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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.
- The test items in Mathematics and Environmental Studies will focus on the concepts, problem solving abilities and pedagogical understanding of the subjects. In all these subject areas, the test items will be evenly distributed over different divisions of the syllabus of that subject prescribed for classes' I-V, by the NCERT/CBSE.
- The questions in the tests for Paper I will be based on the topics prescribed for classes' I-V, but their difficulty standard, as well as linkages, could be up to the secondary stage.

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 — 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 — 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. Mathematics — 30 Questions

a) Content (15 Questions)

Geometry; Shapes & Spatial Understanding; Solids around Us; Numbers; Addition and Subtraction; Multiplication; Division; Measurement; Weight; Time; Volume; Data Handling; Patterns; Money.

b) Pedagogical issues (15 Questions)

Nature of Mathematics/Logical thinking; understanding children's thinking and reasoning patterns and strategies of making meaning and learning; Place of Mathematics in Curriculum; Language of Mathematics; Community Mathematics; Evaluation through formal and informal methods; Problems of Teaching; Error analysis and related aspects of learning and teaching; Diagnostic and Remedial Teaching.

V. Environmental Studies — 30 Questions

a) Content (15 Questions)

1. Family and Friends : Relationships; Work and Play; Animals; Plants
2. Food 3. Shelter 4. Water
5. Travel 6. Things We Make and Do

b) Pedagogical Issues (15 Questions)

Concept and scope of EVS; Significance of EVS, integrated EVS; Environmental Studies & Environmental Education; learning Principles; Scope & relation to Science & Social Science; Approaches of presenting concepts; Activities; Experimentation/ Practical Work; Discussion; CCE; Teaching material/Aids; Problems.

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INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains Sections I, II, III, IV and V consisting of 150 questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child Development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : भाषा-II (हिन्दी)

Each question contains 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.

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Section-I : Child Development & Pedagogy

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 1 to 30) : *Answer the following question by selecting the* ***most appropriate*** *option.*

1. Children have the potential to create knowledge and make meaning. From this perspective the role of a teacher is that of a :
   (a) Communicator and Lecturer
   (b) Facilitator
   (c) Director
   (d) Negotiator
2. Which one of the following is **not** a characteristics of gifted children ?
   (a) High self efficacy
   (b) Below average mental processes
   (c) Solving problems insightfully
   (d) Higher order mental processes
3. According to the pre-conventional level of Kohlberg's theory, to which of the following would an individual turn when making a moral decision?
   (a) Personal needs and desires
   (b) Individual values
   (c) Family expectations
   (d) Potential punishment involved
4. Regarding learners' individual differences, the teacher should :
   (a) solve the problems based on deductive method
   (b) most of the time use algorithms.
   (c) provide facts to students to memorize them.
   (d) provide a variety of learning situations.
5. Which one of the following is **not** the principle of child development ?
   (a) All areas of development are important.
   (b) All development results from an interaction of maturation and experience.
   (c) All development and learning proceed at an equal rate.
   (d) All development follows a sequence.
6. Which one of the following would be the most effective way of conducting assessment ?
   (a) Assessment is an inbuilt process in teaching learning.
   (b) Assessment should be done twice in an academic session - at the beginning and at the end.
   (c) Assessment should be done by an external agency and not by the teacher.
   (d) Assessment should be at the end of the session.
7. Which one of the following is related to creativity ?
   (a) Convergent thinking (b) Emotional thinking
   (c) Egoistic thinking (d) Divergent thinking
8. Which one of the following statements about children would Vygotsky agree with ?
   (a) Children learn when they are offered lucrative rewards.
   (b) Children's thinking can be understood by conducting laboratory experiments on animals.
   (c) Children are born 'evil' and need to be controlled through punishment.
   (d) Children learn through social interaction with peers and adults.

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9. Children are :
   (a) adult-like in their thinking and there is a quantitative increase in their thinking as they grow up.
   (b) like empty vessels in which knowledge given by the adults is filled.
   (c) passive beings who can produce exact copies of the information transmitted to them.
   (d) curious beings who use their own logic and abilities to explore the world around them.
10. Which of the following statements about children's errors is correct ?
   (a) Children's errors are part of the learning process.
   (b) Children commit errors when the teacher is lenient and does not punish them for mistakes.
   (c) Children's errors are insignificant for the teacher and she should just strike out the mistakes and not pay any attention to them.
   (d) Children commit errors because they are careless.
11. A teacher needs to ensure that all learners in her class feel accepted and valued. To do this, the teacher should :
   (a) look down upon children from 'disadvantaged' background so that they feel they have to work harder.
   (b) find out students who speak 'good' English and are from 'rich' backgrounds and present them as role models.
   (c) get to know the social and cultural background of her students and encourage diverse opinions in the class.
   (d) make strict rules and punish children who do not follow them.
12. Suresh generally likes to study alone in a quiet room whereas Madan likes to study in a group with his friends. This is because of difference in their :
   (a) Aptitudes
   (b) Learning styles
   (c) Levels of reflectivity
   (d) Values
13. India has a lot of linguistic diversity. In this context, what is the most appropriate statement about multi-lingual classrooms at primary level especially class I and II ?
   (a) The schools should admit only those students whose mother tongue is the same as the language of instruction.
   (b) The teacher should respect all languages and encourage children to communicate in all of them.
   (c) The teacher should ignore children who use their mother tongue in the class.
   (d) Students should be penalized for using their mother tongue or local language.
14. What is meant by 'nature' in 'nature- nurture' controversy ?
   (a) Biological givens or the hereditary information
   (b) Temperament of an individual
   (c) Complex forces of the physical and social world
   (d) The environment around us
15. Mass Media is becoming a very important agency of socialization. Which one of the following is the most appropriate statement ?
   (a) Socialization is done by the parents and the family only.
   (b) Access to mass media is growing and mass media influences attitudes, values and beliefs.
   (c) Children cannot directly interact with media.
   (d) Media is a very good way to advertise and sell products.
16. How children learn ? Which one of the following is **not** true with respect to this statement ?
   (a) Children learn when they are cognitively ready.
   (b) Children learn in a number of ways.
   (c) Children learn as they are naturally motivated.
   (d) Children learn in class only.
17. Which one of the following strategies should a primary school teacher adopt to motivate her students ?
   (a) Use incentives, rewards and punishment as motivating factors for each activity.
   (b) Help children set goals as per their interests and support them in working towards the same.
   (c) Set standard goals for the entire class and have rigid parameters to assess achievement of those goals.
   (d) Encourage competition for marks amongst individual student.
18. Which one of the following is the primary agent of socialization ?
   (a) Computer (b) Heredity
   (c) Political parties (d) Family
19. Giving children group work is an effective pedagogic strategy since :
   (a) it allows some children to dominate the others in small groups.
   (b) children learn from each other and support each other in the learning process.
   (c) children will be able to do their work quickly.
   (d) it helps to reduce the teacher's work.
20. A child with normal intelligence shows difficulty in reading and comprehending language. It indicates that the child is showing symptoms of:
   (a) Dysgraphia (b) Dyscalculia
   (c) Dyspraxia (d) Dyslexia
21. The period of infancy is from :
   (a) birth to 2 years (b) birth to 3 years
   (c) 2 to 3 years (d) birth to 1 year
22. According to Piaget, a child between 2 to 7 years is in the _____ stage of cognitive development.
   (a) Formal operational (b) Concrete operational
   (c) Sensorimotor (d) Preoperational
23. Development proceeds from _____ to _____ .
   (a) complex, hard (b) specific, general
   (c) simple, easy (d) general, specific
24. When adults adjust to the assistance they provide to facilitate progression of the child from current level of performance to potential level of performance, it is called :
   (a) Scaffolding (b) Participatory learning
   (c) Collaborative learning (d) Proximal development
25. The process of changing the existing schemas to include new information is called :
   (a) Assimilation (b) Accommodation
   (c) Egocentrism (d) Adaptation
26. In middle childhood, speech is more _____ rather than _____ .
   (a) socialized, egocentric (b) animistic, socialized
   (c) mature, immature (d) egocentric, socialised

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27. The child centred education involves :
(a) children sitting in a corner.
(b) learning in restricted environment.
(c) activities that do not include play.
(d) hands on activities for kids.

28. The class teacher observed Raghav in her class playing melodious self-composed music on his keyboard. The class teacher thought that Raghav seemed to be high in _____ intelligence.
(a) bodily-kinesthetic (b) musical
(c) linguistic (d) spatial

29. When a teacher considers boys as naturally better at mathematics than girls, it shows that the teacher is :
(a) gender biased (b) moralistic
(c) right-minded (d) ethical

30. Inclusive education assumes that we should change the _____ to fit the _____.
(a) System/child (b) Environment / family
(c) Child / environment (d) Child / system

Section-II : Mathematics

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

31. 10290 books are to be packed in wooden boxes. If 98 books can be packed in one box and the cost of one box is ₹ 518, then the total cost of boxes needed for this purpose is :
(a) ₹ 54,390 (b) ₹ 54,292
(c) ₹ 54,908 (d) ₹ 53,872

32. Which of the following is the best sequence to teach the topic, 'Measurement of Length" at primary stage ?
(a) Comparison → using non standard measures developing standard unit → using standard measures
(b) Comparison → using non standard measures → using standard measures → developing standard unit
(c) Developing standard unit → using standard measure → using non standard measures → comparison
(d) Using standard measures → using non-standard measures → developing standard unit → comparison

33. Learning objective for fourth grade students is given as: "Students are able to order and compare two decimal numbers upto two decimal places".
This learning objective refers to:
(a) Process goal (b) Disposition goal
(c) Social goal (d) Content goal

34. Which one of the following manipulative tools is required to develop geometrical concepts of 'symmetry' and 'reflection' in class IV?
(a) Beads string (b) Dot paper
(c) Abacus (d) Two sided counter

35. A debate was conducted in mathematics period of class V on "Zero is the most powerful number".
This activity encourages the child to:
(a) analyse and communicate.
(b) write numbers containing(s).
(c) solve problems containing numbers ending with zero(s).
(d) collaborate with friends.

36. If a learner is having problem with numbers and calculations she/he may be having disability known as:
(a) dysgraphia
(b) dyscalculia
(c) visual-spatial organization disability
(d) dyslexia

37. Manipulative tools are important for learners at primary level as they help them most to:
(a) speed up mental and oral calculations.
(b) perform better in examination.
(c) understand basic mathematical concepts.
(d) solve word problems.

38. Which one of the following questions is open ended?
(a) How will you multiply 15 by 3?
(b) Write any two numbers whose product is 45.
(c) Use number line to find 3 times 15.
(d) Find 15×3.

39. Some students of Class II, face difficulty in the addition of two digit numbers involving 'carrying over'. ?
Reason behind this problem is lack of :
(a) interest in mathematics
(b) understanding of difference between face value and place value.
(c) understanding the importance of zero.
(d) understanding of regrouping process.

40. Which one of the following is an important characteristic of a good mathematics textbook at primary level ?
(a) Concepts should be introduced through contexts.
(b) It should only contain numerous exercise to give rigorous practice.
(c) It should be attractive and colourful.
(d) It must be thick and large.

41. According to 'Van Hiele level of Geometry' students who can describe and sort out shapes on the basis of appearance are at:
(a) level 1– Analysis
(b) level 2 – Informal Deduction
(c) level 3 – Formal Deduction
(d) level 0 – Visualization

42. Communication in mathematics class refers to developing ability to :
(a) interpret data by looking at bargraphs.
(b) give prompt response to questions asked in the class.
(c) contradict the views of others on problems of mathematics.
(d) organise, consolidate and express mathematical thinking.

43. If a learner is able to perform the four basic operations on whole numbers, fractions and decimal numbers, the learner is at:
(a) Partitioning phase (b) Factoring phase
(c) Operating phase (d) Quantifying phase

44. National Curriculum Framework, 2005 recommends that teaching of mathematics at primary level should focus on:
(a) preparation for higher mathematics.
(b) abstract concepts of mathematics.
(c) helping students to connect classroom learning with everyday life.
(d) helping students to acquire international standards in learning of mathematics.

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45. Which one of the following is **not** an important aspect of Number-sense ?
(a) Seriation (b) Counting
(c) Writing Numbers (d) Conservation

46. A teacher gives 36 tiles to students of class IV and asks them to arrange them in all possible rectangles. Which one of the following concepts **cannot** be addressed by using this activity ?
(a) Multiplication (b) Area
(c) Volume (d) Factors

47. Ten thousands + Ten hundreds + Ten tens is equal to :
(a) 11110 (b) 11100
(c) 11010 (d) 101010

48. The sum of remainders obtained on dividing 12112 by 11 and 13223 by 13 is :
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 2

49. The difference between the place value of 6 and the face value of 4 in 56431 is :
(a) 999 (b) 5600
(c) 5996 (d) 2

50. The product of the smallest common multiple and the biggest common factor of 30, 36 and 42 is :
(a) 7460 (b) 7660
(c) 7650 (d) 7560

51. The sum of all the positive factors of 84 which are multiples of 7, is :
(a) 113 (b) 189
(c) 196 (d) 112

52. When it is 8:49 p.m. in Delhi, it is 1:19 a.m. on the next day in Sydney. What time will be in Sydney when it is 11:19 a.m. in Delhi ?
(a) 3:19 a.m. (b) 3:49 p.m.
(c) 6:29 p.m. (d) 6:49 a.m.

53. On a map, half centimetre shows 125 kilometres on the ground. If two cities are actually 2000 kms apart on the ground, then the distance between them on the map is :
(a) 6 cm (b) 8 cm
(c) 10 cm (d) 4 cm

54. Which one of the following is not correct ?
(a) 25 hundredths = $\frac{25}{100}$
(b) 0.57 is the same as 0.5700
(c) Area of a square of side 30cm is the same as the area of a rectangle 4.5m × 0.2m.
(d) 2009 millilitres = 2 litres 9 millilitres

55. There are 660 students in a school. Two-thirds of them are boys. Three-fourths of the number of boys are players and one-fourth of the girls are players. Total number of players in the school is:
(a) 370 (b) 385
(c) 395 (d) 330

56. Renu wants to lay tiles on the floor of her house which is 9 m long and 7 m wide. Among the following sizes of tiles, which one should she buy so that the floor is tiled without cutting any tile ?
(a) 40 cm × 65 cm (b) 55 cm × 40 cm
(c) 35 cm × 45 cm (d) 35 cm × 35 cm

57. Number of seconds in 6 hours is equal to the number of minutes in :
(a) 12 days (b) 15 days
(c) 16 days (d) 10 days

58. There are four cuboidal boxes with dimensions (in cm) as given below :

	Length	Breadth	Height
(i)	20	25	18
(ii)	23	20	20
(iii)	20	22	21
(iv)	24	20	19

Using which boxes can 18440 wooden centimetre cubes be packed?
(a) (i) & (iii) (b) (ii) & (iii)
(c) (ii) & (iv) (d) (i) & (ii)

59. The length of a rectangle is two times that of a square whose perimeter is 80 cm. If breadth of the rectangle is 20 cm, then the area (in cm^2) of the rectangle exceeds the area of the square by:
(a) 150 (b) 300
(c) 400 (d) 100

60. Haroon went to a fruit shop. He bought one and a half dozen bananas at the rate of ₹ 2.50 per banana, three and a half kilogram apples at ₹ 57.60 per kg, one and a half kg of mangoes at ₹ 75.40 per kg and 750 grams of grapes at ₹ 120 per kg. If he gave a note of ₹ 500 to the fruitseller, he will get back :
(a) ₹ 24.85 (b) ₹ 14.95
(c) ₹ 30.30 (d) ₹ 28.10

Section-III : Environmental Studies

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

61. The nature of environment studies does **not** advocate that:
(a) children make fewer mistakes.
(b) children get space to learn by doing.
(c) children ask a lot of questions.
(d) children get a lot of space to explore.

62. A teacher took up plants as the theme to teach class IV students. She provided the following learning opportunities:
A. Collection of leaves in groups.
B. Discussions about shapes, sizes and other features of leaves.
C. Making a herbarium
For such activities, what should the teacher **not** encourage the most ?
(a) Children's initiative to memorise as many names of leaves as possible.
(b) Children's detailing of the work.
(c) Children's continuous engagement with the activity.
(d) Children's interaction with each other, observation and cooperation.

63. Which one of the following should not be done by the EVS teacher while assessing students ?
(a) Compare with previous assessment record of students.
(b) Record information in the light of the students learning potential.
(c) Focus only on a few aspects of students work.
(d) Write qualitative statements about students work.

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64. 'Community' is an important teaching-learning resource in EVS at primary level because :
(a) it is a very inexpensive resource.
(b) it is an easily available resource.
(c) it comprises wise and elderly people.
(d) it provides learning opportunity in real setting.

65. A person boarded an express train on 30th August, 2015 at Ahmedabad for Trivandrum. The train departed from Ahmedabad at 13.30 hours and reached Trivandrum at 7.30 hours on 1st September, 2015. If. the distance between Ahmedabad and Trivandrum is 2268 km, the average speed of the train between the two stations was :
(a) 42 m/s (b) 15 m/s
(c) 9 m/s (d) 54 m/s

66. Gurpreet travels for the first time from New Delhi to Chennai in a train. Which one of the following rivers is he **not** likely to cross during his train journey ?
(a) Godavari (b) Ganga
(c) Krishna (d) Narmada

67. Which one of the following places in our country is a "Cold Desert" ?
(a) Jaisalmer (b) Ladakh
(c) Meghalaya (d) Darjeeling

68. In Class V Environmental Studies Text-book one lesson, "Blow Hot Blow Cold" is a story written by Dr. Zakir Hussain. He has written many such stories for children. At the time of his death, he was the :
(a) Chief Justice of India (b) Vice-President of India
(c) President of India (d) Prime Minister of India

69. Which one of the following matches is **not** a correct way of food preservation ?
(a) Potato – Chips
(b) Milk – Paneer
(c) Apple – Jam
(d) Raw Mango – Pickle

70. Consider the following characteristics of the houses :
A. Ground floor without windows
B. Slanting wooden roofs made of tree trunks
C. House made almost 10-12 feet above the ground on stone pillars
D. Thick walls made of stone, mud and lime
E. Wooden floors
Which of the above characteristics can be found in the houses of Leh and Ladakh ?
(a) B, C, D (b) C, D, E
(c) A, D, E (d) A, B, C

71. Study the following:
Crows make their nests high up on a tree using all kinds of things, even pieces of wood and wires. A clever bird who does not make its own nest lays eggs in a crow's nest. The poor crow hatches them along with its own eggs.
Which bird is this ?
(a) Indian Robin (b) Barbet
(c) Koel (d) Sunbird

72. Which one of the following is not a seed ?
(a) Wheat (b) Black Pepper
(c) Sago (Sabudana) (d) Aniseed

73. Rehana goes to Kerala along with her family. There she sees tall trees which are very different from those in her hometown, Shimla. Which trees could she have seen in Kerala ?
(a) Coconut (b) Apple
(c) Litchi (d) Pine

74. From the following materials collected from a vegetable market by children, identify those with seeds inside:
Potato, Tomato, Pear, Chikoo, Lady finger, Bitter – gourd, Onion, Cucumber
(a) Tomato, Pear and Chikoo
(b) Tomato, Pear, Chikoo, Lady finger, Cucumber
(c) Tomato, Pear, Chikoo, Lady finger, Bitter-gourd, Cucumber
(d) Pear and Chikoo

75. Neeta goes to Andhra Pradesh and she purchases two sarees, which are exclusively made there. What are they called ?
(a) Pochampally and Kalamkari
(b) Pochampally and Kanjivaram
(c) Kalamkari and Chanderi
(d) Kalamkari and Kantha

76. Which one of the following diseases may be caused by stagnant water ?
(a) Malaria (b) Polio
(c) Pneumonia (d) Chicken pox

77. Which of the following makes a correct pair ?
(a) Assam-Bihu (b) Orissa - Bharatnatyam
(c) Tamil Nadu - Lavani (d) Karnataka - Kathak

78. The Eskimo makes his house i.e. 'igloo' from ice. What is the reason for this ?
(a) Ice does not allow cold air and water to come inside.
(b) The air between the ice walls prevents the inside heat from escaping.
(c) Ice is available free of cost, other material will cost a lot.
(d) Only ice is available in polar regions.

79. Which one of the following is **not** a characteristic feature of the roots of a Banyan tree ?
(a) Roots hang down from the branches.
(b) There are underground roots.
(c) Roots store food.
(d) Roots provide support to trees like pillars.

80. As a newly appointed EVS teacher in a school, your foremost priority before beginning to teach would be to :
(a) indentify the slow learners in the class.
(b) prepare detailed chapterwise notes for learners.
(c) prepare socio-cultural profiles of the learners.
(d) prepare lesson plans in advance.

81. Poems and stories are effective in transacting the themes of EVS. This is because poems and stories :
A. can be rich depictions of the child's environment.
B. can provide contextual learning environment.
C. can explain various abstract concepts effectively.
D. can nurture creativity and aesthetic sense.
(a) A, B and D (b) only C
(c) only B (d) A and B

82. As a teacher of Class V, which of the following resources would you find best to use while dealing with a topic on 'conservation of fuels' ?
(a) Reference books (b) Posters
(c) Newspapers (d) Textbooks

83. A teacher of Class IV asks students to put their worksheet, observation reports and material collected during a term in a folder. These folders can be called:
(a) Portfolios (b) Assignments
(c) Projects (d) Anecdotal records

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84. The chapter in Class V NCERT EVS text-book titled, 'Sunita in Space' describes astronaut Sunita Williams' experiences in spaceship. What could be the reason/reasons for including this ?
A. This incident gives a peep into the life of an astronaut.
B. This incident describes physical conditions in a spaceship.
C. This incident challenges gender stereotypes.
D. This incident helps in explaining the concept of gravity.
(a) D only (b) A, B and C
(c) A, B, C and D (d) A only

85. An EVS teacher, usually begins her class by posing a few key questions. Of the following reasons, select which one is the **least** preferred ?
(a) Learner's thinking can be stimulated.
(b) The questions arouse curiosity in learners.
(c) Questions help in contextualising topics.
(d) Learner's thinking can be restricted.

86. While making groups for an activity, an EVS teacher should:
(a) ensure separate groups for boys and girls.
(b) make groups according to their marks.
(c) make two groups only, each with a lot of students.
(d) ensure cooperation and participation of all members.

87. Which one of the following characteristics an EVS text-book at primary level should **not** have ?
(a) It caters to diverse backgrounds of the students.
(b) It includes true stories and incidents.
(c) It focuses on definitions and explanations of abstract concepts.
(d) It presents natural and sociocultural environment in an integrated manner.

88. Which one of the following the National Curriculum Framework (NCF, 2005) **does not** propose in the context of EVS teaching ?
(a) Linkages with children's experience and context
(b) Hands on activities.
(c) Familiarity with technical terms
(d) Thematic Approach

89. To draw and understand maps, which of the following abilities is/are required to be developed in primary level students ?
A. Understanding of relative position of places.
B. Understanding of relative distances and directions of places.
C. Understanding of symbols and scale.
D. Drawing precisely according to scale.
(a) only C (b) A, B and C
(c) Only D (d) A and B

90. Which of the following objectives is **not** related to EVS teaching in primary classes ?
(a) To memorise basic scientific concepts and principles.
(b) To provide opportunities to explore the environment.
(c) To develop skills like observation, measurement, prediction and classification.
(d) To develop sensitivity towards the physical and social environment.

Section-IV : Language I - English

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

Madam Cama's Paris home became a shelter for world revolutionaries. Even Lenin, the father of Russian revolution visited her house and exchanged views. Savarkar got all encouragement in writing the history of the First Indian War of Independence from Cama. She helped its printing in Holland as no English publisher came forward to publish it. It was a banned book but found its way to India. Smuggled ingeniously under "Don Quixote" covers ! She became the publisher of "Vande Mataram", a revolutionary magazine and its distributor, an extremely difficult task in the days of British espionage. Another magazine "Madan's Talwar" was also started in memory of Madan Lal Dhingra who laid down his life for the country. Both the magazines were outlawed in India and England. Madam Cama somehow found ways to send them to Indian revolutionaries.

Madam Cama also fought for the cause of women. Speaking at National Conference at Cairo, Egypt in 1910, she asked, "Where is the other half of the Egypt ? I see only men who represent half the country !" She stressed the role of women in building a nation.

When the First World War broke out in 1914, Madam Cama took an anti-British stand and tried her best to make the Indian people aware of the exploitative nature of British imperialism.

The British had banned her entry into India, being afraid of her revolutionary past and staunch nationalistic outlook. But the lioness was getting old and 35 years of fighting on foreign-land had taken its toll. She decided to return to her motherland. Her health was worsening. After reaching Bombay, she was hospitalized and died on 13th of August, 1936.

91. The author's atitiude to Madam Cama can be described as :
(a) laudatory (b) critical
(c) contradictory (d) hostile

92. The word, 'ingeniously' most nearly means :
(a) cleverly (b) wilfully
(c) devilishly (d) secretly

93. The word which is opposite in meaning to 'famous' is :
(a) undesirable (b) mysterious
(c) unknown (d) unpopular

94. 'Madam Cama fought for the cause of women.' Tense of the above sentence has been correctly changed into past perfect in :
(a) Madam Cama has been fighting for the cause of women.
(b) Madam Cama is fighting for the cause of women.
(c) Madam Cama had been fighting for the cause of women.
(d) Madam Cama had fought for the cause of women.

95. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the sentence given below ? 'I see only men **who** represent half of the country.'
(a) Pronoun (b) Adverb
(c) Noun (d) Adjective

96. How did the book, 'The First Indian War of Independence' find its way to India' ? The book was :
(a) mailed
(b) smuggled
(c) sent through a secret agent
(d) couriered

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97. Madan Lal Dhingra was a :
(a) freedom fighter (b) poet
(c) journalist (d) businessman

98. Not only did Madam Cama participate in India's struggle for freedom, she also:
(a) opened schools in slums.
(b) created awareness of the importance of cleanliness among women.
(c) championed the cause of women.
(d) worked for the upliftment of the poor.

99. Madam Cama's entry into India was banned because:
(a) she had a criminal past.
(b) she spoke vehemently against the British.
(c) she was spreading rumours about the British.
(d) she was a revolutionary and staunch nationalist.

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

So he spoke, mildly ; Sohrab heard his voice
The mighty voice of Rustum and he saw
His giant figure planted on the sand,
Sole, like some single tower, which a chief
Hath builded on the waste in former years
Against the robbers; and he saw that head,
Streak'd with its first grey hairs; hope filled his soul,
And he ran forward and embraced his knees, And clasp'd his hand within his own,....

100. The way Sohrab reacted when he saw Rustum shows that
(a) he felt great love and admiration for him.
(b) he was utterly confused.
(c) he was overcome with grief.
(d) he was enraged, when he saw Rustum.

101. The poet describes Rustum's voice as
(a) booming (b) shrill
(c) loud (d) powerful

102. The figure of speech used in lines 3 and 4 is
(a) personification (b) metonymy
(c) simile (d) metaphor

103. Name the literary device used in : _____ he saw that head Streak'd with its first grey hairs'.
(a) Imagery (b) Alliteration
(c) Simile (d) Contrast

104. The encounter between Rustum and Sohrab took place
(a) on the sea-shore (b) in a desert
(c) in a valley (d) in a forest

105. The description of Rustum's physical appearance shows that he was
(a) middle-aged (b) a teenager
(c) young (d) old

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

106. A teacher is reading a lesson from class III textbook about a girl Nina who is not interested in attending a marriage party as she does not want to leave the sparrow alone locked in her house. Suddenly a boy, Ali stands up and tells the teacher how one day he saved an injured pigeon which was lying in his balcony. Ali's reaction to the story can be described as :
(a) interrupting the teacher in between.
(b) an opportunity to use oral language in the class.
(c) his attention seeking nature in the class.
(d) connecting the text with his personal experience.

107. Reading comprehension is an ability to:
(a) perceive and decode letters in order to read the text fluently.
(b) construct meaning by interacting with the text.
(c) understand all the words in the text to understand its meaning.
(d) translate the written symbols into corresponding sounds.

108. A teacher has given a task to be done in groups. What will be the role of the teacher during this group work ?
(a) Ensure that everyone in a group participates in the task and try to support them if required.
(b) The teacher should give full autonomy to the groups and she should sit aside on a chair.
(c) Ensure that students do not make a noise in the class.
(d) Ensure that the task is finished on time, so she should remind them of the time, again and again.

109. Which of the following type of questions in a test will be helpful in assessing the creativity of the learners ?
(a) Open ended question
(b) Multiple choice question
(c) True/False type of question
(d) One word question

110. Deficiency in the ability to write associated with impaired handwriting is a symptom of:
(a) Dyscalculia (b) Dysgraphia
(c) Dysphasia (d) Aphasia

111. In a role play a student at the end said, 'This news report is presented by the reporter, Anshu and cameraman, Priya." The teacher said that instead of cameraman you should say cameraperson. It indicates that the teacher is using a :
(a) feminine gender
(b) gender biased language
(c) gender neutral language
(d) masculine gender

112. The theory of Universal Grammar was formulated by:
(a) Steven Pinker (b) Jean Piaget
(c) Noam Chomsky (d) Stephen Krashen

113. Dictionary is a very important tool for learning a language. Which of the following is least important about the use of dictionary ?
(a) Looking the meaning of a word.
(b) Check the passive voice of a word.
(c) Check the part of speech of a word.
(d) Check the spelling of a word.

114. Which of the following is a technique of assessment ?
(a) Interview (b) Checklist
(c) Rating scale (d) Rubrics

115. Learning to speak in a second language does not involve :
(a) its pronunciation.
(b) culturally bound speaking events.
(c) theoretical knowledge of a language.
(d) second language grammatical knowledge.

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116. While developing writing skill among students, a language teacher should most importantly focus on :
(a) grammatical aspects (b) word limits
(c) expression of ideas (d) good handwriting

117. A teacher divided the students of class V into groups of six and provided each with a short story. Then she asked them to imagine, discuss and write the story with a different ending. In this activity the teacher is developing their :
(a) guided writing (b) creative writing
(c) product writing (d) controlled writing

118. Before starting a new lesson from the textbook, a teacher should focus on :
(a) the grammatical aspects in the lesson.
(b) choosing difficult words in the lesson and giving their meaning.
(c) connecting the theme of the lesson with learners' previous experience.
(d) the moral of the lesson.

119. A child in class II writes : "I laik tu red a buk" instead of writing "I like to read a book". What does the child's writing show ?
(a) He needs remedial classes to improve spelling.
(b) He has used invented spellings.
(c) He is not paying any attention to the class.
(d) He needs to work on phonetics.

120. In a constructivist classroom, language learning should be based on :
(a) the transaction of the prescribed textbook by the teacher.
(b) learners' previous knowledge in constructing their new knowledge using authentic tasks.
(c) the assumption that English langaue can only be learnt if the teacher transmits it to the learners.
(d) drill and practice of grammatical items.

भाग-V : भाषा II - हिन्दी

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

क्यों? एक ऐसा सवाल है, जिसका जवाब देने का प्रयास हम माता-पिता हमेशा से करते आए हैं यह अच्छी बात है कि बच्चे सवाल पूछते हैं। सीखने का इससे बढ़िया कोई और तरीका नहीं हो सकता। सभी बच्चों के पास सीखने के दो स्रोत होते हैं - कल्पनाशीलता और उत्सुकता। माता-पिता के रूप में आप अपने बच्चे की कल्पनाशीलता व उत्सुकता को बढ़ावा देकर उसे सीखने के आनंद से सराबोर कर सकते हैं। शिक्षण और सीखना महज स्कूल की चारदीवारी के भीतर संपन्न हाने वाली रहस्यमय गतिविधियाँ नहीं हैं। वे तब भी होती हैं, जब माता-पिता और बच्चे बेहद आसान चीज़ों को साथ-साथ करते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, धुलने वाले कपड़ों के ढेर से मोज़ों को उनके जोड़ों के हिसाब से छाँटकर गणित और विज्ञान की गुत्थियाँ सुलझा सकते हैं। साथ मिलकर खाना बना सकते हैं, क्योंकि खाना बनाने से गणित और विज्ञान के अलावा अच्छी सेहत की भी सीख मिलती है। एक-दूसरे को कहानियाँ सुना सकते हैं। कहानी सुनाना पढ़ने और लिखने का आधार है। उछल-कूद वाले खेलों से बच्चे गिनती सीखते हैं और जीवन-पर्यंत अच्छी सेहत का पाठ भी पढ़ते हैं। बच्चों के साथ मिलकर कुछ करने से आप समझ जाएँगे कि सीखना मनोरंजक और बेहद महत्त्वपूर्ण क्रिया-कलाप है।

121. गद्यांश के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि:
(a) माता-पिता को बच्चों के सवालों के जवाब नहीं देने चाहिए।
(b) बच्चे रोज़मर्रा के कार्यों से भी बहुत कुछ सीख सकते हैं।
(c) कहानी सुनाना ही सीखने को एकमात्र आधार है।
(d) सीखना स्कूल के भीतर ही संभव है।

122. कल्पनाशीलता और उत्सुकता को बढ़ावा देने से बच्चा:
(a) सीखने के आनंद में डूब जाता है।
(b) अच्छी बहस कर सकता है।
(c) अच्छा नागरिक बन सकता है।
(d) स्वयं कहानियाँ बनाकर सुनाता है।

123. 'मनोरंजक' शब्द है:
(a) विशेषण (b) सर्वनाम
(c) संज्ञा (d) क्रिया

124. 'जीवन-पर्यंत' शब्द का अर्थ है:
(a) जीवन का अंत (b) सुखी जीवन का अंत
(c) जीवन और परिवार (d) जीवन भर

125. 'उत्सुकता' शब्द में प्रत्यय है:
(a) सु (b) ता
(c) कता (d) उत्

126. किनके 'क्यों?' प्रश्न का उत्तर देने का प्रयास हम करते आए हैं?
(a) बच्चों के (b) समाज के
(c) शिक्षकों के (d) माता-पिता के

127. सीखने का बढ़िया तरीका है:
(a) उत्तर देना (b) विस्तार से समझाना
(c) पुस्तक पढ़ना (d) प्रश्न पूछना

128. बच्चों के पास सीखने के स्रोतों में से एक है:
(a) उत्सुकता (b) अध्यापक
(c) पाठ्यपुस्तक (d) माता-पिता

129. सीखना तब भी होता है, जब माता-पिता और बच्चे:
(a) गृहकार्य मिलकर करें।
(b) मिलकर खाना बनाना सीखें।
(c) केवल छोटे और आसान काम करें।
(d) साथ-साथ काम करें।

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

साल के जिस माह से मुझे सबसे अधिक लगाव होता है, वह दिसंबर ही है। इस महीने की कोमल धूप मुझे मोह लेती है, लेकिन तभी एहसास होता है कि यह साल भी बीतकर विगत हो जाएगा, ठीक उसी तरह, जैसे धरती मैया के आँचल में न जाने कितनी सदियाँ, कितने बरस दुबककर छिपे बैठे है। फिर सोचना हूँ, तो लगता है कि हर किसी के जीवन के बनने में ऐसे ही न जाने कितने 12 महीने होंगे, इन्हीं महीनों के पल-पल को जोड़कर हम-आप सब अपने जीवन को सँवारते-बिगाड़ते हैं। किसानी करते हुए हमने पाया कि एक किसान चार-चार महीने में एक जीवन जीता है। शायद ही किसी पेशे में जीवन को इस तरह टुकड़ों में जिया जाता होगा। चार महीने में हम एक फसल उपजा लेते हैं और इन चार महीनें के सुख-दुख को फसल काटते ही मानो भूल जाते हैं। हमने कभी बाबूजी के मुख से सुना था कि किसान ही केवल ऐसा जीव है, जो स्वार्थ को ताक पर रखकर जीता हैं। इसके पीछे उनका तर्क होता था कि फसल बोने के बाद किसान इस बात की परवाह नहीं करता है कि फल अच्छा होगा या बुरा। वह सब कुछ मौसम के हवाले कर जीवन के अगले चरण की तैयारी में जुट जाता है। किसानी करते हुए जो एहसास हो रहा है, उसे लिखता जाता हूँ। इस आशा के सथ कि किसानी को कोई परित्यक्त भाव से न देखे। अंतिम महीने में मेरे जैसे किसान मक्का,

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आलू और सरसों में डूबे पड़े हैं। इस आशा के साथ कि आने वाले नए साल में इन फसलों से नए जीवन को नए सलीके से सजाया-सँवारा जाएगा।

130. किसान अपने सुख-दुख को कब भूल जाता है ?
(a) फ़सल बोने पर (b) फ़सल काट लेने पर
(c) फ़सल बेच देने पर (d) फ़सल तैयार होने पर

131. 'किसान' से बना 'किसानी' शब्द है:
(a) सर्वनाम (b) विशेषण
(c) क्रिया-विशेषण (d) संज्ञा

132. लेखक खेती के साथ-साथ लिखने का काम भी क्यों कर रहा है?
(a) धन के लिए खेती करनी पड़ती है।
(b) किसान दीन नहीं है।
(c) किसान को कोई हीन न समझे।
(d) नाम के लिए सब कुछ करना जरूरी है।

133. लेखक को दिसंबर से विशेष लगाव है, क्योंकि :
(a) कोमल धूप अच्छी लगती है।
(b) साल बदलता है।
(c) साल का अंतिम महीना है।
(d) सर्दी होती है।

134. शब्दों का कौन-सा जोड़ा शेष से भिन्न है?
(a) सुख-दुख (b) सजाया-सँवारा
(c) घास-फूस (d) कंकड़-पत्थर

135. स्वार्थ को ताक पर रखकर जीते हैं:
(a) विद्यार्थी (b) किसान
(c) मजदूर (d) महापुरुष

निर्देश: *नीचे पूछे गए प्रश्नों के* ***सबसे उचित*** *उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए।*

136. भाषा की पढ़ाई:
(a) समूची पाठ्यचर्या में व्याप्त है।
(b) समूची पाठ्यचर्या का केवल एक हिस्सा है।
(c) बेहद जटिल और संवेदनशील है।
(d) भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक से भी संभव है।

137. हिंदी भाषा-शिक्षण के संदर्भ में आप किस कथन से सहमत **नहीं** है?
(a) कक्षा में बच्चों को विविध प्रकार का बाल-साहित्य उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए।
(b) कक्षा में बच्चों को अधिकाधिक लिखित कार्य दिया जाना चाहिए।
(c) कक्षा में बच्चों की भाषा का सम्मान किया जाना चाहिए।
(d) कक्षा में बच्चों को अपनी बात कहने की स्वतंत्रता दी जानी चाहिए।

138. बच्चों का अपने लेखन के प्रति आत्मविश्वास जगाने के लिए ज़रूरी है कि:
(a) उनके द्वारा लिखी गई बात का सम्मान किया जाए।
(b) उनके लिखने की गति पर ध्यान दिलाया जाए।
(c) उनके अक्षरों की बनावट की प्रशंसा की जाए।
(d) उनकी वर्तनी की शुद्धता को सराहा जाए।

139. जिन बच्चों को लिखने में कठिनाई होती है। संभवतया वे _____ से ग्रसित हों।
(a) गणितीय-अक्षमता (डिस्कैल्कुलिया)
(b) स्वर-अक्षमता (डिस्फोनिया)
(c) पठन-अक्षमता (डिस्लैक्सिया)
(d) लेखन अक्षमता (डिस्ग्राफिया)

140. मैं अपनी कक्षा में बहुभाषिकता को महत्त्व देती हूँ, इसलिए मैं :
(a) सभी बच्चों को अपनी मातृभाषा में कहने-सुनने की आज़ादी देती हूँ।
(b) भिन्न-भिन्न भाषाओं की पुस्तकों का आदर करती हूँ।
(c) बच्चों को कई भाषाओं की कविताओं का गान करवाती हूँ।
(d) श्यामपट्ट पर हिन्दी भाषा के शब्दों के अर्थ दो भाषाओं में अवश्य लिखती हूँ।

141. पहली-दूसरी कक्षा के बच्चों को साथ भाषा सिखाने के लिए जरूरी है कि उन्हें:
(a) बात कहने के तरीकों का अभ्यास करवाया जाए।
(b) कविता गाने के अधिकाधिक अवसर दिए जाएँ।
(c) पारस्परिक संवाद के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाए।
(d) अपने उच्चारण पर विशेष ध्यान देने के लिए कहा जाए।

142. 'पढ़ना' कौशल में सबसे ज़्यादा महत्त्वपूर्ण है:
(a) पढ़ने की गति (b) अर्थ एवं अनुमान
(c) शब्दों का उच्चारण (d) वर्णों की पहचान

143. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चे किस प्रकार की कविताएँ पसन्द करते हैं?
(a) जिनमें मूल्य हों।
(b) जिनमें गेयता हो।
(c) जिनमें नवीन शब्दों का भंडार हो।
(d) जिनमें तुकबन्दी हो।

144. भाषा-अर्जन के संबंध में कौन-सा कथन उचित **नहीं** है?
(a) भाषा-अर्जन के लिए नियम सिखाए जाते हैं।
(b) भाषा-अर्जन को सहज बनाने के लिए समृद्ध भाषिक परिवेश होना चाहिए।
(c) बिना विद्यालय गए भाषा-अर्जन संभव है।
(d) सभी बच्चों में भाषा-अर्जन की स्वाभाविक क्षमता होती है।

145. भाषा की कक्षाओं में लोकतांत्रिकता बनाए रखने के लिए क्या ज़रूरी है।
(a) स्वतंत्र एवं मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति के अवसर देना।
(b) राज्य भाषा को अनिवार्यत: पढ़ाना।
(c) बच्चों को हर समय बोलने के लिए कहना।
(d) लोकतंत्र पर निबंध पढ़ाना-लिखवाना।

146. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषायी क्षमताओं के आकलन में सबसे अधिक कारगर है:
(a) पोर्टफोलियो (b) जाँच सूची
(c) रेटिंग स्केल (d) लिखित परीक्षा

147. कहानी पढ़ने के बाद कक्षा में कौन-सी गतिविधि सबसे कम प्रभवी है?
(a) कहानी को दोहराना।
(b) कहानी का अंत परिवर्तित करना।
(c) कहानी को आगे बढ़ाना।
(d) कहानी को अपने शब्दों में कहना।

148. आपकी कक्षा के कुछ विद्यार्थी 'सड़क' को 'सरक' बोलते हैं। इसका सबसे संभावित कारण है :
(a) लापरवाही का होना (b) उनकी मातृभाषा का प्रभाव
(c) उन्हें हिन्दी न आना (d) सुनने में समस्या

149. भाषा की कक्षा में बच्चों को किसी त्योहार विशेष के बारे में बताना है, आप:
(a) किसी पुस्तक से उस त्योहार के बारे मे पढ़कर सुनाएँगे।
(b) बच्चों को उस त्योहार के बारे मे अपने-अपने अनुभव सुनाने के लिए कहेंगे।
(c) उस त्योहार पर गृहकार्य के रूप में निबंध लिखकर लाने के लिए कहेंगे।
(d) श्यामपट्ट पर उस त्योहार विशेष के बारे मे लिख देंगे।

150. बच्चे के व्यक्तित्व-निर्माण में ..... का महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान है।
(a) विदेशी भाषा (b) शास्त्रीय भाषा
(c) मातृभाषा (d) क्षेत्रीय भाषा

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ANSWER KEY

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

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

Section-I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. (b) Teachers impart knowledge or skill through instruction while facilitators create an environment where students acquire knowledge by doing activities themselves.

2. (b) Gifted children 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. Domains include any structured area of activity with its own symbol system (e.g., mathematics, music, language) and/or set of sensorimotor skills (e.g., painting, dance, sports).Below average mental processes is a characteristic of a child having IQ below 80.

3. (d) Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of moral development constitute an adaptation of a psychological theory originally conceived by the Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget. At the pre-conventional level (most nine-year-olds and younger, some over nine), individuals don't have a personal code of morality. Instead ,their moral code is shaped by the standards of adults and the consequences of following or breaking their rules.The child/individual is good in order to avoid being punished. If a person is punished, they must have done wrong.

4. (d) Individual differences stand for the variation or deviations among individuals in regard to a single characteristic or number of characteristics. So regarding learners's individual differences, the teacher should provide a variety of learning situation.

5. (c) Development continues throughout the life span. While physical growth seems to stop (i.e., height), humans continue to develop socially, emotionally, and intellectually throughout life.Development can proceed at different rates within an individual person. For example, a person may have typical motor (physical) development but delayed cognitive development.

6. (a) Assessment is the process of documenting, usually in measurable terms, knowledge, skill, attitudes, and beliefs. Assessment can focus on the individual learner, the learning community (class, workshop, or other organized group of learners), the institution, or the educational system as a whole

7. (d) Divergent thinking is related to creativity. It is a thought process or method used to generate creative ideas by exploring many possible solutions. It occurs in a spontaneous, free-flowing, 'non-linear' manner, such that many ideas are generated in an emergent cognitive fashion

8. (d) 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.

9. (d) Curiosity is a quality related to inquisitive thinking such as exploration, investigation, and learning, evident by observation in human and animal species. Curiosity is heavily associated with all aspects of human development, in which derives the process of learning and desire to acquire knowledge and skill.

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11. (c) The knowledge about students' language, culture, values, family, and home environmente will help teachers to better support their students in the classroom and to receive more support from home.

12. (b) The term "learning styles" speaks to the understanding that every student learns differently. Technically, an individual's learning style refers to the preferential way in which the student absorbs, processes, comprehends and retains information. Individual learning styles depend on cognitive, emotional and environmental factors, as well as one's prior experience. In other words: everyone's different.

13. (b) A multilingual class is a class where the learners speak a variety of first languages. In multilingual classroom the teacher should respect all languages and encourage children to communicate in all of them.

14. (a) The nature vs. nurture debate is the scientific, cultural, and philosophical debate about whether human culture, behavior, and personality are caused primarily by nature or nurture. Nature is often defined in this debate as genetic or hormone-based behaviors, while nurture is most commonly defined as environment and experience.

15. (b) The mass media is an agent of socialization. Television shows, movies, popular music, magazines, Web sites, and other aspects of the mass media influence our political views; our tastes in popular culture; our views of women, people of color, and gays; and many other beliefs and practices.

17. (b) In a primary school a teacher should help children set goals as per their interests and support them in working towards the same as interest is a feeling or emotion that causes attention to focus on an object, event, or process.

18. (d) Several institutional and other sources of socialization exist and are called agents of socialization. The first of these, the family, is certainly the most important agent of socialization for infants and young children. Parents' values and behavior patterns profoundly influence those of their daughters and sons.

19. (b) Group work is a form of cooperative learning. It aims to cater for individual differences, develop students' knowledge, generic skills (e.g. communication skills, collaborative skills, critical thinking skills) and attitudes.

20. (d) Dyslexia, also known as reading disorder, is characterized by trouble with reading despite normal intelligence. Different people are affected to varying degrees. Problems may include difficulties in spelling words, reading quickly, writing words, "sounding out" words in the head, pronouncing words when reading aloud and understanding what one reads.

21. (a) An infant is the very young offspring of a human The term infant is typically applied to young children between the ages of 1 month and 12 months; however, definitions may vary between birth and 1 year of age, or even between birth and 2 years of age

22. (d) According to psychologist Jean Piaget, children progress through a series of four critical stages of cognitive development. Each stage is marked by shifts in how kids understand the world. Through his observations of his children, Piaget developed a stage theory of intellectual development that included four distinct stages:
- The sensorimotor stage, from birth to age 2
- The preoperational stage, from age 2 to about age 7
- The concrete operational stage, from age 7 to 11
- The formal operational stage, which begins in adolescence and spans into adulthood.

23. (d) There is a set of principles that characterizes the pattern and process of growth and development. These principles or characteristics describe typical development as a predictable and orderly process; that is, we can predict how most children will develop and that they will develop at the same rate and at about the same time as other children.
It moves from a generalized to localized behavior. The newborn infant moves its whole body at one time instead of moving only one part of it. It makes random kicking with its legs before it can coordinate the leg muscles well enough to crawl or to walk.

24. (a) Scaffolding is a learning process designed to promote a deeper level of learning. Scaffolding is the support given during the learning process which is tailored to the needs of the student with the intention of helping the student achieve his/her learning goals .

25. (a) Assimilation is a term referring to another part of the adaptation process initially proposed by Jean Piaget. Through assimilation, we take in new information or experiences and incorporate them into our existing ideas. The process is somewhat subjective, because we tend to modify experience or information somewhat to fit in with our preexisting beliefs.

27. (d) The child centered education, broadly encompasses methods of teaching that shift the focus of instruction from the teacher to the student. In original usage, child-centered education aims to develop learner autonomy and independence by putting responsibility for the learning path in the hands of students.

28. (b) People with a high musical intelligence normally have good pitch and may even have absolute pitch, and are able to sing, play musical instruments, and compose music. They have sensitivity to rhythm, pitch, meter, tone, melody or timbre.

29. (a) Gender discrimination is prejudice or discrimination based on a person's sex or gender.

30. (a) Inclusive education brings all students together in one classroom and community, regardless of their strengths or weaknesses in any area, and seeks to maximize the potential of all students. Many years ago, special classes were created for students with special needs. Special educators felt that if they could just teach these students separately, in smaller groups, they could help them to catch up. However, the reality is that students in segregated special education classes have fallen further and further behind. Over time, we have learned that inclusive education is a better way to help all students succeed.

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Section-II : Mathematics

31 (a) Total number of books = 10290
One box contains = 98 books

$$\text{Total number of box} = \frac{10290}{98} = 105$$

The cost price of one box = ₹ 518
∴ Total cost price of 105 boxes = 518×105
= ₹ 54,390

32. (b) Measurement involves identifying an attribute to be measured (e.g., length, mass, area) and then using definable, consistent unit to find the "howmuchness" of the attribute. It is important for students to engage in learning situations that help them understand different measurable attributes and that teach them to measure those attributes in meaningful ways.

34. (b) Dot paper is a manipulative tool which is required to develop geometrical concepts of 'symmetry' and 'reflection'.

35. (a) Debate is a formal discussion on a particular matter in a public meeting , in which opposing arguments are put forward . A debate encourages the child to analyse and communicate.

36. (b) **Dyscalculia** is difficulty in learning or comprehending arithmetic, such as difficulty in understanding numbers, learning how to manipulate numbers, and learning facts in mathematics. It is generally seen as a specific developmental disorder.

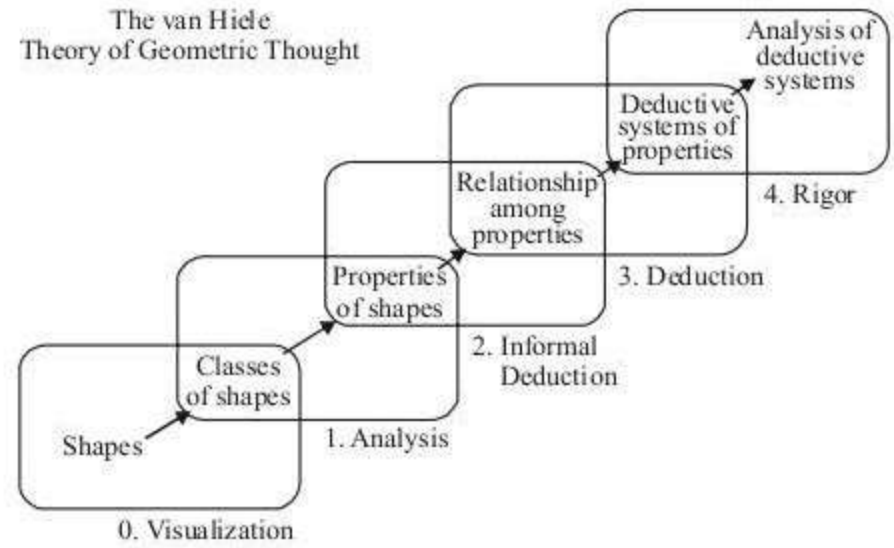
37. (c) In mathematics, a manipulative is an object which is designed so that a learner can perceive some mathematical concept by manipulating it, hence its name. The use of manipulatives provides a way for children to learn concepts in a developmentally appropriate, hands-on and an experiencing way.

38. (b) Unstructured question in which (unlike in a multiple choice question) possible answers are not suggested, and the respondent answers it in his or her own words. Such questions usually begin with a how, what, when, where, and why (such as "What factors you take into account when buying a vehicle?" or "In your opinion, what is the reasonable price for this item?") and provide qualitative instead of quantitative information. Open ended questions are asked generally during exploratory research and where statistical validity is not a prime objective.

39. (d) Regrouping is the process used in addition in subtraction that most of us remember being known as "carrying" and "borrowing."

40. (a) Grounding mathematics in meaningful contexts for children is crucial; otherwise mathematics be comes a dance of symbols and abstract numerical relationships.

41. (d) In the 1950s, a husband and wife team of Dutch educators, Pierre van Hiele and Dina van Hiele-Geldof, developed a theory of how children learn geometry which is still widely accepted today. Through their research, they identified five levels of understanding spatial concepts through which children move sequentially on their way toward geometric thinking. A visual image of the Van Hiele Theory is shown in



42. (b) Communication in mathematics class refers to developing ability to give prompt response to questions asked in the class.

43. (c) During the Operating Phase Students learn to interpret multipliers as 'times as much as' or 'of rather than simply counters of groups, so can think of them as 'operators' that need not be wholenumbers. Students also come to see that any number can be thought of as a unit which can be repeated or split up any number of times.

44. (c) National Curriculum Framework, 2005 recommends that teaching of mathematics at primary level should focus on helping students to connect classroom learning with everyday life.

45. (c) In mathematics education, number sense can refer to "an intuitive understanding of numbers, their magnitude, relationships, and how they are affected by operations."

46. (c) The concept of volume can not be addressed by using this activity.

47. (b) Ten thousands + Ten hundreds + Ten tens
=10,000+1000+100=11100

48 (a) When 12112 is divided by 11, it gives remainder 1 and When 13223 is divided by 13, it gives remainder '2'.
Hence, sum of the remainders obtained = 1 + 2 = 3

49 (c) Place value of 6 = 6000
Face value of 4 = 4
Difference = 6000 – 4 = 5996

50. (d) Smallest common multiple of 30,36 and 42 is the LCM of 30, 36 and 42

2	30, 36, 42
3	15, 18, 21
	5, 6, 7

LCM of 30, 36 and 42 = 2×3×5×6×7 = 1260
Biggest common factor of 30, 36 and 42 is the HCF of 30, 36 and 42

$$36\overline{)42}\,(1 \quad 36 \quad 6\overline{)36}\,(6 \quad 36 \quad \times$$

$$6\overline{)30}\,(5 \quad 30 \quad \times$$

HCF of 30, 36 and 42 = 6
The product = LCM × HCF = 1260 × 6 = 7560

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51 (c) Positive factors of 84 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 21, 28, 42, 84.
Out of them those are multiple of 7 and their sum
$= 7 + 14 + 21 + 28 + 42 + 84 = 196$

52 (b) Time in Delhi = 8 : 49 p.m.
Time in Sydney = 1 : 19 a.m.
Time Gap between Sydney and Delhi
= 1 : 19 a.m. – 8 : 49 p.m. = 4 hr 30 min
Now, If time in Delhi = 11 : 19 a.m.
Then time in Sydney would be = 4 hr 30 min + 11:19 a.m.
= 3 : 49 p.m.

53 (b) 125 kms on the map = $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

1 km on the map = $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{125}$ cm.

Therefore, 2000 kms show on the map

$= \frac{1}{2\times125} \times 2000 = 8$ cm.

54. (c) Going options by option-
(a) 25 hundredths in decimal = 0.25
(b) option (b) also correct
(c) Area of square = $30 \times 30 = 900$ cm^2
Area of rectangle = (4.5) m $\times$ (0.2) m = 0·9 m^2
$= (0.9 \times 100 \times 100)$ cm^2 = 9000 cm^2
Hence, option(c) is not correct.
(d) 2009 millilittres = 2000 millilitres + 9 millilitres = 2009 millilitres

55. (b) Total number of students = 660

Then, numbers of boys = $\frac{2}{3} \times 660 = 440$

Total numbers of girls = 660 – 440 = 220

Numbers of boys those are players = $\frac{3}{4} \times 440 = 330$

Numbers of girls those are players = $\frac{1}{4} \times 220 = 55$

Total number of players = 55 + 330 = 385

56. (c) Length of the room = 9 m = $9 \times 100 = 900$ cm.
Breadth of the room = 7 m = $7 \times 100 = 700$ cm.
Area of the room = 900 cm $\times$ 700 cm.
According to question,
Renu wants to buy tiles such that the floor is tiled without cutting any tile in that condition, the room size is completly divide by tiles size
Going by the options, we get 900 cm $\times$ 700 cm is completely divided by 35 cm $\times$ 45 cm.

57. (b) Number of seconds in 6 hours = $6 \times 60 \times 60 = 21600$ sec,
By option (b)
15 days = $15 \times 24 \times 60 = 21600$ min.
Hence, 15 days is correct choice.

58. (b) Volume of box (i) = $20 \times 25 \times 18 = 9000$ cm^3
Volume of box (ii) = $23 \times 20 \times 20 = 9200$ cm^3
Volume of box (iii) = $20 \times 22 \times 21 = 9240$ cm^3
Volume of box (iv) = $24 \times 20 \times 19 = 9120$ cm^3
Hence, by box (ii) and (iii), 18440 wooden cm cubes can be packed.

60. (c) Total bananas = one and a half dozens = 12 + 6
= 18 bananas.
Cost of 18 bananas = $18 \times 2.50 = ₹ 45$

Cost of three and a half kilogram apple = $3\frac{1}{2} \times 57{\cdot}60$
= ₹ 201.60

Cost of one and a half kg mangoes = $1\frac{1}{2} \times 75{\cdot}40$

$= \frac{3}{2} \times 75{\cdot}40$
= ₹ 113.10

Cost of 750 g of grapes = $\frac{7500}{1000} \times 120$
= ₹ 90

Total cost of fruits = 45 + 201.60 + 113.10 + 10 = 449.70
Money return by fruitseller = 500 – 449.70 = ₹ 50.30

Section-III : Environmental Studies

62. (c) For such activities the teacher does not encourage children's continuous engagement with the activity.

63. (c) While assessing students the EVS teacher should not focus only on a few aspects of students work.

64. (d) Community-based learning refers to a wide variety of instructional methods and programs that educators use to connect what is being taught in schools to their surrounding communities, including local institutions, history, literature, cultural heritage, and natural environments.

65. (b) Total time between 30th August 2015 to 1st Sep 2015 = 42 h.

Average speed = $\frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}}$

Total distance = 2268 km,
Total time = 42 h,

Average speed = $\frac{2268\times1000}{42\times60\times60} = 15$ m/s.

66. (b) Gurpreet is not likely to cross the Ganga river during his train journey from New Delhi to Chennai.

67. (b) Desert lands with extremely low temperatures are called cold deserts like Antarctica, which is the largest cold desert in the world. Ladakh in India is a cold desert that lies in the Great Himalayas on the eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir. It is also known as Khapa-chan, which means snow land.

68. (c) Zakir Husain (8 February 1897 - 3 May 1969) was the 3rd President of India, from 13 May 1967 until his death on 3 May 1969. An educationist and intellectual, Husain was the country's first Muslim president, and also the first to die in office. He was a renowned educationist and intellectual and his contribution in the development of modern India through education is invaluable.

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69. (b) The term food preservation refers to any one of a number of techniques used to prevent food from spoiling. It includes methods such as canning, pickling, drying and freeze-drying, irradiation, pasteurization , smoking, and the addition of chemical additives. Paneer is made by curdling heated milk with lemon juice, vinegar, or any other food acids. It is not a correct way of food preservation.

70. (c) Due to extremely cold climate in Leh and Ladakh houses' ground floor are without windows.

71. (c) The Asian Koel is a cuckoo, and like many cuckoos, it is a brood parasite. The female koel lays her eggs in the nest of one or more species of hosts, allowing the latter to incubate her eggs and feed her chicks until they are fledged and for some time after.

72 (c) Sago, which is also known as sabudana, is a starchy substance common to Indian cuisine. It is extracted from the stems of sago palm trees, then processed into small, circular pellets, which are sometimes referred to as pearls.

73. (a) Coconut production in Kerala plays an important role in the state economy and culture of Kerala in southwestern India. Kerala is actually named after the coconut tree with "Kera" meaning Coconut tree and "Alam" meaning land so means "Land of Coconut Trees".

74. (c) All these materials collected from vegetable market have seeds inside.

75. (a) Andhra Pradesh is an ancient institution of hand-woven fabrics. It produces the most exclusive sarees and dress-materials, having delicate and distinctive designs. The looms of Pochampally, Venkatagiri, Gadwal, Narayanpet and Dharmavaram are well-known for their silk and cotton sarees all over India. Kalamkari is a type of hand-painted or block-printed cotton textile, produced in parts of India. The Machilipatnam Kalamkari craft made at Pedana near by Machilipatnam in Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh, evolved with patronage of the Mughals and the Golconda sultanate.

76. (a) Malaria is caused by stagnant water, which can become a breeding ground for the mosquitoes that transmit this disease. Polio is caused by the poliovirus, a highly contagious virus specific to humans. Viruses, bacteria, a fungus, or (in rare cases) parasites or other organisms can cause pneumonia. Chickenpox (Chicken Pox), also known as Varicella, is a very contagious infection caused by the varicella zoster virus

77. (a) Correct pairs will be:
Orissa – Odissi
Tamil Nadu – Bharatnatyam
Karnataka – Yakshagana

78. (b) The Eskimo makes his house i.e.igloo from ice because it is very effective in keeping people warm. Human body loses heat in many ways like radiation, conduction, convection, evaporation and even by respiration. An igloo is a means by which there is less heat loss by wind convection and moisture by precipitation. By using just a lamp for heat inside the igloo can raise the temperature to 41 degree Fahrenheit when the air outside could be minus 40 degrees. With winds recorded up to several hundreds of miles per hour, convection becomes a major source of heat loss. The shape of the igloo constructed with a small tunnel to pass through actually helps keep the wind and excessive snow at bay. Thus an Igloo does not generate heat but preserves the heat generated by the human body.

80. (a) As a newly appointed EVS teacher in a school, a teacher should identify the slow learners before beginning to teach.

81. (a) Poems and stories can not explain various abstract concepts effectively.

83. (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.

84. (b) The chapter ' Sunita in Space' gives a peep into the life of an astronaut, describes physical conditions in a spaceship. This chapter challenges gender stereotypes.

85. (d) Learner's thinking can not be restricted.

86. (d) While making groups for an activity, an EVS teacher should ensure cooperation and participation of all members.

87. (c) An EVS text-book at primary level should not focus on definitions and explanations of abstract concepts.

88. (c) National Curriculum Framework (NCF, 2005) does not propose familiarity with technical terms.

89. (b) To draw and understand maps, children are required understanding of relative position, distances and directions of places and understanding of symbols and scale.

90. (a) To memorise basic scientific concepts and principles is not one of the objectives related to EVS teaching in primary classes.

Section-IV : Language I - English

91. (a) An laudatory aptitude expresses praise for someone.

92. (a) Ingeniously means possessing or done with ingenuity; skilful or clever

93. (c) The opposite in meaning to famous is unknown.

94. (d) The Past Perfect tense in English is composed of two parts: the past tense of the verb to have (had) + the past participle of the main verb.

95. (a) The underlined word who in the given sentence is Relative Pronoun. A relative pronoun is used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun orpronoun. You see them used everyday with the most common relative pronouns being: who, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whichever, and that.

96. (b) Smuggle means to bring into a country (an item) secretively and intentionally without declaring the item to customs officials and paying the associated duties or taxes on it, in violation of the law.

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97. (a) Madan Lal Dhingra was a freedom fighter.
98. (c) Madam Cama participated in India's struggle for freedom, she also championed the cause of women.
100. (a) The way Sohrab reacted when he saw Rustum shows that he felt great love and admiration for him.
101. (d) The poet describes Rustum's voice as powerful.
102. (c) A simile is a figure of speech that directly compares two things through the explicit use of connecting words (such as like, as, so, than, or various verbs such as resemble).
103. (a) Imagery means to use figurative language to represent objects, actions and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses.
104. (b) The encounter between Rustum an Sohrab took place in a desert.
106. (d) Personal experience of a human being is the moment-to-moment experience and sensory awareness of internal and external events or a sum of experiences forming an empirical unity such as a period of life.
107. (c) 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.
108. (a) Group work is a form of cooperative learning. It aims to cater for individual differences, develop students' knowledge, generic skills (e.g. communication skills, collaborative skills, critical thinking skills) and attitudes.
110. (b) Dysgraphia is a deficiency in the ability to write, primarily in terms of handwriting, but also in terms of coherence. Dysgraphia is a transcription disability, meaning that it is a writing disorder associated with impaired handwriting, orthographic coding (orthography, the storing process of written words and processing the letters in those words), and finger sequencing (the movement of muscles required to write).
111. (c) Gender-neutral language is a form of linguistic prescriptivism that aims to eliminate (or neutralize) reference to biological sex or gender with regard to terms that describe people
112. (c) Universal Grammar (UG) is a theory in linguistics, usually credited to Noam Chomsky, proposing that the ability to learn grammar is hard-wired into the brain.
113. (b) A dictionary is least used to check the passive voice of a word. It is a book or electronic resource that lists the words of a language (typically in alphabetical order) and gives their meaning, or gives the equivalent words in a different language, often also providing information about pronunciation, origin, and usage.
114. (a) Interview is a technique of assessment.
115. (b) Learning to speak in a second language does not involve culturally bound speaking events. ideas
116. (c) While developing writing skill among students, a language teacher should most importantly focus on expression of ideas.
117. (b) Creative writing is any writing that goes outside the bounds of normal professional, journalistic, academic, or technical forms of literature, typically identified by an emphasis on narrative craft, character development, and the use of literary tropes or with various traditions of poetry and poetics.
118. (c) Before starting a new lesson from the textbook, a teacher should focus on connecting the theme of the lesson with learners' previous experience.
119. (a) Remedial education is education designed to assist students in order to achieve expected competencies in core academic skills such as literacy and numeracy.
120. (b) In a constructivist classroom, learning is constructed. Students are not blank slates upon which knowledge is etched. They come to learning situations with already formulated knowledge, ideas, and understandings. This previous knowledge is the raw material for the new knowledge they will create.

भाग-V : भाषा II - हिन्दी

121. (b) गद्यांश के आधार पर हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते हैं कि बच्चे अपने दैनिक जीवन के विभिन्न क्रिया-कलापों से अपने ज्ञान में वृद्धि कर सकते हैं।
122. (a) ऐसी कोई भी गतिविधि जो कल्पनाशीलता तथा उत्सुकता से जुड़ी हो बच्चों के लिए सरस होती है तथा बच्चे पूरे मन से उसे क्रियान्वित करते हैं।
123. (a) 'उत्तेजक' शब्द विशेषण है जो इस गद्यांश में प्रयुक्त शब्द क्रिया-कलाप की विशेषता बतला रहा है।
124. (a) जीवन पर्यंत का आशय है- जीवनभर
125. (b) उत्सुक + ता = उत्सुकता
यहाँ 'ता' प्रत्यय है।
126. (a) 'क्यों' के उत्तर का संबंध बच्चों के प्रश्नों से है।
127. (d) प्रश्न के द्वारा (प्रश्नोत्तरी) बच्चा बेहतर ढंग से सीखता है तथा यह जानकारी दीर्घकाल तक उसके मानस पटल पर अंकित रहती है।
128. (d) माता-पिता बच्चों के लिए एक बेहतर शिक्षण सामग्री के उपादान होते हैं। उनसे बच्चे बिना झिझक के अपनी समस्या का निराकरण करते हैं।
129. (d) जब भी बच्चे अपने माता-पिता के पास होते हैं वे कुछ न कुछ क्रिया-कलाप आधारित प्रश्न करते रहते हैं तथा माता या पिता अपने स्तर से समझाने का प्रयास करते हैं।
130. (b) किसान की मंजिल होती है- फ़सल की कटाई, इसलिए इस मंजिल तक आने पर विगत सुख-दु:ख का कोई मायने नहीं रहता है।
131. (b) 'किसान' शब्द संज्ञा है तथा 'किसानी' शब्द इसी से बना हुआ एक विशेषण है।
132. (c) खेती के साथ-साथ साहित्य सृजन कृषक के उत्कृष्ट अवस्था का द्योतक है।
133. (a) लेखक को दिसम्बर का महीना बहुत आकर्षित करता है इसका कारण है धूप की कोमलता।
134. (a) सुख-दु:ख अन्य विकल्पों से भिन्न है क्योंकि वे समानार्थी शब्दों से मिलकर बने हैं जबकि सुख-दु:ख दोनों विपरीतार्थ शब्द का युग्म है।

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135. (b) किसान का जीवन निःस्वार्थ की धरातल पर गुजरता है उसका पूरा कारोबार प्रकृति की इच्छा पर आधारित होता है, अपनी पूरी मेहनत की पूंजी प्रकृति की गोद में समर्पित कर खुद को निर्लिप्त कर लेता है।

136. (a) भाषा की पढ़ाई बच्चे की समूची पाठ्यचर्या से संबंधित है। शिक्षण प्रक्रिया से संबंधित हर गतिविधि बच्चे में भाषा के प्रति उन्मुख करती है।

137. (b) केवल लिखित कार्य दिए जाने से हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण कार्य एकांगी हो जाता है तथा उसकी दिशा एक तरफ की हो जाती है तथा भाषायी प्रगति में असंतुलन परिलक्षित होने लगता है।

138. (a) बच्चों को जब लेखन कार्य दिया जाये तो उनकी त्रुटियों को बार-बार इंगित न किया जाये तथा सकारात्मक ढंग से त्रुटि का निवारण किया जाना चाहिए। इसका नकारात्मक प्रभाव नहीं पड़ना चाहिए।

139. (d) डिस्ग्राफिया नामक विकार से ग्रसित बच्चे लिखने में कठिनाई महसूस करते हैं।

140. (a) बहुभाषिकता का आशय है- अनेक भाषा बोली का समावेश।

141. (a) वाचन क्रिया-कलाप के द्वारा बच्चे भाषा शिक्षण में अच्छी प्रगति करते है इसलिए इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना आवश्यक है।

142. (b) पाठन कौशल के लिए आवश्यक है कि बच्चा पाठ्य सामग्री के आशय को आत्मसात करे तथा उससे संबंधित तथ्य का अनुमान लगा सके।

143. (d) प्राथमिक स्तर के बच्चे लयबद्ध है तथा तुकबन्दी युक्त कविताओं को पसंद करते हैं।

144. (a) भाषा अर्जन हेतु कोई सीमित नियम नहीं हैं। यह घटकों पर आधारित होता है। जैसे- अच्छे भाषायी वातावरण का होना, बिना विद्यालय गये भी बच्चा अपने पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि में ज्ञान अर्जित कर सकता है। सभी बच्चों में भाषा अर्जन की प्राकृतिक प्रवृत्ति होती है।

145. (a) स्वतंत्र तथा मौलिक अभिव्यक्ति के द्वारा भाषा की कक्षा में लोकतांत्रिकता का वातावरण बनाया जा सकता हैं। तथा यह एक आवश्यक पहलू भी है।

146. (a) पोर्टफोलियो के द्वारा भाषायी क्षमताओं का आकलन करना अत्यधिक प्रभावी कदम है। यह एक वैज्ञानिक तथा गणितीय प्रक्रिया है।

147. (a) कहानी शिक्षण के उपरांत पुनः कहानी की पुनरावृत्ति अच्छा प्रभाव प्रदर्शित नहीं करती है। इसलिए इस विधि का महत्त्व नहीं है।

148. (b) 'सड़क' को 'सरक' बोलना। इस बात का संकेतक है कि बच्चा अपने मातृभाषा के प्रभाव में अधिक है।

149. (b) भाषा की कक्षा में त्योहार के बारे में बताने की प्रक्रिया में अच्छा है कि बच्चों से बारी-बारी त्योहार पर आधारित अनुभव बच्चों से सुनें।

150. (c) मातृभाषा से बच्चे का व्यक्तित्व विकसित होता है।

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CBSE

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

SOLVED PAPER - 2015 FEBRUARY (PAPER I)

INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains Sections I, II, III, IV and V consisting of 150 questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child Development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : भाषा-II (हिन्दी)

Each question contains 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.

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Section-I : Child Development & Pedagogy

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

1. Which one of the following is best suited for emotional development of children ?
   (a) Democratic classroom environment
   (b) No involvement of the teachers as it is the task of the parents
   (c) Controlled classroom environment
   (d) Authoritarian classroom environment
2. Which one of the following is not a suitable formative assessment task ?
   (a) Open-ended questions (b) Project
   (c) Observation (d) Ranking the students
3. To be an effective teacher it is important to
   (a) emphasize dictating answers from the book.
   (b) focus on individual learning rather than group activity.
   (c) avoid disruption caused due to questioning by students.
   (d) be in touch with each and every child.
4. Teachers need to create a good classroom environment to facilitate children's learning. To create such a learning environment, which one of the given statements is not true?
   (a) Approval of the child's efforts
   (b) Compliance with teachers
   (c) Acceptance of the child
   (d) Positive tone of the teacher
5. Given below are some statements about boys and girls. According to you, which one of these is true ?
   (a) Boys should help in activities outside the home.
   (b) Boys should help in household chores.
   (c) All boys should be taught Science and girls, Home Science.
   (d) Girls should help in household chores.
6. A child's notebook shows errors in writing like reverse images, mirror imaging, etc. Such a child is showing signs of
   (a) Learning disadvantage (b) Learning disability
   (c) Learning difficulty (d) Learning problem
7. Teachers, in order to help learners construct knowledge, need to focus on
   (a) making sure the learner memorises everything
   (b) scores marks obtained by the learner.
   (c) involving the learner for active participation.
   (d) mastering learning of concepts by the learner.
8. Giftedness from teacher's point of view is a combination of
   (a) High Ability - High Creativity - High Commitment
   (b) High Motivation - High Commitment - High Talent
   (c) High Ability - High Talent - High Commitment
   (d) High Talent - High Creativity - High Memory
9. According to NCF 2005, errors are important because they
   (a) are an important tool in classifying students into groups of 'passed' and 'failed'.
   (b) provide a way to the teachers to scold the children.
   (c) provide an insight into the child's thinking and help to identify solutions.
   (d) provide space for removing some children from the class.

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10. Out-of-the-box' thinking is related to
(a) Consistent Thinking
(b) Memory-based Thinking
(c) Divergent Thinking
(d) Convergent Thinking

11. The assessment of students can be used by teachers in teaching to develop insight into
(a) identifying the students who need to be promoted to the higher class.
(b) not promoting those students who do not meet school standards.
(c) changing the teaching approach according to the learners' need.
(d) creating groups of 'bright' and 'weak' students in the class.

12. Learning experiences should be planned in a manner so as to make learning meaningful. Which of the given learning experiences does not facilitate meaningful learning for the children?
(a) Repetition based on mere recall of content
(b) Formulating questions on content
(c) Discussion and debate on the topic
(d) Presentation on the topic

13. Giving punishment, verbal or non-verbal, to the children results in
(a) motivating them to work.
(b) protecting the child's image.
(c) improving their scores.
(d) damaging their self-concept.

14. Which one out of the following provides information about the roles and behaviours which are acceptable in a group, during early childhood period ?
(a) Siblings and Teachers (b) Teachers and Peers
(c) Peers and Parents (d) Parents and Siblings

15. Making students members of a cleanliness community to motivate them for the same, reflects
(a) Socio-cultural conceptions of motivation
(b) Behaviouristic approach to motivation
(c) Humanistic approach to motivation
(d) Cognitive approach to motivation

16. Which of the following age groups falls under later childhood category ?
(a) 11 to 18 years (b) 18 to 24 years
(c) Birth to 6 years (d) 6 to 11 years

17. Aarjav says that language development is influenced by one's innate predisposition while Sonali feels that it is becaue of the environment. This discussion between Aarjav and Sonali is about
(a) Critical and Sensitive feeling
(b) Stability and Instability argument
(c) Continuous and Discontinuous learning
(d) Nature and Nurture debate

18. The teacher noticed that Pushpa cannot solve a problem on her own. However, she does so in the presence of adult or peer guidance. This guidance is called
(a) Lateralization
(b) Pre-operational thinking
(c) Zone of proximal development
(d) Scaffolding

19. A teacher, labelled the head of a committee, as 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman'. It indicates that the teacher
(a) follows a more acceptable term
(b) has a good command of language
(c) is using a gender-free language
(d) has gender bias

20. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation is essential for
(a) fine tuning of test with the teaching
(b) diluting the accountability of the Board of Education
(c) correcting less-frequent errors more than more-frequent errors
(d) understanding how learning can be observed, recorded and improved upon

21. In Lawrence Kohlberg's theory, which level signifies the absence of morality in the true sense ?
(a) Level III (b) Level IV
(c) Level I (d) Level II

22. Which one of the following is not correct for the progressive model of socialization of children ?
(a) Active participation in the group work and learning social skills.
(b) Children accept what they are offered by the school irrespective of their social backgrounds.
(c) There should be a place for democracy in the classroom.
(d) Socialization is an adoption of social

23. In learning, assessment is essential for
(a) Grades and Marks
(b) Screening test
(c) Motivation
(d) Fostering of the purpose of segregation and ranking'

24. Fitting new information into existing schemes is known as
(a) Accommodation (b) Equilibration
(c) Assimilation (d) Organisation

25. We all differ in terms of our intelligence, motivation, interest, etc. This principle refers to
(a) Individual difference (b) Theories of Intelligence
(c) Heredity (d) Environment

26. Students of disadvantaged groups should be taught along with the normal students. It implies
(a) Inclusive Education (b) Special Education
(c) Integrated Education (d) Exclusive Education

27. "Anyone can become angry - that is easy, but to be angry with the right person, to the right degree, at the right time, for the right purpose, and in the right way - that is not easy." This is related to
(a) Emotional development (b) Social development
(c) Cognitive development (d) Physical development

28. Deficiency in the ability to write, associated with impaired handwriting, is a symptom of
(a) Dysgraphia (b) Dyspraxia
(c) Dyscalculia (d) Dyslexia

29. According to Piaget theory, which one out of the following will not influence one's cognitive development ?
(a) Language (b) Social experiences
(c) Maturation (d) Activity

30. Which of these does not imply practical intelligence in the Triarchic theory ?
(a) Reshaping the environment
(b) Thinking practically about oneself only
(c) Choosing an environment in which you can succeed
(d) Adapting to the environment

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Section-II : Mathematics

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

31. Which of the following is **not** correct ?
(a) 3 hours 14 minutes = 194 minutes
(b) 2 kg 30 g is the same as 2030 g
(c) 3 litres 80 millilitres = 380 millilitres
(d) Area of a square of side 10 cm = Area of the rectangle of length 100 cm and breadth 0·01 m

32. On dividing 110111 by 11, the sum of the quotient and the remainder is
(a) 11011 (b) 11001
(c) 10101 (d) 10011

33. What should be subtracted from the product 102 × 201 to get 19999 ?
(a) 503 (b) 602
(c) 103 (d) 401

34. Number of degrees in two and two-third of a right-angle is
(a) 240 (b) 270
(c) 180 (d) 210

35. A one-litre carton of juice is in the shape of a cuboid and has a square base of size 8 cm by 8 cm. The depth of juice in the carton, in centimeters, is closest to
(a) 20 (b) 22
(c) 16 (d) 18

36. Which one of the following statements is true ?
(a) The product of three odd numbers is an even number.
(b) The difference of an even number and an odd number can be an even number.
(c) The sum of two odd numbers and one even number is an even number.
(d) The sum of three odd numbers is an even number.

37. The sum of place values of 5 in 6251, 6521 and 5621 is
(a) 550 (b) 15
(c) 5550 (d) 5050

38. At primary level use of tangram, dot games, patterns, etc. helps the students to
(a) understand basic operations.
(b) enhance spatial understanding ability.
(c) develop sense of comparing numbers.
(d) strengthen calculation skills.

39. Which one of the following does not match curricular expectations of teaching mathematics at the primary level ?
(a) Represent part of whole as a fraction and order simple fractions
(b) Analyse and infer from representation of grouped data
(c) Develop a connection between the logical functioning of daily life and that of mathematical thinking
(d) Develop language and symbolic notations with standard algorithms of performing number operations

40. The main goal of Mathematics education is
(a) to formulate theorems of Geometry and their proofs independently.
(b) to help the students to understand mathematics.
(c) to develop useful capabilities.
(d) to develop children's abilities for mathematisation.

41. A teacher uses the exploratory approach, use of manipulatives and involvement of students in discussion while giving the concepts of mathematics. She uses this strategy to
(a) achieve the higher aim of teaching mathematics.
(b) develop manipulative skills among the students.
(c) create a certain way of thinking and reasoning.
(d) achieve the narrow aim of teaching mathematics.

42. A teacher asks Shailja of class V about the perimeter of a figure.
She also asked Shailja to explain the solution in her words. Shailja was able to solve the problem correctly but was not able to explain it. This reflects that Shailja is having
(a) poor confidence level and poor mathematical skills
(b) poor understanding of concept of perimeter but good verbal ability
(c) lower language proficiency and lower order mathematical proficiency
(d) lower language proficiency and higher order mathematical proficiency

43. The section, 'Practice Time' included in different topics in Mathematics textbook aims at
(a) providing fun and enjoyment to students
(b) having a change in daily routine
(c) ensuring better utilization of time
(d) providing extended learning opportunities

44. Formative Assessment in Mathematics at primary stage includes
(a) identification of learning gaps and deficiencies in teaching.
(b) identification of common errors.
(c) testing of procedural knowledge and analytical abilities.
(d) grading and ranking of students.

45. It is important to conduct mathematical recreational activities and challenging geometrical puzzles in the class as
(a) they can create interest in low achievers and slow learners in mathematics.
(b) they bring students out of the monotonous and boring routines of mathematics classroom.
(c) they give space to gifted learners.
(d) they are helpful to enhance spatial and analytical ability of every learner.

46. 'Vedic Mathematics' is becoming popular nowadays especially amongst primary school children and is used to enhance
(a) the algorithmic understanding of students in mathematics.
(b) the problem solving skills of students in mathematics.
(c) the concentration of students in mathematics.
(d) the calculation skills and speed in mathematics.

47. Akanksha wants to become a good mathematics teacher. To be a good mathematics teacher she must have
(a) good communicative skills and the knowledge of close-ended questions.
(b) conceptual knowledge, understanding and ability to relate content of mathematics with real life.
(c) good knowledge of Number System, Algebra and Geometry.
(d) ability to solve the problems in no time.

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48. A teacher introduced multiplication in her class as repeated addition and then by grouping of same number of objects taken multiple times she introduced the 'X' symbol and further conducted a small activity of finding product using criss-cross lines or matchsticks. Here the teacher is
(a) providing remedial strategies for low achievers in mathematics.
(b) using multiple representations to make the class interesting.
(c) developing a lesson and taking students 'from concrete to abstract concept'.
(d) catering to learners with different learning styles.

49. 13 students of class V A and 15 of class V B participated in a writing competition. They scored marks as follows :
Class V A 14, 6, 15, 12, 11, 11, 7, 9, 17, 13, 3, 10, 18
Class V B 13, 9, 0, 7, 14, 6, 0, 9, 16, 9, 13, 16, 5, 18, 11
What inference can you draw from the given data ?
(a) Both the sections performed equally well because the highest score of both the sections is 18.
(b) Class V A performed better because the average score of V A is more.
(c) Both the sections performed equally well because the total marks scored by both the sections are the same.
(d) Both the sections performed equally well because the average marks of both the sections are the same.

50. How many $\frac{1}{10}$ are in $\frac{6}{5}$?
(a) 8 (b) 5
(c) 12 (d) 10

51. A train leaves a station at 6 : 14 a.m. and reaches its destination after 13 hours 48 minutes. The time at the destination is
(a) 8 : 02 p.m. (b) 8 : 12 p.m.
(c) 7 : 02 p.m. (d) 7 : 12 p.m.

52. (Sum of multiples of 7 between 21 and 49) ÷ (Biggest common factor of 25 and 30) is equal to
(a) 35 (b) 37
(c) 14 (d) 21

53. The sum of all the positive factors of 96 is
(a) 251 (b) 252
(c) 155 (d) 156

54. As per the NCF 2005, the narrow aim of teaching Mathematics at schools is
(a) to teach daily life problems related to linear algebra.
(b) to develop numeracy related skills.
(c) to teach algebra.
(d) to teach calculation and measurements

55. Ravi has three dozen chocolates. He gave one-third of them to his neighbour, one-sixth to Rehana and one-fourth to his sister. How many chocolates are left with him ?
(a) 91 (b) 10
(c) 6 (d) 8

56. Perimeter of a square is 44 cm. The perimeter of a rectangle is equal to the perimeter of this square. The length of the rectangle is 5 cm more than the side of the square. The sum of areas (in cm^2) of the square and the rectangle is
(a) 217 (b) 229
(c) 169 (d) 140

57. A child who is able to perform all number operations and is able to explain the concept of fractions is at
(a) partition phase (b) operational phase
(c) emergent phase (d) quantifying phase

58. What is the value of
$-1+2-3+4-5+6-7+.....+1000$?
(a) 500 (b) 2000
(c) 0 (d) 1

59. From the unit of 'Shapes' the teacher asked the students to "make/draw any picture by using shapes".
The objective that can be achieved through this activity is
(a) Application (b) Knowledge
(c) Comprehension (d) Creating

60. Arjun, a student of class IV, is able to answer all questions related to Number System orally, but commits mistakes while writing the solutions of problems based on Number System. The best remedial strategy to remove errors in his writing is
(a) to give him 10 practice tests.
(b) to relate real life experiences with mathematical concepts.
(c) to provide him a worksheet with partially solved problems to complete the missing gaps.
(d) to teach more than one way of solving problems of Number System

Section-III : Environmental Studies

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

61. Which of the following is/are tools and techniques of assessment in EVS at primary level ?
A. Project work
B. Field trip
C. Journal writing
D. Concept mapping
(a) Only B and C (b) Only D
(c) A, B, C and D (d) Only A and B

62. Study the following statements about the Jhoom farming practised in Mizoram :
A. After cutting one crop, the land is left as it is for some years.
B. The bamboo or weeds which grow on that land are cut and burnt.
C. The land is deeply ploughed before sowing the seeds.
D. In one farm three or four different types of crops are grown.
E. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides are also used as per need.
The correct statements are
(a) C, D and E (b) A, B and D
(c) Only A and B (d) Only B and D

63. Teaching of EVS should encourage process skills, which are the core of inquiry-based hands-on learning. Which one of the following is ***not*** such a skill ?
(a) Predicting (b) Determination
(c) Inferring (d) Observation

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64. Radha uses travel tickets of different types. Which of the following concepts could be effectively discussed by using such tickets ?
A. The cost of travel by different means is different.
B. The cost of travel depends upon the fuel used by the vehicle.
C. We need tickets to travel by public transport from one place to another.
D. Understanding the reservation process.
Choose the most appropriate option :
(a) C and D (b) A and D
(c) A and C (d) B and C

65. Which one of the following strategies seems most appropriate for teaching maps to primary graders ?
(a) Drawing of the map by the teacher on the black-board and asking learners to locate different places
(b) Instructing learners to bring the map of India from their home
(c) Showing an atlas to learners and asking them to locate different places
(d) Facilitating learners to construct maps of their immediate surroundings by using their own symbols and focusing on relative position and direction of things

66. Mahika, a teacher of class V, wants her students to observe the plants in the surroundings. For meaningful learning, what should she encourage the children to do ?
(a) Understanding that plants are living beings
(b) Appreciating that plants are useful for us
(c) Writing the names of maximum number of plants
(d) Observing the difference in their heights, leaves, smell and place of growing

67. Which one of the following should be a most important aspect of EVS teaching at primary level ?
(a) Conducting activities and developing skills
(b) Achieving success in assessment
(c) Understanding the basic concepts of science
(d) Connecting learners to the natural and socio-cultural environment

68. 'Mapping' at primary level promotes which of the following skills in learners ?
(a) Neat drawing
(b) Calculations and Estimations
(c) Drawing according to scale
(d) Idea about relative positions and orientations

69. Study the following table:

	June 2007	December 2014
Price of petrol in ₹/ litre	47.74	61.33
Price of diesel in ₹/ litre	35.21	50.51

After studying the above table, Devmeet a class V student, wrote the following in his notebook :
A. Petrol is a more expensive fuel than diesel.
B. The percentage increase in price of diesel is more than that of petrol.
C. Diesel is cheaper and that is why public transport runs on it.
D. Diesel is a cheaper fuel than petrol. People should buy diesel vehicles.
Which one of the following is correct ?
(a) B and C are inferences
(b) C and D are inferences
(c) A and D are observations
(d) A and C are observations

70. All of the following are indicative of the general approach to be followed for EVS in primary classes except from
A. concrete to abstract
B. simple to complex
C. local to global
D. abstract to concrete
(a) Only B (b) Only D
(c) Only A and B (d) Only B and C

71. NCF 2005 has not recommended any prescribed curriculum and text-books for EVS for classes I and II. The most appropriate reason for this ;
(a) To reduce the load of curriculum
(b) EVS is only for class III onwards
(c) Learners in class I and II cannot read and write
(d) To provide contextual learning environment

72. A teacher has to teach about cultural diversity in food in our country to class IV students. Which of the following is the best way to teach this topic ?
(a) Show flash cards having pictures of various food items.
(b) Give a project to students about different kinds of food taken by the people of various states in our country.
(c) Ask students what they have eaten, followed by a discussion.
(d) Ask students to collect information about the kind of food taken in their family.

73. If we observe birds, we find that most of the birds often move their neck. It is because
(a) in most of the birds, the eyes are fixed and cannot move.
(b) their ears are covered and they can fly.
(c) the birds have two eyes.
(d) their eyes can focus on two different objects at a time.

74. Reena loves mangoes. She wants to preserve these for winters. Which one of the following is a good way of preserving them ?
(a) Make 'aam papad' and pickle.
(b) Prepare juice and store in an airtight container.
(c) Put in a plastic bag.
(d) Store in a refrigerator.

75. The neighbouring states of Kerala are
(a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
(b) Karnataka and Maharashtra
(c) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
(d) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

76. In which one of the following states of our country do most people like to eat sea fish cooked in coconut oil ?
(a) Mizoram (b) Goa
(c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Bihar

77. Which one of the following animals' front teeth keep on growing throughout its life ? It has to keep gnawing on things to keep its teeth from becoming too long.
(a) Termite (b) Squirrel
(c) Lizard (d) Rat

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78. A farmer is growing paddy crop over and over again using excess of fertilizers and pesticides in his fields. This practice will make the soil of his fields
(a) useful for the paddy crops only
(b) fit for ploughing
(c) barren
(d) fertile for other crops also

79. Study the following statements about "Desert Oak" :
A. Desert Oak is a tree that grows almost as tall as our classrooms,' i.e., about 4 meters.
B. The roots of this tree go down nearly 30 times its height till they reach water.
C. Water is stored in the trunk of this tree.
D. This tree is found in Abu Dhabi.
The correct statements are
(a) A, B and D (b) B, C and D
(c) Only A and B (d) A, B and C

80. A person boarded a train on 02.01.2015 at Madgaon for Nagercoil. The train departed from Madgaon at 07 : 45 hours and reached Nagercoil at 04 : 45 hours on the next day i.e., 03.01.2015. If the distance between these two stations is 1140 km, the average speed of the train was approximately
(a) 54 km/h (b) 51 km/h
(c) 59 km/h (d) 57 km/h

81. A person living in New Delhi wants to visit first Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) and then Ranchi (Jharkhand). The directions of his journey will be first towards
(a) east and then towards south
(b) west and then towards south
(c) south and then towards east
(d) south and then towards west

82. Which one of the following characteristics is shared by all the animals given below ?
Lizard, Sparrow, Turtle, Snake
(a) They lay eggs.
(b) They are poisonous.
(c) They can live on land as well as in water
(d) Their bodies are covered with scales.

83. Stories and poems can be effectively used in teaching of EVS at primary level. The main purpose of using them in EVS is to
(a) cater to diversity in classroom
(b) providing contextual learning environment
(c) make lessons enjoyable
(d) promote linguistic skills

84. How would a primary teacher effectively assess her students of class IV on the topic of "Scarcity of water" ?
(a) Asking children to write slogans on saving water
(b) Conducting a written test on the above topic
(c) By finding out how they have started saving water in their day-to-day life
d) Organising a poster making activity on water conservation

85. Your principal asks you to take class V students on an educational visit. What would you include while planning for such a visit to make it meaningful ?
(a) Preparing structured activity sheet about the place to be visited and sharing the same with the students before the visit for an authentic and meaningful learning
(b) Asking students to find and read the information about the place to be visited
(c) Taking enough food and games to enjoy
(d) Ensuring that students should be disciplined and should visit the place quietly

86. Which of the following should ***not*** be an appropriate indicator for assessment in EVS at primary level ?
(a) Remembering
(b) Questioning
(c) Concern for justice and equality
(d) Cooperation

87. This plant has leaves which are used as vegetables. Its seeds are used to produce oil. The plant is
(a) Spinach (b) Coconut
(c) Cabbage (d) Mustard

88. Study the following statements about bronze :
A. It is an element like aluminium, iron and copper.
B. It is made by melting copper and tin in a furnace.
C. Tribal people have been using bronze since thousands of years.
D. The objects made of bronze are lighter but much stronger than those made of aluminium.
The correct statements are
(a) Only A and D (b) Only B and C
(c) A, B and C (d) B, C and D

89. Which one of the following is a set of diseases caused/spread by mosquitoes ?
(a) Chikungunya, Malaria, Typhoid
(b) Cholera, Dengue, Malaria
(c) Chikungunya, Dengue, Malaria
(d) Chikungunya, Cholera, Typhoid

90. On a state map, at its one corner it is mentioned "Scale 1 cm = 110 meters". If on the map the measured distance between any two cities is 9.7 cm, the actual distance between the two cities is approximately
(a) 1.067 km (b) 2.01 km
(c) 11 km (d) 10 km

Part-IV : Language I - English

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

Invictus

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud.
Under the bludgeoning of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

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Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the Horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds, and shall find, me unafraid.

William Ernest Henley

91. The phrase 'unconquerable soul' means a person who is
(a) invincible (b) compassionate
(c) noble (d) sensitive

92. Lines 5 and 6 show that the speaker
(a) refuses to surrender.
(b) remains undaunted even under the worst circumstances.
(c) is overwhelmed by adverse circumstances,
(d) accepts life's challenges.

93. 'Wrath and tears' means
(a) unbearable suffering
(b) anger causing havoc
(c) anger and sorrow
(d) unfavourable circumstances

94. The phrase 'menace of the years' suggests
(a) threats of the times.
(b) danger to life.
(c) cruel fate.
(d) evils of life.

95. The word 'winced' in the second stanza means
(a) recoiled (b) ruffled
(c) frightened (d) worried

96. The poetic device used in 'Black as the pit from pole to pole' is
(a) metaphor (b) irony
(c) simile (d) parallelism

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

Adversity provides us with an opportunity to develop our character in a natural, recurring and powerful way that only the challenges of adversity offer. According to Solomon, adversity refines and reveals the gold and silver of our character.

A lot of times adversity comes our way as a direct or indirect result of our own actions. We make a bad choice or a bad decision, or we simply fail to do something we should have done. When I made bad investment decisions, I had to accept responsibility for my greed and naive choices. Yes, several men had misrepresented the opportunities to me, but the fact is, I am the one who made the decisions. And I experienced the very consequences, that Solomon had cautioned us about. Any time you make a contribution to your own adversity, you need to accept responsibility for it. Don't simply blame someone or something else.

Nonetheless, throughout our lives we will experience a great deal of adversity that is not a result of our own actions. It is critically important that we do not assign fault to ourselves or to those who had nothing to do with it. When a friend of mine lost his daughter to leukemia, he confided to me that he felt God was punishing him for his past sins. In other words, he was blaming himself. It is believed that adversity sometimes has a purpose that we cannot know or understand. As tempting as it may be, to try to figure out such a mystery is not only an exercise in futility, it is foolish also.

97. Adversity provides us with an opportunity to
(a) introspect
(b) develop our character
(c) test our friends
(d) evaluate our own character

98. The author quotes Solomon to
(a) lend force to his argument
(b) show his veneration for him
(c) emphasize that adversity is part of life
(d) embellish his prose

99. Most often our misfortunes are the result of our own
(a) idleness (b) haste
(c) follies (d) actions

100. The synonym for 'cautioned' is
(a) warned (b) threatened
(c) suggested (d) persuaded

101. The phrase 'exercise in futility' means
(a) a foolish approach
(b) something that is pointless
(c) hopes of future
(d) an irrational act

102. Identify the correct statement.
(a) Adversity is purposeless.
(b) Adversity is a curse.
(c) The mystery of adversity can be easily understood.
(d) Adversity helps us improve our character.

103. Which of the following statements is **not** true ?
(a) Adversity is a test of our character.
(b) The bravest are bogged down by misfortunes.
(c) Adversity refines our character.
(d) Adversity sometimes has a purpose.

104. The antonym for the word 'adversity' is
(a) prosperity (b) luxury
(c) luck (d) emptiness

105. When adversity strikes us we blame
(a) supernatural powers and evil spirits.
(b) providence.
(c) our stars.
(d) everything and everyone except ourselves.

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

106. In the primary classes, it is recommended that children should be taught in their mother tongue because
(a) it enables children to comprehend
(b) it creates a natural environment
(c) children develop self-confidence
(d) it promotes regional languages

107. A common developmental reading disorder is
(a) Impairment (b) Dyslexia
(c) Aphasia (d) Autism

108. The most important purpose of formative assessment is
(a) to judge the performance of teachers and schools
(b) to form an opinion about the best student in the class
(c) to score and rank students on the basis of their performance
(d) to provide qualitative feedback on students' learning

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109. Role Play should be an integral part of every language classroom because
(a) it enables girls and boys to interact freely.
(b) it is an effective classroom management technique.
(c) it enables students to engage in meaningful talk.
(d) it enables students to memorize the story.

110. A student of class V has just read a text about the water problems of a community living on the outskirts of a city. After reading the chapter, the student remarks how difficult it must be to struggle for water every day. Which comprehension strategy does this remark reveal ?
(a) Read aloud (b) Summarizing
(c) Metacognition (d) Inferential reading

111. Which one of the following is an example of Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills (BICS) ?
(a) Explaining a procedure to a peer during an experiment
(b) Discussing response to a story in a small group in the classroom
(c) Taking notes during a lecture or a talk
(d) Negotiating turn taking with a peer during free play

112. B.F. Skinner claimed that language is learnt through
(a) repetition and approximation.
(b) reinforcement and engagement.
(c) drill and practice.
(d) immersion and employment.

113. A language teacher wants her students to write for an authentic audience and purpose. What would be the best writing task to achieve this ?
(a) Students write a letter to the principal expressing their opinion on a school-related issue.
(b) Students write answers to questions given at the end of the chapter after discussing them with each other.
(c) Students write a movie review of a movie they watched recently.
(d) Students write on the topic 'My School'.

114. Writing is a _____ and not a _____
(a) product; process (b) product; formation
(c) process; product (d) process; formation

115. Rani is from Delhi. She has taken admission in a school in Assam. In the final exams, she faces difficulty in writing a composition on 'Bihu'. The most probable reason for Rani's problem is that
(a) there is a discontinuity between her home environment and the school curriculum.
(b) her parents are unable to help her in understanding the school culture.
(c) she is not a hardworking girl and is not trying to adapt to the school curriculum.
(d) her background is deficient and is not on a par with standard school culture.

116. A child reads 'She bought three apples' as 'She bought tree apples' and explains it as 'apples from trees'. How would you rate this child's reading skills ?
(a) She reads without comprehension.
(b) She reads with spelling errors.
(c) She reads carelessly.
(d) She reads with comprehension.

117. Which of the following is **not** true about sentences in the passive voice ?
(a) Any declarative sentence can be passivized.
(b) The verb in passive sentences is always in perfect participle form.
(c) It is generally used where the subject is hidden, not clear or not significant.
(d) Sentences with intransitive verbs cannot be passivized.

118. Storytelling should be used frequently in classrooms because
(a) it provides space for teachers to engage in other academic tasks
(b) it lays the foundation of understanding and imagination
(c) it lays the foundation for other academic engagements
(d) it allows students to imagine and relax

119. Which one of the following principles is **not** appropriate for vocabulary development ?
(a) Passive vocabulary should be learnt by heart
(b) Provide opportunities to consult a dictionary
(c) Integrate new words with old
(d) Make a new word 'real' by connecting it to the learners' world

120. A language textbook for class 1 starts with poems and stories (complete text) and ends with the alphabet. Which approach does this kind of arrangement reflect in language pedagogy ?
(a) Eclectic approach (b) Top-down approach
(c) Aesthetic approach (d) Bottom-up approach

भाग-V : भाषा II - हिन्दी

निर्देश (प्र. सं. 121 से 126) : *नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में सबसे* ***उचित विकल्प*** *चुनिए।*

यह तो आप जानते हैं कि पृथ्वी प्रारम्भ में आग का गोला थी। मुझे ठीक-ठीक नहीं पता कि ऐसी आग में मुझ पानी का जन्म कैसे हुआ। लगता यह है कि हमारी पृथ्वी ज्यों-ज्यों ठंडी होती गई तो उसमें मौजूद गैसों में क्रियाएँ हुईं। हाइड्रोजन और ऑक्सीजन की रासायनिक क्रियाओं से मेरा जन्म हुआ है। इन दोनों ने अपना अस्तित्व मिटाकर मुझे बनाया। पहले मैं पृथ्वी के ऊपर भाप रूप में ही था। फिर जाने क्या हुआ कि मैं ठोस बर्फ़ बन गया। कल्पना करो चारों ओर बर्फ़ ही बर्फ़। जब सूर्य की किरण हम पर पड़ती तो चारों ओर सौन्दर्य बिखर पड़ता। लाखों वर्षों तक इस रूप में रहने के बाद मैं फिसलने लगा क्योंकि बर्फ़ के दबाव से निचली परत पिघलने लगी थी। फिसलकर हम पहुँचे सागर में । वहाँ की तो बात ही निराली थी। वहाँ अब तक हमसे पहले पहुँचे पानी में छोटे-छोटे जीव तैरने लगे थे। घोंघे, मछलियाँ और कछुवे भी। धीर-धीरे सृष्टि का विस्तार हुआ। जल के बाद स्थल में जीव बनने लगे और आज आप उसी श्रृंखला के अंग हैं और अपने को मनुष्य कहते हैं।

121. यह आत्मकथा किसकी है?
(a) बर्फ़ की (b) पानी की
(c) मनुष्य की (d) पृथ्वी की

122. सबसे पहले जीवधारी कहाँ पैदा हुए?
(a) बर्फ़ में (b) भाप में
(c) जल में (d) स्थल में

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123. बर्फ़ क्यों फिसलने लगी थी?
(a) अपनी गर्मी से पिघल रही थी
(b) बर्फ़ के बोझ और दबाव से निचली परत पिघल रही थी
(c) सुर्य ने पिघला दिया था
(d) समुद्र की लहरें आ गई थीं

124. मनुष्य किस श्रृंखला का अंग है?
(a) जीवधारियों की श्रृंखला का
(b) जलजीवों की श्रृंखला का
(c) प्राकृतिक श्रृंखला का
(d) प्राकृतिक परिवर्तन श्रृंखला का

125. चारों ओर सौंदर्य ------- पड़ता।
रिक्त सथान के शब्द होगा।
(a) चमक (b) दमक
(c) बिफर (d) बिखर

126. कौन सी संज्ञा बहुवचन में नहीं है?
(a) घर बनने लगे हैं। (b) जीव जल में तैर रहे है।
(c) घोंघे चल रहे हैं। (d) कछुवे की चाल देखें।

निर्देश (प्र. सं. 127 से 135) : *नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में सबसे* ***उचित विकल्प*** *चुनिए।*

आसमान में मुक्का मारना कोई बुद्धिमानी का काम नहीं समझा जाता। बिना लक्ष्य के तर्क करना भी बुद्धिमानी नहीं है। हमें भली-भाँति समझ लेने की आवश्यकता है, कि हमारा लक्ष्य क्या है? हम जो कुछ प्रयत्न करने जा रहे हैं वह किसके लिए है? साहित्य हम किसके लिए रचते हैं, इतिहास और दर्शन क्यों लिखते और पड़ते हैं? राजनीतिक आन्दोलन किस महान् उद्देश्य की सिद्धि के लिए करते हैं? मनुष्य ही वह बड़ी चीज़ है जिसके लिए सब यह किया करते हैं। हमारे सब प्रयत्नों का एक लक्ष्य है, मनुष्य वर्तमान दुर्गति के पंक से उद्धार पाए और भविष्य में सुख और शांति से रह सके। वह शास्त्र, वह ग्रंथ, वह कला, वह नृत्य, वह राजनीति, वह समाज-सुधार जंजाल-मात्र है जिससे मनुष्य का भला न होता हो। मनुष्य आज हाहाकार के भीतर त्राहि-त्राहि पुकार रहा है। हमारे राजनीतिक और सामाजिक सुधार से अन्न-वस्त्र की समस्या सुलझ सकती है फिर भी मनुष्य सुखी नहीं बनेगा। उसे सिर्फ़ अन्न-वस्त्र से ही संतोष नहीं होगा। इसके बाद भी उसका मनुष्य बनना बाकी रह जाता है। साहित्य वही काम करता है। मनुष्य नामक प्राणी तो पशुओं में ही एक विकसित प्रजाति है और यदि मनुष्यता के गुण और मूल्य उसमें नहीं हैं तो वह मनुष्य नामक पशु ही है, मनुष्य नहीं। भोजन करना, सोना और वंश-वृद्धि जैसे काम प्रकृति के द्वारा तय हैं, सच्चा मानव बनने के लिए उसे जो दृष्टि चाहिए उसे पाने में साहित्य सहायक हो सकता है।

127. आसमान में मुक्का मारने से आशय है
(a) लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना
(b) अपनी श्रेष्ठता सिद्ध करना
(c) वीरतापूर्ण कार्य करना
(d) निरर्थक कार्य करना

128. बुद्धिमानी नहीं है
(a) निरूद्देश्य तर्क करना
(b) राजनीतिक आंदोलन करना
(c) आसमान में मुक्का मारना
(d) निष्फल कार्य करना

129. साहित्य, कला, नृत्य आदि व्यर्थ हैं यदि उनसे
(a) मनुष्य का हित न हो सके
(b) लक्ष्य न पाया जा सके
(c) धन न कमाया जा सके
(d) यश प्राप्त न हो सके

130. अन्न-वस्त्र आदि की समस्याएँ हल हो सकती हैं
(a) अच्छे साहित्य से
(b) आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति से
(c) सामाजिक सुधारों से
(d) राजनीतिक आन्दोलनों से

131. मनुष्य के लिए प्रकृति द्वारा तय कामों में **नहीं** है
(a) अन्न-वस्त्र की पूर्ति (b) वंश-वृद्धि
(c) सोना (d) भोजन करना

132. मनुष्य एक पशु ही है यदि उसमें
(a) साहित्यस के प्रति रूचि न हो
(b) मानवीय मूल्य नह हों
(c) सम्पन्नता न हो
(d) सामाजिकता न हो

133. दिए गए शब्दों में से अर्थ की दृष्टि से भिन्न शब्द छाँटिए :
(a) निशाना (b) लक्ष्य
(c) उद्देश्य (d) उद्धार

134. अनुच्छेद में 'जंजाल' शब्द किस अर्थ में प्रयुक्त हुआ है?
(a) आहि-त्राहि (b) झंझट
(c) समस्या (d) प्रयत्न

135. 'बुद्धिमानी' शब्द है
(a) विशेषण (b) क्रिया
(c) संज्ञा (d) सर्वनाम

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

136. प्राथमिक स्तर पर आधारभूत कौशल हैं
(a) लिखना और बोलना
(b) पढ़ना और लिखना
(c) सुनना और बोलना
(d) पढ़ना और सुनना

137. इनमें से _____ अक्षर-बोध की विधि **नहीं** है।
(a) वाक्य विधि (b) प्रत्यक्ष विधि
(c) वर्ण विधि (d) शब्द विधि

138. 'किसी कण में चित्रात्मक तथा रंग-बिरंगे चार्ट होने चाहिए' कौन-सा विकल्प इसके उद्येश्य की पूर्ति **नहीं** करता?
(a) बच्चों के कल्पनालोक के रंगों तथा आकृतियों को पहचान नहीं मिलती
(b) बच्चों को सीखने-सिखाने का वातावरण प्रदान करते हैं
(c) उससे शैक्षिक वातावरण को बनाने में मदद मिलती है
(d) बच्चे उसकी सामग्री से सीखने का प्रयास करते हैं

139. बच्चों की श्रवण-योग्यता का विकास करने में सर्वाधिक सहायक है
(a) भाषा-प्रयोगशाला (b) ऑडियो टेप
(c) शब्दों का श्रुतलेख (d) परस्पर बातचीत

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140. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण के अन्तर्गत बातचीत एक महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण है, क्योंकि
(a) यह सीखने और सीखी हुई बातों को सुदृढ़ बनाने का एक आधारभूत माध्यम है
(b) बच्चों को बातचीत करना अच्छा लगता है
(c) बातचीत शिक्षण का अनिवार्य अंग है
(d) हमारी पाठ-योजना में पहले से ही प्रस्तावित है

141. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषा प्रयोग की क्षमता सम्बन्धी रिकॉर्ड तैयार करने के उपरांत कौन सा कार्य सर्वाधिक महत्तवपूर्ण है?
(a) रिकॉर्ड की वैधता की जाँच करना
(b) रिकॉर्ड की विश्वसनीयता की जाँच करना
(c) रिकॉर्ड को सुरक्षित रखना
(d) रिपोर्टिंग करना

142. प्राथमिक स्तर पर पढ़ने की क्षमता के आकलन में सबसे **कम** महत्त्वपूर्ण है
(a) पढ़ने में प्रवाह
(b) चित्रों से अनुमान लगाकर पढ़ना
(c) समझकर पढ़ना
(d) अक्षर जोड़कर पढ़ना

143. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण में बाल साहित्य का प्रयोग किए जाने के पक्ष में सर्वाधिक ठोस तर्क है
(a) इन्हें पढ़ाने में शिक्षक को मज़ा आता है
(b) इनका प्रयोग बच्चों के भाषा-अनुभवों को विस्तृत करता है
(c) यह पाठ्य-पुस्तक से बेहतर होता है
(d) इन्हें पढ़ाना अपेक्षाकृत सरल होता है।

144. तीसरी कक्षा में पढ़ने वाली सुनयना अकसर 'स' को 'श' कहती है। भाषा शिक्षक होने के नाते आप क्या करेंगे?
(a) वह जब भी 'स' को 'श' कहेगी, उसे टोकेंगे ताकि उसमें सुधार हो सके
(b) उसके इस तरह के प्रयोग पर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं देंगे
(c) यह क्षेत्रीय प्रभाव हो सकता है इसलिए उसे स्वयं ही सुधार करने के लिए पर्याप्त समय देंगे
(d) उसे 'स' और 'श' के उच्चारण-स्थान की पूर्ण जानकारी देंगे

145. अमित पढ़ते समय कठिनाई का अनुभव करता है। वह ---- से ग्रस्त है।
(a) डिस्कैल्कुलिया (b) अफ़ेज़िया
(c) डिस्लेक्सिया (d) डिस्ग्राफिया

146. दी गई सहायक सामग्री में से शेष से भिन्न सहायक सामग्री चुनिए:
(a) समाचार-पत्र (b) टेलीविजन
(c) पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ (d) बाल साहित्य

147. प्राथमिक स्तर पर एक अध्यापिका 'संज्ञा' पढ़ाते समय पहले 'संज्ञा' की परिभाषा बताती है। उसके बाद उससे सम्बन्धित उदाहरण समझाती है। अध्यापिका व्याकरण शिक्षण की कौन-सी विधि अपनाती है?
(a) प्रत्यक्ष विधि (b) सूत्र विधि
(c) आगमन विधि (d) निगमन विधि

148. प्राथमिक स्तर पर अधिकांशत: बच्चे ------- कविताएँ पसन्द करते हैं।
(a) लयपूर्ण कविताएँ
(b) छोटी कविताएँ
(c) वीर रस की कविताएँ
(d) नैतिक मूल्यों से ओत-प्रोत कविताएँ

149. प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा सिखाने का सर्वोपरि उद्देश्य है
(a) भाषा के विभिन्न प्रयोगों की क्षमता का विकास करना
(b) भाषा की कठिन बातों को सरलता से समझना
(c) भाषा के मानक स्वरूप को पूर्णत: आत्मसात् करना
(d) भाषा के व्याकरणिक नियमों को पूर्णत: आत्मसात् करना

150. बच्चों की लेखन क्षमता के आकलन में सबसे **कम** महत्त्वपूर्ण है
(a) मानक-वर्तनी (b) विचारों की स्पष्टता
(c) मौलिकता (d) कल्पनाशीलता

ANSWER KEY

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

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ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

Section-I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. (a) Creating a democratic classroom environment means involving students, on a regular basis and in developmentally appropriate ways, in shared decision making that increases their responsibility for helping to make the classroom a good place to be and learn.

4. (b) Compliance is the act or process of doing what you have been asked or ordered to do so it should be avoided to create a good classroom environment.

5. (b) Gender inequality refers to unequal treatment or perceptions of individuals based on their gender. It arises from differences in socially constructed gender roles as well as biologically through chromosomes, brain structure, and hormonal differences.So boys should help in household chores.

6. (b) Learning disabilities are neurologically-based processing problems. These processing problems can interfere with learning basic skills such as reading, writing and/or math. They can also interfere with higher level skills such as organization, time planning, abstract reasoning, long or short term memory and attention.

7. (c) Teachers, in order to help learners contruct knowledge, need to focus on involving the learner for active participation. Ideally, the goal of increasing participation is not to have every student participate in the same way or at the same rate. Instead, it is to create an environment in which all participants have the opportunity to learn and in which the class explores issues and ideas in depth, from a variety of viewpoints.

8. (a) 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. Domains include any structured area of activity with its own symbol system (e.g., mathematics, music, language) and/or set of sensorimotor skills (e.g., painting, dance, sports).

10. (c) Thinking outside the box (also thinking out of the box or thinking beyond the box) is a metaphor that means to think differently, unconventionally, or from a new perspective. This phrase often refers to divergent or creative thinking.

12. (a) Meaningful learning refers to the concept that the learned knowledge (lets say a fact) is fully understood by the individual and that the individual knows how that specific fact relates to other stored facts (stored in your brain that is). Hence, repetition based on mere recall of content can't facilitate meaningful learning.

13. (d) One's self-concept is a collection of beliefs about oneself that includes elements such as academic performance and gender roles. Punishment damages children's self-concept.

16. (d) Late Childhood extends from the age of 8 years to 11 years, beginning with the child's entry into formal schooling and ending in the advent of puberty. This is the period of excellence and pseudo-maturity. New interests develop for the child and besides some maturity in sex; the child also develops certain amount of physical and mental growth. As regards sex, it remains dormant, but it emerges with great force at the end of this stage.

17. (d) The phrase nature and nurture relates to the relative importance of an individual's innate qualities ("nature" in the sense of nativism or innatism) as compared to an individual's personal experiences ("nurture" in the sense of empiricism or behaviorism) in causing individual differences, especially in behavioral traits.

18. (d) In education, scaffolding refers to a variety of instructional techniques used to move students progressively toward stronger understanding and, ultimately, greater independence in the learning process. The term itself offers the relevant descriptive metaphor: teachers provide successive levels of temporary support that help students reach higher levels of comprehension and skill acquisition that they would not be able to achieve without assistance.

19. (c) Gender free language is a form of linguistic prescriptivism that aims to eliminate reference to biological gender with regard to terms that describe people.

20. (d) Continuous and comprehensive evaluation is an education system newly introduced by Central Board of Secondary Education in India, for students of sixth to tenth grades and twelfth in some schools. The main aim of CCE is to evaluate every aspect of the child during their presence at the school. This is believed to help reduce the pressure on the child during/before examinations as the student will have to sit for multiple tests throughout the year, of which no test or the syllabus covered will be repeated at the end of the year, whatsoever. The CCE method is claimed to bring enormous changes from the traditional chalk and talk method of teaching, provided it is implemented accurately.

21. (c) Lawrence Kohlberg was one of the first to research the moral reasoning of adolescent boys and (later, college students) while at the University of Chicago in 1958 (Evans, 2010). He based his theory on Jean Piaget's three stages of moral development and identified three additional stages of development and revised Piaget's stages. To develop his theory he used a series of hypothetical dilemmas and focused on the process of how individuals make moral judgments and not the content of these decisions.

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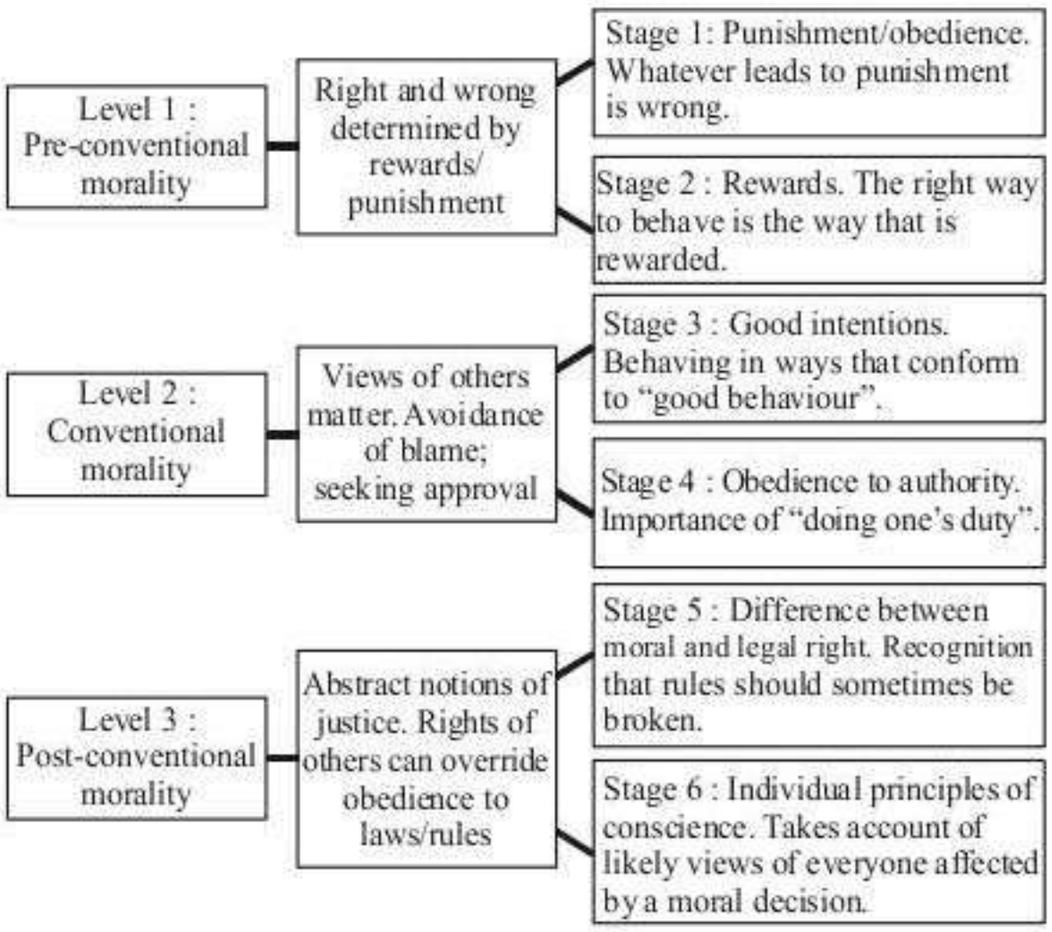

23. (c) Research showed that student motivation is positively related to student involvement in the assessment process. When teachers provide students the opportunity to participate in student directed learning, students are more motivated to master the material instead of engaging in rote memorization, leading to a deeper understanding of content.

24. (c) Assimilation is a term referring to another part of the adaptation process initially proposed by Jean Piaget. Through assimilation, we take in new information or experiences and incorporate them into our existing ideas. The process is somewhat subjective, because we tend to modify experience or information somewhat to fit in with our preexisting beliefs

25. (a) Individual differences stand for the variation or deviations among individuals in regard to a single characteristic or number of characteristics.
It is stand for those differences which in their totality distinguish one individual from another. So, we can say that individual differences is the differences among humans that distinguish or separate them from one another and makes one as a single unique individuals.

26. (a) Inclusive education brings all students together in one classroom and community, regardless of their strengths or weaknesses in any area, and seeks to maximize the potential of all students.

27. (a) Emotional development is the growth in the child's ability to distinguish between and to express their emotions in socially acceptable ways and to be able to understand the emotional content of other people communication.

28. (a) Dysgraphia is a deficiency in the ability to write, primarily in terms of handwriting, but also in terms of coherence. Dysgraphia is a transcription disability, meaning that it is a writing disorder associated with impaired handwriting, orthographic coding, and finger sequencing (the movement of muscles required to write). It often overlaps with other learning disabilities such as speech impairment, attention deficit disorder, or developmental coordination disorder.

29. (c) According to Piaget children do not construct knowledge from social experiences. Children don't have isolated bits of information. Instead, they build and construct knowledge based on their experiences and observations. For example, a child constructs knowledge about animals by interacting with them, observing them, learning how they walk and learning what sounds they make.

30. (b) The Triarchic theory of intelligence was formulated by Robert J. Sternberg, a prominent figure in the research of human intelligence. The theory by itself was groundbreaking in that it was among the first to go against the psychometric approach to intelligence and take a more cognitive approach.Contextual intelligence (later know as practical intelligence) This could be termed "street smarts" and embraces:
- Ability to apply knowledge to the real world
- Ability to shape one's environment; choose an environment

Section-II : Mathematics

31. (c) Going by the options
(a) 3 hours 14 minutes $= 3 \times 60 + 14 = 180 + 14$
$= 194$ minutes
(b) 2 kg 30 g $= 2000\text{ g} + 30\text{ g} = 2030\text{ g}$
(c) 3 litres 80 millilitre $= 3000 + 80 = 3080\text{ ml} \neq 380\text{ ml}$
(d) Area of square $= 10^2 = 100\text{ cm}^2$
Area of rectangle $= 100 \times 0.01 \times 100 = 100\text{ cm}^2$
Hence, option (c) is not correct

32. (d) The remainder would be 1 and the quotient would come out is 10010 and their sum would be 10011.

33. (a) Product $= 102 \times 201$
Let 'x' be substract from the product to get 19999
$102 \times 201 - x = 19999$
$x = 102 \times 201 - 19999$
$= 20502 - 19999 = 503$

34. (a) Number of degrees $= 2\frac{2}{3} \times 90^\circ = \frac{8}{3} \times 90^\circ = 240^\circ$

35. (c) The area of base of cuboidal box $= 8 \times 8 = 64\text{ cm}^2$
Therefore, the depth or height of the juice box is

$$\frac{1000}{64} = 15.625\text{ cm} \approx 16\text{ cm} \qquad (\because 1\ \ell = 1000\text{ cm}^3)$$

36. (c) Let 3 and 5 are two odd numbers and 4 is the even number, sum of 3 and 5 is 8 and add 4 to get 12, an even number. It is true for any number satisfying the above criteria.

37. (c) Place value of 5 in 625 is 50
Place value of 5 in 6521 is 500
Place value 5 in 5621 is 5000
Therefore, the sum of place values $= 50 + 500 + 5000$
$= 5550$

38. (b) Tangrams, dot games and patterns are a good tool for developing spatial reasoning and for exploring fractions and a variety of geometric concepts, including size, shape, congruence, similarity, area, perimeter, and the properties of polygons.

39. (b) Analyse and infer from representation of grouped data does not match curricular expectations of teaching mathematics at the primary level.

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40. (d) The main goal of mathematics education in schools is the mathematisation of the child's thinking. Clarity of thought and pursuing assumptions of logical conclusions is central to the mathematical enterprise. There are many ways of thinking and the kind of thinking one learns in mathematics is an ability to handle abstraction and an approach to problem solving.

41. (c) Using the exploratory approach, manipulative and involvement of students in discussion while giving the concepts of mathematics a teacher wants to create a certain way of thinking and reasoning.

42. (d) Language proficiency or linguistic proficiency is the ability of an individual to speak or perform in an acquired language.
Mathematical proficiency, as we see it, has main components, or strands: conceptual understanding-comprehension of mathematical concepts, operations, and relations. Procedural fluency-skill in carrying out procedures flexibly, accurately, efficiently, and appropriately.

43. (d) Extended learning means: the primary acquisition of knowledge and skills through instruction or study outside of the traditional classroom methodology.

44. (a) Formative Assessment in Mathematics at primary stage includes identification of learning gaps and deficiencies in teaching. Learning gap refers to relative performance of individual students-i.e., the disparity between what students have actually learned and what they were expected to learn at a particular age or grade level.

45. (d) It is important to conduct mathematical recreational activities and challenging geometrical puzzles in the class as they are helpful to enhance spatial and analytical ability of every learner

46. (d) In Vedic Mathematics, we can find many techniques of solving any particular problem in many different ways. Vedic Mathematics also helps in improving calculations of mathematicians. This system helps us to in reducing finger counting and also helps students in remembering too many questions. Vedic mathematics helps us reduce common small mistakes as this method is direct, simple and best part is that it keeps the minds of students alert. Vedic Mathematics is a powerful tool through which we can enhance the calculation speed. Any one can learn Vedic Mathematics from early ages and this helps him or her to perform well in academics particularly in arithmetic.

47. (b) Akanksha must have conceptual knowledge, understanding and ability to relate content of mathematics with real life to become a good mathematics teacher.

49. (b) Average score of class V A

$$= \frac{14+6+15+12+11+11+7+9+17+13+3+10+18}{15}$$

$$= \frac{146}{13} = 11.23$$

Average score of class V B

$$= \frac{13+9+0+7+14+6+0+9+16+9+13+16+5+18+11}{15}$$

$$= \frac{146}{15} = 9.73$$

Class V A performed better because the Average Score of V A is more.

50 (c) **Detailed method :** $\frac{6}{5}$ can be written as,

$$\frac{6}{5} = \frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{10}$$

$$= \frac{1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1}{10} = \frac{12}{10} = \frac{6}{5}$$

So, total number of $\frac{1}{10} = 12$

Alternate method : Divide $\frac{6}{5}$ by $\frac{1}{10}$

$$= \frac{6}{5} \times 10 = 12$$

51 (a) After 13 hours, the time will be 7:14 and after 48 minutes the time will be 8 : 02.

52. (d) The Biggest common factor of 25 and 30
$25 = 5 \times 5$
$30 = 6 \times 5$
Biggest common factor = 5
∴ Multiples of 7 in between 21 and 49 are
28, 35 and 42
Sum of 28, 35 and 42 = 28 + 35 + 42 = 105
Now, required answer $= \frac{105}{5} = 21$

53. (b) Positive factors of 96 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48, 96 and their sum is 252.

54. (b) As per the NCF 2005, the narrow aim of teaching Mathematics at schools is to develop numeracy related skills.

55. (a) Total number of chocolates given to the neighbour

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times (36) + \frac{1}{6} \times (36) + \frac{1}{4} \times (36) \qquad (\because 1 \text{ dozen} = 12)$$

$= 12 + 6 + 9 = 27$
No. of chocolates left after distribution = 36 – 27 = 9

56. (a) Perimeter of square = 44 cm
$\Rightarrow$ 4 × side of square = 44
∴ Side of square = 11 cm
∴ Length of rectangle = 11 + 5 = 16 cm.
Given that
The perimeter of a rectangle = The perimeter of the square.
$\Rightarrow$ 2 (length + breadth) = 44
$\Rightarrow$ 2 (16 + breadth) = 44
∴ Breadth = 6
Area of Rectangle = $16 \times 6 = 96 \text{ cm}^2$
Area of square = $(11)^2 = 121 \text{ cm}^2$
Sum of area of square and area of rectangle
$= 96 + 121 = 217 \text{ cm}^2$

58. (a) Grouping the first and second numbers, third and fourth number, fifth and sixth numbers and so on
we get 500 pairs of number
$= (-1 + 2) + (-3 + 4) + (-5 + 6) ..... + (-997 + 998) + (-995 + 100) = 1 + 1 + ... + 1 + 1 = 500$

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59. (d) Creating builds a structure or pattern from diverse elements; it also refers the act of putting parts together to form a whole, compiles information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.

60. (d) The best remedial strategy to remove errors in Arjun's writing is to provide him a worksheet with partially solved problems to complete the missing gaps so that he may not commit mistakes while writing the solutions of problems based on Number System.

Section-III : Environmental Studies

62. (b) Jhum or Jhoom cultivation is a local name for slash and burn agriculture practiced by the tribal groups in the northeastern states of India like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. This system involves clearing a piece of land by setting fire or clear felling and using the area for growing crops of agricultural importance such as upland rice, vegetables or fruits. After a few cycles, the land loses fertility and a new area is chosen.

68. (d) Mapping is an operation that associates each element of a given set (the domain) with one or more elements of a second set (the range).

69. (b) An inference is an idea or conclusion that's drawn from evidence and reasoning.C and D are inferences based on the given table.

71. (d) 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.

72. (b) The culture of India is the way of living of the people of India. India's languages, religions, dance, music, architecture, food, and customs differ from place to place within the country. The Indian culture, often labeled as an amalgamation of several cultures, spans across the Indian subcontinent and has been influenced by a history that is several millennia old.

73. (a) Some birds can't move they're eyes enough to look around so they move they're head to see around.

74. (a) Food preservation usually involves preventing the growth of bacteria, fungi (such as yeasts), or other micro-organisms(although some methods work by introducing benign bacteria or fungi to the food), as well as retarding the oxidation of fats that cause rancidity.

75. (d) Kerala is a state in the south-west region of India on the Malabar coast. It is bordered by Karnataka to the north and north east,Tamil Nadu to the east and south, and the Lakshadweep Sea to the west

76. (b) Goa is a state located in the western region of India, it is bounded by the state of Maharashtra to the north, and by Karnataka to the east and south, while the Arabian Sea forms its western coast. Rice with fish curry is the staple diet in Goa. Goan cuisine is famous for its rich variety of fish dishes cooked with elaborate recipes. Coconut and coconut oil are widely used in Goan cooking along with chili peppers, spices, and vinegar is used in the Catholic cuisine,giving the food a unique flavour.

77. (b) Squirrels are nimble, bushy-tailed rodents found all over the world. They belong to the Sciuridae family, which includes prairie dogs, chipmunks and marmots. Squirrels have four teeth in the front of their mouth that constantly grow throughout their lives. This ensures that their teeth don't wear down to nubs from gnawing on nuts and other objects.

78. (c) Barren vegetation (or just barren) describes an area of land where plant growth is sparse, stunted, or possesses little biodiversity. Poor growth may occur due to high winds, climate, salt spray, infertile or toxic soil, or heavy exploitation by humans.

79. (d) Desert Oak is a tree that is found in Australia. It grows almost as tall as your classroom wall. It has very few leaves. Its roots go down the length of about 30 such trees laid down in a line end to end, one after another. These roots go deep into the ground till they reach water. This water is stored in the tree trunk. Local people knew about this. When there was no water in the desert, the local people use to put a thin pipe into the trunk of the tree, to drink this water.

80. (a) Train departed on 02.01.2015 from Medagaon at 7:45 hours
Train reached on 03.01.2015 to Nagercoli at 4:45 hours.
Distance between two stations = 1140km
Average speed = distance/time = 1140/2 = 54km/hr.

81. (d) The directions of his journey will be towards south (Delhi to Bhopal) and then towards east (Bhopal to Ranchi).

82. (a) Turtles, snakes, and most lizards lay eggs with softer leathery shells. Sea turtles lay their eggs on beaches.

83. (b) When children enter primary school, they come with a relatively large aesthetic knowledge that comprises visual images, locak music nad songs, rhythm and body movements. They are capable of expressing and experimenting with different media, materials and forms of art. It is through this that they explore the natural and social environment around them as well as their own emotions and develoment.
So stories and poems are very useful providing contextual learning environment

87. (d) Mustard plants are any of several plant species in the genera Brassica and Sinapis. Mustard seed is used as a spice. Grinding and mixing the seeds with water, vinegar, or other liquids, creates the yellow condiment known as prepared mustard. The seeds can also be pressed to make mustard oil and the edible leaves can be eaten as mustard greens.

88. (b) Bronze is an alloy consisting primarily of copper, commonly with about 12% tin and often with the addition of other metals (such as aluminium, manganese, nickel or zinc) and sometimes non-metals or metalloids such as arsenic, phosphorus or silicon. The historical period where the archeological record contains many bronze artifacts is known as the Bronze Age.

89. (c) Mosquito-borne diseases are disease caused by bacterial, viruses or parasites transmitted by mosquitoes. They can transmit disease without being affected themselves. Diseases transmitted by mosquitoes include: malaria, dengue, filariasis, West Nile virus, chikungunya, yellow fever, Japanese

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encephalitis, Saint Louis encephalitis,Western equine encephalitis, Eastern equine encephalitis, Venezuelan equine encephalitis, La Crosse encephalitis and Zika fever.Nearly 700 million people get a mosquito borne illness each year resulting in greater than one million deaths.

90. (a) Centimeters is one-hundreth ofa meter. a kilometer is a meter times a thousand. A millimeter is one-thousandth of a meter.
To convert cm into km, take cm and divide it by 100 to find meters, and then divide by 1000 to find kilometers.
100 cm = 1 m
1,000 m = 1 km
1 km = 1,000 × 100 cm
1 km = 10,0000 cm
Given, 1cm=110 metres
9.7 cm=1067 metres
∴ 1067 metres=1.067 km

Section-IV : Language I - (English)

91. (a) The opening lines show that he is the victim in a dark world; yet, he is indebted to whatever gods then may be for giving him his unconquerable soul. He is ready to face and whatever enemy he encounters. Thus, the phrase unconquerable soul means a person who is unbeaten or invincible.
92. (b) In the second quatrain, Henely taking a beating life's circumstances. His reaction is that he is suffering in silence. He continues to hold his head up but he does not tell us how he is fighting back or ever trying to control of the situation at hand.
93. (c) Wroth and tears means anger and sorrow.
94. (a) It means that whatever is bothering him does not scare him, hasn't before and won't be in the future. He will overcome and go on with threats of times.
95. (a) The meaning of wince is to shrink or start involuntaily, as in pain or distress. The meaning of recoil is to shrink back, as in fear or repugnance.
96. (c) Simile is a figure of speech involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, used to make a description more emphatic or vivid (eg. as brave as a lion). So, the poetic device used in 'Black as the pit form pole to pole' is simile.
97. (b) Adversity provides us with an opportunity to develop our character in natural, securring and powerful may that only the challenges of adversity offer.
98. (a) The author quotes Soloman to lend force to his argument.
101. (b) The phrase 'exercise is futility' means a totally pointless endeavor.
102. (a) The meaning of cautioned is to warn or advise against (something). Hence, the synonyms for cautioned is warned.
104. (a) The meaning of word 'adversity' is a difficult or unpleasant situation. Hence the prosperity is the required antonym.
106. (a) The mother tongue, native or first language, is what a person has learned from birth or within a critical period, where the ability to acquire a language is biologically linked to age, and thus becomes the basis for social identity. The mother tongue is an indispensable instrument for the development of intellectual, physical and moral aspects of education. Habits, conducts, values, virtues, customs and beliefs are all shaped through the mother tongue.
107. (b) Dyslexia, also known as reading disorder, is characterized by trouble withreading despite normal intelligence. Problems may include difficulties in spelling words, reading quickly,writing words, "sounding out" words in the head, pronouncing words when reading aloud and understanding what one reads.
108. (d) Formative assessment refers to a wide variety of methods that teachers use to conduct in-process evaluations of student comprehension, learning needs, and academic progress during a lesson, unit, or course.
109. (c) Role-play is any speaking activity when you either put yourself into somebody else's shoes, or when you stay in your own shoes but put yourself into an imaginary situation.
110. (d) Teaching students to "read inferentially" helps them learn how to read more strategically. This technique is derived from the teaching model that learners develop knowledge via the process of interpreting new information in light of past experiences and rethinking past knowledge based on new information.
111. (d) Basic interpersonal communicative skills (BICS) are language skills needed to interact in social situations, for example, when speaking to a friend on the telephone. BICS refers primarily to context-bound, face-to-face communication, like the language first learned by toddlers and preschoolers, which is used in everyday social interaction.
112. (c) A major proponent of the idea that language depends largely on environment was the behaviorist B. F. Skinner. He believed that language is acquired through principles of conditioning, including association, imitation, and reinforcement.
113. (a) Writing a letter to the principal expressing their opinion on a school - related issue would be the best the best writing task.
114. (c) The writing process is a term used in teaching.
In 1972, Donald M. Murray published a brief manifesto titled "Teach Writing as a Process Not Product", a phrase which became a rallying cry for many writing teachers. Ten years later, in 1982, Maxine Hairston argued that the teaching of writing had undergone a "paradigm shift" in moving from a focus on written products to writing processes.
For many years, it was assumed that the writing process generally operated in some variation of three to five "stages"; the configuration below is typical:

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115. (a) There is a discontinuity between Rani's home environment and the school curriculum as basically she is from Delhi but now she has taken admission in a school in Assam.

117. (a) In passive voice any declarative sentence can not be passivized.

118. (b) Storytelling is the oldest form of teaching. It bonded the early human communities, giving children the answers to the biggest questions of creation, life, and the afterlife. Stories define us, shape us, control us, and make us.

119. (a) Passive vocabulary should not be learnt by heart.

120. (d) A top-down teaching style focuses on providing students a large view of a subject, immersing them in the big picture without explaining the components that make up the subject.
In top-down, the student goes from receiving knowledge from an instructor to acquiring related implicit knowledge through application and expansion of the explicit knowledge.

भाग-V : भाषा II - हिन्दी

121. (b) इस गद्यांश में 'पानी' की आत्मकथा है, पानी की उत्पत्ति तथा रचना के बारे में वर्णन है।

122. (c) जल में सर्वप्रथम जीवों की उत्पत्ति हुई क्योंकि आवश्यक तत्व इसमें उपस्थित थे।

123. (b) गद्यांश में यह बताया गया है कि बर्फ़ के भार से निचली परत में उपस्थित बर्फ़ पिघली तथा समुद्र की ओर प्रवाहित होने लगी।

124. (a) सर्वप्रथम जल में जीवों का जन्म हुआ, फिर स्थल भाग पर जीवों का विकास हुआ। स्थलीय जीवों के क्रमिक विकास का अन्तिम रूप मनुष्य है जो अत्यन्त विकसित प्राणी है।

125. (d) बिखर

126. (d) 'कछुवे की चाल देखें' - इस वाक्य में 'कछुवे' शब्द एकवचन में हैं।

127. (d) 'आसमान में मुक्का मारना' का अर्थ है- निरर्थक कार्य करना, बिना प्रयोजन का कार्य करना।

128. (c) बुद्धिमानी नहीं है - आसमान में मुक्का मारना।

129. (a) साहित्य, कला, नृत्य आदि का उद्देश्य है - मनुष्य का कल्याण। यदि इन घटकों से मानव, मानवीय गुणों में प्रगति की ओर अग्रसर नही हो रहा है तो इसकी उपयोगिता कुछ नही।

130. (c) अन्न-वस्त्र आदि की समस्या मनुष्य की बनायी हुई समस्या है। समाज के कुछ वर्ग के पास प्रकृति प्रदत्त काफी संसाधन हैं तथा कुछ वर्ग के पास उसका सौवाँ भाग भी नही है। संसाधनों के उचित विभाजन के अभाव में यह समस्या उत्पन्न हुई है।

131. (a) मनुष्य पृथ्वी का अत्यन्त विकसित प्राणी है इसके चेतना का स्तर अन्य प्राणियों से उन्नत है, अत: यह केवल अन्न-वस्त्र की पूर्ति की सीमा तक सीमित नहीं रह सकता है।

132. (b) मानवीय मूल्यों के अभाव में मनुष्य तथा अन्य जानवरों में कोई भेद नहीं है। सामान्य आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के स्तर पर मनुष्य तथा पशु दोनों में समानता है। दया, करुणा, क्षमाशीलता, परोपकार, समाज सेवा तथा देश सेवा आदि मानवीय गुण हैं।

133. (d) उद्धार का आशाय है- कल्याण
समस्याओं से निज़ात पाना।

134. (b) 'जंजाल' का इस गद्यांश में आशय है- झंझट, परेशानी, उलझन आदि।

135. (c) 'बुद्धिमानी' शब्द भाववाचक संज्ञा है।

136. (c) सुनना तथा बोलना- बच्चे के लिए प्राथमिक स्तर पर आधारभूत कौशल है। क्योंकि भाषा की समझ इन्हीं से शुरू होती है।

137. (b) वाक्य विधि, वर्ण विधि तथा शब्द विधि से बच्चे में अक्षर का बोध होता है। प्रत्यक्ष विधि का संबंध अक्षर-बोध से नही है।

138. (a) चित्रात्मक तथा रंग-बिरंगे चार्ट/पोस्टर आदि के द्वारा बच्चों के शिक्षण के लिए वातावरण प्राप्त होता है। शैक्षिक वातावरण बनाने में सहायता मिलती है। चित्रात्मक सामग्री से बच्चे सरलतापूर्वक सीखते हैं।

139. (d) परस्पर - वार्तालाप के माध्यम से बच्चों में श्रवण योग्यता का विकास होता है। ऑडियो टेप, श्रुतलेख तथा भाषा प्रयोगशाला इसके सहायक घटक हैं।

140. (a) प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण के अंतर्गत बातचीत एक महत्त्वपूर्ण उपकरण है, क्योंकि यह सीखने तथा सीखी हुई बातों को सुदृढ़ बनाने का एक आधारभूत माध्यम है।

141. (d) प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषा संबंधी प्रयोग की क्षमता संबंधी रिकार्ड तैयार करने के उपरांत रिपोर्टिंग करना सबसे अधिक आवश्यक बिंदु है।

142. (d) अक्षर जोड़कर पढ़ना, प्राथमिक स्तर पर पढ़ने की क्षमता के आकलन में सबसे कम महत्त्व का है। सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण है- धारा प्रवाह पढ़ना, चित्र आधारित पाठन तथा समझकर पाठन कार्य।

143. (b) प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण में बाल साहित्य का प्रयोग बच्चों के भाषा-अनुभवों को विस्तृत करता है। कविता तथा कहानियों के पाठन से बच्चों में कल्पनाशीलता का विकास होता है।

144. (c) तीसरी कक्षा में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे 'स' तथा 'श' के उच्चारण में भिन्नता को समझ नहीं पाते हैं। इसके निराकरण के लिए बच्चे को समय की पर्याप्त अवधि चाहिए। बच्चा स्वयं भिन्नता को स्पष्टरूप से समझेगा।

145. (c) डिस्लेक्सिया एक नेत्र विकार है जिसमें बच्चा अक्षर की बनावट को स्पष्ट नहीं कर पाता है जिसके फलस्वरुप पाठन प्रक्रिया में बाधा उत्पन्न होती है।

146. (b) टेलीविज़न एक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम है जबकि अन्य समाचारपत्र, पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ तथा बाल साहित्य पाठ्य सामग्री हैं।

147. (d) निगमन विधि में विभिन्न उदाहरणों के द्वारा किसी नियम को समझाया जाता है। इस विधि में अध्यापक पहले नियम को प्रस्तुत करता है फिर उदाहरण के द्वारा नियम की पुष्टि करता है।

148. (a) बच्चों को लयपूर्ण कविताएँ अच्छी लगती हैं। अत: प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों को लय के साथ कविता पाठ करवाना चाहिए।

149. (a) भाषा के विभिन्न प्रयोगों की क्षमता का विकास करना ही हिन्दी भाषा सिखाने का उद्देश्य है। इसके द्वारा बच्चा, लेखन, पाठन व भाषा को समझने की क्षमता विकसित करता है।

150. (a) बच्चों की लेखन क्षमता के आकलन से विचारों की स्पष्टता, मौलिकता तथा कल्पनाशीलता का विकास होता है। मानक-वर्तनी का प्रयोग करना द्वितीय सोपान में आता हैं।

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INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains Sections I, II, III, IV and V consisting of 150 questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child Development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : भाषा-II (हिन्दी)

Each question contains 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.

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Section-I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. Cognitive development is supported by
   (a) conducting relevant and well-designed tests as frequently as possible
   (b) presenting activities that reinforce traditional methods
   (c) Providing a rich and varied environment
   (d) focusing more on individual activities in comparison to collaboration
2. Human development is
   (a) quantitative
   (b) qualitative
   (c) unmeasurable to a certain extent
   (d) both quantitative and qualitative
3. The nature-nurture debate refers to
   (a) genetics and environment
   (b) behaviour and environment
   (c) environment and biology
   (d) environment and upbringing
4. Which of the following is a passive agency of socialization?
   (a) Health club (b) Family
   (c) Eco club (d) Public library
5. In Vygotsky's theory, which aspect of development gets neglected
   (a) Social (b) Cultural
   (c) Biological (d) Linguistic
6. Which of the following stages are involved when infants "THINK" with their eyes, ears and hands?
   (a) Concrete operational stage
   (b) Pre-operational stage
   (c) Sensorimotor stage
   (d) Formal operational stage
7. Ria does not agree with Rishabh about setting up a class picnic. She thinks that the rules can be revised to suit the majority. This kind of peer disagreement, according to Piaget, refers to
   (a) Heteronomous morality (b) Cognitive immaturity
   (c) Reaction (d) Morality of cooperation
8. Which one of the following is a form of Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence ?
   (a) Practical Intelligence
   (b) Experimental Intelligence
   (c) Resourceful Intelligence
   (d) Mathematical Intelligence
9. Who developed the first Intelligence test ?
   (a) David Wechsler
   (b) Alfred Binet
   (c) Charles Edward Spearman
   (d) Robert Sternberg
10. Phonological awareness refers to the ability to
    (a) reflect and manipulate the sound structure
    (b) speak fluently and accurately
    (c) know, understand and write
    (d) master the rules of grammar

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11. Gender discrimination in a classroom
(a) Does not affect the performance of the students
(b) May lead to diminished effort or performance of the students
(c) May lead to diminished effort, or performance of the male students
(d) is done more by the male teachers than their female counterparts

12. Which of the following is an example of learning style?
(a) Visual (b) Accrual
(c) Factual (d) Tactual

13. A teacher collects and reads the work of the class, then plans and adjust the next lesson to meet student needs. He/She is doing
(a) Assessment of learning
(b) Assessment as learning
(c) Assessment for learning
(d) Assessment at learning

14. Teachers who work under School Based Assessment
(a) are overburdened as they need to take frequent tests in addition to Monday tests
(b) need to assign projects work in each subject to individual students
(c) observe students minutely on a daily basis to assess their values and attitudes
(d) feel a sense of ownership for the system

15. "How do grades differ from marks ?"
This question belongs to which of the following classes of question ?
(a) Divergent (b) Analytic
(c) Open-ended (d) Problem-solving

16. Girls students
(a) learn questions on mathematics well but face difficulty only when they are asked to reason them out
(b) are as good in mathematics as boys of their age
(c) perform less competently in spatial concepts than boys of their age
(d) possess more linguistic and musical abilities

17. Difficulty in recalling sequence of letters in words and frequent loss of visual memory is associated with
(a) Dyslexia (b) Dyscalculia
(c) Dysgraphia (d) Dyspraxia

18. 'Education-of-all-in-schools-for-all' could be a tagline for which of the following ?
(a) Cohesive education (b) Inclusive education
(c) Cooperative education (d) Exclusive education

19. Fluency, elaboration originality and flexibility are the factors associated with
(a) giftedness (b) talent
(c) divergent thinking (d) acceleartion

20. Gifted students may be asked to spend more time on questions dealing with
(a) remembering (b) understanding
(c) creating (d) analysing

21. Learning disabilities in Mathematics can be assessed most appropriately by which of the following tests ?
(a) Aptitude tests
(b) Diagnostic tests
(c) Screening tests
(d) Achievement tests

22. Concept maps are most likely to increase understanding of new concept by
(a) Transferring knowledge between content areas
(b) Focusing attention on specific details
(c) Prioritizing academic content for study
(d) Increasing ability to organize information logically

23. According to the theory of social learning of Albert Bandura, which of the following is true ?
(a) Play is essential and should be given priority in school.
(b) Modelling is a principal way for children to learn
(c) An unresolved crisis can harm a child.
(d) Cognitive development is independent of social development

24. Deductive reasoning involves
(a) reasoning from general to particular
(b) reasoning from particular to general
(c) active construction and reconstruction of knowledge
(d) methods including inquiry learning and heuristics

25. When children learn a concept and use it, practice helps in reducing the errors committed by them. This idea was given by
(a) E.L. Thorndike (b) Jean Piaget
(c) J.B. Watson (d) Lev Vygotsky

26. Which of the following skill is associated with emotional intelligence ?
(a) Memorising (b) Motor processing
(c) Envisaging (d) Empathising

27. The inner force that stimulates and compels a behavioural response and provide specific direction to that response is
(a) Motive (b) Perserverance
(c) Emotion (d) Commitment

28. Which term is often used interchangeably with the term "motivation" ?
(a) Incentive (b) Emotion
(c) Need (d) Inspiration

29. _____ motives deal with the need to reach satisfying feeling states and to obtain personal goals.
(a) Effective (b) Affective
(c) Preservation-oriented (d) Safety-oriented

30. Which one of the following is a factor that affects learning positively ?
(a) Fear of failure
(b) Competition with peers
(c) Meaningful association
(d) Pressure from parents

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Section-II : Mathematics

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

31. The difference of the place value and the face value of 5 in 35362 is
(a) 50 (b) 495
(c) 4995 (d) 5005

32. 10 ones + 10 tens + 10 thousands equals
(a) 11100 (b) 101010
(c) 10110 (d) 11011

33. The sum of the positive factors of 210 is
(a) 576 (b) 575
(c) 573 (d) 366

34. Gorang worked $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours on Monday, 190 minutes on Tuesday, from 5 : 20 a.m. to 9 : 10 a.m. on Wednesday, and 220 minutes on Friday. He is paid ₹ 42 per hour. How much did he earn from Monday to Friday ?
(a) ₹ 560 (b) ₹ 580
(c) ₹ 540 (d) ₹ 637

35. The sum of the greatest 4-digit number and the smallest 3-digit numer is
(a) 7000 (b) 9899
(c) 10099 (d) 10999

36. Twenty-six and twenty-six hundredths is written as
(a) 2626 (b) 26.26
(c) 262.6 (d) 2.626

37. The product of remainders of $19009 \div 11$ and $9090 \div 11$ is
(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 8 (d) 12

38. How many $\frac{1}{6}$ are there in $3\frac{1}{3}$?
(a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 18 (d) 20

39. What number should be subtracted from the product 1109×505 so as the get 5050502 ?
(a) 49495 (b) 55005
(c) 54995 (d) 59495

40. Which of the following is not correct ?
(a) 1 mm is one-tenth of 1 cm
(b) 1 kg 12 grams = 1.012 kg
(c) 10 metre 10 cm = 1010 m
(d) $\frac{23}{100} = 2.30$

41. A tank contains 240 litres (L) 128 millilitres (mL) of milk, which can be filled completely in 16 jars of the same size. How much milk will be their in 22 such jars ?
(a) 330 L, 176 mL (b) 331 L, 760 mL
(c) 331 L, 176 mL (d) 332 L, 650 mL

42. Number of degrees in four and two-third right-angles is
(a) 310 (b) 420
(c) 330 (d) 400

43. A water tank is 11 m long, 10 m wide and 9 m high. It is filled with water to a level of 6 m. What part of the tank is empty?
(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

44. Perimeters of a rectangle and a square are equal. Perimeter of the square is 96 cm and breadth of the rectangle is 4 cm less than the side of the square. Then two times the area (in square cm) of the rectangle is
(a) 560 (b) 960
(c) 1040 (d) 1120

45. Difference of (smallest common multiple of 4,5 and 6) and (smallest common multiple of 5, 6 and 9) is
(a) 30 (b) 45
(c) 48 (d) 60

46. As per NCF 2005, teaching of numbers and operations on them, measurement of quantities, etc. at primery level caters to the
(a) narrow aim of teaching mathematics
(b) higher aim of teaching mathematics
(c) aim to mathematise the child's thought process.
(d) aim of teaching important mathematics

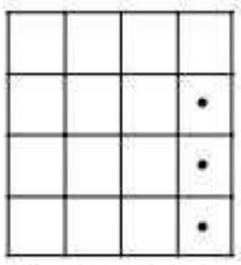
47. In Class 3, a teacher asked the students to add 4562 and 728. A student responded to the questions as follows :

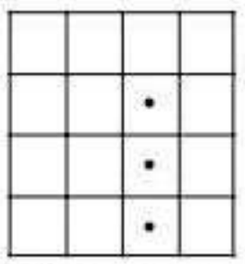
$$\begin{array}{r} 4562 \\ +\ 728 \\ \hline 11842 \end{array}$$

The response reflects that the child lacks the
(a) Skill of addition
(b) Concept of place value
(c) Skill of addition by regrouping
(d) Concept of order property of addition

48. Which of the following problems from the textbook of Class IV refers to 'multidisciplinary problem' ?
(a) Draw the flag of India and identify the number of lines of symmetry in the flag.
(b) Draw the mirror image of a given figure.
(c) How many lines of symmetry are there in a given figure?
(d) To draw a line of symmetry in a given geometrical figure.

49. The following grid is drawn on a square paper :





This representation reflects
(a) position of numbers on abacus
(b) concept of place value
(c) equivalence of tens and ones
(d) mathematical game

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50. Children at primary stage are able to classify the given shapes based on their appearance. According to Van Hiele levels of geometry, they are at
(a) Visualisation stage
(b) Analytic stage
(c) Informal deduction stage
(d) Formal deduction stage

51. Manipulative models, static pictures, written symbols, spoken and written language, real world situation or contexts are five ways to represent
(a) Mathematical thinking and ideas
(b) Geometrical proof
(c) Mathematics curriculum
(d) Mathematical vocabulary

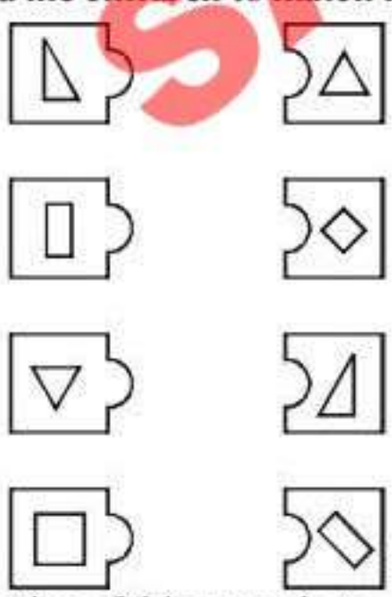
52. After teaching the concept of division, a teacher created 'Mathematical Wall' in the class room and asked the students to write any two division facts in the assigned columns within 48 hours:

MATH WALL			
Ankit $25 \div 5 = 5$	Ankur $0 \div 6 = 0$	Babita	Bobby
Pragya	Dhruv	Sohan	Harsh
Rahul	Smita	Sunil	Tushar

This activity can help the teacher to
(a) make the class room environment noise free
(b) engage the students for next two days in some mathematical work
(c) give opportunity of expression to every child and to learn from each other
(d) keep the record of the number of facts learnt by the students

53. Possible indicator pertaining to visual memory barrier hampering with learner's mathematical performance is
(a) difficulty in retaining mathematical facts and difficulty in tellilng time
(b) difficulty in using a number line
(c) difficulty to count on within a sequence
(d) difficulty in handling small manipulations

54. A teacher is Class III distributed the following cards and asked the children to match the same shapes.



Objective of this game is to
(a) make the classroom environment engaging and joyful
(b) help children to recognize same shapes in different orientations
(c) enhance eye-hand coordination
(d) develop the concept of similarly and congruency

55. Geo-Board is an effective tool to teach
(a) basic geometrical concepts like rays, lines and angles
(b) geometrical shapes and their properties
(c) difference between 2D and 3D shapes
(d) concepts of symmetry

56. Proficiency in Mathematical language in classroom can be enhanced by presenting the problem in the following sequence.
(a) Everyday language → Mathematized situation language → Language of Mathematical problem solving → Symbolic language
(b) Symbolic language → Language of Mathematical problem solving → Mathematized situation language → Everyday language
(c) Everyday language → Language of Mathematical problem solving → Mathematized situation language → Symbolic language
(d) Language of Mathematical problem solving → Mathematized situation language → Symbolic language → Everyday language

57. Procedural fluency in Mathematics implies knowledge of rules, formulae or algorithms and implementing them with accuracy and flexibility and efficiency.
Flexibility in Mathematics refers to
(a) ability to solve different types of problems from the same topic
(b) ability to solve problems from arithmetic and geometry with same efficiency
(c) ability to solve a particular kind of problem using more than one approach
(d) ability to solve problems with accuracy, writing all steps

58. A child mentally calculated (27 + 38) as 65. When he was asked to explained his method of addition, he responded that 38 is near to 40 so (27 + 40) is 67, then I removed 2 to get 65. This strategy of addition is
(a) Direct modelling (b) Regrouping
(c) Compensating (d) Incrementing

59. Mental Math activities are important because they provide a chance to
(a) develop mental computation procedures as the students try to identify the relationship between numbers for fast calculations
(b) master procedures learnt in class using paper-pencil
(c) master algorithms learnt and practice more number of problems in less time
(d) develop their speed with accuracy for calculations and help to improve performance in examinations

60. A child of primary class is not able to differentiate between number, operation symbols, coins and clock hands. This indicates that the child has problem regarding
(a) Auditory memory (b) Working memory
(c) Visual processing (d) Language processing

Section-III : Environmental Studies

61. Bronze is a mixture of two metals. These two metals are
(a) Copper and Zinc (b) Copper and Tin
(c) Copper and Iron (d) Aluminium and Tin

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62. Select from the following a group that comprises of methods of cooking food :
(a) Boiling, Kneading, Roasting
(b) Baking, Boiling, Rolling
(c) Frying, Soaking, Roasting
(d) Baking, Frying, Roasting

63. Select the correct statement about Mount Everest :
(a) It is a part of Jammu and Kashmir and the height of its peak is 8900 m.
(b) It is a part of Nepal and the height of its peak is 8900 m.
(c) It is a part of India and the height of its peak is 9850 m.
(d) It is a part of Tibet and the height of its peak is 9850 m.

64. "Desert Oak" is a tree whose roots go deep into the ground till they reach water. The depth of these roots is nearly 30g times the height of the tree. This tree is found in
(a) Rajasthan (b) Abu Dhabi
(c) Australia (d) Russia

65. A train started from Gandhidham on 16th July, 2014 at 05 : 15 hours and reached Nagercoil on 18th July, 2014 at 04:45 hours. The distance covered by the train is 2649 km. The average speed of the train, in km/hr, is nearly
(a) 57 (b) 56
(c) 55 (d) 54

66. Which is the best period for the people of Bihar state to start bee-keeping ?
(a) January to March (b) April to June
(c) July to September (d) October to December

67. Select the correct statements about the 'Khejadi' tree :
1. This tree is mainly found in desert areas.
2. It grows without much water.
3. It is a shady tree and children like to play in its shade.
4. It stores water in its trunk and people use thin pipes to drink this water.
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 4

68. Which one of the following statements is correct about elephants ?
(a) Elephants like to take too much rest because of their heavy bodies
(b) A three-month-old baby elephant generally weights about 2 quintals.
(c) An adult elephant can eat even more than 2 quintals of leaves and twigs in one day.
(d) Elephants sleep for 8 to 10 hours in a day.

69. Read the following paragraph written by a student about his house in a village :
"I have come from a village. It rains heavily at our place. Hence our houses are made almost 10 to 12 feet (3 to 3.5 metres) above the ground. They are made on bamboo pillars. The inner sides of our houses are also made of wood."
This village must be in
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Assam
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Uttarakhand

70. In Braille script, rows of raised dots are made on a thick paper. This script is based on
(a) 4 points (b) 6 points
(c) 8 points (d) 10 points

71. Which one of the following birds can rotate its neck backwards to a large extent ?
(a) Mynah (b) Owl
(c) Crow (d) Koel

72. In which of the following parts of our country do people grow eatables such as tapioca and coconut in their courtyards and they find food prepared using these to be very tasty ?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Assam
(c) Goa (d) Kerala

73. A doctor prescribed some medicines to a patient and also suggested him to eat jaggery, amla and more green leaf vegetables. This patient must be suffering from
(a) Fever (b) Typhoid
(c) Malaria (d) Anaemia

74. Some birds can see four times as far as we can see. These birds are
(a) Crows, Kites, Nightingales
(b) Eagle, Pigeons, Parrots
(c) Kites, Eagles, Vultures
(d) Doves, Crows, Peacocks

75. With respect to the location of Delhi on the map of India, the capital of Himachal Pradesh (Shimala) and the capital of Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal) are located respectively in its
(a) North-East and North-West
(b) South-West and South-East
(c) North and South
(d) South-East and North-West

76. The abbreviation EVS stands for
(a) Environmental Skills
(b) Environmental Science
(c) Environmental Sources
(d) Environmental Studies

77. Which one of the following is not an objective of teaching of EVS at primary stage ?
(a) Learning in the classroom must be linked to the life outside the school
(b) Teachers must ensure perfect discipline in the classroom
(c) Children must be encouraged to ask questions
(d) Children must be encouraged to explore their immediate environment

78. Aanchal frequently asks probing and imaginative questions in her Class V EVS class. By doing so, she aims at improving
(a) observation skills (b) emotional skills
(c) thinking skills (d) speaking skills

79. While teaching the topic on 'Our friend - Birds' to Class III students, Nalini followed the following methodologies :
1. Showing a documentary film on birds.
2. Using a chart having pictures of different birds and explaining briefly.
3. Taking the students to the nearby park and asking them to observe the birds carefully.
Nalini is using different approaches of learning in order to
(a) follow her lesson plan
(b) meet different requirements of learners having multiple intelligences
(c) impress other teachers and parents
(d) promote reasoning skills in the students

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80. Which one of the following teaching strategies will be more effective for maximum involvement of students in teaching the topic of 'Games we play' ?
(a) Take the students to the play-field and make them play different games on different days
(b) Make play-cards of different games and show it to students
(c) Ask the students to learn the names of different indoor and outdoor games
(d) Ask the students to watch sports programmes on television and prepare a simple project on the same

81. Which one of the following is not a suitable Formative Assessment task in EVS ?
(a) Explain the definitions of important terms given in the lesson
(b) Perform the given practical activity and record your observations
(c) Draw labelled diagram of given experimental set-up
(d) Discuss disadvantages of water pollution

82. After teaching the lesson on animals, Sheetal arranged a visit of her Class IV students to the zoo. This would help the students to
(a) develop skills of animal protection
(b) have a change in the daily time-table routine
(c) co-relate classroom learning to real-life situations
(d) develop sensitisation about how to domesticate animals

83. Shaline wants to introduce the topic on 'Nutrition' to her Class V students. She should
(a) draw the diagram of the digestive system on the black-board
(b) give examples of different foods rich in nutrients
(c) use chart showing different kinds of foods
(d) ask the students to open their tiffin boxes, see the contents, followed by her explanation

84. Rashmi was taught the following steps (not in sequence) to be followed while prepairing a question paper :
i. Writing the questions
ii. Preparing the design
iii. Editing the question paper
iv. Preparing the blueprint
The correct sequence of steps to be followed is
(a) iv, ii, i, iii (b) ii, iv, i, iii
(c) iv, i, ii, iii (d) i, ii, iv, iii

85. Harpreet wants to suggest to her students as to how an individual can contribute in the best possible way towards environmental protection. Her best suggestion would be
(a) use public transport system for travelling
(b) do not keep a personal vehicle like car, scooter, etc
(c) avoid frequent travel outside the home
(d) get the engine of personal vehicle checked regularly

86. Out of the following, the most effective way to arouse curiosity in Class V students is to
(a) provide more hands-on experiences
(b) give them more practice in written work
(c) conduct frequent unit tests
(d) ask probing and imaginative questions

87. Asking the question "How will our life get affected if there were no electricity for a month ?" aims at
(a) sensitizing the students on using electricity judiciously
(b) assessing the students on sources of electricity
(c) promoting imaginative and thinking skills of students
(d) assessing the students on their general awareness

88. The section on 'Survey and Write' in some chapters of EVS textbook for Class V primarily aims at
(a) assessing the students on their general awareness
(b) providing opportunity to students to explore and learn
(c) helping the students to learn basic concepts of the subject
(d) improving practical skills of students

89. Gunjan organises the following activities on different days to sensitise students to the concept of conservation of trees:
1. Encouraging every student to adopt a tree and look after it
2. Organizing a debate on forest conservation
3. Organizing a 'poster-making' competition on trees
4. Showing children storage of logs of wood
Which one of the above activities will be least effective in achieving the desired objective ?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

90. After having taught the lesson 'What if it finishes' to Class V students, Sheela admininistered a test to know the level of understanding of students about the topic. To her surprise, she observed that large number of students had not understood the related concepts. This could be mainly due to the reason that
(a) she did not use the correct methodology to teach the topic
(b) the cognitive level of students was not good
(c) the topic was not suitable for inclusion in the textbook
(d) students did not find the topic interesting

Section-IV : Language I - English

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

In this floating village in Brazil, there is only one way to travel. Students go to school by boat. Locals go to worship by boat. Taxis arrive by boat. Even the soccer field is often a boat. There are three homemade fields on land, but they are submerged now in the annual flooding of the Black River. If the wooden goal posts had nets, they would be useful this time of year only for catching fish. So, young players and adults improvise. They play soccer at a community centre that has a roof but no walls. They play on the dock of a restaurant. And they play on a parked ferry, a few wearing life jackets to cushion their fall. The high-water mark in the Rio Negro this year was the fifth highest in more than a century of measurements.

As scientists study the impact of deforestation on the Amazon basin, and the cooling and warming of the Pacific Ocean, extreme patterns observed over the last 25 or 30 years raise an important unanswered question : "Are these trends human-induced climate change, or can we explain this with natural variability?"

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Villagers said that passing boats sometimes knocked down power lines during periods of exceptionally high water. And while the soccer fields are usually available for about half the year, the land has recently been dry enough for only four or five months of play. "We don't have a place for the children to play," said de Sousa, a shop owner. "They are stuck in the houses, bored." The most adventurous, though, will find a game somewhere.

91. The floating village is famous for its
(a) Black River (b) craze for sports
(c) anual flooding (d) suffering of the locals

92. The wooden goal posts had nets that are _____ during floods.
(a) floating around (b) used as nets
(c) useless (d) misused

93. "The passing boats sometimes knocked down power lines" suggests that the
(a) rescue boats are careless
(b) water was charged
(c) the flood levels were high
(d) electric poles had fallen

94. A word that an best replace the word 'improvise' is
(a) contrive (b) share
(c) plan (d) devise

95. In this paragraph, 'to cushion' means to
(a) separate (b) protect
(c) pad (d) abate

96. Identify the correcct statement.
Flooding has _____ over a period of time.
(a) remained the same (b) been increasing
(c) been unpredictable (d) been decreasing

97. Pick out the false statement.
(a) The lines remain n place during the floods.
(b) The residents enjoy football the most.
(c) The goal posts and nets are useless during the floods.
(d) The community centre is the only space for playing.

98. The antonym of the word 'exceptionally' is
(a) extraordinary (b) generally
(c) markedly (d) easily

99. ".... will find a game somewhere" suggests that
(a) people will play football in the water
(b) football is lost during the floods
(c) the Black River is no threat to a game of football
(d) high grounds are reserved for the popular game

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

THE LAST CONQUEROR

Victorious men of earth, no more
Proclaim how wide your empires are;
Though you bind in every shore
And your triumphs reach as far
As night or day,
Yet you, proud monarchs, must obey
And mingle with forgotten ashes, when
Death calls ye to the crowd of common men.
Devouring Famine, Plague, and War,
Each able to undo mankind,
Death's servile emissaries are;
Nor to these alone confined,
He hath at will
More quaint and subtle ways to kill;
A smile or kiss, as he will use the art,
Shall have the cunning skill to break a heart.

100. "..... servile emissaries" means
(a) risky behaviour (b) humble messengers
(c) those who protect (d) messengers of peace

101. "More quaint and subtle ways to kill;
A smile or kiss, as he will use the art,"
– tells the reader that the speaker
(a) believes in human goodness
(b) is afraid of his enemies
(c) hates wars
(d) distrusts human nature

102. ".... the cunning skill" – refers to
(a) a weapon of war (b) skilful soldier
(c) a manipulative king (d) hidden threat

103. ".... mingle with forgotten ashes" means
(a) dead persons (b) fires on the battlefield
(c) threats to life (d) hidden dangers

104. Here, 'subtle' means
(a) stupid (b) hidden
(c) suggestive (d) sullen

105. "And your triumphs reach as far
As night or day,"
– The poetic device found in these words is a
(a) pathetic fallacy (b) metaphor
(c) simile (d) formula

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

106. The teaching of reading by associating characters or groups of characters with sounds is the _____ method.
(a) morphemic (b) direct
(c) phonic (d) whole-language

107. Teachers can remediate for the student with language learning difficulty by
(a) focusing on individual progress with individualized instruction
(b) providing notes that are summarized and simplified
(c) initially, giving information as reading only, no writing
(d) conduct extra classes for the student to 'catch up' with others

108. Teachers can demystify abstract grammatical terminology so that students can write through the
(a) explicit teaching of certain structures
(b) separating of spoken and written forms of language
(c) linking spoken language with writing
(d) frequent feedback on only grammatical errors

109. Language is taught by beginning with smple sentences instead of the initial sounds and blends. This implies that
(a) communication is based on complete sentences
(b) pronunciation has no place in language acquisition
(c) grammar and pronunciation have equal place in language teaching
(d) grammar is an important basis of communication

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110. Which activity best supports the practice of speaking skills?
(a) Students independently research a topic and present a formal report
(b) Teacher's giving purposeful dictation by integrating it with a spoken activity
(c) Individually, students read a case-study and draft a response
(d) Students tell their version of a story based on some hints, and apply it to a problem-solving situation.

111. Develop a resource box Class I. Teacher gives 3 instructions to each student regarding which items are to be put in it. [e.g. : puppets, pieces of coloured fabric, brushes, stencils, colour pencils, small toys, etc.]. Student follows instructions. The activity is
(a) listening with concentration for specific information needed for a task
(b) stage in a listening session when a listener completes a task
(c) listening to natural conversation between teacher and student
(d) listening to a speech which is semi-scripted

112. Vocabulary in the target language should be kept under control, i.e., graded. This can be done by
(a) teachers providing a short list of words that are commonly used
(b) students learning and practising in the context of real situations
(c) students write/speak using a graded list of new words
(d) students read a prescribed book and take a vocabulary quiz

113. To achieve communicative competence, learners need to be competent in four aspects : linguistic, sociolinguistic, discourse, and strategic competences. Here, 'linguistic competence' concerns students'
(a) use of syntax, lexis and structures
(b) expression of meaning of what they communicate
(c) use of formats and stylistic devices
(d) content organization and use of vocabulary

114. Examples of "Creative Reading" Projects for assessment are
(a) reference work done in the library for more information on the theme
(b) surfing the internet for related information
(c) dramatization, role-play and re-writing from a different point of view
(d) reading for meaning

115. The teacher's cues for activities are given in the first language, in a second language class. This _____ exploits the communicative potential of a given structure.
(a) sandwich approach (b) communicative approach
(c) bilingual techniques (d) structural technique

116. The second language classroom is a confluence of varied languages. Teachers should give their students
(a) adequate self-explanatory notes
(b) summaries and simplified versions of texts
(c) worksheets with a variety of tasks while covering the syllabus
(d) comfortable environments to develop requisite skills

117. ".... supply 'comprehensible input' in low anxiety situations" is the basis of language acquisition. An example would be
(a) teacher-directed learning in the classroom
(b) collaboration of students in learning situation
(c) home-work designed to use parents' support
(d) students receive feedback for error correction regularly

118. How can teachers respond to or 'correct' student's writing in ways that are effective ?
(a) Correcting every error in the essay
(b) Writting detailed comments in the margin
(c) Offering encouraging and summary remarks
(d) Locating patterns of error and suggesting improvement

119. Some parents of students with learning difficulties may have unrealistic expectations from their children. The teacher can support such students by
(a) persuading them to liaise with other such students
(b) explaining to the parents about the child's characterastic and abilities
(c) providing instructions for dealing with the students at home
(d) making a clear reference to the learning objectives

120. Educators use You Tube to teach visual learners with videos, podcasts for auditory learners and interactive games for tactile learners in a language class. Here, multi-media caters to individual
(a) linguistic differences
(b) learning styles
(c) authentic second language
(d) learning diasabilities

भाग-V : भाषा II - हिन्दी

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

मैं दिखाना चाहती हूँ कि हम आलोचनात्मक शिक्षाशास्त्र के ज़रिए चीज़ों पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश नहीं करते, क्योंकि अब तो यही चलन बन गया है। हम आमतौर पर कहते हैं– अरे, सीखने का कितना खुशनुमा माहौल है और देखो, बच्चे कैसे-कैसे प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, वगैरह। मगर अब ये खुनुमा ढंग से सीखना भी एक ढर्रा बन गया है, इसको बहुत बेजान बना दिया गया है। हम अकसर सोचते हैं कि बस कोई गतिविधि करना ही काफ़ी है, भले ही वो बिल्कुल निरर्थक हो, भले ही बच्चे उसके ज़रिए कुछ न सीख रहे हों। बस गतिविधियाँ करवाने की मारामारी मची हुई है। आज हमारे यहाँ यही हालात है। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि हमें इस बारे में एक नए सिरे से सोचना चाहिए। बेशक, गतिविधि का महत्त्व है मगर बच्चों को वो चीज़ें मत सिखाइए जो बाद में आनी हैं। मसलन, उन्हें नंबर लाइन सिखाकर उसके आधार पर टाइम लाइन की बात मत कीजिए। हर चीज़ को एक संदर्भ में कीजिए। इसकी वजह यह है कि बच्चे इसी तरह सीखते हैं। संख्याएँ संदर्भ से ही आती हैं। संख्या एक बहुत अमूर्त धारणा है। एक बच्चे के लिए 'दो' समझना अमूर्त बात है। वह कैसे समझेगा कि किसी चीज़ के 'दो' होने का क्या मतलब है।

121. बच्चों के सीखने के तरीक़े में सबसे अधिक क्या महत्त्वपूर्ण है?
(a) संख्या (b) संदर्भ
(c) गतिविधि (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

122. गद्यांश में किसके ढर्रा बन जाने की बात की गई है?
(a) प्रयोग करने के (b) खुशनुमा माहौल के
(c) खुशनुमा ढंग से सीखने के (d) गतिविधि करने के

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123. गद्यांश के अनुसार
(a) गतिविधि कराना उचित नहीं है
(b) गतिविधियों का निरंतर प्रयोग करते रहना चाहिए
(c) गतिविधि के ज़रिए बच्चे कुछ नहीं सीखते
(d) गतिविधियाँ सार्थक होनी चाहिए

124. बच्चों के लिए क्या मुश्किल है?
(a) संख्या जैसी अमूर्त अवधारणा को समझना
(b) गतिविधियों का महत्त्व समझना
(c) संख्याओं के महत्त्व को समझना
(d) गतिविधियों के माध्यम से सीखना

125. अकसर लोग क्या सोचते है?
(a) गतिविधि कराना ही काफ़ी है
(b) किसी भी गतिविधिा से बच्चे सीखते हैं
(c) गतिविधि से समय की बचत होती है
(d) गतिविधियाँ बहुत बेजान होती हैं

126. 'गतिविधियाँ करवाने की मारामारी मची हुई है' का आशय है
(a) गतिविधियाँ कराते समय मार-पीट हो रही है
(b) गतिविधियाँ कराना बहुत महँगा पड़ता है
(c) सभी लोग देखादेखी निरर्थक गतिविधियाँ भी करवाने में लगे हुए हैं
(d) सभी लोग देखादेखी सार्थक गतिविधियाँ करवाने में लगे हुए हैं।

127. 'अमूर्त' का विलोम है
(a) मूर्त (b) साकार
(c) प्रत्यक्ष (d) मूर्तिवान

128. 'हालात' का समानार्थी है।
(a) हालत (b) स्थिति
(c) समस्या (d) परिप्रेक्ष्य

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

देखिए, यह सिर्फ़ सिद्धांत की बात नहीं है, यह तो हमारे अनुभवों और व्यवहार से भी दिखाई दे रही है। आज क्या स्थिति है? शिक्षा में हमने बहुत प्रगति की है। पहले बहुत कम स्कूल थे, अब हर गाँव में और हर मोहल्ले में स्कूल है। बहुत दूरस्थ इलाके में भी स्कूल खुल चुके हैं लेकिन उन स्कूलों में जो शिक्षा मिल रही है वह नाममात्र की शिक्षा मिल रही है। पाँचवीं पास हो जाएँगे, छठी, आठवीं में बच्चा पहुँच जाएगा लेकिन उनकी लिखने, पढ़ने और हिसाब करने की योग्यता बहुत कमज़ोर है। यह क्यों हो रहा है? इसलिए हो रहा है कि इस देश में जितने पैसे वाले लोग हैं उन्होंने अपनी व्यवस्था अलग बना ली है और उनको अब इस बात की परवाह नहीं है कि सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ाई हो रही है या नहीं। कितने शिक्षक हैं, क्या व्यवस्था है, शिक्षक आता है या नहीं, ये सारी चीज़ें है जिनसे उनको कोई मतलब नही है।

129. शिक्षा में प्रगति हुई है, गद्यांश के अनुसार इसका प्रमाण है
(a) बच्चे अच्छा सीख रहे हैं
(b) दूर-दराज के गाँव में भी स्कूल खुल गए हैं
(c) दूर-दराज के गाँवों में सभी बच्चे पढ़ने जाते हैं
(d) बच्चे हिसाब में पक्के हो गए हैं

130. दूरस्थ इलाकों में
(a) अच्छी शिक्षा मिल रही है
(b) अच्छे शिक्षक पढ़ाते हैं
(c) अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं मिल रही है
(d) शिक्षक रोज़ समय पर आते हैं

131. बच्चे पढ़ाई में कमजोर हैं इसका कारण है
(a) पैसे वाले लोगों ने अपने अलग स्कूल खोल लिए है
(b) पैसे वाले लोगों को इस बात से कोई सरोकार नहीं है
(c) पैसे वाले लोंग गाँव में कम जाते हैं
(d) पैसे वाले लोगों की व्यवस्था खराब है।

132. गद्यांश के अनुसार बच्चों की बेहतर शिक्षा के लिए
(a) अधिक स्कूल खोले जाने चाहिए
(b) शिक्षा-व्यवस्था में से पैसे वाले लागों को निकाल देना चाहिए
(c) बच्चों, शिक्षकों और पूरी शिक्षा-व्यवस्था पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए
(d) बच्चों को अधिक समय तक पढ़ाना चाहिए

133. 'शिक्षा' में 'इक' प्रत्यय लगने पर शब्द बनेगा
(a) शैक्षिक (b) शिक्षिक
(c) शैक्षीक (d) शिक्षित

134. 'प्रगति' में कौन-सा प्रत्यय लगेगा?
(a) वान (b) वाला
(c) शील (d) दार

135. गद्यांश में किस शब्द के एक से अधिक अर्थ है?
(a) शिक्षा (b) प्रगति
(c) योग्यता (d) पास

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

136. विद्यालय आने से पूर्व बच्चों के पास
(a) व्याकरण की समझ बिल्कुल नहीं होती
(b) व्याकरण की पूर्ण समझ होती है
(c) व्याकरण की सचेत समझ नहीं होती
(d) व्याकरण की सचेत समझ होती है

137. 'प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा मुख्यत: भाषा-शिक्षा है' इस कथन का निहितार्थ यह है कि
(a) बच्चों को केवल भाषा की ही शिक्षा दी जाए
(b) बच्चों के भाषा-विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए
(c) बच्चों को अनेक भाषाएँ सिखाना अनिवार्य है
(d) बच्चों को मानक भाषाएँ सिखाई जाएँ

138. जो शिक्षक बच्चों का भाषा से अर्थपूर्ण परिचय कराना चाहते हैं
(a) वे पाठ्य-पुस्तक में रोज़मर्रा की भाषा को स्थान देते हैं
(b) वे साहित्य के शिक्षण पर बल देते हैं
(c) वे भाषागत शुद्धता पर अत्यधिक बल देते हैं
(d) वे बच्चों की भाषा का आकलन नही करते

139. पढ़ने की प्रक्रिया में सर्वाधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है
(a) वर्णमाला का क्रमिक ज्ञान
(b) शब्दों को पढ़ने की कुशलता
(c) वाक्यों को पढ़ने की कुशलता
(d) पढ़ी गई पाठ्य-वस्तु का अर्थ ग्रहण करना

140. एक भाषा-शिक्षक के रूप में आप अपनी क्या ज़िम्मेदारी महसूस करते हैं?
(a) समय-सीमा के भीतर भाषा का पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण करना
(b) समय-सीमा के भीतर पाठ्य-पुस्तक पूर्ण करना
(c) बच्चों को भाषा के विविध स्वरूपों और प्रयोगों से परिचय
(d) बच्चों द्वारा भाषा-परीक्षाओं में अच्छे अंक लाना

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141. मातृभाषा में शिक्षा से
(a) कक्षा में पढ़ाई करने में सुविधा होगी
(b) शिक्षार्थियों की अधिकाधिक प्रतिभागिता होगी
(c) बेहतर परिणाम निकलेंगे
(d) उपर्युक्त सभी

142. भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के सम्बन्ध में कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?
(a) भाषा परिवेश से सीखी जाती है।
(b) भाषा अर्जित करना सहज होता है।
(c) संचार-माध्यम भाषा सीखने में मदद करते हैं।
(d) भाषा विद्यालय में ही अर्जित की जाती है।

143. लिखना
(a) एक तरह की बातचीत है
(b) एक यांत्रिक कौशल है
(c) अत्यंत जटिल कौशल है
(d) पढ़ना के बाद सीखा जाता है।

144. भाषा-कौशलों के सम्बन्ध में कौन-सा कथन सही है?
(a) भाषा-कौशल परस्पर अंत: संबंधित होते हैं।
(b) भाषा-कौशल परस्पर अंत:संबंधित नही होते।
(c) भाषा-कौशल एक-दूसरे पर प्रभाव नहीं डालते हैं।
(d) भाषा-कौशल स्तरानुसार सीखे जाते हैं।

145. भाषा सीखने में बातचीत का इस रूप में सर्वाधिक महत्त्व है कि
(a) इससे बच्चों का अच्छा समय व्यतीत हो जाता है
(b) शिक्षक और बच्चे - दोनों ही बातचीत में रस लेते है
(c) बच्चे विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए भाषा का प्रयोग करना सीखते हैं
(d) बच्चे दूसरों के शुद्ध उच्चारण का अनुकरण कर सकते हैं

146. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषा का आकलन करने में क्या सबसे कम उपयोगी है?
(a) चित्र देखकर कहानी, कविता लिखना
(b) पाठ के अंत में दिए सवालों का जवाब लिखना
(c) किसी घटना का वर्णन करना
(d) नानी को चिट्ठी लिखते हुए अपनी नई दोस्त के बारे मे बताना

147. पहली कक्षा की नादिरा पढ़ते हुए बार-बार अटकती है। ऐसे में आप क्या करेंगे?
(a) नादिरा को डाँटेंगे कि वह सही से क्यों नही पढ़ती
(b) उसे पढ़ने के लिए मना कर देंगे
(c) उससे कहेंगे कि पहले पढ़ना सीख लो फिर कक्षा में पढ़ना
(d) धैर्य से काम लेते हुए पढ़ना सीखने में उसकी मदद करेंगे

148. भाषा सीखने और भाषा अर्जित करने में अंतर का सर्वप्रमुख कारण है
(a) भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तकें (b) भाषा में आकलन
(c) भाषायी परिवेश (d) भाषा का व्याकरण

149. आपके विचार से भाषा-शिक्षण के संदर्भ में सबसे कम महत्त्वपूर्ण है
(a) भाषा-शिक्षण के प्रति शिक्षक का नज़रिया
(b) भाषागत विविधता के प्रति संवेदनशीलता
(c) भाषा के आकलन की प्रक्रियाएँ
(d) किसी भाषा विशेष का साहित्य

150. हिन्दी भाषा की कक्षा में मोना लिखते समय कठिनाई का अनुभव करती है। यह समस्या किससे सम्बन्धित है?
(a) डिस्लेक्सिया (b) डिस्ग्राफिया
(c) डिस्केलकेलिया (d) डिस्लेखिया

ANSWER KEY

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

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ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

Section-I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. (c) Cognitive development is a field of study in neuroscience and psychology focusing on a child's development in terms of information processing, conceptual resources, perceptual skill, language learning, and other aspects of brain development .

2. (d) Quantitative development refer to the changes children encounter as they acquire more knowledge and grow physically larger and stronger. An example of quantitative differences would be a child who, after two years, has grown two inches and gained 10 pounds. Growth in height and weight indicates a quantitative difference.
Qualitative development refers to the changes in the way children think, behave, and perceive the world differently as they mature. An example of qualitative differences would be a child that at a young age has difficulty understanding the perspectives of others (otherwise known as egocentrism).

3. (a) For years, there has existed a debate about whether nature (biology/genetic make-up) has a predominant role in child development or whether the nurture (the environment in which the child grows up) does. Nature refers to the inherited biological characteristics of an individual, such as their genes. Nurture refers to the influences in the environment that affect a child, such as the social environment of their family and their school.

5. (c) Lev Semyonovich Vygotsky was a Soviet psychologist, the founder of a theory of human cultural and bio-social development commonly referred to as cultural-historical psychology, and leader of the Vygotsky Circle.
Vygotsky believed children's thinking is affected by their knowledge of the social community (which is learnt from either technical or psychological cultural tools)and culture. He also suggested that language is the most important tool for gaining this social knowledge; the child can be taught this from other people via language.

6. (c) Sensorimotor stage: from birth to age two. The children experience the world through movement and their five senses. During the sensorimotor stage children are extremely egocentric, meaning they cannot perceive the world from others' viewpoints.

7. (d) Morality of Cooperation was first proposed by Jean Piaget and explains the morality understandings of children between the ages of 10 and 11, who believe that rules are social conventions which can be challenged and modified when concerned parties agree.

8 (a) Robert J. Sternberg proposes three intelligences in human cognition.
- Analytical intelligence is the ability to analyze and evaluate ideas, solve problems and make decisions.
- Creative intelligence involves going beyond what is given to generate novel and interesting ideas.
- Practical intelligence is the ability that individuals use to find the best fit between themselves and the demands of the environment.

9. (b) Alfred Binet was a French psychologist who invented the first practical intelligence test, the Binet-Simon scale. His principal goal was to identify students who needed special help in coping with the school curriculum.

10. (a) Phonological awareness refers to an individual's awareness of the phonological structure, or sound structure, of words.Phonological awareness involves the detection and manipulation of sounds at three levels of sound structure: (1) syllables, (2) onsets and rimes, and (3) phonemes.

11. (b) Gender discrimination is prejudice or discrimination based on a person's sex or gender.It has been linked to stereotypes and gender roles, and may include the belief that one sex or gender is intrinsically superior to another.

12. (a) Visual learning is a teaching and learning style in which ideas, concepts, data, and other information are associated with images and techniques. It is one of the three basic types of learning styles in the widely used in education.

13 (c) In classrooms where 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.

15 (b) Analytical Method is critical to solving the sustainability problem because it appears that current processes are inadequate.

17 (a) Dyslexia, also known as alexia or developmental reading disorder, is characterized by difficulties when learning to read and with differing language comprehension despite normal intelligence. This includes difficulty with phonological awareness, phonological decoding, processing speed, orthographic coding, auditory short-term memory, language skills and verbal comprehension, or rapid naming of objects.

18. (b) Inclusive in education is also an approach once thought only necessary for educating students with special educational needs. Now it is crucial that all of teachers ensure inclusive practice for all students in their classroom and the wider school. Under the inclusion model, students with special needs spend most or all of their time with non-disabled students. Fully inclusive schools, which are rare, no longer distinguish between "general education" and "special education" programs; instead, the school is restructured so that all students learn together.

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19. (a) "Gifted and talented student" means a child or youth who performs at or shows the potential for performing at a remarkably high level of accomplishment when compared to others of the same age, experience, or environment.The gifted tend to demonstrate high reasoning ability, creativity, curiosity, a large vocabulary, and an excellent memory. They can often master concepts with few repetitions. They may also be perfectionistic.

21. (b) Diagnostic tests measure students' understanding of a subject area or skills base. Teachers typically administer diagnostics for reading and math skills, using the results to provide remedial instruction or place students within appropriately leveled classes.

22. (d) A concept map is a way of representing relationships between ideas, images, or words in the same way that a sentence diagram represents the grammar of a sentence, a road map represents the locations of highways and towns, and a circuit diagram represents the workings of an electrical appliance. In a concept map, each word or phrase connects to another, and links back to the original idea, word, or phrase. Concept maps are a way to develop logical thinking and study skills by revealing connections and helping students see how individual ideas form a larger whole.

23. (c) In social learning theory Albert Bandura (1977) states behavior is learned from the environment through the process of observational learning or modelling.In his famous Bobo doll experiment, Bandura demonstrated that children learn and imitate behaviors they have observed in other people. The children in Bandura's studies observed an adult acting violently toward a Bobo doll. When the children were later allowed to play in a room with the Bobo doll, they began to imitate the aggressive actions they had previously observed.

24. (a) Deductive reasoning is the process of reasoning from one or more statements (premises) to reach a logically certain conclusion.Deductive reasoning links premises with conclusions. In deductive reasoning, a conclusion is reached reductively by applying general rules that hold over the entirety of a closed domain of discourse, narrowing the range under consideration until only the conclusion is left.

25. (a) Edward Lee "Ted" Thorndike was an American psychologist who spent nearly his entire career at Teachers College, Columbia University. His work on Comparative psychology and the learning (trial and error)process led to the theory of connectionism and helped lay the scientific foundation for modern educational psychology Trial and error is a fundamental method of solving problems. It is characterised by repeated, varied attempts which are continued until success, or until the agent stops trying.

26. (d) Emotional Intelligence is the measure of an individual's abilities to recognise and manage their emotions, and the emotions of other people, both individually and in groups.
Empathy is the ability to see the world as another person, to share and understand another person's feelings, needs, concerns or emotional state.

27. (a) Motivation represents the reasons for people's actions, desires, and needs. Motivation can also 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. For example, when someone eats food to satisfy the need of hunger, or when a student does his/her work in school because they want a good grade. Both show a similar connection between what we do and why we do it.

30. (c) **Meaningfulness :** The more meaningful something is to you, the easier it will be for you to remember. The less meaningful, the more difficult it will be to remember. By making information more meaningful it becomes easier to remember. There are several ways to make information more meaningful.
Association : You can make information more meaningful by relating it to something you already know. For example, you can use association to help you remember people's names. When you are introduced to someone, associate them with another person you already know who has the same name. Hence, meaningful association is a factor that affects learning positively.

Section-II : Mathematics

31. (c) Place value of 5 in 35362 = 5000
Face value of 5 in 35362 = 5
Required Difference = 5000 – 5 = 4995

32. (c) 10 ones + 10 tens + 10 thousands = 10 + 100 + 10000 = 10100

33. (a) Factors of 210 are-
210, 105, 70, 42, 35, 30, 21, 15, 14, 10, 7, 6, 5, 3, 2, 1
Therefore their sum is
210 + 105 + 70 + 42 + 35 + 30 + 21 + 15 + 14 + 10 + 7 + 6 + 5 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 576

34. (d) Work done by Gorang on Monday $= 4\frac{1}{2}\text{h} = \frac{9}{2}\text{h}$

Work done by Gorang on Tuesday $= \frac{190}{60}\text{h} = \frac{19}{6}\text{h}$

Work done by Gorang on Wednesday = (9:10 – 5:20)

$= 3\text{h} + \frac{5}{6}\text{h}$

$= \frac{23}{6}\text{h}$

Work done by Gorang on Friday $= \frac{220}{60} = \frac{11}{3}\text{h}$

Total working hours by Gorang

$= \frac{9}{2}\text{h} + \frac{19}{6}\text{h} + \frac{23}{6}\text{h} + \frac{11}{3}\text{h}$

$= \frac{(27+19+23+22)}{6}\text{h} = \frac{91}{6}\text{h}$

Paid @ ₹ 42/h
So, total amount earn by Gorang from Monday to Friday

$= \frac{91}{6} \times 42 = ₹\ 637.$

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35. (c) Greatest four digit number = 9999
Smallest three digit number = 100
Required Sum = 9999 + 100 = 10099.

36. (b) Twenty six = 26

$$\text{Twenty - six hundredth} = \frac{26}{100} = 0.26$$

$$\text{So, Adding two, we get} = 26 + \frac{26}{100}$$

$$= 26.26.$$

37. (a) When 19009 is divided by 11.

$$\begin{array}{r} 11\overline{)\,19009\,(1728} \\ \underline{11} \\ 80 \\ \underline{77} \\ 30 \\ \underline{22} \\ 89 \\ \underline{88} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

So, remainder = 1
When 9090 is divided by 11

$$\begin{array}{r} 11\overline{)\,9090\,(826} \\ \underline{88} \\ 29 \\ \underline{22} \\ 70 \\ \underline{66} \\ 4 \end{array}$$

So, remainder = 4
Product of the remainders $= 4 \times 1 = 4$.

38. (d) Let $\frac{1}{6}$ are there in $3\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{x}$
According to question

$$\Rightarrow 3\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{3} \times \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \times x = 6 \times 10$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{6 \times 10}{3} = 20$$

39. (c) Product = 1109 × 505 = 560045
According to question
$\Rightarrow$ 560045 – 505050 = 54995

40. (d) Option (a)
1 cm = 10 mm
So, $\therefore$ 1 mm = $\frac{1}{10}$ cm
Option (a) is correct.
Option (b)

$$1\text{ kg }12\text{ grams} = 1\text{ kg} + \frac{12}{1000}\text{ kg}$$

$$= 1.012\text{ kg}$$

Option (b) is correct.
Option (c)

1 metre = 100 cm
10 metre 10 cm = 10 × 100cm + 10 cm
= 1000 cm + 10 cm
= 1010 cm

Option (c) is correct.
Option (d)

$$\frac{23}{100} = 0.23$$

So, option (d) is not correct.

41. (a) As, 1 L = 100 mL
240 litres 128 millititres
= 240 L + 128 mL.
= 240 × 1000 + 128
= 240000 + 128
= 240128 mL
Now,

$$\text{Milk in 1 Jar} = \frac{240128}{16}\text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Milk in 22 Jars} = \frac{240128}{16} \times 22\text{ mL}$$

= 330176 mL
= 330 L 176 mL

42. (b) Right angle = 90 degrees

$$\text{Four and two third angle} = \left(4 + \frac{2}{3}\right) \times 90°$$

$$= \frac{14}{3} \times 90° = 420°$$

43. (b) Volume of empty space = 11 × 10 × (9 – 6)
= 11 × 10 × 3
Volume of entire tank = 11 × 10 × 9
Hence, the part that is empty of the entire tank

$$= \frac{11 \times 10 \times 3}{11 \times 10 \times 9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

44. (d) Let length of rectangle be x cm and breadth be y cm.
Perimeter of a rectangle = 2 $(x + y)$
Let side of a square = a cm
Perimeter of a square = 4 a
Now, perimeter of square = 96 cm.
$\Rightarrow$ $4a = 96$
$\therefore$ $a = 24$ cm
Breadth of a rectangle (y) = 24 – 4 = 20 cm
According to question
$\Rightarrow$ $2(x + 20) = 96$
$\Rightarrow$ $x + 20 = 48$
$\therefore$ $x = 48 - 20 = 28$ cm
Area of rectangle = 28 × 20 = 560 cm^2
Two times of the area of rectangle = 2 × 560 cm^2
= 1120 cm^2

45. (a) Smallest common multiple or LCM of 4, 5 and 6
= 2 × 2 × 5 × 3 = 60
Now, smallest common multiple or LCM of 5, 6 and 9
= 3 × 3 × 2 × 5 = 90
Required difference = 90 – 60 = 30

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46. (a) According to NCF 2005 narrow aim of teaching of primary level involves teaching of number and its operations, measurement plane geometry etc.
47. (b) The child lacks the understanding of concept of place value.
49. (b) The grid is drawn to make the children understand the concept of place value.
50. (a) In Van Hiele model of geometry suggest that , child is not able to learn to classify in wholistic appearance in relation to visualization stage.
51. (a) The mathematical thinking and ideas involves models, visuals, math symbols, real world situation and written and spoken English.
52. (c) The activity of teacher aims to offer an opportunity of expression to child as well as to learn from each other and getting feedback of topic taught.
53. (a) Visual memory refers to ability to remember sequence.
54. (b) Children can analyses and recognize the same shapes in different orientation.
55. (b) Geo–Board is an effective tool and very easy to use for the purposes of forming geometrical shapes, viz triangle, quadrilateral etc. It consists of a wooden board with certain number of nails.
57. (c) One can arrive to a solution of a problem in different ways what is known as flexibility in Mathematics. The flexibility refers the ability to select appropriate method for particular problems.
58. (c) In compensative method of addition, numbers are rounded off and added, then taking the extra off that is added during rounding off.
59. (a) Mental Math Activities enables child to think critically.

Section-III : Environmental Studies

61. (b) Bronze is a metal alloy consisting primarily of copper, usually with tin as the main additive. It is hard and brittle, and it was particularly significant in antiquity, so much so that the Bronze Age was named after the metal.
62. (d) Cooking or cookery is the process of preparing food for consumption with the use of heat. There are very many methods of cooking, most of which have been known since antiquity. These include baking, roasting, frying, grilling, barbecuing, smoking, boiling, steaming and braising. A more recent innovation is microwaving.
63. (b) Mount Everest, also known in Nepal as Sagarmatha and in Tibet as Chomolungma, is Earth's highest mountain. It is located in the Mahalangur section of the Himalayas. Its peak is 8,848 metres (29,029 ft) above sea level and is the 5th farthest summit from the center of Earth.
64. (c) Allocasuarina decaisneana or desert oak is an attractive, medium-sized, slow-growing tree found in the dry desert regions of the Northern Territory, South Australia and Western Australia. Young trees have a narrow trunk and grey/green feathery foliage. They mature to an adult form with spreading limbs and bushy foliage. It is the only member of its family in Central Australia and its large cylindrical cones are the biggest in its family. Fire does not usually kill the tree.
65. (b) Total distance covered = 2649 Km

$$\text{Total time taken} = \frac{95}{2} \text{ hours}$$

$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{2649}{\frac{95}{2}} \approx 55 \text{ km/h}$$

67. (a) The khejadi tree is found mainly in desert areas. It can grow without much water. Its bark is used for making medicines. The berry like fruits of this plant are called sangari.
68. (b) A baby elephant is called a calf. It weighs about 250 pounds at birth and stands about three feet tall. They can't see very well at first, but they can recognize their mothers by touch, scent and sound.
69. (b) Houses in Assam are built on stilts because this state receive abundant rainfall due to which there are chances of floods. In case of flood the water might get inside the houses,if the houses are built on ground level,so in order to avoid flooding of houses houses are built on stilts and above the ground level.
70. (b) Braille is a series of raised dots that can be read with the fingers by people who are blind or whose eyesight is not sufficient for reading printed material. Braille symbols are formed within units of space known as braille cells. A full braille cell consists of six raised dots arranged in two parallel rows each having three dots. The dot positions are identified by numbers from one through six. Sixty-four combinations are possible using one or more of these six dots.
71. (b) Owls can rotate their heads and necks as much as 270 degrees. Owls have fourteen neck vertebrae as compared to 7 in humans which makes their necks more flexible.
72. (d) Kerala is known as the "land of Spices". Coconuts grow in abundance in Kerala, and consequently, coconut kernel, (sliced or grated) coconut cream and coconut milk are widely used in dishes for thickening and flavouring. Rice andcassava (Tapioca) form the staple food of Kerala.
73. (d) Anemia is a condition that develops when your blood lacks enough healthy red blood cells or hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is a main part of redblood cells and binds oxygen.
74. (c) These birds, eyes are extremely powerful, having up to 4 times human acuitywhich enables them to spot potential prey from a very long distance. This keen eyesight is primarily attributed to their extremely large pupils which ensure minimal diffraction (scattering) of the incoming light.
76. (d) Environmental studies is the interdisciplinary academic field which systematically studieshuman interaction with the environment in the interests of solving complex problems. It is a broad field of study that includes also the natural environment, built environment, and the sets of relationships between them.

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78. (c) Thinking Skills are the mental processes we use to do things like: solve problems, make decisions, ask questions, make plans, pass judgements, organise information and create new ideas.

85. (a) There are many different measures that we all can take to protect our environment, however the most popular method that we can do this is to take public transportation. Stepping out of your personal vehicle, and stepping onto a means of transportation that is public based is a wonderful way to reduce emissions, reduce your carbon footprint, and enhance the overall air quality of your community.
Public transportation savings include just over one billion gallons of fuel, as well as one and a half million tons of the dangerous emissions of carbon dioxide on a yearly basis.

89. (d) Tree conservation is the preservation and management of forests and, by extension, individual trees. It is a principle, a policy, and a practice, all of which have become more common and popular in the decades of the late 20th and early 21st centuries. The primary goal of tree conservation is to preserve and protect forests. The reasons for this are many, including the preservation of wildlife habitat, prevention of erosion, and preservation of beauty for the enjoyment of future generations.

Section-IV : Language I - English

91. (b) The floating village is famous for its craze for sports.
92. (c) Everything ruined.
93. (c) Intensity of flood level.
94. (a) Improvise and contrive both are used to suggest to invent something out of creativity and need.
95. (c) Here to absorb the impact.
96. (d) Decreasing trend.
97. (d) Students play at dock too.
98. (b) Exceptional means excellent, wonderful. Hence, the antonym of exceptionally is generally.
99. (c) River no longer a threat.
100. (b) Servile refers to humility.
101. (d) Unpredictable forces of nature.
102. (d) Again unpredictable threat.
103. (a) Dead are associated with remains/ashes.
104. (c) Suggestive of other ways.
106. (c) Phonics is a method of teaching reading and writing the language by developing the ability to hear, identify and change phonemes (sounds).
107. (a) Individualized instruction is a method of instruction in which content, resource materials and pace of learning are based upon the abilities and interests of each individual learner. Mass instruction is the opposite, that is a method in which content, materials and pace of learning are the same for all students in a classroom or course.
108. (c) Grammar is the sound, structure, and meaning system of language. All languages have grammar, and each language has its own grammar.
Effective grammar instruction begins with what students already known about grammar, and it helps them use this knowledge as they write. By connecting their knowledge of oral language to written language, teachers can demystify abstract grammatical terminology so that students can write and read with greater competence.
109. (d) Because in order to communicate effectively with each other, we have to be reading the same rules of grammar, syntax, vocabulary, etc.
110. (d) The best speaking activity gives a student an opportunity to use his active vocabulary.
111. (a) Listening for specific information
112. (b) Real situations give a concrete picture for grasping vocabulary.
113. (a) In linguistics, syntax refers to co-ordination/ordering and is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed. Lexis refers to the total word stock in a language and structure is the format of sentence construction. Hence all three essential for linguistic competence.
116. (d) To successfully teach English as foreign language a teacher should make the pupils comfortable and use body gestures and signs effectively.
117. (b) Collaborative learning is based on the view that knowledge is a social construct. Collaborative activities are not often based on four principles:
- The learner or student is the primary focus of instruction.
- Interaction and "doing" are of primary importance.
- Working in groups is an important mode of learning.
- Structured approaches to developing solutions to real-world problems should be incorporated into learning.
- Peer learning, or peer instruction, is a type of collaborative learning that involves students working in pairs or small groups to discuss concepts, or find solutions to problems.

118. (d) Correction should be limited and focused on specific points for improvement: for example, verb tenses or intonation patterns. If every error is noted, it becomes too overwhelming for the student to being to know where to improve. Hence suggest improvement.
119. (b) Teachers need to provide:
- Individual attention and support
- Provide parents with tools and advice to help them spot their child's potential learning difficulties
- Assessment through the school
- Provide the appropriate learning tools

120 (b) Learning styles are simply different approaches or ways of learning: visual learners: auditory: learners: tactile/kinesthetic learners:
Types of multiple intelligence:
Visual/spatial intelligence: ability to perceive the visual, verbal/linguistic intelligence: ability to use words and language, logical/mathematical intelligence: ability to use reason, logic and numbers, bodily/kinesthetic intelligence: ability to control body movements and handle objects skillfully, musical/rhythmic intelligence:

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ability to produce and appreciate music, interpersonal intelligence: ability to relate and understand others, interpersonal intelligence: ability to self-reflect and be aware of one's inner state of being.

भाग-V : भाषा II - हिन्दी

121. (b) बिना 'संदर्भ' के बच्चे में सीखने की क्षमता का विकास धीमी गति से होता है। जैसे- एक चीज़ के लिए 'एक' बोलें तथा दो चीज़ों के लिए 'दो' बोलें।
122. (c) गद्यांश में "खुशनुमा ढंग से सीखने के ढर्रा बन जाने की" चर्चा की गयी है।
123. (d) गद्यांश के अनुसार बच्चों को दी जाने वाली गतिविधियाँ सार्थक होनी चाहिए, जिससे बच्चों को सीखने की प्रक्रिया में सरलता हो।
124. (a) बच्चों के लिए संख्या जैसी अमूर्त अवधारणा को समझना कठिन होता है। इसे उदाहरण के द्वारा ही स्पष्ट करना चाहिए।
125. (a) सामान्यत: लोगों के विचार में बच्चों को गतिविधि देना ही पर्याप्त होता है। जबकि गतिविधि की प्रकृति पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।
126. (c) "गतिविधियाँ करवाने की मारामारी मची हुई है" का आशय है- बिना स्पष्टता के निरर्थक गतिविधियाँ करवाना।
127. (a) 'अमूर्त' का विलोम- मूर्त
128. (b) 'हालात' का समानार्थी- स्थिति
129. (b) गद्यांश के अनुसार- शिक्षा में प्रगति का आशय है- दूर-दराज के गाँव में भी स्कूल का खुलना।
130. (c) दूर-दराज के इलाकों में गुणवत्ता युक्त शिक्षा का पूर्णत: अभाव है क्योंकि साधन सम्पन्न लोगों का इन स्कूलों से कोई संबंध नही होता है।
131. (b) दूरस्थ इलाकों में स्थित विद्यालयों में शिक्षण व्यवस्था बहुत ही निम्न है। कारण है, इस तरफ साधन सम्पन्न लोगों का ध्यान न देना।
132. (c) बच्चों की बेहतर शिक्षा के लिए पूरी शिक्षा व्यवस्था तथा शिक्षकों के शिक्षण प्रक्रिया पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।
133. (a) शिक्षा + इक = शैक्षिक
134. (c) प्रगति + शील = प्रगतिशील
135. (d) पास का आशय है- उत्तीर्ण होना, नज़दीक।
136. (c) विद्यालय आने वाले नये बच्चों में व्याकरण की स्पष्ट समझ नही होती है।
137. (b) प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा मुख्यत: भाषा शिक्षा है। इस स्तर पर बच्चों को उसकी मातृभाषा के द्वारा शिक्षा देना उपयुक्त होता है। अत: भाषा पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।
138. (a) पाठ्य-पुस्तक के अध्ययन में बच्चे द्वारा प्रयुक्त स्थानीय भाषा का उपयोग करना उचित होता है।
139. (d) शिक्षक द्वारा बतायी गयी विषय वस्तु को ग्रहण करना ही बच्चे के लिए महत्त्वपूर्ण होता है।
140. (c) एक भाषा-शिक्षक का कर्त्तव्य है कि वह बच्चों को भाषा के विविध रूप जैसे- बाल साहित्य, कविता, कहानी व नाटक आदि से परिचय कराना।
141. (d) बच्चों के लिए मातृभाषा में शिक्षा प्राप्त करना सुविधाजनक होता है। पाठ्य सामग्री को आत्मसात करना सरल होता है।
142. (b) भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के संबंध में निम्न कथन सत्य हैं-
   - भाषा अपने परिवेश से सीखना सरल होता है।
   - संचार माध्यम (जैसे- रेडियो, टेलीविजन, समाचार पत्र आदि) के द्वारा भाषा सीखने में सरलता होती है।
143. (a) लेखन के द्वारा अपने विचारों को व्यक्त किया जाता है। जिस तरह वाणी के द्वारा विचारों को व्यक्त किया जाता है।
144. (a) भाषा कौशल का संबंध आपसी विचार विनियम से संबंधित है। भाषा की अभिव्यक्ति एक दूसरे को प्रभावित करती है।
145. (c) भाषा सीखने में बातचीत का महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान है। वार्तालाप को वाद-विवाद, कहानी सुनना, कविता पाठ तथा अभिनय के रूप परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है।
146. (b) प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषा का आकलन करने में सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण है- चित्र देखकर कहानी या कविता लिखना, किसी घटना का वर्णन करना, किसी पत्र में अपने दोस्तों का जिक्र करना आदि।
147. (d) प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चे जब उच्चारण में अवरोध महसूस करते हैं तब अध्यापक को धैर्य से काम लेना चाहिए। बच्चे को बार-बार उच्चारण हेतु सहयोग करना चाहिए।
148. (c) भाषा के सीखने में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण घटक है- भाषायी परिवेश। भाषा विशेष में रहकर बच्चा उस भाषा को सीखने में सरलता महसूस करता है तथा इस प्रक्रिया में तीव्रता से आगे बढ़ता है।
149. (d) भाषा-शिक्षण के संदर्भ में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है- शिक्षक का सहयोगी रवैया, भाषायी संवेदनशीलता तथा आकलन की विविध प्रक्रियाएँ।
150. (b) डिस्ग्राफिया नामक बिमारी से ग्रस्त बच्चे लेखन प्रक्रिया में अवरोध महसूस करते हैं यह एक प्रकार का तंत्रिका-पेशीय विकार है।

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CBSE

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

SOLVED PAPER - 2014 FEBRUARY (PAPER I)

INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains Sections I, II, III, IV and V consisting of 150 questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child Development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : भाषा-II (हिन्दी)

Each question contains 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.

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Section-I : Child Development & Pedagogy

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

1. In the progressive model of education as implemented by CBSE, socialization of children is done in such a way so as to expect them to
   (a) give up time-consuming social habits and learn how to score good grades
   (b) be an active participant in the group work and learn social skills
   (c) prepare themselves to conform to the rules and regulations of society without questioning
   (d) accept what they are offered by the school irrespective of their social background
2. Which of the following is based on Vygotsky's sociocultural theory?
   (a) Operant conditioning
   (b) Reciprocal teaching
   (c) Culture-neutral cognitive development
   (d) Insight learning
3. A teacher says to her class, "As individual assignments are designed to help individual students learn more effectively, all students should complete assignments prescribed without any assistance, she is referring to which of the following stages of Kohlberg's moral development?
   (a) Conventional stage 4 – law and order
   (b) Post-conventional stage 5 – social contract
   (c) Pre-conventional stage 1 – punishment avoidance
   (d) Pre-conventional stage 2 – individualism and exchange
4. Fourteen-year-old Devika is attempting to develop a sense of herself as a separate, self-governing individual. She is developing
   (a) hatred for rules (b) autonomy
   (c) teenage arrogance (d) maturity
5. In context of progressive education, which of the following statements is true according to John Dewey?
   (a) There should not be place for democracy in a classroom
   (b) Students should be able to solve social problems themselves
   (c) Curiosity does not belong to the inherent nature of students rather it is to be cultivated
   (d) Students should be observed and not heard in the classroom
6. A disorder related to language comprehension is
   (a) apraxia (b) dyslexia
   (c) aspeechxia (d) aphasia
7. Following are the critical views about the 'Theory of Multiple Intelligences', ***except***.
   (a) it is not research-based
   (b) different intelligences demand different methods for different students
   (c) gifted students usually excel in a single domain
   (d) it lacks of empirical support

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8. 'Theory of Multiple Intelligences' cannot be legitimized as it
   (a) it is not possible to measure different intelligences as there are no specific tests
   (b) does not place equal importance on all seven intelligences
   (c) is based only on sound empirical studies done by Abraham Maslow throughout his life
   (d) is not compatible with general intelligence 'g', which is most important.
9. The individual differences of students in a classroom are
   (a) disadvantageous as teachers need to control a diverse classroom
   (b) detrimental as they lead to student-student conflicts
   (c) inexpedient as they reduce the speed of the curriculum transaction to the level of the slowest student
   (d) advantageous as they lead teacher to explore a wider pool of cognitive structures
10. School-based assessment was introduced to
   (a) decentralize the power of Boards of school education in the country
   (b) ensure the holistic development of all the students
   (c) motivate teachers to punctiliously record all the activities of students for better interpretation of their progress
   (d) encourage schools to excel by competing with the other schools in their area
11. Which one of the following is ***not*** related to other options?
   (a) Organizing question-answer sessions
   (b) Taking feedback from students on a topic
   (c) Conducting quiz
   (d) Modeling the skills of self-assessment
12. Which one of the following questions is correctly matched with its specified domain?
   (a) Could you group your: Evaluating students on the basis of their achievement in Mathematics?
   (b) What was the turning: Creating points on the cricket match telecasted last night?
   (c) Write down a new: Application recipe to cook chicken by using herbs.
   (d) Determine which of the: Analyzing given measures would most likely lead to achieve best results.
13. Which of the following is the most effective way to convey students from disadvantaged sections that you except them to participate and succeed?
   (a) Articulate your confidence in their ability to succeed
   (b) Develop your own interest in the topics to be taught
   (c) Compare them with other children as frequently as possible to make them realize their goal
   (d) Emphasize the point that you have high expectation of them
14. Following are the examples of developmental disorder, ***except***
   (a) autism
   (b) cerebral palsy
   (c) post-traumatic stress
   (d) attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
15. Multiple pedagogical techniques, assorted learning material, multiple assessment techniques and varying the complexity and nature of the content are associated with which of the following?
   (a) Universal design for learning
   (b) Remedial teaching
   (c) Differentiated instruction
   (d) Reciprocal teaching
16. Which of the following is true about gifted learners?
   (a) They make everyone else smarter and are essential for collaborative learning
   (b) They always lead others and assume extra responsibility in the classroom
   (c) They may achieve lower grades due to their heightened sensitivity
   (d) Their importance is primarily due to their brainpower
17. Inclusion in schools primarily focuses on
   (a) making subtle provisions for special category children
   (b) fulfilling the needs of children with disabilities only
   (c) meeting the need of the disabled child at the expense of entire class
   (d) including the educational needs to illiterate parents in schools
18. The cause of learned helplessness in children is their
   (a) acquired behaviour that they will not succeed
   (b) callous attitude towards classroom activities
   (c) non-compliance with expectations of their parents
   (d) moral decision for not taking up studies seriously
19. If a student is consistently getting lower grades in school, her parents can be advised to help her by
   (a) working in close association with teachers
   (b) withholding mobile phones, movies, comics and extra time for play
   (c) narrating her the hardships of life for those who do not possess proper education
   (d) forcing her to work harder at home
20. Which of the following does ***not*** deter problem solving?
   (a) Insight (b) Mental sets
   (c) Entrenchment (d) Fixation
21. A teacher is connecting a text to the previously learnt text and showing children how to summarize it. She is
   (a) helping children to develop their own strategy to comprehend it
   (b) insinuating that there is no need to go through the entire text
   (c) reinforcing the importance of text from the assessment point of view
   (d) encouraging children to mug it up as effectively as possible.
22. What kind of errors is common between a learner who is learning his mother tongue and the learner who learns the same language as a second language?
   (a) Overgeneralization (b) Simplification
   (c) Developmental (d) Hypercorrection
23. The stress affects performance in examinations. This fact reflects which of the following relationships?
   (a) Cognition-Emotion (b) Stress-Omission
   (c) Performance-Anxiety (d) Cognition-Competition
24. A teacher is trying to counsel a child who is not performing well after an accident. Which one of the following is most appropriate about counseling in schools?
   (a) It is about the palliative measures for making people comfortable
   (b) It builds self-confidence of people by letting them explore their own thoughts
   (c) It is about giving the best possible advice to students about their future career options
   (d) It can be done only by the professional experts

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25. Which of the following would encourage the least a student who wants to become a highly creative theater artist?
(a) Try to win the State level competition that will ensure you scholarship
(b) Develop empathetic, amicable and supportive relationships with your peer theater artists
(c) Devote your time to those theatrical skills that you find most enjoyable
(d) Read about the performances of the world's best theater artists and try to learn

26. Which of the following theorists would be of the option that students study hard for their personal growth and development?
(a) Bandura (b) Maslow
(c) Skinner (d) Piaget

27. Which of the following factors supports learning in a classroom?
(a) Increasing the number of tests to motivate children to learn
(b) Supporting the autonomy of children by the teachers
(c) Sticking to one particular method of instruction to maintain uniformity
(d) Increasing the time interval of periods from 40 minutes to 50 minutes

28. Mature students
(a) believe that emotion has no place in their studies
(b) resolve easily all their conflicts with their intellect
(c) sometimes need emotional support in their studies
(d) do not get upset by studies in difficult situations

29. A child coming to pre-school for the first time cries profusely. After two years when the same child goes to the primary school for the first time, he does not express his tension by crying rather his shoulder and neck muscles become tense. This change in his behaviour can be explained on the basis of which of the following principles?
(a) Development proceeds in a sequential manner
(b) Development is gradual
(c) Development is different in different people
(d) Development is characterized by differential and integration

30. Which of the following statements is true?
(a) Genetic makeup impacts responsiveness of an individual to qualities of the environment
(b) Adoptive children possess same IQs as their adoptive siblings
(c) Experience does not influence brain development
(d) Intelligence remains unaffected by the schooling

Section-II : Mathematics

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

31. The perimeter of a square is 20 cm. A rectangle has the same width as the square. The length of the rectangle is double its width. The area, in square cm, of the rectangle is
(a) 30 (b) 50
(c) 100 (d) 25

32. The internal length, breadth and height of a rectangular box A are 20 cm, 18 cm and 15 cm respectively and that of box B are 18 cm, 12 cm and 5 cm respectively. The volume of box A is how many times that of box B?
(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 3

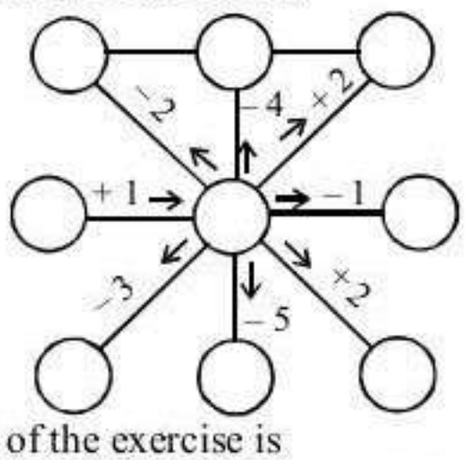
33. Which of the following is ***not*** correct?
(a) Area of a square of side 10 cm = Area of a rectangle of length 10 cm and breadth 0.1 m
(b) 1 metre 5 centimetre = 1.5 m
(c) 0.40 is same as 0.4
(d) Rupee $\frac{3}{4}$ = Rupee 0.75

34. One orange costs five and half rupees and one kg apple costs ₹ 80. Then the total cost of one and half dozen of oranges and one and three-fourth kg of apples is
(a) ₹219 (b) ₹229
(c) ₹239 (d) ₹209

35. NCF, 2005 states that Mathematics teaching should be ambitious, coherent and important. Here, 'ambitious' refers to achievement of
(a) narrow goals of Mathematics
(b) linking of Mathematics with other subjects
(c) application of Mathematics
(d) higher goals of Mathematics

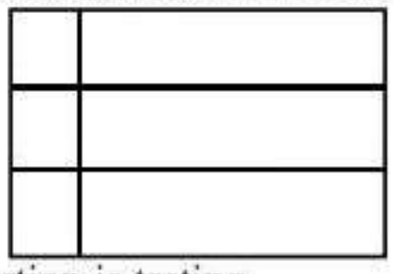
36. In Class II, concept of even number and odd number was introduced by activity of pairing the given number with concrete objects. Then teacher asked the students to check
(i) whether the total number of crayons in their colour boxes is even in number or odd in number,
(ii) whether the number of pages in their Maths notebook is odd or even. This task of finding even or odd number of crayons/pages is
(a) assessment for learning
(b) assessment as learning
(c) assessment at the end of learning
(d) assessment of learning

37. After explaining the operation of subtraction in Class II, teacher drew the following diagram on the board and asked the students to fill in the circles:



The purpose of the exercise is
(a) strengthening skill of addition and subtraction
(b) summative assessment
(c) arranging fun activity for the students
(d) mathematization of mind.

38. How many rectangles are there in the following figure?



The above question is testing
(a) knowledge of learner
(b) understanding of learner
(c) creativity of learner
(d) memory of learner

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39. Which of the following activities is meant to enhance problem-solving abilities of students of Class III?
(a) A crossword puzzle containing clues for all key terms learnt like even number, odd number, composite number, prime number, etc.
(b) A group project: How the students of primary wing shall be distributed equally in four houses (house system of school) so that every house has talented students from sports, arts, cultural and academic activities?
(c) Conduct an interclass quiz in the class on 'numbers and operations'
(d) A worksheet containing problems on four basic operations like – Find $25 \times 34, 451 \div 11$, etc.

40. The recommended key concept in the unit of 'multiplication' in Class III is
(a) multiplication of 2-digit number with 2-digit number
(b) properties of multiplication - order property and group property
(c) word problem based on multiplication
(d) multiplication of 3-digit numbers by 10

41. From the unit of 'fraction', teacher asked the students to list any five fractions.
This question refers to
(a) higher level of thinking (b) analytical thinking
(c) spatial thinking (d) lower level of thinking

42. In an exercise, the question was – Measure the lengths of the line segments

P ——— Q and R ——— S

The child answered-
length of AB = 5 cm
length of AB = 3 cm
This refers to
(a) conceptual error
(b) procedural error
(c) error due to habit of naming line segment as AB
(d) reading error

43. A teacher distributed newspaper in Class V and asked the students to read the cricket scores of Indian team in latest match. Then she asked them to draw bar graph of the scores.
The teacher is trying to
(a) help the students to make connections between mathematical concepts and real life
(b) teach them through project approach
(c) make the class joyful and communicating
(d) enhance reasoning power of the students

44. The following word problem was given to a child of Class IV:
Mumbai has 336 bus stops. Delhi has 127 more bus stops than Mumbai. How many bus stops are there in all, in Delhi?
The child's response to the above problem is recorded as-

336	Mumbai	
336	127	Delhi

Total bus stops in Delhi are $336 + 127 = 463$.
The teacher shall report about his performance as
(a) the child can find the answer correctly but his expression is poor
(b) the child is good at visualizing and analyzing, and his problem-solving ability is appreciable
(c) the child has not adopted the right procedure. He needs to practice more
(d) the child is not able to write all steps required properly

45. A student was asked to read the following numbers:
306, 408, 4008, 4010
He read as follows:
Thirty six, forty eight, four hundred eight, forty ten
The reason for error in reading is that
(a) the student does not like Maths class and finds the class boring
(b) the student has understood the concept of place value but does not know how to use it
(c) the student is not fit for study of Maths
(d) the student is not able to understand the concept of place value and feels comfortable using two-digit numbers only

46. The parameter(s) of assessment for 'time' for Class IV shall be
(a) reading time on analogous clock only
(b) reading time on digital and analogous clock, concept of half past, quarter past, quarter to, a.m., p.m., relation between minutes and seconds
(c) reading time on digital clock, concept of a.m. and p.m. only
(d) reading time on digital clock only

47. "Tall shape of Mathematics' mentioned in NCF, 2005 refers to
(a) solving challenging problems
(b) creating Maths game
(c) providing hands-on experience
(d) building of one concept on other

48. Consider the following:
$5 + 3 = ?$
The open-ended question corresponding to the above close-ended question is
(a) Find the sum of 5 and 3.
(b) What shall be added to 5 to get 8?
(c) Give any two numbers whose sum is 8.
(d) What is the sum of 5 and 3?

49. Farhan went to school library and found that 100 books kept in story section are spoiled. 20 books are missing. 219 are kept in a shelf and 132 were issued to students. How many storybooks were there in the library?
Teacher can teach the following value through this question
(a) Helping others
(b) Sharing books with others
(c) Taking good care of books
(d) Sense of cooperation

50. The product of the place values of 5 and 6 in 70560 is
(a) 300 (b) 3000
(c) 30000 (d) 30

51. When 3010301 is divided by 43, the quotient is
(a) 70707 (b) 70007
(d) 7077 (d) 7007

52. What should be subtracted from the product 3001×101 to get 300311?
(a) 2790 (b) 2090
(c) 2970 (d) 270

53. (Smallest common multiple of 36 and 60) ÷ (Biggest common factor of 18 and 45) is equal to
(a) 20 (b) 30
(c) 40 (d) 10

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54. (10 tens + 11 hundreds + 12 ones) equals
(a) 1213 (b) 111012
(c) 101112 (d) 1212

55. The number of factors of 42 is
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 6

56. When 3488 is divided by 12 and 2478 is divided by 11, the difference between the remainders in both cases is
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 3

57. A train leaves station P at 8:18 a.m. and reaches station Q at 10:28 p.m. on the same day. The time taken by the train to reach Q is
(a) 14 hours 10 minutes (b) 14 hours 46 minutes
(c) 18 hours 46 minutes (d) 13 hours 10 minutes

58. 14 L 280 mL of orange juice and 18 L 830 mL of carrot juice were mixed together. This mixture was filled in 15 bottles each containing 1.5 L. How much mixture was left?
(a) 11 L 105 mL (b) 9 L 610 mL
(c) 11 L 605 mL (d) 10 L 610 mL

59. One-fourth of a pizza was eaten by Renu. The rest was equally distributed among 12 children. What part of the pizza did each of these children get?
(a) $\frac{1}{16}$ (b) $\frac{1}{32}$
(c) $\frac{3}{16}$ (d) $\frac{1}{8}$

60. The number of seconds in 6 hours equals the number of minutes in
(a) 4 days (b) 10 days
(c) 15 days (d) 2 days

Section-III : Environmental Studies

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

61. Select the true statements from the following:
I. Elephants love to play with muddy water as it keeps their skin cool.
II. Most elephants like to take rest and sleep nearly 10 hours a day
III. A three-month-old elephant weighs about 200 kg.
IV. Most adult elephants eat about 100 kg of leaves/twigs in one day.
(a) II and IV only (b) I and IV only
(c) I, III and IV only (c) I and II only

62. Select the correct statements about Madhubani paintings:
A. To make these paintings, indigo, turmeric, colours from flowers and trees, etc., are used.
B. The paintings show human beings, animals, trees, flowers, birds, fish, etc.
C. It is a very old form of folk art and is named after the place Madhubani.
D. Madhubani is a well-known district of Rajasthan
(a) A, C and D (b) A, B and D
(c) B, C and D (d) A, B and C

63. A bird makes its nest high up on a tree. This bird could be
(a) Sunbird (b) Indian Robin
(c) Crow (d) Dove

64. Pochampally is a village which is famous for the special cloth which is also called Pochampally. This village is a part of
(a) Kerala (b) Karnataka
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

65. Select the correct statements about 'Desert Oak':
A. It is a tree found in Australia.
B. This is a special kind of tree which has its roots growing from its branches.
C. The roots of this tree go deep into the ground till they reach water.
D. This tree stores water in its trunk. Local people use thin pipe to drink the water.
(a) A, B and D (b) A, C and D
(c) B, C and D (d) A, B and C

66. Select the correct statements about Abu Dhabi:
A. It is located in desert area.
B. Water is costlier than petrol in Abu Dhabi.
C. Arabic is the local language here.
D. Money used in Abu Dhabi is called Dinar
(a) A, B and D (b) A, C and D
(c) B, C and D (d) A, B and C

67. There are animals that awake at night. These animals can see things only in
(a) violet and blue colours
(b) green and yellow colours
(c) black and white colours
(d) red and orange colours

68. Here in Fig. I, a 24-hour clock is shown and in Fig. II and Fig. III, sleeping times of two animals X and Y are shown by shaded portions. Select the correct statement about the sleeping times of X and Y:

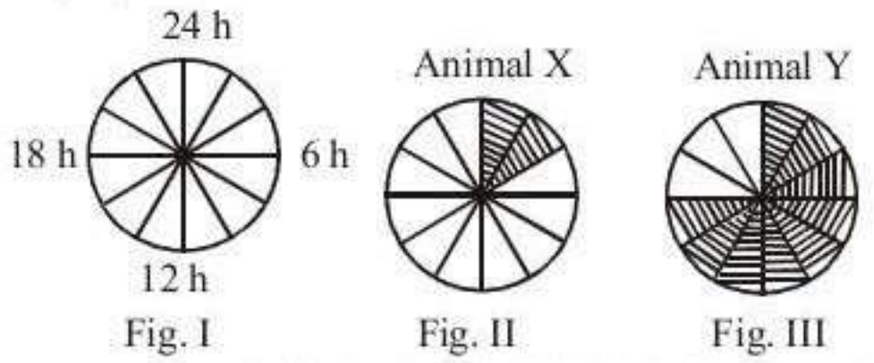

Fig. I Fig. II Fig. III

(a) X sleeps for 20 hours while Y sleeps for 18 hours
(b) X sleeps for 18 hours while Y sleeps for 4 hours
(c) X sleeps for 4 hours while Y sleeps for 18 hours
(d) X sleeps for 4 hours while Y sleeps for 20 hours

69. What is the Dead Sea?
(a) A sea whose water is poisonous
(b) A sea which is saltiest of all oceans and seas
(c) A sea in which high and low tides are very frequent
(d) A sea in which it is dangerous to sail ships

70. Anjali desires to emphasize on cultural/regional diversity in food habits, while teaching the topic on 'Food' to Class III students. Which one of the following learning experiences given to students can bring about the desired result?
(a) Use a chart showing foods of different cultures/regions and explain
(b) Ask students from different cultures/regions to bring food from home, display it and share the information with classmates
(c) Explain the information given in the text book about different foods in greater detail
(d) Request an external professional cooking agency to display food of different regions/cultures

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71. Preeti wants to lay greater emphasis on 'Pollution' while teaching environmental concerns to Class V students. Which one of the following activities is likely to be most effective in achieving the desired objective?
(a) Asking students to prepare charts on different kinds of pollution
(b) Taking students on a field visit to a polluted river
(c) Asking students to take up group projects related to different kinds of pollution
(d) Inviting experts to talk on air, water and noise pollution

72. Neha uses the following assessment technique in the subject of EVS for Class V:
I. Hands-on activities assessment
II. Home assignment assessment
III. Project work assessment
IV. Oral testing
Which one of the following pairs of techniques is likely to be more objective assessment?
(a) II and III (b) I and IV
(c) II and IV (d) I and II

73. A good home assignment in EVS should primarily focus on
(a) revision and reinforcement
(b) mastery learning
(c) challenge and excitement for extended learning
(d) better utilization of time

74. Shalini has planned a field trip for Class IV students to the Science Centre. Which one of the following general instructions given to the students is irrelevant for the trip?
(a) Ask questions for your doubts on displays
(b) Carry your full schoolbag for the day
(c) Do not go anywhere without informing me
(d) Take a notepad and pen with you

75. Good EVS curriculum at primary stage should
(a) include more practice questions in end exercises
(b) provide opportunities to explore surroundings
(c) focus more on detailed explanation of concepts
(d) emphasize more on exact definition of terms

76. Poems and stories have been included in EVS textbook for primary stage in order to
(a) develop literary skills in students
(b) provide fun and enjoyment in learning of the subject
(c) enhance understanding of fundamental concepts
(d) have a change in routine and monotony of presentation of content

77. Four perspective teachers were asked to make a presentation on the theme 'Travel' to Class V students. Each of them mainly focussed on one of the following strategies.
(a) Using charts to show different modes of travel along with explanation
(b) Using textbook content to explain different modes of travel
(c) Asking students to collect pictures of different modes of travel and prepare a scrap book
(d) Asking students to narrate their own travel experiences using various modes of travel

78. "Think and Discuss" section in one chapter of EVS textbook in Class V includes the following statement:
"What would happen if you don't get petrol or diesel for a week in your village or town?"
The statement primarily aims at
(a) sensitizing students on using oil judiciously
(b) assessing students on sources of petrol and diesel
(c) promoting imaginative and thinking skills to understand real life concerns
(d) creating awareness about scarcity of petrol and diesel

79. The technique of 'Classroom questioning' in teaching of EVS can be used best for
(a) drawing attention of students
(b) arousing curiosity in the learners
(c) promoting practical skills
(d) maintaining discipline in the class

80. One of the major objectives of teaching of EVS at primary stage is to
(a) develop in-depth understanding of basic concepts of the subject
(b) prepare students for studies at the next stage
(c) help the learners link classroom learning to life outside the school
(d) acquire skills to carry out hands-on activities independently

81. Which one of the following is not a suitable activity at primary stage to sensitize students to the concept of conservation of trees?
(a) Organizing a slogan-writing competition onstrees
(b) Encouraging every student to adopt a tree and look after it
(c) Showing children storage of logs of wood
(d) Organizing a poster making competition on trees

82. While teaching the topic on 'Water in her EVS classroom, Anjali organizes role-play on different sources of water and individual actions to conserve water. The activity is primarily aimed at:
(a) improving social skills of students
(b) breaking monotony in the process of learning
(c) ensuring active participation of students in the process of learning
(d) enhancing students' knowledge on sources of water

83. EVS curriculum at primary stage has been developed to include pure Science as well as Social Science concepts. This has been done primarily to
(a) enable a learner look at environment in a holistic manner
(b) reduce the number of subjects to be studied
(c) reduce the load of school bag
(d) reduce the requirement of subject teachers

84. Which one of the following will be more effective learning experience to emphasize more on social inequalities in an EVS class?
(a) Showing video films on related issue
(b) Organizing special lectures on related issue
(c) Conducting a quiz contest on the issue
(d) Asking the students to undertake group projects

85. While discussing liking and disliking a student says, "I and my mother both love to eat snakes. Whenever we feel like eating snakes, we got to a nearby hotel and eat Ling-hu-fen." This student must belong to
(a) Assam (b) Hong Kong
(c) Odisha (d) Arunachal Pradesh

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86. Study the following statements about Braille script:
I. Braille is written on a thick paper by making dots (raised points).
II. This script is based on eight points.
III. Rows of dots are made with a pointed tool.
IV. It is read by running the fingers on the raised dots.
The correct statements are
(a) I, III and IV (b) I, II, IV
(c) II, III and IV (d) I, II and III

87. Select the correct statements from the following:
A. Animals that have outside ears and hair on their body give birth to the young ones.
B. Animals that do not have outside ears and hair on their body lay eggs.
C. Animals that do not have outside ears and hair on their body give birth to the young ones.
D. Animals that have outside ears and hair on their body lay eggs.
(a) A and C only (b) B and D only
(c) B and C only (d) A and B only

88. Select the correct statements about beekeeping:
I. January to March is the best time to start beekeeping.
II. Honeybees are attracted to the Lichi flowers.
III. Boxes are needed for keeping bees and storing honey produced by them.
IV. Sugar is purchased to make syrup for honeybees.
(a) II and III only (b) I and IV only
(c) II, III and IV (d) I and II only

89. A student noted down the following information in her diary about her journey from Ahmedabad to Nagarcoil.

Date	Station	Arrival Time	Departure Time	Distance from Gandhidham (in kilometers)
10.2.2014	Ahmedabad	11:30 a.m.	11:50 a.m.	301
12.2.2014	Nagarcoil	04:45 a.m.	0.00	2649

From the above information the following conclusions were drawn:
A. The distance between Ahmedabad and Nagarcoil is 2348 km.
B. The train covers this distance in 40 hours 55 minutes.
C. The train covers the distance in 28 hours 55 minutes.
D. The average speed of the train is about 80 km per hour.
The correct conclusions are
(a) A, C and D (b) A, B and D
(c) A and B only (d) A and C only

90. Which of the following information may be obtained from a reserved rail ticket?
A. Date and time of booking, date and time of start of journey
B. Coach number, birth number and fare
C. Name, age and sex of the passengers
D. Train number with name, boarding station and last station
E. Date and time of arrival at the destination
(a) A, B and D only (b) A, B, C and D
(c) A, B, C, D and E (d) A, C and E only

Section-IV : 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.*

He has reservations on the treatment of dance in Indian films, but, given a chance to work on his own terms, legendary Kathak Dancer Pandit Birju Maharaj would like to work more in Bollywood. The 75-year-old tells us, "In my opinion, dance is adulterated in Bollywood. To make it more dramatic, the dancers are asked to perform in an exaggerated manner. That makes any kind of dance impure, especially classical dance. I'd like to work more in Hindi films, provided my dance is not tampered with."

The Kathak maestro tells us that over the years he's been highly impressed with how some female actors have showcased classical dance on screen. On being asked on how he sees the passion for dance among youngsters in the country, Birju Maharaj says, "I see that the young generation is divided in their response to classical dance. But in all my interactions with the younger lot, I have been impressed. These children have such amazing presence of mind, listening and learning while I talk and teach them." It is often said that classical dance doesn't receive due credit, but the man who is an authority on the subject thinks Delhi receives the art well. "I feel that classical dance might not be on a rise, in popularity, but I have always been overwhelmed by the response that I have received in Delhi. My performances have always been applauded by packed houses in the Capital," he opines.

91. The information presented here about Birju Maharaj can be found in a/an
(a) newspaper article (b) diary
(c) encyclopedia (d) autobiography

92. The observation that 'dance is adulterated' means that the dance form is
(a) not practiced according to tradition
(b) found in adult entertainment
(c) performed only in films
(d) suitable to be performed by adults

93. Here, "to perform in an exaggerated manner" suggests that performers
(a) are not professionally trained
(b) deliberately distort the dance form
(c) only dance for a selected audience
(d) cannot dance

94. A 'packed house' during his performance suggests that it was
(a) jammed in tightly (b) filled into
(c) exceeding allotted time (d) well-attended

95. The younger dancers have 'presence of mind' means that they
(a) are open to learning the pure form of the dance
(b) prefer traditional styles of dancing
(c) can combine to perform in the traditional and modern styles
(d) are calm while they prepare to perform

96. Birju Maharaj's assessment of his popularity lies in
(a) the large numbers of practitioners and admirers of his style in Delhi
(b) the influence of traditional styles in modern dance
(c) his migrating to Mumbai on popular demand by producers
(d) the number of dances he has choreographed in films

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97. A word that can replace the phrase 'tampered with' in the passage is
(a) falsified (b) misrepresented
(c) disturbed (d) misused

98. An antonym for the word 'showcased' is
(a) advertised (b) published
(c) abridged (d) withheld

99. A synonym for the word 'inspired' from the text is
(a) adulterated (b) impressed
(c) received (d) divided

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 100 to 114) : *Answer the following questions by selecting the* ***most appropriate*** *option.*

100. To evaluate reading comprehension at Class III level, students may be asked to
(a) retell a story in their own words or to summarize the main idea or the moral of the story
(b) take a short dictation of what they have read
(c) write a diary based on one of the characters
(d) use a set of identified vocabulary on their own

101. An exercise, where words are left out of a shorter passage, and the pupil must fill in the blanks with suitable words based on her reading, assesses her ability to
(a) comprehend (b) use new words
(c) summarize (d) spell words

102. Creating or retrieving what the student wants to say and then generating a suitable text to say it, are stages of the _____ process.
(a) listening (b) writing
(c) speaking (d) creative

103. Use of grammar, punctuation and spelling pertains to
(a) text production while writing
(b) formal speech
(c) listening to a lecture
(d) informal conversation

104. Read the following exchange:
Speaker 1: Have you been to Indore?
Speaker 2: Who?
Speaker 1: To Indore, in Madhya Pradesh.
Speaker 2: Umm... I am not sure.....
During the assessment of students' speaking skills, mark(s)would be deducted during this exchange for
(a) none of them (b) the second speaker
(c) both of them (d) the first speaker

105. "A student recommends the reading of the latest best seller, saying that it is very interesting. You listen, trying to make out whether the student's observation is sincere or not." This type of listening can be described as.
(a) critical (b) comprehension
(c) sympathetic (d) active

106. "Children deserve most of the credit for the language that they acquire." This observation implies that in modern classrooms.
(a) students pursue their own lines of enquiry
(b) students need not attend L2 classes
(c) students may choose L2 on their own
(d) the teacher establishes the task and supports or facilitates learning.

107. Types of 'text media' are
(a) audio discs and tapes
(b) illustrations and diagrams
(c) motion pictures and documentaries
(d) digital e-books, e-journals

108. Which of the following resources will help to break down communication barriers and enable children to study and learn in both L1 and L2?
(a) Multilingual (b) Multimedia
(c) More textual (d) Communicative

109. Students learning a language often lack confidence when speaking due to the language's unique pronunciation rules. One way to overcome this problem is
(a) children reading aloud in class
(b) using game-like activities which require verbal interactions in the classroom
(c) conducting special speech therapy with a counsellor
(d) correcting errors whenever they happen

110. The contemporary target language classroom is a confluence of varied languages and language abilities. Teachers should restructure their practices by exposing students to
(a) summaries and simplified versions of the learning materials, e.g., stories, grammar notes, etc.
(b) worksheets with a variety of tasks which cover the syllabus, and students give their responses in class under teacher's guidance
(c) appropriate challenges based on the syllabus in a secure environment, opportunities for all students to explore ideas and gain mastry.
(d) adequate self-explanatory notes, either prepared by teacher or from material writers.

111. For students to gain language skills from textbooks, the textbook learning should
(a) correlate with assessment and achievement
(b) lead to using the textbook sparingly
(c) expose them to more literary reading
(d) become more cost-effective compared to technologically supported courses

112. While teaching hearing impaired students in an inclusive class, it is necessary for teacher to
(a) make sure that they are including signs and nonverbal signals to strengthen any communication
(b) conduct regular a special class for such students
(c) be in constant touch with the parents for such students
(d) use cue cards to signal the teaching content

113. While translating a subject and using the translation in the mainstream curriculum, the benefit is
(a) promoting national identity
(b) enriching linguistic capability and appreciation
(c) enabling teachers who are not competent in the mainstream language to take classes.
(d) standardizing cultural identity

114. Some criteria for the selection of language items should involve
(a) enough worksheets for practice
(b) everyday vocabulary and sentences
(c) their learnability, coverage and teachability
(d) a focus on language rules

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 115 to 120) : *Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow by selecting the* ***most appropriate*** *option.*

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Sprinkle, squish between my toes,
The smell of ocean to my nose.
I can feel each grain of sand,
It falls from air into my hand.
The shells I find along the shore,
Picked up by birds that fly and soar.
They sparkle like the ocean's waves,
And carry sand from all the lakes.
I walk
That's where my feet leave prints to be.
I walk all the way to the end of the land,
The land that holds this beautiful sand.

– *Morgan Swain*

115. The poem's central theme is
(a) a factual description of nature
(b) sharing experiences with nature
(c) a recollection of a visit
(d) an introspection by the writer

116. Here, "to the end of the land" refers to the
(a) sealine (b) land
(c) sky (d) horizon

117. Here, "That's where my feet leave prints to be" means that the writer
(a) knows that everything is temporary
(b) relieves past visits
(c) expects to forget the experience
(d) hopes to remember his visit

118. The phrase in the poem that conveys the same meaning as "along the tip of the sea" is
(a) "each grain of sand" (b) "end of the land"
(c) "air into my hand" (d) "like the ocean's waves"

119. The poetic device used in the line "They sparkle like the ocean's waves" is a/an
(a) hyperbole (b) exaggeration
(c) simile (d) allegory

120. A word that can replace 'squish' is
(a) crush (b) hold
(c) scrunch (d) trample

भाग-V : भाषा II - हिन्दी

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

जीवन में बहुत अंधकार है और अंधकार की ही भाँति अशुभ और अनीति है। कुछ लोग इस अंधकार को स्वीकार कर लेते हैं और तब उनके भीतर जो प्रकाश तक पहुँचने और पाने की आकांक्षा थी, वह क्रमशः क्षीण होती जाती है। मैं अंधकार की इस स्वीकृति को मनुष्य का सबसे बड़ा पाप कहता हूँ। यह मनुष्य का स्वयं अपने प्रति किया गया अपराध है। उसके दूसरों के प्रति किए गए अपराधों का जन्म इस मूल पाप से ही होता है। यह स्मरण रहे कि जो व्यक्ति अपने ही प्रति इस पाप को नहीं करता है, वह किसी के भी प्रति कोई पाप नहीं कर सकता है। किन्तु कुछ लोग अंधकार के स्वीकार से बचने के लिए उसके अस्वीकार में लग जाते हैं। उनका जीवन अंधकार के निषेध का ही सतत उपक्रम बन जाता है।

121. गद्यांश में 'अंधकार' शब्द किस ओर संकेत करता है?
(a) पाप की ओर
(b) बुराइयों और कठिनाइयों की ओर
(c) अपराधों की ओर
(d) गरीबी की ओर

122. लेखक ने किसे सबसे बड़ा पाप कहा है?
(a) प्रकाश पाने की क्षीण आकांक्षा
(b) मनुष्य का अपने प्रति पाप न करना
(c) अंधकार को स्वीकार न करना
(d) अंधकार को स्वीकार कर लेना

123. जब व्यक्ति स्वयं के प्रति किए गए अन्याय, शोषण के विरुद्ध आवाज़ नहीं उठाता तो
(a) इससे दूसरों के प्रति अन्याय, शोषण को बढ़ावा मिलता है
(b) वह केवल अपने प्रति अन्याय करता है
(c) इससे शांति का माहौल बना रहता है
(d) वह दंड का अधिकारी बन जाता है

124. 'अंधकार का निषेध' किस ओर संकेत करता है?
(a) अन्याय, शोषण, बुराइयों को सदा के लिए समाप्त करना
(b) समाज में फैले अंधकार को प्रकाश में बदल देना
(c) समाज को अंधकार से मुक्त कराने के लिए प्रयत्नशील रहना
(d) यह मानना कि समाज में अन्याय, शोषण, बुराइयाँ नहीं हैं

125. इस गद्यांश का मुख्य उद्देश्य है
(a) अंधकार और प्रकाश की व्याख्या करना
(b) अन्याय और बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिए प्रेरित करना
(c) तरह-तरह के लोगों की विशेषताएँ बताना
(d) पाप और पुण्य की व्याख्या करना

126. इस गद्यांश में 'उपक्रम' का अर्थ है
(a) आरंभ, शुरुआत (b) तैयारी, योजना
(c) आयोजन, समारोह (d) व्यवसाय, कार्य

127. जीवन में बहुत अंधकार है। रेखांकित अंश में कौन-सा कारक है?
(a) अपादान कारक (b) अधिकरण कारक
(c) करण कारक (d) सम्प्रदान कारक

128. "... और अंधकार की ही भाँति अशुभ और अनीति है।" वाक्य में निपात है
(a) ही (b) की
(c) है (d) और

निर्देश (प्र. सं. 129-143) : *सबसे सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :*

129. प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा में सम्प्रेषण का माध्यम _____ ही होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि इसी भाषा में ही बच्चे का मस्तिष्क सबसे पहले क्रियाशील होता है।
(a) अंग्रेज़ी (b) मातृभाषा
(c) प्रदेश की भाषा (d) हिन्दी

130. भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में दिए गए अभ्यास
(a) बच्चों को चीज़ों को परखने, गहराई से जुड़ने और व्यापक अनुभव-स्तर से तादात्म्य का अवसर देते हैं
(b) बच्चों की भाषायी और सांस्कृतिक विविधता को सीमित करते हैं
(c) बच्चों को विस्तृत अभ्यास करने और शिक्षकों को बच्चों की भाषा में सुधार करने के तरीके बताते हैं
(d) बच्चों का सही-सही आकलन करने में सदैव मदद करते हैं कि वे क्या नहीं जानते

131. हिन्दी भाषा में सतत आकलन का सर्वाधिक उचित तरीका है
(a) हर पन्द्रह दिन में सरल परीक्षा लेना
(b) बच्चों को अपने अनुभवों को कहने-लिखने के पर्याप्त अवसर देना
(c) बच्चों से समूह में परियोजना-कार्य करवाना
(d) बच्चों से अनौपचारिक बातचीत करना

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132. भाषा-कक्षाओं में प्रदर्शित सामग्री केवल तब सजावटी हो जाती है जब
(a) बच्चों को पढ़ना-लिखना सिखाने में उसका उपयोग नहीं हो
(b) वह बच्चों को अनिवार्य: कोई मूल्य न सिखाए
(c) वह सामग्री पाठय-पुस्तक की न हो
(d) बच्चे उसे आते-जाते देखते हैं

133. चॉम्स्की के अनुसार बच्चों के पास भाषा सीखने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है। अत: हिन्दी भाषा की कक्षा में बच्चों को
(a) विविध भाषा-प्रयोगों में परिचय प्राप्त करने के अवसर दिए जाने चाहिए
(b) व्याकरण के नियम समझा दिए जाएँ ताकि वे अपनी इस क्षमता के माध्यम से जल्दी भाषा सीख सकें
(c) सतत और व्यापक आकलन की प्रक्रिया से मुक्त रखें, उन पर अनावश्यक बोझ न डालें
(d) कुछ भी न पढ़ाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है

134. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा नियम पढ़ना सीखने में मुश्किल पैदा नहीं करता?
(a) यह सुनिश्चित करना कि ध्वनि के नियम सीखकर उन पर अमल किया जाए
(b) बच्चों पर सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ने के लिए जोर डालना
(c) शब्द-प्रति-शब्द पढ़ते हुए गति को बढ़ाने का आग्रह करना
(d) चित्र, संदर्भ और पूर्व अनुभवों के आधार पर अनुमान लगाते हुए पढ़ने के अवसर देना

135. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण का मुख्य उद्देश्य है
(a) चार अक्षर वाले शब्द पढ़-लिख लेना
(b) पाठ्य-पुस्तक के अंत मे दिए गए सभी अभ्यासों को पूरा करना
(c) दूसरों की बातों को धैर्य से सुनना और सुनी गई बात पर अपनी टिप्पणी देना
(d) वर्णमाला को क्रम से याद करना

136. "तुम्हारे आस-पास ऐसे कौन-कौन से फूल हैं, जिनकी बहुत तेज़ महक है, फूलों के नाम अपनी भाषा में लिखो" हिन्दी भाषा के इन अभ्यासों का क्या उद्देश्य है?"
(a) पाठ को अपने अनुभव-संसार से जोड़ने के अवसर देना और बहुभाषिकता को पोषित करना
(b) बच्चों की भाषा को कक्षा में स्थान देते हुए यह जानना कि क्या वे अपनी भाषा में लिख सकते हैं
(c) बच्चों को फूलों और उनकी महक के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी देना
(d) बच्चों से यह जानना कि कितने फूलों के नाम जानते हैं

137. संगीता अकसर शब्दों को उलटा लिखती है और लिखते समय कुछ अक्षरों को छोड़ देती है। उसे लिखने में कठिनाई होती है उसकी समस्या _____ से सम्बन्धित है।
(a) डिस्ग्राफ़िया (b) डिस्केलकुलिया
(c) दृष्टिबाधिता (d) डिस्लेक्सिया

138. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों के शुरुआती भाषा-विकास में सर्वाधिक योगदान दे सकते/सकती है/हैं
(a) टी० वी० पर देखे जाने वाले पंद्रह मिनट के कार्टून का कार्यक्रम
(b) गृहकार्य पर व्यय किए जाने वाले तीस मिनट
(c) एफ० एम० पर पन्द्रह मिनट सुने जाने वाले समाचार
(d) परिवार में होने वाली परस्पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण बातचीत

139. यदि सुलेखा 'रेलगाड़ी' को 'रेलगाडि' लिखती है तो एक भाषा-शिक्षक के रूप में आप क्या करेंगे?
(a) सुलेखा से 'रेलगाड़ी' शब्द तीस बार लिखवाएँगे ताकि दुबारा गलती न हो
(b) उसकी कॉपी पर 'रेलगाड़ी' शब्द लिखेंगे और सुलेखा में पूछेंगे कि लिखे हुए दोनों शब्दों में क्या अन्तर है। उसे अपना शब्द स्वयं ठीक करने के लिए कहेंगे
(c) 'रेलगाडि' शब्द पर घेरा लगाकर सही शब्द लिखकर सुलेखा की कॉपी वापस कर देंगे
(d) 'रेलगाडि' शब्द पर घेरा लगाएँगे और सुलेखा को डाँटेंगे ताकि वह आगे से शब्दों को सही-सही लिखे

140. एक समावेशी कक्षा में कविता पढ़ाने के लिए आप क्या करेंगे?
(a) कविता को चार्ट पेपर पर लिखकर बच्चों की पहुँच से दूर दीवार पर लगा देंगे और उसकी ओर संकेत करके कविता ज़ोर-ज़ोर से पढ़ेंगे
(b) कविता को टेपरिकॉर्डर से सुनाएँगे ताकि सभी बच्चों पर ध्यान दिया जा सके
(c) कविता को पढ़ाने के लिए एक से अधिक विधियों का प्रयोग करेंगे ताकि बच्चों को विभिन्न इंद्रियों से अनुभव करने का अवसर मिल सके
(d) एक ही कविता को पाँच बार सुनाएँगे, पाठ करवाएँगे ताकि सभी बच्चों की समझ में आ जाए

141. विद्यालय आने से पूर्व बच्चों के पास
(a) पाँच हज़ार वाक्य होते हैं
(b) अपनी भाषा की जटिल और समृद्ध संरचनाएँ होती हैं
(c) अपनी भाषा का सम्पूर्ण बाल साहित्य होते है
(d) पाँच हज़ार शब्द होते हैं

142. हिन्दी भाषा-शिक्षक को यह स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि
(a) गलतियाँ सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया का अभिन्न हिस्सा है
(b) गलतियों पर बिल्कुल ध्यान न देने से वे सुधर जाती हैं
(c) बच्चों को उनकी गलतियाँ समझाना उनके भाषा-विकास में महान बाधा है
(d) बच्चों को भाषा सिखाना ज़रूरी नहीं है

143. जब बच्चे कहानियाँ पढ़ते हैं, तो
(a) वे बिना किसी उद्देश्य के पढ़ते हैं
(b) वे घटनाओं, पात्रों में उलझ जाते हैं
(c) वे अन्य लोगों के अनुभवों में प्रवेश करते हैं
(d) उनका नैतिक विकास अनिवार्यत: होता है

निर्देश (प्र. सं. 144-150) : *नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :*

शिक्षा केवल तभी बच्चों के आत्मिक जीवन का एक अंश बनती है, जबकि ज्ञान सक्रिय कार्यों के साथ अभिन्न रूप से जुड़ा हो। बच्चों से यह आशा नहीं की जा सकती कि पहाड़े या समकोण चतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल निकालने के नियम आप से आप आप उन्हें आकर्षित करेंगे। जब बच्चा यह देखता है कि ज्ञान सृजन के या श्रम के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति का साधन है, तभी वह ज्ञान पाने की इच्छा उनके मन में जागती है। मैं यह चेष्टा करता था कि छोटी उम्र में ही शारीरिक श्रम में बच्चों को अपनी होशियारी और कुशाग्र बुद्धि का परिचय देने का अवसर मिले। स्कूल का एक सर्वाधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्यभार है—बच्चों को ज्ञान का प्रयोग करना सिखाना। छोटी कक्षाओं में यह खतरा सबसे ज़्यादा होता है कि ज्ञान निरर्थक बोझ बनकर रह जाएगा, क्योंकि इस उम्र में बौद्धिक श्रम नई-नई बातें सीखने से ही संबंधित होता है।

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144. लेखक के अनुसार शिक्षा का अर्थ है
(a) ज्ञान का प्रयोग करना
(b) श्रम करना
(c) विषय पर अधिकार प्राप्त करना
(d) ज्ञान प्राप्त करना

145. ज्ञान-प्राप्ति की इच्छा कब जगती है?
(a) जब हम यह देखें कि ज्ञान हमारे भौतिक जीवन के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति का साधन है
(b) जब हम यह देखें कि ज्ञानवान मनुष्य ही श्रम का अधिकारी है
(c) जब हम यह देखें कि ज्ञान के द्वारा हम समस्त सुखों का लाभ उठा सकते हैं
(d) जब हम यह देखें कि ज्ञान के द्वारा सृजनात्मक कार्य किए जा सकते हैं

146. लेखक के अनुसार
(a) शारीरिक श्रम में तेज़ बुद्धि की आवश्यकता नहीं होती
(b) शारीरिक श्रम में समझदारी और तेज़ बुद्धि की भी आवश्यकता होती है
(c) शारीरिक श्रम बच्चों को होशियार बनाता है
(d) शारीरिक श्रम ही एकमात्र महत्त्वपूर्ण तत्व है

147. गद्यांश के अनुसार ज्ञान कब निरर्थक बोझ बन जाता है?
(a) जब उसे कक्षाओं तक सीमित कर दिया जाए
(b) जब उसे शारीरिक श्रम से न जोड़ा जाए
(c) जब उसका सक्रिय प्रयोग न किया जाए
(d) जब उस पर पूर्णत: अधिकार न किया जाए

148. 'इच्छा' शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय जोड़ने से बनने वाला नया शब्द है
(a) ऐच्छिक (b) इच्छिक
(c) ईच्छिक (d) एच्छिक

149. 'कार्य' का बहुवचन रूप है
(a) कार्यें (b) कार्य
(c) कार्यक्रमों (d) कार्यों

150. 'बौद्धिक' शब्द में मूल शब्द है
(a) बुद्ध (b) बौद्ध
(c) बौद्धि (d) बुद्धि

ANSWER KEY

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

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ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

Section-I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. (b) Progressive education finds its roots in present experience, is more democratic in outlook. Most progressive education programmes emphasise in group work and development of social skills.

2. (b) Reciprocal Teaching is a contemporary application of Vygotspy's theories. It is used in improve student's ability to learn from text. In this method teacher and students collaborate in learning and practicing four key skills: summarizing, questioning, clarifying and predicting.

3. (a) Lawrence Kohlberg investigated how children reason about rules that govern their behavior in certain situations. In this question, Kohlberg's conventional level, stage four has been defined. Conventional level -Stage 4 - Law and order orientation: This means to perform one's own duty properly and show respect for authority.

4. (b) Autonomy means, "One who gives oneself one's law". Devika is attempting to develop a sense of herself as a separate, self-governing individual. She is developing autonomy.

5. (b) John Dewey remembered as the "Father of Progressive education," was the most eloquent and influential figure in educational progressivism. Dewey's vision for the school was inextricably tied to his larger vision of the good society wherein each classroom represented a microcosm of the human that constituted the larger community.

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6. (d) Aphasia is a disturbance of the comprehension and expression of language caused by dysfunction in the brain. This class of language disorder ranges from having difficulty remembering words to losing the ability to speak, read or write.
7. (c) The theory of multiple intelligences proposed by psychologist Howard Gardner. He proposed eight intelligences. His theory has come under criticism from both psychologists and educators. Gifted students usually excel in a single domain is a view of Gardner's theory, got a criticism.
8. (a) Gardner's theory of Multiple Intelligences has eight different 'intelligences' simply represent talents, personality traits and abilities. There is a lack of specific tests to measure these intelligences
9. (d) All individuals differ from one another not only in height, weight, colour, appearance, speed of reaction but also in behaviour. The individual differences of students in a class-room are advantageous as they lead teacher to explore a wider pool of cognitive structures and create better academic results.
10. (b) Assessment is a process of obtaining information about students' learning and making value judgements about their progress. These assessments ensure the holistic and all around development of all the students.
11. (d) Others are related to assessments techniques.
12. (d) According to Benjamin Bloom there are six levels of cognition: Knowledge, Comprehension. Application, Analysis, Synthesis (creation) and Evaluation. Analyzing is breaking down information into component parts.
13. (a) Some sections of the population are socially and educationally backward due to socio-cultural and economic reasons. This is the biggest challenge for a teacher to create a positive self-image in these groups.
14. (c) Others are developmental disorder, while post traumatic stress is a environmental disorder.
15. (c) Differentiated instruction aims high and sets out to challenge every students to excel by using multiple pedagogical techniques, assorted learning material, multiple assessment techniques.
16. (c) Gifted learners are those who are not only academically talented but also in all the other fields show remarkable performance. Gifted learners demonstrate high level of sensitivity, sometimes they achieve lower grades due to high sensuality.
17. (a) Inclusive education is an approach to educating students with special educational needs. It makes subtle provisions for special category children.
18. (a) 'Learned Helplessness' is a condition in which a person has come to believe that he is helpless in a situation, even when this is untrue. The first person to do research on this topic was Martin 'Seligman'.
19. (a) If a student is consistently getting lower grades in school, her parents should work in close association with teachers because only teachers may give them the progress report of the student.
20. (a) Only 'insight' enhances problem solving, others fix the mind in a directions and deter problem solving.
22. (c) The sources of second language learning errors are both interlingual and intralingual or development factors while interlingual errors are caused mainly by mother tongue interference, intralingual or developmental errors originate in the following factor: simplification, over generalization, faulty teaching, inadequate learning and false concepts hypothesized.
23. (a) Cognition is defined as combination of processes like attention, memory, problem solving and planning. On the other hand emotions are associated with the feelings that one experiences on various different situations
Stress → Emotional State (Associated with heart)
Examination → Rational State (Associated with brain)
25. (a) Except option (a) others will enhance more his creativity and his relationship with theater artists.
26. (b) Students study hard for their personal growth and development, means, they need "Self-determination from the humanistic perspective, Abraham Maslow defined the concept of self and personal potential.
27. (b) Autonomy refers to the capacity to make decision independently, to manage one's life tasks without depending on others for assistance, so autonomy supports learning.
29. (d) Human development involves changes. Development is a product of maturity and learning. A child reacts differently the same situation due to maturity and learning and integrates himself.
30. (a) Many traits are inherited, including, eye colour, hair colour, body type, height and skin colour. These genetic makeup imparts the responsiveness of an individual to qualities of the environment.

Section-II : Mathematics

31. (b) Perimeter of Square = 20 cm
Let side of Square = x cm
Therefore, $4x = 20$
$x = 5$ cm
Width of rectangle = 5 cm
Length of rectangle = $2 \times 5 = 10$ cm
Area of rectangle = $10 \times 5 = 50\ cm^2$
32. (b) Volume of box A = 20 cm × 18 cm × 15 cm
Volume of box B = 18 cm × 12 cm × 5 cm
Now, $\frac{\text{Volume of box A}}{\text{Volume of box B}} = \frac{20 \times 18 \times 15}{18 \times 12 \times 5} = 5$
33. (b) 1 metre 5 centimetre = 1.05 metre
34. (c) Total cost = 18 oranges + 1.75 kg apples
$= 18 \times 5.5 + 1.75 \times 80 = 99 + 140 = 239$
35. (d) An ambitious mathematics seeks to achieve the higher aim rather than only the narrower aim.
36. (a) Assessment for learning is the process of seeking and interpreting evidence for use by learners their and teachers to decide where the learners are in their learning.
37. (a) A teacher want to assess students' progress and understanding about concept of subtraction and wants to strengthen the skill of addition and subtraction.

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38. (b) Knowledge of learner (option a) defines on what is rectangle? Creativity of learner (option c) defines the drawing ability of learner.
Memory of learner (option d) defines the coded information.
Only understanding of learner (option b) defines the total analysis of problem.

41. (d) In lower level thinking information does not need to be applied to any real life examples, it only needs to be recalled and slightly understood.

42. (c) A habit is a routine of behaviour that is repeated regularly and tends to occur unconsciously. This error occurs due to habit of naming line segment as AB.

43. (a) A bar graph is a chart that uses either horizontal or vertical bars to show comparisons among categories. A newspaper has real life situations. So, the teacher is trying to make connections betweeen mathematical concepts and real life.

44. (b) Visualization is the visual representations of information, data or knowledge. Analysis is the process of breaking a complex topic into smaller parts to gain a better understanding of it.

45. (d) Students is reading all numbers using two-digits numbers only, because he is not able to understand the concept of place value.

47. (d) Many concepts are needed to be learnt sequentially in mathematics. Only after mastering arithmetic, algebra is learnt and only when one can factor polynomials, is able to understand trignometry. Thus, since each theme is built on another, it results in a tall shape.

48. (c) An open ended question is designed to encourage a full, meaningful answer using the subject own knowledge. It is opposite of a close ended question, which encourages a short of single word answer.

49. (c) In this question teacher is trying to define the condition of books and wants to create awareness for good caring of books.

50. (c) Place value of '5' = 500
Place Value of '6' = 60
Therefore, $500 \times 60 = 30{,}000$

51. (b)
$$43\overline{)3010301}\,(70007$$
$$\underline{301}$$
$$0301$$
$$\underline{301}$$
$$\times$$

52. (a) $3001 \times 101 = 303101$
Let 'x' be subtracted to get 300311
Therefore $303101 - x = 300311$
$x = 303101 - 300311 = 2790$

54. (d) 10 tens + 11 hundreds + 12 ones
$100 + 1100 + 12 = 1212$

55. (b) Factors of 42 are 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 21, 42

56. (a) When 3488 is divided by 12 gives remainder 8
When 2478 is divided by 11 given remainder 3
Difference = 8 – 3 = 5.

57. (a) Train leaves P at 8 : 18 a.m
Train reaches Q at 10 : 28 p.m. or 22 : 28
Time taken = 22 : 28 – 8 : 18 = 14 : 10

58. (d) 14.280 L orange juice + 18.830 L Carrot juice = 33.110 L
Capacity of 15 bottles = $1.5 \times 15 = 22.5$ L
Mixture left = 33.110 – 22.5 = 10.610 L

59. (a) Pizza remaining = $\frac{3}{4}$

Pizza that single child get = $\frac{3}{4 \times 12} = \frac{1}{16}$

60. (c) Number of seconds in 6 hours = $3600 \times 6 = 21600$ sec
Number of minutes in a day = $60 \times 24 = 1440$

Number of days in 21600 minutes = $\frac{21600}{1440} = 15$ days.

Section-III : Environmental Studies

61. (c) Elephants love to play with muddy water as it keeps their skin cool, here muddy water acts as bad conductor of heat and its layer on elephant's skin doesn't allows the outside heat to get inside the body, keeping the body comparatively cooler from inside. A three month old baby elephant weigh around 200 kg. Most adult elephants eat about 100 kg leaves/twigs in a day.

62. (d) Madhubani is a well known district of Bihar. Madhubani painting is a very old form of folk art and is named after this place. The paintings are depicted from nature, humans and animals. Only the vegetative colours were used to do these paintings.

63. (c) Crow makes its nest high up on a tree so as to save its eggs and babies from other animals living on the ground.

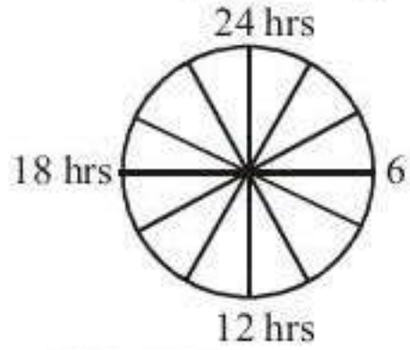
64. (c) Pochampally is a village in Andhra Pradesh, where this special kind of cloth is made, specially in the form of a saree.

65. (b) This tree is found in Australia. Its roots go deep in the ground till they reach up to water level. It stores water in its trunk. Local people use thin pipe to drink this water.

66. (d) Abu Dhabi is located in a desert area. Here water is costlier than petrol and Arabic is the local language. Abu Dhabi owns the majority of these resources 95% of the oil and 5% of gas.

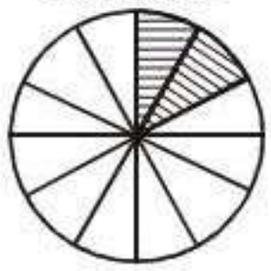
67. (c) Some animals awake at night. These animals can see things only in black and white colours. In animal eyes, there are two types of cells, rods and cones. The rods are very sensitive to light but can not detect colors. The cones detect particular range of color. Animals that have adapted to living in the dark tend to have far fewer cones, so that they only see in black and white.

68. (c)



Total portions = 12
1 Portion = 2 hours

Animal X



Shaded portions = 2
Total hours = $2 \times 2 = 4$ hours

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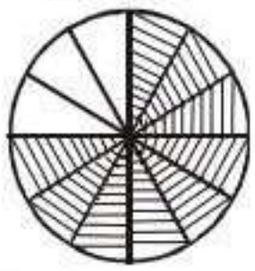
Animal Y



Shaded portions = 9
Total hours = 9 × 2 = 18 hours

69. (b) Dead Sea is a sea which is saltiest of all oceans and seas. Its salinity makes a harsh environment in which animals can not flourish, hence its name. It lies between the Arabian Peninsula and eastern part of Africa.

70. (b) Anjali desires to emphasise on cultural / regional diversity in food habits, while teaching the topic of 'Food' to class-III students. She can ask students from different cultures / regions to bring food from home display it and share the information with classmates. This shows the relationship between culture and learning. The culturally responsive teaching involves a genuine respect for student. This will establish a congruity between home and school.

71. (c) A group project is assessment in which students are required to collaborate to produce evidence of their learning. This is the most effective in achieving the desired objective, these projects create fun with more learning in less time.

72. (b) Neha uses the Hands-on activities assessment and Oral Testing assessment techniques in the subject for EVS in class-V. Other assessments are not suitable because those do not measure the learner's true abilities.

73. (c) A good home assignment in EVS should primarily focus on challenge and excitement for extended learning.

74. (b) 'carry your full school bag for the day' is an irrelevant factor rest. All are relevant.

75. (b) Good EVS curriculum at primary stage should provide opportunities to explore surroundings. Environmental studies itself means to get more and more acquainted with the environment and its different aspects.

76. (b) Poems and stories have been included in EVS text books for primary stage in order to provide fun and enjoyment in learning of the subject, because poems and stories are the primary source of entertainment and learning. Children learn without burden.

77. (d) Four perspective teachers were asked to make a presentation on the theme 'travel' to class-V students. Each of them mainly focussed on asking students to narrate their own travelling experience using various modes of travel.

78. (c) The statement primarily aims at promoting imaginative and thinking skills to understand real life concerns.

79. (b) The technique of classroom questioning in teaching of EVS can be used best for arousing curiosity in mind of learners.

80. (c) One of the major objectives of teaching of EVS at primary stage is to help the learners link classroom learning to life outside the school. Life is full of challenges and students should be aware real life problems to win the battle.

81. (c) Showing students storage of logs if wood --- is not a suitable activity at primary stage to sensitize students for the conservation of trees.

82. (c) The activity primarily aimed at ensuring active participation of students in the process of learning can be displayed through role play on different sources of water and individual actions to conserve water. Role-playing refers to the changing of one's behaviours according to the situation. Children actively participate in this method.

83. (a) EVS curriculum at primary stage has been developed to include Pure Science as well as Social Science concepts. This has been done primarily to enable a learner look at environment in a holistic manner. A holistic educations seeks to educate the whole person. Key factors are-
(1) Children need to learn about themselves
(2) Learning about relationship with others
(3) Children need to learn about resilience. This entails overcoming difficulties, facing challenges and learning low to ensure long term success.
(4) Children need to learn about aesthetics.

84. (d) Asking the students to undertake group projects is more effective learning experience to emphasise on social inequalities in an EVS class.

85. (b) This student must belong to Hong Kong, as people there like to eat various recepies of snakes.

86. (a) Braille script is used by the blind and the visually impaired. It has been invented by Louis Braille. It is written on a thick paper by making dots, row of dots are made with a pointed tool. It is read by running the fingers on the raised dots. This script is based on six points.

87. (d) Viviparous animals are animals that give birth to young ones. Oviparous animals are animals that lay eggs.

88. (c) Beekeeping is the maintenance of honey bee colonies, commonly in hives, by humans. A location where bees are kept is called an apiary. The best time to start beekeeping is October to December.

89. (c) The distance between Ahmedabad and Nagercoil is 2348 kms (2649-301) and the train covers this distance in 40 hours and 55 minutes. Difference between 11.50 a.m of 12.02.14 and 4.45a.m of 14.02.14.

90. (c) Date and time of booking, date and time of start of journey, coach number, birth number and fare, train number with name, boarding station and last station, date and time of arrival at the destination are all found in a reserved railway ticket.

Section-IV : Language I - English

91. (a) The information given here is in reflective or narrative form which can be found only in a newspaper article. Here it also seems that the editor has conducted an interview in which Birju Maharaj has given his views.

92. (a) The observation that 'dance is adulterated' means that the dance form is not practised according to tradition. Dancers consider it to be a part of innovation where they inculcate various other dance forms into the traditional or classical form which looses the genuine art of dance.

93. (b) Here 'to perform in an exaggerated manner' suggests that performers deliberately distort the dance form. Due to initiation of so many different dance styles inspired from other countries, the actual form of indigenous dance reflects to be intentionally disfigured by the performers.

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94. (d) A 'packed house' during his performance suggests that it was well-attended. Here it is revealed that the shows of Birju Maharaj receive overwhelming response by the audience of Delhi. They understand the true form of dancing art and appreciate it simultaneously.

95. (a) The younger dancers have presence of mind means that they are open to learning the pure form of dance. Artists of this generation are more flexible to adopt the newest techniques in a easier way. They are intelligent to understand that to learn the pure form of dance will benefit them to hold the basics of dance on which they can develop their own innovations in future.

96. (a) Birju Maharaja's assessment of his popularity lies in the large numbers of practitioners and admirers of his style in Delhi. It is obvious that when an artist receives good response from the audience then it means that his/her performance is of extraordinary quality which makes them unique as well.

97. (b) A word that can replace the phrase 'tampered with' in the passage is misrepresented which also means that any fact is revealed falsely or in an incorrect way.

98. (d) An antonym for the word 'showcased' is withheld. 'Showcased' means to publicly reveal or advertise any performance whereas 'withheld' means to stop or conceal that event.

99. (b) A synonym for the word 'inspired' from the text is impressed, bewildered, stunned.

100. (a) In order to evaluate a reading comprehension at class-III level, the students may be asked to retell a story in their own words or to summarize the main idea or the moral of the story. It will also help to judge the grasping capacity of the child or to what level the child has understood the matter.

101. (a) These kinds of exercises are given to the students to assess their ability to comprehend a new word and to develop the idea of it proper usage.

102. (b) Creating and retrieving what the students want to say and then generating a suitable text to say it are the stages of the writing process. This is a very helpful process where the students can express what they can't speak fluently; also it helps to enhance the writing power, grammar and syntax.

103. (a) Use of grammar, punctuation and spelling pertains to text production while writing so the basics of a language should be learned in depth.

104. (b) Here during the assessment of student's speaking skill mark(s) will be deducted for the second speaker because it can be clearly judged the student is either inattentive to the first speaker or unaware of proper conversational decorum.

105. (a) Here this type of listening can be described as critical because in the process the student is trying to recommend the reading of a latest bestseller, he/she has already read it and now revealing out its interesting features to others in such a way which can make the best seller more promising to read.

106. (a) In modern classrooms students pursue their own lines of enquiry and generate their own reply so they deserve most of the credit for the language they acquire.

107. (d) Types of 'text media' are digital e-books and e-journals which are found in the computer by accessing through different websites in the internet.

108. (a) Multilingual resources will help to break down communication barriers and enable children to study and learn in both LI and L2. Simultaneous teaching of different language along with a common language will certainly help to bridge this gap.

109. (b) Students learning a language often lack confidence when speaking due to the language's unique pronunciation rules which can be overcome by using game like activities which require verbal interactions in the classrooms. Here teachers should also engage themselves and generate new techniques to pay more attention to weaker students and give them more chances to speak orally and correct their mistakes in the ongoing process.

110. (c) Teachers should restructure their practices by exposing students to appropriate challenges based on the syllabus, in a secure environment, opportunities for all students to explore ideas, and gain mastery.

111. (a) For students to gain language skills from text books, the textbook learning should correlate with assessment and achievement and should have more practical approach to develop the four skills of language acquisition.

112. (a) While teaching hearing impaired students in an inclusive classroom it is necessary for teachers to make sure that they are including sign and non-verbal signals to strengthen any communication as these mediums are easily perceived by those students to understand a concept.

113. (b) Using the translation of a subject in the mainstream curriculum enriches linguistic capacity and appreciation. Knowledge of more than one language is beneficial for students in the long run nowadays when they move out to other places to pursue higher studies or jobs.

114. (c) Some criteria for the selection of language items should involve a focus on language rules as the understanding of basics of a language will help to acquire the mastery over it.

115. (b) The poem's central theme is sharing experiences with nature. Here the poet is standing on the bank of an ocean and is feeling every bit of it, waves, sand, air, smells and even the joy of birds who are also experiencing the same pleasure.

116. (a) It refers to sea line means where land meets the sea or the sea shore. Here to denote this phrase the poet means the point of land from where the sea starts flowing.

117. (d) By this phrase the writer hopes to remember his visit, footprints on sand are a natural aspect which the poet turns symbolic to keep it in his memory.

118. (b) Here the same meaning of the phrase is referred to the 'end of the land'.

119. (c) Here the poetic device used is 'simile' which means comparison is made between two objects of different kinds which have at least one point in common. It is usually introduced by such words as "like, as, so".

120. (d) A word that can replace 'squish' is trample. Here in poem it means the water is touching and splashing on the feet of the poet.

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भाग-V : भाषा II - हिन्दी

121. (b) लेखक ने इस गद्यांश में 'अंधकार' शब्द का प्रयोग जीवन की बुराइयों और कठिनाइयों के लिए किया है।

122. (d) लेखक के अनुसार जीवन की बुराइयाँ और कठिनाइयाँ ही अंधकार है। मनुष्य को इन्हें किसी भी परिस्थिति में स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए। इस अंधकार को स्वीकार करना सबसे बड़ा पाप है।

123. (a) यदि व्यक्ति स्वयं के प्रति हो रहे अन्याय और शोषण के विरुद्ध अपनी आवाज़ नहीं उठाता तो शोषक को लगता है वह उसे स्वीकार कर रहा है। इससे दूसरों के प्रति अन्याय और शोषण को और अधिक बढ़ावा मिलता है। अत: व्यक्ति को विरोध अवश्य करना चाहिए।

124. (d) 'निषेध' का शाब्दिक अर्थ है नहीं। लेखक ने अंधकार शब्द का प्रयोग अन्याय और शोषण के लिए किया है। अंधकार का निषेध समाज में अन्याय और शोषण बुराइयाँ नहीं है की ओर संकेत करता है।

125. (b) लेखक के अनुसार इस गद्यांश का मुख्य उद्देश्य समाज के अन्याय और बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिए लोगों को प्रेरित करना है।

126. (d) इस गद्यांश में 'उपक्रम' शब्द का अर्थ व्यवसाय/कार्य है। अन्य तीनों विकल्प गलत है।

127. (b) अधिकरण कारक का वि-भक्ति चिह्न 'में' है। जीवन में बहुत अंधकार हैं। इस वाक्य में में का प्रयोग हुआ है अत: यहाँ अधिकरण कारक है। अन्य तीनों विकल्प गलत हैं।

128. (a) "....और अंधकार की ही भाँति अशुभ और अनीति है।" इस वाक्य में 'ही' शब्द बल देना वाला है। अत: ही निपात है।

129. (b) बच्चा जन्म के पश्चात् से ही अपनी माँ के संपर्क में रहता है। माँ द्वारा बोली जाने वाली भाषा ही मातृभाषा होती है। बच्चा विद्यालय जाने लगता है इसलिए प्राथमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा का माध्यम मातृभाषा होना चाहिए। इसी भाषा में ही बच्चे का मस्तिष्क सबसे पहले क्रियाशील होता है।

130. (a) बच्चे अपनी पाठ्यपुस्तकों में जो कुछ भी पढ़ते हैं उसका गहरा प्रभाव उनके मन और मस्तिष्क पर पड़ता है। पाठ्य पुस्तकों में जो अभ्यास दिए जाते हैं वे बच्चों को चीजों को परखने, गहराई से जुड़ने और व्यापक अनुभव से तादात्म्य करने का अवसर देते हैं।

131. (b) बच्चों को अपने अनुभवों को कहने लिखने का पर्याप्त अवसर देते रहना चाहिए। शिक्षक इसका सतत आकलन कर सकता है। यह सतत आकलन की सर्वोत्तम विधि है।

132. (a) कक्षा में 'डिसप्ले बोर्ड' पर विभिन्न सामग्री प्रदर्शित की जाती है। इनमें प्रदर्शित सामग्री बच्चों के लिए उपयोगी होनी चाहिए। इस प्रदर्शित सामग्री से बच्चा भाषा की शिक्षा ग्रहण सके। यदि बोर्ड पर प्रदर्शित सामग्री का उपयोग बच्चे को पढ़ना-लिखना सिखाने में नहीं होता तो वह केवल सजावटी और अनुपयोगी हो जाती है।

133. (a) शिक्षा शास्त्री 'चौम्सकी' का मानना था कि बच्चे में जन्म से ही भाषा को सीखने की क्षमता होती है। बच्चों को भाषा के अनेक प्रयोग सिखाने चाहिए। शिक्षक को ऐसे अवसर कक्षा में देने चाहिए।

134. (d) शिक्षक को भाषाशिक्षण के समय चित्रों का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। संदर्भ और बच्चे के पूर्व अनुभवों के आधार पर अनुमान लगाते ही पढ़ने का अवसर देना चाहिए। इनसे बच्चों को सीखने में सरलता मिलती है क्योंकि बच्चा अपनी कई इंद्रियों का प्रयोग करके सीखता है।

135. (c) प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण का मुख्य उद्देश्य होता हैं—जो बात कोई कह रहा है उसे धैर्यपूर्वक और ध्यान से सुना जाए। सुनने के बाद सुनी गई बात पर अपने विचार प्रकट किए जाएँ।

136. (a) तुम्हारे आस-पास ऐसे कौन-कौन से फूल हैं, जिनकी महक बहुत तेज़ है ? फूलों के नाम अपनी भाषा में लिखो ? इस प्रकार के प्रश्न हिंदी भाषा में पूछने से हिंदी के अतिरिक्त जो भी भाषा बच्चा बोलता है उसे भी अवसर मिलता है। ऐसे अवसर बहुभाषिकता को पोषित करते हैं।

137. (a) 'डिस्ग्राफ़िया' एक रोग का नाम है। इससे पीड़ित बच्चों को अक्षरों की बनावट समझने में कठिनाई होती है। इसीलिए संगीता अक्षर के आकार-प्रकार को न समझ पाने के कारण बहुधा अक्षरों को उलटा लिखती है और कभी लिखते समय कुछ अक्षरों को छोड़ देती है।

138. (d) बच्चे के भाषा-विकास पर उसके परिवार में बोली जाने वाली भाषा का सर्वाधिक योगदान होता है। छोटा बच्चा घर में ही रहता है और परिवार के सदस्यों के ही संपर्क से भाषा सीखता है।

139. (b) यदि सुलेखा 'रेलगाड़ी' को 'रेलगाडि' लिखती है तो भाषा-शिक्षक के रूप में हमें उसकी कॉपी पर सही वर्तनी 'रेलगाड़ी' शब्द लिखना चाहिए। फिर सुलेखा से पूछना चाहिए दोनों शब्दों में क्या अंतर है। इस प्रकार सुलेखा स्वंय ही सही और गलत में अंतर करना सीख जाएगी।

140. (c) सीखने की प्रक्रिया में अनेक इंद्रियों का प्रयोग होता हैं विभिन्न इंद्रियों के प्रयोग से मिली शिक्षा अधिक प्रभावशाली होती है। अत: एक समावेशी कक्षा में कविता पढ़ाने के लिए एक से अधिक विधियों का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। इस प्रकार बच्चों को विभिन्न इंद्रियों का प्रयोग करने का अवसर मिलेगा।

141. (b) बच्चे की भाषा का विकास उसके घर में ही प्रारंभ हो जाता है। अत: विद्यालय आने से पूर्व बच्चों के पास अपनी भाषा की जटिल और समृद्ध संरचनाएँ होती हैं।

142. (a) भाषा सीखते समय बच्चे त्रुटियाँ अवश्य करते हैं इसलिए भाषा-शिक्षक को यह स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि गलतियाँ सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया का अभिन्न हिस्सा है।

143. (c) बच्चों को कहानियाँ रोचक लगती हैं। कहानी में पात्रों के जीवन के कुछ अनुभव होते हैं। बच्चे जब कहानियाँ पढ़ते हैं तो वे दूसरे लोगों के अनुभव में प्रवेश करते हैं।

144. (a) लेखक के अनुसार जब ज्ञान का सक्रिय प्रयोग कार्य के रूप में हो तभी वास्तविक शिक्षा प्राप्त हो सकती है।

145. (d) जब बच्चा देखता है कि ज्ञान का प्रयोग करके अनेक सृजनात्मक कार्य किए जा सकते हैं तभी बच्चे में ज्ञान-प्राप्ति की इच्छा जगती है।

146. (b) लेखक के अनुसार शारीरिक श्रम को करने में समझदारी और तीव्र बुद्धि की आवश्यकता होती है। निरर्थक शारीरिक श्रम व्यर्थ है।

147. (c) लेखक के अनुसार जब ज्ञान का सक्रिय रूप से प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है तब वह ज्ञान निरर्थक बोझ बनकर रह जाता है।

148. (a) 'इच्छा' शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय जोड़ने से 'ऐच्छिक' शब्द बनता है।
मूल शब्द प्रत्यय
इच्छा + इक = ऐच्छिक
अन्य तीनों विकल्प गलत हैं।

149. (b) 'कार्य' का बहुवचन रूप कार्य ही रहेगा।
हिंदी व्याकरण के अनुसार कुछ शब्द एकवचन और बहुवचन दोनों रूपों में समान रहते हैं।

150. (d) 'बौद्धिक' शब्द में मूल शब्द 'बुद्धि' है।
मूल शब्द प्रत्यय
बुद्धि + इक = बौद्धिक

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CBSE

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

Solved Paper - 2013 July (Paper I)

INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains Sections I, II, III, IV and V consisting of 150 questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child Development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : Language II (Hindi)

Each question contains 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. The following three aspects of intelligence are dealt by Sternberg's triarchic theory **except**
   (a) componential (b) social
   (c) experiential (d) contextual
2. Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences emphasizes
   (a) general intelligence
   (b) common abilities required in school
   (c) the unique abilities of each individual
   (d) conditioning skills in students
3. The sounds *th*, *ph*, *ch* are
   (a) Morphemes (b) Graphemes
   (c) Lexemese (d) Phonemes
4. In order to avoid gender stereotyping in class, a teacher should
   (a) try to put both boys and girls in non-traditional roles.
   (b) appreciate students' good work by saying 'good girl' or 'good boy'.
   (c) discourage girl from taking part in wrestling.
   (d) encourage boys to take risk and be bold.
5. Schools should cater to Individual differences to
   (a) narrow the gap between individual students.
   (b) even out abilities and performance of students.
   (c) understand why students are able or unable to learn.
   (d) make individual students feel exclusive.
6. What kind of support can a school provide to address the individual differences in students ?
   (a) Follow a child-centered curriculum and provide multiple learning opportunities to students
   (b) Apply every possible measure to remove the individual differences in students
   (c) Refer slow learners to special schools
   (d) Follow same level of curriculum for all students
7. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation emphasizes
   (a) continuous testing on a comprehensive scale to ensure learning.
   (b) how learning can be observed, recorded and improved upon
   (c) fine-tuning of tests with the teaching.
   (d) redundancy of the Board examination.
8. School Based Assessment .
   (a) Dilutes the accountability of Boards of Education.
   (b) Hinders achieving Universal National Standards.
   (c) Helps all students learn more through diagnosis.
   (d) Makes students and teachers nonserious and casual.

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9. "Readiness for learning" refers to
   (a) general ability level of students
   (b) present cognitive level of students in the learning continuum
   (c) satisfying nature of the act of learning
   (d) Thorndike's Law of Readiness
10. A teacher has some physically challenged children in her class. Which of the following would be appropriate for her to say ?
   (a) Wheel-chaired bound children may take help of their peers in going to hall.
   (b) Physically inconvenienced children may do an alternative activity in the classroom.
   (c) Mohan why don't you use your crutches to go to the playground.
   (d) Polio afflicted children will now present a song.
11. Learning disabilities may occur due to all of the following except
   (a) Cerebral dysfunction
   (b) Emotional disturbance
   (c) Behavioural disturbance
   (d) Cultural factors
12. An inclusive school.
   (a) Is committed to improve the learning outcomes of all students irrespective of their capabilities
   (b) Differentiate between students and sets less challenging achievement targets for specially abled children
   (c) Committed particularly to improve the learning outcomes of specially abled students
   (d) Decides learning heeds of students according to their disability
13. Gifted students
   (a) Need support not ordinarily provided by the school
   (b) Can manage their studies without a teacher
   (c) Can be good models for other students
   (d) Cannot be learning disabled
14. Giftedness is due to
   (a) Genetic makeup
   (b) Environmental motivation
   (3) Combination of (1) and (2)
   (4) Psychosocial factors
15. Which of the following is appropriate for environment conducive to thinking and learning in children ?
   (a) Passive listening for long periods of time
   (b) Home assignments given frequently
   (c) Individual tasks done by the learners
   (d) allowing students to take some decisions about what to learn and how to learn
16. Learning Disability in motor skills is called
   (l) Dyspraxia (b) Dyscalculia
   (c) Dyslexia (d) Dysphasia
17. Learning Disability
   (a) is a stable state
   (b) is a variable state
   (c) need not impair functioning
   (d) does not improve with appropriate input
18. The following are the steps in the process of problem solving except
   (a) Identification of a problem
   (b) Breaking down the problem into smaller parts
   (c) Explore possible strategies
   (d) Anticipate outcomes
19. A teacher should
   (a) treat errors committed by students as blunders and take serious note of each error
   (b) measure success as the number of times students avoid making mistakes
   (c) not correct students while they're trying to communicate ideas
   (d) focus more on lecturing and provide a foundation for knowledge
20. Seema is desperate to score A+ grade in an examination. As she enters the examination hall and the examination begins, she becomes extremely nervous. Her feet go cold, her heart starts pounding and she is unable to answer properly. The primary reason for this is that
   (a) she may not be very confident about her preparation
   (b) she may be thinking excessively about the result of this examination
   (c) invigilator teacher on duty may be her class teacher and she is of very strict nature
   (d) she may not be able to deal with sudden emotional outburst
21. Which of the following cognitive verbs are used to analyse the information given ?
   (a) Identify (b) Differentiate
   (c) Classify (d) Describe
22. Rajesh is a voracious reader. Apart from studying his course books, he often goes to library and reads books on diverse topics. Rajesh does his project even in the lunch break. He does not need prompting by his teachers or parents to study for tests and seems to truly enjoy learning. He can be best described as a(n) _____ .
   (a) fact-centred learner
   (b) teacher motivated learner
   (c) assessment-centered learner
   (d) intrinsically motivated learner
23. Children in pre-primary get satisfaction from being allowed to discover. They become distressed, when they are discouraged. They do so due to their motivation to
   (a) reduce their ignorance
   (b) affiliate with the class
   (c) create disorder in the class
   (d) exercise their power
24. Understanding Human Growth and Development enables a teacher to
   (a) gain control of learners' emotions while teaching.
   (b) be clear about teaching diverse learners.
   (c) tell students how they can improve their lives.
   (d) practice her teaching in an unbiased way.
25. Which one of the following is true ?
   (a) Development and learning are unaffected by socio-cultural contexts.
   (b) Students learn only in a certain way.
   (c) Play is significant for cognition and social competence.
   (d) Questioning by teacher constrains cognitive development.

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26. Which one of the following is true about the role of heredity and environment in the development of a child?
(a) The relative contributions of peers and genes are not additive.
(b) Heredity and environment do not operate together.
(c) Propensity is related to environment while actual development requires heredity.
(d) Both heredity and environment contribute 50% each in the development of a child.

27. Socialization is
(a) Rapport between teacher and taught
(b) Process of modernization of society
(c) Adaptation of social norms
(d) Change in social norms

28. A PT teacher wants her students to improve fielding in the game of cricket. Which one of the following strategies will best help his students achieve that goal ?
(a) Tell students how important it is for them to learn to field.
(b) Explain the logic behind good fielding and rate of success.
(c) Demonstrate fielding while students observe.
(d) Give students a lot of practice in fielding.

29. A teacher wishes to help her students to appreciate multiple views of a situation. She provides her students multiple opportunities to debate on this situation in different groups According to Vygotsky's perspective, her students will _____ various views and develop multiple perspectives of the situation on their own.
(a) internalize (b) construct
(c) operationalize (d) rationalize

30. Sita has learned to eat rice and dal with her hand. When she is given dal and rice, she mixes rice and dal and starts eating. She has _____ eating rice and dal into her schema for doing things.
(a) Accommodated (b) Assimilated
(c) Appropriated (d) Initiated

Section - II : Mathematics

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

31. Perimeter of a square is 24 cm and length of a rectangle is 8 cm. If the perimeters of the square and the rectangle are equal, then the area (in square cm) of the rectangle is
(a) 16 (b) 24
(c) 32 (d) 64

32. The difference of the place value and the face value of the number 3 in 12345 is
(a) 0 (b) 295
(c) 297 (d) 305

33. Which one of the following is not correct?
(a) 56.7 kilogram = 5670 grams
(b) A cube has six faces.
(c) One millimetre = 0.1 cm
(d) 0.10 is same as 0.1

34. The speed of a boat in a river is 20 km per hour and the speed of another boat is 23 km per hour. They travel in the same direction from the same place at the same time. The distance between the boats after three and half hours is
(a) 10 km (b) 10.5 km
(c) 11km (d) 11.5km

35. When 90707 is divided by 9, the remainder is
(a) 3 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 7

36. When a fresh fish is dried it becomes 1/3 of its weight. Sunita buys 1500 kg fresh fish for ₹ 25 per kg and sell them, when dried, for ₹ 80 per kg. How much does she earn ?
(a) ₹ 2,500 (b) ₹ 2,700
(c) ₹ 3,000 (d) ₹ 3,500

37. Look at the following pattern :
$(9-1)\div 8=1$
$(98-2)\div 8=12$
$(987-3)\div 8=123$
$(9876-4)\div 8=1234$
According to this pattern
$(987654-6)\div 8=$
(a) 12345 (b) 123456
(c) 123465 (d) 123467

38. 750 ml juice is filled in one bottle and six such bottles are packed in one carton. The number of cartons needed for 450 litres of juice is
(a) 75 (b) 80
(c) 90 (d) 100

39. Internal length, breadth and depth of a (rectangular) box are 4 cm, 3 cm and 2 cm respectively. How many such boxes are needed to pack 8664 centimetre cubes ?
(a) 351 (b) 361
(c) 391 (d) 722

40. "Write the equivalent fraction of $\frac{1}{3}$". The above question asked to students of Class IV refers to
(a) lower-level demand task as it requires procedural skills only.
(b) lower-level demand task as it is based on memorization only.
(c) higher-level demand task as it is based on procedure with connection.
(d) higher-level demand task as it is based on procedure without connection.

41. Students often make a mistake in comparing the decimal numbers. For example 0.50 is larger than 0.5. The most probable reason for this error is
(a) lack of practice of these types of questions in the class.
(b) lack of concrete experience of representation of decimal number on number line.
(c) careless attempt by the students.
(d) misconception regarding the significance of zero in ordering decimal.

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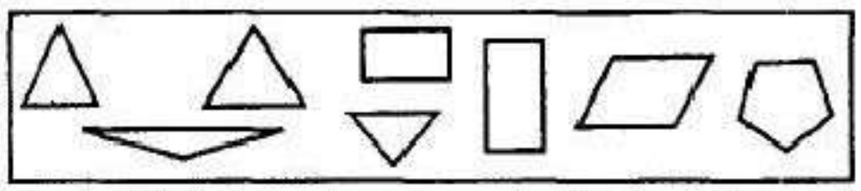
42. A teacher prompts the students to prepare Mathematical journal with the theme "Application of Mathematics in Daily life". This activity is
(a) to test the students understanding of Mathematical concepts.
(b) to provide opportunity to students share their ideas and knowledge.
(c) to help smdents to sense of Mathematics.
(d) to help students to connect Mathematical concepts and its applications and to share their knowledge and ideas.

43. According to Van Hiele level of geometric thought, the five levels are – visualization, analysis, informal deduction, formal deduction and rigour. Some polygons are given to a child of Class III for sorting.

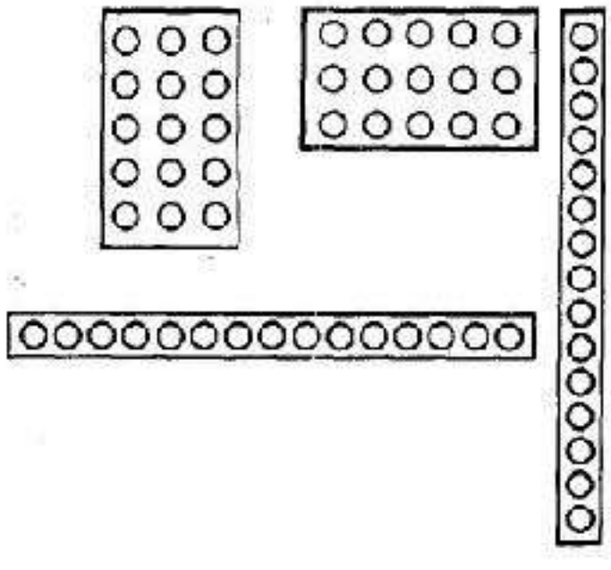


He classified tbe polygons on the basis of the number of sides. This child is at _____ level of Van-Hiele Geometrical thought
(a) Visualization
(b) Analysis
(c) Informal deduction
(d) Formal deduction

44. A child displays difficulty in differentiating between numbers, operations and symbols, two clock hands, different coins etc. This implies that the specific barrier affecting his learning is
(a) poor verbal, visual, auditory and working memory.
(b) poor visual processing ability i.e. visual discrimination, spatial organization and visual coordination.
(c) poor language processing ability, i.e. expression, vocabulary and auditory processing.
(d) poor motor skills, reading and writing skills.

45. NCF 2005 emphasises on Constructivist Approach of learning as it focuses on
(a) memorization of definitions and formulae.
(b) sub!llission of regular homework.
(c) active participation of leamer through engaging activities.
(d) effective lecture and instructions by teacher.

46. Following are array diagram bindis to represent 15.



The way of representing 15 or any other number in the above manner can be used to teach concept of
(a) area and commutative property
(b) commutative property of multiplication, identification of prime and composite numbers, area of rectangle
(c) representation of a number as product of two numbers, commutative property of multiplication, multiplicative identity, identification of prime and composite numbers, area of rectangle using units quantity
(d) representation of a number as product of two numbers, commutative property of multiplication, multiplication identity, identification of prime and composite numbers.

47. Which of the following questions is open-ended ?
(a) Write the numbers 25, 7I, I9, 9, 8, I7, 85 in ascending order.
(b) Which is more ?

$\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{7}{5}$

(c) Write any four number greater than 2.7.

(d) What is 7 more than $\frac{2}{7}$?

48. The most appropriate tool to expose the students of class II to plane figures, its vertices and edges is
(a) Geo-Board
(b) Nets of 3D solids
(c) Cubes
(d) Black-board surface

49. Following is a problem from text book of class V :
"There are 4 poles of measure 105 cm, 215 cm, 150 cm and 235 cm respectively. If they have to be cut into pieces of equal length, what is the maximum length of each piece ?"
This question is asked to
(a) test knowledge of factors and multiples
(b) check the skill of finding HCF
(c) enhance problem solving skills using learnt concepts
(d) give practice of word problems based on HCF and LCM

50. Following is a problem from text book of class III :
"Which mathematical operation will be used to solve the following problem . ?
A milkman sold 1410 litres of milk in 10 days. How many litres of milk did he sell in a day ?"
Which competence of Bloom's cognitive domain is referred in the above question ?
(a) Knowledge
(b) Comprehension
(c) Analysis
(d) Synthesis

51. Rashid is studying in class V. He can classify various types of triangles in different categories but has difficulty in understanding the abstract proof for the sum of three angles in a triangle to be always 180. According to Piaget Cognitive Theory Rashid is at
(a) Concrete operational stage
(b) Formal operational stage
(c) Sensorimotor stage
(d) Pre-operational stage

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52. According to NCF 2005
"Developing children's abilities for mathematization is the main goal of mathematics education. The narrow aim of school mathematics is io develop 'useful' capabilities."
Here mathematization refers to develop child's abilities
(a) In performing all number operations efficiently including of finding square root and cube root.
(b) To formulate Theorems of Geometry and their proofs independently.
(c) To translate word problems into linear equations.
(d) To develop the child's resources to think and reason mathematically, to pursue assumptions to their logical conclusion and to handle abstraction.

53. The highlights of a good textbook are that
A. They contain numerous exercises to give rigorous practice.
B. All concepts can be introduced through situations.
C. Only solved examples are included.
D. They must" be thick and heavy.
(a) A and B (b) C and D
(c) A and C (d) B and D

54. NCF 2005 emphasises that
(a) Succeeding in Mathematics should be mandatory for every child.
(b) Students should be tested first for their logico-mathematical ability.
(c) Maths curriculum shall be separate for low achievers.
(d) Maths shall be taught to selective students.

55. The difference between the smallest common multiple and biggest common factor of 5, 10 and 35 is
(a) 30 (b) 35
(c) 65 (d) 75

56. The number of factors of 105 is
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 6 (d) 8

57. If the time now is 2.17 P.M., what will be the time 11 hours and 59 minutes from now?
(a) 11:57 A.M. (b) 9:59 A.M.
(c) 2:16 A.M. (d) 2:17 A.M.

58. Number of degrees in three and one half right angles is
(a) 285 (b) 295
(c) 305 (d) 315

59. 11 ones + 11 tens + 11 hundreds equals
(a) 144 (b) 1221
(c) 12321 (d) 111111

60. The sum of five hundred nine and three thousand twenty eight is
(a) 3537 (b) 3087
(c) 837 (d) 387

Section - III : Environmental Studies

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

61. The name of the scientist who first peeped into a mosquito stomach and proved that mosquitoes spread malaria and for his research was awarded Nobel Prize in medicine in December 1902 is
(a) Charles Darwin (b) Gregor Mendel
(c) George Mistral (d) Ronald Ross

62. Rajat said to his friend, "I cannot play because I am down with fever. I pass through a cycle of shivering, fever and headache and finally sweating. After my blood test doctor prescribed me a bitter medicine." Rajat . might be suffering from
(a) Typhoid (b) Diarrhoea
(c) Cholera (d) Malaria

63. Who was Al-Biruni ?
(a) A Qutabshahi Sultan who ruled our country for about 40 years.
(b) A trader from Afghanistan who came to study the dryfruit markets of our country.
(c) A traveller from Uzbekistan who wrote a book which is helpful to know the past of our country.
(d) A traveller who travelled from Kashmir to Kanyakumari to study the culture of Indian people.

64. The animals that are awake at night can see objects
(a) in all colours
(b) only in black and white colours
(c) in green colour only
(d) in red colour only

65. Select the correct statements about elephant herd :
A. An elephant herd has mainly females and baby elephants upto 14-15 years old.
B. An elephant herd comprises members of a particular family.
C. The oldest female is the leader of the herd.
D. An elephant herd may accommodate any number of female elephant and the young ones.
(a) A and B (b) A and C
(c) B and D (d) C and D

66. Inside the petals, in the middle of a flower we find a thin powdery structure, called
(a) Anther (b) Pollen
(c) Radicle (d) Stigma

67. If you go to Ahmedabad (Gujarat) by train, then at Ahmedabad railway station you will find that most of the vendors are selling
(a) Dhokla with chutney and lemon rice
(b) Chholay-bhature and lassi
(c) Idli-chutney and Vada-chutney
(d) Puri-shaak and thanda doodh

68. The birds move their neck very often because
(a) they can fly.
(b) the birds eyes are fixed.
(c) the birds have small eyes.
(d) their ears are covered with feathers.

69. After diagnosis a doctor says to a patient that there is less haemoglobin in his blood. Which of the following should he eat to make up the deficiency of iron ?
(a) Rice, sugar, amla
(b) Green leafy vegetables, wheat, orange
(c) Jaggery, lemon, pea
(d) Amla, green leafy vegetables, jaggery

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70. National Curriculum Framework, 2005 strongly recommends that teaching of EVS at primary stage should primarily aim at
(a) developing understanding of basic concepts of the subject.
(b) memorizing basic principles of the subject.
(c) linking classroom learning to life outside the school.
(d) acquiring skills to carry out experiments independently.

71. Which one of the following is not consistent with the requirements of EVS curriculum at primary stage ?
(a) It should equip the learners with knowledge and skills to enter the world of work.
(b) It should inculcate in learners a concern for environment.
(c) It should engage learners in acquiring methods and processes leading to generation of new knowledge.
(d) It should suit cognitive level of the learners.

72. Higher priority and space has been given in NCERT textbooks on EVS to
(a) explain basic concepts of the subject.
(b) provide opportunities to learners for contemplation and wondering.
(c) provide exact definitions of technical terms.
(d) include large number of practice questions.

73. Which one of the following is not an objective of including poems and stories in EVS textbooks ?
(a) To develop interest in the subject.
(b) To have a change in routine and monotonous content.
(c) To provide fun and enjoyment for learners.
(d) To promote imaginative and creative ability in the learners.

74. Good EVS curriculum should be 'true to the child, true to life and true to the subject.' Which of the following characteristics of a curriculum does not meet the above requirements ?
(a) It promotes the value of freedom from fear and prejudice.
(b) It requires the leamer to view the subject as a social enterprise.
(c) It emphasises more on processes of teaching and learning.
(d) It emphasizes more on terms and definitions.

75. Nalini wants to introduce the topic on 'Animals - our friends' to Class III students. In order to introduce the topic more interestingly, the best teaching strategy would be to
(a) use a chart showing pictures of different animals.
(b) draw pictures of different animals on the blackboard.
(c) show a video film on animals and their usefulness.
(d) ask the students to see pictures of animals given in the textbook.

76. Class V NCERT EVS textbooks include a section 'what we have learnt' in the end of every chapter. It is suggested that answer to questions included in this section should not be assessed in terms of. right or wrong. This shift has been done because
(a) children cannot write correct answers at this stage.
(b) it enhances convenience to teachers in assessment.
(c) it helps the teacher to know how children are learning.
(d) it reduces subjectivity in assessment.

77. Experimenting, Exploring, Investigating and Questioning constitute essential elements of active learning of EVS. A teacher arranges the following activities related to the concept of 'Food we should eat'.
(a) Draws the diagrams of all such foods on the blackboard.
(b) Gives examples of different foods each in essential components of food.
(c) Asks students to collect related information from all possible sources.
(d) Shows a video on the topic.
Which one of the above four activities satisfy the condition for active learning?

78. While teaching the topic on 'Air is everywhere' to Class IV students, Gitika. plans to perform the following activities :
(a) Take the students to a field trip.
(b) Explain the concept through specific examples.
(c) Use multimedia capsule to explain the concept.
(d) Ask probing questions related to the topic.
Which one of the above proposed activities is <u>not</u> relevant for teaching of the topic effectively ?

79. The section on 'Do this and find out' included in different topics in EVS textbooks aim at
(a) providing direct hands-on expenences.
(b) improving performance in examination.
(c) learning definitions of scientific terms.
(d) keeping the students engaged at home.

80. A good assignment in EVS. should primarily aim at
(a) revise the lesson for effective learning.
(b) ensure better utilization of time.
(c) keep the students engaged and disciplined.
(d) provide extended learning opportunities.

81. As an EV.S teacher, the major objective of organizing a field trip to a zoo should be
(a) to provide fun and enjoyment to students.
(b) to have a change in monotony of routine teaching schedule.
(c) to provide active learning experience to students.
(d) to satisfy parents on quality of education.

82. Which one of the following is **<u>not</u>** an objective of study of EVS in relation to Social Sciences ?
(a) It should enable children to question the existing ideas and practices.
(b) It should enable children to grow up as responsible member of society.
(c) It should enable children to respect differences of cultural practices.
(d) It should enable children to learn correct definition of key terms.

83. Kavita wants to emphasise more on social issues like poverty, illiteracy and class inequalities in an EVS class. Which one of the following learning experiences will be more effective to achieve this objective ?
(a) Organising special lectures on related issues.
(b) Asking the students to prepare charts on related social issues.
(c) Asking the students to undertake group projects to collect and analyse related information.
(d) Asking the students to write slogans on related issues.

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84. Formative Assessment in EVS at primary stage does not include
(l) identification of learning gaps of students.
(b) identification of deficiencies in teaching.
(c) enhancement of students' learning.
(d) grading and ranking of students.

85. Given below are some human activities :
A. Digging of mines.
B. Constructing dams.
C. Collection of leaves and herbs to sell them in the market.
D. Weaving baskets from bamboo.
E. Making leaf plates out of fallen leaves.
The activities responsible for the disappearance of forests is/are
(a) only A (b) A and B both
(c) A, B and C (d) B, C, D and E

86. Select correct statements allout Bronze:
A. Bronze is an element like iron, silver and gold.
B. Bronze is made on melting copper and tin.
C. Bronze is very strong and is used in making cannons and statues.
D. The utensils made of Bronze are lighter and stronger than that of aluminium.
(a) B and C (b) C and D
(c) D and A (d) A and C

87. A person living in Gandhidham (Gujarat) wants to visit first Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) and then Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). The directions of his journey will be
(a) First towards East and then towards South
(b) First towards West and then towards South
(c) First towards South and then towards West
(d) First towards South and then towards East

88. On a city map it was mentioned "Scale 1 cm = 110 metres". If the distance between two localities on the map is 15 cm, then the actual distance between the two localities is
(a) 1165 centimetres (b) 1100 metres
(c) 1500 metres (d) 1.65 kilometres

89. Mount Everest is a part of
(a) India (b) Tibet
(c) Nepal (d) Myanmar

90. Study the following duties/ responsibilities :
A. Help others in carrying their bags.
B. Let the group follow you and keep at the front.
C. Ask those to stay back who cannot climb properly.
D. Look after those who are not well and arrange food for the group.
E. Find a good place to stop and rest.
Which of the above are the responsibilities of a group leader in mountaineering ?
(a) A, B and C (b) B, C and D
(c) C, D and E (d) A, D and E

Section - IV : Language I - English

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

Why do poets use poems to tell about social injustices ? The answer is simple. This way a poet can catch and hold the reader's attention, his/her emotions. Usually poets in their works present facts in order to capture attention of many people. These are not new facts that are presented to an audience. Poems are always aimed at reaching feelings of people and, thus, pulling strings. Literature of every state shows all the complexity of every epoch. When the situation is the same at several countries, it has a worldwide significance. Before talking about poetry, we should answer the question : What is poetry ? Poetry is a special way of describing situations, things, ideas, feelings. Poets present their ideas in short phrases.

A poem can be compared to a photograph as it reflects real life, real situations and feelings, In a poem a poet captures the exact moment and represents it the way he/she has seen it. When you read a poem you see the poet's subjective evaluation of facts, situations and the epoch in general. Poets of the Romantic Movement wrote their poems to share their feelings. They wrote to help people understand their time from the poet's point of view.

91. A poem reflects the culture of the
(a) period it belongs to (b) historical past
(c) imaginary life (d) present only

92. Here, the expression 'pulling strings' means
(a) challenging beliefs
(b) promoting popular notions
(c) secretly controlling thoughts
(d) exerting strength

93. A word in the passage which means a quality of being intricate is
(a) general (b) photograph
(c) complexity (d) evaluation

94. Romantic Movement is a literary period when the poetry mostly
(a) is religious and philosophical
(b) dealt with the supernatural and violence
(c) focused on self-reliance and independence
(d) emphasised on emotion and imagination

95. The structure of poetry is usually characterized by
(a) sequences of two or more words without an 'action word'
(b) long winded sentences
(c) lengthy descriptive stanzas
(d) short, factual stanzas

96. An example of 'subjective evaluation' is
(a) Everybody likes dishes prepared with potatoes.
(b) The potato is a staple in some countries.
(c) There are over 25 types of potatoes around the world.
(d) The potato has a large percentage of starch content.

97. The meaning of the word 'epoch' is a
(a) lengthy, complex poem
(b) type of literary work in England
(c) distinctive point of time
(d) being great and impressive

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98. The purpose of poetry is to _____ the reader.
(a) distract (b) appeal to
(c) disturb (d) confuse

99. The themes of poems are usually about
(a) everyday happenings
(b) heroism and death
(c) romance
(d) important life events

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

Between the Miles

Because existence can become severe in one day,
just sense me and I'll be there.
In the mind's eye,
I'm not so far away.
If you hold out your hand,
in the-whispers,
I'll become the zephyr ...
and besiege you.
If your eye's upon the stars,
in the crystalline darkness,
I'll become the moon.
And the light shall guide you.
If you rest upon the ground,
in the warmth,
I'll become the grass.
And embrace you. ·:,.
If you turn outside,
in the wetness,
I'll become the rain.
An upon your forehead, kiss you.
If you free the air,
in the light of day,
I'll become the sun.
And smile for you.
Between the miles-
if you need me.
If you need a friend.
Let me be the friend, I want to be.

Heather Stoop

100. The 'zephyr' is a
(a) fine quality of cloth (b) scent or odour
(c) strong stream of air (d) gentle, mild breeze

101. An example of a metaphor is
(a) 'I'll become the grass.'
(b) 'Between the miles'
(c) 'I want to be.'
(d) 'If you rest upon the ground'

102. A synonym of the word 'besiege' is
(a) surround (b) attack
(c) befriend (d) trap

103. The theme of the poem is about
(a) separation (b) relationship
(c) travel (d) nature

104. The 'crystalline darkness' that surrounding is
(a) black and sombre
(b) in the moonlight
(c) lit up by the stars only
(d) pitch dark and quiet suggests

105. In the poem, the poet suggests that friendship is unaffected by
(a) individual independence
(b) changing feelings
(c) time and distance
(d) differences in attitude

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

106. A learner's competence in English will improve when she/he receives or learning experience that is appropriate.
(a) an equal level
(b) a slightly higher level
(c) a range of levels
(d) a slightly easier, lower level

107. A 'mental block' associated with English language learning is
(a) interest in Sports and Arts.
(b) disinterest in studies in generaL
(c) lack of opportunities to use English.
(d) dyslexia-a disability.

108. A company labels its frozen snacks 75% fat free rather than contains 25% fat so that people will view them more positively. This is an example of a
(a) prototype (b) phoneme
(c) subjecrive utility (d) semantic slanting

109. When children first start to speak in sentences, their speech may be described as
(a) babbling (b) exceptionally soft
(c) telegraphic (d) multi-lingual

110. Which observation supports Noam Chomsky's ideas about language acquisition ?
(a) Children's language development follows a similar pattern across cultures.
(b) The stages of language development occur at about the same ages in most children.
(c) Children acquire language quickly and effortlessly.
(d) All of these

111. What is the system of rules that governs how words can be meaningfully arranged to form phrases and sentences ?
(a) Language (b) Syntax
(c) Morpheme (d) Phoneme

112. A twelve-year-old child enjoys using puns. This enjoyment indicates that she has
(a) semantic slanting
(b) deductive reasoning
(c) mental blocks
(d) metalinguistic awareness

113. Did you really _____ the money yesterday?
(a) knead (b) kneed
(c) need (d) needed

114. You don't smoke, _____ ? [tag question]
(a) have you (b) are you
(c) do you (d) don't you

115. A 'critical period' during language learning is
(a) the period during which language can be acquired with greater ease than any other time.
(b) the length of time before a comprehensive assessment takes place in class. .
(c) best preparatory period for any language project.
(d) special time set aside for students to intensively practice language use.

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116. The two skills required to take notes effectively are
(a) using symbols and abbreviations instead of words.
(b) re-writing a text, using your own words.
(c) writing legibly with correct punctuation.
(d) writing fluently, using conjunctions.

117. Remediation, when students find difficulty in the use of different 'modals' would be for them to
(a) be given ample practice in using modals in a set of sentences.
(b) frame sentences on their own and teacher corrects them.
(c) learn about the structures outside the classroom through suitable activities.
(d) practice by collaboratively completing tasks where structures are used integratively, in a variety of real life situations.

118. What is wrong with the following multiple choice question ? Tick the most appropriate :
The Metro theatre is located _____ *Lodhi Road.*
(a) over (b) at
(c) beside (d) behind
(a) All answers are wrong
(b) Two are wrong
(c) The statement is not correctly framed
(d) 'Over' is the correct answer

119. Receptive Language skills are
(a) using grammatical structures accurately.
(b) writing in a range of styles.
(c) listening and reading for information.
(d) being able to self-correct while using language.

120. The 'Natural Order' in the process of learning English suggests that, children
(a) are slow at learning to speak when riot in school.
(b) learn to read and write simultaneously.
(c) are able to speak first and then listen.
(d) acquire some language structures earlier than others.

भाग-V : भाषा-II

हिन्दी

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

हमारे देश में आधुनिक शिक्षा नामक एक चीज़ प्रकट हुई है। इसके नाम पर यत्रतत्र स्कूल और कॉलेज कुकुरमुत्तों की तरह सिर उठाकर खड़े हो गए हैं। इनका गठन इस तरह किया गया है कि इनका प्रकाश कॉलेज व्यवस्था के बाहर मुश्किल से पहुँचता है। सूरज की रोशनी चाँद से टकराकर जितनी निकलती है, इनसे उससे भी कम रोशनी निकलती है। एक परदेशी भाषा की मोटी दीवार इसे चारों ओर से घेरे हुए है। जब मैं अपनी मातृभाषा के ज़रिए शिक्षा के प्रसार के बारे में सोचता हूँ तो उस विचार से साहस क्षीण होता है। घर की चहारदीवारी में बंद दुलहिन की तरह यह भयभीत रहती है। बरामदे तक ही इसकी स्वतंत्रता का साम्राज्य है : एक इंच आगे बढ़ी कि घूँघट निकल आता है। हमारी मातृभाषा का राज प्राथमिक शिक्षा तक सीमित है : दूसरे शब्दों में, यह केवल बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए उपयुक्त है, मानी यह कि जिसे कोई दूसरी भाषा सीखने का अवसर नहीं मिला, हमारी जनता की उस विशाल भीड़ को शिक्षा के उनके अधिकार के प्रसंग में बच्चा ही समझा जाएगा। उन्हें कभी पूर्ण विकसित मनुष्य नहीं बनना है और तब भी हम प्रेमपूर्वक सोचते हैं कि स्वराज मिलने पर उन्हें संपूर्ण मनुष्य के अधिकार हासिल होंगे।

121. इन स्कूल-कालेजों में किस भाषा में पढ़ाई होती है?
(a) देशी भाषा में (b) मानक भाषा में
(c) विदेशी भाषा में (d) गृहभाषा में

122. लेखक किस विचार से सहमत नहीं है?
(a) मातृभाषा में ही पढ़ाया जाए
(b) मातृभाषा का प्रयोग केवल प्राथमिक स्तर तक ही उपयुक्त है
(c) मातृभाषा का प्रयोग बहुत सीमित है
(d) अन्य भाषाएँ भी सीखना बुरा नहीं है

123. लेखक ने मातृभाषा की तुलना किससे की है?
(a) दुल्हन से (b) चहारदीवारी से
(c) बरामदे से (d) घूँघट से

124. आधुनिक शिक्षा के नाम एक ऐसा क्या हुआ जो लेखक को अप्रिय है?
(a) सूर्य की रोशनी का चाँद से टकराना
(b) स्कूल-कॉलेजों का अनियोजित तरीके से खुलना
(c) मातृभाषा के ज़रिए शिक्षा देना
(d) लोगों को शिक्षा का अधिकार प्राप्त न होना

125. 'विचार' शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय लगने पर जो शब्द बनेगा, वह है
(a) विचारिक (b) वैचारिक
(c) वैचारीक (d) वेचारिक

126. 'साहस' शब्द है
(a) विशेषण (b) क्रियाविशेषण
(c) भाववाचक संज्ञा (d) क्रिया

127. 'घर की चहारदीवारी में बंद दुलहिन की तरह <u>यह</u> भयभीत रहती है।' वाक्य में रेखांकित अंश है
(a) क्रिया विशेषण (b) निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
(c) अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम (d) संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम

128. स्कूल और कॉलेजों का कुकुरमुत्तों की तरह सिर उठाने से तात्पर्य है कि स्कूल और कॉलेज
(a) नियम के तहत खोले गए हैं।
(b) अवांछनीय रूप से खोले गए हैं।
(c) योजना के तहत खोले गए हैं।
(d) वांछित रूप से खुलवाए गए हैं।

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

राजनीतिक बहसों की गरमी में हम जो भी कहें, अपने राष्ट्रीय अभिमान की अभिव्यक्ति में हम जितना भी जोर से चीखें, सक्रिय राष्ट्रीय सेवा के प्रति हम अत्यंत उदासीन रहते हैं, क्योंकि हमारा देश प्रकाश से हीन है। मानव स्वभाव में निहित कंजूसी के कारण जिन्हें हमने नीचा रख छोड़ा है, उनके प्रति अन्याय से हम बच नहीं सकते। समय-समय पर उनके नाम पर हम पैसा इकट्ठा करते हैं, लेकिन उनके हिस्से में शब्द ही आते हैं, पैसा तो अंततः हमारी पार्टी के ही लोगों के पास पहुँचता है। संक्षेप में, हमारे देश के उस अत्यंत छोटे हिस्से, पाँच प्रतिशत और आबादी के अन्य पंचानवे प्रतिशत के बीच की दूरी समुंदर से भी अधिक चौड़ी है।

129. लेखक के अनुसार हम किनके प्रति अन्याय करते हैं?
(a) जो कंजूस हैं। (b) जो निम्न वर्ग के हैं।
(c) जो ज़ोर से चीखते हैं। (d) जो राष्ट्र की सेवा नहीं करते।

130. लेखक के अनुसार हम किनके नाम पर पैसा इकट्ठा करते हैं?
(a) सभी मानवों के नाम पर
(b) कंजूस लोगों के नाम पर
(c) निम्न वर्ग के लोगों की भलाई के नाम पर
(d) पार्टी के नाम पर

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131. 'लेकिन उनके हिस्से में शब्द ही आते हैं.....' वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द किस अर्थ की ओर संकेत करता है?
(a) बड़बोलेपन की तरफ
(b) कभी न पूरे होने वाले वादों की तरफ
(c) अपमानजनक भाषा की तरफ
(d) भाषिक सामग्री की तरफ

132. किस शब्द में स्वर रहित पंचम वर्ण के स्थान पर अनुस्वार (ं) का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है?
(a) सम्मान (b) अत्यंत
(c) अन्याय (d) अक्षुण्ण

133. 'राष्ट्रीय' शब्द में कौन-सा प्रत्यय है?
(a) इय (b) य
(c) ईय (d) रीय

134. 'जितना भी ज़ोर से चीखें' वाक्य में क्रिया है
(a) अकर्मक (b) सकर्मक
(c) प्रेरणार्थक (d) द्विकर्मक

135. गद्यांश के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि
(a) संसाधनों का बंटवारा समान रूप से है।
(b) संसाधनों का असंतुलित बंटवारा वर्ग-भेद की खाई को बढ़ाता है।
(c) केवल पाँच प्रतिशत आबादी के पास ही बुद्धि है।
(d) पंचानवे प्रतिशत आबादी समुंदर के किनारे रहती है।

निर्देश : सबसे सही विकल्प चुनिए :

136. भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष है
(a) वस्तुनिष्ठ अभ्यास
(b) व्याकरणिक नियमों की सैद्धांतिक व्याख्या
(c) पाठों का उद्देश्यपूर्ण चयन
(d) कागज़ की गुणवत्ता और छपाई

137. मौखिक कुशलता में शामिल है
(a) तत्सम शब्दों के प्रयोग की कुशलता
(b) तीव्र गति से बोलने की कुशलता
(c) बोलते समय दृष्टांतों का प्रयोग करने की कुशलता
(d) विभिन्न प्रकार की औपचारिक-अनौपचारिक चर्चाओं में बेझिझक बोलने की कुशलता

138. भाषा के कौशल है
(a) सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना, लिखना
(b) बोलना, पढ़ना, लिखना, समझना
(c) पढ़ना, लिखना, सुनना, समझना
(d) लिखना, समझना, पढ़ना, स्मरण

139. बच्चे विद्यालय आने से पहले
(a) कोई भी भाषा बोल नहीं सकते।
(b) सभी भाषाएँ पढ़ सकते हैं।
(c) सब कुछ लिख सकते हैं।
(d) अपनी बोलचाल की भाषा के अनुभवों से लैस होते हैं।

140. किस तरह के परिवेश में बच्चों का भाषा-विकास अपेक्षाकृत बेहतर होगा?
(a) एकल परिवार जहाँ माता-पिता मानक भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं।
(b) संयुक्त परिवार जहाँ परिवार के सभी सदस्य बच्चों के साथ निरंतर अंत:क्रिया करते हैं।
(c) आधुनिक तकीनक से लैस कक्षा जहाँ भाषा-प्रयोगशाला का निरंतर प्रयोग होता है।
(d) शिक्षक द्वारा मानक भाषा का प्रयोग करना।

141. सुनना कौशल में शामिल है
(a) दूसरों की बात सुनने में रुचि, धैर्य और प्रतिक्रिया
(b) प्रश्नों को ध्यानपूर्वक सुनने की क्षमता का विकास
(c) शांतिपूर्वक सुनना
(d) सुने हुए शब्दों की केवल पुनरावृत्ति

142. किसी प्रकार का प्रश्न प्राथमिक बच्चों की भाषायी क्षमता का आकलन करने में सर्वाधिक सक्षम है?
(a) कहानी को दोहराइए।
(b) याद की गई कविता सुनाइए।
(c) किसी दृश्य का वर्णन कीजिए।
(d) पाठ में से चार संज्ञा शब्द छाँटिए।

143. बच्चों में पठन-संस्कृति का विकास करने के लिए अनिवार्य है
(a) कक्षा में मुखर वाचन करने का अभ्यास
(b) बाल साहित्य पठन हेतु प्रेरणा
(c) वर्तनी विन्यास का अभ्यास
(d) पठित सामग्री का लेखन-अभ्यास

144. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषिक रेखांकन और चित्रांकन
(a) एक सह-शैक्षणिक गतिविधि मात्र है।
(b) बच्चों की अनुकरण प्रवृत्ति को पोषित करता है
(c) काव्य-व्याख्या का एकमात्र मार्ग है
(d) लेखन-अभ्यास का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण चरण है।

145. सुहास पढ़ते समय कठिनाई का अनुभव करता है। वह ..... से ग्रसित है।
(a) डिस्ग्राफिया (b) डिस्लेक्सिया
(c) डिस्कैलकुलिया (d) डिस्थीमिया

146. भाषा-शिक्षक को स्वयं अपनी भाषा-प्रयोग की क्षमता को बढ़ाना चाहिए क्योंकि
(a) वह भाषा का शिक्षक है।
(b) विद्यालय का निर्देश है।
(c) इससे वह दूसरों पर प्रभाव डाल सकता है।
(d) उसका भाषा-प्रयोग कक्षा में भाषा-वातावरण का निर्माण करता है।

147. भाषा-अर्जन और भाषा-अधिगम में मुख्य अंतर है
(a) पाठ्य-पुस्तक के अभ्यासों का अभ्यास करने का।
(b) स्वाभाविकता का।
(c) भाषा के नियमों को स्मरण करने का।
(d) भाषा लेखन के अभ्यास का।

148. एक बहुभाषिक कक्षा में बच्चों की गृहभाषा के प्रयोग को
(a) सम्मान देना चाहिए।
(b) प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहिए।
(c) अत्यंत सीमित कर देना चाहिए।
(d) कदापि प्रोत्साहन नहीं करना चाहिए।

149. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण का उद्देश्य है
(a) साहित्य की विधाओं से परिचित कराना
(b) हिंदी के विविध रूपों से परिचय कराना
(c) कुशल लेखक बनाना
(d) कुशल वक्ता बनाना

150. भाषा एक औज़ार है जिसका उपयोग करते हैं
(a) ज़िंदगी को समझने के लिए
(b) ज़िंदगी से जुड़ने के लिए
(c) जीवन-जगत् को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए
(d) ये सभी

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ANSWER KEY

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

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. (b) Sternberg's three types of intelligence, called the Triarchic Theory, are:
   - **Analytical, or componential, intelligence:** This type of intelligence allows a person to process information effectively and think abstractly. Most tests measure this type of intelligence.
   - **Creative, or experiential, intelligence:** This type of intelligence allows a person to come up with new ideas. People high in creative intelligence can find connections between concepts that seem different and distinct.
   - **Practical, or contextual, intelligence:** This type of intelligence allows a person to find practical solutions to real problems. People with this type of intelligence are often considered "street smart".
2. (c) Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences emphasizes the unique abilities of each individual. Gardner's focus on human potential lies in the fact that people have a unique blend of capabilities and skills (intelligences).
3. (d) A phoneme is a basic unit of a language's phonology, which is combined with other phonemes to form meaningful units such as words or morphemes. Hence, The sounds **th, ph, ch** are phonemes.
4. (a) In order to avoid gender stereotyping in class, a teacher should try to put both boys and girls in non-traditional roles because quality, retention and achievement are essential elements of an education strategy designed to ensure that boys and girls maximize their full potential. As the Gender Equality in Education Framework indicates, that boys and girls receive the maximum benefit from their education.
5. (c) The aim of education is to enable each student to attain all-round development. To achieve this, students should be provided with suitable assistance and guidance in accordance with their abilities and learning needs. In view of these, catering for individual differences is intended neither to narrow the gap between individuals nor to even out their abilities and performance. It should aim for understanding why students are able or unable to learn well and finding appropriate ways to help them learn better.
6. (a) To address the needs of students, teachers should provide them with a variety of learning opportunities for effective learning, such as using diversified resources rather than focusing only on textbooks, and making use of a spectrum of intelligences and multi-sensory experiences to tap the different potential of students. Schools can adopt different modes of assessment to find out the strengths and weaknesses of students before deciding on the appropriate curriculum, and learning and teaching strategies for them.
7. (b) In this scheme the term 'continuous' is meant to emphasize that evaluation of identified aspects of students' 'growth and development' is a continuous process rather than an event, built into the total teaching-learning process and spread over the entire span of academic session.
   The second term 'comprehensive' means that the scheme attempts to cover both the Scholastic and the Co-Scholastic aspects of students' growth and development.

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8. (c) School Based Assessment helps all students learn more in a pressure-free environment and reflect the standard and ability of students.
9. (b) Readiness implies a degree of concentration and eagerness. Individuals learn best when they are physically, mentally and emotionally ready to learn, and do not learn well if they see no reason for learning.
10. (c) A teacher must have encouraged the physically challenged children in her class. So, option (c) is the appropriate way to say her physically challenged children.
11. (d) Except cultural factors, all are learning disabilities.
12. (a) Inclusive schools recognize and respond to the diverse needs of their students, accommodating both different styles and rates of learning and ensuring quality education to all through appropriate curricula, organizational arrangements, teaching strategies, resource use and partnerships with their communities.
13. (a) Gifted students need support that is not provided by the schools to enhance their natural skills.
14. (c) Gifted children, sometimes referred to as children with intellectual giftedness are children with a significantly above average intellectual ability. This above average giftedness can be generic or acquired.
15. (d) Allowing students to take some decisions about what to learn and how to learn is appropriate for environment conducive to thinking and learning in children.
16. (a) Learning disability in motor skills is called Dyspraxia. Dyspraxia is a disorder that affects motor skill development. People with dyspraxia have trouble planning and completing fine motor tasks. This can vary from simple motor tasks such as waving goodbye to more complex tasks like brushing teeth.
17. (b) Learning disbility is a variable state.
18. (b) Problem solving is the mental process we follow when we have a goal but can't immediately understand how to achieve it. It's a process that depends on us - how we perceive a problem, what we know about it, and the end-state we want to reach.
    Solving a problem involves a number of cognitive activities:
    - ascertaining what the problem really is
    - identifying the true causes of your problem and the opportunities for reaching your goal
    - generating creative solutions to the problem
    - evaluating and choosing the best solution, and
    - implementing the best solution, then monitoring your actions and their results to ensure the problem is solved successfully
19. (c) A teacher should not correct students while they are trying to communicate ideas. The teacher should encourage students and not to intimidate them.
20. (d) The primary reason for Seema that she may not be able to deal with sudden emotional outburst.
21. (b) According to Bloom's Taxonomy of Cognitive Domain: **Differentiate** is used as cognitive verbs to analyse the given information.
22. (d) Intrinsic motivation refers to motivation that comes from inside an individual rather than from any external or outside rewards. So, Rajesh can be best described as an intrinsically motivated learner.
23. (a)
24. (b) When a teacher know about the growth and development of children enables him to be clear about teaching diverse learners.
25. (c)
26. (a)
27. (c) The general process of acquiring culture is referred to as socialization. During socialization, we learn the language of the culture we are born into as well as the roles we are to play in life.
28. (d)
29. (a)
30. (b)

Section - II : Mathematics

31. (c) Perimeter of rectangle = Perimeter of square
    $2(\ell + b) = 24$
    $2(8 + b) = 24$ $(\because \ell = 8 \text{ cm})$
    $2b = 8$
    $\therefore b = 4$ cm
    $\therefore$ Area of rectangle $= \ell \times b = 8 \times 4 = 32 \text{ cm}^2$.
32. (c) Place value of 3 in 12345 is 300 and face value of 3 in 12345 is 3 only.
    $\therefore$ Difference $= 300 - 3 = 297$.
33. (a) Option (a) is not correct.
    56.7 Kilogram = 56700 grams.
34. (b) Distance travelled by first boat
    $= \text{Speed} \times \text{time} = 20 \times 3\frac{1}{2} = 20 \times \frac{7}{2} = 70 \text{ km}$
    Distance travelled by second boat
    $= 23 \times 3\frac{1}{2} = 23 \times \frac{7}{2} = 80.5 \text{ km}$
    Distance between the boats $= 80.5 - 70 = 10.5$ km.
35. (b) $9\overline{)90707}\ (10078$
    9
    $\times 070$
    63
    $\times 77$
    72
    $\times 5 \leftarrow$ Remainder
36. (a) C.P. of fresh fish $= 1500 \times 25 = ₹37500$
    Weight of dried fish $= \frac{1}{3} \times 1500 = 500$ kg.
    S.P. of dried fish $= 500 \times 80 = ₹40000$
    Profit earned by Sunita $= 40000 - 37500 = ₹2500$

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37. (b) According to the given pattern in the question
$(987654-6)\div 8=123456$

38. (d) Number of cartons required $=\frac{450\times1000}{750\times6}=100$
($\because$ 1 litre = 1000 ml)

39. (b) Number of rectangular boxes required
$=\frac{8644}{4\times3\times2}=361$

40. (a)

41. (d) Students often make a mistake in comparing the decimal numbers. The most probable reason for this error is misconception regarding the significance of zero in ordering decimal.

42. (d)

43. (a) In Mathematics education, the **Van Hiele model** is a theory that describes how students learn geometry. The van Hiele model consists of five levels of thinking processes. A brief overview of the model is given below.

Level 0: Visualisation

Children can recognise geometric figures by their shape or physical appearance and not by their parts or properties.

Level 1: Analysis

Children at this level are able to appreciate that the collection of figures goes together because of properties. They also become more proficient in describing the attributes of two and three dimensional shapes.

Level 2: Informal Deduction

Children at this stage are able to establish relationships among the properties of the figures. 'If all four angles are right angles the shape must be a rectangle'. They can also formulate relationships among shapes. 'If it is a square, it must be a rectangle'. They are able to give logical arguments to justify their reasoning.

Level 3: Deduction

Students at this stage are able to go further than giving informal deductive arguments as in the earlier stage. Here, they begin to appreciate the importance and use of axioms, definitions, corollaries and postulates in order to proof a certain geometric truth. This level of thought is typical of secondary school geometry class.

Level 4: Rigor

At this level the object of attention is the differences and relationships between different axiomatic systems that are used to derive mathematical theories. In the previous stage the students are expected to know how to form deductive arguments to proof a theory. In this stage they go further by questioning the initial assumptions or axioms that are used to form the mathematical theories. This is generally the level of university mathematics majoring in geometry.

44. (b)

45. (c) Constructivist teaching is based on the belief that learning occurs as learners are actively involved in a process of meaning and knowledge construction rather than passively receiving information.

46. (d)

47. (c) Open-ended questions offer children the opportunity to freely express feelings, motives and ideas.

48. (a) A **geo-board** is a mathematical manipulative used to explore basic concepts in plane geometry such as perimeter, area and the characteristics of triangles and other polygons. It consists of a physical board with a certain number of nails half driven in, around which are wrapped rubber bands.

49. (c)

50. (c) According to Bloom's Taxonomy, Analysis refers to the ability to break down material into its component parts so that its organizational structure may be understood. This may include the identification of the parts, analysis of the relationships between parts, and recognition of the organizational principles involved.

51. (a) The concrete operational stage begins around age seven and continues until approximately age eleven. During this time, children gain a better understanding of mental operations. Children begin thinking logically about concrete events, but have difficulty understanding abstract or hypothetical concepts.

52. (d)

53. (a) The book contains learner-centered materials and content.
The book contains teacher-friendly instructions and reference material.

54. (a) NCF 2005 emphasises that succeeding in Mathematics should be mandatory for every child.

55. (c) Smallest common multiple i.e.
LCM of 5, 10 and 35 = 70
Biggest common factor i.e.,
HCF of 5, 10 and 35 = 5.
Difference between LCM and HCF = 70 – 5 = 65

56. (d) Factors of 105 are: 1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 21, 35 and 105. A factor is a whole number that divides precisely into another whole number. If a specific number can be expressed as a result of two whole numbers, then those whole numbers are the factors of that number.

57. (c)

58. (d) Three and one half right angles
$=3\frac{1}{2}\times90^\circ=\frac{7}{2}\times90^\circ=315^\circ$

59. (b) 11 ones + 11 tens + 11 hundreds =
$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 110 \\ +1100 \\ \hline 1221 \end{array}$$

60. (a) 509 + 3028 = 3537

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Section - III : Environmental Studies

61. (d) The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1902 was awarded to Ronald Ross "for his work on malaria, by which he has shown how it enters the organism and thereby has laid the foundation for successful research on this disease and methods of combating it".

62. (d) In the early stages, malaria symptoms are sometimes similar to those of many other infections caused by bacteria, viruses, or parasites. Symptoms may include: Fever, Chills, Headache, Sweats, Fatigue, Nausea and vomiting. Symptoms may appear in cycles and may come and go at different intensities and for different lengths of time. But, especially at the beginning of the illness, the symptoms may not follow this typical pattern.

63. (c) Born: 15 September 973 in Kath, Khwarazm (now Kara-Kalpakskaya, Uzbekistan), Died: 13 December 1048 in Ghazna (now Ghazni, Afganistan). Ai-Biruni is one of the major figures of Islamic mathematics. He contributed to astronomy, mathematics, physics, medicine and history. His most famous work "India "was written as a direct result of the studies he made while in that country. The "India" is a massive work covering many different aspects of the country. Al-Biruni describes the religion and philosophy of India, its caste system and marriage customs. He then studies the Indian systems of writing and numbers before going on to examine the geography of the country. The book also examines Indian astronomy, astrology and the calendar.

64. (b) Nocturnal features generally have highly developed senses of hearing and smell, and specially adapted eyesight. Some animals, such as cats and ferrets, have eyes that can adapt to both low-level and bright day levels of illumination. Others, such as bush babies and (some) bats, can function only at night. Many nocturnal creatures including tarsiers and some owls have large eyes in comparison to their body size in order to compensate for the lower light levels during the night.

65. (b) Elephants form deep family bonds and live in tight matriarchal family groups of related females called a herd. The herd is led by the oldest and often largest female in the herd, called a matriarch. Herds consist of 8-100 individuals depending on terrain and family size. When a calf is born, it is raised and protected by the whole matriarchal herd. Males leave the family unit between the ages of 12-15 and may lead solitary lives or live temporarily with other males.

66. (b) Pollens are released from the male flowers of flowering plants and their size varies from 10-100 microns. They are tiny, granular male reproductive cells found in the flowering plants. Some species are self-pollinating wherein pollination takes place in the same flower. In others, pollen has to be transferred from one plant to another for fertilization to take place. This is known as cross-pollination and one of the medium of transportation of pollens is the wind.

67. (a) Dhokla is among one of the traditional food of Gujaratis and as Ahmadabad is a city in Gujarat so it is obvious that we find this food item .

68. (b) Birds have more cervical (neck) vertebrae than many other animals; most have a highly flexible neck consisting of 13-25 vertebrae.

69. (d) To boost the amount of iron in your diet, try these foods: Red meat, Egg yolks, Dark, leafy greens (spinach, collards), Dried fruit (prunes, raisins), Iron-enriched cereals and grains , Mollusks (oysters, clams, scallops), Turkey or chicken giblets, Beans, lentils, chick peas and soybeans, Liver, Artichokes, And here's a tip: If you eat iron-rich foods along with foods that provide plenty of vitamin C, your body can better absorb the iron.

70. (c) The child's community and local environment form the primary context in which learning takes place, and in which knowledge acquires its significance.

71. (a) To equip the learners with knowledge and skills to enter the world of work comes in the secondary stage of EVS curriculum.

72. (b) In this emphasize is laid on the significance of contextualizing education: of situating learning in the context of the childs world, and of making the boundary between the school and its natural and social environment porous. If we want to examine how learning relates to future visions of community life, it is crucial to encourage reflection on what it means to know something, and how to use what we have learnt.

73. (b) Activities related to real cases enhances the content of the subject more into the grasping power of the child.

74. (d) Emphasis on terms and definitions are more subjective way of learning a topic and it has become outdated now.

75. (c) Audio-visual presentation of a topic has the greatest impact on the analytical thinking of children moreover it is easier from the point of explanation.

76. (c) It also helps in the overall evaluation of the concept of the child.

77. (c) In the process of related information on the given topic from all possible sources experimenting, exploring, investigating and questioning of essential elements.

78. (a) Taking the students to a field trip is not the relevant method of teaching the topic whereas in all other methods students will be practically able to understand the given concept.

79. (a) It means activities to be done based on the given topic where students will be able to experiment, explore, investigate and question the basic concepts.

80. (d) Revise the lesson for effective learning in more practical method.

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81. (c) In a field trip to a zoo, students will get a lively view nature, animals and plants which help them to relate their theoretical learning with practical thinking.
82. (d) As per the norms of NCF 2005, learning the definitions is not the objective, children should question the existing ideas and practices, grow up as a responsible member of society and respect differences of cultural practices.
83. (c) These are some of the serious social issues which are needed to be studied more practically in a field job method where they should undertake group projects to collect and analyse related informations.
84. (d)
85. (b) Digging of mines and construction of dams are two major activities done on our land resources for which forests are all cleared and environment is risked to hazards.
86. (a) Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin. It is widely used for cast bronze sculpture. Many common bronze alloys have the unusual and very desirable property of expanding slightly just before they set, thus filling in the finest details of a mold. Bronze parts are tough and typically used for bearings, clips, electrical connectors and springs.
87. (a) As Bhopal lies to the east and Hyderabad to the south of Gandhidham respectively.
88. (d) If 1cm = 110 metres then 15cm = 110×15=1650 metres =1.65 kilometres (1000m = 1km So, 1650/1000 = 1.65)
89. (c)
90. (d) A group leader in mountaineering should actively co-ordinate with each and every member of the group.

Section - IV : Language-I - English

91. (a) A poem may reflect the culture of any period; hence, it reflects the culture of the period it belongs to.
92. (c) The expression 'pulling strings' means to control something or someone, especially when you are not the person who is supposed to be controlling them. Here it means secretly controlling the thoughts.
93. (c) A quality of being intricate may also be described as 'complexity'.
94. (d) Romantic Movement is a literary period when the poetry mostly emphasized on emotion and imagination.
95. (a) The structure of poetry is usually characterized by sequences of two or more words without and 'action word'.
96. (a) A statement, report, attitude etc that is based on subjective evaluation is influenced by personal opinion and can therefore be unfair. Hence, the statement no. 1 is not the fair one.
97. (c) 'Epoch' means a period of history; hence, it may describe 'distinctive point of time.'
98. (b) The purpose of the poetry is to appeal to the reader.
99. (a) Since everyday happenings are described in a poem, so they are usually the themes of a poem.
100. (d) Here 'zephyr' means gentle, mild breeze.
101. (a) Metaphor is a way of describing something by referring to it as something different and suggesting that it has similar qualities to that thing. Here option (a) is a good example of metaphor.
102. (a) Surround is the synonym of the word 'besiege.'
103. (b) The theme of the poem is about relationship.
104. (c) Here the stanza suggests that by crystalline darkness, the poet means the darkness that is lit up by the stars only.
105. (c) The last stanza of the poem 'Between the miles' suggest that the friendship is unaffected by time and distance.
106. (b) A learner's competence in English will improve when she/he receives a slightly higher level suggests of learning experience that is appropriate.
107. (c) A 'mental block' associated with English language learning is lack of opportunities to use English. A mental block is an inability to remember or think of something you normally can do; often caused by emotional tension.
108. (d) Semantic slanting is a literary term that 'spins' a negative event into something slightly more positive.
109. (a) Babbling means gibberish resembling the sounds of a baby.
110. (d) Noam Chomsky believes that children are born with an inherited ability to learn any human language. He claims that certain linguistic structures which children use so accurately must be already imprinted on the child's mind. Chomsky believes that every child has a 'language acquisition device' or LAD which encodes the major principles of a language and its grammatical structures into the child's brain. Children have then only to learn new vocabulary and apply the syntactic structures from the LAD to form sentences.
111. (b) The syntax is the way words are arranged to form sentences or phrases, or the rules of grammar which control this.
112. (d) The pun, also called paronomasia, is a form of word play that suggests two or more meanings, by exploiting multiple meanings of words, or of similar-sounding words, for an intended humorous or rhetorical effect. Puns are used to create humor and sometimes require a large vocabulary to understand.
113. (c) Since the sentence is in past interrogative, so the word 'need' is the appropriate filler.
114. (c) 'Do you?' is the correct question tag with this question.
115. (a) A 'critical period' during language learning is the period during which language can be acquired with greater ease than any other time.
116. (a) It is important to develop your own practices for taking notes as you read. Good notes can help you recall all relevant material. Good notes should have

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1. key points and minor points
2. abbreviations and symbols to oshow connections between key points and minor points osave time when making notes

117. (d)

118. (b) The option 'over' and 'behind' are wrong while 'at' and 'beside' are the correct answers.

119. (c) The receptive skills are listening and reading, because learners do not need to produce language to do these, they receive and understand it. These skills are sometimes known as passive skills.

120. (d) The 'Natural Order' in the process of learning English suggests that, children acquire some language structures earlier than others.

Section - V : Language-II - Hindi

121. (c) गद्यांश के अनुसार, मातृभाषा प्राथमिक शिक्षा तक ही सीमित है अर्थात् स्कूल-कॉलेजों में विदेशी भाषा में पढ़ाई होती है।

122. (b) लेखक के अनुसार, मातृभाषा का प्रयोग केवल प्राथमिक शिक्षा तक ही सीमित नहीं रखा जाए, बल्कि मातृभाषा का प्रयोग उच्च शिक्षा के लिए भी किया जाए।

123. (a) लेखक ने मातृभाषा की तुलना घर की चारदीवारी में बंद दुल्हन से की है।

124. (b) आधुनिक शिक्षा के नाम पर अनियोजित तरीके से स्कूल एवं कॉलेजों का खुलना लेखक को पसंद नहीं है।

125. (b) 'विचार' शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय लगाने से 'वैचारिक' शब्द बनेगा।

126. (c) 'साहस' शब्द भाववाचक संज्ञा है क्योंकि साहसी होना किसी व्यक्ति का गुण होता है।

127. (b)

128. (b) स्कूल एवं कॉलेजों का कुकुरमुत्तों की तरह सिर उठाने से तात्पर्य है कि स्कूल और कॉलेज अनियोजित एवं अवांछनीय रूप से खोले गए हैं।

129. (b) लेखक के अनुसार, वंचित एवं निम्न वर्ग के लोगों के प्रति अन्याय किया जाता है।

130. (c) लेखक के अनुसार, हम वंचित एवं निम्न वर्ग के लोगों के भलाई के नाम पर पैसा इकट्ठा करते हैं।

131. (b) वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द "कभी न पूरे होने वाले वादों की तरफ" संकेत करता है।

132. (b)

133. (c) 'राष्ट्रीय' शब्द में 'ईय' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है।

134. (a)

135. (b) गद्यांश के अनुसार, जिनके पास बुद्धि, शिक्षा एवं समृद्धि है, वे देश के बड़े हिस्से एवं आबादी पर अपना नियंत्रण कर लेते हैं। जिससे वर्ग-भेद की खाई को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

136. (c) भाषा की पाठ्यपुस्तक में, बालकों की रूचि एवं आयु के अनुसार पाठों का उद्देश्यपूर्ण चयन सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण पक्ष है।

137. (d) भाषा की मौखिक कुशलता में, विभिन्न प्रकार की औपचारिक-अनौपचारिक चर्चाओं में बेझिझक बोलने की कुशलता शामिल है।

138. (a) भाषा विकास के कौशल हैं - सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना एवं लिखना।

139. (d) बच्चे विद्यालय आने से पहले अपनी बोल-चाल की भाषा के अनुभवों से युक्त होते हैं।

140. (b) बच्चों के भाषा विकास के लिए संयुक्त परिवार का वातावरण अधिक उपयुक्त होगा, क्योंकि बालक वहाँ परिवार के सभी सदस्यों के साथ अंत:क्रिया कर सकता है।

141. (a) सुनना कौशल के अंतर्गत धैर्यपूर्वक एवं रूचि के अनुसार बातों को सुनना एवं अपनी उचित प्रतिक्रिया देना शामिल है।

142. (c) 'किसी दृश्य का वर्णन' प्राथमिक कक्षाओं के बच्चों की भाषायी क्षमता के आकलन करने में सर्वाधिक सक्षम होगा।

143. (b) बच्चों में पठन संस्कृति के विकास के लिए बाल साहित्य एवं बाल पत्रिकाएँ बढ़ने के लिए प्रेरित करना अनिवार्य है।

144. (d) प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषिक रेखांकन और चित्रांकन लेखन अभ्यास का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण चरण है।

145. (b) डिस्लेक्सिया से ग्रसित बच्चे में पठन विकार पाया जाता है।

146. (d) भाषा शिक्षक द्वारा कक्षा में भाषा प्रयोग, भाषिक वातावरण का निर्माण करती है। अत: भाषा शिक्षक को अपनी भाषा प्रयोग की क्षमता को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

147. (b) भाषा-अर्जन स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया है क्योंकि बच्चे अपने आस-पास के वातावरण से भाषा अर्जित करते हैं जबकि भाषा-अधिगम किसी भाषा के सीखने की प्रक्रिया से सम्बन्धित है।

148. (a) एक बहुभाषिक कक्षा में, शिक्षक को सभी बच्चों की मातृभाषा एवं गृहभाषा का सम्मान करना चाहिए।

149. (b) प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा के विविध रूपों से परिचय कराना भाषा शिक्षण का मुख्य उद्देश्य है।

150. (d)

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CBSE

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

SOLVED PAPER - November 2012 (PAPER I)

INSTRUCTIONS

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

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : 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.

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Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

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

1. Theory of multiple intelligences implies the following *except*
   (a) intelligence is distinct set of processing operations used by an individual to solve problems
   (b) disciplines should be presented in a numbers of ways
   (c) learning could be assessed through a variety of means
   (d) emotional intelligence is not related to IQ
2. A child of 16 years scores 75 in an IQ test; his mental age will be _____ years.
   (a) 12 (b) 8
   (c) 14 (d) 15
3. Which one of the following optimizes motivation to learn?
   (a) Personal satisfaction in meeting targets
   (b) Extrinsic factor
   (c) Motivation to avoid failure
   (d) Tendency to choose very easy or difficult goals
4. Smallest unit of meaning in a language is
   (a) pragmatics (b) syntax
   (c) morpheme (d) phoneme
5. IQ scores are generally _____ correlated with academic performance.
   (a) least (b) perfectly
   (c) highly (d) moderately
6. Successful inclusion requires the following *except*
   (a) Involvement of parents
   (b) Capacity building
   (c) Sensitization
   (d) Segregation
7. Which of the following would be the most appropriate way to encourage disadvantaged children to attend school regularly?
   (a) A child collector employed by the school, must bring children from homes everyday
   (b) Paying ₹ 5 per day to attract children
   (c) Opening residential schools
   (d) Not allowing children to attend school may be made a legally punishable offence
8. The best way to avoid gender discrimination in a school may be
   (a) formation of a rule to shun gender discrimination in the school and enforce it strictly
   (b) selection of more boys than girls for a music competition
   (c) metacognition of their gender-biased behaviours by teachers
   (d) recruitment of equal number of male and female teachers
9. Gifted students are
   (a) non-assertive of their needs
   (b) independent in their judgements
   (c) independent of teachers
   (d) introvert in nature

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10. The up-scaling of performance in the scholastic areas on the basis of performance in co-scholastic areas can be justified as
(a) it follows the policy of compensatory discrimination for the marginalized students
(b) it ensures universal retention
(c) it develops respect for manual labour
(d) it caters to individual differences

11. In the Information Processing Model of thinking, the following steps are said to take place :
A. Response execution
B. Response selection
C. Pre-Processing
D. Categorisation
The correct sequence of these steps is
(a) C, A, D, B (b) D, C, B, A
(c) C, D, B, A (d) B, D, C, A

12. A child cannot distinguish between 'saw' and 'was', 'nuclear' and 'unclear'. He/She is suffering from
(a) dyslexemia (b) dysmorphemia
(c) dyslexia (d) word jumbling disorder

13. Learning disabilities are generally found
(a) more often in children belonging to rural areas as compared to urban areas
(b) in specially those children whose paternal relatives have such problems
(c) in children with average to superior IQ
(d) more often in boys as compared to girls

14. An empowering school will promote which of the following qualities the most in its teachers ?
(a) Tendency to experiment
(b) Memory
(c) Disciplined nature
(d) Competitive aptitude

15. Adolescents may experience
(a) feeling of self-actualization
(b) feeling of satiation about life
(c) anxiety and concern about themselves
(d) feeling of fear about sins committed in childhood

16. Orthopedically impaired children are likely to have
(a) dyslexia (b) dysgraphia
(c) dysthymia (d) dyscalculia

17. Partial reinforcement
(a) works best in training animals
(b) is more effective than continuous reinforcement
(c) is less effective than continuous reinforcement
(d) cannot be applied in actual classrooms

18. Vygotsky theory implies
(a) child will learn best in the company of children having IQ lesser than his/her own
(b) collaborative problem solving
(c) individual assignments to each student
(d) after initial explanation, do not support a child in solving difficult questions

19. Monika, a Maths teacher, asks Radhika a question. On not getting any answer from Radhika, she quickly moves on and asks Mohan another question. She rewords her question after realizing that Mohan is struggling to find the answer. This tendency of Monika reflects that she is
(a) supporting gender stereotyping of roles by favouring Mohan
(b) trying not to put Radhika in an embarrassing situation
(c) well aware of the fact that Radhika is not capable of answering questions
(d) slightly nervous about her question

20. Assessment for learning takes into account the following *except*
(a) mistakes of students
(b) learning styles of students
(c) strengths of students
(d) needs of students

21. One of the identical twin brothers is adopted by a socio-economically rich family and the other by a poor family. After one year, which one of the following may be most likely observed about their IQ scores?
(a) Socio-economic level does not affect the IQ score
(b) The boy with rich socio-economic family will score greater than the boy with poor family
(c) Both of them will score equally
(d) The boy with poor family will score greater than the boy with rich socio-economic family

22. Which one of the following is an example of a fine motor skill?
(a) Climbing (b) Hopping
(c) Running (d) Writing

23. Which of the following characteristics is the hallmark of the problem-solving approach ?
(a) The problem is based on only one principle/topic
(b) There is an implicit hint given in the problem statement
(c) The problem is original
(d) There is usually one approach for getting the right answer

24. Which of the following is true in relation to errors made by children?
(a) Correcting every error would take too much time and be tiresome for a teacher
(b) Errors can be corrected by children themselves, therefore a teacher should not immediately correct them
(c) If a teacher is not able to correct all errors in the classroom it indicates that the system of teacher education has failed
(d) A teacher should not notice every error otherwise syllabus will not be covered

25. In order to instil a positive environment in a primary class, a teacher should
(a) narrate stories with positive endings
(b) wish each child in the morning
(c) not discriminate and set the same goal for every child
(d) allow them to make groups on their own on the basis of sociometry during group activities

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26. While selecting material for the portfolio of students _____ of _____ should be there.
(a) inclusion; parents
(b) exclusion; students
(c) inclusion; other teachers
(d) inclusion; students

27. Which would be the best first theme to start with in a nursery class ?
(a) My best friend (b) My neighbourhood
(c) My school (d) My family

28. Learners who demonstrate an earnest desire for increased knowledge and academic competence are said to have a
(a) Work-avoidance orientation
(b) Mastery orientation
(c) Performance-approach orientation
(d) Performance-avoidance orientation

29. A teacher can make problem-solving fun for students by doing all the following *except*
(a) providing open ended material
(b) giving time for free play
(c) providing endless opportunities for creative thinking
(d) expecting perfection from the students while they are trying to do things by themselves

30. Of the following, the greatest advantage of interdisciplinary instruction is that
(a) teachers are less likely to feel overwhelmed by the multiplicity of topics needed to be addressed in a traditional curriculum
(b) students are less likely to develop a dislike for particular topics or different subject areas
(c) teachers are permitted greater flexibility in planning lessons and activities
(d) students are given opportunities to generalize and apply newly learned knowledge in multiple contexts

Section - II : Mathematics

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

31. A child of class III reads 482 as four hundred eighty two but writes it as 40082. What does this indicate for a teacher?
(a) Teacher should teach the concept of place value when the children are able to write numbers correctly
(b) Child is not attentive in the class and is a careless listener
(c) Child is a careful listener but has not established sense of place value
(d) Child is confusing the expression of number in expanded form and in short form

32. Shailja can express a number in different ways. For example $4 = 2 + 2$ or $4 = 1 + 3$ etc. In which developmental phase of numbers is she?
(a) Operating phase (b) Quantifying phase
(c) Partitioning phase (d) Factoring phase

33. Floor of a square room of side 10 metres is to be completely covered with square tiles, each having length 50 centimetres. The smallest number of tiles needed is
(a) 500 (b) 200
(c) 300 (d) 400

34. One orange costs two and a half rupees. How much will three and a half dozen oranges cost?
(a) ₹ 120 (b) ₹ 90
(c) ₹ 105 (d) ₹ 112

35. A chocolate has 12 equal pieces. Manju gave one-fourth of it to Anju, one-third of it to Sujatha and one-sixth of it to Fiza. The number of pieces of chocolate left with Manju is
(a) 4 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

36. What should be added to the product 140×101 to get 14414?
(a) 364 (b) 264
(c) 274 (d) 278

37. The perimeter of two squares is 12 cm and 24 cm. The area of the bigger square is how many times that of the smaller?
(a) 5 times (b) 2 times
(c) 3 times (d) 4 times

38. The sum of all the factors of 100 is
(a) 223 (b) 115
(c) 216 (d) 217

39. (Smallest common multiple of 12 and 16) × (Smallest common multiple of 10 and 15) is equal to
(a) 480 (b) 960
(c) 720 (d) 1440

40. The sum of place values of 2 in 2424 is
(a) 2020 (b) 4
(c) 220 (d) 2002

41 To introduce subtraction of two-digit numbers in Class III, a teacher proceeded in the following steps:
Step I : Revision of two-digit numbers with understanding of place value system.
Step II : Use of tally marks to show that smaller number can be subtracted from larger number.
Step III : Application of subtraction on numbers under each column of place value.
In this case teacher is developing the lesson
(a) from system concept → algorithm → operation
(b) from system concept → operation → algorithm
(c) from operation → system concept → algorithm
(d) from algorithm → system concept → operation

42. Students are asked to establish a relation between vertically opposite angles. They draw various figures, measure the angles and observe that vertically opposite angles are equal. In this case, students according to Van Hiele thought are at
(a) Deduction level
(b) Visualization level
(c) Analytic level
(d) Informal Deduction level

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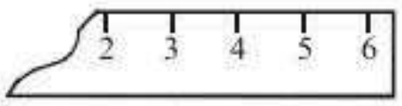
43. Rubrics of assessment for the geometry lesson on points and lines in Class IV shall be
(a) can differentiate between line, ray and line segment and can define them
(b) can differentiate between line and line segment, can mark a point, can draw a line segment of given length accurately
(c) can measure the line in cms and inches accurately, can name the line
(d) can measure the line segment in cms and inches accurately and can mark end points of line segment

44. "Which two numbers when multiplied give the product 24?" This question
(a) helps the child to think metacognitively
(b) is an open ended question as it has more than one answer
(c) is a closed-ended question as it has definite number of answers
(d) suggests general problem-solving strategy to the child so that he/she can answer correctly

45. In a class, a teacher asked the students to define a quadrilateral in different ways
– using sides, using angles, using diagonals etc.
The teacher's objective is to
(a) help the students to solve all problems of quadrilateral based on definitions
(b) help the students to explore various definitions
(c) help the students to understand quadrilateral from different perspectives
(d) help the students to memorize all definitions by heart

46. Uma was not able to understand the concept of odd and even numbers. In order to improve her understanding, the teacher took some 20 pebbles of different colours and asked her to pair them up and sort out the numbers from 1 to 20 for which pebbles get paired up or do not get paired up. Uma
(a) needs personal attention
(b) is a visual learner
(c) is a kinesthetic learner
(d) is an auditory learner

47. Pradeep was shown a broken 

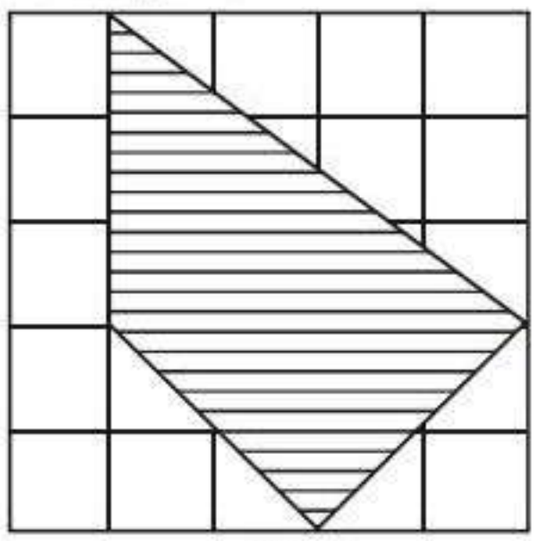
ruler and asked, where is 5 cm on the ruler. He picked up the ruler and pointed at the mark of 5 cm on the ruler. His answer
(a) is reflecting that he has the misconception that 5 cm refers to a point and not to a length
(b) is correct as he rightly pointed out the mark of 5 cm on the ruler
(c) is incorrect as he is showing a point only and not the distance between two points marked as 0 and 5
(d) is incorrect as the ruler is broken and he must start with 2 and should point at 7 as the desired mark

48. Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) based questions demand the
(a) knowledge and some degree of cognitive efforts
(b) knowledge of facts, rules, formulae
(c) knowledge of algorithm
(d) knowledge of symbols and diagrams

49. Classroom discussion was initiated in Class V on 'Sale' in festival season, during topic of 'Percentage'. This type of discussion in classroom
(a) starts heated arguments in class and spoils the atmosphere of the class
(b) helps the students to listen to each other's opinion and encourages them to present their argument
(c) must he avoided as it raises the noise level of class and disturbs others
(d) helps the students to enhance their debating skills

50. Most appropriate formative task to assess the students understanding of data analysis is
(a) Survey-based Project
(b) Quiz
(c) Role play
(d) Crossword

51. Piaget believed that learning results from social instruction and a mathematics teacher believing in Piaget's theory shall use
(a) chalk and talk method
(b) lots of manipulatives and lab activities in the class
(c) group project and group discussion
(d) differentiated instruction

52. In the figure, side of each square is 1 cm. The area, in square cm, of the shaded part is

(a) 11 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

53. Internal length, breadth and height of a rectangular box arc 10 cm, 8 cm and 6 cm respectively. How many boxes are needed to pack 6240 centimetre cubes?
(a) 17 (b) 12
(c) 13 (d) 15

54. When 121012 is divided by 12, the remainder is
(a) 4 (b) 0
(c) 2 (d) 3

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55. Number of hours and minutes from 6 : 14 a.m. to 8 : 02 p.m. on the same day is
(a) 14 hours and 16 minutes
(b) 2 hours and 12 minutes
(c) 12 hours and 16 minutes
(d) 13 hours and 48 minutes

56. Which one of the following is ***not*** correct?
(a) 3 litres 30 millilitres = 330 millilitres
(b) 1 paisa = ₹0.01
(c) one and a half dozen = 18
(d) 1 millimetre = 0.1 centimetre

57. How many $\frac{1}{6}$ are there in $\frac{2}{3}$?
(a) 6 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

58. The number of degrees in four and one-third right angles is
(a) 405 (b) 390
(c) 395 (d) 400

59. Hamida always allow her students to observe the number pattern and to form conjectures on their own in order to enhance their mathematical abilities. She wrote the following problems on board and asked the students to write the answers :
$21 \div 7 =$
$2.1 \div 0.7 =$
$0.21 \div 0.07 =$
$0.021 \div 0.007 =$
Through the set of questions she wants the students to observe that
(a) if both the divisor and the dividend are decreased by power of 10, the quotient is also decreased by the power of 10
(b) as one factor is divided by 10 and the other is multiplied by 10, the product remains same
(c) as one divisor is decreased by 10, and the other is increased by power of 10, the product remains same
(d) if both the divisor and the dividend are increased or decreased by power of 10, the quotient remains the same

60. The students of Class V were able to attempt the problem $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3}$ correctly, but not able to solve the problem. "How many $\frac{1}{3}$ cake pieces are there in half a cake?". The reason is
(a) students are not able to understand the mathematical equivalence of the two problems
(b) students' language development is poor
(c) problem is of higher difficulty level for Class V
(d) operations on fractions are taught without contextualisation and language support.

Section - III : Environmental Studies

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

61. Growing the same crop over and over and using so many chemicals makes the soil
(a) fit for irrigation
(b) fertile
(c) barren
(d) useful for a special kind of crop

62. Select from the following the characteristics of the houses of Leh and Ladakh :
A. Slanting wooden roofs made of tree trunks
B. Ground floor without window
C. Thick walls made of stones and lime
D. Wooden floors
(a) A, B, D (b) A, B, C
(c) B, C, D (d) C, D, A

63. The group called Tarun Bharat Sangh is associated with
(a) running free coaching classes for the children belonging to EWS
(b) rebuilding old lakes
(c) helping specially abled children in learning
(d) providing cooked mid-day meal in schools

64. Environmental factors that shape the development of a child include all of the following *except*
(a) quality of nutrition
(b) physique
(c) culture
(d) quality of education

65. An effective teaching-learning will happen in the class when a teacher helps or facilitates to link the knowledge a student has with the new concept to be taught. The objective behind this is to promote
(a) reinforcement
(b) correlation and transfer of knowledge
(c) individual differences
(d) learner autonomy

66. A Science Exhibition was organized in Rohan's school. It was organised with an objective. Which in your view is the most appropriate objective?
(a) Satisfy the parents
(b) Train students for various professions
(c) Provide a creative channel for learners
(d) Establish a name for the school

67. Select the correct statement about bronze which was used in making big guns (cannons) found in the fort of Golconda.
(a) Bronze is an alloy of copper and platinum
(b) Bronze is an element
(c) Bronze is an alloy of copper and zine
(d) Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin

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68. A portion of railway time-table for the route of an express train is given below :

S. No.	Station Name	Arrival Time	Departure Time	Distance (km)	Day
4	Surat	16:15	16:20	530	1
5	Valsad	17:23	17:25	598	1
6	Bhiwandi Road	21:10	21:20	772	1
7	Madgaon	7:35	7:45	1509	2

As per above information the distance between Surat and Madgaon and the time taken to cover this distance by the train, respectively are

(a) 1509 km; 15 hours 30 minutes
(b) 979 km; 15 hours 15 minutes
(c) 979 km; 15 hours 20 minutes
(d) 1509 km; 15 hours 25 minutes

69. While doing experiments and practical work, Shyama's performance is the best in her class. She is considered a very creative person. So, she is learning a concept by

(a) modelling
(b) imitation
(c) convergent thinking
(d) divergent thinking

70. Al-Biruni came from a country now called

(a) Oman (b) Afghanistan
(c) Bangladesh (d) Uzbekistan

71. 'Nepenthes' is a plant which traps and eats frogs, insects and even mice. In our country this plant is found in

(a) Orissa (b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Meghalaya (d) Assam

72. Select the one which is different from the others :

(a) Coal (b) Petrol
(c) Paraffin wax (d) Grease

73. In the villages of Bihar many farmers do bee-keeping and collect honey to earn extra money. The best time to start bee-keeping is

(a) October to December (b) January to March
(c) April to June (d) July to September

74. Sarita's teacher engages her in a number of group activities such as group discussions, group projects, etc. Which learning dimension is her teacher following?

(a) Learning as a social activity
(b) Learning through recreation
(c) Language guided learning
(d) Competition based learning

75. A public school has about two to three children with special needs in every class. Some children are physically or mentally challenged. These children study with other children while sitting in the same class. The public school mentioned above follows which of the following?

(a) Compensatory learning
(b) CCE
(c) Inclusive education
(d) Peer education

76. One Pashmina shawl is as warm as _____ normal sweaters and _____ hours are taken to weave a plain Pashmina shawl.

(a) 10; 250 (b) 10; 200
(c) 06; 250 (d) 06; 200

77. While discussing about friction, a teacher gave a number of examples to explain the concept. Some of the examples where friction is useful in our day-to-day life as quoted by the teacher are given below :

A. We are able to write because of friction between the tip of the pen and the paper.
B. We are able to walk because of friction between our feet and the ground.
C. A ball thrown vertically upwards comes back to us due to friction.
D. We are able to stop a moving vehicle by applying brakes because of friction.

The correct examples were

(a) D, A and B
(b) A, B and C
(c) B, C and D
(d) C, D and A

78. Exercises and activities in an EVS text-book should be provided

(a) at different places in the book
(b) at the end of the unit
(c) at the end of the chapter
(d) inbuilt in the topics

79. EVS teacher should

(a) accept and respect views of parents
(b) focus exclusively on experiments
(c) focus exclusively on books and tests
(d) accept and respect perception of children

80. The best way to assess a child at primary level is to use

(a) Summative assignments
(b) Portfolios
(c) Periodic tests
(d) Home assignments

81. A teacher uses audio-visual aids and physical activities in her teaching because they

(a) provide relief to the teacher
(b) facilitate effective assessment
(c) provide a diversion to learners
(d) utilize maximum number of senses to enhance learning

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82. The use of poems and story-telling to explain concepts in an EVS class helps to
(a) promote the ability to imagine and explore the nature of the world at the local and global level
(b) take care of the language and cultural diversity among learners
(c) channelize the energies of the students in the right direction
(d) make the lesson enjoyable and interesting

83. In co-operative learning, older and more proficient students assist younger and lesser skilled students. This leads to
(a) intense competition
(b) higher achievement and self-esteem
(c) higher moral development
(d) conflict between the groups

84. Seema learns every lesson quickly by rote method, whereas Leena understands each lesson after discussion and brainstorming. It denotes the developmental principle of
(a) continuity
(b) inter-relationships
(c) individual differences
(d) general to specific

85. The following are the methods to teach EVS *except*
(a) Guided enquiry (b) Explaining through lectures
(c) Problem-solving (d) Cooperative learning

86. Dyslexia is associated mainly with difficulties in
(a) reading (b) hearing
(c) speaking (d) speaking and hearing

87. Select the correct statements about snakes.
A. Only four types of poisonous snakes are found in our country.
B. Cobra is a poisonous variety of snakes.
C. A poisonous snake has four hallow teeth (fangs) through which the poison enters the body of a person when the snake bites.
D. Medicine for snake bites is made from the snake's poison.
(a) B, A and C (b) A, B and D
(c) B, C and D (d) C, D and A

88. Select the correct characteristics of petroleum from the following:
(a) dense and dark fluid without smell
(b) smelly, thick, dark coloured oil
(c) smelly, thin, pale liquid
(d) pleasant smelling, thin, blue coloured liquid

89. Select from the following a group of diseases caused by mosquitoes :
(a) Malaria, Cholera, Typhoid
(b) Malaria, Dengue, Cholera
(c) Malaria, Chikungunya, Typhoid
(d) Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunya

90. For making Madhubani paintings the artists use
(a) coloured paste of powdered rice
(b) specially made poster colours
(c) fibre paints of very good quality
(d) paints made by dissolving silver and gold

Section - IV : Language I - English

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

91. Which is a function word?
(a) someone (b) however
(c) booking (d) principal

92. *Strut, stride* and *trudge* are words that describe a manner of
(a) walking (b) galloping
(c) running (d) riding

93. Decorum in spoken language pertains to
(a) appropriate gestures
(b) correct grammatical usage
(c) voice quality or loudness
(d) clarity and purity of style

94. "You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word : Victory." Churchill asks a question and then goes on to answer it. Such a question is
(a) stylised (b) a prompt
(c) explanatory (d) rhetorical

95. A fellow traveller at the air port has just finished reading the newspaper and your want him/her to pass it to you. Choose how you will make the request.
(a) Could you possibly pass me the newspaper?
(b) Pass me the paper.
(c) Pass me the paper, please.
(d) Can you pass me the paper?

96. Read this exchange.
Teacher : Do you like to read a story book instead?
Students : Yes.
Teacher : Yes, please.
Here the teacher
(a) makes a polite suggestion to start reading
(b) confirms the student's request
(c) offers an alternative language activity
(d) relates language function with politeness

97. *Speaker 1* : Where are you from?
Speaker 2 : Kashmir.
During the assessment of students speaking listening skills, mark/s would be deducted during this exchange for
(a) the first speaker
(b) the second speaker
(c) both
(d) neither

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98. While writing, one of the cohesive devices used is
(a) preposition
(b) phrase
(c) ellipsis
(d) adjective

99. If the piece of writing is brief, 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

100. Use of the medium of motion pictures offers _____ experience for the student.
(a) vicarious (b) abstract
(c) indirect (d) concrete

101. According to the recommendations of NCF 2005, technology could be integrated
(a) used only judiciously subject to the economic and social goals of a community
(b) with the larger goals and processes of educational programmes
(c) with revisions to meet current developmental policies of the Central Government
(d) as an add-on to the main educational goals

102. *The documents have been downloaded by the students.*
The students have downloaded the documents.
The two given statements can be differentiated by drawing students' attention to the
(a) change in the verb forms
(b) use of 'by' in the passive form
(c) differences in the arrangement of words
(d) roles of the subject and object in both sentences

103. Which pair constitutes types of 'cognitive style'?
(a) Field dependence/field independence
(b) Individual/team work
(c) Project oriented/paper-pencil activity
(d) Grammatical accuracy/fluency

104. The process of word formation consists of
(a) using synonyms or euphemisms
(b) compounding and conversion
(c) conversion and meaning
(d) spelling and compounding

105. When reading, to 'decode' means to
(a) replace long words with symbols
(b) make notes
(c) read superficially for the general meaning
(d) recognize words to understand their meanings

Directions : *Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 106 to 111) by selecting the* ***most appropriate*** *option.*

HUMAN NATURE

Is it human nature
to desire forbidden fruit,
to hunger for a blossom
so obsessed with passion
that we forget the pain,
which inevitably arises
once we tease ourselves
with the thought of it
or taste a tiny part of it,
and it becomes the predator
eating at us like a carnivore
that saves the head for last
savouring the brain to feed its own
and we, still craving illicit nectar
enjoying the fact that it is devouring us?

C.J. Grant

106. Another word in the poem that suggests '*forbidden*' is
(a) illicit (b) obsess
(c) crave (d) savour

107. "It becomes the predator" means
(a) being strong and positive against any threat
(b) strong emotions influence one negatively
(c) pursuit of happiness.
(d) being cautious against outside influences

108. An example of personification in the poem is
(a) like a carnivore
(b) saves the head
(c) tease ourselves
(d) illicit nectar

109. "Eating at us like a carnivore" refers to
(a) exerting a strong influence
(b) being attacked by a wild beast
(c) being attacked by a human enemy
(d) being eaten up by an unknown entity

110. "We, still craving illicit nectar" can be explained by focusing on the word
(a) nectar (b) we
(c) craving (d) illicit

111. A synonym for the word 'savouring' is
(a) avoiding
(b) smelling
(c) flavouring
(d) experiencing

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Directions : *Read the given passage and answer questions that follow (Q. No. 112 to 120) by select the* ***most appropriate*** *option.*

The day the cat was killed, Maddy watched her mother wind that old clock with her same little smile, cranking the gold key into its funny hole, as grandma wandered around the dining table in her dressing gown while her nurse read a pulp fiction on the front step, while her brothers scrapped their forks against the table and dripped the bits of potatoes and corn from their open, awful mouths, that clock sat heavy on the white carpet, at the end of the hall, mom humming along to that terrible ticking. It made Maddy's teeth clench Truly, there was no point to these silly, endless family dinners. Always being six o'clock sharp and never over until that clock was wound, thirteen years of her life wasted for this nonsense so far, burnt up in boredom, when all the while she had some very important matters to attend to back in her bedroom.

The longcase clock had been left by the previous owner, or maybe the one before that, no one was sure. Cloaked in pine wood and always counting, no birds printed around the clock face, no farm scenes or flowers, just black numbers and wiry hands and that was that. Then near the bottom, a long silver pendulum behind a square of smokey glass. It was too heavy to tip, too tall to place anything on top, old and faded and always suspect. Her brothers avoided it at night and the cat avoided it entirely (or used to). The clock face glowing round and white, over the wooden suit, like a pale face ghost or a porcelain reaper, feetless and shadows for arms. And mom would sing along with the pendulum while the boy knocked over kitchen chairs wrestling and playing tag, and grandmother would nap by the television and the nurse would paint her nails. All the time, her mom would smile and hum.

112. The use of the word 'cranking' conveys the meaning that
(a) gold was not a suitable metal for a clock key
(b) the key did not fit the lock properly
(c) the clock doesn't work
(d) the key was used with irritation on the mother's's part

113. The siblings were 'awful mouths' is the following figure of speech:
(a) Epigram (b) Comparison
(c) Oxymoron (d) Transferred epithet

114. "Truly, there was no point to these silly, endless family dinners." The correct transformation would be
(a) The subject was pre-occupied with some personal work and was impatient with others at the dinner table.
(b) The subject found her siblings mentally unstable and took long to finish dinner.
(c) Her mother forced her to sit through a lengthy dinner ritual.
(d) The food could only appeal to the youngsters, not a teenager.

115. The tone of the story is
(a) autobiographical
(b) biographical
(c) narrative
(d) reflective

116. The clock was 'always suspect'. The subject thought
(a) it had one hand missing
(b) that it wasn't working at all
(c) it tended to move slowly
(d) it broke down periodically

117. "The clock face was glowing round and white." This observation is further enhanced by the observation that it was like
(a) ceramic (b) gold
(c) radium (d) silver

118. "It made Maddy's teeth clench." The idiom 'to clench one's teeth' can be introduced in an EBL class by
(a) giving a worksheet where students use the idiom in a number of situations
(b) giving a detailed meaning of the expression
(c) giving other similar idioms and asking children to guess the meanings in context
(d) guiding students to find other 'teeth' idioms on their own by looking up the word 'idioms'

119. The word _____ in the story means 'incline'. [para 2]
(a) drip (b) hum
(c) sharp (d) tip

120. "All the time, her mom would smile and hum." This suggests that Maddy
(a) thought that her mother didn't care about her family
(b) admired her mother's calm
(c) thought her mother was indifferent to time
(d) was convinced her mother was more attuned to the mechanical working of the clock — not the time

Section - V : Language II - Hindi

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

121. शब्दों के अर्थ स्पष्ट करने की सर्वश्रेष्ठ पद्धति है
(a) शब्दों की व्याख्या करना
(b) शिक्षक द्वारा स्वयं अर्थ स्पष्ट करना
(c) वाक्य-प्रयोग द्वारा बच्चों को अर्थ का अनुमान लगाने का अवसर देना
(d) शब्द-कोश देखना

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122. 'सुनना' कौशल के बारे में कौन-सा कथन उचित ***नहीं*** है?
(a) सुनना कौशल मौखिक कौशल के अंतर्गत आता है
(b) सुनना कौशल अन्य कौशलों के विकास में सहायक है
(c) सुनना कौशल का विकास भाषा के नियमों को पहचानने, उनका निर्माण करने में सहायक है
(d) सुनना कौशल सबसे कम महत्त्वपूर्ण है

123. लेखन-कौशल में कौन-सा पक्ष सबसे कम महत्त्वपूर्ण है?
(a) सुंदर लेखन का यांत्रिक अभ्यास
(b) प्रिंट समृद्ध वातावरण
(c) अपने अनुभवों की लिखित अभिव्यक्ति
(d) लिखित कार्य पर शिक्षक की प्रतिक्रिया/टिप्पणी

124. अर्थ की गहनता को समझने में कौन-सी पद्धति सर्वाधिक रूप से सहायक है?
(a) धीमा पठन (b) सस्वर पठन
(c) मौन पठन (d) द्रुत पठन

125. कविता-शिक्षण में कौन-सा तत्त्व उसे गद्य से अलग करता है?
(a) गेयता (b) भाषा-सौष्ठव की महत्ता
(c) शब्द-भंडार में वृद्धि (d) भाषा-प्रयोग की छटाएँ

126. परस्पर बातचीत मुख्यत:
(a) पढ़ने-लिखने में सहायक है
(b) समय की बर्बादी है
(c) अनुशासनहीनता को उत्पन्न करती है
(d) सुनने और बोलने के कौशलों के विकास में सहायक है

127. सुहेल को पढ़ने में कठिनाई होती है। लेकिन उसका अभिबोधन-पक्ष बेहतर है। सुहेल की समस्या है
(a) डिप्रेशन (b) डिस्ग्राफिया
(c) डिस्लेक्सिया (d) डिस्केल्कुलिया

128. मंजूषा आठवीं कक्षा को हिन्दी पढ़ाती है। इस स्तर पर उसे किसके लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए?
(a) छंद समझाना
(b) सस्वर पठन
(c) साहित्यिक विधाओं का परिचय
(d) अलंकार समझाना

129. कहानी-कथन के उद्देश्यों में कौन-सा पक्ष शामिल ***नहीं*** है?
(a) भाषा के लिखित रूप से परिचय
(b) शब्द-भंडार का विकास
(c) कल्पनाशीलता का विकास
(d) सृजनात्मकता का विकास

130. बच्चों को बाल-साहित्य उपलब्ध कराने से क्या लाभ है?
(a) पात्रों का चरित्र-चित्रण करने की कुशलता का विकास
(b) श्रवण-कौशल का विकास
(c) लेखकों से परिचय
(d) बच्चों की विविधतापूर्ण भाषिक सामग्री पढ़ने के अवसर देना

131. एकांकी पाठ मुख्यत: किसमें सहायत करते हैं?
(a) अभिनय की कुशलता
(b) लेखन-कौशल का विकास
(c) संदर्भ के अनुसार उचित उतार-चढ़ाव के साथ बोलना
(d) वाक्य-संरचना की जानकारी

132. भाषा-आकलन में कौन-सा तत्त्व सर्वाधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है?
(a) भाषिक संरचनाओं पर आधारित प्रश्न
(b) विविध अर्थ वाले प्रश्न पूछना
(c) श्रुतलेख
(d) सुलेख

133. भाषा सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया में अर्थ गढ़ने का आधार मुख्यत: है
(a) शब्द-कोश देखना
(b) पाठ्य-पुस्तक
(c) समाज-सांस्कृतिक परिवेश
(d) शिक्षक द्वारा अर्थ बताना

134. बहु सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि वाली कक्षा में भाषा-शिक्षक को क्या करना चाहिए?
(a) बच्चों को मानक भाषा-प्रयोग के लिए ही कहना चाहिए
(b) मौखिक कौशलों पर बल देना चाहिए
(c) अभिव्यक्त्यात्मक कौशलों पर ही बल देना चाहिए
(d) परस्पर बातचीत करने के अधिकाधिक अवसर देना

135. पाठ्य-पुस्तक भाषा-शिक्षण में मुख्यत: क्या सहायता करती है?
(a) बच्चों को विभिन्न पर्वों की जानकारी देती है
(b) व्याकरणिक नियम कंठस्थ कराती है
(c) भाषा की विभिन्न छटाएँ प्रस्तुत करती है
(d) बच्चों का आकलन करती है

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

हमारे देश के त्योहार चाहे धार्मिक दृष्टि से मनाए जा रहे हैं या नए वर्ष के आगमन के रूप में; फसल की कटाई एवं खलिहानों के भरने की खुशी में हों या महापुरुषों की याद में; सभी देश की राष्ट्रीय एवं सांस्कृतिक एकता और अखंडता को मज़बूती प्रदान करते हैं। ये त्योहार जनमानस में उल्लास, उमंग एवं खुशहाली भर देते हैं, ये हमारे अंदर देश-भक्ति एवं गौरव की भावना के साथ-साथ, विश्व-बंधुत्व एवं समन्वय की भावना भी बढ़ाते हैं। इनके द्वारा महापुरूषों के उपदेश हमें इस बात की याद दिलाते हैं कि सद्विचार एवं सद्भावना द्वारा ही हम प्रगति की ओर बढ़ सकते हैं। इन त्योहारों के माध्यम से हमें यह भी संदेश मिलता है कि वास्तव में धर्मों का मूल लक्ष्य एक है, केवल उस लक्ष्य तक पहुँचने के तरीके अलग-अलग हैं।

136. त्योहारों का मनाना किससे संबंधित है?
(a) एकरसता से छुटकारे (b) सांस्कृतिक विविधता
(c) फसल (d) विश्व बंधुत्व

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137. 'अलग-अलग तरीके' के माध्यम से किस ओर संकेत किया गया है?
(a) विभिन्न पूजा-स्थल (b) अलग-अलग रास्ते
(c) अलग-अलग उपाय (d) विभिन्न संप्रदाय

138. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा त्योहार किसी महापुरुष से ***नहीं*** जुड़ा है?
(a) गणतंत्र दिवस (b) शिक्षक दिवस
(c) बाल दिवस (d) गाँधी जयंती

139. त्योहार राष्ट्र को क्या लाभ पहुँचाते हैं?
(a) राष्ट्र की आर्थिक हालत सुधरती है
(b) राष्ट्र खुश रहता है
(c) सभी मिल-जुलकर रहते हैं
(d) सभी एक ही धर्म का अनुगमन करते हैं

140. 'देशभक्ति' में कौन-सा समास है?
(a) द्विगु समास (b) कर्मधारय समास
(c) द्वंद्व समास (d) तत्पुरुष समास

141. 'भी' शब्द है
(a) निपात (b) क्रिया-विशेषण
(c) विशेषण (d) क्रिया

142. 'खुशी' शब्द है
(a) क्रिया (b) विशेषण
(c) क्रिया-विशेषण (d) भाववाचक संज्ञा

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

विद्यार्थी जीवन को मानव जीवन की रीढ़ की हड्डी कहें तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। विद्यार्थी काल में बालक में जो संस्कार पड़ जाते हैं जीवन-भर वही संस्कार अमिट रहते हैं। इसीलिए यही काल आधारशिला कहा गया है। यदि यह नींव दृढ़ बन जाती है तो जीवन सुदृढ़ और सुखी बन जाता है। यदि इस काल में बालक कष्ट सहन कर लेता है तो उसका स्वास्थ्य सुन्दर बनता है। यदि मन लगाकर अध्ययन कर लेता है तो उसे ज्ञान मिलता है, उसका मानसिक विकास होता है। जिस वृक्ष को प्रारंभ से सुंदर सिंचन और खाद मिल जाती है, वह पुष्पित एवं पल्लवित होकर संसार को सौरभ देने लगता है। इसी प्रकार विद्यार्थी काल में जो बालक श्रम, अनुशासन, समय एवं नियमन के साँचे में ढल जाता है, वह आदर्श विद्यार्थी बनकर सभ्य नागरिक बन जाता है। सभ्य नागरिक के लिए जिन-जिन गुणों की आवश्यकता है उन गुणों के लिए विद्यार्थी काल ही तो सुन्दर पाठशाला है। यहाँ अपने साथियों के बीच रह कर वे सभी गुण आ जाने आवश्यक हैं, जिनकी कि विद्यार्थी को अपने जीवन में आवश्यकता होती है।

143. मानव जीवन की रीढ़ की हड्डी विद्यार्थी जीवन को क्यों माना जाता है?
(a) विद्यार्थी जीवन में ज्ञान मिलता है
(b) पूरा जीवन विद्यार्थी जीवन पर चलता है
(c) जो संस्कार विद्यार्थी जीवन में पड़ जाते हैं वे संस्कार स्थायी हो जाते हैं
(d) विद्यार्थी जीवन सुखी जीवन होता है

144. गद्यांश में 'वृक्ष' किसे कहा गया है?
(a) समय को (b) पेड़ को
(c) विद्यार्थी को (d) जीवन को

145. गद्यांश के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि
(a) वृक्षों को सींचना पर्यावरण के लिए आवश्यक है
(b) विद्यार्थी जीवन में व्यक्ति अनेक गुणों को धारण कर लेता है
(c) विद्यार्थी जीवन के लिए सुंदर पाठशाला की आवश्यकता होती है
(d) कष्ट सहन करने से सेहत बनती है

146. गद्यांश में आदर्श विद्यार्थी के किन गुणों की चर्चा की गई है?
(a) व्यायाम
(b) नियमावली का पालन
(c) ज्ञान प्राप्ति हेतु ध्यान की आवश्यकता की
(d) नियमन

147. 'संसार को सौरभ' देने का अर्थ है
(a) संसार को सुगंधित द्रव्य देना
(b) संसार में सुगंध फैलाना
(c) संसार को बेहतर बनाना
(d) संसार में पेड़ लगाना

148. किन शब्दों में 'इत' प्रत्यय है?
(a) मानसिक, नागरिक (b) पुष्पित, पल्लवित
(c) पुष्पित, सिंचन (d) नागरिक, पल्लवित

149. 'विद्यार्थी' शब्द का संधि-विच्छेद है
(a) विद्या + आर्थि (b) विद्या + आर्थी
(c) विद्या + अर्थी (d) विद्य + आर्थी

150. 'सभ्य' का विलोम है
(a) असभ्य (b) अनसभ्य
(c) उजड्ड (d) बेसभ्य

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ANSWER KEY

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

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. (d) The theory of multiple intelligences was proposed by Howard Gardner. According to theory, emotional intelligence is not related to Intelligent Quotient (IQ).

2. (a) Chronological age = 16 years
IQ = 75
Mental age = ?
Let Mental age be x.
According to formula

$$IQ = \frac{\text{Mental age}}{\text{Chronological age}} \times 100$$

$$75 = \frac{x}{16} \times 100$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{75 \times 16}{100} = 12 \text{ years}$$

3. (a) Motivation is an inner drive to behave or act in a certain manner. These inner conditions such as wishes, desires, goals, activate to move in a particular direction in behaviour. So personal satisfaction in meeting targets optimizes motivation to learn.

4. (c) The basic units of sound in a spoken language are called phonemes. Phonemes are combined to form morphemes, the smallest units of meaning in a language.

5. (c) IQ scores are used as predictors of educational achievement, special needs, job performance and income. Hence, IQ scores are highly correlated with academic performance.

6. (d) Inclusive education brings all students together in one classroom and community, regardless of their strengths or weaknesses in any area, and seeks to maximize the potential of all students. So, segregation is not required for successful inclusion.

7. (c) From the given options, opening residential schools would be the most appropriate way to encourage children to attend school.

8. (c) Teachers are certainly not the primary cause of gender role differences, but sometimes teachers influence them by their responses to and choices made on behalf of students. So, the best way to avoid gender discrimination in a school may be metacognition of their gender-biased behaviours by teachers.

9. (b) Intellectually gifted students are highly skilled verbally and have outstanding memories and learning abilities. They also tend to have critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. So the gifted students independent in their judgements.

10. (d) The up-scaling of performance in the scholastic areas on the basis of performance in co-scholastics areas can be justified as it caters to individuals differences because individual differences are the variations from one person to another on variables such as self-esteem, rate of cognitive development or degree of agreeableness.

11. (c) The correct sequence of steps in the Information Processing Model of thinking are as follow:
Pre-processing
Categorization
Response selection
Response execution

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12. (c) Dyslexia is the most common learning disability. The dyslexic child may have directional confusion. So, he may read or write reverse letters, whole words or numbers.
13. (b) Some children develop and mature at a slower rate than others in the same age group is called learning disability. Learning disabilities tend to run in families also, so some learning disabilities may be inherited.
14. (d) A fair competitive aptitude should be develop among teachers to empowering school.
15. (c) Adolescence is the core risk phase for the development and syndromes of anxiety that may range from transient mild symptoms to full-blown anxiety disorders and concern about themselves.
16. (b) Dysgraphia is a learning disability that affects writing abilities. Children with dysgraphia can have trouble organizing letters, numbers, and words on a line or page. So, orthopedically impaired children are likely to have dysgraphia.
17. (b) Schedules of reinforcement are an important component of the learning process. In partial reinforcement, the response is reinforced only part of the time. Learned behaviors are acquired more slowly with partial reinforcement, but the response is more consistent than continuous reinforcement.
18. (b) Vygotsky theorized that children maximize learning when they enter Proximal Development zone, which represents the gap between the tools they have on hand to solve problems independently and the potential they have to solve problems with the aid of an adult or more competent peer.
19. (a) The tendency shown by teacher Monika in given question reflects that she is supporting gender stereotyping of roles by favouring a boy student rather than a girl student.
20. (d) Assessment is an integral part of instruction, as it determines whether or not the goals of education are being met. All the given options are necessary in assessment for learning except "needs of students".
21. (a)
22. (d) Fine motor skills can be defined as coordination of small muscle movements which occur e.g., in the fingers, usually in coordination with the eyes. The development of these skills allows one to be able to complete tasks such as writing, drawing and buttoning.
23. (b) 24. (c)
25. (c) Teachers can maximize learning by instilling positive discipline and effective classroom rules. Teachers can anticipate potential problems by planning and by taking on a positive approach to classroom management.
26. (d)
27. (d) In a nursery class the best theme to start is 'My family' because a nursery class children know about their family especially parents and grandparents.
28. (c) Learners who demonstrate an earnest desire for increased knowledge and academic competence are said to have a Performance-approach orientation because Performance orientation is thought to increase a student's intrinsic motivation if he/she want to perform well.
29. (d)
30. (d) Interdisciplinary instructions helps students to connect all the information that they are learning, and it helps them to use it and to apply it. Also, it helps students to see what real life applications they need to know from what they learned in school.

Section -II : Mathematics

31. (c) Child is a careful listener but has not established sense of place value.
32. (a)
33. (d) Area of floor = $(10)^2$ m^2
$\Rightarrow 100\ m^2$

Area of square tile = $\left(\frac{50}{100}\times\frac{50}{100}\right)m^2$

Smallest number of tiles = $\frac{\text{Area of floor}}{\text{Area of square tile}}$

$=\frac{100}{0.5\times 0.5}=400$ tiles

34. (c) Cost of one orange = ₹ $\frac{5}{2}$
oranges bought = 36 + 6 = 42
cost of 3 and half dozen

oranges = $42\times\frac{5}{2}$ = ₹105

35. (d) Anju had $=\frac{1}{4}\times 12=3$ pieces

Sujatha had $=\frac{1}{3}\times 12=4$ pieces

Fiza had = $=\frac{1}{6}\times 12=2$ pieces

Total pieces = 3 + 4 + 2 = 9 pieces
Choclate left with Manju = 12 – 9 = 3 pieces
36. (c) Product of 140 × 101 = 14140
Difference = 14414 – 14140 = 274
274 is added to the product to get 14414.
37. (d) Perimeter of smaller square with side a_1 = 12 cm
$\Rightarrow 4a_1 = 12$
$\Rightarrow a_1 = 3$ cm
Area of smaller square = $(a_1)^2 = (3)^2 = 9cm^2$
Perimeter of bigger square with side a_2 = 24 cm
$\Rightarrow 4a_2 = 24$
$\Rightarrow a_2 = 6$ cm
Area of bigger square = $(a_2)^2 = (6)^2 = 36\ cm^2$
The area of bigger square is 4 times that of smaller square.
38. (d) Factors of 100 = 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100
Sum of all the factors of 100
= 1+ 2 + 4 + 5 + 10 + 20 + 25 + 50 + 100
=217

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39. (d) Smallest common multiple of 12 and 16 = 48
Smallest common multiple of 10 and 15 = 30
Product = 48 × 30 = 1440

40. (a) The place values of 2 in 2424 is :

2 4 2 4
20
2000
Sum = 2000 + 20 = 2020

41. (a)

42. (d) Levels of Van Hiele model are :-
Level 1 – visualization (students recognize shapes)
Level 2 – Analysis (students begin to identify and learn to use properties but not establish relationship)
Level 3 – Informal Deduction students able to recognize relationships between and among properties of shapes or classes of shapes
Level 4 – Deduction students can go beyond just identifying characteristics of shapes
Level 5 – Rigor this is highest level and at this student can work in different geometric systems

43. (a) A rubric is a scoring tool for subjective assessment and can differentiate between line, ray and line segment and can define them.

44. (b) It is an open ended question as it has more than one answer.

45. (c) The teacher's objective is to help the students to understand quadrilateral from different perspectives.

46. (a)

47. (b) His answer is correct as he rightly pointed out the mark of 5 cm on the ruler.

48. (a) HOTS based questions demand the knowledge and some degree of cognitive efforts.

49. (b) 50. (a) 51. (c) 52. (a)

53. (c) Boxes required $= \frac{\text{Volume of cubes}}{\text{Volume of Rectangular box}}$

$= \frac{6240}{10\times8\times6} = 13$

54. (a)

$$\begin{array}{r} 12\overline{)121012}(10084 \\ -12\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow \\ \hline 101 \\ -96 \\ \hline 52 \\ -48 \\ \hline 4 \leftarrow \text{Remainder} \end{array}$$

55. (d) 8 : 02 pm – 6 : 14 am =
20 : 02 – 6 : 14 = 13 hours 48 minutes

56. (a) 3 *l* 30 ml
⇒ 300 + 30 = 3030 ml ($\because$ 1*l* = 1000 ml)
it's not correct

57. (d) $\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{2}{3}\times6 = 4$

58. (b) Four right angle + $\frac{1}{3}$rd right angle

$= 4 \times 90 + \frac{1}{3}\times 90$
$= 360 + 30 = 390$

59. (d) 21 ÷ 7 = 3
2.1 ÷ 0.7 = 3
0.21 ÷ 0.07 = 3
0.021 ÷ 0.007 = 3
As we observed that if both the divisor and the dividend are increased or decreased by power of 10, the quotient remains the same.

60. (d)

Section -III : Environmental Studies

61. (c) The soil becomes barren because of many use of chemicals and growing the crop over and over on it.

62. (c) Characteristics of the houses of Leh and Ladakh are Ground floor without window; thick walls made of stones mud and lime and wooden floors.

63. (b) Tarun Bharat Sangh is a non - governmental organisation in Alwar, Rajasthan and it's associated with rebuilding old lakes.

64. (b) Quality of nutrition; culture and quality of education are the environmental factors the shape the development of a child.

65. (b) 66. (c)

67. (d) Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin which was used in making big guns (cannons) found in the fort of Golconda.

68. (b) Distance between Surat and Madgaon = 1509 – 530 = 979 km Time taken to cover this distance by the train = 7.35 am (Arrival time at Madagaon) – 4.20 pm (departure time from Surat) = 15 hrs 15 minutes.

69. (d) Divergent thinking is a thought process or method used to generate creative ideas by exploring many possible solutions.

70. (d) Al-Biruni was born in Khwarazm, now known as Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan.

71. (c) Nepenthes found in Jarain area of the Jaintia Hills and the Baghmara area of Garo hills, adjacent to the Khasi Hills region of Meghalaya.

72. (a) Petrol, Paraffin wax and Grease are the petroleum products except coal.

73. (a) The best time to start bee-keeping is from October to December because honeybees lay their eggs in this duration.

74. (a)

75. (c) Inclusive education is approach in education to educating students with special educational needs. By giving education to special needy children, school should the example of inclusion.

76. (c) Pashmina refers to a type of fine cashmere wool and the textiles made from it. It is as warm as six sweaters. It is very thin yet very warm. The goats from which the soft pashmina wool is collected, are found an very high altitudes of 5000 metres. The fine hair (fur) of goat can't be woven on machines so weavers make these shawls by hand after almost 250 hours of weaving one plain shawl is made.

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77. (a) Friction is a kind of action of one surface or object rubbing against other. Therefore statement A, B and D are the examples of friction.
78. (d)
79. (b)
80. (b) The performance of a child at primary level may result in a product like portfolio.
81. (d) Audio-visual aids and physical activity can clarify the material more easily in teaching learning process.
82. (a)
83. (b)
84. (c) Individual differences is a concept the basis upon which one child is compared to another.
85. (b)
86. (a) Development reading disorder also called Dyslexia is a reading disability that occurs when the brain does not properly recognize and process certain symbols.
87. (b) Only four types of snakes are poisonous they are ; cobra, common krait, Russel's viper (Duboiya), Saw-scaled viper (Afai). A snake has two hollow teeth and medicine for snake bites is made from the snake's poison and available in all government hospital.
88. (b) Petroleum is a naturally occurring flammable liquid consisting of a complex mixture of hydrocarbons of various molecular weights and other liquid organic compounds They are smelly, thick and dark coloured
89. (d) All three disease are spread through the bite of a mosquito called Aedes Aegypti. Dengue fever and Chikungunya are viruses, malaria is a parasite.
90. (a) Madhubani painting or Mithila painting is a style of Indian painting, practised in the Mithila region of Bihar State, India. They are made from the paste of powdered rice.

Section - IV Language I- English

91. (b) Function words or grammatical words are words that have little lexical meaning or have ambiguous meaning. However is considered to be function words as it convey the attitude of the speaker.
92. (a) Meaning of strut, stride and trudge is to walk. Therefore, all three describe a manner of walking.
93. (a) Decorum in spoken language refers to appropriate gestures.
94. (d) Rhetorical describes a statement or word asked merely for effect with no answer expected like in this question asked.
95. (a) By beginning with ''could'' this is asking. ''Is it possible''? It is a polite way to make a request.
96. (d) Conversation relates the language function with politeness.
97. (b)
98. (a) Cohesion is the grammatical and lexical relationship with in a test or sequence. Therefore, preposition is one of the cohesive device used in writing.
99. (d) A report is a systematic well organised document which defines and analyses a subject or problem.
100. (d) 101. (b)
102. (d) Roles of the subject and object in both sentences.
103. (b) Individual / team work
104. (a) Using synonyms or euphemisms.
105. (c) Decoding is the process of translating print into speech by rapidly matching a letter or combination of letter means read superfically for the general meaning.
106. (a) Meaning of forbidden is : Not allowed.
Meaning of illicit is : unlawful ; illegal.
Therefore. Another word in the poem "for idden" is "illicit".
107. (b) Strong emotions influence one negatively.
108. (b) Saves the head (carnivore / beast saves the head of its prey like a prize as humans do)
109. (c)
110. (c) Craving (it describes humans evil nature).
111. (c) Savouring means to taste or flavour.
So, synonym for the word 'savouring' is 'flavouring'.
112. (c) Cranking conveys the meaning that the clock does not work.
113. (c) A oxymoron is a figure of speech that combines contradictory tems.
114. (a)
115. (c) Narrative
116. (b) The clock was 'always' suspect. The subject thought that it was not working at all.
117. (d) Clock was like silver.
118. (a)
119. (d) Incline is to cause to lean, slant or slope. Meaning of Tip : knock over; cause to lean.
∴ The word tip in the story means 'incline'.
120. (b) This suggests that Maddy admired her mother's calm.

भाग V : भाषा II - हिन्दी

121. (c) शब्दों के अर्थ स्पष्ट करने के लिए बच्चों को वाक्य-प्रयोग के द्वारा अर्थ का अनुमान लगाने का अवसर देना सर्वश्रेष्ठ पद्धति है।
122. (d) ''सुनना कौशल सबसे कम हमत्त्वपूर्ण है'' यह कथन 'सुनना' कौशल के बारे में उचित नहीं है क्योंकि भाषा कौशल के विकास के चारों कौशलों (सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना, लिखना) में सर्वप्रथम 'सुनना' कौशल का विकास बच्चों में होता है।
123. (b) लेखन कौशल में सबसे कम महत्त्वपूर्ण है-प्रिंट समृद्ध वातावरण। पठन कौशल के विकास में प्रिंट समृद्ध वातावरण उपयोगी सिद्ध होता है।
124. (c) अर्थ की गहनता को समझने के लिए 'मौन पठन' सर्वाधिक रूप से सहायक है।
125. (a) कविता-शिक्षण में, कविताओं की गेयता (भाव) उसे गद्य से अलग करता है।
126. (d) परस्पर बातचीत करना मुख्य रूप से सुनने और बोलने के कौशलों के विकास में सहायक होती है।
127. (c) जिन बच्चों में 'पठन विकार' अर्थात् पढ़ने में कठिनाई होती है, वैसे बच्चे प्राय: डिस्लेक्सिया या एलेक्सिया से ग्रसित होते है। अत: सुहेल की समस्या है- डिस्लेक्सिया।

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128. (c) शिक्षिका मंजूषा द्वारा आठवीं कक्षा के बच्चों को हिन्दी के विभिन्न साहित्यिक विधाओं का परिचय कराने का प्रयास करना चाहिए क्योंकि सस्वर पठन प्राथमिक कक्षाओं के लिए तथा छंद एवं अलंकार माध्यमिक कक्षाओं के लिए उचित है।

129. (a) कहानी कथन के उद्देश्यों में 'भाषा के लिखित रूप से परिचय' पक्ष शामिल नहीं है।

130. (d) बच्चों को बाल साहित्य उपलब्ध कराने से उन्हें विविधतापूर्ण भाषिक सामग्री पढ़ने का अवसर मिलता है।

131. (c) एकांकी पठन से बच्चों में संदर्भ के अनुसार उचित हाव-भाव एवं उतार-चढ़ाव के साथ बोलने का कौशल विकसित होता है।

132. (a) भाषा-आकलन में, भाषिक संरचनाओं पर आधारित प्रश्न सर्वाधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है।

133. (c) सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक परिवेश भाषा सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया में अर्थ गढ़ने का मुख्य आधार है।

134. (d) बहु सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि वाली कक्षा में भाषा-शिक्षक को परस्पर बातचीत करने के अधिक-से-अधिक अवसर प्रदान करना चाहिए

135. (c) भाषा शिक्षण में पाठ्य पुस्तकें, भाषा की विभिन्न छटाएँ प्रस्तुत करती हैं जैसे-गद्य, पद्य, निबंध आत्मकथा, यात्रा संस्मरण इत्यादि।

136. (b) दिए गए गद्यांश के अनुसार, त्योहारों का मनाना सांस्कृतिक विविधता से सम्बन्धित है।

137. (d) 'अलग-अलग तरीके' के माध्यम से गद्यांश में विभिन्न 'धर्म संप्रदाय' की ओर संकेत किया गया है।

138. (a) दिए गए विकल्पों में, गणतंत्र दिवस का सम्बन्ध किसी महापुरुष से नहीं है, अन्य सभी त्योहारों का सम्बन्ध निम्नलिखित है

त्योहार	महापुरुष
शिक्षक दिवस	डा. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन
बाल दिवस	पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू
गाँधी जयंती	महात्मा गाँधी

139. (c) दिए गए गद्यांश के अनुसार, त्योहार देश की राष्ट्रीय एवं सांस्कृतिक एकता व अखंडता को सुदृढ़ करते है तथा सभी लोगों को मिल-जुलकर रहने की भावना को मजबूती प्रदान करता है।

140. (d) देशभक्ति - देश की भक्ति
जिस पद में कारक चिह्नों का लोप हो जाता है, तत्पुरूष समास कहलाते हैं।

141. (a) निपात का प्रयोग वाक्य में किसी शब्द पर बल देने के लिए किया जाता है, जैसे बच्चा भी जानता है। अत: 'भी' शब्द निपात है।

142. (d) 'खुशी' शब्द भाववाचक संज्ञा है।

143. (c) दिए गए गद्यांश के अनुसार, जीवन की रीढ़ की हड्डी विद्यार्थी जीवन को कहा गया है क्योंकि विद्यार्थी जीवन में पड़ने वाले संस्कार ही उनके स्थायी संस्कार बन जाते हैं।

144. (c) गद्यांश में विद्यार्थियों को 'वृक्ष' कहा गया है।

145. (b) गद्यांश के आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि विद्यार्थी जीवन में ही व्यक्ति अनेक गुणों को धारण कर लेता है।

146. (b) गद्यांश में आदर्श विद्यार्थी के श्रम, अनुशासन, समय एवं नियमन जैसे गुणों की चर्चा की गई है।

147. (c) 'संसार का सौरभ देने' का अर्थ है संसार को बेहतर बनाना।

148. (b) पुष्पित एवं पल्लवित शब्द में 'इत' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग किया गया है।

149. (c) विद्यार्थी = विद्या + अर्थी

150. (a) 'सभ्य' का विलोम 'असभ्य' होता है।

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CBSE

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

SOLVED PAPER - 2012 (PAPER I)

INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains Sections I, II, III, IV and V consisting of 150 questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child Development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : Language II (Hindi)

Each question contains 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.

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Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

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

1. Human personality is the result of
   (a) interaction between heredity and environment
   (b) only environment
   (c) only heredity
   (d) upbringing and education
2. Individual attention is important in the teaching - learning process because
   (a) teacher training programmes prescribe it
   (b) it offers better opportunities to teachers to discipline each learner
   (c) children develop at different rates and learn differently
   (d) learners always learn better in groups
3. Errors of learners often indicate
   (a) the need for mechanical drill
   (b) absence of learning
   (c) socio-economic status of the learners
   (d) how they learn
4. Which of the following is a domain of learning?
   (a) Affective (b) Spiritual
   (c) Professional (d) Experiential
5. When a child gets bored while doing a task, it is a sign that
   (a) the child is not intelligent
   (b) the child is not capable of learning
   (c) the child needs to be disciplined
   (d) the task may have become mechanically repetitive
6. Which of the following is the first step in the scientific method of problem-solving?
   (a) Problem awareness
   (b) Collection of relevant information
   (c) Formation of hypothesis
   (d) Verification of hypothesis
7. Vygotsky emphasized the significance of the role played by which of the following factors in the learning of children?
   (a) Moral (b) Physical
   (c) Social (d) Hereditary
8. A teacher makes use of a variety of tasks to cater to the different learning styles of her learners. She is influenced by
   (a) Gardner's multiple intelligence theory
   (b) Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory
   (c) Piaget's cognitive development theory
   (d) Kohlberg's moral development theory
9. A teacher never gives answers to questions herself. She encourages her students to suggest answers, have group discussions and adopt collaborative learning. This approach is based on the principle of
   (a) setting a good example and being a role-model
   (b) readiness to learn
   (c) active participation
   (d) proper organization of instructional material

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10. Which of the following is a teacher-related factor affecting learning?
    (a) Availability of teaching-learning resources
    (b) Nature of the content or learning experiences
    (c) Mastery over the subject-matter
    (d) Proper seating arrangement
11. A school gives preference to girls while preparing students for a state level solo-song competition. This reflects
    (a) pragmatic approach (b) progressive thinking
    (c) gender bias (d) global trends
12. School-based assessment is primarily based on the principle that
    (a) students should at all costs get high grades
    (b) schools are more efficient than external bodies of examination
    (c) assessment should be very economical
    (d) teachers know their learners' capabilities better than external examiners
13. A teacher, after preparing a question paper, checks whether the questions test specific testing objectives. He is concerned primarily about the question paper's
    (a) typology of questions (b) reliability
    (c) validity (d) content coverage
14. Critical pedagogy firmly believes that
    (a) what children learn out of school is irrelevant
    (b) the experiences and perceptions of learners are important
    (c) the teacher should always lead the classroom instruction
    (d) the learners need not reason independently
15. Learners display individual differences. So a teacher should
    (a) enforce strict discipline
    (b) increase number of tests
    (c) insist on uniform pace of learning
    (d) provide a variety of learning experiences
16. Human development is divided into domains such as
    (a) emotional, cognitive, spiritual and social-psychological
    (b) psychological, cognitive, emotional and physical
    (c) physical, spiritual, cognitive and social
    (d) physical, cognitive, emotional and social
17. In the context of education, socialization means
    (a) respecting elders in society
    (b) adapting and adjusting to social environment
    (c) always following social norms
    (d) creating one's own social norms
18. Which of the following is a principle of development?
    (a) Development is always linear
    (b) It is a discontinuous process
    (c) All processes of development are not inter-connected
    (d) It does not proceed at the same pace for all
19. A teacher uses a text and some pictures of fruits and vegetables and holds a discussion with her students. The students link the details with their previous knowledge and learn the concept of nutrition. This approach is based on
    (a) theory of reinforcement
    (b) operant conditioning of learning
    (c) construction of knowledge
    (d) classical conditioning of learning
20. A child starts to cry when his grandmother takes him from his mother's lap. The child cries due to
    (a) emotional anxiety (b) stranger anxiety
    (c) separation anxiety (d) social anxiety
21. Inclusive Education
    (a) encourages strict admission procedures
    (b) includes indoctrination of facts
    (c) includes teachers from marginalized groups
    (d) celebrates diversity in the classroom
22. Which of the following is an objective question?
    (a) Open ended question (b) True or False
    (c) Essay type question (d) Short answer question
23. The most effective method to teach the concept of germination of seeds is
    (a) to draw pictures on the black-board and give descriptions
    (b) to show pictures of seed growth
    (c) to give detailed explanations
    (d) to make the students plant seeds and observe stages of germination
24. When a child 'fails', it means
    (a) the child should have taken private tuition
    (b) the system has failed
    (c) the child is not fit for studies
    (d) the child has not memorized the answers properly
25. Which of the following is a feature of progressive education?
    (a) Emphasis on scoring good marks in examinations
    (b) Frequent tests and examinations
    (c) Flexible time-table and seating arrangement
    (d) Instruction based solely on prescribed text-books
26. The emphasis from teaching to learning can be shifted by
    (a) encouraging rote learning
    (b) adopting frontal teaching
    (c) focusing on examination results
    (d) adopting child-centered pedagogy
27. According to Kohlberg, a teacher can instill moral values in children by
    (a) laying clear rules of behaviour
    (b) involving them in discussions on moral issues
    (c) giving strict instructions on 'how to behave'
    (d) giving importance to religious teachings
28. According to Piaget's stages of Cognitive Development, the sensori-motor stage is associated with
    (a) ability to solve problems in logical fashion
    (b) ability to interpret and analyse options
    (c) concerns about social issues
    (d) imitation, memory and mental representation

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29. When a child with a disability first comes to school, the teacher should
(a) seclude him from other students
(b) discuss with the child's parents to evolve collaborative plans
(c) conduct an admission test
(d) refer the child to a special school according to the disability

30. Young learners should be encouraged to interact with peers in the classroom so that
(a) the syllabus can be covered quickly
(b) they learn social skills in the course of study
(c) the teacher can control the classroom better
(d) they can learn answers to questions from each other

Section - II : Mathematics

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

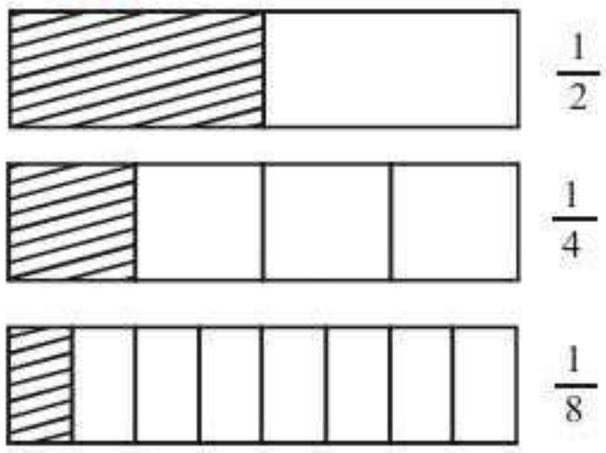
31. A pencil costs two and a half rupees. Amit buys one and a half dozen pencils and gives a 100 rupee note to the shopkeeper. The money he will get back is
(a) ₹ 30 (b) ₹ 55
(3) ₹ 45 (d) ₹ 65

32. Which of the following is correct?
(a) Successor of predecessor of 1000 is 1001
(b) Successor of predecessor of 1000 is 1002
(c) Predecessor of successor of 1000 is 1000
(d) Predecessor of predecessor of 1000 is 999

33. A shop has 239 toys. Seventy more toys were brought in, then 152 of them were sold. The number of toys left was
(a) 239 + 70 – 152 (2) 239 – 70 – 152
(c) 239 + 70 + 152 (d) 239 – 70 + 152

34. In the product 3759 × 9573, the sum of tens' digit and units' digit is
(a) 16 (b) 0
(c) 7 (d) 9

35. While planning a lesson on the concept of fraction addition, a teacher is using the activity of strip folding:

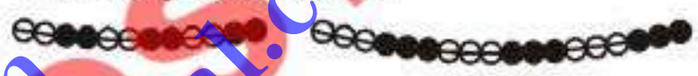


The above activity is a
(a) wastage of time (b) pre-content activity
(c) content activity (d) post-content activity

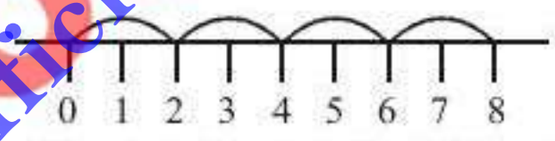
36. A suitable approach for explaining that a remainder is always less than the divisior to Class IV students can be
(a) represent division sums as mixed fractions and explain that the numerator of the fraction part is the remainder
(b) grouping of objects in multiples of divisor and showing that the number of objects, not in the group, are less than the divisor
(c) perform lots of division sums on the black-board and show that every time the remainder is less than the divisor
(d) explain verbally to the students, several times

37. In which of the following divisions, will the remainder be more than the remainder you get when you divide 176 by 3?
(a) 176 ÷ 2 (b) 173 ÷ 5
(c) 174 ÷ 4 (d) 175 ÷ 3

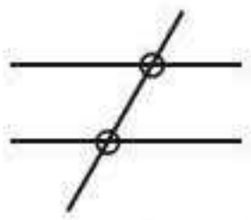
38. Rizul is a kinesthetic learner. His teacher Ms. Neha understood his style of learning. Which of the following strategies should she choose to clear his concept of multiplication?
(a) Use strings and beads of two different colours to get the multiples of 2, 3, etc.



(b) Skip counting



(c) Counting the points of intersection on criss-cross lines



(d) Forcing him to memorize all tables

39. Use of Abacus in Class II does ***not*** help the students to
(a) write the numeral equivalent of numbers given in words
(b) attain perfection in counting
(c) understand the significance of place value
(d) read the numbers without error

40. 500 cm + 50 m + 5 km =
(a) 5055 m (b) 55 m
(c) 500 m (d) 555 m

41. 'Recognition of patterns and their completion' is an essential part of Mathematics curriculum at primary stage as it
(a) helps the students in solving 'Sudoku' puzzles
(b) promotes creativity amongst students and helps them to understand properties of numbers and operations
(c) develops creativity and artistic attributes in students
(d) prepares students to take up competitive examinations

42. Sum of place values of 6 in 63606 is
(a) 6066 (b) 18
(c) 60606 (d) 6606

43. The difference of 5671 and the number obtained on reversing its digits is
(a) 7436 (b) 3906
(c) 4906 (d) 3916

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44. Study the following pattern:

$1 \times 1 = 1$
$11 \times 11 = 121$
$111 \times 111 = 12321$
....
....

What is 11111×11111?

(1) 123453421 (2) 1234321
(3) 123454321 (4) 12345421

45. How many $\frac{1}{8}$ are in $\frac{1}{2}$?

(a) 2 (b) 16
(c) 8 (d) 4

46. 19 thousands + 19 hundreds + 19 ones is equal to

(a) 19919 (b) 191919
(c) 21090 (d) 20919

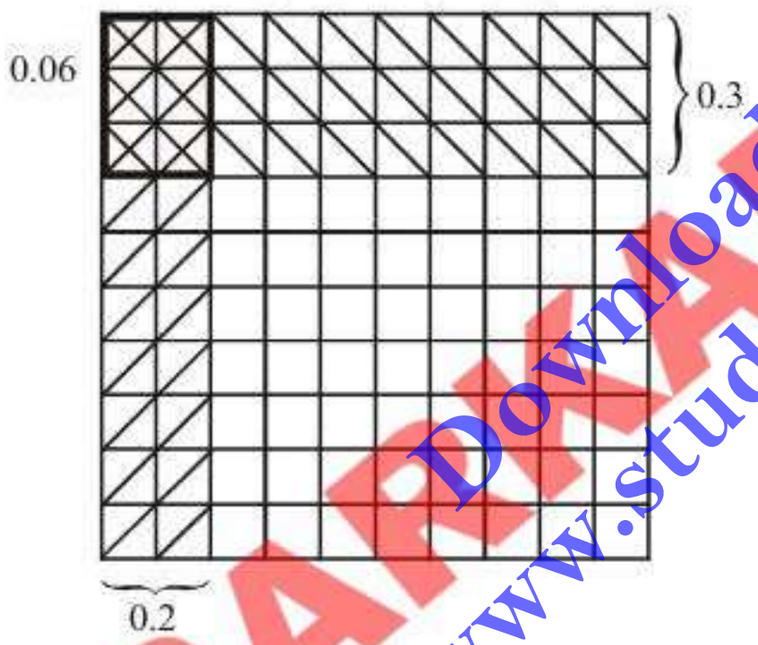
47. If 567567567 is divided by 567, the quotient is

(a) 1001001 (b) 3
(c) 111 (d) 10101

48. What time is 4 hours 59 minutes before 2:58 P.M.?

(a) 9:59 P.M. (b) 9:57 A.M.
(c) 9:59 A.M. (d) 10:01 A.M.

49. Ms. Reena uses a grid activity to teach the concept of multiplication of decimals. A sample is illustrated below :



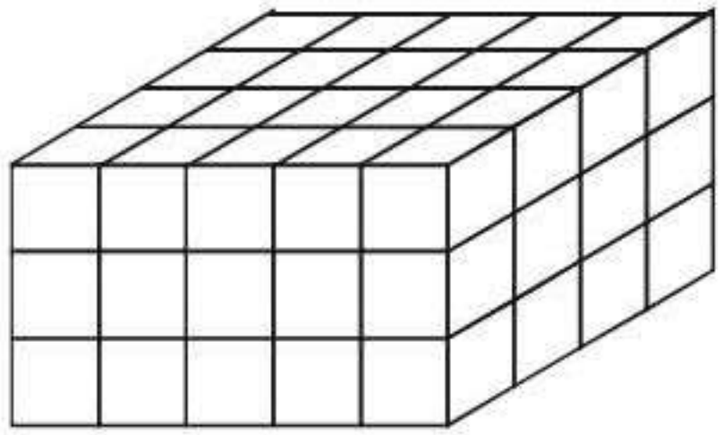
Through this method, Ms. Reena is

(a) focusing on developing problem-solving skill
(b) focusing more on procedural knowledge and less on conceptual knowledge
(c) focusing more on conceptual knowledge and problem-solving and less on procedural knowledge
(d) using traditional approach of learning

50. To assess the students' competency on solving of word problems based on addition and subtraction, rubrics of assessment are

(a) identification of problem, performing correct operation
(b) incorrect, partially correct, completely correct
(c) comprehension of problem, identification of operation to be performed representation of problem mathematically, solution of problem and presentation of problem
(d) understanding of problem and writing of correct solution

51. The solid as shown in the figure is made up of cubical blocks each of side 1 cm. The number of blocks is

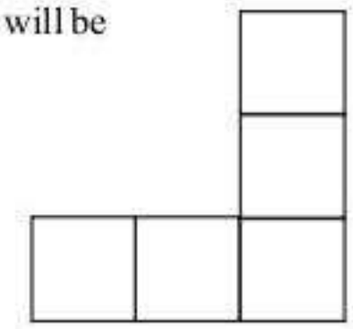


(a) 72 (b) 48
(c) 52 (d) 60

52. The NCF (2005) considers that Mathematics involves 'a certain way of thinking and reasoning'. The vision can be realized by

(a) rewriting all text-books of Mathematics
(b) giving lots of problem worksheets to students
(c) giving special coaching to students
(d) adopting exploratory approach, use of manipulatives, connecting concepts to real life, involving students in discussions

53. The figure consists of five squares of the same size. The area of the figure is 180 square centimeters. The perimeter (in cm) of the figure will be



(a) 72
(b) 36
(c) 45
(d) 48

54. While teaching the addition of fractions, it was observed by Mr. Singh that the following type of error is very common:

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{10}$$

Mr. Singh should take the following remedial action:

(a) Advise the students to work hard and practise the problems of fraction addition
(b) Explain the concept of LCM of denominator
(c) Give more practice of same type of problems
(d) Give pictorial representation to clear the concept of addition of unlike fractions, followed by drill of same type of problems

55. Most appropriate strategy that can be used to internalize the skill of addition of money is

(a) Solving lots of problems (b) Use of ICT
(c) Use of models (d) Role play

56. A teacher uses the following riddle in a class while developing the concept of base 10 and place value

'I am less than 8 tens and 4 ones.'

The objective of this activity is

(a) to do summative assessment
(b) to introduce the concept of tens and ones to the students
(c) to have some fun in the class and to break monotony
(d) to reinforce the concept of base 10 and place value

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57. The objective of teaching number system to Class III students is to enable the students
(a) to master the skill of reading large numbers
(b) to count up to 6 digits
(c) to see the numbers as groups of hundreds, tens and ones and to understand the significance of place values
(d) to master the skill of addition and subtraction of four-digit numbers

58. The concept of areas of plane figures can be introduced to the students of Class V by
(a) stating the formula for area of rectangle and square
(b) calculating the area of figures with the help of counting unit squares
(c) measuring the area of any figure with the help of different objects like palm, leaf, pencil, etc.
(d) calculating the area of rectangle by finding length and breadth of a rectangle and using the formula for area of a rectangle

59. Computational skills in Mathematics can be enhanced by
(a) clarifying concepts and procedures followed by lots of practice
(b) giving conceptual knowledge alone
(c) describing algorithm only
(d) conducting hands-on activities in class

60. To teach various units of length to the students of Class III, a teacher shall take the following materials to the class :
(a) Measuring tape with centimeter on one side and meter on the other side
(b) Relation chart of various units
(c) Centimeter ruler and measuring tape
(d) Rulers of different lengths and different units, measuring rod, measuring strip used by architects

Section - III : Environmental Studies

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

61. After having been taught about the rich flora and fauna in India, the students of primary classes were taken to Ranthambhore National Park by the school. This would help the students to
(a) develop skills for environmental protection
(b) have fun and enjoy with friends on an outdoor trip
(c) develop respect for nature
(d) co-relate classroom learning to real-life situations.

62. In order to introduce the topic on 'Nutrition' in class more effectively, a teacher should
(a) give examples of different foods rich in nutrients
(b) draw the diagram of digestive system on the black-board
(c) show the model of human denture
(d) ask the students to open their tiffin boxes, see the contents, followed by teacher's explanation

63. Engage, Explore, Explain, Elaborate and Evaluate are five important 'Es' in relation to effective teaching of Science.
To provide practical experiences to the students related to the concept of 'Necessary conditions for germination', a science teacher asks them to do the following activities :
(1) Soak seeds overnight and keep these is a wet cotton cloth .
(2) Observe the seeds after two days and record the changes.
(3) Read the book and attempt the given worksheet
Which of the five 'Es' given above are ***not*** being covered in the above activities given by the teacher?
(a) Explore and Evaluate (b) Engage and Explore
(c) Engage and Evaluate (d) Explain and Elaborate

64. There are four below average students in a class. Which one of the following strategies will be most effective to bring them at par with the other students?
(a) Ensure that they attend the school regularly
(b) Give them additional assignments to do at home
(c) Make them sit in the front row and supervise their work constantly
(d) Identify their weak areas of learning and provide remedial measures accordingly

65. Which one of the following sequences of steps is the correct way of preparing a balanced question paper?
(a) Writing and editing the questions, matching with the design, preparing the blueprint, writing the marking scheme
(b) Writing the questions, preparing the blueprint, matching with the design, writing the marking scheme
(c) Preparing a design, preparing a blueprint, writing and editing the questions, writing the marking scheme
(d) Preparing the design, writing the questions, preparing the marking scheme, matching with the blueprint

66. The topic 'Depletion of Petroleum and Coal' was taught to Section A of a class by using multimedia capsule while the other Section B was taught through diagrams drawn on the Green Board. It was found later that students of Section A understood the topic to a better extent. This could be due to the reason that
(a) Use of multimedia aids is comparatively more economical
(b) Audio-visual aids engage all the senses for better retention
(c) Green Board is not a good visual aid
(d) Multiple approach is closer to everyday life situations

67. All big cities are facing the problem of environmental pollution as a result of a large number of vehicles on the roads. The best way an individual in the city can contribute towards environmental protection is by
(a) avoiding frequent travel outside the home
(b) not keeping a personal vehicle like scooter, car, etc.
(c) getting the engine of personal vehicle checked regularly for environmental safe limits
(d) using a public transport system for travelling

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68. While teaching how different food items can be kept fresh for sometime, Radha enumerated the following techniques to her class :
(1) Put it in a bowl and keep the bowl in an open container having cold water
(2) Wrap it in a damp cloth
(3) Spread it open in sunshine
(4) Cut it into small pieces and keep it in the dark
Which one of the following food items is she referring to, corresponding to technique '2' above?
(a) Green coriander (b) Kaju Burfi
(c) Cooked rice (d) Onion, garlic

69. While teaching the topic 'Friction' to Class V students, a teacher gave a number of examples to explain that friction is also useful to us in many ways. Which one of the following examples was quoted by her incorrectly?
(a) An object thrown vertically upwards always comes back to us due to friction
(b) A vehicle stops on application of brakes
(c) We are able to write due to friction between the tip of the pen and the paper
(d) We are able to walk because of friction between our shoes and the ground

70. Arti noticed the following precautions related to prevention of spread of a disease on a poster:
(1) Do not let water collect around you
(2) Keep water pots, coolers and tanks clean
(3) Spray oil if water has collected at some place
(4) Use nets to protect yourself
The poster is aimed at creating awareness about the spread of
(a) Dengue and Eye flu
(b) Typhoid and Cholera
(c) Dengue and Japanese Encephalitis
(d) Small pox and Malaria

71. In which one of the following groups are the words intimately related?
(a) Iron, Haemoglobin, Anaemia, Amla
(b) Mosquito, Dengue, Iron, Jaggery
(c) Mosquito, Malaria, Anaemia, Iron
(d) Iron, Malaria, Anaemia, Blood

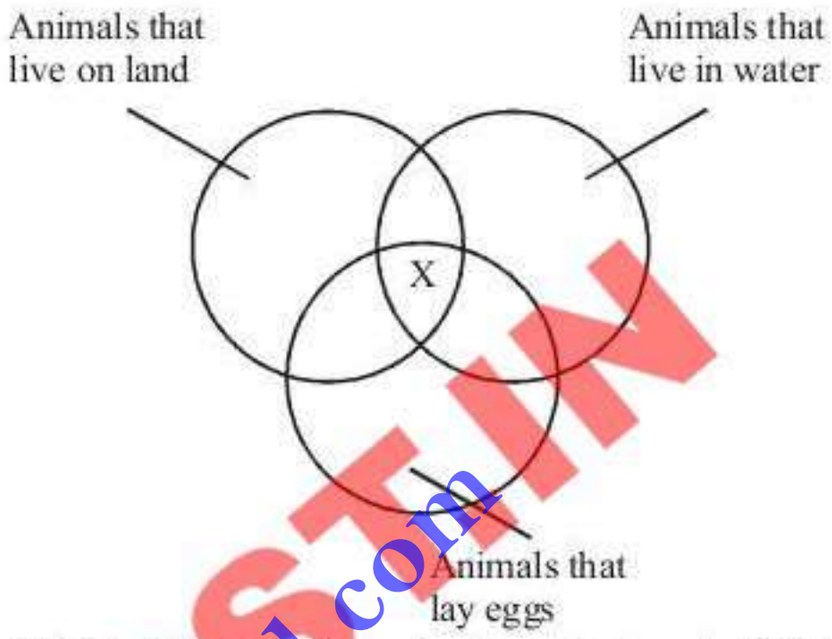
72. A fish dies when it is put in an aquarium filled with previously boiled water but cooled to room temperature. This happens because the water in the aquarium is
(a) unfit for drinking by fish
(b) depleted in minerals
(c) unfit for swimming by fish
(d) depleted in oxygen

73. Which one of the following best describes the features on the surface of the Moon?
(a) No water, deep craters, high mountains
(b) No air, no gravity, no water
(c) No air, no gravity, smooth surface
(d) No water, enough air, high mountains

74. The major purpose of periodic parent – teacher interactions is to
(a) develop a social relationship with each other
(b) highlight each other's shortcomings
(c) share the information about ongoing events in the school
(d) discuss the child's strengths and weaknesses for reinforcement and improvement

75. Samir of Class V usually does not submit his assignments to the EVS teacher in time. The best corrective measure could be to
(a) find out the reasons for irregularity and counsel Samir
(b) write a note to parents about his irregularity
(c) bring it to the notice of the Principal
(d) stop him from going to the games class

76. Study the Venn diagram given below:



Which of the following animals can be placed at 'X'?
(a) Shark (b) Fish
(c) Crocodile (d) Eel

77. Which one of the following pairs of life processes occurs both in plants and animals?
(a) Reproduction and germination
(b) Growth and reproduction
(c) Growth and food making
(d) Reproduction and food making

78. An air-pump is kept in an aquarium in order to
(a) allow more oxygen to dissolve in water
(b) enhance the beauty of the aquarium
(c) make water cleaner
(d) provide more carbon dioxide to water plants

79. Anjali's friend suggested the following four ways to avoid tooth decay :
(1) Brush your teeth twice a day
(2) Wear braces to avoid enamel decay
(3) Avoid sweets, chocolates and carbonated drinks
(4) Rinse mouth after every meal
Which of the above ways should Anjali follow?
(a) (4), (1) and (2) (b) (1) and (3)
(c) (2), (3) and (4) (d) (3), (4) and (1)

80. While teaching the topic on 'Air is everywhere,' a teacher asks the following questions from the students:
(a) Is there air in the soil?
(b) Is there air inside water?
(c) Is there air inside our body ?
(d) Is there air inside our bones?
Which one of the following skills is the teacher trying to develop in the learners?
(a) Emotional skills (b) Observation skills
(c) Classification skills (d) Thinking skills

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81. Weight-lifters are generally required to make more muscles and body mass. For this purpose, they need to take a diet which is rich in
(a) Fats (b) Vitamins
(c) Proteins (d) Carbohydrates

82. In order to separate a mixture of sand and salt, which one of the following four sequences of processes has to be used?
(a) Decantation, sedimentation, evaporation, filtration
(b) Sedimentation, decantation, filtration, evaporation
(c) Filtration, decantation, evaporation, sedimentation
(d) Evaporation, sedimentation, decantation, filtration

83. Rekha's mother adds Phitkari (Alum) to water collected from the pond every day in order to
(a) change hard water into soft water
(b) kill germs in water
(c) decolourize water
(d) sediment light suspended impurities

84. Which one of the following teaching strategies will be most, effective for maximum involvement of students in teaching the concept of food chain?
(a) Make play-cards of organisms and ask student groups to arrange them to depict different food chains
(b) Ask students to explore possible food chains operating in different habitats
(c) Ask students to collect related information from internet
(d) Ask students to copy all examples of different food chains written on the black-board

85. A Science teacher administered a test after teaching the topic on 'Respiration' and observed that majority of the students did not understand the difference between respiration and breathing. This could be due to the reason that
(a) the students could not understand the question correctly
(b) there was usually lot of indiscipline in her class
(c) she could not explain the related concept effectively in the class
(d) she was not their class teacher

86. Which one of the following is a good cooking practice?
(a) Keeping the vegetables in sunshine for sometime before cutting and cooking
(b) Cooking the vegetables by deep frying to kill bacteria
(c) Washing the vegetables nicely and then cutting
(d) Cutting the vegetables and then washing these in running water

87. While teaching the topic on 'Air' an EVS teacher wanted to demonstrate that air has weight and occupies space. Her colleague suggested the following four different activities for this purpose to her:
(1) Place an empty inverted beaker on the surface of the water and start pressing it down
(2) Suck the juice through a straw
(3) Blow air in a balloon
(4) Tie two inflated balloons to a rod and establish equilibrium. Then puncture one of the balloons.
Which of the above activities will lead to demonstrating the desired result?
(a) (2) and (4) (b) (1) and (3)
(c) (1) and (2) (d) (1) and (4)

88. Which one of the following four teaching methodologies followed by four different Science teachers for teaching the topic 'Air Pollution' is most appropriate?
(a) Asking the students to collect air samples before and after Diwali, study their quality and tabulate the findings
(b) Asking the students to read the topic from the text-book loudly and explaining the meaning of concepts/ terms
(c) Dictating the answers to all the questions in the exercise after completing the topic
(d) Showing a documentary film on 'Air Pollution' to the students

89. A teacher can identify a stressed child when the child shows the following behaviour:
(a) Excessive talking
(b) Hyperactivity
(c) Aggressive behaviour
(d) Full concentration in studies

90. While performing experiments with water, Jyoti observed that an empty steel bowl floats but a small iron nail sinks in water. This can be explained by the fact that
(a) force on an iron nail is more than its weight whereas force on a steel bowl is lesser than its weight
(b) iron is heavier than water and steel is lighter than water
(c) iron is lighter than water and steel is heavier than water
(d) force on a steel bowl is more than its weight whereas force on an iron nail is lesser than its weight

Section - IV : Language I - English

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

91. A good introduction to a text should be
(a) blocking the student's active involvement by means of questioning
(b) short and to the point
(c) telling the students anything that they can find out for themselves by reading the text
(d) a detailed explanation of the meaning of the text

92. A 'sight word' is a vocabulary item
(a) that helps in judging the effectiveness of the author's style
(b) that the reader recognises and finds meaningful on sight without a complicated analysis
(c) that needs proper visual understanding of the context
(d) that is to be learned by heart

93. Curriculum is an educational programme which does ***not*** state
(a) the content (material etc.), teaching strategies and learning experiences which will be necessary to achieve this purpose
(b) the educational purpose of a programme
(c) the number of lessons to be taught in a term
(d) the means of evaluating whether the educational objectives have been achieved or not

94. Telling interesting stories to young learners is primarily meant for improving their
(a) Listening skills (b) Reading skills
(c) Writing skills (d) Speaking skills

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95. We use real objects to teach young learners new words because
(a) young learners are not capable of abstract thinking
(b) it helps learners associate words with objects they see in real life
(c) it helps in teaching the correct spelling of words
(d) we can teach vocabulary only through objects

96. Seating arrangement should be flexible so that
(a) the teacher ensures equality prevails in her classroom
(b) children have the freedom to move their seats wherever they want
(c) many group, pair and whole-class activities can be conducted easily
(d) children do not form permanent friendship groups

97. An effective language teacher
(a) will prepare question papers using only the questions given in the text-book
(b) will rely entirely on the prescribed text-book
(c) will make children learn all the answers to the questions given in the text-book
(d) will use the text-book as well as other material as resources for teaching

98. The main purpose of using oral drill is
(a) to enhance the speaking skills of learners
(b) to improve the retention capacity of learners
(c) to assess the comprehension skills of learners
(d) to improve pronunciation and accuracy

99. Knowledge of more than one language
(a) is very helpful in teaching and learning a new language
(b) causes interference in learning a new language
(c) becomes a burden to the teacher in the language classroom
(d) confuses the learners while learning a new language

100. The most effective tool to assess values and attitude of learners is
(a) Unit Test (b) Summative Test
(c) Anecdotal Record (d) Portfolio

101. A teacher engages her learners in a fun activity before beginning a new lesson. The purpose of this activity is to
(a) reduce the workload of the teacher
(b) motivate and energise the learners
(c) discipline the learners before the lesson
(d) divert the attention of the learners

102. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation should be adopted by all schools because
(a) it frees the learners from studies and hard work
(b) it affords teachers opportunities to test learners frequently
(c) it is the latest development in the field of education
(d) traditional pen-paper tests do not assess and enhance all the attributes and abilities of learners

103. The best way to sensitise young learners to rhythm and intonation is
(a) by making the learners copy out simple poems in neat handwriting
(b) by explaining the rules of phonetics in simple words
(c) by reading out poems in different metres and explaining them
(d) by making the learners listen to nursery rhymes and recite them effectively

104. Which of the following is an important stage in the writing process?
(a) Calligraphy (b) Comprehension
(c) Editing (d) Memorisation

105. Scanning means darting over much of a text to search for
(a) a specific item or piece of information that we wish to discover
(b) the central idea
(c) the opinion of the author
(d) difficult words

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

Our body is a wondrous mechanism and when subjected to unusual stress over a period of time, it adapts itself to deal more effectively with that stress. Therefore, when your exert your muscles against resistance, they are forced to adapt and deal with this extraordinary workload. This is the principle of weight training. Strands of muscle fibres become thicker and stronger in response to the demands placed on them.

One of the great merits of weight training is the strength of your heart. During weight training, your heart is forced to beat faster and stronger in order to pump sufficient blood to the muscles being worked. In time, your heart, like your body, will adapt to this extra workload by becoming stronger and more efficient. Since your body needs a given amount of blood to perform its daily tasks, your heart will now need fewer beats to pump the same quantity of blood. Sounds good? There's more. Your entire circulatory system is given a thorough workout every time you exercise, which increases its overall efficiency. Even the neural paths from your brain's command centres to each individual muscle become more effective, enabling easier recruitment of muscle fibres for carrying out physical tasks. In essence, your body becomes a well-oiled and finely-tuned piece of machinery, whirring along without any breakdown. In today's stress-filled world, you need all the help you can get.

106. The principle of weight training is
(a) thickening of body through extra consumption
(b) helping the body adapt to increased stress
(c) training muscles to exert more pressure
(d) disposing extra workload

107. Weight training makes the muscles
(a) become stranded (b) become intense
(c) resist workload (d) thicker and stronger

108. During weight training, the heart pumps
(a) an extraordinary amount of blood
(b) less blood
(c) more blood
(d) required blood

109. A stronger and more efficient heart
(a) is assisted by muscles of the body
(b) beats faster and more often to pump blood
(c) needs fewer beats to pump the same amount of blood
(d) can rest longer, reducing its workload

110. When neural paths become more effective
(a) the muscles function effectively and independently
(b) the brain functions at extraordinary speed
(c) the brain opens new pathways for communication
(d) the brain employs various muscles easily for physical tasks

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111. What does the term 'well-oiled' in the passage denote?
(a) Greased (b) Healthy
(c) Serviced (d) Massaged

112. Which one of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?
(a) How to retain your health ?
(b) Health is wealth
(c) Stress-busting
(d) The Mechanics of Weight Training

113. What does the above passage suggest?
(a) We should subject our body to as much exercise as it can withstand
(b) We should carry out physical exercise as a routine
(c) Physical exercise is necessary occasionally
(d) We should ignore physical exercise

114. The word 'wondrous' (first line) is
(a) an adjective (b) a verb
(c) a noun (d) an adverb

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

NIGHT

The sun descending in the west,
The evening star does shine;
The birds are silent in their nest,
And I must seek for mine.
The moon, like a flower,
In heaven's high bower,
With silent delight
Sits and smiles on the night.
Farewell, green fields and happy groves,
Where flocks have took delight.
Where lambs have nibbled, silent moves
The feet of angles bright;
Unseen they pour blessing,
And joy without ceasing,
On each bud and blossom,
And each sleeping bosom.
They look in every thoughtless nest,
Where birds are covered warm;
They visit caves of every beast,
To keep them all from harm.
If they see any weeping
That should have been sleeping,
They pour sleep on their head,
And sit down by their bed.

115. The evening star rises when
(a) it is midnight
(b) it is dawn
(c) the sun descends in the west
(d) the birds leave their nests

116. Here, 'bower' represents
(a) a framework that supports climbing plants
(b) a bouquet of flowers
(c) a flower vase
(d) a potted plant

117. The poet compares moon to
(a) a bird in the nest (b) an evening star
(c) an angel (d) a flower

118. The angels come down on earth to
(a) give blessing and joy
(b) make people dance and have fun
(c) take blessing and joy
(d) spread moonlight

119. Birds' nest is described as 'thoughtless' because
(a) the birds are covered in the warmth of their nest
(b) it is made without any thought
(c) the occupants are asleep without any care
(d) the angels are blessing the birds to be happy

120. The figure of speech used in the line 'In heaven's high bower' is
(a) Personification (b) Alliteration
(c) Simile (d) Metaphor

Section - V : Language II - Hindi

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

कुछ कहा जा रहा हो उससे कहीं महत्त्वपूर्ण होता है अपनी बात कहने का तरीका। आप कितनी ही जरूरी बात क्यों न कहें, अगर आपकी बात कोई सुने नहीं, महसूस ही न करे, तो उसे कहने का फायदा ही क्या? किसी के कहे को सुनने के लिए, उसे महसूस करने के लिए, पूरा ध्यान केंद्रित करने की जरूरत होती है। और वही मिलता था मुझे उस महान जरूरत होती है। और वही मिलता था मुझे उस महान संगीतज्ञ बीथोवन के स्वरों द्वारा — पूरा ध्यान। आप पूछ सकते हैं कि ''आवाजाही और बातचीत के शोर से भरे किसी कमरे के दूसरे छोर पर बैठा कोई बच्चा उन आठ कोमल स्वरों को भला कैसे सुनता होगा?'' इस सवाल का जवाब तो कोई भी शिक्षक दे सकता है। ये स्वर सुन तो वे बच्चे ही पाते थे जो पियानो के बिलकुल पास खड़े हों, और तब उनका स्पर्श दूसरों को आगाह करता था। पर कुछ ही क्षणों में तेज़ी से फैलती वह खामोशी ही बोलने लगती थी। और जब तक आख़िरी स्वर की गूंज ख़त्म होती, सभी बच्चे शांत हो चुके होते थे। वे ख़ामोशियाँ, वे सन्नाटे याद रहेंगे मुझे ... सात क्या उसके भी कई-कई सालों बाद भी।

121. लेखिका के अनुसार अपनी बात कहने के संदर्भ में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण क्या है?
(a) सवाल का जवाब देना
(b) जो कुछ कहा जा रहा है
(c) बात कहने का तरीका
(d) ध्यान केंद्रित करने के लिए आवाजों को प्रयोग करना

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122. संवाद तभी सार्थक होता है जब
(a) शांत माहौल
(b) जरूरी बात कहना
(c) कहने-सुनने वाले सक्रिय हों
(d) मधुर आवाज़

123. 'खामोशी ही बोलने लगती है।' से अभिप्राय है
(a) खामोश बच्चे बोलने लगते हैं
(b) जब कुछ बच्चे धीरे-धीरे बोलना बंद कर देते हैं तो बाकी बच्चों को पता चल जाता है कि उन्हें भी शांत होना है
(c) खामोशी बच्चों से कहती है कि चुप हो जाओ
(d) खामोशी तेज आवाज में बोलती है

124. लेखिका के अनुसार
(a) बच्चों को शांत करने के लिए संगीत का ही प्रयोग करना चाहिए
(b) बच्चे बहुत शोर करते हैं
(c) बच्चे बहुत बोलते हैं
(d) एक शिक्षक अपने बच्चों को बहुत अच्छी तरह जानता है

125. 'महत्त्वपूर्ण' शब्द है
(a) यौगिक (b) रूढ़
(c) योगरूढ़ (d) विकारी

126. निम्नलिखित मे से कौन-सा शब्द स्त्रीलिंग है?
(a) सवाल (b) पियानो
(c) बातचीत (d) जवाब

127. 'इस सवाल का जवाब तो कोई भी शिक्षक दे सकता है।' वाक्य में आए 'भी', 'तो' शब्द हैं
(a) संबंधबोधक (b) क्रिया-विशेषण
(c) सर्वनाम (d) निपात

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

जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ, मेरी आत्मिक शक्तियों के विकास में बार्सिलोना और उसके निवासियों का सबसे सुंदर चित्रण भी सहायक नहीं हो सकता था। स्योम्का और फेद्का को पीटर्सबर्ग के जलमार्गों को जानने की क्या जरूरत है, अगर जैसी कि संभावना है, वे वहाँ कभी नहीं जा पाएँगे? अगर स्योम्का का वहाँ कभी जाना होगा भी, तो उसे इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा कि उसने यह स्कूल में पढ़ा था या नहीं, क्योंकि तक इन जलमार्गों को वह व्यवहार में जान ही जाएगा और अच्छी तरह जान जाएगा। मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि उसकी आत्मिक शक्तियों के विकास में इस बात की जानकारी से कोई मदद मिल सकती है कि वोल्गा में सन से लदे जहाज नीचे की ओर जाते हैं और अलकतरे से लदे जहाज ऊपर की ओर; कि दुबोव्का नाम का एक बंदरगाह है; कि फलाँ भूमिगत परत फलाँ जगह तक जाती है; कि सामोयेद लोग बारहसिंगा गाड़ियों पर सफर करते हैं, वगैरह-वगैरह।

128. स्योम्का और फेद्का हैं
(a) कर्मचारियों के नाम
(b) शहरों के नाम
(c) शिक्षकों के नाम
(d) विद्यार्थियों के नाम

129. लेखक के अनुसार वह पढ़ाई निरर्थक है
(a) जिसका उपयोग बच्चे अपने रोज़मर्रा के जीवन में न करते हों
(b) जिसमें जलमार्गों के बारे में नहीं पढ़ाया जाता
(c) जानकारी नहीं दी जाती
(d) जो बंदरगाहों के बारे में न बताए

130. बच्चे ढेर सारी जानकारी हासिल करके
(a) कक्षा में अव्वल आ सकते हैं
(b) बहुत कुछ सीख सकते हैं
(c) विद्वान् बन सकते हैं
(d) आत्मिक विकास नहीं कर सकते

131. बच्चे बहुत कुछ स्वत: ही तभी सीख जाते हैं जब
(a) वे किताब में पढ़ते-देखते हैं
(b) शिक्षक उन्हें सिखाते हैं
(c) वे चीजों को व्यवहार में लाते हैं
(d) माता-पिता बताते हैं

132. व्यावहारिक जीवन में उपयोग में न आने वाली बातों को जानने या न जानने से फर्क नहीं पड़ता, क्योंकि
(a) बच्चे कुशाग्रबुद्धि होते हैं
(b) ये बाते व्यावहारिक जीवन को प्रभावित नहीं करतीं
(c) बच्चे अभी इन बातों का उपयोग करने योग्य नहीं हैं
(d) बाद में शिक्षक बता ही देंगे

133. 'निवासी' का बहुवचन रूप है
(a) निवासों (b) निवासियों
(c) निवासी (d) निवासिएँ

134. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'चित्रण' के लिए उपयुक्त विशेषण **नहीं** है?
(a) सौंदर्य (b) कलात्मक
(c) सुंदर (d) मनोहारी

135. 'फर्क' का समानार्थी है
(a) हानि (b) प्रभावकारी
(c) असरदार (d) अंतर

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

136. बहुभाषिक कक्षा के संदर्भ में आप इनमें से किस गतिविधि को सर्वाधिक उचित समझते हैं?
(a) 'सूर्य अस्त हो गया।' वाक्य को 10 बार लिखिए।
(b) हिन्दी पाठों में आए, 'चिड़िया', 'पुस्तक', 'कुआँ' को आपकी भाषा में क्या कहते हैं? बताइए।
(c) 'लट्ठ', 'ख़त' शब्दों के हिन्दी रूप कंठस्थ कीजिए।
(d) 'स्वतंत्र' शब्द को दस बार बोलिए।

137. हिन्दी भाषा के सतत् और व्यापक मूल्यांकन के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कथन उचित **नहीं** है?
(a) यह बच्चों को उत्तीर्ण-अनुत्तीर्ण श्रेणियों में विभाजित करने में विश्वास रखता है
(b) सतत् और व्यापक मूल्यांकन बच्चों की सीखने की क्षमता और तरीके के बारे में जानकारी देता है
(c) यह बताता है कि बच्चों को किस तरह की मदद की जरूरत है
(d) यह बच्चे के संदर्भ में ही मूल्यांकन करता है

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138. प्राथमिक स्तर पर आप कहानियों, कविताओं में किस पक्ष को सबसे ज़्यादा महत्त्वपूर्ण मानते हैं?
(a) कहानियों, कविताओं का व्याकरणिक नियमों की जानकारी की दृष्टि से समृद्ध होना
(b) घटनाओं, शहरों, पदों में दोहराव
(c) प्रतिष्ठित लेखकों की कहानियाँ, कविताएँ बच्चों को पढ़ाई जाएँ
(d) प्रत्यक्ष उपदेशात्मकता

139. भाषा की प्रकृति के सम्बन्ध में कौन-सा कथन उचित **नहीं** है?
(a) भाषाएँ एक-दूसरे के सान्निध्य में फलती-फूलती हैं
(b) भाषा एक नियमबद्ध व्यवस्था है
(c) भाषा का जितना अधिक प्रयोग किया जाएगा, उतना ही भाषा पर पकड़ मज़बूत होती जाएगी
(d) भाषा कठोरता से व्याकरणिक नियमों का अनुसरण करती है

140. निम्नलिखित में से किस उद्देश्य के लिए प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा **नहीं** सीखी जाती?
(a) भाषा का व्याकरण सीखना
(b) मन की बात कहना-सुनना
(c) अपनी अनेक ज़रूरतों को पूरा करना
(d) जीवन की विभिन्न स्थितियों को साधना

141. कलिका हिन्दी भाषा में बोलते समय कई बार अटकती है। आप क्या करेंगे?
(a) कक्षा के बाकी बच्चों से कहेंगे कि कलिका के समक्ष प्रवाहपूर्ण अभिव्यक्ति के नमूने प्रस्तुत करें
(b) कक्षा में केवल कलिका को ही बार-बार बोलने के लिए कहेंगे
(c) धैर्य रखते हुए उसे सहज अभिव्यक्ति के लिए प्रोत्साहित करेंगे
(d) उसे प्रवाहपूर्ण अभिव्यक्ति के नमूने सुनाएँगे और कहेंगे कि उसे भी हू-ब-हू ऐसे ही बोलना है

142. बच्चों की पठन-कुशलता का विकास करने में सर्वाधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है
(a) अर्थ की अपेक्षा उच्चारणगत शुद्धता पर विशेष ध्यान देना
(b) विभिन्न संदर्भों से जुड़ी सामग्री
(c) पाठ्य-पुस्तक में दिए गए अभ्यास
(d) भाषिक संरचनाओं का अभ्यास

143. भाषा-अर्जन के संबंध में कौन-सा कथन उचित **नहीं** है?
(a) परिवेश से प्राप्त भाषिक आँकड़ों के आधार पर सहज रूप नियम बनाए जाते हैं
(b) भाषा-अर्जन में भाषिक परिवेश महत्त्वपूर्ण होता है
(c) इसमें समाज-सांस्कृतिक विशेषताओं को सहज रूप से आत्मसात् किया जाता है
(d) भाषा के नियम सीखे जाते हैं

144. 'गणित, विज्ञान, सामाजिक विज्ञान की कक्षाएँ एक तरह से भाषा की ही कक्षाएँ हैं।' इस कथन के समर्थन में कौन-सा तर्क सबसे कमज़ोर है?
(a) विभिन्न विषयों की अवधारणात्मक समझ की अभिव्यक्ति भी भाषा-विशेष में होती है
(b) विभिन्न की अवधारणाएँ किसी भाषा-विशेष में बनती हैं
(c) विभिन्न विषयों के अध्ययन-अध्यापन में भाषा साधन का कार्य करती है
(d) विभिन्न विषयों के शिक्षण में भाषा-शिक्षण एक मुख्य उद्देश्य होता है

145. तमिल भाषी सुहेल प्राय: 'भजन', को 'बजन' कहता है। भाषा के शिक्षक के रूप में आप क्या करेंगे।
(a) तमिल और हिन्दी भाषा का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करते हुए महाप्राण ध्वनियों से युक्त भाषिक सामग्री का प्रयोग करेंगे
(b) सुहेल को बताएँगे कि सही शब्द 'भजन' है
(c) 'भजन' शब्द का बार-बार उच्चारण करवाएँगे
(d) सुहेल को उसकी त्रुटि के लिए डाँटेंगे

146. कहानियाँ बच्चों के भाषा-विकास में किस प्रकार सहायक हैं?
(a) बच्चों के खाली समय का सदुपयोग करने में मदद करती हैं
(b) ये पाठ्य-पुस्तक का सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है
(c) ये बच्चों की कल्पनाशक्ति, सृजनात्मकता और चिंतन को बढ़ावा देती हैं
(d) ये भाषिक नियम ही सिखाती हैं

147. हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में लोकगीतों को शामिल करने का कौन-सा उद्देश्य सबसे कम महत्त्वपूर्ण है?
(a) लोकगीतों की रसानुभूति
(b) लोकगीतों के माध्यम से भारत की सांस्कृतिक विशेषताओं से परिचित कराना
(c) लोकगीतों की भाषिक विशेषताओं से परिचित होने का अवसर मुहैया कराना
(d) लोकगीतों से संबद्ध राज्यों की जानकारी देना

148. भाषा का प्राथमिक रूप है
(a) व्याकरणिक
(b) लिखित
(c) मौखिक
(d) सांकेतिक

149. भाषा की कक्षा में कौन-सी शिक्षण-युक्ति सबसे कम प्रभावी है?
(a) शुद्ध उच्चारण पर अत्यधिक बल देना
(b) बच्चों की रुचि के अनुसार परिचित विषय या प्रसंग पर चर्चा
(c) दूसरों की हस्तलिखित सामग्री, पत्र आदि पढ़वाना
(d) उचित गति एवं प्रवाह के साथ पढ़ने पर बल देना

150. लेखन-कुशलता का विकास करने में सबसे कम महत्त्वपूर्ण है
(a) अधूरी कहानी को पूरा करना
(b) कहानी-कविता आदि का सृजनात्मक लेखन
(c) आँखों-देखी घटनाओं को लिखना
(d) प्रतिलिपि

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ANSWER KEY

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

Hints & Solutions

Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. **(a)** Human personality depends upon inherent natural, genetic and environmental factors.
2. **(c)** Individual attention is important to new learners because every children develop at different rates and learn differently.
3. **(a)** Learners need mechanical drills to improve their errors.
4. **(a)** Affective is a domain of learning which includes feelings, values, appreciation, enthusiasms, motivations and attitudes.
5. **(d)** When a child gets bored while doing a task, it shows his task may have mechanically repetitive.
6. **(a)** In the first step of problem-solving the problem is stated and the factors causing the problems are observed.
7. **(c)** Vygotsky emphasized that under different social conditions the learning of child is affected.
8. **(a)** Gardner's multiple intelligence theory state that intelligence differentiates into various specific modalities rather than it dominated by a single general ability.
9. **(c)** Collaborative learning is based on the model that knowledge can be created within a group where members actively interact by sharing experiences and take on asymmetry roles.
10. **(c)** Teaching-learning activities include lesson plans, produce instructional materials and appropriate strategies to achieve instructional objectives. So, mastery over the subject-matter is one of the factor that affects learning.
11. **(c)** In fact, upon entering school, girls perform equal to or better that boys. But by the time they have fallen behind. However, discrepancies between the performance of girls and the performance of boys in elementary education leads some critics to argue that boys are being neglected within the education system. So, school shows a gender bias to selecting a girl student for a state-level solo-song competition.
12. **(d)** Schools can use different modes of broad-based assessments, including observation of students' performance in classroom and participation in project work to promote learning in more flexible manner. But school-based assessment is primarily based upon that their teachers know their learners' capabilities better than external examiners.
14. **(b)** Critical pedagogy considers how education can provide individuals with the tools to better themselves and strengthen their skills, and deploy education in a process of progressive social change.
15. **(d)** Since learning is related to intelligence, it has been found that high ability students are able to get more easily than those of lower ability students. So a teacher should provide variety of learning experience to his students.
16. **(b)** Human development divide factors of growth into different categories called the domains of development.

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1. **Physical Domain** - The physiological processes and changes in the human body.
2. **Cognitive Domain** - Changes to the way we think, our intelligence, memory capabilities etc.
3. **Social Domain** - Changes that occurs between an individual and other people, including development of social skills.

17. **(b)** Education is a major instrument of socialization. In simple societies, socialization means the training of children in the appropriate forms of behaviour and skills required by all members of that society.
18. **(d)** The tempo of development is not even. Individuals differ in the rate of growth and development.
20. **(a)** Anxiety in children is not the same thing as being afraid.
21. **(d)** Inclusive education is a pedagogical practices that allow each student to feel respected, confident and safe so he or she can learn and develop to his or her full potential. It is based on a system of values and beliefs centered on the best interests of the student, which promotes social cohension, active participation in learning.
24. **(b)** On some level parents and teachers are responsible for education of children, it's just that they have their own limits, may be they weren't taught well for their own, and this is the system & policy that should be to blame.
25. **(c)** Progressive education is a reaction against the traditional style of teaching which teachers facts largely at the expense of understanding what is being taught .
26. **(d)** A child-centred pedagogy comes from a constructivist approach to learning. This approach requires students to build their own knowledge and not to be simple passive recipients of information. So, the teaching should be child-centred.
27. **(b)** According to Kohlberg's theory, a teacher can develop moral values in children by involving them in discussions on moral issues with group of young children.
28. **(d)** According to Piaget's stages cognitive development in sensori-motor stage, a child recognises self as agent of action and begins to act intentionally and also differentiates self from objects.
29. **(b)** A teacher should discuss collaborative plans with the child's parents. Collaborative planning can help in any situation where a child welfare is needed.
30. **(b)** Young learners should develop their social skills while interacting with peers in the classroom.

Section - II : Mathematics

31. **(b)** Cost of 1 pencil = ₹ 2.50
Amit bought one and a half dozen = 12 + 6 = 18 pencils
The money he will get back
$= 100 - (18 \times 2.50) = 100 - 45.00 = ₹ 55$
32. **(c)** Successor of 1000 = 1000 + 1 = 1001
then predecessor of 1001 = 1001 – 1 = 1000.
33. **(a)** Total number of toys = 239
Since, seventy more toys were brought in
$\therefore$ Total number of toys = 239 + 70
Now, 152 toys were sold
$\therefore$ Left toys = 239 + 70 – 152
34. **(c)** Product of 3759 × 9573 = 35984907
Sum of tens' and units' digit = 0 + 7 = 7
35. **(b)** Before teaching a lesson, pre-content activity helps students to learn easily.
37. **(b)** From qu.

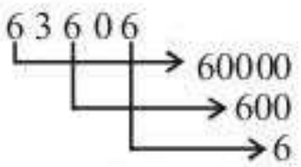
3)176(58
15
26
24
2 → Remainder

From options
When we divide 176 ÷ 2, Remainder = 0
Similarly, 176 ÷ 3, Remainder = 1
174 ÷ 4, Remainder = 2
173 ÷ 5, Remainder = 3

39. **(a)** Use of Abacus in class II does not help the students to write the numeral equivalent of numbers given in words.
40. **(a)** 500 cm + 50 m + 5 km

$= \frac{500}{100}$ m + 50 m + (5 × 1000) m
= 5 m + 50 m + 5000 m = 5055 m

41. **(b)** 'Recognition of patterns and their completion' promotes creativity amongst students and helps them to understand properties of numbers and operations.
42. **(c)** Place values of all 6 in



Sum = 60000 + 600 + 6 = 60606
43. **(b)** Given number = 5671
After reversing its digits = 1765
$\therefore$ Difference = 5671 – 1765 = 3906
44. **(c)** After following the given pattern in question
11111 × 11111 = 123454321
45. **(d)** Let 'x' $\frac{1}{8}$ are in $\frac{1}{2}$

$x \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore x = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

46. **(d)** 19 thousands + 19 hundreds + 19 ones
= 19000 + 1900 + 19 = 20919
47. **(a)**

567) 567567567 (1001001
– 567↓↓↓
000567
– 567
000567
– 567
x

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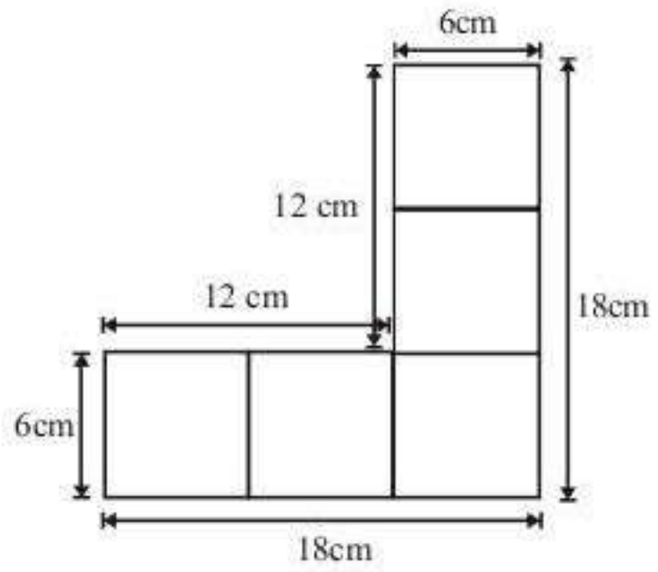
49. **(c)** Grid activity visually represent a multiplication of decimals. So, Ms Reena uses grid activity to teach the concept of multiplicatin of decimals, focusing more on conceptual knowledge and less on procedural knowledge.

53. **(a)** Area of given figure = 180 cm^2
The figure consists of 5 squares.

$\therefore$ Area of 1 square = $\frac{180}{5} = 36\ cm^2$

$\Rightarrow$ Side of square = $\sqrt{36}$
= 6 cm

$\therefore$ Sides of given figure will be as follows



Perimeter of given figure = 18 + 18 + 6 + 12 + 12 + 6
= 72 cm

Section - III : Environmental Studies

61. **(d)** Field trip to Ranthambhore National park will help students to develop their observation, critical thinking and learning skills. This trip will help them to find out about various varities of flora and fauna as they were taught in the class.

62. **(d)** The idea of asking students to open their tiffin boxes is most effective. As different students have different types of eatable contents in their tiffin boxes rich of various varities of nutrients.

63. **(b)** In given experiment the students explain their understanding about concept involved. Students can elaborate by applying concept involved and can extend understanding and skill. In this experiment students can also evaluate their knowledge, skills and abilities but they don't get engage with any event or question neither they work with another student to explore new ideas.

64. **(d)** If teachers trace the weak areas of students and make them work on those areas again and again it will rectify their weak areas as practice makes a person perfect.

65. **(c)** Question paper may be prepared in accordance with the design and blue print so as to ensure fair distribution of Curriculum Objectives/ content areas and types of questions. While setting a question paper, the time allocation shall be in accordance with the time for reading the questions and thinking, planning and writing time of the answer. Question paper should be provided with clear and precise marking scheme.

66. **(b)** The use of visual aids is more beneficial for students, as it allows the learner to review a visual representation of the information being taught. When you teach with visual aids, you make it easier for students to retain the information, as they are given a visual as well as an auditory reference point.

67. **(d)** Public transportation is a safe and affordable way to commute that saves energy, reduces traffic congestion and helps the environment.

68. **(a)** Preserve coriander leaves - Keep them in a muslin cloth bag in the refrigerator. They will remain fresh for a longer time.

69. **(a)** An object thrown vertically upwards always comes back to us but not due to force of friction it is due to the gravitional force of the earth.

70. **(c)** The precautions mentioned in the question is of the diseases caused by mosquitoes. They cause much inconvenience because of local reactions to the bites themselves and from the infections they transmit. Mosquitoes spread malaria, yellow fever, dengue and Japanese encephalitis.

71. **(a)** Haemoglobin is the iron-containing oxygen-transport metalloprotein in the red blood cells of all vertebrates. Decrease of haemoglobin, with or without an absolute decrease of red blood cells, leads to symptoms of anemia. Anemia has many different causes, although iron deficiency and its resultant iron deficiency anemia are the most common causes in the Western world.

72. **(b)** Not only is boiled water entirely devoid of oxygen but it is also lacking in essential minerals that the fish need for respiration, osmotic function, and virtually every other aspect of their life.

73. **(a)** Craters on the Moon range in size from as small as one inch to over 100 miles across. Craters are formed when meteoroids hit the Moon. The moon's mountains have changed little since they were formed billions of years ago. This is unlike the Earth's mountains, which have changed greatly due to erosion by water which is not present on Moon's surface. This is what makes the Earth and the Moon's surface features different.

74. **(d)** Research has proven that when parents and teachers work together, everyone benefits: students tend to earn higher grades, perform better on tests, attend school more regularly, have better behavior, and show more positive attitudes toward themselves and toward school. School programs that include strong parent involvement are more effective.

75. **(a)** It is the most effective way to find out the reasons for irregularities of any student and then rectify those irregularities by counseling of student. Bringing his/her irregularities into notice of parents/Principal may effect student psychologically.

76. **(c)** Crocodiles are among the more biologically complex reptiles despite of their prehistoric look. Its streamlined body

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enables it to swim swiftly in water and they can spent long duration on land also. Crocodile clutches (the term for a group of unhatched bird or reptile eggs) have been known to range from a few eggs to over eighty depending on the size and species of the laying female. For example, the Nile crocodile lays approximately 40 eggs per year.

77. **(b)** All living things grow, even when they are mature. Immature organisms grow new cells to enable them to grow to their mature size. Without reproduction living things would not survive more than one generation.

78. **(a)** An aquarium air pump is a small device that forces low-pressure air through a tube into a fish tank for various puposes. These purposes usually include powering a sponge filter, a decorative ornament, add oxygen to the water, increases surface agitation, or add bubbles for decorative purpose.

79. **(d)** Brush your teeth at least twice a day with a fluoride-containing toothpaste. As Fluoride strengthens teeth, and increases their resistance to acid attacks. Eat nutritious and balanced meals and limit snacks. Avoid sweets, chocolate and carbonated drinks. Sticky foods are particularly hazardous to the teeth as they encourage further accumulation of food particles around teeth, leading to more plaque formation.

80. **(b)** Here teacher is giving examples to student which they have observed in their routine/everyday life. Thus here observation skills of students is being developed.

81. **(c)** The process of lifting weights breaks down muscle tissue, so your body needs protein to repair the damaged tissue. Protein also provides the building blocks to help your muscles grow. Strategically adding protein to your diet will accelerate your overall strength, as well.

82. **(c)** First mixture of sand and salt is dissolved in water salt gets dissolved whereas sand remains as such. Sand and filtrate containing sand is separated by filtration. Filtrate obtained is then evaporated off to remove water and get salt.

83. **(d)** Alum has been used for drinking water treatment since 500 BC. It not only settles certain hazardous chemicals and suspended solids but also bacterial colonies.

84. **(a)** Strategy of making play cards will be most effective. Even at a very early age, children are naturally attracted to the bright colors, shapes and pretty designs found on most playing cards, and these can help stimulate a child's recognition of letters, symbols, and numbers.

85. **(c)** Every class contains some excellent, average and poor students. In given case majority of students did not understand the explained concept. Thus this means teacher is not able to explain the related concept effectively in the class.

86. **(c)** Vegetables need to be washed properly before cutting to wash off the sand and dirt and fertilizers and dead bugs and various nasty pesticides.

88. **(a)** As a result of exploring large amount of crackers on Diwali the quality of air gets affected drastically. Air gets much more polluted as a result of discharge of harmful gases, particulates, dust etc. Therefore this is the most effective methodology to make students understand about causes and harmful effects of air pollution.

89. **(c)** Aggression is the most serious of inappropriate behaviors and has the most serious consequences for both the student and those in his or her environment.

90. **(d)** Archimedes states that the upward force (buoyancy) exerted on a body immersed in a fluid is equal to the weight of the amount of fluid the body displaces. In other words, for a floating object on a liquid, the weight of the displaced liquid is the weight of the object. Thus here in case of iron nail weight of water displaced is less than nail thus it sinks where as in case of steel bowl weight of water displaced is more than bowl thus it floats.

Section -IV : Language I -English

91. **(b)** Any introduction to a given text should be short and to the point so that the reader is motivated to read the rest of the article.

92. **(b)** A 'sight word' can be recognized just at first look, not much thought has to be applied to it.

93. **(c)** Curriculum is the content, the teaching strategies and learning experiences. Once the curriculum is set the number of lessons is decided upon.

94. **(a)** By telling stories to young learners we are helping them to improve their listening skills, to concentrate, to understand, to appreciate the meaning of what is being told to them.

95. **(b)** Real objects are used to teach young learners new words because it helps them to connect the words with the objects they see in real life

96. **(c)** Seating arrangements should be flexible so that the students can be easily grouped together for various activities.

97. **(d)** An effective language teacher will make use of as many resources as possible for teaching, including the text book.

98. **(d)** The main purpose of the oral drill is to improve dictation, pronunciation and statement construction.

99. **(a)** Knowledge of more than one language is useful while teaching and learning a new language.

100. **(d)** The most effective tools to assess values and attitude of learners is the portfolio or a personal record of the students achievements in academics, sports, life skills and values etc.

101. **(b)** The purpose of having fun activity for students is to motivate and excite them.

102. **(d)** Continuous and comprehensive Evaluation should be adopted by all schools because the traditional tests taken earlier are not able to provide students all-round learning

103. **(d)** To introduce students to rhythm and information we make them recite nursery rhymes.

104. **(b)** To be able to write something one has to comprehend or understand the subject-matter first.

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105. **(a)** Scanning means searching the text for a particular piece of information.
106. **(c)** The principle of weight training is training muscles to exert more pressure. This is clearly mentioned in the 2nd last sentence of the first paragraph.
107. **(d)** Refer last sentence of the first paragraph.
108. **(d)** The heart pumps required blood only but slowly it becomes stronger and pumps that blood in lesser number of beats.
109. **(c)** Refer 3rd sentence of the 2nd para 'In time ..... blood.'
110. **(d)** Refer last sentence of the 2nd para, 'Even the neural ..... physical tasks.' In (1) the use of word independently is wrong.
111. **(b)** In the context of passage well-oiled means healthy.
112. **(d)** The passage talks about the merits of weight training.
113. **(b)** The obvious option.
114. **(a)** In 'wondrous mechanism' the adjective wondrous refers to the noun 'mechanism'?
115. **(c)** The evening star shines when the sun descends in the west.
116. **(a)** The meaning of 'bower' is a framework that supports climbing plants.
117. **(d)** Refer line 5.
118. **(a)** Refer lines 12, 13 & 14.
119. **(c)** As everybody is asleep and no thoughts are flowing the author refers it as thoughtless.
120. **(d)** A metaphor is a figure of speech in which a term or phrase is applied to something to which it is not literally applicable in order to suggest a resemblance. In heaven's high bower the mother is suggesting a similar resemblance.

Section - V : Language II - Hindi

121. **(c)** दिए गए गद्यांश के अनुसार, अपनी बात कहने के संदर्भ में सर्वाधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है – 'अपनी बात कहने का तरीका' जिससे लोग आपकी बातों को सुन सकें।
122. **(c)** कोई भी संवाद या वार्तालाप तभी सार्थक होता है जब कहने और सुनने वाले सक्रिय हों।
123. **(b)** 'खामोशी ही बोलने लगती है' से अभिप्राय है कि अग्रिम पंक्ति के बच्चे यदि शांत हो जाते हैं तो बाकी बच्चे भी उनका अनुसरण कर शांत हो जाते हैं।
124. **(d)** लेखिका के अनुसार, एक शिक्षक को अपने बच्चों के व्यवहार के बारे में पूरी जानकारी होती है।
125. **(a)** 'महत्त्वपूर्ण' शब्द का निर्माण दो सार्थक खण्डों (महत्त्व + पूर्ण) से हुआ है, अत: यह एक यौगिक शब्द है।
127. **(d)** वाक्य में आए 'भी' तथा 'तो' शब्द निपात हैं। वैसे शब्द जो व्याकरण के नियमों के अनुसार नहीं होने पर भी शुद्ध माने जाते हैं, निपात शब्द कहलाते हैं।
129. **(a)** लेखक के अनुसार, वह पढ़ाई निरर्थक है जिसका उपयोग बच्चे अपने दैनिक जीवन में न करते हों।
130. **(d)** किताबी ज्ञान बच्चों का आत्मिक विकास नहीं कर सकते, आत्मिक विकास के लिए व्यावहारिक ज्ञान उपयोगी होता है।
134. **(a)** सौंदर्य के अतिरिक्त अन्य सभी 'चित्रण' के लिए उपयुक्त विशेषण है। जैसे-
कलात्मक चित्रण, सुन्दर चित्रण, मनोहारी चित्रण
135. **(d)** 'फर्क' उर्दू भाषा का शब्द है जिसका हिन्दी में समानार्थी शब्द 'अन्तर' है।
136. **(b)** बहुभाषिक कक्षा के संदर्भ में अर्थपूर्ण शिक्षण तभी संभव है जब निर्देशों की भाषा अर्थपूर्ण हो। कई बार स्थानीय भाषा का उपयोग करने की भी आवश्यकता होती है ताकि सभी बच्चे अपने विचारों को व्यक्त कर, अर्थपूर्ण तरीके से समझ सकें।
137. **(a)** सतत् एवं व्यापक मूल्यांकन के अंतर्गत बच्चों को उत्तीर्ण-अनुत्तीर्ण श्रेणियों में विभाजित न करके; छात्रों के विकास एवं अभिवृद्धि के साथ-साथ शैक्षिक एवं सह-शैक्षिक अधिगम का आकलन किया जाना चाहिए।
138. **(b)** प्राथमिक स्तर के कहानियों, कविताओं में घटनाओं, शहरों एवं पदों में दोहराव होना महत्त्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि प्राथमिक स्तर के बच्चों को सीखने व समझने में आसानी होती है।
139. **(d)** भाषा का मूल आधार विचार होते हैं और विचारों को व्यक्त करने के लिए भाषा के कठोर व्याकरणिक नियमों का अनुसरण करना आवश्यक नहीं है।
140. **(a)** बालक भाषा अनुकरण से सीखता है इसलिए प्राथमिक स्तर के भाषा शिक्षण में व्याकरण सीखना अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण नहीं है।
142. **(b)** बच्चों में पठन-कुशलता के विकास के लिए विभिन्न संदर्भों से जुड़ी सामग्री का अवलोकन करना सहायक सिद्ध होती है।
143. **(d)** भाषा अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में मात्र भाषा के नियम सीखना शामिल नहीं है, इसके अतिरिक्त भाषा के अन्य कौशलों (पढ़ना, लिखना, बोलना व सुनना) का विकास भी जरूरी है।
144. **(d)** गणित और विज्ञान की कक्षाओं में शिक्षकों का मुख्य उद्देश्य भाषा-शिक्षण न होकर उस सम्बन्धित विषयों की अवधारणात्मक समझ को विकसित करना होता है।
146. **(c)** कहानियों बच्चों के शब्द-भंडार, सृजनात्मकता, कल्पनाशक्ति एवं चिंतन का विकास करती है।
147. **(d)** लोकगीतों के माध्यम से किसी राज्य की सांस्कृतिक जानकारी तो दी जा सकती है लेकिन उस राज्य की भौगोलिक, आर्थिक राजनैतिक इत्यादि जानकारियाँ नहीं दी जा सकती।
148. **(d)** भाषा का प्राथमिक रूप सांकेतिक होता है क्योंकि सर्वप्रथम छोटे बच्चे संकेतों के माध्यम से अपने मनोभावों को प्रदर्शित करते हैं।
149. **(c)** भाषा की कक्षा में दूसरों की हस्तलिखित सामग्री, पत्र आदि पढ़वाना सबसे कम प्रभावी शिक्षण-युक्ति है।
150. **(d)** लेखन कुशलता के विकास में प्रतिलिपि लिखना सबसे कम महत्त्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि प्रतिलिपि लिखने से बच्चों में सृजनात्मकता का विकास नहीं होता है।

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CBSE

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

SOLVED PAPER - 2011 (PAPER I)

INSTRUCTIONS

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

- **Section I** : Child development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : Language III (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.

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Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

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

1. The term 'curriculum' in the field of education refers to
   (a) methods of teaching and the content to be taught
   (b) overall programme of the school which students experience on a day-to-day basis
   (c) evaluation process
   (d) text-material to be used in the class
2. At lower classes, play-way method of teaching is based on
   (a) theory of physcial education programmes
   (b) principles of methods of teaching
   (c) psychological principles of development and growth
   (d) sociological principles of teaching
3. "A young child responds to a new situation on the basis of the response made by him/her in a similar situation as in the past." This is related to
   (a) 'Law of Analogy' of learning
   (b) 'Law of Effect' of learning
   (c) 'Law of Attitude' of learning process
   (d) 'Law of Readiness' of learning
4. 'Dyslexia' is associated with
   (a) Mental disorder (b) Mathematical disorder
   (c) Reading disorder (d) Behavioural disorder
5. Education of children with special needs should be provided
   (a) along with other normal children
   (b) by methods developed for special children in special Schools
   (c) in special school
   (d) by special teachers in special schools
6. To make assessment a 'useful and interesting' process, one should be careful about
   (a) making comparisons between different students
   (b) labelling students as intelligent or average learners
   (c) using a variety of ways' to collect information about the student's learning across the scholastic and co-scholastic boundaries
   (d) using technical language to give feedback
7. ____ is not considered a sign of 'being gifted'.
   (a) Creative ideas
   (b) Fighting with others
   (c) Novelty in expression
   (d) Curiosity
8. "Children actively construct their understanding of the world" is a statement attributed to
   (a) Piaget (b) Pavlov
   (c) Kohlberg (d) Skinner

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9. Kritika who does not talk much at home, talks a lot at school. It shows that
   (a) the school provides opportunities to children to talk a lot
   (b) teachers demand that children should talk a lot at school
   (c) she does not like her home at all
   (d) her thoughts get acknowledged at school
10. A teacher should make an attempt to understand the potentialities of herlhis students. Which of the following fields is related to this objective?
   (a) Educational Sociology
   (b) Social Philosophy
   (c) Media - Psychology
   (d) Educational Psychology
11. Motivation, in the process of learning,
   (a) sharpens the memory of learners
   (b) differentiates new. learning from old learning
   (c) makes learners think unidirectionally
   (d) creates interest for learning among young learners
12. Learning can be enriched if
   (a) situations from the real world are brought into the class in which students interact with each other and the teacher facilitates
   (b) more and more teaching aids are used in the class
   (c) teachers use different types of lectures and explanation
   (d) due attention is paid to periodic tests in the class
13. Which of the following statements cannot be considered as a feature of the process of learning?
   (a) Educational institutions are the only place where learning takes place
   (b) Learning is a comprehensive process
   (c) Learning is goal-oriented
   (d) Unlearning is also a learning process
14. A student of V-grade with 'visual deficiency' should be
   (a) excused to do a lower level of work
   (b) helped with hislher routine work by parents and friends
   (c) treated normally in the classroom and provided support through Audio CDs
   (d) given special treatment III the classroom
15. Which of the following should be considered the most important quality of a teacher at primary level ?
   (a) Eagerness to teach
   (b) Patience and perseverance
   (c) Competence in methods of teaching and knowledge of subjects
   (d) Competence to teach in highly standardised language
16. The stage in which a child begins to think logically about objects and events is known as
   (a) Sensori-motor stage
   (b) Formal operational stage
   (c) Pre-operational stage
   (d) Concrete operational stage
17. A teacher, because of his/her democratic nature, allows students to sit all over the class. Some sit together and discuss or do group reading. Some sit quietly, and read themselves. A parent does not like it. Which of the following may be the best way to handle the situation ?
   (a) Parents should complain against the teacher to the principal
   (b) Parents should request the principal to change the section of their ward
   (c) Parents should show trust in the teacher and discuss the problem with the teacher
   (d) Parents should take away the child from that school
18. The 'insight theory of learning' is promoted by
   (a) 'Gestalt' theorists (b) Pavlov
   (c) Jean Piaget (d) Vygotsky
19. Four distinct stages of children's intellectual development are identified by
   (a) Kohlberg (b) Erikson
   (c) Skinner (d) Piaget
20. In which of the following stages do children become active members of their peer group?
   (a) Adolescence (b) Adulthood
   (c) Early childhood (d) Childhood
21. Parents should play a _ role in the learning process of young children.
   (a) negative (b) proactive
   (c) sympathetic (d) neutral
22. "Development is a never ending process." This idea is associated with
   (a) Principle of interrelation
   (b) Principle of continuity
   (c) Principle of integration
   (d) Principle of interaction
23. Which is the place where the child's 'cognitive' development is defined in the best way?
   (a) Playground
   (b) School and classroom environment
   (c) Auditorium
   (d) Home
24. Which of the following is not a sign of an intelligent young child?
   (a) One who has the ability to cram long essays very quickly
   (b) One who has the ability to communicate fluently and appropriately
   (c) One who carries on thinking in an abstract manner
   (d) One who can adjust oneself in a new environment

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25. ____ is considered a sign of motivated teaching.
(a) Maximum attendance in the class
(b) Remedial work given by the teacher
(c) Questioning by students
(d) Pin drop silence in the class

26. Which of the following is not related to the socio-psychological needs of the child?
(a) Need for appreciation or social approval
(b) Need for emotional security
(c) Regular elimination of waste products from the body
(d) Need for company

27. 'Mind mapping' refers to
(a) a technique to enhance comprehension
(b) a plan of action for an adventure
(c) drawing the picture of a mind
(d) researching the functioning of the mind

28. The best way, specially at primary level, to address the learning difficulties of students is to use
(a) a variety of teaching methods suited to the disability
(b) expensive and, glossy support material
(c) easy and interesting textbooks
(d) story-telling method

29. According to Piaget, at which of the following stages does a child begin, to think logically about abstract propositions?
(a) Concrete operational stage (07 - 11 years)
(b) Formal operational stage (11 years and up)
(c) Sensori-motor stage (Birth - 02 years)
(d) Pre-operational stage (02 - 07 years)

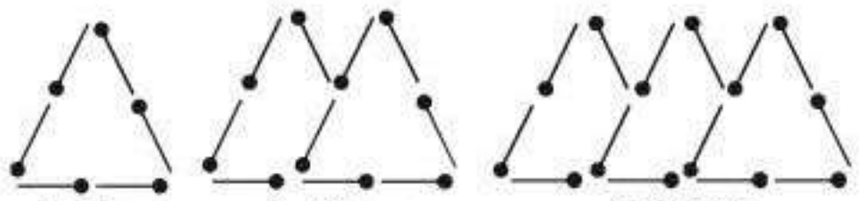
30. Which of the following will foster creativity among learners ?
(a) Teaching the students the practical value of good education
(b) Providing opportunities to question and to nurture the innate talents of every learner
(c) Emphasizing achievement goals from the beginning of school life
(d) Coaching students for good marks in examination

Section -II : Mathematics

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

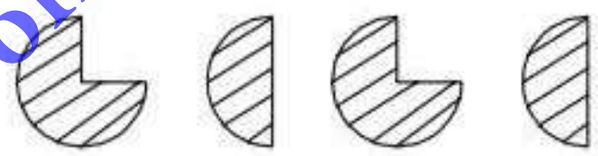
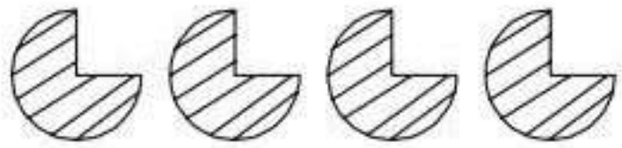
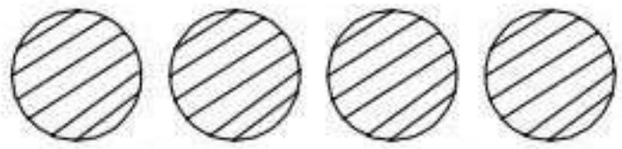
31. While teaching comparison of fractions which the numerators are same e.g. 3/5 and 3/7 Rohit's response was "since the numerators are same and since 7 is larger than 5, therefore 3/7 is bigger than 3/5 ."
This suggests that
(a) Rohit does not know the concept of equivalent fractions
(b) Rohit has not practised well
(c) Rohit does not understand the magnitude of fractions
(d) Rohit does not know the concept of numerator and denominator

32. Examine the following matchstick patterns:



If the pattern continues, how many matchsticks are needed in the 15th stage?
(a) 61 (b) 62
(c) 105 (d) 65

33. To introduce the concept of fractions, a teacher can begin with
(a) writing fractions in the form of a/b where b ? 0
(b) identifying fractional parts of things around them
(c) identifying numerators and denominators of different fractions
(d) finding fractions on a number line

34. is 3/4 of a 'unit'. What will be 1½ ?
(a)
(b) 
(c) 
(d) 

35. The number 49532 rounded off to the nearest thousand is
(a) 41000 (b) 50000
(c) 49000 (d) 49500

36. In the following, which is the greatest number?
(a) $[(2+2)^2]^2$ (b) $(2+2+2)^2$
(c) $(d)^2$ (d) $(2\times2\times2)^2$

37. "Start a discussion in the class on things in the child's environment which roll and slide. Help children to look at their shapes and see how some things roll and others slide." Suggestions like this have been given in the NCERT textbook of Class-II to help a teacher understand that
(a) discussions supplemented with demonstration help students to understand concepts better
(b) discussions bring multiple perspectives into the classroom
(c) discussion is the best strategy for the mathematics classroom
(d) it is imperative for the teachers to draw the children's attention to the things around them

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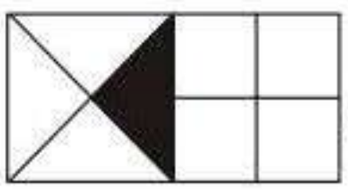
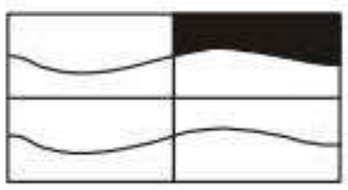
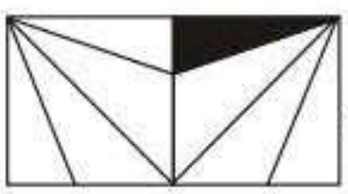
38. The chapters in the NCERT textbook of mathematics of Class-IV have titles like 38. "The Junk Seller", "Trip to Bhopal", "The Way the World Looks".
This shift has been done to
(a) make it interesting by relating it to everyday life
(b) know about selling junk and travelling
(c) challenge the students to guess the mathematical content in the chapters
(d) make them understand differently

39. The weight of some mangoes is 2 kg 600 g and that of some apples is 1 kg 450 g. The weight of the mangoes is greater than that of the apples by
(a) 1 kg 200 g (b) 150 g
(c) 4 kg 50 g (d) 1 kg 150 g

40. "Problem solving" as a strategy of doing mathematics involves
(a) activity based approach
(b) estimation
(c) extensive practice
(d) using clues to arrive at a solution

41. Sequence the following tasks as they would be taken up while. developing the understanding of shapes and space across primary classes :
A. Matches the properties of 2-D shapes by observing their sides and corners
B. Describes intuitively the properties of 2-D shapes
C. Sorts 2-D shapes
D. Describes the various 2-D shapes by counting their sides, corners and diagonals
(a) a, d, b, c (b) c, a, d, b
(c) d, b, a, c (d) c, b, d, a

42. If an operator ⊕ is defined as
4 ⊕ 3=4+5+6
5 ⊕ 4=5+6+7+8
6 ⊕ 4=6+7+8+9
what will n ⊕ 8 be equal to ?
(a) 8n + 36 (b) n + 36
(c) n + 28 (d) 8n + 28

43. A teacher asked in a class torepresent 1/8 of .Which amongst the following is an incorrect representation?
(a) 
(b) 
(c) 
(d)

44. The purpose of a diagnostic test in mathematics is
(a) to fill the progress report
(b) to plan the question paper for the end-term examination
(c) to know the gaps in children's understanding
(d) to give feedback to the parents

45. 407928 is read as
(a) Forty thousand nine hundred twenty eight
(b) Four lakh seven thousand nine hundred twenty eight
(c) Four lakh seventy nine thousand twenty eight
(d) Forty seven thousand nine hundred twenty eight

46. The length of a rectangle is 'l' and its width is half of its length. What will be the perimeter of the rectangle if the length is doubled keeping the width same?
(a) 6l (b) 3l
(c) 4l (d) 5l

47. Which is true for a hexagonal pyramid?
(a) It has two hexagonal faces and six rectangular faces
(b) It has six hexagonal faces joined by six rectangular faces
(c) It has six faces and each face is a hexagon
(d) It has a hexagonal base with six triangular faces meeting at a point

48. How many 4-digit numbers are there in the Hindu-Arabic Numeration System?
(a) 9999 (b) 9000
(c) 99 (d) 8999

49. Vikas teaches mathematics to a class of 56 students. He believes that conducting a test is effective if the feedback is given immediately. He conducted a short class test of 10 marks. What is the best possible way of giving the feedback effectively?
(a) He can have a whole class discussion on ways in which they have got their solutions and which is the effective strategy to arrive at the correct answer
(b) Pick out any copy at random and discuss the method followed in the copy on the board
(c) He can let the students check each other's answer
(d) He can explain the solution of each problem on the board and ask the students to check their answer on their own

50. When teaching 'shapes', a teacher can plan a trip of historical places as
(a) field trips have been recommended by CBSE, so they are a must
(b) shapes are an integral part of any architecture and such trips encourage connections across disciplines
(c) she has completed most of the syllabus well in time and needs to provide leisure
(d) it would be a good break from the routine mathematics class and an opportunity to improve communicative kills

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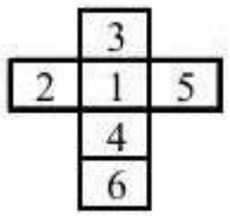
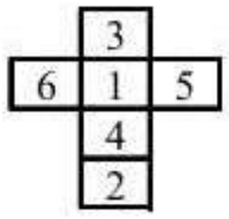
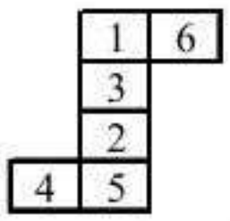
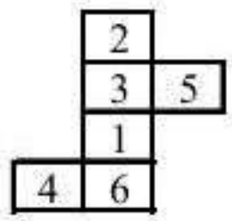
51. In a dice, the numbers on the opposite faces add up to 7. Which amongst the following will fold into a dice?

(a) 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

52. To introduce the concept of area, a teacher can start with
(a) calculating area of figures with the help of counting unit square
(b) explaining of formulae for finding area of figures of different shapes
(c) comparing area of any figure with the help of different objects like palm, leaf, pencil, notebook, etc.
(d) calculating area of a rectangle by finding length and breadth of a rectangle and using the formula for area of a rectangle (i.e. length x breadth)

53. When faced with word problems, Rajan usually asks "Should I add or subtract?" "Should I multiply or divide?". Such questions suggest
(a) Rajan lacks understanding of number operations
(b) Rajan cannot add and multiply
(c) Rajan seeks opportunities to disturb the class
(d) Rajan has problems in comprehending language

54. A rhombus has diagonals of length 8 cm and 6 cm. Find its perimeter.
(a) 24 cm (b) 28 cm
(c) 18 cm (d) 20 cm

55. Look at the following table:

Station	Bus 1	Bus 2	Bus 3
New Delhi Departure	19:15	12:30	16:45
Arrival	20:22	13:25	19:10
Faridabad Departure	20:37	13:35	19:22
Mathura Arrival	00:40	18:10	21:55

Which bus takes the least time to reach Mathura from New Delhi?
(a) Bus 3
(b) Both Bus 2 and Bus 3 take equal time
(c) Bus 1
(d) Bus 2

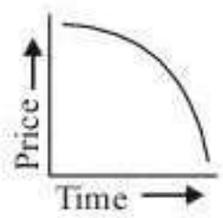
56. When teaching addition of fractions, a teacher came across the following error: $1/2 + 1/3 = 2/5$ What remedial action can the teacher take in such a situation?
(a) Help the child to understand the magnitude of each fraction
(b) Help the child to understand the concept of LCM
(c) Ask the child to practise as much as she can
(d) No intervention is needed because she will understand as she grows

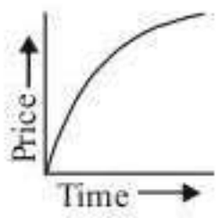
57. Sequence the following tasks as they are taken up while developing the concept of measurement :
A. Learners use standard units to measure length.
B. Learners use non-standard units to measure length.
C. Learners verify objects using simple observation
D. Learners understand the relationship between metric units.
(a) c, b, a, d (b) d, a, c, b
(c) a, b, d, c (d) b, a, c, d

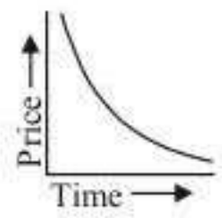
58. The NCF (2005) considers that Mathematics involves 'a certain way of thinking and reasoning'. From the statements given below, pick out one which does not reflect the above principle:
(a) The method by which it is taught
(b) Giving students set formulae to solve the numerical questions
(c) The way the material presented in the textbooks is written
(d) The activities and exercises chosen for the class

59. "These days prices have started rising." Which amongst the following graphs represents this situation?

(a)

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

60. To be a "good" mathematician one must be able to
(a) understand, apply and make connections across the concepts
(b) master the techniques of answering questions
(c) memorise most of the formulae
(d) solve the problem in no time

Section -III : Environmental Studies

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

61. As an EVS teacher, you plan to take the students to the zoo. Which of the following activities would you not allow the students to undertake?
(a) Take along lots of eatables for the animals at the zoo
(b) Try to find out the food taken up by different animals at the zoo
(c) Collect photographs of the animals they expect to see at the zoo
(d) Take their drawing books along with them to draw what they see at the zoo

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62. The concept of 'seed germination' can be taught best by
(a) asking the students to perform an activity to sow seeds, observe different stages and draw them
(b) showing photographs of seed germination
(c) showing germinated seeds to the class and explaining the process of germination
(d) presenting the germination stages through drawings on the board

63. Mira and Divya are young girls. Mira likes to eat samosas, cutlets and bread. Divya, on the other hand, takes an iron deficient diet. Which of the following disorders are Mira and Divya likely to suffer from, respectively?
(a) Obesity and scurvy
(b) Scurvy and anaemia
(c) Anaemia and night blindness
(d) Obesity and anaemia

64. To make children aware of different kinds of fuel, a teacher can
(a) show some samples of fuels in the class
(b) discuss with children about possible kinds of fuel that can be used for cooking, along with a short film
(c) show pictures of fuels on a chart
(d) ask children to list different fuels

65. The skills required to read a map include
(a) excellent communication skills to draw out the expressive ability
(b) ability to understand relative position of places, distances and directions
(c) excellent drawing and painting skills
(d) ability to use calculations and sketch positions on a globe

66. Giving importance to individual experiences of children in an EVS class will benefit the teacher
(a) to connect the subject to the learners' experiential world and promote reflection and learning
(b) to save her energy as children enjoy talking
(c) to know the unique experiences of children
(d) to help and improve the language and communication skills of the children

67. It has been observed that the process of digestion is faster inside the stomach than outside because
(a) the digestive juices when kept outside the stomach become inactive
(b) the food is churned in the stomach thereby increasing the surface area for quicker enzyme action
(c) the digestive juices inside the stomach are acidic, while 'outside they are alkaline
(d) the amount of digestive juices produced in the stomach in the presence of food is much more

68. Which of the following statements is not an objective of teaching EVS at the primary level?
(a) To load learners with terms and definitions for assessment
(b) To internalise the values of concern for life and environment
(c) Arouse curiosity about the natural and social environment
(d) Engage in exploratory and hands-on activities that lead to the development of cognitive and psychomotor skills

69. An egret bird is often seen on a buffalo's back. This is because the egret
(a) feeds on parasites on the buffalo's back
(b) feeds on insects present in the grass
(c) loves to sing while sitting on the buffalo's back'
(d) rests after flying for a while

70. The idea of showing a sample of a railway ticket in the EVS textbook is to
(a) enhance the skills of students to arrive at conclusions
(b) give them an opportunity to interact with real information and develop the skill of observation
(c) give the students an idea 'of the rail fare
(d) provide them the knowledge of various abbreviations used in the ticket

71. Which of the following represents one of the objectives of teaching EVS at Primary School?
(a) To inform the learners about the books they should read to expand their knowledge
(b) To connect the experiences of the learners in school with the outside world
(c) To make learners aware of technical terms and definitions
(d) To assess technical terms related to EVS

72. Which of the following statements about assignments is correct?
(a) Assignments provide learners an opportunity to search for information, construct their own ideas and articulate them
(b) Assignments can be done by parents, brothers or sisters depending on the talent that they possess
(c) Assignments need to be given as classwork followed by homework every day to provide variety and practice
(d) Assignments should be the only method of assessment

73. Simple experiments and demonstrations can be performed in the EVS class
(a) to discuss ideas, record and analyse observations on the basis of questions raised by students
(b) to control the students to ensure discipline in the class'
(c) to enable children to learn on their own and sharpen their observation skills
(d) to follow what is being done in the senior classes

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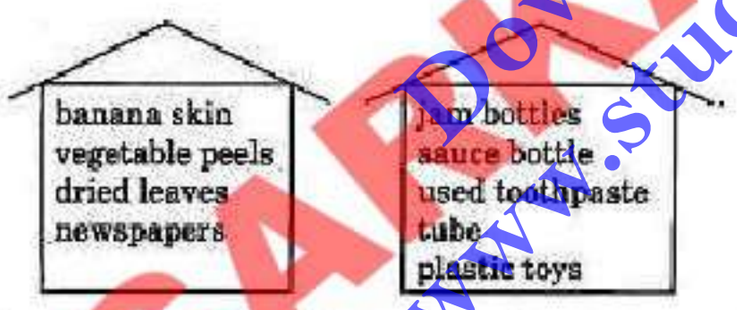
74. Durga lives in a village and cooks food on a chulha (earthen stove) using wood or cow dung cakes as fuel. She has been suffering from severe cough for the last three months. This may be due to the
(a) smoke produced by burning fuels which may have caused her allergy
(b) old age and pollution inside and outside her hut
(c) carbon monoxide produced by burning fuel which may have been deposited in her respiratory tract
(d) soot produced by burning the fuels which may have been deposited in her respiratory tract

75. After the lunch break, while teaching EVS, you find that students are not. taking interest in the lesson. What would you do?
(a) Take the children out to play in the ground
(b) Ask them to put their heads down on the desk and relax
(c) Use audio-visual aids based on multiple intelligences to make the lesson interesting
(d) Change the topic immediately

76. A school planned an educational trip for Class-V students to Rajasthan. What would be your expectation from the children during the visit?
(a) They should note down their questions, if any, and ask the parents after reaching home
(b) They should observe everything without asking questions about it
(c) They should enjoy themselves
(d) They should observe keenly, make notes and share their observations with other students and the teacher

77. Rina separated the garbage from the house into two piles as shown below:



Rina has separated the garbage waste into two piles depending on the criteria
(a) are household / industrial waste
(b) have odour / are odourless
(c) can be decomposed / cannot be decomposed
(d) can be recycled / cannot be recycled

78. Chipko Movement was strengthened under the leadership of
(a) A.K. Banerjee
(b) Sunder Lal Bahuguna
(c) Amrita Devi Bishnoi
(d) Medha Patkar

79. Vitamins are substances
(a) required in small quantities to prevent deficiency diseases
(b) that increase our metabolic rate leading to loss of weight
(c) required as medicines to make us healthy
(d) that build muscles to keep us strong

80. In rural areas, cow dung is used to coat the floor and walls of huts to
(a) give a natural colour to the floor
(b) keep the insects away
(c) make them smooth and clean
(d) make them rough to increase friction

81. A farmer wanted to separate the grains from the chaff. This can be achieved by the process called
(a) Harvesting (b) Handpicking
(c) Threshing (d) Winnowing

82. Which one of the following is not an objective of including riddles and puzzles in the EVS textbook?
(a) To confuse the mind of the students and let them enjoy the confusion
(b) To develop curiosity and ability to think creatively
(c) To develop critical thinking ability in students
(d) To develop reasoning ability in students

83. A man with blood group '0' marries a woman with blood group 'A'. The chance of their first child having blood group '0' is
(a) 25% (b) 75%
(c) 50% (d) 100%

84. A Shooting Star is a
(a) meteoroid which catches fire as it enters the Earth's atmosphere
(b) star which moves with a constant speed
(c) shining object which moves with a constant speed in the atmosphere
(d) star with a tail at the end

85. The difference between boiling and evaporation is that
(a) boiling causes reduction in volume of liquid while evaporation does not
(b) changing of boiling liquid into vapour can be seen but evaporation cannot be seen
(c) boiling causes a change of state of water while evaporation does not
(d) evaporation can take place at any temperature while boiling cannot

86. At the primary stage, assessments should consist of
(a) half-yearly and annual examinations at the end of the year
(b) home assignments and class assignments every week to rate young learners under the categories of pass or fail
(c) continuous and unstructured teacher observations to be shared with learners and parents
(d) formal tests and games done every week and recorded in the Report Card

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87. A lemon sinks in normal water but floats in salty water because the density of
(a) lemon increases in salt water
(b) lemon decreases in salt water
(c) salt water is more than normal water
(d) normal water is more than salt water

88. Cooked rice can be preserved for a longer time in a refrigerator because
(a) moisture content in the food is reduced at low temperature
(b) refrigerators contain certain chemicals which kill the microbes
(c) microbes become inactive at low temperature
(d) microbes are destroyed and killed at low temperature

89. Malaria can be detected by testing the blood for the presence of
(a) eggs of mosquito in red blood cells
(b) Plasmodium in red blood cells
(c) ruptured liver cells in blood
(d) larvae of mosquito in blood

90. The use of poems and story telling to explain concepts in an EVS class helps to
(a) take care of the language and cultural diversity among learners
(b) channelize the energies of the students in the right direction
(c) make the lesson enjoyable and interesting
(d) promote the ability to imagine and explore the nature of the world at the local and global level

Section -IV : Language I -English

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

91. The spoken skills in a language teaching classroom can be developed through
(a) enabling activities with a focus on conversation skills leading to communicative competence
(b) group activities where learners can talk in whichever language they would like to
(c) engaging in small talk as confident agressive learners
(d) emotionally connecting with learners

92. Lalita, a teacher of young learners, provides them with opportunities to play with clay, water and sand so as to
(a) please them and make them happy
(b) dirty their hands so that they may learn to wash them
(c) build fine motor skills, especially of the fingers and thumb
(d) encourage play with no other objective

93. How will a teacher best teach 'writing' skills to a class?
(a) Through dictation
(b) By asking students to learn articles and rewrite them
(c) By brainstorming ides and asking students to write in their own words
(d) By asking students to write neatly

94. Mary, a young teacher, believes in personalised learning because she thinks that
(a) all learners must learn on their own
(b) children must enjoy their learning
(c) every person must be exposed to learning
(d) every learner is unique and needs to be given a chance to develop to the best of their ability

95. In a diverse classroom, learners find it difficult to speak and write good English and often lapse into their mother-tongue because
(a) they do not have the ability to learn English
(b) they are slow learners
(c) they are not motivated to learn
(d) they lack enough competence and the structures of the two languages are different

96. A child studying in Class-III says: "I dranked the water." It indicates that the child
(a) has overgeneralized the rule for marking past tense verbs, showing that learning is taking place
(b) is careless and needs to be told that she should be conscious of such errors
(c) has not learnt grammar rules properly
(d) should memories the correct sentence

97. Leena uses Big Reading Books in her language classes to
(a) use these illustrated colourful books for reading together
(b) use them for big students of different ages
(c) allow students to read at home
(d) ensure books carry a lot of information

98. Grammar should be taught by
(a) giving clear explanations
(b) enabling practice in context
(c) asking students to learn rules
(d) making learners do written assignments

99. Children who are differently abled join a new school. Teachers give different reactions. Which one reflects the concept of inclusive education?
(a) "Good, it will provide a good opportunity for the children to learn to help each other and be supportive."
(b) "Such children should go to special schools where they will learn better."
(c) "Oh! How can I teach children who cannot even read?"
(d) "I'm worried that my class may not accept these children and some of the mischievous children may even harm the poor kids."

100. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 stipulates that learning should be
(a) through activities in a child-friendly manner
(b) supported by extra coaching
(c) restricted to co-scholastic subjects
(d) carefully monitored by frequent testing

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101. A teacher can cater to the learning styles of all the children by
(a) advising the children to join drawing/dance/music \ classes
(b) employing a variety of teaching methods and modes of assessment which cater to diversity among' learners
(c) teaching every lesson thoroughly and revising the lessons
(d) testing the children frequently

102. As part of a class project, a teacher planned a fruit salad celebration day in which all learners needed to participate. The boys protested as they felt that boys do not cook. The teacher should
(a) make an attempt to counsel the boys, impressing upon them that gender stereotyping is not healthy
(b) respect the sentiments of the boys and allow them not to participate in the class project
(c) ignore such protests and tell the boys what she thinks of their bias
(d) complain to the head of the school seeking action against the boys

103. Read the two sentences given below:
The lizard ate the fly.
The fly ate the lizard.
A teacher can use this example to explain that
(a) they are examples of reported speech
(b) they are a collection of words
(c) there is no difference in the two sentences because both have the same words
(d) when subject and object change positions, the meaning of the sentence changes

104. Ritu often makes errors in Subject-Verb concord. The teacher can help her by
(a) asking Ritu to learn the rules and scolding her
(b) asking Ritu to write the rules ten times in her notebook
(c) taking up many examples for the entire class and paying special attention to Ritu
(d) explaining to her the rules of grammar

105. Ria is unable to pronounce the words 'smile' and 'school' clearly. As her teacher, what will you do?
(a) Humiliate Ria by isolating her and asking her to repeat the words
(b) Asking the entire class to repeat the words and appreciating Ria when she repeats them correctly
(c) Make Ria repeat the 'words' many times
(d) Make Ria understand the meaning and sound pattern and get the class as a whole to listen to these words through an audio-visual medium

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

Max Weber laid the foundation for my belief that decent and hard-working people with high aspirations make great nations, no matter what the odds are. This was the first piece of the development puzzle for me. Mahatma Gandhi opened my eyes to the importance of good leadership in raising the aspirations of people, making them accept sacrifices to achieve a grand vision, and most importantly, in converting that vision into reality. He unleashed the most powerful instrument for gaining trust - leadership by example. He ate, dressed, travelled and lived like the poor. Walking the talk was extremely important to the Mahatma who understood the pulse of our people like no other Indian leader. The biggest lesson for me from Gandhi's book and life is the importance of leading by example. I realized fairly early that this was the second piece of the development puzzle.

2. Frantz Fanon's book on the colonizer mindset of elites in a post-colonial society opened my eyes to the role of the bureaucracy and the elite in decelerating the progress of the poor and the disenfranchised. The colonial mindset of the 'dark elite in white masks" in a post-colonial society - the mindset that the ruled and the rulers have different sets of rights and responsibilities with a huge asymmetry in favour of the rulers - was indeed the third piece of the development puzzle. I see this attitude of the Indian elite every day in how they send their children to English medium schools while forcing the children of the poor into vernacular schools, extol the virtues of poverty while living in luxury, and glorify the rural life while they sit comfortably in cities.

Source: A Better India, A Better World'

- N.R. Narayana Murthy (Adapted)

106. The main purpose of the author in the above passage is to
(a) delineate the lesson he has learnt for the development of a nation
(b) prioritise goals for only economic development of India
(c) discuss the different writers he has read
(d) argue why India should not be considered a developed country

107. The first piece of the development puzzle, according to the author, is
(a) imbuing the citizens of the country with decency and aspirations
(b) the need for making people understand the importance of leading an idealistic and simple life
(c) creating a team of industrious people for a national cause
(d) the importance of decent, inspired and industrious people for a nation's development

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108. Mahatma Gandhi proved that only leadership by example can
(a) gain the trust of the people so that they are willing to make sacrifices for a larger cause
(b) inspire people to eat, dress, travel and live like the poor
(c) mobilise the people of a country against colonial rule
(d) fully and properly understand the pulse of the people of a country

109. The expression 'walking the talk' means
(a) being diplomatic in one's behaviour an words
(b) practising what one preaches
(c) addressing public gatherings in and election campaign
(d) talking to the common people by mingling with them

110. The colonial mindset of 'dark elite in white masks' with reference to the passage is
(a) looking down upon the poor and the disenfranchised
(b) the bureaucratic practice of according topmost priority to confidentiality in official dealings
(c) discriminating people on the basis of the colour of their skin
(d) an assumption that the administrators and politicians have more rights and privileges than the common people

111. Extolling 'the virtues of poverty while living in luxury' is an instance of
(a) the ideal of a good government
(b) the need to make people adopt a simple life
(c) the hypocrisy of the people of our country
(d) practising what you preach

112. 'I realized fairly early **that this was the second piece of the development puzzle**.' The underlined part of this sentence is a/an
(a) Noun clause (b) Verb clause
(c) Adjective clause (d) Adverbial phrase

113. Pick out a word or phrase from the second paragraph of the passage that means the same as 'to make (something) go slower'.
(a) decelerating (b) vernacular
(c) disenfranchised (d) dark elite

114. 'Development' is a noun with '-ment' as a suffix. Which of the following will become a noun if we add the suffix '-ment' to it?
(a) Enchant (b) Endure
(c) Extort (d) Enter

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

On A Tired Housewife
Here lies a poor woman who was always tired,
She lived in a house where help wasn't hired:
Her last words on earth were: 'Dear friends,
(I am going)
To where there's no cooking, or washing, or sewing,
For everything there is exact to my wishes,
For where they don't eat there's no washing
(of dishes)
I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,
But having no voice I'll be quit of the singing.
Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me never,
I am going to do nothing for ever and ever.'
(Anonymous)

115. The woman described in the poem
(a) lived in her own house
(b) worked in the house of a rich man
(c) was very busy doing chores
(d) was no more

116. The woman was always tired because
(a) she did all the household work without any help
(b) she had hardly anything to eat
(c) she was physically very weak
(d) she was suffering from a serious ailment

117. The woman wanted to go to a place where
(a) people would take good care of her
(b) people would sincerely mourn for her
(c) people didn't sing or dance
(d) people didn't cook, wash or sew

118. The woman's account in the poem shows
(a) how a woman can escape from work
(b) how we should help each other
(c) how overworked a housewife is
(d) that there is no work in heaven

119. 'For everything there is exact to my wishes,' In this line, the word 'exact' can be interpreted to mean
(a) according (b) leading
(c) contrary (d) contributing

120. The rhyme pattern in the poem is
(a) aa, bb, cc, dd, ee (b) aa, ab, bc, cd, de
(c) ab, ab, ab, ab, ab (d) aa, ab, cd, cd, ee

Section -V : Language II -Hindi

निर्देश- गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्र. 121 से 129) में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए-

गांधीजी मानते थे कि सामाजिक या सामूहिक जीवन की ओर बढ़ने से पहले कौटुम्बिक जीवन का अनुभव प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है। इसलिए वे आश्रम-जीवन बिताते थे। वहाँ सभी एक भोजनालय में भोजन करते थे। इससे समय और धन तो बचता ही था, सामूहिक जीवन का अभ्यास भी होता था, लेकिन यह सब होना चाहिए, समय-पालन, सुव्यवस्था ओर शुचिता के साथ।
इस ओर लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए गांधीजी स्वयं भी सामूहिक रसोईघर में भोजन करते थे। भोजन के समय दो बार

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घण्टी बजती थी, जो दूसरी घण्टी बजने तक भोजनालय में नहीं पहुँच पाता था, उसे दूसरी पंक्ति के लिए बरामदे में इन्तजार करना पड़ता था। दूसरी घण्टी बजते ही रसोईघर का द्वारा बन्द कर दिया जाता था, जिससे बाद में आने वाले व्यक्ति अन्दर न आने पाएं।

एक दिन गांधीजी पिछड़ गए। संयोग से उस दिन आश्रमवासी श्री हरिभाऊ उपाध्याय भी पिछड़ गए। जब वे वहाँ पहुँचे तो देखा कि बापू बरामदे में खड़े हैं। बैठने के लिए न बैंच है, न कुर्सी। हरिभाऊ ने विनोद करते हुए कहा, 'बापूजी आज तो आप भी गुनहगारों के कठघरे में आ गए हैं।

गांधीजी खिलखिलाकर हँस पड़े। बोले, 'कानून के सामने तो सब बराबर होते हैं न?'

हरिभाऊ जी ने कहा, 'बैठने के लिए कुर्सी लाऊँ' बापू?' गांधीजी बोले, 'नहीं, उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। सजा पूरी भुगतनी चाहिए। उसी में सच्चा आनन्द है।

121. गांधीजी ने किस बात की पूरी सजा भुगतने की बात की?
(a) सामूहिक जीवन की (b) आश्रम-जीवन बिताने की
(c) गलत नियम बनाने की (d) देर से रसोईघर में पहुँचने की

122. सामूहिक जीवन बिताने के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है
(a) सब समान स्तर के हों
(b) समान विचारधारा होना
(c) समूह के सदस्यों की आपसी प्रतिस्पर्धा
(d) समूह के लिए बनाए गए नियमों का पालन

123. 'कानून के सामने तो सब बराबर होते हैं न?' गांधीजी का यह कथन इस ओर संकेत करता है कि
(a) कानून किसी तरह का भेदभाव नहीं करता
(b) गांधीजी पूरी ईमानदारी से नियमों का पालन करने में विश्वास रखते थे
(c) कानून के हाथ लम्बे होते हैं
(d) गांधीजी झेंप गए थे

124. दूसरी घण्टी के बाद रसोईघर का दरवाजा क्यों बन्द कर दिया जाता होगा?
(a) ताकि लोग अन्दर न आ सकें
(b) ताकि लोग एकाध दिन उपवास कर सकें
(c) ऐसा गांधीजी का निर्देश था
(d) ताकि लोग समय से भोजन करें और नियम का पालन भी

125. सभी भोजनालय में एक साथ भोजन करते थे, इससे
(a) गांधीजी और हरिभाऊ जी को बहुत असुविधा हुई
(b) सामूहिक जीवन का महत्व पता चलता था
(c) केवल धन की बचत होती थी
(d) सुव्यवस्था रहती थी

126. 'शुचिता' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है?
(a) निष्पक्षता (b) पवित्रता
(c) निर्मलता (d) सरलता

127. इनमें कौन सा 'इक' प्रत्यय का उदाहरण है?
(a) आधिक्य (b) माणिक्य
(c) अत्यधिक (d) कौटुम्बिक

128. 'भोजनालय' का सन्धि-विच्छेद है
(a) भोजन + लय (b) भोज + नालय
(c) भोजन + अलय (d) भोजन + आलय

129. 'रसोईघर' शब्द है
(a) रुढ़ (b) योगरूढ़
(c) यौगिक (d) तत्सम

निर्देश-गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्र. 130 से 135) में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए

लोक कथाएं हमारे आम जीवन में सदियों से रची-बसी हैं। इन्हें हम अपने बड़े-बूढ़ों से बचपन से ही सुनते आ रहे हैं। लोक कथाओं के बारे में यह भी कहा जाता है कि बचपन के शुरुआती वर्षों में बच्चों को अपने परिवेश की महक, सोच व कल्पना की उड़ान देने के लिए इनका उपयोग जरूरी है। हम यह भी सुनते हैं कि बच्चों के भाषा के विकास के सन्दर्भ में भी इन कथाओं की उपयोगिता महत्वपूर्ण है। ऐसा इसलिए कहा जाता है, क्योंकि इन लोक कथाओं के विभिन्न रूपों में हमें लोक जीवन के तत्व मिलते हैं, जो बच्चों के भाषा विकास में उल्लेखनीय भूमिका निभाते हैं। अगर हम अपनी पढ़ी हुई लोक कथाओं को याद करें तो सहजता से हमें इनके कई उदाहरण मिल जाते हैं। जब हम कहानी सुना रहे होते हैं, तो बच्चों से हमारी यह अपेक्षा रहती है कि वे पहली घटी घटनाओं को जरूर दोहराएं। बच्चे भी घटना को याद रखते हुए साथ-साथ मजे से दोहराते हैं। इस तरह कथा सुनाने की इस प्रक्रिया में बच्चे इन घटनाओं को एक क्रम में रखकर देखते हैं। इन क्रमिक घटनाओं में एक तर्क होता है, जो बच्चों के मानोभावों से मिलता-जुलता है।

130. लोक कथाओं में शामिल है
(a) घटनाएं
(b) लोक कल्पना
(c) लोक जीवन के रंग
(d) लोक की उड़ान

131. लोक कथाओं में किस परिवेश की महक की बात की गई है?
(a) ग्रामीण परिवेश की
(b) बच्चों के आस-पास मौजूद परिवेश की
(c) शहरी परिवेश की
(d) विद्यालयी परिवेश की

132. बच्चों से हमारी क्या अपेक्षा रहती है?
(a) वे कहानी में मजे लें
(b) वे कहानी की घटनाओं को याद रखें ताकि आगे की कहानी से जुड़ा जा सके
(c) कहानी सुनना
(d) घटनाओं की भाषा को समझना

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133. अनुच्छेद के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि इसका मुख्य बिन्दु है
(a) लोक कथाएं हमारे जीवन का हिस्सा हैं
(b) लोक कथाओं में लोक तत्व होता है
(c) लोक कथाओं के माध्यम से कल्पना, तर्क और भाषा का विकास किया जा सकता है
(d) कहानी में याद रखना जरूरी है

134. 'परिवेश की महक' पद का अर्थ है
(a) परिवेश की खुशबू
(b) परिवेश की गंध
(c) परिवेश की विशिष्टताएँ, सीमाएँ
(d) परिवेश की कहानियाँ

135. "कहानी की क्रमिक घटनाओं में एक तर्क होता है, जो बच्चों के मनोभावों से मिलता-जुलता है।" वाक्य किस और संकेत करता है?
(a) कहानियाँ बच्चों की मानसिक दशा को दर्शाती हैं
(b) बच्चे भी कहानी के बारे में लगभग उसी तरह सोचते हैं जिस तरह कहानी में घटनाएं घटती हैं
(c) कहानियों में एक क्रम होता है
(d) बच्चे भी कहानी के क्रम में ही सोचते हैं

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

136. कक्षा में कुछ बच्चे गलत वर्तनी का प्रयोग करते हुए लिखते हैं, आप क्या करेंगे?
(a) बच्चों को उनकी त्रुटियों का अहसास कराएंगे
(b) गलत वर्तनी वाले शब्दों पर लाल स्याही से घेरा या क्रॉस लगाएंगे
(c) इसे एक सहज और स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया मानते हुए कक्षा में 'प्रिंट-समृद्ध माहौल का निर्माण करेंगे'
(d) शब्दों को दस-दस बार सही तरीके से लिखने के लिए कहेंगे

137. इनमें से प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण का कौन-सा उद्देश्य अनिवार्यत: नहीं है?
(a) भाषा के आलंकारिक प्रयोग की क्षमता का विकास
(b) मानवीय मूल्यों का विकास
(c) विभिन्न संदर्भों में प्रयुक्त शब्दों के सही अर्थ ग्रहण करना
(d) विभिन्न सन्दर्भों और स्थितियों में अपनी बात व्यक्त करने की कुशलता का विकास

138. बच्चों के भाषा-विकास की क्रमिक प्रगति का रिकॉर्ड रखने में कौन-सा सर्वाधिक सहायक है?
(a) लिखित परीक्षा की उत्तर-पुस्तिकाएं
(b) नोट-बुक
(c) शिक्षक-डायरी
(d) पोर्टफोलियो

139. प्राथमिक स्तर पर 'सुनना-बोलना' कौशल के विकास में कौन-सी विधियाँ अधिक सहायक हैं?
(a) भूमिका-निर्वाह (रोल-प्ले)और समाचार-वाचन
(b) भूमिका-निर्वाह और बातचीत करना
(c) कहानी-कथन और श्रुतलेख
(d) कविता-पाठ और भाषा-प्रयोगशाला

140. भाषा की कक्षा का महौल कैसा होना चाहिए?
(a) जहाँ भाषागत शुद्धता पर अत्यधिक बल हो
(b) दीवारों पर सूक्तियाँ लिखी हों
(c) जहाँ बच्चों को उनकी बात कहने और सुनने के अधिकाधिक अवसर मिलें
(d) जहाँ शिक्षक बोले और बच्चे ध्यान से सुनें

141. ग्राह्यत्मक कौशलों में शामिल हैं
(a) सुनना, पढ़ना (b) पढ़ना, लिखना
(c) सुनना, बोलना (d) बोलना, लिखना

142. पहली कक्षा में पढ़ने वाली अंकिता अक्सर 'ड़' वाले शब्दों को गलत तरीके से बोलती है। आप क्या करेंगे?
(a) अंकिता को 'ड़' वाले शब्दों को अपने पीछे-पीछे दोहराने के लिए कहेंगे
(b) स्वयं 'ड़' वाले शब्दों को सहज भाव से उसके समक्ष प्रस्तुत करेंगे उससे धैर्यपूर्वक बोलने का अभ्यास कराएंगे
(c) उसे 'ड़' वाले शब्दों की सी.डी. सुनने के लिए देंगे
(d) अंकिता को 'ड़' वाले शब्दों की सूची देंगे

143. राहुल को जब भी कक्षा में उत्तर देने के लिए कहा जाता है, तो वह हकलाने लगता है। इसका क्या कारण हो सकता है?
(a) यह राहुल की आदत है
(b) राहुल बड़े समूह के सामने अपनी बात कहने में मनोवैज्ञानिक दबाव महसूस करता है
(c) राहुल जानबूझकर ऐसा करता है ताकि उसे जवाब न देना पड़े
(d) राहुल को सही उत्तर नहीं पता होता

144. पाठ पढ़ने-पढ़ाने के बाद किस तरह के सवाल बच्चों की समझ का मूल्यांकन करने में सहायक नहीं होते?
(a) 'क्यों', 'कैसे' वाले प्रश्न
(b) 'क्या शिक्षा मिलती है?' वाला प्रश्न
(c) 'यदि-तो' वाले प्रश्न
(d) पढ़े गए पाठ से जोड़ते हुए अपने निजी अनुभवों को व्यक्त करने वाले प्रश्न

145. राधिका अकसर 'लड़का' को 'लका', 'कमाई होने लगी' को 'कमाई होगी' लिखना जैसी गलतियाँ कर बैठती है, यह इस ओर संकेत करता है कि
(a) राधिका को मात्राओं का ज्ञान नहीं है
(b) राधिका के विचारों की तेज गति के साथ उसकी लेखनी नहीं चल पाती
(c) राधिका ध्यान से नहीं लिखती
(d) उसके लेखन के स्तर में सुधार की आवश्यकता है

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146. लगभग दो साल के बच्चे तार वाली भाषा (टेलीग्राफिक स्पीच) का प्रयोग करते हैं। तार वाली भाषा का अर्थ है
(a) संक्षिप्त वाक्यों का प्रयोग करना
(b) मुख्य अर्थ को व्यक्त करने वाले संज्ञा, क्रिया, विशेषण आदि दो शब्दों वाली अभिव्यक्ति
(c) तार में प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्दों का प्रयोग
(d) अंग्रजी शब्दों का उपयोग

147. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चे किस प्रकार की कविताएं पसन्द करते हैं?
(a) जिनमें लयात्मकता हो
(b) जो अनिवार्य रूप से राजा-रानी से जुड़ी हों
(c) जो तुकान्त न हों
(d) जो कोई सीख देती हों

148. प्राथमिक स्तर पर आप किस तरह का बाल-साहित्य उचित समझते हैं?
(a) ऐसा साहित्य जिसमें शब्दों और घटनाओं का दोहराव हो
(b) केवल कविताएं
(c) केवल कहनियाँ
(d) ऐसा साहित्य जो प्रसिद्ध साहित्यकारों द्वारा लिखा गया हो

149. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बहु-सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठ-भूमि वाली कक्षा में बच्चे लक्ष्य भाषा के परिवेश से भाषा अर्जित करते हुए
(a) उसे शुद्ध-अशुद्ध रूप में पहचानते हैं
(b) व्याकरणिक नियमों की शुद्धता को परखते हैं
(c) लक्ष्य भाषा की अपनी भाषा से तुलना करते हैं
(d) धीमे-धीमे भाषा के रचनात्मक प्रयोग का अभ्यास करने लगते हैं

150. एक समावेशी कक्षा में 'भाषा-शिक्षण' की समस्या है
(a) विद्यार्थियों की योग्यताओं में भिन्नता होना
(b) विद्यार्थियों में असमान रुचि का होना
(c) उपर्युक्त भाषा-परिवेश का निर्माण न हो पाना
(d) उपर्युक्त पाठ्य-सामग्री का अभाव

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ANSWER KEY

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

व्याख्या सहित हल

भाग II : गणित

32. (b) Given sequence
6, 10, 14, ..., 15th
here, a = 6
d = 10 – 6 = 4
n = 15
∴ 15
Required number = a + (n – 1) d
= 6 + (15 – 1) × 4
= 6 + 14 × 4
= 6 + 56 = 62

36. (a) $(4)^2 = 16$
$(2 \times 2 \times 2)^2 = 8^2 = 64$
$[(2 + 2)^2]^2 = [(4)^2]^2 = 16^2 = 256$
$(2 + 2 + 2)^2 = 6^2 = 36$
∴ Required number = $[(2 + 2)^2]^2$

39. (d)

Kg		gram	
2	:	600	(Mango)
1	:	450	(Apple)
1	:	150	

42. (b) n ⊕ 8 = n + (n + 1) + (n + 2) + (n + 3) + (n + 4) + (n + 5) + (n + 6) + (n + 7)
= 8n + 28

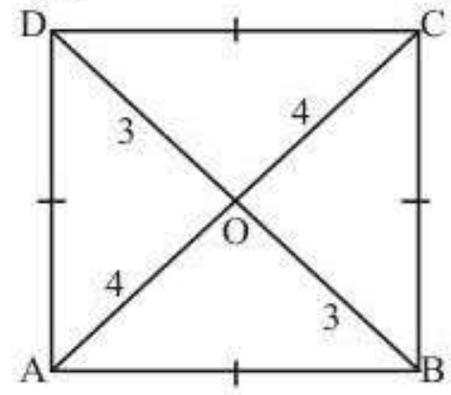
46. (d) Given
length = l
and width = $\frac{l}{2}$
Then new length = $2l$
and new width = $\frac{l}{2}$
Perimeter = 2 (New length + New width)

$= 2\left(2l + \frac{l}{2}\right)$

$= 2\left(\frac{4l + l}{2}\right) = 5l$

48. (b) Required number = 9999 – 999 = 9000

54. (d) ∵ AC ⊥ BD
∴ OA = OC
and OB = OD



∴ From ΔAOB we obtain

AB = $\sqrt{AO^2 + OB^2}$
= $\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2}$
= $\sqrt{16 + 9}$
= $\sqrt{25}$ = 5 sm
Now Perimeter = 4 × side
= 4 × 5 = 20 cm

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CBSE

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

PRACTICE SET - 1

INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains Sections I, II, III IV and V consisting of 150 questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child Development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : Language II (Hindi)

Each question contains 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.

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Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. Which one of the following is not the aim of educational psychology and pedagogy?
   (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
2. Which one of the following factors does not influence the child's development?
   (a) Heredity (b) Culture
   (c) Achievement (d) Growth
3. The child can be seen in the role of active family member
   (a) When the child becomes two years old and shares with visiting adult persons in the house
   (b) When child becomes five years of age and accompanies the parents in the market
   (c) When a child become 1N1½ years of age and entertains everyone at home
   (d) When a child binds up in linguistic relationships with family members
4. In pre-primary school system, the criterion of small child's adjustment is
   (a) he takes his own care and fulfills needs
   (b) he remains happy with his social constraints
   (c) tendency to play in separate groups
   (d) development of independence among the children
5. Psychologists believe that the teacher should not use filthy words or bad language with the students in the school, because
   (a) the children's self-concept modifies accordingly in a negative way
   (b) the teachers' filthy language brings negative change in the children
   (c) the children suffer from inferiority complexes and this hurts their ego-systems
   (d) being abused in front of other children brings dishonour to them
6. The formula for Achievement Quotient (A.Q.) is
   (a) $\frac{\text{Educational Age}}{\text{Mental Age}} \times 100$
   (b) $\frac{\text{Mental Age}}{\text{Educational Age}} \times 100$
   (c) $\frac{\text{Educational Age}}{\text{Actual Age}} \times 100$
   (d) None of the above

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7. In order to develop rapport with your pupils you should
   (a) behave with them in a democratic way
   (b) guide them
   (c) have communicative ability
   (d) all of the above
8. Teachers should not demand from their pupils something which is beyond their stage of growth. If they do so, they only cause
   (a) anger among pupils
   (b) frustration, heighten tension and nervousness in children
   (c) encouragement to students to learn more
   (d) none of the above
9. A____is one who in an standardised tests fails to attain an IQ or mental age.
   (a) Subnormal person
   (b) Very superior person
   (c) Normal person
   (d) None of the above
10. What is a criticism of identifying children based on their disabilities ?
   (a) Teachers may perceive children in terms of their disability rather than looking at the whole child
   (b) Other children may tease the child with a disability if they find out what it is
   (c) Parents will have misconceptions that their child cannot learn.
   (d) Children will blame their parents for their disabilities.
11. All of the following are approaches or theories of motivation except:
   (a) Multi-factor theory
   (b) Instinct theory
   (c) Drive theory
   (d) Need Hierarchy theory
12. Needs for security, stability & order are
   (a) safety needs
   (b) esteem needs
   (c) physiological needs
   (d) belongingness & love need
13. Operation Blackboard Program for primary schools is
   (a) Related to improve physical & material facilities
   (b) Related to admission
   (c) Related to mid-day meal
   (d) Related to blackboard
14. Nature and Nurture refer to
   (a) Internal and external environment
   (b) Temperature and character
   (c) Physical features and temperament
   (d) Heredity and Environment
15. A four year old child
   (a) does not know anything other than his play, games, his mother-father, brother-sister and things to eat and drink
   (b) Enquires about the world at every instance
   (c) make his opinion about the surrounding environment
   (d) accepts whatever people say
16. Most of the students who have been diagnosed with a learning disability have which type of disability ?
   (a) Emotional disturbances
   (b) Autism
   (c) Hearing impairments
   (d) Speech & language impairments
17. Instincts are
   (a) States of deprivation arising within the body
   (b) Patterns of behaviour assumed to be universal in a species.
   (c) The subjective feelings associated with needs.
   (d) An internal process that activates behaviour.
18. According to you, the most important component of teaching learning process is
   (a) Teacher
   (b) Class environment
   (c) Learner
   (d) Learning material
19. 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 is biological in nature
   (d) Social motive
20. Teaching at school level implies
   (a) imparting information given in text books
   (b) asking questions and conducting examinations
   (c) preparing students to pass examination with good marks
   (d) drawing out talent of children for their all round development
21. Education equality is a
   (a) fundamental right
   (b) only a customary right
   (c) only a legal right
   (d) only a directive principle.
22. The bright normal person has an IQ of
   (a) 120-129 (b) 110-119
   (c) 130-140 (d) None of these
23. In which tests must you answer as many questions as you can in a certain amount of time
   (a) CAT (b) TAT
   (c) Intelligence (d) Speed
24. If we listen what we want to listen it becomes
   (a) Protective listening
   (b) Parted listening
   (c) Preferential listening
   (d) Listening partially
25. Which is not true about punishment?
   (a) It is the most common motivational drive.
   (b) It is negative and sometimes harmful.
   (c) It should never be used.
   (d) It should be used judiciously with full awareness of its dangers and limitations.

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26. Which of the following categories is given free and compulsory education according to our Constitution ?
(a) all the students
(b) all the students upto 14 years of age
(c) all the student and adults
(d) all the citizens

27. Integrated leaders give equal importance to-
(a) Task & people
(b) Traits & behaviour
(c) Situation & traits
(d) None of the above

28. Habit & experience play a much larger role in the expression of sexual derive in the
(a) Lower animal
(b) Higher animal
(c) Higher primates including humans
(d) All of above

29. Women seem to have____strong needs for power than men.
(a) Less
(b) More
(c) May be more or less
(d) Extraordinary

30. Expectancy theory is a theory of
(a) Personality (b) Attitude
(c) Motivation (d) Learning

Section - II : Mathematics

31. The value of P, when 4864 × 9P2 is divisible by 12, is
(a) 1 (b) 5
(c) 8 (d) 9

32. Ram wants to show 15 pictures he took. He wants to put an equal number of pictures on 3 posters.
Which number sentence shows how many pictures Ram should put on each poster?
(a) $15 \div 3 = 5$ (b) $15 \times 3 = 45$
(c) $15 + 3 = 18$ (d) $15 - 3 = 12$

33. Each number in set S is related in the same way to the number before it in set T.

Set T	Set S
6	1
18	3
30	5

If the number in set S is 9, what is one way to find its related number in set T?
(a) Multiply 5 by 6 (b) Add 9 and 6
(c) Multiply 9 by 6 (d) Add 5 and 6

34. A 4-digit number is written in the boxes below. If the sum of any three consecutive digits in this number is 20, then the value of A is

A		7	8

(a) 1 (b) 4
(c) 7 (d) 8

35. Meena was reciting the 26 letters of the alphabet in groups of 3 : "ABC, DEF, GHI, ...". Before she could finish, her friend Mohan said, "There will be 2 letters left over." Which of the following suggests that Mohan is correct?
(a) 13 multiplied by 2 equals 26.
(b) 6 divided by 3 equals 2.
(c) 26 divided by 3 leaves a remainder of 2.
(d) 26 divided by 4 leaves a remainder of 2.

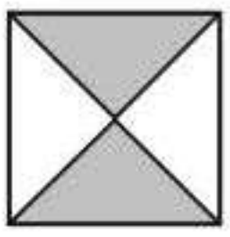
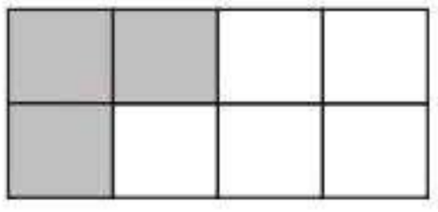
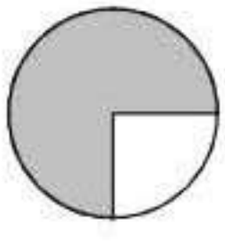
36. Some factors of 42 are 1, 2, 3 Choose the correct statement for factor of 42
(a) If 2 and 3 are factors of 42, then 6 will not be a factor of 42
(b) If 2 and 3 are factors of 42, then 6 will also be a factor of 42
(c) If only 2 is factor then 6 will also be a factor.
(d) If only 3 is factor then 6 will also be a factor.

37. Sum of fractions having same denominator

$$= \frac{\mathbf{X}}{\mathbf{Denominator}}$$

'X' is replaced by
(a) Sum of denominators
(b) Sum of numerators
(c) Difference of denominators
(d) Difference of numerators

38. The difference of $14\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{3}{4}$ is
(a) $4\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $2\frac{3}{4}$
(c) $5\frac{3}{4}$ (d) $1\frac{3}{4}$

39. Which model is shaded to show a fraction equivalent to 3/6?
(a) 
(b) 
(c)
(d) 

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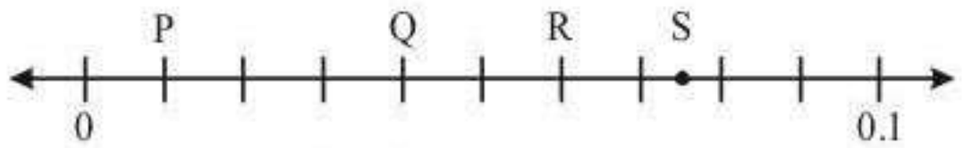
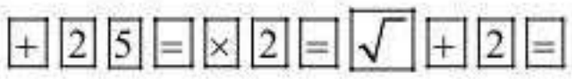
40. 

On the above number line, which of the letters represents 0.075 ?

(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

41. Neha keyed a number into her calculator. Then she pressed these keys.



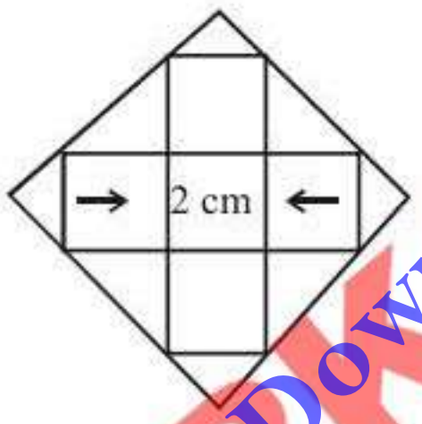
The final display showed 18. The number she keyed into her calculator was

(a) 301 (b) 300
(c) 103 (d) 130

42. When asked for his height, Rihan replied "If I double my height in centimetres and add 50, then divide the result by 2, take the positive square root, then subtract 10 and take the positive square root again, the result is 2". Rihan's height is

(a) 170 cm (b) 171 cm
(c) 117 cm (d) 160 cm

43. The shaded figure consists of five squares. The side length of the outer square is



(a) $4\sqrt{2}$ cm (b) $2\sqrt{2}$ cm
(c) $\sqrt{2}$ cm (d) 2 cm

44. A rectangular piece of paper can be rolled into a cylinder in two different directions. If there is no overlapping then which cylinder has the greater volume ?

(a) The one with the long side of the rectangle as its height
(b) The one with the short side of the rectangle as its height
(c) Both 'a' and 'b'
(d) None of these

45. Correct order from least to greatest of

$7\sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{7}, 2\sqrt{15}$ and $4\sqrt{6}$ is

(a) $2\sqrt{15}, 3\sqrt{7}, 4\sqrt{6}, 7\sqrt{2}$

(b) $2\sqrt{15}, 4\sqrt{6}, 3\sqrt{7}, 7\sqrt{2}$

(c) $3\sqrt{7}, 4\sqrt{6}, 2\sqrt{15}, 7\sqrt{2}$

(d) $3\sqrt{7}, 2\sqrt{15}, 7\sqrt{2}, 4\sqrt{6}$

46. The nature of mathematics is

(a) Ornamental (b) Logical
(c) Difficult (d) Not for common

47. Which point is not included in the professional skills of a teacher?

(a) Knowledge of self
(b) to experiment well
(c) Dedication
(d) Satisfactory knowledge of social matter

48. The most possibility of guessing is

(a) In matching type terms
(b) In true-false terms
(c) In multiple choice terms
(d) None of these

49. The presence or absence of a characteristics on trait is indicated by

(a) Rating scale (b) Interview
(c) Anecdotel record (d) None of these

50. Action Research is

(a) A research in action
(b) Used to improve school plan
(c) A form of school research
(d) All of above

51. RCEM approach is used to write the objective of

(a) Cognitive domain
(b) Conative domain
(c) Affective domain
(d) None of these

52. A good objective should be

(a) Specific (b) Testable
(c) Small (d) Attractive

53. Any visible activity displayed by the learner is

(a) Learning (b) Behaviour
(c) Terminal behaviour (d) Criterion

54 Preparation of Daily lesson planning includes

(a) Determination of objective
(b) Selection of Content
(c) Determination of method
(d) All the above

55. Essential features of a unit plan are

(a) Objectives of the unit
(b) Teaching sequence
(c) Content of the unit
(d) All the above

56. Creativity and originality ofideas is developed by

(a) Home work (b) Written work
(c) Brain storming (d) None of these

57. The project method was propounded by

(a) Herbert Spencer (b) William Kilpatrick
(c) Ballard (d) None of the above

58. Which is a problem-centred and democratic technique

(a) Brain storming (b) Drill work
(c) Home work (d) All the above

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59. The main qualities of a mathematics teacher are
(a) Impressive personality
(b) Mastery of the subject
(c) Professional competency
(d) All the above

60. Which is not the step of inductive method?
(a) Observation
(b) Generalisation
(c) Execution
(d) Testing and verification

Section - III : Environmental Studies

61. Which of the following tubes carry water and mineral salt?
(a) Roots (b) Flower
(c) Stem (d) Fruit

62. Which part of the plant carries out the process of photosynthesis?
(a) Colourful flowers (b) Woody stem
(c) Green leaves (d) Strong roots

63. Study the given table.

Animals		
X	Y	Z
Cat	*Bee*	*Hen*
Monkey	*Ant*	*Sparrow*
?	*Butterfly*	*Parrot*

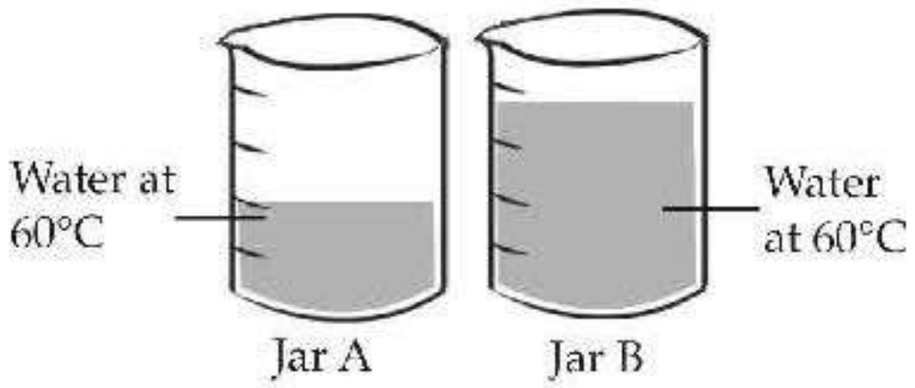
Which of the following animals can be placed in group X?
(a) Frog (b) Eagle
(c) Dolphin (d) Mosquito

64. Which of the following responds to touch?
(a) Touch-me-not plant
(b) Sunflower
(c) Television screen
(d) Refrigerator

65. Which of the following sense organ can warn us of food that has good bad?
(a) Nose only
(b) Nose and tongue only
(c) Nose, tongue and eyes only
(d) Nose, tongue, eyes and ears

66. Which of the following activity requires air?
(a) Movement of vehicle
(b) Throwing a stone
(c) Burning of wood
(d) Building a house

67. Look at the given jars – A and B. Both jars are of same size and are made of glass.



Which of the following statements is/are correct?
I. The water in both Jars are of the same temperature.
II. The water in Jar A has less heat than the water in Jar B.
III. The water in Jar B has less heat than the water in Jar A.
IV. The water in both Jars have the same amount of heat.
(a) I and II only (b) I and III only
(c) I and IV only (d) I and IV only

68. A good house should be
(a) Clean (b) Airy
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) and (b)

69. Floods are caused by
(a) Afforestation
(b) Cutting the forests
(c) Tilling the land
(d) Construction of mega dams

70. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
(a) E-mail is a method of sending messages using internet.
(b) Satellites are spacecraft that move round the Earth.
(c) Handphones are connected by radio signals to a mobile telephone network
(d) Internet enables people using handphones to take photographs of their surroundings.

71. ▰▰▰▰▰▰▰▰▰▰. This symbol means
(a) Road (b) Railway
(c) Dam (d) River

72. Consider the following statements:
I. Ranjit Sagar Dam is on the river Beas.
II. Hirakud Dam is on the river Mahanadi.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) I and II only (b) II only
(c) I only (d) None of these

73. The differences between northern and southern hemisphere circulation patterns is strongly influenced by differences in
(a) Isolation
(b) Land mass configuration
(c) Axial tilt
(d) None of the above

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74. Which of the following statements is correct ?
(a) The executive head of a state is the Governor.
(b) The executive head of a state is the Chief minister.
(c) The executive head of a state is the Prime minister.
(d) The executive head of a state is the President.

75. Cultural beliefs and values are organized according to
(a) Environmental influences
(b) One's socialization
(c) One's world view
(d) A religious view

76. Which of the following will be the true nature of science?
(a) Development of theory
(b) The testing of substantive hypothesis deduced from theory
(c) Collection of data
(d) Both option (a) and (b)

77. Which of the following will be the aim/s of science education at primary level.
(a) Knowing the facts, principles of science and its application, consistent with the cognitive development
(b) Understanding the methods and processes of science
(c) Developing a historical and developmental prespective of science
(d) All of the above

78. "The students will able to recall the facts".
In the above statement the underline word is called as
(a) Objective (b) Domain
(c) Action verb (d) Term

79. Which domain deals with recall and recognition of knowledge and development of intellectual abilities & skills?
(a) Psychomotor (b) Affective
(c) Cognitive (d) None of the above

80. Impression model of teaching was developed by
(a) D. Davis (b) Robert Glaser
(c) I. Kant (d) John Locke

81. Curriculum of teaching of science in Ekalavya project was based on
(a) Product approach
(b) Process approach
(c) Process and product approach
(d) Teacher centred approach

82. Which of the following teaching aids does not come under visual aid?
(a) Radio (b) Television
(c) Computers (d) Charts

83. 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

84. Which of the following will be the tools and techniques of formative evaluation under CCE scheme for scholastic aspect?
(a) Projects, surveys, explorations
(b) Observations, experimentation
(c) Anecdotal records & portfolios
(d) All the above

85. In order to shift the focus from memory based learning to higher level competencies, what given below mode/modes of assessment will be suitable for students?
(a) Oral testing
(b) Groupwork
(c) Open ended questions & open book Examination
(d) All of the above

86. The major responsibility with which school personnel have been entrusted is that of
(a) adjusting social demands to the needs of the child
(b) adjusting the child to conform to the demands of society
(c) changing human nature to conform to social expectations
(d) Preparing the child to change the society

87. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Course of study is an integral part of the syllabus
(b) Course of study is a part of the syllabus
(c) Course of study is not uniform in all the colleges affiliated with a particular university
(d) Courses of study in all the educational institutions affiliated with a particular university is always uniform

88. One of the essential characteristics of research is
(a) Usability (b) Generalizability
(c) Objectivity (d) Replicability

89. "The system resulting from the integration of all the living and non-living factors of the environment" who proposed this regarding ecosystem?
(a) Karl Mobius (b) Friederichs
(c) V. V. Kokychaev (d) A. G. Tansley

90. In which of the following components does utilization, rearrangement and decomposition of complex materials predominate?
(a) Autotrophic component
(b) Abiotic component
(c) Heterotrophic component
(d) All of the above

Section - IV : Language I - English

91. Teaching aids such as Charts, Maps, Pictures and Drawings should be used by teachers as they
1. prepare students mentally
2. motivate for further preparation
3. are not expensive
(a) (1) only (b) (1) and (2) only
(c) (2) and (3) only (d) All of these

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92. Identify the characteristics of various types of Instructional Material used in the class room Instruction.
1. Audio Visual Ads as Motivator
2. Supplement Oral Teaching
3. Save Time and Energy
4. Provide direct Experience

(a) (1), (2), (3) only (b) (1) and (3) only
(c) (2) and (3) only (d) All of the above

93. Keeping in view the significance of text book, what should one keep in his mind while selecting a text book?
1. Age, interest and individual differences
2. The cover should be attractive and qualitative.
3. Text book should cover the objectives of the subject.
4. The publisher of the book should be well known.

(a) (1) and (2) only (b) (1) and (3) only
(c) (1), (2), (3) only (d) All of the above

94. Which of the following is/are essential characteristics of good text books are?
1. The introduction at the beginning and conclusion at the end of the chapter should be given in the text book.
2. There should be both practice and text exercise at the end of the chapter.
3. The binding should be proper and strong.
4. No difficult words and new words are given in good text book.

(a) (1) and (2) only (b) (1) and (3) only
(c) (1), (2), (3) only (d) All of these

95. Which of the following is not the main characteristic of instructional material?
(a) Save time and energy
(b) Make learning permanent
(c) Save paper
(d) Prevent indiscipline

96. According to a few experts, the students who study grammar are very often able to solve grammar exercise _____.
(a) but do not write correct speech
(b) but they often do spelling mistakes
(c) and write good speech
(d) but they are unable to teach grammar.

97. Match the following.

(Grammar Method)	(Characteristics) Teaching
(i) Deductive Method	(A) teacher first presents or takes the example from the students then comes on theory or concept.
(ii) Inductive method	(B) during the composition writing the teacher explains complex sentence pattern.
(iii) Incidental Method	(C) teacher uses a grammar text book to tell his students rules or definitions and explains those with the help of examples.

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(a)	A	C	B
(b)	C	A	B
(c)	C	B	A
(d)	B	A	C

98. Which of following are a few features of a particular method of teaching grammar.
1. The learners become inactive during class room teaching.
2. This method is not child centred but teacher centred.
3. Average teacher can use.this method in country like India.

Which method are we talking about?
(a) Deductive Method
(b) Inductive method
(c) Inductive Deductive Method (d) Incidental Method ;

99. Which of the following grammar teaching method disturbs the teaching of a textbook or composition writing at times?
(a) Deductive Method
(b) Inductive method
(c) Inductive Deductive Method
(d) Incidental Method

100. The aim of remedial teaching programme (R TP) is to provide
1. learning support to pupils who lag far behind their counterparts in school performance.
2. systematic training to develop pupils' generic skills.

(a) (1) only (b) (2) only
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) None of the above

101. What should be the order for the process of remedial teaching?
1. Collecting and preparing the support materials
2. Adapting the curriculum
3. Choosing the appropriate teaching strategies
4. Organizing teaching materials
5. Setting teaching objectives

(a) 5,2,4,3,1 (b) 5,3,4,1,2
(c) 3,5,4,2,1 (d) 1,2,3,4,5

102. Remedial teachers should take note of the following when designing the rewards.
(a) set very hight objectives even if unachievable
(b) set clear and specific targets
(c) reviewing and revising the scheme once in 5-6 yrs
(d) discuss with parents

103. Which one of the following is not the aim of educational psychology and pedagogy?
(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 free the students from discipline

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104. 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

105. The most important factor influencing human intelligence is
(a) Heredity (b) Environment
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

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

THE HUMAN SEASONS

Four seasons fill the measure of the year
There are four seasons in the mind of man
He has his lusty-Spring, when fancy clear
Takes in all beauty with an easy span.
He has his summer when luxuriously
Spring's honey'd cud of youthful thought he loves
To ruminate and by such dreaming high
Is nearest unto heaven, quiet coves
His soul has in its autumn, when his wings
He furleth close; contented so to look
on mists in idleness - to let fair things
Pass by unheeded as a threshold brook.
He has his winter too of pale misfeature
or else he would forego his mortal nature.

John Keats

106. What does the "spring of life" refer to ?
(a) Man's childhood
(b) Man's youth
(c) The beauty of Nature
(d) The beginning of life

107. In the spring of life, man is
(a) innocent and sweet
(b) strong and powerful
(c) very restless
(d) tired

108. The summer season of man's life is spent in
(a) happiness and joy
(b) work
(c) the remembrances of his spring
(d) restfulness

109. In the autumn of his life he is a
(a) troubled man
(b) sad man
(c) hopeful man
(d) contented man and takes it easy

110. " Pass by unheeded as a threshold brook" identify the figure of speech in this sentence
(a) metaphor (b) simili
(c) alliteration (d) Personification

111. The rhyme scheme of the poem is
(a) abab, abcb, abab, ad
(b) abba, abba, abba, bb
(c) abcd, abcd, abcd, ab
(d) acca, acba, abcb, cc

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-118) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

In the second week of August 1998, just a few days after the incidents of bombing the US embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam, a high-powered, brain-storming session was held near Washington D.C., to discuss various aspects of terrorism. The meeting was attended by ten of America's leading experts in various fields such as germ and chemical warfare, public health, disease control and also by the doctors and the law-enforcing officers. Being asked to describe the horror of possible bio-attack, one of the experts narrated the following **gloomy** scenario.

A culprit in a crowded business centre or in a busy shopping mall of a town empties a test tube containing some fluid, which in turn creates an unseen cloud of germ of a dreaded disease like anthrax capable of inflicting a horrible death within 5 days on any one who inhales it. At first 500, or so victims feel that they have mild influenza which may recede after a day or two. Then the symptoms return again and their lungs start filling with fluid. They rush to local hospitals for treatment, but the panic-stricken people may find that the medicare services run quickly out of drugs due to excessive demand. But no one would be able to realise that a terrorist attack has occurred. One cannot deny the possibility that the germ involved would be of contagious variety capable of causing an epidermic. The meeting concluded that **such attacks,** apart from causing immediate human tragedy, would have dire long-term effects on the political and social fabric of a country by way of ending people's trust on the competence of the government.

The experts also said that the bombs used in Kenya and Tanzania were of the old-fashion variety and involved quantities of high explosives, but new terrorism will prove to be more deadly and probably more **elusive** than hijacking an aeroplane or a gelignite of previous decades. According to Bruce Hoffman, an American specialist on political violence, old terrorism generally had a specific manifesto - to overthrow a colonial power or the capitalist system and so on. These terrorists were not shy about planting a bomb or hijacking an aircraft and they set some limit to their brutality. Killing so many innocent people might turn their natural supporters off. Political terrorists want a lot of people watching but not a lot of people dead. "Old terrorism sought to change the world while the new sort is often practised by those who believe that the world has gone beyond redemption", he added.

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Hoffman says, "New terrorism has no long-term agenda but is ruthless in its short-term intentions. It is often just a **cacophonous** cry of protest or an outburst of religious **intolerance** or a protest against the West in general and the US in particular. Its **perpetrators** may be religious fanatics or diehard opponent of a government and see no reason to show restraint. They are simply intent on **inflicting** the maximum amount of pain on the victim."

112 In the context of the passage, the culprit's act of emptying a test tube containing some fluid can be classified as

(a) a terrorist attack
(b) an epidemic of a dreaded disease
(c) a natural calamity
(d) panic created by an imaginary event
(e) None of these

113. In what way would the new terrorism be different from that of the earlier years ?

A. More dangerous and less baffling
B. More hazardous for victims
C. Less complicated for terrorists

(a) A and C only (b) B and C only
(c) A and B only (d) All the three

114. What was the immediate provocation for the meeting held in August 1998 ?

(a) the insistence of America's leading
(b) the horrors of possible bio-attacks
(c) a culprit's heinous act of spreading germs
(d) None of these

115. What could be the probable consequences of bio-attacks, as mentioned in the passage ?

A. Several deaths
B. Political turmoil
C. Social unrest

(a) A only (b) B only
(c) C only (d) All the three

116. The author's purpose of writing the above passage seems to explain

(a) the methods of containing terrorism
(b) the socio-political turmoil in African countries
(c) the deadly strategies adopted by modern terrorists
(d) reasons for killing innocent people

117. According to the author of the passage, the root cause of terrorism is

A. religious fanatism
B. socio-political changes in countries
C. the enormous population growth

(a) A only (b) B only
(c) C only (d) A and B only

118. The phrase "**such attacks**", as mentioned in the last sentence of the second paragraph, refers to

(a) the onslaught of an epidemic as a natural calamity
(b) bio-attack on political people in the government
(c) attack aimed at damaging the reputation of the government
(d) bio-attack monoeuvred by unscrupulous elements

119. The sole objective of the old terrorism, according to Hoffman, was to

(a) plant bombs to kill innocent people
(b) remove colonial power or capitalist system
(c) make people realise the incompetence of the government
(d) give a setback to socio-political order

DIRECTIONS : Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in capital as used in the passage.

120. **cacophonous**

(a) loud (b) melodious
(c) sonorous (d) harsh

Section - V : Language II - Hindi

121. 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 में सभी

122. 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 संबंधी दक्षता का प्रशिक्षण
(b) बोलने संबंधी दक्षता का प्रशिक्षण
(c) लिखने संबंधी दक्षता का प्रशिक्षण
(d) व्यावहारिक व्याकरण का प्रशिक्षण

123. देवनागरी लिपि अन्य लिपियों की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक

(a) वैज्ञानिक है (b) ध्वन्यात्मक है
(c) कलात्मक है (d) इनमें सभी

124. मूल्यांकन से अभिप्राय है

(a) निरन्तर/सतत् चलने वाली प्रक्रिया
(b) वांछित व्यवहारगत परिवर्तन की जानकारी
(c) उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति की सीमांकन
(d) उपरोक्त सभी

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125. प्रायोजनाओं का वर्गीकरण किलपैट्रिक ने निम्न भागों में किया है
(a) रचनात्मक (b) उपभोक्तात्मक
(c) समस्यात्मक (d) ये सभी

126. हिन्दी शिक्षण के रूचि का सिद्धांत के तहत भाषा शिक्षक का कर्तव्य है।
(a) बच्चे को अधिक से अधिक क्रियाशील रखा जाए
(b) बच्चे की पाठ्य सामग्री में रुचि जागृत की जाए
(c) ज्ञान को बच्चों के जीवन से जोड़कर
(d) उपरोक्त में कोई नहीं

127. ध्वनि साम्य विधि द्वारा
(a) उच्चारण व हाव-भाव सिखाया जाता है
(b) ध्वनि में समानता रखने वाले शब्दों को एक साथ सिखाया जाता है।
(c) अनुकरण करना सिखाया जाता है।
(d) उपरोक्त में कोई नहीं

128. मातृभाषा से तात्पर्य उस भाषा से है जिसे बच्चा-
(a) अपनी माता द्वारा सीखता है
(b) अपने परिवार से सीखता है
(c) अपने जीवन के प्रारम्भिक काल में घर-परिवार एवं पर्यावरण में सीखता है।
(d) अपने जीवन के प्रारम्भिक काल में विद्यालय में सीखता है।

129. क्रेथवॉहल, ब्लूम एवं मेसिया ने व्यवहार के किस अनुक्षेत्र हेतु अपनी टेक्सोनोमी प्रस्तुत की है?
(a) ज्ञानात्मक अनुक्षेत्र (b) भावनात्मक अनुक्षेत्र
(c) मनोगामिक अनुक्षेत्र (d) ज्ञानात्मक एवं क्रियात्मक अनुक्षेत्र

130. व्याकरण शिक्षण की उपयुक्त विधि है-
(a) आगमन (b) निगमन
(c) आगमन-निगमन (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

131. गद्य की मुख्य विधा क्या है
(a) कहानी (b) निबन्ध
(c) नाटक (d) ये सभी

132. वर्तनी अशुद्धियों हेतु उपाय हैं
(a) उपचारात्मक (b) निरोधात्मक
(c) दोनों ही (d) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

133. दृश्य सहायक सामग्री का उपयोग होता है
(a) शुद्ध उच्चारण में (b) शुद्ध लेखन में
(c) शुद्ध पढ़ने में (d) इनमें से किसी में नहीं

134. भाषा कक्ष में संक्षिप्त शब्दकोश कहाँ रखा होना चाहिए
(a) प्रतयेक सीट पर (b) एक निश्चित स्थान पर
(c) स्टारे रूप में (d) कही भी

135. परीक्षओं के प्रकार हैं
(a) मौखिक (b) लिखित
(c) प्रयोगात्मक (d) उपरोक्त सभी

निर्देश (प्रश्न 136-141) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-

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 टार्गेट तय करने की कवायद है। राजनीतिज्ञ इसे वोट बैंक की दृष्टि से देखता है। ये सब अपने-अपने ढंग से समस्या को सुलझाने में लगे हैं। अत: 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 सम्बन्ति है। यह मौजूदा सम्पति 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। अत: जनसंख्या की समस्या सामाजिक है। यह अकेले सरकार नहीं सुलझा सकती। केन्द्रीयकरण से हटकर हमें ग्राम-ग्राम, व्यक्ति-व्यक्ति तक पहुँचना होगा। जब तक यह जन आन्दोलन नहीं बन जाता तब तक सफलता मिलना संदिग्ध है।

136. 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

137. 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

138. 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 पड़ेगें।
(c) दकियानूसी विचारों का परित्याग करना पड़ेगा।
(d) इसे कानून के सही प्रयोग से हल किया जा सकता है।

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139. स्त्री शिक्षा का सर्वाधिक लाभ उठाया जा सकता है
(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

140. 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

141. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक होगा-
(a) जनसंख्या की समस्या (b) आर्थिक विकास
(c) शिक्षा का महत्व (d) जनसंख्या वृद्धि की रोकथाम

निर्देश (प्रश्न 142-150) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-

गद्यांश

आज समाज में आडंबर का बोलबाला है। कुछ लोग मन्दिर मस्जिद बनवाने और दान-दक्षिणा देने में सबसे आगे रहते हैं। पर क्या वास्तव में यह पुण्य का काम है? इसमें संदेह नहीं कि ये मंदिर-मस्जिद हमारे आस्था के केन्द्र हैं, पर जब हमारे धर्मस्थल भीख मांगने और भीख बांटने के केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित होने लगते हैं तो इनकी पवित्रता पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगना स्वाभाविक है। कभी-कभी ऐसा लगने लगता है कि मंदिर-मस्जिदों को दी गई दान-दक्षिणा इनके द्वारा किए गए अन्याय अथवा शोषण को सस्ते में निपटाने का साधन तो नहीं बनती जा रही है। ये लोग न तो अपने व्यापार में ईमानदार पाए जाते हैं और न व्यवहार में।

धर्म-स्थल हमारे आध्यात्मिक विकास में सहायक हों, जिससे हमारे अन्दर वास्तविक धर्म की स्थापना हो सके, अहंकार, अंध विश्वास और आडंबर की नहीं। आज देश में भव्य मंदिरों की संख्या में जितनी बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है उतने ही हमारे मन संकुचित और कलुषित होते जा रहे हैं। मोक्ष और आध्यात्मिक विकास के नाम पर जो आश्रम संस्कृति फल-फूल रही है और करोड़ों-अरबों की कमाई की जा रही है, उससे न व्यक्ति का भला हो रहा है और न समाज का। कुछ लोग समाज-सेवा के नाम पर समाज-सेवा का ढोंग रचते हैं। आज ऐसी समाज-सेवा की नहीं, स्वस्थ समाज के निर्माण की जरूरत है।

142. 'आडंबर' शब्द का अर्थ है
(a) तड़क-भड़क (b) ऊपरी दिखावा
(c) अवास्तविकता (d) अशिष्टता

143. कुछ लोगों की दृष्टि में वास्तविक पुण्य है
(a) धन कमाना (b) दिखावा करना
(c) धार्मिक स्थल बनवाना (d) विद्वानों का सम्मान करना

144. दान-दक्षिण के पवित्र रूप में भ्रष्ट होने का कारण है
(a) दान के उपयुक्त पात्रों का अभाव
(b) दान में दी गई वस्तु की निरर्थकता
(c) भिक्षुकों की इच्छाओं की असीमितता
(d) दाताओं की स्वार्थी एवं ढोंगी मनोवृत्ति

145. धार्मिक स्थलों की सार्थकता है
(a) दलितों के उद्धार में
(b) औद्योगिक विकास में
(c) दुष्प्रवृत्तियों के निवारण में
(d) आर्थिक शोषण से मुक्ति में

146. गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक होगा
(a) आडम्बरहीन समाज (b) स्वस्थ समाज का निर्माण
(c) वास्तविक पुण्य (d) मंदिर-मस्जिद

147. धर्म स्थल अपनी पवित्रता से दूर होते जा रहे हैं। क्योंकि
(a) धर्म स्थल धन कमाने का साधन बनते जा रहा है।
(b) धर्म-स्थल भीख मांगने के केन्द्र बन गये हैं।
(c) धर्म में अंध-विश्वास तथा आडम्बर अधिक हो गया है।
(d) धर्म के नाम पर आश्रम फल-फूल रहे हैं।

148. **'कभी-कभी'** में कौन सा समास है?
(a) कर्मधारय (b) बहुब्रीहि
(c) द्वन्द्व (d) अव्ययीभाव

149. **"कुछ लोगै"** समाज-सेवा के नाम पर ढ़ोग रचते हैं। वाक्य में **'कुछ लोग'** कौन सा विशेषण है
(a) संख्यावाचक (b) अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक
(c) निश्चित संख्यावाचक (d) विभाग संख्यावाचक

150. 'अन्याय' का विलोम है
(a) न्यायिक (b) न्याय
(c) प्रतिष्ठा (d) परवाह

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ANSWER KEY

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

Answers & Explanations

Section - II : Mathematics

31. (a) Since 4864 is divisible by 4, so 9P2 must be divisible by 3.
$\therefore$ (11 + P) must be divisible by 3.
$\therefore$ Least value of P is 1.

32. (a) $15 \div 3 = 5$ shows that Ram should put 5 pictures on each poster.

33. (c)

Set T	Set S
6	1
18	3
30	5
54	9

34. (d)

A	5	7	8

$5 + 7 + 8 = 20$
$A + 5 + 7 = 20$
$A = 8$

35. (c) $3\overline{)26}(8$
-24
2

$\therefore$ 26 divided by 3 leaves a remainder of 2.

36. (b) If 2 and 3 are factors of 42, then 6 will also be a factor of 42.

37. (b) Sum of fractions having same denominator

$$= \frac{\text{Sum of numerator}}{\text{Denominator}}$$

38. (a) Required difference

$$= 14\frac{1}{2} - 9\frac{3}{4} = \frac{29}{2} - \frac{39}{4} = \frac{29 \times 2 - 39}{4}$$

$$= \frac{58 - 39}{4} = \frac{19}{4} = 4\frac{3}{4}.$$

39. (a) Fraction given in option 'a' is $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

40. (d) S represents 0.075 because the number just before S is 0.7 and just after is 0.8 and number 0.075 lies between 0.7 and 0.8.

41. (c) Let the required number = x

$\therefore \sqrt{(x + 25) \times 2} + 2 = 18$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2x + 50} = 18 - 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2x + 50} = 16$

$\Rightarrow 2x + 50 = 256$
$\Rightarrow 2x = 256 - 50 = 206$
$\Rightarrow x = 103$

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42. (b) Let the required height be x cm.

According to the question,

$$\sqrt{\frac{2x+50}{2}} - 10 = (2)^2$$

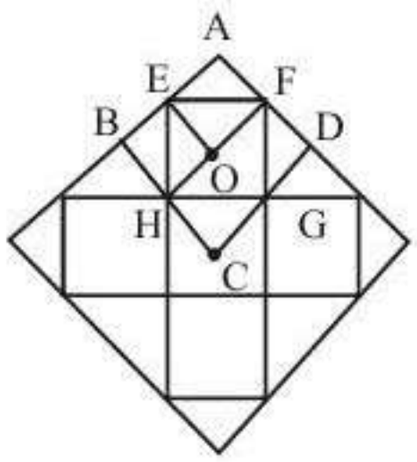
$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x+25} - 10 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x+25} = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 25 = 14 \times 14 = 196 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 196 - 25 = 171 \text{ cm}$$

43. (a) Let side of outer square be 'a'



$$\therefore AD = BC = \frac{a}{2}$$

But $HC = \sqrt{2}$ ($\because$ length of diagonal of square)

Similarly $BH = EO = \sqrt{2}$

(length of diagonal of a square)

$\therefore BC = BH + HC$

$$= \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow a = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$$

45. (a) Express each mixed radical as an entire radical

$$7\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{49} \times \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{98}$$

$$3\sqrt{7} = \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{7} = \sqrt{63}$$

$$2\sqrt{15} = \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{15} = \sqrt{60}$$

$$4\sqrt{6} = \sqrt{16} \times \sqrt{6} = \sqrt{96}$$

So, required arrangement from least to greatest is

$2\sqrt{15}, 3\sqrt{7}, 4\sqrt{6}, 7\sqrt{2}$.

Section - III : Environmental Studies

61. (c) Root carries water and mineral salts from the soil to all parts of body.

62. (c) Green plants make their own food in leaves. These are also known as food factories of the plants.

63. (c) Cat and monkey are mammals that have hair on their bodies. Hence, dolphin can be placed in category X as they are marine mammals. Frog is an amphibian, eagle is a bird and mosquito is an insect.

64. (a) Touch-me-not plant responds to touch. The leaves of touch-me-not plant closes when touched by anyone.

65. (b) Nose and tongue warn us of food that has gone bad. Our nose gives us sense of smell while our tongue gives us sense of taste.

66. (c) Burning of wood requires oxygen present in the air. Movement of vehicle, throwing a stone and building a house doesn't require air.

67. (a) The water in both jars at 60°C. Also, the water in Jar A has less heat than the water in Jar B.

68. (c) A good house should be clean and airy.

69. (b) Floods are caused by cutting the forests. It is because, in the absence of tree cover, the seeping of water is reduced and therefore the ground water does not gets replenished. This could then cause floods.

70. (d) Internet is a communication network that can connect computers around the world.

71. (c) ⫽⫽⫽⫽⫽⫽⫽⫽⫽⫽ This symbols means "dam".

For make the drawing of a map much quicker and easier, there is some sort of agreement all over the world regarding the use of certain symbols. These use of symbols makes the map clearer and easier to read.

72. (b) Only statement II is correct.

73. (a) The difference between northern and southern hemisphere circulation patterns is influenced by difference in isolation.

74. (a) The executive head of a state is the Governor.

75. (b) Cultural beliefs and values are organized according to one's socialization.

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Section - IV : Language I - English

107. (b) This is denoted by the word 'lusty'.

112. (a) Ascertain the hidden meaning of the sentence. "but no one would be able to realise that a terrorist attack has occurred ". So, undoubtedly the culprit's act can be classified as a terrorist attack.

113. (b) "New terrorism has no long-term agenda but its ruthless in its short-term intentions". This statement from the passage supports (b). While in the light of passage, (c) also seems suitable.

114. (d) The immediate provocation for the meeting held in August 1998 has not been given among the options. It was the incidents of bombing the U.S. embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam.

115. (d) Bio-attack will result in several deaths which will lead to political turmoil creating social unrest.

117. (a) 'Religious intolerance', as cited in the last paragraph stands behind terrorism.

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- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : Language II (Hindi)

Each question contains 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.

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Section -I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. The most important factor influencing human intelligence is
   (a) heredity (b) environment
   (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
2. Sound knowledge of child development is very helpful in pedagogy. Which one of the following is not a significant statement?
   (a) Increased awareness of developmental delays in young children has led to the creation of early intervention services
   (b) Earlier detection of hearing deficit sometimes leads to correction of problems before serious language impairments occur.
   (c) Schools must teach children the social and life skills that will help them to develop into healthy adolescents.
   (d) None of the above
3. Generally the baby expresses smiling emotion when its face or cheeks are touched gently. It happens due to
   (a) reflex actions
   (b) emotional reactions
   (c) display of good gestures
   (d) conditioning
4. Social stratification can be expressed as
   (a) the characteristics denoting socio-economic structure in the society
   (b) the level of a family in the caste hierarchy of their community
   (c) classification based on the demography of the population
   (d) the difference denoting level of social respect
5. Mental hygiene includes
   (a) physical health only
   (b) mental health only
   (c) physical and Mental health both
   (d) diagnosis of Mental illness only
6. The meaning of personalized teaching is
   (a) to teach children personally
   (b) to give tuition individually
   (c) to teach children as per their abilities
   (d) None of the above
7. Teachers who are enthusiastic in the classroom teaching
   (a) simply dramatise to hold the student's attention
   (b) often lack proficiency in the subjects which stays hidden under their enthusiasm.
   (c) involve their students in the teaching learning process
   (d) All of the above

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8. What will you do as a teacher if the students do not attend your class?
   (a) Keep quiet considering the present attitude of students.
   (b) Blame the students for their absence.
   (c) Think of using some interesting methods of teaching.
   (d) Know the reasons and try to remove them.
9. 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
10. A student with epilesy will most likely display which of the following behaviours ?
   (a) Staring or convulsions
   (b) Complaining of nasal congestion & earaches
   (c) Difficulty in learning to spell
   (d) Shaking & unclear speech
11. What is the most important contribution of psychology in education ?
   (a) Proper arrangement of discipline
   (b) Change in time table
   (c) Use of co-curricular activities
   (d) Student centred education
12. Sex differences in the area of perception and personality are
   (a) Apparent before age five
   (b) Initially detectable at age seven
   (c) Indistinguishable prior to age eight
   (d) Essential mythical
13. A scheduled caste student is visiting the class only to get his scholarship. What provision will you make to attract his attention towards education?
   (a) Insulting remarks on the caste and the parents
   (b) Tell him about the importance of education in one's life
   (c) Rebuking the child
   (d) Think about the irrationality of the scheme
14. Motives are often blocked or frustrated & the major sources of this frustration are environmental and___ factor.
   (a) Situational (b) Social
   (c) Psychological (d) Personal
15. 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
16. The movement from one social class to another is known as -
   (a) Migration (b) Immigration
   (c) Social mobility (d) National movement
17. The aims of lecture –cum– and demonstration strategy is
   (a) It removes the weakness of lecture strategy and enhance the quality of demonstration strategy
   (b) It combines lecture and demonstration strategy to built a new strategy
   (c) It strengthens the theoretical aspect of strategies
   (d) It generates a new strategy for science teaching
18. The part of the mind that is beyond awareness is called the
   (a) Unconscious (b) Conscious
   (c) Post conscious (d) Pre conscious
19. When teaching a child who is mentally retarded, a teacher should do which of the following ?
   (a) Repeat directions many times
   (b) Provide abstract examples
   (c) Set lower expectations
   (d) Give instructions only once to improve the child's focus.
20. Intrinsic motivations are
   (a) Drives (b) Learning activity
   (c) Knowledge of progress (d) Praise and blame
21. Frustration is charactersied by
   (a) Behaviour directed toward the goal of harming or injuring another living thing
   (b) The blocking of ongoing, goal directed behaviour.
   (c) Unpleasant feelings or shifts in mood.
   (d) Failling to take revenge.
22. Intelligence tests for infants
   (a) Correlate with adult tests at + 0.85 and above
   (b) Sample the same abilities tests at later ages.
   (c) Provide initial information relating to aptitudes
   (d) Are not accurate predictors of later IQ
23. If Adil's Intelligence quotient is 100, we know that Adil has a
   (a) perfect score on a set of age – related tests
   (b) test performance superior to 90% of other children of the same age who took the test.
   (c) mental age of typical children who have the same choronological age
   (d) mental age below those of children with the same chronological age.
24. To lead the country successfuly into the 21st century, you as a teacher will emphasize on -
   (a) energy conservation
   (b) child's right to education
   (c) mass media in education
   (d) human resource development
25. The law of experience may be taken to mean
   (a) Reward (b) Discriminations
   (c) Generalization (c) Repetitions
26. Which of the following statement regarding dyslexia is false?
   (a) Dyslexia is the most commonly diagnosed learning disability.
   (b) Estimates at the prevalence as dyslexia range form 5 to 175 percent.
   (c) Dyslexia is heritable and runs in families.
   (d) Dyslexia affects boys more often that girls.
27. The best educational program is one which is according to the -
   (a) ability of the child
   (b) need of the child
   (c) interest of the child
   (d) all of these along with the needs of the society

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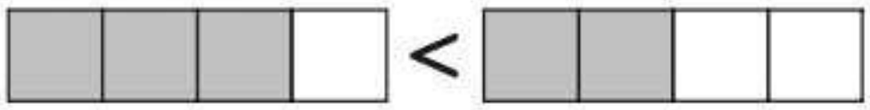
28. Which one of the following is not the defect of experimental method?
(a) Artificial conditions of the experiment
(b) Difficulty on the part of subject to seek help
(c) The possibilities to gain accurate knowledge of mental state of the subject
(d) Impossibility to control the internal state of the subject

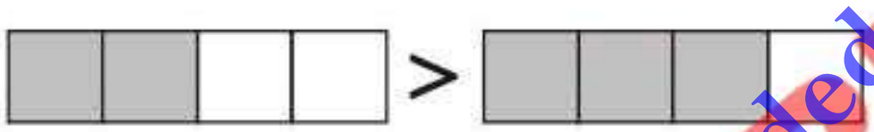
29. There are two types of aggression, hostile aggression & ____ aggression:
(a) Instrumental (b) Mild
(c) Structural (d) Periodical

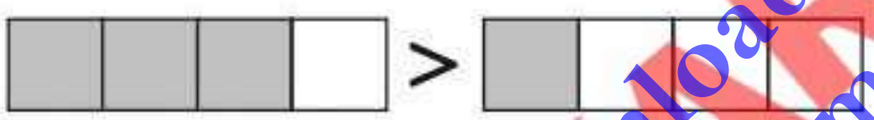
30. A person who has an IQ score of 60 would be considered as-
(a) Profoundly retarted (b) Severely retarded
(c) Moderately retarded (d) Mildly retarded

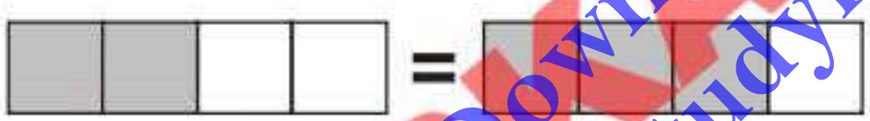
Section -II : Mathematics

31. Which pair of figures makes the statement correct?

(a) 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

32. Mr. Roy worked on his car $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours on Monday, 3 hours on Tuesday, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours on Wednesday.

The total number of hours that he worked on the car during those 3 days are,

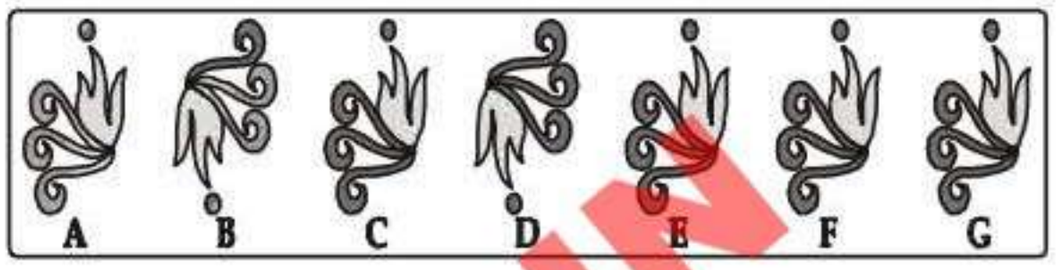
(a) $9\frac{3}{8}$ h (b) $9\frac{1}{2}$ h
(c) $10\frac{1}{4}$ h (d) $10\frac{1}{2}$

33. A train for Lucknow leaves every two and a half hours from New Delhi Railway Station. An announcement was made at the station that a train for Lucknow had left 40 minutes ago and the next train will leave at 18.00 hrs. At what time was the announcement made?
(a) 15.30 hrs (b) 17.10 hrs
(c) 16.00 hrs (d) None of these

34. The average score of 3 students for a test is 93. If the total score of the first 2 students is 182, then the score of the third student is
(a) 79 (b) 279
(c) 182 (d) 97

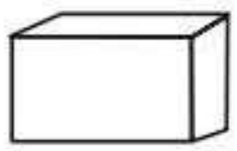
35. If an item is having an original price of 340, and is discounted by 10%, then my discount sale price is
(a) 603 (b) 360
(c) 306 (d) 630

36. Which picture is breaking the rule in the given pattern?



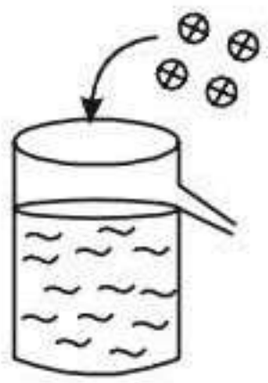
(a) Picture D (b) Picture G
(c) Picture E (d) Picture F

37. Kareena is making a game. She wants to colour a cube such that different faces are of different colours. How many colours can she use?



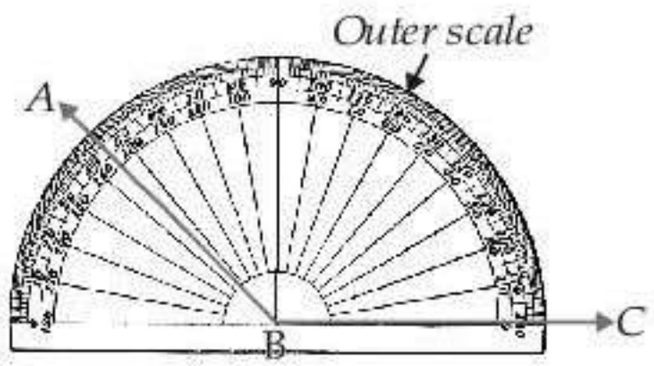
(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 8

38. Volume of water which will flow out, if I drop 4 marbles into the can as shown, given that each marble has a volume of 1.5 cm^3.



(a) 3 cm^3 (b) 6 cm^3
(c) 9 cm^3 (d) 12 cm^3

39. Study the figure and tick (√) the correct option.



(a) ∠ABC = 45° (b) ∠ABC = 135°
(c) ∠ABC = 130° (d) ∠ABC = 47°

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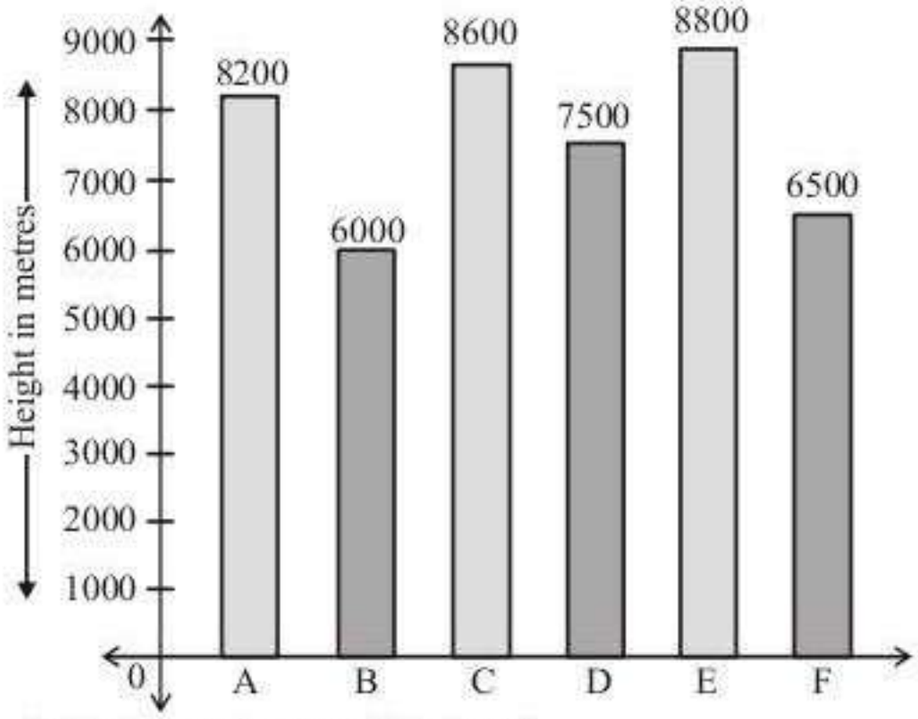
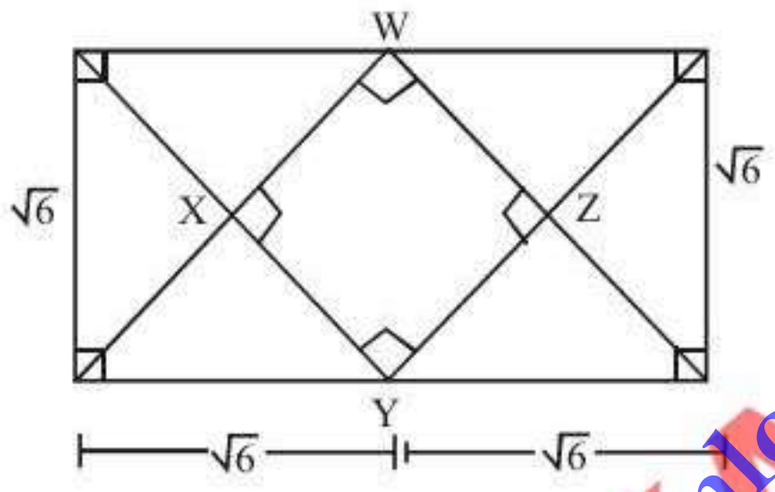
40. Given below is a bar graph showing the heights of six mountain peaks.
Read this diagram and answer the following:



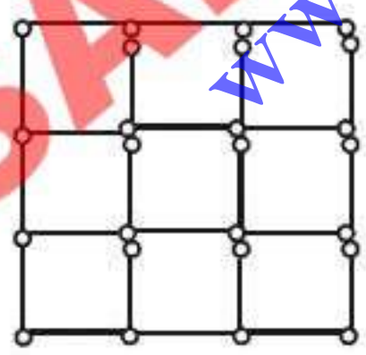
Which peak is second highest?
(a) B (b) A
(c) C (d) E

41. In the adjoining figure, the area of square WXYZ is



(a) $\sqrt{6}$ unit^2 (b) 3 unit^2
(c) $\sqrt{3}$ unit^2 (d) 6 unit^2

42. Here is a pattern of squares made with matchsticks. How many squares are there?



(a) 14 (b) 9
(c) 13 (d) 10

43. Which one is correct?
(a) Amount of bill is equal to the quantity multiplied by price per unit.
(b) Amount of bill is greater than the quantity multiplied by price per unit.
(c) Amount of bill is less than the quantity multiplied by price per unit.
(d) Amount of bill is equal to the quantity divide by price per unit.

44. Train A leaves Ludhiana for Delhi at 11 a.m, running at the speed of 60 km/hr. On the same day train B leaves Ludhiana for Delhi by the same route at 2 p.m running at the speed of 72 km/hr. At what time will the two trains meet each other ?
(a) 5 a.m on the next day
(b) 2 a.m on the next day
(c) 5 p.m on the next day
(d) None of these

45. Astha was born on 14th July 1997 and her brother was born on 21st October 2002. Who is elder and by how much ?
(a) Astha is elder by 5 years 3 months 7 days.
(b) Her brother is elder by 5 years.
(c) Astha is elder by 4 years
(d) Her broher is elder by 4 years.

46. Mathematics is the science of
(a) Intellectual (b) Numbers
(c) Calculations (d) All the above.

47. "To appreciate the works of mathematician". Corresponds to which value?
(a) Intellectual (b) Utilitarian
(c) Aesthetic (d) None of the above

48. "Preponderate of ration" is
(a) Guardian (b) School inspector
(c) Teacher (d) None of these

49. Which is not the characteristics of a successful teacher?
(a) Practicability (b) Dedication
(c) Partial behaviour (d) Selfdiscipline

50. "To develop new theories by discovering broad generalisations" is the purpose of
(a) Action research (b) Local research
(c) Fundamental research (d) All

51. Who applied the concept of action research 'J first time
(a) S. Back Bell (b) Tranerse
(c) S. M. Corey (d) None of these

52. Which of the following is not a action verb?
(a) Knowledge (b) Understanding
(c) Application (d) All the above

53. The five stepped system of lesson planning was started by
(a) Herbart (b) Kilpatrick
(c) Morrison (d) None of them

54. According to RCEM approach the correct V order is
(a) Input, output, process (b) Output, Process, Input
(c) Process, Input, output (d) None of them

55. A unit plan should
(a) Be flexible
(b) Consists of familiar topics
(c) Provide a variety
(d) All the above

56. Which is a problem-centrad and democratic technique
(a) Brain storming (b) Drill work
(c) Home work (d) All the above

57. A teacher uses the text-book to fulfill his need for
(a) Suitable subject matter
(b) Reference material
(c) Assigning home work
(d) All the above

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58. The professional competency of a mathematics teacher can be improved by
(a) Pre-service training
(b) In service training
(c) Selective academic programmes
(d) All the above measures

59. 'Cycle plan of teaching' is also known as
(a) Herbart approach (b) Morrison approach
(c) RCEM approach (d) Allen approach

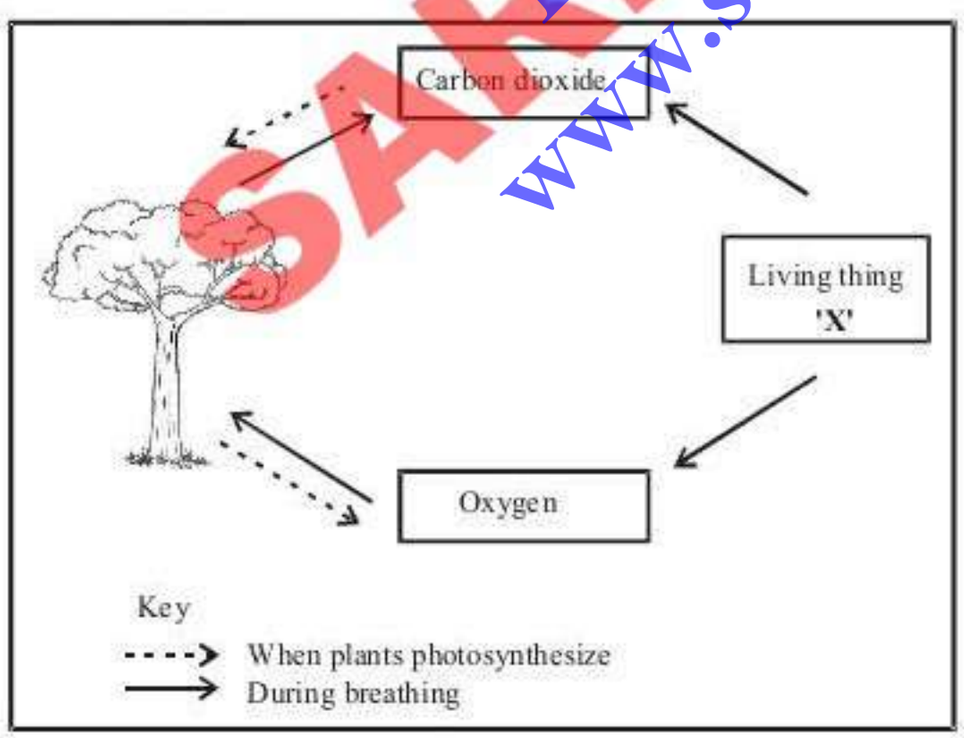
60. The micro teaching is related with
(a) Teaching strategy (b) Teaching method
(c) Teaching models (d) All of the above

Section -III : Environmental Studies

61. Human bodies have blood vessels to carry blood to all parts of the body. In plants the i performs the similar function by acting as a ii system.
Which information completes the given statement?

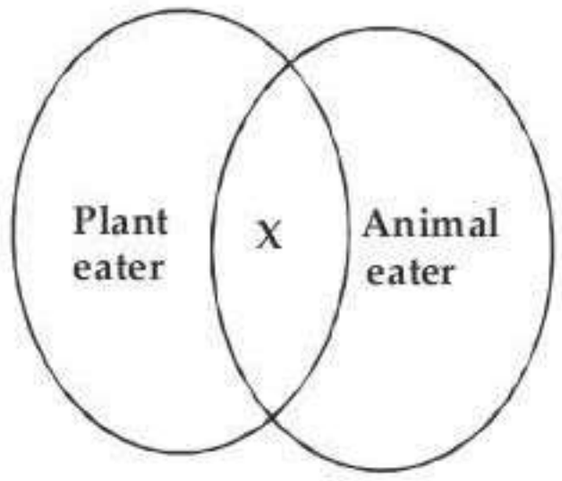
	i	ii
(a)	Tubes	Transport
(b)	Tubes	Tubular
(c)	Leaves	Transport
(d)	Leaves	Tubular

62. Study the given diagram. It shows the exchange of gases between two types of living things in the environment.



What does the living thing 'X' in the diagram represents?
(a) Hibiscus plant (b) Elephant
(c) Water hyacinth (d) Mango tree

63. Study the given Venn diagram.



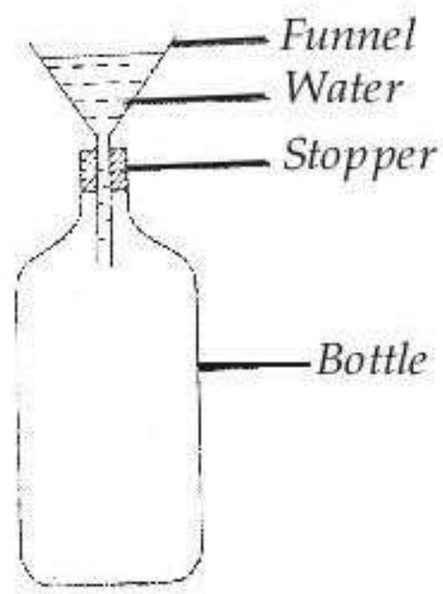
Which of the following animals can be placed in 'X'?
(a) Goat (b) Pig
(c) Rabbit (d) Snake

64. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
(a) Living things feel
(b) Living things need food
(c) Living things grow old and die
(d) Living things do not reproduce

65. Which of the following statements is incorrect about tongue?
(a) It rolls food into ball.
(b) It helps in our speech.
(c) It gives us sense of taste.
(d) It filters the air that enters our mouth.

66. Condensation is
(a) Changing water into ice by cooking
(b) Changing water vapour into water by cooking
(c) Changing ice into water by heating
(d) Changing water into ice by heating

67. Sanjana poured water into the funnel, but the water did not flow into the bottle?



Which of the following statements explain the above observation?
I. The stopper prevented the air in the bottle from escaping.
II. The air in the bottle could be compressed.
III. The air in the bottle took up space.
(a) I only (b) I and II only
(c) I and III only (d) II and III only

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68. Which of the following kind of houses is most effective in a place that is very hot and dry?
(a) A house made of bricks and mortar.
(b) A house made up of ice
(c) A house made up of clay and thatch or coconut branches.
(d) All of these

69. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Non renewable resources can never be replaced once they get used up.
(b) Non renewable resources can be replaced in million of years.
(c) Non renewable resources can be replaced in 50-100 years.
(d) Non renewable resources can be replaced in 100-200 years.

70. Which of the following can be used to send and receive instant messages?
(a) Postal Letter (b) Radio
(c) Pager (d) Television

71. A compass is used
(a) To show symbols
(b) To find the main direction of a place
(c) To measure distance of a place
(d) To do geometrical construction

72. Where is Amarnath cave located?
(a) Jammu & Kashmir (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Uttranchal

73. The pool of cold air that gets pinched off during Rossby wave formation forms a
(a) High pressure cell (b) Cyclone
(c) Anti cyclone (d) None of the above

74. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Discretionary powers are enjoyed by Governor.
(b) Discretionary powers are enjoyed by Chief Minister.
(c) Discretionary powers are enjoyed by political parties.
(d) Discretionary powers are enjoyed by members of Vidhan sabha.

75. The emergence of a global economy has
(a) Decreased interdependence of people.
(b) Increased interdependence of people.
(c) Eroded geographical barriers.
(d) Displaced ethnic minorities.

76. Which of the following answers depicts the dual nature of science?
(a) Process approach
(b) Process and product approach
(c) Product approach
(d) Product and process approach

77. Which of the following behavioural domains are important for bringing desirable behavioural changes among students at upper primary level?
(a) Cognitive and Conative
(b) Conative and affective
(c) Cognitive and affective
(d) Cognitive, conative and affective

78. Transform and Translate will be the most appropriate action verbs of
(a) Knowledge objective
(b) Analysis objective
(c) Comprehension objective
(d) Application objective

79. Which domain relates to the attitudinal domain of educational objectives?
(a) Cognitive
(b) Conative
(c) Affective
(d) Conative and affective both

80. Setting the experiment for photosynthesis may be taught by appropriately which approach?
(a) Learner centred approach
(b) Teacher centred approach
(c) By both the above approaches
(d) By none of the above approaches

81. The insight model of teaching was developed by
(a) John Locke (b) Plato
(c) I. Kant (d) None of the above

82. Tick the correct statement about HSTP of Science teaching
(a) In this programme workbook was used in place of text books
(b) Text books were used in place of work books
(c) Work books and science kits were used in place of text books
(d) All the above

83. CCE is
(a) Continuous and Continuous Evaluation
(b) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation
(c) Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluator
(d) None of the above

84. What among the following should make a good criteria for learner's assessment?
(a) Should be valid (b) Should be reliable
(c) Should be comparable (d) All the above

85. Which of the following will be an appropriate tool & technique for assessing coscholastic aspects of learners?
(a) Multiple choice questions
(b) Paper-pencil test
(c) Checklist, observation schedule and anecodotal records with portfolios
(d) Projects

86. After finding or diagnosing the problem of students, what type of remedial exercises or strategies may be given to the students?
(a) Oral drill and written exercises
(b) Library reading
(c) Mutual help in group under teacher's superision
(d) All of the above

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87. "A science teacher must have necessary knowledge for the various problems faced by him/her in the teaching of his/her subject". What can be the most prevalent problems from the given below options?
(a) Lack of facilities, resources, skilled teachers
(b) Overcrowded classes and time bound completion of syllabus
(c) Lack of autonomy given to teachers to experiment or innovate
(d) All of the above

88. In order to develop a good rapport with students, a teacher should (select the most important activity)
(a) love his students
(b) be friendly with all
(c) pay individual attention
(d) communicate well

89. Schools should be concerned with the develpment of the child, which should include
(a) acquisition of child, which should include
(b) acquisition of knowledge by the child
(c) acquisition of skills required by the nation
(d) acquisition of skills required by a healthy person

90. Factors of ecosystem problem include–
(a) Neotechnology (b) Industrial revolution
(c) Population growth (d) All of the above

Section -IV : Language I - English

91. The primary functions of language are?
(a) Expression of feeling, meaning, communication and thinking.
(b) To control over other people, as language is a social act
(c) Only (a)
(d) Both (a) and (b)

92. Command of language gives a feeling of?
(a) confidence (b) satisfaction
(c) security (d) none of these

93. When language is learnt naturally and without any systematic practice then it is called as
(a) first language (b) dearth
(c) acquisition (d) none of these

94. When languages are learnt without any practice it is called as
(a) learning (b) first language
(c) acquisition (d) erudition

95. The way through which the art of using skill and practice is given to learn it than it is called
(a) learning (b) acquisition
(c) erudition (d) recitation

96. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?

Person	Work/Theory / Publication
(i) B.P. Skinner	(a) Theory of Operant Condition
(ii) Pavlov	(b) Theory of classical conditioning
(iii) B.P. Skinner	(c) Verbal behaviour

(a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2
(c) All of the above (d) None of these

97. Which one of the following is NOT one of the stages of learning?
(a) Acquisition (b) Maintenance
(c) Generalization (d) Adoptation

98. 'The aim is that the child should learn to do the task both accurately and quickly' the statement fits to which of the following stage?
(a) Acquisition (b) Maintenance
(c) Generalization (d) Fluency

99. Which of the following is/are productive skill/skills?
(a) Speaking (b) Writing
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above

100. Instructors can help students overcome this reticence by assuring them that misunderstanding and the need for clarification can occur in any type of interaction, whatever the participants' language skill levels. This particular strategy refers to which of the following?
(a) Using minimal responses
(b) Recognizing scripts
(c) Language to talk about language
(d) None of the above

101. Match the following Integrating Metacognitive Strategies

(i) Before listening	(A) Modify strategies if necessary
(ii) During and	(B) Decide if more linguistic after listening or background knowledge is needed
(iii) After listening	(C) Listen/view again to check comprehension

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(a)	A	C	B
(b)	B	C	A
(c)	C	B	A
(d)	B	A	C

102. _____ function is when language is used to gain knowledge about the environment *(e.g.* 'What the tractor doing?')'. Which one of the following is the above function identified by Halliday?
(a) Instrumental (b) Regulatory
(c) Heuristic (d) Representational

103. Halliday identified three metafunctions that language has for children in their early years, which one of the following is NOT one of them?
(a) Ideational (b) Intrapersonal
(c) Interpersonal (d) Textual

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104. Which one of the following is NOT a basic principle around which a teacher could plan his/her examples?
1. Be sure the examples are accurate and appropriate
2. Use the examples as teaching tools
(a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) None of the above

105. Which of the following is kinds of speaking situations in which we find ourselves?
1. interactive 2. partially interactive
3. Non interactive
(a) Only (1) (b) Only (1) and (2)
(c) Both (2) (d) All of the above

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

THE COROMANDAL FISHERS

Rise, brothers, rise; the wakening skies pray to the morning light,
The wind lies asleep in the arms of the dawn like a child that has cried all night.
Come, let us gather our nets from the shore and set our catamarans free,
To capture the leaping wealth of the tide, for we are the kings of the sea!
No longer delay, let us hasten away in the track of the seagull's call,
The sea is our mother, the cloud is our brother, the waves are our comrades all.
What though w e toss at the fall of the sun where the hand of the sea-god drives?
He who holds the storm by the hair, will hide in his breast our lives.
Sweet is the shade of the coconut glade, and the scent of the mango grove,
And sweet are the sands at the full o' the moon with the sound of the voices we love;
But sweeter, O brothers, the kiss of the spray and the dance of the wild foam's glee;
Row, brothers, row to the edge of the verge, where the low sky mates with the sea.

Sarojini Naidu

106. The poet uses various epithets while referring to the fishermen. They are
(a) brothers, kings of the sea
(b) brothers, yeomen
(c) the kings, the fishermen
(d) the sailors, the brothers

107. Pick out the metaphor used to refer to the fishes caught by the fishermen.
(a) the kings of the sea
(b) brothers
(c) the leaping wealth of the tide
(d) the gods of wealth

108. How do you know that the sea waves are the fishermen's friends? We know this from the phrase
(a) The wind is not wild
(b) The coming of the morning
(c) The waves are our comrades all
(d) The sea god

109. The rhyme scheme of the poem is
(a) ab, ab, bc, bc, ac, ac
(b) aa, ab, bb, bc, cc, ac
(c) ab, cb, bc, dc, cd, dc
(d) aa, bb, cc, dd, cc, bb

110. "Row, brothers, row to the edge of the verge, where the low sky mates with the sea " up to where does the narrator want his brothers to row ?
(a) to the edge of the sea
(b) to the horizon which is meeting point of the sky and the sea
(c) as far as possible
(d) to row away till eternity

111. The synonym of the word "catamarans' is
(a) fishing nets (b) ships
(c) a boat or raft (d) fisherman

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-120) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in *bold* to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

There is no field of human endeavour that has been so misunderstand as health. While health which **connotes** well-being and the absence of illness has a low profile, it is illness representing the failure of health which virtually monopolizes attention because of the fear of pain, disability and death. Even Snshruta has warned that this provides the medical practitioner power over the patient which could be misused.

Till recently, patients had implicit faith in their physician whom they loved and respected, not only for his knowledge but also in the total belief that practitioners of this noble profession, guided by ethics, always placed the patient's interest above all other considerations. This rich interpersonal relationship between the physician, patient and family has, barring a few exceptions, prevailed till the recent past, for caring was considered as important as curing. Our indigenous systems of medicine like ayurveda and yoga have heen more **concerned** with the promotion of the health of both the body and mind and with maintaining a harmonious relationship not just with fellow-beings but with nature itself, of which man is an integral part. Healthy practices like cleanliness, proper diet, exercise and meditation are part of our culture which sustains people even in the prevailing conditions of poverty in rural India and in the unhygienic urban slums.

These systems consider disease as an **aberration** resulting from disturbance of the equilibrium of health, which must be corrected by gentle restoration of this balance through proper diet, medicines and the establishment of mental peace. They also teach the graceful acceptance of old age with its infirmities resulting from the normal **degenerative** process as well as of death which is **inevitable**.

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This is in marked contrast to the western concept of life as a constant struggle against disease, ageing and death which must be fought and conquered with the knowledge and technology **derived** from their science: a science which, with its narrow dissective and quantifying approach, has provided us the understanding of the microbial causes of communicable diseases and provided highly effective technology for their prevention, treatment and control. This can rightly be claimed as the greatest contribution of western medicine and justifiably termed as 'high' technology. And yet the contribution of this science in the field of non-communicable diseases is remarkably poor despite the far greater inputs in research and treatment for the problems of ageing like cancer, heart diseases, paralytic strokes and arthritis which are the major problems of affluent societies today.

112. Which of the following has been described as the most outstanding benefits of modern medicine?
(a) The real cause and ways of control of communicable diseases
(b) Evolution of the concept of harmony between man and nature
(c) Special techniques for fighting ageing
(a) Only B and C (b) Only A and B
(c) Only A (d) Only B

113. In India traditionally the doctors were being guided mainly by which of the following?
(a) High technology (b) Good knowledge
(c) Professional ethics (d) Power over patient

114. What caution have proponents of indigenous systems sounded against medical practitioners?
(a) Their undue concern for the health of the person.
(b) Their emphasis on research on non-communicable diseases.
(c) Their emphasis on curing illness rather than preventive health measures.
(d) Their emphasis on restoring health for affluent members of the society.

115. Why has the field of health not been understood properly?
(a) Difficulty in understanding distinction between health and illness.
(b) Confusion between views of indigenous and western system.
(c) Highly advanced technology being used by the professionals.
(d) Not given in the passage.

116. Why, according to the author, have people in India survived in spite of poverty?
(a) Their natural resistance to communicable diseases is very high.
(b) They have easy access to western technology.
(c) Their will to conquer diseases
(d) Their harmonious relationship with the physician

117. Which of the following pairs are mentioned as 'contrast' in the passage?
(a) Western concept of life and science.
(b) Technology and science.
(c) Western physician and western-educated Indian physician.
(d) Indian and western concepts of life.

118. Why does the author describe the contributions of science as remarkably poor?
(a) It concentrates more on health than on illness.
(b) It suggests remedies for the poor people.
(c) It demands more inputs in terms of research and technology.
(d) None of these

119. The author seems to suggest that
(a) we should give importance to improving the health rather than curing of illness.
(b) we should move towards becoming an affluent society.
(c) ayurveda is superior to yoga.
(d) good interpersonal relationship between the doctor and the patient in necessary but not sufficient.

DIRECTIONS : Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

120. Degenerative
(a) Recuperative (b) Revolving
(c) Productive (d) Innovative
(e) Integrative

Section -V : Language II - Hindi

121. शैली और उद्देश्य की दृष्टि से कहानी के प्रकार/रूप है
(a) धार्मिक, सामाजिक और ऐतिहासिक कहानियाँ
(b) चरित्र-प्रधान एवं समस्यात्मक कहानियाँ
(c) घटना-प्रधान कहानियाँ
(d) उपरोक्त में कोई नहीं

122. नाटक के तत्व है
(a) वस्तु का तत्व है (b) कथोपकथन
(c) अभिनय (d) इनमें सभी

123. हिन्दी वर्णमाला के दो शब्दों अथवा दो वाक्यों अथवा दो उपवाक्यों के मध्य थोड़ा रुकने की प्रक्रिया का नाम है?
(a) विवृत्ति (b) बलाघात
(c) अनुमान (d) इनमें कोई नहीं

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124. 'श्यामपट' अध्यापक का सच्चा मित्र है। इस कथन की पुष्टि होती है क्योंकि
(a) श्यामपट छात्रों के लिए सहायक सामग्री है
(b) श्यामपट अध्यापक के लिए सहायक सामग्री है
(c) श्यामपट अध्यापक के लिए उद्योतन सामग्री है
(d) उपरोक्त सभी

125. 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

126. बच्चे की विषय के प्रति रूचि उत्पन्न करने में कौन-सा उपाय उपयोगी है
(a) किसी वस्तु, मॉडल या मित्र आदि दृश्य-श्रव्य सामग्री को दिखाकर
(b) बच्चों की रुचि व आवश्यकतानुसार शिक्षण-विधियों का प्रयोग कर
(c) बच्चों के पूर्व ज्ञान के आधार पर नए ज्ञान को प्रस्तुत कर
(d) उपरोक्त में सभी

127. वाचन की शिक्षण विधियाँ कहलाती है
(a) प्राचीन एवं नवीन प्रणाली
(b) आधुनिक प्रणाली
(c) नवीन प्रणाली
(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

128. हिन्दी राज भाषा है-
(a) दिल्ली प्रदेश की।
(b) हरियाणा प्रदेश की
(c) इन दोनों प्रदेशों की।
(d) इनमें से किसी भी प्रदेश की नहीं।

129. सबसे महत्वपूर्ण शिक्षा उद्देश्य है-
(a) ज्ञानात्मक उद्देश्य (b) भावात्मक उद्देश्य
(c) क्रियात्मक उद्देश्य (d) उक्त सभी।

130. खेल विधि को निश्चित रूप किसने प्रदान किया-
(a) प्लेटो ने (b) प्रॉबेल ने
(c) कुक ने (d) माण्टेसरी ने

131. गद्य शिक्षण का मूल उद्देश्य क्या है
(a) भाषा ज्ञान (b) सामान्य ज्ञान
(c) चरित्र निर्माण (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

132. जेकाटाट प्रणाली में बच्चों को पढ़ाना-लिखना सिखाना किससे शुरू किया जाता है?
(a) अक्षरों से
(b) शब्दों से
(c) वाक्यों से
(d) इन सभी के एक साथ शिक्षण में

133. बेमेल शब्द छाँटिए
(a) चल चित्र (b) रेडियो
(c) टी. वी. (d) नाटक

134. भाषा कक्ष में वृहद शब्दकोश कहाँ रखा होना चाहिए
(a) प्रत्येक सीट पर (b) एक निश्चित स्थान पर
(c) स्टोर रूम में (d) कही भी

135. विस्तृत उत्तरीय परीक्षा में उत्तरों का आकार होता है
(a) बड़ा (b) छोटा
(c) एक या दो शब्दों का (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश (प्रश्न 136-141) : 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 पुरूषों 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।

136. 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।

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137. उपरोक्त गद्यांश का भावार्थ है कि कुछ साधारण से नियमों का पालन करने से-
(a) हम में महामानवीय क्षमताएँ आ सकती हैं।
(b) हम मूर्ख कहलाए जाने से बच सकते हैं।
(c) हम कोई भी गलती करने से बच सकते हैं।
(d) हम मूर्खतापूर्ण राय बनाने से बच सकते हैं।

138. लेखक का मानना है कि यह एक गम्भीर गलती है-
(a) भली-भाँति सोच-विचार करने के बाद अपनी राय प्रकट करना।
(b) बिना सोचे और तर्क किये बोलना।
(c) सिर्फ सोचकर किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचने का प्रयास करना।
(d) उचित निरीक्षण किये बिना अपने विचार प्रकट करना।

139. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा वाक्य सही है?
(a) अरस्तु ने वही गलती की जो हम में से बहुत से करते हैं।
(b) अरस्तु राय बनाने से पहले सोच-विचार नहीं करते थे।
(c) अरस्तु के पास अत्यन्त कुशाग्र बुद्धि नहीं थी।
(d) अरस्तु बिना निरीक्षण के राय बना लेते थे।

140. उपरोक्त गद्यांश का शीर्षक होगा-
(a) बुद्धि परीक्षण
(b) व्यावहारिक बुद्धि का प्रयोग
(c) कुशाग्र बुद्धि की आवश्यकता
(d) बुरी आदतों का त्याग

141. 'आवश्यक' का विलोम है-
(a) अत्यावश्यक (b) अवश्य
(c) अनावश्यक (d) जरूरी

निर्देश (प्रश्न 142-150) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-

गद्यांश

यांत्रिक गति से जाते और लौटते पंडित जी आज सुबह अचानक उस मैदान की ओर बढ़ चले, जहां कक्षा भवनों से कलकल ध्वनि के साथ बालकों की धारा निकलकर बह रही थी। उन्हें समझने में देर नहीं लगी कि स्कूली बच्चों की प्रार्थना का समय है। बालक अब पंक्तिबद्ध खड़े हो गये हैं। कलकल ध्वनि शांत हो गई। किसी आंतरिक अनुशासन से सबके मुंह पर शांति और नम्रता की सात्विक आर्द्रता छा गई। सिर किंचित आगे झुक गए। आंखे मुंदी अथवा अधमुंदी स्थितियों में हो गई।

पंडित जी ने सोचा, कौन कहता है कि आज का छात्र-वर्ग विद्या-बुद्धि के साथ अनुशासन की दिशा में एकदम खोखला हो गया है? ऐसा सोचने वाले एक बार आकर उन्हें इस रूप में देखें। उच्च दर्जे के छात्र भी छोटे बालकों के साथ शांत और संयमित हैं। क्या कभी मार-पीटकर छात्रों को इतना शांत बनाया जा सकता है? नहीं? यह प्रार्थना और ईश्वर की महिमा का प्रभाव है। भारतवर्ष में शिक्षा को भगवान और उसकी प्रार्थना से काट दिया जाएगा तो वह खोखली हो जाएगी। प्रार्थना सभा की यह भाव- मग्नता यदि कक्षा-भवन में नहीं रह सकती तो शिक्षा की सफलता संदिग्ध रहेगी।

142. अगर प्रार्थना न हो तो शिक्षा की सफलता कैसी रहेगी
(a) सराहनीय (b) विरूपित
(c) संदिग्ध (d) बेमानी

143. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक लिखिए
(a) विद्यालय में खेलकूद
(b) शांत और संयमित
(c) विद्यालय में सांस्कृति कार्यक्रम
(d) विद्यालय में अनुशासन और दंड

144. निम्न में से कौन सा कथन लेखक के मंतव्य को पुष्ट नहीं करता
(a) शिक्षा तथा प्रार्थना एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं।
(b) मार-पीटकर छात्रों को शान्त बनाया जा सकता है।
(c) युवा छात्र वर्ग अनुशासन से दूर होता जा रहा है।
(d) प्रार्थना सभायें अक्सर कक्षाओं में होती हैं।

145. पंडित जी एक विद्यालय की ओर चल दिये, क्योंकि
(a) वो जानना चाहते थे कि शोर कहाँ से आ रहा है।
(b) वो देखना चाहते थे कि बच्चों में अनुशासन है या नहीं।
(c) स्कूली बच्चों का शोर उन्हें आकर्षित कर रहा था।
(d) वो स्कूल की प्रार्थना-सभा देखना चाहते थे।

146. क्या देखकर पंडित जी ने सोचा कि आज का छात्र वर्ग अनुशासन की दिशा में खोखला नहीं हुआ है
(a) उच्च दर्जे के बालकों को देखकर।
(b) विद्यालय का शोर देखकर।
(c) प्रार्थना सभा देखकर।
(d) स्कूली बच्चों को पंक्तिबद्ध तथा शान्त मुद्रा में प्रार्थना करते देखकर।

147. आर्द्र शब्द का विलोम है
(a) आर्द्रता (b) शुष्क
(c) सूखा (d) शीतल

148. समय का अनेकार्थी है
(a) कल (b) मृत्यु
(c) मरण (d) काल

149. 'कक्षा भवन' शब्द में कौन सा समास है
(a) अव्ययीभाव (b) तत्पुरुष
(c) बहुब्रीहि (d) द्वन्द्व

150. 'अनुशासन' शब्द में कौन सा उपसर्ग है
(a) अन (b) न
(c) अनु (d) अन्

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ANSWER KEY

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

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Answers & Explanations

Section -II : Mathematics

31. (c) Figure 'c' represents $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$

So, $\frac{3}{4} > \frac{1}{4}$

32. (c) Total number of hours

$$= 4\frac{1}{2} + 3 + 2\frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{2} + 3 + \frac{11}{4} = \frac{18+12+11}{4}$$

$$= \frac{41}{4}\text{h} = 10\frac{1}{4}\text{h}$$

33. (d) Clearly, the last train left two and a half hours before 18.00 hours, i.e., at 15.30 hours. But this happened 40 minutes before the announcement was made. So, the announcement was made at 16.10 hours.

34. (d) Average score = $\frac{\text{total students}}{\text{numbers of students}}$

$$93 = \frac{\text{total students}}{3}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Total students = $93 \times 3 = 279$

Total score of two students = 182

$\therefore$ Score of third student = $279 - 182 = 97$

35. (c) Original price = 340

Discount rate = 10%

i.e. discounted amount = $340 \times \frac{10}{100} = 34$

Hence, Discount sale price = $340 - 34 = 306$

36. (d) Picture F is breaking the rule of pattern.

The rule of pattern is one up and one down.

37. (c)

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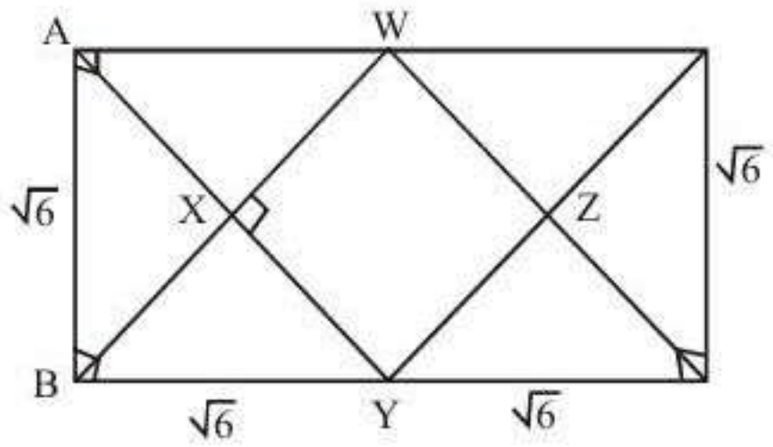
38. (b) Volume of the water flow out = $(4 \times 1.5)cm^3 = 6cm^3$

39. (b) $\angle ABC = 135°$

40. (c) Second highest peak is C.

41. (b) Consider ΔABY,



$AB = BY = \sqrt{6}$

$\Rightarrow AY^2 = \left(\sqrt{6}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{6}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow AY = \left(\sqrt{12}\right)$

$\Rightarrow XY = \frac{\sqrt{12}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$

Thus, area of square WXYZ = $\left(\sqrt{3}\right)^2 = 3 \text{ unit}^2$

42. (a) 14 (1 large, 9 small and 4 squares of 4 small squares)

43. (a) Amount of bill is equal to the quantity multiplied by price per unit.

44. (a) Time difference between 11 a.m and 2 p.m = 3 hours.

∴ Distance covered by train A in 3 hrs = $3 \times 60 = 180$ km.

Now, Train B gains = $72 - 60 = 12$ km/hr

∴ Train A and B will meet after $\frac{180}{12}$ hrs = 15 hrs.

They will meet at 2 p.m + 15 hrs = 5 a.m

Thus, The time will be 5 a.m on the next day.

45. (a) Period from 14th July 1997 to 13th July 2002 = 5 years

Period from 14 th July 2002 to 13th Oct 2002 = 3 months

Period from 14 th Oct 2002 to 20 th Oct 2002 = 7 days

(Include 14th Oct and exclude 21 Oct)

Total time period = 5 years 3 months 7 days.

Hence, Astha is elder to her brother by 5 years 3 months 7 days.

Section -III : Environmental Studies

61. (a) In plants, the tubes carry water and mineral salts by acting as transport system.

62. (b) The 'X" in the diagram is an elephant. Elephant takes in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide during respiration.

63. (b) Pig can be placed at 'X' as it can eat both plants and animals.

64. (d) All living things reproduce. Human beings give birth to babies. Animals either lay eggs or give birth to young ones.

65. (d) Tongue plays no role in filtering of air. It is the mucus in nose that filters the air that we breathe in.

66. (b) Condensation is the process of changing water vapour into water by cooking.

67. (c) The water did not flow into the bottle because the stopper in the bottle prevented the air in the bottle from escaping. Also, the air in the bottle took up the space and did not allow water to flow.

68. (c) The houses in place that is very hot and dry is made up of clay and thatch or coconut branches.

69. (a) The statement (a) is correct. Non-renewable resources are those, which once used up cannot be replaced within a reasonable period of time. Coal, petroleum are non-renewable sources of energy.

70. (c) Pagers can be used to send and receive instant messages.

71. (b) A compass is used to find the main direction of a place. Its magnetic needle always points towards north-south direction.

72. (a) Amarnath cave is located in Jammu & Kashmir.

73. (a) The pool of cold air that gets pinched off during Rossby wave formation forms high pressure cell. It is because cold air is heavy.

74. (a) Discretionary powers are enjoyed by Governor.

75. (b) The emergence of a global economy has increased the interdependence of people.

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Section -IV : Language I - English

112. (c) From the last paragraph of the given passage.

113. (c) From the fourth line of the second paragraph.

116. (d) In the last sentence of the second para.

117. (d) Second and third para tells about Indian concept of life and treatment while the last para tells about western concept of life and knowledge about medical science.

118. (d) It is clearly given in the last sentence of the passage "that contribution of the science in the field of non-communicable diseases is remarkably poor ...."

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CBSE

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

PRACTICE SET - 3

INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains Sections I, II, III IV and V consisting of 150 questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child Development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : Language II (Hindi)

Each question contains 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.

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Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. Verbal intelligence tests are the better option for
   (a) literate persons (b) illiterate persons
   (c) small children (d) special children
2. Generally in infancy the child's main feature is
   (a) instinctive in nature
   (b) high emotional displays
   (c) cognitive difficulties
   (d) inabilities of focusing attention
3. The cause of unreasonable emotional development of children is
   (a) rejection of the children by their parents
   (b) the excessive anxieties in parents towards their children
   (c) the over protection of children given by the parents
   (d) All the above
4. If you give the due respect to you own students, then you have in your mind that
   (a) you are exhibiting high standards of ethical relations
   (b) you are preserving your own sovereignty
   (c) you have matured attitude towards students
   (d) you feel that the students are motivated to follow this practice
5. The important characteristic of a mentally healthy person is
   (a) ability of adjustment
   (b) emotional maturity
   (c) capacity of self-estimation
   (d) All the above
6. Maximum participation of students is possible in teaching through
   (a) lecture method (b) discussion method
   (c) audio-visual aids (c) textbook method
7. Democracy in the class-room is best reflected through
   (a) allowing student's freedom to the observance of classroom rules and regulations.
   (b) allowing the class to decide the curricular experiences of the classroom
   (c) allowing the maximum participation of all the students in class-room activities.
   (d) None of above.
8. It is popularly said that any two students are not alike. This means
   (a) each and every student differs in their physical and mental set up.
   (b) they differ in their familiar and social status.
   (c) they are different in their mental set up.
   (d) all of the above

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9. Puspendra is once again not following directions. The teacher notices that Puspendra usually has no problems following directions if he turns one ear toward her or if he asks several times to have the directions repeated. Puspendra most likely has which of these conditions?
   (a) Visual impairment
   (b) Hearing impairment
   (c) Articulation problem
   (d) Mental retardation
10. Learning is basically
   (a) Group process
   (b) Individual process
   (c) Social process
   (d) Co-operational process
11. In comparative physical growth curves, female
   (a) Develop more slowly than males.
   (b) Develop more rapidly than males.
   (c) Develop at the same rate as males.
   (d) Develop more rapidly than males during the first six years and more slowly thereafter.
12. The contribution of feedback and reinforcement is
   (a) To enhance the frequency of desired behaviour
   (b) To create obstacles in desired behaviour
   (c) They do not express any role in desired change
   (d) None of the above
13. Motive is a -
   (a) General trait
   (b) Specific trait
   (c) Desire
   (d) Particular condition of human organism.
14. What is the average correlation between the IQs of identical twins?
   (a) 90% (b) 80%
   (c) 70% (d) None of these
15. 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
16. The medium at primary stage should be :
   (a) Official language
   (b) English
   (c) State language
   (d) Mother tongue
17. The advantage of using effective teaching techniques is
   (a) Enhancing students interest
   (b) Clarity of content
   (c) Understanding of the content
   (d) All the above
18. TAT stands for
   (a) Thematic Achievement Test
   (b) Thematic Apperception Test
   (c) Thematic Activity Test
   (d) None of the above
19. According to Maslow's theory the basic needs include
   (a) Physiological needs, Safety, and Security.
   (b) Safety, Love, and belonging
   (c) Physiological needs and Belonging
   (d) Security and Esteem
20. The evaluation of personality is best made through
   (a) Inventory-test (b) Preference-test
   (c) Survey test (d) Projective
21. Children with Down's syndrome typically have IQ scores in the range of
   (a) 50-70 (b) 35-49
   (c) 40-55 (d) 20-34
22. One way to select traits is to take a broad array of descriptions and simplify it by seeing which traits go together in clusters; this procedure is called
   (a) Factor Analysis
   (b) Dynamic approach
   (c) Behavioural approach
   (d) None of the above
23. Binet-Simon test was developed to
   (a) Measure IQ
   (b) Intelligence
   (c) Measure sub-normal intelligence
   (d) All
24. Which of the following interpretations would be correct about diagnostic tests?
   (a) They reveal students errors for corrective instruction.
   (b) They are meant for locating lapse in the teaching.
   (c) They help in eliminating selection of undeserving pupils.
   (d) They guide teachers selecting relevant test material.
25. A creative child is one who -
   (a) has a good academic record.
   (b) has I. Q. above normal.
   (c) has a large vocabulary.
   (d) has fluency of expression.
26. 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
27. Some children usually leave their school after one or two years of schooling. In order to complete primary education till the age of 11 and then leave the school the solution is :
   (a) to give mid day meal in the school
   (b) issue books free of cost
   (c) not to fail any student in any class
   (d) convince the parents
28. Which is a reading disability?
   (a) Aphsia (b) Dyslexia
   (c) Agraphia (d) Apraxia

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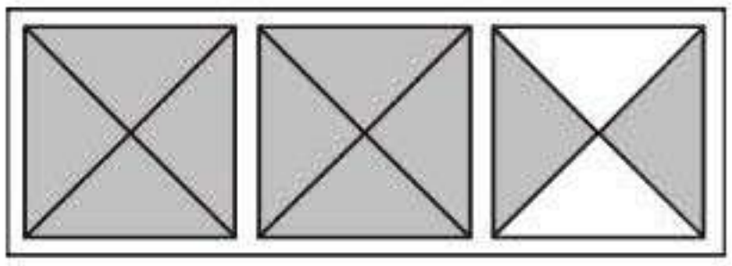
29. Learning disabled children lack -
(a) proper reasoning and thinking ability.
(b) social adjustment.
(c) motor control.
(d) hyper activity.

30. Poems are the example of
(a) Transfer of training
(b) Serial learning
(c) Insight learning
(d) Cognitive learning

Section - II : Mathematics

31. Which of the following fractions represent the given figure?



(a) $2\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $2\frac{2}{3}$
(c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $3\frac{1}{3}$

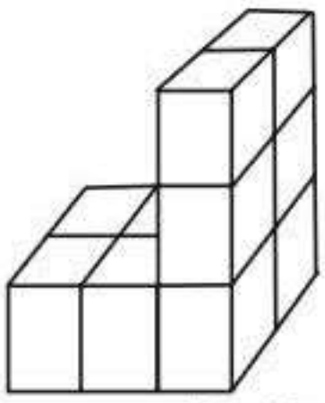
32. Out of the three numbers, second is twice the first and is also thrice the third. If the average of the three numbers is 44, the largest number is
(a) 24 (b) 72
(c) 36 (d) 63

33. A bicycle originally costs ₹ 100 and was discounted 10%. After three months it was sold after being discounted 15%. How much was the bicycle sold for ?
(a) ₹ 55.5 (b) ₹ 95.25
(c) ₹ 76.5 (d) None of these

34. If a bag of sugar weighs 3 kg and a bag of rice weighs 6 kg then the weight of 7 bags of sugar and one bag of rice is,
(a) 45 kg (b) 32kg
(c) 27 kg (d) 18 kg

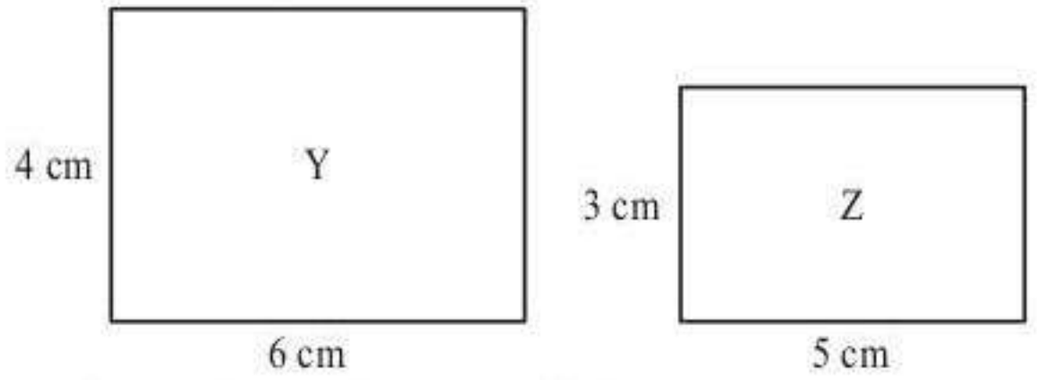
35. Study the pattern carefully.
4, 7, 10, 13, 16, ...
Which of the following formula can be used to find n, where n is the sixth number in the pattern?
(a) $n = 3 \times 4$ (b) $n = (3 + 4) \times 7$
(c) $n = 3 + 16$ (d) $n = (3 \times 7) + 1$

36. How many cubes are there in the given figure?



(a) 18 (b) 12
(c) 16 (d) 10

37. Look at the rectangles given below.



The perimeter of rectangle Z is how many centimetres less than the perimeter of rectangle Y?
(a) 1 cm (b) 2 cm
(c) 3 cm (d) 4 cm

38. The cost of 2 rings and 4 bangles is ₹ 46854. What is the cost of 5 rings and 10 bangles ?
(a) ₹ 115345 (b) ₹ 117135
(c) ₹ 116675 (d) None of these

39. The area of a rectangle is 4 times the area of a square. The length of the rectangle is 90 cm and the breadth of the rectangle is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the side of the square. What is the side of the square ?
(a) 10cm (b) 20cm
(c) 90cm (d) None of these

40. ABCD is a square E, F, G, H are the mid-points of the four sides. Then the figure EFGH is
(a) square (b) rectangle
(c) trapezium (d) parallelogram

41. Read the table and answer the questions.

Day	Max	Min	Forecast
Sun	36°C	24°C	Sunny and hot
Mon	34°C	22°C	Sunny
Tue	30°C	20°C	Dry and Cloudy
Wed	32°C	21°C	Cloudy
Thu	27°C	16°C	Rain
Fri	30°C	20°C	Light showers
Sat	32°C	21°C	Cloudy

Which day shows the maximum change in temperature?
(a) Sunday (b) Monday
(c) Tuesday (d) Wednesday

42. The table below shows the length of some of the rivers in India.

Name of River	Length in Km
Krishna	810
Godavari	945
Narmada	613
Ganga	876
Kaveri	815

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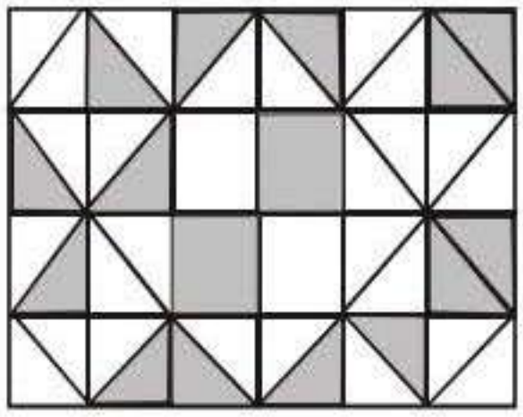
The Krishna River is 810 Km long. This is GREATER THAN the length of which river?

(a) Godavari (b) Ganga
(c) Narmada (d) Kaveri

43. Rohit's father is putting coins in his piggy bank. The first day he put in 2 coins of ₹ 1. The second day he put in 4 coins; the third day 8 coins; the fourth day 16 coins; and so on. If he keeps this up for 10 days then how much money he have in his bank?

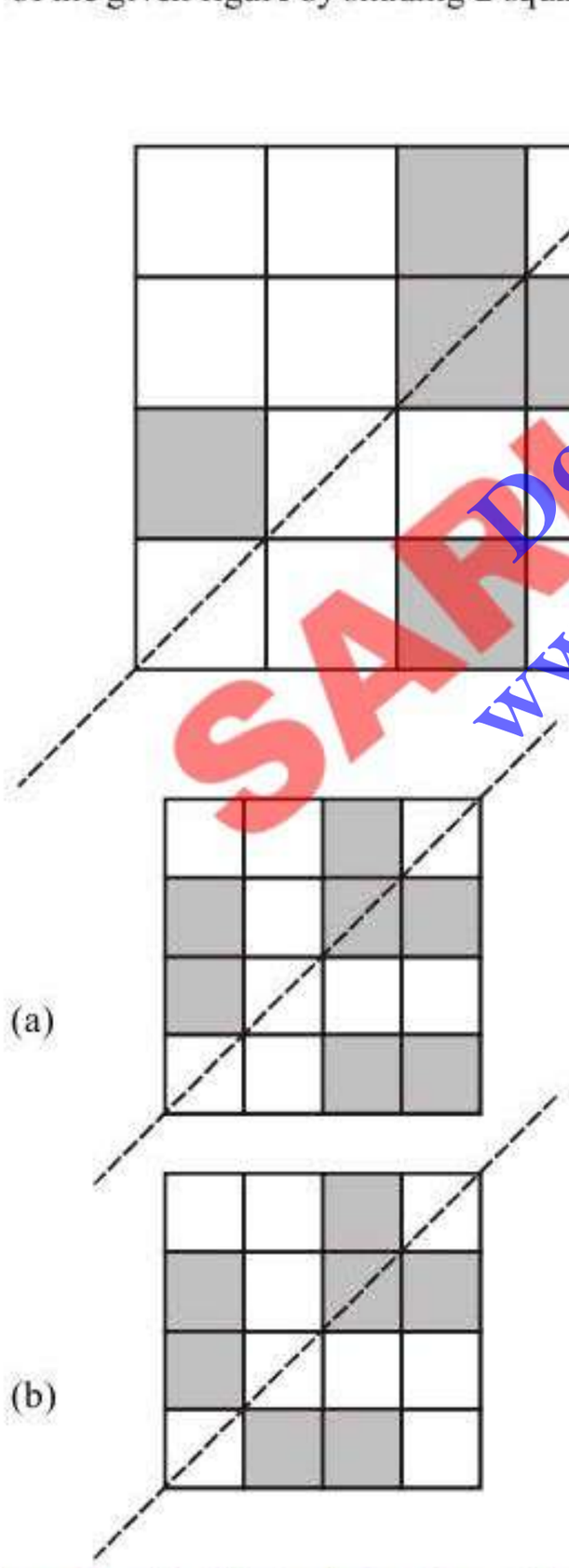
(a) ₹ 100 (b) ₹ 1024
(c) ₹ 2046 (d) ₹ 20

44. What percentage of the figure below is shaded ?



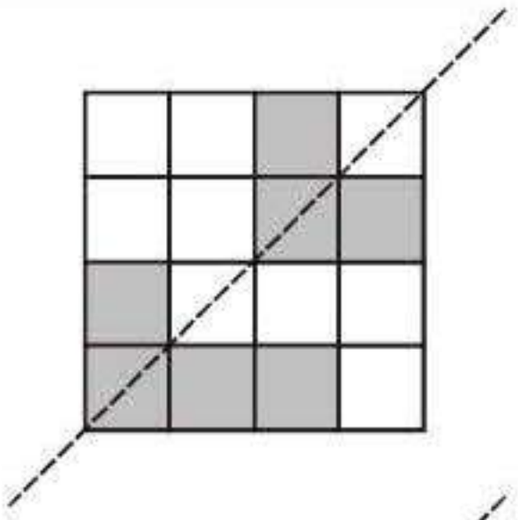
(a) 37 % (b) 38 %
(c) 37.5 % (d) 38.5 %

45. Which of the following is the symmetrical representation of the given figure by shading 2 squares ?



(a)

(b)



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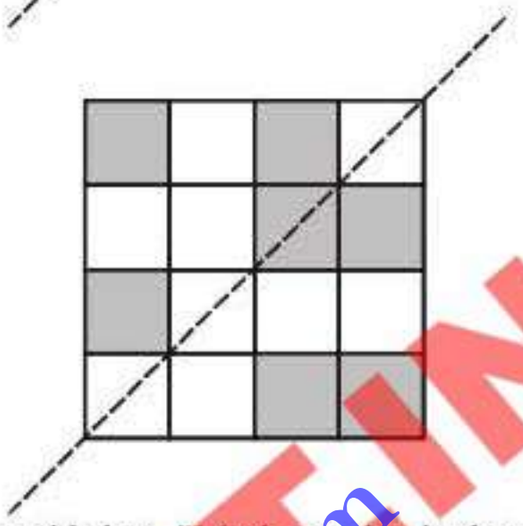

(d)

46. Who said that, "Mathematics is the science which draws necessary conclusions" ?

(a) Hogben (b) Locke
(c) Benjamin Peirce (d) None of the above.

47. According to Hogben, "Mathematics is the mirror of civilization" this statements corresponds to which value of mathematics?

(a) Cultural (b) Social
(c) Disciplinary (d) None of the above

48. Which work is not related with a teacher?

(a) Planning (b) Guidance
(c) Teaching (d) Budgeting

49. The most important use of essay type test is

(a) To measure the knowledge in an impressive way
(b) It is essay to administered them
(c) To measure higher mental abilities III a impressive way
(d) To measure the objective of low level

50. The research concerned with school problems carried on by school personal to improve school plan is

(a) Fundamental research (b) Basic research
(c) Action research (d) None of these

51 Who is the pioneer in the field of Taxonomy of Educational objectives?

(a) A. 1. Harrow (b) Krathwohl
(c) Bloom (d) Simpson

52. The method based upon real thinking, experiments and inspection

(a) Analysis (b) Synthesis
(c) Deduction (d) Laboratory

53. Meaning of the word 'Heurisco' is

(a) To know (b) To learn
(c) To think (d) To find out

54. Which of the following is more helpful in the development of alertness ?

(a) Written work (b) Home work
(c) Oral work (d) All the above

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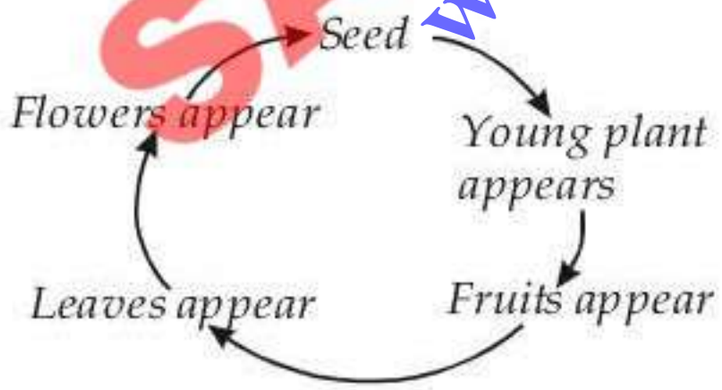
55. In incidental correlation the main role of
    (a) The teacher
    (b) The author
    (c) The planners of curriculum
    (d) Parents
56. Correlation in mathematics indicates
    (a) Joint relationship
    (b) Reciprocal relationship
    (c) Both a and b
    (d) None of these
57. Simpson is related to
    (a) Cognitive Domain (b) Affective Domain
    (c) Psychometor Domain (d) None of these
58. A text-book is useful for
    (a) Backward children
    (b) Gifted children
    (c) Average students
    (d) All the above
59. A teacher uses the text-book to fulfill his need for
    (a) Suitable subject matter
    (b) Reference material
    (c) Assigning home work
    (d) All the above
60. Which of the following were formulated applied in the drafting of mandalas arititectual purposes?
    (a) Arithmatic (b) Rekha Ganita
    (c) Algebra (d) Trigonometry

Section - III : Environmental Studies

61. The _____ of the tree is similar to the skin of animals.
    (a) Flower (b) Roots
    (b) Stem (d) Bark
62. Which of the following figures shows the stages of development of the bean plant in correct order?

(a)



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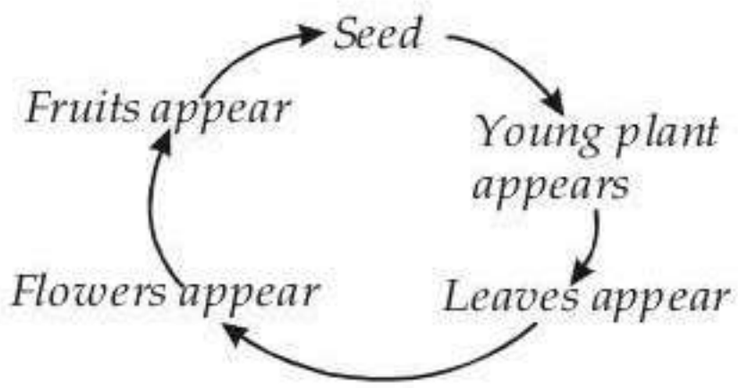

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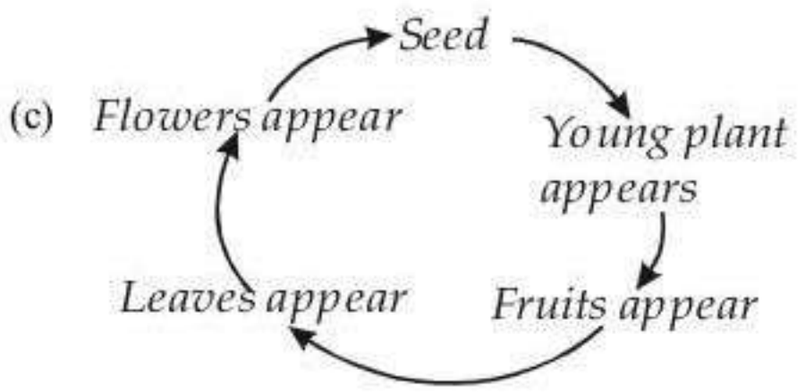

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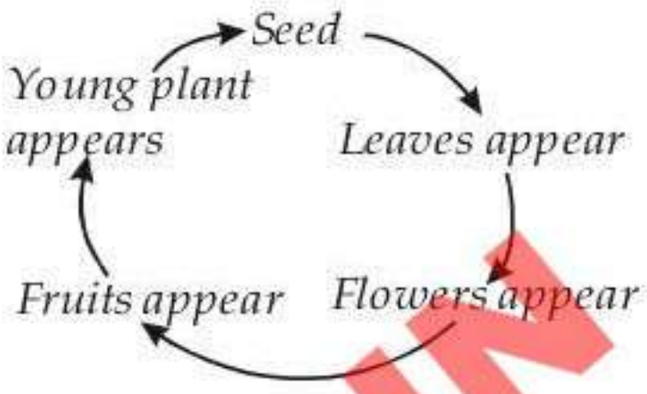

63. Study the pictures given below.

Which of the following statements is incorrect about given picture ?
    (a) Both can fly
    (b) Both are insects
    (c) Both lay eggs
    (d) Both respond quickly to surrounding changes
64. Which of the following statement is correct?
    (a) A rock can walk on its own
    (b) Plants are non-livings things
    (c) Plants can move from one place to another
    (d) All living things grow on their own
65. Rahul ran a race. After the race, he was out of breathe. His _____ and _____ systems would try to provide his body with oxygen.
    (a) Digestive, respiratory
    (b) Muscular, skeletal
    (c) Skeletal, circulatory
    (d) Respiratory, circulatory
66. What is conservation of water?
    (a) To purify water to make it safe for drinking
    (b) To remove salt from sea water.
    (c) To cut off water supply at homes temporarily in times of water shortage
    (d) To use water carefully so that it can last a longer time
67. _____ is a firm, durable material that is made from cotton but is specially woven and dyed when used in products like blue jeans.
    (a) Leather (b) Rubber
    (c) Denim (d) Plastic

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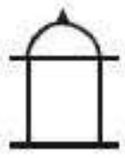
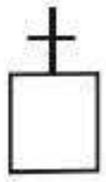
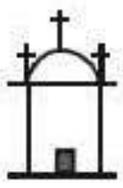
68. Why are doors very important in a house?
(a) They step cold and winds from entering
(b) They protect us from animals and thieves.
(c) They facilitate ventilation.
(d) They support the walls.

69. How much of the Earth's surface is covered with water?
(a) About two third (b) Exactly three fourth
(c) About three fourth (d) About one fourth

70. STD stands for
(a) Standard Trunk Dialing
(b) State Level Trunk Dialing
(c) Subscriber Trunk Dialing
(d) Specific Trunk Dialing

71. Which symbol represents Temple?
(a) 
(b) 
(c) 
(d)

72. Which place in India is famous for the rock garden?
(a) Bangalore (b) Chandigarh
(c) Anand (d) Noida

73. Mangal Pandey was executed on march 29, 1857 because
(a) He deserted his unit
(b) He would not use the Enfield rifle.
(c) He attacked and wounded his superior officer.
(d) Prevented his colleagues from using the greased cartridges.

74. Population-wise continents in decreasing order are
(a) Europe, Asia, Africa, North America
(b) Asia, North America, Europe, Africa
(c) Asia, Europe, Africa, North America
(d) Europe, Asia, North America, Africa

75. One way to limit the scope of urban research is
(a) Focus on a particular subculture.
(b) Define a specific problem .
(c) Focus on a particular family.
(d) Focus on a particular population.

76. Which of the following has led to the foundation of scientific method?
(a) Inductive method
(b) Deductive method
(c) Inductive-Deductive method
(d) Deductive-Inductive method

77. At the primary stage the child should be engaged in
(a) Learning sample principles of science through familiar experiences
(b) Working with hands to design simple technological units & modules
(c) Continuing to learn more on the environment through activities & surveys
(d) options (a), (b) and (c)

78. Which domain pertains to the manipulatise skills of educational competency?
(a) Affective (b) Affective, conative
(c) Psychomotor (d) All of the above

79. Teaching the concept of photosynthesis may be taught appropriately by which approach?
(a) Teacher centred approach
(b) Learner centred approach
(c) By both the above approaches
(d) By none of the above approaches

80. Which of the following will be the correct sequence of scientific method to be used at primary level for teaching of science?
(a) Observation, experiment, hypothesis, conclusion
(b) Experiment, hypothesis, observation, conclusion
(c) Hypothesis, experiment, observation, conclusion
(d) Observation, hypothesis, experiment, conclusion

81. The rule model of teaching was developed by
(a) I. Kant (b) Robert Glaser
(c) Plato (d) John Locke

82. Urban Marginal Project of teaching of science was a project of which organisation?
(a) NCERT
(b) Science branch, Directionate of Education
(c) NCERT and Science branch, DoE, funded by UNESCO
(d) All the above

83. In CCE, continuous means
(a) Continuous and periodical aspect of evaluation, in-built feature of total teaching learning-process
(b) Regularity of assessment, frequency of unit testing, diagnosis of learnings gaps
(c) Use of corrective measures, retesting and feedback to teachers & students
(d) All the above

84. Which of the following will be the tools and techniques to render formative assessment of scholastic aspect
(a) Written assignments, oral test
(b) Multiple choice questions
(c) Science quiz, seminar, symposium field trips, model making
(d) All the above

85. Which of the following may be reasons for making mistakes by the students during achievement tests in science?
(a) Carelessness of students
(b) Misunderstanding of concepts
(c) Maladjustments or some emotional problems
(d) All of the above

86. "Street electric poles are painted with aluminium paint because the paint ...."
The above question will able to measure which domain and its objective?
(a) Affective domain and responding objective
(b) Psychomotor domain and physical abilities
(c) Cognitive domain and application objective
(d) None of the above

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87. The best reason because of which a teacher can command respect from his students is if
(a) he follows innovative practices in the class
(b) he dictates notes to the class
(c) he reads and explains the text-book
(d) he does not give home assignments

88. One basic difference between traditional schools and open learning schools is that
(a) the former are systematic
(b) the latter do not cultivate cutural values
(c) the latter use modern gadgets
(d) the former carry personal touch

89. Following assumptions are implicit in the logistic equation except–
(a) Growth continous
(b) Age structure does not change in successive generations
(c) There are time lags in response of the population to change in its density
(d) Individuals have identical ecological characteristics in terms of their responses to density

90. Which of the following structures links biotic and abiotic components of ecosystems?
(a) Biochemical structure
(b) Phenotypic structure
(c) Genotypic structue
(d) All of the above

Section - IV : Language I - English

91. 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

92. Verbal Intelligence tests are the better option for
(a) Literate persons (b) Illiterate persons
(c) Small children (d) Special children

93. In view of the 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

94. The intelligence test having language as its content are called
(a) Verbal tests (b) Performance tests
(c) Projective tests (d) Non-verbal tests

95. 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

96. The meaning of the term conditioning is
(a) Establishment of association
(b) Change in behaviour
(c) Adjustment with new environment
(d) Learning through exercise

97. In Pavlov's experiments conducted on dog, the unconditioned response and conditioned response are related with
(a) Food (b) Salivation
(c) Bell (d) Fear

98. 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 the fractional part of conditioned response
(d) None of the above

99. Generally in children the simple principles of daily conduct are developed upto the stage of
(a) 4-5 years (b) 5-6 years
(c) 7-8 years (d) 9-10 years

100. Which one of the following is not a common problem associated with adolescence?
(a) Hypochondria (b) Schizophrenia
(c) Mood disorders (d) Eating disorders

101. Which one of the following is the defect of language development in children?
(a) Stammering (b) Talkativeness
(c) Scribbled writing (d) Reserve nature

102. The main personality related problem faced by adolescents is
(a) Drug addiction (b) Day-dreaming
(c) High religiosity (d) Depression

103. Major change occurs in adolescent period
(a) In voice
(b) In bodily shape and organs
(c) In gestures and manners
(d) In all the above

104. 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

105. Sensation is commonly termed as the primary step of knowledge because
(a) It is the basic 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

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

I heard a thousand blended notes
While in a grove I sat reclined,
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.

To her fair works did Nature link
The human soul that through me ran;

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And much it grieved my heart to think
What man has made of Man.

Through primrose tufts, in that sweet homer
The periwinkle trail'd its wreaths;
And' tis my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes.

The birds around me hopp'd and play'd
Their thoughts I cannot measure, -
But the least motion which they made
It seem'd a thrill of pleasure.

The budding twigs spread out their fan
To catch the breezy air;
And I must think, do all I can
That there was pleasure there

If this belief from heaven be sent,
If such be Nature's holy plan
Have I not reason to lament
What Man has made of Man ?

William Wordsworth

106. "In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts bring sad thoughts to the mind". Explain the contradiction in the statement.
   (a) The words "pleasant" and "sad" opposite to each other.
   (b) The poet was both happy and sad at the same time.
   (c) The pleasant surroundings had put the poet in a melancholic mood.
   (d) The poet was unhappy.

107 "What Man has made of Man. " This line has been repeated twice in poem. What is its significance?
   (a) The poet is unhappy with the way that mankind has spoilt and corrupted nature.
   (b) Man has worked against himself.
   (c) Man has a very poor opinion of himself
   (d) Man kind today is suffering and the poet is unhappy about it.

108. What is the message conveyed in poem as regards Nature ? The poet feels that
   (a) Nature is beautiful and serene
   (b) Nature is soothing on the nerves
   (c) The birds, the flowers, the twigs are all happy and contented with their lot.
   (d) Nature is in absolute contrast to man.

109. What is the comparison that the poet draws between Man and Nature? According to the poet.
   (a) Nature and Man are both created by God.
   (b) Nature is joyful and innocent but Man is unhappy due to his own actions.
   (c) Nature is destructive and Man is constructive
   (d) Nature and Man have never been in harmony

110. What is the message that the poet wishes to convey in this poem? The poet wishes to say that -
   (a) Man has played havoc with nature's holy plan.
   (b) Man has no faith on God
   (c) Man is extremely creative
   (d) Nature is beautiful

111. " The human soul that through me ran". This is a/an _____ clause /phrase.
   (a) Noun clause
   (b) Adjective clause
   (c) Adverb clause
   (d) Adjective phrase

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-120) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Nature is an infinite source of beauty. Sunrise and sunset, mountains and rivers, lakes and glaciers, forests and fields provide joy and bliss to the human mind and heart for hours together. Everything in nature is splendid and divine. Everyday and every season of the year has a peculiar beauty to **unfold**. Only one should have eyes to behold it and a heart to feel it like the English poet William Wordsworth who after seeing daffodils said: ?And then my heart with pleasure fills and dances with the daffodils?.

Nature is a great teacher. The early man was thrilled with beauty and wonders of nature. The Aryans worshipped nature. One can learn the lessons in the vast school of nature.

Unfortunately the strife, the stress and the tension of modern life have made people immune to beauties of nature. Their life is so full of **care** that they have no time to stand and stare. They cannot enjoy the beauty of lowing rivers, swinging trees, flying birds and majestic mountains and hills. There is however, a cry to go back to village from the concrete and artificial jungle of cities. Hence the town planners of today pay special attention to provide enough number of natural scenic spots in town planning. To develop a balanced personality, one needs to have a healthy attitude which can make us appreciate and enjoy the beauty of nature.

There is other balm to soothe our tired soul and listless mind than the infinite nature all around us. We should enjoy it fully to lead a balanced and harmonious life, full of peace and tranquility.

112. Which of the following words has the SAME meaning as the word care as used in the passage ?
   (a) Grief (b) Want
   (c) Needs (d) Pleasure

113. Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word unfold as used in the passage?
   (a) Declare (b) Conceal
   (c) Describe (d) Perpetuate

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114. Which of the following statements is not made in the passage about Nature?
(a) Nature is an infinite source of beauty
(b) Everything in nature is splendid and divine
(c) Nature is a great teacher
(d) The early man was scared of Nature

115. What is needed to develop balanced personality?
(a) Interpersonal skills (b) Reading poetry
(c) Healthy attitude (d) Going back to villages

116. Why do people not enjoy the beauty of Nature ?
(a) They are running after material pleasures
(b) They do not consider nature as balm to soothe their fired minds
(c) Their life is full of worries and tensions
(d) They are afraid of nature

117. What should we do to enjoy tranquil life ?
(a) Get totally immersed in our daily routine
(b) Believe that nature is infinite source of beauty
(c) Lead a disciplined and dedicated life
(d) Enjoy the nature around us

118. What are the town planners doing today?
(a) Providing facilities for enjoying nature
(b) Establishing balance between concrete and artificial jungle of cities
(c) Supporting the cry to go back to villages
(d) Making efforts to inculcate healthy attitude among people

119. Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word soothe as used in the passage ?
(a) stabilize (b) excite
(c) propagate (d) nature

120. According to the author of the passage, Nature
(a) is the ultimate salvation of man
(b) is the creator of this universe
(c) brings uniformity in all seasons
(d) is abundantly glorious and divine

Section -V : 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. व्याकरण शिक्षण पाठ के प्रकार होते हैं
(a) औपचारिक व्याकरण पाठ
(b) व्यावहारिक व्याकरण पाठ
(c) प्रांसगिक व्याकरण पाठ
(d) उपरोक्त में सभी

123. 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

124. निम्नलिखित में दृश्य-श्रव्य उपकरण है
(a) रेडियो (b) टेलीविजन
(c) दूरदर्शन (d) ग्रामोफोन

125. शिक्षण प्रक्रिया से छात्रों के व्यवहारों में वांछित किया जाता है
(a) परिमार्जन (b) माइक्रो टीचिंग
(c) सक्ष्म शिक्षण (d) इनमें कोई नहीं

126. "बच्चे से सहानुभूति व उत्साहवर्धक व्यवहार करके भी अध्यापक अपने शिक्षण को रोचक बना सकता है"। उपर्युक्त कथन शिक्षण के किस सिद्धांत से सम्बन्धित है
(a) क्रियाशील का सिद्धांत
(b) जीवन से संबंधित करने का सिद्धांत
(c) रुचि का सिद्धांत
(d) स्वभाविकता का सिद्धांत

127. हिन्दी (भाषा) विषय के दृष्टिकोण से शुद्ध लेखन का घनिष्ठ संबंध है
(a) अशुद्ध उच्चारण से
(b) उच्चारण की शुद्धता से
(c) व्याकरणिक नियम की अनभिज्ञता से
(d) उपरोक्त में कोई नहीं

128. हिन्दी भारत की है-
(a) जन भाषा (b) राष्ट्र भाषा
(c) राज भाषा (d) ये सभी

129. वर्गीकृत 'कार्य सूचित क्रियाओं' की सूची बनाई थी-
(a) बी. एस. ब्लूम ने (b) आर. सी. ई. एम. विधि ने
(c) रॉबर्ट मेगर ने (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

130. किण्डरगार्डन प्रणाली का आविष्कार किसने किया-
(a) फ्रॉबेल ने (b) माण्टेसरी ने
(c) डाल्टन ने (d) ड्यूबी ने

131. माध्यमिक स्तर पर व्याकरण शिक्षण की सर्वोपयुक्त प्रणाली है
(a) पाठ्य पुस्तक प्रणाली (b) समवाय प्रणाली
(c) भाषा संसर्ग प्रणाली (d) आगमन-निगमन प्रणाली

132. हिन्दी भाषा का पढ़ना-लिखना किससे शुरू करना चाहिए?
(a) अक्षरों से
(b) शब्दों से
(c) वाक्यों से
(d) इन सभी के एक साथ शिक्षण में

133. बेमेल शब्द छाँटिए
(a) टेपरिकॉर्डर (b) रेडियो
(c) टीवी (d) ग्रामोफोन

134. भाषा कक्ष में टेप रिकार्डर कहाँ रखा होना चाहिए
(a) प्रत्येक सीट पर (b) एक निश्चित स्थान पर
(c) स्टोर रूम में (d) कहीं भी

135. उपकल्पनाओं के परीक्षण की मुख्य विधि क्या है?
(a) निरीक्षण (b) चैक लिस्ट
(c) रेटिंग स्केल (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

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निर्देश (प्रश्न 136-141) : 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-दिन बढ़ 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 पहुंच गया तथा इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी के मध्य से अन्त तक यह 560 तक पहुंच 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 गैसें 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।

136. आज की प्रमुख समस्या क्या है?
(a) महंगाई (b) वायु प्रदूषण
(c) जनसंख्या (d) चरित्रहीनता

137. 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

138. प्रदूषण में कौन सा उपसर्ग है?
(a) षण (b) प्रदू
(c) प्र (d) कोई नहीं

139. वायु में कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड की मात्रा 21वीं सदी तक कितने यूनिट हो जाएगी:
(a) 280 (b) 340
(c) 1500 (d) कोई नहीं

140. सीसे का जहर किस अंग के तन्तुओं को नष्ट कर देता है:
(a) हृदय (b) फेफड़े
(c) मस्तिष्क (d) किसी को नहीं

141. ओजोन परत टूटने का खतरा कब विदित हुआ:
(a) 1960 ई॰ (b) 1986 ई॰
(c) 1980 ई॰ (d) 1990 ई॰

निर्देश (प्रश्न 142-150) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिये-

गद्यांश

मैने 'अतिथि' शब्द के समानान्तर एक दूसरा शब्द गढ़ा है 'असमय'। अतिथि का अर्थ है जिसकी आने की तिथि न हो अर्थात् आने का दिन निश्चित न हो, मतलब कि जो बिना पूर्व सूचना के अकस्मात् टपक पड़े। ठीक उसी तरह 'असमय' का अर्थ कीजिए कि जिसका समय न हो जब चाहे आ जाए और आने में ही नहीं जाने में भी 'असमय' हो। तात्पर्य की कब तक रहेगा, कब जाएगा इसका कोई ठिकना नहीं। मैं 'अतिथियों से नहीं घबराता पर 'असमय' से जरूर काँपता हूँ, कारण है कि मै कामकाजी आदमी हूँ।' इस युग में कौन काम-काजी नहीं है। जिसको देखिए वही अस्त-व्यस्तता के मारे परेशान है। आजकल बड़प्पन देखने के कई साधन हैं, उनमें एक यह कहना भी कि 'क्या बताऊँ साहब, खाना खाने तक की फुरसत नहीं मिलती, नींद और चैन हराम है।'

बात बहुत गलत हो, ऐसा नहीं। जिसको देखिए, चेहरे पर हवाइयां उड़ रही हैं, नाक की सीध में दौड़ा जा रहा है। जिधर नजर डालिये उधर ही भाग-दौड़। आदमी ने मशीनें इजाद की आराम के लिए मगर मकड़े की तरह वह इन मशीनों में ही उलझकर अपनी आजादी खो बैठा, अपनी आदमियत खो बैठा। बाल-बच्चों के बीच भी दस मिनट इत्मीनान से बैठने का, दिल बहलाने का समय नहीं मिलता।

142. लेखक ने 'अतिथि' का समानान्तर शब्द गढ़ा है
(a) मेहमान (b) पाहुत
(c) अनागत (d) असमय

143. 'असमय' भिन्न है 'अतिथि' से क्योंकि
(a) उसके आने का समय नहीं होता
(b) उसके आने जाने का समय नहीं होता
(c) वह आता ही नहीं
(d) उपर्युक्त सभी

144. आज के कामकाजी आदमी की विशेषता है कि
(a) वह आराम करता है
(b) मशीनों के सहारे चलता ही नहीं है
(c) अत्यधिक व्यस्त रहता है
(d) कुछ भी नहीं

145. मशीनों की खोज का कारण था कि
(a) व्यक्ति ज्यादा काम कर सके
(b) व्यक्ति आराम कर सके
(c) व्यक्ति आधुनिक हो सके
(d) मशीनों के द्वारा विज्ञान में निपुण हो सके

146. "क्या बताऊँ साहब, खाना खाने तक की फुरसत नहीं मिलती, नींद और चैन हराम है"
इस वाक्य को लेखक ने माना है
(a) बहाना
(b) वास्तविकता
(c) बड़प्पन दिखाने का साधन
(d) मात्र एक कथन

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147. लेखक घबराता है
(a) अतिथि से।
(b) असमय से।
(c) असमय आने वाले अतिथि से।
(d) समय से आने वाले अतिथि से।

148. **'अतिथि'** शब्द में उपसर्ग है
(a) अत्
(b) अति
(c) आ
(d) अ

149. "बात बहुत गलत हो ऐसा नहीं।" वाक्य है
(a) मिश्रित वाक्य
(b) सरल वाक्य
(c) संयुक्त वाक्य
(d) इसमें से कोई नहीं

150. 'फुरसत' का विलोम है
(a) इत्मीनान
(b) कामकाज
(c) व्यस्त
(d) कार्य

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ANSWER KEY

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

Answers & Explanations

Section - II : Mathematics

31. (c) $1+1+\frac{1}{2}=2+\frac{1}{2}=2\frac{1}{2}$

32. (b) Let the first number be 'a' and third number be 'c'.

Since second number is twice the first.

$\therefore$ Second number = 2a

Also, second number is thrice the third.

$\therefore$ Second number = 3c

Given, average of three numbers is 44.

$\therefore \frac{a + \text{second no.} + c}{3} = 44$

$\frac{a+2a+c}{3} = 44$

$\Rightarrow 3a + c = 132$

$\Rightarrow 3a + \frac{2a}{3} = 132$ ($\because 2a = 3c$)

$\Rightarrow 9a + 2a = 396$

$\Rightarrow 11\ a = 396 \Rightarrow a = \frac{396}{11} = 36$

Hence, the three numbers are 36, 72 and 24.

So, large number is 72.

33. (c) SP of bicycle = $100 \times 0.9 \times 0.85 = ₹\ 76.50$

34. (c) One bag of sugar weighs = 3 kg

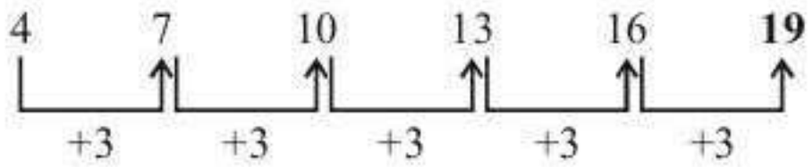
$\therefore$ 7 bags weighs = $7 \times 3 = 21$ kg

Similarly, one bag of rice weighs = 6

Hence, weight of 7 bag of sugar and 1 bag of rice is

$7 \times 3 + 1 \times 6 = 21 + 6 = 27$ kg

35. (c)



Required answer is n = 3 + 16.

37. (d) Perimeter of rectangle Y = $2 \times (4 + 6) = 2 \times 10 = 20$

Perimeter of rectangle Z = $2 \times (3 + 5) = 2 \times 8 = 16$

Thus perimeter of rectangle Z is 4cm. less than the perimeter of rectangle Y.

38. (b) Let the CP of 1 ring and 1 bangle be ₹ x and ₹ y respectively.

$2x + 4y = 46854$

$\Rightarrow 2.5\ (2x + 4y) = 2.5 \times 46854$

$\Rightarrow 5x + 10y = ₹\ 117135$

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39. (d) Let the side of the square be x cm.

Area of square $= x^2$

Area of rectangle $= 90 \times \frac{2}{3}x$

$90 \times \frac{2}{3}x = 4x^2 \Rightarrow x = 15$ cm

41. (a) Sunday

42. (c) The length of Krishna River is greater than the length of Narmada.

43. (c) 2, 4, 8, 16, ------

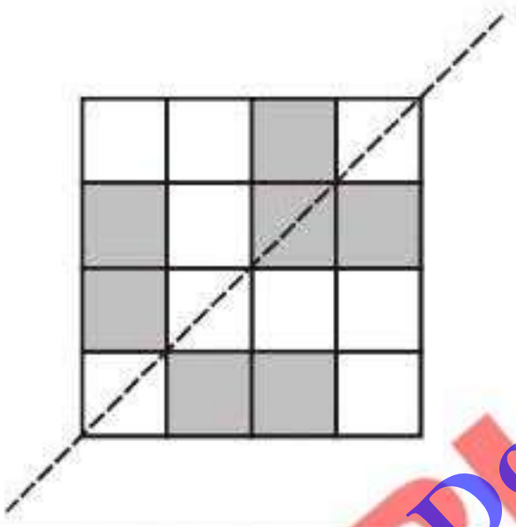
Total money $= 2 + 4 + 8 + 16 + 32 + 64 + 128 + 256 + 512 + 1024 = 2046$

44. (c) Total number of square = 24

Number of shaded square (including 2 triangles = 1 square) = 9

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \frac{9}{24} \times 100 = 37.5\%$

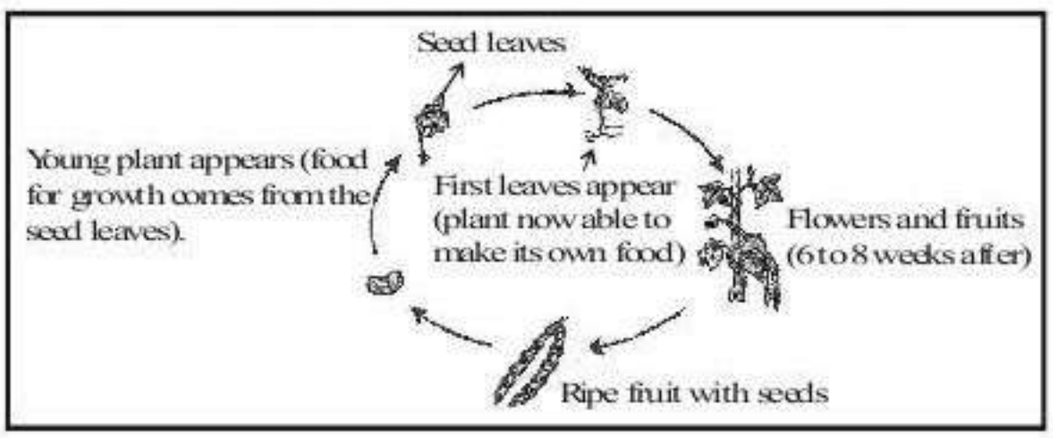
45. (b)



Section - III : Environmental Studies

61. (d) The tree trunk and its branches are protected by an outer covering called bark. The bark of the tree is similar to the skin of animals.

62. (b) A plant's life cycle describes the stages of development from seed to an adult plant. When the fruit ripes, it falls on the ground and the seed in it starts a new life cycle.



63. (b) The given pictures are of parrot and butterfly respectively. Parrot is a bird whereas butterfly is an insect. Hence, statement (b) is incorrect.

64. (d) All living things grow on their own. Seeds grow and become trees. Babies grow into men or women. Eggs hatch into chick which in turn grows to become hen.

65. (d) Respiratory and circulatory system together provides body with oxygen. Respiratory system carries oxygen into body while circulatory system carries food, oxygen and water to all parts of body. Hence respiratory and circulatory system would provide Rahul's body with oxygen.

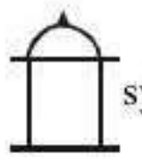
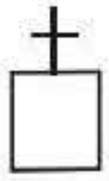
66. (d) Conservation of water means usage of water carefully so that it can last a longer time.

67. (c) Denim; Denim is a firm durable material that is made from cotton but is specially woven and dyed when used in products like blue jeans.

68. (b) Doors are very important in a house because they protect us from animals and thieves.

69. (c) About three fourth of the Earth's surface is covered with water. Water is found in puddles; ponds; rivers, lakes and oceans in the form of ice. Water is present under the ground and in the form of vapour water present in the air vapour.

70. (c) STD means Subscriber Trunk Dialing. It connects different telephones within our country.

71. (a)  symbol represents temple;  symbol represents church; symbol represents mosque and symbol represents chhatri.

72. (b) Chandigarh is famous for the rock garden.

73. (c) Mangal Pandey was executed on march 29, 1857 because he attacked and wounded his superior. Mangal pandey didn't like Enfield rifle use system.

74. (c) Population wise continents in decreasing order are – Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America and Australia.

75. (b) One way to limit the scope of urban research is define a specific problem.

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Section - IV : Language I - English

111. (a) It qualifies the noun "human soul".
112. (a) grief
113 (b) conceal
114. (d) The early man was scared of Nature
115 (c) healthy attitude
116. (c) Their life is full of worries and tensions
117. (d) Enjoy the nature around us
118. (a) Providing facilities for enjoying nature
119. (b) excite
120. (d) is abundantly glorious and divine

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CBSE

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

PRACTICE SET - 4

INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains Sections I, II, III IV and V consisting of 150 questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child Development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : Language II (Hindi)

Each question contains 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.

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Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. The intelligence tests having language as its content are called
   (a) Verbal tests (b) Performance tests
   (c) Projective tests (d) Non-verbal tests
2. During infancy, which of the following aspect of development is not completed?
   (a) Moral development (b) Emotional development
   (c) Social development (d) Language development
3. Which one of the following is the true statement corresponding cephalocaudal principle of child's development?
   (a) The development begins from head and moves towards legs (tail) region
   (b) The development begins from legs region and moves towards head region
   (c) The development from head region to legs region goes on with uniform pace
   (d) None of the above
4. Suppose your students are not present in school on the day of a national festival; when you realise this fact, what action would you take against them as a mature teacher?
   (a) You call the parents of those children in the school and explain them about the indiscipline done by their wards
   (b) You will ask the students directly and make them sign an undertaking so that they will not do it again in future
   (c) You will penalise those children and punish them
   (d) You will call the students and ask them the reason and insist on them not to repeat the incident
5. When the parents discriminate among their children, the development of children in such an environment takes place as
   (a) accelerated and competitive
   (b) full of jealousy
   (c) unbiased
   (d) children are generally not affected
6. All of the following are the characteristic features of an effective teacher except
   (a) emphasizing group discussion for the purpose of clarifying the objectives
   (b) emphasis upon standard
   (c) emphasis upon the quick control of the problematic situation
   (d) differential treatment meted out to students of his class
7. When your friend seeks your assistance to get his ward's admission in the school, how would you extend your cooperation to him ?
   (a) You would extend all types of support as you have intimate relationship.
   (b) You would not help him.
   (c) You would put forward some lame excuse.
   (d) None of the above.

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8. The primary task of a teacher is
   (a) to teach the prescribed curriculum
   (b) to stimulate and guide student's learning.
   (c) to provide diagnostic and remedial aid wherever desired.
   (d) to promote habits of conformity to adult demands and expectations.
9. Mary finds it difficult to communicate with her peers & her teacher. She easily understands what they are saying to her but when she tries to communicate her response & express her thoughts she finds it very difficult. Mary is most likely to have.
   (a) Expressive language disorder
   (b) Articulation disorder
   (c) Receptive language disorder
   (d) Voice disorder
10. When one learns something and makes use of what he has learned it is called
   (a) Assimilation (b) Co-operation
   (c) Competition (d) Conflict
11. Which of the following statements is true?
   (a) Individual differences between children decrease as children grow older
   (b) Most influences on development are hereditary
   (c) Most of the influences on development are environmental
   (d) Many typical changes of infancy & childhood are tied to maturation.
12. Which test attempts to predict a person's future performance, or capacity to learn
   (a) achievement test (b) attitude test
   (c) aptitude test (d) creativity test
13. Talented children can be identified through -
   (a) Intelligence (b) Aptitude test
   (c) Achievement test (d) All of the above
14. Ego is described as-
   (a) Ideal Principles (b) Reality Principles
   (c) Natural Principles (d) Pleasure Principles
15. Basic education is -
   (a) activity based (b) student based
   (c) handicraft based (d) all the three
16. 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 in ability 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.
17. Teaching skills are developed by
   (a) Micro teaching (b) Simulation
   (c) Teaching method (d) All of the above
18. Navodaya Vidyalayas are for :
   (a) Rural children.
   (b) Urban children.
   (c) Brilliant children of both rural and urban back grounds.
   (d) The children who want to become soldiers.
19. Persona is the -
   (a) Basic core of human personalty
   (b) Attitude towards self
   (c) Role the individual plays in life
   (d) Self-image
20. Individuals with IQs of 90-110 are described as-
   (a) Average (b) Dull normal
   (c) Bright normal (d) Border line
21. A child who studies for the sake of earning a scholarship is an example of
   (a) Intrinsically motivated person
   (b) Extrinsically motivated person
   (c) Positively motivated person
   (d) None of the above
22. When a person seeks & enjoys cooperation with others he is said to have a/an
   (a) affiliation motive
   (b) dependence motive
   (c) sentimental motive
   (d) achievement motive
23. Which one of the following is most suitable for learning a skill?
   (a) Observing (b) Listening
   (c) Reading (d) Doing
24. The level of motivation is
   (a) High when the task is difficult
   (b) High when the task is of routine nature
   (c) Low when the task is difficult
   (d) Low when the task is interesting
25. In the face of threat, one may retreat to an earlier pattern of adaptation, possibly a childish or primitive one. It is known as.
   (a) Displacement (b) Regression
   (c) Sublimation (d) None of these
26. In order to develop a good rapport with students a teacher should -
   (a) love his students
   (b) be friendly with all
   (c) pay individual attention
   (d) communicate well
27. The Stanford - Binet intelligence scale
   (a) was specifically designed to test adult intelligence
   (b) provides separate score for performance
   (c) is completely culturally fair, in that children of different cultures do just as well as children in this culture
   (d) assumes that intellectual ability in childhood improves as age increases.
28. Which gland of the Pavlovian dogs experimentation has produced saliva?
   (a) Parotid gland (b) Parathyroid gland
   (c) Thyroid gland (d) Pituitary gland

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29. In which age-group can a child differentiate between anger and affection?
(a) In infancy (b) In childhood
(c) In adolescence (d) In adulthood

30. The primary task of the teacher is :
(a) To teach the prescribed curriculum.
(b) To stimulate and guide student's learning
(c) To ensure that all students belong to socially acceptable groups.
(d) To promote habits of conformity to adult demands and expectations.

Section - II : Mathematics

31. What is the difference between $\frac{4}{5}$ of 1150 and $\frac{5}{6}$ of 1248?
(a) 140 (b) 115
(c) 125 (d) 120

32. Bhuvan has some hens and some cows. If the total number of animal-heads are 71 and the total number of feet are 228, how many hens does Bhuvan have ?
(a) 43 (b) 32
(c) 24 (d) None of these

33. Which of the following properties are not true for a parallelogram?
(a) Its diagonals are equal
(b) Its diagonals are perpendicular to each other
(c) The diagonals divide the figure into four congruent triangles
(d) All the above

34. If the length and breadth of a rectangle are doubled then its perimeter is
(a) tripled (b) doubled
(c) made half (d) None of these

35. The price of one chocolate = ₹ 6.19. If the price of a packet of chips is ₹ 3.11 more than the chocolate then the price of a packet of chips = _____.
(a) ₹ 9.30 (b) ₹ 9.32
(c) ₹ 9.38 (d) ₹ 9.49

36. Children's favourite books

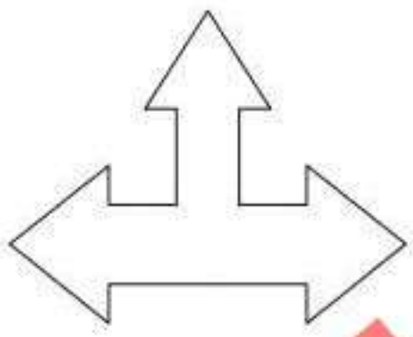
Age	Adventure	Comedy	Horror
10 Yrs			
9 Yrs			
8 Yrs			
7 Yrs			

1 = 6 children = 3 children

How many children of the age group of 7 years like comedy and horror?
(a) 15 and 12 (b) 10 and 9
(c) 2 and 8 (d) 18 and 10

37. Marie puts 2 drops of eye lotion in each eye twice a day. If a drop means 1 ml then how many ml will she use in a week?
(a) 56 ml (b) 65 ml
(c) 60 ml (d) 50 ml

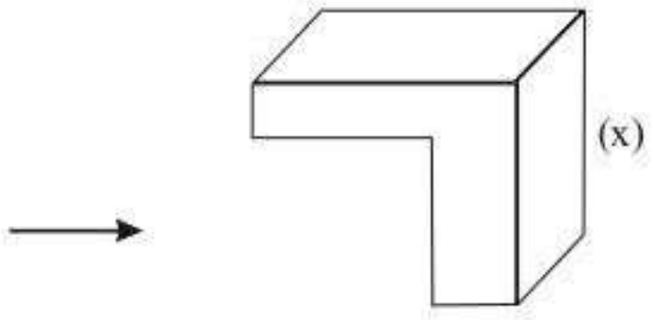
38. Study the figure carefully

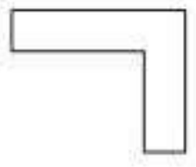
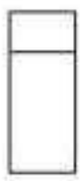


Find the number of line segments in the given picture.
(a) 17 (b) 18
(c) 19 (d) 15

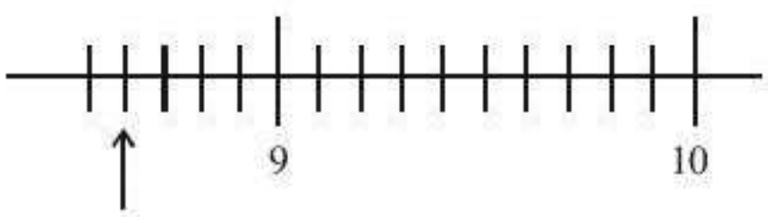
39. A solid object has two faces, one edge and one vertex. It is
(a) sphere (b) cone
(c) cuboid (d) cylinder

40. The solid figure marked 'x' is given below, followed by four alternatives (a), (b), (c) and (d). If the solid is viewed in the direction of the arrow, which one of the four alternatives will represent the true view?



(a)
(b) 
(c) 
(d)

41. The correct value indicated by the arrow in the below given number line is



(a) 8 (b) 8.6
(c) 8.4 (d) 9.4

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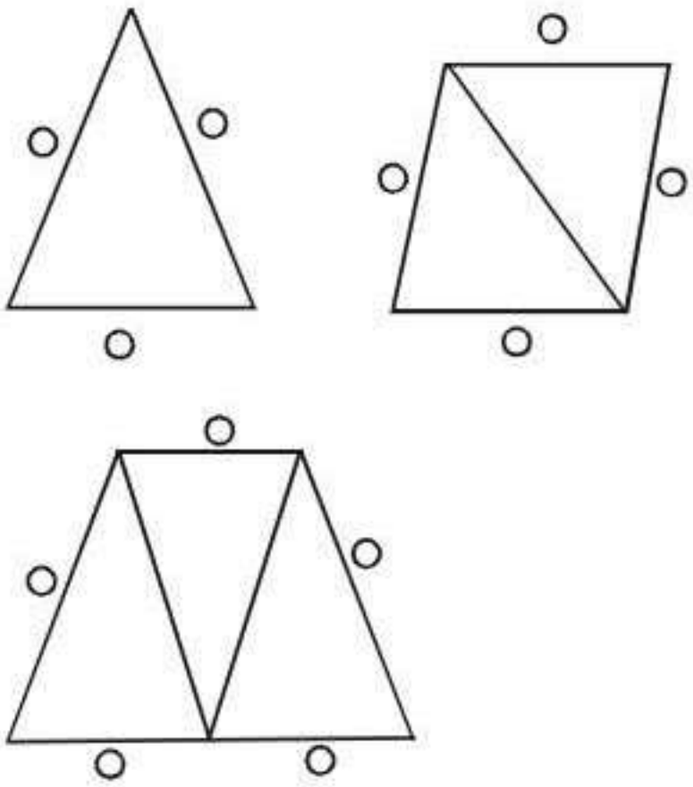
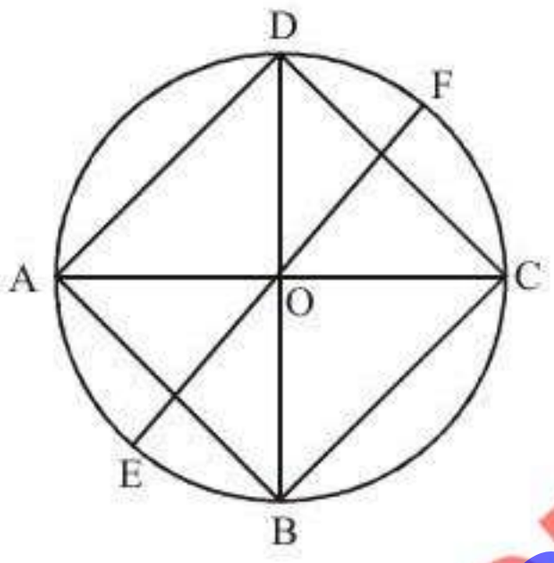
42. 

3 people sit around a triangular table. 4 people sit around two such tables. How many people can sit around 100 such tables ?

(a) 100 (b) 200
(c) 102 (d) 103

43. How many radii can you have in the adjoining figure?

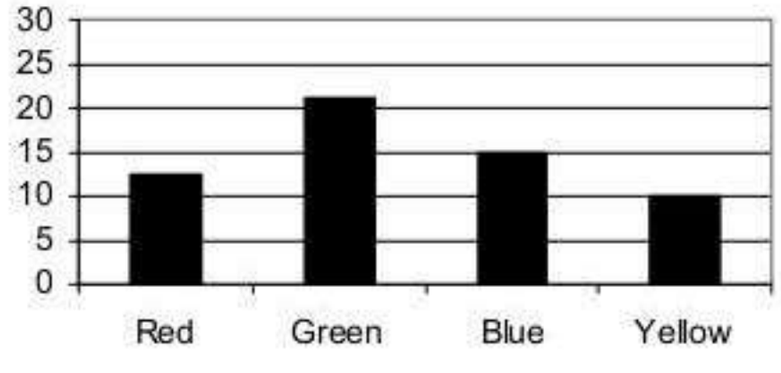


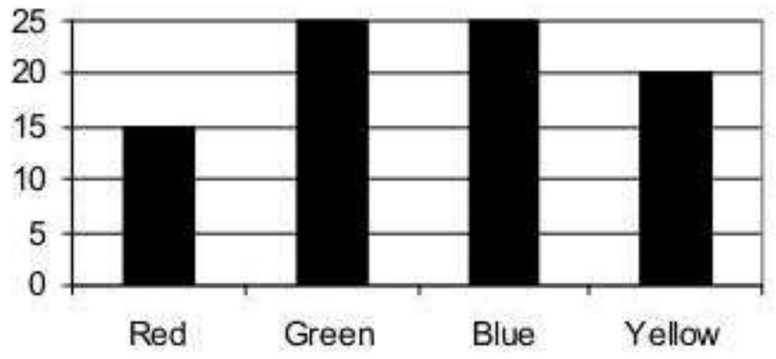
(a) 6 (b) 4
(c) 2 (d) 0

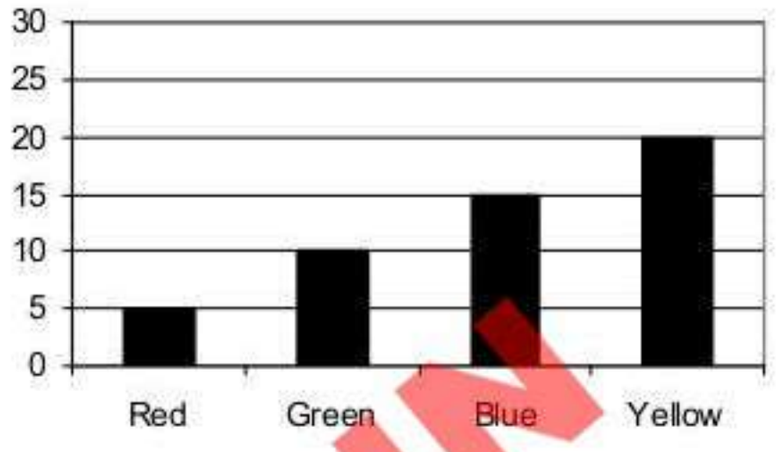
44. The table below shows the number of each color pencil in a box.

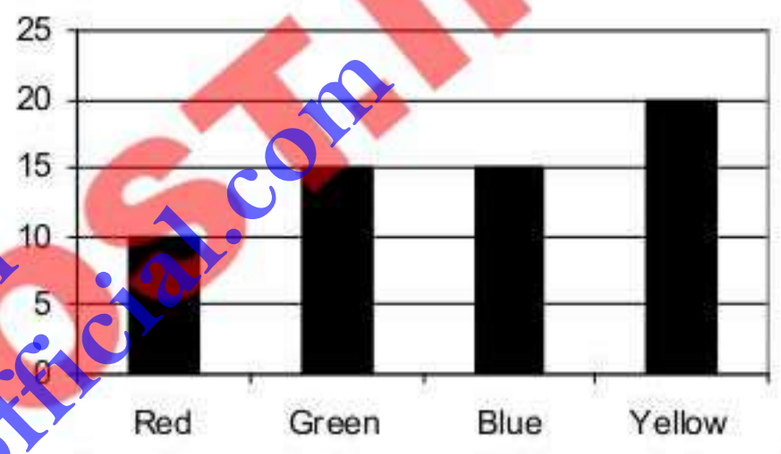
Color	Number of pencils
Red	15
Green	25
Blue	25
Yellow	20

Which graph below shows the correct number of pencils in the box ?

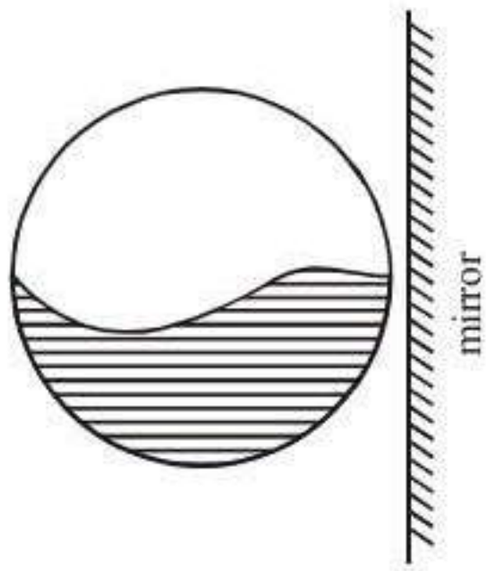
(a) 

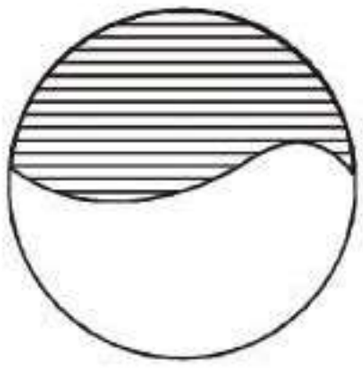
(b) 

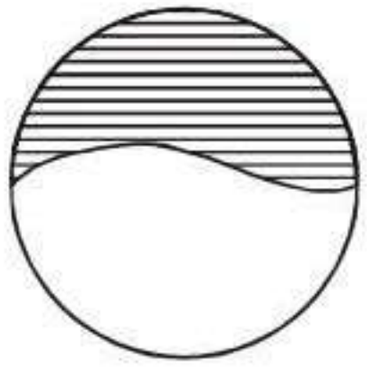
(c) 

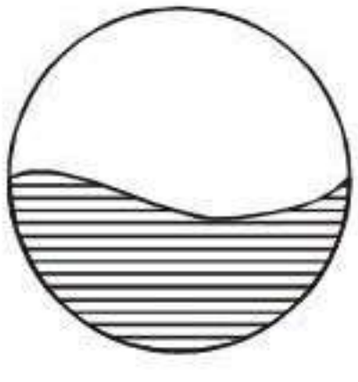
(d) 

45. What would be the mirror image of the figure given below.



(a) 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) None of these

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46. The more comprehensive plan is
(a) Resource plan (b) Lesson plan
(c) Unitplan (d) All the above

47. The form of drill work may be
(a) Oral (b) Home work
(c) Written (d) All the above

48. The most useful teaching aid in mathematics is
(a) Visual aid (b) Audio Visual aid
(c) Audio aid (d) None of these

49. Which of the following subjects, mathematics in highly correlated
(a) Chemistry (b) Botany
(c) Physics (d) Zoology

50. Characteristics of a good text-books is that it is
(a) Costly
(b) Formed by teacher
(c) In simple and clear language
(d) None of these

51. Evaluation is closely related with
(a) Content (b) Evaluation strategies
(c) Objectives (d) Process of learning

52. Evaluation is done by
(a) Measurement
(b) Formulation of values
(c) Grading
(d) All of these

53. CCE helps to develop the habit of
(a) Self-study
(b) Advance preparation of lesson
(c) Regular study
(d) All of the above

54. The objective type test which are mostly used and are useful
(a) Matching type items
(b) Multiple choice items
(c) True-False items
(d) Classification items

55. Which one of the following type of the curriculum can be used in case of gifted children ?
(a) Suggested curriculum
(b) Enrichment curriculum
(c) Additional curriculum
(d) Substantial curriculum

56. "Mathematics is the mirror of civilization" has been told by
(a) Locke (b) Napolean
(c) Hogben (d) Plato

57. Teaching techniques are based on
(a) Projection theory
(b) Classical theory of human organization
(c) Cognitive theory of development
(d) Modern theory of human organization

58. The exceptional children are
(a) Gifted in nature
(b) Orthopedically handicapped
(c) Learning disabled
(d) All the above

59. Major educational values of mathematics are
(a) Utilitarian values (b) Disciplinary values
(c) Cultural values (d) All the above

60. A text-book is useful for
(a) Backward children (b) Gifted children
(c) Average students (d) All the above

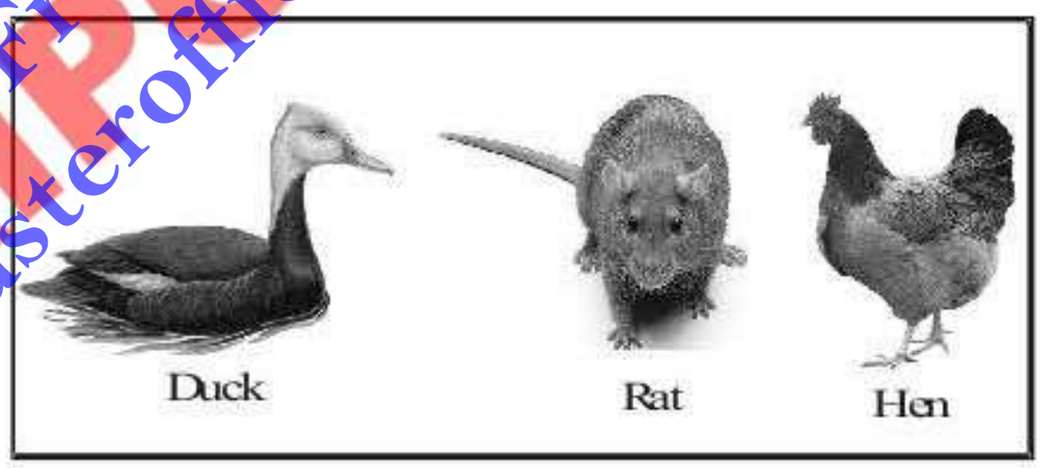
Section - III : Environmental Studies

61. The given picture illustrates a leaf structure.

The label 'X' is
(a) Blade (b) Stalk
(c) Branch (d) Vein

62. Mohan and Sohan are identical twins. They look alike in many ways but they
(a) Have different hair colour
(b) Have different fingerprints
(c) They are different in years of age
(d) They do not have any of their parent's characteristics

63. Look at the animals shown below.



Which of the following characteristics is used to group the given animals together?
(a) They all have same type of outer covering.
(b) They all eat both plants and animals.
(c) They all lay eggs.
(d) They all live in the pond.

64. Which of the following raw materials is not required by plant to synthesize food?
(a) Sunlight (b) Carbon dioxide
(c) Water (d) Oxygen

65. Sequence of flow of food from mouth is
(a) Gullet → Stomach → Large intestine → Small intestine → Anus
(b) Stomach → Small intestine → Large intestine → Anus
(c) Gullet → Stomach → Small intestine → Large intestine → Anus
(d) Stomach → Gullet → Small intestine → Large intestine → Anus

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66. The rain water collected in reservoir goes through treatment before it reaches our homes.
Which of the following statements is not a part of the treatment?
(a) Chlorine is added to water to kill the bacteria.
(b) Salt is removed by desalination.
(c) Fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay.
(d) Fine impurities are removed from water by filtration.

67. _____ is a soft material that comes from animal hides. Many products such as jacket; purses; wallets and shoe are made from this material.
(a) Leather (b) Cotton
(c) Wood (d) Plastic

68. Wire netting doors are used
(a) To allow fresh air
(b) To allow sunlight
(c) To keep mosquitoes and flies away
(d) All of these

69. Which of the following gases protects us from ultraviolet rays?
(a) Oxygen (b) Ozone
(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Nitrogen

70. 110005 is the PIN code of a place in New Delhi. It would be present in
(a) A telephone number
(b) The radio station of that place
(c) Electronic mails
(d) Letter reaching that place

71. Brown colour is used in map for representing
(a) Water source (b) Plateau
(c) Plains (d) Mountains

72. Which among the following is the biggest fort of India?
(a) Hawa Mahal (b) Red Fort
(c) Agra Fort (d) Gwalior fort

73. Chandrashekhar Azad
(a) Was hanged after being betrayed by some associates.
(b) Was killed in a shooting encounter in Allahabad.
(c) Was deported to Andaman where he died in 1931
(d) Died after a 64 - days fast in jail.

74. Which of the following statements is / are incorrectly paired?
(I) Population explosion – Rapid growth of population density.
(II) Density – Average number of person per unit area.
(III) Growth rate – Excess of births over deaths for every 100 persons.
(IV) Sex ratio – The number of women per thousand persons.
(a) II and III only (b) II only
(c) IV only (d) I, III and IV only

75. Evolution and genetics are studied by
(a) Physical anthropologists
(b) Cultural anthropologists
(c) Linguists
(d) Archeologists

76. Science is based on the belief that all natural phenomena have antecedent factors, which can be found. This assumption about science is called as
(a) Universal determinism
(b) Assumption of empiricism
(c) Both the above
(d) Parsimony

77. "A set of interrelated concepts, definitions and propositions that presents a systematic view of phenomenon by specifying relations among variables, with the purpose of explaning and predicting phenomena" above definition is of
(a) Scientific laws
(b) Scientific principles
(c) Scientific Theory
(d) Scientific Generalizations

78. 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

79. If you have to teach preparing CO_2 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

80. "Science is Doing" programme was initiated by which of the following organisations
(a) SCERT (b) DIET
(c) NCERT (d) DPEP

81. How many items are there in integrated science kit?
(a) 107 (b) 117
(c) 127 (d) 137

82. Which of the following does not claim as a characteristic of improvised teaching aids/ equipment?
(a) Low cost
(b) Easy to assemble and construct
(c) Easy to handle
(d) Difficult in use

83. The term comprehensive in CCE denotes
(a) Both the scholastic and coscholastic aspects of students' growth & development
(b) Application of a variety of tools and techniques
(c) Aims at assessing a learner's development in areas of learning like knowledge, understanding, applying, analysing, evaluating and creating
(d) All the above

84. School based continuous and comprehensive evaluation is to
(a) reduce stress on children
(b) make evaluation comprehensive
(c) provide a tool of diagnosis and remediation
(d) All the above

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85. As a science teacher which of the following ways will you adopt to analyse the achievement test data of your students
(a) Subject and topic wise
(b) Learning outcome wise
(c) Response in MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions)
(d) All of the above

86. The learner is able to discriminate between the functions of the calyx and corrolla, the parts of a flowering plant. On the above behavioural objective, from which domain and objective multiple choice questions may be prepared.
(a) Connective domain and perceptual abilities
(b) Cognitive domain and comprehension
(c) Affective domain and valuing
(d) None of the above

87. Teaching aids are useful because they
(a) help teacher's work
(b) activate all senses
(c) help students to be attentive
(d) make learning more meaningful

88. Which of the following statements is not true?
(a) Acquisition of 'life-skills' is part of maturation
(b) Acquisition of 'life-skills' is part of the social process
(c) "Life-skills' are directly mounded
(d) 'Life-skills' are learnt

89. Who has written the book "The Fitness of the Environment" in which characteristics of water are described?
(a) A. G. Stanley (b) Henderson
(c) G. H. Shulls (d) G. S. Clement

90. Who introduced a generalised model of Y-shaped or 2-channel energy flow model applicable to both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems?
(a) H. T. Odum (b) S. Brown
(c) A. G. Tansley (d) E. P. Odum

Section - IV : Language I - English

91. 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

92. When you open the door for a person visiting you, this behaviour can be considered as
(a) Reactionary behaviour
(b) Responsive behaviour
(c) Operant behaviour
(d) None of the above

93. 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

94. The developmental potentialities of a child can be expressed through
(a) The exhibited behaviour of the child
(b) The measurement of behaviour of the child
(c) The routine conduct of the child
(d) The continuous evaluation of the child

95. 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

96. 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

97. The psychologists agree about the duration of childhood as
(a) 6-12 years (b) 12-18 years
(c) 7-11 years (d) 8-18 years

98. 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

99. 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

100. The child can be seen in the role of active family member
(a) When the child becomes two years old and shares with visiting adult persons in the house
(b) When child becomes five years of age and accompanies the parents in the market
(c) When a child become 1-1½ years of age and entertains everyone at home
(d) When a child binds up in linguistic relationships with family members

101. Which one of the following is called Old Theory of Personality?
(a) Trait theory
(b) Cognitive approach
(c) Personality typology
(d) Behaviour and learning theory

102. 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

103. In pre-primary school system, the criterion of small child's adjustment is
(a) He takes his own care and fulfills needs
(b) He remains happy with his social constraints
(c) Tendency to play in separate groups
(d) Development of independence among the children

104. In comparison with girls, boys give more emphasis on
(a) Social norms (b) Social qualities
(c) Motor development (d) Behaviour with others

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105. Social stratification can be expressed as
(a) The characteristics denoting socio-economic structure in the society
(b) The level of a family in the caste hierarchy of their community
(c) The classification based on the demography of the population
(d) The difference denoting level of social respect

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

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
And then the whining school boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth And then the justice,
In fair found belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
into the lean and slippered pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank; and his big voice
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

— ***William Shakespeare***

106. According to the poet
(a) The entire world is stage where human beings act
(b) The world is full of players
(c) The world is a difficult place
(d) The world is like a movie hall

107. The first stage in the life of a man is that.
(a) of a little child crying loudly
(b) of an infact cooing and gurgling in the nurse's arms
(c) is that a little boy drinking milk
(d) is that of a little girl asking for dolls

108. The school boy is
(a) going to school with a smile on his face
(b) skipping along to school
(c) in going to school most unwillingly, walking as slowly as possible.
(d) refusing to go to school.

109. At the fourth stage of his life man is a
(a) lover serenading his mistress
(b) actor playing different parts
(c) teenager throwing tantrums
(d) Soldier who is bearded, swearing and quarelling, seeking fame and honour.

110. In the old age, he is in his second childhood because -
(a) he is full of joy
(b) he is timid and shy
(c) he is not in his sensers, he teethless, almost blind and deaf.
(d) he plays around

111. "the bubble reputation" means
(a) fame that is temporary
(b) notoriety
(c) to become famous
(d) to be known by one and all

DIRECTIONS (Q. 112 to 120) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Once upon a time, there was a royal elephant which used to reside in the premises of the King's palace. The elephant was very dear to the king, so he was well-fed and welltreated. There was also a Dog who lived near the Elephant's shed. He was very weak and skinny. He was always fascinated by the smell of rich sweet rice being fed to the royal elephant.

One day, the Dog could no longer **resist** the aroma of the rice and somehow managed to sneak into the Elephant's shed. He ate the grains of sweet rice that fell from the Elephant's mouth. He liked the rice so much, that he started going there daily to eat the rice. For days, the huge Elephant didn't notice the small dog as he was busy enjoying the delicious food. Gradually, the Dog grew bigger and stronger eating such rich food. Finally the Elephant noticed him and allowed him access to the food.

The Elephant enjoyed the company of the Dog and started sharing his food with him. They also started spending time with each other and soon became good friends. They ate together, slept together and played together. While playing, the Elephant would hold the Dog in his trunk and swing him back and forth. Soon neither of them was happy without the other. They became great friends and didn't want to be **separated** from each other.

Then one day, a man saw the Dog and asked the Elephant-keeper, "I want to buy this Dog. What price do you want for it ?" The Elephantkeeper didn't own the Dog but sold it and **extracted** a sum of money from this deal. The man took the Dog to his home village, which was quite far away. The King's Elephant became very sad after this incident. He missed his friend a lot and started neglecting everything. He didn't want to do anything without his dear friend so he stopped eating, drinking and even bathing.

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Finally, the Elephant-keeper reported this to the King; however he didn't mention anything about the Dog. The King had a wise minister, who was known for his **keen** understanding of animals. The King ordered the minister, "Go to the Elephant shed and find out the reason for the Elephant's condition". The intelligent minister went to the Elephant shed and found the elephant very sad. He examined the Elephant and asked the Elephant-keeper, "There is nothing wrong with this Elephant's body, then why does he look so sad ? I think this Elephant is grief stricken, possibly due to the loss of a dear friend. Do you know if this Elephant shared a close friendship with anyone ?"

The Elephant-keeper said, "There was a Dog who used to eat, sleep and play with the Elephant. He was taken by a stranger three days ago". The minister went back to the King and said, "Your majesty, in my opinion, the royal Elephant is not sick, but he is lonesome without his dear friend, the Dog". The King said, "You're right, friendship is one of the most wonderful things of life. Do you know where the Dog is ?" The Minister replied, "Elephantkeeper has informed me that a stranger took him away and he doesn't know his whereabouts". The King asked, "How can we bring back my Elephant's friend and make him happy again ?" The Minister suggested, "Your Majesty, make a **declaration**, that whoever has the dog that used to live at the royal Elephant's shed will be penalized". The King did the same and the man who had taken the dog, instantly turned him loose when he heard the proclamation.

As soon as he was freed, the Dog ran back as fast as he could to the Elephant's Shed. The Elephant was so delighted to see the Dog that he picked his friend up with his trunk and swung him back and forth. The Dog wagged his tail, while the Elephant's eyes sparkled with happiness. The King was content to see the Elephant happy once again and rewarded the minister for his wise judgement.

112. What was the Minister's diagnosis of the Elephant's condition?
   (a) The Elephant hated his keeper
   (b) The Elephant was lonely
   (c) The Elephant was starving
   (d) The Elephant had hurt his leg and was in pain
113. What method did the Minister suggest to the King to get back the Dog ?
   (a) To declare that whoever had that particular Dog would be punished
   (b) To keep a bowl of rice for the Dog in the Elephant's shed so that he could be lured back to the palace
   (c) To command the Elephant–keeper to look for the Dog in the village
   (d) To persuade the Elephant to call out to the Dog
114. Why had the Elephant become very sad ?
   (a) He no longer got his daily bowl of rice
   (b) He was unhappy with the King for having sold the Dog
   (c) He missed his friend the Dog
   (d) He was sold to an unknown man by his keeper
115. What did the Elephant-keeper do to the Dog ?
   (a) He sold the Dog to an unknown man for a price
   (b) He hit the Dog as the Dog was eating the Elephant's food
   (c) He killed the Dog
   (d) He complained to the King about the Dog
116. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage ?
   (a) Friends and Enemies
   (b) The Playful Dog
   (c) The King and the Minister
   (d) The Bond of Friendship
117. Why was the Elephant taken care of ?
   (a) He was a very special Elephant as he could talk to Dogs
   (b) He was a very loyal Elephant
   (c) He was the strongest Elephant in the Kingdom
   (d) None of these
118. Why did the Dog start going to the Elephant's shed everyday ?
   (a) He liked the Elephant a lot and wanted to become friends with him
   (b) He was being fed by the King everyday
   (c) He was fond of the Elephant's shed
   (d) He liked the taste of the rice being fed to the Elephant
119. What did the Dog do once he was set free ?
   (a) He ate rice to his heart's content
   (b) He thanked the King for his kindness
   (c) He ran away from the Kingdom to a place faraway
   (d) He ran back to his friend the Elephant
120. What of the following can definitely be said about the Elephantkeeper ?
   1. He was greedy.
   2. He was insensitive.
   3. He was brave.
   (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
   (c) Only 1 and 2 (d) Only 2 and 3

Section - V : Language II - Hindi

121. माध्यमिक स्तर पर कविता शिक्षण की प्रणाली है
   (a) अर्थ-बोध (b) गीत
   (c) व्याख्या (d) उद्दीपन
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. निम्नलिखित में मातृभाषा शिक्षण का सिद्धांत नहीं है?
   (a) आवृति का सिद्धांत
   (b) पुनर्बलन का सिद्धांत
   (c) चिन्तन मनन का सिद्धांत
   (d) नियोजन का सिद्धांत
124. शब्द व्याख्या की प्रमुख विधियाँ हैं
   (a) 3 (b) 2
   (c) 6 (d) 8

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125. समुच्चय से क्या अभिप्राय है?
(a) कविताओं का समूह
(b) भाषा तत्वों का समूह
(c) समभावी पाठों का समूह
(d) पाठ्य वस्तु के उद्देश्यों का समूह

126. शिक्षण-प्रक्रिया को प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिए अध्यापक को किस सिद्धांत का पालन करना आवश्यक है
(a) रुचि का सिद्धांत
(b) क्रियाशीलता का सिद्धांत
(c) वैयक्तिक विभिन्नता का सिद्धांत
(d) स्वाभाविकता का सिद्धांत

127. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर कविता शिक्षण की प्रणाली है
(a) अभिनय (b) प्रश्नोत्तर
(c) गीत (d) इनमें कोई नहीं

128. भाषा का मुख्य रूप होता है-
(a) शाब्दिक (b) अशाब्दिक
(c) उपरोक्त दोनों ही (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

129. ब्लूम की ज्ञानात्मक उद्देश्यों सम्बन्धी टेक्सोनोमी में विश्लेषण (Synthesis) को निम्न से उच्च बौद्धिक स्तर की दृष्टि से किस क्रमांक पर रखा गया है?
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 5

130. संरचनात्मक पद्धति प्रक्रिया का पक्ष है-
(a) प्रस्तुतीकरण (b) अभ्यास
(c) उपर्युक्त दोनों (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

131. हिन्दी साहित्य शिक्षण की विधि है
(a) कहानी विधि (b) नाटक विधि
(c) संवाद विधि (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

132. कौन-सा शिक्षण साधन दृश्य साधन नहीं है
(a) श्यामपट्ट (b) रंगीन चित्र
(c) मूकचित्र (d) रेडियो

133. शिक्षण में कम्प्यूटर एक
(a) दृश्य-श्रव्य सहायक सामग्री है
(b) मात्र श्रव्य सहायक सामग्री है
(c) मात्र दृश्य सहायक सामग्री है
(d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

134. भाषा पुस्तकालय में किस प्रकार की पुस्तकें होनी चाहिए
(a) साहित्यिक (b) लोक रंजनकारी
(c) लोक मंगलकारी (d) इन सभी प्रकार की

135. क्रियात्मक अनुसंधान के निष्कर्षों का रूप होता है
(a) सामान्यीकरण (b) सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन
(c) व्यावहारिक रूप (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

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

गद्यांश

इस संसार की यही रीति है। सत्यवादी मारा जाता है। आज से सहस्त्रों 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। सलीब पर से ईसा का यह आर्तनाद आज भी गूंज 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 गांधीजी 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 वहीं 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 इंसाफ मांगने वालों का अन्त इसी प्रकार होता रहेगा? क्या आपसी विद्वेष को समाप्त करने की सम्भावना इस दुनिया में सबको पसन्द नहीं होगी?

136. ग्रीस देश के दार्शनिक का क्या नाम था?
(a) प्लेटो (b) अरस्तू
(c) सुकरात (d) गांधी

137. विष का प्याला सुकरात को क्यों पीना पड़ा?
(a) वह असत्यवादी था
(b) वह सत्यवादी था
(c) वह सत्य किन्तु तीखी बात कहता था
(d) वह कटुभाषी था

138. धार्मिक एवं सामाजिक दुराचारों के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाने पर किसे सूली पर चढ़ना पड़ा?
(a) सुकरात (b) गैलीलियो
(c) ईसा मसीह (d) बुद्ध

139. 'आर्तनाद' का सही अर्थ क्या है?
(a) भयभीत वाणी (b) दुःखपूर्ण वाणी
(c) कष्टपूर्ण वाणी (d) करुणापूर्ण वाणी

140. 'दृष्टान्त' का सही अर्थ क्या है?
(a) दृष्टि (b) दृष्टि का अन्त
(c) उदाहरण (d) देखने वाला

141. 'पुनरावृत्ति' का सही अर्थ बताइए?
(a) दोहराना (b) विचार करना
(c) बांटना (d) कोई नहीं

142. 'दुर्व्यवहार' में कौन सा उपसर्ग है?
(a) दु (b) दुर्
(c) हार (d) व्यवहार

143. 'सामाजिक' में कौन सा प्रत्यय है?
(a) सा (b) क
(c) जिक (d) इक

144. पुनरावृत्ति में कौन सी सन्धि है?
(a) व्यंजन सन्धि (b) दीर्घ सन्धि
(c) यण सन्धि (d) विसर्ग सन्धि

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

गद्यांश

आज का समय निरंतर परिवर्तनशील है। पल-पल में विश्व के कोने-कोने में छोटी-बड़ी अनेक प्रकार की ऐसी घटनाएँ घटित होती रहती है कि जिनका संबंध मनुष्य के भाग्य और भविष्य के साथ जुड़ा रहता है। यह समाचार-पत्र ही है कि जो एक ही समय में उन्हें सारे विश्व के सामने लाकर उनके संबंध में पाठकों के विचार और टिप्पणियाँ प्रकाशित करके सारे संसार का ध्यान अपनी ओर आकर्षित करते हैं। उन सबकी अच्छाई बुराई की समीक्षा करते हुए। उन घटनाओं के प्रति उचित जनमत तैयार करते है। यही कारण है कि समाचार-पत्रों को जन-जागरण का एक सशक्त माध्यम माना जाता है।

145. इस अनुच्छेद का उचित शीर्षक है :
(a) 'समाचार-पत्र और जन-जागरण'
(b) परिवर्तनशील
(c) मनुष्य और भाग्य
(d) पाठकों के विचार

146. संसार को परिवर्तनशील क्यों कहा गया हैं?
(a) अनेक घटनाएँ मनुष्य के जीवन को गहरे प्रभावित करती है।
(b) पृथ्वी सूर्य का चक्कर लगाती है
(c) सुख-दुख एक सिक्के के दो पहलू है
(d) मौसम परिवर्तनशील है

147. जीवन में घटती घटनाओं का संबंध किससे जुड़ा।
(a) समय
(b) मनुष्य के भाग्य और भविष्य
(c) समाचार-पत्र
(d) अच्छाई-बुराई

148. समाचार-पत्र जनमत कैसे तैयार करते है?
(a) मतदान द्वारा
(b) विज्ञापन द्वारा
(c) पाठकों के विचार और टिप्पणियाँ प्रकाशित करके, बुराई की समीक्षा करते हुए उनके लिए जनमत तैयार करते हैं।
(d) टिप्पणियाँ प्रकाशित करके

149. समाचार-पत्र किसका सशक्त माध्यम हैं?
(a) समाज उत्थान
(b) सद्भावना
(c) ध्यान आकर्षण
(d) जन-जागरण

150. निम्न में से कौन संसार का सही संधि विच्छेद है?
(a) सम् + सार
(b) सन + सार
(c) सः + सार
(d) सा + सार

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ANSWER KEY

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

Answers & Explanations

Section - II : Mathematics

31. (d) $1248 \times \frac{5}{6} - 1150 \times \frac{4}{5} = 1040 - 920 = 120$

32. (d) Let Bhuwan have x hens and y cows
According to the question, $x + y = 71$ ...(i)
$2x + 4y = 228$ ...(ii)
By equation (i) × 4 - (ii)
$4x + 4y - 2x - 4y = 284 - 228$
or, $2x = 56$ or $x = \frac{56}{2} = 28$
∴ Number of hens = 28.

33. (d) All the given statements are false.

34. (b) Let the initial length and breadth be l and b respectively.
So, the initial perimeter = 2 (l + b)
The final perimeter = 2 (2l + 2b) = 4 (l + b)
Now, $\frac{\text{Final perimeter}}{\text{Initial perimeter}} = \frac{4(l+b)}{2(l+b)} = 2$.

37. (a) Drops needed in a week = 7 days × 2 times × 2 drops × 2 eyes × 1 ml = 56 ml

38. (a) Since, a line segment has a definite length with two end points therefore given figure has 17 line segments.

41. (a) ↑ = 8.6

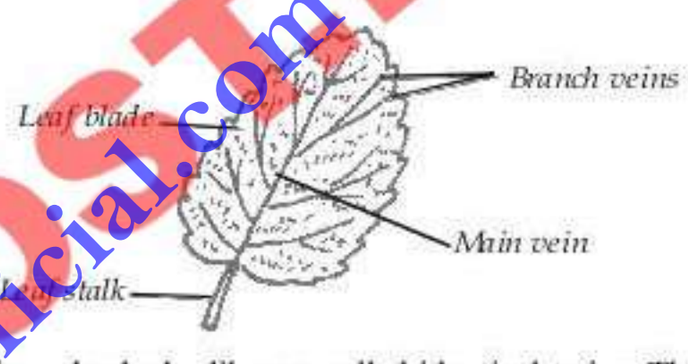
42. (b) We have the series of people as 3, 4, 5 ------
So, 3 + (100 – 1) 1 = 3 + 99 = 102 people can sit around 100 such tables.

43. (a) Given circle has 6 radii viz OC, OB, OA, OD, OF and OE.

45. (c)

Section - III : Environmental Studies

61. (d) The label 'X' represents vein. Veins help to carry the food made by the leaves to the stem.



62. (b) Twins who look alike are called identical twins. Their faces look the same and they are of same age. However, they have different fingerprints. All individuals have different fingerprints, even identical twins.

63. (b) Duck, rat and chicken all are omnivores. They eat both plants and animals. Hence they are grouped together on the basis of their eating habits.

64. (d) Plants use sunlight, water and carbon dioxide to produce food. They are called producer as they can synthesize their own food. Oxygen is the end product of photosynthesis process.

65. (c) The food enters our body through mouth. The food then travels down the gullet, into the stomach and the small intestine. The food gets completely digested in small intestine. Undigested food from small intestine goes into the large intestine. The undigested food forms pieces which is later passed out of the body through anus.

66. (b) The removal of salt by desalination is not a part of water treatment.

67. (a) Leather; Leather is a soft material that comes from animal hides. Many product such as jacket; purses; wallet and shoes are made from this material.

68. (d) Wire netting doors are used to allow fresh air, allow sunlight, to keep mosquitoes and flies away.

69. (b) Ozone gas protects us from ultraviolet rays. The upper atmosphere contains a layer of gas called ozone. It prevents harmful rays of the sun from reaching the earth. It absorbs harmful ultraviolet rays, which can cause eye problem and skin cancer.

70. (d) 110005 is the PIN code of a place that helps the letters to reach at that particular place.

71. (d) Brown colour is used in map for representing mountains.

72. (d) Gwalior fort in India is the biggest fort.

73. (b) Chandra Shekhar Azad was killed in a shooting encounter in Allahabad.

74. (d) Only statement II is correct. Density is the average number of person per unit area.

75. (a) Evolution and genetics are studied by physical anthropologists.

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CBSE

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

PRACTICE SET - 5

INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains Sections I, II, III IV and V consisting of 150 questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child Development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : Language II (Hindi)

Each question contains 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.

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Section -I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. The meaning of the term conditioning is
   (a) establishment of association
   (b) change in behaviour
   (c) adjustment with new environment
   (d) learning through exercise
2. Which point must be kept in mind by a teacher who shares the responsibility to organise the education for small children?
   (a) Adequate considerations for child inquisitiveness.
   (b) Association with child's language development.
   (c) Tendency to exhibit upright behaviour in front of pupils.
   (d) All the above.
3. The education expresses or develops in man
   (a) the identification of good or bad in one's life
   (b) the difference between known and unknown
   (c) the quality of problem solving
   (d) All the above
4. How will you judge the limits of bad behaviour displayed by a student?
   (a) By judging his classroom behaviour
   (b) By judging the feelings of other students in the class
   (c) By judging the obstructions coming in the classroom teaching
   (d) By judging the academic performance
5. The advantage of establishment of the guidance and counselling cell in a school is
   (a) monitoring of the teachers' mental health from time-to-time in a school
   (b) imparting educational, vocational and personal guidance to children
   (c) propagating the positive attitude towards mental health in a school.
   (d) enlisting the school in upper rank in the city
6. While teaching in the class one of your students sharply pointed out your mistakes. What will you do in such a condition?
   (a) You leave the class for the day.
   (b) You scold the child and angrily resist him.
   (c) You feel sorry for committing a blunder.
   (d) You will not show any emotion.
7. If a student wears some odd dress and attends your class, you will
   (a) ask the student to not to attend the class
   (b) make a joke on him.
   (c) communicate to him not to wear such clothes
   (d) not give any attention on it.
8. Teachers are regarded as the builders of the nation. They are performing an onerous task. Their salary is not commensurate with the service they render. Promotion and salary increment of teachers should be on the basis of periodic evaluation of their merit efficiency. This proposition

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(a) cannot be implemented by the educational Institutions.
(b) is not justified.
(c) is a sound proposition but should be put into effect gradually
(d) None of the above

9. Oral learning disability is -
(a) Aphasia (b) Dyslexia
(c) Dyspraxia (d) Apraxia

10. Needs for affection, affiliation & identification are
(a) Esteem needs
(b) Safety needs
(c) Belongingness & love needs
(d) none of above

11. Newly born children
(a) have limited sense abilities at birth & can't feel pain at all.
(b) can follow a moving object with their eyes.
(c) can't learn & must depend on adaptive reflexes in order of survive
(d) having extremely poor hearing

12. The degree to which intelligence tests are related to academic success depends upon the subject matter.
(a) true (b) false
(c) partially true (d) partially false

13. Want, desire, need, hunger refer to
(a) Intelligence
(b) Cognitive behaviour
(c) Motives
(d) abnormal behaviour

14. Children learn in play groups to
(a) Co-operate
(b) Conflict
(c) Competition
(d) All of the above

15. Goals which do not innately satisfy biological needs are called ___ goals.
(a) Social (b) Learned
(c) Negative (d) Positive

16. Which does not mean extrinsic motivation ?
(a) Pursuing a task for the reason which is outside it.
(b) Doing something for rewards or recognition.
(c) Doing something for enjoyment and pleasure.
(d) Doing something for the sake of getting promotion

17. An IQ of 40 is associated with the classification known as-
(a) Educable
(b) Nontrainable
(c) Mildly retarted
(d) Moderately retarded

18. The inner chamber between the lens & the retina is filled with
(a) Aqueous humour
(b) Vitreous humour
(c) Basilar membrance
(d) None of the above

19. Inclusive education covers -
(a) Children with learning disability
(b) Children with hearing impariment
(c) Children with visual impariment
(d) all of the above

20. A rat will learn to run in a maze even if it is not reinforced for the response; this happens in
(a) Insight learning
(b) Trial and error learning
(c) Unprepared behaviour
(d) Contraprepared behaviour

21. At the age of seven or eight years play groups are generally
(a) Formal
(b) Informal
(c) Leadership oriented
(d) None of the above

22. Child centered education means :
(a) having multi-colored and attractive materials
(b) teaching through playway
(c) teaching according to how children think
(d) allowing children to learn at their own pace

23. 'Operation Blackboard' Program for primary schools is -
(a) to make the standard of educational higher.
(b) related to mid-day meal.
(c) related to improve physical & material facilities.
(d) related of the teacher's training.

24. Measurement of personality traits often fails to predict
(a) Actual Behaviour
(b) Individual Behaviour
(c) Traits Descriptions
(d) Abnormal Behaviour

25. I.Q. of Idiot is-
(a) 0 - 25 (b) 25 - 50
(c) 50 - 75 (d) 75 - 100

26. Extinction of 'avoidance learning' is
(a) Gradual (b) Fast
(c) Slow (d) Natural

27. Babies allowed to select their own food for a six months period would
(a) Eat to many sweets
(b) Eat too many carbohydrates
(c) Develop anaemia
(d) Maintain a generally balanced diet over the long range

28. Which one of the following is the important dimension of attitude?
(a) Intensity (b) Saliency
(c) Flexibility (d) Direction

29. Learning is meant by :
(a) Intellectual knowledge
(b) Correct knowledge of language
(c) allround development of personality
(d) teaching the students

30. Main aim of inclusive education is-
(a) to organise material to be targeted.
(b) knowing the diversity of the class.
(c) to conduct the test.
(d) to prepare the result.

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Section -II : Mathematics

31. How much less is $\frac{4}{5}$ of 1150 from $\frac{5}{6}$ of 1242 ?
(a) 140 (b) 115
(c) 125 (d) 120

32. Three girls start jogging from the same point around a circular track and each one completes one round in 24 seconds, 36 seconds and 48 seconds respectively. After how much time will they meet at one point?
(a) 2 minutes, 20 seconds
(b) 2 minutes, 24 seconds
(c) 4 minutes 12 seconds
(d) 3 minutes 36 seconds

33. The total area of a circle and a square is equal to 2611 sq. cm. The diameter of the circle is 42 cms. What is the sum of the circumference of the circle and the perimeter of the square ?
(a) 272 cms. (b) 380 cms.
(c) 280 cms. (d) None of these

34. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
(a) The diagonals of a rectangle are perpendicular.
(b) The diagonals of a rhombus are equal.
(c) Every square is a rhombus.
(d) None of these

35. The following pictograph depicts the information about the areas in sqkm (to nearest hundred) of some districts of Chhattisgarh State:

District	Area (in km^2) ◯ = 1000 sqkm
Raigarh	◯◯◯◯◯◯◔
Rajnandgaon	◯◯◯◯◯◯◔
Koria	◯◯◯◯◯◔
Mahasamund	◯◯◯◯◯
Kabirdham	◯◯◯◯
Jashpur	◯◯◯◯◯◔

What is the area of Koria district?
(a) 4000 Sq. km (b) 6000 Sq. km
(c) 5000 Sq. km (d) 3000 Sq. km

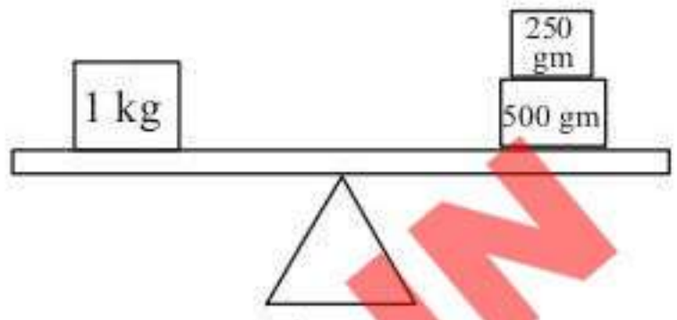
36. Read the pattern of numbers given below.
28, 84, 252, 756
Which of the following describes the rule for finding the last 3 numbers shown in this pattern ?
(a) Each number is 56 more than the previous number.
(b) Each number is 64 more than the previous number.
(c) Each number is 3 times the previous number.
(d) Each number is 4 times the previous number.

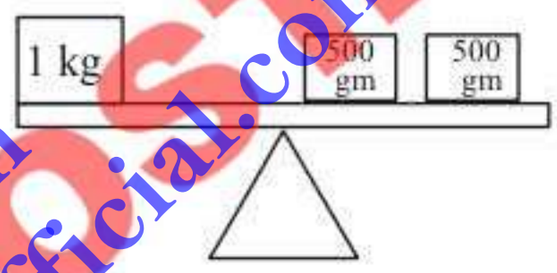
37. Mr. and Mrs. Gupta ride bicycles for exercise. The table shows the total number of kilometres they had ridden after different number of days.

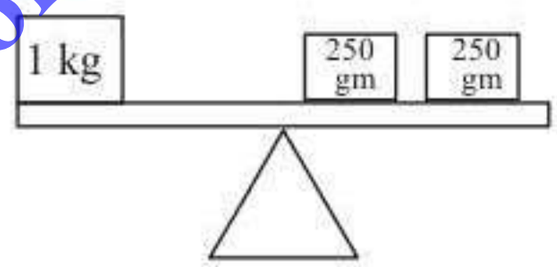
Number of Days	Total Number of km
1	10
9	90
15	150

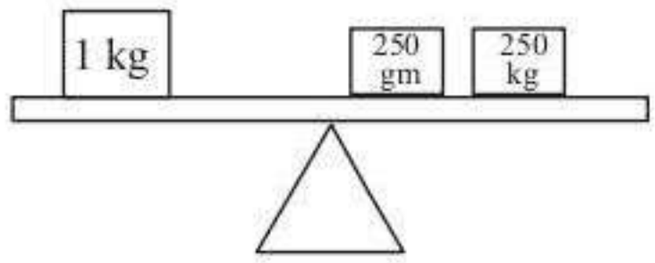
If the pattern continues, how many kilometres will Mr. and Mrs. Gupta have ridden after 28 days?
(a) 28 (b) 280
(c) 208 (d) 800

38. Which one of the following is the odd one out ?

(a) 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

39. The table shows the mass of each object, choose the correct option which identify the object with the same mass.

Object	Mass
A	2.4 kg
B	2.04 kg
C	2040 g
D	2 kg 4 g

(a) Object B and C
(b) Object A and B
(c) Object C and D
(d) Object D and A

40. The sum of face value and place value of 5 in the number 46,75,321 is
(a) 5,500 (b) 5,005
(c) 5,050 (d) 5,055

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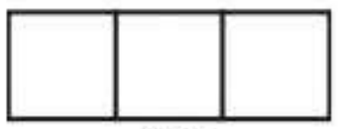
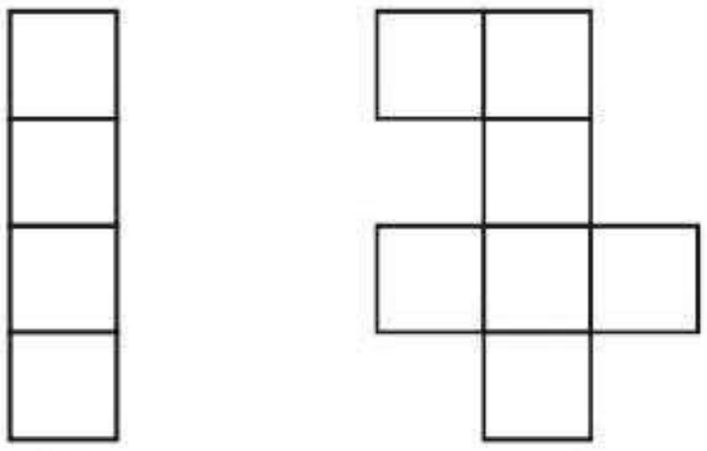
41. Rohan used a calculator to find the product of 0.75×2.56. He forgot to enter the decimal points. The calculator showed 19200. If Rohan had entered the decimal point correctly, the answer would have been
(a) 0.0192 (b) 0.192
(c) 1.92 (d) None of these

42. The top, side and front views of a solid figure made of cubes are shown below



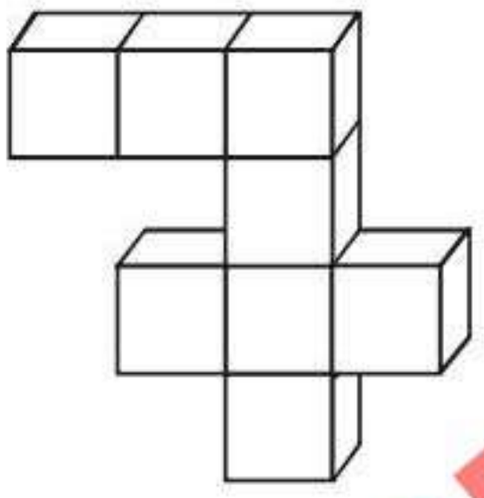
Top



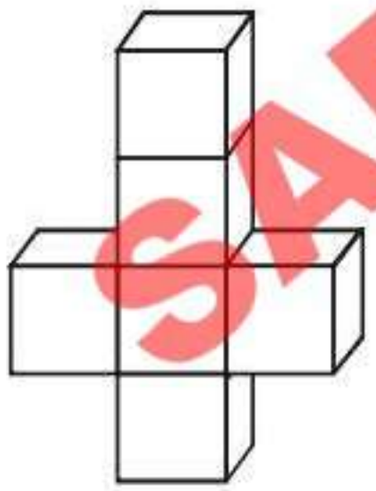
Side **Front**

Which of the following solid figures is best represented by these views ?

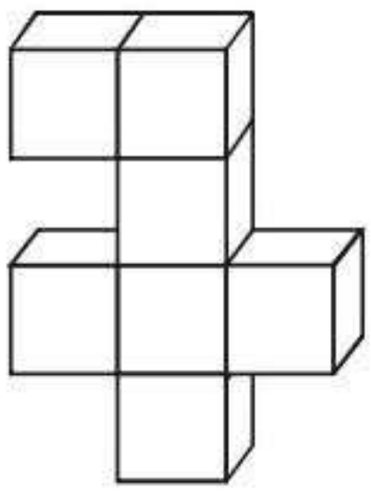
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d) None of these

43. In the diagram, AB : BC = 1 : 3 and BC : CD = 5 : 2. The ratio AB : CD in the given diagram is

(a) 3 : 4 (b) 3 : 5
(c) 5 : 6 (d) None of these

44. Study the pattern of triangles made with matchsticks

Number of triangles	1	2	3	4	5
Number of matchsticks	3	5	7	9	11

By using the table give answer the following question.
How many matchsticks do you think are needed to make x triangles ?
(a) $2x + 1$ (b) $2x + 2$
(c) $2x$ (d) $x + 1$

45. The display of pepsi cans in a grocery store is shown below.

The top row has 1 pepsi can and each successive rows has 3 more cans than the previous row.
Which of the following is an expression for the number of cans in row n ?
(a) $3 (n - 2)$ (b) $3 (n - 1)$
(c) $3n - 1$ (d) $3 (n - 1) + 1$

46. Appropriate method for the establishment of the formulae in mathematics is
(a) Induction (b) Planning
(c) Synthesis (d) None of these

47. 'Unknown to known' is advanced in whicb method
(a) Synthesis (b) Deduction
(c) Analysis (d) Induction

48. In the most useful text-book of mathematics
(a) Their are many solved examples and some questions of exercise.
(b) There are sufficient solved illustrations and more questions for exercise
(c) All the exercise question are solved.
(d) All the above.

49. Prognosis has the administrative function such as
(a) Classification
(b) Promotion and gradation of students
(c) Selection
(d) All the above

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50. CCE emphasize the development of
(a) Scholastic area
(b) Individual abilities
(c) Non-scholastic area
(d) All of them

51. The most important characteristic of objective type test is
(a) Reliability
(b) Discrimination power
(c) Objectivity
(d) All the above

52. Educational diagnosis is concerned with
(a) Objectives of cognition domain
(b) Objectives of affective domain
(c) Objectives of conative domain
(d) All the above

53. Criterion-Referenced test relate the performance of child to
(a) A norm group
(b) A certain behaviour
(c) Learning experiences
(d) All the above

54. Akanksha is a gifted student of mathematics in class V. Which of the following will help her most in increasing her abilities?
(a) Helping her prepare for competitive examinations
(b) Making class-monitor
(c) Additionally teaching her advanced topics
(d) Helping her develop projects related to her subjects

55. What ever the details of treatment for exceptional children, our main task should be to help a particular child in becoming
(a) Physically fit
(b) Emotionally stable
(c) Economically independent
(d) Adequately adjust to his environment

56. Who remarked that strategies are broad method of teaching?
(a) Herbart (b) Robert Mager
(c) I.K. Davis (d) Ebel

57. "Mathematics is a way to settle in the mind the habit of reasoning" has been said by
(a) Napolean (b) Locke
(c) Socrates (d) Plato

58. Achievement tests are
(a) Teacher-made (b) Standardized
(c) 'a' and 'b' both (d) None of these

59. The category of mentally exceptional children includes
(a) Gifted children only
(b) Creative children only
(c) Mentally retarded only
(d) All the above

60. The major aims of mathematics teaching are
(a) Utilitarian (b) Disciplinary
(c) Cultural (d) All the above

Section -III : Environmental Studies

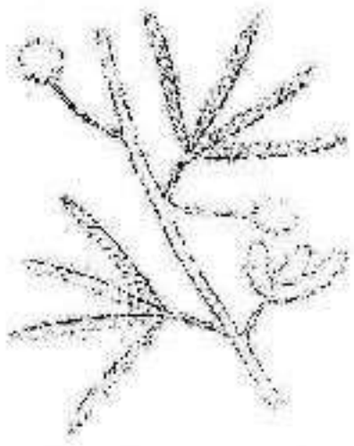
61. The tiny opening on the underside of a leaf are called
(a) Stomata (b) Vein
(c) Pores (d) Midrib

62. Lizard, snake, crocodile and turtle belong to a group of animals called
(a) Mammals (b) Reptiles
(c) Birds (d) Fish

63. Study the given descriptions about an animal 'X'.
I Its skin is scaly and dry.
II It has four legs.
III It lays eggs.
IV It uses its sticky tongue to catch insects.
The animal 'X' is
(a) Crocodile (b) Turtle
(c) Lizard (d) Frog

64. Study the given diagrams. The diagram A shows the touch-me-not plant with its leaves opened while diagrams B shows the same touch-me-not plant with its leaves closed after being touched.

A. Leaves open



B. Leaves closed after being touched

Which of the following characteristics of living things do the diagram show?
(a) Living things need food, air and water
(b) Living things reproduce themselves
(c) Living things grow
(d) Living things can respond to changes in their surroundings.

65. We are able to walk upright because
(a) We do not have a tail
(b) Our backbone holds the body up vertically
(c) We only have legs
(d) Our bones in the head are light

66. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
(a) Snow and ice are both the same forms of water.
(b) On heating, water changes into steam.
(c) Evaporation and condensation are reverse of each other.
(d) On heating water changes into ice.

67. Many household articles such as bed sheets are made from _____. This is a soft yet durable material that is spun from flax.
(a) Linen (b) Plastic
(c) Nylon (d) Wool

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68. A good house should have
(a) Bolts on doors
(b) Cupboards without locks
(c) Only one room
(d) Very closed space

69. Which of the following does not lead to the destruction of natural resources?
(a) Annual tree planting day.
(b) Clearing forests to build golf courses.
(c) Setting a fire to burn dead leaves and twigs.
(d) Oil spill

70. Sanjana wants to talk to her friend Neha who stays in different country. What equipment she can use to talk to her friend?
(a) Communication satellite and handphone.
(b) Telephone and weather satellite.
(c) Computer and fax machine.
(d) Walkie-talkie and the internet.

71. The retreating monsoon blows from
(a) North to South
(b) South to West
(c) North to West
(d) North-east to South-west

72. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Mahakali Temple is famous for Sun Mandir
(b) Mahakali Temple is famous for Kali Mandir
(c) Mahakali Temple is famous for Shiv Mandir
(d) Mahakali Temple is famous for Laxmi Mandir

73. Gandhiji tried out for the first time his method of satyagraha
(a) In South Africa against racist policies
(b) Against indigo planters in Champaran
(c) In the Kheda no-rent campaign
(d) At Bardoli

74. Which of the following is not a secondary occupation?
(I) Spinning cotton yarn.
(II) Production of sugar.
(III) Forestry
(IV) Trade
(a) I and II only (b) II and III only
(c) I, III and IV only (d) III and IV only

75. "Holism" refers to the
(a) Fact that developed new age movement.
(b) Idea that cultures should study as whole.
(c) Try to understand other culture
(d) Importance of learning a language in the field.

76. Skeptical nature of science depicts that
(a) Derivation of truth from observation
(b) Truths have causal links
(c) Always doubtful, in search of verification
(d) None of the above

77. Verified generalisations are called as
(a) Facts (b) Concepts
(c) Scientific laws (d) Scientific methods

78. Predict will be the most appropriate action verb of
(a) Knowledge objective
(b) Analysis objective
(c) Comprehension objective
(d) Application objective

79. Scientific method consists of both the teacher and learner centred approach. This statement is
(a) True (b) False
(c) Partly true (d) Cannot say

80. Who among the following persons was a strong advocate of discovery method of teaching science?
(a) H.E. Armstrong (b) Aristotle
(c) John Dewey (d) Francis Bacon

81. Mobile science units are the part of which organisations to promote and popularise science among masses.
(a) HSTP
(b) EVS approach of NCERT
(c) Science Museums
(d) Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishad

82. Which of the following is the dictionary meaning of improvisation w.r.t. teaching aids/equipments?
(a) Offhand construction
(b) On hand construction
(c) Mechanical construction
(d) Minor adjustments

83. The major objective/s of CCE in schools is/are
(a) Diagnosis
(b) Remediation
(c) Enhancement of learning
(d) All the above

84. Over emphasis on examination marks will result in students having
(a) Learn and forget synchrome
(b) Forget and learn synchrome
(c) Stress and anxiety
(d) Option (a) and (c)

85. Which of the following criteria is kept in mind while framing objectives in behavioural terms
(a) The nature of the objectives
(b) Domain of the behaviour
(c) The specific content areas in which behavioural changes are required
(d) All of the above

86. Which one of the following may not be the best reason for cheating in the class-room examination?
(a) Too lazy to study
(b) Parental pressure for good marks
(c) Fear of failure
(d) Self-prestige

87. When was International Environment Education Programme started?
(a) 1972 (b) 1975
(c) 1982 (d) 1985

88. What is the base-point of Environmental Standard (ES)?
(a) Avoidance of any type of pollution
(b) Healthy surroundings
(c) Well-furnished housing management
(d) All of the above

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89. Which of the following is a true statement?
(a) Global warming is so imminent that nothing can be done
(b) Global warming is of no immediate concern
(c) Reduction in fossil fuels burning will lessen the greenhouse effect
(d) Since gases not derived from fossil fuel combustion are involved, reduction in fossil fuel burning will not help the greenhouse effect

90. If a student alleges against you for showing favouritism in evaluation of scripts, how would you deal with him?
(a) Reject his allegations
(b) Adopt punitive measure
(c) Make efforts to reveal his position
(d) Show his answer book and a few more

Section -IV : Language I - English

91. Generally the baby expresses smiling emotion when his face or cheeks are touched gently. It happens due to
(a) Reflex actions
(b) Emotional reactions
(c) Display of good gestures
(d) Conditioning

92. When teachers administer harsh punishment on 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

93. The cause of unreasonable emotional development of children is
(a) Rejection of the children by their parents
(b) The excessive anxieties in parents towards their children
(c) The over protection of children given by the parents
(d) All the above

94. 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

95. Which one of the following is the true statement corresponding cephalocaudal principle of child's development?
(a) The development begins from head and moves towards legs (tail) region
(b) The development begins from legs region and moves towards head region
(c) The development from head region to legs region goes on with uniform pace
(d) None of the above

96. Suppose you are transferred in a remote rural area school where the people have their own stereotyped notions, prejudices and blind faiths. How could you develop positive attitude in such demographic conditions towards education?
(a) You interact with such people and try to impose you own suggestions
(b) You will have patience to bring favourable changes in their thinking
(c) You will tell them the advantages of education and modify their primitive kind of thinking
(d) You will try to work safely without indulging in any confrontation with them and make attempts for transfer from this place

97. 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

98. What remedy would you like to follow in order to avoid the bad habits in children?
(a) Search the causes of the problem and seek help from the parents
(b) Study the friends circle of the student and draw inferences
(c) Opt for non-physical punishment
(d) All the above

99. The good habits have the 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

100. The need of the development of interest is felt in children because
(a) They are playful in nature which leads them towards the development of constructive tendencies
(b) The interests make children's feelings more mature
(c) The interests enrich children's instincts
(d) All the above

101. 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

102. Which one of the following statements is not discriminating between attitude and motivation?
(a) Attitude is a cognitive concept but motivation is an effort
(b) Motivation arises at a fixed time when a problem arises, but attitude remains always
(c) Attitude reflects one's ideas, but motivation reflects efforts
(d) Attitude has direct and emotional traits and these traits are also found in motivation

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103. Which one of the following procedural variations of conditioning phenomena is
(a) Backward conditioning
(b) Contemporary conditioning
(c) Delayed conditioning
(d) Sign (Trace) conditioning

104. Which type of conditioning displays whet the child is punished for telling a lie?
(a) Avoidance training
(b) Reward training
(c) Un-reinforced training
(d) Reinforced training

105. A child is told that chocolate shall not be not 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

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

THAT GOT AWAY

Write a poem
About a lion they said,
So, from memories
Of lines in my head
I wrote about
Tawny eyes and slashing claws,
Lashing tail and sabred jaws -.
Didn't like what I had written
And began to cross it out -.
Suddenly with a roar of rage
It sprang from the cage of lions
On the page
And rushed away into the blue,
A wounded lion poem
Half crossed through !
It's one that got away
Haven't seen it to this day
But I carefully look,
In case it's crouching, growling
Licking its wounds and waiting
Under cover in the leaves
Inside some other book.
And here I sit
After all this time
Still not having written
A poem about a lion

Julia Holder

106. The poetess was writing a poem because.
(a) everyone wanted her to write a poem about a lion
(b) she felt like it
(c) she wanted to be famous
(d) she liked animals

107. In her poem she wrote about the lions
(a) frightful appearance
(b) fierce eyes, lashing tail, long claws and strong jaws
(c) majestic looks
(d) awesome beauty

108. She began to cross out what she had written because
(a) she did not know what to write
(b) she was upset
(c) she didn't like her own composition
(d) she was angry

109. " A wounded lion poem". This a _____phrase.
(a) adjective phrase
(b) noun phrase
(c) verb phrase
(d) adverb phrase

110. What is the meaning of the term "sabred jaws"?
(a) strong jaws
(b) sword-like teeth
(c) looking like swords
(d) terrifying jaws

111. Why has she not written another poem about the lion ? Perhaps:
(a) she hopes to find the lion some day
(b) she is not able to do so.
(c) she is upset about the loss of the wounded lion.
(d) she is busy fantasising.

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

THE BISHOP'S CANDLESTICKS

Persome. Don't keep saying 'Yes, Madam, ' like a parrot, nincompoop.
Marie. No, madam

Persome. Well. Where did monseigneur say he was going ?

Marie. To my mother's, madam.

Persome. To your mother's indeed! And why, pray ?

Marie. Monseigneur asked me how she was, and I told him she was feeling poorly.

Persome. You told him she was feeling poorly did your ? And so my brother is to be kept out of his bed,
and go without his supper because you told him she was feeling poorly. There's gratitude for you !
Marie. Madam, the soup is boiling !
Persome. Then pour it out, fool, and don't chatter. (Marie about to do so.) No, no; not like that. Here, let me do it, and so you put the salt-cellars on the table - the silver ones.
Marie. The silver ones, madam?
Persome. Yes, the silver ones. Are you deaf as well as stupid?
Marie. They are sold, madam.
Persome. Sold ! (With horror) Sold ! Are you mad? Who sold them ? Why were they sold?

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Marie. Monseigneur the Bishop told me this afternoon while you were out to take them to Monseigneur
Gervais, who has often admired them, and sell them for as much as I could.
Persome. But you had no right to do so without asking me.
Marie. (with awe). But, madam, Monseigneur the Bishop told me.
Persome. Monseigneur the Bishop is a -ahem! But -but what can he have wanted with the money!

Marie. Pardon, madam, but I think it was for Mere Gringoire.
Persome. Mere Gringoire indeed! Mere Gringoire! What, the old witch who lives at the top of the hill, and
who says she is bedridden because she is to lazy to do any work? And what did Mere Gringoire want with the money, pray?
Marie. Madam, it was for the rent. Th **bailiff** would not wait any longer, and threatened to turn her out to-day if it were not paid, so she sent little Jean to Monseigneur to ask for help, and—
Persome. Oh, Dieu! It is hopelesss, hopeless. We shall have nothing left. His estate is sold, his savings have gone. His furniture, everything. Were it not for my little **dot** we should starve! And now my beautiful—beautiful (sob) salt-cellars. Ah, it is too much, too much. (*She breaks down crying.*)
Marie. Madam, I am sorry, if I had known—
Persome is the Bishop's sister. she is getting increasingly angry with her kind-hearted and genius brother
who cares for the whole world but not for himself. The following extract is a proof of his generosity and
goodness.
Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option.

* **Monseigneur, the Bishop is a … a hcm!**

112. Why does Persome not complete the sentence?
   (a) she used to stammer while speaking
   (b) she was about to praise the Bishop
   (c) she did not wish to criticize The Bishop in front of Marie.
   (d) she had a habit of passing such remarks.
113. Why is she angry with the Bishop?
   (a) the Bishop has sold her salt -cellars
   (b) the Bishop has gone to visit Mere Gringoire.
   (c) he showed extra concern for Marie.
   (d) She disliked the Bishop.

* **His estate is sold, his savings have gone. His furniture, everything. Were it not for any little dot we should starve!**

114. 'We' refers to _____.
   (a) The convict and his wife
   (b) The convict and his sister
   (c) The Bishop and his sister Persome.
   (d) None of these
115. 'His' estate and other belongings have been sold to _____.
   (a) repay their debts
   (b) help others
   (c) repay their loan
   (d) None of these
116. The speaker is in a _____mood.
   (a) troubled
   (b) contended
   (c) thinking
117. Why is the Persome angry with Mere Gringoire ?
   (a) She has asked for help to payment from the poor Biship.
   (b) She does not like Mere.
   (c) Mere is quite unfriendly
   (d) Mere is very rich and she is poking fun at the Bishop.
118. What is her opinion of Mere Gringoire ? She feels that
   (a) She is an old witch
   (b) Mere Gringoire is a pretender in the habit of seeking help from others
   (c) She is lazy
   (d) she pretends to be bedridden
119. "And now my beautiful-beautiful salt cellars". What is the figure of speech contained in these lines ?
   (a) simili
   (b) metaphor
   (c) alliteration
   (d) repetition
120. The meaning of the word nincompoop is
   (a) clever
   (b) thief
   (c) fool
   (d) rascal

Section -V : Language II - Hindi

121. विद्यालय में मातृभाषा हिन्दी शिक्षक की प्रमुख भूमिका होनी चाहिए
   (a) विद्यालय समुन्यन योजना प्रभारी
   (b) गृह कार्य जाँच प्रभारी
   (c) शैक्षिक एवं सह-शैक्षिक कार्यों के आयोजन प्रभारी
   (d) उपरोक्त में सभी
122. स्वर यन्त्र में श्वास के आघात से जन्म होता है
   (a) स्वर का (b) पूर्ण ध्वनियों का
   (c) ध्वनियों का (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
123. निर्देशित स्वाध्याय प्रणाली का सोपान है
   (a) नियोजन (b) क्रियान्वयन
   (c) मूल्यांकन (d) इनमें सभी
124. 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) बोलियों में मानकता होती है, भाषा में नहीं
125. हिन्दी में एक ध्वनि के लिए
   (a) एक ही संकेत है (b) दो संकेत है
   (c) तीन संकेत है (d) इनमें कोई नहीं

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126. अध्यापक बच्चे में किन साधनों के द्वारा शिक्षण का क्रियाशीलता का सिद्धांत लागू कर सकता है?
(a) बच्चों को मौखिक वार्तालाप, प्रश्नोत्तर, घटना-वर्णन, कहानी कहना व सुनना।
(b) कक्षा में पढ़ाते समय आदर्श वाचन के पश्चात् बच्चों से अनुसरण वाचन कराकर।
(c) अर्जित ज्ञान को लिखित रूप में अभिव्यक्त करने का अवसर देकर सक्रिय कर सकता है
(d) उपरोक्त में सभी।

127. माध्यामिक 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 ज्ञात प्राप्त करना
(d) उपरोक्त में सभी

128. लिखित भाषा के मूल तत्व हैं:
(a) लिपि (b) शब्द
(c) वाक्य (d) ये सभी।

129. नीचे दिए गए शब्द समूह में से बेमेल शब्द छाँटकर लिखिए-
(a) ज्ञानात्मक उद्देश्य (b) भावात्मक उद्देश्य
(c) अवबोधात्मक उद्देश्य (d) सुधार

130. संरचना का रूप होता है-
(a) सूत्र रूप (b) कहावत रूप
(c) वाक्य रूप (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

131. भाषा कौशल की शिक्षण विधि है
(a) अनुकरण विधि (b) सामूहिक अभ्यास विधि
(c) भाषा प्रयोगशाला (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

132. कौन-सा शिक्षण साधन दृश्य-श्रव्य साधन नहीं है
(a) नाटक (b) रेडियो
(c) टेलीविजन (d) कम्प्यूटर

133. टेलिविजन के प्रयोग से
(a) शुद्ध उच्चारण में सहायता मिलती है
(b) शुद्ध लेखन में सहायता मिलती है
(c) शुद्ध पढ़ने में सहायता मिलती है
(d) इनमें से किसी में नहीं

134. भाषा पुस्तकालय के मुख्य रूप से क्या लाभ है
(a) कक्षा शिक्षण की पूर्ति (b) स्वाध्याय के अवसर
(c) ये दोनों (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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

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

गद्यांश

धर्म पालन करने के मार्ग में सबसे अधिक बाधा चित्त की चंचलता, उद्देश्य की अस्थिरता और मन की निर्बलता से पड़ती है। मनुष्य के कर्तव्य मार्ग में एक ओर तो आत्मा के बुरे-भले 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 घेरेगी 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 उत्पति 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 वहीं हैं जो उन्हें रुचता हैं। 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।

136. 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।

137. '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

138. संसार के बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने सबसे श्रेष्ठ माना है-
(a) परोपकार को (b) सदाचार को
(c) अपने कर्तव्य को (d) उत्तम चरित्र को

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139. झूठ की उत्पति 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

140. '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।

141. 'कायर' की भाववाचक संज्ञा है-
(a) कायरता (b) कारयपन
(c) कायरतत्व (d) अकायरता

142. 'अपना मतलब निकालने वाला' के लिए उचित शब्द क्या है
(a) स्वार्थी (b) स्वार्थपरता
(c) स्वार्थपरक (d) कुटिल

143. 'प्रवृत्ति' में उपसर्ग है
(a) प्र (b) प्रा
(c) प्रव (d) प

144. स्वार्थ का विलोम बताइये–
(a) कुस्वार्थ (b) नि:स्वार्थ
(c) लालच (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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

गद्यांश

गांधीवाद में राजनीतिक और आध्यात्मिक तत्वों का समन्वय मिलता है। यही इस वाद की विशेषता है। आज संसार में जितने भी वाद प्रचलित हैं, वह प्राय: राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में सीमित हो चुके हैं। आत्मा से उनका संबंध -विच्छेद होकर केवल बाह्य संसार तक उनका प्रसार रह गया है। मन की निर्मलता और ईश्वर-निष्ठा से आत्मा को शुद्ध करना गांधीवाद की प्रथम आवश्यकता है। ऐसा करने से नि:स्वार्थ बुद्धि का विकास होता है और मनुष्य सच्चे अर्थों में जन-सेवा के लिए तत्पर हो जाता है। गाँधीवाद में सांप्रदायिकता के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है। इसी समस्या को हल करने के लिए गांधी जी ने अपने जीवन का बलिदान दिया था।

145. इस अनुच्छेद का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए?
(a) 'गांधीवाद और राजनीति' (b) आध्यात्म
(c) नि:स्वार्थ बुद्धि (d) सांप्रदायिकता

146. गांधीवाद में किन तत्वों का समन्वय हैं?
(a) सामाजिक व नैतिक
(b) राजनीतिक और आध्यात्मिक
(c) बौद्धिक
(d) विवेकशील

147. गांधीवाद की प्रथम आवश्यकता क्या है?
(a) मन की शांति (b) मन की निर्मलता
(c) नि:स्वार्थ बुद्धि (d) जन-सेवा

148. गांधीवाद से मनुष्य किस ओर प्रेरित होता है?
(a) ईश्वर सेवा (b) सांप्रदायिकता
(c) नि:स्वार्थ बुद्धि (d) मन की निर्बलता

149. गांधी जी ने अपने जीवन का बलिदान किसलिए दिया था?
(a) ईश्वरनिष्ठा
(b) जन सेवा के लिए
(c) सांप्रदायिकता का विरोध करते हुए
(d) सांप्रदायिकता का समर्थन के लिए

150. 'प्रचलित' में कौन सा प्रत्यय है?
(a) प्र (b) प्रच
(c) प्रा (d) प्र:

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ANSWER KEY

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

Answers & Explanations

Section -II : Mathematics

31. (b) $1242 \times \frac{5}{6} - 1150 \times \frac{4}{5}$

$= 1035 - 920 = 115$

32. (b) Required time

= L.C.M of 24, 36 and 48

= 144 seconds

= 2 minutes 24 seconds

33. (a) Area of circle

$= \frac{22}{7} \times \left(\frac{42}{2}\right)^2$

$= 1386 \text{ cm}^2$

Area of square

$= 2611 - 1386 = 1225 \text{ cm}^2$

Side of square

$= \sqrt{1225} = 35$ cm.

$\therefore$ Required sum

$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 21 + 4 \times 35$

$= 132 + 140$

$= 272$ cm

34. (c) Every square contains each property of Rhombus

36. (c) 28 → 84 → 252 → 756

×3 ×3 ×3

$\therefore$ Each number is 3 times the previous number.

37. (b) $28 \times 10 = 280$ km

38. (b) 2nd measurement is balanced because

500 gm + 500 gm = 1 kg

39. (a) Mass of object B = 2.04 kg

$\therefore$ Mass of object B in gram = 2.04×1000 g = 2040.00g

= 2040 g

Also, mass of object C = 2040 g.

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40. (b) Face value of 5 = 5

Place value of 5 = 5000

So, sum of face and place values of 5 = 5000 + 5 = 5005

41. (b) $0.75 \times 2.56 = 0.19200$

$\equiv 0.192$

42. (c)

43. (c) Given $\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow BC = 3\,AB$ ----- (1)

Also $\frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow BC = \frac{5}{2}CD$ ----- (2)

From equation (1) and (2), we have

$3AB = \frac{5}{2}CD$

$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{5}{6} \Rightarrow AB : CD = 5 : 6$

44. (a) By observing the pattern of triangles, we get that we need 3 matchsticks to make 1 triangle and 5 matchsticks to make 2Δs, 7 matchsticks to make 3Δs, 9 matchsticks to make 4Δs. and 11 matchsticks to make 5Δs.

So, the table is

Number of triangles	1	2	3	4	5
Number of matchsticks	3	5	7	9	11

Thus we have a series of numbers, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11

Here $3 = 2 \times 1 + 1$

$5 = 2 \times 2 + 1$

$7 = 2 \times 3 + 1$

$9 = 2 \times 4 + 1$

$11 = 2 \times 5 + 1$

∴ In general, number of match sticks for x triangle is 2x + 1.

Now, to make 6 triangles, put x = 6 in 2x + 1

we get $2 \times 6 + 1 = 13$ matchsticks.

Similarly, to make 7 triangles, we need

$2 \times 7 + 1 = 15$ matchsticks.

For 10Δs, we need $2 \times 10 + 1 = 21$ matchsticks and

for 20 triangles we need $2 \times 20 + 1 = 41$ matchsticks.

45. (d) In 1st row, Number of Pepsi can = 1

Since, second row has 3 more cans than the first row

∴ In 2nd row, number of Pepsi can = no. of can in 1st row + 3

$= 1 + 3$

$= 1 + 3\,(2 - 1)$

Similarly, 3rd row has 3 more cans than the 2nd row.

In, 3rd row number of Pepsi can $= 1 + 3 + 3 = 1 + 6 = 1 + 3\,(3 - 1)$

Similarly, in n^{th} row, number of Pepsi can = 1 + [3 + 3 ..... + $(n - 1)^{th}$ term] = $1 + 3\,(n - 1)$

Section -III : Environmental Studies

61. (a) Stomata are tiny opening present on the underside of a leaf. It helps in exchange of gases (oxygen and carbon dioxide).

62. (b) Reptiles are group of animals with scaly skin. Most of them lay eggs on land. Lizard, snake, crocodile and turtle belong to reptilian class.

63. (c) The animal 'X' is lizard. It is because the skin of lizard is scaly and dry. It has four legs and lays eggs. Also, it uses its sticky tongue to catch insects.

64. (d) The closing of leaves of touch-me-not plants show that living things can respond to changes in their surroundings.

65. (b) We are able to walk upright because of the presence of backbone that holds the body up vertically.

66. (d) The statement (d) is incorrect. On heating, water changes into gas (vapour).

67. (a) Linen; Many household articles such as bed sheets are made from linen. This is a soft yet durable material that is spun from flax.

68. (a) All doors of the house should have bolts. When we go out, we should lock the bolts of the doors. Bolted doors offer better safety and protection to the people living in the house.

69. (a) Planting more and more trees is a method of conserving natural resources that is forest.

Clearing forests, setting fire to born leaves and twigs and oil spill leads to the destruction of natural resources.

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70. (a) Communication satellites are man made satellites that receive and transmit signals from telephones, radios and televisions from one place to another on Earth. Handphone allow people to communicate with one another while on the move. They work by sending and receiving radio signals from a mobile telephone network.
71. (d) North-east to South-west
72. (c) Mahakali Temple is famous for Shiv Mandir in Ujjain.
73. (a) The first time that Gandhiji tried out his method of Satyagraha was in South Africa against racist policies.
74. (d) III and IV is not a secondary occupation. Occupations involving collecting and utilising natural resources without much processing are called primary; occupation related to the conversion of raw materials into manufactured items are called secondary and service such as trade, banking, professions come under tertiary occupations.
75. (b) "Holism" refers to the idea that culture should study as whole.

Section -V : Language I - English

109. (a) It has an based on the adjective wounded
110. (b) This is the clearest answer.

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CBSE

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

PRACTICE SET - 6

INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains Sections I, II, III IV and V consisting of 150 questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child Development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : Language II (Hindi)

Each question contains 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.

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Section -I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. 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 the fractional part of conditioned response
   (d) None of the above
2. The psychologists agree about the duration of childhood as
   (a) 6-12 years (b) 12-18 years
   (c) 7-11 years (d) 8-18 years
3. When your children are passing through adolescence, what type of attitude would you like to keep towards them?
   (a) You feel it is more comfortable that your children are able to take independent decisions.
   (b) You feel comfortable when you take all the decisions on behalf of your adolescents.
   (c) You feel comfortable when adolescents tell their decisions to you and all the pros and cons should be discussed in advance.
   (d) You feel comfortable when you think that the decisions of young children should not be influenced by the parents upto a great extent.
4. Co-operation is the fundamental basis of inter-personal relations, which means
   (a) it is self-centred in the early development of the children
   (b) it is society-centred which is expressed in interpersonal relationships
   (c) it can be learned through imitation and suggestibility
   (d) it is voluntary in nature and can'not be imposed
5. Social stratification influences development of personality to a great extent. Which one of the following is true?
   (a) It denotes socio-economic status which plays vital role in one's personality development
   (b) It denotes one's social respect among the group of children
   (c) It distributes the children in separate categories on the basis of age, sex and intelligence
   (d) It denotes that weak personality development represents weak inter personal relationship
6. While delivering a lecture if there is some disturbance in the class, then a teacher should
   (a) keep quiet for a while and then go on
   (b) punish those causing disturbance
   (c) not bother of what is happening in the class
   (d) all of the above
7. There will be better communication in a lecture if a teacher.
   (a) reads from prepared notes
   (b) prepares the notes well in advance and uses them as a guide
   (c) talks extempore
   (d) talks extempore, drawing examples from other disciplines.

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8. Which one of the following is the most fundamental of the guidance activities and should be executed first?
   (a) Selection of the learning activities
   (b) Determination of material
   (c) Determination of objectives
   (d) Selection of study material
9. Instinct theory is a
   (a) theory of motivation suggesting that man behaves in certain ways due to inate urges or tendencies
   (b) theory of personalty propounded by Freud
   (c) theory of emotion which says most of the emotions are instinctive in nature
   (d) A theory of intelligence which says that most of intelligence behaviours are genetically determined
10. Which one of the following would most directly affect the development of intelligence?
   (a) Diet deficiency in the expectant mother
   (b) Smoking by the expectant mother
   (c) Pre-mature birth
   (d) Rh factor
11. Which of the following statements are consistent with Vygotsky's approach to explain cognitive development?
   (a) Children are like apprentices, and manage much of their own learning by observing adults, siblings & peers.
   (b) Language is a key to the collaborative learning in which children engage.
   (c) Formal schooling is the main avenue of cognitive development during early childhood
   (d) Scaffolding & guided participation can be used to help children learn.
12. 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
13. 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
14. 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
15. A motive or drive leads an organism to a behaviour that is
   (a) Adaptive (b) Pleasure - seeking
   (c) Goal - directed (d) Pain avoiding
16. Dr. Satyavir will have a new student named Payal in his class starting next week. The principal has informed Dr. Satyavir that Payal has a disorder that causes unclear speech, a lack of muscular coordination, & shaking. Payal will be using a keyboard to do her written work and a speech & voice synthesizer will improve her communication. Which disorder is Payal likely to have?
   (a) Autism (b) Visual a impairment
   (c) Hearing impairment (d) Cerebral palsy
17. Latent learning means
   (a) Overt learning
   (b) Hidden learning
   (c) Obvious learning
   (d) Observational learning
18. According to cephalocaudal law development goes from
   (a) Head to toe (b) Head to head
   (c) Chest to head (d) Head to leg
19. The system of education in Vedic Period was
   (a) Gurukul Education (b) Madarasa Education
   (c) Vidhya Peeth Education (d) School Education
20. What is needed most in a teacher?
   (a) Vast knowledge (b) Clear elucidation
   (c) Rapport with children (d) Belief in children
21. The description of a person's character implies
   (a) the use of rating scales.
   (b) the use of multiple observers.
   (c) the use of situational testing
   (d) judgement about the desirability of traits
22. For understanding other people, the category most frequently used is the
   (a) Type (b) Trait
   (c) Personality (d) None of these
23. Behaviours that can be learned with a moderate amount of difficulty are said to be :
   (a) Prepared behaviour
   (b) Unconditioned behaviour
   (c) Unprepared behaviour
   (d) Contraprepared behaviour
24. A major criticism of stage theories relates to the point that
   (a) They ignore developmental norms
   (b) They fail to account for sudden changes in behaviour
   (c) They are overly predictable
   (d) They oversimplify and ignore individual variations
25. The main elements influencing the self-concept of children is –
   (a) Sensory organs (b) Maturity
   (c) Intellectual potentialities (d) Learning opportunities
26. Learning for children is :
   (a) joyful (b) difficult
   (c) playful (d) of all kinds
27. Human motives vary within the individual as well as among individuals in terms of all of the following except -
   (a) Quality (b) Number
   (c) Degree (d) Intensity
28. Which of the following is a secondary motive ?
   (a) curiosity (b) the desire for money
   (c) physical contact (d) thirst
29. What is the IQ of a mildly mentally retarded person?
   (a) 0 to 24 (b) 25 to 49
   (c) 50 to 70 (d) 70 to 85
30. Mental retardation is indicated by-
   (a) an IQ score of 70 or less
   (b) inefficiency in age-appropriate adoptive behaviour occurring before age 18.
   (c) both (a) and (b)
   (d) neither (a) or (b)

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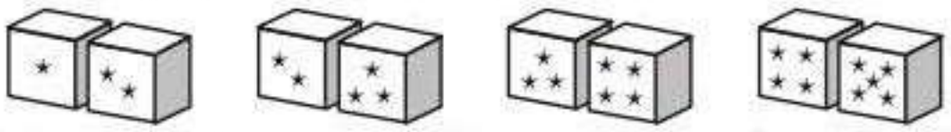
Section -II : Mathematics

31. (98764 + 89881 + 99763 + 66342) ÷ (1186 + ? + 1040 + 1870) = 55
(a) 2354 (b) 2368
(c) 2254 (d) 2404

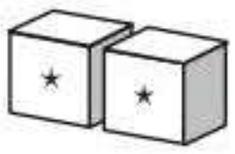
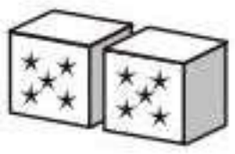
32. The length of a rectangular plot is twice as its breadth. If the area of the rectangular plot is 2592sq metres, what is length of the rectangular plot?
(a) 76 metre (b) 36 metre
(c) 74 metre (d) None of these

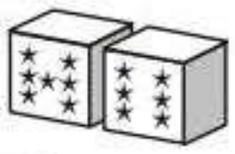
33. The angle which is one fifth of its supplement is
(a) 15° (b) 30°
(c) 45° (d) 60°

34. Sonali and Meenal are playing a board game. They set up their playing pieces as shown below.



To continue the pattern, which two playing pieces should they set up next?

(a)  (b) 

(c) (d) 

35. Which of the following is correct ?
(a) Liquids are measured with a Tape.
(b) Rainfall is recorded inside a room.
(c) A weighing machine is used to measure rainfall.
(d) A clinical thermometer is used to measure the temperature of our body.

36. On Tuesday night Malika spent 18 minutes on social studies homework, 29 minutes on science homework, and 59 minutes on mathematics homework. About how much time in all did she spend on her homework?
(a) 1 hour and 46 minutes (b) 1 hour and 10 minutes
(c) 1.5 hours (d) 1.20 hours

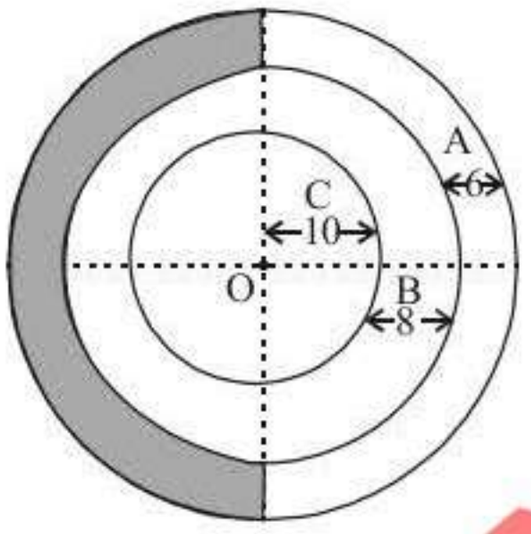
37. Which of the following is the smallest number ?
(a) 25, 17, 01, 294 (b) 15, 27, 01, 294
(c) 25, 17, 40, 294 (d) 15, 27, 27, 274

38. Which of the following series is in correct ascending order?
(a) 17,951 45,695 2,79,815 33,470 2,89,716 19,30,526
(b) 33,470 17,951 45,695 2,79,815 2,89,716 19,30,526
(c) 17,951 33,470 45,695 2,89,716 2,79,815 19,30,526
(d) 17,951 33,470 45,695 2,79,815 2,89,716 19,30,526

39. Ram watches a match in which 4 volleyball teams are playing. Each team has 6 players, for a total of 24 players. Which number sentence is NOT in the same fact family as the others?
(a) $4 \times 6 = 24$ (b) $2 \times 4 = 8$
(c) $6 \times 4 = 24$ (d) $24 \div 4 = 6$

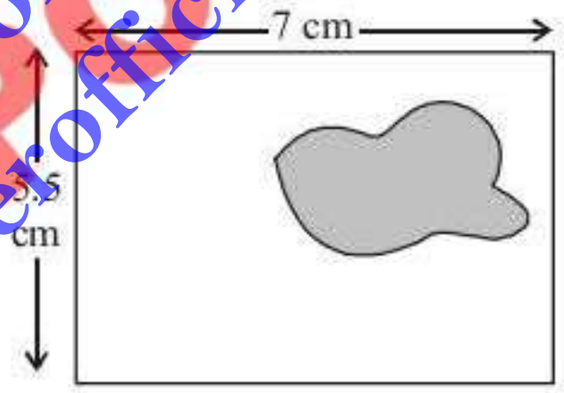
40. Which of the following numbers are divisible by 3 but not by 9?
(a) 9246 (b) 75,600
(c) 2,59,412 (d) 5,36,220

41. The figure shows three circular cardboards of different sizes stacked on top of each other where O is the centre.



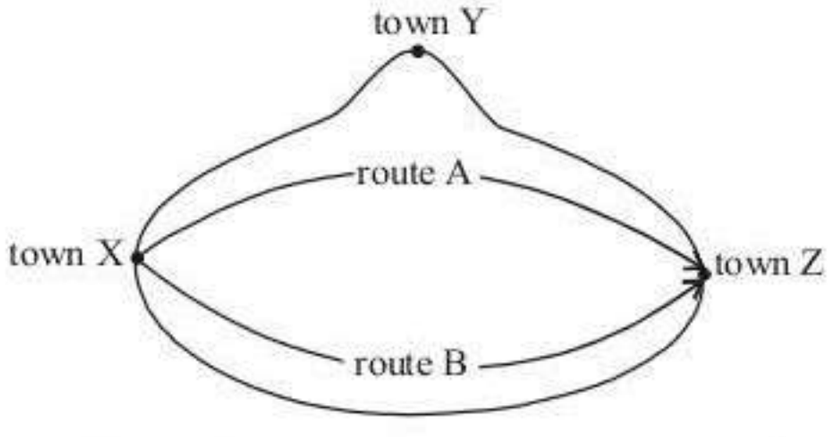
If BA = 6 cm, CB = 8 cm and OC = 10 cm then the area of the shaded part is (Use $\pi = 3.14$)
(a) 395.64 cm^2 (b) 791.28 cm^2
(c) 113.04 cm^2 (d) 169.56

42. The figure below shows a rectangle partially shaded. The shaded area is 10 cm^2. How much more area should be shaded so that 40% of the whole rectangle is shaded?



(a) 5.4 cm^2 (b) 4.5 cm^2
(c) 28.5 cm^2 (d) 25.4 cm^2

43. The diagram below shows 2 routes a vehicle can take to travel from town X to town Z. Two vehicles left town X at the same time for town Z, one using route A and the other, route B. Both vehicle travelled at a constant speed of 75 km/h but the vehicle using route B reached town Z 30 minutes ahead of the other vehicle. If the vehicle using route A took $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours to reach town Z, how long is route B?



(a) 337 km (b) 300 km
(c) 37 km (d) 337.5 km

44. The table shows the prices of some fruits.

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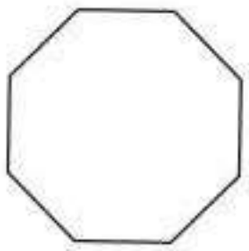
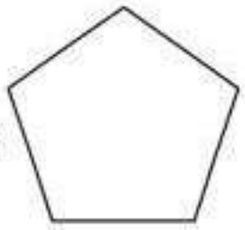
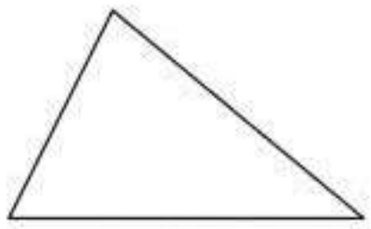
Apples	3 for 2 × ₹
Bananas	4 for 3 × ₹
Oranges	₹ each

What is the cost of 6 apples, 4 bananas and 5 oranges?
(a) 11 × ₹ (b) 12 × ₹
(c) 14 × ₹ (d) 20 × ₹

45. Which one of these figures does not have a line of symmetry?

(a)  (b) 

(c)  (d)

46. Project method was advocated by
(a) Kilpatrick (b) Gagne
(c) Ballard (d) None of these

47. The method based on scientific method is
(a) Induction (b) Project
(c) Speech (d) None of these

48. The Complementary written work is
(a) Written work (b) Home work
(c) Oral work (d) None of these

49. The most use of teaching aids in
(a) Arithmetic (b) Geometry
(c) Algebra (d) Trigonometry

50. The most effective teaching aid
(a) Non-projected (b) Projected
(c) Direct experience (d) None of these

51. In the text-book of mathematics, the content should be developed
(a) In the order of exercise (b) In problematic order
(c) In logical order (d) In all the above order

52. CCE helps in eliminating
(a) Memorization (b) Self study
(c) Regular study (d) None of them

53. Achievement test are
(a) Tests of minimum performance
(b) Test of maximum performance
(c) Test of natural performance
(d) Tests of performance

54. In which type oftest no criterion is necessary?
(a) N.R.T. (b) C.R.T.
(c) Both (d) None of these

55. The category of mentally exceptional children includes
(a) Gifted children only (b) Creative children only
(c) Mentally retarded only (d) All the above

57. Major educational values of mathematics are
(a) Utilitarian values (b) Disciplinary values
(c) Cultural values (d) All the above

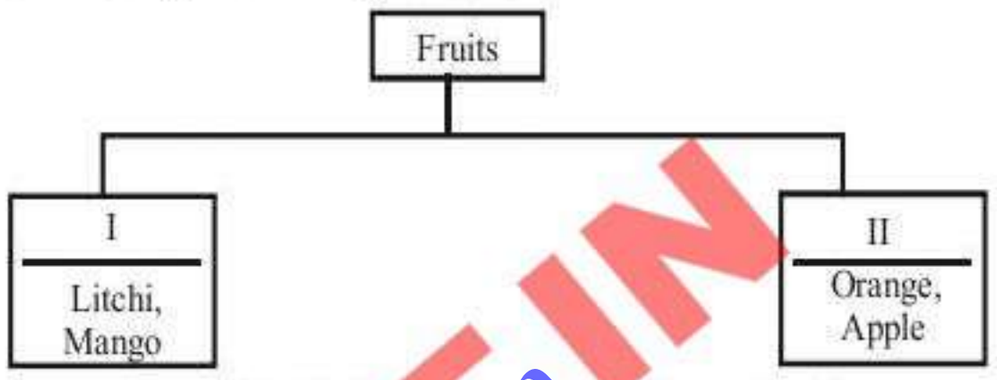
58. Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented by
(a) Robert Mager (b) B.S. Bloom
(c) Robert Miller (d) Simpson

59. To locate specific learning and instructional difficulties is the main aim of
(a) Comparison (b) Prognosis
(c) Diagnosis (d) Prediction

60. The major defect of lecture strategy in mathematics is
(a) Passive class (b) Unpsychological
(c) Lack of motivation (d) All of the above

Section -III : Environmental Studies

61. Study the chart given below.



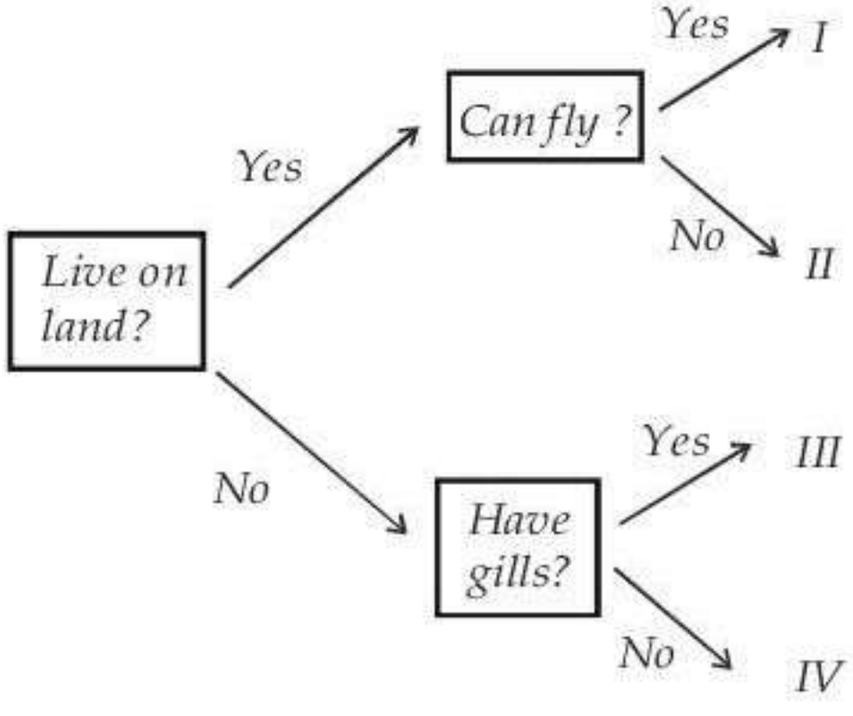
How are the fruits grouped in the given chart?

	Group I	Group II
(a)	Juicy	Dry
(b)	Hairy skin	Smooth skin
(c)	One seed	Many seed
(d)	Edible	Inedible

62. Whales and dolphins live in water. They belong to the group of ___i___ called ___ii___ .
Which row completes the given statement?

	i	ii
(a)	*Invertebrates*	*Fishes*
(b)	*Invertebrates*	*Mammals*
(c)	*Vertebrates*	*Fishes*
(d)	*Vertebrates*	*Mammals*

63. Study the given flow chart and answer the following questions.



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(i) In which of the following categories dolphins can be placed?
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV

64. Plovers are birds that help to get rid of leaches on the bodies of crocodiles. The crocodile are consumer (they feed on animals) but they do not feed on the plovers because
(a) Crocodiles are dependent on plovers in some way.
(b) Crocodiles are not carnivores.
(c) Crocodiles prefer to eat plants for food.
(d) Plovers do not live in the same environment as the crocodiles.

65. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) A son inherits characteristics from both his parents
(b) A son can inherit characteristics from only his father.
(c) A mother can only pass on her characteristics to her daughter.
(d) A daughter inherits characteristics from her father but not her mother.

66. Sanjana blew air into a balloon, it expanded. It shows that
(a) Air has no mass.
(b) Air occupies space and volume.
(c) Air has no weight.
(d) Air is invisible.

67. _____ is a synthetic material that is strong and elastic. It is also made in laboratories, and the fiber is used to make products such as sheer women's stockings.
(a) Silk (b) Rubber
(c) Linen (d) Nylon

68. The part of the earth which is occupied by living being is known as _____.
(a) Hydrosphere (b) Lithosphere
(c) Biosphere (d) Atmosphere

69. Which of the following is not a function of natural resources?
(a) Preserving the diversity of plants and animals of a region.
(b) Replenishing the air with oxygen
(c) Serving as places of interest for people to visit
(d) Providing us with building materials.

70. Which of the following activities is not an example of telecommunication?
(a) Typing a report on a computer
(b) Listening to songs using internet.
(c) Using internet to send messages to friends
(d) Playing computer games with people who are in different places.

71. Ooty, though close to the equator, is cool because of its
(a) Heavy rainfall (b) Closeness to the sea
(c) High altitude (d) Temperature latitude

72. Which of the following is called Victory Tower?
(a) Gol Gumbaz (b) Sanchi Stupa
(c) Sarnath stupa (d) Qutub minar

73. The swadeshi movement was started by
(a) Stopping migration to other countries.
(b) Boycotting foreign goods.
(c) Speaking Hindi only
(d) Taking interest in Indian culture.

74. Which of the following pairs of states have the highest and lowest density of population?
(a) Kerala – Arunachal pradesh
(b) Madhya Pradesh – Sikkim
(c) Uttar Pradesh – Tripura
(d) Punjab – Bihar

75. Model of specific evolution includes all the following except
(a) Adaptation to the environment
(b) Cultural ecology
(c) Population
(d) Technology

76. Science does not deal with
(a) Facts (b) Values
(c) Theory (d) Law

77. Empirically verifiable observations are called as
(a) Facts (b) Generalisations
(c) Facts & concepts (d) Concepts

78. Process approach of teaching science is also called as
(a) Learner centred approach
(b) Teacher centred approach
(c) Both learner & teacher centred
(d) All above

79. According to NCF-2005, scientific concepts are to be arrived at mainly from
(a) Activities
(b) Experiments
(c) Activities and experiments
(d) None of the above

80. Constructivist approach of teaching science differs from traditional method teaching w.r.t
(a) In traditional method teacher explains and asks questions but in constructivist approach due attention is given to the thorough process of learners.
(b) Children are involved in enquiry and exploration in constructivisted approach
(c) Children develop the concept by their own experiences in constructivist approach
(d) All of the above

81. Nehru Science Exhibition is organised
(a) Monthly (b) Quarterly
(c) Annually (d) After every six months.

82. Science content at the upper primary stage is governed by the
(a) Integrated approach
(b) Disciplinary approach
(c) By both of the above approaches
(d) None of the above

83. Which is true about evaluation?
(a) Evaluation is goal directed
(b) Educational outcomes are judged in terms of goal attainment
(c) The scope of evaluation in schools extends to almost all the areas of learner's personality development
(d) All of the above

84. In order to improve the teaching learning process, assessment should be of
(a) Formative nature
(b) Summative nature
(c) Formative first, then summative
(d) Summative first, then formative

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85. In this age of academic excellence demand, unclusion of games and sports in schools is
(a) a wastage of time
(b) taking away a lot of time from academic work
(c) giving time for leisure or relaxation
(d) necessary for the co-ordinated development of the individual

86. Why do we need deforestation for economic development?
(a) For the requirement of agricultural land
(b) For providing houses to a developing polulation
(c) For the establishment of industry and employment
(d) all of the above are correct

87. When was World Environment Summit held in Stockholm?
(a) June, 1970 (b) June, 1971
(c) June, 1972 (d) July, 1974

88. "Earth Summit" of Rio de Janeiro (1992) resulted in–
(a) Establishment of IUCN
(b) Convention on Biodiversity
(c) Compilation of Red List
(d) Establishment of Biosphere Reserves

89. Effective teaching, by and large, is a function of
(a) teachers scholarship
(b) teachers honesty
(c) teachers making students learn and understand
(d) teachers liking for the job of teaching

90. You enter your regular class to discover the children not in a mood to study that particular day. You will
(a) value the child's precious time and world, therefore, teach as per your plan
(b) feel disturbed seeing the reluctance of the children to study
(c) ask the children to mend their ways
(d) allow students the freedom to come up with what they want and gradually connect them to your plan

Section -IV : Language I - English

91. How many basic sentence patterns are there in English language?
(a) 3 (b) 9
(c) 12 (d) 21

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. Words such as on, in, under are examples of:
(a) Conjunction (b) Preposition
(c) Auxiliary (d) Interrogative

94. Who said: "English is our major window on the modern world".
(a) Lord Macaulay (b) Dr. Radha krishna
(c) Pandit J. L. Nehru (d) Swami Dayanand

95. Who said; 'A single shelf of a good European literature (English) is worth the whole literature of India and Arabia.'
(a) Lord Bentik (b) Lord Macaulay
(c) Shakespeare (d) F. G. French

96. How does the mother tongue help in the development of child?
(a) Mentally (b) Emotionally
(c) Socially (d) All of these

97. Who said "Mother-tongue is the basic of all work."
(a) Gurrey (b) Ryburn
(c) Bhatia (d) Menon and Patel

98. Who used the term 'biography' for the first time?
(a) W.E. William (b) Coleridge
(c) Dryden (d) Johanson

99. What does teaching of prose include?
(a) novel (b) composition
(c) story (d) all of these

100. The various method and techniques used for the exposition of difficult words are
(a) direct method (b) usage
(c) synonyms (d) all of those

101. Translation from English to mother tongue and vice-versa is called:
(a) Word translation (b) Sentence translation
(c) Retranslation (d) Oral translation

102. Teaching of translation can be used as
(a) A method (b) A skill
(c) Both a and b (d) None

103. Translation of foreign language is a job of
(a) An expert (b) A student
(c) A teacher (d) A writer

104. Who said, "There is no better test of knowledge of English than translation from mother tongue to English?"
(a) Ryburn (b) Champion
(c) Findlay (d) Thompson

105. Teaching of composition is based on the principle of:
(a) Selection (b) Gradation
(c) Sequence (d) All of these

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

THE LAPWING

In the dark that falls before the dawn,
When the dew has settled on the thorn,
When the stars have been obscured by clouds,
A silence covers all things in shrouds,
No wind sighs in the mulberry tree,
No firefly glimmers wild and free,
No firefly glimmers wild and free,
A shadow has wrapped the night in gloom,
It's silent as a deserted tomb.
All of a sudden a lapwing's cry
Cuts the black silence as it flies by,
Again and again it slashes the dark
That haunts the empty, desolate park.
Anguish, sorrow pours from its throat,
It wings in the night, note after note;
I open my window so the light
Will flood the dark of this wretched night.
Why does it cry so miserably?
Why is it so solitary?
All I know is that loss and ache
Are left behind in the lapwing's wake.

— ***Meera Uberoi***

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106. When darkness falls there is _____.
(a) complete silence everywhere
(b) a shroud covering all things
(c) the crying of the lapwing to be heard
(d) gloom and desolation

107. When does the lapwing come out ?
(a) at dawn (b) at night
(c) just before dawn (d) in the morning

108. Why does the poet open the window?
(a) he can get some light
(b) he can hear the lapwing
(c) he can see the lapwing
(d) he can get some air

109. What are the causes of the Lapwing's misery?
(a) loneliness and gloom (b) loss and pain
(c) darkness and loss (d) darkness and pain

110. The lapwing's cry fills the poet with _____.
(a) longing (b) anger
(c) unhappiness (c) joy

111. " In the dark that falls before the dawn". This is a/ an_____ phrase/clause.
(a) adjective clause (b) noun clause
(c) adverb clause (d) adjective phrase

DIRECTIONS (Q. 112–120) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

The Sun, while going on his daily rounds saw a princess and fell in love with her. Whenever he could slip away from the heavens he would take human form and go down to the princess to spend some time with her. The princess too became quite fond of him and would wait for him to come. One day the Sun decided to send her a blood-red ruby as a token of his love for her. He put the gem in a silk bag, and calling a crow that was flying past, asked the bird to deliver the gem to his beloved. Crows had milky white feathers in those days and it was considered **auspicious** if a crow came anywhere near you. So the Sun was pleased that he had found a crow to deliver the gem. As the crow sped through the sky with the silken bag, the aroma of food lured him. Looking down the crow saw that a wedding feast was in progress, and immediately it was distracted from its mission. Food was one thing it could never resist !

Alighting on a tree nearby, it hung the bag on a twig and went off to find some food. While the crow was feasting, a merchant passing by saw the bag on the tree, and knocked it down with a pole. When he opened the bag and saw its contents he almost swooned in joy. Quickly pocketing the ruby, he filled the bag with dry cow dung that was lying there, and then **deftly** returned the bag to the branch. It was all done so quickly that the crow missed all the action. After having its fill, it flew up to the tree, and picking up the bag took it to the person it was intended for. The princess was in the garden. When the crow gave her the bag, she took it eagerly, knowing that it was from the Sun. But when she saw its contents she reeled back in shock and anger. Believing that it was the Sun's way of telling her that he did not care for her, she flung the bag away, rushed to her palace, and never came out again. When the Sun learnt of what had happened he was **furious**.

So great was his anger that when he turned his **scorching** gaze on the crow, its feathers were burned black. Its feathers have been black ever since. The ruby did not stay with the man who stole it. It fell out of his pocket and rolled into a deep pit. Men have been trying to dig it out ever since. Many precious stones have been found in the process, making Myanmar one of the richest sources of rubies and sapphires, but the ruby that the Sun sent to the princess is yet to be found.

112. What led to the discovery of precious stones in Myanmar ?
(a) Humans discovered the stones in their search for the lost ruby
(b) The crow spread the news of the lost ruby
(c) The princess went in search of the lost ruby and discovered other precious stones
(d) The merchant went in search of the ruby that fell off his pocket

113. Why did the Sun send his gift for the princess along with the crow?
(a) The princess loved crows
(b) The crow was the only bird available at the time
(c) The crow was considered to be an auspicious bird
(d) The crow knew where the princess lived

114. The joy of the merchant on finding the ruby was short lived because—
(a) He did not succeed in stealing the ruby
(b) The ruby fell out of his pocket
(c) The crow returned just in time and caught him red handed
(d) He soon discovered many more precious stones

115. How did the crow get its black colour ?
(a) The crow was punished by the Sun for its clumsiness
(b) The crow was burned black by the scorching gaze of the angry Sun
(c) The crow was not considered auspicious any more
(d) The crow was cursed by the merchant

116. What could be an appropriate title for the story ?
(a) The Careless Black Crow
(b) Myanmar and its Mineral Riches
(c) The Sun and the Princess
(d) The Depressed Princess

117. What was the crow's mission ?
(a) To deliver the gift to the princess
(b) To attend the wedding
(c) To make the Sun angry
(d) To keep the princess in her palace

118. What message did the princess get after opening the bag ?
(a) That the Sun truly loved her
(b) That the crow was an evil bird
(c) That the crow was playing a joke on her
(d) That the Sun did not love her anymore

DIRECTIONS :Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

119. Auspicious
(a) Religious (b) Lucky
(c) Fulfilling (d) Charming

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DIRECTIONS: Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

120. Scorching
(a) Cool (b) Heated
(c) Warm (d) Silent

Section -V : Language II - Hindi

121. हिन्दी वर्णमाला में ड़, ढ़ को कहा जाता है?
(a) संयुक्त व्यंजन (b) उत्क्षिप्त व्यंजन
(c) ग्रहीक व्यंजन (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

122. भाषा शिक्षण में परम्परागत उद्योतन सामग्री के रुप में बहुत अधिक सहायक किसे समझा जाना चाहिए।
(a) पाठ्यपुस्तक (b) रेखाचित्र
(c) श्यामपट (d) चित्र

123. 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) इनमें सभी

124. बालकों के शब्दकोष होने चाहिए
(a) चित्रात्मक (b) भाषात्मक
(c) काव्यात्मक (d) इनमें कोई नहीं

125. मूल्यांकन के लिए अपनायी जा सकने वाली विधियाँ है
(a) निरीक्षण व साक्षात्कार
(b) पड़ताल व सूची प्रश्नावली
(c) संचित अभिलेख व सामयिक जाँच
(d) इनमें कोई नहीं

126. ''बच्चा अपनी माँ की गोद से ही भाषा सीखना शुरू कर देता है।'' यह कथन किस सिद्धांत से संबंधित है
(a) निश्चित उद्देश्य का सिद्धांत
(b) वैयक्तिक विभिन्नता का सिद्धांत
(c) स्वाभाविकता का सिद्धांत
(d) जीवन से संबंधित करने का सिद्धांत

127. रुपरेखा शिक्षण विधि संबंधित है
(a) रचना शिक्षण से (b) कहानी शिक्षण से
(c) खण्डान्वय विधि (d) समीक्षा विधि

128. हिन्दी भाषा का पढ़ाना-लिखना किससे शुरू करना चाहिए-
(a) अक्षरों से
(b) शब्दों से
(c) वाक्यों से
(d) इन सभी के एक साथ शिक्षण से

129. मातृभाषा के ज्ञान में वृद्धि करना, उद्देश्य से सम्बन्धित है-
(a) ग्राह्यात्मक (b) सराहनात्मक
(c) सृजनात्मक (d) अभिव्यंजनात्मक

130. संरचनात्मक पद्धति का सर्वाधिक प्रयोग किस भाषा में होता है-
(a) हिन्दी (b) उर्दू
(c) तमिल (d) रोमन

131. शब्दों के शुद्ध उच्चारण का विकास होता है
(a) लेखन शिक्षण (b) वाचन शिक्षण
(c) दोनों ही (d) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

132. टेलीविजन किस प्रकार का शिक्षण साधन है
(a) दृश्य
(b) श्रव्य
(c) दृश्य-श्रव्य
(d) इनमें से किसी प्रकार का नहीं

133. टेपरिकार्डर का प्रयोग एक
(a) दृश्य-श्रव्य सहायक सामग्री के रूप में किया जाता है
(b) मात्र श्रव्य सहायक सामग्री के रूप में किया जाता है
(c) मात्र दृश्य सहायक सामग्री के रूप में किया जाता है
(d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

134. कोई विद्यार्थी किसी क्षेत्र विशेष में अपनी उपलब्धियों, निष्पतियों तथा अपेक्षित व्यवहार परिवर्तन के हिसाब से कैसा है। यह पता लगाय जाता है
(a) रेंटिक स्केल से (b) मूल्यांकन से
(c) निरीक्षण से (d) मापन से

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) उनमें अभिनय संवाद की योग्यता उत्पन्न करना
(c) उन्हें व्याकरण का उच्च ज्ञान प्राप्त करना
(d) उपरोक्त सभी

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

गद्यांश

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 अपना 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 उज्जवल 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 मन:स्थिति से निकाल कर उसे दृढ़ विश्वास और दृढ़ निश्चय की मन:स्थिति 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 होगें कामयाब' की अटूट आस्था में निहित है। इसी विश्वास के साथ कोई भी आत्मविश्वास प्राप्त करने की यात्रा प्रारम्भ कर सकता है।

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136. नेपोलियन बोनापार्ट ने – 'असंभव' शब्द के बारे में कहा था–
(a) यह शब्द मूर्खों के शब्दकोष में पाया जाता है।
(b) यह शब्द दुर्बलों के शब्दकोष में पाया जाता है।
(c) यह शब्द कायरों के शब्दकोष में पाया जाता है।
(d) यह शब्द मूर्खों और कायरों के शब्दकोष में पाया जाता है।

137. कुछ पाने तथा कुछ दिखाने के लिए व्यक्ति को सबसे पहले–
(a) किसी कार्य को असम्भव नहीं समझना होगा
(b) दूसरों से सहायता लेने के लिए तैयार रहना होगा
(c) अपने आप पर भरोसा करना सीखना होगा
(d) कठिनाइयों से नहीं घबरना होगा

138. आत्मविश्वास प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक है–
(a) निरन्तर मानसिक तैयारी
(b) अपने को कमजोर न समझना
(c) किसी कार्य को असंभव न समझना
(d) दृढ़ संकल्प

139. सफलता का मूल मंत्र क्या है–
(a) अपनी सफलता में पूरा विश्वास रखना
(b) संतुलित आत्मविश्वास प्राप्त करना
(c) विपत्तियों में भी धैर्य न छोड़ना
(d) किसी कार्य को करने का पक्का इरादा कर लेना

140. 'आत्मविश्वास' में समास है–
(a) अव्ययीभाव (b) तत्पुरुष
(c) कर्मधारय (d) बहुब्रीहि

141. 'निरर्थक' का विलोम शब्द है–
(a) सार्थक (b) व्यर्थ
(c) बेकार (d) आवश्यक

142. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक बताइये
(a) आत्मविश्वास का महत्व (b) असफलता का डर
(c) असम्भव-सम्भव (d) हम होंगे कामयाब

143. 'यथाशक्ति' में किस समास का प्रयोग है
(a) तत्पुरूष (b) कर्मधारय
(c) अव्ययीभाव (d) बहुब्रीहि

144. 'अनुरूप' में उपसर्ग है–
(a) अन् (b) अनु
(c) अन (d) अ

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

गद्यांश

मैं जिस घर में रहती थी, वहाँ मेरी आदत बहुत सवेरे उठने की थी। एक दिन उतने सवेरे एक छोटा बच्चा, जो शायद डेढ़ साल से कम का होगा, मेरे कमरे में आया। मैंने सोचा कि वह शायद भूखा होगा और उससे पूछा कि वह कुछ खाना चाहता है? उसने उत्तर दिया, "कीड़े।" मैंने आश्चर्य से कहा, ''कीड़े?"

जब उसने देखा कि मेरी समझ में उसकी बात नहीं आ रही है तो मेरी सहायता के लिए उसने एक शब्द और जोड़ा, "अंडा।" मैंने अपने मन में सोचा कि इतने सवेरे कुछ पीना चाहता है क्या? यह आखिर कहना क्या चाह रहा है? उसने फिर कहा, 'नीना, अंडे, कीड़े।' अब मुझे पूरी बात समझ में आ गई। एक दिन पहले, उसकी बहन नीना कागज पर अंडे की शक्ल बनाकर उसमें रंग भर रही थी। इस बच्चे की इच्छा थी कि वह भी रंग भरे, पर नीना ने उसे गुस्से में आकर भगा दिया। उसने नीना का विरोध नहीं किया और बड़े धैर्य और लगन के साथ मौके का इंतजार करता रहा। मैंने उसे क्रेयॉन का रंग दे दिया और उसका चेहरा खुशी से दमक उठा। उससे अंडे के आकार की रेखा नहीं खींची गई, तो मैंने उसके लिए चित्र बना दिया। फिर उसने अपनी टेढ़ी-मेढ़ी लकीरों से उसमें रंग भरना शुरू कर दिया। उसकी बहन सीधी रेखाओं में रंग भरती थी, और उसने कीड़े की तरह लहरदार रेखाओं में रंग भरा।

145. बच्चे ने 'कीड़े' के बाद 'अंडा', नीना अंडे कीड़े' शब्दों का प्रयोग किया, क्योंकि
(a) वह कागज और क्रेयॉन चाहता था
(b) वह जान गया था कि लेखिका उसकी बात समझ नहीं पाई है
(c) वह रंग भरने की बात बताना चाहता था
(d) वह अंडा बनाना चाहता था

146. अनुच्छेद से पता चलता है कि डेढ़ साल के बच्चे
(a) रंग चाहते हैं
(b) लकीरें चाहते हैं
(c) कागज चाहते हैं
(d) संप्रेषण के लिए कथ्य के मुख्य शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हैं

147. टेढ़ी-मेढ़ी लकीरों को 'कीड़े' कहना इस ओर संकेत करता है कि बच्चा
(a) टेढ़ी-मेढ़ी लकीरें ही बना सकता है
(b) दो अलग चीजों में आकृति के आधार पर समानता खोज लेता है
(c) हर हालत में अपनी बात कह देता है
(d) लकीरों को कीड़ा मानता है

148. डेढ़ साल का बच्चा 'अंडा' नहीं बना पाया। यह बात किस ओर संकेत करती है?
(a) उसका अभी अपने हस्त संचालन की गति और दिशा पर नियंत्रण नहीं हो पाया है
(b) बच्चा अंडा नहीं बना सकता
(c) बच्चा चित्र बनाने में सक्षम नहीं है
(d) बच्चे ने अंडा देखा नहीं इसलिए वह अंडा नहीं बना पाया

149. रेखाओं को बच्चे ने 'कीड़े' कहा। बच्चा वृत्त को क्या कह सकता है?
(a) छतरी (b) चम्मच
(c) चूड़ी (d) पेड़

150. 'उतने सवेरे' पद में 'उतने' शब्द किस ओर संकेत करता है?
(a) बहुत जल्दी
(b) सवेरे की ओर
(c) बहुत सवेरे की ओर
(d) सवेरे का वह समय जितने बजे लेखिका को उठने की आदत है

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ANSWER KEY

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

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Answers & Explanations

Section -II : Mathematics

31. (a) $(98764 + 89881 + 99763 + 66342) \div (1186 + ? + 1040 + 1870) = 55$

or $354750 \div (? + 4096) = 55$

or $\frac{354750}{? + 4096} = 55$

or $? + 4096 = \frac{354750}{55}$

or $? + 4096 = 6450$

or $? = 6450 - 4096 = 2354$

32. (d) Let the breadth of rectangular plot = x metre

$\therefore$ Length = 2x metre

According to the question,

$2x \times x = 2592$

or, $x^2 = \frac{2592}{2} = 1296$

$\therefore x = \sqrt{1296} = 36$

$\therefore$ Length of rectangular plot = 2x

$= 2 \times 36 = 72$ metre

33. (b) Let the required angle be x°

Supplement of $x° = 180° - x°$

Given : Since , $x° = \frac{1}{5}(180 - x)$

$\Rightarrow x + \frac{x}{5} = 36° \Rightarrow \frac{6x}{5} = 36° \Rightarrow x = 30°$.

34. (c)

35. (d) a, b, c are incorrect.

36. (a) On S.S.T Malika spent = 18 minutes

On Science, she spent = 29 minutes

On Maths, she spent = 59 minutes

Total time she spent on her homework = 18 + 29 + 59

So, she spent = 106 ÷ 60 hours = 1 hr 46 min.

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37. (b) 15,27,01,294 is the smallest number.

38. (d) Correct ascending order is $17,951 < 33,470 < 45,695 < 2,79,815 < 2,89,716 < 19,30,526$.

39. (b) $2 \times 4 = 8$

40. (a)

41. (a) Required area $= \dfrac{\pi(10+8+6)^2 - \pi(10+8)^2}{2}$

$$= \frac{\pi(24)^2 - \pi(18)^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi\left[(24)^2 - (18)^2\right]}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi\left[(24-18)-(24+18)\right]}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3.14(6)(42)}{2}$$

$$= 395.64 \text{ cm}^2$$

42. (a) Required area $= \dfrac{40}{100}$(Area of rectangle) – Area of shaded portion

$$= (7 \times 5.5) \times \frac{40}{100} - 10$$

$$= 15.4 - 10 = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

43. (b) Required distance = Distance covered by using route A – Distance covered by using route B

$$= 75 \times 4\frac{1}{2} - 75 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 75 \times \frac{9}{2} - \frac{75}{2} = 337.5 - 37.5 = 300 \text{ km}$$

44. (b) Cost of 6 apples $= \dfrac{2}{3} \times 6 = 4$

Cost of 4 bananas $= \dfrac{3}{4} \times 4 = 3$

Cost of 5 oranges $= 5$

45. (c) Triangle does not have a line of symmetry.

Section -III : Environmental Studies

61. (c) Fruits such as litchi, mango contains one seed while fruits such as orange and apple contains more than one seed. Hence, the given fruits are classified as "one seed" and "many seed" categories, respectively.

62. (d) Whales and dolphins are marine mammals. They spend their lives in the oceans.

63. (d) Dolphins are marine mammals. They spend their lives in the ocean and breath through lungs. Hence IV represent dolphins in the flow diagram.

64. (a) Crocodiles do not feed on plovers because they are dependent on plovers as they help them to get rid of leaches found on the bodies of crocodile.

65. (a) Heredity is the process of transmission of characteristics from parents to their children. Hence, the statement given in option (a) is correct. A son inherits characteristics from both his parents i.e., mother and father.

66. (b) The expansion of balloon when air blew shows that air has mass and occupies space.

67. (d) Nylon; Nylon is a synthetic material that is strong and elastic. It is used to make products such as sheer women's stockings.

68. (c) The part of the earth which is occupied by living beings is known as biosphere. Biosphere includes part of the atmosphere; lithosphere and hydrosphere.

69. (d) Natural resources does not provide us with building material. It helps in preserving the diversity of plants and animals of a region, replenishing the air with oxygen and serving as places of interest for people to visit.

70. (a) Typing a report in a computer is not an example of telecommunication. Telecommunication involve usage of electrical equipment to send and receive signals and messages from one place to another.

71. (c) High altitude

72. (d) Qutub minar is called Victory tower. It is tallest minaret in India built by Qutub-ud-din Aibak.

73. (b) The swadeshi movement was started by boycotting foreign goods.

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74. (a) Kerala – Arunachal Pradesh is a pair of states that have the highest and lowest density population.

75. (c) Specific evolution includes all adaptation to the environment, cultural ecology, technology except population or the reproductive capacity of human females.

Section -IV : Language I - English

111. (a) The words "falls before the dawn" describe the noun dark.

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CBSE

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

PRACTICE SET - 7

INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains Sections I, II, III IV and V consisting of 150 questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child Development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : Language II (Hindi)

Each question contains 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.

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Section -I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. Which type of conditioning displays when the child is punished for telling a lie?
   (a) Avoidance training (b) Reward training
   (c) Un-reinforced training (d) Reinforced training
2. Generally in children the simple principles of daily conduct are developed upto the stage of
   (a) 4-5 years (b) 5-6 years
   (c) 7-8 years (d) 9-10 years
3. How could you celebrate the birthday of your adolescent child?
   (a) Throwing a grand birthday party at home and inviting all his friends
   (b) You only invite your own nears and dears on this occasion
   (c) You will invite the opinion of your adolescent child and do accordingly
   (d) You will give the child enough money to spend on a birthday party in a food joint.
4. Suppose you are transferred in a remote rural area school where the people have their own stereotyped notions, prejudices and blind faiths. How could you develop positive attitude in such demographic conditions towards education?
   (a) You interact with such people and try to impose you own suggestions
   (b) You will have patience to bring favourable changes in their thinking
   (c) You will tell them the advantages of education and modify their primitive kind of thinking
   (d) You will try to work safely without indulging in any confrontation with them and make attempts for transfer from this place
5. Which of the following statements is not true?
   (a) Children love games and creative activities therefore, every opportunity of games enhances their interest.
   (b) The interests change at every developmental phase.
   (c) Interest has no correlation with attitude.
   (d) Curiosity gets solace from interest.
6. Education aims at the fullest realisation of all the potentialities of children. It implies that
   (a) Schools should provide suitable opportunities and favourable environmental facilities which are conducive to the maximum growth of children.
   (b) teachers and parents must know what children are capable of and what potentialities they possess.
   (c) It is necessary that their attitudes are helpful, encouraging and sympathetic.
   (d) All of the above
7. To stop malpractice of mass-copying in the examinations, what will you do ?
   (a) You will give punishment to the student and his parent.
   (b) You will give severe punishment to students.
   (c) You will try to give moral education to the students.
   (d) You will rusticate the students forever from the school.

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8. Equal educational opportunity means
   (a) equal opportunity to have the type of education which one is suited for
   (b) equality of educational standards for each child
   (c) equal opportunity for all children to have access to education.
   (d) All of the above.
9. How would you prefer to address a student who has not competed his homework?
   (a) When are you going to complete it?
   (b) You did not do it. Try it.
   (c) Why did you not complete it?
   (d) You had better not ignore it now.
10. Motivation is release of __ by proceeding towards a goal
   (a) Tension (b) Pride
   (c) Knowledge (d) Power
11. Stanford Binet test was developed by
   (a) Binet (b) Simon
   (c) Terman (d) Wasdler
12. The teacher provides temporary support to a student until the child can do the task on his own. This is an example of _____
   (a) egocentrism (b) ethology
   (c) scaffolding (d) survival of the fittest
13. Human development is the result of
   (a) genetic and environmental factors
   (b) biological factors
   (c) anthropological factors
   (d) social and motivational factors
14. People with high achievement prefer tasks that are ____ difficult & that promise success.
   (a) Very (b) Moderately
   (c) Less (d) None of these
15. 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
16. Which of the following is not a test for evaluation of different aspects of the learner
   (a) Achievement Test
   (b) intelligence Test
   (c) Validity Test
   (d) Personality Test
17. Teacher training is useful as it :
   (a) Gives knowledge about the principle of teaching
   (b) Acquaints one with the skills of teaching
   (c) Provides opportunity of promotion in the profession.
   (d) Gives direction to the teaching process
18. Shahina has just been informed that she will have several students in her class next school year with learning disabilities. Shahina can expect these students to
   (a) Have normal intelligence or above
   (b) Have difficulty in at least one academic area & usually several.
   (c) Have no diagnosed problem or disorder that can be attributed as the cause of the disability
   (d) All of the above are correct.
19. If student give a partially correct response to your question then you will -
   (a) Seek further information.
   (b) Provide reinforcement.
   (c) Reframe your question.
   (d) Tell the correct information.
20. Later childhood from the age of about 6 or 7 years has been called By Piaget as the stage of
   (a) Sensorimotor (b) Pre-operational
   (c) Concrete operational (d) Formal operational
21. Punishment is effective only when it weakens
   (a) Undesirable response (b) Desirable response
   (c) Frustration (d) Behaviour
22. Which organisation accords recognitions to teacher training institutions?
   (a) NCTE (b) NCERT
   (c) AICTE (d) SCERT
23. The best method of learning is :
   (a) from unknown to known
   (b) from unknown to unknown
   (c) from known to unknown
   (d) from known to known
24. Children with exceptionally _____ intelligence may be a problem to their parents, teacher, associates, unless their abilities are recognised.
   (a) Low (b) High
   (c) Very (d) Normal
25. Farazana has difficulty working independently. When asked to sit in her seat for long periods of time, she frequently gets up to sharpen her pencil, look out the window, or flip through books on the bookshelf. She does poorly on repetitive tasks such as maths drills and she rarely completes her home work. Farzana most likely has which of the following conditions?
   (a) Mental retardation
   (b) Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder
   (c) Down's syndrome
   (d) Dyslexia
26. Learning by observing is learning by
   (a) Imitation (b) Thinking
   (c) Watching (d) None of these
27. Internal environment refers to
   (a) That which is within the house
   (b) That which is immediate to existence
   (c) Pre-natal environment
   (d) Post-natal environment
28. 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
29. Transfer of learning takes place when there is similarly between two :
   (a) learners (b) sexes
   (c) age groups (d) tasks

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30. An enrichment program is a standard option for teaching which of the following groups of children?
(a) Children with attention deficit/heperactivity disorder
(b) Children with a Autism
(c) Children who are gifted
(d) Children who are mentally retarded

Section - II : Mathematics

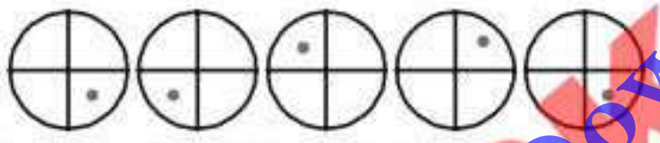
31. Sum of the greatest 8 digit number and the smallest 9 digit number is
(a) 19999999 (b) 199999999
(c) 999999999 (d) 10000999

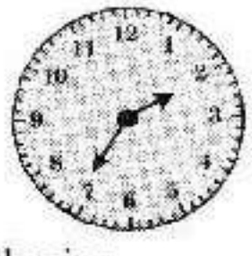
32. 20 985 rounded off to the nearest ten is
(a) 20 000 (b) 20 900
(c) 20 990 (d) 21 000

33.

(a) 1250 ml (b) 10250 ml
(c) 1150 ml (d) 1550 ml

34. Which of the following conversions are incorrect ?
(I) 1.05 km = 1.05 × 1000 = 1005 m
(II) 20.06 l = 20.06 × 1000 = 20060 ml
(III) 65.9 kg = 65.9 × 100 = 6590 g
(IV) 408 m = 408 ÷ 100 = 4.08 km
(a) I and II are incorrect
(b) I, II and III are incorrect
(c) I, III and IV are incorrect
(d) III and IV are incorrect

35. 
The next figure in the pattern is
(a) (b)
(c) (d)

36. Which clock shows a time between 2:15 P.M. and 3:00 P.M.?
(a) (b)
(c) (d) 

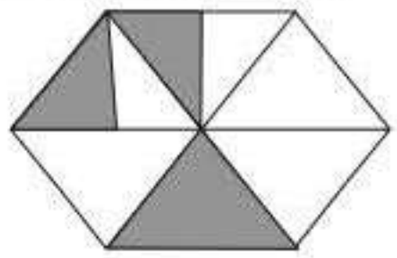
37. Choose the odd one from the following.
(a) My sister weighs 18 kgm.
(b) My skipping rope is 2m long.
(c) I cycle 2 kgm to my school.
(d) I drink 1 litre of milk everyday.

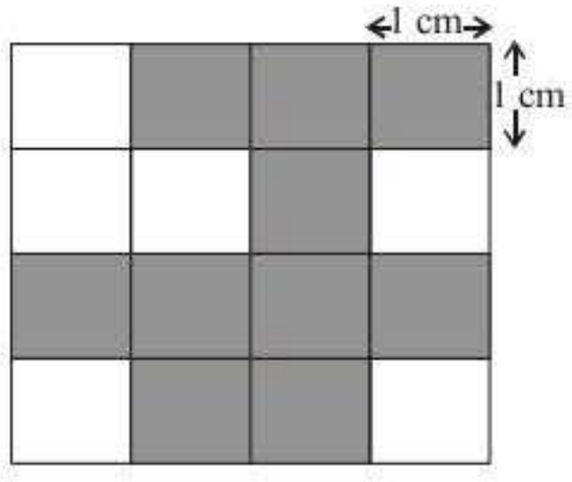
38. The two number sentences shown below are true.
□ + □ = 6
△ + □ = 12
Which of the following values for △ and □ make both number sentences true?
(a) △ = 3 and □ = 9
(b) △ = 4 and □ = 8
(c) △ = 15 and □ = 3
(d) △ = 9 and □ = 3

39. Which word problem below could be represented by the number sentence 5 × 3 = 15?
(a) Durga had 5 note-books. She bought 3 more note-books. How many note books did she have?
(b) Durga bought 5 packages of notebooks with 3 note-books in each package. How many note-books did she buy?
(c) Durga had 5 note-books. She gave away 3 of them. How many note-books did she have left?
(d) Durga had 5 packages of note-books. She put the note-books in 3 stacks.How many note-books were in each stack?

40. What is 131 times 333 ?
(a) 46323 (b) 43623
(c) 43290 (d) 44955

41. In 702075 = 700,000 + 70 + 5 + n, the value of n is
(a) 200 (b) 2000
(c) 20 (d) 20,000

42. In the adjoining figure which fraction of the whole is represented by the shaded portion?

(a) $\frac{3}{12}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{8}$

43. What is the perimeter of the shaded figure given below?


(a) 11 cm (b) 16 cm
(c) 19 cm (d) 20 cm

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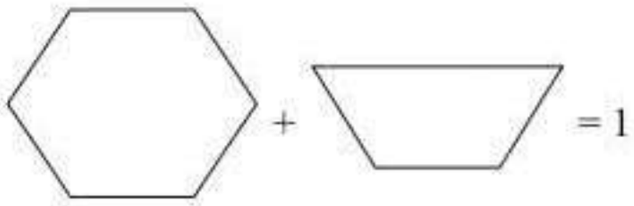
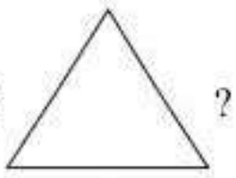
44. This is a six digit number with digit abcabc. If
(i) The number is multiple of 11
(ii) One of the factors of number is 7.
(iii) 1001 divides the number
Then which of the following is correct?
(a) (i) and (iii) are correct
(b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
(c) None of the above are correct
(d) All three are correct

45. If  then what is the value of  ?

(a) $\frac{1}{9}$ (b) $\frac{1}{8}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{1}{3}$

46. A teacher should have versatile knowledge of all the subject is necessary for
(a) Incidental correlation (b) Systematic correlation
(c) None the these (d) Both a and b

47. The organization of content is the text-book of mathematics should be
(a) According to the teacher
(b) According to the curriculum
(c) According to the students
(d) None of these

48. To provide the marks on the basis of presence forms
(a) Interval scale (b) Nominal scale
(c) Ratio scale (d) Ordinal scale

49. Exciting examination system provides opportunities for
(a) Remedial teaching (b) Enriched instructions
(c) Mutual consolation (d) None of these

50. Examination reform attempts to improve
(a) Written examinations (b) Evaluation process
(c) Practical examinations (d) All the above

51. When the aim of testing is to compare the classes then use is made of
(a) Teacher-made test (b) Diagnostic test
(c) Standardised test (d) Apti tude test

52. Achievement test are
(a) Teacher-made (b) Standardized
(c) 'a' and 'b' both (d) None of these

53. If mental Age of Arjun is 15 and chronological Age is 12. What will be the I.Q. of Arjun?
(a) 80 (b) 125
(c) 100 (d) 115

54. The exceptional children are
(a) Gifted in nature
(b) Orthopedically handicapped
(c) Learning disabled
(d) All the above .

55. The most suitable definition of mathematics may be given as
(a) Process of problem solving
(b) Important means of generalisation
(c) An applied science
(d) Science of logical reasoning

56. Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented by
(a) Robert Mager (b) B.S. Bloom
(c) Robert Miller (d) Simpson

57. The most suitable definition of mathematics may be given as
(a) Process of problem solving
(b) Important means of generalisation
(c) An applied science
(d) Science of logical reasoning

58. According to B.S. Bloom the domain of learning objectives are
(a) 6 types (b) 4 types
(c) 3 types (d) None of the above

59. Teaching methods are based on
(a) Maslow's theory
(b) Classical theory of human organization
(c) Personality theory
(d) Modern theory of human organization

60. The fundamental theory of project methodi
(a) Principle of purposiveness
(b) Principle of activity
(c) Principle of utility
(d) All of the above

Section - III : Environmental Studies

61. Sanjana kept a plant 'X' in a dark cupboard. It will soon
(a) Grow bigger (b) Become weak and die
(c) Bear flowers (d) Bear fruits

62. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Toads are reptiles (b) Penguin is a mammal
(c) Jellyfish is vertebrate (d) Birds have wings to fly

63. Study the given table.

Man-made things	Natural things
Radio	Birds
Chair	Trees
Airplane	Fish
Eggs	Rocks

Which word is under wrong heading in the table?
(a) Eggs (b) Trees
(c) Radio (d) Rocks

64. The water plants found in a pond .....
I. provide shelter for the aquatic animals.
II. are a direct source of food for all aquatic animals.
III. ensure that the aquatic animals reproduce.
(a) I only (b) I and II only
(c) II and III only (d) I, II and III only

65. Study the given statements.
I. It breaks down food into simpler substances.
II. It carries food, water and oxygen to all parts of the body.

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III. It takes oxygen into the body.
IV. It carries waste materials away from different parts of the body.
Which of the following statements is correct about circulatory system.
(a) I and II only (b) II and IV only
(c) III and IV only (d) I, III and IV only

66. Which of the following is not a property of air?
(a) Air occupies space (b) Air exerts pressure
(c) Air has no mass (d) Air cannot be seen

67. _____ is a beautiful, lustrous material made from the fibers of cocoons of caterpillars specific to the mulberry tree.
(a) Polyester (b) Silk
(c) Cotton (d) Plastic

68. The Rhino project has been implemented in the _____
(a) Sri Sailam wild life sanctuary
(b) Panchmarhi wildlife sanctuary
(c) Kaziranga wildlife sanctuary
(d) Kanha national park

69. The burning of fossil fuels can create high level of
(a) Oxygen (b) Snow fall
(c) Greenhouse gases (d) None of the above

70. Water falls from high plateaus are harnessed to generate
(a) Nuclear Energy (b) Biogas
(c) Tidal Energy (d) Electricity

71. The difference between summer and winter temperatures in coastal regions is
(a) High (b) Low
(c) Very high (d) Very low

72. Which of the following natural phenomena kills the most people per year in the India, on average?
(a) Hurricanes (b) Tornadoes
(c) Earthquakes (d) Lightning strikes

73. Arrange the following in chronological order.
I. Surat split
II. Partition of Bengal
III. Foundation of Muslim League.
IV. Congress session drafted its constitution.
(a) II, IV, III, I (b) IV, II, III, I
(c) II, III, I, IV (d) III, II, I, IV.

74. The percentage of literates in India is
(a) Almost equal among males and females.
(b) Lower among males than females.
(c) Higher among males than females.
(d) Lower in urban areas than in rural areas.

75. The National song of India is
(a) Sare jahan se Achha Hindustan Hamara
(b) Jana-Gana-Mana
(c) Vande Mataram
(d) Hum Hindustani

76. Truth can ultimately be derived only from direct observations. This assumption about science is called as
(a) Determinism (b) Skepticism
(c) Empiricism (d) Pasimony

77. Science is called as
(a) Objective
(b) Subjective
(c) Objective, logical, systematic method of analysis of phenomenon
(d) Objective, logical, systematic method of analysis of phenomenon which leads to the accumulation of reliable knowledge.

78. Which of the following action verbs will be used in the knowledge objective of the taxonomy of Bloom?
(a) Write (b) Name and list
(c) Recognise (d) All the above

79. Science is not just content. Science is content plus something. What is 'something' here?
(a) Observing
(b) Classifying
(c) Measuring
(d) All processes of science

80. According to NCF-2005, pedagogy of teaching science at primary level should be an important component in the form of
(a) Group activity, surveys
(b) Group activity & discussion
(c) Surveys, group activity, organization of data
(d) Group activity, discussions, surveys, organization of data and their display through exhibitions in schools and the neighborhood.

81. HSTP programme is also known as
(a) Eklavya (b) Pratham
(c) Nali-Kali (d) Digantar

82. Integrated science kit was developed by
(a) DIETs
(b) SCERT
(c) NCERT
(d) Directorate of Education

83. Which of the following is an example of audiovisual aids?
(a) Audio cassettes (b) Static Model
(c) Photographs (d) TV

84. In the assessment process, one should be careful not to
(a) label learners
(b) make comparisons between/among students
(c) make negative statements
(d) All of the above

85. Summative Evaluation is
(a) Carried out at the end of a course of learning
(b) It measures or sums up how much a student has learned from the course
(c) It is usually a graded test
(d) All the above

86. Which of the following is not included in ecological development?
(a) Sustainable ecological development
(b) Complete ecological development
(c) Infrastructural ecological development
(d) Balanced ecological development

87. When was United Nation Environment Program (UNEP) started?
(a) June, 1972 (b) August, 1970
(c) January, 1974 (d) June, 1992

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88. The organisation which has published "Red Data Book" is–
(a) Convention on Intrnational Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
(b) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resource
(c) National Wildlife Action Plan
(d) National Environmental Engineering Research Institute

89. A teacher is expected to do all except
(a) participation in community activities
(b) help pupils to solve their problems
(c) taking interests in politics
(d) keeping students records

90. You are teaching in your class and it is almost the end of your session. A child of your class comes late and seeks your permission to enter the class. Being a good teacher, your will
(a) not permit the child, as it makes little sense coming to class so late
(b) get annoyed, as you are disturbed
(c) ask the child to explain his/her position before your take an appropriate desision
(d) allow him/her to enter and ask him/her the reasons for being so late when the class gets over

Section - IV : Language I - English

91. Which of these are structural words?
(a) auxiliaries (b) preposition
(c) conjuction (d) all of these

92. On what principles are teaching of English based upon?
(a) Psychological (b) Linguistic principle
(c) Pedagogical principle (d) All of these

93. To know a word means the ability to recognize and use it in its:
(a) spoken form (b) written form
(c) grammatical (d) all of these

94. Vocabulary can be taught by using the following technique:
(a) usage (b) direct
(c) synonym (d) all of these

95. Words that sound the same but their spellings and meanings are different are called:
(a) Homograph (b) Homophone
(c) Homonymy (d) Polysemy

96. Who said, "English spelling is a national misfortune to England and international misfortune to rest of the world."
(a) H.R. Bhatia (b) 1. L. Nehru
(c) Max Muller (d) Marget Marson

97. Unrelated words with identical spelling but different pronunciation are called:
(a) Homonymy (b) Polysemy
(c) Homograph (d) Homophone

98. English language has sounds:
(a) 26 (b) 45
(c) 28 (d) 44

99. Which of the following aid can be used providing knowledge of phonetics?
(a) Tape record (b) Linguaphone
(c) Language laboratory (d) All of these

100. Language may vary due to personal factor such as:
(a) Gender difference
(b) Geographical location
(c) Socio-economic background
(d) All of these

101. How many morphemes are there in the word untimely?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

102. Who is the father of modern linguistics?
(a) Gleason (b) Chaucer
(c) Ferdinand de Saussure (d) Bloomfied

103. Who gave the psychological definition of phoneme?
(a) Bloomfield (b) Daniel Jones
(c) Sapir (d) Kruszewski

104. Which of the following combination is found in the structure of English language?
(a) Subject- Verb-Object (b) Subject-object-Verb
(c) Verb-object-Subject (d) Object- Verb-Subject

105. Which language is regarded second language in India?
(a) Hindi (b) Sanskrit
(c) English (d) Regional language

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

INDIAN WEAVERS

Weavers, weaving at break of day,
Why do you weave a garment so gay?
Blue as the wing of a bluebird wild,
We weave the robes of a new-born child.
Weavers, weaving at fall of night,
Why do you weave a garment so bright?
Like the plumes of a peacock, purple and green,
We weave the marriage-veils of a queen.
Weavers, weaving solemn and still,
What do you weave in the moonlight chill?
White as a feather and white as a cloud,
We weave a dead man's funeral shroud.

— ***Sarojini Naidu***

106. What do the weavers weave in the early morning?
(a) a bright blue cloth (b) a dull grey cloth
(c) a soft white cloth (d) a red coloured veil

107. The _____ is purple and green coloured.
(a) dress of the weavers
(b) dress of a newborn child
(c) the queen's marriage veil
(d) the robe of a king

108. Whom does the poet address in the poem ?
(a) weavers (b) children
(c) queens (d) all the above

109. What do the weavers weave in the chilly moonlight ?
(a) a garment light as a feather
(b) a garment meant to cover a dead man
(c) a garment to keep away the chill
(d) a garment to wrap a newborn child in

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110. The three stages of life mentioned in the poem are _____.
(a) in fancy, childhood and senility
(b) in fancy , youth and death
(c) infancy, adolescence, middle age
(d) childhood, adulthood and senility

111. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?
(a) ab, bc, ac, ad, ae af (b) ba, bc, bd, be, bf, bb
(c) aa, bb, cc, dd, ee, ff (d) ca, cc, aa, db, fa, ac

DIRECTIONS (Q. 112-120) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

A fisherman, enfeebled with age, could no longer go out to sea so he began fishing in the river. Every morning he would go down to the river and sit there fishing the whole day long. In the evening he would sell whatever he had caught, buy food for himself and go home. It was a hard life for an old man. One hot afternoon while he was trying to keep awake and bemoaning his fate, a large bird with silvery feathers alighted on a rock near him. It was Kaha, the heavenly bird. "Have you no one to care for you, grandpa ?" asked the bird. "Not a soul." "You should not be doing such work at your age, " said the bird. "From now on I will bring you a big fish every evening. You can sell it and live in comfort." True to her word, the bird began to drop a large fish at his doorstep every evening. All that the fisherman had to do was take it to the market and sell it. As big fish were in great demand, he was soon rolling in money. He bought a cottage near the sea, with a garden around it and engaged a servant to cook for him. His wife had died some years earlier. He had decided to marry again and began to look for a suitable woman.

One day he heard the royal courtier make an announcement. Our king has news of a great bird called Kaha," said the courtier. "Whoever can give information about this bird and help catch it, will be rewarded with half the gold in the royal treasury and half the kingdom !" The fisherman was **sorely** tempted by the reward. Half the kingdom would make him a prince !

"Why does the king want the bird ?" he asked. "He has lost his sight," explained the courtier. "A wise man has advised him to bathe his eyes with the blood of Kaha. Do you know where she can be found ?" "No…I mean …no, no…" **Torn** between greed and his sense of gratitude to the bird, the fisherman could not give a coherent reply. The courtier, sensing that he knew someting about the bird, informed the king. The king had him brought to the palace.

"If you have information about the bird, tell me," urged the king. "I will reward you handsomely and if you help catch her, I will personally crown you king of half my domain." "I will get the bird for you," cried the fisherman, suddenly making up his mind. "But Kaha is strong. I will need help." The king sent a dozen soldiers with him. That evening when the bird came with the fish, the fisherman called out to her to wait. "You drop the fish and go and I never get a chance to thank you for all that you've done for me,"he said. "Today I have laid out a feast for you inside. Please alight and come in." Kaha was reluctant to accept the invitation but the fisherman pleaded so earnestly that she finally gave in, and alighted. The moment she was on the ground, the fisherman **grabbed** one of her legs and shouted to the soldiers hiding in his house to come out. They rushed to his **aid** but their combined effort could not keep Kaha down.

She rose into the air with the fisherman still clinging onto her leg. By the time he realised he was being carried away, the fisherman was too high in the air to let go. He hung on grimly, and neither he nor Kaha were ever seen again.

112. Why was the king desperately looking for Kaha the bird ?
(a) The king wanted a pet bird.
(b) A wise man advised the king to capture the bird for good luck.
(c) Kaha was the only heavenly bird with silvery feathers.
(d) The king was blind and required Kaha's blood for his eyes.

113. Why did the bird volunteer to bring fish for the old man ?
(a) The old man was inexperienced at fishing.
(b) The bird took pity on the old man and wanted to help him.
(c) The bird had caught more fish than required.
(d) The bird wanted to make the old man rich.

114. What led the courtier to sense that the fisherman might know something about Kaha ?
(a) The courtier had observed Kaha alight at the fisherman's house every evening.
(b) The courtier had seen the fisherman talk to Kaha.
(c) The fisherman fumbled when asked about Kaha.
(d) Word went around that the fisherman was in contact with Kaha.

115. Which of the following cannot be said about the royal courtier ?
(1) He was a very observant man.
(2) He was jealous of the old fisherman.
(3) He had informed the king about the fisherman.
(a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Only (3) (d) Only (1) and (3)

116. What could be an appropriate title for the story ?
(a) A Fish a Day
(b) The Lonely fisherman
(c) Kaha the Silvery feathered bird
(d) The Ungrateful old fisherman

117. Which of the following is not true about Kaha ?
(a) Kaha was a very considerate bird.
(b) The blood of Kaha was precious.
(c) Kaha was a strong bird.
(d) Kaha saved the fisherman from the King's wrath.

118. Why did the fisherman stammer when asked if he knew about the bird ?
(a) The fisherman thought he was going to be punished for living off the bird.
(b) He was thrilled he would be able to help the king.
(c) He already knew about the reward that was being offered.
(d) He was conflicted between the king's reward and his gratitude towards the bird.

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119. How did the fisherman get Kaha to come down ?
(1) The fisherman told Kaha that the King was impressed by her kindness and wanted to meet her.
(2) The fisherman invited Kaha to live in his house as he was a lonely man and wanted company.
(3) The fisherman invited Kaha to his house for a feast in order to thank her for everything.
(a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Only (3) (d) Only (2) and (3)

120. What does the phrase 'rolling in money' as highlighted in the passage refer to ?
(a) To have a large amount of money.
(b) To have just enough of money.
(c) To live a life that is not affordable.
(d) To live off someone else.

Section - V : Language II - Hindi

121. 'ओवर हेड प्रोजेक्टर' कौन-सी अधिगम सामग्री का उदाहरण है?
(a) दृश्य-श्रव्य उपकरण (b) श्रव्य उपकरण
(c) दृश्य उपकरण (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

122. 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 संबंधी दक्षता का प्रशिक्षण
(b) बोलने संबंधी दक्षता का प्रशिक्षण
(c) लिखने संबंधी दक्षता का प्रशिक्षण
(d) व्यावहारिक व्याकरण का प्रशिक्षण

123. हिन्दी शिक्षण की दृष्टि से निम्न में से कौन-सी पद्धति छोटी कक्षाओं की अपेक्षा बड़ी कक्षाओं के लिए अधिक उपयोगी है?
(a) प्रोजेक्टर पद्धति (b) डाल्टन पद्धति
(c) मॉण्टेसरी पद्धति (d) किण्डरगार्टन पद्धति

124. आदर्श हिन्दी शिक्षण के लिए आवश्यक है
(a) व्याकरण का ज्ञान होना
(b) हिन्दी साहित्य का ज्ञान होना
(c) शुद्ध उच्चारण करना
(d) उपरोक्त में सभी

125. शिक्षक द्वारा किसी प्रकरण या पाठ विशेष की विषय-वस्तु का शिक्षा के शास्त्रीय विश्लेषण करने में कितने सोपानों का अनुसरण करना होता है
(a) तीन (b) चार
(c) पाँच (d) सात

126. भाषीय कौशल को उत्पन्न करने के लिए अध्यापक बालक को किन माध्यमों द्वारा प्रोत्साहित करता है?
(i) अध्यापक प्रश्नोत्तर (ii) कहानी का वर्णन
(iii) वाद-विवाद (iv) कविता-पाठ
(a) i, ii व iii (b) i, iii व iv
(c) ii, iii व iv (d) उपरोक्त में सभी

127. आयोजित शिक्षक एवं सह-शैक्षिक कार्यों में हिन्दी शिक्षक को मार्गदर्शन देना चाहिए
(a) व्याकरणिक नियम संबंधी
(b) साहित्यिक पक्ष संबंधी
(c) अशुद्ध उच्चारण निवारण संबंधी
(d) उपरोक्त सभी

128. भाषा का मुख्य घटक है-
(a) व्याकरण (b) भाषा विज्ञान
(c) भाषा कौशल (d) उपर्युक्त सभी।

129. ज्ञानात्मक पक्ष से सम्बन्धित अन्तिम उद्देश्य है-
(a) बोध (b) विश्लेषण
(c) मूल्यांकन (d) संश्लेषण

130. संरचनाओं में महत्व दिया जाता है-
(a) शब्दों के क्रम को (b) अर्थ को
(c) व्याकरण को (d) उपर्युक्त सभी को

131. उच्चारण की दृष्टि से हिन्दी की ध्वनि होती है
(a) कलाकृत ध्वनि (b) स्वरकृत भेद
(c) स्थानकृत ध्यान (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

132. कौन-सा शिक्षण साधन श्रव्य साधन नहीं है
(a) ग्रामोफोन (b) टेपरिकॉर्डर
(c) चित्र विस्तारिक (d) रेडियो

133. खेल शब्द छाँटिए
(a) चार्ट (b) मानचित्र
(c) ग्लोब (d) रेडियो

134. मूल्यांकन के उपकरण हैं
(a) परीक्षण (b) स्वयं आलेख
(c) उपरोक्त सभी (d) निरीक्षणात्मक व प्रक्षेणी

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

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

गद्यांश

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 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।

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136. 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

137. इनमें से कौन-सा कथन सत्य है?
(a) पाश्चात्य संस्कृति पूर्णतः निवृति-मूलक है।
(b) पाश्चात्य एवं भारतीय संस्कृति में गुण-दोष विद्यमान है।
(c) पाश्चात्य संस्कृति प्रवृति एवं निवृति मूलक का मिश्रण है
(d) भारतीय संस्कृति स्वार्थ एवं परार्थ भाव का मिश्रण है

138. 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

139. परदु:ख कातरता से सम्बन्धित कथन है
(a) अहिंसक प्रवृति 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

140. 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

141. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश से आशय निकलता है
(a) भारतीय संस्कृति श्रेष्ठतम
(b) पाश्चात्य संस्कृति श्रेष्ठतम है
(c) दोनों एक दूसरे की पूरक हैं
(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

142. 'धर्म' का विलोम है
(a) कुधर्म (b) विधर्म
(c) हिंसा (d) अधर्म

143. 'अगणित' शब्द का अर्थ है
(a) जिसे गाया न जा सके (b) जिसे गिना न जा सके
(c) जिसे देखा न जा सके (d) जिसे सुना न जा सके

144. 'अहिंसक' में किस उपसर्ग का प्रयोग है
(a) अव (b) आ
(c) अ (d) क

निर्देश (प्रश्न 145-150) : 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 पूछना 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।

145. "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।

146. प्रेमचंद की भाषा कैसी थी?
(a) पैनी और मुहावरेदार
(b) देहाती और मुहावरेदार
(c) खड़ी हिंदी और मुहावरेदार
(d) हिन्दी, उर्दू और मुहावरेदार

147. '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

148. "मेरा जी पढ़ने में बिल्कुल नहीं लगता था"। इसमें कौनसी क्रिया है–
(a) अकर्मक क्रिया
(b) सकर्मक क्रिया
(c) अकर्मक और सकर्मक दोनों क्रियाऐं
(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

149. 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

150. 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

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ANSWER KEY

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

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Answers & Explanations

Section - II : Mathematics

31. (b) Greatest – 8 digit no. = 99999999
Smallest – 9 digit no. = 100000000
Their sum = 199999999

33. (a) 1 litre + 250 ml = 1000 ml + 250 ml = 1250 ml

34. (c)
(I) 1 km = 1000 m
$\therefore$ 1.05 km = 1.05 × 1000 = 1050 m.
(II) 1 ℓ = 1000 ml
$\therefore$ 20.06 ℓ = 20.06 × 1000 ml = 20060 ml.
(III) 1 kg = 1000 g
$\therefore$ 65.9 kg = 65.9 × 1000 g = 65900 g
(IV) 1 km = 1000 m

$$\therefore 1\text{ m} = \frac{1}{1000}\text{km}$$

$$\Rightarrow 408\text{m} = \frac{408}{1000} = 408 \div 1000\text{km}$$

36. (d) The clock given in option (d) show a time between 2:15 P.M and 3:30 P.M. The clock showing 2 : 35 P.M.

37. (c) I cycle 2 kg m to my school is wrong.

38. (d) = 3 + 3 = 6 and
= 9 + 3 = 12

39. (b) The word problem given in 'b' represents the number sentence 5 × 3 = 15.

40. (b) ? = 333 × 131 = 43623

41. (b) 702075 – (700,000) – 70 – 5 = n
$\Rightarrow$ 702075 – 700075 = n
$\Rightarrow$ 2000 = n

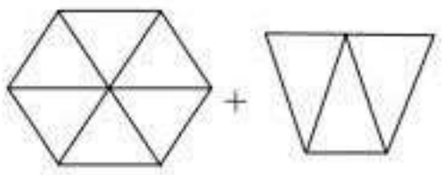
42. (c) We can divide the given figure into 12 equal parts.

$$\text{Shaded portion} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

43. (d) Required perimeter = 20 cm

44. (d) abcabc = abc × 1000 + abc = abc (1000 + 1)
= abc (1001) = abc × 13 × 11 × 7
$\therefore$ All three statements are correct.

45. (a) We can divide into 6 triangles



So, we have total number of triangles = 9

$$\therefore \text{Required value} = \frac{1}{9}$$

Section - III : Environmental Studies

61. (b) Plants need enough water, air, sunlight and food to grow well. Since, Sanjana kept the plant in a dark cupboard, so in the absence of sunlight, the plant will become weak and die soon.

62. (d) Birds have wings to fly is the correct statement. The statements (a), (b) and (c) are incorrect. Toads are amphibians, penguin is a flightless bird, while jellyfish is an invertebrate.

63. (a) Egg is a natural thing. Hence, it is placed under wrong heading of man-made things. The things that occur in the nature are called natural things. Trees, sun, animals are natural living things. Man-made things, on the other hand, are things that are made by man. Radio, chair, airplane are man-made things.

64. (a) Water plants provide shelter and shade for aquatic animals. Aquatic animals can also hide from their enemies in between water plants. Water plants are food source for only some aquatic animals. Some aquatic animals may feed on microorganisms or on other animals.

Water plants do not ensure that the aquatic animals mate and reproduce but provide places for some animals to lay their eggs.

65. (b) Our circulatory system includes the heart, blood vessels and blood. It carries food, water and oxygen to all parts of our body. It also carries waste materials away from different parts of the body.

66. (c) Air has mass and takes up space. Hence statement (c) is not a property of air.

67. (b) Silk; Silk is beautiful, lustrous material made from the fibers of the cocoons of caterpillars specific to the mulberry tree.

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68. (c) Rhino project is implemented at Kaziranga wildlife sanctuary of Assam. Kaziranga is also famous for Tigers and Leopards.

69. (c) The burning of fossil fuels has created high concentrations of heat-trapping greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

70. (d) Water falls from high plateau are harnessed to generate electricity.

71. (b) Low

72. (d) Lightning strikes kills most people per year in India but death rate has gone down over the last decade.

73. (c) The correct chronological order is Partition of Bengal → Foundation of Muslim League→ Surat split → Congress session drafted its constitution.

74. (c) The percentage of literates in India is higher among males than females.

75. (c) The National song of India is Vande Mataram.

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CBSE

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

PRACTICE SET - 8

INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains Sections I, II, III IV and V consisting of 150 questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child Development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : Language II (Hindi)

Each question contains 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.

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Section -I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. Need → Drive → incentive → Reward. This represents a
   (a) Motivational sequence
   (b) Homeostatic balance
   (c) Hunger-activity cycle
   (d) Fatigue & task performance
2. Which one of the following is the defect of language development in children?
   (a) Stammering (b) Talkativeness
   (c) Scribbled writing (d) Reserve nature
3. What type of behaviour shall be suitable with adolescents in order to develop reasoning power in them?
   (a) Give them opportunities of announcements in the school assembly hall
   (b) Make them participate in G.K. quizzes
   (c) To curtail the feelings of shame and inferiority in students to give them opportunities of active participation
   (d) Encourage them to participate in debates and discussions
4. What remedy would you like to follow in order to avoid bad habits in children?
   (a) Search the causes of the problem and seek help from the parents
   (b) Study the friends circle of the student and draw inferences
   (c) Opt for non-physical punishment
   (d) All the above
5. The main characteristics of mesomorphic person is
   (a) heavy, soft-muscular
   (b) heavy-weighted, strong
   (c) long, thin, weak
   (d) None of the above
6. A teacher in the class should keep the pitch of his voice
   (a) high enough
   (b) moderate
   (c) low
   (d) sometime low and sometime high
7. After a lecture, if a student asks you a question, and you do not know the answer of the question, what will be your response in that situation?
   (a) You will not answer
   (b) You will say that the question is improper
   (c) You will discourage the student
   (d) You promise to give the answer in the next lecture.
8. The general aim of education is to foster the mental development of children. Traditionally, emphasis of education was on mastery of subject matter, acquisition of facts and information through deliberate memorisation. Along with these attributes, modem education also aims to provide

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(a) vocational education
(b) verbalism and theoretical knowledge
(c) useful curricular and co-curricular activities in the form of projects, and to encourage the use of discussion and other socialised teachings.
(d) All of the above.

9. If students do not understand what is taught in the class, the teacher should -
(a) Repeat the lesson once again.
(b) Teach the lesson again giving more examples.
(c) Proceed to next lesson.
(d) Check up the previous knowledge.

10. The law of effect suggest that
(a) Practice alone produces learning
(b) in addition to practice there must be reinforcement
(c) In addition to reinforcement there must be reward
(d) Neither practice nor reward is important for learning

11. What is Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)?
(a) A psychological test used to assess individual differences in several different motives.
(b) A psychological test which measures different kinds of personality variables.
(c) A psychological test which measures emotional variables.
(d) A psychological test which measures aggression.

12. In inductive reasoning, we go from
(a) general to particular
(b) particular to general
(c) particular to particular
(d) none of the above

13. 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

14. At the age of 7–8 years, play group children have
(a) Not any type of leadership
(b) Well defined Leadership
(c) Leadership not well defined
(d) None of the above

15. Positive responses, such as comfort reactions may be learnt through
(a) Conditioning
(b) Social interaction
(c) Imitation
(d) None of these

16. Which is very useful from the audio-visual point of view?
(a) Television
(b) Projector
(c) Cinema
(d) Film strip projector

17. A problem in which a child can understand speech but unable to read is -
(a) Aphasia (b) Agnosia
(c) Dyslexia (d) Ammesia

18. Effect of negative labelling is -
(a) good result
(b) good relationship
(c) fewer chances
(d) none of the above

19. Which one of the following types of acceptance is most critical and pervasive on the long-range emotional health of a child?
(a) Peer (b) Sibling
(c) Self (d) Vocational

20. The first important stage in creative thinking is
(a) incubation (b) illumination
(c) evaluation (d) none of these

21. "Critical awareness" is a component of
(a) Illustration skill
(b) Skill of Stimulus
(c) Probing Questions
(d) None of these

22. Education requires general set of methods, focusing mainly on :
(a) Systematic observation method
(b) Direct experimentation
(c) Scientific method
(d) Sociological method

23. Which of the following could you legitimately predict for a person with an IQ of 50?
(a) Fifth-grade level of learning
(b) Entire life spent in an institution
(c) Need for constant supervision
(d) High-School graduation if given special instruction

24. Transfer of training is easier in
(a) Similar or like situations
(b) Preparedness to learn
(c) Acquisition and retention
(d) All of the above

25. The relationship of psychology and education is–
(a) Non-existent (b) Not Relevant
(c) Unimportant (d) Intimate

26. Proximodistal law is development from
(a) Chest to head and legs to fingers
(b) Head to chest
(c) Chest to head
(d) Head to leg to chest

27. 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

28. Which concept is given by Vygotsky?
(a) Tutoring
(b) Tuning
(c) Zone of proximal development
(d) Egocentric speech

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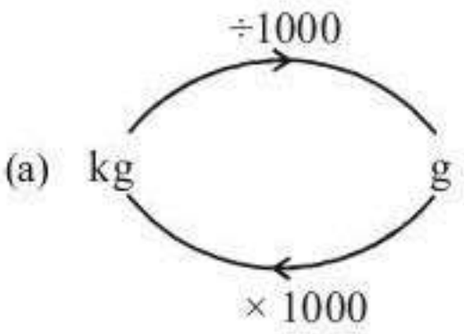
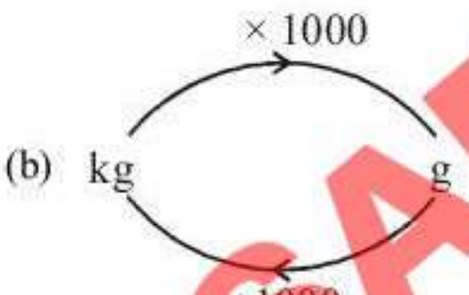
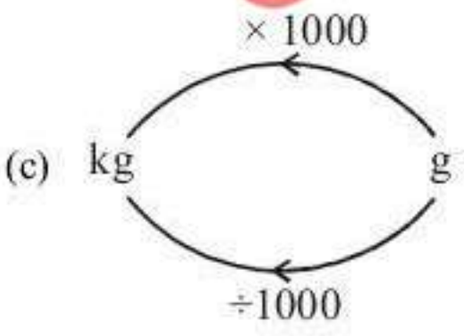
29. The different modes used by teachers are ?
    (a) To make teaching easy
    (b) To make it interesting
    (c) Students pay more and attention
    (d) All of these
30. Failure or loss of self-esteem in one activity can be made up for by effort in another area through
    (a) Displacement
    (b) Rationalisation
    (c) Compensation
    (d) Intellectualisation

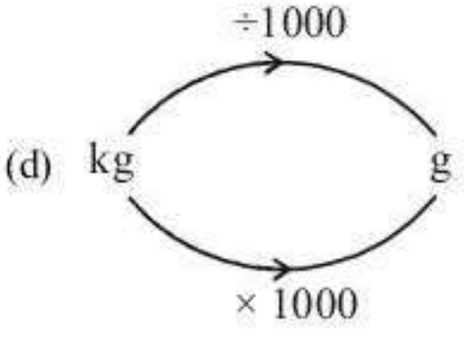
Section -II : Mathematics

31. The difference between two numbers is 3 and the difference between their squares is 63. Which is the larger number?
    (a) 12 (b) 9
    (c) 15 (d) None of these
32. 2 kg + ... g = 5 kg
    (a) 3 (b) 30
    (c) 2 (d) 3000
33. Which of the following is the correct relation between units of mass?

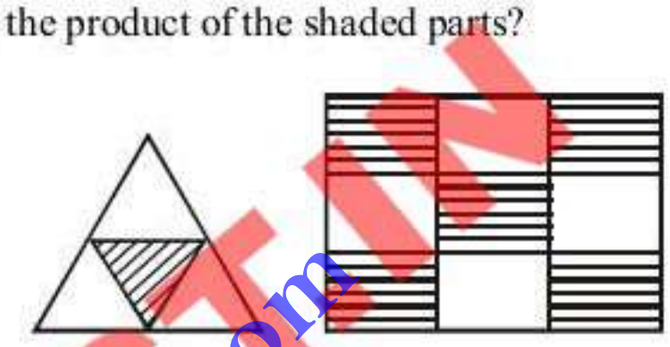
(a) 

(b) 

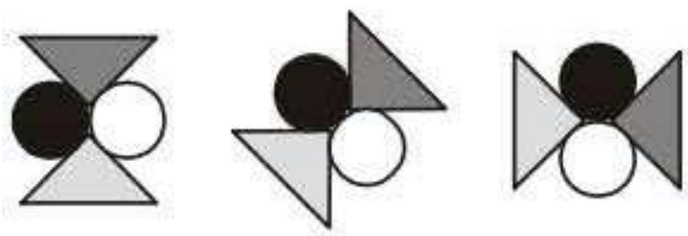
(c) 

(d) 

34. A plane takes off from city A at 4 : 40 p.m. It takes 5 hours to cover the distance between city A and city B . At what time it will reach at city B ?
    (a) 9 : 40p.m (b) 9 : 00 p.m
    (c) 9 . 30 p.m (d) 9 : 45 p.m
35. represents
    (a) $\frac{3}{2}$ (b) $2\frac{1}{3}$
    (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $3\frac{1}{2}$
36. What is the product of the shaded parts?



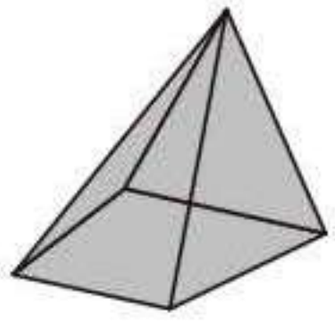
    (a) $\frac{15}{36}$ (b) $\frac{7}{36}$
    (c) $\frac{5}{36}$ (d) $\frac{5}{36}$
37. Thrice a certain number is 12. Nine times that number will be
    (a) 12 × 9 (b) 12 ÷ 9
    (c) 12 × 3 (d) 12 + 9 – 3
38. Complete the chart of pattern by ticking the correct figure.



(a)

(b)

    (c) Data incomplete (d) None
39. How many edges does the following figure have ?



    (a) 12 (b) 8
    (c) 6 (d) 4

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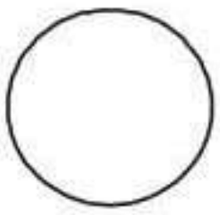
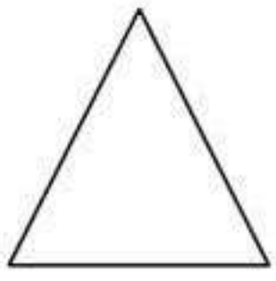
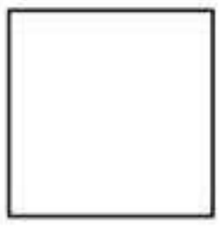
40. Which of the following is the solid shape?

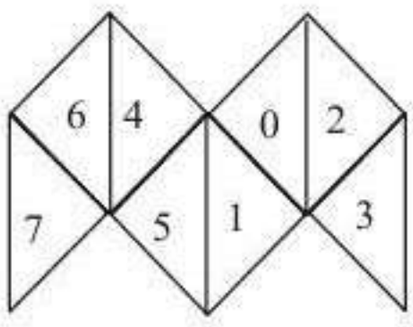
(a) 

(b)

(c) 

(d) 

41. Given below is the net of an octahedron with number 0 to 7 on the faces

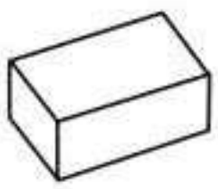


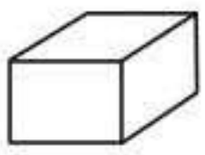
How many faces, edges and vertices does this solid have?

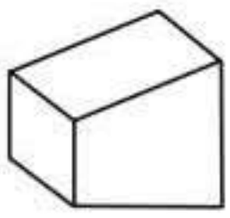
(a) Faces - 8, Vertices - 6, Edges - 12
(b) Faces - 7, Vertices - 7, Edges - 7
(c) Faces - 6, Vertices - 8, Edges - 12
(d) Faces - 8, Vertices - 12, Edges - 6

42. Which of the following solids can be formed from this net ?

(a)

(b) 

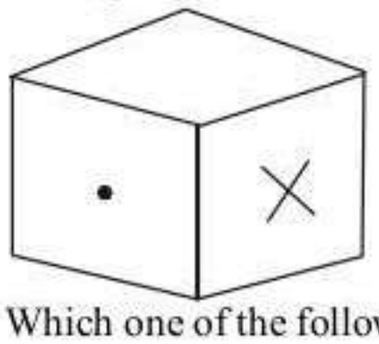
(c) 

(d) 

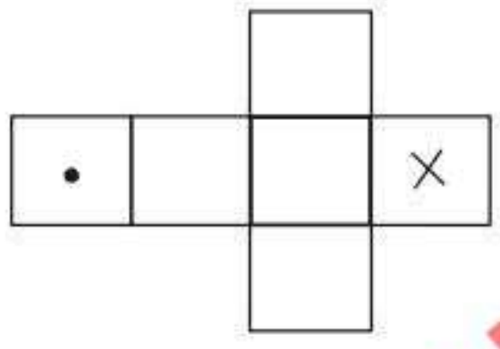
43. For the product $n(n + 1)(2n + 1)$, $n \in N$ which one of the following is not necessarily correct?

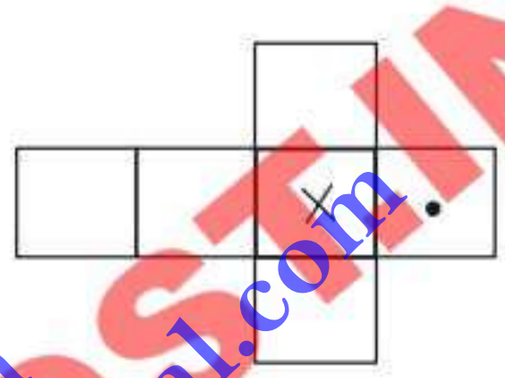
(a) It is always even
(b) Divisible by 3
(c) Always divisible by the sum of the square of first n natural numbers.
(d) Never divisible by 237

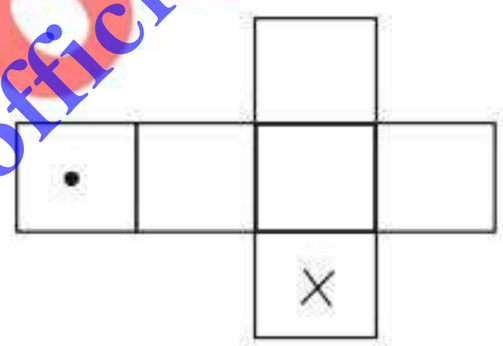
44. The figure below shows a cube

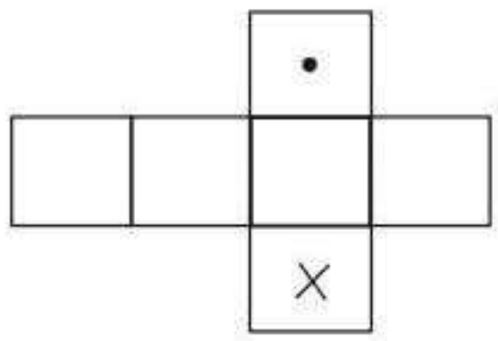


Which one of the following is the correct net of the cube?

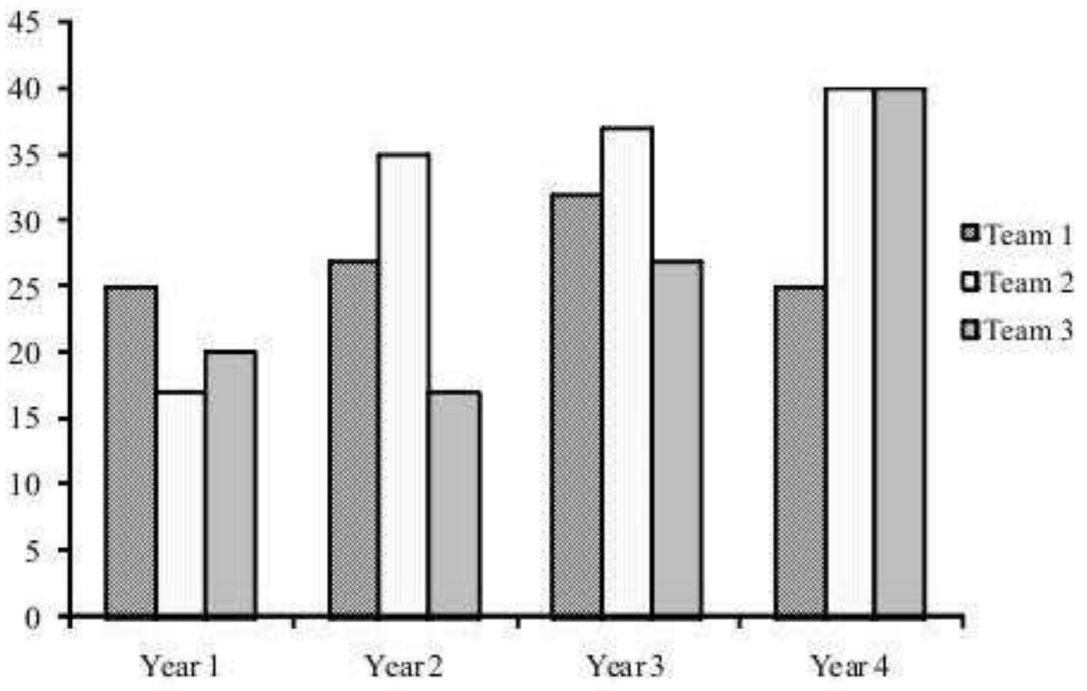
(a) 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

45. The number of games won over four years for three team is shown on the graph below.



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Which statement is true based on this information?
(a) Team 3 always came in second.
(b) Team 1 had the best performance every year
(c) Team 2 won more games each year than the previous year
(d) None of these

46. Correlation between two variables may be
(a) Positive (b) Negative
(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

47. The most reliable scale of measurement is
(a) Ratio (b) Ordinal
(c) Interval (d) Nominal

48. Evaluation should be done in teaching of mathematics
(a) At the time of providing experiences of learning
(b) At the time of clarification of objectives
(c) After the clarification of objectives and providing the experiences of learning
(d) At all the above levels.

49. CCE provides feed back to
(a) The child (b) The parents
(c) The teacher (d) All the above

50. Present examination system is
(a) Comprehensive (b) Qualitative
(c) Continuous (d) Quantitative

51. Existing pattern of examination mainly measures the objective of which aspect
(a) Cognitive aspect
(b) Affective aspect
(c) Psychomotor aspect
(d) None of these

52. In the scope of educational diagnosis use is made of
(a) Interview (b) Observation
(c) Diagnostic test (d) All of them

53. The emphasis is given an improvement of pupils achievement in
(a) C.R.T. (b) N.R.T.
(c) Diagnostic (d) All the above

54. Which type of interpretations may be used for guidances purposes?
(a) C.R.T. (b) N.R.T.
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

55. Fundamentals of deductive reasoning are
(a) Undefined terms
(b) Defined terms
(c) Axioms and postulates
(d) All the above

56. According to B.S. Bloom the domain of learning objectives are
(a) 6 types (b) 4 types
(c) 3 types (d) None of the above

57. Fundamentals of deductive reasoning are
(a) Undefined terms
(b) Defined terms
(c) Axioms and postulates
(d) All the above

58. In RCEM system, four objectives are classified in the form of
(a) 6 mental abilities (b) 4 mental abilities
(c) 3 mental abilities (d) 17 mental abilities

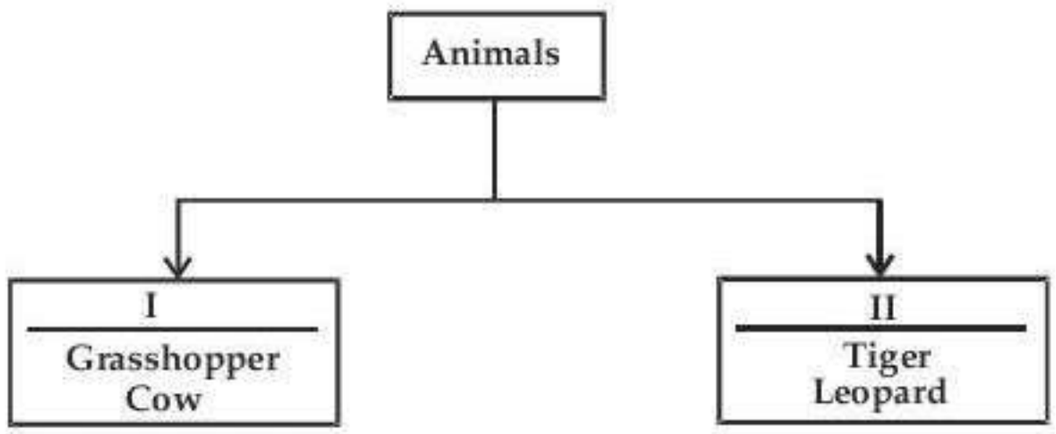
59. Teaching techniques are based on
(a) Projection theory
(b) Classical theory of human organization
(c) Cognitive theory of development
(d) Modern theory of human organization

60. Brain-storming strategy in mathematics teaching is based on
(a) Psychological principles
(b) Problem-solving principles
(c) Creative thinking
(d) All of the above

Section -III : Environmental Studies

61. Sonia found the following information on some plants.
I – It irritates the mouth and causes the tongue to swell badly.
II – It affects the heart and brain and may cause death.
III – It affects the heart and causes very bad stomachache.
The three plants described above can be grouped as
(a) Water plants (b) Flowering plants
(c) Poisonous plants (d) Non-flowering plants

62. Look at the classification table below.



Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) The group I comprises mammals.
(b) The group I comprises plant eaters.
(c) The group II comprises plant eaters.
(d) The group II comprises plant and animal eater.

63. A rock does not move on its own because
(a) It is lazy (b) It is angry
(c) It has no energy (d) It is a non living thing

64. What happens if forests are destroyed?
(a) Only human beings are affected.
(b) Only plants are affected
(c) Only animals are affected
(d) All living things are affected

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65. Sanjana found that after a few minutes of chewing some rice, the rice starts to taste sweeter. This happens because
(a) The rice is exposed to air
(b) The teeth gives out a sweet liquid
(c) The saliva in the mouth begins to break down the rice
(d) The tongue is sensitive to sweet taste

66. What does I, II, III and IV in the processes shown below represent?

$$\text{Water} \xrightarrow{\text{I}} \text{Steam} \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \text{Water}$$

$$\text{Ice} \xrightarrow{\text{III}} \text{Water} \xrightarrow{\text{IV}} \text{Steam}$$

The information in which row completes the given blanks?

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	Heat	Cool	Cool	Heat
(b)	Heat	Cool	Heat	Heat
(c)	Heat	Heat	Heat	Heat
(d)	Cool	Cool	Heat	Cool

67. _____ is a synthetic material that is tough, waterproof and resilient to many weather conditions. This material is used in many products ranging from outdoor furniture to credit cards.
(a) Plastic (b) Cotton
(c) Wood (d) Leather

68. Elephants are found in
(a) Kerala (b) Gujarat
(c) Punjab (d) Rajasthan

69. The Earth's average surface temperature has
(a) Begun to rise over past one hundred years
(b) Begun to fall over the past one hundred years
(c) Leveled off over the past one hundred years
(d) All of the above

70. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Saturn has the largest number of satellites.
(b) Mars has the largest number of satellites.
(c) Jupiter has the largest number of satellites.
(d) Uranus has largest number of satellites.

71. Match List-I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I		List II	
A.	Arid soil	1	Punjab
B.	Saline soil	2	Rajasthan
C.	Peaty soil	3	Mysore
D.	Red soil	4	Kerala

(a) A-1; B-2; C-3; D-4 (b) A-2; B-1; C-4; D-3
(c) A-2; B-3; C-4; D-1 (d) A-4; B-3; C-2; D-1

72. A mass sliding down a slope without rotating gains which type of energy?
(a) Potential (b) Kinetic
(c) Rotational (d) Latent heat

73. Ram : – The indian nationalists supported the British governments war efforts in the initial period of first world war.
Mohan : – The nationalists expected the British to reward the Indians with political concessions for the assistance given.
(a) Ram and Mohan are correct and Mohan explains Ram.
(b) Ram and Mohan are correct but Mohan does not explain Ram.
(c) Ram is correct but Mohan is wrong.
(d) Ram is wrong but Mohan is correct.

74. The concept of over-population is based on the
(a) Availability of food in the area.
(b) Absolute number of people in the area.
(c) Density of population in that area.
(d) Supporting capacity of the land in terms of varied human occupation.

75. The ratio of the width to the length of the national flag is about
(a) 2 : 3 (b) 1 : 4
(c) 3 : 2 (d) 3 : 2

76. Who among the following is generally recognised as the first to apply the development of his theory of evolution using inductive-deductive method?
(a) Aristotle (b) Francis Balon
(c) John Dewey (d) Charles Darwin

77. Which of the following is not a characteristic of scientific method?
(a) Objectivity (b) Definiteness
(c) Verifiability (d) Subjectivity

78. Second level of objective in affective domain is
(a) Organising (b) Receiving
(c) Responding (d) Valuing

79. Integrated approach of teaching science involves
(a) Learner centred approach for concepts
(b) Teacher centred approach for processes
(c) Integration of both the above approaches
(d) Option (b) and (c)

80. Hoshangabad Science Teaching Project (HSTP) was based on which of the following method of teaching science.
(a) Lecture
(b) Lecture-demonstration
(c) Discovery method
(d) Programmed learning

81. Which among the following is true about the recommendation of NCF-2005 regarding assessment of students at primary level
(a) Assessment should be completely internal with no external board examination
(b) Direct grading should be adopted
(c) Merit ordering of students should be strongly discouraged
(d) All the above

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82. According to NCF-2005, the examination at primary stage should assess the student's
(a) Memory
(b) Practical and problem solving skills
(c) Problem solving ability, ability to analyse data, application of knowledge learnt
(d) None of these

83. Formative assessment is carried out
(a) During a course of instruction
(b) For diagnosis
(c) For remedial measures
(d) All above

84. The classification of psychomotor domain into objectives was done by
(a) Simpson (1966)
(b) Harrow (172)
(c) Simpson and Harrow (1996 & 1972)
(d) None of the above

85. Which of the following is correct for constructionist approach of teaching science.
(a) The teacher plays a dominant role through text book reading
(b) Learners actively construct their own knowledge by connecting new ideas to existing ideas on the basis of experience
(c) Learners first construct their own knowledge followed by the construction of learnt knowledge
(d) Both learners and teachers are actively and passively involved in the process.

86. Environmental education teaches about–
(a) Environmental problems
(b) Environmental awareness
(c) Environmental management and its sustainable development
(d) All of the above

87. The distrubing factor for environment management is–
(a) Growing population (b) Industrialisation
(c) Urbanisation (d) All of the above

88. Convention on Biodiversity came into force on–
(a) 29 December, 1993 (b) 10 December, 1990
(c) 6 June, 1992 (d) 24 October, 1972

89. Which of the following statements is most reasonable?
(a) Teachers are capable of teaching
(b) Teachers are born
(c) Teachers motivate students to acquire knowledge
(d) Interpretation of a complex theory is very useful for develpment of thinking process in students

90. Schools should arrange co-curricular activities for the students, because
(a) curricular experiences are incomplete without supplements
(b) interplay of curricular and co-curricular experiences gives a better insight into the content and its context
(c) everybody wants co-curricular activities these days
(d) co-curricular activities make the school's program attractive.

Section -IV : Language I - English

91. Who defined poetry as the criticism of life?
(a) Coleridge (b) Mathew Arnold
(c) Wordsworth (d) Shelley

92. Creation of situation can be made by:
(a) reading a parallel poem
(b) showing pictures
(c) giving the life style of the poet
(d) all of these

93. Teaching of English poetry suffers from the following limitations
(a) lack of good teachers (b) foreign language
(c) metaphors and similes (d) all of these

94. Which word is missing in the following quotation by Hudon, "Poetry is made of belongs to and exists for":
(a) life (b) word
(c) rhythm (d) all of these

95. Which of the following is not a classical language?
(a) Arabic (b) English
(c) Sanskrit (d) Latin

96. Perspective grammar is also known as:
(a) Formal grammar (b) Traditional grammar
(c) Classical grammar (d) All of these

97. In this method, examples are first given and rules are inferred later:
(a) Deductive (b) Inductive
(c) Traditional (d) all of these

98. Which of the following factors influence teaching of grammar?
(a) Age (b) Level
(c) Utility (d) All of these

99. Structural grammar emphasize:
(a) Word of sentence
(b) Phrase of sentence
(c) Structure of sentence
(d) All of these

100. The steps involved in the teaching of active vocabulary are:
(a) preparation and presentation
(b) presentation and practice
(c) drill and practice
(d) all of these

101. Which of the following is not the type of words:
(a) Functional words (b) Situation words
(c) Content words (d) Substitute words

102. Which of the following is the first step of teaching pronunciation by imitation method:
(a) Drill V (b) Imitation
(c) Perception (d) Feedback

103. Language learning starts from:
(a) Listening (b) Speaking
(c) Reading (d) Writing

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104. Principle of grouping is based on
(a) Definite purpose
(b) Phonetic grouping
(c) Availability of words
(d) Correlation with life

105. How many phases are involved in the teaching of English?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

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

Come to me, O ye children !
For I hear you at your play,
And the questions that perplexed me
Have vanished quite away.
Ye open the eastern windows,
That look towards the sun,
Where thoughts are singing swallows,
And the brooks of morning run.
In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine,
In your thoughts the brooklets flow;
But in mine is the wind of Autumn,
And the first fall of the snow.
Ah! what would the world be to us,
If the children were no more ?
We should dread the desert behind us
Worse than the dark before.
What the leaves are to the forest,
With light and air for food,
Ere their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood -
That to the world are children;
Through them it feels the glow
Of a brighter and sunnier climate
That reaches the trunks below.

106. The poet want the children to
(a) sing
(b) dance
(c) play
(d) come to him

107. From the windows on the eastern side one can see the
(a) river
(b) sun
(c) mountains
(d) flowers

108. The children think of
(a) sunshine, mountains and songs
(b) sunshine, friends and school
(c) sunshine, birds and the brook
(d) birds, friends and parents

109. What will happen if there are no children?
(a) There will be no one to play in the park
(b) The life of adults will be like deserts
(c) There will be no one to throw tantrums
(d) None of these

110. Pick out a word from the poem which means the same as 'disappeared'.
(a) perplexed
(b) vanished
(c) dread
(d) hardened

111. The rhyme scheme of the poem is
(a) aabb, ccbb, aabb, ccbb
(b) abab, cbcb, abab, cbcb
(c) abcb, dede, abcb, dede
(d) acca, abba, baab, caac

DIRECTIONS (Q. 112–120) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Once upon a time in a village, there lived six blind men. In spite of their blindness, they had managed to educate themselves. Seeking to expand their knowledge, they decided to visit a zoo and try out their skills in recognizing animals by their touch. The first animal they came across, as soon as they entered the zoo, was an elephant.

As the first man approached the elephant, the elephant waved its trunk, and the man felt something brush past him. Managing to hold on to it, he felt it, and found something long and moving. He jumped back in alarm, shouting "Move away ! This is a snake !" Meanwhile, the second man had moved closer, and walked right near its legs. As the man touched the thick, cylindrical–shaped legs, he called out "Do not worry. These are just four trees here. There is certainly no snake !" The third man was curious hearing the other two, and moved forward. As he walked towards the elephant, he felt his hand touch one of the tusks. Feeling the smooth, sharp ivory tusk, the man cried out "Be careful ! There is a sharp spear here". The fourth man cautiously walked up behind the elephant, and felt its swinging tail. "It's just a rope ! There is nothing to be afraid of !" he said. The fifth man had meanwhile reached out and was touching the huge ears of the animal. "I think all of you have lost your sense of touch !" he said. "This is nothing but a huge fan!" The sixth man did not want to be left out. As he walked towards the elephant, he bumped into its massive body, and he exclaimed, "Hey ! This is just a huge mud wall! There is no animal at all !" All six of them were **convinced** that they were right, and began arguing amongst themselves.

Wondering what the commotion was all about, the zoo keeper arrived at the scene, and was surprised to see six blind men surrounding an elephant, each of them shouting at the top of their voice ! "Quiet" he shouted out, and when they had calmed down, he asked, "Why are all of you shouting and arguing in this manner ?" They replied, "Sir, as you can see, we are all blind. We came here to expand our knowledge. We sensed an animal here, and tried to get an idea of its appearance by feeling it. However, we are not able to arrive at a **consensus** over its appearance, and hence are arguing. Can you please help us and tell us which of us is right" ?

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The zoo keeper laughed before answering, "My dear men, each of you has touched just one portion of the animal. The animal you see is neither a snake, nor any of the other things you have mentioned. The animal in front of you is an elephant !" As the six men bowed their head, ashamed of the scene they had created, the zoo keeper said, "My dear men, this is a huge animal, and luckily, it is tame. It stood by calmly as each of you touched it. You are extremely lucky that it stayed calm even during your argument, for if it had got angry, it would have trampled all of you to death !" He continued further, "It is not enough to gather knowledge, but it is also important to learn to share and pool your knowledge. Instead of fighting amongst yourselves, if you had tried to put all your observations together, you might have had an idea of the animal as a whole ! Also, when you cannot see the entire truth, it is better to go to someone who does know the complete truth, rather than guess about small parts of it. Such halfknowledge is not only useless, but also dangerous. If you had come directly to me, I would have helped you identify all the animals without putting you in danger !" The six men apologized to the zoo keeper, and assured him that they had learnt their lesson. From now on, they would seek true knowledge from qualified people, and would also try to work together as a team so that they could learn more.

112. Which part of the elephant resembled a big fan ?
(a) The wide ears
(b) The mouth
(c) The long slender trunk
(d) The big wrinkled body

113. Why did the six blind men visit the zoo ?
(a) They wanted to touch an elephant
(b) They had heard a lot about animals
(c) They wanted to visit the animals in the zoo
(d) They wished to recognize animals by their touch and feel

114. What was the first thing the blind men came across as they entered the zoo ?
(a) A large mud wall (b) The zoo keeper
(c) The trees (d) The elephant

115. Why is it that each of the six blind men had different impressions of the elephant ?
(A) Each of them touched only a portion of the elephant
(B) Each of the six blind men approached different animals
(C) The blind men were touching the surroundings instead of the elephant
(D) They had never touched an elephant before
(a) Only (A) (b) Only (A) and (C)
(c) Only (C) (d) Only (B) and (D)

116. Why were the six men arguing and shouting amongst themselves ?
(a) Each of them wanted his voice to be heard over and above the others
(b) Each of them thought he was right about the animal
(c) There was a lot of noise in the zoo and they couldn't hear each other
(d) They were having an interesting debate

117. What advice did the zoo keeper give to the six blind men ?
(a) That the elephant was tame and obedient
(b) That they were very lucky to have had the opportunity to visit the zoo
(c) That it was important to share knowledge and work together as a team
(d) That they were not qualified to be knowledgeable individuals

118. Which statement best describes the zoo keeper's behaviour towards the six blind men ?
(a) The zoo keeper insulted the six men
(b) The zoo keeper presented himself to be as ignorant as they were
(c) The zoo keeper helped them and assisted them further
(d) The zoo keeper was indifferent towards the six blind men

DIRECTIONS (Qs 119-120) : Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

119. Convinced
(a) certain (b) doubtful
(c) pressured (d) committed

120. Consensus
(a) harmony (b) agreement
(c) information (d) order

Section -V : Language II - Hindi

121. पद्य पाठ का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण सोपान है
(a) प्रस्तावना (b) आदर्श वाचन
(c) भाव-विश्लेषण (d) समभावी कविता

122. 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) और (b) दोनों

123. 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

124. प्रयोजना विधि का आधारभूत सिद्धांत है
(a) रोचकता (b) उद्देश्य
(c) क्रियाशीलता (d) ये सभी

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125. एक शिक्षक के द्वारा आवश्यक विषय-वस्तु के शिक्षा-शास्त्रीय विश्लेषण का प्रथम सोपान है
(a) पाठ्य वस्तु का विश्लेषण
(b) अनुदेशानात्मक उद्देश्यों का विश्लेषण
(c) शिक्षण विधि एवं प्रक्रिया आदि का निर्धारण
(d) मूल्यांकन तकनीक का विश्लेषण

126. शिक्षण के किस सिद्धांत के तहत अध्यापक का कर्तव्य है कि वह शिक्षा देने से पहले पाठ के उद्देश्यों को निश्चित कर ले ताकि सभी उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए विभिन्न क्रियाओं का चयन एवं व्यवस्था ठीक ढंग से कर सके।
(a) नियोजन का सिद्धांत (b) आवृति का सिद्धांत
(c) चयन का सिद्धांत (d) निश्चित उद्देश्य का सिद्धांत

127. कम्प्यूटन किस प्रकार की सामग्री है
(a) दृश्य
(b) श्रव्य
(c) क्रिया सहायक साधन
(d) दृश्य-श्रव्य

128. भाषा शिक्षण की मुख्य विधि है-
(a) अनुकरण विधि (b) अभ्यास विधि
(c) संरचनात्मक विधि (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

129. निम्न में से कौन सी हिन्दी की एक बोली है-
(a) अवधी (b) मराठी
(c) पंजाबी (d) गुजराती

130. अभ्यास की अवस्था में महत्व दिया जाता है-
(a) पढ़ने को (b) लिखने को
(c) मौखिक वाचन को (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

131. भाषा की अशुद्धियाँ होती हैं
(a) लिखने में (b) पढ़ने में
(c) बोलने में (d) उपर्युक्त सभी में

132. व्यक्तिगत अनुदेशन के क्षेत्र में कम्प्यूटर किस रूप में कार्य करता है
(a) मशीन के रूप में
(b) शिक्षक के रूप में
(c) मशीन एवं शिक्षक दोनों के रूप में
(d) इनमें से किसी भी रूप में नहीं

133. "पाठ्य-पुस्तक शिक्षण अभिप्रायों के लिये व्यवस्थित प्रजातीय चिन्तन का एक अभिलेख है।" यह कथन है
(a) क्रौन्वेक का (b) गुड का
(c) हैरालिकट का (d) बेकन का

134. किसके अनुसार मूल्यांकन वह प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा अध्यापक व छात्र इस बात का निर्णय करते हैं कि शिक्षण के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त किया जा रहा है या नहीं।"
(a) कानबेक के (b) ब्लूम के
(c) एडम्स के (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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-

गद्यांश

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।

136. 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

137. 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

138. कवि जयदेव का 'वसन्त चित्रण' सुन्दर है, पर मनोहर नही, क्योंकि
(a) यह इन्द्रिय सुखदायक है
(b) इसमें केवल सौन्दर्य वर्णन है
(c) यह चित को आनन्दित नहीं करता
(d) इसमें अनुभूति नहीं है

139. कालिदास के प्रकृति वर्णन का आधार है
(a) उसकी प्रकृति/अभिव्यक्ति (b) उसकी चरित्र प्रमुखता
(c) उसकी मनोहरता (d) उसका सौन्दर्य

140. ऊपर दिए गए गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक है
(a) साहित्य और सौन्दर्य (b) अभिव्यक्ति की अनुभूति
(c) सुन्दरता बनाम मनोहरता (d) सुन्दरता की संकीर्णता

141. सौन्दर्य के साथ किसका मिश्रण होने पर व्यक्तित्व पूर्ण हो सकता है?
(a) चरित्र (b) सम्पत्ति
(c) अभिव्यक्ति (d) रस

142. 'अभिव्यक्ति' शब्द में उपसर्ग है
(a) अ (b) अभि
(c) अव (d) अ

143. 'संकीर्ण' शब्द का अर्थ है
(a) समान (b) छोटा
(c) सम्पूर्ण (d) इनमें से कोई

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144. 'रसास्वास' में किस संधि का प्रयोग हुआ है-
(a) गुण संधि (b) स्वर संधि
(c) व्यंजन संधि (d) दीर्घ संधि

निर्देश (प्रश्न 145-150) : 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 दिनोंदिन अवनति के गड्ढ़े 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। अत: अश्लील, अपवित्र और फूहड़ बातें करने वालों से दूर रहना चाहिए।

145. 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।

146. 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।

147. 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) काल्पनिक होता है।

148. मित्रता अधिक गम्भीर तथा स्थायी होती है।
(a) बचपन में (b) परिपक्व अवस्था में
(c) वृद्धावस्था में (d) स्कूल में

149. 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।

150. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक बताइये।
(a) मित्र की उपयोगिता (b) अच्छे व बुरे मित्र की विशेषतायें
(c) पवित्रता (d) अच्छे मित्र के गुण

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ANSWER KEY

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

Answers & Explanations

Section -II : Mathematics

31. (a) Let the larger and smaller numbers be x and y respectively.

Then, $x - y = 3$ ...(i)

and, $x^2 - y^2 = 63$

$\Rightarrow (x + y)(x - y) = 63$

$\Rightarrow (x+y) = \frac{63}{3} = 21$ ...(ii)

From equation (i) and (ii),

$x = 12$

32. (d) $2\text{ kg} + 3\text{ kg} = 5\text{ kg}$

$3\text{ kg} = (3 \times 1000)\text{g} = 3000\text{ g}$ ($\because 1\text{kg} = 1000\text{ g}$)

33. (b) $1\text{kg} = 1000\text{g}$ and $1\text{g} = \frac{1}{1000}\text{kg}$

34. (a) Plane takes off at 4 : 40 p.m.

Duration of journey = 5 hours .

So, plane will reach at city B at (4 hr + 5 hr) : 40 min = 9 hr : 40 min = 9 : 40 p .m.

36. (d) $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{9}$

38. (b) Rule:- Turning by 45° each time.

42. (a) As the given net has 7 folds so it can form solid given in option (a) which also has 7 faces.

43. (d) For n = 237, the expression n(n + 1) (2n + 1) is divisible by 237.

45. (c) From the graph it is clear that team 2 won more games each year than the previous year.

Section -III : Environmental Studies

61. (c) The three plants described above can be grouped as poisonous plant. It is because, all of them affects the part of human body.

62. (b) The group I consists of grasshopper and cow. They both are plant eaters. Hence, statement (b) is correct.

63. (d) Rock is a non-living things. Hence, it can not move on its own.

64. (d) If forests are destroyed, all living things are affected. Plants and animals are dependent on each other for their survival. So if forest (by cutting of trees) are affected, it directly or indirectly affects other living organisms.

65. (c) After chewing of food, the rice starts to taste sweeter because our saliva contains an enzyme that breaks down the rice that taste sweeter.

66. (b) Ice ⇄ (Heating / Cooling) Water ⇄ (Heating / Cooling) Water Vapour

67. (a) Plastic. Plastic is a synthetic material that is tough, water proof and resilient to many weather conditions.

68. (a) Elephants are found in Kerala.

69. (a) The Earth's average temperature has begun to rise over the past 100 years.

70. (a) Saturn has largest number of (47) satellite.

71. (b) 2 1 4 3

72. (b) A mass sliding down a slope without rotating gains kinetic energy.

73. (a) Ram and Mohan are correct and Mohan explains Ram.

74. (d) The concept of over-population is based on the supporting capacity of the land in terms of varied human occupations.

75. (a) The ratio of the width to the length of the national flag is two to three.

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CBSE

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

PRACTICE SET - 9

INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains Sections I, II, III IV and V consisting of 150 questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child Development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : Language II (Hindi)

Each question contains 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.

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Section - I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. When you open the door for a person visiting you, this behaviour can be considered as
   (a) Reaction behaviour
   (b) Responsive behaviour
   (c) Operant behaviour
   (d) None of the above
2. Major change occurs in adolescent period
   (a) In voice
   (b) In bodily shape and organs
   (c) In gestures and manners
   (d) In all the above
3. Which one of the following is not associated with the social development in childhood?
   (a) Gang formation
   (b) Formation of sex-groups
   (c) Desire for social acceptance in children
   (d) Attraction towards girls in boys
4. The need of the development of interest is felt in children because
   (a) they are playful in nature which leads them towards the development of constructive tendencies
   (b) the interests make children's feelings more mature
   (c) the interests enrich children's instincts
   (d) All the above
5. Educational Age (E.A.) is related to
   (a) the general status of the student which is associated with the performance in different subjects
   (b) the performance of the student in different subjects
   (c) the mental status of the student
   (d) the annual performance of the student
6. You have children. You are a teacher. How would you like to behave with your students in comparison to your children?
   (a) Just like own children
   (b) Repressed treatment
   (c) Equal treatment is not possible to all the students.
   (d) It is better to lend them a free hand
7. An effective teacher is expected to
   (a) reduce the anxiety level of students to moderate level
   (b) encourage the students to make initiative
   (c) to make students feel that education is their need
   (d) all 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.

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9. The most broadly used personality assessment instrument among the following is
   (a) TAT (b) MMPI
   (c) Rorschach (d) Draw-a-man
10. A positive reinforcer is a
   (a) punishment (b) Reward
   (c) Loud noise (d) Frown
11. Arrange the following in chronological order
   1. Pre-operational stage
   2. Formal operational stage
   3. Concrete operational stage
   4. Sensorimotor stage
   (a) 1, 2, 4, 3 (b) 2, 3, 4, 1
   (c) 4, 1, 3, 2 (d) 2, 1, 3, 4
12. Creativity involves mostly
   (a) convergent thinking
   (b) deductive thinking
   (c) inductive thinking
   (d) divergent thinking
13. The development potentialities of a child can be expressed through
   (a) the exhibited behaviour of the child
   (b) the measurement of behaviour of the child
   (c) the routine conduct of the child
   (d) the continuous evaluation of the child
14. Positive response, such as comfort reactions may be learnt through
   (a) Conditioning
   (b) Social interaction
   (c) Imitation
   (d) None of these
15. 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
16. Primary education helps in
   (a) Democratisation of the child
   (b) Socialisation of the child
   (c) Course understanding
   (d) All of the above
17. According to you, the most important component of teaching learning process is:
   (a) teacher (b) class environment
   (c) learner (d) learning material
18. A student whose speech is hoarse, harsh, or too loud has which of the following disorders?
   (a) Voice disorder (b) Language disorder
   (c) Fluency disorder (d) Articulation disorder
19. If the mother must be separated from her child for 3 months during the child's first year, an absence during which one of the following age periods would be least detrimental to the child's development?
   (a) Two to five months (b) Three to six months
   (c) One to four months (d) Seven to ten months
20. When we say that child's thinking is less abstract than an adult we mean that
   (a) children need more examples & generalisation
   (b) children use more principles but require fewer generalisations
   (c) children use fewer generalisations, categories & principles
   (d) adults use their understanding of the world more on particular examples & tangible sensations.
21. Which one of the following is not a quality of teaching?
   (a) Teaching makes learning process more effective
   (b) Teaching has a psychological foundation
   (c) Teaching guides the students
   (d) Teaching can be done by any person
22. Teaching principles are derived from :
   (a) Psychological principles
   (b) Scientific laws & principles
   (c) Technological practices
   (d) All of the above
23. Equality of Education opportunity also exists for those who are :-
   (a) Deaf (b) Blind
   (c) Mentally Retarded (d) All of the above
24. The inability to recognise printed words because of brain damage is called
   (a) Kinesthesia
   (b) Somatic aphasia
   (c) Labyrinthine aphasia
   (d) Alexia
25. A child in your class is identified as being mentally retarded. In addition to having low intelligence the child will also likely exhibit:
   (a) Deficits in adapting to everyday life
   (b) Deficits with regard to social responsibility
   (c) Deficits in skills such as toileting feeding, & self-control.
   (d) All of the above
26. "Rebuke" is an example of
   (a) positive reinforcer
   (b) negative reinforcer
   (c) neutral reinforcer
   (d) none of the above
27. What will be the IQ when mental age and chronological age are the same:
   (a) Zero (b) One
   (c) 100 (d) 110

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28. The concept of 'life-long learning' is an outcome of–
(a) Shortage of schools in the country
(b) People's desire to learn more
(c) The dynamics of the expansion of knowledge
(d) Country's need for a large number of educated people

29. 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

30. In the use of teaching I would give more importance to :
(a) Student's interest
(b) Facility of learning
(c) Attractiveness
(d) Cost

Section - II : Mathematics

31. Choose the wrong statement:
(a) There is no largest natural number
(b) There is no largest whole number
(c) Every natural number is a whole number
(d) All natural numbers together with zero are called integers

32. If 2805 ÷ 2.55 = 1100, then 280.5 ÷ 25.5 = _____
(a) 1.1 (b) 1.01
(c) 0.11 (d) 11

33. The number of visitors in a science exhibition on different days of a week is shown below:

Day	Number of Visitors (100 visitors)
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	

Look at the above pictograph and answer the following question:
What is the total number of visitors from Monday to Saturday?
(a) 5300 (b) 5200
(c) 5350 (d) 5100

34. The sum of angles of a quadrilateral is
(a) 180° (b) 360°
(c) 270° (d) None of these

35. The value of $4-\cfrac{5}{1+\cfrac{1}{3+\cfrac{1}{2+\frac{1}{4}}}}$ is
(a) $\frac{40}{31}$ (b) $\frac{4}{9}$
(c) $\frac{1}{8}$ (d) $\frac{31}{40}$

36. 2 quintals = _____ kg
(a) 100 kg (b) 200 kg
(c) .02 kg (d) 2 kg

37. 5:30 pm can also be written as :
(a) 1020 hrs (b) 0530 hrs
(c) 1700 hrs (d) 1730 hrs

38. If 1$ = ₹ 46 then 10$ = ₹ _____.
(a) 400 (b) 460
(c) 420 (d) 480

39. The following numbers are in pattern. Choose the correct option of the pattern they follow.
0.5, 2, 3.5, 5, 6.5, 8. The pattern they follow is:
(a) + 1.5 (b) – 1.5
(c) + 2 (d) + 2.5

40. In the following number series one of the numbers is wrong. Find out the wrong number.
14 28 112 672 5374 53760
(a) 112 (b) 672
(c) 5374 (d) 28

41. Matchsticks of equal length are used to make the following figures.

(i)

3 matchsticks are used for figure (i)

(ii)

9 matchsticks, are used for figure (ii)
How many matchsticks are needed for a similar figure which has 3 match sticks along each side?
(a) 14 (b) 18
(c) 13 (d) None of these

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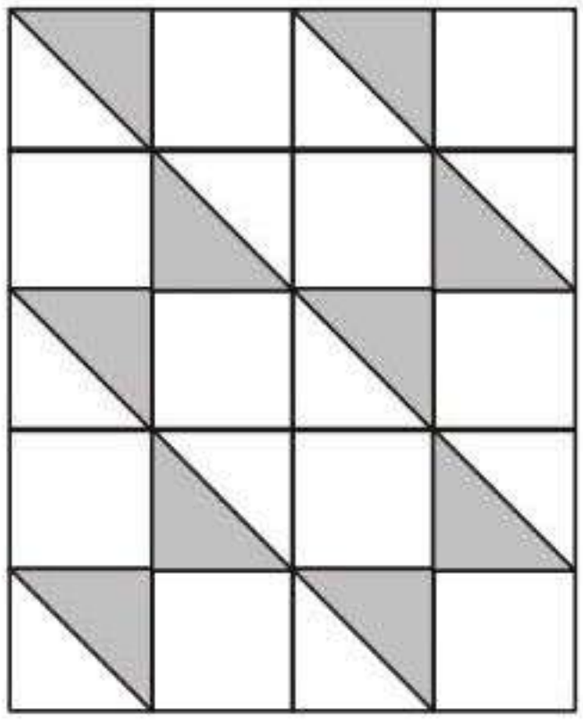
42. Isha makes a rangoli. She uses two colours and follows the pattern as shown below.

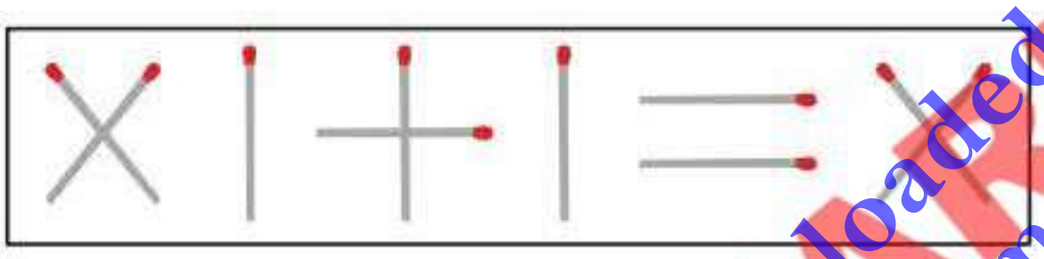


Find the fraction of the rangoli coloured in the darker shade.

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$

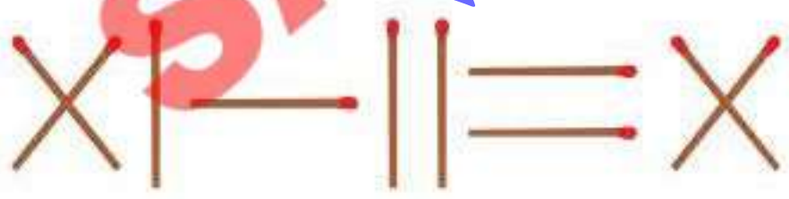
(c) $\frac{2}{4}$ (d) $\frac{1}{3}$

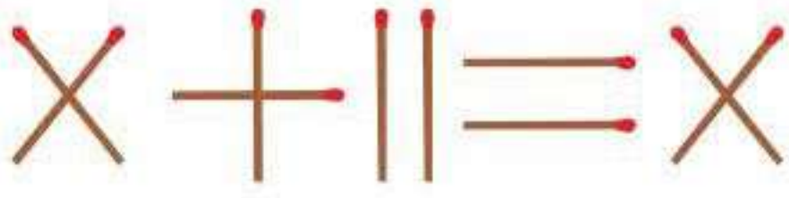
43. Given a Roman number sentence in the box.



Which of the following number will be correct if we move one stick ?

(a)

(b) 

(c) 

(d) None of these

44. A number of children are standing in a circle. They are evenly spaced and the 4th child is directly opposite the 18th child. How many children are there altogether?

(a) 28 (b) 82

(c) 14 (d) 41

45. In the multiplication example shown, the value of A is

$$\begin{array}{r} A\ \ 3 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline 2\ 1\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(a) 4 (b) 3

(c) 5 (d) 1

46. The main step of curriculum construction is

(a) Formulation of objectives

(b) Selection of content

(c) Organisation of curriculum material

(d) All the above

47. The subject matter of mathematics should have some

(a) Practical value (b) Disciplinaryvalue

(c) Cultural value (d) All the above

48. In RCEM system, four objectives are classified in the form of

(a) 6 mental abilities (b) 4 mental abilities

(c) 3 mental abilities (d) 17 mental abilities

49. In Analytic Method we proceed from

(a) Concrete to abstract

(b) Unknown to known

(c) Known to Unknown

(d) Particular to general

50. In Inductive Method we proceed from

(a) Abstract to concrete

(b) General to specific

(c) Example to formula

(d) Unknown to known

51. The main qualities of a mathematics teacher are

(a) Impressive personality

(b) Mastery of the subject

(c) Professional competency

(d) All the above

52. The crih:ria for evaluation of a text-book should be

(a) Content

(b) Organisation and presentation of subject matter

(c) Author and price of the book

(d) All the above

53. Which one of these in teacher centred method

(a) Lecture cum demonstration method

(b) Laboratory method

(c) Project method

(d) None of these

54. Which is not the step of inductive method?

(a) Observation

(b) Generalisation

(c) Execution

(d) Testing and verification

55. Which of the following were formulated and applied in the drafting of mandalas for arititectual purposes?

(a) Arithmatic (b) Rekha Ganita

(c) Algebra (d) Trigonometry

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56. The major aims of mathematics teaching are
(a) Utilitarian (b) Disciplinary
(c) Cultural (d) All the above

57. In the study of mathematics we use
(a) Axiomatic method
(b) Formal axiomatic method
(c) Genetic method
(d) All the methods mentioned above

58. In Analytic Method we proceed from
(a) Concrete to abstract (b) Unknown to known
(c) Known to Unknown (d) Particular to general

59. Which one of these is a teacher centred method
(a) Lecture cum demonstration method
(b) Laboratory method
(c) Project method
(d) None of these

60. Which one of the following is not a definition of teaching ?
(a) Teaching is a mutual effect which aims to bring desirable behavioural changes in other person
(b) Teaching is a directional process for learning
(c) Teaching is a behavioural change
(d) Teaching means to enhance learning

Section - III : Environmental Studies

61. Study the given figure.

The shape of a tree's crown depends on its __i__ and __ii__ . The information in which row completes the given statement?

	i	ii
(a)	Trunk	Leaves
(b)	Branches	Leaves
(c)	Trunk	Branches
(d)	Flowers	Fruits

62. Read the following statements. Which of the following animals you can place in group I?

I	Animals that live on land and in water
II	Animals that live on land
III	Animals that live in water

(a) Bird (b) Frog
(c) Dog (d) Fish

63. What will happen to Shyam if he does not take in food and water?
(a) He will become stronger
(b) He will die of starvation
(c) He will not be hungry
(d) His mother will beat him

64. Tertiary consumers eat
(a) Primary producers
(b) Primary consumers
(c) Secondary consumers
(d) Quaternary consumers

65. Meetu is eating a bowl of noodles.
Which of the following sense(s) and system(s) are at work?
(a) Smell, taste and digestive system.
(b) Skeletal system, respiratory system and hearing.
(c) Touch, muscular system and skeletal system.
(d) Sight and nervous system.

66. Sohan took an unknown matter into a beaker. The matter took the shape of the beaker. Later he transferred the matter into a measuring cylinder. The matter took the shape of the container but its volume remained the same. What is the state of that matter?
(a) Solid (b) Liquid
(c) Gas (d) None of these

67. Houses in areas having high snow fall and rain have
(a) Flat roofs (b) Circular roofs
(c) Sloping roofs (d) Rectangular roofs

68. Sanctuaries are established to
(a) Develop commercial tree plantation
(b) Conduct tourism on wild life
(c) Protect animals
(d) Conduct research on biodiversity

69. A rise in the Earth's surface temperature may cause
(a) Ice caps to melts (b) Sea levels to rise
(c) Changes in precipitation (d) All of the above

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70. Which planet is called "God of war" ?
(a) Mars (b) Earth
(c) Saturn (d) Venus

71. The shaded area is the given outline map of India represents

(a) Chhotanagpur Plaeau (b) Mahadeo Hills
(c) Malwa Plateau (d) Deccan Trap

72. The Richter scale measures
(a) Number of death
(b) Length of fault
(c) Energy released by an earthquake
(d) Size of its epicenter

73. Sita : – Gandhi ji decided to suspend the Non-cooperation movement in 1921.
Gita : – Certain violent incidents at Chauri - Chaura convinced Gandhi ji that the movement need to be suspended.
(a) Sita and Gita are correct and Gita explains Sita.
(b) Sita and Gita are correct but Gita does not explain Sita.
(c) Sita is correct but Gita is wrong.
(d) Sita is wrong but Gita is correct.

74. According to the National Crime Record Bureau, which of the following cities showed a crime rate above the national average.
I Delhi II Chennai
III Kolkata IV Mumbai
(a) I and II only (b) I and IV only
(c) I, II and IV only (d) I, II, III and IV

75. On which date, day and time, the state emblem was adopted by the Government of India?
(a) 15 Jan 1943 (b) 21 Jan 1950
(c) 24 Jan 1970 (d) 26 Jan 1950

76. Which of the following philosphers was a true follower of Inductive reasoning?
(a) Aristotle (b) Francis Bacon
(c) Charles Darwin (d) None of these

77. Which of the following characteristics belongs to scientific attitude?
(a) Spirit of enquiry
(b) Openmindedness
(c) Cause and effect relationship
(d) All of the above

78. In cognitive domain which of the following objectives is at the, highest level of hierarchy
(a) Knowledge (b) Application
(c) Analysis (d) Evaluation

79. Which of the following methods of teaching science is not included in integrated approach of teaching science?
(a) Scientific method
(b) Discovery
(c) Activity based
(d) Lecture-demonstration

80. Basic teaching model was developed by
(a) Robert Glaser (b) John Carroll
(c) Daniel Davis (d) Flander

81. Which of the following is/are the innovations in teaching of science?
(a) Interaction analysis, teacher behaviour modifications & T-group training
(b) Simulated teaching & programmed instruction
(c) Micro teaching and team teaching
(d) All of the above

82. Which of the following/s given below is true regarding the importance of audio-visual aids in teaching of science?
(a) Use of audio-visual aids develop interest and motivates students
(b) They break the monotony of a teacher's talk, reduce verbalism
(c) Learning experience becomes far more concrete
(d) All of the above

83. "There should be continuous and periodic assessment, with much less weightage to the annual examination"- is the strong recommendation of
(a) NCF 2005
(b) State curriculum frame work 2000
(c) National curriculum frame work 1988
(d) None of the above

84. Coscholastic aspect of students include
(a) Evaluation, analysis and creating
(b) Life skills, attitudes, interests
(c) Co-curricular activities and physical health
(d) Option (b) and (c)

85. When was Chipko Movement started in India?
(a) 1971 (b) 1972
(c) 1973 (d) 1974

86. Number of regional offices under Forest Conservation Act (1980 amended 1988) is–
(a) 28 (b) 24
(c) 12 (d) 6

87. What is your idea about interdisciplinary research?
(a) Creation of a new attitude in research process
(b) To make the subject of research easier than what is required
(c) In the field of research lessen the dependence on subject matter
(d) Overall analysis of the research process

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88. The most important thing for a student to gain a better insight in the subject is / are
(a) the notes given by the subject teacher in the class
(b) the discussion facilitated by the teacher and held by the students for comprehending various aspects of the topic under reference
(c) the source material arranged by the teacher for the students
(d) the scholarship of the teacher

89. Teaching would be more effective if the teacher
(a) makes his intent purposeful
(b) is master of the subject
(c) uses various instructional aids
(d) declares his objectives in the beginning

90. Gaurav has been identified as being gifted. What program options are available for educating children who are gifted?
(a) Acceleration & enrichment programs in the regular classroom setting.
(b) Enrichment programs in the regular classrooms setting.
(c) Mentor and a apprenticeship programs in or out of the regular classroom setting or work study programs in the community.
(d) All of the above are correct.

Section - IV : Language I - English

91. Which one of the following factors does not influence the child's development?
(a) Heredity (b) Culture
(c) Achievement (d) Growth

92. What should be the objectives of teaching English at senior stage?
(a) Language development
(b) Literary development
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

93. At the senior stage, a child should acquire a vocabulary of words.
(a) 250 (b) 2500
(c) 3000 (d) 5000

94. The process of child's development begins at the stage.
(a) Embryonic (b) Natal
(c) Babyhood (d) Birth

95. Sound knowledge of child development is very helpful in pedagogy. Which one of the following is not a significant statement?
(a) Increased awareness of developmental delays in young children has led to the creation of early intervention services
(b) Earlier detection of hearing deficits sometimes leads to correction of problems before serious language impairments occur.
(c) Schools must teach children the social and life skills that will help them to develop into healthy adolescents.
(d) None of the above

96. 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.

97. The play-way method is used in teaching:
(a) Writing skill (b) Spellings
(c) Vocabulary (d) All the above

98. The classical method of teaching English is the:
(a) Cognitive code (b) Audio-lingual
(c) Both the above (d) None of these

99. The selection of structure should be done on the basis of:
(a) Usefulness (b) Productivity
(c) Simplicity (d) All the above

100. How may graded structures are essential for establishing foundation of English?
(a) 273 words (b) 320 words
(c) 275 words (d) 375 words

101. Linguistic Communicative Approach develops:
(a) Speaking Skill (b) Reading Skill
(c) Writing Skill (d) Listening Skill

102. 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

103. If you give-the due respect to you own students, then you have in your mind that
(a) You are exhibiting high standards of ethical relations
(b) You are preserving your own sovereignty
(c) You have matured attitude towards students
(d) You feel that the students are motivated to follow this practice

104. Generally the 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 performances and have the inferiority complexes
(c) Rebellious attitude towards normal students in the class
(d) Introversion in the class

105. Suppose your students are not present in school on the day of a national festival, when you realise this fact what action would you take against them as a mature teacher?
(a) You call the parents of those children in the school and explain them about the indiscipline done by their wards
(b) You will ask the students directly and make them sign an undertaking so that they will not do it again in future
(c) You will penalise those children and punish them
(d) You will call the students and ask them the reason and insist on them not to repeat the incident

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

DAFFODILS

I wander'd lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills.
When all at once I saw a crowd.
A host, of golden daffodils ;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretch'd in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay :
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed - and gazed - but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

William Wordsworth

106. The poet saw the daffodils
(a) in the valley
(b) in the garden
(c) in the village
(d) near the lake and under the trees

107. The daffodils
(a) danced in the breeze
(b) were smiling
(c) looked pretty
(d) none of the above

108. The poet felt he was in _____ company.
(a) good
(b) cheerful
(c) sad
(d) happy

109. What wealth the show to me had brought means
(a) he had earned lot of money
(b) he had seen a wealthy show
(c) the sight of daffodils brought him lot of pleasure and happiness.
(d) none of the above

110 When the poet remembers the daffodils he
(a) is happy and feels like dancing with the daffodils
(b) wants to go back to the valley
(c) feels like singing
(d) none of the above

111. "Continuous as the stars that shine/ And twinkle on the milky way". What is the figure of speech used here ?
(a) metaphor
(b) simili
(c) personification
(d) alliteration

Directions-(Q.112-116) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow-

Once upon a time there lived a Giant in an ancient castle surrounded by a lovely garden. While the Giant was away, children returning from their school used to play in the garden every evening. There were flowers on the trees during the spring and fruits during the autumn. The children liked this garden very much. One day the Giant returned and drove the children away. He then built a huge wall around the garden.

Days passed, spring came and there were flowers smiling and birds singing everywhere outside the garden. But neither flowers nor birds emerged in the selfish Giant's garden. Snow and frost settled down permanently in the garden. One fine morning, the Giant noticed that the little children had stolen into the garden through a hole in the wall. They were sitting on the branches of the trees and every tree was in full bloom. Only in the farthest corner it was still winter and the tree was covered with snow. A little boy was crying bitterly under the tree because he was too small to climb it. The Giant stepped out into the garden. All the children ran away at the sight of him. The little boy did not see the Giant because his eyes were full of tears. The Giant walked up from behind the weeping child and lifted him to a branch of the tree. At once the tree blossomed and the birds started singing. The Giant realized his mistake. He repented sincerely and pulled down the wall to let the children play freely in his garden.

112. Which one of the following statements is not correct in the context of the story ?
(a) The little boy started crying when he saw the Giant
(b) In the absence of the children snow and frost settled in the garden
(c) The tree in the farthest corner blossomed when the Giant put the little boy on one of its branches
(d) The Giant realized his mistake and repented sincerely

113. The tree at the farthest corner blossomed when-
(a) the Giant pulled down the wall surrounding the garden
(b) the Giant realized his mistake
(c) the children ran away from the garden
(d) the Giant lifted the child to a branch of the tree

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114. There were no flowers nor birds in the Giant's garden during spring because-
(a) the children had destroyed all the plants in the garden
(b) the Giant had driven away the children from the garden
(c) snow and frost settled down permanently in the garden
(d) the giant built a huge wall around the garden

115. The child was crying because-
(a) there were no flowers in the garden
(b) he could not run away with other children
(c) he could not climb the tree
(d) he was afraid of the Giant

116. The Giant pulled down the wall
(a) to let spring in
(b) to drive away snow and frost
(c) to let the children play freely in the garden
(d) to drive away the children

Directions-(Q. 117-120) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow-

Mount Everest, situated on the Nepal-Tibet border is the highest point on the earth.

It was between the years 1849 and 1855 that the Survey of India made observations and took readings of the Himalayan peaks. At that time it was difficult to say which was world's highest peak. Since most of the peaks observed had no local names, so roman numbers were allotted. As such, Mount Everest was called Peak 'XV'. In 1865, the peak XV was discovered to be the highest in the world with a height of 29002 feet. Later, in 1952, more sophisticated methods of measurement showed it to be 29028 feet high.

The peak XV was named 'Everest' in memory of a Surveyor-General, Sir George Everest. In Tibet its name is Chomo Lungma-Goddess mother of the Earth. In Nepal it is called Sagar Matha.

In 1921 some British climbers, along with a detachment of the Survey of India, entered this region for the first time. They reached Rongbuk
Monastery, explored the area and returned after staying there for three months.

British team launched the first full scale expedition on the Everest in 1922 and again in 1924. Many other expeditions were launched by the British and the Swiss.

In 1953, the British launched ninth expedition. The team was led by Col. John Hunt. The first summit party failed to reach the summit due to bad weather. The second summit party comprising Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay, succeeded in reaching the summit on 29 May, 1953. They were the first mountaineers to climb the summit.

During the International Women's year in 1975, for the first time a woman stood on the top of Everest. She was Mrs. Junko Tabei, a Japanese housewife.

117. Which one of the following statement is not correct in the context of the passage?
(a) The British first reached the summit in 1921
(b) Mount Everest is known as Sagar Matha in Nepal
(c) Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay were the first persons to climb Mount Everest
(d) Junko Tabei was the first woman to climb Mount Everest

118. Mount Everest is considered to be the highest point on the earth because-
(a) it is situated on the Nepal-Tibet border
(b) it is known as the Chomo-Lungma- Goddess Mother of the Earth
(c) the Survey of India measured its height
(d) it is the highest peak in the world

119. Before the Survey of India gave Mount 'Everest' this name, the Britishers called it-
(a) Sagar Matha (b) Chomo Lungma
(c) Peak XV (d) Sir George Everest

120. The 29028 feet height of Mount Everest was measured in-
(a) 1849 (b) 1952
(b) 1865 (d) 1855

Section - V : Language II - Hindi

121. 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 की सद्वृत्तियों का विकास करना

122. मातृभाषा के पक्ष होते हैं
(a) भाषीय पक्ष (b) भाषीय व साहित्यिक पक्ष
(c) साहित्यिक पक्ष (d) इनमें कोई नहीं

123. कहानी शिक्षण में बरती जाने वाली सावधानियाँ है
(a) कथावस्तु बालकों के स्तरानुकूल हो
(b) उसमें गतिशीलता और क्रमबद्धता हो
(c) कथावस्तु में भयानक और वीभत्स दृश्य न हो
(d) उपरोक्त में सभी

124. गद्य पाठ से छात्र अवगत होता है
(a) समासों और सन्धियों से
(b) शब्दों, मुहावरों, अनुरंजित कथन शैलियों से
(c) वाक्य और लेखन कला से
(d) उपरोक्त में सभी से

125. नाटक-शिक्षण की उपयुक्त विधि है
(a) कक्षाभिनय प्रणाली (b) रंगमंच प्रणाली
(c) श्रव्य साधन प्रणाली (d) व्याख्या प्रणाली

126. "योजनाबद्ध रूप से किया गया कार्य सर्वदा सफलता प्रदान करता है।" उपर्युक्त कथन शिक्षण के किस सिद्धांत से संबंधित है?
(a) आवृति का सिद्धांत
(b) नियोजन का सिद्धांत
(c) अनुपात और क्रम का सिद्धांत
(d) अभ्यास का सिद्धांत

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127. हिन्दी भाषा के मौखिक व्यवहार में, शब्दों के शुद्ध उच्चारण निर्भर करते हैं
(a) बोलने में बल पर
(b) बोलने के सुर पर
(c) बोलने के अनुतान पर
(d) इन सभी पर

128. भाषा कौशल का रूप है-
(a) बोलना-सुनना (b) लिखना-पढ़ना
(c) उपर्युक्त दोनों (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

129. ब्लूम टेक्सोनामी में ज्ञानात्मक अनुक्षेत्र के उद्देश्यों को कितने भागों में विभाजीत किया गया है-
(a) 2 वर्गों में (b) 3 वर्गों में
(c) 5 वर्गों में (d) 6 वर्गों में

130. संरचनात्मक पद्धति का सिद्धांत है
(a) भाषायी आदतों का विकास
(b) छात्रों की क्रियाशीलता
(c) वाचन पर बल
(d) उपर्युक्त सभी

131. शुद्ध उच्चारण की विधि है
(a) परम्परागत (b) वैज्ञानिक
(c) भाषा प्रयोगशाला (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

132. श्रव्य सहायक सामग्री का उपयोग होता है
(a) शुद्ध उच्चारण में (b) शुद्ध लिखने में
(c) शुद्ध पढ़ने में (d) इनमें से किसी में नहीं

133. पाँच बिन्दु पाठय-पुस्तक की विशेषता है
(a) अति निकृष्ट (b) औसत
(c) निकृष्ट, अति निकृष्ठ (d) सभी

134. किसने कहा है? 'मूल्यांकन में सम्पूर्ण व्यक्तित्व की परीक्षा ली जाती है किसी का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए इसमें उसकी शारीरिक, मानसिक, सामाजिक, संवेगात्मक तथा अन्य पक्षों की परीक्षा लेनी पड़ेगी, तभी उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। अत: मूल्यांकन में कई परीक्षाओं का समावेश होता है।"
(a) डॉ. भट्ट (b) गुप्ता
(c) 'a' एवं 'b' दोनों (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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-

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 अहम 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 सृष्टा 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 दारिद्रय-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।

136. "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

137. "सृष्टा ने अत्यधिक 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

138. "नियोक्ताओं के लिए बाल श्रम का उपयोग निरापद है।" इस वाक्य से क्या अभिप्राय है?
(a) बाल श्रमिकों के यौन शौषण में सुविधा
(b) श्रम के सर्वांग शोषण की सुविधा
(c) बाल श्रमिक हानि नहीं पहुँचाते
(d) बाल श्रमिक कम मजदूरी पर मिल जाते हैं

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139. ''बलिकाएँ 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 प्रवृति बढ़ रही है

140. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक होगा
(a) बालश्रम और समाज (b) बालश्रम
(c) बाल शोषण (d) बाल यौन शोषण

141. 'दैदीप्यमान' शब्द का अर्थ है
(a) उज्जवल (b) उजाला
(c) दैहिक (d) दिशा

142. 'वृद्धावस्था' में कौन सी संधि है
(a) दीर्घ (b) गुण
(c) वृद्धि (d) अयादि

143. 'माता-पिता' में किस समास का प्रयोग हुआ है
(a) द्विगु (b) अव्ययीभाव
(c) द्वन्द्व (d) तत्पुरूष

144. 'अभिवृद्धि' में उपसर्ग है
(a) अ (b) अभि
(c) अप (d) आ

निर्देश (प्रश्न 145-150) : 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 घोड़े 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 गया।

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।

145. 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।

146. 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।

147. सत्संगति का अर्थ है
(a) ऋषियों की संगति (b) सज्जनों की संगति
(c) साधुओं की संगति (d) चोरों की संगति

148. 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।

149. 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।

150. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उपर्युक्त शीर्षक बताइये।
(a) एक राजा (b) दो शुक शावक
(c) संगति (d) संगति-कुसंगति

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ANSWER KEY

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

Answers & Explanations

Section - II : Mathematics

32. (d) $\frac{280.5}{25.5} = \frac{\left(\frac{2805}{10}\right)}{2.55 \times 100} = \frac{2805}{2.55} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1100}{1000} = 11$

33. (a) The total number of visitors from Monday to Saturday = 550 + 700 + 1000 + 900 + 900 + 1250 = 5300

34. (b) The sum of angles of a quadrilateral = 360° because we know that the sum of angles of any polygon = (No. of sides – 2) × 180°

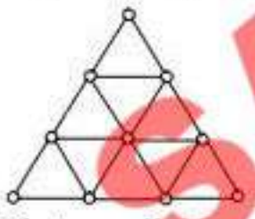
35. (c) $4 - \frac{5}{1+\frac{1}{3+\frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{4}}}} = 4 - \frac{5}{1+\frac{1}{\frac{31}{9}}} = 4 - \frac{155}{40} = \frac{1}{8}$

37. (d) 1730 hrs

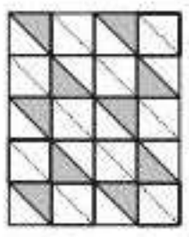
39. (a) [115]

40. (c) The sequence is × 2, × 4, × 6, × 8, × 10 5374 should be 5376

41. (b)

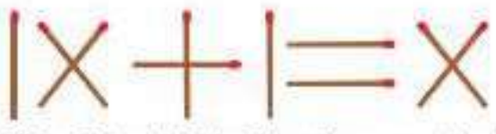


42. (a) First we divide unshaded squares into triangles. So we get
Number of shaded triangles = 10
Number of unshaded triangles = 30
So, Total number of triangles
= Number of shaded triangles + Number of Unshaded triangles = 10 + 30 = 40
Now, The fraction of shaded triangles



$= \frac{\text{Number of shaded triangles}}{\text{Total number of triangles}} = \frac{10}{40} = \frac{1}{4}.$

43. (a)



44. (a) The 4th child is directly opposite the 18th child. Since 18 – 4 = 14 therefore there are 14 children in half the circle. Thus, there are 28 children altogether in the full circle.
Note : Half the circle includes one child out of the 4th child and the 18th child.

45. (a) $\begin{array}{r} \boxed{4}3 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline 215 \end{array}$

Section - III : Environmental Studies

61. (b) The shape of a tree's crown depend on its branches and leaves. Most of the leaves are at the edge of the crown.

62. (b) Frog can be placed in group I, as it is an animal that can live both on land and in water. The bird and dog live on land while fish lives in water.

63. (b) To grow and live, all living things need food. Without food living things cannot live and will starve to eath. Hence, if Shyam does not take in food and water, he will die of starvation.

64. (c) Tertiary consumers eat secondary consumer. For example, snake a tertiary consumer, feeds on secondary consumer called rat.

65. (a) Meetu is eating a bowl of noodles. So she is using her sense of smell and taste to identify the food and her digestive system to break down the food into smaller pieces for absorption.

66. (b) Water has weight and takes up space. It has definite volume but no definite shape. It can change shape because it can flow.

67. (c) Houses in areas having high snow fall and rain have sloping roofs.

68. (c) Sanctuaries are established to protect animals in their natural habitat.

69. (d) A rise in the Earth's surface temperature may cause melting of Earth's ice caps causing a rise in sea level.

70. (a) "Mars" is known as the "God of war". All planets of our solar system have been named after Greek and Roman deities of ancient times.

72. (c) The Richter scale measures energy released by an earthquake.

73. (d) Sita is wrong but Gita is correct.

74. (b) According to National Crime Records Bureau, Delhi and Mumbai cities showed a crime rate above the national average.

75. (d) State emblem was adopted by the Government of India on 26 January 1950. In the state emblem only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view.

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CBSE

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(For Class I-V Teachers)

PRACTICE SET - 10

INSTRUCTIONS

This Test Booklet contains Sections I, II, III IV and V consisting of 150 questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

- **Section I** : Child Development and Pedagogy
- **Section II** : Mathematics
- **Section III** : Environmental Studies
- **Section IV** : Language I (English)
- **Section V** : Language II (Hindi)

Each question contains 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.

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Section -I : Child Development & Pedagogy

1. The developmental potentialities of a child can be expressed through
   (a) The exhibited behaviour of the child
   (b) The measurement of behaviour of the child
   (c) The routine conduct of the child
   (d) The continuous evaluation of the child
2. Sensation is commonly termed as the primary step of knowledge because
   (a) it is the basis 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
3. Which one of the following is called Old Theory of Personality?
   (a) Trait theory
   (b) Cognitive approach
   (c) Personality typology
   (d) Behaviour and learning theory
4. Which one of the following statements is not discriminating between attitude and motivation?
   (a) Attitude is a cognitive concept but motivation is an effort
   (b) Motivation arises at a fixed time when a problem arises, but attitude remains always
   (c) Attitude reflects one's ideas, but motivation reflects efforts
   (d) Attitude has direct and emotional traits and these traits are also found in motivation
5. Achievement Age (A.A.) is related to
   (a) the position of the child in a specific subject as per his age
   (b) the general status of the child in all the subjects
   (c) the achievement of the child in a specific subject
   (d) None of the above
6. TV is superior to radio as teaching aid because it
   (a) is costly
   (b) invites two senses-hearing and vision simultaneously leading to more accurate form of learning
   (c) is generally liked by pupils
   (d) All of the above
7. A child is a back-bencher and is unable to watch the black-board clearly, therefore he stands, sees and sits repeatedly. What inference will you draw with the student's difficulty?
   (a) The child has poor eye-sight
   (b) The blackboard may have shinning effect of light
   (c) The child may be partially non-attentive
   (d) The child is creating mischief.

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8. Some positive reinforcers work naturally to increase the likelihood of response when they are made contingent on it; these are known as
   (a) Primary reinforcers (b) Secondary reinforcers
   (c) Simple reinforcers (d) None of the above
9. The child should be sent to the school
   (a) After 5 years (b) After 6 years
   (c) After 3 years (d) When the child wants
10. Knowledge of result is
   (a) Promoting learning (b) Discouraging learning
   (c) Stopping learning (d) Retarding learning
11. In lesson plan, presentation is done after
   (a) Evaluation (b) Assignment
   (c) Statement of aim (d) Blackboard summary
12. Hunger, thirst & sex are
   (a) Physiological needs (b) Social needs
   (c) Esteem needs (d) Safety needs
13. Human development is the result of
   (a) Genetic and environmental factors
   (b) Biological factors
   (c) Anthropological factors
   (d) Social and motivational factors
14. The need for ____ is related to a society's economic & business growth.
   (a) Dominance (b) Power
   (c) Security (d) Achievement
15. Principle of interest is based on :
   (a) Reinforcement theory of learning
   (b) Trial & error theory of learning
   (c) Hull's theory of learning
   (d) Kohler's theory of learning
16. A typical program for children can be modified for inclusion by
   (a) Facilitating opportunities for play for the child with disabilities by assisting him in learning play skills.
   (b) Creating special worksheets for the child with disabilities so that he/she can learn & catch up with typically developing peers.
   (c) Keeping the environment the same so the child learns to cope with the real world.
   (d) Keeping the rules clear & the same for all the children to be fair.
17. A gifted child -
   (a) always has a very high I.Q.
   (b) is always an exceptional child.
   (c) always performs difficult mental tasks.
   (d) always asks too many questions.
18. Which of the following should be the source of greatest parental concern about a child's emotional health?
   (a) Frequent laughing
   (b) Frequent noisiness
   (c) Long period of sleep
   (d) Frequent temper tantrums
19. The most basic aspects of human motivation are
   (a) Physiological needs
   (b) Self esteem needs
   (c) Love & belongingness
   (d) Safety needs
20. Which of the following is not a projective technique ?
   (a) Rorschach Inkblots
   (b) T.A.T.
   (c) Sentence - Completion test
   (d) Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI)
21. What is an orthopedic impairment?
   (a) a disease that impairs the child's ability to walk
   (b) difficulty controlling or moving the body because of problems involving the skeleton, joints, or muscles
   (c) a disability that prevents the child from understanding the meaning of words & using them effectively in oral communication
   (d) a learning disability that prevents the child from being able to function at his/her academic level.
22. Motivation to be in charge, have high status & exert influence over others is
   (a) Achievement motivation
   (b) Aggressive motivation
   (c) Power motivation
   (d) Intrinsic motivation
23. Which teaching method has its focus on psychological laws of learning?
   (a) Project method
   (b) Problem solving method
   (c) Play-way method
   (d) Source method
24. 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
25. Which criterion is most important for the selection of a teacher ?
   (a) Personality
   (b) comprehensive ability
   (c) Literate parents
   (d) Examination's result
26. Which of the following is the correct sequence of "Motivational cycle" ?
   (a) Drive - Need - Incentive
   (b) Need - Drive - Incentive
   (c) Incentive - Need - Drive
   (d) Drive - Incentive - Need

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27. What is your suggestion for improving an overactive child?
(a) make him sit on the front seat
(b) give him a permanent seat in a corner
(c) engage him in works like watering the plants, cleaning the blackboard or modelling etc-
(d) insult him in the class

28. Shalu has a problem in pronouncing sounds correctly & as a result, she avoids communicating with her peers & is often embarrassed by having to discus anything with the teacher. Shalu's parents have begun to take her to a speech therapist & Shalu's speech is slowly improving. Shalu is most likely to have
(a) Autism (b) Visual impairment
(c) Articulation disorder (d) Voice disorder

29. ____ Can originate when an organism lacks something or can originate by environmental stimuli
(a) Need (b) Motives
(c) Drives (d) Desire

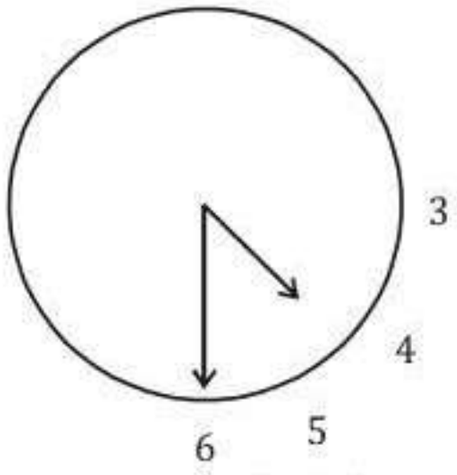
30. Which of there skills the skill do you consider most essential for a teacher?
(a) identify gifted children.
(b) have an understanding of all children's abilities.
(c) identify children with learning disabilities.
(d) none of these

Section -II : Mathematics

31. Which digit in the number 568 731 has a place value of thousands?
(a) 8 (b) 7
(c) 6 (d) 5

32. Value of $\left[\frac{3}{8}\right] \div \left[-\frac{24}{27}\right]$ is
(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) 1.33
(c) $\frac{1}{9}$ (d) None of these

33. White will be the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand at half past four?



(a) 45° (b) 30°
(c) 90° (d) 75°

34. The number of scouts in a school is depicted by the following pictograph

Class	Number of scouts	☺ = 10scouts
VI	☺☺☺	
VII	☺☺	
VIII	☺☺☺☺☺☺	
IX	☺☺☺	
X	☺	

Observe the pictograph and answer the following question :
Which class has the minimum number of scouts?
(a) X (b) VII
(c) VI (d) IX

35. If ABCD is a parallelogram, then $\angle A - \angle C =$ .....
(a) 180° (b) 0°
(c) 360° (d) 90°

36. 3.8 m _____ 370 cm
(a) < (b) >
(c) = (d) None of these

37. The following numbers are in pattern. Choose the correct option of the pattern they follow.
2, 3, 5, 9, 17, 33. The pattern they follow is:
(a) $\times 2 + 1$ (b) $\times 2 - 1$
(c) $\times 3 + 1$ (d) $\times 5 + 2$

38. What should be the next number in the following number series?
5, 6, 8, 9, 11, ...
(a) 15 (b) 12
(c) 17 (d) 20

39. What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following question?
$4444 \div 56 \times (23)^2 + 63 = ?$
(a) 45670 (b) 46290
(c) 44630 (d) 42050

40. $\frac{18+17\times3-1}{8-15\div3-1} = ?$
(a) 17 (b) 26
(c) 13 (d) 34

41. Two identical right circular cones each of height 2 cm are placed as shown in diagram. At the start, the upper cone is full of water and lower cone is empty. Then water drips down through a hole in the apex of upper cone into the lower cone. The height of water in the lower cone at the moment when height of water in upper cone is 1 cm is

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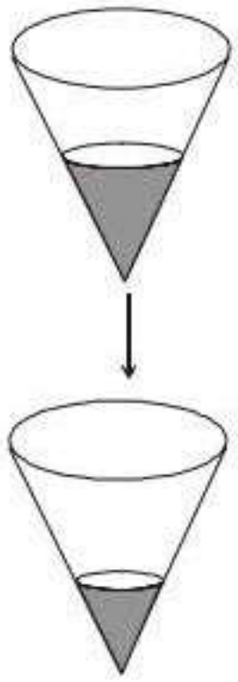


(a) 1 cm (b) $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$ cm

(c) $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}}$ cm (d) $\sqrt[3]{7}$ cm

Note: Height is measured from apex of cone.

42. A series of diagrams of shaded and unshaded small triangles is shown below.

Diagram - 1

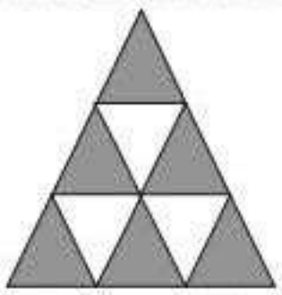


Diagram - 2

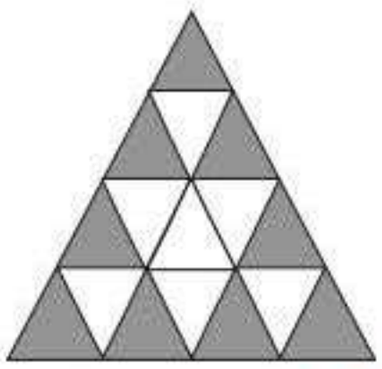


Diagram - 3

Diagram - 4

Study the diagram and below give table.

Diagram	1	2	3	4	5	...	n
Number of shaded triangles	3	6	9			...	x
Total number of triangles	4	9	16	25		...	y
Number of unshaded triangles	1	3	7			...	z

Complete the table and choose the correct relation in terms of n for x, y and z.

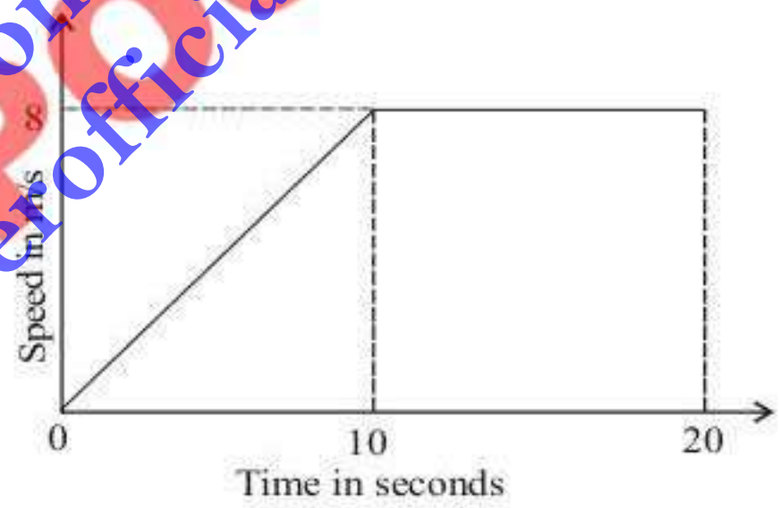
(a) $x = 3n, y = (n + 1), z = n^2 - n$

(b) $x = 3n, y = (n + 1)^2, z = n^2 + 1$

(c) $x = (n + 1)^2, y = 3n, z = n^2 - n + 1$

(d) $x = 3n, y = (n + 1)^2, z = n^2 - n + 1$

43. The diagram shows the speed-time graph for the first 20 seconds of a cyclist's journey.

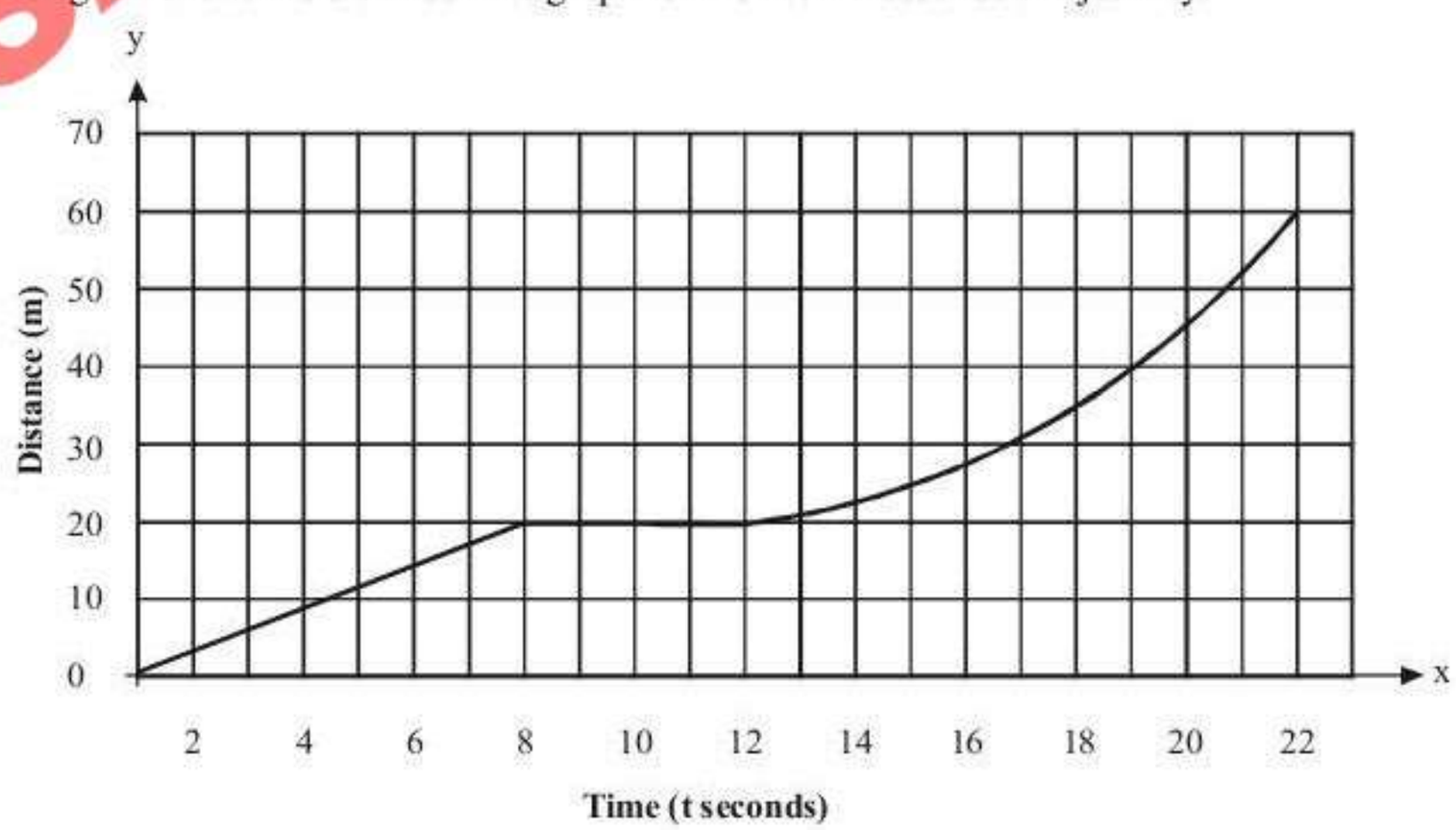


The total distance travelled in 20 seconds is

(a) 80 m (b) 40 m

(c) 120 m (d) 160 m

44. The below given diagram shows the distance-time graph for the first 22 seconds of a journey.



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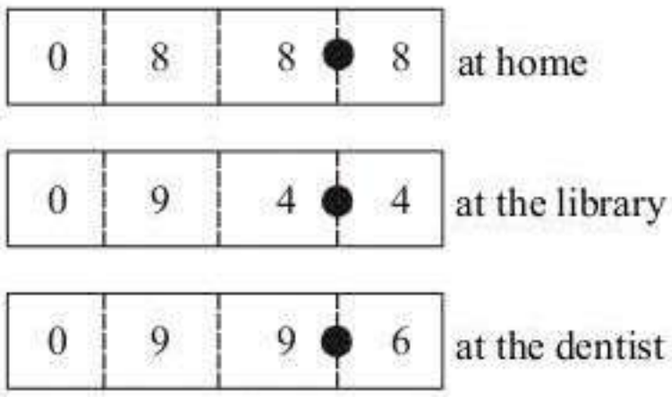
The average speed from t = 12 to t = 22 is

(a) 4 m/s (b) 20 m/s
(c) 10 m/s (d) 2 m/s

45. A man travelled by car from home to the library, and later from the library to the dentist. The kilometre readings in the car were



The man passed a cinema between home and the dentist. At the cinema, the man had travelled half the distance between home and the dentist. The distance travelled between the cinema and the library is

(a) 2 km (b) 0.2 km
(c) 90.8 km (d) 5.6 km

46. In the study of mathematics we use
(a) Axiomatic method
(b) Formal axiomatic method
(c) Genetic method
(d) All the methods mentioned above

47. 'Cycle plan of teaching' is also known as
(a) Herbart approach
(b) Morrison approach
(c) RCEM approach
(d) Allen approach

48. "Problem solving involves concept formation and discovery learning"· quoted by
(a) Ausubel (b) John Dewey
(c) Gagne (d) Ross

49. Who said it "A project is a problematic act carried to completion in its natural setting"
(a) Ball ard (b) Stevenson
(c) Kilpatrick (d) Locke

50. Synthetic method is based on 7
(a) Inductive reasoning
(b) Deductive reasoning
(c) Psychological principles
(d) Formative approach

51. According to Herbert spencer, method of teaching should be based on principle
(a) From Direct to Indirect
(b) From known to unknown
(c) From definite to indefinite
(d) All of these

52. The Heuristic method was propounded by
(a) Jojeph Landon (b) W. A. Yong
(c) Stevenson (d) H. E. Armstrong

53. The functions of mathematics teacher are
(a) Teaching
(b) Administration
(c) Departmental works
(d) All the above

54. The professional competency of a mathematics teacher can be improved by
(a) Pre-service training
(b) In service training
(c) Selective academic programmes
(d) All the above measures

55. To locate specific learning and instrumental difficulties is the main aim of
(a) Comparison (b) Prognosis
(c) Diagnosis (d) Prediction

56. Teaching methods are based on
(a) Masloe theory
(b) Classical theory of human organization
(c) Personality theory
(d) Modern theory of human organization

57. Creativity and originality of ideas is developed by
(a) Home work (b) Written work
(c) Brain storming (d) None of these

58. In Inductive Method we proceed from
(a) Abstract to concrete (b) General to specific
(c) Example to fprmula (d) Unknown to known

59. Synthetic method is based on
(a) Inductive reasoning (b) Deductive reasoning
(c) Psychological principles (d) Formative approach

60. On the basis of teaching objectives, mathematics teaching can be classified as
(a) Cognitive - affective - pychomotor
(b) Memory level - understanding level reflective level
(c) Automatic - democratic - laissesfaire
(d) None of the above

Section -III : Environment Studies

61. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
(a) Fruits are parts of plants' reproductive organs.
(b) Flowers are used only for decoration
(c) Leaves carry out photosynthesis.
(d) The stem contains tiny tubes to transport substances

62. Which of the following animals give birth to their young ones?
I Whale II Kangaroo
III Platypus IV Kingfisher
(a) I and II only (b) II and III only
(c) III and IV only (d) IV and I only

63. Which of the following is not required by a plant to survive?
(a) Air (b) Water
(c) Light (d) Birds

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64. A bear that eats a fish that ate bug that ate algae is a
(a) Primary producer (b) Primary consumer
(c) Secondary consumer (d) Tertiary consumer

65. Which of the following is not a good eating habit?
(a) Eating a balanced diet
(b) Missing your breakfast
(c) Avoid eating too much of food
(d) Avoiding junk food.

66. Study the given statements.
I. Taking a shower instead of a bath.
II. Brushing your teeth with tap running.
III. Collecting rain water to water plants.
Which of the following activities help to conserve water?
(a) I and II only (b) I and III only
(c) II and III only (d) All of the above

67. Houses in hot and dry regions have
(a) Thick flat roof (b) Sloping roof
(c) Dome roof (d) Circular roof

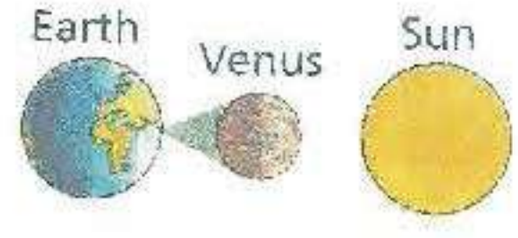
68. The main cause of scarcity of water is
(a) A large increase in population
(b) The conversion of land for food crops
(c) A great demand for petroleum
(d) World war

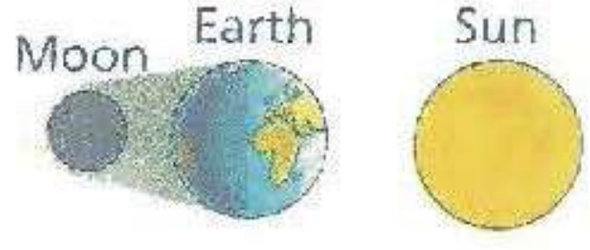
69. A reduction in carbon dioxide gas from fossil fuels will
(a) Raise the Earth's surface temperature
(b) Reduce the Earth's surface temperature
(c) Increase the melting of ice caps
(d) All of the above

70. Which of the following figures represent the Solar eclipse?

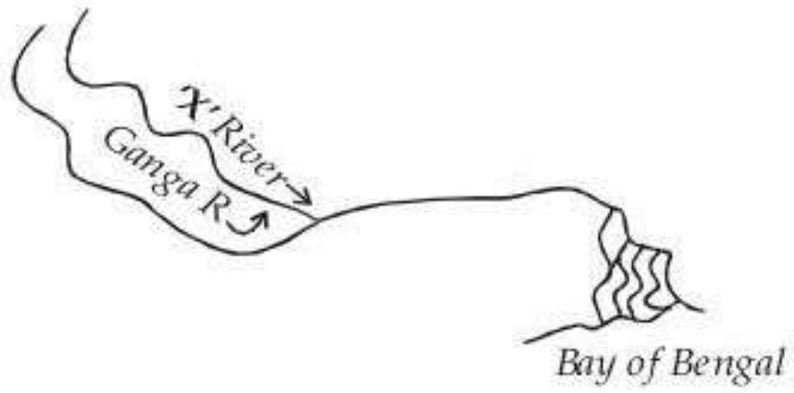
(a)

(b)

(c) 

(d) 

71. The tributary of river Ganga marked 'X' in the given map is which of the following?



(a) Gandak (b) Sone
(c) Ghanghara (d) Kosi

72. What are the three main components of the water cycle?
(a) Evaporation, Sublimation, Solidification
(b) Evaporation, Condensation, Precipitation
(c) Rain, Snow, Sleet
(d) Liquid, Solid, Gas

73. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) The Legislative council is also known as Lok Sabha.
(b) The Legislative council is also known as Vidhan Parihad.
(c) The Legislative council is also known as Vidhan Mandal.
(d) The Legislative council is known as only Legislative Council.

74. The ways by which people of particular groups distinguish themselves from outsiders is / are
(a) By the term they use to describe themselves.
(b) With reference to their physical environment.
(c) With reference to the animals on which they depend
(d) All the above

75. Sundarbans are main habitat for
(a) Lion (b) Tiger
(c) Elephan (d) Peacock

76. From the following philosophers, who was the follower of deductive reasoning?
(a) Bacon (b) Aristole
(c) Both the above (d) Charles Darwin

77. A good science education curriculum should have which of the following validities?
(a) Cognitive
(b) Historical and environmental
(c) Ethical
(d) All the above validities

78. The taxonomy related to cognitive domain was presented by
(a) Bloom et. al (b) Krath Wohl
(c) Simpson (d) None of the above

79. Which of the following are advantages of using experiment method of teaching science at upper primary level?
(a) Learning by doing
(b) Development of critical thinking
(c) Training in problem solving skill
(d) All the above

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80. Social interaction model or interaction model was developed by
(a) Robert Glaser (b) D. Davis
(c) N. Flander (d) John Locke

81. Open book examination is the recommendation of
(a) SCERT (b) DIET's
(c) DSSB (d) NCF-2005

82. Scholastic aspect of students denotes
(a) Learner's knowledge
(b) Learner's understanding and application
(c) Learner's evaluation, analysis and creating skills
(d) All the above

83. Which of the following is not the characteristic of a person having scientific attitude?
(a) Openmindedness
(b) Believe in cause and effect relation shift
(c) Spirit of inquiry and curiosity
(d) Does not have desire for the acquisition for correct knowledge and search for truth

84. Where and when was Environmental Education Centre established in India?
(a) Dehradun (1980) (b) Ahmedabad (1984)
(c) Bangalore (1988) (d) Mumbai (1992)

85. Chipko movement originated in–
(a) Pachmarhi of Madhya Pradesh
(b) Silent Valley of Kerala
(c) Tehri Garwal of Uttrakhand
(d) Kangra Valley of Himachal Pradesh

86. The school and community should work together as
(a) the school is an integral part of the community
(b) the community provides resources for learning
(c) the community helps is understanding the diverse nature of the students
(d) children learn to cooperate with one another

87. Environmental education should be taught in schools because
(a) it will affect environmental pollution
(b) it is an important part of life
(c) it will provide job to teachers
(d) we cannot escape from environment

88. In a democratic country like India, schools should concentrate on
(a) development of traits to face hurdles of daily life
(b) inculcation of values cherished by by the community
(c) preparation for academic excellence
(d) development of traits of good citizenship

89. The audible range of human beings is between
(a) 20 & 200 hertz (b) 20 & 2000 hertz
(c) 20 & 20,000 hertz (d) 20 & 4000 hertz

90. 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

Section -IV : Language I - English

91. Poetry teaching does not involves:
(a) Pronunciation Drill
(b) Model Recitation II
(c) Imitation Recitation
(d) Comprehension Questions

92. Oral composition develops:
(a) Speaking Ability (b) Creative Ability
(c) Confidence (d) All the above

93. Free composition is called as:
(a) Controlled (b) Directed
(c) Uncontrolled (d) Guided

94. The aims of teaching grammar are:
(a) To develop scientific attitude
(b) To assimilate correct-pattern of language
(c) To develop understanding for language
(d) All the above

95. Which of the following skill did Dr. West emphasize upon?
(a) Understanding (b) Speaking
(c) Reading (d) Writing

96. As a father / guardian of the adolescents, you give top priority in the career selection to
(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

97. How could you celebrate the birthday of your adolescent child?
(a) Throwing a grand birthday party at home and inviting all his friends
(b) You only invite your own nears and dears on this occasion
(c) You will invite the opinion of your adolescent child and do accordingly
(d) You will give the child enough money to spend on a birthday party in a food joint.

98. If you are interested to develop the nature of independence in your children, then It 18 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

99. What type of behaviour shall be suitable with adolescents in order to develop reasoning power in them?
(a) Give them opportunities of announcements in the school assembly hall
(b) Make them participate in G.K. quizzes
(c) To curtail the feelings of shame and inferiority in students to give them opportunities of active participation
(d) Encourage them to participate in debates and discussions

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100. The essential vocabulary of English words are:
(a) 4000 (b) 3000
(c) 5000 (d) 6000

101. Pronunciation drill of graded words is of:
(a) 225 (b) 320
(c) 275 (d) None of these

102. Expression-content channel is used in:
(a) Speaking (b) Listening
(c) Both the above (d) None of these

103. Method of teaching pronunciation is:
(a) Limitation (b) Phonetic
(c) Subsidiary (d) All the above

104. Contraction of human eye's pupils in glaring of light and salivation process by seeing food both are the examples of
(a) Reaction behaviour
(b) Operant behaviour
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above

105. Generally in infancy the child's main feature is
(a) Instinctive in nature
(b) High emotional displays
(c) Cognitive difficulties
(d) Inabilities of focusing attention

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

SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
and all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
Thus mellow'd to that tender light
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.
One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impair'd the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express
How pure, how dear, their dwelling-place.
And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent.
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent.

106. The expression 'best of dark and bright' means _____.
(a) pure and beautiful
(b) calm
(c) perfect combination of the dark and bright
(d) sweet and sour

107. The poet compares the beauty of his cousin
(a) to a starry sky
(b) with the beauty of his beloved
(c) with the natural beauty
(d) to a cloudless night full of stars

108. She has the perfect combination of
(a) darkness of the starry night and brightness of a sunny day
(b) darkness and brightness
(c) bright complexion
(d) black and white

109. She has a
(a) healthy attitude
(b) calm and innocent mind
(c) light curly hair with decent smile
(d) lovely dress adding to her beauty

110. TENDER means
(a) very soft (b) harsh
(c) hard (d) soft

111. The rhyme scheme of the poem is
(a) abacdc, abacdc, abacdc
(b) abbcca, abbcca, abbcca
(c) aabbcc, ddeeff, aabbcc
(d) ababab, cdcdcd, efefef

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-116) : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

Robin was handsome and well built, full of fun and good humour and very popular among his friends. His parents were proud of him though his father worried about his high-spirited nature.
Robin's mother had a brother called Squire Gamwell who lived in the far away city of Nottingham. She had not met him for many years and she was also keen that Robin meet his uncle.
"My Lord", she said one day to her husband. "I have not met my brother for a long time. I wish to go to Nottingham to visit him".
"You cannot go alone", replied her husband. "The roads are not safe and you might be attacked by robbers. But you know it is harvest time and I cannot accompany you."
"Can I take Robin with me ?" She asked eagerly. "He is strong enough to protect me. I know I will be safe with him."
Her husband agreed. A great deal of preparation was necessary before they could start out on the long journey. They had to travel by horse, and they had to make sure there was enough food and drink to last the journey.
"Good luck go with you!" called Robin's father as the two set out on the forty-mile journey.
After travelling all day Robin and his mother reached Nottingham at last. Robins uncle was pleased to see them.
"So this is my nephew!" he said as he helped Robin's mother down from the horse. The lad looked well built and intelligent. He yelled to his son, "Hey Will! come and meet your cousin."
Will Gamwell came to the door. He was a tall, fair-haired youth of about the same age as Robin.

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112. Will Gamwell was Robin's-
(a) uncle (b) cousin
(c) friend (d) nephew

113. The roads were not safe due to-
(a) farmers (b) heavy rains
(c) long distances (d) robbers

114. Robin's father was worried about his–
(a) humour (b) popularity
(c) high spirited nature (d) handsome looks

115. Robin's mother wanted to go to Nottingham so that-
(a) her husband could reap the harvest
(b) Robin could meet his uncle
(c) her brother could protect her from robbers
(d) she could purchase some clothes

116. Robin and his mother had to travel to Nottingham by-
(a) horse (b) bus
(c) car (d) chariot

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 117-120) : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

You have all seen birds flying. For thousands of years men watched the birds and wondered how they had this marvellous gift of flying. Looking at these birds, man first began dreaming about going up in the sky. Men tried to copy these birds. They tried to make big kites which could carry them up. They tried various methods but could not fly.

One winter night a man was sitting near the fire. While looking at the fire he saw smoke rising from it. The man watching the smoke wondered if the smoke could also take other things up with it. He made a bag of silk and burnt some paper below it. As soon as the smoke collected in the bag it started rising up.

Several other people also tried this experiment and were successful. They made bigger and bigger bags and filled them with hot air. In big balloons they put animals in a small cage and sent them up in the air. When the animals returned safely they sent up a man in a balloon. Balloons could fly only in the direction in which the wind blow. Improvements began to take place and the balloons could stay in the air much longer.

Some people were also trying to experiment with other methods of flying in the air. One new method was of flying in gliders. A glider is like a present day aeroplane, but has no machine or engine. Unlike the balloons, the pilot of a glider can control the direction of travel but the glider can stay up only as long as the currents of air can support it.

In America, two brothers, Wilbur and Orville Wright, were carrying out experiments at the same time. They were known as the 'Wright Brothers'. They worked hard and tried several experiments. In 1903, they were able to make a machine which could fly in the air.

Although the first really successful flight took place in 1903, an Italian named Leonardo da Vinci had thought of a rough form of an aeroplane more than five hundred years ago.

The first machine was not very good. Before showing it to the people many improvements had to be made. The people were delighted to see the machine fly. The public gradually began to take interest in these machines.

117. Leonardo da Vinci belonged to-
(a) Italy (b) Germany
(c) America (d) England

118. Wright Brothers invented the-
(a) glider (b) balloon
(c) engine (d) flying machine

119. What made man dream of flying in the sky?
(a) flight of an aeroplane (b) flight of birds
(c) rise of smoke (d) flying kites

120. A balloon rises up by the power of-
(a) engine (b) diesel
(c) hot air (d) petrol

Section -V : Language II - Hindi

121. प्रवचन विधि का उदाहरण है
(a) पर्यायवाची शब्द का (b) समानार्थी शब्द का
(c) प्रत्यक्ष क्रिया का (d) (a) और (b) दोनों का

122. माध्यमिक विद्यालय में भाषा की आरम्भिक शिक्षा प्रदान की जाती है
(a) लेखन द्वारा (b) खेल-खेल में
(c) चित्र द्वारा (d) संवाद द्वारा

123. हिन्दी मातृभाषा विषय में उसकी वास्तविक विषय-वसतु होती है
(a) वैचारिक अनुशीलन (b) भाषा तात्विक अनुशीलन
(c) पाठ का विशिष्ट स्थल (d) जीवन मूल्य

124. छन्दोबद्ध रचना मानी जाती है
(a) पद्य (b) गद्य
(c) रिपोर्ताज (d) ये सभी

125. 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) कविता के भावों से अवगत करवाना
(d) काव्य के प्रति रुचि उत्पन्न करना

126. शिक्षण के ग्राह्यात्मक उद्देश्य के द्वारा बच्चों में कौन-सा कौशल विकसित करना होता है
(i) सुनकर विचारों को ग्रहण करने की योग्यता का विकास
(ii) पढ़कर विचारों को ग्रहण करने की योग्यता का विकास
(iii) बोलकर विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करने की योग्यता का विकास करना

कूट
(a) i, व ii (b) i, व iii
(c) ii व iii (d) उपरोक्त में सभी

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127. समवाय विधि प्रयुक्त होती है
(a) कहानी शिक्षण में (b) कवित शिक्षण में
(c) एकांकी शिक्षण में (d) निबन्ध शिक्षण में

128. ज्ञानात्मक उद्देश्य का तीसरा पद कौन-सा है-
(a) प्रयोग (b) बोध
(c) संश्लेषण (d) विश्लेषण

129. हिन्दी राज भाषा है-
(a) केरल प्रदेश की (b) आंध्र प्रदेश की
(c) कर्नाटक प्रदेश की (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

130. संरचनाओं के चयन में महत्व दिया जाता है
(a) बोधगम्यता को (b) शिक्षण योग्यता को
(c) सरलता को (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

131. उच्चारण सम्बन्धी दोष हैं
(a) ध्वनि तत्व (b) स्वराघात
(c) इकार-उकार (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

132. दृश्य-श्रव्य सहायक सामग्री का उपयोग होता है
(a) शिक्षक कौशलों के विकास में
(b) शिक्षण को रोचक बनाने में
(c) एक से अधिक इन्द्रियों को सक्रिय करने में
(d) उपरोक्त सभी के लिए

133. तीन बिन्दु पाठय-पुस्तक की विशेषता है
(a) अति निकृष्ट (b) औसत
(c) निकृष्ट (d) अति उत्तम

134. उत्तम परीक्षा के मुख्य गुण हैं
(a) विश्वसनीयता (b) वैधता
(c) वस्तुनिष्ठता (d) उपरोक्त 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-

गद्यांश

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 हे।

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 दु:ख दूर करने का प्रयास करना, दूसरों के दु:ख से दु:खी 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 क्रांति, अमेरिकी क्रांति, 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।

136. छिद्रान्वेषी दृष्टिकोण से लेखक का क्या तात्पर्य है?
(a) समन्वय की भावना उत्पन्न होना
(b) उपयुक्त और अनुपयुक्त का बोध होना
(c) मानवीयता का विकास होना
(d) विवेकशीलता का विकास होना

137. "शिक्षा ही मानव को मानव के प्रति मानवीय भावनाओं से पोषित करती है।" इस कथन के लिए उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए
(a) कटुता
(b) सहृदयता की भावना का विकास
(c) विनम्रता की भावना का विकास
(d) घृणा की भावना का विकास

138. शिक्षा से मनुष्य 'स्व' से 'पर' की ओर अभिगमन करने लगता है, क्यों?
(a) शिक्षा मनुष्य को संवेदनशील बनाती है
(b) शिक्षा से मनुष्य में सेवा भाव उत्पन्न होता है।
(c) शिक्षा मनुष्य को कर्तव्यपरायण बनाती है।
(d) शिक्षा मनुष्य में मानवीय भाव भरती है।

139. वर्तमान शिक्षा भौतिक आकांक्षा की चेरी किस प्रकार बन गई है?
(a) शिक्षा के मात्र व्यावसायिक पक्ष को देखा जा रहा है।
(b) शिक्षा को मात्र सैद्धान्तिक बनाकर रख दिया गया है
(c) शिक्षा रचनात्मकता और परिपक्वता की सर्जक बन गई है।
(d) शिक्षा को मात्र रोजगार से सम्बद्ध कर दिया गया है।

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140. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक क्या होगा?
(a) शिक्षा
(b) शिक्षा का जीवन में महत्व
(c) शिक्षा का बदलता स्वरूप
(d) सैद्धान्तिक व व्यावसायिक शिक्षा

141. समाज में संतुलन बने रहने के लिये आवश्यक है-
(a) लोग जागरुक हों
(b) छात्र व्यवसायिक की शिक्षा के साथ-साथ व्यवहारिक शिक्षा भी प्राप्त करें
(c) शिक्षा का रोजगारकरण हो
(d) कुरीतियों पर अंकुश लगाना चाहिए

142. सर्वांगीण विकास से तात्पर्य है-
(a) सम्पूर्ण विकास (b) सर्वहारा वर्ग का विकास
(c) अपूर्ण विकास (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

143. 'परिवेश' शब्द में उपसर्ग है-
(a) पर (b) परि
(c) परा (d) प्र

144. 'शिक्षा' में सही प्रत्यय है-
(a) ओ (b) ए
(c) आ (d) अ

निर्देश-गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्र. 145 से 150) में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए-

मनु बहन ने पूरे दिन की डायरी लिखी, लेकिन एक जगह लिख दिया, 'सफाई वगैरह की'।
गांधीजी प्रतिदिन डायरी पढ़कर उस पर अपने हस्ताक्षर करते थे। आज की डायरी पर हस्ताक्षर करते हुए गांधीजी ने लिखा, "कातने की गति का हिसाब लिखा जाए। मन में आए हुए विचार लिखे जाएं। जो-जो पढ़ा हो, उसकी टिप्पणी लिखी जाए। 'वगैरह' का उपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए। डायरी में 'वगैरह' शब्द के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है"।
जिसने जो पढ़ा हो, वह लिखा जाए। ऐसा करने से पढ़ा हुआ कितना पच गया है, यह मालूम हो जाएगा, जो बातें हुई हों वे लिखी जाए। मनु ने अपनी गलती का अहसास किया और डायरी विधा की पवित्रता को समझा।
गांधीजी ने पुनः मनु से कहा-"डायरी लिखना आसान कार्य नहीं है। यह इबादत करने जैसी विधा है। हमें शुद्ध व सच्चे रूप से प्रत्येक छोटी-बड़ी घटना को निष्पक्ष रूप से लिखना चाहिए चाहे कोई बात हमारे विरुद्ध ही क्यों न जा रही हो। इससे हममें सच्चाई स्वीकार करने की शक्ति प्राप्त होगी।"

145. मनु को अपनी किस गलती का अहसास हुआ?
(a) मनु ने डायरी में कातने की गति का हिसाब लिखा था
(b) उन्होंने डायरी में सही-सही बातें लिखी थीं
(c) उन्होंने डायरी में 'वगैरह' शब्द का प्रयोग किया था
(d) उन्होंने गांधीजी की बात नहीं मानी थी

146. गांधीजी ने 'वगैरह' शब्द पर अपनी आपत्ति क्यों जताई?
(a) गांधीजी चाहते थे कि सही भाषा का प्रयोग हो
(b) 'वगैरह' शब्द में कार्य और विचार की स्पष्टता नहीं है
(c) वे चाहते थे कि बातों को ज्यो-का-त्यों लिखा जाए
(d) 'वगैरह' शब्द की जगह 'आदि' शब्द का प्रयोग सही है

147. (a) दोनों कार्य हमारे कर्तव्यों में शामिल हैं
(b) दोनों में कार्य रोज किए जाते हैं
(c) दोनों में सच्चाई और ईमानदारी चाहिए
(d) दोनों में समय लगता है

148. डायरी लिखना इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि-
(a) इससे व्यक्ति का हिसाब-किताब कर सकता है
(b) गांधीजी इसे महत्वपूर्ण मानते हैं
(c) इससे व्यक्ति का समय अच्छा गुजर जाता है
(d) इसमें व्यक्ति स्वयं का विश्लेषण करता है और स्व-मूल्यांकन भी करता है

149. गांधीजी प्रतिदिन डायरी पढ़कर क्या करते थे?
(a) लोगों को उनकी गलती का अहसास कराते थे
(b) डायरी पर हस्ताक्षर करते थे और यह देखते थे कि व्यक्ति अपने कार्य और विचार में किस दिशा में जा रहा है
(c) हस्ताक्षर करते थे ताकि जाँच का प्रमाण दिया जा सके
(d) हस्ताक्षर करते थे क्योंकि यह नियम था

150. 'प्रतिदिन' शब्द में कौनसा समास है?
(a) अव्ययीभाव समास
(b) द्विगु समास
(c) तत्पुरुष समास
(d) द्वंद्व समास

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ANSWER KEY

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

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Answers & Explanations

Section -II : Mathematics

32. (d) $\left[\frac{3}{8}\right] \div \left[-\frac{24}{27}\right] = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{-27}{24} = \frac{-27}{64}$

$\frac{-27}{64}$ is not amongst given options.

33. (a) At 4 : 30, hour hand is exactly between 4 and 5 and the minute hand is at 6.

$\therefore$ Angle between two hands at

$$4.30 = 30° + \frac{1}{2}(30°)$$

$$= 30° + 15° = 45°$$

34. (a)

35. (b) In a parallelogram, opposite angles are equal.

So, $\angle A = \angle C \Rightarrow \angle A - \angle C = 0°$.

36. (b) 3.8 m > 370 cm

37. (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 2 - 1 = 3 \\ 3 \times 2 - 1 = 5 \\ 5 \times 2 - 1 = 9 \end{bmatrix}$

38. (b) 5 → 6 (+1) → 8 (+2) → 9 (+1) → 11 (+2) → 12 (+1)

39. (d) $? = \left(\frac{4444 \times 23 \times 23}{56}\right) + 63$

$$\approx \left(\frac{4450 \times 23 \times 23}{56}\right) + 63$$

$$\approx 42037 + 63 = 42100 \approx 42050$$

40. (d) $? = \frac{18 + 17 \times 3 - 1}{8 - 15 \div 3 - 1}$

$$= \frac{18 + 51 - 1}{8 - 5 - 1} = \frac{68}{2} = 34$$

41. (d) The loss of water in upper cone is exactly equal to the gain of water in lower cone. Let the height of water in lower cone be h cm at the time when height of water in upper cone is 1 cm.

Now,

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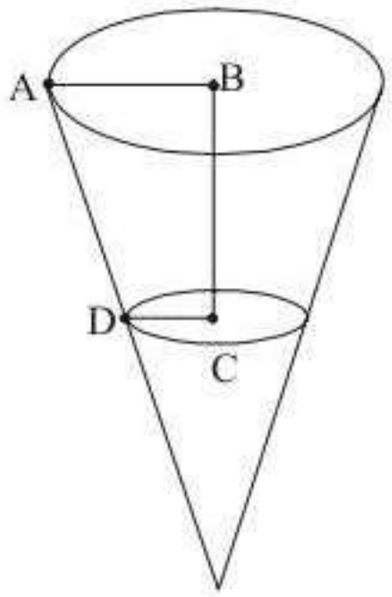


Volume of upper cone $= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

where radius $= \frac{R}{2} = CD$

$h = 1$ cm

$\therefore V = \frac{1}{3}\pi\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 .h$

$= \frac{\pi R^2}{12}$

Volume of water lost in upper cone

$= \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 \times 2 - \frac{\pi R^2}{12} = \frac{7\pi R^2}{12}$

Since, water lost by upper cone = water gained by lower cone

$\Rightarrow \frac{7\pi R^2}{12} = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h \Rightarrow \frac{7R^2}{4} = r^2 h$

But $\frac{r}{h} = \frac{R}{2}$

$\therefore h = \frac{7}{4}.\frac{R^2}{r^2} = \frac{7}{4} \times \frac{4}{h^2}$

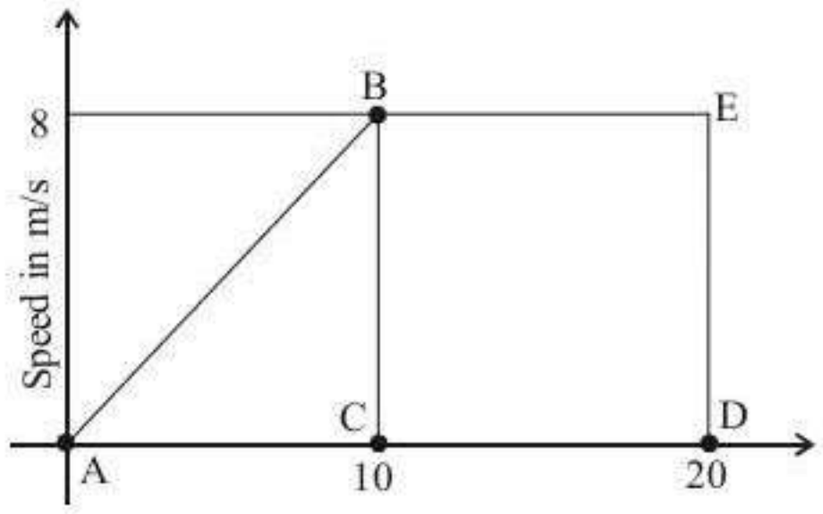
$h = \frac{7}{h^2} \Rightarrow h^3 = 7 \Rightarrow h = \sqrt[3]{7}$ cm

42. (d) Complete table is

Diagram	1	2	3	4	5
Number of shaded triangles	3	6	9	12	15
Total number of triangles	4	9	16	25	36
Number of unshaded triangles	1	3	7	13	21

$x = 3n$, $y = (n+1)^2$, $z = n^2 - n + 1$

43. (c)



Total distance = Area of ΔACB + Area of rectangle BCDE

$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \times AC \times BC\right) + (CD \times DE)$

$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 8\right) + (10 \times 8)$

$= 40 + 80 = 120$ m

44. (a) Average speed $= \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}}$

$= \frac{\text{Distance covered in 22 sec} - \text{Distance covered in 12 sec}}{(22-12)\text{sec}}$

$= \frac{60\text{ m} - 20\text{ m}}{10\text{ sec}} = \frac{40}{10}\text{m/s} = 4$ m/s

45. (b)

	Home	Cinema	Library	Dentist
Distance:	88.8		94.4	99.6

According to the question,

Distance at cinema

$= \frac{\text{Distance at home} + \text{Distance at dentist}}{2}$

$= \frac{88.8 + 99.6}{2} = 94.2$

So, Distance between cinema and the library

$= 94.4 - 94.2 = 0.2$ km

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Section -III : Environment Studies

61. (b) Flowers are the main reproductive organs of plant. It can also be used for decoration because of its colourful appearance and fragrance.
62. (a) The whale and kangaroo are animals that give birth to their young ones. Platypus is a mammal and kingfisher is a bird that reproduces by laying eggs.
63. (d) All plants require air, water and light to survive.
64. (d) Bear is a tertiary consumer. They feed on secondary consumer i.e. fish.
65. (b) Missing breakfast is not a good eating habit. One should never miss breakfast as it is the most important meal of the day.
66. (b) Taking a shower instead of a bath and collecting rain water to water plants are the two methods of conservation of water. Brushing your teeth with the tap running is a method wastage of water.
67. (c) Houses in hot and dry regions have dome roof.
68. (a) The main cause of scarcity of water is a large increase in population. A growing population have put a heavy load on fresh water ecosystems, and are causing water shortages in many parts of the World.
69. (b) The reduction in carbon dioxide gases from the burning of fossil fuels can help reduce the green house effect.
70. (b) The figure (b) represents a Solar Eclipse.
71. (c) Ghanghara
72. (b) The three main components of the water cycle is evaporation; condensation and precipitation.
73. (b) Legislative Council is also known as Vidhan Parishad.
74. (d) People of particular groups distinguish themselves from outsiders by the term they use to describe themselves; with reference to their physical environment and with reference to the animals on which they depend.
75. (b) Sundarbans are main habitat for Tiger.

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