universal in the species  
 (c) The subjective feelings associated with expectations  
 (d) Socially desirable actions.
85. The children who become delinquent and join gangs which are anti social belong to  
 (a) Lower middle class  
 (b) Lower classes  
 (c) Lower unemployed classes  
 (d) None of the above
86. Social motives, such as the need for achievement, need for power are measured by  
 (a) Projective test  
 (b) Pencil-and-paper questionnaires  
 (c) Inferences made from actual behaviour in certain situation designed to bring out the expression of these motives  
 (d) All of the above
87. In the socialisation process, a sharp contrast between the low status of the newcomer and high status of the fully accepted member maximizes what?  
 (a) Status of the potential member  
 (b) Leadership quality of the new learner  
 (c) Status envy experienced by the potential member  
 (d) None of the above
88. Human development is the result of  
 (a) genetic and environmental factors  
 (b) biological factors  
 (c) anthropological factors  
 (d) social and motivational factors
89. To inculcate book reading habit in young children  
 (a) They should be told to do it daily  
 (b) Teacher should read from the book in loud voice for them  
 (c) Take them to the library  
 (d) Give books to each one of them
90. Positive response, such as comfort reactions may be learnt through  
 (a) Conditioning (b) Social interaction  
 (c) Imitation (d) None of these

### Section -III : Language I -English

91. Language laboratory is the place where the learners have to listen on headphone. The language labs are set up with a view to provide listening activities in order to make them developing good \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) analysis habit (b) speech habit  
(c) criticizing habit (d) listening habit
92. When formulating teaching plans, teachers should NOT take the following aspects into consideration:
- (a) difficulties of individuals  
(b) basic knowledge that requires enrichment  
(c) the effectiveness of teaching strategies  
(d) None of the above
93. According to three language formula all the students have to read English at
- (a) Primary level (b) Secondary level  
(c) College level (d) It is optional at all levels
94. At nursery stage which method of teaching writing is appropriate use ?
- (a) French method  
(b) Free Imitation method  
(c) Kindergarten method  
(d) All of the above
95. Giving assignment of the students is a
- (a) Technique  
(b) A.V. Aids  
(c) Principle of teaching  
(d) Maxim of teaching
96. At the end of the period, home work is given to the students to
- (a) utilize students leisure time  
(b) keep student busy  
(c) apply the gained knowledge  
(d) all of the above
97. Hindrances in the teaching of English is caused by the use of mother-tongue due to
- (a) Idiomatic interference  
(b) Pronunciation interference  
(c) Vocabulary interference  
(d) All of these
98. Which one is the theory based on the habit formation that says that human or any creature gives response due to stimulus or human learn due to stimulus?
- (a) Classical conditioning  
(b) Operant Conditioning  
(c) Stimulus conditioning  
(d) None of the above
99. Effective instructors teach students strategies \_\_\_ using minimal responses, recognizing scripts, and using language to talk about language. These strategies help students learn to
- (a) speak (b) write  
(c) listen (d) read
100. 'Use stress and rhythmic patterns, and intonation patterns of the language' and 'use vocabulary appropriately'. are the micro-skills involved in which of the following?
- (a) Speaking (b) Writing  
(c) Reading (d) Listening
101. Who said: 'Language is one of the most important and characteristic forms of human behaviour' .
- (a) Bloomfield (b) Socrates  
(c) Aristotle (d) Gleason
102. Which of the following method completely prohibits the use of mother-tongue?
- (a) Direct method (b) Translation method  
(c) Bilingual method (d) All of these
103. Which of the following steps are conducted by the pupil-teacher while teaching a poetry lesson?
- (a) model reading (b) second reading  
(c) gist of the poem (d) all of these
104. Which technique is used in the teaching of poetry?
- (a) comprehension (b) parallel quotation  
(c) evaluation (d) all of these
105. Written composition can be written in the form of:
- (a) Stories (b) Articles  
(c) Precise (d) All of these

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-111) : Following questions are based on poem given below :**

Hey, only look what I have found!  
A Sparrow's nest upon the ground;  
A Sparrow's nest as you may see,  
Blown out of yonder old elm tree.  
And what a medley thing it is!  
I never saw a nest like this,  
Not neatly wove with decent care,  
Of silvery moss and shining hair  
But put together, odds and ends,  
Picked up from enemies and friends  
See, bits of thread, and bits of rag,  
Just like a little rubbish bag!  
Here is a scrap of red and brown,  
Like the old washer-woman's gown;  
And here is muslin, pink and green,  
And bits of calico between;  
O never thinks the lady fair,  
As she goes by with mincing air,  
How the pert Sparrow over-head,  
Has robbed her gown to make its bed!  
See, hair of dog and fur of cat,  
And rovings of a worsted mat,  
And shreds of silks, and many a feather,  
Compacted cunningly together.  
Well, here has hoarding been and hiving,  
And not a little good contriving,  
Before a home of peace and ease  
Was fashioned out of things like these!

106. Why does the poet compare the sparrow's nest to "a little rubbish bag" ?
- it is made of twigs only
  - the nest is made up of bits of thread and rag etc
  - it is threaded together
  - it has a lot of rubbish in it
107. Which of the following is a simile?
- And here is muslin pink and green
  - And what a medley thing it is!
  - Here is a scrap of red and brown
  - Just like a little rubbish bag!
108. What does the poet mean by the phrase "compacted cunningly together" ?
- threaded nearly together
  - put together cleverly bits and pieces
  - arranged properly
  - stacked up
109. "Well, here has hoarding been and hiving" What is the figure of speech used here?
- Alliteration
  - Repetition
  - Refrain
  - Uniquely
110. The rhyme scheme is
- aa, bb, cc, dd
  - ab, ab, cd, cd
  - aa, cd, bb, cd
  - ab, bc, ab, bc
111. The word 'worsted' means
- brought together
  - not good
  - the worse possible thing
  - not likeable

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-120) : Following questions are based on passage given below :**

Google headquarters in Mountain View, California, has a certain Centre feel to it - so many fun space-age toys to play with, so little time. In one corner is a spinning globe that emits light beams based on the volume of people searching on Google. As you would expect, most of the shafts of light are shooting up from North America, Europe, Korea, Japan, and coastal China.

The Middle East and Africa remain pretty dark. In another corner is a screen that shows a sample of what things people are searching for at that moment, all over the world. When I was there in 2001, I asked my hosts what had been the most frequent searches lately. One, of course, was "sex," a perennial favourite of Googlers. Another was "God." "Lots of people searching for Him or Her. A third was "jobs"-you can't find enough of those. And the fourth most searched item around the time of my visit? I didn't know whether to laugh or cry: 'professional wrestling'. The weirdest one, though, is the Google recipe book, where people just open their refrigerators, see what ingredients are inside, type three of them into Google, and see what recipes come up!

Fortunately, no single word or subject accounts for more than 1 or 2 percent of all Google searches at any given time, so no one should get too worried about the fate of humanity on the

basis of Google's top search items on any particular day. Indeed, it is the remarkable diversity of searches going on via Google, in so many different tongues, that makes the Google search engine (and search engines in general) such huge flatteners. Never before in the history of the planet have so many people - on their own - had the ability to find so much information about so many things and about so many other people.

Said Russian-born Google cofounder Sergey Brin, "If someone has broadband, dial-up, or access to an Internet cafe, whether a kid in Cambodia, the university professor, or me who runs this search engine, 'all have the same basic access to overall research information that anyone has. It is a total equalizer. This is very different than how I grew up. My best access was some library, and it did not have all that much stuff, and you either had to hope for a miracle or search for something very simple or something very recent. When Google came along, he added, suddenly that kid had "universal access" to the information in libraries all over the world.

That is certainly Google's goal - to make easily available all the world's knowledge in every language. And Google hopes that in time, with a PalmPilot or a cell phone, everyone everywhere will be able to carry around access to all the world's knowledge in their pockets. "Everything" and "everyone" are key words that you hear around Google all the time. Indeed, the official Google history carried on its home page notes that the name "Google" is a play on the word "googol"; which is the number represented by the numeral 1 followed by 100 zeros. Google's use of the term reflects the company's mission to organize the immense, seemingly infinite amount of information available on the Web, "just for you". What Google's success reflects is how much people are interested in having just that - all the world's knowledge at their fingertips. There is no bigger flattener than the idea of making all the world's knowledge, or even just a big chunk of it, available to anyone and everyone, anytime, anywhere.

"We do discriminate only to the degree that if you can't use a computer or don't have access to one, you can't use Google, but other than that, if you can type, you can use Google," said Google CEO Eric Schmidt. And surely if the flattening of the world means anything, he added, it means that "there is no discrimination in accessing knowledge. Google is now searchable in one hundred languages, and every time we find another we increase it. Let's imagine a group with a Google iPod one day and you can tell it to search by voice - that would take care of people who can't use a computer - and then [Google access] just becomes about the rate at which we can get cheap devices into people's hands".

How does searching fit into the concept of collaboration? I call it "informing". Informing is the individual's personal analogue to uploading, outsourcing, in sourcing, supply-chaining, and off-shoring. Informing is the ability to build and deploy your own personal supply chain - a supply chain of information, knowledge and entertainment. Informing is about self-collaboration - becoming your own self-directed and self-empowered, researcher, editor, and selector of entertainment, without having to go to the

library or the movie theatre or through network television. Informing is searching for knowledge. It is about seeking like-minded people and communities. Google's phenomenal global popularity, which has spurred Yahoo ! and Microsoft (through its MSN Search) also to make power searching and informing prominent - features of their Web sites, shows how hungry people are for this form of collaboration. Google is now processing roughly one billion searches per day, up from 150 million just three years ago.

The easier and more accurate searching becomes, added Larry Page, Google's other cofounder, the more global Google's user base becomes, and the more powerful a flattener it becomes. Every day more and more people are able to inform themselves in their own language. Today, said Page "only a third of our searches are U.S.-based, and less than half are in English." Moreover, he added, "as people are searching for more obscure things, people are publishing more obscure things," which drives the flattening effect of informing even more. All the major search engines have also recently added the capability for users to search not only the Web for information but also their own computer's hard drive for words or data or e-mail they know is in there somewhere but have forgotten where. When you can search your own memory more efficiently, that is really informing. In late 2004, Google announced plans to scan the entire contents of both the University of Michigan and Stanford University libraries, making tens of thousands of books available and searchable online.

In the earliest days of search engines, people were amazed and delighted to stumble across the information they sought; eureka moments were unexpected surprises, said Yahoo's cofounder Jerry Yang. "Today their attitudes are much more presumptive. They presume that the information they're looking for is certainly available and that it's just a matter of technologists making it easier to get to, and in fewer keystrokes," he said. "The democratization of information is having a profound impact on society. Today's consumers are much more efficient: they can find information, products, and services, faster [through search engines] than through traditional means. They are better informed about issues related to health, leisure, etc. Small towns are no longer disadvantaged relative to those with better access to information. And people have the ability to be better connected to things that interest them, to quickly and easily become experts in given subjects and to connect with others who share their interests."

Google's founders understood that by the late 1990s hundreds of thousands of Web pages were being added to the Internet each day, and that existing search engines, which tended to search for keywords, could not keep pace. Brin and Page, who met as Stanford University students in computer science in 1995, developed a mathematical formula that ranked a Web page by how many other Web pages were linked to it, on the assumption that the more people linked to a certain page, more important the page. The key breakthrough that enabled Google to become first among search engines was its ability to combine" its PageRank technology with an analysis of page content, which determines

which pages are most relevant to the specific search being conducted. Even though Google entered the market after other major search players, its answers were seen by people as more accurate and relevant to what they were looking for. The fact that one search engine was just a little better than the others led a tidal wave of people to switch to it. (Google now employs scores of mathematicians working on its search algorithms, in an effort to always keep them one step more relevant than the competition).

For some reason, said Brin, "people underestimated the importance of finding information, as opposed to other things you would do online. If you are searching for something like a health issue, you really want to know; in some cases it is a life-and-death matter. We have people who search Google for heart-attack symptoms and then call nine-one-nine." But sometimes you really want to in-form yourself about something much simpler.

112. Which of the following is not a correct statement ?
- Informing is supply chain management
  - Informing is the ability to build and deploy your own supply of information
  - Knowledge makes you self-directed and self-empowered
  - Knowledge and information reduce inequality
113. According to the passage,
- PageRank technology analyses the relevance of information
  - Google search does not determine which pages contain relevant information
  - Google was the first search player on the web
  - Yahoo entered the market after Google
114. The author of the passage suggests that most people use Google to search for
- Jobs
  - Sex
  - God
  - All of the above
115. Which of the following is a correct statement ?
- More than 70 percent of people search for God on Google
  - Less than 2 percent of people search for God on Google
  - More than 50 percent of people search for sex on Google
  - About 30 percent of people search for wrestling on Google
116. According to the author of the passage,
- Go has made the world flat
  - Google has revealed the history of the planet
  - Different languages have created Google engine
  - Limited information is available on Google engine
117. Which of the following is a correct statement ?
- Only about 50 percent of Google users belong to North America
  - Only 20 percent of Google users belong to North America
  - Only 5 percent of Google users belong to North America
  - Nearly 33 percent of Google users belong to North America

118. Which of the following is a correct statement ?  
 (a) More than half of Google searches are in the English language  
 (b) More than half of Google searches are in a Non-English language  
 (c) Most of Google searches are in the English language  
 (d) None of the above
119. According to the passage,  
 (a) In earlier days people were not surprised to find the information they were searching  
 (b) Today people do not expect to find the information they are looking for  
 (c) Today people are happy to find the information they are looking for  
 (d) Today people expect to find the information they are looking for
120. Which of the following is a correct statement ?  
 (a) The co-founders of Google were students of Stanford University  
 (b) The co-founders of Google were professors of Stanford University  
 (c) Larry Page and Jerry Yang were co-founders of Google  
 (d) Eric Schmidt and Jerry Yang were co-founders of Google
125. निम्नलिखित में से किस विधि में व्याकरण का सैद्धांतिक ज्ञान न देकर व्यावहारिक पक्ष पर अधिक बल दिया जाता है?  
 (a) आगमन विधि (b) निगमन विधि  
 (c) आगमन-निगमन विधि (d) भाषा-ससर्ग विधि
126. निम्नलिखित में गद्य का शिक्षण, उद्देश्य ज्ञानात्मक है  
 (a) छात्रों को शब्द, सूक्ति, लोकोक्ति आदि का ज्ञान कराना  
 (b) छात्रों को विभिन्न लेखन शैलियों का ज्ञान प्राप्त कराना  
 (c) छात्रों को सांस्कृतिक, पौराणिक, धार्मिक, विश्वासों का बोध कराना  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
127. साहचर्य विधि में भाषा की आरम्भिक शिक्षा प्रदान की जाती है  
 (a) लेखन द्वारा (b) खेल-खेल में  
 (c) चित्र द्वारा (d) संवाद द्वारा
128. गद्य शिक्षण करते समय छात्रों के शब्द भण्डार में वृद्धि पाठ योजना के किस सोपान के अन्तर्गत की जाती है?  
 (a) उत्प्रेरणात्मक उपक्रम (b) आदर्श वाचन  
 (c) विचार-विश्लेषण (d) आत्मीकरण
129. हिन्दी शिक्षण की दृष्टि से निम्न में से कौन-सी पद्धति छोटी कक्षाओं की अपेक्षा बड़ी कक्षाओं के लिए अधिक उपयोगी है?  
 (a) प्रोजेक्ट पद्धति (b) डाल्टन पद्धति  
 (c) मास्टर्सरी पद्धति (d) किण्डरगार्टन पद्धति
130. पाठ्यवस्तु विश्लेषण से क्या स्पष्ट होता है?  
 (a) शिक्षक का अभिप्राय  
 (b) विषय-वस्तु का स्वरूप  
 (c) पाठ का उद्देश्य  
 (d) सहायक विषय-वस्तु का स्वरूप

### Section -IV : Language II -Hindi

121. निम्नलिखित में गद्य का शिक्षण उद्देश्य ज्ञानात्मक है  
 (a) छात्रों को शब्द, सूक्ति, लोकोक्ति आदि का ज्ञान करना  
 (b) छात्रों को विभिन्न लेखन शैलियों का ज्ञान प्राप्त कराना  
 (c) छात्रों को सांस्कृतिक, पौराणिक, धार्मिक, विश्वासों का बोध कराना  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
122. व्याकरण शिक्षण पाठ के प्रकार होते हैं  
 (a) औपचारिक व्याकरण पाठ  
 (b) व्यावहारिक व्याकरण पाठ  
 (c) प्रासंगिक व्याकरण पाठ  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
123. मातृभाषा हिन्दी शिक्षक में विस्तृत ज्ञान से अभिप्राय है  
 (a) भाषा के तत्वों का ज्ञान  
 (b) हिन्दी साहित्य का ज्ञान  
 (c) विषय में रूचि एवं लगन  
 (d) ये सभी
124. आदर्श हिन्दी शिक्षक के लिए आवश्यक है  
 (a) व्याकरण का ज्ञान होना  
 (b) हिन्दी साहित्य का ज्ञान होना  
 (c) शुद्ध उच्चारण करना  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
131. भाषा के मुख्य तत्व होते हैं-  
 (a) संकेत (b) चिह्न  
 (c) ध्वनि (d) उपरोक्त सभी
132. भाषा प्रयोगशाला में शिक्षण किस रूप में होता है-  
 (a) व्यक्तिगत रूप से  
 (b) सामूहिक रूप से  
 (c) वैयक्तिक एवं सामूहिक दोनों रूप से  
 (d) इन सभी रूप में
133. प्रतिलेख में बच्चों को किस आकार के अक्षर बनाने होते हैं?  
 (a) थोड़े छोटे (b) थोड़े बड़े  
 (c) उसी प्रकार (d) किसी भी आकार के
134. रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति किस प्रकार की परीक्षा का प्रकार है?  
 (a) वस्तुनिष्ठ (b) लघु उत्तरीय  
 (c) विस्तृत उत्तरीय (d) इनमें से किसी का नहीं
135. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा क्या कार्य करती है?  
 (a) विभिन्न राष्ट्रों का एकीकरण  
 (b) विभिन्न प्रदेशों को मिलाना  
 (c) शान्ति स्थापित करना  
 (d) विचारों के आदान-प्रदान प्रस्तुत करना

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### गद्यांश

हम विज्ञान युग में जी रहे हैं। हमसे ये आशा नहीं की जाती कि हम अविश्वसनीय मतों अथवा एकांतिक दैवी-संदेशों को सोचे समझे बगैर आसानी से स्वीकार कर लेंगे। आज के युग में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के नित-नूतन आविष्कार हो रहे हैं। प्रकृति के रहस्यों पर से आवरण क्रमशः हटता जा रहा है। यह युग मानववाद का भी है, जिसमें वे धर्म जो मानवीय बुराइयों तथा सामाजिक अपराधों के प्रति संवेदनशील नहीं हैं, आधुनिक व्यक्ति के गले नहीं उतरते। वे धर्म जो विभेद, वैमनस्य और अनैतिकता को बढ़ावा देते हैं तथा एकता, सद्भावना और सामंजस्य को प्रोत्साहित नहीं करते, वे मनुष्य को मनुष्य से लड़ाकार धर्मद्रोहियों के हाथ में अस्त्र बन जाते हैं। विज्ञान की प्रकृति कभी धर्म-विरोधी नहीं रही है। धार्मिक मतों के पक्ष में मुख्य तर्क प्रायः ब्रह्मांड संबंधी वस्तुपरक विचारों पर आधारित होते हैं। प्राकृतिक धर्म कभी भी किन्हीं आप्त स्रोतों, इल्हामों या परंपराओं पर निर्भर नहीं करता, वह तो अनुभूत अनुभव सिद्ध प्रत्यक्ष तथ्यों के अध्ययन और व्यावहारिकता पर अवलंबित होता है। वैज्ञानिक विधि का अनुसरण करते हुए, प्राकृतिक तथ्यों का सर्वेक्षण करके, युक्तियुक्त तर्क देकर परमसत्ता-विषयक सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन किया जाता है। वैज्ञानिक धर्म में ब्रह्मांड को समझने की जिज्ञासा पर बल दिया जाता है। प्राकृतिक ऊर्जा व पदार्थों के जन्म तथा विनाश को समझ सकने की इच्छा होती है। विकास का क्रम ऊर्ध्वमुखी रहा है: यह अप्राण से सप्राण तक; सप्राण से संवेदनशील तक; संवेदनशील से सज्जान जीवन तक विकसित होता है। सज्जान प्राणी को आध्यात्मिक प्राणी के रूप में आत्मविकास करना पड़ता है। आध्यात्मिक प्राणी- विशुद्ध ज्ञानी या विचारवान् प्राणी से उतना ऊँचा होता है जितना ज्ञानवान् प्राणी संवेदनशील प्राणी से उन्नत होता है। विज्ञान की चेतना में कहीं यह संकेत नहीं मिलता कि पदार्थ से ही सृष्टि का आरंभ हुआ था। परमाणु को विखंडित करने वाले मनुष्य का मन निश्चय ही परमाणु से कहीं अधिक श्रेष्ठ है। प्रकृति की व्यवस्था और प्रगति के अवलोकन से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि अगणित क्रमबद्ध प्रणालियों का संचालन, किसी सर्वद्रष्टा परम-आत्मा द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

136. आधुनिक मनुष्य किस प्रकार के धर्म का स्वीकार नहीं करता।

- जो अनैतिक, असंवेदनशील तथा असहिष्णु हो।
- जो पारम्परिक हो।
- जो वैज्ञानिक व प्राकृतिक हो।
- जो मानवीय हो।

137. वर्तमान युग का मनुष्य कैसे धर्म को सही समझ सकता है?

- जो भय पैदा करे
- वैज्ञानिक व सद्भावना पैदा करने वाला हो
- जो वैमनस्य और अनैतिकता को बढ़ावा दे
- जो परंपरा पर आधारित हो

138. प्रकृति के रहस्यों पर से आवरण हटाने में कौनसा कारक प्रमुख है?

- विज्ञान
- धर्म
- मानववाद
- दैवी-संदेश

139. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक बताइये।

- वैज्ञानिक गुण
- धर्म के गुण
- मानवतावाद
- वैज्ञानिक मानव धर्म

140. इस गद्यांश में लेखक ने बताया है

- वैज्ञानिक धर्म के विषय में
- प्राकृतिक धर्म के विषय में
- पारम्परिक धर्म के विषय में
- आध्यात्मिक धर्म के विषय में

141. सप्राण का अर्थ है

- प्राण-रहित
- प्राण-युक्त
- प्राणहीन
- प्राणजाल

142. 'आशा', 'अविश्वसनीय', 'प्रोत्साहित' तथा 'यह' शब्दों को क्रिया, विशेषण, सर्वनाम तथा संज्ञा के क्रम में व्यवस्थित करिए।

- आशा, अविश्वसनीय, प्रोत्साहित, यह
- यह, आशा, अविश्वसनीय, प्रोत्साहित
- अविश्वसनीय, प्रोत्साहित, यह, आशा
- प्रोत्साहित, अविश्वसनीय, यह, आशा

143. 'अगणित' शब्द में कौनसा उपसर्ग है?

- आ
- अग
- अप
- अ

144. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश में से 'सद्भावना' शब्द का विलोम चुनिए।

- बुराई
- विभेद
- वैमनस्य
- अपराध

निर्देश ( प्रश्न 145-150 ) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-

### गद्यांश

वायु प्रदूषण आज की प्रमुख समस्या है। जंगलों के कटने तथा खनिज ईंधन के जलने से वायु में कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड की मात्रा दिनों बढ रही है। 'विश्व पर्यावरण विकास आयोग' के अनुसार औद्योगीकरण के पूर्व वायु के प्रति 10 लाख में 280 कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड थी। यह घनत्व अस्सी के दशक में 340 पहुँच गया तथा इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी के मध्य से अन्त तक यह 560 तक पहुँच जाएगा।

वातावरण में छोड़ा जाने वाला धुआं अब सामान्य लकड़ी का धुआं न होकर अब उसमें कार्बन-ऑक्साइड के साथ-ही-साथ नाइट्रस ऑक्साइड, धूल जैसे पदार्थों का आधिक्य भी हो रहा है। धातु कणों में सीसा, पारा, निकल, क्रोमियम, तांबा, आदि होते हैं। सीसे के जहर से मानव मस्तिष्क के तन्तु नष्ट हो जाते हैं। निकल, क्रोमियम से श्वास लेने में कष्ट होता है। फोम, रबर, रेफ्रिजरेशन, एयरोसोल कारखानों से वातावरण में घुलती गैस से प्राणवायु के स्रोत 'ओजन परत' के टूटने का खतरा 1986 में विदित हुआ है। अन्तरिक्ष में विभिन्न उपग्रहों को स्थापित करते समय वायुमण्डल की ओजोन प्रभावित होती है। विषभरी गैसों भवनों को भी प्रभावित करती हैं। वृक्ष वातावरण को शुद्ध करते हैं। एक औसत श्रेणी का वृक्ष 50 वर्षों में 50 हजार किलोग्राम ऑक्सीजन देता है। इन्हें काटकर मनुष्य वातावरण के सन्तुलन को बिगाड़ रहे हैं और वायु प्रदूषण को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।

145. आज की प्रमुख समस्या क्या है:  
(a) महंगाई (b) वायु प्रदूषण  
(c) जनसंख्या (d) चरित्रहीनता
146. जंगलों के कटने से क्या हो रहा है:  
(a) वायु में सल्फर बढ़ रहा है।  
(b) कार्बन डाई ऑक्साइड बढ़ रही है।  
(c) तेजाब बढ़ रहा है।  
(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
147. प्रदूषण में कौन सा उपसर्ग है:  
(a) षण (b) प्रदू  
(c) प्र (d) कोई नहीं
148. वायु में कार्बन डाई ऑक्साइड की मात्रा 21 वीं शती तक कितने यूनिट हो जाएगी:  
(a) 280 (b) 340  
(c) 1500 (d) कोई नहीं
149. सीसे का जहर किस अंग के तन्तुओं को नष्ट कर देता है:  
(a) हृदय (b) फेफड़े  
(c) मस्तिष्क (d) किसी को नहीं
150. ओजोन परत टूटने का खतरा कब विदित हुआ:  
(a) 1960 ई (b) 1966 ई  
(c) 1980 ई (d) 1990 ई

**ANSWER KEY**

1	(c)	16	(a)	31	(b)	46	(d)	61	(d)	76	(d)	91	(b)	106	(b)	121	(d)	136	(a)
2	(a)	17	(c)	32	(c)	47	(c)	62	(d)	77	(d)	92	(a)	107	(d)	122	(d)	137	(b)
3	(d)	18	(d)	33	(c)	48	(d)	63	(d)	78	(c)	93	(b)	108	(b)	123	(d)	138	(a)
4	(d)	19	(d)	34	(b)	49	(d)	64	(d)	79	(c)	94	(c)	109	(a)	124	(d)	139	(d)
5	(a)	20	(b)	35	(b)	50	(c)	65	(d)	80	(c)	95	(a)	110	(a)	125	(d)	140	(a)
6	(b)	21	(b)	36	(b)	51	(b)	66	(b)	81	(d)	96	(c)	111	(c)	126	(d)	141	(b)
7	(d)	22	(d)	37	(a)	52	(d)	67	(b)	82	(c)	97	(a)	112	(d)	127	(b)	142	(d)
8	(d)	23	(b)	38	(a)	53	(c)	68	(a)	83	(b)	98	(a)	113	(a)	128	(d)	143	(d)
9	(d)	24	(d)	39	(c)	54	(a)	69	(b)	84	(a)	99	(a)	114	(d)	129	(a)	144	(c)
10	(d)	25	(c)	40	(c)	55	(c)	70	(c)	85	(c)	100	(a)	115	(b)	130	(b)	145	(b)
11	(d)	26	(b)	41	(a)	56	(a)	71	(c)	86	(d)	101	(d)	116	(a)	131	(d)	146	(b)
12	(a)	27	(b)	42	(c)	57	(c)	72	(b)	87	(c)	102	(a)	117	(d)	132	(d)	147	(c)
13	(a)	28	(c)	43	(b)	58	(b)	73	(d)	88	(a)	103	(d)	118	(d)	133	(d)	148	(c)
14	(a)	29	(d)	44	(a)	59	(b)	74	(d)	89	(b)	104	(b)	119	(d)	134	(a)	149	(c)
15	(c)	30	(c)	45	(a)	60	(c)	75	(d)	90	(a)	105	(d)	120	(a)	135	(a)	150	(b)

# Answer and Explanations

## Section -II : Social Science

31. (b) The English East India Company's first presidency in India was at Surat
32. (c) Since 1858 the supreme court of financial administration in India was vested in the Board of Control in England.
33. (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati was against the Idol worship.
34. (b) Lord Dalhousie's policy of discriminate annexation and Doctrine of Lapse.
35. (b) The War of Independence of 1857 began from Meerut.
36. (b) Mohandas Gandhi's protests in India were a response to Great Britain's practice of humanitarianism.
37. (a) Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan demanded a ban on the purdah system and polygamy among the muslims.
38. (a) The Mahabodhi Temple at Both Gaya was built by Devapala.
39. (c) He founded the Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875. He made efforts to uplift the upper class among the Muslim community. In the later part of his life he began to talk of Hindu domination.
40. (c) Nizam-ul-mulk Asaf Jah, the founder of Hyderabad brought skilled soldiers and administrators from northern India.
41. (a) Chaitanya led the Bhakti Movement in Bengal.
42. (c) This map aims to illustrate the location of river valley civilisations.
43. (b) There was a decline in the number of untouchables as compared to earlier periods.
44. (a) Janapada means the land where the Jana set its foot and settled down.
45. (a) Abhijana Shakuntalam is the story of the love between a king named Dushyanta and a young woman named Shakuntala.
46. (d) Air transport is more economical than railways in mountainous areas and desert regions.
47. (c) Food production is not in the infrastructure sector.
48. (d) The collective responsibility means the whole cabinet discusses and formulates the policies of the government, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, the members of the Council of Ministers are individually responsible to Lok Sabha.
49. (d) The judges of the Supreme Court can be removed on the ground of proven misbehaviour and proven incapacity.
50. (c) Social advertising does not relate to street cry.
51. (b) Religious and ethnic diversity has continued to cause conflict.
52. (d) The project developed by community was launched on the birth of our great leader Mahatma Gandhi.
53. (c) The Panch and the Gram Panchayat are answerable to the Gram Sabha.
54. (a) A sum of money that people pay to the government for the services the government provides is a tax
55. (c) South Africa become a democratic country in 1994.
56. (a) Terrace farming is cutting steps in the mountain area for farming.
57. (c) Photovoltaic cells convert sunlight directly into electricity.
58. (b) Crop specialization is a form of farming used in commercial farming.
59. (b) Industries such as bicycle industry, paper industry and sugar industry are some examples of consumer industries.
60. (c) The religious centres of India are Puri and Tirupati.
61. (d) Capital and marketing facilities, transportation and workers are factor influencing location of industries.
62. (d) The ship building are concentrated in Japan and South Korea.
63. (d) Bulgaria does not border mediterranean sea, shares the boundary with Black-sea.
64. (d) The sun's rays are concentrated more directly in the region round the equator. So the temperature is higher in these regions. When we move from the equator, due to the curvature of the earth, the sun's rays strike the earth surface at an angle and are also spread over a larger area. So these regions do not heat to the same extent as do the equatorial regions.
65. (d) Caldera features is the product of vulcanicity.
66. (b) Chinook is a hot wind.
67. (b) From wood of Willow trees are the finest cricket bats made.
68. (a) When river tumbles at steep angles over hard rocks, it forms water falls.
69. (b) All parallels in the northern hemisphere have their longest day of the year. Only at the equator, night and day are of equal duration
70. (c) The main crop grown in the Ganga - Brahmaputra basin is paddy.

### Section -III : Language I -English

112. (d) The fifth paragraph of this passage gives us the first four options very clearly. Passage does not say that knowledge and information reduce inequality.
113. (a) This can be obtained from the second last paragraph, this tells us that, the page rank technology analyses the page content, not the relevance of the information. Hence option (1) is ruled out. The second option contradicts the views expressed in the second last paragraph, so it can also be ruled out. The fourth option can be implied from the sixth paragraph, last four lines, still it should not be chosen as the answer because it is contradicted in the second last paragraph, last six lines.
114. (d) Refer to the last few sentences of para 1.
115. (b) This can be determined from first few sentences of the second paragraph which says- fortunately.....no single word or subject accounts for more than 1-2 percent of all Google searches .....
116. (a) Refer to the last few sentences of the fourth paragraph, the first few sentences of the sixth paragraph, all state the same that .....there is no bigger flattener than the idea of making all the worlds knowledge , available to everyone.
117. (d) Refer to para 7, which says only ..... a third of our searches are US based.
118. (d) Seventh paragraph makes it very clear..... Only a third of our searches are U.S. based, and less than half are in English'.
119. (d) The first few sentences of the eighth paragraph makes it very clear. 'they presume that the information they are looking for is certainly .....
120. (a) Refer to second last paragraph.....' Brin and Page, who met as Stanford university students.....'

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(Class VI-VIII For Social Studies & Social Science Teachers)

## PRACTICE SET - 9

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions.

All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Studies / Social Science (For Social Studies / Social Science Teachers)
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : Language II (Hindi)

Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. When the previous activity of learning creates obstruction in new learning, this condition is said to be
  - (a) positive transfer of learning
  - (b) negative transfer of learning
  - (c) zero transfer of learning
  - (d) None of the above
2. In adolescent girls, the following abilities are much better in comparison than the adolescent boys
  - (a) Language abilities
  - (b) Functional abilities
  - (c) Thinking abilities
  - (d) Scientific abilities
3. "The human behaviour is called the resultant of one's heredity and the processes which are going on in his environment." This definition can be matched with the following
  - (a) Socio-cognitive approach
  - (b) Cognitive approach
  - (c) Dimensional approach
  - (d) None of the above
4. Attitude is a
  - (a) permanent nature of interest or aim
  - (b) condition of a person in the presence of external stimuli
  - (c) neurotic readiness of mental reaction
  - (d) All the above
5. Suppose a child's status in Math is equivalent to 9 years, in Science 10 years, in English 11 years and in Hindi 12 years then his educational age is
  - (a) 11 years
  - (b) 10.5 years
  - (c) 12 years
  - (d) 10 years
6. Arrange the following teaching process in order
  - (i) relating the present knowledge with the previous knowledge
  - (ii) evaluation
  - (iii) reteaching
  - (iv) formulating objectives
  - (v) presentation of materials
  - (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)
  - (b) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv), (v)
  - (c) (v), (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
  - (d) (iv), (i), (v), (ii), (iii)
7. If a student is constantly rubbing his eyes and is unattentive during blackboard work he is having
  - (a) adjustment problem
  - (b) hearing problem
  - (c) diversion of mind
  - (d) any of the above
8. The major duty entrusted to the teaching community is
  - (a) to adjust his/her pupils to conform to the demands of society.
  - (b) to change human nature to conform to social expectations.
  - (c) to teach students how to adjust themselves to social demands.
  - (d) to harmonise the needs of the child and the demands of society for the benefit of both.
9. According to you, the main purpose of education is-
  - (a) Knowledge dissemination
  - (b) Giving direction to how to learn
  - (c) To teach children life skills
  - (d) To make children ideal citizens

10. Psychology is the basic of basis education because
- Instead of curriculum, student plays a vital role
  - handicrafts play an important role
  - Knowledge about senses is imported
  - The base of education is monetary
11. The most important challenge before a teacher is -
- to maintain discipline in the classroom.
  - to make students do their homework.
  - to prepare question paper.
  - to make teaching learning process enjoyable with friendly environment.
12. Intrinsic motivation is
- Motivation to be in change & exert influence over others.
  - The desire to perform activities because they are rewarding in and of themselves.
  - The desire to accomplish difficult tasks
  - The desire to work for other's benefit
13. Work motivation is
- Motivation to perform & complete various tasks
  - Rewarding individual for their work
  - Unpleasant feelings of shifts in mood.
  - Motivation to get promotional benefits for the work done
14. A person's need for feeling competent & self determining in dealing with his environment is
- Competence motivation
  - Intrinsic motivation
  - Exploration
  - Achievement motivation
15. If a teacher teaches according to individual differences, it shows that-
- He must be confined to a specific classroom throughout the day
  - He has more teaching load on his shoulders
  - He must explore the potentialities of each and every student
  - He practices a good teaching methodology
16. The objective of the remedial activities of the teacher in a classroom is -
- To diagnose the difficulties of the students
  - To arrange and analyse the content of teaching
  - To relate the content with previous learning of the students
  - All the above
17. Which one of the following is not showing the difference between teaching strategy and teaching method?
- The teaching strategy is selected on the basis of objectives but the teaching method is determined on the basis of nature of content
  - The teaching strategy makes the teaching more scientific but teaching method gives its artistic form
  - The standard criterion of teaching strategy is realization of the objectives but teaching method helps in having a command over the subject-matter
  - Both are related with micro-teaching
18. Suppose an intelligent boy of your class requests for a particular book from you. What decision will you take in this case?
- Telling a lie that the book is not with you
  - Giving a rationale that to help him is equal to curtailing other students' rights on the same book
  - Giving the book without any hitch for a certain duration
  - Suggest him to purchase it for himself.
19. If you get an opportunity to teach a blind student along with normal students, what type of treatment would you like to give him in the class?
- Take-care of him sympathetically in the class-room
  - Arranging a seat in the front row and try to keep teaching pace according to him
  - Not giving attention because majority suffers otherwise
  - You think that blindness is the result of his sins, so what can you do against God's will?
20. When a child is stammering in your class, the students collectively make a mockery of him. What action should you take in this case?
- Giving collective punishment to the class
  - Giving lecture on speech-defects
  - Suggest to the stammering student that if anybody makes a mockery of him he should immediately report it.
  - Giving therapeutic treatment to the student.
21. A scheduled caste student is admitted in your class. The other class-mates treat him as untouchable and live in isolation. How would you give him better adjustment in the class?
- By asking him to set a good examples by his own deeds
  - By preaching
  - By showing fear of legal actions
  - By justifying the plight of down-troddens.
22. If a student has the problem of enuresis, the child's parents acquaint you well in advance about the problem. What type of reaction will you show with this child?
- You will crack a joke
  - You just permit the child to leave the class room as frequently as he asks
  - You will penalize him
  - You will test the child in the classroom.
23. Suppose luckily you get an opportunity to serve in a minority institution. Casteism and narrow views are the rules of the place. As you are having scientific outlook, you become a prey of victimisation. How would you find your equilibrium in such an institution?
- You will uplift the humanistic values beyond these narrow walls and develop them in your students
  - You will pass out your life in a submissive manner
  - You will infuse rebellious attitude against them
  - As victimisation you become a more and more objective critic of these values.
24. If a student becomes aggressive frequently under normal conditions, how would you train him in emotional control?
- Applying punitive measures at the time of such behavioural expressions
  - Applying threat of expulsion from school
  - Advise him to join the Child Guidance Clinic
  - Monitor his behaviour through various scientific observations

25. The sex drive in humans & higher primates is largely triggered by  
 (a) Hunger stimuli (b) Local stimuli  
 (c) Sensory stimuli (d) None of these
26. The set-point theory has been advanced in the area of  
 (a) Visual illusion (b) Learned helplessness  
 (c) Obesity (d) None of the above
27. In programmed learning, the behaviour of the learner is shaped correctly by -  
 (a) Reinforcement (b) Controlling  
 (c) Chaining (d) None of the above
28. Educational Psychology is oriented towards-  
 (a) The study of the peculiarities of individual children  
 (b) The application of the principles and techniques of psychology to the solution of the problems of the class room  
 (c) The formulation of hypothesis and theories related to educational practice  
 (d) The development on the part of the child of realistic goals and effective plans for their attainment
29. Pre-service training of elementary teacher should basically focus on :  
 (a) Preparing for working with children from varied socio-cultural contexts  
 (b) Preparing for being a social activist  
 (c) Caring for the community  
 (d) Mastery of the subject matter
30. As per the views of psychologists, in which age should the child be admitted in school?  
 (a) After the age of 5 years  
 (b) After the age of 3 years  
 (c) When the child learns how to sit in the school  
 (d) When the child learns how to speak properly
34. Gandhiji had to stop his Non-co-operation movement because  
 (a) He was terrified by suppressive policy of British rules  
 (b) The people refused to co-operate him  
 (c) There were differences among leaders  
 (d) The people became violent at Chauri-Chaura
35. The revolt of 1857 was the  
 (a) first war of Indian independence  
 (b) important revolutions had already taken place in India  
 (c) it was not the first organised revolt  
 (d) sepoy mutiny
36. Mohandas Gandhi is most closely associated with the  
 (a) support of violence and terrorism to end British rule  
 (b) desire to strengthen the caste system  
 (c) use of civil disobedience to gain political freedom  
 (d) establishment of a national religion in India
37. A Judge of the Supreme Court who founded the Asiatic society of Bengal in 1784, was  
 (a) Warren Hastings (b) Sir William Jones  
 (c) Lord Macaulary (d) Charles wood
38. During the Sultanate Period the chief minister was known as the  
 (a) Amil (b) Bakshi  
 (c) Wazir (d) Diwan
39. Which statement is wrong ?  
 (a) The Cholas had a powerful army of foot-soldiers and naval fleet.  
 (b) The King was the head of the central government.  
 (c) The system of the Chola administration was highly organised and efficient.  
 (d) Each Valanadus was put under the charge of a governor.
40. Which of the following statements is not correct?  
 (a) Mahmud of Ghazni invaded India mainly to plunder its wealth.  
 (b) Muhammad of Ghur's aim in invading India was to spread Islam.  
 (c) Jayapala burnt himself to death following his defeat by Mahmud of Ghazni.  
 (d) The first recorded Arab expedition in to plunder the western coast of India.

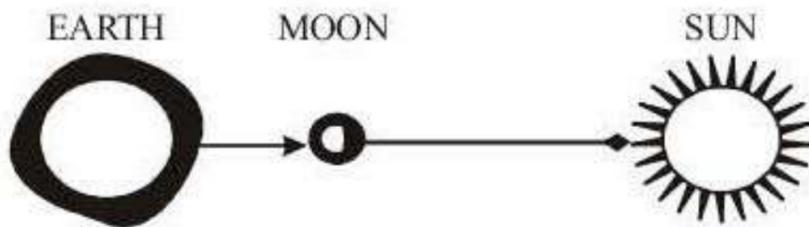
### Section - II : Social Science

31. In 1613, Jahangir authorized ..... to set up a factory at Surat.  
 (a) The French East India Company  
 (b) The English East India Company  
 (c) Portuguese Company of Trade  
 (d) All the above.
32. In the early period of British rule, several civil rebellions broke out. Which of the following statements are correct about the nature of these rebellions?  
 I. They were generally protests against the new form of revenue administration  
 II. They had leaders of traditional outlook  
 III. They had an all-India participation in one or two cases  
 IV. They formed the base for future constitutional agitation by the Congress  
 (a) I and II (b) II and III  
 (c) III and IV (d) I and IV
33. The Home Rule League was organised by  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Dr. Annie Besant  
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai  
 (d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
41. Tansen was a court musician during ..... reign.  
 (a) Akbar's (b) Jahangir's  
 (c) Iltutmish's (d) Balban's
42. What is the best title for this diagram?
- ```

graph TD
    A["Nomads  
Hunters and Gatherers  
Simple Tools and Weapons"] --> B["Farmers  
Domesticated Animals  
Establishment of Villages"]
  
```
- (a) Elements of Belief Systems  
 (b) Characteristics of Classical Civilizations  
 (c) Benefits of the Counter Reformation  
 (d) Changes during the Neolithic Revolution

43. Which of the following are true with regard to the economic condition during the Gupta period?
- The deep south was famous for pearl trade during the Gupta period.
  - A large number of bonded labourers were employed in industries.
  - The stone-cutting and carving industries were held in high esteem.
  - Liquor shops could be found throughout the country during this period.
- (a) I, III and IV (b) I and II  
(c) I and IV (d) III and IV
44. When did cities of Harappa and Mohenjodaro develop?
- (a) 10,000 yrs back (b) 4,700 yrs back  
(c) 8,000 yrs back (d) None of these
45. Which of the following was the origin of Ayurveda?
- (a) Rigveda (b) Yajurveda  
(c) Upanishad (d) Atharvaveda
46. Buying and selling goods and services within a country is called
- (a) domestic trade (b) international trade  
(c) local trade (d) none of the above
47. The 'Chipko Movement' is related to
- (a) Wildlife preservation (b) Scientific agriculture  
(c) Forest conservation (d) Deforestation
48. The electoral college that elects the Vice-President of India consists of
- (a) members of both the houses of parliament  
(b) members of legislative assembly of all the states  
(c) members of legislative assembly of the union territories  
(d) none of the above members
49. Which of the following is not true about the Supreme Court?
- (a) Highest federal court of India  
(b) Can amend Constitution  
(c) Has only appellate jurisdiction  
(d) Does not have original jurisdiction
50. In India every state had a :
- (a) Legislative assembly (b) Parliament  
(c) Legislative council (d) None of these
51. .... are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek to himself at his best.
- (a) Duties (b) Unit  
(c) Work (d) Rights
52. In the community development programme, emphasis is laid on the development of ..... industries.
- (a) Large scale (b) Small scale  
(c) Both (d) None of these
53. Panchayat Samiti has many \_\_\_\_\_ under it.
- (a) Zila Parishad (b) Gram Sabha  
(c) Gram Panchayat (d) Panch
54. What are the function(s) of Municipal Corporation?
- (a) Taking care of street lights and garbage collection  
(b) Taking care of water supply  
(c) Keeping the streets and markets clean  
(d) All of them
55. All governments are elected for a fixed period. In India this period is \_\_\_ yrs.
- (a) 2 (b) 3  
(c) 4 (d) 5
56. What are Shelter belts?
- (a) In regions where too much rain shelters are made to conserve soil  
(b) To conserve soil, shelters are made  
(c) In dry regions, rows of trees are planted to check erosion from strong winds  
(d) None of them
57. What is Geothermal Energy?
- (a) It is muscular energy  
(b) It is energy produced by human  
(c) It is the natural heat found in the interiors of the earth  
(d) None of them
58. In which of the following countries is/are Commercial Farming done?
- (a) Canada (b) Russia  
(c) Argentina (d) All of them
59. Which of these methods would be generally used by the automobile industry to reduce the overall cost of transportation?
- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mass Marketing       | 2. Mass Production             |
| 3. Minimisation of cost | 4. Globalisation of Production |
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2  
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 4
60. Which statement best describes a mixed economy?
- (a) The government determines the production and distribution of goods and services.  
(b) The products that consumers demand determine what goods are produced.  
(c) Some industries are owned by the state, and others are privately owned.  
(d) People produce the same goods, but in different amounts, every year
61. Which of the following are industrial regions in India?
- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| I. Mumbai - Pune Region | II. Hugli Region       |
| III. Malaya Region      | IV. Maharashtra Region |
- (a) I only (b) I and II  
(c) II and III (d) I, II, IV
62. Where is Detroit located?
- (a) Between Subarnarekha and Kharkai rivers  
(b) Between Huron and Erie lakes on the great lakes water system  
(c) In West Central California  
(d) In Gujarat on the banks of Sabarmati river
63. Which one of the following is not an Igneous Rock ?
- (a) Basalt (b) Dolerite  
(c) Granite (d) Limestone

64. Which region of the Earth's surface is called doldrums?  
 (a) Equatorial low pressure belt  
 (b) Sub-tropical high pressure belt  
 (c) Between  $10^\circ$  to  $23.5^\circ$  North and South Latitudes  
 (d) Sub-polar low pressure belt
65. In which does the shrubs and scrubs grow?  
 (a) Region of heavy rain  
 (b) Region of moderate rain  
 (c) Region of less rain  
 (d) None of them
66. What kind of trees grow in the grasslands of Prairies, where water is available?  
 (a) Willows (b) Alders  
 (c) Poplars (d) All of them
67. From which animal, Shetwoosh wool is obtained?  
 (a) Polar Bear (b) Yak  
 (c) Tibetan antelope (d) None of them
68. When river enters in a plain, it twists and forms a large bends known as :  
 (a) Waterfall (b) Meanders  
 (c) Flood plains (d) None of these
69. Study the following diagram.



- The diagram represents  
 (a) high tide  
 (b) Spring tide at new moon  
 (c) spring tide at full moon  
 (d) neap tide at half moon
70. The cold desert Ladakh is situated in which mountain range?  
 (a) The Great Himalayas  
 (b) The Andes  
 (c) The Aravallis (d) None of them
71. In which part of Africa is the Sahara desert situated?  
 (a) Eastern (b) Western  
 (c) Northern (d) Southern
72. The teacher should discuss with them the Forms of government they include :  
 (a) Sovereignty  
 (b) Parliamentary  
 (c) Socialism  
 (d) All of the above
73. The teacher tells the students what Geography is all about. It is –  
 (a) Places, cultures and ideas  
 (b) Social structure and human behavior  
 (c) Other planets  
 (d) All of the above
74. A person performing calculus computation has attained which one of the following stages of cognitive development?  
 (a) Sensorimotor development  
 (b) Formal operations  
 (c) Pre-operational stage  
 (d) Concrete operation
75. Participating in the removal of illiteracy is a  
 (a) Social change  
 (b) Conscience change  
 (c) Cultural change  
 (d) None of the above
76. Hunger, thirst & sex are  
 (a) Physiological needs  
 (b) Social needs  
 (c) Esteem needs  
 (d) Safety needs
77. Nature and Nurture refer to  
 (a) Internal and external environment  
 (b) Temperature and character  
 (c) Physical features and temperament  
 (d) Heredity and Environment
78. Motives are often blocked or frustrated & the major sources of this frustration are environmental and \_\_\_ factor.  
 (a) Situational (b) Social  
 (c) Psychological (d) Personal
79. Motive is a -  
 (a) General trait  
 (b) Specific trait  
 (c) Desire  
 (d) Particular condition of human organism.
80. Ego is described as-  
 (a) Ideal Principles  
 (b) Reality Principles  
 (c) Natural Principles  
 (d) Pleasure Principles
81. Want, desire, need, hunger refer to  
 (a) Intelligence  
 (b) Cognitive behaviour  
 (c) Motives  
 (d) abnormal behaviour
82. Fat people eat \_\_\_ of good-tasting food than normal people do.  
 (a) Less  
 (b) More  
 (c) The same quantity  
 (d) May be more or less
83. People with high achievement prefer tasks that are \_\_\_ difficult & that promise success.  
 (a) Very (b) Moderately  
 (c) Less (d) None of these
84. At the age of 7–8 years, play group children have well defined  
 (a) Not any type of leadership  
 (b) Leadership  
 (c) Leadership not well defined  
 (d) None of the above
85. Gaurav has been identified as being gifted. Which of the following is most likely to be false with regard to Gaurav ?  
 (a) He has an above average intelligence (usually 130 or higher)  
 (b) He is likely to be precocious.  
 (c) He will need a large amount of support & scaffolding  
 (d) He is likely to have a passion to master

86. What is the average correlation between the IQs of identical twins?  
 (a) 90% (b) 80%  
 (c) 70% (d) None of these
87. Computer-assisted instruction (CAI) is an educational technology that incorporates features consistent with the principle of  
 (a) Classical conditioning  
 (b) Instrumental conditioning  
 (c) Operant conditioning  
 (d) Cognitive conditioning
88. Human development is the result of  
 (a) Genetic and environmental factors  
 (b) Biological factors  
 (c) Anthropological factors  
 (d) Social and motivational factors
89. Participating in the removal of illiteracy is a  
 (a) Social change  
 (b) Conscience change  
 (c) Cultural change  
 (d) None of the above
90. Social determinants include all the following except-  
 (a) Family relationship  
 (b) Birth order  
 (c) Neighbourhood  
 (d) Interaction method
94. Poetry is tough to achieve  
 (a) knowledge objective  
 (b) appreciation objective  
 (c) understanding objective  
 (d) application objective
95. For improving writing which of the following is useful?  
 (a) Text book reading (b) Recitation  
 (c) Essay writing (d) Loud reading
96. Structural approach is also known as  
 (a) Aural-oral approach (b) New approach  
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Direct approach
97. The main types of substitution are  
 (a) Simple (b) Compound  
 (c) Grammatical (d) All of these
98. Which one of the following is not a teaching technique?  
 (a) Seminar (b) Symposium  
 (c) Film and Chart (d) Interview
99. Direct method is also called as  
 (a) Translation Method (b) Reformed Method  
 (c) Adjusted Method (d) Converted Method
100. The main cause of faulty pronunciation is  
 (a) ill-effects of the regional speech  
 (b) lack of knowledge of phonetics  
 (c) poor home environment  
 (d) all of the above
101. Dr. West's method emphasises on  
 (a) reading (b) speaking  
 (c) writing (d) none of these
102. Words that convey the meaning given in the dictionary is called:  
 (a) Lexical (b) Morphological  
 (c) Synonym (d) All of these
103. Type of structure are:  
 (a) Formula (b) Phrase  
 (c) Idioms (d) All the above
104. Which one of the following is not a traditional method of teaching English?  
 (a) Structural Method  
 (b) Text book Method  
 (c) Translation Method  
 (d) Grammar Method
105. The best way to assess teachers classroom behaviour is to  
 (a) ask the students  
 (b) use Flander's 10 category system  
 (c) seeing the objects in real  
 (d) none of the above

### Section -III : Language I -English

91. Literary development should be the aim of teaching English at  
 (a) Pre-Primary stage (b) Middle stage  
 (c) Primary stage (d) Senior Secondary stage
92. The goal of grammar instruction is to enable students to carry out their communication purposes. This goal has three implications. Which one of the following is NOT one of them?  
 (a) Students need overt instruction that connects grammar points with larger communication contexts.  
 (b) Students should master every aspect of each grammar point  
 (c) Error correction is not always the instructor's first responsibility  
 (d) Students should master only those aspects that are relevant to the immediate communication task
93. Which one is useful to learn English by self study?  
 (a) Programmed learning (b) Linguaphone  
 (c) A..V.Aids (d) Textbooks

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-111) : Following questions are based on poem given below :**

The rain falls gently  
 Quenching the thirst of a landscape  
 Parched by the rays of the hot summer sun.  
 The song of the birds is now silenced.  
 The petals of a once brilliant flower have faded.  
 A bright, azure sky with soft white clouds is gone,  
 Replaced by the gray dampness of the season.  
 The caressing breeze of summer  
 Has turned into the blustering winds of fall.  
 Leaves once proudly perched on the limbs of trees,  
 Now dance gaily through the air,  
 Brightly coloured in the warm tones of autumn.  
 Children laughing merrily on their way  
 As they hear the crackling sound of leaves beneath their feet.  
 A jack-o-lantern sits in the window,  
 Showing a wide, toothless grin or scowling frown.  
 The snapping of pitch from a burning log,  
 The faint scent of pine filling the room,  
 Flames leaping about as if it were a ballet  
 Performing for its audience.  
 The soft, comforting glow of candlelight,  
 Bringing with it serenity and quiet thoughts.  
 I sit in amazement watching all that is around me.  
 Yes, there is a God.  
 Only He could have made the wonders I see before me.  
 I will accept the solitude and indifference of winter.  
 So I may anticipate and appreciate  
 The re-birth of spring.

106. The poet's acceptance of the solitude and indifference of winter has a deeper symbolic meaning. What is it?
- He is strong enough to withstand pain
  - Joy and suffering go hand in hand both have to be accepted.
  - He can look forward to the joys of spring
  - He is a very optimistic individual
107. " I sit in amazement watching all that is around me./ Yes, there is a God." what do these lines signify? They show
- the poet's faith in the existence of God
  - the poet's amazement at the beauty around him
  - the poet's idea of god
  - the poet's concept of creation

108. " Flames leaping about as if it were a ballet/ performing for its audience." What do these lines mean?
- The flames look extremely beautiful
  - The flames are compared to a ballet performance.
  - There is a harmony in the leaping of the flames
  - All of the above
109. "The rain fall gently / quenching the thirst of a landscape". This is an example of
- imagery
  - simili
  - refrain
  - alliteration
110. Words such as 'caressing' 'blustering' and 'cracking'
- create a sense of harmony in the poem
  - are decorative words
  - have a deeper meaning
  - add to the visual beauty of the poem
111. The suffix "mans" when added to amaze converts a verb into an adjective find out a similar word in the passage where a noun is converted into an adjective.
- indifference
  - re-birth
  - around
  - serenity

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-120) : Following questions are based on passage given below :**

The driving force of evolution, according to the emerging new theory, is not to be found in the chance events of random mutations but in life's inherent tendency to create novelty, in the spontaneous emergence of increasing complexity and order. Once this fundamental new insight has been understood, we can then ask: What are the avenues in which evolution's creativity expresses itself?

The answer to this question comes not only from molecular biology but also, and even more importantly, from microbiology, from the study of the planetary web of the myriads of micro-organisms that were the only forms of life during the first two billion years of evolution. During those two billion years, bacteria continually transformed the Earth's surface and atmosphere and, in so doing, invented all of life's essential biotechnologies, including fermentation, photosynthesis, nitrogen fixation, respiration, and rotary devices for rapid motion.

During the past three decades, extensive research in microbiology has revealed three major avenues of evolution. The first, but least important, is the random mutation of genes, the centrepiece of neo-Darwinian theory. Gene mutation is caused by a chance error in the self-replication of DNA, when the two chains of the DNA's double helix separate and each of them serves as a template for the construction of a new complementary chain.

It has been estimated that those chance errors occur at a rate of about one per several hundred million cells in each generation. This frequency does not seem to be sufficient to explain the evolution of the great diversity of life forms, given the well-known fact that most mutations are harmful, and only very few result in useful variations.

In the case of bacteria the situation is different, because bacterium divides so rapidly. Fast bacteria can divide about every twenty minutes, so that in principle several billion individual bacteria can be generated from a single cell in less than a day. Because of this enormous rate of reproduction, a single successful bacterial mutant can spread rapidly through its environment, and mutation is indeed an important evolutionary avenue for bacteria.

However, bacteria have developed a second avenue of evolutionary creativity that is vastly more effective than random mutation. They freely pass hereditary traits from one to another in a global exchange network of incredible power and efficiency. Here is how Lynn Margulis and Dorion Sagan describe it:

Over the past fifty years or so, scientists have observed that [bacteria] routinely and rapidly transfer different bits of genetic material to other individuals. Each bacterium at any given time has the use of accessory genes, visiting from sometimes very different strains, which perform functions that its own DNA may not cover. Some of the genetic bits are recombined with the cell's native genes; others are passed on again. As a result of this ability, all the world's bacteria essentially have access to a single gene pool and hence to the adaptive mechanisms of the entire bacterial kingdom.

This global trading of genes, technically known as DNA recombination, must rank as one of the most astonishing discoveries of modern biology. 'If the genetic properties of the microcosm were applied to larger creatures, we would have a science-fiction world,' write Margulis and Sagan, 'in which green plants could share genes for photosynthesis with nearby mushrooms, or where people could exude perfumes; or grow ivory by picking up genes from a rose or a walrus.'

The speed with which drug resistance spreads among bacterial communities is dramatic proof that the efficiency of their communications network is vastly superior to that of adaptation through mutations. Bacteria are able to adapt to environmental changes in a few years where larger organisms would need thousands of years of evolutionary adaptation. Thus microbiology teaches us the sobering lesson that technologies like genetic engineering and a global communications network, which we consider to be advanced achievements of our modern civilization, have been used by the planetary web of bacteria for billions of years to regulate life on Earth.

The constant trading of genes among bacteria results in an amazing variety of genetic structures besides their main strand of DNA. These include the formation of viruses, which are not full autopoietic systems but consist merely of a stretch of DNA or RNA in a protein coating. In fact, Canadian bacteriologist Sorin Sonea has argued that bacteria, strictly speaking, should not be classified into species, since all of their strains can potentially share hereditary traits and, typically, change up to fifteen percent of their genetic material on a daily basis. 'A bacterium is not a unicellular organism,' writes Sonea, 'it is an incomplete cell belonging to different chimeras according to circumstances. In other words, all bacteria are part of a single microcosmic web of life'.

112. If all human beings started behaving like bacteria, which of the following would be the most desired outcome by all humanity:
- Creativity and innovation will increase
  - Greater unity in diversity
  - Population increase
  - We shall become identical to each other and be free of conflict
113. Which three processes are responsible for evolution:\
- Random mutation; Rapid division of genes in bacteria; Genes exchange in bacteria
  - Random exchange of genes in bacteria; Speedy multiplication of bacteria; Creative mutation
  - DNA self replication; Autopoieses; Gene pool theory
  - Chance separation of double helix; Autopoiesis; Random selection
114. Regarding diseases caused by bacteria and virus and their eradication by medical science which conclusion is valid ?
- Medical science generally remains ahead of bacteria and virus
  - Bacteria and virus are generally ahead of medical science
  - Bacteria and virus are not only ahead, but manage to undo somethings that medical science have achieved
  - Bacteria and virus, and medical science are equal
115. Which statement is true regarding the work that bacteria do for the cause of humanity:
- Bacteria invented many essential biotechnologies that sustain life
  - Bacteria challenge human beings to innovate
  - Bacteria can give important lessons to human beings about sharing and communicating
  - All of the above work are important for the cause of humanity
116. Which philosophical paradigm does the model of creativity in evolution as described in the passage derives from:
- Holistic world view
  - Descartes, Darwin, Newton
  - Ecological framework
  - Deep Ecology
117. What are the reasons given in the passage against the theory of "random mutation", with respect to explaining evolution?
- Random mutation is a slow process
  - Most of the times random mutation is harmful for the organism
  - Random mutation is not possible in smaller organisms
  - (a) and (b) are correct

118. Which principle described in the passage can become the basis of science fiction:
- (a) DNA recombination  
 (b) DNA recombination among large organism  
 (c) DNA recombination among very small organism  
 (d) Autopoietic system
119. " In the case of bacteria the situation is different, because bacterium divides so rapidly". This a/an \_\_\_\_\_ phrase/ clause
- (a) noun clause (b) adverb clause  
 (c) adjective clause (d) adjective phrase
120. Give the antonym of the word "microcosmic"
- (a) maximum (b) macrocosmic  
 (c) minimum (d) the smallest
128. भाषा शिक्षण में परम्परागत उद्योतन सामग्री के रूप में बहुत अधिक सहायक किसे समझा जाना चाहिए?
- (a) पाठ्यपुस्तक (b) रेखाचित्र  
 (c) श्यामपट्ट (d) चित्र
129. अक्षर बोध प्रणाली (प्राचीन प्रणाली) से छात्रों का
- (a) वाक्यों का क्रमबद्ध ज्ञान होता है।  
 (b) उच्चारण शुद्ध होता है  
 (c) विवरण दोष नहीं आ पाता है  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
130. भाषा के साधारणतः रूप हैं
- (a) मौखिक भाषा (b) लिखित भाषा  
 (c) सांकेतिक भाषा (d) ये सभी
131. भाषा शिक्षण का सामान्य उद्देश्य है
- (a) छात्रों में सृजनात्मक शक्ति का विकास करना  
 (b) भावानुकूल भाषा प्रयोग, स्वर निर्माण, अंग संचालन का अभ्यास करना  
 (c) छात्रों में शुद्ध, सरल, स्पष्ट ढंग से आत्माभिव्यक्ति की योग्यता उत्पन्न करना  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी

### Section -IV : Language II -Hindi (121-150)

121. कविता शिक्षण का मुख्य उद्देश्य है
- (a) भावों का अनुभूति रहित होना  
 (b) भावों की अनुभूति कराना  
 (c) आनंद का संचार करना  
 (d) उपरोक्त से कोई नहीं
122. 'अभ्यास के नियम' को अधिगम का एक नियम स्वीकार किया है
- (a) एच. स्वीट ने (b) थार्नडाइक ने  
 (c) महाकवि माघ ने (d) कवि वृंद ने
123. निम्नलिखित में मातृभाषा शिक्षण का सिद्धांत नहीं है
- (a) आवृत्ति का सिद्धांत (b) पुनर्बलन का सिद्धांत  
 (c) चिंतन मनन का सिद्धांत (d) नियोजन का सिद्धांत
124. निम्न में कौन-सी शब्दार्थ विधि का विकसित रूप है?
- (a) तुलना विधि (b) गीत विधि  
 (c) व्याख्या विधि (d) व्यास विधि
125. ऐसे साधन जिन्हें सुनकर छात्र पाठ्य विषय-वस्तु को सरलता एवं शीघ्रता से समझ सकें, कहलाते हैं
- (a) दृश्य साधन (b) रेडियो एवं टीवी  
 (c) श्रव्य साधन (d) ये सभी
126. सभी विधियाँ असफल होने पर इस विधि का प्रयोग करना चाहिए
- (a) उद्बोध विधि (b) प्रवचन विधि  
 (c) स्पष्टीकरण विधि (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
127. मातृभाषा के पक्ष होते हैं
- (a) भाषायी पक्ष  
 (b) भाषायी व साहित्यिक पक्ष  
 (c) साहित्यिक पक्ष  
 (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
132. वर्तमान में मातृभाषा की शिक्षा किस विधि से दी जाती है-
- (a) प्रत्यक्ष विधि (b) अप्रत्यक्ष विधि  
 (c) संरचना विधि (d) इन सभी से
133. मौन वाचन शिक्षण का उद्देश्य है
- (a) तार्किक योग्यता का विकास  
 (b) मनन शक्ति  
 (c) दोनों का विकास  
 (d) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
134. हिन्दी शिक्षण में मूल्यांकन के लिये उपयोग होता है
- (a) वस्तुनिष्ठ परीक्षा का  
 (b) निबन्धात्मक परीक्षा का  
 (c) 'a' एवं 'b' दोनों का  
 (d) इनमें से किसी का नहीं
135. माध्यमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण का निम्न में से उद्देश्य है
- (a) छात्रों को द्रुत गति से सस्वर तथा मौन पठन करने की प्रेरणा देना  
 (b) उसमें अभिनय संवाद की योग्यता उत्पन्न करना  
 (c) उन्हें व्याकरण का उच्च ज्ञान प्राप्त करना  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी

निर्देश ( प्रश्न 136-144 ) : निम्नलिखित पद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-

### गद्यांश

मानव के लिए विचार तथा अनुभव में जो कुछ भी श्रेष्ठ है, उदात्त है व इसका अथवा उसका नहीं है जातिगत अथवा देशगत नहीं है, वह सबका है, सारे विश्व का है। समस्त ज्ञान, विज्ञान और सभ्यता, सारी मानवता की विरासत है। पूर्व और पश्चिम, उत्तर और दक्षिण के भेद, अक्षांश और देशान्तर का भेद तथा जलवायु और भौगोलिक सीमा के भेद सर्वथा निराधार हैं। सम्प्रदाय, समुदाय और जाति के नाम पर आदर्शों, मूल्यों की स्थापना करना, संकीर्णता के वातावरण में मानवता के दम घोटना-सा है। जो कुछ भी उपलब्धि है, वह चाहे जिस भू-भाग की उपज हो। महापुरुष विरोधी नहीं होते, एक-दूसरे के पूरक होते हैं। महापुरुष में अपने देश की विशेषता होती है। विवेकशील मनुष्य नम्रतापूर्वक महापुरुषों से शिक्षा ग्रहण कर अपने जीवन को प्रकाशित करने का प्रयत्न करता है। समस्त मानवता उसके प्रति कृतज्ञ है। किन्तु अब हमें उनसे आगे बढ़ना चाहिए-क्योंकि ज्ञान की इतिश्री नहीं होती। संसार एक खुली पाठशाला है, जीवन एक खुली पुस्तक है, विकास की क्रिया के मूल में मानव की पूर्ण बनने की अपनी प्रेरणा है। विकास के लिए समन्वय का भाव होना परम आवश्यक है। यदि हम विभिन्न विचारधाराओं एवं उनके जन्मदाता महापुरुषों का पूर्ण खण्डन करें तो विकास अवरूद्ध हो जायेगा। किसी धर्म विशेष या मान्यता के खूंटे के साथ संकीर्ण भाव से बंधकर तथा परम्पराओं और रूढ़ियों से जकड़े हुए हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते। मानव को मानव रूप में सम्मानित करके ही हम जातीयता, प्रान्तीयता, क्षुद्र राष्ट्रीयता और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयता के भेद को तोड़ सकते हैं। आज मानव, मानव से दूर हटता जा रहा है। वह भूल चुका है कि देश, धर्म और जाति के भिन्न होते हुए भी हम सर्वप्रथम मानव हैं और समान हैं तथा सभी की भावनाएँ और लक्ष्य एक ही हैं। सत्ताधारी मनुष्य दूसरों को कुचलकर सुख-सुवधाओं पर एकाधिकार कर लेना चाहता है लेकिन एक आकाश के नीचे रहने वाले इन्सान तो सब एक हैं भले ही कोई कुदल लेकर श्रमिका का कार्य करता हो, कोई कलम लेकर दफ्तर का, किन्तु लक्ष्य एक है-समाज का अभ्युदय। मानव का नाता श्रेष्ठ नाता है। नीकर कहकर पुकारना मानो मानव का अपमान है। सहयोगी, सहायक अथवा सस्नेह उसके नाम से सम्बोधित करना मधुर है। जेल और फांसी का विधार मानवता का कलंक है। एक सीमा एक दण्ड भी आवश्यक होता है, लेकिन दण्ड का आतंक समाज को पंगु बना देता है। हमें अपराध वृत्ति का शमन करके अपराधी को शिष्ट एवं सभ्य मानव बनाना चाहिए। दया मानवता का सार है। दया छोड़कर सत्य भी सत्य नहीं है। दया प्रेरित असत्य भी व्यावहारिक सत्य नहीं है। दया धर्म मानवधर्म हैं।

136. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश मुख्यतः किस भावना से ओतप्रोत है?

- (a) समन्वयता (b) वैश्विक भावना  
(c) मानवता (d) साम्प्रदायिक भावना

137. मानवता की विरासत है

- (a) समस्त ज्ञान, विज्ञान और सभ्यता  
(b) विचार और अनुभव  
(c) भौगोलिक सीमा  
(d) सम्प्रदाय

138. सभी मानव जाति का लक्ष्य क्या है?

- (a) संकीर्णता का वातावरण (b) जातिगत राष्ट्र बनाना  
(c) समाज का अभ्युदय (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

139. विकास के लिए क्या आवश्यक है?

- (a) जातीयता (b) संकीर्णता  
(c) धर्मान्धता (d) समन्वयता

140. मानव धर्म क्या है?

- (a) दया धर्म (b) क्षमा धर्म  
(c) सहयोगिता (d) मानवता।

141. 'समाज का अभ्युदय' से लेखक का क्या तात्पर्य है?

- (a) सर्वांग विकास (b) रूढ़ियों का अन्त  
(c) सामाजिक विकास (d) सहयोगिता

142. कृतज्ञ का विलोम है

- (a) मूर्ख (b) स्वार्थी  
(c) कृतधन (d) दृष्ट

143. 'कुछ' कौन सा सर्वनाम है

- (a) निश्चयवाचक (b) संबंधवाचक  
(c) प्रश्नावचक (d) अनिश्चयवाचक

144. शमन का अर्थ है

- (a) सोना (b) दमन  
(c) रूदन (d) श्राप देना

निर्देश ( प्रश्न 145-150 ) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-

### गद्यांश

हम में से बहुत से लोगों के दिमाग में जो तरह-तरह के मूर्खतापूर्वक विचार आते हैं उन्हें दूर रखने के लिए किसी अत्यन्त कुशाग्र बुद्धि की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यदि हम कुछ साधारण से नियमों का पालन करें तो सभी गलतियों से तो नहीं, लेकिन मूर्खतापूर्वक गलतियाँ करने से जरूर बच सकते हैं। यदि कोई मामला निरीक्षण करने से सुलझ सकता है तो हमें स्वयं निरीक्षण करना चाहिए। अरस्तु का यह सोचना था कि पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाओं के दाँतों की संख्या कम होती है। इस गलती से बचने का एक साधारण-सा तरीका था कि वे अपनी पत्नी के दाँत गिन लेते। यह सोचना कि हम जानते हैं, जबकि वास्तव में हम नहीं जानते, एक बुरी आदत है जो हम में से बहुतों को होती है।

145. लेखक कहना चाहता है कि-

- (a) अरस्तु जैसे महान व्यक्तियों ने भी बहुत सी मूर्खतापूर्ण गलतियाँ की थी।  
(b) कुछ साधारण से नियमों का पालन करें तो मूर्खतापूर्ण गलतियों से बचा जा सकता है।  
(c) यदि हम सोच-विचार का सहारा लें तो मूर्खतापूर्ण गलतियाँ करने से बच सकते हैं।  
(d) मूर्खतापूर्ण गलतियाँ करने से बचना है तो व्यक्ति को सचमुच होशियार होना चाहिए।

146. उपरोक्त गद्यांश का भावार्थ है कि कुछ साधारण से नियमों का पालन करने से-
- हम में महामानवीय क्षमताएँ आ सकती हैं।
  - हम मूर्ख कहलाए जाने से बच सकते हैं।
  - हम कोई भी गलती करने से बच सकते हैं।
  - हम मूर्खतापूर्ण राय बनाने से बच सकते हैं।
147. लेखक का मानना है कि यह एक गम्भीर गलती है-
- भली-भाँति सोच-विचार करने के बाद अपनी राय प्रकट करना।
  - बिना सोचे और तर्क किये बोलना।
  - सिर्फ सोचकर किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचने का प्रयास करना।
  - उचित निरीक्षण किये बिना अपने विचार प्रकट करना।
148. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा वाक्य सही है?
- अरस्तु ने वही गलती की जो हम में से बहुत से करते हैं।
  - अरस्तु राय बनाने से पहले सोच-विचार नहीं करते थे।
  - अरस्तु के पास अत्यन्त कुशाग्र बुद्धि नहीं थी।
  - अरस्तु बिना निरीक्षण के राय बना लेते थे।
149. उपरोक्त गद्यांश का शीर्षक होगा-
- बुद्धि परीक्षण
  - व्यावहारिक बुद्धि का प्रयोग
  - कुशाग्र बुद्धि की आवश्यकता
  - बुरी आदतों का त्याग
150. तरह-तरह में समास है-
- अव्ययीभाव
  - तत्पुरुष
  - द्वन्द्व
  - द्विगु

**Answer Key**

|    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1  | (b) | 16 | (d) | 31 | (b) | 46 | (a) | 61 | (b) | 76 | (a) | 91  | (d) | 106 | (b) | 121 | (b) | 136 | (c) |
| 2  | (a) | 17 | (d) | 32 | (a) | 47 | (d) | 62 | (b) | 77 | (a) | 92  | (b) | 107 | (a) | 122 | (b) | 137 | (a) |
| 3  | (a) | 18 | (c) | 33 | (b) | 48 | (a) | 63 | (d) | 78 | (d) | 93  | (a) | 108 | (d) | 123 | (c) | 138 | (c) |
| 4  | (a) | 19 | (b) | 34 | (d) | 49 | (b) | 64 | (a) | 79 | (c) | 94  | (d) | 109 | (a) | 124 | (c) | 139 | (d) |
| 5  | (b) | 20 | (b) | 35 | (a) | 50 | (a) | 65 | (c) | 80 | (b) | 95  | (c) | 110 | (d) | 125 | (c) | 140 | (a) |
| 6  | (d) | 21 | (a) | 36 | (c) | 51 | (d) | 66 | (d) | 81 | (c) | 96  | (c) | 111 | (d) | 126 | (b) | 141 | (a) |
| 7  | (d) | 22 | (b) | 37 | (b) | 52 | (b) | 67 | (c) | 82 | (b) | 97  | (d) | 112 | (a) | 127 | (b) | 142 | (c) |
| 8  | (d) | 23 | (a) | 38 | (c) | 53 | (b) | 68 | (b) | 83 | (b) | 98  | (c) | 113 | (a) | 128 | (a) | 143 | (d) |
| 9  | (d) | 24 | (d) | 39 | (d) | 54 | (d) | 69 | (b) | 84 | (c) | 99  | (b) | 114 | (c) | 129 | (b) | 144 | (b) |
| 10 | (a) | 25 | (c) | 40 | (b) | 55 | (d) | 70 | (a) | 85 | (c) | 100 | (d) | 115 | (a) | 130 | (d) | 145 | (b) |
| 11 | (d) | 26 | (c) | 41 | (a) | 56 | (c) | 71 | (c) | 86 | (a) | 101 | (a) | 116 | (a) | 131 | (d) | 146 | (d) |
| 12 | (b) | 27 | (a) | 42 | (d) | 57 | (c) | 72 | (b) | 87 | (c) | 102 | (a) | 117 | (d) | 132 | (d) | 147 | (a) |
| 13 | (a) | 28 | (b) | 43 | (a) | 58 | (d) | 73 | (a) | 88 | (a) | 103 | (d) | 118 | (a) | 133 | (c) | 148 | (a) |
| 14 | (b) | 29 | (a) | 44 | (b) | 59 | (d) | 74 | (b) | 89 | (a) | 104 | (a) | 119 | (b) | 134 | (c) | 149 | (b) |
| 15 | (d) | 30 | (a) | 45 | (d) | 60 | (c) | 75 | (a) | 90 | (d) | 105 | (b) | 120 | (b) | 135 | (d) | 150 | (a) |

# Answer and Explanations

## Section -II : Social Science

31. (b) In 1613, Jahangir authorized The English East India Company to set up a factory at Surat.
32. (a) In the early period of British rule rebellions were generally protests against the new form of revenue administration and have leaders of traditional outlook.
33. (b) The Home Rule League was organised by Dr. Annie Besant.
34. (d) The people became violent at Chauri-Chaura.
35. (a) The revolt of 1857 was the first war of Indian independence.
36. (c) Mohandas Gandhi is most closely associated with the use of civil disobedience to gain political freedom.
37. (b) Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
38. (c) During the Sultanate Period the chief minister was known as the Wazir.
39. (d) Each Mandalam (provinces) was put under the charge of a governor.
40. (b) Muhammad of Ghur aimed at establishing power in India.
41. (a) Tansen was a court musician during Akbar's reign.
42. (d) The best title for this diagram is 'Changes during the Neolithic Revolution'.
43. (a) The deep south was famous for pearl trade during the Gupta period. The stone-cutting and carving industries were held in high esteem. Liquor shops could be found throughout the country during this period.
44. (b) Harappa and Mohen-jodaro developed 4700 years back.
45. (d) Atharvaveda was the origin of Ayurveda.
46. (a) Buying and selling goods and services within a country is called domestic trade.
47. (d) The 'Chipko Movement' is related to Deforestation.
48. (a) The electoral college that elects the Vice- President of India consists of members of both the houses of parliament.
49. (b) Can amend Constitution.
50. (a) In India every state had a legislative assembly.
51. (d) Rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek to himself at his best.
52. (b) In the community development programme, emphasis is laid on the development of Small scale industries.
53. (b) Panchayat Samiti has many Gram Sabha under it.
54. (d) The function(s) of Municipal Corporation are  
(i) Taking care of street lights and garbage collection.  
(ii) Taking care of water supply.  
(iii) Keeping the streets and markets clean.
55. (d) All governments are elected for a fixed period. In India this period is 5 yrs.
56. (c) In dry regions, rows of trees are planted to check erosion from strong winds are called Shelter belts.
57. (c) Geothermal Energy is the natural heat found in the interiors of the earth.
58. (d) Commercial farming is done in Canada, Russia and Argentina.
59. (d) Mass Marketing, mass production and globalisation of production are methods would be generally used by the automobile industry to reduce the overall cost of transportation.
60. (c) Some industries are owned by the state, and others are privately owned statement best describes a mixed economy.
61. (b) India has eight industrial regions such as  
(i) Mumbai – Pune region  
(ii) Hugli region  
(iii) Bangalore – Tamil Nadu region  
(iv) Gujarat region  
(v) Chhotanagpur region  
(vi) Vishakhapatnam – Guntur region  
(vii) Gurgaon – Delh – Meerut region  
(viii) Kollam – Thiruvananthapuram region.
62. (b) Detroit, a motor city and one of the USA's leading industrial centres, is known as the automobile capital of the world.
63. (d) Limestone is not a igneous rock.
64. (a) The air at the equator is generally rising. For this reason, there is little wind in the region. This region of light shifting winds near the equator is called the doldrums.
65. (c) The shrubs and scrubs grow in region of less rain.
66. (d) Willows, Alders and Poplars grow in the grasslands of Prairies, where water is available.
67. (c) From Tibetan antelope, Shetooosh wool is obtained.
68. (b) When river enters in a plain, it twists and forms a large bends known as meanders.
69. (b) The diagram represents spring tide at new moon.
70. (a) The cold desert Ladakh is situated in the great Himalayan mountain range.
71. (c) In Northern part of Africa, the Sahara desert is situated.

### Section -III : Language I -English

112. (a) Para 8, sentence 2 "If the genetic properties ..... rose or a walrus" portrays creativity and innovation on the part of human beings, owing to behavioral practices similar to that of bacteria.
113. (a) Para 3, sentence 2 "The first, but .....theory". Para 5, sentence 1 "In the case of bacteria .....so rapidly" and Para 6, sentence 2 "They freely pass .....power and efficiency" mention the three processes responsible for evolution.
114. (c) Para 9 implies that these micro-organisms, owing to efficient communications network, become drug resistant at such a pace that it becomes difficult for medical science to catch up.
115. (a) Only option (a) is mentioned in the passage in Para 2, sentence 2 " During those two billion....rapid motion."
116. (a) Since, the passage talks of macro as well as micro organisms, we get a holistic world view of the model of creativity in evolution .
117. (d) Para 4 describes both the mentioned properties of random mutation.
118. (a) Para 8 talks of DNA recombination principle, if applied to macro-organisms , could become the basis of science fiction.

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(Class VI-VIII For Social Studies & Social Science Teachers)

## PRACTICE SET - 10

### INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains four parts, i.e., Section I, II, III and IV consisting of 150 objective type questions.

All items carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Social Studies / Social Science (For Social Studies / Social Science Teachers)
- **Section III** : Language I (English)
- **Section IV** : Language II (Hindi)

Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.

### Section -I : Child Development & Pedagogy

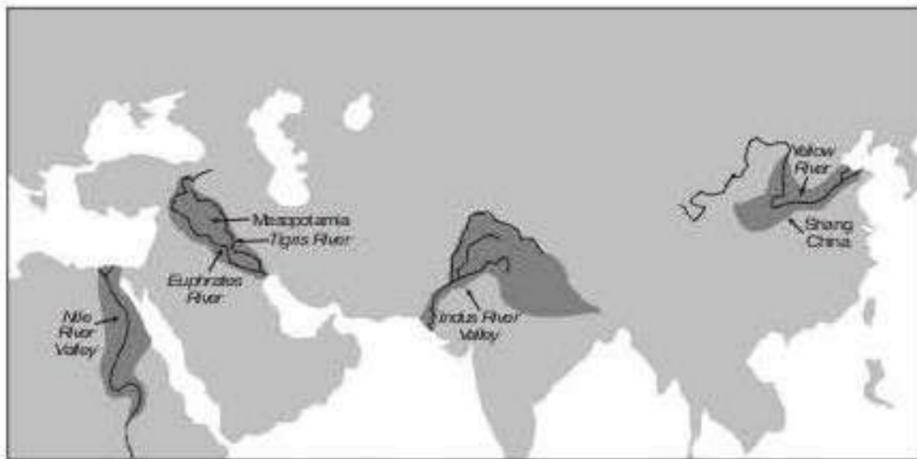
1. The true statement concerning the developmental process of the child is
  - (a) It is the process which begins from womb and ends in tomb
  - (b) It is the process which begins with birth and ends in adulthood
  - (c) It is the process completed in intervals
  - (d) It is a life-long process
2. The meaning of social development of a child is
  - (a) maturity in social relations
  - (b) growth of social relations
  - (c) development of 'We-feeling' in the group
  - (d) All the above
3. The quality of social-maturity is exhibited through
  - (a) good adjustment with needs, aims and social obligations
  - (b) high social abilities
  - (c) adaptation according to social demands
  - (d) high personal adjustment
4. The distinction between attitude and aptitude is
  - (a) attitude is always acquired type in nature while aptitude is both acquired and innate in nature
  - (b) attitude represents mental alertness of a person while aptitude represents potentialities of the person
  - (c) attitude is a comprehensive concept which is concerned with one's personality and can be measured easily while aptitude predicts only some vocational potentialities of a person
  - (d) All these statements explain the distinctions between attitude and aptitude
5. The formula of Educational Quotient is
  - (a)  $\frac{\text{Educational Age}}{\text{Actual Age}} \times 100$
  - (b)  $\frac{\text{Mental Age}}{\text{Actual Age}} \times 100$
  - (c)  $\frac{\text{Educational Age}}{\text{Actual Age}} \times 100$
  - (d)  $\frac{\text{Actual Age}}{\text{Educational Age}} \times 100$
6. A mentally retarded student attends your lecture and sits in a deaf and dumb manner. What will you do ?
  - (a) Make your lecture very simple and spare some extra time for him.
  - (b) You pressurise the student to leave the class
  - (c) You do not like to spoil the majority for the individual.
  - (d) You do not support him at all.

7. A serious minded teacher as a rule  
 (a) allows the mistakes to be committed and explains how to minimise those mistakes  
 (b) takes all precautions so that students never commit mistakes.  
 (c) never allows any mistakes on the part of his students.  
 (d) should mildly punish students who commit mistakes.
8. In inclusive education, the school complex means -  
 (a) Number of schools situated in any community.  
 (b) Schools within easily accessible radius.  
 (c) The area of schools creating complexities.  
 (d) The superiority-inferiority complexes of schools.
9. Needs for prestige, success & self-respect are  
 (a) safety needs  
 (b) esteem needs  
 (c) belongingness & love needs  
 (d) all of the above
10. Transform and Translate will be the most appropriate action verbs of  
 (a) Knowledge objective  
 (b) Analysis objective  
 (c) Comprehension objective  
 (d) Application objective
11. The evaluative work of mathematics teaching variable is  
 (a) Construction of criterion test  
 (b) Evaluation of behavioural change  
 (c) Both of the above  
 (d) None of the above
12. Teaching tactics in mathematics are applied for making teaching more  
 (a) Effective (b) Interesting  
 (c) Clarified (d) All of the above
13. Knowledge represents the lowest level of the objective of cognitive domain. Which objective comes after this?  
 (a) Application (b) Understanding  
 (c) Synthesis (d) Evaluation
14. What draws your attention when you think of young children?  
 (a) Their talking (b) Their playing  
 (c) Their learning (d) Their listening
15. The most important contribution of a teacher in a school is:  
 (a) to maintain discipline  
 (b) to participate in all activities of the school  
 (c) to be a teacher who influences children  
 (d) to get a good name from superiors
16. A student having scientific attitude :  
 (a) studies systematically  
 (b) gets a good service  
 (c) thinks rationally  
 (d) becomes courageous
17. What is most necessary for effective and fruitful teaching :  
 (a) Students have to write more and more notes  
 (b) Explanation based on practical examples  
 (c) More and more utilization of blackboard  
 (d) More and more utilization of subjective language.
18. The biggest hurdle in class in comprehensive expression is:  
 (a) The noise in the class  
 (b) The confusion on the teacher's part  
 (c) The external obstruction in the class  
 (d) Lack of teaching material
19. The education of the child starts from :  
 (a) Nursery class and continues throughout his/her life  
 (b) Class I and continues throughout his/her life  
 (c) Birth and continues throughout life  
 (d) Class I and continues till he/she studies in a school/college university
20. Need for affiliation means  
 (a) Wanting to reach others  
 (b) Wanting to satisfy one's desires.  
 (c) Wanting to have relations with others.  
 (d) Wanting to be happy.
21. Which options do not come under intrinsic motivation ?  
 (a) Doing a job because it is satisfying.  
 (b) Doing a job for earning money.  
 (c) Doing a job because it carries its own reward.  
 (d) Doing something for its own sake.
22. The project method is based on  
 (a) The principle of selection  
 (b) The principle of learning by doing  
 (c) The principle of regulation  
 (d) The principle of inspiration
23. Topographical model of personality includes all the following, except-  
 (a) Conscious level (b) Unconscious level  
 (c) Sub-Conscious level (d) Super Conscious level
24. The Basic Education Policy was based on the view that a child :  
 (a) learns from the co-operation of society.  
 (b) can achieve knowledge by reading books.  
 (c) can get education by doing any purposeful activity.  
 (d) cannot learn anything without financial incentive
25. The task done by the children themselves is : -  
 (a) learnt easily by them (b) aimless  
 (c) learnt by themselves (d) not learnt by them
26. Motivation is the process of initiating \_\_ and correcting activities of the organism  
 (a) Supplying (b) Sustaining  
 (c) Surveying (d) Suspending
27. The unconscious contains  
 (a) material that can easily be brought to awareness.  
 (b) everything we are aware of at any given moment.  
 (c) repressed memories and emotions.  
 (d) thoughts, perceptions, and memories.
28. Dr. Nilima is a regular classroom teacher who has just begun working with children with special needs. Her principal has advised that she be familiarized with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), since she will now be interacting with parents whose children have special needs & she will have to create individualized education plans (IEP). Which of the following is NOT true & therefore not one of the items that Dr. Nilima will be learning about regarding IDEA's specific provisions that relate to the parents of a child with a disability?  
 (a) Schools are required to send notices to parents of proposed actions.  
 (b) Parents are not allowed to attend meetings regarding the child's individualized education plan (IEP).  
 (c) Parents have the right to appeal school decisions to an impartial evaluator.  
 (d) None of these

29. Researchers have found that individuals with worldclass status in a particular field such as music or sports not only have innate talent but also:
- Are born into a family with high socioeconomic status.
  - Have a lot of luck.
  - Spend years on training & deliberate practice.
  - Have higher than average intelligence.
30. The word 'Personality' is derived from the Latin word-
- Person
  - Persona
  - Qua
  - Personal

## Section -II : Social Science

31. Which revolution led to the development of these civilizations?



- Industrial
  - Neolithic
  - Green
  - Commercial
32. Boycott and Swadeshi Launched in the wake of the partition of Bengal did not
- encourage the home industry to create more employment opportunities
  - draw rising industrialists towards the Extremists
  - affect British manufactureres at all
  - create a huge export market for local manufacturers
33. William Jones founded the following society in 1784.
- The Asiatic Society
  - The Bombay Society
  - The Indian Society
  - Calcutta Society
34. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched?
- Bhagat Singh : Merrut Conspiracy Case
  - Ram Prasad Bismil : Kakori Conspiracy Case
  - Chandra Shekhar Azad : New Delhi Conspiracy Case
  - Surya Sen : Chittagong Armoury Raid
35. The revolt of 1857 broke out for an immediate cause
- a British interfered by introducing new social reforms like widow remarriage act 1856
  - banning sati and child marriage
  - Greasing of the cartridges in the New Enfield Rifle with the fats of cows and pigs.
  - Banning polygamy
36. What was one similar goal shared by Simon Bolívar and Mohandas Gandhi?
- ending foreign control
  - promoting religious freedom
  - establishing a limited monarchy
  - creating collective farms

37. Which is not the correct option :
- Bibhuti Bhushan - Pather Panchali
  - Tara Shankar - Ganadevta
  - Yashpal - Jootha such
  - Premchand - Maila Anchal
38. Muhammad Jalal-ud-din was later on known as .....
- Jahangir
  - Babur
  - Akbar
  - Humayun
39. "He was a far-sighted statesman and an able administrator. He organised an efficient spy system." This statement tells qualities about :
- Balban
  - Iltutmish
  - Jalal-ud-din Khalji
  - Ala-ud-din Khalji
40. Choose the correct statement :
- The worship of new deities started in early medieval period
  - Bhakti a new dimension to religion was developed in that period
- Only 1 is correct
  - Only 2 is correct
  - Both are correct
  - Both are in correct
41. The Pahari School of Painting is also known as the .....
- Gandhara
  - Carnatic
  - Kangra
  - Western
42. Hunting and gathering, subsistence agriculture and the barter system are characteristics of a
- market economy
  - command economy
  - traditional economy
  - mixed economy
43. What is the main reason that Neolithic Revolution is considered as a turning point in the world history ?
- Fire was used as a source of energy for the first time.
  - Spoken language was used to improve communication.
  - Domestication of animals and cultivation of crops led to settled communities
  - Stone tools and weapons were first developed.
44. Which is the most important route into Iran from Mehrgarh?
- Bolan Pass
  - Rohtas Pass
  - Khaibar Pass
  - Karnal Pass
45. Later Vedic society was divided into how many groups?
- Two
  - Three
  - Four
  - Five
46. The sickness in some of the industries in India is mainly due to
- shortage of raw material
  - labour problems
  - transport problems
  - bad management
47. The Preamble is
- not a part of the legal section of the constitution
  - not a part of the legal section of the constitution assembly
  - not a part of the legal section of the judiciary
  - none of the above.
48. The President nominates twelve members of the Rajya Sabha on the basis of
- their performance as office bearers of cultural societies
  - their role played in political setup of the country
  - the recommendation made by the Vice-president
  - their distinction in the field of science, art, literature and social service.

49. The High Courts can  
 (a) issue writs  
 (b) try appeals in civil cases  
 (c) try appeals in criminal cases  
 (d) all the three above
50. How does one become an MLA?  
 (a) People elects him  
 (b) Government select him  
 (c) He has to pass an exam.  
 (d) None of these
51. .... is an obligation by virtue of which, we are bound to do something.  
 (a) Duty (b) Rights  
 (c) Law (d) None
52. The worker who work on land but do not possess any land is called .....  
 (a) Owners (b) Farmers  
 (c) Landless worker (d) Zamindars
53. What is Zila Parishad?  
 (a) District Panchayat (b) Panch  
 (c) Sarpanch (d) Gram Samiti
54. What is Municipal Corporation called in smaller towns?  
 (a) Zila Parishad (b) District Council  
 (c) Municipal Council (d) None of them
55. What are the ways to show discontent or disapproval for the government decisions?  
 (a) Rallies (b) Dharnas  
 (c) Signature Campaigns (d) All of them
56. How much water is always in the form of water vapour in the atmosphere?  
 (a) 10% (b) 0.1%  
 (c) 0.001% (d) 0.01%
57. What is meant by 'Biomes'?  
 (a) Group of animals living in similar climatic conditions  
 (b) Human beings having similar physical characteristics living together  
 (c) Areas having same kind of soil  
 (d) Distinct groups of plant communities in areas having similar climatic conditions
58. In which type of farming the crops are combined with livestock?  
 (a) Mixed Farming (b) Commercial Farming  
 (c) Extensive Farming (d) Intensive Farming
59. The Law passed in Delhi under Clean Air Act, that all vehicles must have a pollution free certificate, provides  
 (a) Aesthetic value (b) Legal value  
 (c) Ethical value (d) Economic value
60. In India commercial farming of which important crop is practiced?  
 (a) Maize (b) Rice  
 (c) Wheat (d) Pulse
61. Which of these methods would be generally used for mining limestone and iron ore?  
 (a) Alluvial (b) Underground  
 (c) Opencast (d) One of these
62. Where is silicon valley located?  
 (a) West Central California  
 (b) Eastern Europe  
 (c) Eastern Asia  
 (d) Western and Central Europe
63. Which one of the following is a metamorphic rock ?  
 (a) Gneiss (b) Granite  
 (c) Limestone (d) Sandstone
64. Which one of the following is a low cloud?  
 (a) Cirrocumulus (b) Cirrostratus  
 (c) Altocumulus (d) Nimbostratus
65. What kind of natural vegetation grows in region, which receives heavy rainfall?  
 (a) Forests (b) Grasslands  
 (c) Scrubs (d) Shrubs
66. What is the major crop of grasslands of Prairies?  
 (a) Wheat (b) Maize  
 (c) Jute (d) Paddy
67. Basalt is an example of which type of Rock?  
 (a) Extrusive igneous (b) Intrusive igneous  
 (c) Sedimentary (d) None of these
68. Which statement(s) is/are correct?  
 I. Weathering is a process in which rocks breaks up  
 II. The process of wearing away of the landscape by water, wind etc. is called Erosion.  
 (a) Only I (b) Only II  
 (c) Both are correct (d) Both are incorrect
69. Put in ascending order from earth's surface the layers of atmosphere.  
 I. Troposphere II. Stratosphere  
 III. Exosphere IV. Ionosphere  
 (a) I, II, III, IV (b) I, II, IV, III  
 (c) II, I, III, IV (d) II, I, IV, III
70. Name one of the important rivers which flows through Ladakh?  
 (a) Ganga (b) Yamuna  
 (c) Brahmaputra (d) Indus
71. Classroom communication methods may include the following:  
 (a) Encourage participation  
 (b) Are decided on by the teacher  
 (c) Are independent of general curriculum  
 (d) All of the above
72. Technical quality criteria regarding student assessment includes:  
 (a) Math and Science grades  
 (b) Cognition and performance measures  
 (c) Judges memorization skills  
 (d) All of the above
73. Positive responses, such as comfort reactions may be learnt through  
 (a) Conditioning (b) Social interaction  
 (c) Imitation (d) None of these
74. Motives which are physiological, such as hunger, thirst & sleep are referred to as  
 (a) Secondary motives  
 (b) Primary motives  
 (c) Negative primary motives  
 (d) Negative secondary motives
75. Behavioral changes which occur in the physiological developments and which appear in virtually all members of the species are the result of  
 (a) Fermentation (b) Rationalization  
 (c) Socialization (d) Maturation

76. Children learn in play groups to  
 (a) Co-operate (b) Conflict  
 (c) Competition (d) All of the above
77. Social determinants include all the following except-  
 (a) Family relationship (b) Birth order  
 (c) Neighbourhood (d) Interaction method
78. Basic education is -  
 (a) activity based (b) student based  
 (c) handicraft based (d) all the three
79. It is necessary for a teacher to have/do :  
 (a) A lot of affinity for his country  
 (b) Social-service  
 (c) Subject-knowledge  
 (d) All of the above
80. The movement from one social class to another is known as -  
 (a) Migration (b) Immigration  
 (c) Social mobility (d) National movement
81. Which is NOT a typical way that a visual impairment can affect a child's development?  
 (a) The child may be emotionally delayed because he/she feels self-conscious about his/her inability to see.  
 (b) The child may have delayed speech & language skills & a poor ability to listen & remember.  
 (c) The child may develop more slowly than typically developing children because of a lack of visual stimulation.  
 (d) The child's fear of movement may affect his/her social development.
82. A middle school teacher begins a lesson on Mughal Period history by asking the class, "What do you think of when you hear the word conflict?" This method of opening the lesson helps promote widespread student engagement in learning primarily because it  
 (a) establishes the principle that students will have opportunities to demonstrate their knowledge across a wide range of formats and forums.  
 (b) communicates to students that the teacher is also a learner and that everyone involved will be making new discoveries about the concept.  
 (c) addresses a topic that most students will probably have some ideas about while making it clear that no single correct answer is expected.  
 (d) alerts students to the fact that the teacher expects everyone to make a contribution and that they will be called on if they do not volunteer.
83. During a lesson on environmental health, students in a health class begin discussing a local dispute. A refinery may be built in the community, and while some citizens believe this would be a good thing, others disagree. Students have strong opinions on the topic, and during the discussion there are several exchanges like the one below.  
**Student A :** The smoke from that refinery would make people sick. Little kids would get asthma, and older people could even die.  
**Student B :** No they would not I heard on the news that it wouldn't pollute the air at all.  
 Based on these comments, the teacher could best promote students' lifelong learning skills by  
 A. encouraging students to express their opinions in writing to local officials.
- B. dividing the class into two teams and having them spend the rest of the period debating the issue.  
 C. asking students to determine the actual level of support for each position among their classmates.  
 D. having students gather evidence that will help them evaluate the situation objectively.
84. Talented children can be identified through -  
 (a) Intelligence (b) Aptitude test  
 (c) Achievement test (d) All of the above
85. Goals which do not innately satisfy biological need are called?  
 (a) Social goals (b) Learned goals  
 (c) Negative goals (d) Positive goals
86. Goals which do not innately satisfy biological need are called?  
 (a) Social goals (b) Learned goals  
 (c) Negative goals (d) Positive goals
87. Learner centred social studies teaching is not about  
 (a) Questioning (b) Enquiry  
 (c) Discussion (d) Memorizing
88. In the socialisation process, a sharp contrast between the low status of the newcomer and high status of the fully accepted member maximizes what?  
 (a) Status of the potential member  
 (b) Leadership quality of the new learner  
 (c) Status envy experienced by the potential member  
 (d) None of the above
89. The need for \_\_\_\_\_ is related to a society's economic & business growth.  
 (a) Dominance (b) Power  
 (c) Security (d) Achievement
90. Primary education helps in  
 (a) Democratisation of the child  
 (b) Socialisation of the child  
 (c) Course understanding  
 (d) All of the above

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### Section -III : Language I -English

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91. The English teacher should try to test students achievement in English at regular intervals, in order to  
 (a) keep the students alert  
 (b) keep the students motivated for learning  
 (c) assess his own teaching skill  
 (d) all of these
92. Halliday identified seven functions that language has for children in their early years, which one of the following is NOT one of them?  
 (a) Instrumental (b) Regulatory  
 (c) Interactional (d) Reflective
93. English should be the medium of Instruction in all the schools of Rajasthan. Do you agree with the statement?  
 (a) To some extent (b) Yes  
 (c) Not at all (d) Only at secondary level
94. While starting teaching the teacher asks some introductory questions. Such questions are asked for  
 (a) drawing students attention  
 (b) motivating students  
 (c) to carry students from known to unknown  
 (d) all of the above

95. The English teacher should have  
 (a) good knowledge of phonetics  
 (b) knowledge of various teaching methods  
 (c) use of A.V. aids  
 (d) all of the above
96. Principle of proper order and proportion as recommended by Bright is  
 (a) understanding - reading - speaking writing  
 (b) understanding - speaking - reading writing  
 (c) understanding - speaking - writing - reading  
 (d) none of the above
97. Prof. Dodson developed the method of teaching English.  
 (a) Bilingual (b) Direct Method  
 (c) Structural Approach (d) Grammar Method
98. According to Dr. West how many content and form words are sufficient to speak English independently and for all purpose  
 (a) 1158 (b) 13618  
 (c) 3000 (d) 4158
99. Which of the following statements is correct  
 (a) Translation-cum-grammar method is a new method  
 (b) Direct method is not a reformed or natural method  
 (c) Within an approach, there can be many methods  
 (d) By the use of one method, we can achieve all the objectives.
100. Seminars, Symposium and Panel discussion must be used as teaching technique at what stage of teaching?  
 (a) Kindergarten (b) Pre-Primary  
 (c) Middle (d) Secondary
101. Best method of teaching grammar to the students of class VII is  
 (a) Traditional method  
 (b) Direct method  
 (c) Inductive-Deductive method  
 (d) Correlation method
102. Reading habit can be best developed by  
 (a) text book reading (b) newspapers reading  
 (c) reading help books (d) all of the above
103. Which material can you use for teaching reading at primary stage?  
 (a) Flannel Board  
 (b) Lecture by experts  
 (c) Flash cards  
 (d) All of these
104. At Primary stage, which method for teaching of writing is useful?  
 (a) French method (b) Kindergarten method  
 (c) Play way method (d) All of these
105. Which one is the old method of teaching English language?  
 (a) Direct method (b) Bilingual method  
 (c) West method (d) None of these

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-111) : Following questions are based on poem given below :**

Why should I be the first to fall  
 Of all the leaves on this old tree?  
 Though sadly soon I know that all  
 Will lose their hold and follow me.  
 While my birth-brothers bravely blow,  
 Why should I be first to go?  
 Why should I be the last to cling

- Of all the leaves on this bleak bough?  
 I've fluttered since the fire of Spring  
 And I am worn and withered now.  
 I would escape the Winter gale  
 And sleep soft-silvered by a snail.  
 When swoop the legions of the snow  
 To pitch their tents in roaring weather  
 We fallen leaves will lie below  
 And rot rejoicingly together;  
 And from our rich and dark decay  
 Will laugh our brothers of the May.
106. Why has the bough been described as 'bleak' The bough is bleak because  
 (a) there are hardly any leaves left in it  
 (b) It has gone dry  
 (c) It has a pale brown hue  
 (d) it is winter
107. By using the term "to pitch the tents" the poet is referring to the  
 (a) leaves on the trees  
 (b) to leaves on the ground  
 (c) snow covered trees that look like tents.  
 (d) to the barren tree
108. "And from our rich and dark decay will laugh our brothers of the many" what is the import of these times ? The poet wants to say that  
 (a) after destruction, creation is bound to follow  
 (b) once the old leaves have withered away new ones will come to take their place  
 (c) sorrow will be replaced with joy and laughter  
 (d) all of the above
109. The term "birth-brothers" means  
 (a) brothers by birth  
 (b) sibling  
 (c) born on the same branch  
 (d) born together
110. The rhyme scheme of the poem is  
 (a) aa, bb, cc (b) ab, ab, ac  
 (c) ab, ab, cc (d) ab, ab, ab
111. The prefix "by" when added to the abstract noun "brave" makes it an adverb. Point out another similar word from the poem.  
 (a) significantly (b) nicely  
 (c) clearly (d) rejoicingly

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-120) : Following questions are based on passage given below :**

Correctly used, the words in which ideas are clothed can quickly give the reader the information he wants. Wrongly used they can confuse and mislead him. One quality that sets apart effective communicators is their ability to explain highly complex matters in a clear, simple language.

Many labour under the impression that unless prose is difficult to follow, readers will not be suitably impressed. On the contrary, usage of big words or obscure phrases risk confusing the reader. Often people hesitate to admit when they fail to understand a message. Rather than ask for clarification, they may simply fake understanding or guess what they think the writer meant.

The basic fault of present - writing, observed Sir Ernest Gowers - a great crusader against fuzzy writing - is a "tendency

to say what one has to say in as complicated a way as possible. Instead of being simple, terse and direct, it is stilled, long-winded and circumlocutory; instead of choosing the simple word, it prefers the unusual." Mark Twain recognized this problem when he said: "I never use a word like metropolis when I can get the same price for city." Winston Churchill was even more forthright: "Little men", he once remarked, "use big words; big men use little words."

Economy in words and the simplest form of presentation should be the constant aim in functional written communication. The story is told of a certain newspaper editor who once posted for his staff the following notice: "The average mental age of readers of this newspaper is ten." One day, however, he came in, in a rage, crossed out "ten" and inserted "nine" instead. He was not insulting his readers but merely reminding his staff that they must write simply.

The style to strive for is lean, which means stripped of all unnecessary words and jargon. In every field, specialists develop words that thereafter are understood only among the initiates. It is natural for any profession or discipline to have its own special and peculiar vocabulary. Technical terms do save time and would be perfectly intelligible to those who know how to interpret them. But often the so-called technical language of most people doesn't stand close scrutiny. It serves no purpose but nourishing the ego and creating a spurious air of sophistication. George Orwell once compared using jargon to the process of picking up ready-made and worn-out strips of words and gluing them together as an easy way to avoid the thought required for original writing. Present-day jargon often reflects a desire to avoid the responsibility of making a direct and clear statement. It also reflects the muddled thinking of its users.

The best minds in any profession are rarely guilty of using jargon. Only those who are neither proficient in their language nor confident of their subjects fall prey to it. And once they have picked up jargons phrases, they roll them out automatically and save themselves of having to think a little harder.

Interestingly, the word "jargon" was originally applied to the twitter of birds. Man, unable to follow their "language", derisively labelled it as mere babbling. Thus jargon came to mean gibberish. The Americans have coined a neat word for it: gobbledygook. This unintelligible prose goes by various other names as well: bureaucratese, bafflegab, and science. The scientific and technological revolution of our times has largely been responsible for the spread of this "assembly-line language." But no degree of specialization in any discipline can justify the use of "barbarous or debased language," which is how the pocket Oxford Dictionary defines jargon.

Jargon is characterised by vague general words instead of precise, informative ones and its prevalence stems from a thoughtless reaching for words which have always been used or which every one else uses. The indiscriminate use of the suffix-wise, is an obvious example of the way jargon spreads. When a business executive says, "Tax-wise, that would be a good course of action", does he mean that action will reduce taxes, postpone them, eliminate them, cause a shift from one form of tax to another or make it easier to pay the tax? Similar poverty of language can be illustrated by too many specific examples. Here are few. Take the word Parameter, many people use it as a synonym for "Perimeter", which is not. A "Parameter" is neither a boundary nor a limit but a value that remains constant within a given system while varying from one system to another. "Operative" is mistaken

as a synonym for operating. When a causal factor is at work producing an effect, that factor is operative. Thus, quality control may be "operative" in correcting the faults of an operating plant.

Problem is a favourite word of those who cannot be bothered to think of right words to express their thoughts precisely. "Phase" is another word often used as a sort of fill-in when a writer cannot think of the right word to express his meaning. Take this sentence for an actual report: "All phases of the company are currently moving to a position of optimum efficiency, productivity, and organization." Now, a phase is an aspect of something whose appearance changes. A company can go through phases as its characteristics change. But here, presumably, what the writer had in mind were not different stages through which the company was moving but different parts of company, perhaps divisions and departments.

A blackboards is not a blackboard anymore. It is a "visual educational tool." A video is a "audio-visual aid." There are no longer any specialists, only "resource persons." We don't "make full use of the available equipment". No sir, "optimise the utilization of the equipment available".

The communication advantages of familiar words over the less familiar ones are illustrated by the following incident involving the U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt. Across his desk came the following memo advising federal workers what to do in the event of an air raid: "such preparations shall be made as will completely obscure all federal buildings occupied by the federal government during an air raid for any period of time from visibility by reason of internal or external illumination. Such obscuration may be obtained by either by blackout construction or by termination of illumination". Irked by the heavy wording, the president sent the following memo to the writer "Tell them that in buildings where they have to keep the work going to put something over the windows; and, in buildings where they can let the work stop for a while turn out the lights".

The message therefore, is clear- Good writing is always simple, brief, lucid and vigorous jargon flourishes where one is unable to think clearly and is incapable of using simple, direct and forceful language. The general principles of good writing may be translated into some practical rules: prefer the familiar word to the far-fetched: the concrete word to the abstract: the single word to the circumlocution: and the short word to the long. Technical terms and phrases have their uses, of course. The danger lies only in their careless misuse a casual acquaintance with words and phrases and a superficial grasp of their meanings. It is very easy to slip into jargon, but a reader looking for useful analysis or information will soon realize he is not finding it. Like Hamlet's answer to the question "What do you read my lord?" the result is "words, words, words" but not meaning.

112. Which of the following qualities sets apart effective communicators?
- Creating a spurious air of sophistication
  - A casual acquaintance with words and phrases and a superficial grasp of their meanings.
  - The ability to explain highly complex matters in a clear, simple language
  - Optimising the use of special jargon
113. Who is respected as a great crusader against fuzzy writing?
- Sir Earnest Gowers
  - Mark Twain
  - Winston Churchill
  - Franklin Roosevelt

114. Which of the following should be the aim in constant functional written communication?  
 (a) To use technical terms intelligible to those who know how to interpret them  
 (b) Economy in words and the simplest form of presentation  
 (c) To familiarize jargons to make communication easier  
 (d) To bureaucratise communication to maintain decorum
115. Which of the following will mean unintelligible prose?  
 (I) Bafflegab  
 (II) Bureaucratise  
 (III) Assembly line language  
 (IV) Barbarous or debased language  
 (a) I & II (b) II & III  
 (c) III & IV (d) I & IV
116. The writer of this article should be  
 (a) a public speaker (b) a linguist  
 (c) an etymologist (d) a man of letters
117. Which of the titles best suits the passage?  
 (a) The art of good writing  
 (b) Language of communication  
 (c) Public speaking  
 (d) The abuse of language
118. An article of this type is usually published in  
 (a) a literary magazine  
 (b) a book of English language  
 (c) the language section of the magazine  
 (d) a book on linguistics
119. The basic fault of present day writing is  
 (a) to use a simple, popular word in the place of a jargon  
 (b) the indiscriminate use of the suffixes  
 (c) to be terse and direct  
 (d) a tendency to say what one has to say in as complicated a way as possible
120. The concluding line of the article shows that the author is  
 (a) critical (b) realistic  
 (c) humorous (d) suggestive
126. वर्ष 1963 में डी. एलेन एवं उनके सहयोगियों ने किया  
 (a) शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण प्रविधि का विकास  
 (b) प्रशिक्षण प्रविधि का विकास  
 (c) शिक्षण प्रविधि का विकास  
 (d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
127. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर पढ़ाई जाने वाली भाषा होगी  
 (a) मातृभाषा या क्षेत्रीय भाषा  
 (b) संघीय या सह-संघीय भाषा  
 (c) विदेशी भाषा  
 (d) 'a' तथा 'b' दोनों
128. कविता किसका विषय है?  
 (a) अनुभूति का (b) विद्या का  
 (c) रस का (d) आनन्द का
129. मातृभाषा हिन्दी शिक्षक में विस्तृत ज्ञान से अभिप्राय है  
 (a) भाषा के तत्वों का ज्ञान  
 (b) हिन्दी साहित्य का ज्ञान  
 (c) विषय में रुचि एवं लगन  
 (d) ये सभी
130. नाटक शिक्षण के सोपान हैं  
 (a) उद्देश्य-निर्धारण (b) पूर्व ज्ञान  
 (c) प्रस्तावना (d) ये सभी
131. कविता की शिक्षण विधियाँ कहलाती हैं  
 (a) प्राचीन एवं नवीन प्रणाली (b) आधुनिक प्रणाली  
 (c) नवीन प्रणाली (d) उपरोक्त से कोई नहीं
132. हिन्दी भाषा के प्रति रुचि उत्पन्न करना, यह उद्देश्य है-  
 (a) प्राथमिक स्तर के छात्रों के लिए  
 (b) जूनियर स्तर के छात्रों के लिए  
 (c) माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के लिए  
 (d) उच्च स्तर के छात्रों के लिए
133. पद्य शिक्षण का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है  
 (a) व्याकरण का ज्ञान (b) अर्थ का ज्ञान  
 (c) स्वानुभूति (d) रसानुभूति
134. भाषा कक्ष में श्यामपट्ट का आकार सामान्यतः होना चाहिए  
 (a)  $0.5 \times 1$  मी. (b)  $1 \times 2$  मी.  
 (c)  $1.25 \times 2.50$  मी. (d)  $2 \times 2.5$  मी.
135. किसी विधि के द्वारा पढ़ाने पर गद्य के गुण-दोषों की आलोचना करनी पड़ती है?  
 (a) व्यास विधि (b) तुलना विधि  
 (c) खण्डान्वय विधि (d) समीक्षा विधि

### Section -IV : Language II -Hindi

121. सभी विधियाँ असफल होने पर इस विधि का प्रयोग करना चाहिए  
 (a) उद्बोध विधि (b) प्रवचन विधि  
 (c) स्पष्टीकरण विधि (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
122. निम्नलिखित में से मंत्रणा और तर्क विधियों का सम्मिलित रूप है  
 (a) समवाय विधि (b) स्वाध्याय विधि  
 (c) निर्देश विधि (d) आदर्श विधि
123. 'लिंग्वाफोन' उद्योतन सामग्री का प्रकार है  
 (a) दृश्य उपकरण (b) श्रव्य उपकरण  
 (c) दृश्य-श्रव्य उपकरण (d) ये सभी
124. 'श्यामपट्ट' अध्यापक का सच्चा मित्र है। इस कथन की पुष्टि होती है क्योंकि  
 (a) श्यामपट्ट छात्रों के लिए सहायक सामग्री है  
 (b) श्यामपट्ट अध्यापक के लिए सहायक सामग्री है  
 (c) श्यामपट्ट अध्यापक के लिए उद्योतन सामग्री है  
 (d) उपरोक्त सभी
125. नाटक-शिक्षण की उपयुक्त विधि है  
 (a) कक्षाभिनय प्रणाली (b) रंगमंच प्रणाली  
 (c) अर्थबोध प्रणाली (d) व्याख्या प्रणाली

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#### गद्यांश

मानव जीवन में आत्मसम्मान का अत्यधिक महत्व है। आत्मसम्मान में अपने व्यक्तित्व को अधिकाधिक सशक्त एवं प्रतिष्ठित बनाने की भावना निहित होती है। इससे शक्ति, साहस, उत्साह आदि गुणों का जन्म होता है जो जीवन की उन्नति का मार्ग प्रशस्त करते हैं। आत्मसम्मान की भावना से पूर्ण व्यक्ति संघर्षों की परवाह नहीं करता है और हर विषम परिस्थिति से टक्कर लेता है। ऐसे व्यक्ति जीवन में पराजय का मुंह नहीं देखते तथा निरन्तर यश की प्राप्ति करते हैं। आत्मसम्मान की व्यक्ति धर्म, सत्य, न्याय और नीति के पथ का अनुगमन करता है उसके जीवन में ही सच्चे सुख और

शांति का निवास होता है। परोपकार, जनसेवा जैसे कार्यों में उसकी रुचि होती है। लोकप्रियता और सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा उसे सहज ही प्राप्त होती है। ऐसे व्यक्ति में अपने राष्ट्र के प्रति सच्ची निष्ठा होती है तथा मातृभूमि की उन्नति के लिए वह अपने प्राणों को उत्सर्ग करने में सुख की अनुभूति करता है। चूंकि आत्मसम्मान की व्यक्ति अपने अथवा दूसरों की आत्मा का हनन नहीं करता है, इसीलिए वह ईर्ष्या-द्वेष जैसी भावनाओं से मुक्त होकर मानव मात्र को अपने परिवार का अंग मानता है। उसके हृदय में स्वार्थ, लोभ और अहंकार का भाव नहीं होता। निश्चल हृदय होने के कारण वह आसुरी प्रवृत्तियों से सर्वथा मुक्त होता है।

136. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक बताइये।  
 (a) आत्मसम्मान का महत्त्व  
 (b) मानव जीवन में आत्मसम्मान की भूमिका  
 (c) प्रतिष्ठा व आत्मसम्मान  
 (d) आत्मसम्मान की रक्षा
137. आत्मसम्मान में कौन सी भावना निहित होती है?  
 (a) सर्वांग विकास की भावना  
 (b) धनवान बनने की भावना  
 (c) सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त करने की भावना  
 (d) उत्सर्ग करने की भावना
138. आत्मसम्मान की रुचि होती है  
 (a) सुख और शांति में (b) परोपकार और जनसेवा में  
 (c) मातृभूमि की उन्नति में (d) ईश्वर भक्ति में
139. आत्मसम्मान की व्यक्ति क्या पसंद करता है  
 (a) अपनी अथवा दूसरे की आत्मा का हनन  
 (b) लोकप्रियता और सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा  
 (c) सच्चा सुख और शांति  
 (d) परोपकार और जनसेवा
140. निश्चल हृदय होने से स्वाभिमानी व्यक्ति को क्या लाभ होता है  
 (a) उसके हृदय में स्वार्थ, लोभ और अहंकार नहीं होता।  
 (b) उसके जीवन में सुख और शांति का निवास होता है।  
 (c) वह जीवन की हर परिस्थिति में टक्कर लेता है।  
 (d) निरंतर यश की प्राप्ति होती है।
141. मानव जीवन में आत्मसम्मान महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि  
 (a) आत्मसम्मान से जीवन उन्नति के मार्ग पर प्रशस्त होता है।  
 (b) आत्मसम्मान से आसुरी प्रवृत्तियों से बच जा सकता है।  
 (c) आत्मसम्मान से सुख तथा शान्ति की प्राप्ति की जा सकती है।  
 (d) आत्मसम्मान से राष्ट्र के प्रति सच्ची निष्ठा का जन्म होता है।
142. ईर्ष्या-द्वेष में कौन सा द्वन्द्व समास है  
 (a) इतरेतर द्वन्द्व (b) समाहार द्वन्द्व  
 (c) वैकल्पिक द्वन्द्व (d) एक शेष
143. "इससे शक्ति, साहस उत्साह आदि गुणों का जन्म होती है जो जीवन की उन्नति का मार्ग प्रशस्त करते हैं।"  
 वाक्य का कौन सा प्रकार है  
 (a) मिश्रित वाक्य (b) सरल वाक्य  
 (c) संयुक्त वाक्य (d) सरल व संयुक्त वाक्य
144. 'अनुभूति' शब्द का अर्थ है  
 (a) अनुज्ञान (b) महसूस  
 (c) आभास (d) अनुभव

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### गद्यांश

हमारी सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता जनसंख्या वृद्धि रोकना है। इस क्षेत्र में हमारे सभी प्रयत्न निष्फल रहे हैं। ऐसा क्यों है? यह इसलिए भी हो सकता है कि समस्या को देखने का हर एक का एक अलग नजरिया है। जनसंख्याशास्त्रियों के लिए यह आँकड़ों का अम्बार है। अफसरशाही के लिए यह टारगेट तय करने की कवायद है। राजनीतिज्ञ इस वोट बैंक की दृष्टि से देखता है। ये सब अपने-अपने ढंग से समस्या को सुलझाने में लगे हैं। अतः अलग-अलग किसी के हाथ सफलता नहीं लगी। पर यह स्पष्ट है कि परिवार के आकार पर आर्थिक विकास और शिक्षा का बहुत प्रभाव पड़ता है। यहाँ आर्थिक विकास का मतलब पाश्चात्य मतानुसार भौतिकवाद नहीं जहाँ बच्चों को बोझ माना जाता है। हमारे लिए तो यह सम्मानपूर्वक जीने के स्तर से सम्बन्धित है। यह मौजूदा सम्पत्ति के समतामूलक विवरण पर ही निर्भर नहीं है वरन् ऐसी शैली अपनाने से सम्बन्धित है जिसमें अस्सी करोड़ लोगों की ऊर्जा का बेहतर इस्तेमाल हो सके। इसी प्रकार स्त्री शिक्षा भी है। यह समाज में एक नए प्रकार का चिन्तन पैदा करेगी जिससे सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास के नए आयाम खुलेंगे और साथ ही बच्चों के विकास का नया रास्ता भी खुलेगा। अतः जनसंख्या की समस्या सामाजिक है। यह अकेले सरकार नहीं सुलझा सकती। केन्द्रीयकरण से हटकर इस ग्राम-ग्राम, व्यक्ति-व्यक्ति तक पहुँचना होगा। जब तक यह जन आन्दोलन नहीं बन जाता तब तक सफलता मिलना संदिग्ध है।

145. परिवार के छोटा या बड़ा होने पर सबसे अधिक प्रभाव पड़ता है-  
 (a) सरकार द्वारा दिए गए प्रोत्साहन का  
 (b) व्यक्ति के शैक्षिक व आर्थिक स्तर पर  
 (c) व्यक्ति के दृढ़ संकल्प का  
 (d) सही ढंग से किए गए प्रचार-प्रसार का
146. भारत में आर्थिक विकास के लिए जरूरी है-  
 (a) नई-नई वैज्ञानिक तकनीकों का प्रयोग  
 (b) अधिकतम लोगों की अधिकतम ताकत का उपयोग।  
 (c) भौतिक दृष्टिकोण का त्याग  
 (d) सबके लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था।
147. जनसंख्या समस्या के प्रति हमारे दृष्टिकोण में जिस परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है वह है-  
 (a) यह समस्या विकेन्द्रीकरण तथा जन सहबाह्यगिता से हल हो सकती है।  
 (b) इसे हल करने के लिए सरकार को सख्त कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे।  
 (c) दकियानूसी विचारों का परित्याग करना पड़ेगा।  
 (d) इसे कानून के सही प्रयोग से हल किया जा सकता है।
148. स्त्री शिक्षा का सर्वाधिक लाभ उठाया जा सकता-  
 (a) राष्ट्र की आय बढ़ाने में  
 (b) सामाजिक सोच के परिवर्तन में।  
 (c) स्त्रियों को अपना हक दिलवाने में  
 (d) राजनीति को स्वच्छ बनाने में।
149. जनसंख्या वृद्धि रोकने के प्रयास विफल रहे हैं-  
 (a) लोगों के शिक्षित न होने के कारण  
 (b) जनसंख्या की समस्या के प्रति लोगों की सोच में भिन्नता के कारण  
 (c) अधिकांश लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर होने की समस्या के कारण  
 (d) लोगों के जीवन-स्तर में भिन्नता के कारण
150. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक होगा-  
 (a) जनसंख्या की समस्या (b) आर्थिक विकास  
 (c) शिक्षा का महत्त्व (d) जनसंख्या वृद्धि की रोकथाम

## Answer Key

|    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1  | (d) | 16 | (c) | 31 | (a) | 46 | (d) | 61 | (c) | 76 | (a) | 91  | (d) | 106 | (a) | 121 | (b) | 136 | (a) |
| 2  | (d) | 17 | (b) | 32 | (d) | 47 | (a) | 62 | (a) | 77 | (d) | 92  | (d) | 107 | (c) | 122 | (b) | 137 | (a) |
| 3  | (a) | 18 | (b) | 33 | (a) | 48 | (d) | 63 | (a) | 78 | (d) | 93  | (c) | 108 | (d) | 123 | (b) | 138 | (a) |
| 4  | (d) | 19 | (c) | 34 | (c) | 49 | (d) | 64 | (d) | 79 | (d) | 94  | (d) | 109 | (b) | 124 | (b) | 139 | (a) |
| 5  | (a) | 20 | (c) | 35 | (c) | 50 | (a) | 65 | (a) | 80 | (c) | 95  | (d) | 110 | (c) | 125 | (a) | 140 | (a) |
| 6  | (a) | 21 | (b) | 36 | (a) | 51 | (a) | 66 | (b) | 81 | (b) | 96  | (c) | 111 | (d) | 126 | (a) | 141 | (a) |
| 7  | (a) | 22 | (b) | 37 | (d) | 52 | (c) | 67 | (a) | 82 | (c) | 97  | (a) | 112 | (c) | 127 | (d) | 142 | (b) |
| 8  | (b) | 23 | (d) | 38 | (c) | 53 | (a) | 68 | (c) | 83 | (d) | 98  | (a) | 113 | (a) | 128 | (a) | 143 | (a) |
| 9  | (b) | 24 | (c) | 39 | (d) | 54 | (c) | 69 | (b) | 84 | (d) | 99  | (c) | 114 | (b) | 129 | (d) | 144 | (d) |
| 10 | (c) | 25 | (a) | 40 | (c) | 55 | (d) | 70 | (d) | 85 | (b) | 100 | (d) | 115 | (a) | 130 | (d) | 145 | (b) |
| 11 | (c) | 26 | (b) | 41 | (c) | 56 | (c) | 71 | (a) | 86 | (b) | 101 | (c) | 116 | (c) | 131 | (a) | 146 | (b) |
| 12 | (d) | 27 | (c) | 42 | (c) | 57 | (d) | 72 | (b) | 87 | (d) | 102 | (d) | 117 | (c) | 132 | (a) | 147 | (b) |
| 13 | (b) | 28 | (b) | 43 | (a) | 58 | (a) | 73 | (a) | 88 | (c) | 103 | (c) | 118 | (a) | 133 | (d) | 148 | (b) |
| 14 | (c) | 29 | (c) | 44 | (c) | 59 | (b) | 74 | (b) | 89 | (d) | 104 | (d) | 119 | (b) | 134 | (c) | 149 | (d) |
| 15 | (b) | 30 | (b) | 45 | (c) | 60 | (c) | 75 | (d) | 90 | (d) | 105 | (a) | 120 | (d) | 135 | (d) | 150 | (d) |

# Answer and Explanations

## Section -II : Social Science

31. (a) Industrial Revolution led to the development of these civilisations.
32. (d) Boycott and Swadeshi Launched in the wake of the partition of Bengal did not create a huge export market for local manufacturers.
33. (a) William Jones founded the The Asiatic Society in 1784.
34. (c) Chandra Shekhar Azad : New Delhi Conspiracy Case.
35. (c) Greasing of the cartridges in the New Enfield Rifle with the fats of cows and pigs was an immediate cause of the revolt of 1857.
36. (a) Ending foreign control was one similar goal shared by Simón Bolívar and Mohandas Gandhi?
37. (d) The famous novel 'Maila Anchal' was written by Fanishwarnath Renu.
38. (c) Muhammad Jalal-ud-din was later on known as Akbar.
39. (d) "He was a far-sighted statesman and an able administrator. He organised an efficient spy system." This statement tells qualities about Ala-ud-din Khaji.
40. (c) The worship of new deities started in early medieval period and Bhakti a new dimension to religion was developed in that period.
41. (c) The Pahari school of painting is also known as the Kangra school of painting.
42. (c) Hunting and gathering, subsistence agriculture and the barter system are characteristics of a Traditional Economy.
43. (a) Since fire was used as a source of energy for the first time so, it is the main reason that Neolithic Revolution is considered as a turning point in the world history.
44. (c) Khaibar Pass is the most important route into Iran from Mehrgarh.
45. (c) Later Vedic society was divided into four groups.
46. (d) The sickness in some of the industries in India is mainly due to bad management.
47. (a) The Preamble is not a part of the legal section of the constitution.
48. (d) The President nominates twelve members of the Rajya Sabha on the basis of their distinction in the field of science, art, literature and social service.
49. (d) The High Courts can issue writs, try appeals in civil cases and try appeals in criminal cases.
50. (a) People elects an MLA.
51. (a) Duty is an obligation by virtue of which, we are bound to do something.
52. (c) The worker who work on land but do not possess any land is called Landless worker.
53. (a) District Panchayat is Zila Parishad.
54. (c) Municipal Council is Municipal Corporation called in smaller towns.
55. (d) The ways to show discontent or disapproval for the government decisions are :  
(i) Rallies (ii) Dharnas (iii) Signature Campaigns
56. (c) 0.001% water is always in the form of water vapour in the atmosphere.
57. (d) 'Biomes' means distinct groups of plant communities in areas having similar climatic conditions.
58. (a) In Mixed Farming the crops are combined with livestock.
59. (b) The Law passed in Delhi under Clean Air Act, that all vehicles must have a pollution free certificate, provides Legal value.
60. (c) In India commercial farming of wheat crop is practiced.
61. (c) Opencast would be generally used for mining limestone and iron ore.
62. (a) Silicon Valley is located in West Central California. It contains about 50 km by 20 km strip of land in Santa Cloara County between the cities of San Francisco and San Jose.
63. (a) Gneiss, schist, marble, quartite etc. are examples of metamorphic rock. Gneiss is formed from granite, an igneous rock, under great heat and pressure.
64. (d) Low cloud group includes clouds occupying height of up to 2100 metres. This group consists the stratus, the nimbostratus and the stratocumulus types.
65. (a) Forests kind of natural vegetation grows in region, which receives heavy rainfall.
66. (b) Maize is the major crop of grasslands of Prairies?
67. (a) Basalt is an example of extrusive igneous type of rock.
68. (c) Weathering is a process in which rocks breaks up. The process of wearing away of the landscape by water, wind etc. is called erosion.
69. (b) In ascending order from earth's surface the layers of atmosphere :  
I. Troposphere                      II. Stratosphere  
IV. Ionosphere                      III. Exosphere
70. (d) Indus is one of the important rivers which flows through Ladakh.

### Section -III : Language I -English

109. (b) This is exactly what the poet wants to say
112. (c) is the answer. In paragraph-1. The quality that sets apart effective communicators is their ability to explain complex things in simple language.
113. (a) Para 3, shows that Sir Ennest Gowers is a great crusader against fuzzy writing. Thus answer is (a).
114. (b) Para-4, tells us that economy in words and the simplest form of presentation should be the constant aim in functional written communication. So, the answer is (b).
115. (a) Para-7, deals with the names by which unintelligible prose goes by bureaucratise, baffle gas and science. Thus, the answer is (a).
116. (c) This is correct choice. An dymologist means the science or investigation on the original derivation of words.
117. (c) Para 6 sums up the speech quite completely and hints at woman empowerment as a prerequisite for a better world
118. (a) Para 1, sentence 2 " The male element is .....and death" mentions the masculine values portrayed in the passage
119. (b) Para 3, sentence 4 " the strong, natural .....to his condition" hints at financial dependence of woman on man being the prime reason for a woman to be narrow in her thinking of adapting herself to his condition, even if that is wrongful subjugation.
120. (d) Para 5, last sentence "The need of this .....and action" supports option (b) and para 8 talks of other feminine values of love, life and compassion

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