INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

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-I and Side-II 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 I. Make sure that the CODE printed on Side-I 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 carries 1 mark:

   - Part-I : Child Development and Pedagogy (Q. Nos. 1-30)
   - Part-II : Mathematics (Q. Nos. 31-60)
   - Part-III : Environmental Studies (Q. Nos. 61-90)
   - Part-IV : Language I - (English/Hindi) (Q. Nos. 91-120)
   - Part-V : Language II - (English/Hindi) (Q. Nos. 121-150)

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

No change in languages is allowed.

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

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

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

10. In case of any discrepancy in the English and Hindi versions of questions/answers, English version will be taken as final.

Name of the Candidate (in Capital Letters) : ________

Roll Number (अंकांक) : ________

Centre of Examination (in Capital Letters) : ________

Candidate’s Signature : ________

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

1. After getting hurt during a play activity, Rohan started crying. Seeing this, his father responded, “Don’t behave like girls, boys don’t cry”. This statement by the father
   (1) reflects gender stereotype.
   (2) challenges gender stereotype.
   (3) reduces gender bias.
   (4) promotes gender equality.

2. In a progressive classroom
   (1) a teacher should follow fixed curriculum.
   (2) the emphasis should be on competition among students.
   (3) ample opportunities should be provided for construction of knowledge.
   (4) students should be labelled on the basis of their academic scores.

3. After observing that students are struggling to proceed further on an ongoing activity, a teacher decides to provide cues and hints in form of what, why, how. According to Lev Vygotsky’s theory, this strategy of teacher will
   (1) demotivate the children to learn.
   (2) act as a scaffold for learning.
   (3) cause withdrawal tendency among students.
   (4) be meaningless in process of learning.
4. Which of the following is correct in the context of socialization of children?

(1) School is a secondary socialization agent and family is a primary socialization agent.
(2) School is a primary socialization agent and peers are secondary socialization agents.
(3) Peers are primary socialization agents and family is a secondary socialization agent.
(4) Family and mass-media both are secondary socialization agents.

5. Theory of multiple intelligence emphasizes that

(1) Intelligence Quotient (IQ) can be measured only by objective tests.
(2) Intelligence in one domain ensures intelligence in all other domains.
(3) There are several forms of intelligences.
(4) There are no individual differences in intelligence.

6. According to Lawrence Kohlberg’s theory, “Performing an act and doing something because others approves it”, represents ________ stage of morality.

(1) Pre-conventional
(2) Conventional
(3) Post-conventional
(4) Formal conventional

4. बच्चों के समाजीकरण के संदर्भ में निम्न में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

(1) विद्यालय समाजीकरण का एक द्वितीय कारक है और परिवार समाजीकरण का एक प्राथमिक कारक है।
(2) विद्यालय समाजीकरण का एक प्राथमिक कारक है और समकक्षी समाजीकरण के द्वितीय कारक हैं।
(3) समकक्षी समाजीकरण के प्राथमिक कारक हैं और परिवार समाजीकरण का एक द्वितीय कारक है।
(4) परिवार एवं जन-संबंध दोनों समाजीकरण के द्वितीय कारक हैं।

5. बुद्धि का सिद्धांत जो देता है कि –

(1) बुद्धि-लक्ष्य केवल वस्तुनिष्ठ परीक्षणों द्वारा ही मापी जा सकती है।
(2) एक आयाम में बुद्धिमत्ता, अन्य सभी आयामों में बुद्धिमत्ता निर्भरता करती है।
(3) बुद्धिमत्ता की विभिन्न दशाएं हैं।
(4) बुद्धिमत्ता में कोई व्यक्तिगत विभिन्नताएँ नहीं होती हैं।

6. लॉर्न्स कोल्वर्ग के सिद्धांत के अनुसार, “किसी कार्य को इस्लिए करना, क्योंकि दूसरे इसे स्वीकृति देते हैं”, नैतिक विकास के _______ चरण को दर्शाता है।

(1) प्रथा-पूर्व
(2) प्रथमाल
(3) उत्तर-प्रथमाल
(4) अमूर्त संक्रियात्मक
7. Lev Vygotsky’s social-cultural perspective of learning emphasizes importance of ________ in the learning process.
   (1) Cultural tools
   (2) Attribution
   (3) Motivation
   (4) Equilibration

8. In his theory of cognitive development, Jean Piaget explains cognitive structures in terms of ________.
   (1) Psychological tools
   (2) Stimulus-response association
   (3) Zone of proximal development
   (4) Schemas

9. Pre-operational stage in Jean Piaget’s theory of cognitive development characterizes ________.
   (1) Development of abstract thinking
   (2) Centration in thought
   (3) Hypothetico deductive thinking
   (4) Ability to conserve and seriate objects.

10. Which of the following statement is correct in context of development?
    (1) Development has the same rate of growth across cultures for everyone.
    (2) Development occurs only through learning that takes place in school.
    (3) Development occurs only during the period of childhood.
    (4) Development is multi-dimensional.
11. Sequence of development among children from birth to adolescence is
(1) sensory, concrete, abstract.
(2) abstract, sensory, concrete.
(3) concrete, abstract, sensory.
(4) abstract, concrete, sensory.

12. Individual differences in a progressive classroom should be treated as
(1) a hindrance to the process of learning.
(2) a failure on the part of teacher.
(3) criteria for making ability-based groups.
(4) important for planning of teaching-learning process.

13. In an Inclusive classroom emphasis should be on
(1) performance oriented goals.
(2) undifferentiated instructions
(3) segregation of students based on their social identity.
(4) providing opportunities aiming at maximizing potential of individual children.

14. According to Right of Persons with Disabilities Act (2016), which of the following term is appropriate to use?
(1) Retarded student
(2) Handicapped student
(3) Student with physical disability
(4) Student with crippled body
15. In order to address the needs of students who are facing learning difficulties, a teacher should NOT
   (1) use multiple audio-visual aids.
   (2) use constructive pedagogical approaches.
   (3) do individualized educational planning.
   (4) practice rigid structures for pedagogy and assessment.

16. ______ is the primary identifying feature of creativity.
   (1) Low comprehension
   (2) Divergent thinking
   (3) Hyperactivity
   (4) Inattentiveness

17. In order to address learners from diverse backgrounds, a teacher should
   (1) avoid talking about aspects related to diversity.
   (2) draw examples from diverse settings.
   (3) use standardized assessment for all.
   (4) use statements that strengthen negative stereotypes.

18. Problem-solving abilities can be facilitated by
   (1) focusing on drill and practice.
   (2) encouraging fixed process of solving the problems.
   (3) encouraging use of analogies.
   (4) generating fear among students.
19. Motivation to learn can be sustained by
(1) punishing the child.
(2) focusing on mastery-oriented goals.
(3) giving very easy tasks to children.
(4) focusing on rote-memorisation.

20. Shame _______
(1) has no relation to cognition.
(2) can have negative impact on cognition.
(3) is very effective to motivate the children to learn.
(4) should be generated frequently in teaching-learning process.

21. Which of the following is most effective mode of teaching-learning?
(1) Rote memorization of content
(2) Exploration of relationships between concepts
(3) Observation without analysis
(4) Imitation and repetition

22. A teacher should analyse the various errors made by students on a given task because
(1) she can decide degree of punishment accordingly.
(2) understanding of errors are meaningful in the teaching-learning process.
(3) she can segregate those who made more errors in comparison to others.
(4) learning is solely based on correction of errors.
23. It is difficult for children to learn when
(1) information is presented in disconnected chunks.
(2) they are intrinsically motivated.
(3) learning is socially contextualized.
(4) content is represented through multiple ways.

24. Best state of learning is
(1) high arousal, high fear.
(2) low arousal, high fear.
(3) moderate arousal, no fear.
(4) no arousal, no fear.

25. Constructivist view of learning suggests that children ________
construction of their own knowledge.
(1) have no role to play in
(2) are solely dependent on adults for
(3) play an active role in
(4) are solely dependent on textbooks in

26. Which of the following belief is good for learning?
(1) Ability is improvable.
(2) Ability is fixed.
(3) Efforts don’t make any difference.
(4) Failure is uncontrollable.

27. Conceptual understanding among students is likely to improve in the settings which emphasise on
(1) competitions.
(2) textbook-centric pedagogy.
(3) frequent examinations.
(4) inquiry and dialogue.
28. During a task, Saina is talking to herself about ways she can proceed on the task. According to Lev Vygotsky’s ideas on language and thought; this kind of ‘private speech’ is a sign of

2. Self-regulation.
3. Ego-centricism.
4. Psychological disorder.

29. Evaluation practices should aim at

1. Labelling of students.
2. Segregation of students for ability-based groups.
3. Identifying students’ needs and requirements.
4. Identification of high-achievers for prize distribution.

30. Individual differences in development of children can be attributed to

1. Heredity only.
2. Environment only.
3. Neither heredity nor environment.
4. Interplay of heredity and environment.
**Directions**: Answer the following questions by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

**31.** In how many ways, 48 small squares of 1 cm × 1 cm can be arranged so that the resulting area is 48 cm²?

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>(2)</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**32.** In school assembly, students of a class are standing in a line. Ruhi is 19th from both ends. How many students are present in that class?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>40</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**33.** Asmita reaches school for a meeting 15 minutes before 8.30 am. She reached half an hour earlier than her colleague who is 40 minutes late for meeting. What is the scheduled time of the meeting?

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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>8.15 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>9.10 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>8.45 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>8.05 am</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
34. A number is larger than half of 100. It is more than 6 tens and less than 8 tens. The sum of its digits is 9. The tens digit is the double of the ones digit. What is the number?
(1) 72
(2) 63
(3) 54
(4) 81

35. The rates of various stationery items are given below:
A packet of crayons – ₹ 15.50
A packet of pencils – ₹ 14.00
A packet of sketch pens – ₹ 22.50
One scissors – ₹ 17.00
One eraser – ₹ 2.00
One sheet of glazed paper – ₹ 2.50
A pack of decorative stickers – ₹ 5.00
Sohail buys one packet of crayons, two packets of pencils, one packet of sketch pens, one scissors, 5 sheets of glazed papers and one pack of decorative stickers. How much would he be required to pay?
(1) ₹ 98.00
(2) ₹ 86.50
(3) ₹ 100.50
(4) ₹ 102.00

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिए जगह
36. A train starts from Patna on 30th May, 2020 at 23:40 hours and reaches Mumbai on 1st June, 2020 at 5:15 hours. What is the total travel time of train?
   (1) 28 hours 20 minutes
   (2) 29 hours 35 minutes
   (3) 29 hours 15 minutes
   (4) 28 hours 25 minutes

37. In a five digit number, the digit at the hundreds place is three-fourth of the digit at ten thousands place and the digit at tens place is two-thirds of the digit at hundreds place. The digit at tens place is square of the smallest prime number and the digit at thousands place is the largest single digit prime number. If the digit at unit place is the largest single digit odd number, then the number is
   (1) 87649
   (2) 49327
   (3) 83419
   (4) 42937
38. What should be subtracted from the sum of 8008, 8088 and 8808 to obtain 17863?

(1) 6121
(2) 6131
(3) 7041
(4) 7141

39. A bucket of 16 litres capacity is filled to the brim with water. Water from this bucket is to be transferred into smaller utensils. A mug filled to capacity has to be dipped 50 times to completely transfer the water in the bucket into the utensils. What is the capacity of the mug?

(1) 225 mL
(2) 250 mL
(3) 275 mL
(4) 320 mL
40. A taxi meter shows charges of ₹ 50 for the first two kilometres of journey and ₹ 16 for every subsequent kilometre travelled. Manju pays ₹ 258 as fare to travel from her house to the railway station. How far is the railway station from her home?
   (1) 12 km
   (2) 13 km
   (3) 15 km
   (4) 18 km

41. The following table shows marks obtained out of 100 by Maria and Shehnaz in five subjects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Maria</th>
<th>Shehnaz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table above identify the correct statement from among the following:

(1) Maria has scored more marks than Shehnaz in all the subjects except the languages.
(2) Maria has scored more marks than Shehnaz in only two subjects.
(3) Shehnaz’s aggregate marks in Maths and Science are more than Maria’s aggregate marks in these subjects.
(4) The aggregate marks of Maria and Shehnaz are equal.
42. Which of the following is a desirable teaching-learning practice in the context of Mathematics?
(1) Open ended questions should be avoided to prevent confusion.
(2) Intuitive understanding of concepts should be encouraged.
(3) Open book tests should be avoided.
(4) Students should be told to follow the prescribed steps of solving problems.

43. Following are some questions posed by the teacher in the mathematics classroom:
A. What is the area of the rectangle whose one side is 5 cm and perimeter is 30 cm?
B. Find a set of numbers whose median is 4.
C. List all prime numbers between 0–8.
D. Tell me anything mathematical information you know about rectangles.

(1) A & B are closed ended questions and C & D are open ended questions.
(2) A, B & C are closed ended and D is open ended question.
(3) A is closed ended and B, C & D are open ended questions.
(4) A & C are closed ended and B & D are open ended questions.
44. Which of the following is least likely to impact teaching-learning in mathematics?

1. Enhanced quality of feedback
2. Using results of assessment to modify teaching
3. Knowing ways in which assessment affected the confidence of learners.
4. Providing complete solutions to students’ wrong answers.

45. Rohit realises that square is both a rhombus and a rectangle. He is at what stage of Van Hiele’s visual thinking?

1. Level 0 (Recognition)
2. Level 1 (Analysis)
3. Level 2 (Relationships)
4. Level 3 (Deduction)
46. “The sum of any two whole numbers is a whole number.”

This property of whole numbers is referred to as

(1) closure property
(2) commutative property
(3) associative property
(4) distributive property

47. Which of the following statements regarding mathematics teaching-learning is incorrect?

(1) Mathematical learning is a social process involving dialogue.
(2) Culture and context has no role in constructing mathematical knowledge.
(3) Mathematical knowledge can be created in primary class students through observation of pattern and generalisations.
(4) Argumentation and negotiation play an important role in creating mathematical knowledge.
48. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding teaching ‘Numbers’ at primary level?
A. Intuitive understanding of numbers should be encouraged.
B. Writing numbers should be taught in sequence.
C. Writing of numbers as Numerals should preceed counting.
D. Order irrelevance of numbers should be encouraged.

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

49. Which of the following is the most important aspect of teaching of mathematics at primary level?
(1) Making mathematics part of children’s life experiences.
(2) Developing rigour in calculations.
(3) Preparing for higher education and employment.
(4) Promoting and preparing for technology.

48. प्राथमिक स्तर पर ‘संख्याओं’ को पढ़ने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य हैं?
A. संख्याओं की अंतर्दृष्टि समझ को प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।
B. संख्याओं को लिखना अनुक्रम में पढ़ना चाहिए।
C. गणना से पहले संख्याओं को संख्यांक रूप में लिखना सिखाना चाहिए।
D. संख्याओं में अनुक्रम असंगति को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए।

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

49. प्राथमिक स्तर पर गणित पढ़ने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा पहलू अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है?
(1) गणित को बच्चों के जीवन के अनुभवों का भाग बनाना।
(2) परीक्षा में परिशीलन विकसित करना।
(3) उच्चतर पढ़ाई और रोजगार के लिए तैयार करना।
(4) प्रीटीमिकी के लिए प्रोत्साहन और तैयारी करना।
50. Which of the following activities is most likely to develop spatial reasoning among students?
   (1) Identifying patterns in a number-chart
   (2) Solving Sudoku puzzles
   (3) Identifying tessellating figures
   (4) Drawing bar graphs to represent data

51. Which of the following is most suitable for teaching children the concept of fractions?
   (1) Abacus
   (2) Geoboards
   (3) Number charts
   (4) Cuisenaire rods

52. Which of the following statements is NOT correct with regard to nature of mathematics?
   (1) Argumentation skill is important in construction of mathematical knowledge.
   (2) Mathematical concepts are hierarchical in nature.
   (3) Primary level mathematics is concrete and does not require abstraction.
   (4) Mathematics uses special vocabulary to communicate ideas precisely.
53. In which of the following statements, number ‘three’ is used in ordinal sense?

(1) I live on the third floor of this building.
(2) This house has three rooms.
(3) All groups have three team members.
(4) This box contains many sets of three pencils.

54. Identify the correct statement.

(1) If two figures have same area, their perimeters are equal.
(2) If two figures have same perimeter, their areas are equal.
(3) The units of perimeter and area are same.
(4) The shape of figure determines the perimeter.

53. निम्नलिखित कथनों में से किसमें संख्या तीन का प्रयोग क्रमसूचक भाव में हुआ है?

(1) में इस इमारत की तीसरी मंजिल पर रहता हूँ।
(2) इस घर में तीन कमरे हैं।
(3) प्रत्येक समूह में तीन टीम सदस्य हैं।
(4) इस डिव्ये में तीन पेसिलों के कई समूह हैं।

54. शुद्ध कथन को पहचानिए:

(1) यदि दो आकृतियों का क्षेत्रफल समान है, तो उनका परिमाप समान होगा।
(2) यदि दो आकृतियों का परिमाप समान है, तो उनका क्षेत्रफल समान होगा।
(3) परिमाप और क्षेत्रफल का मात्रक समान होता है।
(4) किसी आकृति का आकार उसके परिमाप का निर्धारण करता है।

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिए जगह
55. Identify the correct statement with respect to the mathematics curriculum.

(1) The foundation of algebraic thinking can be laid at primary level.

(2) The concept of fractions should be introduced only at upper primary level.

(3) The concept of negative numbers should be introduced at primary level for better understanding.

(4) The concept of area-measurement should be introduced only at upper primary level.

56. Identify the correct statement with regard to introducing the concept of triangles at primary level.

(1) Definition of a triangle should be provided first.

(2) Children should only be exposed to equilateral triangles to avoid confusion.

(3) Children should be exposed to triangles of all types but exposure to other figures should be avoided.

(4) Children should be exposed to triangles of all types and also to other figures.
57. In a division sum, the divisor is 5 times the quotient and twice the remainder. If the remainder is 5, what is the number?

(1) 52  
(2) 15  
(3) 25  
(4) 48

58. The sum of five consecutive numbers is 20. What is the sum of first three consecutive numbers?

(1) 5  
(2) 9  
(3) 11  
(4) 12

57. एक विभाजन के प्रश्न में भाजक, भागफल का 5 गुना है और शेषफल का दुगुना है। यदि शेषफल 5 है, तो संख्या क्या है?

(1) 52  
(2) 15  
(3) 25  
(4) 48

58. पाँच क्रमागत संख्याओं का योग 20 है। प्रथम तीन क्रमागत संख्याओं का योग क्या है?

(1) 5  
(2) 9  
(3) 11  
(4) 12
59. A wire in the form of a square encloses an area of 144 cm\(^2\). How much area is enclosed if the same wire is bent in the form of a rectangle of length 16 cm?

(1) 124 cm\(^2\)
(2) 48 cm\(^2\)
(3) 128 cm\(^2\)
(4) 96 cm\(^2\)

60. Amongst the following fractions, the largest and second largest fractions, respectively are

\[\frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}\]

(1) \(\frac{5}{6}\) and \(\frac{3}{4}\)
(2) \(\frac{5}{6}\) and \(\frac{3}{5}\)
(3) \(\frac{3}{5}\) and \(\frac{2}{3}\)
(4) \(\frac{3}{4}\) and \(\frac{1}{2}\)
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

61. Which one of the following is NOT a Union Territory of India?
   (1) Laddakh
   (2) Jammu & Kashmir
   (3) Manipur
   (4) Chandigarh

62. Which among the following produce crude oil (Petroleum)?
   (1) Bombay High and West Bengal
   (2) Assam and Odisha
   (3) Gujarat and Tamil Nadu
   (4) Bihar and Bombay High

63. The Constitution of our country was prepared under the leadership of
   (1) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
   (2) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
   (3) Dr. Bhim Rao Baba Saheb Ambedkar
   (4) Sarvapalli Dr. Radha Krishnan

64. Consider the following functions for plants:
   A. To give support to the plant
   B. To provide humus
   C. To store food
   D. To absorb water and minerals
   The functions of roots are
   (1) A and B only
   (2) C and D only
   (3) B, C and D
   (4) A, C and D
65. Pochampalli is a town of Southern State of India which is famous for its beautifully designed bright-coloured Pochampalli sarees and for the special kind of weave which is also called Pochampalli. This town is now a part of

(1) Karnataka 
(2) Kerala 
(3) Telangana 
(4) Tamil Nadu

66. Select from the following a group of eatables each member of which is rich in iron.

(1) Jaggery, Amla, Tomato 
(2) Amla, Spinach, Jaggery 
(3) Amla, Cabbage, Tomato 
(4) Cabbage, Amla, Spinach

67. Select from the following a group of birds each member of which is able to see distinctly the object four times as far as we can see.

(1) Doves, Crows, Peacocks 
(2) Eagles, Pigeons, Parrots 
(3) Crows, Kites, Nightingales 
(4) Eagles, Kites, Vultures
68. In which one of the following states most villagers construct their wooden houses 3 to 3.5 m above the ground on strong bamboo pillars with sloping roofs?
   (1) Rajasthan
   (2) Laddakh
   (3) Assam
   (4) Odisha

69. With respect to the location of Delhi on the map of India the directions of the locations of Gandhinagar (Capital of Gujarat) and Patna (Capital of Bihar) respective are
   (1) south-east and south-west
   (2) south-west and south-east
   (3) north-east and south-west
   (4) south-west and north-east

70. Which one of the following did experiments with pea plants and found that pea plant has some traits which come in pairs - such as rough or smooth, tall or short, yellow or green etc.?
   (1) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
   (2) Gregor Johann Mendel
   (3) George Mestral
   (4) Charles Darwin
71. Which of the following is one of the six themes suggested in the EVS syllabus as per NCF 2005?
   (1) Material
   (2) Natural Resources
   (3) Things we make and do
   (4) How things work

72. What should be avoided in anecdotal records?
   a. Identifying mainly problematic situations
   b. Making statements of judgement
   c. Identifying strengths and weaknesses
   d. Identifying child’s areas of interests and relationships, etc.
   (1) a and b
   (2) c and d
   (3) a, b and c
   (4) a, c and d

73. How will you plan for an integrated EVS classroom?
   (1) Combine two or more subject areas into one lesson.
   (2) Separate all the subjects into a different plans.
   (3) Arrange separate teachers for science and social science.
   (4) Arrange separate teacher specializing in environmental science
74. Puneet gave his class V learners an outline of human body and asked them to draw the digestive system before teaching chapter on food. Puneet wanted to
1. test if learners could make labelled diagrams.
2. elicit learners’ ideas about digestion.
3. identify learners with good drawing skills.
4. evaluate learners on the process of digestion.

75. Which of the following is not correct with respect to formative assessment?
1. It is to be reported in every quarter of report card.
2. It helps the teacher in taking timely action for enhancing learning.
3. It is to monitor student’s progress.
4. Any information on learning of child can help in formative assessment.

76. Smita wanted to sensitize her learners about gender disparity and stereotypes related to work. What should Smita choose to do in her class from the following suggestions?
1. Present students with stereotypical models.
2. Show flashcards of different kinds of work.
3. Ask only boys to sweep the classroom daily.
4. Invite a student’s mother to class who is an auto driver.
77. Smayan of class V usually does not do his given class work. The best measure to address the situation could be to

(1) talk to him to find his difficulty and adjust class work accordingly.
(2) make another child help complete his class work.
(3) talk to parents and counsel them.
(4) give him alternative and simpler home work.

78. Muskan organized a debate on the topic ‘Use of diesel vehicles in transportation should be prohibited’. What is the purpose of organizing this debate by Muskan in classroom?

(1) She wants to sensitize students on the need to ban diesel vehicles completely in transportation.
(2) It would help in knowing student’s views and correcting them.
(3) She wants to sensitise students on advantages of using modern vehicles.
(4) It helps students in appreciating multiple perspectives on this issue.

79. Mapping skills in EVS help develop

(1) the skill of drawing landscapes
(2) the skill of predicting and calculating
(3) recording skill
(4) understanding of relative position of places
80. The integrated nature of EVS helps to
(1) reduce the curriculum load and introduce specific topics.
(2) reduce curriculum load and help children to learn meaningfully.
(3) follow child-centered approach and introduce larger number of concepts.
(4) learn from information and description provided.

81. Which of the following is NOT a broad indicator of EVS assessment?
(1) Co-operation
(2) Concern for justice
(3) Concern for equality
(4) Concept mapping

82. There is a paragraph in class V EVS textbook based on Al-Biruni's observation of construction of ponds in India some thousand years ago. What would be the purpose of including this paragraph?

a. It helps learners to identify sources of history.
b. It helps learners to improve their recording of observations.
c. It helps learners to appreciate technology present in India some 1000 years back.
d. It helps learners to appreciate the role of evidence in history.

(1) a, b, c
(2) a, c, d
(3) only a & d
(4) only a & c
83. With over fifty students in her class, Vani wants to engage them in an activity which involves maximum number of senses to enhance learning. Which of the following activities will be suitable for this purpose?
1. inviting resource persons from community to demonstrate their skills.
2. encouraging group discussion.
3. using smart classroom for relevant a-v material.
4. organizing field trip to a nearby place.

84. Why does Iqra encourage her learners to read newspaper and magazines in EVS?
1. These are entertaining resources available.
2. These help learners to engage with the real world.
3. These help learners to become independent.
4. These help learners become competitive.

85. Questioning as a strategy in teaching-learning of EVS is used for
1. Maintaining discipline
2. Drawing attention
3. Promoting adherence to rules
4. Arousing curiosity in classroom
86. In which one of the following states the meaning of “Torang” is jungle?

(1) Assam
(2) Odisha
(3) Mizoram
(4) Jharkhand

87. Your house is located at X and your school is located at Y. Although your school is just opposite but you cannot go straight because of the busy highway in between. So, you first go 125 m due south, then cross a 100 m long subway which is due east and finally reach your school at Y which is 125 m due north. With respect to school at Y your house at X is

(1) 125 m due south
(2) 100 m due east
(3) 100 m due west
(4) 125 m due north

86. नीचे दिये गये कौन से एक राज्य में तोरांग का अर्थ है – जंगल?

(1) असम
(2) ओडिशा
(3) मिजोरम
(4) झारखंड

87. आपका घर X पर स्थित है तथा आपका विद्यालय Y पर स्थित है। यद्यपि आपका विद्यालय ठीक सामने है परन्तु बीच में व्यस्त राजमार्ग होने के कारण आप सीधे नहीं जा सकते हैं। अतः पहले आप ठीक दक्षिण में 125 m दूर जाते हैं, फिर ठीक पूर्व में 100 m लम्बा सुरंग पथ पार करते हैं और अन्त में आप ठीक उत्तर में 125 m दूरी पर Y पर अपने विद्यालय पहुंचते हैं। Y पर विद्यालय के सापेक्ष X पर आपका घर कहाँ स्थित है?

(1) 125 m ठीक दक्षिण
(2) 100 m ठीक पूर्व
(3) 100 m ठीक पश्चिम
(4) 125 m ठीक उत्तर
88. A boy boarded a train on 4th June, 2020 at Nagarcoil for Madgaon. The train departed at 22:30 hours from Nagarcoil and reached Madgaon at 04:30 hours on 6th June, 2020. If the distance covered by the train during this time interval is 1145 km, the average speed of the train was nearly

(1) 36.5 km/h
(2) 38.5 km/h
(3) 40.5 km/h
(4) 42.5 km/h

89. Which one of the following statements is NOT true for the honeybees and beehives?

(1) Every beehive has one queen bee that lays eggs.
(2) Male bees are very important for the hives.
(3) Most of the bees in the hive are worker bees.
(4) There are only a few males in the hive.

90. Today we cannot think of food without chillies. These were brought to our country by traders coming from

(1) Afghanistan
(2) England
(3) South America
(4) South Africa

88. कोई लड़का नागरकोट से मदगांव जाने के लिए 4 जून, 2020 को किसी रेलगाड़ी में सवार हुआ। यह रेलगाड़ी 22:30 बजे नागरकोट से चली और 6 जून, 2020 को 04:30 बजे मदगांव पहुंची। यदि इस समय अंतराल में रेलगाड़ी ने 1145 किमी दूरी तय की, तो रेलगाड़ी की औसत चाल लगभग क्या थी?

(1) 36.5 किमी/घं
(2) 38.5 किमी/घं
(3) 40.5 किमी/घं
(4) 42.5 किमी/घं

89. नीचे दिया गया कौन सा कथन मधुमक्खियों और छलों के विषय में सही नहीं है?

(1) प्रत्येक छल में एक रानी मक्खी होती है जो अण्डें देती है।
(2) नर मक्खियाँ छलों के लिए अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण होती हैं।
(3) छल में बहुत सारी काम करने वाली मक्खियाँ होती हैं।
(4) छल में केवल कुछ नर मक्खियाँ होती हैं।

90. आज हम मिर्च के बिना भोजन की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसे व्यापारी हमारे देश में लाए थे?

(1) अफगानिस्तान से
(2) इंग्लैंड से
(3) दक्षिणी अमेरिका से
(4) दक्षिणी आफ्रीका से
Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 91 to 99), by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

1. Each drop represents a little bit of creation and of life itself. When the monsoon brings to northern India the first rains of summer, the parched earth opens its pores and quenches its thirst with a hiss of ecstasy. After baking in the sun for the last few months, the land looks cracked, dusty and tired. Now, almost overnight, new grass springs up, there is renewal everywhere, and the damp earth releases a fragrance sweeter than any devised by man.

2. Water brings joy to earth, grass, leaf-bud, blossom, insect, bird, animal and the pounding heart of man. Small children run out of their homes to romp naked in the rain. Buffaloes, which have spent the summer listlessly around lakes gone dry, now plunge into a heaven of muddy water. Soon the lakes and rivers will overflow with the monsoon’s generosity. Trekking in the Himalayan foothills, I recently walked for kilometres without encountering habitation. I was just scolding myself for not having brought along a water-bottle, when I came across a patch of green on a rock face. I parted a curtain of tender maiden hair fern and discovered a tiny spring issuing from the rock—nectar for the thirsty traveller.

3. I stayed there for hours, watching the water descend, drop by drop, into a tiny casement in the rocks. Each drop reflected creation. That same spring, I later discovered, joined other springs to form a swift, tumbling stream, which went cascading down the hill into other streams until, in the plains, it became part of a river. And that river flowed into another mightier river that kilometres later emptied into the ocean. Be like water, taught Laotzu, philosopher and founder of Taoism. Soft and limpid, it finds its way through, over or under any obstacle. It does not quarrel; it simply moves on.

91. Children respond to the first rains of summer by
(1) giving shouts of joy.
(2) floating paper boats in water.
(3) running and playing in the rain.
(4) singing songs.

92. The tiny spring issuing from the rock is hidden by
(1) thick moss.
(2) maiden hair fern.
(3) bushes and creepers.
(4) tall grass.
93. To become part of a river, a tiny drop has to
   (1) have a lot of strength.
   (2) depend on external forces.
   (3) suffer a lot.
   (4) merge its identity.

94. Which of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word ‘pounding’ as used in para 2 of the passage?
   (1) shaking
   (2) benumbing
   (3) palpitating
   (4) sinking

95. Which one of the following words is most opposite in meaning to the word ‘descend’ (para 3) as used in the passage?
   (1) flow
   (2) ascend
   (3) hover
   (4) zoom

96. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?
   Almost overnight new grass spring up.
   (1) Preposition
   (2) Pronoun
   (3) Adjective
   (4) Adverb

97. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?
   He knew (a) that he will (b) go back (c) on his promise (d).
   (1) (a)
   (2) (b)
   (3) (c)
   (4) (d)

98. Which of the following statements is not true?
   (1) There is renewal everywhere.
   (2) New grasses spring up.
   (3) The sweltering heat comes to an end.
   (4) The damp earth releases a sweet fragrance.

99. The earth does not look ______ before the onset of the monsoon.
    (1) cracked
    (2) brown
    (3) dusty
    (4) tired
I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth’s sweet flowing breast;
A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;
A tree that may in Summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;
Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

100. The tree presses its mouth against the sweet earth’s flowing breast to
   (1) express its gratitude to it.
   (2) draw sustenance from it.
   (3) draw inspiration from it.
   (4) express its love for it.

101. The tree prays to God by
   (1) swinging its branches.
   (2) lifting her arms.
   (3) producing fruit and flowers.
   (4) providing shade to travellers.

102. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the poem?
   (1) The tree welcomes the snow on its bosom.
   (2) The tree symbolizes strength and stability.
   (3) The tree allows birds to build their nests in it.
   (4) It lives closely with rain.

103. Name the figure of speech used in lines 3 and 4.
   (1) Simile
   (2) Personification
   (3) Metonymy
   (4) Alliteration

104. Identify and name the figure of speech used in ‘Poems are made by fools like me’.
   (1) Metaphor
   (2) Personification
   (3) Simile
   (4) Hyperbole

105. The word, ‘mouth’ in line 3 refers to the ________ of the tree.
   (1) crown
   (2) branches
   (3) trunk
   (4) roots
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate options.

106. A language teacher firstly, asks students to introduce themselves to each other in the class. Then she asks them to introduce their friend to each other. This activity will help them to increase
   (1) BICS  
   (2) CALP  
   (3) PPPP  
   (4) ELT

107. Literature should be included in language classroom because
   (1) it helps learners to be budding writers.  
   (2) it gives exposure to different grammatical forms and structures.  
   (3) it develops moral values among the learners.  
   (4) it exposes them to different genres, culture and social issues.

108. A teacher makes her learners respond to her actions and speech only by bodily movements. What is this known as ?
   (1) Total Physical Response  
   (2) Task Based Language Teaching  
   (3) Communicative Approach  
   (4) Play-way method

109. In a language class students are memorizing the dialogues through drill and practice and the teacher is correcting their pronunciation, mistakes immediately. They are practising the dialogues in chorus. The teacher is following the
   (1) Direct method  
   (2) Natural method  
   (3) Audiolinguistic method  
   (4) CLT method

110. The oral errors of the students can be best corrected if the teacher
   (1) corrects an error directly after the student has made the error.  
   (2) points out the error in general and lets the student try to correct himself first.  
   (3) ignores the error as it may hamper their learning.  
   (4) asks other students to help him as peer tutoring is must in schools.

111. As a pair activity the teacher gives her learners almost the same pictures and asks them to find the difference between the two students, ask each other questions to discover how the two pictures are different. This can be a
   (1) grammar activity  
   (2) speaking activity  
   (3) cloze based activity  
   (4) crosswords activity
I

112. A student of class IV is having some problem in writing. She may have
(1) dyslexia
(2) dysgraphia
(3) dysphasia
(4) dyscalculia

113. It specifies the rules which govern the arrangement of words into phrases, clauses and sentences.
(1) Discourse
(2) Semantics
(3) Syntax
(4) Cohesion

114. A teacher of class VI has labelled the classroom objects such as blackboard, door, window, fan, table, chair etc. in different languages (Hindi, English, Urdu, Sanskrit etc). Here the classroom as a whole
(1) is learning through grammar translation method.
(2) is creating a language confusion in students.
(3) is focusing on three language formula.
(4) is a rich resource for promoting multilingualism.

115. The assessment process not only assesses students' learning but also assesses teacher's teaching process. This statement is
(1) fully wrong
(2) fully right
(3) partially right
(4) baseless

116. The language which is learnt from environment without any explicit teaching is
(1) First language
(2) Second language
(3) Third language
(4) School language

117. A teacher is facing the problem of students' poor spelling. She listed the probable causes for it and then decided to frame some steps to overcome it. This whole process is
(1) Problem solving
(2) Improving spelling
(3) Action research
(4) Applied research

118. Reading picture book means
(1) exposing learners to different styles of drawing.
(2) to help learners to understand and analyse the pictures.
(3) to help learners to draw neat and colourful pictures.
(4) that children love pictures and it will be a fun loving class.

119. Before starting a new chapter from a textbook, a teacher should at first focus on ________.
(1) the background setting of story, its history etc.
(2) the work profile of the poet/writer.
(3) relating the story with the previous experiences of learners.
(4) the grammatical structures in the chapter and difficult words.

120. Teacher asks learners to read aloud in the English class. This way of reading will
(1) enable learners to develop reading skill with understanding.
(2) enable learners to read with correct pronunciation using the punctuation marks.
(3) enable a learner to be a fast reader.
(4) help the teacher to complete the syllabus within the stipulated time.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>प्रश्न-59</th>
<th>इनमें से किसे गांधीजी ने अपना लक्ष्य नहीं बनाया?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) गुलामी से आजादी</td>
<td>(2) मनुष्यता की सेवा</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) विवेक से मित्रता</td>
<td>(4) गुलामों से आजादी</td>
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<th>प्रश्न-60</th>
<th>अनुच्छेद के अनुसार किसे अपने व्यवहार का हिस्सा बनाना चाहिए?</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>(1) समाज और संबंधों के नैतिक मूल्य</td>
<td>(2) गुरु नानक देव की शिक्षाएँ</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) सत्य और असत्य की परिभाषा</td>
<td>(4) अहंकार और विवेक की परिभाषा</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>प्रश्न-61</th>
<th>गांधीजी किस युग-नेता बने? क्योंकि</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>(1) उन्होंने सत्याग्रह किया</td>
<td>(2) वे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के नेता थे</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) वे अनुशासन प्रयृथिये</td>
<td>(4) सभी के प्रति उनकी समान दृष्टि व व्यवहार था</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>प्रश्न-62</th>
<th>महावीर, बुद्ध, क्राइस्ट, नानक व गांधीजी में क्या समानता है?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) सभी धर्मगुरु हैं</td>
<td>(2) सभी संत्यासी हैं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) सभी भारत में जन्मे हैं</td>
<td>(4) सभी ने मानव-कल्याण किया</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
95. कौन सा शब्द भिन्न है?
   (1) मित्रता
   (2) मनुष्यता
   (3) भिन्न
   (4) बीतता

96. सही शब्द चुनिए –
   सबके प्रति _____ दृष्टि का भाव और व्यवहार होना चाहिए।
   (1) सामान्य
   (2) समान
   (3) भिन्न
   (4) अल्पकिंक

97. ‘अपना-पराया’ में समाय है –
   (1) दिव्य
   (2) तत्पुष्ठ
   (3) दंद
   (4) अवधीपाव

98. हमें किसके अनुसार फल मिलता है?
   (1) समाज
   (2) व्यवहार
   (3) बुद्धि
   (4) वंश

99. शांति को कहाँ पाया जा सकता है?
   (1) स्वयं में
   (2) परिवार में
   (3) समाज में
   (4) धर्म में

100. कविता में नीति-धर्म की ज्योति प्रखर करने के लिए कहा गया है, ताकि –
   (1) देश को प्रेम किया जा सके।
   (2) देश का रंग बांटा जा सके।
   (3) आपसी भेदभाव दूर किया जा सके।
   (4) प्रशाच्य को दूर किया जा सके।

101. ‘देश आज रो रहा है’ पंक्ति का आयाम है –
   (1) देश में शांति का बातचीत है।
   (2) देश में अशांति का बातचीत है।
   (3) देश के नागरिक रो रहे हैं।
   (4) देश में बांह आई है।
102. देश का शमन किया जा सकता है –
(1) प्रेम द्वारा
(2) नीति द्वारा
(3) धर्म द्वारा
(4) शासन द्वारा

103. ‘पीयूष’ का विलोम शब्द है –
(1) क्षीर
(2) नीर
(3) अमृत
(4) विष

104. ‘ब्रह्मचार’ का संधि-विच्छेद है –
(1) भ्रष्ट + चार
(2) भ्रष्ट + चार
(3) भ्रष्ट + आचार
(4) भ्रष्ट + आचार

105. कविता के अनुसार देश को सुधार किया जा सकता है –
(1) देश हित को भूलकर
(2) समस्त भेदभाव दूर करके
(3) देश को नमन करके
(4) देशभक्ति के गीत गाकर
109. स्किनर के अनुसार —

(1) भाषा परिवेश से सीखी जाती है।
(2) भाषा अंतःक्रिया से सीखी जाती है।
(3) भाषा सीखना एक अत्यंत जटिल प्रक्रिया है।
(4) भाषा अनुकरण के द्वारा सीखी जाती है।

110. प्राथमिक स्तर की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में लिए गए रण को ध्यान से पढ़ए —

‘अगर तुम पाप की जगह बोलो तो ठेला कहाँ लगातीं?’ ऐसा तुमने क्यों तय किया?

यह प्रश्न किससे जुड़ा है?

(1) विभिन्न व्यवसायों से
(2) अनुभवों की अभिव्यक्ति से
(3) चित्रण क्षमता के विस्तार से
(4) परिचार की जानकारी से

111. हिंदी भाषा का आकलन करते समय आप किस बिंदु को सर्वाधिक महत्व देंगे?

(1) सहज अभिव्यक्ति
(2) आलंकारिक भाषा
(3) भाषा की संरचना
(4) व्याकरण सम्मत भाषा

112. प्राथमिक स्तर पर पढ़ना सीखने की शुरुआत करने के लिए आप किस सामग्री को सर्वाधिक महत्व देंगे?

(1) अक्षर-ज्ञान
(2) वर्णमाला
(3) गुण उच्चारण
(4) रोचक कहानी

113. सलमा पहली कक्षा में पढ़ती है। वह ‘किताब’ शब्द को ‘कदम’ लिखती है। सलमा का लिखने का यह तीका ______ को दर्शाता है।

(1) अजानता
(2) स्व-वृत्ती
(3) नियंत्रित लेखन
(4) लापरवाही

114. सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया से भाषा सीखने का समर्थन ______ ने किया है।

(1) स्किनर
(2) पियाजे
(3) वाइगोल्स्की
(4) चाम्स्की
115. द्विभाषिकता और ____ उपलब्धियों का गहरा सकारात्मक संबंध पाया जाता है।
(1) व्यासार्थिक
(2) विद्वान
(3) साहित्यिक
(4) वैज्ञानिक

116. प्राथमिक स्तर पर पढ़ते समय आप हिंदी भाषा संबंधी किस पक्ष पर सर्वाधिक बल देंगे?
(1) व्याकरणिक नियम
(2) व्याकरण-ज्ञान
(3) भाषा-ज्ञान
(4) भाषा-प्रयोग

117. मैंहिंद्रिक भाषा का आकलन ____ पर सर्वाधिक बल देता है।
(1) उच्चारणगत सुद्धा
(2) विचारों की क्रमबद्धता
(3) धाराप्रवाह की तीव्रता
(4) संस्कृतिनिष्ठ शब्दों का प्रयोग

118. हम भाषा के माध्यम से ____ और ____ भी करते हैं।
(1) सोच, विचार
(2) अनुभव, महसूस
(3) विचार, विचारण
(4) सोच, महसूस

119. हिंदी भाषा सीखने-सिखने का द्वारा इतना बढ़ा होना चाहिए कि ____ से उसका नाता न हो।
(1) व्याकरण सीखने
(2) भाषा-प्रयोग
(3) भाषा की परिभाषा
(4) व्याकरण रटने

120. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने-सिखने में बल साहित्य मदद करता है, क्योंकि –
(1) वह सस्तर होता है।
(2) वह रंगीन चित्रों बाला होता है।
(3) वह भाषा की रंगों प्रतिरूप करता है।
(4) वह बच्चों के लिए है।
I (44) P-I

PART – V
LANGUAGE – II
ENGLISH

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 121 to 128) by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

1. The study of handwriting is known as graphology and it has been practised for hundreds of years. Professional forensic graphologists have worked on many court cases to use handwriting to link suspects with crimes.

2. Handwriting is particularly important legally in the case of signatures and proving whether signatures are real or forged can be pivotal. Graphologists also work to verify whether autographs are real or fake.

3. Some handwriting analysts also study writing samples to determine personality types and some businesses commission this analysis before hiring new employees. The method is even sometimes used to help couples see if they are compatible. According to graphologists, there is very little you can’t tell from a persons’ handwriting.

4. From psychological conditions like high blood pressure and schizophrenia to personality traits like dominance and aggression: if you write by hand, graphologists can analyse you.

5. Everything from the size of your letters to how closely you space words can reveal intricate details of your personality. In general, the size of your letters can reveal whether you are shy or outgoing. Compared to a standard lined sheet of paper, if you write with tiny letters that do not reach the top line, you are likely to have a timid and introverted personality. If you write with large letters that go over the topline, you are likely to be the opposite: outgoing, confident and attention seeking.

6. Studies suggest that people who space words widely like freedom and independence, whereas those choosing to write with small spaces prefer to be among others and do not like to be alone.

121. A graphologist can give accurate information about
(1) a person’s popularity graph.
(2) a person’s mental health.
(3) setbacks a person is likely to face in future.
(4) a person’s chances of success.

122. A person who writes with large letters that cross over to the top line is likely to be
(1) outgoing.
(2) introverted.
(3) aggressive.
(4) diffident.

123. An attention seeking, confident person writes with
(1) tiny letters.
(2) cursive letters.
(3) large letters.
(4) rounded letters.

124. Read the following statements:
A. Graphology has been practised for thousands of years.
B. A person’s handwriting reveals everything about him.
(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.
125. Which one of the following words is similar in meaning to the word, ‘verify’ (Para-2) as used in the passage?

(1) Clarify
(2) Confirm
(3) Notify
(4) Discover

126. Which one of the following words is opposite in meaning to ‘reveal’ (Para-5) as used in the passage?

(1) Blacken
(2) Repeal
(3) Conceal
(4) Teal

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

Graphologists can verify whether the autographs are real or fake?

(1) Adverb
(2) Preposition
(3) Pronoun
(4) Conjunction

128. Which of the following statements is not true?

Handwriting is used by graphologists to

(1) nail criminals.
(2) verify genuineness of signatures.
(3) help couples to determine their suitability to each other.
(4) predict about a person’s future criminal tendency.
We were now interrupted by someone knocking on the front door. It was the postman with a rejected manuscript, his arrival inspired me to greater inventiveness.

‘I’m terribly sorry’, I said, staring hard at a rejection slip. ‘I’m afraid I have to leave immediately. A paper wants me to interview the Maharishi. I hope you won’t mind. Would you like the name of a good hotel?’

‘Oh, don’t worry about us’, said the woman expansively. ‘We’ll look after the house while you are away.’

129. Which one of the following ploys does the author not use to get rid of unwanted guests?
   (1) The place is infested with scorpions.
   (2) Centipedes fall from the ceiling.
   (3) There is acute water scarcity.
   (4) He has already too many guests.

130. Which of the following does not apply to the unwelcome guests?
   (1) They are utterly shameless.
   (2) They want to enjoy themselves at the author’s expense.
   (3) They are thick-skinned.
   (4) They don’t have enough money to stay at a hotel.

131. The postman delivered to the author
   (1) a letter inviting him to interview the Maharishi.
   (2) his rejected manuscript alongwith a cheque.
   (3) his rejected manuscript alongwith a rejection slip.
   (4) a letter commissioning him to write a new novel.

132. Which one of the following words is similar in meaning to the word, ‘readily’ (Para 1) as used in the passage?
   (1) frankly
   (2) easily
   (3) efficiently
   (4) plainly

133. Which one of the following words is opposite in meaning to the word, ‘soaring’ (Para 2) as used in the passage?
   (1) hovering
   (2) exasperating
   (3) falling
   (4) deteriorating

134. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?
Both Raghunath as well as Ravish (a) have given (b) their consent (c) to the new proposal (d)
   (1) (d)
   (2) (a)
   (3) (c)
   (4) (b)

135. Which of the following is true?
People who visit the author at the onset of the summer are
   (1) his old school mates.
   (2) his closest friends and relatives.
   (3) people whom he hardly knows.
   (4) his colleagues.
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate options.

136. Which one of the following activities comes under CALP?
(1) Writing book reviews
(2) Making reservations
(3) Answering calls
(4) Making an appointment for a saloon

137. The branch of linguistics that deals with the explanation of the relation between language and society is known as________
(1) Societal language
(2) Psycholinguistics
(3) Sociolinguistics
(4) Anthropological linguistics

138. Formative assessment helps in
(1) assessing a teacher’s efficiency in teaching.
(2) providing qualitative feedback to learners to improve.
(3) creating an environment where learners can compete with each other.
(4) engaging learners in meaningful tasks and preparing them for competitive exams.

139. Communicative language teaching method in English lays stress on giving opportunities to learners to participate in a purposeful talk in the classroom as it promotes
(1) the use of mother tongue freely in the classroom.
(2) learners to encounter with real life situations.
(3) their written expression in the classroom.
(4) learners to minimize spelling and grammatical errors.

140. As per Stephen Krashen, “The effective language teacher is someone who can provide input and help make it ________ in a low anxiety situation.”
(1) easier
(2) grammatical
(3) comprehensible
(4) fluent

141. A teacher divides the class into groups of five and asks them to discuss what they would do if they were caught in one of the following situations:
- Their friend falls down in the play field and is hurt…..
- They are trapped in a building on fire…….
- They are stuck up in a traffic jam…….

This activity is based on ________
(1) Grammar translation method
(2) Audio lingual approach
(3) Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) Approach
(4) Structural Approach

142. The one that cannot be further divided into smaller grammatically meaningful components is ________
(1) a phoneme
(2) a morpheme
(3) a diphthong
(4) syntax
143. Alka, a student of class III often makes a mistake between /sh/ and /s/. As a language teacher your interpretation will be
(1) Alka is a careless student.
(2) It’s due to influence of her dialect or language.
(3) Alka’s pronunciation is not clear hence you will give her more practice.
(4) As a teacher you will ignore such silly mistakes.

144. A language teacher asks students to make a butterfly with paper by following her instructions. This activity will help the students to develop ________.
(1) paper making skill
(2) listening comprehension
(3) paper folding skill
(4) reading comprehension

145. A language teacher asks students to collect flowers to make a flower scrap book. She also asks them to write the name of each flower in their language and in English. This activity will help her to promote ________.
(1) a love for nature
(2) integration of subjects
(3) multilingualism
(4) language across the curriculum

146. In which of the following the role of the learner is that of an independent learner?
(1) Teaching Aid
(2) Building as a Learning Aid
(3) Teaching learning materials
(4) Integrated materials

147. Creating a reading corner in the classroom helps ________
(1) children to learn and revise their syllabus thoroughly.
(2) to provide opportunities to children to select books independently as per their interest.
(3) the children but burdens the teacher to maintain a register and keep record of their work.
(4) to share the responsibility of the librarian as the books are issued by the teacher.

148. Small kids at their initial stage love to move pen and pencil in to and fro or up and down position. This way of writing is ________
(1) drawing
(2) scribbling
(3) invented writing
(4) zig-zag writing

149. In a language classroom a teacher is asking students to interact in groups and then share their personal response to the poem with each other. This task promotes social interaction as advocated by ________
(1) Chomsky
(2) Piaget
(3) Skinner
(4) Lev Vygotsky

150. In a language classroom you have asked students to write down the directions for reaching your home from school. When students have written down the directions, they will then present their directions in pairs to each other. This activity will help to increase
(1) their CALP (Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency).
(2) their Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills (BICS).
(3) their directional sense which a student often confuses.
(4) the integration of language with science.
122. बच्चों को कैसे शब्द दोहराना अच्छा लगता है?

(1) सरल
(2) जटिल
(3) लंबे
(4) मजेदार

123. सीखने की प्रक्रिया में पुनरावृत्ति का महत्व है, क्योंकि –

(1) बच्चे को कहानी बाद हो जाती है।
(2) घटनाएं बाद हो जाती हैं।
(3) पढ़ने में कुशलता प्राप्त होती है।
(4) लिखने में कुशलता प्राप्त होती है।

124. पुस्तक चुनते समय कम महत्वपूर्ण है –

(1) विषय
(2) सामग्री
(3) आयु वर्ग
(4) कीमत

125. ‘छोटे बच्चे’ में ‘छोटे’ ______ विशेषण है।

(1) गुणवाचक
(2) सार्वनामिक
(3) परिभाषणवाचक
(4) संख्यावाचक
126. ‘पुनरावृत्ति’ का संधि–विच्छेद है –
(1) पुन + रावृत्ति
(2) पुनः + आवृत्ति
(3) पुनः + अवृत्ति
(4) पुनरा + वृत्ति

127. निम्न में कौन–सा शब्द कारक चिह्न नहीं है?
(1) के लिए
(2) की
(3) से
(4) और

128. पुलक का चयन _____ के आधार पर करना चाहिए।
(1) आयु वर्ग
(2) नैतिक शिक्षा
(3) उपलब्धता
(4) कीमत

दिए गए अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्रम सं.
129 से 135 तक) के सही / सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले
विकल्प चुनिए:

चिनार वृक्ष सामान्यतः मध्यम आकार के, मध्यम से
अधिक ऊँचा आकार के होते हैं। इसकी ऊँचाई 50 मीटर
अथवा इससे भी अधिक हो सकती है। इसकी लकड़ी का
घनत्व बहुत अधिक होता है तथा यह मजबूत और कठोर
होती है। चिनार की लकड़ी सफेद होती है तथा इसके
किनारे पीते अथवा लाल रंग के होते हैं। इसकी लकड़ी
पर सरलता से पालिका का जो सकती है तथा रंग भी किवा
जा सकता है। इसकी लकड़ी न तो आसानी से कटती है
और न आसानी से टूटती है। किंतु यह टिकाऊ भी नहीं
होती है, अतः कीमती फर्नीचर आदि इससे नहीं बनाए
जाते।

चिनार वृक्ष का तना सुंदर और आकर्षक होता है एवं इस
पर कटौ नहीं होते, किंतु छूने पर यह खुदुरा लगता है।
चिनार वृक्ष के तने की छाल आविक्षित सी होती है तथा
यह पहाड़ी बनकर अंजारी रहती है। इससे इसका तना
शल्क बाला दिखाई देने लगता है। इसके पुराने वृक्षों की
छाल अंजारी नहीं है, किंतु इसमें लंबी–लंबी दरारें पड़
जाती है। चिनार वृक्ष की छाल का रंग धूसर, हरापन लिए
धूसर अथवा सफेदीलिए हुए धूसर रंग का होता है, शरद
रतु में चिनार का वृक्ष अपनी छाल का रंग बदलता है
और नारंगी अथवा नारंगीपन लिए सुनहारे रंग का हो जाता
है। चिनार वृक्ष की शाखाएँ कल्ज रंग की होती हैं तथा
आसानी से नहीं टूटती। किंतु वृक्ष के बड़े के साथ ही ये
नीचे झुकने लगती हैं और कभी–कभी वृक्ष के नीचे से
जुबाने बालों से टकराने लगती हैं।

129. चिनार का तना होता है –
(1) चिकना
(2) खुदुरा
(3) धूसरधूरा
(4) कैंटिला

130. चिनार वृक्ष अपनी छाल का रंग कब बदलता है?
(1) गामी में
(2) बरसात में
(3) बसंत में
(4) गाय में

131. इनमें से कौन–सा शब्द समूह से भिन्न है?
(1) लंबी दरारें
(2) पुराने वृक्ष
(3) धूसर छाल
(4) चिनार वृक्ष
132. पीली 
(1) 
(2) 
(3) 
(4)
लाल 
सफेद 
काली 

133. ‘अतः कीमती पीली आदि इससे नहीं बनाए जाते।’ वाक्य में विरोधाभास शब्द है – 
(1) कीमती 
(2) पीली 
(3) इससे 
(4) बनाए 

134. समूह से मिलन शब्द है – 
(1) कभी – कभी 
(2) लंबी – लंबी 
(3) पतली – दुबली 
(4) लाल – लाल 

135. इसमें से चिनार की लकड़ी का कौन-सा गुण नहीं है ? 
(1) आसानी से कट जाती है। 
(2) आसानी से नहीं कटती है। 
(3) आसानी से नहीं टटरी है। 
(4) आसानी से पोलिश हो जाती है।
139. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने-सिखाने की सबसे पहली शर्त है -
(1) सरल पादृष्ठ-पुस्तक
(2) निवेश-समूह संप्रेषण का बातचीत
(3) बाल साहित्यकारों का साहित्य
(4) चार्ट, पोस्टर से सुसज्जित कक्षा

140. पहली - दूसरी कक्षा में अनेक बच्चे हिंदी भाषा सीखते समय अपनी मातृभाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं। यह -
(1) स्वीकार्य है।
(2) अस्वीकार्य है।
(3) वैध नहीं है।
(4) बहुत गलत है।

141. रूपा चौथी कक्षा को पढ़ली हैं। उन्होंने गुजराती लोक कथा ‘मुफ्त ही मुफ्त’ पढ़ने के बाद बच्चों से पूछा कि उनकी भाषा में आदर के लिए किन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जैसे गुजराती भाषा में ‘भाड़े’ ‘बेन’ का प्रयोग किया जाता है। रूपा का उत्तर यह है -
(1) अन्य भाषाओं को जानना
(2) सभी बच्चों को अवसर देना
(3) बहुभाषिकता को संभोगित करना
(4) अभ्यास प्रस्ता को करवाना

142. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कथन सर्वाधिक उचित है?
(1) बच्चों को क्रम से भाषा कौशल सिखाए जाने चाहिए।
(2) बच्चों को केवल भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक ही दी जाए।
(3) सभी बच्चों की प्रगति समान रूप से ही होनी चाहिए।
(4) बच्चों को विभिन्न प्रकार का बाल साहित्य पढ़ने के अवसर दे।

143. बच्चों के भाषा-विकास के लिए जरूरी है, बच्चों को -
(1) अनुकरण के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना।
(2) भाषा-प्रयोग के अवसर देना।
(3) व्यक्तरण सीखने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना।
(4) साहित्य पढ़ने के लिए पुरस्कृत करना।

144. माया अकसर शब्दों को लिखते समय अक्षरों को छोटा-बड़ा लिखती है या उनके बीच समान तूरी नहीं रख पाती। माया संभवतः _____ के कारण ऐसा करती है।
(1) लापरवाही
(2) अज्ञानता
(3) डिस्प्राफ़िया
(4) असचि
145. ‘भाषा अर्जन क्षमता’ सिद्धांत _____ से संबंधित है।

(1) चौम्बकी
(2) पियाजे
(3) स्किनर
(4) बाइशोट्सकी

146. बच्चों की लेखन क्षमता का आकलन करने की दृष्टि से कौन-सा प्रयोग सर्वाधिक बेहतर है?

(1) ‘बहादुर बिटो’ शीर्षक कहानी लिखिए।
(2) ‘बहादुर बिटो’ कहानी का अंत बदलकर लिखिए।
(3) ‘बहादुर बिटो’ में संज्ञा शब्दों को चिह्नित कीजिए।
(4) ‘बहादुर बिटो’ कहानी को शीर्षक दीजिए।

147. ‘पोटशिल्यो’ _____ में भद्द करता है।

(1) कार्य को सांचित करने
(2) बच्चों को भयावहत वातावरण देने
(3) समस्त क्षमताओं की जानकारी देने
(4) क्रमिक प्रगति का आकलन करने

148. भाषा का मनुष्य की _____ और मनुष्य के _____ के साथ गहरा संबंध होता है।

(1) अभिव्यक्ति, व्यापार
(2) व्यवहारिकता, व्यवहार
(3) अभिव्यक्ति, विचार
(4) व्यवहारिकता, व्यापार

149. ज्ञानात्मक बच्चे, स्कूल की शिक्षा की शुरुआत से पहले ही भाषा की _____ और _____ को आत्मसात कर पूर्ण भाषिक क्षमता रखते हैं।

(1) चुनौतियाँ, अवसरों
(2) जटिलताओं, मानकों
(3) चुनौतियाँ, प्रचलनों
(4) जटिलताओं, नियमों

150. प्राथमिक शर्ट पर पढ़ने वाली सुनिता अपनी कक्षा के बच्चों को प्रतिदिन एक कहानी पढ़कर सुनाती है और उस पर चर्चा करती है। आप इस कक्षा के बारे में क्या कहेंगे?

(1) कहानी सुनाने से समय नहीं हो रहा है।
(2) कहानी पर चर्चा भाषा-विकास को अवरुद्ध करती है।
(3) पढने और मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति का विकास हो रहा है।
(4) सुनिता अपने शिक्षक-प्रशिक्षण की रीतियों को निभा रही 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 halls/rooms. Failing to comply with this instruction, it will be considered as using unfair means in the examination and action will be taken against them including cancellation of examination.

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

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

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

12. Use of Electronic / Manual Calculator is prohibited.

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

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

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