This booklet contains 56 printed pages.

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

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

1. The OMR Answer Sheet is inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars on Side-1 and Side-2 carefully with blue/black ball point pen only.

2. The test is of 2½ hours duration and consists of 150 questions. There is no negative marking.

3. Use Blue/Black Ball Point Pen only for writing particulars on this page/ marking responses in the Answer Sheet.

4. The CODE for this Booklet is P. Make sure that the CODE printed on Side-2 of the Answer Sheet is the same as that on this booklet. Also ensure that your Test Booklet No. and Answer Sheet No. are the same. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the Invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

5. This Test Booklet has five Parts, I, II, III, IV and V, consisting of 150 Objective Type Questions and each carrying 1 mark:
   - Part-I: Child Development and Pedagogy (Q. Nos. 1-30)
   - Part-II: Mathematics (Q. Nos. 31-60)
   - Part-III: Environmental Studies (Q. Nos. 61-90)
   - Part-IV: Language I - (English/Hindi) (Q. Nos. 91-120)
   - Part-V: Language II - (English/Hindi) (Q. Nos. 121-150)

6. Part-IV contains 30 questions for Language-I and Part-V contains 30 questions for Language-II. In this Test Booklet, only questions pertaining to English and Hindi language have been given. In case the language/s you have opted for as Language-I and/or Language-II is a language other than English or Hindi, please ask for a Supplement Test Booklet of P Code that contains questions on that language. The languages being answered must tally with the languages opted for in your Application Form.

7. Candidates are required to attempt questions in Language-II (Part-V) in a language other than the one chosen as Language-I (Part-IV) from the list of languages.

8. Rough work should be done only in the space provided in the Test Booklet for the same.

9. The answers are to be recorded on the OMR Answer Sheet only. Mark your responses carefully. No whitener is allowed for changing answers.

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

1. According to Jean Piaget, children –
   (1) actively construct knowledge as they manipulate and explore the world.
   (2) learn by observing others following a process of observational learning.
   (3) can be conditioned to behave in particular ways by carefully controlled stimulus – response associations.
   (4) can be taught to behave and learn in specific manner using principles of rewards and punishment.

2. There are individual variations in the rate of motor development, yet the sequence of motor development is from ________ to ________.
   (1) cephalocaudal; proximodistal
   (2) proximodistal, cephalocaudal
   (3) gross motor development; fine motor development
   (4) fine motor development; gross motor development

3. The period that initiates the transition to adulthood is –
   (1) Adolescence
   (2) Middle childhood
   (3) Pre-operational period
   (4) End childhood

1. जीन पियाजे के अनुसार, बच्चे –
   (1) ज्ञान को संक्रिय रूप से संरचित करते हैं, जैसे-जैसे वे दुनिया में व्यवहार कौशल का प्रयोग करते हैं तथा अनुसंधान करते हैं।
   (2) प्रेक्षणात्मक अधिगम की प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण करते हुए दूसरों का अवलोकन करके सीखते हैं।
   (3) उदीपन-अनुक्रिया संबंधों के सावधानीपूर्ण नियंत्रण के द्वारा एक विशेष तरीके से व्यवहार करने के लिए, अनुवंशित विविधता का सशक्त है।
   (4) को पुरातन और दस्ते के सिद्धान्तों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विशिष्ट तरीके से व्यवहार करना एवं सीखना सिखाया जा सकता है।

2. चालक विकास की दर में व्यस्ततावस्थाएँ होती हैं, फिर भी चालक विकास का क्रम _______ से _______ तक है।
   (1) शीर्षगामी; अध्यायगामी
   (2) अध्यायगामी; शीर्षगामी
   (3) अपरिपूर्ण (स्थूल) चालक विकास; परिपूर्ण (स्थूल) चालक विकास
   (4) परिपूर्ण (स्थूल) चालक विकास; अपरिपूर्ण (स्थूल) चालक विकास

3. वह अवधि जो व्यस्तता के संक्रमण की पहल करती है, उसे क्या कहते हैं?
   (1) कृषिसाधनता
   (2) मध्य बाल्यसाधनता
   (3) पूर्व-क्रियात्मक अवधि
   (4) बाल्यसाधनता की समाप्ति
4. A child argues that Heinz shouldn’t steal the drug (medicine that can save his wife) because he will be caught and sent to jail if he does so. According to Kohlberg, which stage of moral understanding does the child fall under?

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

5. Lev Vygotsky refers to the verbal dialogues that children have with themselves as –

(1) egocentric speech
(2) private speech
(3) distorted speech
(4) problematic speech

6. Associating toys, articles of clothing, household items, occupations and colours with specific sex, is a demonstration of –

(1) evolved gender identity
(2) gender stereotyping
(3) gender theory
(4) gender relevance

7. In an elementary classroom it is important to ________ the experiences that a child brings with her.

(1) deny
(2) neglect
(3) ignore
(4) build on
8. A teacher should –

(1) maximize comparisons amongst students.
(2) promote students belonging to certain cultures.
(3) ignore cultural differences and diversity amongst students.
(4) communicate that she respects and values all cultures in the classroom.

9. Which of the following constructs does Right to Education Act, 2009 advocate?

(1) Integrated education
(2) Inclusive education
(3) Segregation
(4) Mainstreaming

10. _______ is the philosophy that all children have a right to get equal education in a regular school system.

(1) Inclusion
(2) Mainstreaming
(3) Special education
(4) Multi-cultural education
11. Which of the following represents the correct matching of children in column-A with their primary characteristic in column-B?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column-A</th>
<th>Column-B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Gifted</td>
<td>a. Lacks reading fluency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Learning disabled</td>
<td>b. Can think of original solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Creative</td>
<td>c. Tendency to get distracted easily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)</td>
<td>d. Ability to learn quickly and independency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

12. Children learn effectively when –
(1) the teacher fully controls everything that happens in the class including the children.
(2) they memorise facts given in the textbook.
(3) they copy answers written by the teacher on the blackboard.
(4) they actively participate in different activities and tasks.

13. Children should ________ questions in the class.
(1) be encouraged to ask
(2) be discouraged to ask
(3) not be allowed to ask
(4) be stopped from asking

14. Which of the following is NOT a key process through which meaningful learning occurs?
(1) Memorization and recall
(2) Repetition and practice
(3) Instruction and direction
(4) Exploration and interaction
15. When teachers have positive beliefs about students and their abilities, the students –
(1) are eager and motivated to learn.
(2) become relaxed and stop putting in any efforts to learn.
(3) become demotivated and stressed.
(4) are not affected in any way.

16. Children’s errors –
(1) reflect how careless children are.
(2) should be immediately corrected by asking them to do repeated practice.
(3) are a part of learning and give an insight into their thinking.
(4) are insignificant in the teaching-learning process.

17. Assessment –
(1) should be undertaken as a separate activity.
(2) should be a part of the teaching-learning process.
(3) should be done only in terms of marks.
(4) should be based on objective type written tasks.

18. In a constructivist frame, learning is –
(1) active and social in its character.
(2) passive and individualistic.
(3) the process of acquisition of knowledge.
(4) a change in behaviour as a result of experience.
19. What principle does the following highlight?

“Students who do not perform well, feel that they are not ‘good enough’ and feel demotivated. They are then likely to give up easily without trying or persisting in doing tasks.”

(1) Cognition and emotions are not separable.
(2) Cognition and emotions are not related.
(3) Heredity and environment are not separable.
(4) Heredity and environment are not related.

20. A teacher can encourage children to become effective problem solvers by –

(1) writing step-by-step solution to all the questions in the textbook.
(2) giving them plenty of opportunities to answer similar kinds of questions from the textbook.
(3) emphasizing on rote memorisation of the information given in the textbook.
(4) encouraging children to make intuitive guesses and to look at multiple solutions to the problem.

21. Use of methods where learner’s own initiative and efforts are involved is an example of –

(1) Inter-personal intelligence
(2) Deductive method
(3) Learner-centered method
(4) Traditional method
22. Which of the following statements about intelligence is correct?
(1) Intelligence is the ability to think convergently.
(2) Intelligence is a relatively permanent change in behaviour as a result of experience.
(3) Intelligence is hereditary trait that involves mental activities such as memory and reasoning.
(4) Intelligence is multi-dimensional involving several abilities not entirely measureable by intelligence tests.

23. Which of the following is the primary socialising agency?
(1) Family
(2) School
(3) Government
(4) Media

24. The major proposition of Jean Piaget’s theory is that –
(1) Children’s thinking is inferior to adults.
(2) Children’s thinking is superior to adults.
(3) Children’s thinking is quantitatively different from adults.
(4) Children’s thinking is qualitatively different from adults.

25. Gender is a/an –
(1) biological determinant
(2) psychological entity
(3) social construct
(4) economic concept

26. Which of the following correctly identifies the broad domains of development?
(1) Physical; cognitive; social and emotional
(2) Emotional; intellectual; spiritual and self
(3) Physical; personality; spiritual and emotional
(4) Social; physical; personality; self
27. Which of the following statements regarding children and their learning is correct?

(1) All children are naturally motivated to learn and are capable of learning.

(2) Children’s motivation to learn and their capability to learn is predetermined by heredity only.

(3) Children’s socio-economic background determines and limits their motivation and learning capability.

(4) Children have to be rewarded and punished to make them motivated for learning.

28. In progressive-education children are seen as –

(1) miniature adults

(2) passive imitators

(3) active explorers

(4) blank slates

29. According to Lev Vygotsky, learning is –

(1) a social activity

(2) an individual activity

(3) a passive activity

(4) a conditioned activity

30. Which of the following characterizes a child in the preoperational stage?

(1) Circular reactions

(2) Goal-directed behaviour

(3) Deferred Imitation

(4) Irreversibility of thought
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

31. A beaker is \(\frac{3}{7}\)th filled with water. Another 16 L of water is needed to fill the beaker to its brim. What is the capacity of the beaker?
   (1) 14 L  
   (2) 50 L  
   (3) 100 L  
   (4) 28 L

32. Which of the following represents descending order of numbers?
   (1) 3.05, 3.005, 3.50, 3.055, 30.5, 0.355  
   (2) 30.5, 3.50, 3.055, 3.05, 3.005, 0.355  
   (3) 30.5, 3.50, 3.05, 3.055, 3.005, 0.355  
   (4) 30.5, 3.05, 3.055, 3.50, 3.005, 0.355

33. A shopkeeper mixed 5.3 kg of almonds, 2100 g of raisin, 2.2 kg of cashews and packed the mixture equally into two dozen packets. What is the weight to each packet?
   (1) 300 g  
   (2) 400 g  
   (3) 450 g  
   (4) 500 g
34. **What number am I?**

- I am a 2 digit even number.
- I am common multiple of 3, 4, 6.
- I have total 9 factors.

(1) 48  
(2) 56  
(3) 24  
(4) 36

35. **Asha plans to save some money from household expenditure to buy a mobile phone.** Every week she saves ₹ 50 on Monday, ₹ 100 on Wednesday and ₹ 80 on Friday and spends ₹ 60 from this on Sunday. How many weeks would she take to save enough to buy a mobile phone of ₹ 5,950?

(1) 25  
(2) 35  
(3) 30  
(4) 40

**34. मैं कौन सी संख्या हूँ?**

- मैं दो अंकों की सम संख्या हूँ।
- मैं 3, 4, 6 का सार्वगुणज हूँ।
- मेरे कुल 9 गुणखण्ड हैं।

(1) 48  
(2) 56  
(3) 24  
(4) 36

35. **आशा घर के खर्च में से कुछ समय बचा कर एक मोबाइल खरीदना चाहती है। प्रत्येक सप्ताह वह सोमवार को ₹ 50, मंगलवार को ₹ 100 और शुक्रवार को ₹ 80 बचाती है तथा रविवार को इसमें ₹ 60 खर्च कर देती है। उसे ₹ 5,950 का मोबाइल खरीदने के लिए कितने सप्ताह बचत करनी होगी?**

(1) 25  
(2) 35  
(3) 30  
(4) 40
36. If \( (11011)_2 = (_______)_{10} \), then number in the blank space is
   (1) 22
   (2) 27
   (3) 30
   (4) 33

37. The side of a square is 10 cm. How many times will the new perimeter become if the side of the square is doubled?
   (1) Remains same
   (2) 4 times
   (3) 3 times
   (4) 2 times

38. Which of the following letters have both horizontal and vertical lines of symmetry?
   (1) A
   (2) X
   (3) C
   (4) Y

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिए जगह
39. \( 72 \times 28 = 36 \times 4 \times \) ________.

The number in the blank is
(A) multiple of 7
(B) a prime number
(C) less than 10
(D) an even number
(E) factor of 56

Which of the following is correct?
(1) (A), (B), (C)
(2) (A), (D), (B)
(3) (C), (D), (E)
(4) (A), (D), (E)

40. What is the correct sequence a teacher of Class-III needs to follow to explain the concept of ‘Quarter’ (¼) to the students?

(A) Write symbol of Quarter on black board.
(B) Provide concrete material and divides into Quarters.
(C) Show pictures representing ‘Quarter’.

(1) (A), (B), (C)
(2) (A), (C), (B)
(3) (B), (C), (A)
(4) (C), (A), (B)
41. A Class-III student performs multiplication of $16 \times 25$ as follows:

\[
16 \times 25 = 8 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \\
= 8 \times 5 \times 2 \times 5 \\
= 40 \times 10 \\
= 400
\]

Which property of multiplication has the student used in this question?

(1) Distributive law  
(2) Associative law  
(3) Repeated addition  
(4) Inverse multiplication law

42. How will you cater to the needs of visually challenged students of your classroom in an inclusive school?

(1) Make them sit with high achievers  
(2) Use alternate teaching-learning methods and resources.  
(3) Send them to special educator.  
(4) Provide them extra time for practise.

41. कक्षा III के छात्र ने $16 \times 25$ का गुणन इस प्रकार किया:

\[
16 \times 25 = 8 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \\
= 8 \times 5 \times 2 \times 5 \\
= 40 \times 10 \\
= 400
\]

इस प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए छात्र ने गुणन के किस नियम का प्रयोग किया?

(1) वितरण सिद्धांत  
(2) साहचर्य सिद्धांत  
(3) पुनरावृत्त योग  
(4) प्रतिलोम गुणन सिद्धांत

42. समावेशित विभाग में आप अपनी कक्षा के दृष्टि-बाधित छात्रों की आवश्यकताओं को कैसे पूरा करें?

(1) उन्हें उच्च उपलब्धि वाले छात्रों के साथ बैठा कर।  
(2) शिक्षण-अधिग्रहण की वैकल्पिक प्राप्तियों और साधनों का प्रयोग कर।  
(3) उन्हें विशेष शिक्षक के पास भेज कर।  
(4) उन्हें अभ्यास के लिए अतिरिक्त समय देकर।
43. Which of the following is **not** a mathematical process?
   (1) Transposition
   (2) Visualisation
   (3) Memorisation
   (4) Estimation

44. Which of the following is **not** related to early number concept?
   (1) Classification
   (2) Class inclusion
   (3) Conservation
   (4) Measurement

45. Which of the following statements is true regarding ‘Numeral’ and ‘Number’?
   (A) A numeral is a symbol used to represent number.
   (B) Same number can be represented by different numerals.
   (1) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect.
   (2) (A) is correct and (B) is incorrect.
   (3) (B) is correct and (A) is incorrect.
   (4) Both (A) and (B) are correct.

43. निम्नलिखित में से कोन सा गणितीय प्रक्रम नहीं है?
   (1) पश्चातन
   (2) मानसवर्ण
   (3) कंठस्थ करना
   (4) आकलन करना

44. निम्नलिखित में से क्या प्रारंभिक संख्या संकल्पना से संबंधित नहीं है?
   (1) वर्गणित
   (2) वर्ग समावेश
   (3) संरक्षण
   (4) मापन

45. ‘संख्यांक’ और ‘संख्या’ के विषय में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?
   (A) संख्यांक एक प्रतीक है जिसे संख्या को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।
   (B) एक संख्या को विभिन्न संख्यांकों द्वारा प्रदर्शित किया जा सकता है।
   (1) (A) और (B) दोनों ही अशुद्ध हैं।
   (2) (A) शुद्ध है और (B) अशुद्ध है।
   (3) (B) शुद्ध है और (A) अशुद्ध है।
   (4) (A) और (B) दोनों ही शुद्ध हैं।

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46. Read the following word problems on addition:

A. There are 15 oranges in one basket and 17 oranges in another basket. How many oranges are there altogether?

B. The price of a mobile phone which is for ₹ 9,950 is increased by ₹ 375 after budget. What is the new price?

Which of the following statements is correct?

(1) ‘A’ represents augmentation structure of addition whereas ‘B’ represents aggregation structure of addition.

(2) ‘A’ represents ‘aggregation’ structure of addition whereas ‘B’ represents ‘augmentation’ structure of addition.

(3) Both represents aggregation structure of addition.

(4) Both represents augmentation structure of addition.

46. योग पर निम्नलिखित शाब्दिक समस्याओं को पढ़एः

A. एक टोकरी में 15 संतरे हैं और दूसरी टोकरी में 17 संतरे हैं। सब मिला कर कितने संतरे हैं?

B. एक ₹ 9,950 बाले मोबाइल फोन की कीमत में बजट के बाद ₹ 375 की वृद्धि हो गई। नई कीमत क्या है?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

(1) ‘A’ योग की संबंधन संरचना प्रदर्शित करता है और ‘B’ योग की समुच्चय संरचना को प्रदर्शित करता है।

(2) ‘A’ योग की समुच्चय संरचना को प्रदर्शित करता है और ‘B’ योग की संबंधन संरचना को प्रदर्शित करता है।

(3) दोनों ही योग की समुच्चय संरचना को प्रदर्शित करते हैं।

(4) दोनों ही योग की संबंधन संरचना को प्रदर्शित करते हैं।
47. A teacher gives the following task to the students of class-IV:

“Arrange 25 tiles in all possible rectangular arrays.”

Which of the following mathematical concepts can be addressed through this task?

(1) Volume, area, length
(2) Area, factors, perimeter
(3) Area, perimeter, volume
(4) Area, volume, length

48. Identify the correct statement about the ability to conserve different physical quantities in ‘measurement’ as proposed by Piaget.

(1) Conservation of weight is grasped before conservation of volume.
(2) Conservation of volume is grasped before conservation of mass.
(3) Conservation of weight is grasped before conservation of number.
(4) Conservation of length is grasped before conservation of number.
49. Van Hiele’s levels refers to stages in the development of

(1) Number concept
(2) Place value
(3) Geometrical thinking
(4) Fractions

50. Which one of the following sets are Problem Solving Strategies in Mathematics?

(1) Trial-error, drawing, memorisation
(2) Drawing, working back, rote learning
(3) Reasoning, using variable, look for a pattern
(4) Memorisation, Guess & test, drawing
51. Which of the following teaching-learning resources is best suited to explain the concept of multiplication of two decimal numbers say 0.3 \times 0.2 = 0.06?

(1) Dienes blocks
(2) Taylor’s abacus
(3) Number chart
(4) Graph paper

52. As per the recommendation of NCF 2005, Primary School mathematics curriculum should

(1) relate to children’s everyday experiences.
(2) focus on procedural knowledge
(3) provide rigour in mathematical concepts
(4) prepare children for advanced mathematics.

51. दो दशमलव बाली संख्याओं के गुणन जैसे कि 0.3 \times 0.2 = 0.06 की संकल्पना को समझाने के लिए सिम्बोलिक में से कौन सा शिक्षण-अधिगम साधन उपलब्ध है?

(1) डाइनेस ब्लॉक्स (Dienes blocks)
(2) टेलर का गिनतारा (Taylor’s abacus)
(3) संख्या चार्ट
(4) ग्राफ पेपर

52. राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम की रूपरेखा (एन.सी.एफ.) 2005 की अनुसार ऋत्विक विद्यालयों का गणित पाठ्यक्रम

(1) छात्रों के प्रतिदिन के अनुभवों से संबंधित होना चाहिए।
(2) कार्यविधिक ज्ञान पर केंद्रित होना चाहिए।
(3) गणितीय संकल्पनाओं में कठोरता देने वाला होना चाहिए।
(4) छात्रों को प्रगती गणित के लिए तैयार करने वाला होना चाहिए।
53. Which of the following is not a characteristic of effective mathematics pedagogy?

(1) Using various teaching-learning strategies for a single concept.
(2) Following strict time rules when introducing a new concept.
(3) Focussing patterns of students' errors.
(4) Making connections with everyday experiences.

54. Which of the following is not an effective strategy to assess primary level students' learning in mathematics?

(1) Designing tasks to differentiate between rote memorisation and conceptual understanding.
(2) Analysing children’s errors to understand their reasoning.
(3) Designing tasks which elicit more than one level of response.
(4) Using primarily group administered tasks.
55. How many quarters are there in $18 \frac{3}{4}$?

(1) 68
(2) 75
(3) 72
(4) 35

56. In a school, half of students play badminton, one-fourth ($1/4$th) play volleyball, one-eighth ($1/8$th) play tennis, one-sixteenth ($1/16$th) play chess and remaining go for swimming. If the number of students playing volleyball is 160, how many students play chess?

(1) 40
(2) 120
(3) 80
(4) 20
57. Deepa goes to a post-office to post/mail letters and parcels. The postal rates depicted are as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter Weighing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) 20 g or less – ₹ 5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Per every additional 20 g – ₹ 2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parcel Weighing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) 50 g or less – ₹ 5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) For every additional 50 g – ₹ 3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deepa wants to send two parcels weighing 250 g and 300 g respectively and two letters each to 20 g and 35 g respectively. How much postal charge does she have to pay?

(1) ₹ 41  
(2) ₹ 48  
(3) ₹ 39  
(4) ₹ 49

58. Digits 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 are arranged in the following blanks:

____ ____ ____  
+ ____ ____ ____

The largest possible number after addition is

(1) 808 
(2) 1605 
(3) 1560 
(4) 1308
59. Read the following Railway timings of New Delhi – Chennai Rajdhani express and answer the question:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>15:55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhopal</td>
<td>23:55</td>
<td>00:05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagpur</td>
<td>05:25</td>
<td>05:35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijaywada</td>
<td>14:15</td>
<td>14:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chennai</td>
<td>20:45</td>
<td>end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the following statements is true?

1. The duration of Journey from Bhopal to Vijaywada is 13 hr. 10 min.
2. The duration of Journey from Nagpur to Chennai is 15 hr. 10 min.
3. The duration of Journey from New Delhi to Nagpur is 11 hr. 30 min.
4. The duration of Journey from Bhopal to Chennai is 21 hr. 40 min.

60. A whole number is added to 50 and the same number is subtracted from 50. The sum of the resulting numbers is

1. 25
2. 50
3. 0
4. 100

59. नई दिल्ली-चेन्नई राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी की निम्नलिखित रेलवे समय सूची की पढ़िए और प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>स्टेशन</th>
<th>आगमन</th>
<th>प्रस्थान</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>नई दिल्ली</td>
<td>15:55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भोपाल</td>
<td>23:55</td>
<td>00:05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नागपुर</td>
<td>05:25</td>
<td>05:35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विजयवाड़ा</td>
<td>14:15</td>
<td>14:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चेन्नई</td>
<td>20:45</td>
<td>end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

1. भोपाल से विजयवाड़ा की यात्रा का समय 13 घंटे 10 मिनट का है।
2. नागपुर से चेन्नई की यात्रा का समय 15 घंटे 10 मिनट का है।
3. नई दिल्ली से नागपुर की यात्रा का समय 11 घंटे 30 मिनट का है।
4. भोपाल से चेन्नई की यात्रा का समय 21 घंटे 40 मिनट का है।

60. 50 में एक पूर्ण संख्या जोड़ी जाती है और फिर वही संख्या 50 में से घटा दी जाती है। प्राप्त हुई दोनों संख्याओं का जोड़ है –

1. 25
2. 50
3. 0
4. 100
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

61. Which of the following is NOT obtained from petroleum?
   (1) Diesel
   (2) Wax
   (3) Grease
   (4) Coal

62. Select from the following a set of festivals celebrated on the full-moon day.
   (1) Diwali, Guru Nanak’s Birthday, Rakshabandhan
   (2) Holi, Mahashivratri, Buddhajayanti
   (3) Holi, Rakshabandhan, Guru Nanak’s Birthday
   (4) Diwali, Mahashivratri, Guru Nanak’s Birthday

63. Which one of the following groups of states has a coast on Arabian sea?
   (1) Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat
   (2) Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha
   (3) Kerala, Karnataka, West Bengal
   (4) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka

64. Where is Jharkhand located on the map of our country?
   (1) West of Uttar Pradesh
   (2) East of West Bengal
   (3) North of Odisha
   (4) South-East of Chhattisgarh
65. You are located at X and your school is located at Y. There is no straight path from your house to school. So, you first go to A which is 30 m due north of X, then go to B which is 40 m due west of A, then go to C which is 30 m due north of B and finally you reach your school at Y which is 40 m due west of C. With respect to your school the correct direction of your house is

(1) North-West
(2) Due South
(3) Due East
(4) South-East

66. A boy boarded a train on 30th June, 2019 at Madgaon for Nagarcoil. The train departed at 09:45 hours from Madgaon and reached Nagarcoil at 07:15 hours on the next day. If the distance covered by the train during this time interval is 1140 km, the average speed of the train was

(1) 51.5 km/h
(2) 53 km/h
(3) 54.5 km/h
(4) 57 km/h

67. In one of the forests of our country the village council (Panchayat) allots the land to the forest people (Adivasis) for farming in a special unit called ‘tin’. What is tin?

(1) A land with dimensions 100 m × 100 m
(2) A land on which a farmer grows one tin of seeds
(3) A land from which a farmer produces one tin of seeds
(4) A unit of land specially designed for the farmers of the forests.
68. In which one of the following cities the mountains of sand called “Sand Dunes” are found?
(1) Kabul
(2) Abu Dhabi
(3) Berlin
(4) Thimpu

69. We all observe old wells which have dried up. Our elders say that about 25-30 years ago there was sufficient water in the wells, but now these have completely dried up. Select from the following the possible correct reasons for drying up of water in the wells.
A. The lakes (ponds) in which rain water used to collect are no longer there.
B. The soil around the trees, well and nearby area is now covered with coaltar/cement.
C. No one uses wells as there are taps in every house.
D. A number of electric motor driven pumps have come up to draw underground water.
(1) A, B and C
(2) B, C and D
(3) C, D and A
(4) A, B and D

70. In EVS concepts and issues have not been compartmentalized into science and social science. Why?
(1) Syllabus of EVS has been prescribed as such by CBSE.
(2) The child looks at her/his environment in holistic manner.
(3) It is a good teaching-learning strategy.
(4) It is for decreasing the syllabus load.
71. Which of the following is true w.r.t. EVS subject for classes I and II?
   
   (1) Issues and concerns related to EVS are transacted through language.
   
   (2) Issues and concerns related to EVS are transacted through language and mathematics.
   
   (3) EVS is a new subject introduced at the classes I to II.
   
   (4) EVS as subject is not easy to understand at classes I and II.

72. In EVS themes have been proposed instead of topics in the syllabus. Why?

   (1) For reducing chapters in EVS.
   
   (2) To enhance the environmental comprehension of the learners.
   
   (3) For developing connected and interrelated understanding of issues of the learners’ local environment.
   
   (4) Theme based EVS transaction is easy as compared to the topics.

73. Which one of the following is not one of the six broad themes of EVS in the present syllabus?

   (1) Food
   
   (2) Shelter
   
   (3) Things we make and do.
   
   (4) Work and play
74. Which one of the following is not true w.r.t EVS?
   (1) Nature of EVS is integrated.
   (2) EVS is based on child centred learning.
   (3) EVS provides opportunities to the learners to explore their environment.
   (4) EVS emphasizes descriptions and definitions.

75. Which one of the following is very important in constructing knowledge in EVS?
   A. Active participation of the learner.
   B. Relating child’s knowledge with the teachers knowledge.
   C. Learning EVS outside the four walls of the classroom.
   D. Relating child’s local knowledge to the school knowledge.
   (1) A, C and D
   (2) D only
   (3) A only
   (4) A and D only

76. The most effective strategy to engage learners in EVS is __________.
   (1) Narratives
   (2) Reading of textbook
   (3) Explanations by teacher
   (4) Classroom Demonstration
77. Children should be encouraged to tap sources other than textbooks and teachers in EVS. Why?
   A. Textbook and teacher are not the only sources of EVS learning.
   B. It will promote the involvement of parents and communities.
   C. It will provide opportunity to teachers to know the child’s background.
   D. It will develop psychomotor skills and aesthetic sense of the children.

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

78. A teacher always begins by conducting activities followed by questions and discussions. The objective of conducting activities, questions and discussion is to _____.
   A. Assess the children’s process skills
   B. Provide an opportunity to the children to explore
   C. Provide an opportunity to the children to express themselves
   D. Discriminate between the children bases on their pace of learning

   (1) D only
   (2) C only
   (3) B, C and D
   (4) A, B and C
79. A teacher conducts an experiment on “How does food get spoilt?”
Teacher makes groups of learners and provides them material related to the experiment. Why does teacher form groups of learners?
A. It promotes peer learning.
B. It improves social interaction.
C. Group learning is effective way of learning EVS without burden.
D. Group learning is an essential strategy to maintain discipline in the class.
(1) A and B only
(2) C and D only
(3) A and C only
(4) B and D only

80. Which of the following should not be the indicator for assessment in EVS?
(1) Concern for justice and equality
(2) Co-operation
(3) Remembering
(4) Questioning

81. In EVS, teachers should provide opportunities to the children to assess themselves. Self-assessment is ________.
(1) CCE
(2) Assessment as learning
(3) Assessment of learning
(4) Assessment for learning
82. Which technique is used in the rating scale?
(1) Written question
(2) Observation
(3) Checklist
(4) Assignments

83. Which of the following is not the objective of teaching EVS?
(1) To nurture the curiosity and creativity of the child.
(2) To develop an awareness about environmental issues.
(3) To engage the child in exploratory and hands-on activities.
(4) To encourage children to provide textbook definitions.

84. Picture reading is an important activity in EVS. Which of the following indicators of learners can be assessed through picture reading?
A. Observation and recording
B. Expression
C. Analysis
D. Experimentation
(1) D only
(2) A, B and C
(3) A and C only
(4) A and B only
In a hilly area it was observed that the people have built their houses using stones, mud, lime and wood. These houses have two floors. On the ground floor they provide space for animals to live and also store necessary things, on the first floor they stay. The roofs of the houses are flat and made of thick tree trunks. This hilly area is a part of

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Meghalaya
3. Himachal Pradesh

Consider the following statements about the practices followed under “Jhoom farming”:

A. After obtaining one set of crops the land is left as it is for some years.
B. The bamboo or weeds which grow on the land are pulled out and burnt.
C. The ash obtained on burning the weeds etc. is used as fertilizer.
D. When the land is ready for farming it is deeply ploughed before dropping the seeds.

The correct statement(s) is/are

1. only A
2. only D
3. B and C
4. A and D
87. Boiled tapioca with any curry made using coconut is a preferred food of the people of
(1) Kerala
(2) West Bengal
(3) Bihar
(4) Tamil Nadu

88. It is believed that the animals that are awake at night can see objects only in
(1) violet and blue
(2) green and yellow
(3) orange and red
(4) black and white

89. Earthworms are considered friends of the farmers. Select from the following the correct reasons for the same:
A. Earthworms eat the dead leaves and plants and their droppings fertilise the soil.
B. Earthworms eat the weeds and save the main crop.
C. Earthworms soften the soil by digging underneath.
D. The tunnels made by the earthworms provide easy passage to air and water into the soil.
(1) A, B and C
(2) B, C and D
(3) C, D and A
(4) A and C only

90. Tribal people have been using bronze to make many things since thousand of years. Bronze is still used in our houses. Select from the following the most correct statement about bronze.
(1) It is an element like aluminium and copper.
(2) It is a mixture of copper and brass.
(3) It is a mixture of copper, zinc and aluminium.
(4) It is a mixture of copper and tin.
The future of water will be a gamble – resting entirely on the way we decide to play the game here. Either we continue to use water irresponsibly, threatening the very existence of this planet, or we adopt sustainable and smart water management practices to build a water secure future.

By 2050, India’s total water demand will increase by 32 percent from now. Industrial and domestic sectors will account for 85 percent of the additional demand. Over-exploitation of ground-water, failure to recharge aquifers and reduction in catchment capacities due to uncontrolled urbanisation are all causes of the precarious tilt in the water balance.

If the present rate of groundwater persists, India will have only 22 percent of the present daily per capita water available in 2050, possibly forcing the country to import its water.

Optimists believe that India’s people some 1.7 billion by 2050, will have integrated water efficient practices into their daily lives. If the ambitious water sustainability goals set by global industries and governments are testament we dare say that the world has begun to recognize water as a resource after all.

91. Persistent ground water depletion will NOT necessitate:
   (1) import of water
   (2) shutting down of industries
   (3) adoption of smart water management technologies
   (4) using water judiciously

92. Optimists cannot pin their hope for better water management on:
   (1) integrating water efficient practices into daily use.
   (2) reducing demand for water by using new technologies.
   (3) discovering new ways of augmenting water supply.
   (4) treating sea water for domestic and industrial sectors.
93. The problem of acute water scarcity in future cannot be dealt with by companies through

(1) establishing water audit standards.

(2) implementing water optimizing technologies

(3) discovering a viable substitute for water.

(4) re-engineering processes

94. Which one of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word ‘threatening’ as used in the passage?

(1) frightening

(2) menacing

(3) coercing

(4) persisting

95. Which one of the following words is most opposite to the meaning of the word ‘increase’ as used in the passage?

(1) decrease

(2) perceive

(3) achieve

(4) relieve

96. Identify the clause in the underlined part of the following sentence:

He breathed his last in the village where he was born.

(1) Noun clause

(2) Adjective clause

(3) Adverb clause

(4) Principal clause

97. What part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?

I do not know why he is so curious about it.

(1) Adjective clause

(2) Noun clause

(3) Principal clause

(4) Adverb clause

98. We will face a severe water-scarcity problem in future mostly because:

(1) ground-water level water is steadily decreasing.

(2) water is not a renewable source.

(3) by 2050, demand for water will increase considerably.

(4) we do not use water responsibly.

99. Which of the following will NOT lead to a severe water imbalance?

(1) flawless water infrastructure.

(2) over-exploitation of water.

(3) failure to recharge aquifers.

(4) uncontrolled urbanisation
All creation drinks with pleasure,
Drinks at Mother Nature’s breast;
All the just, and all the evil,
Follow down her rosy path.
Kisses she bestowed, and grape wine,
Friendship true, proved e’en in death;
Every worm knows nature’s pleasure,
Every cherub meets his God.
Gladly, like the planets flying
True to heaven’s mighty plan,
Brothers, run your course now,
Happy as a knight in victory.

100. Which of the following does not support the idea that Mother Nature’s love embraces all?
   (1) All creation drinks at Mother Nature’s heart.
   (2) She bestows kisses on all her children.
   (3) She loves all the just but not all the evil.
   (4) She also blesses us with true friendship.

101. What is the hallmark of a true friend?
   (1) He saves you from troubles.
   (2) He helps you to enjoy the fruits of nature.
   (3) He proves true even in death.
   (4) He can take on all the evils for you.

102. Rosy path is followed by ________.
   (1) the just
   (2) the evil
   (3) both just and evil
   (4) neither the just nor the evil

103. Identify and name the figure of speech used in “All creation ‘Drinks at Mother Nature’s breast’”.
   (1) Metonymy
   (2) Simile
   (3) Personification
   (4) Alliteration

104. What does the expression, “Brothers, run your course now’ mean?
   (1) Keep on moving towards your goal.
   (2) Don’t let failures upset you.
   (3) Seek god’s help when you are in difficulty.
   (4) Cultivate a positive attitude to life.

105. How can we say that God’s creatures are most fortunate and happy?
   (1) The world they live in lacks romance and beauty.
   (2) They have no friends to share their joys and sorrows.
   (3) They do not have enough pleasures at their disposal.
   (4) They have a benevolent Mother Nature to look after them.
Answer the following questions (Q Nos. 106 to 120) by selecting the most appropriate option out of the given options.

106. A Hindi speaking teacher gets posted in a primary school which is in the area of Punjab. Since he doesn't know the local language of that area. He should:
   (1) apply for the transfer to a Hindi speaking area.
   (2) motivate the community to learn Hindi, as it's a national / official language.
   (3) communicate in English as it is difficult for him to understand their local dialect.
   (4) use the child’s language as a resource and start teaching.

107. While designing a working activity for a language class a teacher should most importantly focus on:
   (1) choosing a topic from their surroundings.
   (2) giving clear instructions for the task.
   (3) providing all the necessary vocabulary required for the task.
   (4) assigning an authentic piece of writing task.

108. Some children do not have exposure to English outside the classroom. So, the teacher’s proficiency in spoken English is essential because:
   (1) the teacher can give more time to grammar drills.
   (2) the teacher can edit the errors in student’s learning process.
   (3) the students may listen to and process the new language before they actually communicate in it.
   (4) students can imitate, practise and drill the statements or sentences used by the teacher.

109. Which of the following classroom practices helps a teacher to develop oral language among the students?
   (1) Chorus reading of the text with the teacher.
   (2) Chorus recitation/individual recitation of the poem after memorising it.
   (3) Participating in role-plays on any one of their favourite scenes.
   (4) Practising the correct pronunciation of new or unfamiliar words.

110. In a constructivist classroom language learning would most importantly be based on:
   (1) group discussion and peer interaction.
   (2) minute observation and record of each child’s handwriting development.
   (3) correction of spelling errors and making sure that they are not repeated.
   (4) carefully completing the language syllabus.

111. As a language teacher which one of the following is most important for you regarding teaching of grammar?
   (1) Memorising grammar rules.
   (2) Avoiding grammar rules.
   (3) Using functional approach.
   (4) Using grammar translation method.

112. Which one of the following is a correct statement about a textbook?
   (1) It is planning of educational activities for the session.
   (2) A textbook is the final thing for the teacher.
   (3) It helps to achieve the objectives laid down in the curriculum.
   (4) The textbooks are the only source to read.
113. The purpose of diagnostic test in language learning is to:
   (1) give feedback to the parents in the PTMs.
   (2) fill the progress report of students.
   (3) plan and prepare question paper for summative assessment.
   (4) know the gaps in learners understanding.

114. The purpose of Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in language is:
   (1) to assess the students’ understanding of the textbook.
   (2) to assess their learning gaps.
   (3) to give regular tests i.e. weekly tests.
   (4) to assess the level of competencies achieved by the children.

115. Under which act did English get the status of the associate official language?
   (1) Official Language Act, Article-343
   (2) Associate Official Language Act, Article-343
   (3) Three Language Formula
   (4) National Curriculum Framework

116. A teacher is appreciating a child for his ‘overall language use’, though some of the words were misspelt by him. The teacher is using _______ approach in her class.
   (1) Structural
   (2) Communicative
   (3) Constructivist
   (4) Whole language

117. Which approach lays a lot of emphasis on habit formation?
   (1) Cognitive approach
   (2) Communicative approach
   (3) Behaviouristic approach
   (4) Eclectic approach

118. In the context of ‘theory of multiple intelligence’ which one of the following intelligences is related to language?
   (1) Visual-Spatial Intelligence
   (2) Fluency-Accuracy Intelligence
   (3) Linguistic-Verbal Intelligence
   (4) Vocabulary Grammar Intelligence

119. Banishing mother tongue in the classroom is the characteristic feature of _______ method.
   (1) Direct
   (2) Bi-lingual
   (3) Grammar translation
   (4) Natural

120. _______ deals with the level of meaning in language.
   (1) Syntax
   (2) Semantics
   (3) Collocation
   (4) Colloquial
निर्देश — नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों
(91 से 99 तक) के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर बाले
बिकल्प को चुनिएः

मानव के मर्मस्तम्भ में पतौकर और मानव जैसे सदृशाओं की जागृति तभी हो पाती है, जब वह अपने तुच्च भौतिक जीवन को प्राण के साथ दृष्टिकोण की सेवा—सुधा करता है। यह कठोर सत्य है कि हम भौतिक रूप में हम संसार में सीमित अवधि तक ही रहेंगे। हमारी मृत्यु के बाद हमारे निकट संबंधी, पिता, बंधु—बांधु जीवन भर हमारे लिए शोकाकूल और प्रमाणाकूल भी नहीं रहेंगे। दुःख मिलत इस निर्वचन प्रकार पर विचार करने के लिए लाभ हमारे अंतर्गत में
एक विचार उठाता है कि क्यों न हम अपने सत्कहों और सदृशाओं का प्रकाश फैलाकर सदा—सदा के लिए अमर हो जाएः।

सेवक—प्रृत्ति अपनाकर हम ऐसा अवधि कर
सकते हैं। अपने निर्मत्तय स्वतंत्र और पतौकर कमों के
बल पर हम हमेशा के लिए मानवीय जीवन हेतु उद्देश्य
बन सकते हैं। अनुमम मनुष्य जीवन को सत्यात्म सत्यन करने के लिए यह विचार नया नहीं है। ऐसे विचार सजन
मनुष्यों के अंतर्गत में सदा उत्तर रहते हैं तथा इन्हें अपनाकर
बे दुनिया में अमर भी हो गए। इस धारा पर स्वतंत्र रूप में
नहीं रहने पर भी ऐसे प्रहतिकारी कालितम तक पूरे जाते
रहेंगे। अगुर्वल मनुष्य जीवन की सरस्थान शिखर ही है।
यही सीधकर मनुष्य का जीवन आन्दोलन और समृद्धिशाली हो सकता है।

यदि इस प्रकार मानव जीवन उन्नत होता है तो यह
संसार संसार स्वर्गीय विकसन प्राण्य कर लेगा। किसी भी
मानव को आध्यात्मिकता का जो अंतिम ज्ञान मिलेगा,
वह भी यही शिखर देखा कि धर्म—कर्म का उद्देश्य सत्कहों
और सदृशाओं की ज्योति फैलाना ही है।

91. हमारे धर्म जीवन सदा प्रेरणा बन सकता है, यदि हम
(1) परहित और पतौकर करें।
(2) निर्मत्तय मानव से पतौकर करें।
(3) पतौकर के लिए सबको प्रहतिकारी करें।
(4) सेवक—प्रृत्ति का प्रचार—प्रसार करें।

92. धर्म के आचरण का उद्देश्य है
(1) कर्म पर आत्मा रखना
(2) अपने धर्म का प्रचार—प्रसार करना
(3) आध्यात्मिकता की शिखर प्रदान करना
(4) अन्धे कमों और पुष्कलों का प्रकाश फैलाना

93. “ऐसे विचार सजन मनुष्यों के
(क) संवंत मनुष्यों के
(ख) अंतर्गत में
(ग) सबा उत्तर रहते हैं।”

(घ)

अनुच्चोद में प्रयुक्त उपर्युक्त अतुल्य बाक्य को चार
भागों में बौद दिया गया है, जिनमें एक भाग
पहचानिए जिसमें अशुद्धि हो।
(1) (क)
(2) (ख)
(3) (ग)
(4) (घ)
94. शेष शब्दों से भिन्न शब्द पहचानिए :

(1) सदरुण
(2) सदर्गति
(3) सत्कर्म
(4) सत्वादी

95. ‘नि:स्वार्थ’ शब्द का उपयुक्त विकर्तारी शब्द है

(1) नि:स्वार्थी
(2) स्वार्थी
(3) परार्थी
(4) परोपकारी

96. पाठांश में प्रयुक्त ‘आध्यात्मिकता’ शब्द किन उपसर्ग-प्रत्ययों से बना है?

(1) अधि इक, ता
(2) आधि इक, ता
(3) आध्य क, ता
(4) आ इ, कता

97. ऐसे परोपकारी लोग सदा पूरे जाते रहेंगे, जो –

(1) अमूल्य मानव जीवन में श्रेष्ठ शिक्षक रहे।
(2) सेवक वृत्ति अपनाकर परहित करते रहे।
(3) धरती पर स्थायी रूप से नहीं रहे।
(4) आनंदमय जीवन जीते रहे।

98. ‘कठोर सत्य’ किसे कहा गया है?

(1) निकट संबंधियों का अस्थायी प्रेम
(2) भौतिक संसार की तुच्छता
(3) भौतिक शरीर की नस्वता
(4) भावनाओं पर नियंत्रण न कर पाना

99. निर्बल भावनाओं पर विजय पाने के लिए क्या किए जाने की आवश्यकता बताई गई है?

(1) ऐसी भावनाओं को मन में न आने देना
(2) अच्छे कमों से नाम अमर कर लेना
(3) सदा-सदा के लिए अमर हो जाना
(4) विजय पाने के लिए योजना बनाना
100. समास की दृष्टि से शेष से भिन्न पद है -

(1) अपनी-अपनी
(2) रहन-सहन
(3) खान-पान
(4) मिलना-जुलना

101. “सदियों से कुचले लाखों तुफान हमने पद तल से” कथन में ‘तुफान’ का भाव है -

(1) आंधियों
(2) कठिनाइयों
(3) आक्रमण
(4) लड़ाईयों

102. ‘अंडमन से कर्मर’ हैं भारत में

(1) निकटस्थ राज्य
(2) दूरस्थ राज्य
(3) बलिदानी राज्य
(4) क्रांतिकारी राज्य

103. हम भारतीय जिध भी अपने कदम बढ़ाते हैं वहाँ

(1) क्रांति हो जाती है।
(2) शांति हो जाती है।
(3) देश स्वतंत्र हो जाते हैं।
(4) शुभ कार्य होते हैं।

104. ‘पैर’ शब्द का समानार्थी नहीं है?

(1) नव
(2) पग
(3) पद
(4) चरण

105. कविता के अनुसार विविधताओं के बीच भी हम एक हैं, क्योंकि सबसे पहले हम

(1) स्वाभाविक हैं।
(2) भारतीय हैं।
(3) बीर-बहादुर हैं।
(4) स्वतंत्र हैं।
निदेश — नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

106. बच्चे सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया से भाषा सीखते हैं। यह विचार किसका है?
   (1) वाणीत्तिक का
   (2) जीन पियाजे का
   (3) स्किनर का
   (4) पावलॉव का

107. प्राथमिक स्तर के बच्चों के भाषा-विकास की दृष्टि से सर्वोच्च महत्वपूर्ण है —
   (1) पाठ्य-पुस्तक
   (2) समाचार-पत्र
   (3) बाल साहित्य
   (4) पत्रिका

108. भाषा सीखने और भाषा अर्जित करने में मुख्य अंतर का आधार है —
   (1) पाठ्य सामग्री
   (2) भाषा-परिवेश
   (3) भाषा-आकलन
   (4) साक्षरता

109. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषा के आकलन में आप सर्वोच्च महत्व किसे देंगे?
   (1) लिखित परीक्षा
   (2) जाँच सूत्री
   (3) प्रसंगवाली
   (4) पोर्टफोलियो

110. पढ़ने की प्रक्रिया में सर्वोच्च महत्वपूर्ण है —
   (1) अक्षर-ज्ञान
   (2) अर्थ
   (3) गति
   (4) प्रवाह

111. बच्चों को लिखना सीखने में सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है —
   (1) विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति
   (2) सुंदर लेखन
   (3) बर्तनी की शुद्धता
   (4) काव्यतमक भाषा

112. प्राथमिक स्तर के बच्चों के लिए पाठ्य-पुस्तक के निर्माण में आप सर्वोच्च महत्वपूर्ण किसे मानते हैं?
   (1) प्रसिद्द लेखक
   (2) प्रसिद्द रचनाएँ
   (3) भाषा की विभिन्न रंगें
   (4) भाषा का विविध गद्य साहित्य
113. बहुभाषिक कक्षा में मातृभाषा-प्रयोग को –
   (1) अस्थिर किया जाना चाहिए।
   (2) स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए।
   (3) अधिक महत्त्व नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए।
   (4) अनदेखा कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

114. भाषा सीखने-सिखाने में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है –
   (1) अभिभाषकों का साक्षर होना
   (2) भाषा-शिक्षक का भाषा-ज्ञान
   (3) भाषा का समृद्ध परिवेश
   (4) संचार माध्यमों का प्रयोग

115. भाषा-कौशल के संबंध में कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है?
   (1) भाषा-कौशल एक-दूसरे को प्रभावित करते हैं।
   (2) भाषा-कौशल एक-दूसरे से संबंधित होते हैं।
   (3) भाषा-कौशल एक क्रम में अर्जित नहीं किए जाते।
   (4) भाषा-कौशल एक क्रम में ही अर्जित किए जाते हैं।

116. बच्चों के भाषा-प्रयोग में होने वाली 'जुटियाँ' के संबंध में कौन सा कथन उचित नहीं है?
   (1) जुटियाँ सीखने की प्रक्रिया का एक पड़ाव है।
   (2) जुटियाँ का अर्थ है – भाषा-अज्ञात।
   (3) जुटियाँ बच्चों की मदद का मार्ग तय करती हैं।
   (4) जुटियाँ का अर्थ नहीं है – शिक्षक में कमी।

117. निम्न में से कौन सा प्रसन्न बच्चों के भाषा-आकलन की दृष्टि से सर्वाधिक उपयोगी है?
   (1) ‘इंग्लिश’ कहानी के मुख्य पत्र का नाम बताए।
   (2) ‘इंग्लिश’ कहानी को अपनी भाषा में सुनाए।
   (3) ‘इंग्लिश’ कहानी में हामिद ने क्या खोजा?
   (4) ‘इंग्लिश’ कहानी की मुख्य घटनाएँ बताए।

118. बच्चों में भाषा सीखने की क्षमता –
   (1) अर्जित की जाती है।
   (2) अनुकूल नहीं होती है।
   (3) विकसित भी नहीं होती।
   (4) जनजाति होती है।

119. बच्चों के भाषा सीखने में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है?
   (1) मानक वर्तनी
   (2) शुद्ध उच्चारण
   (3) बातचीत करना।
   (4) सूंदर लिखना

120. प्राथमिक शत पर भाषा सीखने-सिखाने का अर्थ है?
   (1) वर्णमाला सीखना
   (2) भाषा का प्रभावी प्रयोग
   (3) साहित्य की रचना
   (4) आलंकारिक भाषा का प्रयोग
On an ordinary workday, 27-year-old Pramila Bariki hikes up steep slopes across fields, through ankle-deep rivulets, often walking up to 14 kms. She gets a ride until the road is motorable, from which point she has to walk.

Her job? She doles out healthcare advice to mothers and children in the remotest hamlets in the Araku valley of Andhra Pradesh.

Now heavily pregnant Pramila has had to slow down delegating tasks to Duridi, Neeraj, Sunita and others. It's they who now walk through forests and climb up mountains, visiting families to identify pregnant women and conduct basic tests for diabetes and anaemia and connect them with a primary health centre whenever necessary.

These young tribal women are all trained auxiliary nurses, part of an experimental health project in Araku that aims to end preventable deaths during childbirth or infancy.

The Araku valley is home to several nomadic tribes who live in small clusters of 70 to 150 homes situated in rugged and inaccessible terrain. Until a few years ago these communities were unaware of government healthcare policies. The death of a child or a woman during pregnancy or child birth was common and they were resigned to it.

Today 38 women like Pramila drawn from these tribes, have broken social and cultural barriers to train as nurses and provide medical care to 1179 hamlets across the Araku, Paderu and Chintapalli mandals. Since they are from these communities they have been able create trust in the families and neighbours about formal healthcare. As a result these remote villages have now had the first childbirth in hospital, the first delivery by a trained nurse and the first mother not to lose a child.

The nurses advise women on hygiene and nutrition and convince them to visit the nearest health centre for further check-ups.

121. The health project launched in the tribal areas aims to:
(1) prevent deaths during pregnancy and childbirth.
(2) raise the living standard in the tribal areas.
(3) provide nutrition to women and children.
(4) provide employment along with education.

122. The tribal people trust the health workers mostly because they:
(1) help them get employment.
(2) are educated and soft-spoken.
(3) help them settle their domestic disputes.
(4) belong to their own community.

123. Read the following statements:
A. Child mortality rate in the tribal areas was very high in the past.
B. Pramila and her colleagues are rendering invaluable services to the tribal women.
(1) A is true, B is false.
(2) B is true, A is false.
(3) Both A and B are false.
(4) Both A and B are true.

124. Which one of the following words is similar in meaning to ‘remotest’ as used in the passage?
(1) toughest
(2) farthest
(3) highest
(4) tallest
125. Which one of the following words is opposite in meaning to ‘trust’ as used in the passage?

(1) disdain
(2) distrust
(3) disrupt
(4) dismantle

126. He could not clear the exam because he didn’t work hard.
Identify the clause in the underlined part of the sentence given above:

(1) Adverb clause
(2) Adjective clause
(3) Noun clause
(4) Principal clause

127. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?

The sudden rise and fall of prices make a business very uncertain.

(a) and fall of prices
(b) make a business
(c) very uncertain
(1) (a)
(2) (b)
(3) (c)
(4) (d)

128. The job of the auxiliary nurses is physically challenging because they:

(1) have to face opposition from the local traditional healers.
(2) are not paid any renumeration for their work.
(3) have to walk through forests and up mountains to reach out to people.
(4) are not liked by the people whom they want to help.

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 129 to 135) by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

Kaizen in Japanese means constant and never ending improvement. There is no pursuit more noble or important than the pursuit of self-improvement. As Confucius said many years ago: “Good people strengthen themselves ceaselessly”. Consistent and constant improvement in all areas is essential to reach your true potential. The personal trademark of almost every high achiever and successful person is a dedication to daily improvement in both their personal and professional lives. From Ben Franklin to Mahatma Gandhi, from Martin Luther King Jr. to Ivan Lendl and from Nelson Mandela to Mother Teresa, effective people do things daily to advance confidently in the direction of their goals and dreams.

You must also apply the Kaizen principle on a daily basis to condition your mind to peak performance. It has been said that the mind is a terrible master but a wonderful servant. By seeking to improve your mind and condition it to excellence of thought, this wonderful servant will most certainly bring you all the peace, prosperity and joy you now search for.

Study any person’s great success story and you will undoubtedly learn of their commitment to Kaizen. They will be dedicated to small, daily improvements in the key areas of their lives and become the very best that they could be. Personal mastery is like a bank account, call it the Personal Excellence Account. By improving daily, whether it is by spending some time exercising, reading, visualizing or forging better relationships, you are making regular deposits into your account. After only one month, for example, you will have improved the richness and quality of your world by at least 30%.
129. What is common among the great people mentioned in para-1?
(1) They inspired all those who came into contact with them.
(2) They worked hard to alleviate the suffering of the downtrodden.
(3) They tried their best to realise their goals.
(4) They resisted every temptation.

130. How do we stand to gain when we condition our minds to do our best?
(1) We earn name, fame and wealth.
(2) We rise in the estimation of our friends.
(3) We are able to overcome all obstacles.
(4) We realise our full capability.

131. Read the following sentences:
A. All successful people are committed to Kaizen.
B. If we can control our mind, it will serve us wonderfully.
(1) A is false and B is true.
(2) A is true and B is false.
(3) Both A and B are true.
(4) Both A and B are false.

132. Which word is the most similar in meaning to the word, ‘trademark’ used in the passage?
(1) item
(2) object
(3) subject
(4) brand

133. Which word is the most opposite in meaning to the word, ‘wonderful’ as used in the passage?
(1) separate
(2) deficient
(3) unremarkable
(4) insufficient

134. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?
Since time immemorial the Hindus have been worshipping the river Ganga.
(1) (a)
(2) (b)
(3) (c)
(4) (d)

135. How, according to the author, can we attain our full potential?
(1) by putting in a lot of effort.
(2) by proper and ceaseless improvement in all areas.
(3) by seeking the advice and guidance of successful people.
(4) by working hard on our weaknesses
Answer the following questions (Q Nos. 136 to 150) by selecting the most appropriate options.

136. A teacher of class-V wishes to teach a complex language structure from the syllabus. She should
   (1) ask students to memorise the rules.
   (2) not teach the complex structure and avoid it.
   (3) focus on listening-speaking practice instead of teaching grammar.
   (4) use a grammar game with a focus on this complex structure.

137. As per Noam Chomsky’s theory, the role of Language Acquisition Device (LAD) helps children to
   (1) learn second language easily.
   (2) communicate actively in second language.
   (3) generate grammar rules.
   (4) imitate the language spoken by adults.

138. Which of the following statements is correct?
   (1) Children’s first language is a hurdle in learning English.
   (2) It is difficult to teach English as they use their first language in every aspect and ignore English.
   (3) As a teacher you would like to give a list of English words on the very first day.
   (4) Children come to school with a treasure of experience and their mother tongue acts like a resource in learning English.

139. The study of how words combine to form phrases, phrases combine to form clauses and clauses join to make sentences is known as
   (1) Semantics
   (2) Syntax
   (3) Collocation
   (4) Colloquial

140. English language has ______ consonant sounds.
   (1) 21
   (2) 22
   (3) 23
   (4) 24

   (1) a first language
   (2) a foreign language
   (3) a global language
   (4) an associate language

142. A teacher divides the class in small groups and asks them to discuss and present their views on “Save Environment”. Students are free to plan and present their choice and creativity. The teacher is facilitating them as and when required. Which approach/method is followed in the class?
   (1) Constructivist approach
   (2) Structural approach
   (3) Natural approach
   (4) Deductive approach

143. A teacher of class-IV brought some interesting books and distributed them among the students. Then she said, “Today let’s have fun and read these books for our pleasure”. This reading is called
   (1) Pre-reading
   (2) Post-reading
   (3) Intensive-reading
   (4) Extensive-reading
144. A 2½ year old child picks up his sibling’s book and looking at the pictures tells a story. The child is
(1) emergent writer
(2) emergent student
(3) emergent reader
(4) emergent story writer

145. A teacher of class-III finds that some students understand the concept more clearly when she explains them orally. Their learning style is
(1) auditory
(2) visual
(3) kinesthetic
(4) aesthetic

146. A teacher asks the students to read the text for information and create their own interpretation beyond the literal level. Which sub-skill is she practising in the class?
(1) Paraphrasing
(2) Predicting
(3) Inferring
(4) Summarising

147. Story telling and listening to stories play an important role because stories
(1) help to teach and learn new and difficult words.
(2) use many structures of grammar and help children to learn them.
(3) present language as a whole.
(4) help the teacher to maintain classroom discipline.

148. Before starting a new chapter on ‘The Honest Woodcutter’ the teacher started a discussion with the students on ‘Honesty’. What is the teacher trying to achieve with this activity?
(1) Activate students’ attention.
(2) Activate students’ skill.
(3) Activate students’ previous knowledge.
(4) Assess students’ level of language and its usage.

149. A child got admission to a new school. The teacher was surprised to see that she would speak four languages fluently but could not speak in English. She is a
(1) monolingual
(2) bilingual
(3) multilingual
(4) linguist

150. A student of class-V while reading a chapter finds some difficult and unfamiliar words and is not able to get the meaning of those words he should:
(1) ask the teacher.
(2) ignore or skip the word and keep reading.
(3) guess the meaning in content.
(4) ask his classmate every time to help.
महत्त्वपूर्ण: परीक्षाधीन भाग – V (प्र.सं. 121 से 150) के प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए नीचे दिए गए हैं। इससे यह आसान नहीं होगा कि हमारे ही किए हुएकाज़, हमारे ही सोचे हुए भाव अलग दिशा से हमारे पास आते दिख रहे हैं।

121. एक ही वाद्ययंत्र से कोमल और कठोर ध्वनि निकलना किस प्रकार होता है?
   (1) बजाने वाले की कला पर
   (2) शिरो की रूचि पर
   (3) हलके या तेज़ आयाम पर
   (4) वाद्ययंत्र पर

122. ‘कर्णप्रिय’ ध्वनि का आशय है?
   (1) कानों में प्रय
   (2) कानों को प्रय
   (3) कानों से प्रय
   (4) कानों पर प्रय

123. जीवन के साथ सितार की तुलना किसीलिए की गई है?
   (1) जीवन सितार की भावत संगीतमय होना चाहिए।
   (2) सितार बजाने की भावत जीने का भी एक सत्तौम बना होता है।
   (3) जीवन तो सुरूला ही होता है।
   (4) तुलना ही असंगत है।

124. ‘हम जीता करते हैं’ वैसा पाते हैं – यह समझने के लिए लेखने ने किसका उदाहरण दिया है?
   (1) सितार का
   (2) आयाम का
   (3) गृज़ का
   (4) अनुशासन का
125. प्रत्येक की दृष्टि से उस शब्द को पहचानने जो शेष शब्दों से पिछले हो।
(1) कोमलता
(2) निकृष्टता
(3) सार्थकता
(4) कठोरता

126. ‘यदि कोई अच्छा शब्द या वाक्य बोलते हैं तो…’ की कर्मवाच्य में रचना होगी –
(1) यदि कोई अच्छा शब्द या वाक्य बोले तो...
(2) यदि कोई अच्छा शब्द या वाक्य बोला जाए तो...
(3) यदि कोई अच्छा शब्द या वाक्य बोले तो...
(4) यदि कोई अच्छा शब्द या वाक्य बोलते रहेंगे तो...

127. ‘पृथ्वीस्तद’ का संधि-विच्छेद होगा
(1) पृथ्वी: + पद
(2) पृथ्वी + स्पद
(3) पृथ्वी + अस्पद
(4) पृथ्वी + पद

128. कौन सा विशेषण गोपालदास ‘नीरज’ के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है?
(1) संगीतकार
(2) रचनाकार
(3) कवि
(4) गीतकार

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्रेम सं. 129 से 135 तक) के समस्या उपयुक्त उत्तरावली विकल्प चुनिएः

हमारा जीवन जिन मानवीय सिद्धांतों, अनुभवों और सांस्कृतिक संस्कृतियों के संबंध से समय सृष्टि के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बना है, परोपकार की भावना उन्हीं में एक है। मानव को दूसरे मानव के प्रति वैसा ही संवेदनात्मक उत्तरदायित्व निभाना चाहिए, जैसे वह स्थिति के प्रति निभाता है। जीवन को केवल परोपकार, पर सेवा और निस्वार्थ प्रेम के लिए ही वातावरण समझना चाहिए। क्योंकि नस्त्र शरीर जब नष्ट हो जाएगा तो उसके बाद हमारा कुछ भी इस दुनिया की जीवों की समस्त में नहीं रहेगा। हम जग जीवों की समस्ति में सदा-सदा के लिए भी बने रह सकते हैं, जब हम अपने नस्त्र शरीर को वैचारिक, बौद्धिक और आत्मिक चेतना से पूर्ण कर निस्वार्थ भाव से स्वर की जीव सेवा में समर्पित करेंगे।

हमें स्थिति से और शांतिपूर्वक यह विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि हमारे मनुष्य का सर्वश्रेष्ठ उद्देश्य और एकमात्र लक्ष्य हमारे द्वारा किया जाने वाला त्याग है। त्याग की वैचारिक प्राप्ति करने के लिए गहन तप की आवश्यकता है। त्याग का भाव किसी मनुष्य में समाधान होते हुए नहीं हमें जम लेता। इसके लिए मनुष्य को जीवन-जगत और इसके जीवों के संबंध में असाधारण वैचारिक रचनात्मक अनुभावक निरंतर योग, ध्यान, तप व साधना करनी होगी। उसे इस स्थिति से विचार कर हुए विशिष्ट आध्यात्मिक अनुभवों से लैस होना होगा। आवश्यकता होने पर हमें जीवों की वातावरण सेवा करने होगी। जब ऐसी विशेष मानवीय परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न होंगी, तब ही मानव में त्याग भाव आकार प्राप्त होगा।
129. लोग हमें भी याद रखने जब हम –
(1) नशीले को त्याग देंगे।
(2) वास्तविक ज्ञान अर्जित करेंगे।
(3) निष्क्रिय भाव से सेवा करेंगे।
(4) वैचारिक उन्नति करेंगे।

130. जीवन का श्रेष्ठ उद्देश्य किसे बताया गया है?
(1) शिक्षा
(2) तप
(3) त्याग
(4) रचनात्मकता

131. त्याग के योग्य व्यक्तित्व प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक है
(1) असाधारण रचनात्मकता
(2) साधारण पात्रता
(3) सत्योंच मानवीयता
(4) सदृश्यों की प्राप्ति

132. ‘आध्यात्मिक अनुभवों से लैस’ होना होगा। रेखांकित शब्द का अर्थ है –
(1) सत्यत
(2) पूर्ण
(3) सत्यत
(4) सत्तक

133. ‘आध्यात्मिक’ शब्द का निर्माण किस उपसर्ग की सहायता से हुआ है?
(1) अ
(2) धि
(3) आधि
(4) आधम

134. रचना की दृष्टि से श्रेष्ठ से भिन्न शब्द को अलग कीजिए:
(1) मालिक
(2) वैचारिक
(3) बौधिक
(4) वास्तविक

135. शरीर को ‘नश्वर’ कहा जाता है, क्योंकि वह
(1) अश्वल्य होता है।
(2) अत्यधिक होता है।
(3) नाशवान होता है।
(4) छोटा होता है।
136. बुद्ध-भाषिकता हमारी भी है और हमारी समस्ता ब ___ का अभिव अंग भी।
   (1) विवधभंन, संस्कृति
   (2) चुनौती, संस्कृति
   (3) पहचान, संस्कृति
   (4) समस्ता, पहचान

137. एक तीन साल के बच्चे से किसी भी ऐसे विषय पर अच्छी तरह से बतावती की जा सकती है जो उसके ____ दायरे के अंदर आता हो।
   (1) भावनात्मक
   (2) संज्ञानात्मक
   (3) भौगोलिक
   (4) विद्यालयी

138. ‘रिवर की सभी भाषाएँ ठोंड़े से फेरबदल से एक ही लिपि में लिखी जा सकती है।’ यह कथन—
   (1) भाषा है।
   (2) आधिक रूप से सत्य है।
   (3) पूर्णत: सत्य नहीं है।
   (4) पूर्णत: सत्य है।

139. भाषा में आकलन का अर्थ है—
   (1) भाषा-व्याकरण का आकलन
   (2) भाषा-प्रयोग की क्षमता का आकलन
   (3) आलंकारिक भाषा के प्रयोग का आकलन
   (4) साहित्यिक विचारों की जानकारी का आकलन

140. बच्चों की लेखन क्षमता का आकलन करते समय आप सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण किसे मानते हैं?
   (1) व्याकरणिक ज्ञान
   (2) शुद्ध वर्तनी
   (3) विचार तंत्र
   (4) संदर्भ लेखन

141. ‘बच्चे अपनी जन्मजात भाषा अवधि क्षमता के सहायी परिवेश में मौजूद भाषा अर्जित करते हैं।’ यह कथन किसे महत्व नहीं देता?
   (1) भाषा-अनुकरण करने को
   (2) समूद्र भाषा परिवेश को
   (3) भाषा-नियमों में परिवर्तन को
   (4) भाषा-नियमों में विस्तार को

142. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा कौशल का विकास ची____।
   (1) साधन है
   (2) साध्य है
   (3) सम्भव नहीं है
   (4) कठिन है

143. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति का विकास करने की दृष्टि से सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण गतिविधि है—
   (1) कहानी सुनकर उसे अपनी भाषा में कहना।
   (2) कहानी को ज्यों का ज्यों दोहराना।
   (3) कहानी सुनकर चित्र बनाना।
   (4) कहानी सुनकर शब्द-शब्द लिखना।
144. पहली कक्षा में पढ़ने वाली रोशनी लिखते समय अपनी मातृभाषा के शब्दों का प्रयोग करती है। भाषा शिक्षक के रूप में आप क्या करेंगे?
(1) रोशनी को समझाएंगे कि यह गलत है।
(2) मातृभाषा बाले शब्दों पर लाल ढेरा लगाएं।
(3) मातृभाषा बाले शब्दों का हिंदी अनुवाद लिख दें।
(4) मातृभाषा बाले शब्दों को स्वीकार करें।

145. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की सहज और स्वाभाविक मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति में सबसे कम महत्वपूर्ण है -
(1) स्पष्टता
(2) शुद्ध उच्चारण
(3) बोलने में आत्मविश्वास
(4) मौलिक विचार

146. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों का भाषा-विकास सरीरीक रूप से निर्मित करता है -
(1) भाषा के व्याकरणिक जानकारी पर
(2) भाषा के कठोर आकलन पर
(3) भाषा की पाठव-पुस्तक पर
(4) समृद्ध भाषिक परिवेश पर

147. बाले बच्चों को मुख्यत: लिखने में कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है।
(1) डिस्लेक्सिया
(2) डिस्सार्फिकाई
(3) डिस्क्रेंटकूलिया
(4) अफेजिया

148. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण का उद्देश्य है -
(1) विभिन्न साहित्यिक विधाओं की रचनाओं और रचनाकारों के नाम याद करना।
(2) विषय सामग्री के माध्यम से केवल कठिन शब्दों के अर्थ जानना।
(3) दूसरे के विचारों को शब्दश: दोहराने मात्र की कुशलता का विकास।
(4) पढ़ने के द्वारा ज्ञानार्जन एवं आंनंद प्राप्ति में समर्थ बनाना।

149. प्राथमिक स्तर की पाठव-पुस्तकों में विषय-वस्तु का फलक _____ हो जिसमें _____ के सरोकार झलकते हों।
(1) बिस्तू, अभिभावकों
(2) बिस्तू, समाज
(3) उच्च, समाज
(4) उच्च, विद्यालय

150. भाषा वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से भाषा और बोली में -
(1) अंतर नहीं होता।
(2) अंतर होता है।
(3) आंशिक संबंध होता है।
(4) आंशिक संबंध नहीं होता।
SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
रफ कार्य के लिए जगह
SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
रफ कार्य के लिए जगह
READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:

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

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

3. The candidates should ensure that the Answer Sheet is not folded. Do not make any stray marks on the Answer Sheet. Do not write your Roll No. anywhere else except in the specified space in the Answer Sheet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. Use of Electronic / Manual Calculator is prohibited.

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

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

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