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-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 M. 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, 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 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. 151-180)

6. Candidates have to do questions 31 to 90 EITHER from Part-II (Mathematics and Science) OR from Part III (Social Studies/Social Science) as filled by the candidates in their online application form.

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 Language-II is a language other than English or Hindi, please ask for a Supplement Test Booklet of 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.

8. Candidates are required to attempt questions in Language-II (Part-V) in a language other than the one chosen as Language-I (Part-I) 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.

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

12. OMCTs/OMCTs of this Test Booklet are the same. In case of discrepancy, the Invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

This booklet contains 64 printed pages.

M

Name of the Candidate (in Capital Letters): ____________________________

Roll Number (अभिलेख) : ____________________________

Centre of Examination (in Capital Letters): ____________________________

Candidate’s Signature : ____________________________

Invigilator’s Signature : ____________________________

Facsimile signature stamp of Centre Superintendent
Directions: Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 1 to 30) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

1. During the period of childhood, development –
   (1) is slow and cannot be measured.
   (2) is multi-layered and complex.
   (3) consists only of quantitative changes.
   (4) is disorderly and disjointed.

2. ‘Zone of proximal development’ is
   (1) the area between a child’s current level of independent performance and the level of performance that the child could achieve with the help of adults and more skilled peers.
   (2) a range of tasks that the child should be able to do as per her age but cannot.
   (3) the process where two individuals who begin with different understandings arrive at a shared understanding.
   (4) the process in which children learn to perform tasks as set by the elder members in a society.

3. According to Jean Piaget, children in formal operational stage
   (1) are capable of hypothetico-deductive reasoning and propositional thought.
   (2) are bound by centration and irreversibly of thought.
   (3) cannot conserve, classify and seriate.
   (4) begin to engage in make-believe and symbolic play.

4. At which stage of Lawrence Kohlberg’s theory of moral development do individuals believe that actively maintaining the current social system ensures positive human relationships and societal order?
   (1) The punishment and obedience orientation
   (2) The social-order maintaining orientation
   (3) The instrumental purpose orientation
   (4) The universal ethical principle orientation
5. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of type of intelligence and end-state performance possibilities as per Howard Gardner’s theory of multiple intelligences?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Intelligence</th>
<th>End-state performance possibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Spatial</td>
<td>Therapist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Intra-personal</td>
<td>Salesperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Linguistic</td>
<td>Sculptor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Bodily-kinesthetic</td>
<td>Athlete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. According to Lev Vygotsky –

1. language plays an important role in cognitive development of children.
2. children learn language through a ‘language acquisition device’.
3. children’s cognitive development occurs in stages.
4. maturation of schemas leads to cognitive development in children.

7. In a progressive classroom, assessment of learners during the process of teaching-learning –

1. is not at all helpful in children’s learning.
2. creates a hindrance in the process of children’s learning.
3. is helpful in identifying ‘high’, ‘low’ and ‘non’ achievers for the purposes of giving feedback to the parents.
4. is very important since it gives insights into children’s understanding and helps the teacher to reflects on her pedagogy.
8. An effective classroom strategy to reduce gender stereotyping and broadening developmental possibilities for all sexes is
(1) to ignore and dismiss biological differences among the sexes.
(2) to reinforce gender roles as portrayed in the society.
(3) forming same-sex ability groupings.
(4) forming mixed-sex activity groups and promote discussion.

9. Multilingualism in a classroom needs to be understood as _________ by the teachers.
(1) an asset and resource
(2) a hindrance
(3) a problem
(4) a systemic issue

10. A child-centered classroom is one in which
(1) the teacher uses the textbook as the only source of knowledge.
(2) the teacher segregates the children based on their abilities.
(3) the teacher uses rewards and punishments to direct children’s behaviour.
(4) the teacher is flexible and caters to needs of individual children.

11. According to which theorist ‘cultural tools’ play an important role in cognitive development of children?
(1) Lev Vygotsky
(2) Jean Piaget
(3) Albert Bandura
(4) B.F. Skinner
12. Which of the following is NOT a suitable learning material for students who are partially sighted?
(1) Large-print books
(2) Three dimensional maps and charts
(3) Talking books, felt bulletin boards
(4) Small-print worksheets

13. The underlying belief behind ‘inclusive education’ is
(1) segregation of children on the basis of their abilities and provisioning of vocational training accordingly.
(2) diagnostic labelling of children based on their handicaps for identification of their limitations.
(3) provisioning of special education institutions for children with different handicaps.
(4) the philosophy that all children have a right to get equal education in a regular school.

14. Needs of gifted and creative children can be addressed by
(1) giving challenging tasks and activities to prevent boredom.
(2) giving questions that require convergent thinking.
(3) providing specific instructions to solve problems.
(4) administrating memory based tests.

15. Children with ‘dyslexia’ can be identified by
(1) finding out their social and cultural context.
(2) a thorough physical health check-up.
(3) analyzing their reading and writing skills.
(4) assessing their ability to solve complex higher-order problems.
16. Which of the following is NOT an effective strategy to address learners from disadvantaged and deprived backgrounds?

(1) Talk to the learners to understand their needs and challenges faced by them.
(2) Asking the learners to enroll for tuition outside of school so that the teacher does not have to pay much attention to them.
(3) Motivate the students to set moderately challenging goals and provide appropriate instructional support.
(4) Form collaborative groups to work on activities and encourage students to support each other.

17. Physical and emotional health of children ______ their learning.

(1) does not have any influence on
(2) plays an important role in
(3) is not related to
(4) has an insignificant role in

18. To promote meaningful learning in the classrooms, a teacher should –

(i) help students to regulate their own emotions and motivation.
(ii) categorize and label students according to their performance and make ability-grouping.
(iii) promote dialogue and discussion among children to build multiple perspectives.
(iv) ignore diversity in the classroom and follow standard methods of instruction.

(1) (i), (iii)
(2) (ii), (iii)
(3) (i), (iii), (iv)
(4) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
19. Learning is a ________ and ________ process.
   (1) complex; active
   (2) simple; linear
   (3) simple; individual
   (4) complex; passive

20. A teacher should ________ the social, cultural, religious and linguistic diversity in her classroom to facilitate meaningful learning.
   (1) dismiss
   (2) ignore
   (3) understand
   (4) neglect

21. It is important to create ________ learning environment in the classroom rather than ________ one.
   (1) collaborative; competitive
   (2) competitive; collaborative
   (3) fearful; facilitative
   (4) competitive; facilitative

22. Which of the following is an example of effective motivational strategy to encourage students to learn?
   (1) Providing scaffolding especially when students learn a new skill.
   (2) Emphasis on completion of work rather than learning.
   (3) Giving tasks that are very easy.
   (4) Creating a lot of opportunities for competition.

23. Which of the following statements about children’s thinking is NOT correct?
   (1) Children construct their own theories about various phenomenon around them.
   (2) Children cannot think of concepts on their own and the primary role of teachers is to provide information.
   (3) Children actively think about various phenomenon around them and have an urge to explore.
   (4) Children are born with curiosity to learn about the world around them.
24. Children’s failure in school

(1) suggests that children from deprived backgrounds are not capable of learning.
(2) indicates that school has not been able to cater to the needs and interests of these children.
(3) proves that these children have genetic birth defects and hence should be pulled out from school.
(4) signifies that parents have not been able to support their children to learn.

25. By working in groups, teaching and helping each other, children

(1) are able to reflect on their own thought processes and shift to a higher level of cognitive activity.
(2) can develop misconceptions which interferes with their learning.
(3) get distracted and hence it is an ineffective pedagogical strategy.
(4) develop competitive tendencies that hinder learning.

26. In a _______ classroom teachers adapt their pedagogy and vary assessment to cater to individual students.

(1) teacher-centric
(2) progressive
(3) textbook-centric
(4) behaviouristic

24. बच्चों का विद्यालय में असफल होना –

(1) प्रस्तावित करता है कि बच्चों ने पृथ्वीभूमि चारे बच्चों में अधिग्रह का समथर्य नहीं होता है।
(2) निर्दिष्ट करता है कि विद्यालय इन बच्चों की आवश्यकताओं और रुचियों की पूर्ति करने में समर्थ नहीं है।
(3) साबित करता है कि इन बच्चों में आदतशील पैदावी कमियाँ हैं और इन्हें विद्यालय से निकाल देना चाहिए।
(4) सूचित करता है कि अभिभावकों में अपने बच्चों के अधिग्रह में सहायता करने का सामथर्य नहीं है।

25. वयस्क में एक-दूसरे को पढ़ाने और सहायता करने से –

(1) बच्चे स्वयं की चिंतन प्रक्रिया पर आक्षेप कर सकते हैं और संज्ञानात्मक क्रियाकलाप के उच्च स्तर पर पहुँच सकते हैं।
(2) बच्चों में प्राथमिक उत्पन्न हो सकती है, जो उनके अधिग्रह में हस्तक्षेप करती है।
(3) बच्चों का ध्यान भ्रंग हो सकता है और यह एक प्रभावशाली शैक्षिक पद्धति नहीं है।
(4) बच्चों में प्रतिरोधात्मक प्रतिकूलता उत्पन्न होती है, जो कि अधिग्रह में विचन/फक्काबाद देता करती है।

26. एक _____ कक्ष में अध्यापिका अपनी शिक्षा-शाखा व आकलन की विधियों को विद्यार्थियों की व्यक्तिगत जल्लियों के अनुसार परिभाषित करती है।

(1) अध्यापक-केंद्रित
(2) प्रयासशील
(3) पाठ्य-पुस्तक केंद्रित
(4) व्यवहारवादी
27. Which of the following statements about development is correct?
   (1) There is a lot of cultural diversity in the development of children.
   (2) Children across the world follow the same sequence and exact time of development.
   (3) Development occurs in a neat, orderly set of stages predetermined by genetic factors.
   (4) Development is simple and unidimensional.

28. Which of the following is a major hallmark of the period of middle childhood?
   (1) Emergence of make-believe play.
   (2) Development of logical thought that is concrete in nature.
   (3) Rapid development of motor skills and overall physical growth.
   (4) Development of scientific reasoning and ability to think abstractly.

29. School ______ socialization of children.
   (1) does not play any role in
   (2) plays very little role in
   (3) is a primary agency of
   (4) is a secondary agency of

30. Which of the following theorists proposed that children's thinking is qualitatively different from that of adults?
   (1) Jean Piaget
   (2) Lev Vygotsky
   (3) Howard Gardner
   (4) Lawrence Kohlberg
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

31. If $0.139 + 0.75 + 2.105 - (1.001) \times 1.1 = 2 - k$, then the value of $k$ is
   (1) 0.8925
   (2) 0.982
   (3) 0.1071
   (4) 0.1075

32. If $a = -\frac{3}{4}$ and $b = \frac{5}{6}$, then which of the following does not lie between $a$ and $b$?
   (1) 0
   (2) $-\frac{1}{2}$
   (3) $-\frac{2}{5}$
   (4) $-\frac{7}{9}$

33. The product of $1.7 \times 10^4$ and $12.5 \times 10^{-6}$ is expressed in the standard form as $k \times 10^n$. The value of $(2k + n)$ is
   (1) 2.125
   (2) 1.125
   (3) 2.25
   (4) 3.25
34. Two numbers are in the ratio 3:5. If 12 is added to both the numbers, then the ratio becomes 5:7. The sum of the given two numbers is

(1) 32
(2) 40
(3) 48
(4) 56

35. The marked price of an article is ₹840. A shopkeeper gives a discount of 15% on the marked price and still makes a profit of 19%. What is the cost price of the article?

(1) ₹540
(2) ₹580
(3) ₹600
(4) ₹640

36. If \( \frac{5x-7}{3} + 2 = \frac{4x-3}{4} + 4x \), then the value of \((8x + 5)\) is

(1) 6
(2) 7
(3) 9
(4) 13
37. Let

\[ P = 12xy - 10y^2 - 18x^2, \]
\[ Q = 14x^2 + 12y^2 + 9xy, \]
\[ R = 5y^2 - x^2 + xy \]

then \((P + Q) - R =\)

(1) \(22xy - 3x^2 + 3y^2\)
(2) \(22xy + 3x^2 - 3y^2\)
(3) \(20xy - 7x^2 - 3y^2\)
(4) \(20xy - 3x^2 - 3y^2\)

38. If \(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 322, x \neq 0\), then one of the values of \(x - \frac{1}{x}\) is

(1) 2
(2) 4
(3) 6
(4) 8

39. If \(15x^2 - 26x + 8 = (Ax + B)(Cx + D)\), where \(A\) and \(C\) are positive integers, then what is the value of \((2A + B - C - 2D)\)?

(1) 0
(2) 1
(3) 2
(4) 3
40. In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$, if $AB = EF$, $BC = DE$ and $CA = FD$, then
   (1) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$
   (2) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FED$
   (3) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EFD$
   (4) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DFE$

41. Which of the following can be the sides of a right angled triangle?
   (1) 20 cm, 21 cm and 31 cm
   (2) 35 cm, 77 cm and 88 cm
   (3) 15 cm, 32 cm and 57 cm
   (4) 65 cm, 72 cm and 97 cm

42. The number of edges of a polyhedron, which has 7 faces and 10 vertices, is
   (1) 13
   (2) 14
   (3) 15
   (4) 17

43. In $\triangle ABC$, the side $AB$ is produced to $E$ and side $CA$ is produced to $D$. If $\angle BAD = 125^\circ$ and $\angle EBC = 100^\circ$, then which of the following is true?
   (1) $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle.
   (2) $AB > BC$
   (3) Difference between $\angle ABC$ and $\angle ACB$ is $35^\circ$
   (4) Difference between $\angle BAC$ and $\angle ACB$ is $20^\circ$

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिए जगह
44. In trapezium PQRS, PQ || SR and the ratio of PQ to SR is 3:2. If the area of the trapezium is 480 cm² and the distance between PQ and SR is 12 cm, then the length of SR is
   (1) 24 cm
   (2) 32 cm
   (3) 36 cm
   (4) 48 cm

45. A rectangular sheet of paper 88 cm × 10 cm is folded without overlapping to make a cylinder of height 10 cm. What is the capacity (in litres) of the cylinder?
   (Take \(\pi = \frac{22}{7}\))
   (1) 5.54
   (2) 6.16
   (3) 7.392
   (4) 8.624

46. The volume of a cube is 2197 cm³. What is its lateral surface area (in cm²)?
   (1) 676
   (2) 576
   (3) 845
   (4) 1014

47. What is the mean of the range, mode and median of the data given below?
   5, 10, 3, 6, 4, 8, 9, 3, 15, 2, 9, 4, 19, 11, 4
   (1) 8
   (2) 9
   (3) 10
   (4) 12
48. Which of the following is most appropriate strategy for introducing the concept of multiplication of two decimal numbers in the middle school?

(1) The algorithm should be used to introduce the concept.

(2) The process should be visually represented.

(3) Multiplication as repeated addition should be emphasized.

(4) Multiplication as inverse of division should be emphasized.

49. Which of the following is a narrow aim of teaching mathematics?

(1) To encourage systematic reasoning among students.

(2) To develop students’ ability to argue the truth and falsity of statements.

(3) To make students proficient in handling numbers and number operations.

(4) To develop students’ generalization abilities.
50. Which of the following is most appropriate strategy for teaching students to solve mathematical problems?

(1) Guess and verify approach should be strictly discouraged.
(2) The list of formulae required for solving the given set of problems should be provided in the beginning.
(3) Teacher should begin by explaining the steps required for obtaining the solutions of the problems.
(4) Students should be encouraged to view a problem from many perspectives.

51. Identify the incorrect statement from among the following:

(1) Hypothesis have a role in construction of mathematical knowledge.
(2) The notion of argumentation is central to mathematics.
(3) Mathematical communication involves precise use of language.
(4) Conjectures do not have utility in constructing mathematical knowledge.
52. Which of the following is a desirable strategy for assessing students’ learning in mathematics?
   (1) Same tasks should be given to all students for parity.
   (2) Students’ incorrect answers should be ignored.
   (3) Students’ justification of their responses should be an important basis of assessment.
   (4) Development of mathematical vocabulary should not be a basis of assessment.

53. For a given figure to be a triangle, the condition that it is a union of three segments is
   (1) a necessary but not a sufficient condition.
   (2) a sufficient but not a necessary condition.
   (3) both necessary and sufficient condition.
   (4) neither necessary nor sufficient condition.

54. Consider the following statements:
   A = If \( n \) is even, then \( n^2 \) is even.
   B = If \( n^2 \) is not even, \( n \) is not even.
   C = If \( n^2 \) is even, then \( n \) is even.
   D = If \( n \) is not even, then \( n^2 \) is not even.
   Which of the following statements is true?
   (1) C is converse of A.
   (2) D is converse of A.
   (3) B is inverse of A.
   (4) D is contraposition of A.
55. Which of the following teaching-learning resources in mathematics cannot be used for visually challenged students?
   (1) GeoGebra
   (2) Taylor’s abacus
   (3) Tiles
   (4) GeoBoard

56. Which of the following statements is true?
   (1) Mathematics consists of all the theorems proved in mathematics books.
   (2) A person good in arithmetical computation is also good in Mathematics and vice-versa.
   (3) Intuition has no role in generating mathematical knowledge.
   (4) Mathematical statements can be conditional.

57. Which of the following statements is NOT correct regarding differently abled children of dyslexia in mathematics learning in an inclusive classroom?
   (1) Dyslexia has an impact in a person’s co-ordination of verbal and spatial aspects of numbers.
   (2) Visual patterns in mathematics help in overcoming difficulties experienced by dyslexic children.
   (3) Dyslexic children may have difficulty in writing down their ideas in systematic and organized manner.
   (4) Dyslexia impacts only language learning not mathematics learning.
58. The number of distinct prime factors of the largest 6-digit number is  
   (1) 3  
   (2) 4  
   (3) 5  
   (4) 6  

59. If the 8-digit number 179x091y is divisible by 88, then what is the value of (x – y)?  
   (1) 1  
   (2) 2  
   (3) 3  
   (4) 4  

60. Let \( a = \frac{11}{13}, \quad b = \frac{13}{14}, \quad \text{and} \quad c = \frac{15}{17} \) be three fractions. Which of the following is true?  
   (1) \( \frac{13}{14} < \frac{11}{13} < \frac{15}{17} \)  
   (2) \( \frac{15}{17} < \frac{13}{14} < \frac{11}{13} \)  
   (3) \( \frac{11}{13} < \frac{15}{17} < \frac{13}{14} \)  
   (4) \( \frac{11}{13} < \frac{13}{14} < \frac{15}{17} \)
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

61. Which of the following represents correct matching set?
(a) helps in the movement of body by contraction and relaxation.
(b) Hard structure which forms the skeleton
(c) Part of skeleton which can be bent
(d) Joins the chest bone and back bone together to form an enclosure

(i) Cartilage
(ii) Muscles
(iii) Rib-cage
(iv) Bones

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

62. Which of the following glands in human beings secretes more than two hormones?
(1) Adrenal
(2) Pituitary
(3) Pancreas
(4) Thyroid

63. Which of the following statements is true?
(1) All metals are solids.
(2) All metals are hard.
(3) All non-metals are gases.
(4) All non-metals are non-ductile.

64. ‘Y’ is a man-made fibre obtained from a natural source. What could be ‘Y’?
(1) Rayon
(2) Nylon
(3) Acrylic
(4) Jute

61. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए सही/सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए:

61. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी मिलान का निरूपण करता है?
(a) सिकुड़कर और शिधिल (i) उपास्थि
(ii) शरीर की गिंति में सहायता करती है।
(b) कठोर संरचना जो (ii) पेशी कंकाल बनाती है।
(c) कंकाल का भाग जिसे (iii) पसली–पिंजर दुकान जा सकता है।
(d) वक्ष की अस्थि और (iv) अस्थि में जोड़कर बक्से की रचना करता
है।

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

62. निम्नलिखित में से मानवों की कौन सी प्राथं दो से अधिक हॉम्बन स्वाभित करती है?
(1) एड्रिनल
(2) परोक्ष
(3) अम्बिशाय
(4) थायरोइड

63. नीचे दिया गया कौन सा कठोर सही है?
(1) सभी धातुएँ ठोस होती हैं।
(2) सभी धातुएँ कठोर होती हैं।
(3) सभी अधातुएँ गैस होती हैं।
(4) सभी अधातुएँ अत्यन्त (तन्त्र नहीं) होती हैं।

64. ‘Y’ कोई मानव–निर्मित रेषा (फाइबर) है जिसमे प्राकृतिक चीजों से प्राप्त किया जाता है। ‘Y’ क्या
हो सकता है?
(1) रेयॉन
(2) नाइलॉन
(3) एक्रिलिक
(4) जूट
65. Study the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>Calorific value</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Ignition temp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>solid</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>gas</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>gas</td>
<td>moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>liquid</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which is best suited as domestic fuel?
(1) A  
(2) B  
(3) C  
(4) D

66. Species restricted to a particular area are referred to as
(1) Endangered species
(2) Extinct species
(3) Endemic species
(4) Migratory species

67. Metal ‘X’ displaces metal ‘Y’ from its salt solution but is not able to displace metal ‘Z’ from its salt solution. Identify the most reactive metal.
(1) X  
(2) Y  
(3) Z  
(4) Cannot be determined.

68. Light rays from an object fall on a surface and get reflected in a completely diffused manner. What can you say about the nature of image of the object?
(1) It will be virtual and of same size.  
(2) It will be real and enlarged.  
(3) It will be virtual and enlarged.  
(4) No image will be formed.
69. In order to slide a huge box lying on the ground in her room, Reshma should apply a force which is greater than which of the following forces?

1. Static friction
2. Gravitational force
3. Normal force
4. Muscular force

70. Identify the correct statement from among the following:

1. The lower the frequency of the vibration, higher is the pitch.
2. The loudness of sound is determined by the frequency of vibration.
3. Sound cannot travel through vacuum.
4. Pitch of sound is determined by its amplitude.

71. Which of the following sets comprises liquids which are poor conductors of electricity?

1. tap water, shampoo, honey
2. salt solution, lemon juice, vinegar
3. shampoo, vegetable oil, distilled water
4. sugar solution, vinegar, lemon juice

72. Which of the following sets comprises chemical changes?

1. Boiling of water, breaking of glass, rusting of iron
2. Dissolving salt in water, digestion of food, shredding of paper.
3. Cooking of food, boiling of water, dissolving sugar in water.
4. Rusting of iron, burning of paper, digestion of food

73. Neena was cycling to the market to buy some grocery items. The market is 4 km away from her home. She travels at a speed of 12 km/h for first 10 minutes. On her way she meets her friend Nikhat and stops to chat with her for 15 minutes. She resumes her journey at a speed of 8 km/h. What is her average speed for the journey?

1. 6 km/h
2. 8 km/h
3. 10 km/h
4. 4 km/h
74. Which of the following will not be helpful in the process of separating a mixture of salt and water?
(1) Decantation
(2) Filtration
(3) Distillation
(4) Boiling

75. Which of the following properties of light can be used to explain the phenomenon of shadow formation?
A. Light travels in a straight line.
B. Light travels at a high speed.
C. Light is composed of seven colours.
D. Light does not pass through opaque objects.
(1) A and B
(2) B and C
(3) C and D
(4) D and A

76. Identify the correct statement from among the following:
(1) The proportion of fine particles in sandy soil is relatively higher than in the clayey soil.
(2) The amount of large and fine particles is about the same in clayey soil.
(3) The proportion of large particles in loamy soil is relatively higher than in the sandy soil.
(4) The proportion of fine particles in clayey soil is relatively higher than in the loamy soil.

77. Deficiency of vitamin ‘X’ causes bleeding of gums. This vitamin is essential for absorption of mineral ‘Y’ and ‘X’ is found in food ‘Z’. Identify X, Y and Z.
(1) X-vitamin D, Y-calcium, Z-milk product
(2) X-vitamin C, Y-iron, Z-citrus fruits
(3) X-vitamin B, Y-calcium, Z-green leafy vegetables
(4) X-vitamin A, Y-phosphorus, Z-poultry products
78. Which of the following statement best describes the nature of science? 
(1) science is a system of beliefs. 
(2) science is social in nature. 
(3) scientists are totally objective in their work. 
(4) the scientific method is the only guide for conducting research.

79. Cognitive validity in science curriculum means 
(1) inclusion of how concepts of science evolve over time. 
(2) adaptation of content as per the cognitive level of learners. 
(3) dilution of content 
(4) inclusion of appropriate fun elements of science.

80. According to N.C.F. 2005 in the upper primary stage science curriculum, which of the following is recommended? 
a. Concepts should be linked to making sense of everyday experience. 
b. Concepts should be arrived at from activities/experiments. 
c. Concepts should be taught through disciplinary approach. 
d. Along with concepts, laws and theories need to be introduced 
(1) a, b and c 
(2) a and b 
(3) a, b and d 
(4) a and d
81. From the following, identify the statement that is true about science.

(1) Scientists rely heavily on imagination to carry out their work.
(2) All scientific ideas are discovered and tested by controlled experiments.
(3) When a theory has been supported by a great deal of scientific evidence, it becomes law.
(4) In time, science will be able to solve most of society’s problems.

82. Ishu was given an individual task of collecting weather reports for a week. Identify where Ishu went wrong from the assessment indicators given below:

(1) She tabulates data from a website everyday.
(2) She arrives at conclusion that rain may or may not take place in the coming week.
(3) She concludes that decreased humidity increases the likelihood of rainfall.
(4) She understands that range of maximum and minimum temperature varies everyday.

83. Which of the following is a useful strategy to understand conceptual gaps in learners?

(1) organizing quiz sessions
(2) observing practical skills
(3) using concept maps
(4) giving homework regularly
84. To encourage more girls to take up sciences, you may adopt all of the following strategies, except
(1) use gender sensitive language and encourage your students to do so.
(2) be mindful that girls always dominate discussion in science classroom.
(3) invite women scientists to visit your classroom.
(4) engage students in examining myths and stereotypes about science.

85. Science teachers need to ask more divergent questions because
a. it stimulates and develops critical thinking.
b. it directs students to correct answers.
c. it helps develop thinking strategies
d. it helps in assessing creative behaviour in a learner.
(1) a, b, c
(2) a, c, d
(3) only b
(4) only a

86. Using demonstrations in classroom predominantly involves learners in
(1) visual and auditory learning
(2) visual learning only
(3) visual, auditory and kinesthetic learning
(4) auditory and kinesthetic learning

87. Give the sequence of planning for your science classroom using inquiry approach in teaching concept of density.
a. allow students to determine relationship between objects that float and sink.
b. allow students to play with water in a tub with different objects.
c. ask students to design a small boat that can carry 1 kg of weight.
(1) a → b → c
(2) c → b → a
(3) b → c → a
(4) b → a → c
88. ‘Y’ is a plant which does not have Chlorophyll. What could ‘Y’ be?
(1) Cuscuta
(2) Algae
(3) Pitcher plant
(4) Maple tree

89. Which of the following statements is correct?
(1) Large intestine is wider and shorter than small intestine.
(2) Absorption of digested food takes place in large intestine.
(3) Assimilation of food takes place in large intestine.
(4) Large intestine has finger like projection called villi.

90. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding life cycle of silk worm and production of silk fibres?
(1) The larvae of silk moths are called as caterpillars.
(2) The pupa develops into caterpillar.
(3) Silk fibres are proteins secreted by caterpillars.
(4) The silk yarn is obtained from the cocoon of the silk moth.
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

31. Consider the statements A, B, C about Autumn season in India and choose the correct answer:
A. This season is also known as the south-west monsoon season.
B. Winds blow from the Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea towards the land in this season.
C. This season is marked by the onset and advance of monsoon.
(1) A and B are true, C is false.
(2) A and C are true, B is false.
(3) B and C are true, A is false.
(4) A, B, C all are false.

32. Which of the following rivers form the ‘Sunderban Delta’?
(1) Ganga and Brahmaputra
(2) Narmada and Tapi
(3) Mahanadi and Godavari
(4) Krishna and Kaveri

33. Identify the atmospheric layer from the given features A and B:
A. Meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from the space.
B. Temperature declines with increasing height in this layer.
(1) Troposphere
(2) Stratosphere
(3) Mesosphere
(4) Thermosphere

34. Insolation is associated with
(1) Air pressure
(2) Seasonal winds
(3) Solar energy
(4) Exosphere and its gases
35. Match the following with appropriate choices:

a. Coniferous forests
b. Mediterranean vegetation
c. Tropical evergreen forests
d. Temperate evergreen forests

Eastern margin of the continents
Hardwood trees
Softwood evergreen trees
West and south-west margin of the continents

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

36. Consider the two statements and choose the correct option:

Statement (A): Sahara once used to be a lush green plain.

Statement (B): Cave painting in sahara depicts rivers, crocodiles, elephants, lions, cattle and goats.

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

37. Consider the statements A, B, C on dolphin and choose the correct answer:

A. Dolphins are found in the fresh water of river Ganga and Brahmaputra.
B. Dolphin sanctuary is located in the state of Bihar.
C. The presence of dolphin is an indicator of the health of the river.

(1) A, B, C all are correct.
(2) A and C are correct but B is incorrect.
(3) B and C are correct but A is incorrect.
(4) A and B are correct but C is incorrect.
38. Biogas is essentially a mixture of
(1) Methane and Carbon dioxide
(2) Methane and Nitrogen
(3) Methane and Hydrogen
(4) Methane and Helium

39. Consider the statements A and B about resources and choose the correct answer.
A. All resources have economic value.
B. Time and technology are two important factors that can change substance into resource.
   (1) A is false, but B is true.
   (2) A is true, but B is false.
   (3) Both A & B are true and B is the correct explanation of A.
   (4) Both A & B are true but B is not a correct explanation of A.

40. Choose the correct group of conventional sources of energy from the following:
   (1) Oil, natural gas, firewood
   (2) Coal, firewood, biogas
   (3) Hydel power, geothermal energy, tidal energy
   (4) Nuclear energy, solar energy, hydel power

41. Match the types of natural resources (B) with their classification (A):

   A  
   B
   (Classification)  (Resource Type)
   Basis
   
   a. Level of development & use  i. Actual & Potential
   b. Origin  ii. Biotic & Abiotic
   c. Distribution  iii. Ubiquitous and localised
   d. Stock  iv. Renewable and Non-renewable

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

38. बायोगैस अनिवार्य रूप से निम्न में से किन का मिश्रण है?
   (1) मिश्रण और कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड
   (2) मिश्रण और नाइट्रोजन
   (3) मिश्रण और हाइड्रोजन
   (4) मिश्रण और हीलियम

39. संसाधन के बारे में कथन A और B पर चिंता करें और सही उत्तर का चयन करें।
   A. सभी संसाधनों का आर्थिक मूल्य होता है।
   B. समय और प्रौद्योगिकी दो महत्वपूर्ण कारक हैं जो पदार्थों को संसाधन में परिवर्तित कर सकते हैं।
   (1) A गलत है, परंतु B सही है।
   (2) A सही है, परंतु B गलत है।
   (3) A और B दोनों सही हैं और B सही व्याख्या करता है A की।
   (4) A और B दोनों सही हैं और परंतु B सही व्याख्या नहीं है A की।

40. निम्न में से ऊर्जा के परंपरागत उपयोग के समूह की पहचान कीजिए:
   (1) खनिज तेल, प्राकृतिक गैस, ईंधन
   (2) कोयला, ईंधन, बायोगैस
   (3) जल-विद्युत, भू-तापीय ऊर्जा, ज्वारीय ऊर्जा
   (4) परमाणु ऊर्जा, सौर ऊर्जा, जल-विद्युत

41. प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के प्रकार के उनके वर्गीकरण के साथ मिलान करें:

   A  
   B
   (वर्गीकरण का आधार)  (संसाधन के प्रकार)
   
   a. विकास व प्रयोग  i. वास्तविक और का स्तर संपाद्य
   b. उद्योग  ii. जैव और अनजैव
   c. वितरण  iii. सर्वज्ञापक और स्थायिक
   d. भंडार  iv. नवीकरणीय और अनन्यीकरणीय

   (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
   (2) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
   (3) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
   (4) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
42. **Statement (A)**: Around 12,000 years ago, a shift to relatively warmer conditions led to development of grasslands in many areas in India.

**Statement (B)**: There was an increase in the number of deer, antelopes, goat, sheep and cattle.

(1) (A) is true but (B) is false.
(2) (A) is false but (B) is true.
(3) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the reason for (A).
(4) Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) is not the reason for (A).

43. Which of the following is true in the context of ‘sites’?

A. These are places where remains of past were found.
B. These are found only on earth’s surface.
C. These are found only buried under the earth.
D. They are never found under sea or a river.

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

44. **The Harappans made**

A. Seals out of stone
B. Pots with yellow designs
C. Spindle whorls made of iron
D. Gold vessels

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

45. **A megalithic burial had remains of two skeletons. An appropriate way for figuring out a female’s skeleton from among the two would be to look at**

A. the bone structures
B. the ornaments on the skeletons
C. size of the skeletons
D. utensils for cooking food found with skeletons.

(1) only A
(2) only A and B
(3) only A and C
(4) only D
46. Arrange the following in ascending order starting from the earliest period
   A. Beginning of the composition of the Vedas
   B. Beginning of the building of megaliths.
   C. Settlements of Farmers at Inamgaon
   D. Charaka

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

47. Arrange the following in descending order (backward) starting from the recent period:
   A. Increase in the use of iron, cities, punch marked coins.
   B. Beginning of the use of iron in the subcontinent.
   C. Settlement in Arikamedu port
   D. Beginning of the composition of Sangam literature.

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

48. Statement (A) : Chola temples were the hub of religious, social and cultural life.
   Statement (B) : Chola bronze images were of deities but sometimes also of devotees.

   (1) (A) is true, but (B) is false.  
   (2) (A) is false, but (B) is true.  
   (3) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).  
   (4) Both (A) and (B) are true, but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).
49. Statement (A): The authors of ‘tawarikhs’ during the Delhi Sultans advised on preserving an ideal social order based on ‘birthright’ and ‘gender distinctions’.

Statement (B): Their ideas were shared by everybody.

(1) (A) is true but (B) is false.
(2) (A) is false but (B) is true.
(3) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).
(4) Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).

50. Statement (A): Raziya changed her name on her inscriptions and pretended she was a man.

Statement (B): Authors of tawarikhs used social and gender differences to argue that men are superior to women.

(1) (A) is true, but (B) is false.
(2) (A) is false, but (B) is true.
(3) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).
(4) Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).

51. Statement (A): Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan followed the idea of Sulh-i-Kul (universal peace) as principles of governance.

Statement (B): Akbar’s interactions with people connected with faiths, made him realise that religious scholars who emphasised rituals and dogmas were often bigots.

(1) (A) is true, but (B) is false.
(2) (A) is false, but (B) is true.
(3) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the reason for (A).
(4) Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) is not the reason for (A).
52. Statement (A) : Under the Delhi Sultans and the Mughals, the hierarchy between social classes decreased.
Statement (B) : The tribal societies were not divided into numerous unequal classes.
(1) (A) is true, but (B) is false.
(2) (A) is false, but (B) is true.
(3) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).
(4) Both (A) and (B) are true, but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).

53. Statement (A) : Bahadur Shah Zafar wrote letters to all the chiefs and rulers to organise a confederacy of Indian states to fight the British.
Statement (B) : Bahadur Shah Zafar's decision to bless the rebellion of 1857 changed the entire situation dramatically.
(1) (A) is true but (B) is false.
(2) (A) is false, but (B) is true.
(3) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) was ensured because of (A).
(4) Both (A) and (B) are true but (A) has no relationship with (B).

54. Which of the following is FALSE in the context of women, caste and reform during the colonial period?
(1) Pandita Ramabai founded a widow’s home at Poona.
(2) The knowledge of ancient texts helped the reformers promote new laws.
(3) Vidyasagar suggested that widows could remarry.
(4) Prarthana Samaj drew only upon Hindu texts.

52. कथन (A) : दिल्ली के सुल्तानों और मुगलों के काल में श्रेणीबद्ध समाज ज्यादा सरल हो गया।
कथन (B) : जनजातीय समाज कई असमान वर्गों में विभाजित नहीं था।
(1) (A) सही है, किन्तु (B) गलत है।
(2) (A) गलत है, किन्तु (B) सही है।
(3) (A) एवं (B) दोनों सही हैं और (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण (B) है।
(4) (A) एवं (B) दोनों सही हैं, किन्तु (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण (B) नहीं है।

53. कथन (A) : बहादुर शाह जफर ने मुख्यालयों और शासकों को चिठ्ठी लिखकर अंग्रेजों से लड़ने के लिए भारतीय राज्यों का एक संघ बनाने का आह्वान किया।
कथन (B) : बहादुर शाह जफर के 1857 के बागावत को अपना समर्थन देने के फैसले ने स्थिति रत्नालंब प्रविष्ट बागावतियों के पक्ष में बदल दी।
(1) (A) सही है, किन्तु (B) गलत है।
(2) (A) गलत है, किन्तु (B) सही है।
(3) (A) और (B) दोनों सही हैं एवं (A) ने (B) को सुनिश्चित किया।
(4) (A) और (B) दोनों सही हैं, किन्तु (A) और (B) के बीच कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

54. औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान महिलाएं, जाति एवं सूचर के संदर्भ में ग्रामीणों में निम्नलिखित में से कोना सा विकल्प गलत है?
(1) पंडिता रामबाई ने पूरा में एक विधवागृह की स्थापना की।
(2) प्राचीन श्रेणियों के जन्म से सूचरों को नए कानून बनाने में मदद भी।
(3) विद्यासागर ने विधवा-विधवा का सुझाव दिया।
(4) प्रारंभिक समाज ने केवल हिंदू श्रेणियों पर विचार-विमर्श किया।
55. The state of Telangana was earlier part of which state of India?
   (1) Madhya Pradesh  
   (2) Karnataka  
   (3) Maharashtra  
   (4) Andhra Pradesh

56. Consider the following statements and select the option that indicates the correct role of media in a democracy:
   A. It should provide information to citizens through news.
   B. It should provide the point of view of the advertiser, through its news programmes.
   C. It must discuss the views of all sections.
   (1) Only A and B  
   (2) Only B and C  
   (3) Only A and C  
   (4) A, B and C

57. Which of the following advertisements is not an example of gender stereotype?
   (1) A girl playing football in an advertisement for a sports shoe.
   (2) A mother making tea in an advertisement for a tea brand.
   (3) A woman doing makeup in an advertisement for a lipstick.
   (4) A woman being dropped by her husband to office in an advertisement for a car.
58. Identify the continent from the given features A and B:
   A. It is the smallest continent that lies entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.
   B. It is also called an ‘Island continent’.
   (1) Antarctica
   (2) Australia
   (3) South America
   (4) Africa

59. As we move away from the sun in the solar system,
   (1) time taken by planets to complete one orbit around the sun increases.
   (2) time taken by planets to complete one orbit around the sun decreases.
   (3) size of the planets decreases gradually.
   (4) planets very close to the sun are made up of gases and liquids and the planets far away from the sun are made up of rocks.

60. Imagine if the earth is not inclined towards the plane of its orbit, then
   A. the circle of illumination will match with longitudinal lines.
   B. the circle of illumination will match with latitudinal lines.
   C. there will be no seasonal variation in a particular region.
   D. there will be more seasonal variation in a particular region.
   Choose the correct option.
   (1) A and C
   (2) A and D
   (3) B and C
   (4) B and D
61. A Gram Panchayat is elected for a term of how many years in India?
   (1) 5
   (2) 6
   (3) 4
   (4) 3

62. What is the designation of the person in-charge of a police station?
   (1) Station House Officer
   (2) Police Superintendent
   (3) Officer on Special Duty
   (4) Home Inspector

63. The Amendment brought about in 2005 to the Hindu Succession Act provided for which of the following?
   (1) Right of minority communities to open religious schools.
   (2) Right of women to have an equal share in family property.
   (3) Right of Hindu community to have special laws governing marriage.
   (4) Right of men to protect themselves from paying compensation after divorce.

64. Who is considered as the final interpreter of the Indian Constitution?
   (1) President of India
   (2) Parliament
   (3) Judiciary
   (4) Attorney General

65. The (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was enacted to provide justice to which of the following communities?
   (1) Dalits and Minorities
   (2) Minorities and Tribals
   (3) Tribals and Dalits
   (4) Only Minorities

66. A political system having more than one level of government can be described as ________.
   (1) Secular
   (2) Liberal
   (3) Republican
   (4) Federal

61. भारत में, ग्राम पंचayत कितने वर्षों के कार्यकाल के लिए चुना जाता है?
   (1) पाँच
   (2) छह
   (3) चार
   (4) तीन

62. पुलिस धारों के प्रभाव का पदनाम क्या है?
   (1) स्टेशन हाउस अफसर
   (2) पुलिस अधीक्षक
   (3) अफसर ऑफ सेंचुरल डिप्टी
   (4) होम इंस्पेक्टर

63. हिन्दू उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम में लाए गए 2005 के संशोधन ने निम्नलिखित में से क्या पहुँचा करवाया?
   (1) अत्यन्तर्शब्द समुदायों का धार्मिक विधालय खोलने का अधिकार
   (2) महिलाओं का पारिवारिक संपत्ति में बराबर हिस्सेदारी का अधिकार
   (3) हिन्दू समुदाय का विवाह संबंधी विशिष्ट कानून का अधिकार
   (4) पुरुषों का तलाक के बाद मुआवजा देने की जिम्मेदारी से सुरक्षा का अधिकार

64. भारतीय संविधान की व्याख्या का अंतिम अर्थविभाग किसे माना जाता है?
   (1) भारत के राष्ट्रपति
   (2) संसद
   (3) न्यायपालिका
   (4) अटर्नीज जनरल

65. (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 को निम्नलिखित में से कौन से समुदाय को न्याय दिलाने के लिए पारित किया गया था?
   (1) दलित एवं अत्यन्तर्शब्द
   (2) अत्यन्तर्शब्द एवं आदिवासी
   (3) आदिवासी एवं दलित
   (4) केवल अत्यन्तर्शब्द

66. ऐसी राजनीतिक व्यवस्था जिसमें एक से ज्यादा स्तर की सरकार हो उसे ______ कहा जा सकता है।
   (1) ध्यानविधेय
   (2) उद्देश्यवादी
   (3) गणतंत्रवाद
   (4) संघवाद
67. Which of the following policies promotes social justice?
   A. Reservation of seats in government employment for listed dalit candidate.
   B. Enacting Minimum Wages Act
   (1) Only A
   (2) Only B
   (3) Both A and B
   (4) Neither A nor B

68. In a discussion on architecture of New Delhi, a teacher should focus on discussing:
   (1) how tourists look at the buildings.
   (2) how to view the buildings from a distance.
   (3) superiority of its style over Old Delhi
   (4) how it asserted British importance and created sense of awe

69. The teaching of History must be done with the focussed objective of
   (1) transmitting what happened in the pasts.
   (2) memorising how it happened in the pasts.
   (3) identifying issues which are relevant in the present.
   (4) developing performing abilities of the learners.

70. What can be the purpose of introducing current affairs in social science classroom?
   A. Promote interest in the issues of the country.
   B. Develop skills of analysis and critical evaluation.
   C. Build interest in the subject by providing sensational news.
   D. Help the learner relate school learning to life outside of school.

Choose the correct option:
   (1) A, B, C are true.
   (2) A, B, D are true.
   (3) A, C, D are true.
   (4) B, C, D are true.
71. The objective of discussing ‘equality’ in a social science classroom is to
   A. address issues of dignity with the learners.
   B. sensitize learners towards respecting everyone.
   C. build upon values enshrined in the Constitution.
   D. explain that all differences lead to inequality.

Choose the correct option:
(1) A, B, C are true.
(2) A, B, D are true.
(3) A, C, D are true.
(4) B, C, D are true.

72. In order to address the diversity that exists in the class and in society, a social science teacher needs to
   A. include examples of multiple cultures in the class discussions.
   B. take up only examples that are relevant to the majority.
   C. encourage students to share their personal experiences in the class.

Choose the correct option:
(1) A and C are true.
(2) B and C are true.
(3) Only B is true.
(4) A and B are true.

73. Assessment in social science should emphasise:
   (1) identification of learners who are failing.
   (2) testing learners writing abilities in the class.
   (3) measuring retention of information by learners.
   (4) evaluation of learners ability to extrapolate their learning to various life situations.
74. An example of secondary source is
(1) C.A. Bayly’s An Illustrated History of Modern India
(2) James Mill’s A History of British India
(3) Constitution of India
(4) Painting by Abanindranath Tagore

75. To discuss on women’s education in colonial India, students could refer to the following autobiography:
(1) Tarabai Shinde’s Stripurushulna
(2) Rashsundari Devi’s Amar Jiban
(3) Rokeya Sakhatw Hossain’s Sultana’s Dream
(4) Sattanar’s Manimekalai

76. The teaching of Geography should develop perspectives related to issues concerning
A. Resources and Conservation
B. Development and Displacement
C. Challenges to Unity in Diversity
D. Human Development
Choose the correct option:
(1) only A and B
(2) only A and D
(3) A, B and C
(4) A, B and D

77. An active social science classroom would encourage learners to
(1) keep discussions minimal
(2) be focussed on reading the textbook
(3) listen to the lectures and rely on what is being shared.
(4) participate in challenging projects.
78. Which of the following are true about End-Text questions?
   A. Encourage learners to explain concepts in their own words and debating on issues.
   B. Project work, compare and contrast are types of end-text questions.
   C. Expands on the learners’ understanding of concepts and relate with what has been taught earlier.

Choose the correct option:
(1) A, B and C are true.
(2) A and B are true.
(3) A and C are true.
(4) B and C are true.

79. The social and political life textbooks:
   A. Include definitions and descriptions of socio-political issues.
   B. Portray institutions and processes as if they functioned as envisioned in the Constitution.
   C. Provide diverse concrete examples of people and regions.

Choose the correct option:
(1) A and B
(2) A and C
(3) B and C
(4) A, B and C

80. After narrating Dr. Ambedkar’s experience on the way to Koregaon, a teacher asks, ‘Do you think people at the station discriminated against Dr. Ambedkar and his brothers?’

In this question, which skill is the teacher emphasizing?
(1) comparing experiences
(2) infer from situations
(3) cause and effect
(4) hypothesizing situation
81. To introduce the theme ‘Markets’, which would be the best pedagogical method?

(1) textbook reading and discussion.
(2) inviting a shopkeeper for an interview to the class.
(3) showing pictures of various markets.
(4) locating major markets around the school on a map.

82. ‘This is the glory of God,
Defilement exists within.
The body is polluted from within,
Be sure of it says the Mahari Chokha’

As a teacher, how would you interpret this poem and discuss with your learners?

(1) Human purity is fixed at birth.
(2) Human purity is determined by the work we do.
(3) Human purity is determined by our thoughts and beliefs.
(4) Human purity can be achieved by seeking God’s blessing.

83. Social Science curriculum at the upper primary stage focuses on:

A. Understanding earth as the habitat of life forms
B. Studying own region, state and country
C. Studying India’s past and current development

Choose the correct option:

(1) only A
(2) only A and B
(3) A, B and C
(4) only A and C
84. Using a globe and a source of light, teacher can demonstrate the following concepts:
   A. Rotation
   B. Day – Night
   C. Seasonal Variations
   D. Distribution of Rainfall

Choose the correct option:
(1) A, B and C
(2) A, B and D
(3) A, C and D
(4) B, C and D

85. As a teacher, you can make interlinkages while discussing ‘Iron smelters and factory owners’, a theme in History with which one of the following chapters of geography textbook?
   A. Mineral Resources
   B. Industries
   C. Power Resources
   D. Inside our earth

Choose the correct option:
(1) A, B and C
(2) A, B and D
(3) A, C and D
(4) B, C and D

86. In a city school, the best method to introduce ‘Types of Forests’ in a geography class would be to
(1) organize a field visit to a forest near to the school.
(2) make a PowerPoint presentation on forests in the region.
(3) screen a documentary on different types of forests.
(4) divide learners into small groups to work on types of forests.
87. To develop practical skills among learners while discussing ‘earthquakes’ teacher should focus upon

(1) Types of earthquakes
(2) Precautions during earthquake
(3) Present cases of earthquakes
(4) An activity on earth’s movement

88. The local people of the Tawa reservoir area organised to demand which right related to their livelihood in the 1990s?

(1) Cultivation rights
(2) Fishing rights
(3) Horticulture rights
(4) Commercial Forestry rights

89. Choose the description that best represents diversity from among the following.

(1) It leads to discrimination among people.
(2) It leads to similarity of people.
(3) It accepts differences among people.
(4) It accepts inequality among people.

90. In the context of democracy in India, which of the following statements is false?

(1) A small section of Indian population could vote even before independence of India.
(2) India adopted representative democracy after independence.
(3) In India people participate indirectly in the working of the government.
(4) The first general election after independence was held in 1950.
Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions (Q. Nos. 91 – 99) that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

The very nature of the mind is restlessness. It cannot stay at one place or hold one thought for long. For every thought that appears, there are comments, judgements and associations. Thinking is a continuous activity with the mind jumping from one thought to another from morning till night. Like clouds in the sky or waves in the ocean, thoughts appear and disappear as if in ceaseless activity.

However, all thoughts that pass through our mind do not affect us. But we get affected when our ego is hit. Then the mind whirls and creates a tornado of restlessness within. A variety of probable scenarios crop up ‘how dare he insult me; what does she think of herself? Where I am not respected, I will not go; if he speaks thus, I will reply so’. And so it goes on and on.

We have an inbuilt filter in our mind which chooses the types of thoughts or subjects that we like to brood upon. We are not born with this filter but we acquire it over the years with the kind of books we read, the company we keep and the subjects we are interested in.

That is why some people are obsessed with football, cricket or fashion while others could not care less for such things. This filter is built day by day by our actions, suggestions, teachings and influence of others. We can ultimately choose our own filter. So let us learn to build our filter wisely and strengthen it daily.

91. Thoughts affect us when our
(1) job is affected.
(2) sleep is disturbed.
(3) learning is affected.
(4) pride is hurt.

92. Read the following statements:
A. Our reading decides the filter in our minds.
B. The filter in our mind controls our likes but not dislikes.
(1) Both A and B are correct.
(2) Both A and B are incorrect.
(3) A is correct and B is incorrect.
(4) A is incorrect and B is correct.

93. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
(1) Each one of us has an inborn filter in our mind.
(2) We like to be respected when we go somewhere.
(3) The filter in our minds influences our actions.
(4) Our thoughts do not remain stuck at one point.

94. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following expression?
‘But we get affected’
(1) Verb
(2) Adjective
(3) Adverb
(4) Particle
95. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following expression?

‘It cannot stay at one place.’

(1) Determiner  
(2) Pronoun  
(3) Particle  
(4) Adverb

96. ‘as if in ceaseless activity’

The word ‘ceaseless’ means

(1) permanent  
(2) continuous  
(3) temporary  
(4) flawless

97. ‘creates a tornado of restlessness’

The word ‘tornado’ here means

(1) waterfall  
(2) confusion  
(3) storm  
(4) mixture

98. Thoughts are compared to

(1) comments  
(2) judgements  
(3) associations  
(4) clouds

99. The process of thinking continues from

(1) day to day  
(2) week to week  
(3) morning to night  
(4) year to year

100. The poet’s life, today, is like ______ season.

(1) spring  
(2) autumn  
(3) winter  
(4) summer

101. In this season the branches have ______ leaves.

(i) few  
(ii) no  

(1) only (i)  
(2) only (ii)  
(3) either (i) or (ii)  
(4) neither (i) nor (ii)
102. What did the branches of the trees enjoy earlier?
   (1) a ruined group of singers
   (2) sweet songs of birds
   (3) bright light of the sun
   (4) darkness after the sunset

103. What does ‘Death’s second self’ stand for?
   (1) sleep that gives rest
   (2) a dying fire
   (3) ashes of one’s youth
   (4) setting sun

104. ‘That on the ashes of his youth doth lie’,
Which figure of speech has been used in the underlined phrase?
   (1) Simile
   (2) Metaphor
   (3) Personification
   (4) Alliteration

105. The theme of the poem is
   (1) the idea of death
   (2) the change of seasons
   (3) love
   (4) songs of the birds

106. What are the three components of PPP model of teaching?
   (1) Present – Practice – Produce
   (2) Product – Practice – Present
   (3) Pre-teaching – Practice teaching – Produce result
   (4) Pre – conception – Practice by teacher – Post conception

107. A teacher of class VIII discussed ‘determiners’ in her classroom through a short text in which determiners occur many times and learners were made to notice them in use. This was followed by learners using the same in their own language for particular purposes. Teacher then brought to the notice of the learners, the uses of determiners in contexts. What strategy did the teacher employ in her classroom?
   (1) Structured teaching
   (2) Consciousness raising
   (3) Task based language teaching
   (4) Communical language teaching

108. A teacher found some of the aspects of language learning e.g. reading with understanding a text on scientific concepts. She decided to pick students who find it difficult on the particular aspects. She took separate session for them to support them read and understand such text. What is she trying to do here?
   (1) Remedial teaching
   (2) Higher Order skills
   (3) Thinking skills
   (4) Feedback teaching
109. A teacher wanted her students to learn vocabulary effectively. Which of the following ways should she adopt to teach vocabulary in her classroom?

(1) Write all the new words on the blackboard and write their meanings in the language of teaching.

(2) Ask her learners to underline the difficult words in a lesson and find their meanings in their language.

(3) Ask them to find the meanings of the words in the dictionary.

(4) Ask them to group the words into meaningful categories and use them in real life purposes.

110. A reader gets the hints based on sound-symbol correspondences to decode and comprehend the text. What is this known as?

(1) Graphic cues
(2) Graphophonic cues
(3) Metalinguistic cues
(4) Syntactic cues

111. India’s language-in-education policy is known as ________.

(1) National language formula
(2) Three language formula
(3) Language in education
(4) Official language policy

112. What is the following activity known as in vocabulary learning?

Find words which can befriend the word ‘rain’. e.g. heavy rain.

(1) Collocation
(2) Phrase
(3) Word groups
(4) Word web

113. A teacher asks her learners to join sentences to make a short paragraph, inserting supplied connectors and coherence markers like (but, and, however, because, although, etc.)

What is this approach to writing known as?

(1) Control composition
(2) Controlled-to-free writing approach
(3) Free-writing approach
(4) Communicative approach

114. An assessment done at the end of six months of one term is ________.

(1) Summative assessment
(2) Formative assessment
(3) Semester assessment
(4) Remedial assessment
115. A teacher asks her learners of class VIII to read a novel by an Indian author and asks them to write an essay giving their views on the novel. What is this known as a reading activity ?
   (1) Intensive reading
   (2) Extensive reading
   (3) Reading for information
   (4) Scanning

116. A teacher selected a text from a newspaper and dropped every fifth word and asked her learners to supply the missing words. What is a test known as ?
   (1) A cloze test
   (2) Fill in the blanks
   (3) Complete the comprehensible paragraph
   (4) Writing test

117. Multilingualism as a strategy is
   (1) using the languages of learners for teaching-learning of languages and content subjects.
   (2) teaching-learning of at least three languages and content in mother tongue.
   (3) teaching of all subjects in English medium and teaching Indian languages as a language.
   (4) teaching of a foreign language along with Indian languages through the medium of the state language.

118. Denotative meaning of a word is _______.
   (1) factual meaning or basic meaning
   (2) much more than what a word actually means
   (3) figurative meaning
   (4) grammatical meaning

119. ‘We acquire ... language by understanding input that is a little beyond our current level of (acquired) competence.’ What is this pedagogical concept known as ?
   (1) Output hypothesis
   (2) Interaction hypothesis
   (3) Input hypothesis
   (4) Thinking hypothesis

120. What is the status given to English by the Indian Constitution ?
   (1) Official Language
   (2) Associate Official Language
   (3) National Language
   (4) Link Language
91. शिक्षक के उत्तर से उसके बारे में धारणा बनाती है कि वह —

(1) सत्यवादी था।
(2) प्रेक्षक था।
(3) कत्तोर था।
(4) हिंतेयी था।

92. लड़की के अनुसार सब कुछ संभव है, यदि हो

(1) सच्ची प्रेमिण्य और अच्छा प्रशिक्षक
(2) सच्ची लगन और ऊँचा इतिबाद
(3) कत्तोर परिश्रम और सच्चा शहीद
(4) बुलंद हृदसरा और इश्वर की कुप्पा

93. गद्यांश में निहित मुख्य संदेश है ____________

(1) किसी का मज़ाक उड़ना ठीक नहीं।
(2) शिक्षक को दबालु होना चाहिए।
(3) सफलता के लिए, लगन और परिश्रम आवश्यक है।
(4) शारीरिक अक्षमता वाले लोगों को अधिक परिश्रम करना पड़ता है।

94. ‘आराध्य-चकित’ का विप्रह होगा —

(1) आराध्य में चकित
(2) आराध्य और चकित
(3) आराध्य से चकित
(4) आराध्य है जो चकित
95. ‘व्यंग्य किया’ का सबसे उपयुक्त अर्थ होगा –
   (1) उपहास किया
   (2) निकाल दिया
   (3) डाँट लगाई
   (4) ताना मारा

96. ‘पोषक खूराक’ में दोनों शब्द हैं, क्रमशः:
   (1) तत्सम – तद्भव
   (2) तद्भव – तत्सम
   (3) देशज – आगत
   (4) तत्सम – आगत

97. ‘तू हमें कौन-सा खेलना में भाग लेना है ……’
   भावायंत्र की त्रृष्ण से देखें तो उपयुक्त वाक्य है –
   (1) विस्मयार्थक वाक्य
   (2) विश्वासार्थक वाक्य
   (3) प्रसन्नार्थक वाक्य
   (4) विधानार्थक वाक्य

98. लड़की के सबाल पूछने पर छात्र हैं हस पड़े, व्याकरण लड़की –
   (1) खेलना नहीं जानती थी।
   (2) खेल नहीं सकती थी।
   (3) खेलना नहीं चाहती थी।
   (4) बहुत छोटी थी।

99. आपके विचार से लड़की को सफलता की सबसे बड़े प्रेरणा किसने दी?
   (1) उसके शिक्षक ने
   (2) उसके सहपाठियों ने
   (3) उसकी मां ने
   (4) उसके प्रशिक्षक ने

100. दिशाएं कवि को क्यों बुलाते रहे हैं?
   (1) कविता पाठ करने के लिए
   (2) अनजान रास्तों से बचने के लिए
   (3) संदेह दूर करने के लिए
   (4) सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए

101. कवि को अपनी सफलता पर अटल विश्वास क्यों है?
   (1) उसे कोई रक्कम नहीं दिखाई देती।
   (2) दिशाएं उसे बुलाते रहे हैं।
   (3) उसे रोक-टोक करने वाला कोई नहीं है।
   (4) सफलता पाना बहुत सरल है।

102. किस पंक्ति से प्रतीत होता है कि कवि का व्यक्तित्व बदल गया है?
   (1) अटल एक विश्वास मन में भरा है।
   (2) अनजान इधर उसे जा रहा है।
   (3) नहीं कुछ यहाँ जो मुझे रोक पाए।
   (4) मुझे आज लगाता कि मैं बह नहीं हूँ।
103. व्याकरण की दृष्टि से ‘इंद्रधनुशी’ शब्द है –

(1) संज्ञा
(2) सरवानाम
(3) विशेषण
(4) श्रेणिविशेषण

104. अर्थ की दृष्टि से शब्द से भिन्न शब्द को पहचानिए –

(1) डगर
(2) अवरोध
(3) व्यवधान
(4) बाधा

105. कविता का केंद्रीय स्वर है –

(1) उल्लास और आत्मविश्वास
(2) बाधाएँ और विचन
(3) सुनसानी और अनजानापन
(4) कर्म और प्रेरणा

निदेश – नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

106. गद्य शिक्षण में अपेक्षित नहीं है –

(1) भाषा की बारीकियों समझना
(2) कल्पनाशीलता का विकास
(3) तार्किक शक्ति का विकास
(4) अनुकरण क्षमता का विकास

107. हिंदी भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में हिंदीतर भाषाओं की रचनाओं को भी रचना मिलना चाहिए ताकि –

(1) बच्चों को हिंदीतर रचनाकारों की जानकारी मिल जाए।
(2) बच्चे हिंदीतर रचनाओं की भाषिक विशेषताओं से परिचित हो सकें।
(3) बच्चे हिंदीतर भाषाओं पर अपनी फक्त बना सकें।
(4) बच्चे हिंदीतर भाषाओं के व्याकरण से परिचित हो सकें।

108. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है –

(1) हिंदी भाषा की नियमवश्य प्रकृति को पहचानना।
(2) हिंदी भाषा के व्याकरण को कुटिल करना।
(3) हिंदी भाषा के ग्रंथित रचनाकारों को जानना।
(4) हिंदी भाषा के ग्रंथित रचनाओं को जानना।

109. भाषण, परिचय, संवाद, बच्चों की क्षमता का विकास करने में सहायक हैं।

(1) लिखित अभिव्यक्ति
(2) मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति
(3) कल्पनाशीलता
(4) अनुकरण

110. गद्य रचना को पद्ध में रूपांतरित करना और पद्ध को गद्य में रूपांतरित करना में मदद करता है।

(1) साहित्य के सर्वोच्च स्तर
(2) अभ्यास-प्रश्नों को गहने
(3) भाषायी संरचनाओं पर अधिकार
(4) भाषा-व्याकरण पर अधिकार
111. आठवीं कक्षा में हिंदी भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के लिए आप किस सामग्री को सर्वाधिक महत्व देंगे?
   (1) पाठ-पुस्तक
   (2) साहित्यिक सामग्री
   (3) व्याकरण की पुस्तक
   (4) पोस्टर

112. आप छठी कक्षा के बच्चों के लिए हिंदी भाषा सीखने-सिखाने की किस पद्धति का समर्थन करेंगे?
   (1) जिसमें बच्चों को बोलने के अवसर मिलें
   (2) जिसमें बच्चों को पाठ-पुस्तक बिलकुल न पढ़नी हो
   (3) जिसमें बच्चे परस्पर अंतः प्रश्न करेंगे
   (4) जिसमें बच्चे क्रेडिट कार्ड लेंगे

113. विभाषा सूत्र के अनुसार स्कूल में पहली भाषा जो पढ़ाई जाए वह _______ हो या _______ भाषा।
   (1) मातृभाषा, श्रेष्ठी
   (2) मातृभाषा, हिंदी
   (3) हिंदी, अंग्रेजी
   (4) अंग्रेजी, बिहारी

114. व्याकरण पढ़ने की आगमन विधि _______ पर सर्वाधिक बल देना है।
   (1) नियमों
   (2) परिभाषा
   (3) उदाहरणों
   (4) मानकता

115. भाषा के संदर्भ में संचार माध्यम का प्रयोग न केवल सामाजिक संदेशों का विकसित करता है बल्कि _______ को समझने में मदद करता है।
   (1) विभिन्न माध्यमों की जानकारी
   (2) विभिन्न माध्यमों में प्रयुक्त भाषा
   (3) विभिन्न माध्यमों के उपयोग
   (4) विभिन्न माध्यमों की आर्थिक स्थिति

116. कहानियों की विभिन्न शैलियों पर की गई चर्चा बच्चों को _______ में मदद करती है।
   (1) व्याकरण समझने
   (2) कहानियां चाचने
   (3) कहानी के तरह का बाद करने
   (4) कहानियों की कमियां बताने

117. संदर्भ में व्याकरण किस पर बल देता है?
   (1) पाठ के अंत में समस्त व्याकरणिक बिंदुओं को स्पष्ट करने पर।
   (2) पाठ के दौरान अंत में समस्त व्याकरणिक बिंदुओं की पररामण बताने पर।
   (3) पाठ के अंत में दिये समस्त भाषा-अभाष को पूरा करने पर।
   (4) पाठ पढ़ने समय सांस्कृतिक आकार यात्रा वाले व्याकरणिक बिंदुओं को स्पष्ट करने पर।

118. प्रायेक भाषा शिक्षक को इस बात की जानकारी ज़रूर होनी चाहिए कि उसकी कक्षा के बच्चों की _______ पुष्पभूमि क्या है।
   (1) आर्थिक व सामाजिक
   (2) सामाजिक व व्यावसायिक
   (3) भाषागत व सांस्कृतिक
   (4) सांस्कृतिक व आर्थिक

119. सतार्वी कक्षा में पढ़ाई वाले अभ्यास ने बच्चों को ‘जल संस्कार’ पर आधारित समकाल द्वारा जारी पोस्टर दिखाया और चर्चा की। अभ्यास द्वारा प्रयुक्त सामग्री है:
   (1) अनुप्रयोगी
   (2) मोटरबियस
   (3) कृतियों
   (4) प्रामाणिक

120. कविता-शिक्षण के संबंध शिक्षक द्वारा ऐसे प्रश्नोत्तर पर बल देना चाहिए–
   (1) जिनके उत्तर सत्य हों।
   (2) जिनके उत्तर विभिन्न हों।
   (3) जिनका एक ही उत्तर हो।
   (4) जिनका उत्तर पुस्तक में दिया हो।
Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions (Q. Nos. 121 – 128) that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

The richness of her childhood experience came from living a life, which embraced tradition on one hand and exposure to the world of change, of questioning and questing on the other. Her father's progressive ideas, his involvement in bringing about change in the restricted Brahminical society, his encouragement of Kamaladevi to follow her own inclinations and yet give her an opportunity to study in a school and participate in all the social functions with which he was involved, as a Senior Revenue Official, gave her confidence. The example of her grandmother, who lived the life of a scholar and fearless woman, who travelled alone without any fear of any social disapproval or adverse consequences, was a fitting example to Kamaladevi, who later travelled all over the world, often risking her life.

Girjabai, her mother was a dominant influence throughout her childhood and youth who set an example by overcoming all difficulties without a murmur. She discarded meaningless social customs and observances. She championed the cause of women. Her conviction was that a woman must educate herself, so that she could be independent and her insistence that Kamaladevi should not only study, but also participate in cultural activities and sports, enriched her daughter’s life.

Kamaladevi went with her mother to Seva Sadan and saw her exhorting women even older than her to become literate. She heard her read to them from the newspapers, magazines and extracts from books by social reformers and nationalists, followed by discussions and saw their attitudes changing. Girjabai’s love for music was shared by Kamaladevi and she was encouraged to learn North Indian and Carnatic music. This love of music was a great source of peace for Kamaladevi in her later years.

121. Her father did not believe in
(1) removing brahminical restrictions
(2) giving freedom to children
(3) allowing children to join the adults in their activities
(4) female education

122. Which of the following statements is NOT correct of her grandmother?
(1) She believed that women should lead a secure life.
(2) She loved to read books.
(3) She was not afraid of social criticism.
(4) She travelled unescorted.

123. Which of the following statements is correct about her mother?
(1) She struggled through life smilingly.
(2) She observed faithfully all the social customs.
(3) She preferred studies to sports.
(4) She did not believe in adult literacy.
124. Study the following statements:

A. Kamaladevi’s mother read to her from newspapers and magazines.
B. Music was a source of great comfort to her.

(1) A is right and B is wrong.
(2) A is wrong and B is right.
(3) Both A and B are right.
(4) Both A and B are wrong.

125. ‘which embraced tradition’

The word ‘embraced’ here means

(1) disused
(2) performed
(3) pleased
(4) followed

126. ‘an example by overcoming all difficulties’

The word ‘overcoming’ means

(1) reaching
(2) not coming
(3) conquering
(4) over bearing

127. ‘living a life, which embraced tradition,

Which part of speech is the underlined word?

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

128. Which two contradictory kinds of experience did Kamaladevi have in her childhood?

(1) Questioning and Questing
(2) Tradition and Change
(3) Childlike and Adult
(4) Social and Individual

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions (Q. Nos. 129-135) that follow by selecting the correct / most appropriate options.

The goal of independence was achieved in India through a prolonged struggle, during which, the far-sightedness of the leaders of the freedom movement resulted in giving a final shape to our social and economic goals to be achieved after freedom. This vision imagined to build a self-reliant nation through maximum utilization of the resources in men and materials, and the establishment of a noble and liberal society. It has been an article of faith amongst the policy planners in India that while economic strength determined the scope and quality of political freedom for millions, the quality of freedom depends on increased work and production in factories. It leads to just and equal distribution of wealth among the people so that the poor can also enjoy the benefit of freedom. This, it is recognized, is possible only through increased employment opportunities in the society.

In human terms, democracy means availability of equal opportunities to all the people irrespective of caste, creed, sex and religion to develop their personalities. It means access to education in Arts, Science and Humanities and also awareness of our age old values and traditions. It needs to be emphasized that the Indian policy has been based on a concern for the individual not only as a worker working for the economic development of the society but also as an end in itself.
In the Indian context, the concept of national development goes far beyond economic growth; it is concerned with the creation of a nation united in one purpose, of people speaking different languages, professing different religions and rooted in a variety of cultures.

129. Our leaders’ vision of independent India was based on
   (1) boycott of foreign goods
   (2) development of defence forces
   (3) economic self-reliance
   (4) diversification of employment

130. In addition to economic growth our society, as a consequence, also needs
   (1) development of countryside.
   (2) to give importance to cultural variety.
   (3) to pay attention to climatic changes.
   (4) just and equitable distribution of wealth.

131. Study the following statements:
   A. Along with economic growth, we also want to develop a united nation with one aim.
   B. A noble and liberal society depends entirely on economic wealth.
   (1) A is right and B is wrong.
   (2) A is wrong and B is right.
   (3) Both A and B are right.
   (4) Both A and B are wrong.

132. ‘while economic strength determined the scope’
The word ‘determined’ means
   (1) established
   (2) decried
   (3) preferred
   (4) rejected

133. ‘our social and economic goal’
Part of speech of the underlined word is
   (1) Pronoun
   (2) Determiner
   (3) Interjection
   (4) Conjunction

134. ‘In the Indian context, the concept of’
The word ‘concept’ means
   (1) Curiosity
   (2) Idea
   (3) Care
   (4) Inception

135. The Independence was achieved in India
   (1) through a long struggle
   (2) by self-reliant leadership
   (3) through violent means
   (4) by making use of every resource available
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** options.

136. ‘Habit formation through repetition’ is a component of which method?
   (1) Communicative approach
   (2) Audio lingualism
   (3) Task based language teaching
   (4) Constructivism

137. A teacher of class VII asks her learners to bring at least two or three objects from home and she asks them to exchange the objects among themselves. She now asks them to describe the objects in their hands in at least ten sentences. What are the objects known as in language teaching-learning materials?
   (1) Realia
   (2) Home objects
   (3) Teachers materials
   (4) Inputs for language learning

138. Which one of following components is a process in the Top Down approach to teaching-learning of listening?
   (1) Discriminating between intonation compounds
   (2) Discriminating between phonemes
   (3) Recognising prominent details
   (4) Recognising the topic

139. A teacher arranges her learners into pairs and give them a text of two paragraphs. One learner in the pair reads out the text to the other and the partner takes the dictation. Then the process is reversed. What is this known as?
   (1) Jig-saw dictation
   (2) Partial dictation
   (3) Running dictation
   (4) Composition dictation

140. ‘Mechanics’ of language in speaking skills includes ________.
   (1) pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary
   (2) clarity of message
   (3) social and cultural rules of using language
   (4) script, words and sentences

141. Jatin Ragav is reading fast, looking for specific information in a machinery manual. What is this reading sub skill known as?
   (1) Skimming
   (2) Scanning
   (3) Bottom up reading
   (4) Critical reading

142. Here are some sets of words in some pattern. Find what are these known as in teaching-learning of pronunciation?
   bit-bet, did-dead, hid-head, lid-lead, miss-mess, pin-pen, lock-luck
   (1) Contrastive pairs
   (2) Comparable pairs
   (3) Vowels
   (4) Stress and intonation
143. Words which one recognizes when one hears or sees them are ________.
(1) Productive vocabulary
(2) Receptive vocabulary
(3) Explicit vocabulary
(4) Implicit vocabulary

144. What does ‘free-writing approach’ to writing promote?
(1) Understanding of form and accuracy
(2) Grammatical accuracy
(3) Understanding of the content and fluency
(4) Syntax and language use

145. ‘Pedagogical Grammar’ means that ________.
(1) All grammar teaching should be rule focussed.
(2) Teaching grammar in context
(3) Begin from form and move on to use.
(4) Teaching through immersion

146. Which one of the following is not advocated as an element for assessment in a poem?
(1) Poetic devices
(2) Theme of the poem
(3) Grammar
(4) Vocabulary

147. A teacher asked her learners to watch a movie two days ago and now she asks them to have a discussion on what would they do, if they were the hero/heroine of the movie? What is this assessment task known as?
(1) Extrapolative task
(2) Critical pedagogy
(3) Speaking task
(4) Thinking task

148. What does fluency in reading mean?
(1) Ability to read a text at ease with expression.
(2) Ability to read a text without any mistake at all.
(3) Ability to interpret the text.
(4) Ability to read without any grammatical errors.

149. Which of the following statements are true of languages in India?
a. English is the official language of India.
b. Hindi is the national language of India.
c. Hindi is the official language of India.
d. English is the associate official language of India.
(1) ‘a’ and ‘b’ are true.
(2) ‘c’ and ‘d’ are true.
(3) ‘a’ and ‘d’ are true.
(4) ‘b’ and ‘c’ are true.

150. ‘Declarative Knowledge’ in learning grammar refers to ________.
(1) knowing the rules of a grammatical item.
(2) knowing how to do a grammatical item.
(3) knowing the ideas and concepts in learning.
(4) knowing to use a dictionary
निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्र.स. 121 से 128 तक) के साथ संपर्कित उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए:

घायल बाज फिर उड़ना चाहता था। उसने किसी तरह सहास बढ़ाकर उड़ना भरी और धोखी दें पंख फड़काकर उड़ने के बाद नीचे गिर गया। सौंप ने भी ऊंचाई पर बने अपने खोखल से निकलकर अपने को आसान में छोड़ दिया और नीचे जा गिरा। सौंप कहने लगा:

“सो उड़ने का यही आनंद है – भर पाया में तो ! पक्षी भी कितने मुख्य हैं। घरीं के सुबह से अनजान रहकर आकाश की ऊंचाइयों का नामांकन भांति थे। कितु अब मैंने जान लिया कि आकाश में कुछ नहीं रहा। केबल ढोरी–सी रोलों के सियाँ तथा कुछ भी नहीं, शरीर को सभापति के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं, कोई सहायता भी नहीं। फिर भी पक्षी किस बुझे पर इतनी डींगों होते हैं, किसी लिए घरी के प्राणियों को इन छोटे समझते हैं। अब मैं कभी धोखा नहीं खाऊँगा, मैं आकाश देख लिया और खुब देख लिया। बाज तो बड़ी–बड़ी बातें बनाता था, आकाश के गुण गांव बैठका नहीं था। ऊसी की बातों में आकाश में आकाश में कुछ था। इसके भाला को, मसाला मसाला बनाया। अब तो मेरी यह बात और भी पक्षी हो गई है कि अपनी खोखल से बड़ा खुब और कहीं नहीं है। घरीं पर रखें लें, भी लिए यह बहुत कुछ है। तुझे आकाश की स्वच्छता से क्या लेना–देना? न वहाँ छत है, न दीवारें हैं, न रंगे के लिए जमीन है। मेरा तो सिर चकचका लगता है। दिल कष्ट–कष्ट जाता है। अपने प्राणों को खतरे में डालना कहीं की चुटकिया है?”

सौंप सोचने लगा कि बाज अभाग हो जिसने आकाश की आजादी की प्राप्ति करने में अपने प्राणों की बाजी लगा दी।

किंतु कुछ दे बाद सौंप के आश्वासन का धककाना नहीं रहा। उसने सुना, चढ़नों के साथ एक मुचुर, रहस्यमय गीत की आयाता उठ रहा है। पहले उसे अपने कानों पर विश्वास नहीं हुआ। किंतु कुछ दे बाद गीत के...
123. साँप सोचने लगा, “बाज अभागा था ……”
क्वार्टिक –
(1) उसने धाराल अवस्था में भी उड़ना चाहा।
(2) वह बहुत धाराल हो गया था।
(3) आजादी के लिए उसने जान की बाजी लगाई।
(4) प्रयास करने पर भी वह उड़ नहीं पाया।

124. साँप के आँचल का ठिकाना न रहा, क्वार्टिक –
(1) धाराल बाज उड़ने लगा था।
(2) सूर्य की किरणें से समुद्री जल झिलमिला रहा था।
(3) लोग बाज की बीतते के गीत गा रहे थे।
(4) लोग साँप की समझदारी की प्रशंसा कर रहे थे।

125. “क्वाफती स्वतंत्र” में दोनों शब्द क्रमशः हैं –
(1) विशेष्य, विशेष्यण
(2) विशेष्यण, विशेष्य
(3) संज्ञा, सर्वनाम
(4) उद्देश्य, विधेयक

126. ‘अंदर बाज।’
उपयुक्त वाक्य में कारक की पहचान कीजिए
(1) कर्ता कारक
(2) कर्म कारक
(3) संबंध कारक
(4) संबोधन कारक

127. ‘स्वतंत्रता’ के पद परिचय के बारे में क्या उपयुक्त नहीं है?
(1) संज्ञा
(2) भाववाचक
(3) ‘ता’ उपसर्ग
(4) एकवचन

128. धाराल होते हुए भी बाज ने उड़ना भरी, क्वार्टिक –
(1) उड़ना उसकी विचरण थी।
(2) इससे वह शीघ्र अच्छा हो सकता था।
(3) उसे मुक्त आकाश की स्वच्छता प्रेम थी।
(4) उसे अपनी निदर्शन का प्रमाण देना था।

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्रश्न संख्या 129 से 135 तक) के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर बाले किवल को चुनिएः
जिद्दी में धूप-छोटे के सिद्धार्थ को मानने वाले फूलों के साथ कोटी की मौजूदगी की स्विद्याभिषेक नहीं करते। वह संभव नहीं कि विना अड़कन और चुनौतियों के दैनिक कार्य या विशेष कार्य समाप्त होते चले जाएं। जो इत अधिक, अप्रशस्त घटनाओं से जुड़ने के लिए स्थान को तैयार नहीं रखने उक्ते के लिए जीवन अभिशाप बन जाएगा। वे पण-पण से विशिष्ट और दुर्गम रहें और संघर्षों के प्रभाव मिलने वाले अंदर से विपक्ष रह जाएं। जिनके परिचितियों में संबंध, धीर व्यक्ति भी विचारित हो सकता है। समय पर चलने वाले की राह में कम खासाहें नहीं आतीं।
हम जीवित हैं तो कठिनाइयों, चुनौतियों आदि ही हैं। कितना स्वरूप हो, कठिनाइयों और बाधाओं का प्रयोजन हमें तोड़ना-गिनाना नहीं बल्कि हमें सुझाव करने के माध्यम हैं। बाधाओं का सकारात्मक पक्ष वह है कि कठिनाइयों से निपटने में उन कौशलों और जानकारियों का प्रयोग आवश्यक होता है जो सामाजिक अवस्था में सुधार, निष्क्रिय पदों रहती हैं और दुरुपक्ष परिवर्तितियों से जुड़ने पर ही सक्षम विषय में आतीं है उसी जन को यह पता होता है। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रीय और पत्रकार विशेष रूप से जहाँ, ‘कठिनाइ से उबरने का मार्ग इसी के बीच मिल जाता है।’ समय नहीं रहा तो वे विशिष्ट कौशल व्यक्ति उसे श्रीमान हो जाएंगे तथा व्यक्ति समय तीरे पर जाने में अक्षम हो जाएगा।
हो सकता है कोई धारणक एक तक्त पर सोते हुए कठ महसूस करे जबकि टास्क धारणक उसी तक्त को आयाम करने महसूस करे। मगर यह असमानता आर्थिक स्तर की है। आत्मविश्वास या मूलतान वाले से एक धारणक की तात्कालिक से कोई भी भिन्नता नहीं है।
जिसका मन जिन विश्वसनीय के उद्देश्यों की ओर भांतित है उसके लिए मन को एकाधिक उत्तर जारी कर की दृष्टि में सुमार धारणक होता है। लेकिन एक धारणक के मन को आकृतित करने वाली विश्वसनीय कीता अनुसूचि को मानसिक स्तर पर प्रमाणित कर सकती हैं और ऐसे ही किसी अन्य धारणक की प्रथम वर्णन में मददगार भी साबित हो सकती है। इसी सिद्ध के पर वह जाति अधिकार या श्रुति भावना के द्वारा हम अनेक धारणकों की मानस तर्कों में परीक्षण कर सकते हैं।
129. किन्तु कीवन अभिभाष बन जाता है?
(1) जो शिकार्यां ही करते रहते हैं।
(2) जो अभिर घटनाओं से सुजुच्छन को तैयार नहीं करते।
(3) जो जिंदगी में धूप-घाँव के सिद्धांत को मानते हैं।
(4) जो सदा समागम पर चलते हैं।

130. लेखक का मतां है कि कठिनाइयों का वास्तविक प्रयोग है –
(1) हमें वाइन – गिराना।
(2) हमारे मार्ग में शकावट नए दा करना।
(3) हमारा दुःखित कष्ट बदलना।
(4) हमें सुट्टिक न करने का माध्यम बनना।

131. लेखक का अनुसार यह अर्थमय है कि –
(1) जिसी के जीवन में सदा सुख ही सुख रहें।
(2) बिना अड़चन के कार्य होते चले जाएं।
(3) संघर्षों के बाद हम आंदोलों से विविक्त हो जाएं।
(4) फूलों के साथ कॉट्ट न मिले।

132. लेखक का कथन है कि आर्थिक स्तर के असमानता के होते हुए भी भीतरी भाव से –
(1) सब लोग एक-एक सोचते हैं।
(2) मनुष्य विषयों की ओर भागता है।
(3) एक-दूसरे में कोई मिलता नहीं होती।
(4) हम दोशिमों और जानकारियों का उपयोग करता होता है।

133. ‘निष्क्रिय’ शब्द के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विशेषाधिकार शब्द होगा –
(1) क्रियाहीन
(2) संक्रिय
(3) कार्यशील
(4) सक्रिमक

134. अन्य व्यक्तियों की मानसिक तंगों में परिवर्तन करना संभव है –
(1) उसे सुझाव देकर।
(2) उसे समझाकर कि सुख-दुःख अभिभाष हैं।
(3) उसके प्रति सहानुभूति प्रदर्शित करके।
(4) अपनी शुभ और पवित्र भावना के द्वारा।

135. ‘जिंदगी में धूप-घाँव के सिद्धांत को मानने वाले फूलों के साथ कॉट्ट की शिकायत नहीं करते – क्योंकि वे जानते हैं कि –
(1) सुख के साथ दुःख भी आते हैं।
(2) दैनिक कार्य संपन्न होते रहते हैं।
(3) अध्यात्मिक शिक्षाओं से सुजुच्छन नहीं पड़ता है।
(4) शिकायत करना कोई अच्छी आदत नहीं।

निर्देश – नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए:

136. दृष्टि ने आठवीं कक्षा के बच्चों को समस्या भाव वाली कविता खोज कर सुनाने के लिए कहा। इसका प्रमुख कारण है –
(1) बच्चों को समान भाव का अर्थ समझना।
(2) बच्चों की समान-प्रक्षिप्त का आकलन करना।
(3) बच्चों का मनोरंजन करने का निर्धारण।
(4) बच्चों के बोध स्तर का आकलन करना।

137. राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम की सुरुवात 2005 भाषा को बच्चे के _____ का सबसे समृद्ध संस्थान मानती है।
(1) अभिभाष
(2) व्यक्तिव
(3) व्यवसाय
(4) भाषा

138. इनमें से कौन-सा शब्द शब्दकोश में सबसे पहले आएगा?
(1) सम्बन्ध
(2) सिरजीती
(3) सिरप्पलिता
(4) सीरिट

139. कक्षा छठ में कविता-शिक्षण के दौरान _____ सवालीक महत्वपूर्ण है।
(1) भिन-भिन शब्द प्रयोग
(2) भिन-भिन भाव यूंधि
(3) भिन-भिन समास
(4) भिन-भिन छंद
140. भाषा स्थान में एक ______ व्यवस्था है।
(1) सरल
(2) जटिल
(3) नियमित
(4) तार्किक

141. नाटक और एकांकी पढ़ने-पढ़ाने के दौरान सरलता महत्वपूर्ण है –
(1) उच्चारण अथवा वाक्यत्तीमा
(2) नाटक के शास्त्रीय तत्त्व
(3) मौन निष्ठा
(4) संवाद अदायगी

142. कक्षा आठ के लिए साहित्य का चयन करते समय आप किस तत्त्व को सरलता महत्त्व दिए जाते / दिने?
(1) परं-कथा
(2) राजा-रानी
(3) रहस्य-रोमांच
(4) पशु-पशी

143. कक्षा सात में हिंदी भाषा के आकलन की दृष्टि से सबसे कम प्रभावी है –
(1) प्रश्न-निर्देश
(2) अवरोध
(3) वाचतम
(4) शुभलिख

144. भाषा सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया को सरच और सोहेज्यूपरिणाम बनाने में सरलता प्रभावी है
(1) कक्षा के सिंचालक परिवार का उपयोग
(2) पाठ-पुस्तक के अभ्यास
(3) कविताएँ, कहावतें देखकर लिखना
(4) थी.वी. धारावाहिकों के नाम लिखना

145. ‘उन दिनों में कोई क्षुद्रा कीजिए जो हाल ही के डंडे पेय पदार्थों से जुड़े हैं। उनमें स्वास्थ्य और समस्या पर दिखे गए व्यक्तियों को छापकर देखिए कि हकीकत क्या है?’ यह प्रश्न –
(1) बाहर की दूनिया और कक्षा को जोड़ता है।
(2) भाषा के लिए बहुत जटिल है।
(3) भाषा को डंडे पेय पदार्थों की प्रेरणा देता है।
(4) बाहर की दूनिया को अलग-गलग महत्त्व देता है।

146. उच्च प्रायोगिक सत्र पर भाषा-शिक्षण का एक अस्तित्व महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है –
(1) व्याकरण के नियम सिखाना या प्रयोग कराना।
(2) विभिन्न कार्यक्षेत्रों से उपजी प्रयुक्तियों के परिचय कराना।
(3) समस्त हिंदी साहित्यकारों से परिचय कराना।
(4) समस्त अहिंदी साहित्यकारों से परिचय कराना।

147. हिंदी भाषा का आकलन करने के संदर्भ में क्यों प्रशंसकृत बेहतर होते हैं?
(1) जो बच्चों की दृष्टि से, सृजनशीलता को बढ़ावा देते हैं।
(2) जो बच्चों को सूंदर लेखन के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं।
(3) जिनके उत्स जटिल व दीर्घ होते हैं।
(4) जिनके उत्स सतर्कता होते हैं।

148. एक व्यक्ति ने पूछ लिया – “कैसा है वह पुस्तकें, मैंने तो उसे नहीं देखा! क्या वह पहले खिलाने भी भेजा करता था?” एक पाठ का यह अंग अनुसार पढने के दौरान ______ के विशेष संदर्भ में सरलता महत्वपूर्ण है।
(1) उच्चारण
(2) अवबोध
(3) अनुवाद
(4) लिखना

149. उच्च प्रायोगिक सत्र पर व्यक्ति की मूलभूत अभिव्विक्ति की दृष्टि से कोन-सा प्रयोग सरलता प्रभावी है?
(1) खानपान के भाग में स्थानीयता का क्या अर्थ है?
(2) खानपान में बदलाव के कोन-से फायदे है?
(3) लेखक खानपान में बदलाव को लेकर चिंतित करते है?
(4) घर में बालविषय करके घर में बनने वाले पकवानों के नाम पर हारिया की प्रक्रिया बताया।

150. भाषा सीखने और भाषा अर्जित करने में अंतर का मुख्य आधार है –
(1) भाषा की जटिलता
(2) भाषा का सौंदर्य
(3) भाषा का परिचय
(4) भाषा की प्रकृति
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 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. Any 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.

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**निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें:**

1. जिस प्रकार से विभिन्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए जाने हैं उसका ज्ञात परीक्षा पुस्तिका में लिखा गया है, जिसे आप प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पहले ध्यान से पढ़ लें।

2. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए दिए गए चार विकल्पों में से एक चौड़े या पृथक तरह नीले/काले बॉल पाइंट पेन से भरें। एक चार उत्तर अंकित करने के बाद उसे देखना नहीं जा सकता है।

3. परीक्षार्थी सुनिश्चित करें कि इस उत्तर पत्र को मोड़ना न जाए और उस पर कोई अन्य निर्देशन न लगाए। परीक्षार्थी अनुसूचित उत्तर-पत्र में निर्दिष्ट स्थान के अनुसार अंक न लें।

4. परीक्षा पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्र का ध्यानपूर्ण प्रयोग करें, क्योंकि किसी भी परिस्थिति में (केवल परीक्षा पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्र के संरक्षण या संख्या में भिन्नता की स्थिति को छोड़कर) दूसरी परीक्षा पुस्तिका उपलब्ध नहीं कार्यान्वित की जाएगी।

5. परीक्षा पुस्तिका / उत्तर पत्र में दिए गए परीक्षा पुस्तिका के संरक्षण या संख्या के परीक्षार्थी यहां से हासिल-पत्र में पिछले।

6. OMR उत्तर पत्र में कोई जानकारी को एक दसिया पंक्ति में लिखें।

7. परीक्षार्थी वाले परीक्षा हॉल/कक्षा में प्रश्न-पत्र के रूप में किसी प्रश्न को पाठ करें। सामान, उत्तरांकित, कार्यान्वित, पेंट, मोइलिंग पेंट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण या किसी अन्य प्रयोग को सामान को लें जाना या उपयोग करीं उसका अनुसार नहीं है।

8. मोइलिंग पेंट, चैर या संगठन पुस्तिका (वर्म और अन्य माध्यम में) और अन्य प्रभावशाली चौक्षुकियां परीक्षा हॉल/कक्षा में नहीं लाए जाएं चाहिए। इस सूचना का पालन न होने पर इस परीक्षा में अनुपासन साधनों का प्रयोग माना जाएगा और उसके विकल्प कार्यावगम्य को नहीं, परीक्षा रह करने सही।

9. पुछे जाने पर प्रत्येक परीक्षार्थी, निरीक्षक को अपना प्रश्न-पत्र दिखाएं।

10. केंद्र अनुसूचित या निरीक्षा की विशेष अनुमति के विनाश कोई परीक्षार्थी अपना स्थान न छोड़ें।

11. काफिला निरीक्षक को अपना पत्र दिए जाएं। किसी भी हासिल-पत्र पर दुसरे हासिल-पत्र किसी परीक्षा हॉल/कक्षा की यही कार्य करें। वह नई हासिल-पत्र पर हासिल-पत्र पर हासिल-पत्र नहीं किया, तो यह माना जाएगा कि उसने उत्तर पत्र नहीं लोटाया है और वह अनुपासन साधन का मामला माना जाएगा। परीक्षार्थी अपने बाहरी हासिल-पत्र को निर्देशन हासिल-पत्र में दिए गए स्थान पर अवयव लगाए।

12. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक / हस्ताक्षरित परीक्षा का उपयोग अनियंत्रित है।

13. परीक्षा हॉल/कक्षा में आदर्श के लिए परीक्षार्थी परीक्षा संघर्ष के सभी नियम एवं दिशानिर्देश द्वारा निर्दिष्ट हैं। अनुपासन साधनों के सभी मामलों का फंदा परीक्षा संगठन के सभी नियमों एवं प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार होना है।

14. किसी हालत में परीक्षा पुस्तिका और उत्तर पत्र का इस्तेमाल अनियंत्रित नहीं करें।

15. परीक्षार्थी समाप्त होने पर, परीक्षार्थी हॉल / कक्ष छोड़ने से पूर्व उत्तर पत्र निरीक्षक को अवयव साधन से। परीक्षार्थी अपने साध इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका को ले जा सकते हैं।