

CTET 2014 PAPER II
CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

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

1. In the context of socialization, schools often have a hidden curriculum which consists of
 - (A) the informal cues about social roles presented in schools through interaction and materials
 - (B) negotiating and resisting socialization of students through their families
 - (C) teaching and assessment of values and attitudes
 - (D) forcible learning, thinking and behaving in particular ways by imitating peers and teachers
2. Which of the following implications cannot be derived from Piaget's theory of cognitive development?
 - (A) Acceptance of individual differences
 - (B) Discovery learning
 - (C) Need of verbal teaching
 - (D) Sensitivity to children's readiness to learn
3. Which of the following is a characteristic of Kohlberg's stages of moral development?
 - (A) Stages are isolated responses and not general pattern
 - (B) Universal sequences of stages across all cultures
 - (C) Stages proceed in a non-hierarchic manner
 - (D) Variable sequence of stages
4. Teachers and students draw on one another's expertise while working on complex projects related to real world problems in _____ classroom.
 - (A) constructivist
 - (B) teacher-centric
 - (C) social-constructivist
 - (D) traditional
5. In the context of progressive education, the term 'equal educational opportunity' implies that all students should
 - (A) be allowed to prove their capability after receiving an equal education
 - (B) be provided an education by using the same methods and materials without any distinction
 - (C) be provided an education which is most appropriate to them and their future life at work
 - (D) receive equal education irrespective of their caste, creed, colour region and religion
6. In the context of language development, which of the following areas was underestimated by Piaget?
 - (A) Social interaction
 - (B) Egocentric speech
 - (C) Active construction by the child
 - (D) Heredity
7. An eleven-year-old child's score on Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale is 130. By assuming $\mu = 100$ and $\sigma = 15$ in a normal probability curve, calculate the percentage of 11 year- old children this child has scored better than
 - (A) 88%
 - (B) 78%
 - (C) 80%
 - (D) 98%
8. Which of the following observations supports Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences?
 - (A) Intelligence is an interaction of analytical, creative and practical intelligences
 - (B) Different intelligences are hierarchical in nature
 - (C) Teachers should follow one specific theory of education innovation at the time of designing instruction
 - (D) Damage to one part of the brain affects only a particular ability sparing others

9. Which one of the following statements is true about ability and ability grouping?
- (A) For smooth and effective teaching, class should be homogeneous
 - (B) Children are intolerant and do not accept differences
 - (C) teachers may use multilevel teaching to cater to different ability groups
 - (D) Students learn better in homogeneous groups
10. Which one of the following statements is true?
- (A) The summative assessment implies that assessment is a continuous and integral part of learning
 - (B) The major objective of the formative assessment is to grade the achievement of students
 - (C) The formative assessment summarizes the development of learners during a time interval
 - (D) The formative assessment can sometimes be summative assessment and vice versa
11. A teacher asks his/her students to draw a concept map to reflect their comprehension of a topic. He/she is
- (A) conducting formative assessment
 - (B) testing the ability of the students to summarize the main points
 - (C) trying to develop rubrics to evaluate the achievement of the students
 - (D) jogging the memory of the students
12. Which one of the following represents the domain 'evaluating' in the Bloom's revised taxonomy?
- (A) Judging the logical consistency of a solution
 - (B) Evaluating the pertinence of the data provided
 - (C) Formulating a new way for categorizing objects
 - (D) Creating a graph or chart using the data
13. Teachers must believe in which of the following values in the context of dealing with disadvantaged learners?
- (A) High expectations of appropriate behaviour
 - (B) No demands of any sort on the student
 - (C) For immediate compliance of students, use of being shocked and angry
 - (D) Personal accountability for students's success
14. Stuttering problems in students can be dealt by applying which of the following methods?
- (A) Prolonged speech
 - (B) Pragmatic speech
 - (C) Protracted speech
 - (D) Dictated speech
15. In the context of learning-disabled children, providing immediate connections, stressing collaboration and leveraging non-learning technologies such as instant messaging, intelligent search and content management are associated with which of the following designs?
- (A) Interventionist learning
 - (B) Reply to remediation
 - (C) Universal design for learning
 - (D) Embedded learning
16. An inclusive classroom is that where
- (A) Teachers teach from only prescribed books to lessen the burden of the students
 - (B) There is an active involvement of children in solving as many problems as possible
 - (C) Teachers create diverse and meaningful learning experiences for every learner
 - (D) Assessments are repeated till the time every learner achieves minimum grades

17. Which one of the following is an appropriate assignment for a gifted student?
- (A) Asking him/her to tutor the peers to channelize the energy and keep him/her busy
 - (B) Create a prototype of a new Science book based on different themes
 - (C) Letting him/her finish the textbook on his/her own before the entire class
 - (D) Many more exercises of the same type in comparison to other students
18. Many measures have been taken at institutional level to check the dropout cases in the schools run by government agencies. Which of the following is an institutional reason for children dropping out of these schools?
- (A) Teachers are not having appropriate qualifications and are paid lesser salaries
 - (B) Teachers have not been sensitized about the need of treating children well
 - (C) There is no alternative curriculum for children who reject the compulsory curriculum offered
 - (D) There is a lack of infrastructure, such as blackboards and toilets
19. Learning disabilities are
- (A) synonymous with dyslexia
 - (B) also present in children with average or above average IQ
 - (C) not immutable irrespective of time and nature of interventions
 - (D) objective facts and culture has no role in determining them
20. Problem solving is more likely to succeed in schools where
- (A) homogeneous groups of students are present in the classes
 - (B) the emphasis is only on higher order academic achievement
 - (C) teacher-centric pedagogy is in effect
 - (D) a flexible curriculum is in place
21. Cognitive apprenticeships and instructional conversations
- (A) are based on application of inductive reasoning
 - (B) emphasize on systematic organization of textual material
 - (C) highlight the need of practical training to achieve efficiency
 - (D) conceive learning as a social activity
22. Which of the following should be a right way for a teacher who intends to correct errors of his/her students?
- (A) He/She should correct less-frequent errors more often than high-frequent and generality errors
 - (B) He/She should correct errors that interfere with the general meaning and understandability
 - (C) He/She should not correct errors if it irritates children
 - (D) He/She must correct every error of his/her students even if it requires late sitting in the schools
23. The following skills are involved in emotional intelligence, **except**
- (A) management of emotions
 - (B) criticism of emotions
 - (C) amicable relation with class fellows
 - (D) awareness of emotions
24. While appearing in an assessment, Devika finds her arousal as energizing, Whereas Rajesh finds his arousal as discouraging. Their emotional experiences are most likely to differ with respect to
- (A) the extremity of emotion
 - (B) the level of adaptation
 - (C) the intensity of thought
 - (D) the duration of time

25. The Government of India has started Midday Meal Scheme for the elementary schools. Which of the following theories of motivation supports this Scheme?

- (A) Socio-cultural
- (B) Cognitive
- (C) Humanistic
- (D) Behaviourist

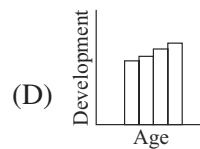
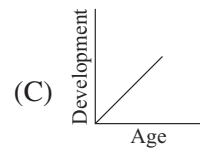
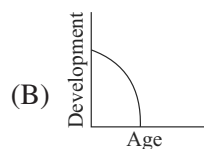
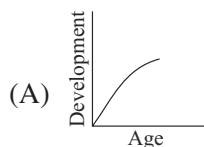
26. Attaching importance to the home setting of students for understanding children's behaviour and using this information for building effective pedagogy is related to which of the following theories of learning?

- (A) Ecological
- (B) Constructivist
- (C) Social-constructivist
- (D) Behaviourist

27. Which of the following may be the best way to deal with an inattentive child in the classroom?

- (A) Make the child sit in the most distraction-reduced area
- (B) Allow the child to stand while working so as to enable the child to focus attention
- (C) Provide the child frequent breaks to refresh her/his attention
- (D) Nag the child as frequently in front of the class to make her/him realize

28. Which of the following figures correctly represents the development according to Piaget's developmental theory?



29. A teacher found that a student is facing difficulty in drawing a square. He/She assumes that this student would also find it difficult to draw a diamond. He/She applies which of the following principles to arrive at his/her assumption?

- (A) Development is saltatory
- (B) Development is gradual
- (C) Development is different for different people
- (D) Development tends to follow an orderly sequence

30. Which one of the following statements is true regarding the role of heredity and environment in human development?

- (A) The theories based on the 'behaviourism' are largely based on the role of 'nature' in human development
- (B) The relative effects of heredity and environment vary in different areas of development
- (C) The policy of compensatory discrimination of the Government of India is based on the role of 'nature' in human development
- (D) The role of environment is almost fixed, whereas the impact of heredity can be altered

MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

31. The number n is doubled and then y is added to it. The result is then divided by 2 and the original number n is subtracted from it. The final result is –
- (A) $\frac{y}{2}$ (B) $n + y$
 (C) $\frac{n+y}{2}$ (D) y
32. A polyhedron has 6 faces and 8 vertices. How many edges does it have?
 (A) 12 (B) 14
 (C) 15 (D) 10
33. If
$$\begin{array}{r} 1957 \\ -a9 \\ \hline 18b8 \end{array}$$
 the sum of the digits a and b is
 (A) 14 (B) 13
 (C) 12 (D) 15
34. Forty-two cubes each of side 1 cm are glued together to form a solid cuboid. If the perimeter of the base of the cuboid is 18 cm, then its height, in cm, is–
 (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 4 (D) 1
35. In ΔPQR , $PQ = 4$ cm, $PR = 6$ cm and $QR = 3$ cm. Which of the following is correct?
 (A) $\angle Q > \angle R$ (B) $\angle Q = \angle R$
 (C) $\angle R < \angle P$ (D) $\angle R > \angle Q$
36. In ΔABC and ΔLMN , $AB = LM$, $AC = LN$ and $\angle B = \angle M$. Then the
 (A) triangles must be congruent
 (B) triangles will be congruent if $\angle C$ is a right angle
 (C) triangles are congruent only if $AB = AC$
 (D) triangles cannot be congruent
37. The area of a trapezium-shaped field is 720 m^2 , the distance between the two parallel sides is 20m and the length of one of the parallel sides is 35m. The length of the other parallel side is–
 (A) 36 m (B) 37 m
 (C) 40 m (D) 35 m
38. If the cost price of 10 candles is equal to the selling price of 8 candles, the gain/loss percent is–
 (A) 20% loss (B) 20% gain
 (C) 25% loss (D) 25% gain
39. The mean of median and mode of the data 7, 6, 7, 9, 8, 8, 10, 8 is –
 (A) 8 (B) 8.5
 (C) 9 (D) 5.5
40. A teacher conducted a debate in the class on the following topic:
 "Zero is the most significant number"
 She encouraged every child to express his/her view on the topic. The teacher is–
 (A) passing her time as students are not in mood of studying
 (B) using her Mathematics class as life-skill class to develop value of argument among the children
 (C) inducing problem-solving skill among the children
 (D) making her classroom more communicative and reflective
41. Under the topic, "Use of exponents to express small numbers in standard form", the following facts are stated:
 (a) The speed of light is 300000000 m/sec .
 (b) The height of the Mount Everest is 8848m.
 (c) The diameter of a wire on a computer chip is 0.000003 m .
 (d) The size of a plant cell is 0.00001275 m .

The above examples are used to express each stated number in standard form. Use of such examples

- (A) reflects the inter-disciplinary approach
 - (B) is made in class to grab the attention of students more interested in science
 - (C) helps the teacher to identify the bright students
 - (D) shows the accuracy aspect of numbers
42. According to Jean Piaget's theory
- (A) introduction of pair of linear equations and techniques of solving it are assimilation, and connecting it to basics of linear equation is accommodation
 - (B) exposure to linear equation, techniques of solving it and pair of linear equations are assimilation
 - (C) learning the concept of linear equation, pair of linear equations and quadratic equations is problem of accommodation
 - (D) introduction of linear equation and learning techniques of solving it are assimilation, and extending the concept to pair of linear equations may raise problem of accommodation
43. 'Maths lab activities' can be used for
- (A) summative assessment only
 - (B) both formative as well as summative assessment
 - (C) selecting students for National Mathematics Olympiad
 - (D) formative assessment only
44. As per the NCF, 2005
- (A) narrow aim of teaching Mathematics at school is to teach calculation and higher aim is to teach measurements

- (B) narrow aim of teaching Mathematics at school is to develop numeracy-related skill and higher aim is to develop problem-solving skill
- (C) narrow aim of teaching Mathematics at school is to teach arithmetic and higher aim is to teach algebra
- (D) narrow aim of teaching Mathematics at school is to teach number system and higher aim is to teach algebra

45. According to Bloom's revised taxonomy, the cognitive objective that can be achieved through the following task

"Prepare a PowerPoint presentation on contribution of Indian mathematicians." is

- (A) understanding
- (B) analyzing
- (C) creating
- (D) remembering

46. Read the approaches used by the two teachers to teach solving of linear equation, say $2x - 6 = 10$:

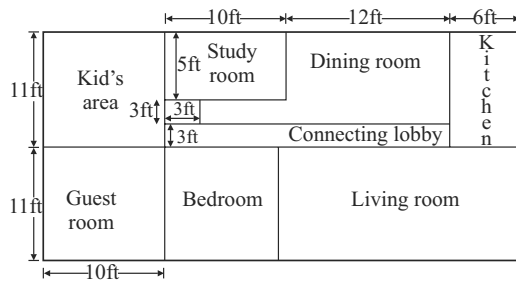
Teacher A	Teacher B
<i>Steps</i>	<i>Steps</i>
(a) Take 6 on other side	(i) Equation always maintains equality.
(b) Change the sign of 6 and add to 10	So same operation with same number can be performed on both sides to maintain equality
(c) Get $2x = 16$	(ii) Hence
(d) Take 2 on the other side and divide	$2x - 6 + 6 = 10 + 6$
(e) Get $x = 8$	or $2x = 16$
	(iii) $\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{16}{2}$
	or $x = 8$

It can be observed that

- (A) teacher A emphasizes on relational understanding while teacher B emphasizes on instrumental understanding

- (B) teacher A focuses on conceptual knowledge while teacher B focuses on procedural knowledge
- (C) teacher A and B focus on instrumental understanding
- (D) teacher A emphasizes on instrumental understanding while teacher B emphasizes on relational understanding

47. Class VI students were given the following layout of house:



The students were asked to find out the—

(a) perimeter and area of each room;

(b) total perimeter and total area of the house.

The above activity can be used by teacher as formative assessment task because

- (A) the students' responses will help teacher to diagnose their understanding regarding finding dimensions, calculations, knowledge of formulae for perimeter and area, etc.
- (B) the students will find the task interesting and will not disturb each other
- (C) it will remove the phobia of Maths examination
- (D) it will be easy for teacher to engage all the students for 40 minutes period
48. Students' ability to apply the concept of square roots in real life situation can be assessed through the following problem

- (A) Calculate the square root of 25600.
- (B) Find the smallest number that may be subtracted from 5607 to get a perfect square.
- (C) 2025 plants are to be planted in a garden in such a way that each row contains as many plants as the number of rows. Find the number of rows and number of plants in each row.
- (D) Find the smallest square number that is divisible by each of the number 4, 9 and 10.

49. A student writes

$$\frac{10\text{cm}}{12\text{cm}} = \frac{5}{6}\text{cm}, \quad \frac{15\text{km}}{15\text{m}} = 1000\text{m}$$

This student

- (A) has clear concept of units and their conversion
- (B) can reduce fractions to lowest term correctly and can write the units properly
- (C) has concept of units, conversion of units, fractions but missed the concept that ratio does not have units
- (D) always commits clerical error of writing unit with ratio
50. The value of $0.001 + 1.01 + 0.11$ is—
- (A) 1.101 (B) 1.013
- (C) 1.121 (D) 1.111
51. In 1999, the population of a country was 30.3 million. The number which is the same as 30.3 million is—
- (A) 30300000 (B) 3030000
- (C) 3030000000 (D) 303000000
52. If $a^3 = 1 + 7$, $3^3 = 1 + 7 + b$ and $4^3 = 1 + 7 + c$, where a , b and c are different positive integers, then the value of $a + b + c$ is—
- (A) 68 (B) 77
- (C) 79 (D) 58

- 53.** We call a number perfect if it is the sum of all its positive divisors, except itself. For example, 28 is a perfect number because $28 = 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14$. Which of the following number is a perfect number?

(A) 10 (B) 9
(C) 6 (D) 13

- 54.** Which of the following number is a perfect square?

(A) 548543215 (B) 548543251
(C) 548543241 (D) 548543213

- 55.** The product of two whole numbers is 24. The smallest possible sum of these numbers is

(A) 9 (B) 10
(C) 12 (D) 8

- 56.** The value of

$$\frac{3^{502} - 3^{500} + 16}{3^{500} + 2}$$
 is

(A) 4 (B) 8
(C) 16 (D) 2

- 57.** If $800880 = 8 \times 10^x + 8 \times 10^y + 8 \times 10^z$ where x, y and z are whole numbers, then the value of $x + y + z$ is—

(A) 8 (B) 6
(C) 5 (D) 11

- 58.** One factor of $x^4 + x^2 + 1$ is—

(A) $x^2 + x - 1$ (B) $x^2 - x + 1$
(C) $x^2 - x - 1$ (D) $x^2 + 1$

- 59.** The scale of a map is given as 1: 10000. On the map, a forest occupies a rectangular region measuring 10cm \times 100cm. The actual area of the forest, in km^2 , is—

(A) 100 (B) 10
(C) 1 (D) 1000

- 60.** A fraction is equivalent to $\frac{5}{8}$. Its denominator and numerator add up to 91.

What is the difference between the denominator and numerator of this fraction?

(A) 13 (B) 19
(C) 21 (D) 3

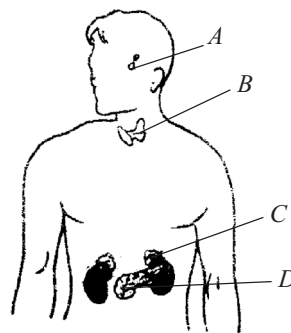
- 61.** Study the following statements:

- (a) Prokaryotes do not have nucleus.
(b) A single cell can perform all the functions in a unicellular organism.
(c) Blue-green algae are the examples of prokaryotes.
(d) Eukaryotes do not have well-organized nucleus with a nuclear membrane.

The correct statements are:

(A) (a), (b) and (d)
(B) (a), (c) and (d)
(C) (b), (c) and (d)
(D) (a), (b) and (d)

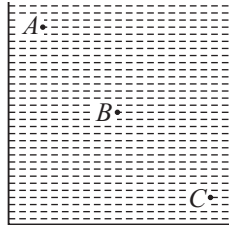
- 62.** In the given diagram, positions of four endocrine glands in the human body are marked by the letters A, B, C and D:



The correct labelling of A, B, C and D is

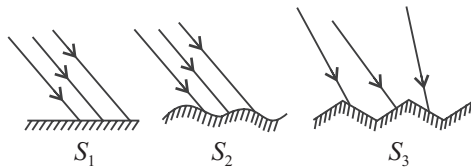
- (A) A—adrenal gland, B—pituitary gland, C—pancreas, D—thyroid gland
(B) A—adrenal gland, B—thyroid gland, C—pancreas, D—pituitary gland
(C) A—pituitary gland, B—pancreas, C—thyroid gland, D—adrenal gland
(D) A—pituitary gland, B—thyroid gland, C—adrenal gland, D—pancreas

63. A rectangular container given below is filled with a liquid heavier than water:



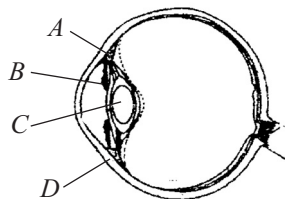
Select the correct statement from the following about the liquid pressure.

- (A) Pressure at A > Pressure at B > Pressure at C
 (B) Pressure at C > Pressure at B = Pressure at A
 (C) Pressure at C > Pressure at B > Pressure at A
 (D) Pressure at A = Pressure at B = Pressure at C
64. Light is falling on the surfaces S_1 , S_2 and S_3 as shown below:



The surfaces on which the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection are

- (A) S_2 and S_3
 (B) S_1 and S_3
 (C) All the three surfaces
 (D) S_1 and S_2
65. In the diagram of human eye given below, the parts marked by A, B, C and D should be labelled as:



- (A) A—iris, B—pupil, C—lens, D—cornea
 (B) A—iris, B—cornea, C—pupil, D—lens
 (C) A—ciliary muscle, B—iris, C—lens, D—cornea
 (D) A—ciliary muscle, B—pupil, C—lens, D—cornea

66. Impression of an image persists on the retina of human eye for about

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ second (B) $\frac{1}{15}$ second
 (C) $\frac{1}{25}$ second (D) 1 second

67. Study the following statements:

- (a) Germination of seeds does not take place under dry conditions.
 (b) Nutrients get transported to each part of the plant in dissolved form.
 (c) The supply of water to crops at different intervals improves the texture of the soil.
 (d) The supply of water to crops makes the soil porous due to which exchange of gases becomes easy.
 (e) Water protects the crops from both frost and hot air currents.

The statements which justify the need to irrigate crops are

- (A) (b), (c) and (d)
 (B) (c), (d) and (e)
 (C) (a), (b) and (e)
 (D) (a), (b) and (c)
68. Study the following statements:
- (a) Chromosomes are located in the nucleolus.
 (b) Genes are located in the chromosomes.
 (c) Unicellular organisms respire and reproduce.
 (d) The most important function of cell membrane is to control the entry and exit of materials from cells.

The correct statements are

- (A) (b), (c) and (d)
 (B) (a), (c) and (d)
 (C) (a), (b) and (d)
 (D) (a), (b) and (c)
69. The ultrasound equipments used for investigating medical problems work at frequency
 (A) between 20 Hz and 200000 Hz
 (B) between 2000 Hz and 20000 Hz
 (C) above 20000 Hz
 (D) below 20 Hz
70. A solid rectangular block of iron is kept over top of a table with its different faces touching the table. In different cases the solid block exerts
 (A) same force but different pressures
 (B) different forces and different pressures
 (C) different forces but same pressure
 (D) same force and same pressure
71. In the diagram of animal cell given below the correct labelling of the parts A, B, C and D is
-
- (A) A—cell membrane, B—vacuole, C—nucleus, D—cytoplasm
 (B) A—cell membrane, B—plastids, C—nucleus, D—chloroplast
 (C) A—cell wall, B—vacuole, C—nucleus, D—mitochondria
 (D) A—cell wall, B—vacuole, C—chloroplast D—nucleus
72. The odometer reading of a moving car at 8:00 a.m. is 36540 km and at 10:00 a.m. 36666 km. If the car is moving on a zigzag path with variable speeds, its average speed in metres per second is
 (A) 12.6 (B) 17.5
 (C) 35 (D) 6.3
73. A boy has a thick paste of turmeric. On adding this paste to hydrochloric acid and aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide separately, what colour (s) would he observe?
 (A) Yellow in hydrochloric acid and red in sodium hydroxide
 (B) Pink in hydrochloric acid and blue in sodium hydroxide
 (C) Blue in hydrochloric acid and red in sodium hydroxide
 (D) Yellow in both cases
74. Study the following statements with reference to the villi of small intestine:
 (a) They are finger-like outgrowths and thousands in number.
 (b) They have very thin walls.
 (c) They have a network of thin and small blood vessels close to the surface.
 (s) They have small pores through which food can easily pass.
- The statements which enable the villi to absorb the digested food are
 (A) (c) and (d) only
 (B) (a), (b) and (c)
 (C) (b), (c) and (d)
 (D) (a) and (b) only
75. Given below are some food items:
 (a) Boiled and mashed potato
 (b) Boiled and chewed rice
 (c) A slice of bread
 (d) sugar solution
 (e) Coconut oil
- Which of the above will give blue-black Colour when tested with iodine solution?
 (A) (b) and (d)
 (B) (a), (b) and (c)
 (C) (a), (c) and (e)
 (D) (a) and (c)

76. While teaching the correct method of using a spring balance to Class VIII students, Gunjan mentions the following steps (not in correct sequence) to be followed:
- Note the zero error.
 - Calculate the actual reading.
 - Note the position of pointer on the graduated scale.
 - Record the least count of the spring balance.
- Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the steps to be followed for the said purpose?
- (d), (a), (c), (b)
 - (a), (d), (c), (b)
 - (a), (b), (d), (c)
 - (a), (d), (b), (c)
77. Which one of the following is **not** a desired objective of learning of Science at upper primary stage?
- To develop rational thinking
 - To acquire essential process skills
 - To perform better in competitive examinations
 - To acquire scientific literacy
78. The technique of role-play is considered to be an effective strategy in teaching of Science because
- it ensures active participation of students in the process of learning
 - it is likely to promote social skills of students
 - it ensures breaking of monotony in the process of learning
 - it ensures better understanding of one's role in real life
79. Science is considered to be questioning, exploring, doing and investigating. Which of the following activities, carried out by Dipika in teaching of Science, is best suited to satisfy these criteria?
- A group discussion on common diseases
 - A debate on environmental issues
 - Project work on nature of sound
 - Unit test on microorganisms
80. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommends that teaching of Science at upper primary stage should emphasize maximum on
- memorizing all scientific terms given in textbook
 - answering all questions given in textbook exercises
 - improving students' performance in examinations
 - relating classroom learning to life outside the school
81. Geeta is preparing a lesson-plan for teaching the topic on 'Human eye' to class VIII students. Inclusion of which of the following activities in the lesson-plan is likely to be most effective in helping the students understand related concepts better?
- Dictating notes to students in the classroom
 - Using student activities and interactive classroom questioning
 - Demonstration using model of human eye
 - Preparing a good home assignment
82. On the basis of recommendations of National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 NCERT textbook in Science lay Greater emphasis on
- discouraging rote learning
 - maintaining sharp boundaries between different domains of Science curriculum
 - Providing active learning experiences to students
 - learning exact definitions of scientific terms
- Which one of the following pairs represents the combination of correct statements given above ?

- (A) (a) and (c) (B) (c) and (d)
(C) (b) and (c) (D) (a) and (b)
- 83.** Which one of the following approaches adopted by a Science teacher reflects scientific temper on her part?
(A) Covering the prescribed syllabus as quickly as possible
(B) Encouraging students to ask questions in the classroom
(C) Preparing difficult question papers to enhance learning
(D) Maintaining perfect discipline in the class
- 84.** The following steps (not in the proper sequence) are generally recommended to be followed in scientific method:
(a) Testing of hypothesis
(b) Formulation of hypothesis
(c) Identification of problem
(d) Collection of data
(e) Drawing of conclusion
Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the above steps to be followed for this purpose?
(A) (c), (b), (d), (a), (e)
(B) (d), (c), (b), (a), (e)
(C) (b), (c), (a), (d), (e)
(D) (c), (a), (d), (b), (e)
- 85.** Hands-on activities and projects form an integral part of learning of Science. These learning experiences primarily aim at
(A) keeping the students engaged all the time
(B) maintaining discipline in the laboratory
(C) providing opportunity of students for extended learning
(D) assessing the students on practical skills
- 86.** Study the following statements about excretory system in humans:
(a) Wastes dissolved in water are filtered out as urine in the kidneys.
(b) Urine stored in urinary bladder is passed out through the urinary opening at the end to the urethra.
(c) Ureter carries urine to the urinary bladder.
(d) Useful substances are absorbed back in the blood.
(e) Blood containing useful and harmful substances reaches the kidney for filtration.
- The correct order of the processes given in the above statements is?
(A) (e), (d), (a), (c), (b)
(B) (b), (d), (e), (a), (c)
(C) (e), (d), (a), (b), (c)
(D) (d), (e), (a), (c), (d)
- 87.** The pseudopodia of amoeba are used for
(A) capture of food only
(B) movement only
(C) movement and capture of food
(D) sensing the food only
- 88.** Below are given some organisms:
(a) Yeasts (b) Bedbugs
(c) Leeches (d) Cuscuta
(e) Algae (f) Lice
(g) Mushrooms (h) Lichens
The organisms which may be classified in the group of parasites are
(A) (b), (c), (d), and (h)
(B) (b), (c), (d), and (f)
(C) (c), (d), (e), and (g)
(D) (a), (c), (f), and (g)
- 89.** In Column—A, names of scientists are given and in Column—B, some discoveries are given:
- | Column—A | Column—B |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Alexander Fleming | (i) Anthrax bacterium |
| (b) Edward Jenner | (ii) Fermentation |
| (c) Louis Pasteur | (iii) Lactobacillus bacterium |

- (d) Robert Koch (iv) Penicillin
(iv) Smallpox vaccine

The correct match of the names of scientists with their discoveries is

- (A) a b c d
i iii ii iv
(B) a b c d
iv ii v iii
(C) a b c d
iii v ii i
(D) a b c d
iv v ii i

90. Select the correct statement about biosphere reserves?

- (A) These are the areas meant only for the conservation of plants and animals
(B) These are the areas which help to maintain the biodiversity and culture of the areas
(C) These are the protected areas reserved for wildlife where they can freely use the habitats and natural resources
(D) These are the protected areas meant for the conservation of endemic species only

भाग III

सामाजिक विज्ञान

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

31. Which region is known as the 'Orchard of the world'?
- (A) Kashmir Valley of India
(B) Mediterranean region
(C) Queensland in Australia
(D) Orange Country of South Africa
32. Which one of the following helps the ships to navigate?
- (A) Area of low tides
(B) Area where the warm ocean currents and cold currents meet
(C) Area of ocean currents
(D) Area of high tides
33. The radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by
- (A) mesosphere (B) stratosphere
(C) thermosphere (D) exosphere
34. The balance in the environment gets disturbed if
- (A) human activities continue to preserve natural habitats
(B) indiscriminate killing of wildlife is banned
(C) deforestation and soil erosion continue
(D) the relative number of species is not disturbed
35. Which one of the following is **not** a principle of sustainable development?
- (A) Respect and care for all forms of life
(B) Change in personal attitude and practices towards environment
(C) Improvement in the quality of human life
(D) Maximum use of natural resources
36. Two cities N and M are located at 15° E and 15° W of Greenwich respectively. What will be the difference in time between these two cities?
- (A) 1 hour
(B) 1 hour 30 minutes
(C) 2 hours
(D) 30 minutes

37. The Minimum Wages Act
 (A) specifies that the wages should not be below a specific minimum
 (B) allows employers to decide minimum wages of their employees
 (C) covers only government employees under the organized sector
 (D) specifies that minimum wages should be given to labourers
38. Which Article of the Constitution prescribes that the enforcement of any disability arising out of 'untouchability' shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law?
 (A) Article 17 (B) Article 21
 (C) Article 28 (D) Article 15
39. What is the key reason of inequality in India?
 (A) Religion (B) Caste
 (C) Sex (D) Poverty
40. Right to the constitutional remedies
 (A) is about the Constitution remedying itself by amendments
 (B) excludes the Right to Education Act, 2009
 (C) gives judiciary the power to strike down a law enacted by the Parliament
 (D) protects the Fundamental Rights of citizen
41. According to the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
 (A) only wife has right to inherit property of her deceased husband
 (B) sons, daughters and their mothers can get an equal share of family property
 (C) followers of the Arya Samaj will not be governed by this Act
 (D) only sons or male members of the family can have right in family property
42. Which of the following comes under the function of the State Government?
 (A) Decision to discontinue the Board Examination for class X
 (B) Introduction of new train between New Delhi and Vasco da Gama
 (C) Introduction of a new design of 1000 rupee note
 (D) To maintain peaceful relationship with Pakistan and Bangladesh
43. Dropout rates of Dalit and Adivasi girls are highest because
 (A) of poverty and social discrimination
 (B) of non-availability of all-girl schools
 (C) benefit of their education will be available to their in-law's family
 (D) their parents do not value education
44. Which one of the following is not a social advertisement?
 (A) Life Insurance– Zindagi Ke Saath Bhi, Zindagi Ke Baad Bhi
 (B) Lane driving is life driving
 (C) Save every drop of water
 (D) Atithi Devo Bhava
45. Identify the issue which is hardly focused upon by the media despite its significance.
 (A) Demolition of buildings
 (B) Gender sensitivity
 (C) Drinking Water
 (D) Murders and killings
46. With reference to judiciary, identify the odd one out of the following provisions.
 (A) Once appointed to office, it is very difficult to remove a judge
 (B) The judges are appointed without any interference from the government
 (C) The tenure of service for judges is fixed
 (D) Separation of powers
47. D.K. Basu Guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court of India are about
 (A) protection of children from sexual offences in schools

- (B) procedures to be used by various agencies for the arrest, detention and interrogation of any person
- (C) procedures to be followed for the reelection in a constituency
- (D) prevention of sexual harassment of women at workplaces
- 48.** In *Subhash Kumar vs State of Bihar* (1991), the Supreme Court held that the
- (A) Right to Life includes the right to the enjoyment of pollution-free water and air
- (B) Right to Freedom of religion does not include criticizing the other religions
- (C) Right to Equality should force private companies to provide reservation in jobs
- (D) Right to Freedom includes expressing criticism of the government
- 49.** Which characteristic of the traditional external examination is excluded in the present school-based assessment?
- (A) Emphasis only on the scholastic aspects of learning
- (B) Consideration of the needs of the learner
- (C) Rapport among learners, teachers and parents close to each other
- (D) Emphasis on systematic learning
- 50.** Before assigning a new type of assignment, a teacher must tell her students
- (A) about the weighting of this assignment in their final result
- (B) about her expectation from students in terms of learning from doing the assignment
- (C) about the requisite previous experience students must possess for doing this assignment
- (D) that the forthcoming assessment will be/will not be based on this assignment
- 51.** Four children of class VIII were asked to create some creative articles from the waste material. On completion of the assignment, the teacher gave the following observations. On the basis of this information, adjudge the most creative child.
- (A) Discusses with teacher constantly and asks for approval at each step
- (B) With little guidance, can make reasonably good items
- (C) Skillful and possesses a vision to convert waste material into productive items
- (D) Most of the time uses imagination is conscious not to use expensive material
- 52.** Projects in Social Science are useful
- (a) in theme-based tasks
- (b) if they do not involve collection and analysis
- (c) if based on contexts from within the text
- (d) for the group work in class or at home
- Which two alternatives from amongst the forms given above are correct?
- (A) a and b (B) a and d
- (C) c and d (D) b and d
- 53.** Capacity Building Programmes are essential for the teachers of Social Science because
- (A) their increment in salary is contingent upon Capacity Building Programme
- (B) schools have been asked to do so by the CBSE to keep the teachers busy
- (C) they require conceptual and pedagogical clarity in different components of Social Science
- (D) they are related to their professional growth

- 54.** In a Social Science class, which one of the following is a suitable method for underlining the phenomenon that common areas and open spaces in rural areas are disappearing fast?
- (A) Discussion on the basis of text prescribed
 (B) A survey project
 (C) Group discussion over the topic
 (D) Make presentation with the help of computers
- 55.** The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 suggested the development of 'integrated programmes' for the
- (A) education of the mentally disabled
 (B) handicapped children to study in regular schools
 (C) handicapped children to study in special schools
 (D) education of boys and girls together
- 56.** A student in Class VIII is extremely upset over her inability to write on a prescribed topic. Her teacher advises that she may approach the assignment by breaking it into parts which are more familiar to her. Which of the following is the most appropriate with this method?
- (A) Prepare a directory of books, articles and websites about the topic
 (B) Find two sources of information on the topic and find their common features
 (C) Prepare a paper and read it to a friend to determine which parts need to be revised
 (D) At the outset, write the topic that is familiar and then add material on how the topic is related to the assignment
- 57.** Which of the following approaches has been used extensively to familiarize students with ideas in the textbook Social and Political life published by the NCERT?
- (A) Graph (B) Chart
 (C) Storyboard (D) Time line
- 58.** The content of Social Science should
- (A) exclusively focus on issues related to social reality and should not encourage scientific method of research
 (B) aim at raising students' awareness about History, Geography and Politics of India and the interconnection among these
 (C) aim at raising students' awareness through critically exploring and questioning familiar social realities
 (D) provide comprehensive information about the social issues and their solutions
- 59.** To make textbooks representative of all regions and social groups
- (A) relevant local content should be part of teaching-learning process drawing on local resources
 (B) textbooks should be written in all languages of the country specially in languages mentioned in the Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India
 (C) common issues among regions must be highlighted exclusively to promote the spirit of federal republic
 (D) contents relating to all regions and social groups should be added in textbooks
- 60.** To sensitize students about the gender issues and role of socialization in gender discriminations, schools should
- (A) organize seminars on gender sensitivity by inviting eminent speakers
 (B) ask teachers to use case studies and give concrete examples
 (C) make rules that boys are not allowed to practice discrimination against girls
 (D) encourage team teaching and include male as well as female teachers

61. While discussing the functions of the State Government issues related to health, water, transport, etc., may be discussed to
- (A) make students remember about the role of the Government in these areas
 - (B) allow learners to understand these issues and express their critical views
 - (C) enlighten students to organize movements for better facilities for all
 - (D) make students aware how their state is doing on these accounts
62. The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 proposes that Geography should be taught to
- (A) guide students about the destructive effect of natural disasters on the economy of India
 - (B) focus on the optimum extraction and utilization of natural resources
 - (C) inculcate a critical appreciation for conservation and environmental concerns
 - (D) instruct the role of diverse geographical features of India in its economic growth
63. Regarding Pedagogy and resources for Social Science, the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 says that teaching of Social Science must adopt
- (A) mind maps that enhance quick retrieval of information
 - (B) methods that promote creativity and critical perspective
 - (C) approach involving maximum teaching aids to promote intelligence
 - (D) strategies that help students to remember facts for longer time
64. Scaffolding in a Social Science classroom primarily intends to
- (A) help the students till the time independent thinking is possible
 - (B) assure the improvement of self-regulatory skills
 - (C) enable the students to envisage ideas
 - (D) strengthen the desirable outcome in the summative assessment
65. The ability to break down information into smaller pieces and to establish relation among parts and the whole is
- (A) applying
 - (B) analyzing
 - (C) remembering
 - (D) understanding
66. In order to optimize the time students spend on academic activities, a teacher should
- (A) assign homework at least twice a week in core content areas
 - (B) ask students to read new topics before discussing them in class
 - (C) present new material followed by a question- and- answer session on the material
 - (D) plan, teach, and impose timetable for transition times and classroom activities
67. Inductive learning is contradictory to which of the following approaches?
- (A) Expository teaching
 - (B) Mastery learning
 - (C) Structure training
 - (D) Simulation
68. Which of the following statements is true with regard to effective reflective practice in Social Science teaching?
- (A) Reflective practice should reject those students' inputs that challenge teaching practices for the sake of classroom discipline
 - (B) Reflection must exclude those links to conceptual frameworks that limit inquiry and problem solving
 - (C) Teacher must create atmosphere of trust and flexibility to every learning situation
 - (D) Peer tutoring should be done carefully because it affects tutor-students own reflective potential

69. The movement *Vande Mataram* in Andhra region was known as
 (A) Swadeshi
 (B) Civil Disobedience
 (C) Khilafat
 (D) Non-Cooperation
70. The book, *Stri-Purush Tulana*, which is based on criticism of the social differences between men and women, was authored by which of the following scholars?
 (A) Begum Rokeya
 (B) Tarabai Shinde
 (C) Rasasundari Devi
 (D) Pandita Ramabai
71. The Christian missionaries in the 19th century wanted to introduce Christian education in India to
 (A) improve moral character of the people
 (B) educate masses
 (C) make Indians loyal to Company government
 (D) educate elite class
72. With the industrialization of Britain in the 19th century
 (A) India provided cheap labour to British industries
 (B) India became vast market for British industrial products
 (C) many industries were established in India
 (D) India became main supplier of the raw materials to British industries
73. In which land revenue settlement, the *Rajas* and *Talukadars* were recognized as *Zamindars*?
 (A) Mahalwari Settlement
 (B) Permanent Settlement
 (C) Pattidari Settlement
 (D) Ryotwari Settlement
74. Begum Hazrat Mahal took an active part in organizing the uprising against British at
 (A) Lucknow (B) Faizabad
 (C) Allahabad (D) Kanpur
75. Which of the following acts transferred the administration of India from the East India Company to British Crown?
 (A) Act of 1858 (B) Act of 1861
 (C) Act of 1868 (D) Act of 1833
76. In the medieval Assam, *Paiks* were
 (A) plantation workers
 (B) water carriers
 (C) members of conscript army
 (D) forced labourers
77. 'Manigramam' and 'Nanadesi' were
 (A) famous guilds of South India
 (B) administrative units of Cholas
 (C) famous villages given as *Brahmadeya* to *Brahmanas*
 (D) famous towns during Chola period
78. Cited below are some sites and present-day States where the evidences of grain and bones of domestic animals have been found:
- | Name of the Site | Present-day State |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Chirand | (E) Kashmir |
| (B) Koldihwa | (F) Uttar Pradesh |
| (C) Burzahom | (G) Andhra Pradesh |
| (D) Hallur | (H) Bihar |
- The Correct Match of the above two columns is
 (A) AG; BH; CF; DE
 (B) AE; BG; CH; DF
 (C) AF; BE; CG; DH
 (D) AH; BF; CE; DG
79. The Rivers Ganga and Yamuna are named— in the *Rigveda*
 (A) a hundred times
 (B) twelve times
 (C) once
 (D) around a thousand times
80. Which one of the following features is common to Buddhism and Jainism both?
 (A) Both of these religions were supported mainly by traders

- (B) Man had to give up everything, including their clothes to gain salvation
- (C) The constant craving for more could be removed by following moderate path
- (D) Only those who left their homes could gain true knowledge
81. Who amongst the following said that, "The upper castes had no right to their land because in reality, the land belonged to indigenous people, the so-called low castes?"
- (A) Haridas Thakur
- (B) Ghasidass
- (C) Jyotirao Phule
- (D) Shri Narayan Guru
82. Which one of the following statements is appropriate in reference to the construction of Audience Hall (*Diwan-e-Aam*) by Shah Jahan?
- (A) King's justice would treat the high and the low as equals
- (B) Contentedness in the subject helps to rule better
- (C) It was necessity to bring the rate of crimes under control
- (D) White marble of the Taj Mahal is a symbol of peace
83. Who amongst the following could **not** be a member of a *Sabha* as laid down in the inscriptions from Uttaramerur in Chingleput district of Tamil Nadu?
- (A) Those having knowledge of the Vedas
- (B) Those who have their own homes
- (C) Those who have not submitted their accounts
- (D) Those between the age of 35 and 70 years
84. Which one of the following facts does **not** hold true about *Grama-Bhojaka*, the village headman in the northern parts of India?
- (A) His post was hereditary
- (B) The king never used him to collect taxes
- (C) Generally, he had slaves and hired workers to cultivate the land
- (D) He was often the largest landowner
85. Which property of a soil is determined by the parent rock?
- (A) Thickness of soil
- (B) Accumulation of soil
- (C) Chemical properties, permeability and texture
- (D) Rate of weathering and humus
86. Minerals that lie near the earth surface are simply dug out by the process known as
- (A) calcination
- (B) open-cast mining
- (C) sintering
- (D) quarrying
87. The oldest rocks in the world are found in
- (A) South Africa
- (B) South India
- (C) Hawaii Islands
- (D) Western Australia
88. Activity that changes raw material into products of more value is called
- (A) secondary activity
- (B) economic activity
- (C) tertiary activity
- (D) primary activity
89. The Apache and the Crow are
- (A) nomads of Kenya
- (B) music bands of the USA
- (C) documentaries on environment
- (D) tribes of North America
90. Which of the following is an example of sunrise Industry?
- (A) Cooking oil industry
- (B) Paper industry
- (C) Jute industry
- (D) IT industry

Candidates should answer questions from the following part only if they opted for ENGLISH as LANGUAGE-I

PART-IV
LANGUAGE I
ENGLISH

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

Have you ever wondered what the qualities of a really professional teacher are? I know that all teachers want their students to like them, but being liked isn't the be-all and end-all really, is it? I mean teachers have to make some unpopular decisions sometimes. Teachers can be popular just because they are friendly and helpful, but to be truly professional and effective, we need to be able to identify the skills and behaviour we require in a true professional. A professional teacher needs to be confident without being arrogant. Nobody can expect to have all the answers, so, if a student asks a real stinker, the professional teacher should be able to admit defeat but offer to find out more for the student. And they must carry that promise out. When the teacher enters the classroom, she/he should have all the required materials and the lesson-plan ready. And, in orchestrating the class, the teacher must give everyone their chance to contribute and should be flexible enough to modify lessons if they are obviously not going to plan. Indeed, a fallback position is part of good planning. It stands to reason also that a teacher must observe punctuality and appropriate tidiness and dress: it is not possible to demand such behaviour from students if the teacher doesn't set the standards.

The last thing I would mention is that teachers should be able to feel that their professionalism entitles them to back up from the school directors. If a teacher has a problem class or student, then the school should have procedures for handling the difficulties. The teacher should not have to feel alone and vulnerable if a difficult situation arises. So, yes, professionalism cuts both ways: in the standards we demand of teachers and the framework we have for giving them support.

91. The expression ... isn't the be-all and end-all ... is an assumption that pertains to the ___ point of view.
(A) teachers' (B) students'
(C) general (D) writer's
92. Here, the fallback position is the system where.... well-prepared.
(A) good teachers are
(B) teachers, even if caught out unexpectedly, are still
(C) students and teachers who support each other are
(D) good students are
93. Here, able to admit defeat implies that
(A) teachers easily lose self-confidence as they lack professionalism
(B) it doesn't matter if students often contradict what their teacher say
(C) teachers should be confident enough to own up to their 'unpreparedness'
(D) students can 'catch' a teacher unaware
94. Here, orchestrating the class suggests
(A) the whole class performing uniformly well

- (B) acknowledging the individual differences in the process of achievement
- (C) that music helps academic achievement
- (D) the teacher controlling the class to ensure high grades
- 95.** Here, ... asks a real stinker... suggests that
- (A) students can be better informed than their teachers
- (B) students dislike teachers in general
- (C) teachers are unprofessional in students; eyes
- (D) teachers are always unprepared
- 96.** A word that can best replace the word entitles in the passage is
- (A) names (B) calls
- (C) gives (D) warrants
- 97.** The writer's view that professionalism cuts both ways means
- (A) teachers teach well when trustees pay them well
- (B) trustees and their employees owe each other support
- (C) students and teachers owe respect to the management of their school
- (D) teachers are faced with students and trustees hold them accountable
- 98.** A word from the passage that is the antonym of the word unshakable, is
- (A) difficult
- (B) helpful
- (C) effective
- (D) vulnerable
- 99.** Here, framework refers to the overall
- (A) clearly spelt out duties for teachers
- (B) system for assessment of teachers' performance
- (C) transparency in fixing teachers' salary
- (D) school curriculum
- Directions :** Read the poem given below and answer the questions (Q. No. 100 to 114) by selecting the *most appropriate* option.
- 100.** Providing students ___ can encourage second language acquisition.
- (A) the opportunity to voice their opinions and to problem solve in the target language
- (B) frequent feedback on spoken and written outputs
- (C) informal interviews
- (D) adequate speaking and writing assignments
- 101.** Generally speaking, the first language is
- (A) marked by the influences of the school environment the child is studying in
- (B) marked by the accent and regional expression of the areas where students grow up
- (C) influenced by the grammar and style of second language
- (D) marked by the characteristic difficulty in mastering it
- 102.** Language learning is better achieved if what students learn
- (A) helps them improve their chances of college admission
- (B) is functional in terms of their life values and goals
- (C) is in a controlled classroom environment
- (D) is closer in form and sound to their mother tongue
- 103.** An activity asks students to determine from a list of possible answers with a title, what kind of information will appear in an input text before an audio recording is played. Here students are
- (A) guessing answers to questions
- (B) filling in missing information
- (C) actively predicting the content of the input
- (D) checking for facts

- 104.** A speaking activity can be made more purposeful by
- (A) interrupting the activity with some writing/reading
 - (B) motivating students to complete a task at the end
 - (C) providing a specific list of vocabulary to use
 - (D) insisting on correct structure and pronunciation
- 105.** In the communicative classroom, learners acquire the grammar of second language to
- (A) write confidently
 - (B) understand second language better while reading/listening to it
 - (C) understand how to make meaning and become more proficient in speaking and writing
 - (D) enhance their formal communication skills
- 106.** Structures in second language are better assimilated in a pedagogical practice
- (A) insisting on accuracy, explicit instruction in rules
 - (B) through repetition and practice of commonly used syntax
 - (C) through application of learnt structures in discrete language items
 - (D) through meaningful interaction with interesting content
- 107.** Error correction in students written work is most effective when the teacher
- (A) revises the wrong answers with them
 - (B) points out major errors using symbols and students self correction
 - (C) gives students more drill work till they 'learn' the correct response
 - (D) writes out the correct answers on the board
- 108.** Students always find it difficult to listen and understand a second language presentation inside or outside their class. This can be helped by
- (A) practice by using the second language more
 - (B) recommending to choose an other language closer to L1
 - (C) being taught by only native speakers of L2
 - (D) increasing the number of periods for the second language
- 109.** When they encounter unfamiliar words during a reading activity, students should be trained to _____ while processing the meaning of the whole text.
- (A) ask the teacher or neighbour
 - (B) use information in its context to correctly guess its rough area of meaning
 - (C) choose more simple texts
 - (D) refer a dictionary to find out the meaning immediately
- 110.** Identify the question that assesses students' ability to infer the meaning of the text.
- (A) Where did Tom and his parents live
 - (B) Use the phrase 'in disbelief' in a sentence of your own
 - (C) Give the opposite of 'delighted'.
 - (D) Why did Mohan change his mind despite his parents' advice?
- 111.** While assessing a report of a school programme for a class journal, the following are the main criteria
- (A) Word limit, title, factual description
 - (B) Literary style, chronological presentation, word limit
 - (C) Relevance, logical organization of content, a direct style
 - (D) Descriptive presentation, title, writer's name

112. While learning a language, the _____ instruction provides opportunities for independent study, a wide range of reference material and immediate feedback about achievement.
- (A) computer-aided
(B) direct
(C) distance
(D) programmed
113. A dual-language classroom consisting of students speaking a native language and the target language is beneficial because it
- (A) offers an opportunity for separate project work
(B) justifies conducting more activities in each language
(C) causes less distractions in the class as students will talk less
(D) motivates target language speaking students learn another language and vice versa
114. A student has difficulty in applying the learned knowledge, for example, in word problems, the student also fails to translate sentences into equations or identify the variables. A possible solution to this problem could be
- (A) giving carefully designed assignment—simpler-simple-complex
(B) allowing more time to complete the same activity
(C) giving only simple assignments to boost their confidence
(D) pairing him/her with high achievers

Directions : Read the given poem below and answer the questions (Q. No. 115 to 120) that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

HAWK

All eyes are fearful of the spotted hawk,
whose dappled wingspread opens to a phrase

that only victims gaping in the gaze of Death
Occurring can recite. To stalk; to plunge; to
harvest; the denial-squawk of dying's
struggle; these are but a day's rebuke to
hunger for the hawk, whose glazed accord
with death admits no show of shock

Death's users know it is not theirs to own,
nor can they fathom all it means to die for
young to know a different Death from old.
But when the spotted hawk's last flight is
flown, he too becomes a novice, fear- struck
by the certain plummet once these feathers
fold.

—Daniel Waters

115. The denial-squawk refers to the
- (A) helpless cry of its prey to avert death
(B) warning call by the hawk before killing its prey
(C) desperate, pitiable cry of the prey
(D) hawk's response to the cry of its prey
116. To the hawk, a day's rebuke to hunger suggests that the bird
- (A) Causes death by preying on lesser animals
(B) averts own death by killing and eating its prey
(C) faces death fearlessly in contrast to its prey
(D) bows to hunger
117. Here, glazed accord with Death means that
- (A) death is inevitable
(B) death is in partnership with starvation
(C) the hawk also becomes a victim of death at the end
(D) the prey meets death willingly
118. The word that is closest in meaning to the word dappled in the poem is
- (A) fearful (B) glazed
(C) flown (D) spotted

119. Here, he too becomes a novice suggest that
 (A) all living creatures are potentially victims of other
 (B) death comes swiftly to the fearless hawk
 (C) the hawk also meets death as weak and helpless as its prey
 (D) the hawk's prey becomes predator instead
120. The following line exemplifies the use of personification as a poetic device
 (A) the certain plummet once these feathers fold.
 (B) To stalk; to plunge; to harvest;...
 (C) But when the spotted hawk's last flight is flown...
 (D) Death's users know it is not theirs to own....

परीक्षार्थी निम्नलिखित भाग के प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल तभी दें यदि उन्होंने भाषा – I का विकल्प हिंदी चुना हो।

भाग IV

भाषा I

हिन्दी

निर्देश : (प्रश्न संख्या 91 से 99) : नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को बढकर **सबसे उचित** विकल्प का चयन किजिए:

समूची स्वार्थी व अहं-प्रेरित प्रवृत्तियाँ नकारात्मक हैं, ऐसे कर्मों में ऊँचे उद्देश्य नहीं होते, उनमें लोक-संग्रह नहीं होता, भव्य आदर्श नहीं होते। दूसरे, भले ही आप अपने सामने एक ऊँचा आदर्श रखें, तो भी आपके कर्म आपका मन चाहे या अनचाहे से प्रेरित है तो वे ह्रासमान ही होंगे, क्योंकि पसंद-नापसंद से किए जाते कार्य वासनाओं को बढ़ाए बिना नहीं रहते। कोई काम आपको महज़ इस आधार पर नहीं करना चाहिए कि वह आपको पसंद है। उसी तरह कोई काम करने से आपको महज़ इस आधार पर नहीं कतराना चाहिए कि वह काम आपका मनचाहा नहीं है।

कार्य का निर्णय बुद्धि-विवेक के आधार पर होना चाहिए, मनचली भावनाओं, तुनकमिज़ाजी के आधार पर कतई नहीं। इस एक बात को हमेशा याद रखिए कि पसंद और नापसंद आपके सबसे बड़े शत्रु हैं। आप इन्हें पहचानते तक नहीं। उल्टे आप इन्हें पाल-पोसकर दुलारते हैं। वे तो हर क्षण आपकी हानि व ह्रास करने पर ही तुले हैं। इनसे निबटने का व्यावहारिक मार्ग यह है कि अपनी रुचि और अरुचि का विश्लेषण करें।

91. कैसी प्रवृत्तियाँ नकारात्मक हैं?

- (A) जो अहं से ग्रसित हों
 (B) जिनमें अर्थ का भाव हो
 (C) जिनमें अहं और स्व-हित का भाव हो
 (D) जो स्वयं का हित देखती हों

92. कौन-से कार्य हानि की ओर ले जाते हैं?

- (A) जो अपनी पसंद-नापसंद के आधार पर किए जाते हैं
 (B) जिनमें संग्रह अनुपस्थित होता है
 (C) जिनमें संग्रह कूट-कूटकर भरा होता है
 (D) जो मन के अनुसार और हित साधते हैं

93. इस गद्यांश में किस प्रकार के कार्यों का समर्थन किया गया है?

- (A) जो मनचाहे नहीं होते हैं
 (B) जो बुद्धि और विवेक-शक्ति के आधार पर किए जाते हैं
 (C) जो मनचली भावनाओं और बुद्धि से परे होते हैं
 (D) जो मनचाहे होते हैं

94. इस गद्यांश में किन्हें शत्रु कहा गया है?

- (A) तुनकमिज़ाजी (B) अहं और स्वार्थ
 (C) रुचि-अरुचि (D) मनचली भावनाएँ

95. लेखक ने इन शत्रुओं से निबटने का कौन-सा मार्ग सुझाया है?

- (A) भव्य आदर्श रखना (B) लोक-संग्रह करना
 (C) कर्म करना (D) विश्लेषण करना

96. 'नकारात्मक' का विलोम शब्द है

- (A) सकारात्मक (B) अननकारात्मक
 (C) असकारात्मक (D) अनकारात्मक

97. "वे तो हर क्षण आपकी हानि व ह्रास करने पर ही तुले हैं।" वाक्य में 'वे' सर्वनाम किसके लिए आया है?

- (A) अहं-प्रेरित प्रवृत्तियों के लिए
 (B) स्वार्थ-प्रेरित प्रवृत्तियों के लिए
 (C) पसंद-नापसंद के लिए
 (D) मनचली भावनाओं के लिए
98. किस शब्द में 'ना' उपसर्ग का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है?
 (A) हाज़िर (B) पसंद
 (C) वाकिफ़ (D) काबिल
99. 'विश्लेषण' का विलोम है
 (A) अविश्लेषण (B) संश्लेषण
 (C) संक्षेपण (D) संश्लेषण
- निर्देश : (प्रश्न संख्या 100 से 114) : **सबसे सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए:**
100. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण का सर्वोपरि उद्देश्य है
 (A) निजी अनुभवों के आधार पर भाषा का सृजनशील इस्तेमाल
 (B) विभिन्न साहित्यिक विधाओं का गहनतम ज्ञान प्राप्त करना
 (C) सरसरी तौर पर तीव्र गति से पढ़ना
 (D) भाषा के सौंदर्यशास्त्र से परिचय
101. सुनी, पढ़ी और समझी हुई भाषा को सहज और स्वाभाविक लेखन द्वारा अभिव्यक्त करने की क्षमता का विकास करने में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सहायक है ?
 (A) किसी पढ़ी हुई कहानी को संक्षेप में लिखना
 (B) सुनी, देखी, पढ़ी घटना को अपने शब्दों में लिखित रूप में अभिव्यक्त करना
 (C) 'मेरा प्रिय विद्यालय' विषय पर निबंध लिखना
 (D) औपचारिक पत्र-लेखन
102. भाषा-के संदर्भ में स्कूली जीवन का यह उच्च प्राथमिक चरण -----, ----- और ----- बोध के विकास की दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।
 (A) साहित्य बोध, सराहना बोध, ऐतिहासिक
 (B) साहित्य, सराहना, सामाजिक
 (C) सौन्दर्य बोध, साहित्य बोध, सामाजिक-राजनैतिक
 (D) भाषा, साहित्य, ऐतिहासिक
103. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरण-शिक्षण का उद्देश्य ----- में सहायक होगा।
 (A) भाषा की नियमबद्ध प्रकृति को समझने और उसका विश्लेषण करने
 (B) भाषा की नियमबद्ध प्रकृति को अत्यधिक महत्त्व देने
 (C) भाषा की प्रकृति, प्रकार्य और व्याकरणिक नियमों को कंठस्थ करने
 (D) व्याकरण की परिभाषाओं को कंठस्थ करने
104. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा-विकास के लिए कौन-सी गतिविधि उपयोगी नहीं हो सकती ?
 (A) विज्ञापनों, पोस्टरों, साइनबोर्ड और भाषा के अन्य उपयोगों का विश्लेषण करना
 (B) मुहावरों के अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य बनाना
 (C) सूचना, डायरी-लेखन, विज्ञापन-लेखन आदि का कार्य करवाना
 (D) पढ़ी गई कहानियों का समूह में नाट्य-रूपांतरण
105. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरण-शिक्षण की सर्वाधिक उचित विधि है
 (A) आगमन विधि (B) भाषा-संसर्ग विधि
 (C) सूत्र विधि (D) निगमन विधि
106. बच्चों का भाषायी विकास सर्वाधिक रूप से निर्भर करता है
 (A) समृद्ध भाषा-परिवेश पर
 (B) आकलन की औपचारिकता पर
 (C) संचार-माध्यमों पर
 (D) पाठ्यपुस्तक पर
107. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर यह जरूरी है कि बच्चे
 (A) अपनी पाठ्यपुस्तक के सभी पाठों का अभ्यास कर सकें
 (B) भाषा के आकलन के लिए की जाने वाली सभी गतिविधियों में समान रूप से हिस्सा लें
 (C) भाषा का अतिरिक्त अभ्यास करें और परियोजना कार्य में इंटरनेट का प्रयोग करें
 (D) समाचार-पत्र में छपी किसी खबर, लेख या कही गई बात का निहितार्थ समझ सकें
108. भाषा सीखने का अर्थ उस भाषा की ----- सीखना भी है, क्योंकि भाषा किसी भी ----- का अभिन्न हिस्सा होती है।
 (A) नियमबद्धता, व्याकरण
 (B) ऐतिहासिकता, इतिहास
 (C) संस्कृति, संस्कृति
 (D) बारीकी, व्याकरण

109. कक्षा आठ के बच्चों के लिए साहित्य का चयन करते समय आपके लिए क्या जानना सर्वाधिक जरूरी है ?
 (A) बच्चों की मनोवैज्ञानिक विशेषताएँ और भाषा-प्रयोग की क्षमता
 (B) बच्चों के भाषा-प्रयोग का स्तर
 (C) अच्छे साहित्य के प्रकाशक, लेखक
 (D) बच्चों की भाषिक पृष्ठभूमि
110. नाटक, सिनेमा, परिचर्चा, वाद-विवाद आदि बच्चों की ---- व स्वाभाविक, ---- एवं ---- प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करने की क्षमता का विकास करने में मदद करते हैं।
 (A) मानक, प्रभावी, संस्कृतनिष्ठ
 (B) स्वतंत्र, मौखिक, लिखित
 (C) स्वतंत्र, प्रभावी, संस्कृतनिष्ठ
 (D) मानक, सहज, प्रभावी
111. हमारे अनुभवों को आकार देने में भाषा की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। इसका शैक्षिक निहितार्थ यह है कि भाषा की कक्षा में
 (A) अनुभवों का लेखन-कार्य बढ़ाया जाए
 (B) डायरी-लेखन पर ज़ोर दिया जाए ताकि लेखन परिपक्व बन सके
 (C) बच्चों को विविध संदर्भों में अनुभव करने, विविध अनुभवों से स्वयं को जोड़ने के अवसर दिए जाएँ
 (D) सदैव अनुभवों पर बातचीत की जाए
112. मुदिता आठवीं कक्षा में हिन्दी भाषा पढ़ाती है। कविता के भाव के बारे में बातचीत करते समय आप उन्हें किस बात के प्रति सचेत रहने की सलाह देंगे ?
 (A) कविता का एक निश्चय भाव, अर्थ नहीं हो सकता
 (B) कविता को गद्य में परिवर्तित करवाने वाली गतिविधि कविता-शिक्षण का अनिवार्य पक्ष है
 (C) कविता की भाषा, व्याकरण पर विशेष बल दिया जाए
 (D) कविता में अलंकार, रस पर विशेष बल दिया जाए
113. हिन्दी भाषा का आकलन करते समय 'पोर्टफोलियो' बच्चों के बारे में यह बताता है कि
 (A) क्रमशः उनकी प्रगति किस प्रकार हो रही है
 (B) उनकी प्रगति में माता-पिता की भूमिका कैसी है
 (C) उनकी प्रगति में शिक्षकों की भूमिका कितनी है
 (D) वे क्या जानते हैं
114. किस साहित्यिक विधा को पढ़ते समय आप सस्वर पठन पर अनिवार्यतः बल देंगे ?
 (A) यात्रा-वृत्तान्त (B) आत्मकथा
 (C) एकांकी (D) जीवनी
- निर्देश : (प्रश्न संख्या 115 से 120) : नीचे दी गई काव्य-पंक्तियों को पढ़कर सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए:
- सदियों की टंडी-बुझी राख सुगबुगा उठी,
 मिट्टी सोने का ताज पहन इठलाती है;
 दो राह, समय के रथ का घर्घर-नाद सुनो
 सिंहासन खाली करो कि जनता आती है।
 जनता, हाँ, मिट्टी की अबोध मूर्तें वही,
 जाड़े-पाले की कसक सदा सहने वाली
 जब अंग-अंग में लगे साँप हों चूस रहे,
 तब भी न कभी मुँह खोल दर्द कहने वाली।
115. काव्य में किस जनता की ओर संकेत किया गया है ?
 (A) जिसे साँप काटते हैं
 (B) जो खेतों-खलिहानों, कारखानों में काम करती है
 (C) जो रथ चलाती है
 (D) जिसे बोध है
116. "समय के रथ का घर्घर-नाद सुनो" पंक्ति का आशय है—
 (A) समय का रथ बढ़ा आ रहा है
 (B) समय कोलाहल कर रहा है
 (C) समय ने युद्ध-नाद बजा दिया है
 (D) अब समय बदल रहा है
117. "सिंहासन खाली करो कि जनता आती है।" पंक्ति का भाव है—
 (A) जनता, राजा का सिंहासन हिला देगी
 (B) सारी जनता अब सिंहासनों पर ही बैठीगी
 (C) राजतंत्र के विरुद्ध लोकतंत्र का स्वागत
 (D) राजा के सिंहासन को खाली करना होगा
118. सामान्य जनता ने अब तक बहुत कष्ट सहे हैं — इस को व्यक्त करने वाली पंक्ति है—
 (A) जाड़े-पाले की कसक सदा सहने वाली
 (B) सदियों की टंडी-बुझी राख सुगबुगा उठी
 (C) मिट्टी सोने का ताज पहन इठलाती है
 (D) जनता, हाँ, मिट्टी की अबोध मूर्तें वही
119. 'साँप' किसकी ओर संकेत करता है ?
 (A) ज़मीदारों की ओर
 (B) शोषकों की ओर
 (C) सूदखोरों की ओर
 (D) विषैले साँपों की ओर
120. 'सुगबुगा उठना' का अर्थ है
 (A) अफवाह फैलाना
 (B) धीरे-धीरे कहना
 (C) अपने हक के लिए प्रयत्नशील होना
 (D) राख का जल उठना

Candidates should answer questions from the following part only if they opted for ENGLISH as LANGUAGE-II

PART-V LANGUAGE II ENGLISH

Directions : Read the poem given below and answer the questions (Q. No. 121 to 129) that follow by selecting the *most appropriate* option.

Anthropology is the holistic study of humankind. It studies all aspects of human life in all geographic regions of all time periods, from its evolution as Homo sapiens to its diverse manifestations within cultures and societies, both past and present. Since recorded history people have sought answers to such probing questions as Who are we? How have we come to be as we are? How can diverse peoples peaceably coexist? and What might the past and present tell us about our future? Anthropology seeks to answer these and many other fundamentally humanistic questions. Anthropology employs both qualitative and quantitative research methods within its numerous sub-disciplines. Common to all anthropologists is the method of fieldwork. A physical anthropologist may observe wild or captive primates, or dig prehistoric sites to discover clues about humankind's origins and early migration patterns, while an applied anthropologist plays games with disadvantaged schoolchildren to advise school administrators on how to create conflict-reducing after-school programmes. A social-cultural anthropologist may live in a hut among tribal communities to learn the meanings of their unique rituals and political economy, while linguistic anthropologists work with native language speakers at a primary function to discover clues

to their cultural retention amidst a globalizing society. Within each of these and the myriad other ways and places in which anthropologists conduct day-to-day research, they seek answers to benefit humankind. Anthropology has been described as "the reformer's science", and "the most humanistic of the sciences and the most scientific of the humanities".

121. The prime function of an anthropologist is to ___ human history and behaviour.
(A) record (B) predict
(C) analyze (D) watch
122. Quality in the given context implies
(A) positive impact on the community being studied
(B) community benefits shared by anthropologist
(C) use of test methods of research
(D) the tools of research used during visits
123. ___ anthropologist describes and analyzes the diverse peoples of the world, extending to all forms of human association, from village communities to corporate cultures to urban gangs.
(A) applied (B) Socio-cultural
(C) Physical (D) Linguistic
124. The writer suggests that Anthropology is a discipline that leads to
(A) greater globalization
(B) promotion of diversity and individuality in human society
(C) deeper understanding of human diversity which leads to harmony
(D) removal of diversity of human cultures

125. A word that can best replace the word holistic in line 01 of the passage is
 (A) comprehensive (B) mystical
 (C) healthy (D) spiritual
126. A/An _____ anthropologist studies human and non-human primate evolution, human variation and its significance, and the biological bases of human behaviour.
 (A) linguistic (B) socio-cultural
 (C) applied (D) physical
127. The discipline is referred to as the reformer's science because
 (A) laws can be applied with little resistance
 (B) of beings a favoured field of study for scientists
 (C) of its potential to improve human lives in general
 (D) necessary changes can easily be introduced
128. An antonym for the word countable from the passage is
 (A) diverse (B) disadvantaged
 (C) myriad (D) captive
129. The phrase the most scientific of the humanities means conclusions can be drawn
 (A) on humanistic grounds
 (B) based on factual records and observations
 (C) through personal interactions with study subjects
 (D) based on the researchers' instincts
- Directions :** Read the poem given below and answer the questions (Q. No. 130 to 144) that follow by selecting the **most appropriate option**.
130. Two competency areas, which give a language learner in progress the ability to communicate competently, are
 (A) discourse and accent
 (B) audio and expressive
 (C) grammar and phonetic
 (D) linguistic and socio-cultural
131. Communicative competence is a subset of functional grammar and its approach in teaching will allow students to
 (A) use structures in a range of output texts
 (B) learn grammar through meaningful communication
 (C) enable teachers expose students to grammar in the lower classes
 (D) learn structures and use them accurately
132. When students work in pairs or groups, they just end up chatting in their own language. This can be overcome/monitored by
 (A) writing notes on the board, so that they will not use L1
 (B) increasing the difficulty level of task
 (C) instructions for the task and objectives to be made clear first
 (D) giving an easy task, so that they may chat less
133. To assess listening skills, the teacher has framed an activity. What can the assessment be based on?
 (A) Watching a short film and reviewing
 (B) Completing a tabulation based on an audio recording
 (C) reading a text aloud
 (D) Students' interpretation of a visual
134. To develop language functions, teaching of speaking skills for younger children would include
 (A) telephonic chat
 (B) debates and declamations
 (C) short project presentations
 (D) greeting, informal requests, asking for personal information

135. Learners who develop an increased awareness of their own 'style' of learning and teacher's awareness of students' individual styles enhance _____ learning.
(A) biased (B) cooperative
(C) individualistic (D) group
136. An early emphasis on linguistic accuracy along with prompt error correction in L2 class at Class V level results in students'
(A) failure to achieve requisite proficiency required of that level
(B) learning only the minimum or less
(C) not learning at all
(D) mastering the language more quickly
137. Poverty of stimulus with respect to language acquisition among young children implies that they would
(A) read later
(B) not recognize human language
(C) need more stimulus at home for learning language
(D) express themselves ungrammatically
138. Considering students' learning styles broadens the approaches taken to help language-related problems. An example of a learning style is
(A) quiet (B) print-oriented
(C) focused (D) loud
139. Learning a language involves the processes of listening, speaking, reading and writing. These processes involve
(A) psychological aspect
(B) linguistic aspect
(C) either (A) or (B)
(D) both (A) and (B)
140. A reading activity where students focus on phonemic sounds, pronunciation and intonation can be used to assess
(A) inference
(B) analysis
(C) literary appreciation
(D) reading accuracy
141. A factual description of a laboratory equipment, for a school science journal, requires the student to present the following
(A) Function, appearance, use
(B) Function, location, colours
(C) Comparisons, Function, users
(D) Appearance, users, location
142. _____ facilitate communication between schools as well as between students/teachers and programmes or between students/teachers and data
(A) Whiteboards
(B) Voice recorders
(C) Computers
(D) Reference books
143. _____ education is to use the student's native language to teach some academic content while simultaneously providing an additional L2 instruction
(A) Bilingual (B) Basic
(C) Humanistic (D) Multilingual
144. While writing, a student finds difficulty in expressing his/her views clearly due to lack of vocabulary. A possible solution would be the following
(A) Change the topic to suit student's ability
(B) Give a list of words with mean to learn and use
(C) Conduct special classes to practice writing with periodic word dictations and drills
(D) Motivate the student to read more storybooks and the teacher should take informal feedback about words encountered

Directions : Read the poem given below and answer the questions (Q. No. 145 to 150) that follow by choosing the **most appropriate** option.

The President of Earth glowered at the auto-cue and the television camera in the small presidential studio which was where he should have been right now instead of reading ridiculous public service emergency announcements.

It was he day off and he reckoned that the world and its wretched public service announcements should wait until tomorrow. Unfortunately, the world didn't want to wait and the World Parliament had prepared this announcement for him to read so he was glowering at everyone. The auto-cue started rolling and the president relaxed his scowling face and beamed into the television camera, exuding bonhomie to the billions who were watching as he read from the auto-cue.....

Scientists are today investigating objects that are appearing across the world and which seem to present a degree of danger to anybody touching them. World scientists are advising that, under an circumstances should there objects be touched. A heavy metal object that is floating on a pond would be such no example. A tree growing out of concrete would be another. However these is no guarantee that objects will always have this incongruity and scientists are advising the general public to proceed with great caution, especially when at home where unfamiliar objects may be more easily identified. After reading the announcement, the president of Earth leaned back in his

presidential chair and gave his most reassuring smile. well that's it folks, take care while we get to the bottom of this. You can be sure we are working on it hard. So bye for now, from your President, goodbye!

- 145.** The contradiction is conveyed in the phrase ridiculous public service emergency announcements by the word
(A) ridiculous (B) emergency
(C) service (D) public
- 146.** The expression exuding bonhomie means
(A) showing pride
(B) appearing tired
(C) lacking patience
(D) appearing friendly
- 147.** The President was glowering at everyone because he was
(A) angry (B) frightened
(C) forgetful (D) tired
- 148.** The incongruity lies in
(A) new objects appearing where none existed before
(B) unfamiliar objects that cannot be touched
(C) familiar objects seen unexpected places
(D) strange objects seen everywhere and frequently
- 149.** A word that can replace the phrase get to the bottom of is
(A) misunderstand (B) estimate
(C) explore (D) clarify
- 150.** The writer's attitude is one of towards leaders.
(A) indifference (B) distrust
(C) deference (D) admiration

परीक्षार्थी निम्नलिखित भाग के प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल तभी दें यदि उन्होंने भाषा – II का विकल्प हिंदी चुना हो।

भाग V

भाषा II

हिन्दी

निर्देश : (प्रश्न संख्या 121 से 128) : नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर **सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए:**

एक धनी युवक संत के पास यह पूछने के लिए गया कि उसे अपने जीवन में क्या करना चाहिए। संत उसे कमरे की खिड़की तक ले गए और उससे पूछा, “तुम्हें काँच के परे क्या दिख रहा है?”

“सड़क पर लोग आ-जा रहे हैं और एक बेचारा गरीब व्यक्ति भीख माँग रहा है।”

इसके बाद संत ने उसे एक बड़ा दर्पण दिखाया और पूछा, “अब इस दर्पण में देखकर बताओ कि तुम क्या देखते हो।” इसमें मैं खुद को देख रहा हूँ।

“ठीक है, दर्पण में तुम दूसरों को नहीं देख सकते। तुम जानते हो कि खिड़की में लगा काँच और यह दर्पण एक ही मूल पदार्थ से बने हैं। तुम स्वयं की तुलना काँच के इन दोनों रूपों से करके देखो। जब यह साधारण है तो तुम्हें सभी दिखते हैं और उन्हें देखकर तुम्हारे भीतर करुणा जागती है और जब इस काँच पर चाँदी का लेप हो जाता है, तो तुम केवल स्वयं को देखने लगते हो।”

तुम्हारा जीवन भी तभी महत्वपूर्ण बनेगा जब तुम अपनी आँखों पर लगी चाँदी की परत को उतार दो।”

121. संत ने युवक को काँच और दर्पण क्यों दिखाए?

- (A) सड़क पर आने-जाने वाले लोगों के प्रति दया भाव जाग्रत करने के लिए
- (B) युवक को स्वयं का असली चेहरा दिखाने के लिए
- (C) यह समझने में युवक की मदद करने के लिए कि उसे क्या करना चाहिए
- (D) काँच और दर्पण के मूल पदार्थ के बारे में बताने के लिए

122. “दर्पण में हम दूसरों को नहीं देख सकते।” इस वाक्य का निहितार्थ है—

- (A) दर्पण में तो देखने वाला ही देख सकता है
- (B) दूसरों को केवल खिड़की के काँच से देखा जा सकता है
- (C) दर्पण का प्रयोग बिल्कुल भी नहीं करना चाहिए
- (D) दर्पण हमें स्वयं तक सीमित कर देता है

123. “..... अपनी आँखों पर लगी चाँदी की परत को उतार दो।” इस वाक्य का निहितार्थ है—

- (A) निष्पक्ष भाव से चीजों, व्यक्तियों घटनाओं को देखना
- (B) आँखों की देखभाल करना जरूरी है
- (C) ऐश्वर्य, साधनों से दूर रहना चाहिए
- (D) चाँदी की परत हानिकारक है, इसे हटा देना चाहिए

124. ‘स्वयं को देखने लगते हो’ का निहितार्थ है

- (A) हमारी सोच का स्व-केंद्रित होना
- (B) स्वयं के गुण-दोषों का विश्लेषण करना
- (C) अपनी कमियों को दूर करना
- (D) स्वयं को निहारना

125. ‘चाँदी का लेप’ हमें क्या नहीं देखने देता?

- (A) भीख माँगते गरीब व्यक्ति को
- (B) जीवन, संसार की वास्तविकता को
- (C) जीवन, संसार की बुराइयों को
- (D) सड़क पर आने-जाने वाले लोगों को

126. ‘काँच’ शब्द के लिए किस विशेषण का प्रयोग किया गया है?

- (A) साधारण (B) मूल पदार्थ
- (C) बड़ा (D) खिड़की

127. ‘करुणा’ शब्द है

- (A) क्रिया (B) प्रविशेषण
- (C) भाववाचक संज्ञा (D) विशेषण

128. “अब इस दर्पण में देखकर बताओ कि तुम क्या देखते हो।” यह वाक्य है

- (A) संयुक्त वाक्य (B) मिश्र वाक्य
- (C) विधानवाचक वाक्य
- (D) सरल वाक्य

निर्देश : (प्रश्न संख्या 129 से 143) : **सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए:**

129. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरण-शिक्षण का कौन-सा तरीका सर्वाधिक प्रभावी है?

- (A) पढ़ाए जा रहे पाठ के संदर्भ में आए किसी व्याकरणिक बिंदु को स्पष्ट करना
(B) व्याकरणिक बिंदुओं पर कार्य-पत्रक (वर्कशीट्स) तैयार करके बच्चों को देना
(C) बच्चों को भाषा-प्रयोगशाला में व्याकरणिक कोटियों का अभ्यास कराना
(D) व्याकरण के बिंदुओं पर एक-एक करके चर्चा करना
130. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया में परिवार, पड़ोस, विद्यालय के साथ-साथ ---- अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।
(A) शब्दकोश
(B) संचार माध्यम
(C) भाषा-प्रयोगशाला के उपकरण
(D) पुस्तकालय
131. मुहावरे, लोकोक्तियों का प्रयोग
(A) भाषिक अभिव्यक्ति को प्रभावी बनाता है
(B) भाषा शिक्षण का एकमात्र उद्देश्य है
(C) दूसरों को प्रभावित करने का सरल तरीका है
(D) भाषा को अलंकृत करता है
132. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर अपनाई जाने वाली भाषा-शिक्षण युक्तियों में से आप किसे सबसे कम महत्व देंगे ?
(A) अधूरी कहानी को पूरी कर सुनाना तथा लिखना
(B) उचित गति एवं प्रवाह के साथ पढ़ना
(C) चित्र दिखाकर उस पर आधारित कविता, कहानी लिखना
(D) औपचारिक एवं अनौपचारिक पत्र-लेखन
133. 'पढ़ना' के बारे में कौन-सा कथन उचित नहीं है ?
(A) पढ़ना उद्देश्यपूर्ण एवं चुनौतीपूर्ण हो
(B) पठन सामग्री का बच्चों की समझ और पूर्वानुभव से संबंध होना चाहिए
(C) सक्षम पाठक प्रत्येक शब्द पर ध्यान देते हैं
(D) अक्षर की विशेष आकृति और उसकी एक खास ध्वनि होती है
134. 'अहं-केंद्रित भाषा' की संकल्पना किसके साथ घनिष्ठ रूप से जुड़ी है ?
(A) वाइगोत्स्की (B) चॉम्स्की
(C) पियाजे (D) स्किनर
135. वाइगोत्स्की के अनुसार भाषा सीखने, शब्दों को अर्थ देने में ----- की भूमिका को नकारा नहीं जा सकता।
(A) सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया
(B) विद्यालयी समय
(C) पाठ्यपुस्तकों
(D) भाषा-प्रयोगशाला
136. एक भाषा-शिक्षक के रूप में पाठ पढ़ाने के उपरान्त आप निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रकार के प्रश्न को सर्वाधिक महत्त्व देंगे ?
(A) गाँधीजी ने पुनः पुराने ब्लॉक में जाने का आग्रह क्यों किया
(B) गाँधीजी के जीवन, व्यक्तित्व की किन विशेषताओं ने आपको प्रभावित किया है और क्यों ?
(C) सत्याग्रही बंदियों को समाचार-पत्र क्यों नहीं मिलते थे ?
(D) गाँधीजी के आचरण ने आदमी में क्या परिवर्तन ला दिया ?
137. रचनात्मक आकलन का सबसे सही तरीका है—
(A) कहानी पढ़कर पाँच मुहावरे छाँटो
(B) कहानी पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो
(C) कहानी पढ़कर प्रश्न बनाओ
(D) कहानी पढ़कर कोई तीन मिश्रित वाक्य छाँटो
138. आलम अक्सर अपनी कक्षा में प्रसंगानुसार सिनेमा, एफ. एम. की चर्चा करता है। इसका प्रमुख कारण है
(A) सभी बच्चों को एफ.एम. पर प्रसारित गीत पसंद होते हैं
(B) सिनेमा और एफ.एम. बच्चों के अनुभव संसार का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है
(C) बच्चों को संचार-माध्यमों के द्वारा ही पढ़ाया जा सकता है
(D) सभी बच्चों को सिनेमा देखना बहुत पसंद होता है
139. भाषा सीखना और भाषा के बारे में सीखना
(A) दो भिन्न संकल्पनाएँ नहीं हैं
(B) विद्यालयी आकलन का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है
(C) भाषा-विमर्श का हिस्सा नहीं है
(D) दो भिन्न संकल्पनाएँ हैं
140. बच्चों की भाषा-प्रयोग संबंधी त्रुटियों पर अधिक कठोर प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करना अथवा उन्हें ही इंगित करते रहना
(A) बिल्कुल ज़रूरी नहीं है, बच्चे स्वयं ही सब सीख जाएँगे
(B) बच्चों की भाषिक अभिव्यक्ति को अवरुद्ध कर सकता है
(C) भाषा-शिक्षक का परम दायित्व है
(D) ज़रूरी है, इसमें बच्चों की भाषा में सुधार होता है

141. भाषा की कक्षा में विभिन्न संचार-माध्यमों (मुद्रित और अमुद्रित) का प्रयोग
 (A) बच्चों की भाषा के आकलन में अनिवार्य है
 (B) शिक्षक को बाकी शिक्षकों से अलग और श्रेष्ठ सिद्ध करता है
 (C) भाषा-शिक्षक की कर्तव्यनिष्ठा का द्योतक है
 (D) समावेशी कक्षा की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सहयोग देता है
142. भाषा-शिक्षण की किस विधि में लक्ष्य भाषा सिखाते समय मातृभाषा का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता ?
 (A) अनुवाद विधि (B) प्रत्यक्ष विधि
 (C) अप्रत्यक्ष विधि (D) व्याकरण विधि
143. बच्चों को समृद्ध भाषिक परिवेश उपलब्ध कराने में कौन सहजता से योगदान दे सकता है/सकती है/सकते हैं ?
 (A) पुस्तकालय में रखी पुस्तकें
 (B) भाषा-प्रयोगशाला के अभ्यास
 (C) स्वयं शिक्षक का भाषा-प्रयोग
 (D) कक्षा में प्रदर्शित चार्ट
- निर्देश :** (प्रश्न संख्या 144 से 150) : नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर **सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए:**
- बाल-मस्तिष्क की प्रकृति की यह माँग होती है कि बच्चे का बौद्धिक विकास विचारों के स्रोत के पास हो। दूसरे शब्दों में, यह ठोस, वास्तविक बिंबों के बीच और सर्वप्रथम प्रकृति की गोद में हो, जहाँ ठोस बिंब को देखे, सुने और फिर उसका विचार इस बिंब के बारे में प्राप्त सूचना के 'संसाधन' के काम में लगे। जब बच्चे को प्रकृति से दूर रखा जाता है, जब पढ़ाई के पहले दिन से ही केवल शब्द के रूप में सारा ज्ञान और बोध पाता है, उसके मस्तिष्क की कोशिकाएँ जल्दी ही थक जाती हैं और अध्यापक द्वारा प्रस्तुत काम को निभा नहीं पाती। और इन कोशिकाओं को तो अभी विकसित, सशक्त, सुदृढ़ होना है। यहीं पर उस बात का कारण छिपा है, जो प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में अक्सर देखने में आती है— बच्चा चुपचाप बैठा अध्यापक की आँखों में आँखें डाले देखता है, मानों बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा हो, लेकिन वास्तव में वह एक शब्द भी नहीं समझ पाता, क्योंकि बच्चे को नियमों पर सोच-विचार करना पड़ता है, और ये सब अमूर्त सामान्यीकृत बातें होती हैं।
144. “.... वास्तव में वह एक शब्द भी नहीं समझ पाता . ..” इसका संभावित कारण क्या है ?
 (A) बच्चे मंदबुद्धि होते हैं
 (B) बच्चों के पास बहुत सीमित अनुभव होते हैं
 (C) शिक्षक बच्चों की बात नहीं सुनते
 (D) बच्चों के पास कोई सजीव बिंब नहीं होता
145. बच्चों को प्रकृति के निकट रखने की बात क्यों की गई है ?
 (A) प्रकृति का हरा-भरा वातावरण बच्चों को आकर्षित करता है
 (B) बच्चे अपनी इंद्रियों के माध्यम से बिंब बनाते हैं
 (C) बच्चे को सबसे ज्यादा विचार प्राकृतिक वातावरण में ही आते हैं
 (D) प्रकृति में शुद्ध ऑक्सीजन मिलती है
146. केवल शब्दों के रूप में सारा ज्ञान देना
 (A) बाल-मस्तिष्क की प्रकृति के विरुद्ध है
 (B) बाल-मस्तिष्क की कोशिकाओं को विकसित करते हैं
 (C) बाल-मस्तिष्क की प्रकृति के अनुकूल है
 (D) बाल-मस्तिष्क को प्रखर बनाता है
147. इस गद्यांश के आधार पर आप अपनी कक्षा में ... करेंगे ?
 (A) बच्चों पर सीखने का बोझ नहीं डालेंगे
 (B) बच्चों के मस्तिष्क को प्रखर बनाने के लिए कम परिश्रम करेंगे और बच्चों से करवाएँगे
 (C) ऐसे अनुकूल वातावरण का निर्माण, जहाँ बच्चों को इंद्रिय अनुभव के अवसर मिल सकें
 (D) बच्चों को मैदान, वन-बाग की सैर कराएँगे।
148. “यहीं पर उस बात का कारण छिपा है, जो प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में अक्सर देखने में आती है।” वाक्य में किस बात की तरफ इशारा दिया गया है ?
 (A) अध्यापक का सदैव बोलना
 (B) बच्चे द्वारा अध्यापक की बातों को न समझ पाना
 (C) बच्चे द्वारा निरन्तर सोच-विचार करना
 (D) बच्चे का कक्षा में सदैव डर के कारण चुपचाप बैठना है
149. किस शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता ?
 (A) ज्ञान (B) वास्तव
 (C) बुद्धि (D) प्रकृति
150. “जब बच्चे को प्रकृति से दूर रखा जाता है ...।” वाक्य के रेखांकित अंश में कौन-सा कारक है ?
 (A) सम्प्रदान कारक (B) कर्म कारक
 (C) अपादान कारक (D) कर्ता कारक

ANSWERS**PART – I****Child Development and Pedagogy**

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (D) 6. (D) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (C)
 11. (B) 12. (A) 13. (B) 14. (B) 15. (B) 16. (C) 17. (A) 18. (D) 19. (A) 20. (D)
 21. (C) 22. (D) 23. (A) 24. (B) 25. (A) 26. (C) 27. (A) 28. (C) 29. (D) 30. (B)

PART – II Mathematics

31. (A) 32. (A) 33. (A) 34. (B) 35. (A) 36. (A) 37. (B) 38. (D) 39. (A) 40. (B)
 41. (D) 42. (A) 43. (B) 44. (B) 45. (C) 46. (D) 47. (B) 48. (C) 49. (C) 50. (C)
 51. (A) 52. (B) 53. (C) 54. (C) 55. (B) 56. (B) 57. (A) 58. (B) 59. (B) 60. (C)

Science

61. (D) 62. (D) 63. (C) 64. (C) 65. (C) 66. (C) 67. (C) 68. (A) 69. (C) 70. (A)
 71. (A) 72. (B) 73. (A) 74. (C) 75. (D) 76. (A) 77. (C) 78. (A) 79. (C) 80. (D)
 81. (C) 82. (A) 83. (B) 84. (A) 85. (C) 86. (A) 87. (C) 88. (B) 89. (D) 90. (C)

PART – III**Social Studies/Social Science**

31. (B) 32. (D) 33. (C) 34. (C) 35. (C) 36. (C) 37. (D) 38. (A) 39. (D) 40. (D)
 41. (B) 42. (A) 43. (A) 44. (A) 45. (B) 46. (D) 47. (B) 48. (A) 49. (A) 50. (C)
 51. (C) 52. (B) 53. (C) 54. (B) 55. (D) 56. (C) 57. (B) 58. (B) 59. (D) 60. (D)
 61. (D) 62. (B) 63. (C) 64. (D) 65. (B) 66. (D) 67. (D) 68. (C) 69. (A) 70. (B)
 71. (B) 72. (D) 73. (B) 74. (A) 75. (A) 76. (C) 77. (A) 78. (D) 79. (A) 80. (A)
 81. (C) 82. (A) 83. (C) 84. (B) 85. (C) 86. (D) 87. (D) 88. (A) 89. (D) 90. (B)

Part IV Language I**English**

91. (A) 92. (B) 93. (C) 94. (A) 95. (A) 96. (D) 97. (B) 98. (D) 99. (D) 100. (A)
 101. (B) 102. (C) 103. (C) 104. (D) 105. (D) 106. (D) 107. (A) 108. (A) 109. (D) 110. (D)
 111. (C) 112. (D) 113. (D) 114. (C) 115. (C) 116. (C) 117. (A) 118. (D) 119. (C) 120. (D)

PART – IV भाषा – I**हिन्दी**

91. (C) 92. (A) 93. (B) 94. (C) 95. (D) 96. (A) 97. (C) 98. (A) 99. (D) 100. (A)
 101. (B) 102. (C) 103. (C) 104. (A) 105. (A) 106. (A) 107. (C) 108. (A) 109. (A) 110. (B)
 111. (C) 112. (C) 113. (A) 114. (C) 115. (B) 116. (C) 117. (C) 118. (A) 119. (B) 120. (C)

Part IV Language II**English**

121. (C) 122. (C) 123. (D) 124. (C) 125. (A) 126. (D) 127. (C) 128. (C) 129. (B) 130. (C)
 131. (B) 132. (C) 133. (B) 134. (D) 135. (B) 136. (A) 137. (D) 138. (B) 139. (D) 140. (D)
 141. (A) 142. (C) 143. (A) 144. (D) 145. (A) 146. (D) 147. (A) 148. (B) 149. (C) 150. (B)

PART – V भाषा – II**हिन्दी**

121. (C) 122. (D) 123. (A) 124. (A) 125. (B) 126. (A) 127. (C) 128. (B) 129. (C) 130. (C)
 131. (A) 132. (A) 133. (D) 134. (B) 135. (A) 136. (D) 137. (C) 138. (B) 139. (D) 140. (D)
 141. (D) 142. (D) 143. (C) 144. (B) 145. (C) 146. (A) 147. (C) 148. (B) 149. (A) 150. (B)