This booklet contains 64 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 W. 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 and Science (Q. Nos. 31-90)
   - Part-III: Social Studies / Social Science (Q. Nos. 91-120)
   - Part-IV: Language-I (English/Hindi) (Q. Nos. 121-150)
   - Part-V: Language-II (English/Hindi) (Q. Nos. 121-150)

6. Candidates have to do questions 31 to 90 EITHER from Part-II (Mathematics and Science) OR from Part-III (Social Studies / Social Science).

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

8. 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.

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

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

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

1. Read the following description and identify the stage of moral reasoning of Kohlberg. Description: Right action is defined by self-chosen ethical principles of conscience that are valid for all humanity, regardless of law and social agreement. (1) The instrumental purpose orientation (2) The social-contract orientation (3) The social-order maintaining orientation (4) The universal ethical principle orientation

2. One of the major accomplishments of concrete operational stage is (1) Animistic thinking (2) Ability to conserve (3) Hypothetic-deductive reasoning (4) Secondary circular reactions

3. Constructivists such as Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky view learning as (1) acquisition of skills (2) conditioning of responses (3) passive repetitive process (4) process of meaning-making by active engagement

4. Selecting and presenting stories and clippings from newspaper that portray both men and women in non-traditional roles is an effective strategy to (1) promote gender bias (2) promote gender constancy (3) encourage stereotypical gender roles (4) counter gender stereotypes

निर्देश : निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्र. संख्या 1 से 30) के उत्तर देने के लिए सही सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए :

1. निम्नलिखित वर्णन को पढ़ें तथा कोहलबर्ग के नैतिक तर्क की अवस्था को पहचानिए। वर्णन: अंतःकरण के स्व-चयनित नैतिक सिद्धांतों के द्वारा सही कार्य परिभाषित किया जाता है जो कानून एवं सामाजिक समझौते पर ध्यान दिए जिन्हें समूह नानावता के लिए वैध होता है। (1) यंत्रीय उद्देश्य अभिविवादन (2) सामाजिक–अनुमान अभिविवादन (3) सामाजिक–क्रांति व्यवस्था अभिविवादन (4) सार्वभौमिक नैतिक सिद्धांत अभिविवादन

2. निम्नलिखित में से कोन सा मूल्यांकनकार्य अवस्था के प्रमुख कौशलों में से एक है? (1) संजीवित चिंतन (2) सुरक्षित रखने की योग्यता (3) परीक्षणित निम्नमानक तर्क (4) द्रुतीयक वर्तुल प्रारंभीय

3. जीन पियाज़े एवं लेव वायगोर्स्की जैसे संशोधनवादी अधिग्रह को किस रूप में देखते हैं? (1) कौशलों का अर्जन (2) प्रारंभिक हेतु अधिकार (3) निर्माण अवृत्तीय प्रक्रिया (4) संबंध विविधायित्रों से अर्थ-निर्माण की प्रक्रिया

4. समाचार-पत्रों से कहानियों एवं कहानियों का चयन करना एवं प्रस्तुत करना जो पुरुष एवं महिलाओं दोनों को गैर-प्रस्तुत भूमिकाओं में विविध करते हैं, निम्नलिखित में से किसके लिए एक प्रभावी रूपनीति है? (1) लेखक/लेखक पश्चात् को बढ़ाने के लिए। (2) लेखक/लेखक स्थिरता को बढ़ाने के लिए। (3) रूढ़िवादी लेखक/लेखक भूमिकाओं को प्राप्त करने के लिए। (4) लेखक/लेखक फ्रीलांस का समाप्त करने के लिए।
5. Which of the following play an important role in a child’s socialization?
(i) Media
(ii) School
(iii) Family
(iv) Neighbourhood
(1) (iii), (i)
(2) (ii), (iii)
(3) (i), (iii), (iv)
(4) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

6. As per Howard Gardner’s theory of multiple intelligence, how would the intelligence of a person with the following characteristics be categorized?
Characteristics:
“Ability to detect and respond appropriately to the moods, temperaments, motivations and intentions of others.”
(1) Naturalistic
(2) Intrapersonal
(3) Interpersonal
(4) Therapeutic

7. Which of the following should be the reasons for assessment of children?
(i) To separate and label children into ‘non-achievers’, ‘low-achievers’, ‘average’ and ‘high-achievers’.
(ii) To improve teaching-learning processes in the classroom.
(iii) To find out what changes and progress in learning that takes place in the child over a period of time.
(iv) To discuss the capabilities, potential, strengths and challenging areas of the child with the parents.
(1) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(2) (i), (ii), (iii)
(3) (ii), (iii), (iv)
(4) (ii), (iv)
8. Which of the following is central to the concept of progressive education?
(1) Textbook centric learning
(2) Belief in the capability and potential of every child
(3) Standard instruction and assessment
(4) Extrinsic motivation and uniform assessment parameters

9. To understand individual differences in development it is important
(1) to look at the inherited characteristics that give each person a special start in life.
(2) to look at the environmental factors that affect individuals.
(3) to consider maturation of the body and the brain.
(4) to consider both inherited characteristics as well as environmental factors and their interplay.

10. Which of the following is not a principle of development?
(1) Individuals develop at different rates.
(2) Development is relatively orderly.
(3) Development takes place gradually over a period of time.
(4) Exact course and nature of development is determined at the time of birth itself.

11. Several research studies show that teachers have more overall interaction with boys than girls. What is the correct explanation for this?
(1) Boys have much more academic capabilities than girls.
(2) Boys need more attention than girls.
(3) This is an example of gender bias in teaching.
(4) Boys are easier to manage than girls in the classroom.
12. The ability to come up with original and divergent solutions to a problem is a primary characteristic of
   (1) Egocentric children
   (2) Impaired children
   (3) Creative children
   (4) Children with learning disability

13. What instructional adaptations should a teacher make while working with students who are ‘Visually Challenged’?
   (1) Speak clearly and use a lot of touch and feel materials.
   (2) Use a variety of visual presentations.
   (3) Orient herself so that the students can watch her closely.
   (4) Focus on a variety of written tasks especially worksheets.

   (1) should be actively promoted
   (2) should be actively discouraged
   (3) should be occasionally used
   (4) should not be used

15. Which of the following is most important in an inclusive classroom?
   (1) Uniform instruction
   (2) Standardized testing
   (3) Promoting competitive learning
   (4) Individualized education plan

16. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of learners and their primary characteristics?
   (1) Hearing impaired learners – Cannot comprehend visual information
   (2) ‘Dyslexic’ learners – Lack reading and writing fluency
   (3) Creative learners – Hyperactive; slow in completing work
   (4) Attention deficit learners – High motivation; can sustain attention for long periods of time.
17. Which of the following does not result in meaningful facilitation of learning?
(1) Connecting new knowledge to pre-existing knowledge
(2) Promoting repetition and recall
(3) Use of examples and non-examples
(4) Encouraging multiple ways of looking at a problem

18. Which of the following would not be consistent with a constructivist environment?
(1) Students are given frequent opportunities to engage in complex, meaningful, problem-based activities.
(2) Students work collaboratively and are given support to engage in task-oriented dialogue with each other.
(3) Teachers elicit students’ ideas and experiences in relationship to key topics and plant teaching-learning to elaborate or restructure their current knowledge.
(4) Teachers employ specific end of the term assessment strategies and give feedback on products rather than processes.

19. A teacher should encourage students to set _____________ rather than _____________.
(1) learning goals; performance goals
(2) performance goals; learning goals
(3) failure avoiding goals; marks seeking goals
(4) marks seeking goals; failure avoiding goals

17. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अधिगम के सार्थक सरलीकरण के रूप में परिभाषित नहीं होता है?
(1) पहले से विद्यामान ज्ञान से नए ज्ञान को जोड़ना।
(2) दोहराने एवं समझ करने को बढ़ावा देना।
(3) उदाहरण एवं गैर-उदाहरण का प्रयोग करना।
(4) एक समस्या पर अंतर्क तरीकों से विचार करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना।

18. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक संस्थानात्मक परिवेश के साथ अनुकूल नहीं हो सकता है?
(1) विद्यार्थियों को जित्तें, सार्थक एवं समस्या-आधारित गतिविधियों में लगे रहने के लिए लगातार अभ्यास प्रदान किए जाते हैं।
(2) विद्यार्थी सहयोगीता के कार्य करते हैं तथा आपस में कार्य-केंद्रित बातों में लगे रहने के लिए सहयोग दिया जाता है।
(3) शिक्षक प्रमुख प्रतियोगियों के संबंध में विद्यार्थियों के विचारों एवं अनुभवों को प्राप्त करते हैं तथा उनके बेहतर ज्ञान की पुस्तरूपन या विस्तुत करने के लिए शिक्षण-अधिगम की योजना बनाते हैं।
(4) अध्यापक विशिष्ट सजावट सूचकात्मक रणनीतियों को लागू करते हैं तथा प्रश्नोत्तरियों के बजाय प्रश्न पर फीडबैक देते हैं।

19. एक शिक्षक को विद्यार्थियों को निर्धारित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए बजाए ____________ के।
(1) अधिगम लक्ष्य; प्रदर्शन लक्ष्य
(2) प्रदर्शन लक्ष्य; अधिगम लक्ष्य
(3) असफलता से बचने के लिए लक्ष्य; अंक लेने के लिए लक्ष्य
(4) अंक लेने के लिए लक्ष्य; असफलता से बचने के लिए लक्ष्य
20. Which of the following are examples of effective learning strategies?
   (i) Setting goals and time tables
   (ii) Making organizational charts and concept maps
   (iii) Thinking of examples and non-examples
   (iv) Explaining to a peer
   (v) Self-questioning
   (1) (i), (ii), (iii)
   (2) (i), (iv), (v)
   (3) (i), (ii), (iii), (v)
   (4) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)

21. Which of these is an example of extrinsic motivation?
   (1) “I enjoy doing my homework because it is so much fun.”
   (2) “I learn so much when I do my homework.”
   (3) “Doing homework makes me understand my concepts better.”
   (4) “I complete my homework because the teacher gives us marks for each assignment.”

22. In a primary classroom a teacher should
   (1) give only examples
   (2) give only non-examples
   (3) give both examples and non-examples
   (4) not give any examples and non-examples

23. Which of the following strategies would promote meaning-making in children?
   (1) Exploration and discussion
   (2) Transmission of information
   (3) Using punitive measures
   (4) Uniform and standardized testing
24. Children's errors and misconceptions –
(1) are a significant step in the teaching-learning process.
(2) are a hindrance and obstacle to the teaching-learning process.
(3) should be ignored in the teaching-learning process.
(4) signify that children’s capabilities are far inferior than that of adults.

25. In the constructivist frame child is viewed as
(1) ‘miniature adult’ who is less than adult in all aspects such as size, cognition, emotions.
(2) ‘tabula rasa’ or ‘blank slate’ whose life is shaped entirely by experience.
(3) a ‘passive being’ who can be shaped and molded into any form through conditioning.
(4) a ‘problem solver’ and a ‘scientific investigator’.

26. A teacher’s role while using co-operative learning in her class –
(1) is to be a silent spectator and let children do what they want.
(2) is to leave the class and let children work on their own.
(3) is to be supportive and monitor each group.
(4) is to support the group which has the ‘bright’ and ‘talented’ children.
27. Which of the following statements denotes the relationship between development and learning correctly?

(1) Development and learning are not related.
(2) Learning takes place irrespective of development.
(3) Rate of learning far exceeds the rate of development.
(4) Development and learning are inter-related and inter-dependent.

28. According to Piaget, specific psychological structures (organized ways of making sense of experience) are called

(1) mental tools
(2) schemes
(3) images
(4) mental maps

29. “With an appropriate question / suggestion, the child’s understanding can be extended far beyond the point which she could have reached alone.” Which construct does the above statement highlight?

(1) Zone of proximal development
(2) Equilibration
(3) Conservation
(4) Intelligence

30. According to Lev Vygotsky, basic mental capacities are transformed into higher cognitive processes primarily through

(1) rewards and punishment
(2) social interaction
(3) stimulus-response association
(4) adaptation and organization
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

31. If \( x = 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5^3 \times 7^3 \),
    \( y = 2^2 \times 3^3 \times 5^4 \times 7^3 \), and
    \( z = 2^4 \times 3^4 \times 5^2 \times 7^5 \),
then H.C.F. of \( x \), \( y \) and \( z \) is
(1) \( 30^2 \times 7^3 \)
(2) \( (15)^3 \times 7^4 \)
(3) \( 30^3 \times 7^3 \)
(4) \( 30 \times 7^5 \)

32. If \( 52272 = p^2 \times q^3 \times r^4 \),
where \( p \), \( q \) and \( r \) are prime numbers,
then the value of \( (2p + q - r) \) is
(1) 21
(2) 22
(3) 23
(4) 29

33. If the 7-digit number 134x58y is divisible by 72, then the value of \( (2x + y) \) is
(1) 6
(2) 7
(3) 8
(4) 9
34. Which of the following is not a Pythagorean triplet?
   (1) 7, 24, 25
   (2) 8, 15, 17
   (3) 11, 60, 63
   (4) 13, 84, 85

35. The measure of an angle for which the measure of the supplement is four times the measure of the complement is
   (1) 30°
   (2) 45°
   (3) 60°
   (4) 75°

36. If the angles, in degrees, of a triangle are $x$, $3x + 20$ and $6x$, the triangle must be
   (1) Obtuse
   (2) Acute
   (3) Right
   (4) Isosceles

37. In triangles ABC and DEF, $\angle C = \angle F$, $AC = DF$, and $BC = EF$. If $AB = 2x - 1$ and $DE = 5x - 4$, then the value of $x$ is
   (1) 1
   (2) 2
   (3) 3
   (4) 4

34. निम्न में कौन सा पाइथागोरस त्रिक नहीं है?
   (1) 7, 24, 25
   (2) 8, 15, 17
   (3) 11, 60, 63
   (4) 13, 84, 85

35. उस कोण का माप, जिसके संपूर्ण का माप कोण के पूर्क के माप के चार गुना के बराबर है, निम्न है :
   (1) 30°
   (2) 45°
   (3) 60°
   (4) 75°

36. यदि किसी त्रिभुज के कोणों का माप, तथा $x$, $3x + 20$ तथा $6x$ हैं, तो त्रिभुज अवस्थ ही होगा :
   (1) अधिककोण त्रिभुज
   (2) न्यूनकोण त्रिभुज
   (3) समकोण त्रिभुज
   (4) समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज

37. त्रिभुज ABC और DEF में, $\angle C = \angle F$, $AC = DF$ और $BC = EF$ है। यदि $AB = 2x - 1$ तथा $DE = 5x - 4$ है, तो $x$ का मान है 
   (1) 1
   (2) 2
   (3) 3
   (4) 4
38. One side of a triangle is 5 cm and the other side is 10 cm and its perimeter is \( P \) cm, where \( P \) is an integer. The least and the greatest possible values of \( P \) are respectively

(1) 19 and 29
(2) 20 and 28
(3) 21 and 29
(4) 22 and 27

39. Let \( x \) be the median of the data

\[ 13, 8, 15, 14, 17, 9, 14, 16, 13, 17, 14, 15, 16, 15, 14 \]

If 8 is replaced by 18, then the median of the data is \( y \). What is the sum of the values of \( x \) and \( y \) ?

(1) 27
(2) 28
(3) 29
(4) 30

40. A bag contains 3 white, 2 blue and 5 red balls. One ball is drawn at random from the bag. What is the probability that the ball drawn is not red?

(1) \( \frac{4}{5} \)
(2) \( \frac{3}{10} \)
(3) \( \frac{1}{5} \)
(4) \( \frac{1}{2} \)
41. The total surface area of a cuboid is 194 m\(^2\). If its length is 8 m and breadth is 6 m, then what is its volume (in m\(^2\))?

   (1) 112
   (2) 126
   (3) 168
   (4) 224

42. The area of a trapezium is 105 cm\(^2\) and its height is 7 cm. If one of the parallel sides is longer than the other by 6 cm, then the length of the longer side, in cm, is

   (1) 18
   (2) 16
   (3) 15
   (4) 12

43. The curved surface area of a right circular cylinder of base radius 3 cm is 94.2 cm\(^2\). The volume (in cm\(^3\)) of the cylinder is (Take \(\pi = 3.14\))

   (1) 138.6
   (2) 141.3
   (3) 125.6
   (4) 113.04

41. किसी घर का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल 194 m\(^2\) है। यदि इसकी लंबाई 8 m तथा चौड़ाई 6 m है, तो इसका आयतन (m\(^2\) में) है

   (1) 112
   (2) 126
   (3) 168
   (4) 224

42. किसी समलंब का क्षेत्रफल 105 cm\(^2\) है और उसका शीर्षलंब 7 cm है। यदि समांतर भुजाओं में से एक भुजा दूसरी से 6 cm अधिक लंबी है, तो लंबी भुजा की लंबाई, cm में, है

   (1) 18
   (2) 16
   (3) 15
   (4) 12

43. आधार की 3 cm त्रिज्या वाले एक लंब वृत्तीय बेलन का क्षेत्रीय क्षेत्रफल 94.2 cm\(^2\) है। बेलन का आयतन (cm\(^3\) में) है (\(\pi = 3.14\) लिखिए)

   (1) 138.6
   (2) 141.3
   (3) 125.6
   (4) 113.04
44. If $x$ is added to each of 14, 12, 34 and 30, the numbers so obtained, in this order, are in proportion. What is the value of $\sqrt{12x + 9}$?

(1) 8 \\
(2) 9 \\
(3) 11 \\
(4) 13

45. Which one of the following statements is true?

(1) A regular hexagon has only 4 lines of symmetry. \\
(2) A regular polygon of 10 sides has 10 lines of symmetry. \\
(3) A circle has no line of symmetry. \\
(4) An angle has two lines of symmetry.

46. The value of $x$ which satisfies the equation

$10(x + 6) + 8(x - 3) = 5(5x - 4)$

also satisfies the equation

(1) $5(x - 3) = x + 5$ \\
(2) $3(3x - 5) = 2x + 1$ \\
(3) $2(x + 3) = 5(x - 5) + 4$ \\
(4) $5(x - 5) = 2(x - 3) + 5$

47. What should be subtracted from $5y - 13x - 8a$ to obtain $11x - 16y + 7a$?

(1) $6x + 21y + 15a$ \\
(2) $21y - 5x - a$ \\
(3) $21y - 24x - 15a$ \\
(4) $24x - 21y + a$

44. यदि 14, 12, 34 तथा 30, प्रत्येक में $x$ जोड़ा जाए, तो इस प्रकार (इस क्रम में) प्राप्त संख्याएं समानुपात में होती हैं। $\sqrt{12x + 9}$ का क्या मान होगा?

(1) 8 \\
(2) 9 \\
(3) 11 \\
(4) 13

45. निम्न कथनों में से कौन सा सत्य है?

(1) एक समफ़्लताक की केवल चार समसमित रेखाएं होती हैं। \\
(2) 10 भुजा वाले एक समफ़्लताक की दस समसमित रेखाएं होती हैं। \\
(3) एक घूँघट की कोई समसमित रेखा नहीं होती है। \\
(4) एक कोण की दो समसमित रेखाएं होती हैं।

46. $x$ का वह मान जो समीकरण

$10(x + 6) + 8(x - 3) = 5(5x - 4)$

to संभव करता है वह निम्न समीकरण को भी संभव करता है:

(1) $5(x - 3) = x + 5$ \\
(2) $3(3x - 5) = 2x + 1$ \\
(3) $2(x + 3) = 5(x - 5) + 4$ \\
(4) $5(x - 5) = 2(x - 3) + 5$

47. $11x - 16y + 7a$ प्राप्त करने के लिए $5y - 13x - 8a$ में से क्या सटाना चाहिए?

(1) $6x + 21y + 15a$ \\
(2) $21y - 5x - a$ \\
(3) $21y - 24x - 15a$ \\
(4) $24x - 21y + a$
48. Which of the following statements is correct regarding children coming to school from rural areas in the context of Mathematics?

(1) They need not learn formal mathematics as it is of no use to them.
(2) They may have rich oral mathematical traditions and knowledge.
(3) They do not know any mathematics.
(4) They have poor communication skills in mathematics.

49. Read the following statements:
A. Axioms are propositions which are assumed.
B. Axioms are special theorems.
C. Axioms are definitions.
D. Axioms, when proved becomes theorems.

Which of the following statement(s) is correct?
(1) A and C
(2) A and D
(3) Only B
(4) Only A
50. Which of the following statements does not reflect contemporary view of students errors in mathematics?

(1) They should be overlooked.
(2) They are a part of learning.
(3) They are a rich source of information.
(4) They can guide the teacher in planning her classes.

51. Which of the following statement(s) regarding Mathematics is true?

A. Mathematics is a tool.
B. Mathematics is a form of art.
C. Mathematics is a language.

(1) A & B
(2) B & C
(3) only A
(4) A, B & C

52. To prove that $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number, a teacher begins by assuming that it is a rational number and then proceeds to show how this assumption is not feasible. This is an example of proof by

(1) Induction
(2) Deduction
(3) Contradiction
(4) Verification

50. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन विधायिकों द्वारा गणित में की गई अशुद्धियों के समसामयिक निरीक्षण पर प्रकाश नहीं डालता है?

(1) उन्हें अनदेखा कर देना चाहिए।
(2) वे अध्यापक का हिस्सा हैं।
(3) वे जानकारी प्राप्त करने का मूल्यवान स्रोत हैं।
(4) वे अध्यापिका का उसकी कक्षाओं की आयोजना तैयार करने में महत्वपूर्ण कर सकती हैं।

51. निम्नलिखित कथन (कथनों) में से गणित के संदर्भ में कौन सा/से सही है/हैं?

A. गणित एक उपकरण है।
B. गणित एक प्रकार की कला है।
C. गणित एक भाषा है।

(1) A और B
(2) B और C
(3) केवल A
(4) A, B और C

52. यह सिद्ध करने के लिए कि $\sqrt{2}$ एक अपरिमेय संख्या है, एक अध्यापक यह मानकर शुरू करता है कि यह एक परिमेय संख्या है और आगे बढ़ते हुए यह सिद्ध करता है कि यह पूर्वसूचन सम्बंध नहीं है। यह उपपत्ति निम्न विधि का उदाहरण है: 

(1) आगमन
(2) निम्नागमन
(3) प्रतिवाद
(4) सत्यापन
53. Which of the following statements reflects a desirable assessment practice in the context of mathematics learning?

(1) Only paper-pencil tasks are suited to assess students because they require precise answers.
(2) Holding conversations and one to one discussion with children can also be helpful in assessing them.
(3) Assessment should be product oriented and focus on the right answer of the child.
(4) Incorrect answers of children should largely be ignored because we need to focus on children’s strengths.

54. Which of the following statements is true of learning mathematics?

(1) Everyone can learn and succeed in mathematics.
(2) Girls need extra attention because they are weaker in mathematics.
(3) Mathematics is a specialized subject meant for a select few.
(4) Informal algorithms are inferior to formal mathematics.
Space for Rough Work / रफ कार्य के लिए जगह
58. The value of 
\[\left(\frac{-4}{2}\right) \times (-3) - (-3) \times (-7) - 8\]  
+ \(4\) \left\{\frac{-48}{6}\right\}

is 
(1) 9  
(2) -11  
(3) 13  
(4) -16

59. The fractions \(\frac{44}{49}, \frac{33}{38}, \frac{22}{25}\) and \(\frac{24}{29}\) are written in descending order as

(1) \(\frac{24}{29}, \frac{33}{38}, \frac{22}{25}, \frac{44}{49}\)  
(2) \(\frac{22}{25}, \frac{24}{29}, \frac{33}{38}, \frac{44}{49}\)  
(3) \(\frac{44}{49}, \frac{22}{25}, \frac{33}{38}, \frac{24}{29}\)  
(4) \(\frac{44}{49}, \frac{33}{38}, \frac{24}{29}, \frac{22}{25}\)

60. Which one of the following statements is not true for integers?

(1) Multiplication is associative.  
(2) Division is commutative.  
(3) 1 is the multiplicative identity.  
(4) Subtraction is not commutative.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिए जगह
Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

61. Myra cycles to a friend’s house 5 km away to deliver a packet. She goes at a speed of 12 km/hour and returns at a speed of 8 km/h. Her average speed during the whole trip is –
   (1) 20 km/h
   (2) 9.6 km/h
   (3) 10 km/h
   (4) 5 m/s

62. Which of the following sets contains only the units of measuring distance?
   (1) metre, light year, hertz
   (2) cubit, year, light year
   (3) cubit, metre, light year
   (4) metre, hertz, cubit

63. Sameer rolls his marble on three different surfaces spread out on floor – taut cellophane sheet, carpet and newspaper. The force of friction acting on the marble in the increasing order is
   (1) Newspaper, Cellophane sheet, Carpet
   (2) Newspaper, Carpet, Cellophane sheet
   (3) Cellophane sheet, Newspaper, Carpet
   (4) Cellophane sheet, Carpet, Newspaper

64. An object is moving linearly with a uniform velocity. If time is represented along X-axis then which of the following statements is correct?
   (1) The distance-time graph of the motion will be a straight line parallel to X-axis.
   (2) The velocity-time graph of the motion will be a straight line parallel to Y-axis.
   (3) The distance-time graph of the motion will be a straight line parallel to Y-axis.
   (4) The velocity-time graph of the motion will be a straight line parallel to X-axis.
65. Which of the following is not a byproduct of petroleum?
   (1) Paraffin wax
   (2) Coke
   (3) Bitumen
   (4) Lubricating oil

66. Aman keeps a plastic bottle, a wooden spoon and a metallic spoon in a closed room overnight. The room temperature is 30 °C. In the morning he records the temperatures of the three objects as $T_1$, $T_2$ and $T_3$. Which of the following most likely represents the relation between them?
   (1) $T_1 = T_2 = T_3$
   (2) $T_3 > T_2 > T_1$
   (3) $T_1 = T_2 < T_3$
   (4) $T_1 > T_2 > T_3$

67. Which of the following organisms can prepare their own food by Photosynthesis?
   (1) Algae
   (2) Fungi
   (3) Rhizobium
   (4) Virus

68. Which of the following features help polar bears adapt in extreme cold conditions?
   (1) white fur, flat feet, fat under skin
   (2) white fur, long curved sharp claws, fat under skin
   (3) white fur, flat feet, layers of fur
   (4) strong smell, flat feet, layers of fur
69. Which of the following nutrients are present in milk?
   (1) Protein, Calcium, Vitamin D
   (2) Protein, Vitamin C, Vitamin A
   (3) Carbohydrates, Vitamin C, Iron
   (4) Protein, Iron, Vitamin D

70. The non-metal used in the purple coloured solution applied on wounds as antiseptic is
   (1) Chlorine
   (2) Iodine
   (3) Bromine
   (4) Sulphur

71. Which of the following statements regarding ‘Air’ is incorrect?
   (1) Air has weight.
   (2) Air is not present in soil.
   (3) Air plays important role in water cycle.
   (4) Air occupies space.

72. Which of the following represents correct matching of the organs of digestive system in Column A with the function in Column B?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Liver</td>
<td>i. where protein digestion starts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Stomach</td>
<td>ii. where bile juice is stored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Gall bladder</td>
<td>iii. releases digestive juice into small intestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Pancreas</td>
<td>iv. largest gland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
73. Which of the following statement about cells is true?
   (1) All cells are round in shape.
   (2) Cells of a tissue have similar structure.
   (3) Size of cells is same in a well organized organism.
   (4) All the cells have nucleus.

74. Which of the following are correctly matched with their mode of reproduction?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>i. vegetative propagation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>ii. spore formation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>iii. fragmentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>iv. budding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

75. Which of the following pollutants are responsible for depletion of ozone layer?

   (1) Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide
   (2) Chlorofluoro carbons
   (3) Acid rain
   (4) Methane and carbon dioxide

76. Which of the following set represents communicable diseases?

   (1) Anaemia, Scurvy, Diarrhoea, Cholera
   (2) Typhoid, Malaria, Anaemia, Swine flu
   (3) Typhoid, Swine flu, Malaria, Polio
   (4) Diabetes, Typhoid, Malaria, Anaemia

73. कोशिकाओं के विषय में कौन सा कथन सत्य है?
   (1) सभी कोशिकाओं की आकृति गोल होती है।
   (2) किसी उत्तर की कोशिकाएँ समान होती हैं।
   (3) किसी भली भाति व्यवस्थित जीव में कोशिकाओं का आकार (साइज) समान होता है।
   (4) सभी कोशिकाओं में केंद्रूक होता है।

74. निम्नलिखित में किनका उनकी जनन की विधा से सही वितरण किया गया है?

   A B
   a. यीस्ट       i. कार्यक्रम
   b. आलू        ii. ग्रीष्मक वेदना (ग्रीष्मक जनन)
   c. लैटा        iii. खड़न
   d. कमकूत    iv. मुकुंदन

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

75. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से प्रदूषक ओजोन पत्ते के अपशक्ष के लिए उत्तरदायी है/हैं?

   (1) कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड और कार्बन मोनो-ऑक्साइड
   (2) क्लोरोफ्लूरो अरोग्य कार्बन
   (3) अम्लीय वर्षा
   (4) मेथेन और कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड

76. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा समुदाय संचारी रोगों को निरूपित करता है?

   (1) रक्तशीग्रता, स्कर्वी, अतिसार, हैजा
   (2) मियादी बुखार (टाफ्नाइड), मलेंरिया, रक्तशीग्रता, स्वाइनफ्लू
   (3) मियादी बुखार (टाफ्नाइड), स्वाइनफ्लू, मलेंरिया, पौरियो डायबेटिज, मियादी बुखार (टाफ्नाइड), मलेंरिया, रक्तशीग्रता
77. Which one of the following is not true of the nature of science?
A. Science is always tentative.
B. Science promotes scepticism.
C. Science is a process of constructing knowledge.
D. Science is static in nature.
(1) D
(2) B
(3) C
(4) A

78. Which of the following is/are developed by Science?
A. Equity
B. Scientific attitude
C. Scientific temper
D. Static mind set
(1) A and D
(2) B, C and D
(3) A, B and C
(4) C and D

79. The role of a science teacher should be to _________
(1) provide rich variety of learning experiences to learners.
(2) provide product based teaching-learning environment to learners.
(3) guide learners to practice the memorization of the creative ideas.
(4) encourage all learners to frame questions of high cognitive abilities.
80. As per NCF-2005, good science education should be
A. True to the learner
B. True to the environment of the learner
C. True to the teacher
D. True to science
(1) A, B and D
(2) B and C only
(3) A, B and C
(4) D only

81. “Conducting a survey on the awareness of people about sources of air pollution in learners localities.”
Which of the following cognitive process will be most associated with the above learning objective having action verb conducting?
(1) Remembering
(2) Understanding
(3) Creating
(4) Applying

82. Which of the following strategy can be the most appropriate for involving learners in the teaching learning of science?
(1) Reading a science book
(2) Clarifying the hard spots of learners
(3) Working on engaging the learners first
(4) Encouraging learners to do group assessment
83. By which of the following strategy meaningful clarification on the concept of reflection of light can be given?
(1) Animated video on the concept.
(2) Chart showing the reflection of light.
(3) Observing reflection of light on white paper screen by the learners and drawing conclusions.
(4) Asking closed ended questions related to the concept.

84. Why are field visits important in science?
(1) It provides hands on experiences to the learners.
(2) It is easy to conduct.
(3) It collects the information of science.
(4) It develops habit of hardwork among learners.

85. Which of the following tool is for learner centered assessment?
A. Portfolio
B. Concept mapping
C. Paper-pencil test
D. Journal writing
(1) C only
(2) A, B and D
(3) A and C only
(4) B, C and D

86. Assessment as learning in Science means __________.
(1) Formative assessment
(2) Summative assessment
(3) Self assessment
(4) Term assessment
87. Amrita is trying to set-up an electric circuit. She runs short of connecting wires. Which of the following materials can she use to complete the circuit?

(1) thick thread
(2) steel wire
(3) glass rod
(4) rubber pipe

88. Identify the correct statement.

(1) A concave mirror always forms an erect image.
(2) A concave mirror forms an erect as well as inverted image.
(3) A convex mirror always forms an inverted image.
(4) A convex mirror forms erect as well as inverted image.

89. Which of the following acids is found in ant’s sting?

(1) Ascorbic acid
(2) Formic acid
(3) Oxalic acid
(4) Acetic acid

90. 3.7 kg of a fuel is completely burnt to give off $1.665 \times 10^8$ joules of energy. The calorific value of the fuel in standard unit is

(1) 45000
(2) 22222
(3) 61605
(4) 25000
PART - III / भाग - III
SOCIAL STUDIES / SOCIAL SCIENCE
(सामाजिक अध्ययन / सामाजिक विज्ञान)

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

31. Which of the following was not a feature to Athenian democracy ?
   (1) All the free men and women above 30 years of age were recognised as full citizens.
   (2) All citizens were expected to serve in army and navy.
   (3) All the citizens attended assemblies that were held for deciding upon matters.
   (4) Appointment for many positions were made through lottery.

32. Which of the following was Samudragupta’s policy specifically towards the rulers of Dakshinapatha ?
   (1) Their kingdoms were uprooted and made a part of Samudragupta’s empire.
   (2) They submitted to Samudragupta and offered daughters in marriage.
   (3) They brought tribute, followed his orders and attended his court.
   (4) They surrendered after being defeated and then were allowed to rule again.
33. Match the following:

(Art form)  (Nomenclature)

a. Art technique that enabled making of images that looked real.
   i. Picturesque

b. Painting showing ii. Portraiture Indian landscape as quaint, unexplored land
   ii. Portraiture

c. Paintings displaying iii. History lavish lifestyles, wealth & status of Europeans in India.
   iii. History Painting

d. Paintings depicting iv. Oil Painting scenes from British imperial history & victories.
   iv. History Painting

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

34. In the late 18th century, the presidencies of Bombay, Madras and Bengal developed from which of the following East India Company’s trading posts?

(1) Surat, Madras, Calcutta
(2) Nagpur, Madurai, Delhi
(3) Pune, Madras, Calcutta
(4) Surat, Madurai, Delhi

35. Consider the statements (A) and (B) about Mahayana Buddhism and choose the correct answer.

(A) In this form of Buddhism, Buddha’s presence in sculptures was shown using certain signs.
(B) The belief in Bodhisattvas emerged with the coming of Mahayana Buddhism.

(1) (A) is true, (B) is false.
(2) (A) is false, (B) is true.
(3) Both (A) and (B) are true.
(4) Both (A) and (B) are false.
36. Consider the statements (A) and (B) about Mahalwari and Ryotwari system of revenues and choose the correct answer.

(A) The Mahalwari was devised for North-Western provinces of Bengal presidency, while the Ryotwari was devised for British territories in South.

(B) While in Mahalwari, village headman collected and paid revenue of the whole village to the company, in Ryotwari direct settlements were made with cultivators.

(1) Only (A) correctly explains differences between the two revenue systems.

(2) Only (B) correctly explains differences between the two revenue systems.

(3) Both (A) and (B) correctly explain differences between the two revenue systems.

(4) Neither (A) nor (B) correctly explain differences between the two revenue systems.

37. A tomb of a Sufi saint is known as:

(1) Khanqah (2) Idgah

(3) Gulfaroshan (4) Dargah

38. The doctrine of Vishishtadvaita was propounded in eleventh century by:

(1) Ramanuja (2) Basavanna

(3) Eknath (4) Sakhubai

39. Consider the statements (A) and (B) on Diwani Adalat established in 1772 in India and choose the correct answer:

(A) It was a criminal court.

(B) It was presided over by the European district collectors.

(1) (A) is true, (B) is false.

(2) (A) is false, (B) is true.

(3) Both (A) and (B) are true.

(4) Both (A) and (B) are false.
40. A garrison town refers to:
(1) Land adjacent to a city that supplies goods to it.
(2) A fortified settlement with soldiers.
(3) A place where goods from different production centres are sold.
(4) A town on an important trading port.

41. Assertion (A): It will be 7:30 p.m. in India, when it is 2:00 p.m. in London.
Reason (R): India is located east of Greenwich at 82°30′E.
Select the correct option from the given alternatives.
(1) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(2) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
(3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(4) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).

42. Consider the statements A, B, C on time zone and choose the correct answer:
A. Some countries have a great longitudinal extent and so they adopted more than one standard time.
B. The earth has been divided into twenty-four time zones of one hour each.
C. Each time zone covers 15° of longitude.
(1) A and B are correct and C is incorrect.
(2) A and C are correct and B is incorrect.
(3) B and C are correct and A is incorrect.
(4) A, B, C all are correct.
43. Choose the correct arrangement of atmosphere’s layers beginning from earth’s surface:

(1) Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere, Troposphere
(2) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere
(3) Exosphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Troposphere, Thermosphere
(4) Mesosphere, Troposphere, Exosphere, Stratosphere, Thermosphere

44. Seasons occur due to which of the following reasons?

(1) Axis of the Earth makes an angle of 66½º with its orbital plane.
(2) Tropic of Capricorn receives direct rays of the sun, falling vertically at 23½º S.
(3) Revolution of the Earth and inclination of its axis in the same direction.
(4) Circle of illumination caused due to rotation of the earth around its axis.

45. The major constituents of earth’s atmosphere by percentage is:

(1) Oxygen
(2) Carbon dioxide
(3) Nitrogen
(4) Helium

46. Which of the following statements about ocean currents is/are correct?

A. The cold currents carry water from polar or higher latitudes to tropical or lower latitudes.
B. Labrador is a warm current.
C. Areas where warm and cold currents meet provide world’s best fishing grounds.

(1) A and B are correct.
(2) A and C are correct.
(3) B and C are correct.
(4) Only A is correct.
47. The depositional feature of a glacier is called:
   (1) Sea cave
   (2) Moraine
   (3) Loess
   (4) Levees

48. Statements A and B describe the features of which of the following vegetations?
   A. This vegetation is found in the higher latitudes (50° – 70°) of Northern Hemisphere.
   B. It is also called as Taiga.
   (1) Temperate Grasslands.
   (2) Temperate Deciduous Forests.
   (3) Coniferous Forests.
   (4) Mediterranean Vegetation.

49. Which of the following is not a feature of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin?
   (1) Ox-Bow lakes dot the plain area.
   (2) The density of population of plain area is very high.
   (3) The delta area is covered with Mangrove forests.
   (4) Slash and Burn agriculture is practiced in this area for land cultivation.

50. Swimmers can float in Dead sea because:
   (1) Winds blow at a very high speed over the surface of sea water.
   (2) More warm currents than cold currents originate in the sea.
   (3) The sea experiences more high tides than low tides.
   (4) The increased salt content makes the sea dense.
51. Consider the statements A and B about land use and choose the correct answer:

A. Land use refers to use of land exclusively for agriculture and forestry.

B. Land use is primarily determined by its topography.

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

52. Shelter belts help in:

(1) Checking wind movement to protect soil cover.
(2) Retaining soil moisture.
(3) Slowing down the flow of water over soil.
(4) Preventing gullies and hence further soil loss.

53. What determines the thickness of soil profile?

(1) Relief
(2) Time
(3) Flora-Fauna
(4) Climate

54. On the basis of their distribution, resources can be classified as:

(1) Actual and Potential resources
(2) Renewable and Non-renewable resources
(3) Biotic and Abiotic resources
(4) Ubiquitous and Localised resources

51. भूमि उपयोग के संदर्भ में A और B कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए।

A. भूमि उपयोग से आशय भूमि का केवल कृषि और तन के लिए उपयोग है।

B. भूमि उपयोग मुख्यतः अपनी स्थलाकृति के द्वारा निर्धारित होता है।

(1) A सही है और B गलत है।
(2) A गलत है और B सही है।
(3) A और B दोनों सही हैं।
(4) A और B दोनों गलत हैं।

52. रक्षक मेहनाएँ मदद करती हैं:

(1) पवन की गति को रोककर कर मृदा आवरण के संरक्षण में।
(2) मृदा में नमी बनाए रखने में।
(3) मृदा के ऊपर से जल के प्रवाह को मंद करने में।
(4) अपवादिताओं को बनने से रोकने और मृदा श्रव को बचाने में।

53. मृदा परिवर्धनका की मोटाई को कैसे निर्धारित करता है?

(1) उच्चावच
(2) समय
(3) वनस्पति-जात्र-जापीजात
(4) जलवायु

54. वितरण के आधार पर संसाधनों को कैसे संयोजित किया जा सकता है?

(1) वास्तविक संसाधन और संभाव्य संसाधन
(2) नवीकरणीय संसाधन और अनवीकरणीय संसाधन
(3) जैव संसाधन और अजैव संसाधन
(4) सर्वव्यापक संसाधन और स्थानिक संसाधन
55. Which of the following statements about a ‘diverse society’ is correct?

(1) It would have differences and inequalities in language, religion and culture.

(2) It would have differences in culture and power.

(3) It would have similarities of language, religion and culture.

(4) It would have differences and similarities in language, culture and religion.

56. Which of the following statements challenges gender stereotypes?

(1) Women are very emotional.

(2) Women are fashion conscious.

(3) Women are responsible bus drivers.

(4) Women are nurturing.

57. Which of the following composed the main demand of the suffragettes?

(1) Right to vote for women.

(2) Right to bureaucratic roles for women.

(3) Adult franchise for propertied women.

(4) Adult franchise for working class.
58. Which of the following statements about Jatakas is correct?

(1) These were composed by ordinary people, written down and preserved by Buddhist monks.

(2) These were composed by ordinary people, written down and preserved by Jaina monks.

(3) These were composed by Buddhist monks, written down and preserved by ordinary people.

(4) These were composed by Jaina monks, written down and preserved by ordinary people.

59. Which of the following statements about Ain-i-Akbari is correct?

(1) It is the first volume of the three volume history of Akbar’s reign titled Akbar Nama.

(2) It deals with Akbar’s ancestors and records the events of Akbar’s reign.

(3) It was written by Mirza Hakim, who was one of Akbar’s courtiers.

(4) It has rich statistical details about diverse aspects of Akbar’s administration.

60. Who among the following compiled the compositions of Baba Guru Nanak in Gurumukhi, also adding his own compositions to it?

(1) Guru Gobind Singh

(2) Guru Angad

(3) Guru Arjan

(4) Guru Teg Bahadur
61. Consider List – A and List – B.
List – A has different types of rural employment.
List – B has different kinds of loans taken.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List – A</th>
<th>List – B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Agricultural worker</td>
<td>i. Health and off-season consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Large farmer</td>
<td>ii. Fertiliser, Pesticide, Seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Middle farmer</td>
<td>iii. Government loan for farmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Government loan for agro-processing plant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Match items of List – A with List – B, based on most likely reason for loans:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>iii</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

62. Which of the following forms the trading arrangement between a weaver and a merchant under the “Putting out” system? Choose the correct option.

(1) Yarn is bought for the lowest bid from merchant; and cloth is sold at highest bid.
(2) Yarn is sold to the weaver by the merchant; and weaver makes cloth for self-consumption.
(3) Yarn is supplied by the merchant to the weaver and cloth produced is bought back from weaver at a low price.
(4) Yarn is bought by weaver from the open market and cloth is sold to merchant at a low price.
63. Consider the statements A to E. They form jumbled links in a chain of market, wherein 'Ketchup' reaches a consumer.

A. Sona orders ketchup from a neighbourhood shop.
B. Farmer buys tomato seeds from a local trader.
C. Wholesale merchant bids for tomatoes in the vegetable mandi.
D. A small city based food processing unit buys tomatoes.
E. Marketing company supplies ketchup to stores.

Choose the option that represents the correct sequence in the chain of market:
(1) B, C, D, E, A
(2) B, D, E, C, A
(3) C, B, D, E, A
(4) A, B, D, C, E

64. According to Appellate System, a person dissatisfied with the verdict given by the Court of the District Judge could appeal to which of the following courts?

(1) Session Court
(2) Supreme Court
(3) High Court
(4) Trial Court

65. Consider the statements A and B on the Indian Parliament:

A. A political party that has any number of Members of Parliament in the Lok Sabha can form a government.
B. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President are part of the Parliament.

Choose the correct option:
(1) Only A is true.
(2) Only B is true.
(3) Both A and B are true.
(4) Both A and B are false.
66. Read the statement given below:
“The Indian State has many checks and balances to prevent the misuse of powers.”
Choose the correct option that represents the meaning of ‘Indian State’ in the above statement.
(1) The Indian Central Government
(2) The Indian Bureaucracy
(3) Any State Government
(4) The Indian Political System

67. Which of the following should the teaching of History focus upon?
A. Concepts of plural representations and building a sense of historical diversity.
B. Encouraging students to imagine living in the past and relate to the experiences.

(1) Only A
(2) Only B
(3) Both A and B
(4) Neither A nor B

68. Two of the statements given below are false. Identify these statements.
A. Natural and physical basis of scientific inquiry can be used in Social Science also.
B. The teaching of Social Science has the responsibility towards value education only.
C. The same methodology can be used to teach different disciplines of Social Science.
D. The teaching of Social Science concerns more with involvement with complexities rather than information.

(1) A and C
(2) B and C
(3) B and D
(4) C and D
69. A Social Science teacher should aim towards:
   (1) Rote memorisation
   (2) Building perspective
   (3) Syllabus completion
   (4) Passing the examinations

70. Which of the following approaches have been considered while developing social and political life textbooks?
   A. Learning through use of concrete examples and experiences.
   B. Learning through retention based on facts and data.
   (1) Only A
   (2) Only B
   (3) Both A and B
   (4) Neither A nor B

71. Which of the following is true about Social Science?
   A. Memorising information will lead to conceptual development.
   B. The status of a ‘fact’ is always fixed.
   (1) Only A
   (2) Only B
   (3) Both A and B
   (4) Neither A nor B

72. The best practice for sensitising students towards wildlife conservation would be:
   (1) Reading about relevant policies and laws.
   (2) Preparing a play on wildlife conservation.
   (3) Observing wildlife week at the school.
   (4) Pledging not to buy animal based products.
73. **What is the main purpose of an Open-Book Evaluation?**

   (1) Students need not feel the burden to rote memorise all facts and details.
   (2) Teachers need not undergo extra pressure to frame new questions.
   (3) Students need not read extra books.
   (4) Students can answer exactly according to the textbook.

74. **Which of the following would be the best closure tasks after the teaching of the theme ‘The Making of Regional Cultures’?**

   A. Small group projects
   B. Dance performance by an expert
   C. Quiz competition
   D. Collage making

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

75. **Imagine you have inherited a kingdom. How would you make your kingdom stable and prosperous?**

   **In context of the above question, as a teacher which skill would you emphasise upon while assessing the students?**

   (1) Comparing experiences.
   (2) Ability to analyse.
   (3) Infer and extrapolate from situation.
   (4) Ability to reason.

76. **A respectful way to introduce the theme ‘Adivasis’ would be to:**

   (1) Portraying them as rich and powerful forest people.
   (2) Showcasing their colourful costumes.
   (3) Screening a tribal song and dance.
   (4) Discussing their primitive and rustic pasts.
77. While teaching controversial issues in Social Science class, you should:
   (1) Completely avoid confrontations.
   (2) Take them up occasionally and conduct brief discussions.
   (3) Take them up with proper planning to initiate a dignified discussion.
   (4) Keep in mind students’ background and discuss only non-hurtful aspects.

78. The teaching of social and political life should focus on:
   A. Study of Political Institutions.
   B. Study of Basic Principles.
   (1) Only A  (2) Only B  
   (3) Both A and B  (4) Neither A nor B

79. While planning a small group activity with students, which of the following should be emphasised?
   A. To create a challenging task.
   B. To teach students to work together.
   C. To select groups thoughtfully.
   D. Completion of task.
   (1) A, B, C  (2) A, B, D  
   (3) A, C, D  (4) B, C, D

80. Which of the following statements are true about the study of Social Science?
   A. Helps in systemic analysis of issues.
   B. Students will grow up and find out for themselves.
   C. Focus should be on subject details rather than understanding.
   D. Building sensitivity and curiosity as much as providing information.
   (1) A, C  (2) A, D  
   (3) B, D  (4) C, D

81. The writings of the following cannot be attributed as a primary source?
   (1) Muzaffar Alam
   (2) Abul Fazl
   (3) Rashsundari Devi
   (4) Ziyauddin Barani
82. Which of the following sources would be wrong to use if you have to introduce Ancient Indian History?
(1) Cave paintings
(2) Miniature Paintings
(3) Inscriptions
(4) Manuscripts

83. Which of the following can a Social Science teacher critically address while discussing the theme, ‘Advertisement’?
A. Appeal to the personal emotions.
B. Issues of equality.
(1) Only A
(2) Only B
(3) Neither A nor B
(4) Both A and B

84. ‘Discuss few more reasons that are responsible for changes in land use pattern.’
In context of the above question, as a Social Science teacher you would be assessing students’ skill of:
(1) Classifying
(2) Generalising
(3) Inferring
(4) Hypothesising

85. To familiarise students with the theme, ‘Natural Vegetation and Wildlife’, which would be the best pedagogical method?
(1) Screening a documentary on the theme.
(2) Visit to a wildlife sanctuary.
(3) Inviting an expert for a lecture.
(4) Textbook reading and discussion.

86. What is the role of cartoons in a Social Science textbooks?
(1) No role as cartoons are immature.
(2) Mainly used as fillers so that textbooks look attractive.
(3) Makes class enjoyable as the subject is boring.
(4) Raises basic issues and makes it relatable to students.
87. Consider statements A and B on the practice of apartheid:
A. It discriminates between races but allowed all the right to vote.
B. It prevents mingling of races but gives equitable public facilities to all.
Choose the correct option:
(1) Only A is true.
(2) Only B is true.
(3) Both A and B are true.
(4) Both A and B are false.

88. Who among the following occupies elected office in a Gram Panchayat?
A. Sarpanch
B. Ward Members
C. Secretary
D. Gram Sabha Member
Choose the correct option:
(1) A and B
(2) A and C
(3) A, B and C
(4) B, C and D

89. Which of the following work is the responsibility of a ‘Patwari’?
(1) Construction and maintenance of common property.
(2) Executing employment schemes for land development.
(3) Preventing land disputes by investigating complaints.
(4) Measuring land and keeping records.

90. Which of the following statements on the functioning of a local urban administration is correct?
(1) Commissioner of a municipal corporation makes and decides the budget for the year.
(2) Commissioner is elected by ward councilors and reports to him/her.
(3) Ward councilors form committees to resolve issues of governance.
(4) Ward councilors are headed by the Sarpanch.
Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions (91 – 99) that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

There’s an air of excitement on the platform as the train’s departure time draws close. You’ve found your name on the passenger’s list, together with the names of those in the compartment with you; so you already know your ‘fellow passengers’ names, ages, sex and destination. People are pushing past you to get on, as you show your coupon to the conductor and he tells you to board.

Your fellow passengers are settling in, staking out their claims to territory with too much luggage. A bell clangs but there is no slamming of carriage doors, no blowing of whistles and no shout of “All aboard !” as in the states. The train simply draws out of the station while people stroll alongside and with studied nonchalance, clamber on, one after the other through the still-open doors.

You claim your own seat, pleased to be on the move. Since you have a long journey ahead in the company of strangers, what happens next will govern your enjoyment of the trip. You can start up a conversation and make friends, allies quickly, or be anti-social and lonely for the whole of the journey. Of course, it depends on your personality but if you are travelling alone you’ll need an ally, someone you feel you can trust to watch your luggage when you go to the washroom. You can’t isolate yourself completely on a train so if that’s your style, train travel isn’t for you.

I get a thrill out of the start of every train journey. It’s not just the excitement of moving on to a new place, there’s the anticipation of what’s going to happen during the journey; the pleasure at the new acquaintances I’m going to make; the dissolving of city skyline into lush, rural landscape beyond the windows; and the heightened emotions of everyone on board. Indians love to travel by train; they are used to it and prepare properly so it becomes a picnic on wheels. I get excited when I am part of it, you will too.

91. Even after the train has started moving why do some people stroll alongside ?
   (1) They reached the platform late.
   (2) They want to enjoy the outside scene.
   (3) They enjoy getting into a moving train.
   (4) The doors are still open.

92. What can prevent you from enjoying your train trip ?
   (1) There are strangers around you.
   (2) You are lonely by temperament.
   (3) You are worried about your luggage.
   (4) The travellers around you don’t trust you.
93. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

(1) The narrator enjoys going to a new place.
(2) He/she loves to make friends.
(3) He/she does not enjoy a picnic in the train.
(4) He/she is thrilled at the scene outside.

94. What does the word ‘Coupon’ here mean?

(1) a railways pass
(2) a passport
(3) a railway ticket
(4) a counterfoil

95. The phrase, ‘draws out’ as used here means:

(1) clears out
(2) moves out
(3) hurries out
(4) breaks away

96. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?

People are pushing past you.

(1) Preposition
(2) Adverb
(3) Adjective
(4) Verb

97. Which part of the following sentence has an error in it?

“Once you have made this decision there would be no going back”, Ram warned me.

(1) (a)
(2) (b)
(3) (c)
(4) (d)

98. You are well informed about your fellow passengers:

(1) even before you have entered the compartment.
(2) after you have been introduced to them.
(3) after you have interacted with them.
(4) When you have settled in your seats.

99. Who stake a claim to territory in the compartment?

(1) Those who need more space in it.
(2) Those whose seats are already occupied.
(3) Those who don’t travel light.
(4) Those who haven’t reserved seats.
The work of hunters is another thing:
I have come after them and made repair
Where they have left not one stone on a stone,
But they would have the rabbit out of hiding,
To please the yelping dogs. The gaps I mean,
No one has seen them made or heard them made,
But at spring mending-time we find them there.
I let my neighbour know beyond the hill;
And on a day we meet to walk the line
And set the wall between us once again.
We keep the wall between us as we go.
To each the boulders that have fallen to each.
And some are loaves and some so nearly balls
We have to use a spell to make them balance:
‘Stay where you are until our backs are turned!’

100. The gaps in the wall are made by:
(1) rabbits
(2) dogs
(3) hunters
(4) nature

101. The neighbours meet in the spring season to:
(1) fill the gaps in the wall.
(2) to go on a long walk.
(3) to find out who broke the wall.
(4) to lift the stones.

102. The neighbours have to use a spell to:
(1) look for the rabbits.
(2) to count the number of stones.
(3) to make the stones obey them.
(4) to fix the irregular stones in the wall.

103. The figure of speech used in the lines 9-10 is:
(1) Personification
(2) Metaphor
(3) Simile
(4) Irony

104. Identify the figure of speech used in the expression:
‘And some are loaves and some so nearly balls’
(1) Simile
(2) Metaphor
(3) Personification
(4) Irony

105. The hunters’ main aim is:
(1) to remove the stones.
(2) to please their dogs.
(3) to catch the rabbits.
(4) to make the neighbours build the wall again.
Answer the following questions (Q Nos. 106 to 120) by selecting the most appropriate option out of the given options.

106. A teacher along with her learners writes the names of objects in the classroom (like door, black board, windows etc) in their mother tongue and in English on pieces of paper and pastes them on the objects for learners to notice the words. What is the teacher trying to do?

(1) The teacher wants her learners to write well.
(2) The teacher is creating a (print) language rich environment in the classroom.
(3) The teacher is trying to teach letters of alphabet.
(4) The teacher is creating a situation for the students to learn the spelling of the words.

107. This is assumed to be a major difference between language acquisition and learning.

(1) Language acquisition is natural and language learning is deliberate/instructed.
(2) Language acquisition happens at an early stage while language learning takes place later.
(3) Language acquisition always happens in mother tongue and language learning happens in the second language.
(4) Language acquisition is meaning formation and language learning is making meaning.

108. LAC stands for

(1) Language Acquisition Culture
(2) Languages Across the Cultures
(3) Language Acquisition of Content
(4) Language Across the Curriculum

109. Many minor and tribal languages are not available in school curriculum and the number of speakers is receding in those languages. What is this known as in socio educational linguistics?

(1) Language death
(2) Language minority in education
(3) Language endangerment
(4) Language revival

110. A teacher asks her learners to find words and word chunks relating to different themes based on the reading lesson. Learners in groups have to make word charts of the same category. What is this strategy known as?

(1) Thematic language teaching
(2) Word collocations
(3) Communicative language teaching
(4) A writing project

111. A student reads through an article in a newspaper to get the overall idea of the article. What is this (practice) known as?

(1) Scanning
(2) Skimming
(3) Top-down model
(4) Bottom-up model

112. Sight words are developed

(1) by seeing them on sight.
(2) by teachers from text books.
(3) by using words in meaningful contexts
(4) by knowing meanings of difficult words.
113. Language is
(1) a rule governed system
(2) a structure formed system
(3) a formation of words, rules and meanings
(4) a human system which changes frequently

114. ‘Comprehensible input’ as proposed by Krashen (1985) is
(1) enabling learners to comprehend ideas.
(2) exposing learners to language somewhat above their level.
(3) exposing learners to language below their level so that they can comprehend.
(4) enabling learners to read in many languages.

115. Extensive reading is
(1) reading in detail every word and idea for deep understanding.
(2) reading for facts.
(3) reading to write.
(4) reading for pleasure and overall understanding of the text.

116. A teacher keeps the students' work of language use and uses it for assessing the learners' achievement. What is this strategy for assessment known as?
(1) Portfolio assessment
(2) Diagnostic test
(3) CCE
(4) Summative assessment

117. A teacher brought real life objects like a hammer, a screw driver and so on to her class. She asked her learners to describe the objects in five to seven sentences. What are the materials in language teaching known as?
(1) Teaching implements
(2) Tools
(3) Language input
(4) Realia

118. Mother tongue based multilingualism advocates that
(1) all learners learn in mother tongue only in primary school.
(2) learners begin their schooling in mother tongue and move on to add many (at least two) languages in school.
(3) learners begin with their state language and more on to English medium.
(4) learners learn their mother tongue, Hindi and English from Class-I.

119. Which of the following statements are true of teaching of grammar?
A. Teaching of rules at the initial stage does not lend much to language learning.
B. Rules of grammar are essential during the formative years of language learning.
C. Grammar teaching should move from meaning to form.
D. Grammar teaching should move from form to meaning.
(1) Statements B and D are true.
(2) Statements C and B are true.
(3) Statements A and C are true.
(4) Statements A and D are true.

120. A teacher draws the attention of learners to individual sounds, words and then sentences while teaching the listening skill. What approach to listening does the teacher adopt?
(1) Top-down approach
(2) Elastic approach
(3) Communicative approach
(4) Bottom-up approach
निम्नलिखित गद्दांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्रश्न 91 से 99 तक) के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर बताए विकल्प चुनिए : 

आज शिक्षक की मूलभूत उपदेशक या जानादाता की-सी नहीं रही। वह तो मात्र एक प्रेरक है कि शिक्षाधीन स्वयं सीख सके। उनके किशोर मानस को ध्यान में रखकर शिक्षक को अपने शिक्षण कार्य के दौरान अध्ययन-अध्ययन की परंपरागत विधियों से दो कदम आगे जाना पड़ेगा, ताकि शिक्षाधीन समकालीन यथार्थ्य और दिन-प्रतिदिन बदलते जीवन की चुनौतियों के बीच मानस- 
मूल्यों के उत्क अवस्था बनाए रखने की जरूरत प्राप्त कर सके। पाठ्य कागजों को दूर रखने हुए विद्यार्थियों 
की सहभागिता को सही दिशा प्रदान करने का कार्य 
शिक्षक ही कर सकता है। 

भाषा शिक्षण की कोई एक विधि नहीं हो सकती। जैसे मध्यकालीन कविता में अलंकार, छद्विधान, तुक 
आदि के प्रति आदर था किंतु आज लघु और प्रवाह का 
महत्त्व है। कविता पढ़ते समय कवि की युग चेतना के 
प्रति सजगता समझना आवश्यक है। निबंध में लेखक के 
रूढ़िवालों और भाषा-शैली का महत्त्व है और शिक्षार्थी को 
अथवा क्रमवर्तन का भव्यता का विकास जहरी है। कहानी के 
भीतर बुनी अंदेश कहानियों को पहचानने और उन सुविधाओं 
को पत्तलिपित करने का अभाष शिक्षार्थी की कल्पना 
और अभिव्यक्ति कौशल का बढ़ाने के लिए उपयोगी हो 
सकता है। कहानी-कहानी कहानी का नाटक में विच 
पत्तलिपित कर सकता है। 

मूल्यांकन बनान की तरीकी सीखने की ही एक प्राचीन है, 
ऐसी प्राचीन जो रात ग्रामीण से मुफ्त दिला सके। 
Pपाराण संख्या का अनुसार न बने, अपना दृष्टिकोण निर्मित 
कर सके। इसलिए यह गाँठ बाध लेना आवश्यक है कि 
भाषा और साहित्य के प्रारंभ-खंड़े से उत्तरों तक सीमित 
हो सकते। शिक्षक पूर्ण विश्वास उसके अपेक्षा नहीं 
कर सकता। विद्यार्थियों के उस समय से हटकर बिंदु तक 
संगठन हो सकते हैं और नहीं हो। इस खुलेपन की चुनौती 
को स्वीकार कर आवश्यक है। 

91. आधुनिक कविता में महत्वपूर्ण है 
(1) छद्द और अलंकार 
(2) भाषा और शैली 
(3) मानवीकरण और छिपिएविधान 
(4) लघु और प्रवाह 

92. कहानी के द्वारा लेखन विद्यार्थियों में 
लघुपरिवर्तन और अभिव्यक्ति की कुशलता 
बढ़ाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण गतिविधि हो सकती है 
(1) कहानी का वाचन 
(2) कहानी का विचार-परिवर्तन 
(3) निःशंक कथामूलक का पत्तलिपित 
(4) कहानी का मौखिक सुनाने का आभास 

93. मूल्यांकन के बारे में सत्य नहीं है 
(1) रंग का अंत करता है। 
(2) इसका विशिष्ट बाँधा होता है। 
(3) उत्तर पालन से विचारित नहीं होता। 
(4) यह सीखने की ही एक विधि है। 

94. समाज की दृष्टि से कौन-सा पद शीर्ष से भूना है? 
(1) विद्याधीन (2) भाषा-शिक्षण 
(3) अर्थ-प्राप्ती (4) युग-चेतना 

95. ‘विद्याधीन’ के लिए अनुच्छेद में प्रयुक्त अन्य 
पर्यायवाची शब्द है–
(1) अध्यापक, अध्येता 
(2) शिक्षाधीन, छात्र 
(3) सहभागी, परीक्षाधीन 
(4) किशोर, मानस 

96. ‘सहभागिता’ शब्द का निर्माण किस उपसर्ग और 
प्रत्यय से हुआ है?
(1) स सा 
(2) सह सह 
(3) स इता 
(4) सह इता
97. अनुच्छेद में प्रयुक्त ‘समकालीन’ शब्द का सबसे उपयुक्त अर्थ होगा?
(1) आधुनिक
(2) आकस्मिक
(3) समानांतर
(4) वर्तमान

98. कौन-सा कथन आज के शिक्षक की भूमिका के बारे में सत्य नहीं है?
(1) शिक्षक प्रकाश है, जानदाता नहीं।
(2) परिप्रेक्ष्य शिक्षण विधियों को छोड़ा नहीं जा सकता।
(3) शिक्षक विद्यार्थियों की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करता है।
(4) मानव मूर्तियों पर उसकी आर्थिक अंधा होती है।

99. शिक्षक से किस प्रकार की बाधाएं दूर करने की अपेक्षा की गई है?
(1) पाठ पढ़ते हुए आने वाली अद्वितीय
(2) पाठ-प्रस्तुति से संबंधित
(3) पाठ के भीतर से उम्मीद वाली
(4) पाठसूचना से जुड़ी हुई

निम्नलिखित काव्याश्रय को पढ़कर पूछें गए प्रश्नों (प्रश्न सं. 100 से 105 तक) के उत्तर दीजिए:
आकाश का सफाई बाँधकर सुरुज की चिलम खींचता।
बैठता है पहाड़।
घुंटनों पर पड़ी है नदी चादर-सी।
पास ही दरकन रही है पलाश के जंगल की अंगित्री।
अंधकार दूर पूर्व में सिमटा बैठता है भेड़ों के गल्ले-सा।
अनुच्छेद को लेकर मोर
जैसे अजी ने आवाज दी –
‘अजी सुनते हो।’
चिलम अंधी
पूछ उठा
सुरुज डूबा
अंधा हो गया।

(51) W

100. पलाश बन को अंगित्री कहा गया है क्योंकि?
(1) पलाश शीघ्र कत्त में फूलता है।
(2) जंगल में आग लगती होती है।
(3) पलाश की तक़दीर जलाने के काम आती है।
(4) खिले पलाश के बन आग के समान दिखते हैं।

101. अंधकार के सिमटने बैठ होने का कारण है?
(1) अभी सूरजदार नहीं हुआ।
(2) बिस्तार आग संकर रहा है।
(3) अभी सूरजस्त नहीं हुआ।
(4) स्थान का आभास है।

102. अचानक सुर्य-प्रतिय पहुँच गए होने का कारण है?
(1) ‘सुनते हो’ की आवाज
(2) सुरुज का डूबना
(3) अंधेरा चा जाना
(4) भेड़ों का बिखरा जाना।

103. “सिमटा बैठा है भेड़ों के गल्ले–सा” – किस विकल्प में सम्भव शब्द ‘गल्ला’ के समानार्थी हैं?
(1) समूह, भीड़, दर्शक, ढुंढ
(2) गल्ला, सीढ़ा, माल, गोदाम
(3) रेकड़, ढुंढ, भीड़, रेल
(4) भीड़भाड़, रेलवे, भगत, श्रमुट

104. कविताएँ के दो समानार्थी शब्द है?
1. अंधकार
2. अंधेरा
इन दोनों के बारे में कौन-सा कथन सत्य है?
(1) दोनों तत्त्व हैं।
(2) दोनों तद्भव हैं।
(3) पलाश तद्भव है।
(4) दूसरा तद्भव है।

105. शाम का संजीव चित्रण करने के लिए किस रूपक को अनुपयुक्त माना जा सकता है?
(1) सुरुज की चिलम
(2) आकाश का साफ़ा
(3) मोर की आवाज
(4) जंगल की अंगित्री
106. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरण सिखाने की किस विधि को आप सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण एवं उपयोगी पाते हैं?
(1) आगमन विधि
(2) निगमन विधि
(3) पाठशाला-पूरक विधि
(4) अनुवाद विधि

107. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण का उद्देश्य नहीं है
(1) सीखनेवालों के आधार पर भाषा का स्तरनिःशील प्रवृत्ति
(2) भाषा के व्यक्तिगत बिंदुओं की परिभाषाओं को जानना
(3) भाषा की बारीकी और सीमांत बोध को समझने की स्थिति का विकास
(4) विभिन्न साहित्यिक विधाओं की समझ का विकास

108. ‘भाषा की नियममंडल प्रकृति को पहचानना और उसका विवेचन करना।’ – उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण का ________
(1) उद्देश्य है।
(2) उद्देश्य नहीं है।
(3) एकमात्र उद्देश्य है।
(4) मुख्य उद्देश्य है।

109. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों के भाषा-विकास के लिए जरूरी है कि ________ समृद्धि का भाषा, ________ व अन्य विचित्र शिक्षण विकल्प में उपयोग किया जाए।
(1) साहित्य, कला
(2) कलामपक्ष, साहित्य
(3) भाषिक, साहित्य
(4) परिवेश, भाषिक

110. ‘उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर की हिंदी भाषा की पादु-पुस्तकों में हिंदीतर भाषा को भी जागरण मिलानी चाहिए।’ – इस कथन का जीवित नहीं है।
(1) हिंदीतर भाषिकों के आश्रय को जाना चाहिए।
(2) हिंदीतर भाषा के साहित्य से परीक्षि करना।
(3) हिंदीतर भाषाओं की रचना – शैलियों से परीक्षि करना।
(4) हिंदीतर भाषाओं के माध्यम से संदेहनाओं को स्वस्तता देना।

111. विद्यार्थियों की पढ़ने में रुचि जगाने एवं भाषा-ज्ञान में वृद्धि के लिए पादु-पुस्तक के अतिरिक्त ________
(1) शैलिक भ्रमण का अधिकारिक आयोजन किया जाना चाहिए।
(2) पादु-पुस्तक सहायता के क्रियाओं का अधिकारिक आयोजन किया जाना चाहिए।
(3) समाचार-पत्र, पोस्टर का निर्माण कराया जाना चाहिए।
(4) पत्रकार सामग्री बिक्री की जा सकती है।

112. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों के भाषार्थी आकलन की दृष्टि से सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है
(1) मोर-मोती के नाम किस आधार पर रखे गए हैं?
(2) बंद रहने असहयोगी को जालीघर में बंद रहने असहयोगी को मुके हो जाता था?
(3) की लेखिका की नीलकंठ की कौन-कौन-सी चेहाएं बहुत भावी थीं?
(4) नीलकंठ की नृत्य-भूमिका की अपने शब्द-चित्र में प्रस्तुत कीजिए।
113. भाषा अर्जित करने के संदर्भ में समाधानक महत्वपूर्ण है -
(1) भाषाकी पदन-सामग्री
(2) समूद्र भाषा-परिवेश
(3) संचार माध्यमों का अधिक प्रयोग
(4) विद्यालयी परीक्षा-प्रतियोगी

114. बुद्धाध्यक्ष का कथा में बच्चों की भाषाओं को स्थान देने के लिए आवश्यक है कि
(1) शिक्षक बच्चों की भाषाओं का ही प्रयोग करे।
(2) शिक्षक बच्चों को उनकी भाषाओं में ही व्यक्त करने के लिए कहें।
(3) शिक्षक बच्चों के मातृभाषा-प्रयोग को स्वीकार करे।
(4) शिक्षक बच्चों की मातृभाषाओं में गीत-कविता सुनें।

115. आठवीं कक्षा में पढ़ने वाली सुबीना लिखने में बेहद कठिनाई का अनुभव करती है। संभव है कि वह ______ से प्रसिद्ध हो।
(1) डिस्केल्ट्रूलिया
(2) डिस्लेक्सिया
(3) डिस्प्राफ़िया
(4) भाषायात

116. हिंदी भाषा के विविध रूपों से परिचित करने में समाधानक साहाय्य है।
(1) हिंदी भाषा के समाचार-पत्र व विज्ञापन
(2) हिंदी भाषा का साहित्य व अन्य मुद्रित सामग्री
(3) हिंदी भाषा का पुस्तक व विज्ञापन
(4) हिंदी भाषा की प्रतिका, व पाद्य पुस्तक

117. भाषा सीखने और भाषा अर्जित करने में मुख्य अंतर का आधार नहीं है -
(1) भाषाई परिवेश
(2) स्वभावाविकता
(3) सहजता
(4) व्याकरण

118. र्स्तो को सीधी दृष्टि का प्रतिमान बना दिया जाना ही उसका बन्धन बन जाता है। - इस विषय पर कक्षा में चर्चा कीजिए। भाषा की पाद्य-पुस्तक में इस प्रश्न को स्थान देने का क्षण औपचारिक है?
(1) सीधी-प्रतिमान बनाना।
(2) सी-बन्धन की चर्चा करना।
(3) सीधी प्रशासनों का विरोध करना।
(4) भाषा की सी विमंडल से जोड़ना।

119. 'पाठ में टिथीयार है लगी' जैसा चाक्र आया है। टिथीयारास्थ शब्द में 'आना' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है। 'आना' प्रत्यय से बनने वाले चार सार्थक शब्दों को लिखिए। - इस प्रश्न का स्वरुप ______ को पोषित करता है।
(1) प्रत्यय का समस्त ज्ञान
(2) सूत्र शैली व्याकरण
(3) संदर्भ में व्याकरण
(4) पाद्य-पुस्तकीय व्याकरण

120. उच्च प्राथमिक श्तर पर ______ परिचित करने की प्रतियोगी पर बल दिया जाता है।
(1) पत्र प्रतियोगी से
(2) लेखन प्रतियोगी से
(3) अलंकार व छंढ से
(4) साहित्यिक विधायाओं से
Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions (121 – 128) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

The other day I received an unusual and very gratifying gift: I was given a tree. Or rather, I was given half-a-dozen trees, which would be planted on my behalf. I had been invited to give a talk to an organisation. After such events, the speaker is usually given a token gift. Sometimes the gift is that of a pen, or something useful. Often, the gift is in the form of a plaque or similar commemorative token. However well-meant, such gifts are destined to gather dust in forgotten corners. Which is why I was agreeably surprised to be given a scroll which attested that, in a designated plantation established for the purpose, six trees would be added in my name, as part of ‘green’ movement being sponsored by the organisation.

In an increasingly environmentally-conscious world, the gift of a living tree or plant makes for a perfect present. The tradition of giving and receiving gifts has increasingly become a highly evolved marketing exercise. Apart from festivals like Diwali, Holi, Christmas, Eid and others, a whole new calendar of celebratory events has been created to promote the giving of gifts: Mother’s Day, Father’s Day, Teacher’s Day, Valentine’s Day and so on and on.

What do you give to people – friends, relatives, spouses, children, parents, employees, clients, well-wishers who have more or less everything, or at least everything that you could afford to give them as a gift? Another shirt or kurta? Another bottle of scent or after-shave? Another box of chocolates? Another any other?

121. What usually happens to the gifts he/she receives?
(1) He uses them if he needs them.
(2) He gives them away as gifts to others.
(3) They are put away and forgotten.
(4) He keeps them religiously as mementoes.

122. The gift received by the writer was:
(1) a marketing exercise
(2) environment friendly
(3) very expensive
(4) gathering dust in a corner

123. Why do you not very much care for it when you receive a shirt or a kurta as a gift?
(1) The giver had to spend a lot of money.
(2) You already have so many of them.
(3) You don’t like the colour.
(4) You were not asked about your choice.

124. The word ‘gratifying’ means
(1) annoying
(2) satisfying
(3) giving
(4) fortifying
125. The word ‘destined’ means:
(1) fated
(2) decided
(3) declined
(4) departed

126. Name the part of speech of the underlined word in the following clause.
   which is why I was agreeably surprised.
   (1) Preposition
   (2) Adjective
   (3) Pronoun
   (4) Adverb

127. Identify the part of the following sentence which has an error in it.

   Your claim ought
   (a) to succeed in that case
   (b) the damages
   (c) will be substantial.
   (d)
   (1) (a)
   (2) (b)
   (3) (c)
   (4) (d)

128. The writer was thrilled when he was given
(1) a tree
(2) six trees
(3) a plaque
(4) a pen

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions (129 – 135) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

With more than 3,000 languages currently spoken, English undoubtedly is amongst the richest of all languages. The Oxford English Dictionary lists about half a million words of which only 2,00,000 are frequently used. This is because, the balance 3,00,000 words are technical and not found in ordinary dictionaries. The only language that can come near English is Chinese.

Apart from being the richest language, English also boasts of being one of the most widely spoken, second only to Mandarin Chinese. This remarkable achievement is only because of the one thing that we all love to do – copy! ‘Siesta’ for example is of Spanish origin. ‘Sputnik’ as you must be aware of, has a Russian origin. ‘Restaurant’ is from France and ‘Super’ from Germany. Even before the birth of the ‘genius’ of ‘drama’, William Shakespeare, the words ‘genius’ and ‘drama’ were adapted from Greek. Now, you must be wondering if English has anything original about it. Well, find it out! Did you ever try to find out how many different words of English we use in our daily life? Try to guess and then read on. A modern novelist has a vocabulary of anywhere between ten to fifteen thousand words.

William Shakespeare used thirty thousand words and the only writer to come close to him was James Joyce in ‘Ulysses’. We normally have a vocabulary of about ten thousand words of which only five thousand are used in everyday conversation. This leads to a limited variety of words. This is because we repeat a lot of words. In conversation and in writing, it is ‘the’. (Try counting it in this article and you will have proof of it.)
129. In our everyday conversation we use a limited number of words because:

(1) our vocabulary is unlimited.
(2) we are not a genius like Shakespeare.
(3) everybody is not highly educated.
(4) we repeat a lot of words.

130. How many words are usually used by an English speaking person?

(1) 3,000
(2) 5,000
(3) 10,000
(4) 15,000

131. Which of the following words is most often used in English language?

(1) a
(2) the
(3) is
(4) one

132. The word that is similar in meaning to the word, ‘remarkable’ is:

(1) astonishing
(2) remedial
(3) remaining
(4) optional

133. The word that is opposite in meaning to the word, ‘ordinary’ is:

(1) usual
(2) complex
(3) special
(4) liable

134. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?

Did you ever try to find out?

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

135. English is the most widely used language in the world because:

(1) Shakespeare has written in English.
(2) it is the richest language.
(3) it has taken words from other languages.
(4) it has half a million words in it.
Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 136 to 150) by selecting the most appropriate options.

136. Continuous Assessment focuses on
   (1) Formal assessment
   (2) Informal assessment
   (3) Informal and a combination of both formative and summative
   (4) Outcome and achievement based assessment

137. ‘Pre-reading’ activity in class is to
   (1) connect learner’s previous knowledge with what she learns in the reading text.
   (2) connect learners’ with one another.
   (3) enable learners to know about the story which they would read ahead.
   (4) All of these

138. Pedagogical Grammar is
   (1) grammar of pedagogy
   (2) grammar for teachers
   (3) grammar in context to connect grammar points with real life context
   (4) grammar with formal rules to be applied while writing

139. What are these words known as?
   – the, of, and, a, to, that, it, with, but, they, she, he
   (1) Sight words
   (2) Form words
   (3) Use words
   (4) Unimportant words

140. A teacher gives a puzzle to her class-VIII students and asks them to solve it by speaking out how they solve it. What is this strategy known as?
   (1) Speaking aloud
   (2) Think aloud protocol
   (3) Listening
   (4) Picture reading

141. Sanskrit in India today is a
   (1) Modern Indian language
   (2) Modern Indian language and a classical language
   (3) Religious language
   (4) Hindu language

142. A teacher of Class-VII asked her students to read a short story and come to the class. She asks them to discuss the major points of the story in groups and present them to the whole class. What is this reading known as?
   (1) Intensive reading
   (2) Reading with a purpose
   (3) Reading for thinking
   (4) Extensive reading

143. English does not find its place as a
   (1) first language in the school curriculum
   (2) second language in the school curriculum
   (3) third language in the school curriculum
   (4) medium of instruction
144. **Bottom-up processing in listening is to**

1. **decode messages moving from**
   sounds to words, phrases, clauses and other grammatical elements to
   sentences.
2. **decode the overall messages of the**
   discourse and move down the micro level units.
3. **encode all the sounds from**
   speaker to listener.
4. **use multiple ways to decode the**
   messages.

145. **What is the following strategy known**
   **as in reading ?**
   The text is read more slowly and in
   detail to get the gist or overall sense of
   the text.
1. **Scanning**
2. **Summarising**
3. **Skimming**
4. **Scaffolding**

146. **A teacher asks her learners of class-VII**
   **to refer to the textbook of History and**
   find a theme which can be connected
   with English language text for writing
   an essay.
   **What is this practice known as ?**
1. **Language and Social Science**
   learning
2. **Language across the curriculum**
3. **Language in learning**
4. **Language and history integrated**
   learning

147. **Multilingualism as a resource means**
1. learning many languages in
   school.
2. using the languages of learners as
   a strategy in school.
3. teaching many languages.
4. promoting of languages through
   content learning.

148. **Match the types of writing with their**
   **corresponding category :**
   a. **Personal writing**
   b. **Study writing**
   c. **Creative writing**
   d. **Public writing**
   i. **Letter of complaint**
   ii. **Diary writing**
   iii. **Synopsis writing**
   iv. **Travelogue writing**
   a b c d
   1. i ii iii iv
   2. ii iii iv i
   3. iii ii i iv
   4. iv iii ii i

149. **A teacher divides her class into groups**
   of five and allocates different themes
   to the groups. The groups have to
   collect information on the themes and
   write reports to be presented to the
   class. **What is this activity known as ?**
1. **Assignment**
2. **Project work**
3. **Writing work**
4. **Research**

150. **Process approach to writing involves**
1. Brainstorming, outlining, drafting
   revising, proof-reading and
   drafting the final writing.
2. Brainstorming, writing the first
   draft and final writing.
3. Outlining, revising and writing the
   final draft.
4. Writing the first draft, revising
   and developing the final draft.
121. ‘ऑनलाइन शिक्षा व्यवस्था’ का तात्पर्य है
(1) किसी भी प्रकार के शुल्क से मुफ्त शिक्षा
(2) घर बैठे इंटरनेट के माध्यम से शिक्षा
(3) मैनजेमेंट, इंजीनियरिंग आदि की शिक्षा
(4) गोरख और साधनहिंदी लोगों के लिए शिक्षा

122. भारत के लिए सुन्दर-संकेत है
(1) ऑनलाइन शिक्षा
(2) शिक्षा का बजारीकरण
(3) हिंदी सीखने-सिखने की मांग बढ़ना
(4) नियंत्रित शिक्षा व्यवस्था

123. भारत में ऑनलाइन शिक्षा में निरंतर रुचि बढ़ने का उपयुक्त कारण नहीं है
(1) अधिकार छात्रों की विभवविद्यालयों में प्रवेश नहीं मिलता
(2) अधिकार शिक्षण संस्थान ऑनलाइन व्यवस्था अपना रहे हैं
(3) महिलाओं के कारण पड़ाई में खच्च बढ़ता जा रहा है
(4) विश्व के अनेक देशों की भारत में रुचि बढ़ रही है

124. भारत ऑनलाइन शिक्षा देने वाली कंपनियों के लिए बहुत बड़ा बाजार बन गया है, क्योंकि
(1) अधिकार युवक किसी कारण से विश्वविद्यालयों में विभव सही है
(2) अधिकार शिक्षण संस्थान ऑनलाइन व्यवस्था अपना रहे हैं
(3) भारत में अधिकार नहीं कारण छात्रों की विभवविद्यालय में प्रवेश मिलता है
(4) अधिकार शिक्षा देने वाली कंपनियों के लिए भारत एक बहुत बड़ा बाजार बन गया है

125. गद्यां में प्रयुक्त नियमितांक का चार भागों में बौद्धिक गवाहे हैं जिनमें से किसी एक भाग में अध्ययन है। अर्थात् भाग को पहचानकर चिह्नित कीजिए।

आयुक दूसरे को समझने-जानने की जिज्ञासा भी

(i) लोगों में बड़ी हुई देखी जाती है।

(ii) (1) (2) (iii) (iv)

126. उत्पत्ति की दृष्टि से ‘ऑनलाइन’ और ‘शिक्षा’ शब्द की क्रमशः

(1) तत्सम, तद्भव (2) तद्भव, आगत

(3) आगत, तत्सम (4) तद्भव, तत्सम

127. ‘उपयोगिता’ शब्द में उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय क्रमशः हैं:

(1) ता, उप (2) उप, इता

(3) उ, गिता (4) उप, ता

128. आज शिक्षा गरिबों की पहुँच से बाहर होती जा रही है। इसका कारण है:

(1) गरीब अधिक गरीब होते जा रहे हैं।

(2) गरीब आराम का उल्लास नहीं उठा पाते।

(3) उपयुक्त व्यवस्था का समकक्षि करण हो गया है।

(4) बाजारी करण के कारण शिक्षा महीनी हो गई है।

नियमितांक गद्यां का पढ़कर पूरे गए प्रश्नों (प्रश्न संख्या 129 से 135 तक) के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर बाले विकल्प को चिह्नित कीजिए:

हमारे व्यवहारिक अथवा व्यवस्थित जीवन में भी यही सिद्धांत कम करता है कि हम समाज अथवा लोगों को जो देते हैं वही हमारे पास लोग होते हैं। हम लोगों से लाभ करते हैं तो लोग भी हम से लाभ करते हैं। इसका कारण है कि हम लोगों से घुटना करते हैं तो वे भी हमसे घुटना हो गया है। हम सभी साथ सहयोग करते हैं अथवा ईमानदार बन रहते हैं तो दूसरे भी हमसे प्रति सहयोग तक और ईमानदार हो जाते हैं। इसे आराम का निम्न कहा गया है। हम जैसा स्थान स्थानित कर लेते हैं वैसी ही चीजें हमारी ओर आकर्षित होती हैं। गंगा मक्की को आकर्षित करती है तो पूरा तितली को आकर्षित करते हैं। यदि हम स्वयं को पूरा जैसा सुंदर, सुविदा, मसून और रोनी अर्थव सुंदर गुणों से युक्त बना रहे तो स्वाभाविक है कि समाज के सुंदर गुणी व्यक्ति हमारी ओर आकर्षित होंगे ही।

यदि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे संपर्क में केवल अच्छे लोग ही आए तो हमें स्वयं को उनके अनुरूप बनाना होगा - दुर्गुणों में नहीं, सद्गुणों में। अपने व्यवहार को व्यवस्थित बनाना होगा और आदरों को अच्छा करना होगा। अपनी व्यक्ति को कोमल और मधुर बनाना होगा। केवल मात्र बाहर से नहीं, मन की गहरायों में स्वयं को सुंदर बनाना होगा।

यदि हम बाहरी रूप-स्तर से नहीं, बल्कि मन से सुंदर बन पाते हैं तो विचार और व्यक्ति स्वयं सुंदर हो जाएँगे। बाहरी सिद्धांत ठोकर बनने लगेंगे। जीवन बाहरी सिद्धांत स्तर पर विचार की जाएगी।

129. फूलों और तितली का उद्हारण देकर लेखक सिद्ध करना चाहता है कि:

(1) तितली फूलों की ओर ही आकर्षित होती है।

(2) हमें जीवन को तितली जैसा बनाना चाहिए।

(3) भले ही लोगों को फूल और तितलियाँ दिखाने के लिए होते हैं।

(4) गुणी जनों को गुणवत्ता ही आकर्षित करते हैं।

130. अनुसंधान के नियमितांक का चार भागों में बौद्धिक गवाहे हैं जिनमें एक भाग में अभ्युद्धि है। उस भाग को पहचानें:

"केवल मात्र बाहर से नहीं, मन की गहरायों में

(i) (ii)

स्वयं को सुंदर बनाना होगा।"

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

(iii) (iv)

131. अपने व्यवहार को व्यवस्थित और आदरों को अच्छा करने से क्या होगा?

(1) जीवन सुनिता और संभव हो जाएगा।

(2) अच्छे लोग ही हमारे संपर्क में आएंगे।

(3) व्यक्ति को मधुर और मधुर हो जाएगी।

(4) दुर्गुण सद्गुणों में बदल जाएंगे।
132. हमारे व्यवहार और कार्य स्वयं ठीक हो जाएंगे नदि हम
(1) वीणा और बाणी से मधुर स्वर निकलते ।
(2) सुबही जीवन व्यतीत करें ।
(3) सबसे अच्छा व्यवहार करें ।
(4) बाहर से ही नहीं, भीतर से भी अच्छे बनें ।

133. लेखक द्वारा 'आकर्षण का नियम' किसे कहा गया है?
(1) चुंबक लोहे को आकर्षित करता है।
(2) फूल गुणावशंकों को आकर्षित करते हैं।
(3) अन्यत्र-नया स्वभाव वैसे ही लोगों को आकर्षित करता है।
(4) गंगारी मक्खियों को आकर्षित करती है।

134. फूल के लिए कौन-सा विशेषण अनुपस्थित है?
(1) सुवासित  (2) रंगीन  
(3) मसून  (4) आकर्षित

135. निम्नलिखित शब्द-युग्मों में उस युग्म को पहचानिए जो शेष से भिन्न हो : 
(1) रूप-स्वरूप  (2) सदरूप-दुरूप
(3) आकर्षण-विकर्षण  (4) सुईंदर-असूईंदर

(प्र. सं. 136 से 150) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त (सही) विकल्प का चुनाव करके दीजिए:

136. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर पादर्श-पुस्तक में दिए गए विभिन्न साहित्यिक विषयों के पाठ बच्चों को 
(1) हिंदी भाषा की विभिन्न रंगों से परिचित करते हैं।
(2) हिंदी भाषा के प्रसिद्ध रचनाकारों से परिचित करते हैं।
(3) हिंदी भाषा में साहित्य-सृजन के लिए प्रेमित करते हैं।
(4) दर्शाए सभी विकल्प

137. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिंदी भाषा-शिक्षण का उद्देश्य नहीं है:
(1) सन्तान सी तीर पर किसी पाठ को देखकर उसकी विषय-वर्तमान का पता करना।
(2) निजी अनुभवों के आधार पर भाषा का सृजनशील इस्तेमाल करना।
(3) भाषा की बारीकी और सांस्कृतिक विषयों के लिए हिंदी भाषा का व्याकरण कूटस्थ करना।
(4) विभिन्न साहित्यिक विषयों और ज्ञान से संबंधित अन्य विषयों की समझ का विकास करना।

138. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिंदी भाषा सीखने में सबसे कम सहायक है:
(1) समूह भाषा-परिभाषा के उपलब्धिता
(2) पादर्श-पुस्तक का प्रयोग
(3) संचार-माध्यमों का योग
(4) अन्य विषयों की कक्षाओं में भाषा पर ध्यान देना।

139. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों के लिए साहित्य का 
चयन करते समय आप किस बात का सर्वाधिक 
ध्यान रखें?
(1) रचनाकार की प्रभित्वि
(2) रचनाओं की लंबाई
(3) बच्चों का स्तर और रंग
(4) सरल भाषा

140. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों के भाषा-आकलन 
में सर्वाधिक भाषाओं प्रश्न है:
(1) रूप बदलकर बादल किसान के कौन-से सपनों को लाकर करें?
(2) बादलों के पौधे की आने पर किसने किसान को उठने के लिए बोला कहता है?
(3) जब हवा खेल लहराएगा तो क्या होगा?
(4) तुम भी अपने दंगा से 'तनिक' शब्द का इस्तेमाल करते हुए पृथ्वी वायु बनाओ।
141. ‘अपनी मातृभाषा में ‘किसान’ पर लिखने गई कविता को अपने मित्रों व शिक्षक को सुनाओ।’
हिंदी भाषा की पाठ-पुस्तक में यह प्रश्न -
(1) कक्षा में मनोरंजन का साधन है।
(2) कक्षा में बच्चों को गीत गाने का अवसर देता है।
(3) कक्षा के बहुभाषिक संदर्भ को पोषित करता है।
(4) कक्षा में समय के सत्तुपोष का उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण है।

142. उच्च प्राथमिक शत्र पर बच्चों के भाषा-प्रयोग का आकलन करने में सबसे कम प्रभावी है -
(1) पोट्टोलियो (2) अवलोकन
(3) बातचीत (4) जाँच सूची

143. राधिका सातवी कक्षा में पढ़ती हैं। वे बच्चों को नाम संबंधी कुछ उदाहरण देती हैं फिर ‘संज्ञा’ के बारे में समझाती हैं। राधिका द्वारा प्रयुक्त विधि है -
(1) निगमन विधि (2) आगमन विधि
(3) सूचि विधि (4) भाषा-संस्थान विधि

144. आठवीं कक्षा में पढ़ने वाले अति अकसर बच्चों के गलत शब्दों के नीचे शब्द का ठीक रूप लिखने के लिए सख्त करने के लिए कहते हैं। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य है -
(1) बच्चों को उनकी गलती का अनुभव करान।
(2) शब्दों की सही वर्तनी की जानकारी देना।
(3) अवलोकन द्वारा सही वर्तनी की ओर ध्यान आकृत करना।
(4) आकलन को लचीला और सुविधापूर्ण बनाना।

145. उच्च प्राथमिक शत्र पर बच्चों की लिखित अभ्यास का विकास करने में सबसे कम सहायक है -
(1) कविता की अपूर्व पत्रों को देखकर पूरा करो।
(2) अपने बचपन की कोई ऐसी घटना लिखने जब लिखना था हो।
(3) अगर तुम्हारे घर के किसी कोने में बिहिया अपना घोसला बना लेते तो तुम्हारा कहानी करना है?
(4) ‘नादान दोष’ कहानी का अंत परिवर्तित करते हुए कहानी को अपने शब्दों में लिखो।

146. बच्चों में पढ़ने-लिखने की कुशलता के विकास में सवालग साह्यक है -
(1) सुलेख का कार्य।
(2) शृङ्खला का कार्य।
(3) कहानी पढ़कर समारंभ करना।
(4) ‘प्रदूषण’ पर निबंध लिखना।

147. कक्षा का बहुभाषाक संदर्भ यह मांग करता है कि -
(1) बच्चों की मातृभाषा को कक्षा में स्थान दिया जाए।
(2) बच्चों की मातृभाषा को ही पढ़ाया जाए।
(3) बच्चों को चार-चार भाषाओं पढाई जाए।
(4) बच्चों का भाषा-आकलन विलक्कुल न हो।

148. उच्च प्राथमिक शत्र पर हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है -
(1) बोलने की क्षमता के अनुरूप लिखने की क्षमता का विकास।
(2) हिंदी के व्याकरणिक बिंदुओं को कठिन करना।
(3) हिंदी भाषा के विविध स्तरों की जानकारी देना।
(4) हिंदी भाषा में अनूठे समारोह को पढ़ना।

149. उच्च प्राथमिक शत्र पर युवाओं और लोकतंत्रियाँ के शिक्षण के संदर्भ में सवालग साह्यक है -
(1) उनकी परिभाषा याद करना।
(2) उनके अर्थ जानना।
(3) उनका क्रम याद करना।
(4) संदर्भनुसार उनका प्रयोग करना।

150. ‘कक्षा के बहुभाषिक और बहुसांस्कृतिक संदर्भों के प्रति संवेदनशीलता का विकास करना’ -
(1) भाषा-नीति की जितल समस्या है।
(2) हिंदी भाषा-शिक्षण के प्रति अरुचि का कारण है।
(3) हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण में एक जितल रूप साध्य है।
(4) हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण का एक मुख्य उद्देश्य है।
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 hall/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.