

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

## Paper-II (Classes VI-VIII)

### Social Studies/Social Science

Solved Paper-30 July, 2019

#### PART-I : CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

**1. To understand individual differences in development it is important**

- (a) to look at the environmental factors that affect individuals.
- (b) to consider maturation of the body and the brain.
- (c) to consider both inherited characteristics as well as environmental factors and their interplay.
- (d) to look at the inherited characteristics that give each person a special start in life.

**2. Which of the following is not a principle of development?**

- (a) Development is relatively orderly.
- (b) Development takes place gradually over a period of time.
- (c) Exact course and nature of development is determined at the time of birth itself.
- (d) Individuals develop at different rates.

**3. Several research studies show that teachers have more overall interaction with boys than girls. What is the correct explanation for this?**

- (a) Boys need more attention than girls.
- (b) This is an example of gender bias in teaching.
- (c) Boys are easier to manage than girls in the classroom.

- (d) Boys have much more academic capabilities than girls.

**4. Which of the following is central to the concept of progressive education?**

- (a) Belief in the capability and potential of every child
- (b) Standard instruction and assessment
- (c) Extrinsic motivation and uniform assessment parameters
- (d) Textbook centric learning

**5. What instructional adaptations should a teacher make while working with students who are 'Visually Challenged'?**

- (a) Use a variety of visual presentations.
- (b) Orient herself so that the students can watch her closely.
- (c) Focus on a variety of written tasks especially worksheets.
- (d) Speak clearly and use a lot of touch and feel materials.

**6. Co-operative learning and peer tutoring \_\_\_\_\_ in an inclusive classroom.**

- (a) should be actively discouraged
- (b) should be occasionally used
- (c) should not be used
- (d) should be actively promoted

**7. Which of the following is most important in an inclusive classroom?**

- (a) Standardized testing
- (b) Promoting competitive learning

- (c) Individualized education plan
- (d) Uniform instruction

**8. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of learners and their primary characteristics?**

- (a) 'Dyslexic' learners – Lack reading and writing fluency
- (b) Creative learners – Hyperactive; slow in completing work
- (c) Attention deficit learners – High motivation; can sustain attention for long periods of time.
- (d) Hearing impaired learners – Cannot comprehend visual information

**9. The ability to come up with original and divergent solutions to a problem is a primary characteristic of**

- (a) Impaired children
- (b) Creative children
- (c) Children with learning disability
- (d) Egocentric children

**10. Which of the following would not be consistent with a constructivist environment?**

- (a) Students work collaboratively and are given support to engage in task-oriented dialogue with each other.
- (b) Teachers elicit students' ideas and experiences in relationship to key topics and plant teaching-learning to elaborate or restructure their current knowledge.

- (c) Teachers employ specific end of the term assessment strategies and give feedback on products rather than processes.
- (d) Students are given frequent opportunities to engage in complex, meaningful, problem-based activities.
- 11. A teacher should encourage students to set \_\_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_\_.**
- (a) performance goals; learning goals
- (b) failure avoiding goals; marks seeking goals
- (c) marks seeking goals; failure avoiding goals
- (d) learning goals; performance goals
- 12. Which of the following does not result in meaningful facilitation of learning?**
- (a) Promoting repetition and recall
- (b) Use of examples and non-examples
- (c) Encouraging multiple ways of looking at a problem
- (d) Connecting new knowledge to pre-existing knowledge
- 13. Which of these is an example of extrinsic motivation?**
- (a) "I learn so much when I do my homework."
- (b) "Doing homework makes me understand my concepts better."
- (c) "I Complete my homework because the teacher gives us marks for each assignment."
- (d) "I enjoy doing my homework because it is so much fun."
- 14. In a primary classroom a teacher should**
- (a) give only non-examples
- (b) give both examples and non-examples
- (c) not give any examples and non-examples
- (d) give only examples
- 15. Which of the following strategies would promote meaning-making in children?**
- (a) Transmission of information
- (b) Using punitive measures
- (c) Uniform and standardized testing
- (d) Exploration and discussion
- 16. Which of the following are examples for effective learning strategies?**
- (i) Setting goals and time tables
- (ii) Making organizational charts and concept maps
- (iii) Thinking of examples and non-examples
- (iv) Self-questioning
- (a) (i) (iv) (v)
- (b) (i) (ii) (iii) (v)
- (c) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)
- (d) (i) (ii) (iii)
- 17. In the constructivist frame child is viewed as**
- (a) 'tabula rasa' or 'blank slate' whose life is shaped entirely by experience.
- (b) a 'passive being' who can be shaped and molded into any form through conditioning.
- (c) a 'problem solver' and a 'scientific investigator'.
- (d) 'miniature adult' who is less than adult in all aspects such as size, cognition, emotions.
- 18. A teacher's role while using co-operative leaning in her class –**
- (a) is to leave the class and let children work on their own.
- (b) is to support and monitor each group.
- (c) is to support the group which has the 'bright' and 'talented' children.
- (d) is to be a silent spectator and let children do what they want.
- 19. Children's errors and mis-conceptions–**
- (a) are a hindrance and obstacle to the teaching-learning process.
- (b) should be ignored in the teaching-learning process.
- (c) signify that children's capabilities are far inferior than that of adults.
- (d) are a significant step in the teaching-learning process.
- 20. According to Piaget, specific psychological structures (organized ways of making sense of experience) are called**
- (a) schemes
- (b) images
- (c) mental maps
- (d) mental tools
- 21. "With an appropriate question/suggestion, the child's understanding can be extended far beyond the point which she could have reached alone." Which construct does the above statement highlight?**
- (a) Equilibration
- (b) Conservation
- (c) Intelligence
- (d) Zone of proximal development
- 22. According to Lev Vygotsky, basic mental capacities are transformed into higher cognitive processes primarily through**
- (a) social interaction
- (b) stimulus-response association
- (c) adaptation and organization
- (d) rewards and punishment
- 23. Which of the following statements denotes the relationship between development and learning correctly?**
- (a) Learning takes place irrespective of development.
- (b) Rate of learning far exceeds the rate of the development.
- (c) Development and learning are inter-related and inter-dependent.
- (d) Development and learning are not related.
- 24. One of the major accomplishments of concrete operational stage is**
- (a) Ability to conserve
- (b) Hypothetic-deductive reasoning
- (c) Secondary circular reactions
- (d) Animistic thinking
- 25. Constructivists such as Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky view learning as**
- (a) conditioning of responses
- (b) passive repetitive process

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| <p>(c) process of meaning-making by active engagement</p> <p>(d) acquisition of skills</p> <p>26. <b>Selecting and presenting stories and clippings from newspaper that portray both men and women in non-traditional roles is an effective strategy to</b></p> <p>(a) promote gender constancy</p> <p>(b) encourage stereotypical gender roles</p> <p>(c) counter gender stereotypes</p> <p>(d) promote gender bias</p> <p>27. <b>Read the following description and identify the stage of moral reasoning of Kohlberg.</b><br/> <b>Description:</b><br/> <b>Right action is defined by self-chosen ethical principles of conscience that are valid for all humanity, regardless of law and social agreement.</b></p> <p>(a) The social – contract orientation</p> <p>(b) The social – order maintaining orientation</p> <p>(c) The universal ethical principle</p> | <p>(d) The instrumental purpose orientation</p> <p>28. <b>As per Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence, how would the intelligence of a person with the following characteristics be categorized?</b><br/> <b>Characteristics:</b><br/> <b>"Ability to detect and respond appropriately to the moods, temperaments, motivations and, intentions of others."</b></p> <p>(a) Intrapersonal</p> <p>(b) Interpersonal</p> <p>(c) Therapeutic</p> <p>(d) Naturalistic</p> <p>29. <b>Which of the following should be the reasons for assessment of children?</b></p> <p>(i) To separate and label children into 'non-achievers,' 'low-achievers,' 'average' and 'high-achievers.'</p> <p>(ii) To improve teaching-learning processes in the classroom.</p> | <p>(iii) <b>To find out what changes and progress in learning that takes place in the child over a period of time.</b></p> <p>(iv) <b>To discuss the capabilities, potential, strengths and challenging areas of the child with the parents.</b></p> <p>(a) (i) (ii) (iii)</p> <p>(b) (ii) (iii) (iv)</p> <p>(c) (ii) (iv)</p> <p>(d) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)</p> <p>30. <b>Which of the following play an important role in a child's socialization?</b></p> <p>(i) Media</p> <p>(ii) School</p> <p>(iii) Family</p> <p>(iv) Neighbourhood</p> <p>(a) (ii) (iii)</p> <p>(b) (i) (iii) (iv)</p> <p>(c) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)</p> <p>(d) (iii) (i)</p> |
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## PART-II : SOCIAL STUDIES/SOCIAL SCIENCE

**Direction : Answer the following question by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.**

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| <p>31. <b>Assertion (A) : It will be 7:30 p.m. in India, when it is 2:00 p.m. in London.</b><br/> <b>Reason (R) : India is located east of Greenwich at 83°30'E.</b><br/> <b>Select the correct option from the given alternatives.</b></p> <p>(a) (A) is false, but (R) is true.</p> <p>(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>(c) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>(d) (A) is true, but (R) is false.</p> <p>32. <b>Consider the statements A, B, C on time zone and choose the correct answer:</b></p> | <p>A. <b>Some countries have a great longitudinal extent have a great longitudinal extent and so they adopted more than one standard time.</b></p> <p>B. <b>The earth has been divided into twenty-four time zones of one hour each.</b></p> <p>C. <b>Each time zone covers 15° of longitude.</b></p> <p>(a) A and C are correct and B is incorrect.</p> <p>(b) B and C are correct and A is incorrect.</p> <p>(c) A, B, C all are correct.</p> <p>(d) A and B are correct and C is incorrect.</p> <p>33. <b>Choose the correct arrangement of atmosphere's layers beginning from earth's surface:</b></p> <p>(a) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere</p> | <p>(b) Exosphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Troposphere, Thermosphere.</p> <p>(c) Mesosphere, Troposphere, Exosphere, Stratosphere, Thermosphere</p> <p>(d) Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere, Troposphere</p> <p>34. <b>Seasons occur due to which of the following reasons?</b></p> <p>(a) Tropic of Capricorn receives direct rays of the sun falling vertically at 23<sup>1/2</sup>° S.</p> <p>(b) Revolution of the Earth and inclination of its axis in the same direction.</p> <p>(c) Circle of illumination caused due to rotation of the earth around its axis.</p> <p>(d) Axis of the Earth makes an angle of 66<sup>1/2</sup>° with its orbital plane.</p> |
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35. The major constituents of earth's atmosphere by percentage is :
- Carbon dioxide
  - Nitrogen
  - Helium
  - Oxygen
36. Which of the following statements about ocean currents is/are correct?
- The cold currents carry water from polar or higher latitudes to tropical or lower latitudes.
  - Labrador is a warm current.
  - Areas where warm and cold currents meet provide world's best fishing grounds.
- A and C are correct.
  - B and C are correct.
  - Only A is correct.
  - A and B are correct.
37. The depositional feature of a glacier is called :
- Moraine
  - Loess
  - Levees
  - Sea cave
38. Statement A and B describe the feature of which of the following vegetations?
- This vegetation is found in the higher latitudes ( $50^{\circ}$ – $70^{\circ}$ ) of Northern Hemisphere.
  - It is also called as Taiga.
- Temperate Deciduous Forests.
  - Coniferous Forests.
  - Mediterranean Vegetation.
  - Temperate Grasslands.
39. Which of the following is not a feature of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin?
- The density of population of plain area is very high.
  - The delta area is covered with Mangrove forests.
  - Slash and Burn agriculture is practiced in this area of land cultivation.
  - Ox-Bow lakes dot the plain area.
40. Swimmers float in Dead sea because:
- More warm currents than cold currents originate in the sea.
  - The sea experiences more high tides than low tides.
  - The increased salt content makes the sea dense.
  - Winds blow at a very high speed over the surface of sea water.
41. Consider the statement A and B about land use and choose the correct answer:
- Land use refers to use of land exclusively for agriculture and forestry.
  - Land use is primarily determined by its topography.
- A is false and B is true.
  - Both A and B are true.
  - Both A and B are false.
  - A is true and B is false.
42. Shelter belts help in:
- Retaining soil moisture.
  - Slowing down the flow of water over soil.
  - Preventing gullies and hence further soil loss.
  - Checking wind movement to protect soil cover.
43. What determines the thickness of soil profile?
- Time
  - Flora-Fauna
  - Climate
  - Relief
44. On the basis of their distribution, resources can be classified as:
- Renewable and Non-renewable resources
  - Biotic and Abiotic resources
  - Ubiquitous and Localised resources
  - Actual and Potential resources
45. Which of the following statements about a 'diverse society' is correct?
- It would have difference in culture and power.
  - It would have similarities of language, religion and culture.
  - It would have differences and similarities in language, culture and religion.
  - It would have differences and inequalities in language, religion and culture.
46. Which of the following statements challenges gender stereotypes?
- Women are fashion conscious.
  - Women are responsible bus drivers.
  - Women are nurturing.
  - Women are very emotional.
47. Which of the following composed the main demand of the suffragettes?
- Right to bureaucratic roles for women.
  - Adult franchise for propertied women.
  - Adult franchise for working class.
  - Right to vote for women.
48. Which of the following statements about Jatakas is correct?
- These were composed by ordinary people, written down and preserved by Jaina monks.
  - These were composed by Buddhist monks, written down and preserved by ordinary people.
  - These were composed by Jaina monks, written down and preserved by ordinary people.
  - These were composed by ordinary people, written down and preserved by Buddhist monks.
49. Which of the following statements about Ain-i-Akbari is correct?
- It deals with Akbar's ancestors and records the events of Akbar's reign.
  - It was written by Mirza Hakim, who was one of Akbar's courtiers.
  - It has rich statistical details about diverse aspects of Akbar's administration.
  - It is the first volume of the three volume history of Akbar's reign titled Akbar Nama.
50. Who among the following compiled the compositions of Baba Guru Nanak in Gurumukhi, also adding his own compositions to it?
- Guru Angad
  - Guru Arjan
  - Guru Teg Bahdur
  - Guru Gobind Singh



51. Which of the following was not a feature to Athenian democracy?

- (a) All citizens were expected to serve in army and navy.
- (b) All the citizens attended assemblies that were held for deciding upon matters.
- (c) Appointment for many positions were made through lottery.
- (d) All the free men and women above 30 years of age were recognised as full citizens.

52. Which of the following was Samudragupta's policy specifically towards the rulers of Dakshinapatha?

- (a) They submitted to Samudragupta and offered daughter in marriage.
- (b) They brought tribute, followed his orders and attended his court.
- (c) They surrendered after being defeated and then were allowed to rule again.
- (d) Their kingdoms were uprooted and made a part of Samudragupta's empire.

53. Match the following:

(Art form)	(Nomenclature)
A Art technique that enabled making of images that looked real.	i Picturesque
B Painting showing Indian landscape as quaint, unexplored land	ii Portraiture
C Paintings displaying lavish lifestyles, wealth & status of Europeans in India.	iii. History
D Paintings depicting scenes from British imperial history & vicoties.	iv. Painting

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

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

- (a) Nagpur, Madurai, Delhi
- (b) Pune, Madras, Calcutta
- (c) Surat, Madurai, Delhi
- (d) Surat, Madras, Calcutta

55. Consider the statements A and B about Mahayana Buddhism and choose the correct answer.

A. In this form of Buddhism, Buddha's presence in sculptures was shown using certain signs.

B. The belief in Bodhisattvas emerged with the coming of Mahayana Buddhism.

- (a) A is false, B is true.
- (b) Both A and B are true.
- (c) Both A and B are false.
- (d) A is true, B is false.

56. Consider the statement A and B about Mahalwari and Ryotwari system of revenues and choose the correct answer.

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

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

- (a) Only B correctly explains differences between the two revenue systems.
- (b) Both A and B correctly explain differences between the two revenue systems.
- (c) Neither A nor B correctly explain differences between the two revenue systems.

- (d) Only A correctly explains difference between the two revenue systems.

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

- (a) Idgah
- (b) Gulfaroshan
- (c) Dargah
- (d) Khanqah

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

- (a) Basavanna
- (b) Eknath
- (c) Sakhubai
- (d) Ramauja

59. Consider the statement A and B on Diwani Adalat established in 1772 in India and choose the correct answers:

A. It was a criminal court.

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

- (a) A is false, B is true.
- (b) Both A and B are true.
- (c) Both A and B are false.
- (d) A is true, B is false.

60. A garrison town refers to:

- (a) A fortified settlement with soldiers.
- (b) A place where goods from different production centres are sold.
- (c) A town on an important trading port.
- (d) Land adjacent to a city that supplies goods to it.

61. A Social Science teacher should aim towards:

- (a) Building perspective
- (b) Syllabus completion
- (c) Passing the examinations
- (d) Rote memorisation

62. Which of the following approaches have been considered while developing social and political life textbooks?

A. Learning through use of concrete examples and experiecnes.

B. Learnig through retention based on facts and data.

- (a) Only B
- (b) Both A and B
- (c) Neither A nor B
- (d) Only A

63. Which of the following is true about Social Science?

- A. Memorising information will lead to conceptual development.
- B. The status of a 'fact' is always fixed.
- (a) Only B
- (b) Both A and B
- (c) Neither A nor B
- (d) Only A

64. The best practice for sensitising students towards wildlife conservation would be:

- (a) Preparing a play on wildlife conservation.
- (b) Observing wildlife week at the school.
- (c) Pledging not to buy animal based products.
- (d) Reading about relevant policies and laws.

65. What is the main purpose of an Open-Book Evaluation?

- (a) Teachers need not undergo extra pressure to frame new questions.
- (b) Students need not read extra books.
- (c) Students can answer exactly according to the textbook.
- (d) Students need not feel the burden to rote memorise all facts and details.

66. Which of the following would be the best closure tasks after the teaching of the theme, 'The Making of Regional Cultures'?

- A. Small group projects
- B. Dance performance by an expert
- C. Quiz competition
- D. Collage making
- (a) A, B, D
- (b) A, C, D
- (c) B, C, D
- (d) A, B, C

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

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

- (a) Ability to analyse.
- (b) Infer and extrapolate from situation.
- (c) Ability to reason.
- (d) Comparing experiences.

68. A respectful way to introduce the theme 'Adivasis' would be to:

- (a) Showcasing their colourful costumes.
- (b) Screening a tribal song and dance.
- (c) Discussing their primitive and rustic pasts.
- (d) Portraying them as rich and powerful forest people.

69. While teaching controversial issues in Social Science class, you should:

- (a) Take them up occasionally and conduct brief discussions.
- (b) Take them up with proper planning to initiate a dignified discussion.
- (c) Keep in mind students background and discuss only non-hurtful aspects.
- (d) Completely avoid confrontations.

70. The teaching of social and political life should focus on:

- A. Study of Political Institutions.
- B. Study of Basic Principles.
- (a) Only B
- (b) Both A and B
- (c) Neither A nor B
- (d) Only A

71. While planning a small group activity with students, which of the following should be emphasised?

- A. To create a challenging task.
- B. To teach students to work together.
- C. To select groups thoughtfully.
- D. Completion of task.
- (a) A, B, D
- (b) A, C, D
- (c) B, C, D
- (d) A, B, C

72. Which of the following statements are true about the study of Social Science?

- A. Helps in systemic analysis of issues.
- B. Students will grow up and find out for themselves.
- C. Focus should be on subject details rather than understanding.
- D. Building sensitivity and curiosity as much as providing information.

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

73. The writings of the following cannot be attributed as a primary source?

- (a) Abul Fazl
- (b) Rashundari Devi
- (c) Ziauddin Barani
- (d) Muzaffar Alam

74. Which of the following sources would be wrong to use if you have to introduce Ancient Indian History?

- (a) Miniature Paintings
- (b) Inscriptions
- (c) Manuscripts
- (d) Cave paintings

75. Which of the following can a Social Science teacher critically address while discussing the theme, 'Advertisement'?

- A. Appeal to the personal emotions.
- B. Issues of equality.
- (a) Only B
- (b) Neither A nor B
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) Only A

76. 'Discuss few more reasons that are responsible for changes in land use pattern.'

In context of the above questions, as a Social Science teacher you would be assessing students' skill of:

- (a) Generalising
- (b) Inferring
- (c) Hypothesising
- (d) Classifying

77. To familiarise students with the theme, 'Natural Vegetation and Wildlife,' which would be the best pedagogical method ?

- (a) Visit to a wildlife sancturay.
- (b) Inviting an expert for a lecture
- (c) Textbook reading and discussion.
- (d) Screening a documentary on the theme.

78. What is the role of cartoons in a Social Science textbooks ?

- (a) Mainly used as fillers so that textbooks look attractive.
- (b) Makes class enjoyable as the subject is boring.
- (c) Raises basic issues and makes it relatable to students.
- (d) No role as cartoons are immature.

79. Consider statement A and B on the practice of apartheid:

- A. It discriminates between races but allowed all the right to vote.
- B. It prevents mingling of races but gives equitable public facilities to all.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) Only B is true.
- (b) Both A and B are true.
- (c) Both A and B are false.
- (d) Only A is true.

80. Who among the following occuppies elected office in a Gram Panchayat?

- A. Sarpanch
- B. Ward Members
- C. Secretary
- D. Gram Sabha Member

Choose the correct option :

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

81. Which of the following work is the responsibility of a 'Patwari' ?

- (a) Executing employment schemes for land development.
- (b) Preventing land disputes by investigating complaints.
- (c) Measuring land and keeping records.
- (d) Construction and maintenance of common propety.

82. Which of the following statement on the functioning of a local urban administration is correct ?

- (a) Commissioner is elected by wark councillors and reports to him/her.
- (b) Ward councillors form committees to resolve issue of governance.
- (c) Ward councillors are headed by the Sarpanch.
- (d) Commissioner of a municipal corporation makes and decides the budget for the year.

83. Consider List-A and List-B.

List-A has different types of rural employment.

List-B has different kinds of loans taken.

List-A	List-B
A Agricultural woker	i Health and off-season consumption
B Large farmer	ii Fertiliser, Pesticide, Seeds
C Middle farmer	iii. Government loan for agro-processing plant

Math items of List-A with List-B, based on most likely reason for loans :

	A	B	C
(a)	ii	i	iii
(b)	i	iii	ii
(c)	iii	i	ii
(d)	i	ii	iii

84. Which of the following forms the trading arrangement between a weaver an a merchant under the "Putting out" system? Choose the correct option.

- (a) Yarn is sold to the weaver by the merchant; and weaver makes cloth for self-consumption.
- (b) Yarn is supplied by the merchant to the weaver and cloth produced is bought back from weaver at a low price.

- (c) Yarn is bought by weaver from the open market and cloth is sold to merchant at a low price.
- (d) Yarn is bought for the lowest bid from merchant; and cloth is sold at highest bid.

85. Consider the statement A to E. They form jumbled links in a chain of market, wherein 'Ketchup' reaches a consumer.

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

Choose the option that represents the correct sequence in the chain of market :

- (a) B, D, E, C, A
- (b) C, B, D, E, A
- (c) A, B, D, C, E
- (d) B, C, D, E, A

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

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) High Court
- (c) Trial Court
- (d) Session Court

87. Consider the statement A and B on the Indian Parliament :

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

Choose the correct option :

- (a) Only B is true..
- (b) Both A and B are true.
- (c) Both A and B are false.
- (d) Only A is true.

88. Read the statement given below :  
"The Indian State has many checks and balances to prevent the misuse of powers."

Choose the correct option that represents the meaning of 'Indian State' in the above statement.

- (a) The Indian Bureaucracy
- (b) Any State Government
- (c) The Indian Political System
- (d) The Indian Central Government

89. Which of the following should the teaching of History focus upon ?

A. Concepts of plural representations and building a sense of historical diversity.

B. Encouraging students to imagine living in the past and relate to the experiences.

- (a) Only B
- (b) Both A and B
- (c) Neither A nor B
- (d) Only A

90. Two of the statements given below are false. Identify these statements.

A. Natural and physical basis of scientific inquiry can be used in Social Science also.

B. The teaching of Social Science has the responsibility towards value education only.

C. The same methodology can be used to teach different discipline of Social Science.

D. The teaching of Social Science concerns more with involvement with complexities rather than information.

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

### PART-III : LANGUAGE-I (ENGLISH)

**Directions (Q. No. 91 to 98) : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:**

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

In an increasingly environmentally-conscious world, the gift of a living tree or plant makes for a perfect present. The tradition of giving and receiving gifts has increasingly become a highly evolved marketing exercise. Apart from festivals like Diwali, Holi, Christmas, Eid and others, a whole new calendar

of celebratory events has been created to promote the giving of gifts: Mother's Day, Father's Day, Teacher's Day, Valentine's Day and so on and on.

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

91. Why do you not very much care for it when you receive a shirt or a kurta as a gift?

- (a) You already have so many of them
- (b) You don't like the colour
- (c) You were not asked about your choice
- (d) The giver had to spend a lot of money

92. The word 'gratifying' means

- (a) satisfying (b) giving
- (c) fortifying (d) annoying

93. The word 'destined' means :

- (a) decided (b) declined
- (c) departed (d) fated

94. Name the part of speech of the underlined word in the following clause.

which is why I was agreeably surprised.

- (a) Adjective (b) Pronoun
- (c) Adverb (d) Preposition

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

- (a) Your claim ought
- (b) to succeed in that case
- (c) the damages
- (d) will be substantial
- (a) (b) (b) (c)
- (c) (d) (d) (a)

96. The writer was thrilled when he was given:

- (a) six trees
- (b) a plaque
- (c) a pen
- (d) a tree

97. What usually happens to the gifts he/she receives?

- (a) He gives them away as gifts to others
- (b) They are put away and forgotten
- (c) He keeps them religiously as mementoes
- (d) He uses them if he needs them

98. The gift received by the writer was :

- (a) environment friendly
- (b) very expensive
- (c) gathering dust in a corner
- (d) a marketing exercise



**Directions (99 to 105) : Read the passage given below and answer the questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :**

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

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

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

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

- (a) 5,000 (b) 10,000  
(c) 15,000 (d) 3,000

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

- (a) the (b) is  
(c) one (d) a

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

- (a) remedial  
(b) remaining  
(c) optional  
(d) astonishing

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

- (a) complex (b) special  
(c) liable (d) usual

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

**Did you ever try to find out ?**

- (a) Adjective (b) Pronoun  
(c) Verb (d) Adverb

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

- (a) it is the richest language  
(b) it has taken words from other languages  
(c) it has half a million words in it  
(d) Shakespeare has written in English

**105. In our everyday conversation we use a limited number of words because :**

- (a) we are not a genius like Shakespeare  
(b) everybody is not highly educated  
(c) we repeat a lot of words  
(d) our vocabulary is unlimited

**Directions (Q. No. 106 to 120) : Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate options.**

**106. A teacher gives a puzzle to her class-VIII students and asks them to solve it by speaking out how they solve it. What is this strategy known as?**

- (a) Think aloud protocol  
(b) Listening  
(c) Picture reading  
(d) Speaking aloud

**107. Sanskrit in India today is a :**

- (a) Modern Indian language and a classical language  
(b) Religious language  
(c) Hindu language  
(d) Modern Indian language

**108. A teacher of Class-VII asked her students to read a short story and come to the class. She asks them to discuss the major points of the story in groups and present them to the whole class. What is this reading known as?**

- (a) Reading with a purpose  
(b) Reading for thinking  
(c) Extensive reading  
(d) Intensive reading

**109. English does not find its place as a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) second language in the school curriculum  
(b) third language in the school curriculum  
(c) medium of instruction  
(d) first language in the school curriculum

**110. Bottom-up processing in listening is to:**

- (a) decode the overall messages of the discourse and move down the micro level units  
(b) encode all the sounds from speaker to listener  
(c) use multiple ways to decode the messages  
(d) decode messages moving from sounds to words, phrases, clauses and other grammatical elements to sentences

111. What is the following strategy known as in reading?

The text is read mer slowly and in detail to get the gist or overall sense of the text.

- (a) Summarising
- (b) Skimming
- (c) Scaffolding
- (d) Scanning

112. A teacher asks her learners of class-VII to refer to the textbook of History and find a theme which can be connected with English language text for writing an essay. What is this practice known as?

- (a) Language across the curriculum
- (b) Language in learning
- (c) Language and history integrated learning
- (d) Language and Social Science learning

113. Multilingualism as a resource means :

- (a) using the languages of learners as a strategy in school
- (b) teaching many languages
- (c) promoting of languages through content learning
- (d) learning many languages in school

114. Match the types of writing with their corresponding category :

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Personal writing | (i) Letter of complaint |
|----------------------|-------------------------|

(B) Study writing

(C) Creative writing

(D) Public writing

(ii) Diary writing

(iii) Synopsis writing

(iv) Travelogue

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

- |     |       |       |       |      |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv)  | (i)  |
| (b) | (iii) | (ii)  | (i)   | (iv) |
| (c) | (iv)  | (iii) | (ii)  | (i)  |
| (d) | (i)   | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv) |

115. A teacher divides her class into groups of five and allocates different themes to the groups. The groups have to collect information on the themes and write reports to be presented to the class. What is this activity known as?

- (a) Project work
- (b) Writing work
- (c) Research
- (d) Assignment

116. Process approach to writing involves:

- (a) Brainstorming, writing the first draft and final writing
- (b) Outlining, revising and writing the final draft
- (c) Writing the first draft, revising and developing the final draft
- (d) Brainstorming, outlining, drafting revising, proof-reading and drafting the final writing

117. Continuous Assessment focuses on :

- (a) Informal assessment
- (b) Informal and a combination of both formative and summative
- (c) Outcome and achievement based assessment
- (d) Formal assessment

118. 'Pre-reading' activity in class is to :

- (a) connect learners' with one another
- (b) enable learners to know about the story which they would read ahead
- (c) all of these
- (d) connect learner's previous knowledge with what she learns in the reading text

119. Pedagogical Grammar is :

- (a) grammar for teachers
- (b) grammar in context to connect grammar points with real life context
- (c) grammar with formal rules to be applied while writing
- (d) grammar of pedagogy

120. What are these words known as ?

– the, of, and, a, to, that, it, with, but, they, she, he

- (a) Form words
- (b) Use words
- (c) Unimportant words
- (d) Sight words

## भाग IV : भाषा-II ( हिन्दी )

निर्देश (प्रश्न संख्या 121 से 129 तक) : नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए :

आज शिक्षक की भूमिका उपदेशक या ज्ञानदाता की-सी नहीं रही। वह तो मात्र एक प्रेरक है कि शिक्षार्थी स्वयं सीख सकें। उनके किशोर मानस को ध्यान में रखकर शिक्षक को अपने शिक्षण कार्य

के दौरान अध्ययन-अध्यापन की परम्परागत विधियों से दो कदम आगे जाना पड़ेगा, ताकि शिक्षार्थी समकालीन यथार्थ और दिन-प्रतिदिन बदलते जीवन की चुनौतियों के बीच मानव-मूल्यों के प्रति अडिग आस्था बनाए रखने की प्रेरणा ग्रहण कर सकें। पाठगत बाधाओं को दूर करते हुए विद्यार्थियों की सहभागिता को सही दिशा प्रदान करने का कार्य शिक्षक ही कर सकता है।

भाषा शिक्षण की कोई एक विधि नहीं हो सकती। जैसे मध्यकालीन कविता में अलंकार, छंदविधान, तुक आदि के प्रति आग्रह था, किन्तु आज लय और प्रवाह का महत्त्व है। कविता पढ़ाते समय कवि की युग चेतना के प्रति सजगता समझना आवश्यक है। निबन्ध में लेखक के दृष्टिकोण और भाषा-शैली का महत्त्व है और शिक्षार्थी को अर्थग्रहण की योग्यता का विकास जरूरी है। कहानी

के भीतर बुनी अनेक कहानियों को पहचानने और उन सूत्रों को पल्लवित करने का अभ्यास शिक्षार्थी की कल्पना और अभिव्यक्ति कौशल को बढ़ाने के लिए उपयोगी हो सकता है। कभी-कभी कहानी का नाटक में विधा परिवर्तन कर उसका मंचन किया जा सकता है।

मूल्यांकन वस्तुतः सीखने की ही एक प्रणाली है, ऐसी प्रणाली जो रटत प्रणाली से मुक्ति दिला सके। परम्परागत साँचे का अनुपालन न करे, अपना ढाँचा निर्मित कर सके। इसलिए यह गाँठ बाँध लेना आवश्यक है कि भाषा और साहित्य के प्रश्न बँधे-बँधाएँ उत्तरों तक सीमित नहीं हो सकते। शिक्षक पूर्वनिर्धारित उत्तर की अपेक्षा नहीं कर सकता। विद्यार्थियों के उत्तर साँचे से हटकर, किन्तु तर्क संगत हो सकते हैं और सही भी। इस खुलेपन की चुनौती को स्वीकारना आवश्यक है।

121. मूल्यांकन के बारे में सत्य नहीं है—

- (a) इसका निश्चित ढाँचा होता है
- (b) उत्तर पहले से निर्धारित नहीं होते
- (c) यह सीखने की ही एक विधि है
- (d) रटत का अंत करता है

122. समास की दृष्टि से कौन-सा पद शेष से भिन्न है?

- (a) भाषा-शिक्षण
- (b) अर्थ-ग्रहण
- (c) युग-चेतना
- (d) दिन-प्रतिदिन

123. 'विद्यार्थी' के लिए अनुच्छेद में प्रयुक्त अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—

- (a) शिक्षार्थी, छात्र
- (b) सहभागी, परीक्षार्थी
- (c) किशोर, मानस
- (d) अध्यापक, अध्येता

124. 'सहभागिता' शब्द का निर्माण किस उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय से हुआ है?

- (a) सह, ता
- (b) स, इता
- (c) सह, इता
- (d) स, ता

125. अनुच्छेद में प्रयुक्त 'समकालीन' शब्द का सबसे उपयुक्त अर्थ होगा—

- (a) आकस्मिक
- (b) समसामयिक
- (c) वर्तमान
- (d) आधुनिक

126. कौन-सा कथन आज के शिक्षक की भूमिका के बारे में सत्य नहीं है?

- (a) परम्परागत शिक्षण विधियों को छोड़ा नहीं जा सकता
- (b) शिक्षक विद्यार्थियों की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करता है

(c) मानव मूल्यों पर उसकी आस्था अडिग होती है

(d) शिक्षक प्रेरक है, ज्ञानदाता नहीं

127. शिक्षक से किस प्रकार की बाधाएँ दूर करने की अपेक्षा की गई है?

- (a) पाठ-प्रस्तुति से सम्बन्धित
- (b) पाठ के भीतर से उभरने वाली
- (c) पाठ्यक्रम से जुड़ी हुई
- (d) पाठ पढ़ाते हुए आने वाली

128. आधुनिक कविता में महत्त्वपूर्ण है—

- (a) भाषा और शैली
- (b) मानवीकरण और बिंबविधान
- (c) लय और प्रवाह
- (d) छंद और अलंकार

129. कहानी के द्वारा लेखन विद्यार्थियों में कल्पनाशीलता और अभिव्यक्ति की कुशलता बढ़ाने के लिए महत्त्वपूर्ण गतिविधि हो सकती है—

- (a) कहानी का विधा-परिवर्तन
- (b) निहित कथासूत्रों का पल्लवन
- (c) कहानी को मौखिक सुनाने का अभ्यास
- (d) कहानी का वाचन

निर्देश (प्रश्न संख्या 130 से 135 तक) : निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए—

आकाश का साफा बाँधकर

सूरज की चिलम खींचता

बैठा है पहाड़

घुटनों पर पड़ी है नदी चादर-सी

पास ही दहक रही है

पलाश के जंगल की अँगोठी

अंधकार दूर पूर्व में

सिमटा बैठा है भेड़ों के गल्ले-सा

अचानक बोला मोर

जैसे किसी ने आवाज दी—

'अजी सुनते हो।'

चिलम औंधी

धुँआ उठा

सूरज डूबा

अँधेरा छा गया।

130. अंधकार के सिमटकर बैठे होने का कारण है—

- (a) किसान आग सेंक रहा है
- (b) अभी सूर्यास्त नहीं हुआ
- (c) स्थान का अभाव है
- (d) अभी सूर्योदय नहीं हुआ

131. अचानक तुरत-फुरत घटनाएँ होने का कारण है—

- (a) सूरज का डूबना
- (b) अँधेरा छा जाना
- (c) भेड़ों का बिखर जाना
- (d) 'सुनते हो' की आवाज

132. "सिमटा बैठा है भेड़ों के गल्ले-सा"—किस विकल्प में सभी शब्द 'गल्ला' के समानार्थी हैं?

- (a) गल्ला, सौदा, माल, गोदाम
- (b) रेवड़, झुण्ड, भीड़, रेल
- (c) भीड़भाड़, रेलमपेल, भगदड़, झुरमुट
- (d) समूह, भीड़, दर्शक, झुण्ड

133. कविता में दो समानार्थी शब्द हैं :

1. अंधकार
2. अँधेरा

इन दोनों के बारे में कौन-सा कथन सत्य है?

- (a) दोनों तद्भव हैं
- (b) पहला तद्भव है
- (c) दूसरा तद्भव है
- (d) दोनों तत्सम हैं

134. शाम का सजीव चित्रण करने के लिए किस रूपक को अनुपयुक्त माना जा सकता है?

- (a) आकाश का साफा
- (b) मोर की आवाज
- (c) जंगल की अँगोठी
- (d) सूरज की चिलम

135. पलाश वन को अँगोठी कहा गया है, क्योंकि—

- (a) जंगल में आग लगी होती है
- (b) पलाश की लकड़ी जलाने के काम आती है
- (c) खिले पलाश के वन आग के समान दिखते हैं
- (d) पलाश ग्रीष्म ऋतु में फूलता है

136. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों के भाषा-विकास के लिए जरूरी है कि \_\_\_\_\_ समृद्धि का भाषा, \_\_\_\_\_ व अन्य विषयगत शिक्षण युक्ति में उपयोग किया जाए।

- (a) कलात्मक, साहित्य
- (b) भाषिक, साहित्य
- (c) परिवेश, भाषिक
- (d) साहित्य, कला

137. 'उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर की हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में हिन्दीतर भाषा को भी जगह मिलनी चाहिए'—इस कथन का औचित्य नहीं है—
- (a) हिन्दीतर भाषा के साहित्य से परिचित कराना
- (b) हिन्दीतर भाषाओं की रचना-शैलियों से परिचित कराना
- (c) हिन्दीतर भाषाओं के माध्यम से संवेदनाओं को विस्तार देना
- (d) हिन्दीतर भाषियों के आक्रोश को शान्त करना
138. विद्यार्थियों की पढ़ने में रुचि जगाने एवं भाषा-ज्ञान में वृद्धि के लिए पाठ्य-पुस्तक के अतिरिक्त \_\_\_\_\_।
- (a) पाठ्यचर्या सहगामी क्रियाओं का अधिकाधिक आयोजन किया जाना चाहिए
- (b) समाचार-पत्र, पोस्टर का निर्माण करवाया जाना चाहिए
- (c) पठन सामग्री विकसित की जा सकती है
- (d) शैक्षिक भ्रमण का अधिकाधिक आयोजन किया जाना चाहिए
139. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों के भाषायी आकलन की दृष्टि से सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है—
- (a) वसंत ऋतु में नीलकण्ठ के लिए जालीघर में बंद रहना असहनीय क्यों हो जाता था ?
- (b) लेखिका को नीलकण्ठ की कौन-कौन-सी चेष्टाएँ बहुत भाती थीं?
- (c) नीलकण्ठ की नृत्य-भंगिका को अपने शब्द-चित्र में प्रस्तुत कीजिए।
- (d) मोर-मोरनी के नाम किस आधार पर रखे गए हैं?
140. भाषा अर्जित करने के सन्दर्भ में \_\_\_\_\_ सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।
- (a) समृद्ध भाषा-परिवेश
- (b) संचार माध्यमों का अधिक प्रयोग
- (c) विद्यालयी परीक्षा-प्रक्रिया
- (d) भाषिक पठन-सामग्री
141. बहुभाषिक कक्षा में बच्चों की भाषाओं को स्थान देने के लिए आवश्यक है कि—
- (a) शिक्षक बच्चों को उनकी भाषाओं में ही व्यवहार करने के लिए कहे
- (b) शिक्षक बच्चों के मातृभाषा-प्रयोग को स्वीकार करे
- (c) शिक्षक बच्चों की मातृ भाषाओं में गीत-कविता सुने
- (d) शिक्षक बच्चों की भाषाओं का ही प्रयोग करे
142. आठवीं कक्षा में पढ़ने वाली रूबीना लिखने में बेहद कठिनाई का अनुभव करती है। सम्भव है कि वह \_\_\_\_\_ से ग्रसित हो।
- (a) डिस्लेक्सिया
- (b) डिस्ग्राफिया
- (c) भावाघात
- (d) डिस्केलकुलिया
143. हिन्दी भाषा के विविध रूपों से परिचित कराने में \_\_\_\_\_ सर्वाधिक सहायक है।
- (a) हिन्दी भाषा का साहित्य व अन्य मुद्रित सामग्री
- (b) हिन्दी भाषा की पुस्तक व विज्ञापन
- (c) हिन्दी भाषा की पत्रिका, व पाठ्य पुस्तक
- (d) हिन्दी भाषा के समाचार-पत्र व विज्ञापन
144. भाषा सीखने और भाषा अर्जित करने में मुख्य अन्तर का आधार नहीं है—
- (a) स्वाभाविकता
- (b) सहजता
- (c) व्याकरण
- (d) भाषाई परिवेश
145. 'स्त्री को सौन्दर्य का प्रतिमान बना दिया जाना ही उसका बंधन बन जाता है।'—इस विषय पर कक्षा में चर्चा कीजिए। भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में इस प्रश्न को स्थान देने का क्या औचित्य है ?
- (a) स्त्री-बन्धन की चर्चा करना
- (b) सौन्दर्य प्रसाधनों का विरोध करना
- (c) भाषा को स्त्री विमर्श से जोड़ना
- (d) सौन्दर्य-प्रतिमान बनाना
146. 'पाठ में ठिठियाकर हँसने लगी' जैसा वाक्य आया है। ठिठियाना शब्द में 'आना' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है। 'आना' प्रत्यय से बनने वाले चार सार्थक शब्द लिखिए।— इस प्रश्न का स्वरूप \_\_\_\_\_ को पोषित करता है।
- (a) सूत्र शैलीय व्याकरण
- (b) सन्दर्भ में व्याकरण
- (c) पाठ्य-पुस्तकीय व्याकरण
- (d) प्रत्यय का समस्त ज्ञान
147. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर \_\_\_\_\_ परिचित कराने की प्रक्रिया पर बल दिया जाता है।
- (a) लेखन प्रक्रिया से
- (b) अलंकार व छन्द से
- (c) साहित्यिक विधाओं से
- (d) पठन प्रक्रिया से
148. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरण सिखाने की किस विधि को आप सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण एवं उपयोगी पाते हैं?
- (a) निगमन विधि
- (b) पाठ्य-पुस्तकीय विधि
- (c) अनुवाद विधि
- (d) आगमन विधि
149. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण का उद्देश्य नहीं है—
- (a) भाषा के व्याकरणिक बिन्दुओं की परिभाषाओं को जानना
- (b) भाषा की बारीकी और सौन्दर्य बोध को समझने की क्षमता का विकास
- (c) विभिन्न साहित्यिक विधाओं की समझ का विकास
- (d) निजी अनुभवों के आधार पर भाषा का सृजनशील प्रयोग
150. 'भाषा की नियमबद्ध प्रकृति को पहचानना और उसका विश्लेषण करना।'—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण का \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) उद्देश्य नहीं है
- (b) एकमात्र उद्देश्य है
- (c) मुख्य उद्देश्य है
- (d) उद्देश्य है



## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) Individual differences in personality temperament can be observed from the day the child is born. Besides the differences in physical characteristics there are differences in their emotional reactivity. Thomas and Chess (1970) found in their extensive study that reliable individual differences could be observed shortly after birth in such characteristics as activity level, attention span, adaptability to changes in the environment, and general mood. One infant might be characteristically active, easily distracted, and willing to accept new objects and people, another might be predominantly quiet, persistent in concentrating on an activity.

Biological inheritance is determined by the chromosomes and genes. You all have studied that females have twenty-three pairs of chromosomes. Males have twenty-two pairs plus two singles represented as X Y, the X and Y are called sex chromosomes because our sex depends upon XX or XY combinations. Sets of chromosomes from different persons, of the same sex look very much alike but actually they differ a lot internally. These differences are most pronounced in unrelated individuals.

The environmental influences are those which act upon the organism, at the earlier stages of development within mother's womb and later external environment which operates from the time of birth. The nucleus, chromosomes and genes are surrounded by a jelly like substance known as cytoplasm. The cytoplasm, is an intracellular environment, because the genes surrounded by it are influenced by and in turn influence its characteristics. The outcome of the organism is determined by cytoplasm as well as its heredity. A new internal environment comes into existence, after the interaction of genes and cytoplasm has produced several cells. The actual structure of a cell depends upon its relation to other

cells. Development in specific location determines the part of the body.

2. (c) Development implies overall changes in shape, form or structure. Development is a continuous and life long process. It starts with the birth of the child and ends with the death of the individual. Development describes the changes in the organism as a whole and does not list the changes in parts. According to Arnold Gessel, "Growth is the function of the organism rather than of the environment. The environment furnishes the soil and the surroundings for manifestation of development, but these manifestations come from inherent inner organism and an intrinsic physiology of development. Growth is a process so intricate and so sensitive that there must be powerful stabilizing factors, intrinsic balance of the total pattern and direction of the growth trend". There are three **principles** of growth and **development**: the cephalocaudal **principle**, the proximodistal **principle**, and the orthogenetic principle. These predictable patterns of growth and **development** allow us to predict how and when most children will **develop** certain characteristics.

3. (b)

4. (a) **Progressive education** is a pedagogical movement that began in the late nineteenth century; it has persisted in various forms to the present. The term *progressive* was engaged to distinguish this education from the traditional Euro-American curricula of the 19th century, which was rooted in classical preparation for the university and strongly differentiated by social class. By contrast, progressive education finds its roots in present experience. Most progressive education programs have these qualities in common:

- Emphasis on learning by doing – hands-on projects, expeditionary learning, experiential learning

- Integrated curriculum focused on thematic units
  - Integration of entrepreneurship into education
  - Strong emphasis on problem solving and critical thinking
  - Group work and development of social skills
  - Understanding and action as the goals of learning as opposed to rote knowledge
  - Collaborative and cooperative learning projects
  - Education for social responsibility and democracy
  - Highly personalized learning accounting for each individual's personal goals
  - Integration of community service and service learning projects into the daily curriculum
  - Selection of subject content by looking forward to ask what skills will be needed in future society
  - De-emphasis on textbooks in favor of varied learning resources
  - Emphasis on lifelong learning and social skills
  - Assessment by evaluation of child's projects and productions
5. (d) Some of the strategies for handling learners with visual impairment in the classroom. The strategies include: Using large writing on the chalk board or visual aids
- Using large writing on the chalk board or visual aids. The use of coloured chalks is recommended. Let the children come close to the board or teaching aids so that they can see more easily.
  - Read aloud what is written on the chalk board.
  - Prepare teaching aids that learners can read more easily such as large print materials. Other learners in the class could help prepare these or

they can be produced by enlarging font sizes on computer printout. This can also help learners who have difficulties in reading.

- Learners may have difficulties seeing the lines on writing papers. They can be given papers with thicker lines drawn on it.
- Some learners will benefit from using magnifying aids. Two types are available. Ones that enlarge the whole page or line magnifiers, which are a useful aid to reading
- Encourage the learners to use a pointer or their finger when reading. Cover the rest of the page with paper except for the paragraph they are reading. Use a book stand to avoid reflection
- Children with poor vision need to learn through touch as well as through hearing. They should be given a chance to handle objects.
- Computers offer particular support to learners with visual impairment. They can print out a large print copy, read text on the screen using the text on a voice synthesizer or convert it in to Braille

6. (d) Cooperative learning and peer tutoring should be actively promoted in an inclusive classroom. Cooperative learning methods help in achieving those complex abilities which cannot be achieved by individualistic and competitive methods. Cooperative learning as an instructional approach is based on positive task interdependence and reward interdependence. In this approach students work in a group and as a group. The Jigsaw method, Team-games Tournament method, Problem Solving method, Group Investigation method and Project method have been found to be promising and appropriate for teaching primary classes. These methods can be used to teach curricular subjects and also to develop interpersonal skills/behaviors. Teacher can select appropriate cooperative learning method and learning situations depending on the nature of the subject and topic to be taught.

7. (c)

8. (a) **Dyslexia** — Dyslexia has been around for a long time and has been defined in different ways. For example, in 1968, the World Federation of Neurologists defined dyslexia as “a disorder in children who, despite conventional classroom experience, fail to attain the language skills of reading, writing, and spelling commensurate with their intellectual abilities.” Dyslexia is not due to mental retardation, brain damage, or a lack of intelligence. It is caused by an impairment in the brain’s ability to translate images received from the eyes or ears into understandable language. The severity of dyslexia can vary from mild to severe. It is found more often in boys than in girls. The sooner dyslexia is treated, the more favorable the outcome; however, it is never too late for people with dyslexia to learn to improve their language skills (Schulte-Körne, Warnke, & Remschmidt, 2006).

9. (b) The ability to come up with original and divergent solutions to a problem is a primary characteristics of creative children. This is the ability to produce new ideas by bringing together elements usually thought of as independent or dissimilar and the aptitude for developing new meanings that have social value. Characteristics of creative and productive children's openness to experience, setting personal standards for evaluation, ability to play with ideas, willingness to take risks, preference for complexity, tolerance for ambiguity, positive self-image and the ability to become submerged in a task. Creative and productive children are identified through the use of tests, such as the Torrance Test of Creative Thinking or through demonstrated creative performance.

10. (c) 11. (d) 12. (a)

13. (c) **Extrinsic motivation** refers to behavior that is driven by **external** rewards such as money, fame, grades, and praise. This type of **motivation** arises from outside the individual, as opposed to **intrinsic motivation**, which originates inside of the individual.

14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (c)

18. (b) 19. (d)

20. (a) Schema theory is a branch of cognitive science concerned with how the brain structures knowledge. A schema is an organized unit of knowledge for a subject or event. It is based on past experience and is accessed to guide current understanding or action.

Schemas are dynamic –

- They develop and change based on new information and experiences and there by support the notion of plasticity in development.
- Schemas guide how we interpret new information and may be quite powerful in their influence (see work of Brewer and Treyns below).
- Schemas, or schemata, store both declarative (“what”) and procedural (“how”) information.

21. (d)

22. (d) Social interaction plays a fundamental role in the process of cognitive development. In contrast to Jean Piaget’s understanding of child development (in which development necessarily precedes learning), Vygotsky felt social learning precedes development. He states: “Every function in the child’s cultural development appears twice: first, on the social level, and later, on the individual level; first, between people (inter psychological) and then inside the child (intra psychological)”

23. (c) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (c)

27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (b) 30. (c)

31. (b) Greenwich mean time can be defined as the mean solar time at the Greenwich meridian, adopted as the standard time in a zone that includes the British Isles. Indian standard time can be defined as the time observed throughout India and Sri Lanka with a time offset of UTC+05:30. and the difference between GMT and IST is it varies in time duration that is IST is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT.

32. (c)

**33. (a)** Our atmosphere is divided into five layers which are: troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.

**Troposphere:** It is the most important layer of the atmosphere. The air we breathe exists here. It has the following features:

- Its average height is 13 km.
- Almost all the weather phenomena occur in this layer. The weather phenomena include: Rainfall, Fog, Hailstorm etc.

**Stratosphere:** This layer is just above the troposphere and has the following features:

- It extends to a height of 50 km.
- It is almost free from clouds and associated weather phenomena that occur in the troposphere.
- It is most ideal for flying aeroplanes since it is free from weather phenomena.
- It contains a layer of ozone gas which protects us from the harmful effect of ultraviolet rays from the Sun. The depletion of the ozone layer of late is a serious concern for all of us.

**Mesosphere:** It is the third layer of the atmosphere and it lies above the stratosphere. It extends upto a height of 80 km. The burning of meteorites on entering from space occurs in this layer.

**Thermosphere:** It is the fourth layer and the layer above the mesosphere. In this layer, temperature rises very rapidly with increase in height. Ionosphere is a part of this layer. Thermosphere has the following features:

- It extends between 80 to 400 km.
- It helps in radio transmission. This layer is responsible for reflecting back of the radio waves that are transmitted from the Earth.

**Exosphere:** It is the uppermost layer of the atmosphere. It has very thin air. Light gases like helium and hydrogen float into the space from here.

**34. (b)** The Earth's revolution not only affects but actually causes the temperature conditions that give us spring, summer, fall and winter seasons. Which season it is depends on whether you live in the Northern or Southern Hemisphere because the Earth's axis tilts toward one of the two as it moves around the sun. The seasons are always opposite in each hemisphere. This rotational process causes the Sun to be higher in the sky in the winter and lower in the summer. The Earth orbits the Sun once a year, causing its two hemispheres to shift positions, either pointing toward the Sun or away from it. The hemisphere pointing toward the Sun is in summer and the hemisphere pointing away from it is in winter. The Earth's axis, the imaginary line around which the planet spins, is tilted. This causes the planet to lean away from the Sun, receiving only indirect solar energy in the winter, and direct solar energy in the summer. Temperatures increase in the summer because the Sun's energy is more concentrated.

**35. (b)** The air that we breathe is a mixture of many gases like oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, argon etc. The majority of the atmosphere is made up of nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%). The other gases that are present in small quantities are: Carbon dioxide (0.03%), Argon (0.93%) and Others (helium, hydrogen, ozone). Tiny dust particles are also present in the air, apart from the above gases.

**Nitrogen:** It is the gas that is most abundant in the air. Plants need nitrogen to make protein. Plants cannot take the gaseous nitrogen from air. Some bacteria live in soil and in roots of some plants. These bacteria take the nitrogen from air and change it to a form so that plants can utilize nitrogen.

**Oxygen:** It is the second most plentiful gas in the air. Oxygen plays an important role for human beings, animals and plants in the following ways. Most of the living beings need oxygen for respiration. Green plants produce oxygen during photosynthesis.

The consumption of oxygen by human beings and animals is replenished by the production of the same by plants. Hence, the oxygen content in the air remains balanced. Indiscriminate felling of trees disturbs this balance.

**Carbon dioxide:** It is another important gas. Green plants need carbon dioxide to carry out photosynthesis. Most of the living beings release carbon dioxide during respiration.

**36. (a)**

**37. (a) Moraines** are accumulations of dirt and rocks that have fallen onto the glacier surface or have been pushed along by the glacier as it moves. The dirt and rocks composing **moraines** can range in size from powdery silt to large rocks and boulders.

**38. (b) Coniferous forest,** vegetation composed primarily of cone-bearing needle-leaved or scale-leaved evergreen trees, found in areas that have long winters and moderate to high annual precipitation. The northern Eurasian coniferous forest is called the taiga, or the boreal forest. Both terms are used to describe the entire circumpolar coniferous forest with its many lakes, bogs, and rivers. Coniferous forests also cover mountains in many parts of the world. Pines, spruces, firs, and larches are the dominant trees in coniferous forests.

**39. (c)** Known as the second largest hydrological region in the world, the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is also one of the oldest nurturers of people in the Indian subcontinent. The basin is one of the finest examples of the human's interaction with the environment. The basin shows varied trends in vegetation, which depend on the kind of landforms around the basin. We find tropical deciduous trees alongside the Ganga river and the Brahmaputra. Some common trees here are Sal, Teak and Peepal. The Brahmaputra's plain particularly is home to Thick Bamboo groves while the delta region has plenty of mangrove forests. Due to obvious reasons, agriculture is the main occupation practised in the



basin. The main crops cultivated in this region is paddy while, maize, sorghum, millets, and grams are the secondary crops cultivated in the region. In some areas, cash crops like jute and sugarcane are also cultivated. Since the basin starts from north and halts in the northeast we find a variety of cultivation trends in the basin region. Apart from these crops, we also see banana plantation and Tea plantation. The main mode of agriculture here is Terrace farming.

**40. (c)** Swimmers Float dead sea because the increased salt content makes the sea dense. The waters of the Dead Sea are extremely saline, and, generally, the concentration of salt increases toward the lake's bottom. That phenomenon can create two different masses of water in the lake for extended periods of time. Such a situation existed for some three centuries, lasting until the late 1970s. Down to a depth of about 130 feet (40 metres), the temperature varied from 66 to 98 °F (19 to 37 °C), the salinity was slightly less than 300 parts per thousand, and the water was especially rich in sulfates and bicarbonates.

**41. (c) 42. (d)**

**43. (a)** Time actually determines thickness of soil profile. Layers of sand, clay, humus, weathered rocks etc. continue to get deposited over already present layers of soil...and one layer of soil takes 100 years to deposit. Another way is we can find by putting some soil in carbon dating.

**44. (c)** Classification of natural resources on the basis of distribution:

**Ubiquitous Resource:** Resources which are available everywhere on the Earth are called ubiquitous resources, e.g. air and water.

**Localized Resource:** Resources which are available at select locations on the Earth are called localized resources, e.g. coal mines in Jharkhand. Topography, climate and altitude are the major factors which affect the distribution of natural resources.

**45. (c) 46. (b) 47. (d) 48. (d)**

**49. (c)** The **Ain-i-Akbari** or the "**Administration of Akbar**", is a 16th-century detailed document recording the administration of the Mughal Empire under Emperor Akbar, written by his court historian, Abu'l Fazl in the Persian language. It forms Volume III and the final part of the much larger document, the Akbarnama (Account of Akbar), also by Abu'l-Fazl, and is itself in three volumes. The Ain-i-Akbari is the third volume of the Akbarnama containing information on Akbar's reign in the form of administrative reports, similar to a gazetteer. In Blochmann's explanation, "it contains the 'āīn' (i.e. mode of governing) of Emperor Akbar, and is in fact the administrative report and statistical return of his government as it was about 1590.

**50. (a)** Gurmukhi alphabet, writing system developed by the Sikhs in India for their sacred literature. It seems to have been modified from the Lahnda script, which is used to write the Punjabi, Sindhi, and Lahnda (now considered to consist of Siraiki and Hindko) languages. Lahnda, Gurmukhi, and two other scripts used in northwestern India—Sharada and Takri—make up a related group that is probably descended from a common ancestor. According to Sikh tradition, Gurmukhi (literally, "from the mouth of the Guru") was invented in the mid-16th century by Angad, the second Sikh Guru (head of the Sikh religion), in order to correct certain inadequacies in the Lahnda script so that sacred literature might be accurately recorded.

**51. (d) 52. (c) 53. (d) 54. (d)**

**55. (a)** In the southern expedition he encountered with twelve kings and defeated them, set them at liberty and allowed them to rule as feudatory chiefs of the South. This policy of Samudragupta is described as Digvijaya or defeating the enemy kings of the South, Grahana or getting the authority

over the kingdoms and then Anugraha allowing them to rule their Kingdoms under his Suzerainty.

**56. (b) Ryotwari System**

- Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820.
- Major areas of introduction include Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorh provinces of British India.
- In Ryotwari System the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants. British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants.
- The revenue rates of Ryotwari System were 50% where the lands were dry and 60% in irrigated land.

**Mahalwari System**

- Mahalwari system was introduced in 1833 during the period of William Bentick.
- It was introduced in Central Province, North-West Frontier, Agra, Punjab, Gangetic Valley, etc. of British India.
- The Mahalwari system had many provisions of both the Zamindari System and Ryotwari System.
- In this system, the land was divided into Mahals. Each Mahal comprises one or more villages.
- Ownership rights were vested with the peasants.
- The villages committee was held responsible for collection of the taxes.

**57. (c)**

**58. (d)** A dargah a shrine built over the grave of a revered religious figure, often a Sufi saint or dervish. Sufis often visit the shrine for ziyarat, a term associated with religious visits and pilgrimages.

**59. (a)**

**60. (a) Garrison towns :** A town containing a military base or basically locations/places where army contingents are posted



61. (a) 62. (d) 63. (c) 64. (c)  
 65. (d) 66. (b) 67. (b) 68. (d)  
 69. (b) 70. (b) 71. (d) 72. (a)  
 73. (d) 74. (a) 75. (c) 76. (c)  
 77. (a) 78. (c) 79. (c) 80. (d)  
 81. (c) 82. (b) 83. (b) 84. (b)  
 85. (d) 86. (b) 87. (a) 88. (c)  
 89. (b) 90. (a)  
 91. (b) According to passage the statement, "He/She does not enjoys a picnic in the train" is not true.  
 92. (b) The word 'coupon' given in the passage means 'a railway ticket'.  
 93. (a) The phrase, 'draws out' as used in the passage means, 'moves out'.  
 94. (d) The word 'past' in the sentence, "People are pushing past you." is a preposition that means, 'in front of' or 'beyond'.  
 95. (a) 96. (d) 97. (b) 98. (c)  
 99. (a)  
 100. (d) The neighbours meet in the spring season to fill the gaps in the wall.  
 101. (c) The neighbours have to use a spell to fix the irregular stones in the wall.  
 102. (c) The figure of speech used in the lines 9-10 is Irony.  
 103. (a) Metaphore  
 104. (b) The hunters' main aim is to catch the rabbits.  
 105. (b) The gaps in the wall are made by hunters.  
 106. (b) An endangered language is a language that is at risk of no longer being used, as its speakers shift to another language or die out. It is a serious concern.  
 107. (a) word collocations are words that go together naturally in English, e.g. deep feeling, heavy rain, strong smell.  
 108. (a) skimming reading is a technique that use rapid eye movement and keywords to move quickly through text for shightly different purposes.  
 109. (b) The sight words are developed by Dr. Edward Fry with the help of words in meaningful context in the 1950s which were updated in 1980.

110. (d) Language is a medium of expression of views of one person to others as members of a social groups by speaking, writing, signs which is governed by a system of rule.

111. (a)

112. (c) Extensive reading is a reading methodology for pleasure and overall understanding of the text.

113. (d) 114. (c) 115. (a) 116. (b)

117. (c) Bottom-up approach to listening is applied when a listener understand language sound by sound or word by word, with less use of background knowledge.

118. (a) The teacher is creating (print) language rich environment in the classroom.

119. (d)

120. (c) LAC stands for Language Across the Curriculum.

121. (c) ऑनलाइन शिक्षा कंप्यूटर आधारित अनुकूली परीक्षण प्रदान करती है और वैकल्पिक शिक्षा और विचारों को बढ़ावा देती है। ऑनलाइन और खुले सूचना पोर्टल किसी भी समय कहीं से भी सुलभ है। ऑनलाइन शिक्षा ऑनलाइन समाधान के माध्यम से कम लागत पर सेवाएं प्रदान करता है। ऑनलाइन शिक्षण लचीला और सुविधाजनक है। कोई भी कहीं भी पढ़ सकता है, जहाँ आप इंटरनेट का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

122. (d) भारत में केवल 12 प्रतिशत छात्रों को विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश मिलता है, जिसके कारण अधिकांश छात्र-छात्राएं किसी-न-किसी कारणवश विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा से वंचित रह जाते हैं।

123. (d)

124. (b) जो शब्द दूसरी भाषाओं से हिंदी में आए हैं, उन शब्दों को आगत शब्द या विरोधी शब्द कहा जाता है। 'ऑनलाइन' अंग्रेजी का शब्द है।

'तत्सम' दो शब्दों से मिलकर बना है—तत + सम, जिसका अर्थ होता है ज्यों-का-त्यों। जिन शब्दों को संस्कृत भाषा से बिना किसी परिवर्तन के ले लिया जाता है, उन्हें तत्सम शब्द कहते हैं। 'शिक्षा' संस्कृत का शब्द है।

125. (c) उपसर्ग शब्द का अर्थ होता है—समीप आकर नया शब्द बनाना। अर्थात् यह किसी शब्द के साथ लगकर नया शब्द बनाता है। भाषा के वह

सार्थक एवं छोटे खंड जो किसी शब्द के आरंभ में लग जाते हैं एवं उससे मिलकर किसी दूसरे शब्द का निर्माण कर देते हैं। जैसे—निर् + बल = निर्बल, सु + पथ = सुपथ। प्रत्यय की परिभाषा—ऐसे शब्द, जिनका स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व नहीं होता, लेकिन वे दूसरे शब्द के बाद लगकर उनका अर्थ बदल देते हैं, वे प्रत्यय कहलाते हैं। जैसे—भुल + अक्कड़ = भुलक्कड़।

126. (c) ऑनलाइन शिक्षा प्रणाली के माध्यम से घर बैठे शिक्षा प्राप्त करना एक अत्यंत ही सहज-सुलभ तरीके से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। यह ऑनलाइन सिस्टम के माध्यम से 'खुद को सीखें' और सामुदायिक शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करता है।

127. (a) चूँकि ऑनलाइन शिक्षा लचीली और सुविधाजनक है और यह प्रत्येक भाषा में इंटरनेट पर उपलब्ध है। यह हिंदी भाषा में भी उपलब्ध है।

128. (b) 129. (d) 130. (a) 131. (c)

132. (b) 'आकर्षण का नियम' सिर्फ यह देखता है कि आप किस चीज के बारे में सोच रहे हैं। सिर्फ इसलिए कि आप किस चीज के बारे में सोच रहे हैं, आकर्षण का नियम वो आपको देने लगता है।

अगर आप अच्छा महसूस कर रहे हैं तो आपके विचार भी अच्छे हो जाएँगे और आपके साथ अच्छी चीजें होंगी। लेकिन अगर आप बुरा महसूस करेंगे तो आपके विचार भी बुरे हो जाएँगे, और आपके साथ बुरा होगा।

133. (c) जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम शब्द की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें विशेषण कहते हैं। उपर्युक्त प्रश्न में 'आकर्षित' कोई विशेषण नहीं है।

134. (d) 135. (c) 136. (c) 137. (b)

138. (c)

139. (a) आगमन विधि उस विधि को कहते हैं, जिसमें विशेष तथ्यों तथा घटनाओं के निरीक्षण तथा विशेषण द्वारा सामान्य नियमों अथवा सिद्धांतों का निर्माण किया जाता है।

140. (b) अवलोकन में कानों तथा वाणी की अपेक्षा नेत्रों के प्रयोग की स्वतंत्रता पर बल दिया जाता है। अर्थात् यह किसी घटना को उसके वास्तविक रूप में देखने पर बल देता है।

141. (d)

142. (b) इससे बच्चों में चिंतन क्षमता का विकास होता है और वे पाठ को भी अच्छी तरह से समझ पाते हैं।

**143. (d)** बहुभाषिक समाज में किसी भाषा का संप्रेषण घनत्व सर्वत्र एक जैसा नहीं होता है बल्कि वह एक भाषा क्षेत्र से दूसरे भाषा क्षेत्र के संपर्क में आने के क्षितिजों पर काफी बदलता है। अतः आवश्यक है कि बच्चों की मातृभाषा को कक्षा में स्थान दिया जाए।

**144. (b)** उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य शिक्षार्थी को अपने भाषिक व्यवहार के प्रति अधिक-से-अधिक सजग करना है।

**145. (c)**

**146. (c)** बहुभाषिकता हमारे देश की एक सांस्कृतिक विशेषता है, जो किसी-न-किसी रूप में हर कक्षा में देखी जा सकती है। विभिन्न शोधों के माध्यम से वह बात पूरे विश्व में सिद्ध हो चुकी है कि कक्षा में मौजूद भाषा की विविधता जोड़ने, समझने और व्यक्त करने के तरीकों का विस्तार करती है।

**147. (c)**

**148. (b)** भाषा शिक्षण का उद्देश्य भाषा की समझ और अभिव्यक्ति का विकास करना है।

**149. (a)** उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिंदी भाषा सीखने के लिए विभिन्न विषयों, स्थितियों, घटनाओं और मौखिक/लिखित/सांकेतिक रूप से कहने-सुनने/प्रश्न पूछने, टिप्पणी करने, अपनी राय देने की उपलब्धता होनी चाहिए।

**150. (b)**

□□□

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test

## Paper-II (Classes VI-VIII)

### Social Studies/Social Science

Solved Paper-18 December, 2018

#### PART-I : CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

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

1. The development from central part of the body towards peripheries or extremities denotes the—
  - (a) principles of radiated development
  - (b) principles of decentralized development
  - (c) principles of proximodistal development
  - (d) principles of cascade development
2. School is an institution of socialization of children where—
  - (a) school children occupy the central position
  - (b) school routines occupy the central position
  - (c) school activities occupy the central position
  - (d) school teachers occupy the central position
3. If you join a teacher fraternity and choose to dress like most of the others in your group, you are exhibiting—
  - (a) group identity
  - (b) obedience
  - (c) compliance
  - (d) conformity
4. The concept of object permanence is attained during Piaget's \_\_\_\_ stage of development.
  - (a) sensorimotor
  - (b) preoperational
  - (c) concrete operational
  - (d) formal operational
5. Individualized Education Programme is planned from the perspective of—
  - (a) Special Education Programme
  - (b) Child-centered Education Programme
  - (c) Open School Education Programme
  - (d) e-Learning Education Programme
6. Between \_\_\_\_ months of age, most children begin to combine words into short sentences while speaking.
  - (a) 12 and 18
  - (b) 18 and 24
  - (c) 24 and 30
  - (d) 30 and 36
7. The concept of Intelligence Quotient or IQ was developed by—
  - (a) Galton
  - (b) Binet
  - (c) Stern
  - (d) Terman
8. Creativity is thought to be related to the concept of—
  - (a) fluid intelligence
  - (b) crystallized intelligence
  - (c) convergent thinking
  - (d) divergent thinking
9. The acceptable sound combinations of a language are specified in its \_\_\_\_ rules.
  - (a) phonological
  - (b) grammatical
  - (c) syntactic
  - (d) inflection
10. The position where thought patterns are influenced by language is called—
  - (a) cultural tendency
  - (b) linguistic determination
  - (c) cognitive bias
  - (d) sociolinguistic genesis
11. Ravi repairs appliances by testing hypothesis about the cause of the malfunction based on his experiences with the symptoms. He uses—
  - (a) insight
  - (b) algorithms
  - (c) mental set
  - (d) heuristics
12. Divya often divides the assigned job into small tasks which she can handle easily. She is using—
  - (a) reductionism
  - (b) secondary elaboration
  - (c) subgoal analysis
  - (d) functional fixedness
13. "Society determines the roles of male and female." This statement articulates—
  - (a) gender as an inherent construct
  - (b) gender as a hereditary endowment
  - (c) gender as an intuitive construct
  - (d) gender as a social construct

14. **Grading, coding, marking and credit accumulation systems are some of the examples of—**  
 (a) evaluation procedure of answer sheets of the examination  
 (b) symbolizing position of children in the class  
 (c) depicting the academic progress in report card  
 (d) scoring procedure of assessment of learners' achievement
15. **Assessment of learners' achievement helps the teachers to—**  
 (a) maintain the performance record of learners  
 (b) evaluate the effectiveness of pedagogy  
 (c) make ability grouping of learners in the classrooms  
 (d) prepare activity log for teaching
16. **Inclusive Education is based on the principle of—**  
 (a) social equilibrium  
 (b) equity and equal opportunities  
 (c) social existence and globalization  
 (d) world brotherhood
17. **The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act has been enacted in the year—**  
 (a) 1992 (b) 1995  
 (c) 1999 (d) 2016
18. **Children with individual differences should be taught in a school having teachers—**  
 (a) to teach in different sections of classrooms based on their individual differences  
 (b) trained to use different pedagogy to meet their diverse learning needs  
 (c) trained to teach children with specific individual differences  
 (d) trained to make them homogeneous learners
19. **The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 ensures the rights of children with disabilities to free education from—**  
 (a) 6 years to 18 years  
 (b) 3 years to 18 years  
 (c) 6 years to 14 years  
 (d) 6 years to 22 years
20. **Providing teaching-learning materials in accessible formats to the diverse learners implies—**  
 (a) Universal Inclusive Education  
 Ethical Considerate  
 (b) Universal Code of Teaching Practices  
 (c) Universal Humanistic Approach of Teaching  
 (d) Universal Design of Learning
21. **\_\_\_\_\_ involves self-awareness and control of cognitive abilities, e.g., planning, reviewing and revising, etc.**  
 (a) Centration  
 (b) Metacognition  
 (c) Cognition  
 (d) Accommodation
22. **When children think to interpret the received information according to their experiences, it is called—**  
 (a) reflective thinking  
 (b) creative thinking  
 (c) abstract thinking  
 (d) concrete thinking
23. **Teaching learners at varying levels of difficulty based on the ability of individual learner is known as—**  
 (a) differentiated instruction  
 (b) selective instruction  
 (c) precision teaching  
 (d) errorless instruction
24. **Maintenance is the specific stage of learning which is antecedent to \_\_\_\_\_ stage of learning.**  
 (a) acquisition  
 (b) motivation  
 (c) independent  
 (d) generalization
25. **Zajonc believes that cognition and emotion are—**  
 (a) interdependent  
 (b) independent  
 (c) interrelated  
 (d) integrated
26. **A teacher is teaching children by demonstration of a task to correct the performances of an already learned task. He is using \_\_\_\_\_ method of teaching.**  
 (a) imitation (b) observation  
 (c) correction (d) modelling
27. **According to Mann and Janis, decision maker children analyze the problem, list the alternatives and weigh each option for its advantages and disadvantages. His behaviour reflects—**  
 (a) surveillance  
 (b) vigilant  
 (c) outgoing  
 (d) autocratic
28. **In \_\_\_\_\_ thinking, a child as a problem solver evaluates the truth or likelihood of statements.**  
 (a) creative  
 (b) aesthetic  
 (c) abstract  
 (d) logical
29. **The task in which the children get experience while enjoying themselves is known as—**  
 (a) drill and practice task  
 (b) consumer type task  
 (c) producer type task  
 (d) problem type task
30. **Multisensory approach in teaching-learning is the simultaneous use of visual, auditory, tactile and \_\_\_\_\_ senses to enhance learning.**  
 (a) kinesthetic  
 (b) vestibular  
 (c) perceptual  
 (d) observational



## PART-II : SOCIAL STUDIES/SOCIAL SCIENCE

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

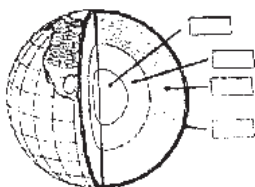
**31. Wind vane is used for measuring—**

- (a) wind velocity
- (b) air pressure
- (c) wind direction
- (d) air temperature

**32. Which one of the following layers of the atmosphere helps in the transmission of radio waves?**

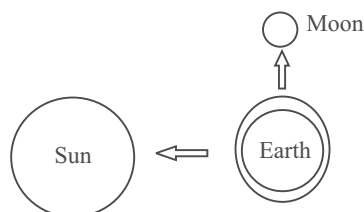
- (a) Stratosphere
- (b) Mesosphere
- (c) Thermosphere
- (d) Exosphere

**33. Identify the various layers of the Earth in order from interior to the outermost layer:**



- (a) Crust, mantle, outer core, inner core
- (b) Mantle, crust, outer core, inner core
- (c) Inner core, outer core, crust, mantle
- (d) Inner core, outer core, mantle, crust

**34. Observe carefully the location of the Sun, Earth and Moon in the given diagram and tell what it depicts:**



- (a) Solar eclipse
- (b) Lunareclipse
- (c) Spring tide
- (d) Neap tide

**35. When the river enters the plain, it bends and flows forming large bends known as—**

- (a) levee
- (b) floodplain
- (c) meander
- (d) oxbow lake

**36. Which means of transport is extremely useful in most inaccessible areas and in time of calamities for rescuing people and distributing food, water, clothes and medicines?**

- (a) Airways
- (b) Railways
- (c) Roadways
- (d) Waterways

**37. The branch of geography which deals with composition of a particular human population is called—**

- (a) urban geography
- (b) biogeography
- (c) demography
- (d) human geography

**38. Assertion (A):**

**The Sun sets in Gujarat about two**

**hours after Arunachal Pradesh.**

**Reason (R):**

**Arunachal Pradesh is on a higher latitude than Gujarat.**

**Select the correct option from the given alternatives.**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is true and (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false and (R) is true

**39. Which one of the following is a non-conventional source of energy?**

- (a) Firewood
- (b) Natural gas
- (c) Solar energy
- (d) Coal

**40. The breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds is known as—**

- (a) sericulture
- (b) viticulture
- (c) horticulture
- (d) pisciculture

**41. A narrow strip of land joining two landmasses is known as—**

- (a) strait
- (b) isthmus
- (c) island
- (d) bay

**42. Which one of the following continents is smallest in size?**

- (a) Australia
- (b) South America
- (c) Africa
- (d) Europe

**43. At the upper primary stage, Social Science comprises of—**

- (a) History, Geography, Political Science, Psychology
- (b) History, Geography, Economics, Sociology
- (c) History, Geography, Political Science, Economics
- (d) History, Geography, Political Science, Sociology

**44. Inductive learning is contradictory to which one of the following approaches?**

- (a) Expository teaching
- (b) Structure training
- (c) Simulation
- (d) Mastery learning

**45. Read the given statements A and B and select the correct answer:**

**A. Critical thinking promotes the building of concepts, application and expansion of ideas.**

**B. It does not help in understanding and evaluating arguments and beliefs of others.**

- (a) A is true and B is false
- (b) A is false and B is true
- (c) Both A and B are false
- (d) Both A and B are true

**46. What is an empirical evidence?**

- (a) Data gathered in the real world through the senses
- (b) A numeric approach for research
- (c) Data measured in metric units
- (d) Data gathered using reliable methods of data collection

47. The models/replicas of physical features are most suitable for teaching—  
 (a) History  
 (b) Economics  
 (c) Geography  
 (d) Political Science
48. The collection of weather information from the local newspaper is an example of which type of source?  
 (a) Primary  
 (b) Secondary  
 (c) Tertiary  
 (d) Both primary and tertiary
49. In which type of classroom, the students with learning disabilities learn alongside other students?  
 (a) Exclusive (b) Special  
 (c) Inclusive (d) Modern
50. Who has given the following theory?  
 “All children go through the same sequence of development, but at different rates. Therefore teacher must plan activities for individual children and small groups, not just for the class as a whole.”  
 (a) C. L. Ogden (b) D. Purcell  
 (c) J. H. Bell (d) J. Piaget
51. In order to promote cooperative learning in the classroom, a teacher should—  
 (a) engage students in debate and discussions  
 (b) give them individual projects  
 (c) divide the class in small groups for work  
 (d) provide them various sources to do the project
52. A self-guided, self-disciplined thinking which attempts to reason at the highest level of quality in a fair-minded way is called—  
 (a) critical thinking  
 (b) complex thinking  
 (c) intelligent thinking  
 (d) abstract thinking
53. The colours used in the Ajanta Caves Paintings have been derived from which of the following materials?  
 (a) Remains of animal organs  
 (b) Graphite  
 (c) Plants and minerals  
 (d) Slate
54. The earliest manuscripts were written on—  
 (a) palm leaves (b) stones  
 (c) paper (d) wood
55. Which one of the following periods is longest in the human history?  
 (a) Palaeolithic (b) Mesolithic  
 (c) Neolithic (d) Megalithic
56. Read the given statements A and B and select the correct answer:  
 A. Mehrgarh is located in a fertile plain near Bolan Pass of Pakistan.  
 B. Evidences of forming and herding are found here.  
 (a) A is true and B is false  
 (b) A is false and B is true  
 (c) Both A and B are false  
 (d) Both A and B are true
57. In which one of the following States of India, the largest number of Harappan sites have been found?  
 (a) Punjab  
 (b) Haryana  
 (c) Gujarat  
 (d) Jammu and Kashmir
58. ‘Rig Veda’ was originally composed in which one of the following languages?  
 (a) Brahmi (b) Pali  
 (c) Sanskrit (d) Prakrit
59. The first ruler of Magadha Mahajanapadas in the sixth century BC was—  
 (a) Mahavira (b) Prasenjit  
 (c) Bimbisara (d) Ajantashatru
60. Which one of the following is not among the three jewels of Buddhism?  
 (a) Buddha (b) Dhamma  
 (c) Ahimsa (d) Sangha
61. Who among the following elects the Rajya Sabha Members?  
 (a) Voters in Assembly Constituencies  
 (b) Voters in Parliamentary Constituencies  
 (c) Lok Sabha Members  
 (d) Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs)
62. Which of the following systems of government was adopted by India?  
 (a) Parliamentary and Unitary  
 (b) Presidential and Federal  
 (c) Presidential and Unitary  
 (d) Parliamentary and Federal
63. How many Parliamentary Constituencies are reserved for the Scheduled Castes?  
 (a) 48 (b) 84  
 (c) 47 (d) 74
64. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is violated due to practice of untouchability in India?  
 (a) Right to Equality  
 (b) Right to Freedom  
 (c) Right against Exploitation  
 (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
65. As per the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a Fundamental Right?  
 (a) Right to Education  
 (b) Right against Exploitation  
 (c) Right to Freedom of Religion  
 (d) Right to Property
66. Untouchability refers to the discrimination on the basis of—  
 (a) physical disability  
 (b) gender  
 (c) caste  
 (d) race
67. Who appoints the Chief Minister?  
 (a) The President  
 (b) The Prime Minister  
 (c) The Governor  
 (d) The Chief Justice of the High Court

- 68. Who appoints the Governor?**  
 (a) The Prime Minister  
 (b) The Chief Minister  
 (c) The Chief Justice of India  
 (d) The President
- 69. Who elects the Prime Minister?**  
 (a) The Council of Ministers  
 (b) The Chief Ministers  
 (c) MPs  
 (d) MPs and MLAs
- 70. Who among the following is called the first citizen of India?**  
 (a) The Chief Justice of India  
 (b) The Home Minister  
 (c) The President  
 (d) The Prime Minister
- 71. Who among the following is called the first citizen of a State in India?**  
 (a) The Chief Justice of the High Court  
 (b) The Home Minister  
 (c) The Governor  
 (d) The Chief Minister
- 72. The current Lok Sabha (from 2014 onwards) is the—**  
 (a) 13th (b) 14th  
 (c) 15th (d) 16th
- 73. Who is the current President of India?**  
 (a) Narendra Modi  
 (b) Pratibha Patil  
 (c) M. Venkaiah Naidu  
 (d) Ram Nath Kovind
- 74. Which of the following is not mentioned in the Constitution of India?**  
 (a) Names of the States and Union Territories  
 (b) Structure of the Government  
 (c) Names of political parties  
 (d) Rights of the citizens
- 75. Who nominates Members to the Rajya Sabha?**  
 (a) The President  
 (b) The Vice President  
 (c) The Prime Minister  
 (d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- 76. Who among the following was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India?**  
 (a) C. Rajagopalachari  
 (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
 (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
 (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 77. Who among the following was the only Indian Governor-General of India?**  
 (a) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan  
 (b) B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya  
 (c) T. T. Krishnamachari  
 (d) C. Rajagopalachari
- 78. When was the Constitution of India adopted?**  
 (a) August 15, 1947  
 (b) November 26, 1947  
 (c) November 26, 1949  
 (d) January 26, 1950
- 79. Who among the following played a decisive role in integrating the Princely States of India?**  
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
 (c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
 (d) C. Rajagopalachari
- 80. Which of the following deal with the matters in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India?**  
 (a) Union Government and State Governments  
 (b) State Government and Local Government Bodies  
 (c) Union Territories  
 (d) Local Government Bodies
- 81. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee in the Constituent Assembly of India?**  
 (a) C. Rajagopalachari  
 (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
 (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
 (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 82. In the 18th century, under whom did Bengal gradually break away from the Mughal control?**  
 (a) Murshid Quli Khan  
 (b) Nadir Shah  
 (c) Alivardi Khan  
 (d) Burhan-ul-Mulk
- 83. Who among the following Governor-Generals decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal emperor and after his death none of the descendants would be recognized as a ruler?**  
 (a) Lord Dalhousie  
 (b) William Bentinck  
 (c) Lord Canning  
 (d) Lord Cornwallis
- 84. Which Governor-General declared that Awadh was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration?**  
 (a) Lord Ripon  
 (b) Lord Canning  
 (c) Lord Dalhousie  
 (d) Lord Mountbatten
- 85. Which ruler of Kanpur called himself 'Peshwa'?**  
 (a) Nana Saheb  
 (b) Bajirao I  
 (c) Bajirao II  
 (d) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- 86. The best methodology to teach the theme 'Factory' would be—**  
 (a) to narrate a story  
 (b) to invite a resource person  
 (c) to organize a visit to an industrial  
 (d) to screen a documentary film
- 87. What is EDUSAT?**  
 (a) The rocket that carries man-made satellites to be placed in the orbit around the Sun  
 (b) A newly discovered planet in the solar system  
 (c) An asteroid found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter  
 (d) A man-made Indian satellite
- 88. The verses and ideas of which one of following personalities have been preserved in 'Panchvani' and 'Bijak'?**  
 (a) Mirabai  
 (b) Kabir  
 (c) Guru Nanak  
 (d) Ravidas

**89. The mural painting from Ellora Caves which shows Vishnu as Narasimha, the man-lion, is a work of which period?**

- (a) Gurjara-Pratihara period
- (b) Rashtrakuta period

(c) Chalukya period

(d) Gupta period

**90. Which one of the following organizations believes in Upanishads?**

- (a) Brahma Samaj
- (b) Ramakrishna Mission
- (c) Satyashodhak Samaj
- (d) Seva Samaj

## PART-III : LANGUAGE-I (ENGLISH)

**Directions: Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 91 to 99) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.**

Born out of the forces of globalization, India's IT sector is undertaking some globalization of its own. In search of new sources of rapid growth, the country's outsourcing giants are aggressively expanding beyond their usual stomping grounds into the developing world; setting up programming centres, chasing new clients and hiring local talent. Through geographic diversification, Indian companies hope to regain some momentum after the recession. This shift is being driven by a global economy in which the US is no longer the undisputed engine of growth. India's IT powers rose to prominence largely on the decisions made by American executives, who were quick to capitalize on the cost savings to be gained by outsourcing noncore operations, such as systems programming and call centres, to specialists overseas.

Revenues in India's IT sector surged from \$4 billion in 1998 to \$59 billion last fiscal, but with the recession NASSCOM forecasts that the growth rate of India's exports of IT and other business services to the US and Europe will drop to at most 7% in the current fiscal year, down from 16% last year and 29% in 2007-08.

Factors other than the crisis are driving India's IT firms into the emerging world. Although the US still accounts for 60% of the export revenue of India's IT sector, emerging markets are growing faster. Tapping these more dynamic economies

won't be easy, however. The goal of Indian IT firms for the past 30 years has been to woo clients outside India and transfer as much of the actual work as possible back home, where lower wages for highly skilled programmers allowed them to offer significant cost savings. With costs in other emerging economies equally low, Indian firms can't compete on price alone.

To adapt, Indian companies which are relatively unknown in these emerging nations are establishing major local operations around the world, in the process hiring thousands of locals. Cultural conflicts arise at times while training new recruits. In addition, IT firms also have to work extra hard to woo business from emerging-market companies still unaccustomed to the concept of outsourcing. If successful, the future of India's outsourcing sector could prove as bright as its past.

**91. What is the author trying to convey through the phrase "India's IT sector is undertaking some globalization of its own"?**

- (a) India has usurped America's position as the leader in IT.
- (b) The Indian IT sector is competing with other emerging nations for American business.
- (c) The Indian IT sector is considering outsourcing to developing economies.
- (d) Indian IT firms are engaging in expanding their presence internationally.

**92. Which of the following factors made the services offered by the Indian IT attractive to the US?**

**A. Indian IT companies had expertise in rare core operations**

**B. The US lacked the necessary infrastructure and personnel to handle mass call centre operations**

**C. Inability of other equally cost-efficient developing countries to comply with their strict policies**

- (a) None
- (b) Only A
- (c) Only A and B
- (d) Only C

**93. What has caused Indian IT firms to change the way they conduct business in developing countries?**

- (a) The volume of work being awarded cannot be handled by Indian firms
- (b) The demands of these markets are different from those of India's traditional customers
- (c) Wages demanded by local workers are far higher than what they pay their Indian employees
- (d) Stringent laws which are not conducive to outsourcing

**94. What do the NASSCOM statistics about Indian IT exports indicate?**

- (a) Drop in demand for IT services by Europe and the US
- (b) Indian IT firms charge exorbitantly for their services
- (c) India has lost out to other emerging IT hubs
- (d) The Indian IT sector should undergo restructuring



95. According to the passage, which one of the following is not a difficulty that Indian IT firms will face in emerging markets?

- (a) Mindset resistant to outsourcing
- (b) Local IT services are equally cost-effective
- (c) The US is their preferred outsourcing destination
- (d) Conflicts arising during the training of local talent

96. Which of the following is/are not true in the context of the passage?

- A. The recession severely impacted the US but not India.
- B. India is trying to depend less on the US as a source of growth.
- C. The future success of Indian IT firms depends on emerging markets.

- (a) Only B and C
- (b) Only A
- (c) Only B
- (d) All A, B and C

97. Which one of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word 'chasing' as used in the passage?

- (a) Running
- (b) Harassing
- (c) Pestering
- (d) Pursuing

98. Which one of the following words is most opposite to the meaning of the word 'undisputed' as used in the passage?

- (a) Challenging
- (b) Doubtful
- (c) Deprived
- (d) Emphasized

99. Other than crisis, what is driving IT companies to seek other options?

- (a) The US makes more than 60% of India's export revenue
- (b) Emerging markets
- (c) None of the above
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Directions: Read the extract given below and answer the question that follow (Q. Nos. 100 to 105) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.**

Break, Break, Break,

On thy cold gray stones, O Sea !  
And I would that my tongue could utter

The thoughts that arise in me.

O, well for the fisherman's boy,

That he shouts with his sister at play!

O, well for the sailor lad,

That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on

To their haven under the hill;

But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,

And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, Break, Break

At the foot of the crage, O Sea!

But the tender grace of a day that is dead

Will never come back to me.

100. What is 'breaking' in 'Break, Break, Break'?

- (a) The sea
- (b) Poet's heart
- (c) The wind
- (d) The sunshine through the clouds

101. The mood of the speaker in 'Break, Break, Break' is—

- (a) contemplative and hopeful
- (b) lighthearted
- (c) somber and grieved
- (d) energized

102. The speaker in 'Break, Break, Break' observes all the following, except—

- (a) children playing
- (b) a sailor boy singing
- (c) a lady in a tower
- (d) ships coming in

103. The speaker of 'Break, Break, Break' cannot—

- (a) feel
- (b) see
- (c) speak
- (d) hear

104. In the first two lines of the poem, the poet uses—

- (a) simile
- (b) apostrophe
- (c) assonance
- (d) metaphor

105. The phrase 'haven under the hill' is an example of—

- (a) simile
- (b) metaphor
- (c) alliteration
- (d) personification

**Directions: Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 106 to 120) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.**

106. Which one of the following does not come under the principle of selection and gradation?

- (a) Accuracy
- (b) Availability
- (c) Coverage
- (d) Frequency

107. The phenomenon, where a single word is associated with two or several related meanings, is known as—

- (a) homonyms
- (b) homograph
- (c) polysemy
- (d) homonymy

108. "The dog lived in the garden, but the cat, who was smarter, lived inside the house" is an example of—

- (a) simple sentence
- (b) complex compound sentence
- (c) complex sentence
- (d) compound sentence

109. If a student of language is cramming his/her answers, then he/she would not be able to—

- (a) attempt question answers
- (b) attempt vocabulary-based exercise
- (c) attempt structural questions
- (d) attempt creative writing

110. During reading, if a student is piercing information together as they read a text keeping track of what is happening, he/she is—

- (a) inferring
- (b) skimming
- (c) paraphrasing
- (d) synthesizing

111. Which one of the following does not affect the intonation?  
 (a) Voice/Pronunciation  
 (b) Tone  
 (c) Rhythm  
 (d) Loudness
112. \_\_\_\_\_ are involved in thinking.  
 (a) Image, language, imagination, proposition  
 (b) Image, imagination, concept, proposition  
 (c) Imagination, language, concept, proposition  
 (d) Image, language, concept, proposition
113. Language laboratory is the place where the learners have to listen on headphone. The language labs are set up with a view to provide listening activities in order to develop—  
 (a) analysis habit  
 (b) speech habit  
 (c) criticizing habit  
 (d) listening activities
114. Grammar-translation method is basically used to teach—  
 (a) grammar  
 (b) foreign language  
 (c) rules of any language usage  
 (d) classical language
115. Which one of the following can be used as a rubric for the assessment of fluency and coherence of language?  
 (a) Can express with some flexibility and appropriacy on variety of topics  
 (b) Can initiate and logically develop simple conversation on a familiar topic  
 (c) Is always comprehensible, uses appropriate intonation  
 (d) Demonstrates hesitation to find word or use correct grammatical structures
116. Which one of the following is not the objective defined by NCF-2005 for teaching English at upper primary level?  
 (a) To negotiate their own learning, goals and evaluate their own progress, edit, revise, review their own work  
 (b) To use dictionary suitable to their needs  
 (c) To be able to articulate individual/personal responses effectively  
 (d) To promote learners' conceptualization of printed texts in terms of heading, paragraph and horizontal lines
117. If you are listening to the description of how to reach a specific location, then you are doing—  
 (a) casual listening  
 (b) focused listening  
 (c) intensive listening  
 (d) extensive listening
118. If a language teacher has put the words 'school, teacher, headmaster, peon' in a group, then she is following—  
 (a) lexical grouping  
 (b) semantic grouping  
 (c) phonetic grouping  
 (d) grammatical grouping
119. "At the initial stages of language learning, \_\_\_\_\_ may be one of the language for learning activities that create the child's awareness to the world." (NCF-2005)  
 (a) English  
 (b) Vernacular language  
 (c) Second language  
 (d) Hindi
120. Little or no attention is given to pronunciation in \_\_\_\_\_ method.  
 (a) audio-lingual  
 (b) grammar-translation  
 (c) CLT  
 (d) SLT

## भाग IV : भाषा-II ( हिन्दी )

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्रश्न सं. 121 से 128) के सही/सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए मेरा थोड़ा बहुत संबंध साहित्य की दुनिया से भी है। यह हालात मैं यहाँ भी देखता हूँ। यूरोपीय साहित्य का फैशन हमारे उपन्यासकारों, कहानी-लेखकों और कवियों पर झट हावी हो जाता है। मैं अपने प्रांत पंजाब की बात करता हूँ। मेरे पंजाब में युवा कवियों की नयी पौध सामाजिक व्यवस्था के खिलाफ इंकलाबी जज्बे से ओत-प्रोत है। इसमें भ्रष्टाचार, अन्याय, शोषण को हटाने और एक नयी व्यवस्था बनाने की बात की गई है। हाँ, हमें सामाजिक बदलाव

की जरूरत है और इन कविताओं में बातें तो बहुत अच्छे ढंग से कही गयी हैं पर इनका स्वरूप देसी नहीं है। इस पर पश्चिम का प्रभाव है। परिणाम यह है कि यह सारा इंकलाब एक छोटे-से कागज पर सीमित रह जाता है। बस, साहित्यिक समझ रखने वाले एक छोटे-से समूह में इनकी बात होती है। किसान, मजदूर, जो शोषण को झेल रहे हैं, जिन्हें वे इंकलाब की प्रेरणा देना चाहते हैं, वे इसे समझ ही नहीं पाते हैं। इस साल मेरी मातृभूमि पंजाब में मुझे गुरुनानक विश्वविद्यालय की सीनेट का सदस्य बनाने के लिए नीमित किया गया। जब मुझे

उसकी पहली मीटिंग में शामिल होने के लिए बुलाया गया, तो मैं पंजाब में ही प्रीतनगर के पास था। एक दिन शाम को अपने ग्रामीण दोस्तों से गपशप करते हुए मैंने अमृतसर में होने वाली सीनेट की मीटिंग में जाने का जिक्र किया तो किसी ने कहा, "हमारे साथ तो आप तहमद (लुंगी) और कुर्ते में हमारे जैसे ही बने फिरते हो, वहाँ सूट-बूट पहन कर साहब बहादुर बन जाओगे!" मैंने हँसते हुए कहा—"क्यों, आप अगर चाहते हैं तो मैं ऐसे ही चला जाऊँगा।" तभी कोई दूसरा बोला, "आप ऐसा कर ही नहीं सकते।"

121. 'युवा कवियों की नयी पौध' से क्या तात्पर्य है?

- (a) वे कवि जो नए विषयों पर लिख रहे हैं
- (b) वे कवि जो भी नए युवा हैं
- (c) वे युवा कवि जिन्होंने लेखन शुरू किया है
- (d) वे युवा कवि जो नए विषयों पर लिख रहे हैं

122. पंजाब के युवा कवियों के लेखन का विषय—

- (a) सुव्यवस्था (b) न्याय
- (c) भ्रष्टाचार (d) भावनाएँ

123. "कविताओं का स्वरूप देसी नहीं है।" वाक्य से अभिप्राय है—

- (a) कविताओं में शब्द पश्चिम से प्रभावित हैं।
- (b) कविताओं में शब्द पश्चिम से प्रभावित नहीं हैं।
- (c) कविताओं की अभिव्यक्ति पश्चिम से प्रभावित है।
- (d) कविताओं का प्रकाशन पश्चिम से प्रभावित है।

124. अनुच्छेद के आधार पर बताइए कि किनका शोषण हो रहा है।

- (a) किसानों और कवियों का
- (b) कवियों और मजदूरों का
- (c) कवियों और लेखकों का
- (d) किसानों और मजदूरों का

125. अनुच्छेद के आधार पर बताइए कि पंजाब प्रांत के आदमी सामान्यतः क्या पहनते हैं।

- (a) कुर्ता-पाजामा (b) कुर्ता-लुंगी
- (c) कुर्ता और पैट (d) सूट-बूट

126. कागज पर सीमित हो जाने से तात्पर्य है—

- (a) जमीनी स्तर पर बदलाव न आना
- (b) जमीनी स्तर पर बदलाव आना
- (c) जमीनी स्तर पर ऊँचा उठना
- (d) जमीनी स्तर पर ऊँचा न उठना

127. "इस पर पश्चिम का प्रभाव है।" वाक्य है—

- (a) संबंधवाचक (b) विधानवाचक
- (c) प्रश्नवाचक (d) संदेहावाचक

128. 'ग्रामीण, सामाजिक, युवा' आदि शब्द हैं—

- (a) संज्ञा (b) सर्वनाम
- (c) विशेषण (d) क्रिया

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

माइकल एंजेलो इटली के बहुत प्रसिद्ध शिल्पकार थे। वे बड़ी सुंदर मूर्तियाँ बनाते थे। लोगों ने पूछा कि आप इतनी सुंदर मूर्ति कैसे गढ़ लेते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं मूर्ति कहाँ गढ़ता हूँ। वह मूर्ति तो पहले से ही पत्थर में थी, मैंने तो सिर्फ पत्थर का फालतू हिस्सा हटा दिया तो मूर्ति प्रकट हो गयी! तो विद्यार्थी को अपना परिचय पाने में, स्व-भान होने में मदद करना ही शिक्षक का काम है। अब यह स्व-भान कैसे हो? कहते हैं, सेल्फ इज लाइक अ रे—जो साइंस में माना जाता है कि प्रकाश की किरण अदृश्य होती है, वह आपको दिखाई देती है, वैसे हमारा जो 'स्व' है वह शून्य में, अभाव में समझ में नहीं आता। वह तब प्रकट होता है, जब मैं स्व-धर्म कर्तव्य-कर्म करता हूँ। कर्म करते-करते मुश्किल का जब मैं सामना करता हूँ तब मेरा रूप, मेरी शक्ति, मेरे स्व का मुझे पता चलता है। स्व-धर्म रूप कर्म करते हुए जो स्व मेरे सामने व्यक्त होता है, वहीं मेरी शिक्षा है। इसलिए शिक्षा दी नहीं जा सकती, बल्कि अंदर से अंकुरित होती है और उस प्रक्रिया में शिक्षक केवल बाहर से मदद करता है। जैसे पौधे के अंकुरित होने में, इसके प्रफुल्लित होने में सीधा हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। परंतु बाहर से खाद-पानी देना, निराई करना, प्रकाश की व्यवस्था आदि कर सकते हैं।

129. अनुच्छेद के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि—

- (a) शिक्षा देना संभव है
- (b) शिक्षा देना संभव नहीं है
- (c) शिक्षा विद्यालय में मिलती है
- (d) शिक्षा परिवार में मिलती है

130. शिक्षक का काम है—

- (a) विद्यार्थी को स्वयं से परिचित कराना
- (b) विद्यार्थी को दूसरों से परिचित कराना
- (c) विद्यार्थी को विषयों से परिचित कराना
- (d) विद्यार्थी को शिल्प-कला से परिचित कराना

131. 'स्व' का प्रकाटय \_\_\_\_ में होता है।

- (a) रोशनी (b) कर्म
- (c) शक्ति (d) शून्य

132. अनुच्छेद में खाद-पानी देने, निराई करने का उदाहरण बताता है कि शिक्षक का कार्य बच्चों को—

- (a) भोजन-पानी देने का है
- (b) नियंत्रित करना है
- (c) उचित माहौल देना है
- (d) बागवानी सिखाना है

133. 'स्व'—

- (a) दृश्यमान होता है
- (b) प्रकाश होता है
- (c) किरण होता है
- (d) अदृश्य होता है

134. "वे बड़ी सुंदर मूर्तियाँ बनाते थे।" वाक्य में प्रविशेषण है—

- (a) वे (b) बड़ी
- (c) सुंदर (d) मूर्तियाँ

135. 'अंकुरित' शब्द में प्रत्यय है—

- (a) इत (b) रित
- (c) त (d) अं

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों (प्रश्न सं. 136 से 150) के सही/सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए।

136. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने-सिखाने का एक उद्देश्य है—

- (a) व्याकरण के सभी नियमों को कंठस्थ करना
- (b) साहित्य की गद्य एवं पद्य विधाओं की रचना
- (c) हिंदी भाषा के समग्र इतिहास के बारे में जानना
- (d) भाषा की नियमबद्ध प्रकृति की पहचान और उसका विश्लेषण करना

137. हिंदी भाषा सीखने के संदर्भ में कक्षा आठ में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे से यह अपेक्षित है कि वह—

- (a) हिंदी भाषा की समस्त नियमावली को जान सके
- (b) हिंदी भाषा के मुहावरों और लोकोक्तियों को जान सके
- (c) विभिन्न संदर्भों में हिंदी भाषा का प्रभावी प्रयोग कर सके
- (d) तत्सम प्रधान भाषा का प्रभावी प्रयोग कर सके

138. हिंदी भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के लिए अनिवार्य है—  
 (a) भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक की उपलब्धता  
 (b) समृद्ध भाषा-परिवेश की उपलब्धता  
 (c) हिंदी भाषा की लिखित परीक्षा  
 (d) भाषा की दृश्य-श्रव्य सामग्री की उपलब्धता
139. उच्च प्राथमिकता स्तर पर हिंदी भाषा के आकलन में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है—  
 (a) हिंदी भाषा के व्याकरण की जानकारी  
 (b) हिंदी भाषा की बारीकियों की समझ व प्रयोग  
 (c) हिंदी भाषा के साहित्यकारों की जानकारी  
 (d) हिंदी भाषा की मानक वर्तनी की जानकारी
140. भाषा अर्जन के संबंध में कौन-सा कथन सही है?  
 (a) यह सहज होता है।  
 (b) यह सरल होता है।  
 (c) यह कठिन होता है।  
 (d) यह सीखा जाता है।
141. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर विभिन्न विषयों पर आधारित पाठों को पाठ्य-पुस्तक में शामिल करने का उद्देश्य है—  
 (a) बच्चों को विभिन्न विषयों की जानकारी देना  
 (b) बच्चों को विभिन्न प्रयुक्तियों से परिचित कराना  
 (c) अन्य विषयों को सीखने में मदद करना  
 (d) अन्य विषयों का सरलीकरण करना
142. आकलन का प्रयोग \_\_\_\_\_ के लिए होना चाहिए।  
 (a) सीखने में मदद  
 (b) कितना सीखा को आँकने  
 (c) परस्तर तुलना  
 (d) भाषा की जानकारी
143. दृश्य-श्रव्य सामग्री का प्रयोग तब उपयोगी होता है जब बच्चे—  
 (a) उसे बहुत सरलता से समझ सकें  
 (b) उस पर अपनी बौद्धिक प्रतिक्रिया दे सकें  
 (c) उसकी भाषा का अनुकरण कर सकें  
 (d) उसके बनने की प्रक्रिया को बता सकें
144. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए किए जाने वाले लेखन कार्य में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है—  
 (a) जल संरक्षण का विज्ञापन बनाना  
 (b) आपदा प्रबंधन का स्लोगन लिखना  
 (c) अधूरी कहानी का अंत लिखना  
 (d) डायरी लिखना
145. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिंदी के आकलन का सबसे कमजोर बिंदु है—  
 (a) लिखने में नए शब्द इस्तेमाल करना  
 (b) लेखन में तार्किकता का समावेश  
 (c) भाषा का सृजनात्मक प्रयोग  
 (d) संस्कृतिष्ठ शब्दावली का प्रयोग
146. भाषा और लिपि के बीच—  
 (a) एक निश्चित संबंध होता है  
 (b) कोई निश्चित संबंध नहीं होता  
 (c) एक तार्किक संबंध होता है  
 (d) कोई संबंध होता ही नहीं है
147. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिंदी भाषा का आकलन करते समय आप सर्वाधिक बल किस पर देंगे?  
 (a) लिखित परीक्षा  
 (b) मौखिक परीक्षा  
 (c) पोर्टफोलियो  
 (d) जाँच-सूची
148. बहुभाषिक कक्षा में बच्चों की भाषाएँ—  
 (a) बहुत गंभीर समस्या है, जिसका कोई समाधान नहीं है  
 (b) संसाधन के रूप में इस्तेमाल की जा सकती हैं  
 (c) एक जटिल समस्या है, जो अन्य समस्याएँ पैदा करती हैं  
 (d) हिंदी भाषा की कक्षाओं से बाहर ही रहनी चाहिए
149. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरण पढ़ाने की आगमन पद्धति में—  
 (a) जटिल से सरल की ओर जाते हैं  
 (b) उदाहरण से नियम की ओर जाते हैं  
 (c) नियम में उदाहरण की ओर जाते हैं  
 (d) व्याकरण की पाठ्य-पुस्तक पर केंद्रित रहते हैं
150. अंतर्निहित भाषा क्षमता का संबंध \_\_\_\_\_ के साथ है।  
 (a) चॉम्स्की  
 (b) पियाजे  
 (c) स्किनर  
 (d) वाइगोत्स्की

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) Principles of decentralised development is the correct choice. According to this principle, development takes place from the central part of the body and moves towards the peripheries or extremities.

2. (a)

3. (d) Group identity refers to a sense of belonging of a person towards a particular group. Therefore, if a teacher dresses like most of the other teacher, then he/she shows a sense of belonging towards the teacher fraternity.

4. (a) The concept of object permanence is attained during

sensorimotor stage of development as formulated by Jean Piaget. This stage is from 0 to 2 years. Babies gain knowledge through their senses and motor developments in this stage.

5. (b) Child-Centered Education Programme focuses on individualised education programme that is centered around the child. It adopts various teaching strategies and techniques which suits the specific needs of the child.

6. (b) Child growth is divided into different stages. In the age of 18 and 24 months child is no more limited to

one-word sentence. Children in this age group start combining words to form a short sentence.

7. (c) 8. (d)

9. (a) The acceptable sound combinations of a language are specified in its phonological rules. A phonological rule is a formal way of expressing a systematic phonological process or diachronic sound change in language.

10. (b) The position where thought patterns are influenced by language is called linguistic determination. Linguistic determination is the idea that



language and its structures limit and determine human thought, knowledge and perception.

**11. (d)** Algorithms are procedures for computing or reaching to a conclusion by performing calculations, analysis, and reasoning that are based on past experiences.

**12. (c)** Subgoal analysis means step by step description of a process to achieve a related goal. So, dividing the assigned jobs into small tasks to handle it easily is called subgoal analysis.

**13. (d)**

**14. (d)** Grading, coding, Marking and credit accumulation system are scoring procedure of assessment of Learner's performance. These are part of assessment which helps the teachers and parents to know about the learner's achievements.

**15. (b)** Assessment of learner's achievement helps the teachers to maintain the performance record of learners. This helps in indicating each learner's performance and plan effective ways of their improvement.

**16. (b)**

**17. (d)** The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act have been enacted in the year 2016 by the Indian Parliament.

The Act replaced Persons with Disabilities Act of 1995.

Convention on the rights of person with disabilities.

**18. (b)** Children with individual differences should be taught in a school having teachers who have been trained to teach children with specific individual differences: Trained teachers can better understand the needs of individual child and thus help in child's development.

**19. (a)**

**20. (d)** Universal Design of Learning refers to developing flexible learning environments that can accommodate individual learning differences. So, providing appropriate teaching-learning materials to diverse learners in universal design of learning.

**21. (b)** Metacognition is the understanding of one's own thought process. It involves self-awareness and control of cognitive abilities like

planning, reviewing and revising. It is a process of higher order thinking.

**22. (d)** In creative thinking new ideas, ways or thoughts are developed to approach a particular task. The ways to approach is based on individual thinking pattern, experiences and interpretation. Therefore, option (1) is correct.

**23. (a)**

**24. (d)** While teaching the children with disability, an intellectual hierarchy is followed divided into four stages: Acquisition, Fluency Maintenance and Generalisation. So, the correct answer is generalisation as it comes after maintenance.

**25. (b)**

**26. (d)** When the teacher is demonstrating the way of doing a task again then it means that the students are doing the task properly. Here, the teacher has used the method of observing the students carefully, so option m is correct.

**27. (b)** Mann and Janis have propound a specific decision making pattern known as vigilance, where individuals alternatives and then make careful decisions.

**28. (d)**

**29. (b)** The drill and practice task is a way of instruction characterised by systematic repetition of concepts, examples and practice problems. It is used as an active means of teaching and children also get enjoying themselves.

**30. (a)** Kinesthetic movements require whole body movements such as hands, legs and finger. This helps in learning effectively. The multisensory approach is used in classes where children learn various actions and rhymes.

**31. (c)** A wind vane, also called a weather vane, is a tool for measuring wind direction and was probably one of the first weather instruments ever used. ... The arrow will point to the direction the wind is blowing from so if it is pointing to the east, it means the wind is coming from the east.

**32. (c)** Thermosphere - 80 km and up - The air is very thin. Thermosphere

means "heat sphere". The temperature is very high in this layer because ultraviolet radiation is turned into heat. Temperatures often reach 2000 degrees Celsius or more. This layer contains:

**1. Ionosphere:** This is the lower part of the thermosphere. It extends from about 80 to 550 km. Gas particles absorb ultraviolet and X-ray radiation from the sun. The particles of gas become electrically charged (ions). Radio waves are bounced off the ions and reflect waves back to earth. This generally helps radio communication. However, solar flares can increase the number of ions and can interfere with the transmission of some radio waves.

**2. Exosphere :** The upper part of the thermosphere. It extends from about 550 km for thousands of kilometers. Air is very thin here. This is the area where satellites orbit the earth.

**33. (b)** Our Earth consists of four different layers namely:

**1. Inner Core:** It is the center and the hottest layer of the Earth. The inner core is solid and made up of iron and nickel with temperature up to 5,500°C. Due to its immense heat energy, the inner core is more like the engine room of the Earth.

**2. Outer Core:** The outer core of the Earth is similar to a very hot ball of metals, whose temperature is around 4000°F to 9000°F. It is so hot that the metals inside are all in the liquid state. The outer core is located around 1800 miles under the crust and approximately 1400 miles thick. It is composed of metals such as iron and nickel. The outer core surrounds the inner core.

The inner core has pressures and temperatures so high that the metals are squeezed together and not able to move like a liquid, but are forced to vibrate instead of solid.

**3. Mantle:** Mantle is the widest section of the Earth. Its thickness is approximately 2,900 km. Mantle is mainly made up of semi-molten rock known as magma. The rock is hard in the upper part of the mantle, but lower

down the rock is softer and begins to melt.

The mantle is located directly under the Sima. The mantle consists of very hot and dense rock. This layer of rock flows like asphalt under heavy weight. This flow is because of the greatest temperature differences from the bottom to the top of the mantle. The reason behind the plates of the Earth move is the movement of the mantle. Its temperature varies between 1600 °F at the upper part to 4000 °F near the bottom.

**4. Crust:** The crust is the outer layer where we live. The thickness is around 0-60 km. It's a solid rock layer divided into two types:

1. Continental crust covers the land and,
2. Oceanic crust covers water.

The crust is the most widely studied and understood. Mantle is hotter and capable of flowing. The outer and inner core are much hotter with great pressures that you can be squeezed into a ball smaller than a marble if you are able to go in the center of the Earth.

**34. (a)** Seven days after a spring tide, the sun and moon are at right angles to each other. When this happens, the bulge of the ocean caused by the sun partially cancels out the bulge of the ocean caused by the moon. This produces moderate tides known as neap tides, meaning that high tides are a little lower and low tides are a little higher than average. Neap tides occur during the first and third quarter moon, when the moon appears "half full".

**35. (a) Meander,** extreme U-bend in the course of a stream, usually occurring in a series. Meanders, named from the Menderes (historically known as the **Macander**) River in Turkey, are most often formed in alluvial materials (stream-deposited sediments) and thus freely adjust their shapes and shift downstream according to the slope of the alluvial valley. A meandering channel commonly is about one and one-half times as long as the valley, and it exhibits pools in the meander bends

and riffles (shallower zones with more turbulent water flow) in the reaches between the meanders. The length of a meander generally ranges from seven to ten times the channel width.

**36. (d) 37. (c) 38. (c)**

**39. (b)** Non-Conventional Sources of Energy:

Besides conventional sources of energy there are non-conventional sources of energy. These are also called renewable sources of energy. Examples are Bio energy, solar energy, wind energy and tidal energy. Govt. of India has established a separate department under the Ministry of Energy called as the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources for effective exploitation of non-conventional energy.

**Solar Energy:** Energy produced through the sunlight is called solar energy. Under this programme, solar photovoltaic cells are exposed to sunlight and in the form of electricity is produced. Photovoltaic cells are those which convert sun light energy into electricity.

**40. (b)**

**41. (b)** Isthmus, narrow strip of land connecting two large land areas otherwise separated by bodies of water. Unquestionably the two most famous isthmuses are the Isthmus of Panama, connecting North and South America, and the Isthmus of Suez, connecting Africa and Asia.

**42. (b) 43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (b)**

**46. (b) 47. (d) 48. (b) 49. (b)**

**50. (d) 51. (b) 52. (d) 53. (c)**

**54. (a)**

**55. (a)** The Paleolithic Age, or Old Stone Age in India spanned from 500,000 B.C. to 10,000 B.C in the Pleistocene Period of the Ice Age. It was the first part of the Stone Age. During this period, man relied on hunting and had no knowledge of cultivation and house building. According to the nature of tools and the change in the climate, the Paleolithic Age in India is divided into three phases; Lower Paleolithic (500,000 BC to 50,000 BC), Middle Paleolithic (50,000 BC to 40,000 BC),

and Upper Paleolithic (40,000 BC to 10,000 BC).

**56. (d)**

**57. (b)** There are two prominent sites which are found in Gujarat are Lothal (Ahmedabad) and Dholavira (Kutch). Lothal Discovered in 1954, was excavated from 13 February 1955 to 19 May 1960 by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Dholavira was excavated by RS Bisht of ASI and his team in 1990. This city was located where there was fresh water and fertile soil in the Rann of Kutch. Indus Valley Civilization which is also known as Harappan civilization was one of the world's first great civilizations.

**58. (d)** Rigveda, also spelled Rgveda, the oldest of the sacred books of Hinduism, composed in an ancient form of Sanskrit about 1500 BCE, in what is now the Punjab region of India and Pakistan. It consists of a collection of 1,028 poems grouped into 10 "circles" (mandalas). It is generally agreed that the first and last books were created later than the middle books. The Rigveda was preserved orally before it was written down about 300 BCE. (See Veda).

**59. (b)** Bimbisara was the most remarkable king of the pre Mauryan dynasties of Magadha. He was a man with clear perspectives. He used the policy of marital alliances to expand his kingdom, a tradition which was not yet seen in any dynasty. He also used a policy of sending envoys to strengthen the bilateral relationships. He sent Jivaka, a Vaidya (doctor) to the king of Avanti who was suffering from a disease most probably jaundice.

**60. (a)**

**61. (d)** Article 80 of the Constitution lays down the maximum strength of Rajya Sabha as 250, out of which 12 members are nominated by the President and 238 are representatives of the States and of the two Union Territories. The present strength of Rajya Sabha, however, is 245, out of which 233 are representatives of the States and Union territories of Delhi and Puducherry and

12 are nominated by the President. The members nominated by the President are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as literature, science, art and social service. The representatives of the States and of the Union Territories in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the method of indirect election. The representatives of each State and two Union territories are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State and by the members of the Electoral College for that Union Territory, as the case may be, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

**62. (b) 63. (c)**

**64. (b)** Right to equality is one of the six fundamental rights in the Indian constitution. It includes equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of race, religion, gender, and caste or birth place. Every citizen, from Prime Minister to an ordinary individual, is subjected to the same laws.

**65. (a)** According to the Indian Constitution, there are six basic Fundamental Rights of Indian Citizens, which are right to equality, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, right to freedom, right to constitutional remedies and right against exploitation.

**66. (c)**

**67. (c)** The chief minister is elected through a majority in the state legislative assembly. This is procedurally established by the vote of confidence in the legislative assembly, as suggested by the governor of the state who is the appointing authority.

**68. (a)** The Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal (Article 155). A person to be eligible for appointment as Governor should be citizen of India and has completed age of 35 years (Article 157).

**69. (c)** Candidates who win the Lok Sabha elections are called 'Member of Parliament' and hold their seats for five

years or until the body is dissolved by the President on the advice of the council of ministers.

**70. (b)** The first citizen of a state is the governor of the particular state by default. While the governors are considered to be the first citizens of a state, the President, who is responsible for the election of the governors, is the first citizen of the country.

The present strength, however, is 245 members of whom 233 are representatives of the states and union territories and 12 are nominated by the President. The 12 nominated members of the Rajya Sabha are persons who are eminent in particular fields, and are well known contributors in the particular field.

**71. (\*) 72. (c) 73. (b) 74. (a) 75. (c)**

**76. (c)** On the basis of the framework provided by the Cabinet Mission, a Constituent Assembly was constituted on 9th December, 1946. The Constitution making body was elected by the Provincial Legislative Assembly constituting of 389 members who included 93 from Princely States and 296 from British India. The seats to the British Indian provinces and princely states were allotted in proportion of their respective population and were to be divided among Muslims, Sikhs and rest of the communities. All sections of the Indian society got representation in the Constituent Assembly in spite of limited suffrage. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly took place on December 9, 1946 at New Delhi with Dr Sachidanand being elected as the interim President of the Assembly. However, on December 11, 1946, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President and H.C. Mukherjee as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.

**77. (a)**

**78. (b)** India, also known as Bharat, is a Union of States. It is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government. The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which

was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950. The Constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with certain unitary features.

**79. (b) 80. (d) 81. (c) 82. (c) 83. (d)**

**84. (a) 85. (d) 86. (b) 87. (c) 88. (c)**

**89. (d) 90. (a)**

**91. (d)** India's IT sector is undertaking some globalization of its own in search of new sources of rapid growth.

**92. (a)** None of the factors given in A, B and C are correct regarding Indian IT services attractive to the US.

**93. (b)** The Indian IT firms have changed their business module in developing countries due to the different demands of these countries, markets.

**94. (a)** The NASSCOM Statistics indicates about Indian IT export's drop in demand for IT services in Europe and the US.

**95. (c)** The option "The US is their preferred outsourcing destination" is not a difficulty that Indian IT firms will face in emerging markets.

**96. (b)** The factor given in A – "the recession severely impacted the US but not India" is not true in the context of the passage.

**97. (d)** 'Pursuing' word is the most similar in meaning to the word "Chasing" as used in the passage.

**98. (b)** The word 'doubtful' is the most opposite to the meaning of the word 'undisputed' as used in the passage.

**99. (b)** Emerging markets are driving IT companies to seek other options.

**100. (a) 101. (c) 102. (c)**

**103. (c) 104. (b) 105. (c)**

**106. (a)** Accuracy does not come under the principle of selection and gradation.

**107. (c)** Polysemy

**108. (b)** Complex compound sentence

**109. (d)** If a student of language is cramming his/her answers, then he/she would not be able to attempt writing.

110. (d) Synthesizing
111. (a) Voice/Pronunciation does not affect the intonation
112. (c) Imagination, language, concept, proposition are involved in thinking.
113. (b) 114. (d)
115. (b) Demonstrates hesitation to find word or use correct grammatical structures.
116. (d)
117. (c) Intensive listening
118. (b) Semantic grouping
119. (a) English
120. (b) Little or no attention is given to pronunciation in **grammar-translation** method.
121. (c)
122. (c) पंजाब में भ्रष्टाचार, अन्याय और शोषण अपने चरम पर है। इसलिए लेखन के जरिए पंजाब के युवा कवियों ने सामाजिक बदलाव की बात कही है।
123. (c) 124. (d)
125. (b) पंजाब प्रांत के पुरुषों का पहनावा सामान्यतः कुर्ता-लुंगी है। इसी पहनावे को वे अपने स्तर पर प्रत्येक जगह पहना करते हैं।
126. (a) यहाँ इस कथन का तात्पर्य यह है कि यह सारा कथन एक छोटे से कागज पर ही सीमित रह जाता है, इसके आधार पर समाज में कोई बदलाव नहीं आता।
127. (b) जिन वाक्यों में क्रिया के करने या होने का बोध हो और ऐसे वाक्यों में किसी काम के होने या किसी के अस्तित्व का बोध होता हो, उन्हें विधि वाचक या विधानवाचक वाक्य कहते हैं।
128. (c) संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द को विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे- अच्छा लड़का, नई कलम इत्यादि।
129. (b) प्रश्न में दिए गए अनुच्छेद के अनुसार शिक्षा दी नहीं जा सकती, बल्कि अंदर से अंकुरित होती है और उस प्रक्रिया में शिक्षक केवल बाहर से मदद करता है।
130. (a) शिक्षक का कार्य केवल पाठ्यक्रम पढ़ाना नहीं है, बल्कि विद्यार्थी के व्यक्तित्व का सम्पूर्ण विकास करना है।
131. (b) कर्म करते-करते जब मुश्किलों का सामना करना होता है, तब अपने स्व-धर्म कर्तव्य कर्म का ज्ञान होता है।
132. (c)
133. (d) 'स्व' का ज्ञान कर्म करने के दौरान ज्ञात होता है।
134. (b) जो शब्द विशेषण शब्दों की विशेषता बताता है, उसे प्रविशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे- राधा बहुत अच्छी लड़की है। यहाँ पर 'अच्छी' विशेषण है और 'बहुत' शब्द उसकी विशेषता बताता है। अतः 'बहुत' प्रविशेषण है।
135. (a) अंकुरित का मूलशब्द है अंकुर, अंकुरित में इत प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है। अंकु + इत = अंकुरित
136. (d) भाषा के विकास को सीखने की साधारण प्रक्रियाओं के द्वारा आगे बढ़ना माना जाता है भाषा की नियमबद्ध प्रकृति की पहचान और उसका विश्लेषण करना।
137. (c)
138. (b) भाषा एक सामाजिक प्रक्रिया है और मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी है। वह अपने सामाजिक कार्यों के लिए भाषा पर निर्भर रहता है। किसी भी भाषा को सीखने के लिए जरूरी है समृद्ध भाषा-परिवेश की उपलब्धता।
139. (b)
140. (a) भाषा अर्जन में ज्ञान को अवचेतन मन ग्रहण करके सम्प्रेषण के माध्यम से मस्तिष्क में एकत्र करता है। भाषा के अर्जन की प्रक्रिया में बालक को एक प्राकृतिक सम्प्रेषण के स्रोत की आवश्यकता होती है। बालक उसी के माध्यम से भाषा सीख लेते हैं।
141. (b)
142. (a) आकलन एक रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन है अर्थात् रोजमर्रा के अध्यापन का सतत चलने वाला ऐसा हिस्सा, जिसके माध्यम से शिक्षक विद्यार्थियों के साथ की जाने वाली अपनी गतिविधियों में संशोधन करते हैं।
143. (b) पढ़ाई के दौरान दृश्य-श्रव्य सामग्री का प्रयोग उसी अवस्था में उपयोगी होता है, जब बच्चे उसे समझकर उस पर अपनी बौद्धिक प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त कर सकें।
144. (d) डायरी लेखन व्यक्ति के द्वारा लिखा गया व्यक्तिगत अनुभवों, सोच और भावनाओं को लेखित करके बनाया गया एक संग्रह है। इसमें लेखक आत्म साक्षात्कार करता है और अपने आपसे सम्प्रेषण की स्थिति में होता है।
145. (d)
146. (b) भाषा और लिपि का कोई प्राकृतिक या सहज संबंध नहीं होता। लिपि का विकास भाषा के विकास के हजारों साल बाद हुआ है। अतः बिना लिपि के भाषा हो सकती है किंतु बिना ध्वनि प्रतीकों के भाषा नहीं हो सकती।
147. (c) पोर्टफोलियो से बच्चों की क्रमिक प्रगति के बारे में पता चलता है। यह बच्चों की हर प्रकार की प्रगति का पूर्ण लेखा-जोखा है। यह बच्चों के आकलन का सबसे अच्छा तरीका है।
148. (b)
149. (b) आगमन विधि व्याकरण शिक्षण के लिए अच्छी विधि है, इस विधि में एक शिक्षक बच्चों के समक्ष बच्चों से परिचित घटनाओं तथा वस्तुओं का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करके नियमों को समझाता है।
150. (a) नाम चॉम्स्की एक प्रख्यात भाषा वैज्ञानिक और राजनीतिक हैं। उनके अनुसार प्रत्येक मानव शिशु में व्याकरण की संरचनाओं का एक अंतर्निहित एवं जन्मजात (आनुवांशिक रूप से) खाका होता है, जिसे सार्वभौम व्याकरण की संज्ञा की गयी है।