

PRACTICE SET-1

PART I : CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

1. **The major responsibility of a teacher is to**
 - (a) maintain strict discipline
 - (b) provide learning opportunities as per the different learning styles of students
 - (c) prepare lesson plans and teach accordingly
 - (d) organise as many activities as possible
2. **"Thought not only determines language, but also precedes it." was an idea put forward by**
 - (a) Vygotsky (b) Pavlov
 - (c) Jean Piaget (d) Kohlberg
3. **For maintaining an effective discipline in the class the teacher should**
 - (a) allow students to do whatever they like
 - (b) deal with the students strictly
 - (c) give the students some problems to solve
 - (d) (b) and (c)
4. **If you get an opportunity to teach a visually challenged student along with normal students, what type of treatment would you like to give him/her in the class?**
 - (a) Not giving extra attention because majority may suffer
 - (b) Take care of him sympathetically in the classroom
 - (c) You will think that blindness is his destiny and hence you can do nothing
 - (d) Arrange a seat in the front row and try to teach at a pace convenient to him.
5. **At the upper primary stage there is a need of**
 - (a) educational and career guidance
 - (b) educational, career and personal guidance
 - (c) only career guidance
 - (d) only educational guidance
6. **The best way to inculcate moral values in children is by**
 - (a) giving moral lectures in the morning assembly
 - (b) putting across a situation and asking students to take action
 - (c) demonstration of moral values by teachers and elders
 - (d) teaching students to differentiate between moral and immoral
7. **There are five students having physical disability in a class. During the games period they should be**
 - (a) seated in a corner so that these children can enjoy watching the game
 - (b) encouraged to take part in the games appropriate for them with other children
 - (c) allowed to take part only in indoor games
 - (d) forced to play with all the students of the class
8. **Errors made by student in classes above 5 must be considered as indicators of**
 - (a) their lack of learning skill
 - (b) their learning steps
 - (c) their learning disabilities
 - (d) their ignorance towards learning
9. **Science and Art exhibitions, music and dance shows and bringing out school magazines, are meant to**
 - (a) train students for various professions
 - (b) establish a name for the school
 - (c) satisfy the parents
 - (d) provide a creative channel for learners
10. **Inclusive education refers to a school education system that**
 - (a) emphasizes the need to promote the education of the girl child only
 - (b) induces all children with disability
 - (c) includes children regardless of physical, intellectual, social, linguistic or other differently abled conditions
 - (d) encourage education of children with special needs through exclusive schools
11. **Which of the following best describes the extent of effect of heredity upon development?**

- (a) Heredity determines how far an individual will develop
 (b) Heredity determines how far an individual can develop
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- 12. For maximum reinforcement effect, a given reward should**
 (a) be applied immediately upon the response
 (b) be applied immediately preceding the response
 (c) be applied simultaneously with the response
 (d) follow the response only after a substantial delay
- 13. The new progressive pedagogy professes**
 (a) assessment in learning
 (b) assessment of learning
 (c) assessment for learning
 (d) assessment along learning
- 14. In a Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation, the phrase 'Comprehensive Evaluation' indicates**
 (a) evaluation of whole syllabus
 (b) evaluation of all subjects
 (c) evaluation of cognitive domain, affective domain and psychomotor domain
 (d) evaluation of cognitive domain
- 15. A concept learnt by a student in Mathematics class is used by her in Geography class. This is an example of**
 (a) positive transfer
 (b) negative transfer
 (c) zero transfer
 (d) None of the above
- 16. Which of the following statements is most appropriate in relation to adolescents?**
 (a) Thinking starts reflecting in concrete actions
 (b) Abrupt increase in the intelligence quotient
 (c) Increase in the incidence of emotional upheavals
 (d) Carefree nature towards studies
- 17. _____ plays a significant role in the development of personality.**
 (a) A blend of heredity and environment
 (b) Number of examinations
 (c) Heredity
 (d) Environment
- 18. According to Jean Piaget, adaptation takes place through**
 (a) Assimilation
 (b) Accommodation
 (c) Experiences
 (d) Assimilation and accommodation
- 19. What does not include in counselling?**
 (a) Listening with attention the child
 (b) Talking with child in friendly manner
 (c) Understanding point of view of child
 (d) Keeping child in discipline
- 20. At the state level the curriculum of class I to VIII is developed by**
 (a) SCERT (b) NCTE
 (c) NCERT (d) SIEMAT
- 21. During the mid-day meal, high caste students deny to have meal in a line with lower caste students. What will you do?**
 (a) You will agree to make separate sitting arrangement for them
 (b) You will seek direction from higher authorities
 (c) You will convince students to sit together and have meal
 (d) You will stop cooking mid-day meal in school
- 22. Monika is good achiever in science, but poor in Mathematics. The most probable reason is**
 (a) girls are generally poor in Mathematics
 (b) parents of Monika are uneducated
 (c) Mathematics teaching is not effective
 (d) Mathematics is a hard subject
- 23. A teacher is appointed in a remote village, where villagers are uneducated, school building and drinking water facility are also not available. The biggest hindrance to work in the village is**
 (a) lack of school building
 (b) uneducated parents
 (c) lack of motivation to solve problems
 (d) lack of drinking water facility
- 24. According to Kohlberg, the thinking process involved in judgment about questions of right and wrong is called**
 (a) moral dilemma
 (b) morality co-operation
 (c) moral reasoning
 (d) moral realism
- 25. In constructivism**
 (a) children participate in the process of learning passively
 (b) education is teacher-centered
 (c) education is child-centered
 (d) education is behaviouristic
- 26. For building good character in students**
 (a) there should be chapters in the textbook regarding character development
 (b) lecture should be given for character development
 (c) the classroom activities should be such that it may promote character building
 (d) the autobiography of eminent persons should be taught
- 27. In which of the following conditions the social and emotional development of the child will occur in good manner?**

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| (a) When the child is considered important and his feelings are respected
(b) When the child is told to learn more and more
(c) When the child gets good marks in the class
(d) When the child is taught according to his intellectual level
28. Which of the following situations will help in the development of creativity? | (a) When there will be limited opportunities for learning
(b) When children are asked to learn answers
(c) When the solution of a problem is told to the student
(d) When children are given opportunities to learn on their own
29. Activity based teaching emphasises
(a) active participation by all the students | (b) completion of activity in specified time
(c) play
(d) disciplined class
30. "If you want to teach the children, learn from the children" indicates
(a) Teacher centered education
(b) Child centered education
(c) Evaluation centered education
(d) Examination centered education |
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PART II : SOCIAL STUDIES/SOCIAL SCIENCE

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| 31. Who built the 'Vishnu Temple' of Angkor wat situated in Kambuj?
(a) Suryavarman I
(b) Jayavarman IV
(c) Suryavarman II
(d) Yashovarman III
32. The last expedition of Sher Shah Suri was against the ruler of
(a) Kalinjar (b) Marwar
(c) Ranthambore (d) Malwa
33. In which major Rock Edict of the Emperor Ashoka, we find the description of neighbour countries?
(a) First (b) Fifth
(c) Eighth (d) Thirteenth
34. Under which Act the Sati system was banned in Bengal with the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy?
(a) Regulation XVII AD 1829
(b) Regulation XX AD 1831
(c) Regulation XVIII AD 1856
(d) Regulation XIX AD 1829
35. Which of the following Novel of Rabindranath Tagore has the main character Nikhil, who believes more in 'humanity' than patriotism?
(a) Shesher Kabita
(b) Gora | (c) Yogayog
(d) Ghare Baire
36. In which year the Amendment in Indian Constitution regarding Preamble was made?
(a) 1975 (b) 1976
(c) 1978 (d) 1992
37. Hindustan Ghadar Party was founded in the year
(a) 1916 (b) 1925
(c) 1913 (d) 1922
38. The Constitution Amendment which is related to Right to Education is
(a) 42nd Amendment
(b) 52nd Amendment
(c) 61st Amendment
(d) 86th Amendment
39. Dirham is
(a) Coin of gold (b) Coin of copper
(c) Coin of silver (d) Coin of alloy
40. The lowest layer of atmosphere is
(a) Stratosphere (b) Troposphere
(c) Ionosphere (d) Ozonosphere
41. On the basis of which Committee's recommendations the fundamental duties have been incorporated in Indian Constitution? | (a) Sardar Swaran Singh Committee
(b) Ashok Mehta Committee
(c) Sadiq Ali Committee
(d) Hegde Committee
42. Government of India appointed Kaka Kalelkar the Chairman of the Commission for other backward class. The year of appointment was
(a) 1951 (b) 1953
(c) 1955 (d) 1957
43. A common term used for all the exogenic geomorphic processes is
(a) Diastrophism (b) Weathering
(c) Carbonation (d) Denudation
44. In the Constitution of India, secularism means
(a) State has its own religion
(b) State has no link with religion
(c) State has no religion of its own
(d) State recognises all the religions but has no religion of its own
45. The cyclic flow of chemical elements between organism and environment in biosphere is known as
(a) Gaseous cycle
(b) Biogeochemical cycle
(c) Water cycle
(d) Geomorphic cycle |
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46. A candidate to get elected for the office of Rajya Sabha must be
(a) 25 years old (b) 35 years old
(c) 30 years old (d) 21 years old
47. Which one of the following is not a metamorphic rock?
(a) Limestone (b) Marble
(c) Quartzite (d) Slate
48. On which objects the inscriptions of Harappan Culture (Indus Valley Civilisation) are chiefly found?
(a) Rocks (b) Seals
(c) Pillars (d) Copper plates
49. 44th Amendment to the Constitution of India was made during the period of which one of the following Prime Ministers?
(a) Indira Gandhi
(b) Chandra Shekhar
(c) Choudhary Charan Singh
(d) Morarji Desai
50. Against which Supreme Court Judge was the process of impeachment started but he could not be impeached?
(a) K.G. Balakrishnan
(b) V. Ramaswami
(c) Soumitra Sen
(d) Swatantra Kumar
51. Under which dynasty the great sculpture of Bahubali situated at Shravanabelagola was built?
(a) Hoysalas (b) Gangs
(c) Rashtrakutas (d) Chalukyas
52. The author of the famous book entitled 'Bharat ke Prachin Nagaron ka Patan' (Urban Decay in India 300 AD-1000 AD) is
(a) Radha Kumud Mukherjee
(b) Romila Thapar
(c) D.D. Kosambi
(d) Ram Sharan Sharma
53. Twelfth Schedule of Indian Constitution deals with
(a) Panchayati Raj System
(b) Nagarpalikas
(c) Languages of Union
(d) Union-State Relations
54. When was 'Hindu Married Women's Right to Separate Residence and Maintenance Act' enacted?
(a) 1955 (b) 1956
(c) 1946 (d) 1977
55. The Vice President who died during his tenure was
(a) Dr. Radhakrishnan
(b) V.V. Giri
(c) B.D. Jatt
(d) Krishnakant
56. The year of 1856 was significant in the history of Indian Society because of
(a) Hindu Widow Remarriage Act was passed
(b) An Act against female infanticide was passed
(c) An Act against Sati System was passed
(d) An Act against Witch-hunting was passed
57. The percentage of total land area of the Earth is
(a) 32.0 (b) 30.3
(c) 29.0 (d) 28.4
58. Which is not a centre of chemical industry in Rajasthan?
(a) Didwana
(b) Sawai Madhopur
(c) Kota
(d) Alwar
59. Which period in Indian History has been attributed as 'Classic Age'?
(a) The age of Guptas
(b) The age of Kushanas
(c) The age of Maurayans
(d) The age of Mughals
60. Which districts of Rajasthan was having more than 500 density of population in 2011?
(a) Jaipur-Alwar
(b) Bharatpur-Dausa
(c) Jaipur-Bharatpur
(d) Jaipur-Dausa
61. The central place of Aryan culture during later vedic age was
(a) Sapt-Saindhav Pradesh
(b) Doab of Ganga-Yamuna
(c) Megadh
(d) Deccan
62. The Prajamandal of which princely state had observed 'Krishna Day' in 1936?
(a) Udaipur (b) Kota
(c) Karauli (d) Jodhpur
63. The author of 'Indica' is
(a) Kautilya
(b) Megasthenes
(c) Pliny
(d) Vishnugupta
64. In which district of Rajasthan a 'War Museum' was established in August, 2015?
(a) Sikar (b) Jaisalmer
(c) Jodhpur (d) Barmer
65. In which part of India, arrival of Monsoon is earliest?
(a) Kerala
(b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(c) West Bengal
(d) Tamil Nadu
66. Which Chauhan ruler was entitled as 'Kavi Bandhav'?
(a) Vigraharaj IV
(b) Prithviraj Chauhan III
(c) Aranoraj
(d) Ajayraj
67. In which region of India tropical rain forest is found?
(a) Malwa Plateau
(b) Karnataka
(c) Eastern Ghats
(d) North-East India

68. To whom did Colonel James Tod dedicate his travelogue 'Travels in Western India'?
- (a) Lord William Bentinck
(b) Lord Minto
(c) William Hunter Blair
(d) Yati Gyanchandra
69. Which one of the following is not a center of iron and steel industry in India?
- (a) Bangalore (b) Salem
(c) Dolvi (d) Durgapur
70. To which age does the artistic splendour of Abhaneri and Rajoregarh belong?
- (a) Gurjar - Pratihara
(b) Chauhan
(c) Guhil - Sisodiya
(d) Rathore
71. In India, States having highest and lowest density of population in 2011 were
- (a) Bihar and Tripura
(b) Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Kerala and Sikkim
(d) Uttar Pradesh and Mizoram
72. Social Studies is supposed to study
- (a) Economical relations of man
(b) Political relation of man
(c) Social relation of man
(d) Social geographical relations of man
73. Bhorat ka Pathar is located between
- (a) Raghunathgarh and Nahargarh
(b) Achalgarh and Delwara
(c) Kumbhalgarh and Gogunda
(d) Jaigarh and Nahargarh
74. The concept of Social Studies "The Social studies are those studies that provide understanding of man's way of living, of the basic needs of a man and the activities in which he engages to meet his need and, of the institutional he has developed" is given by
- (a) Wesley
(b) John Michaelis
(c) M. P. Moffat
(d) Encyclopaedia of Education Research
75. Which of the following is not a traditional method of water conservation in Rajasthan?
- (a) Khadin (b) Tanka
(c) Toba (d) Nali
76. Which is not a correct match?
- | Minerals | Mining area |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) Tungsten | Degana |
| (b) Lead & Zinc | Rajpura-Dariba |
| (c) Copper | Singhana |
| (d) Mica | Jamsar |
77. The three stages of evaluation dimension are
1. Determination of Educational objectives.
 2. Providing learning experiences.
 3. Evaluation of Behavioural changes.
- The above stages are given by
- (a) B S Bloom (b) Herbert
(c) Skinner (d) Thorndike
78. The fact which is studied under the area of Social Studies is
- (a) Study of Social relations
(b) Study of Human relations
(c) Education of Citizenship
(d) All of the above
79. Which is not an abiotic resource?
- (a) Soil (b) Rock
(c) Plants (d) Minerals
80. The teacher of Social Studies is expected to keep in mind which of the following facts?
- (a) Clear vision in the relation of specific facts and thing
(b) Concept of general fact or qualities
(c) Establishment of fact, rule, definition, knowledge and method
(d) All of the above
81. Which is not a correct statement?
- (a) Parent rock and climatic factors determine the soil formation
(b) Humus is found in the deepest part of the soil
(c) Altitude and slope determine accumulation of soil
(d) The right mix of minerals and organic matter make the soil fertile
82. How much portion of time should be given to the statement-guidance while teaching social studies during a period?
- (a) 40% (b) 60%
(c) 50% (d) 20%
83. Among the following which is the leading copper producing country in the world?
- (a) South Africa (b) Chile
(c) Australia (d) Ghana
84. Evaluation is a process of
- (a) Determining the extent of the achievement of objectives
(b) Ascertaining the quality, value of outcomes
(c) Comparing the outcomes of instruction
(d) All of the above
85. Which is not a conventional source of energy?
- (a) Geothermal energy
(b) Petroleum
(c) Hydel Power
(d) Natural Gas
86. The use of teaching learning material in social science
- (a) makes the lesson lengthy
(b) students get bored
(c) both the above statements are wrong
(d) both the above statements (a) & (b) are true

87. Which is not a correct match?

Shifting Agriculture

Country/Area

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (a) Milpa | Mexico |
| (b) Jhuming | North-East India |
| (c) Roca | Brazil |
| (d) Ladang | Sri Lanka |

88. Which scientist gave the behavioural form of project methods in education system first of all?

- (a) Dewey
(b) Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick
(c) Stevenson
(d) None of the above

89. Which is the highest peak of the Peninsular India?

- (a) Doddabetta
(b) Anamudi
(c) Mahendra Giri
(d) Kodaikanal

90. Match the following

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1. B S Bloom | A. Evaluation dimension |
| 2. Herbert | B. Memory level |
| 3. Morison | C. Understanding level |
| 4. Hunt | D. Reflective level |
-
- | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (a) D | C | B | A | |
| (b) B | D | A | C | |
| (c) A | B | C | D | |
| (d) D | C | A | B | |

PART III : LANGUAGE-I (ENGLISH)

Directions (91-97): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the best alternative.

In these times of worldwide skyrocketing energy costs, experts are turning to perhaps the only energy source that is still immune to price fluctuating: the Sun. Economic necessity appears to be largely responsible for the rapidly growing acceptance of solar heat as an alternative source. Electricity has been a clean and versatile form of energy that continues to grow in importance for lighting, heating and cooking, and for powering our increasingly automated and computerised society. The demand for electricity is expected to grow more in future than the average trend to the past. A mix of energy sources is required as hedge against shortages in any one area, and the electricity supply companies are taking a second look at renewable generating technologies, particularly those based in the Sun.

Every 15 minutes, the Sun delivers to Earth radiant energy to meet all mankind's power needs for a full year. But harnessing this energy is complicated by two properties of sunlight: its diffuseness and its variability with time of day, seasons and weather conditions. These factors pose formidable technical challenges for

the efficient conversion of solar radiation into bulk, utility grade electric power. Nevertheless, solar technologies are attractive to utilities because they are environment-friendly and offer a lower regulatory risk, limited capital risk and less lead time.

91. Why are experts, according to the passage, looking at the Sun as an energy source?

- (a) Due to depletion of other sources of energy
(b) As other energy forms pollute the environment
(c) Increasing costs of other sources
(d) All of the above

92. What is the major difficulty in employing solar energy?

- (a) Fluctuations in weather
(b) By nature sunlight is diffuse
(c) Sunlights varies from time to time
(d) All of the above

93. Experts are impressed with the solar energy technologies because

- (a) of them being good for the environment
(b) they require less investment

- (c) they can be employed in quick time
(d) All of the above

94. Why are power generating companies looking at mix energy options?

- (a) The sources of energy are getting scarce but demand is increasing
(b) Government is controlling price of electricity
(c) Alternative sources of energy are available free and without regulations
(d) All of the above

95. Why is Sun such an important source of alternative energy?

- (a) It is available free of cost.
(b) It is available everywhere in the world.
(c) It can satisfy human energy requirements.
(d) All of the above

96. Identify the word closest in meaning to the word "Versatile"

- (a) Limited (b) Resourceful
(c) Permanent (d) Invariable

97. Identify the word opposite in meaning to the word 'Formidable'

- (a) Alarming (b) Frightening
(c) Terrible (d) Insignificant

Directions (98-105): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the best alternative.

The political system always dominates the entire social scene: and hence those who manipulate them to their power they generally able to control all the different social sub-systems and manipulate them to their own advantage. The social groups in power therefore have always manipulated the education systems. Especially when these happen to depend upon the state for their very existence to strengthen and perpetuate their own privileged position. But herein lies a contradiction. For the very realization of their selfish ends, the social groups in power were compelled to extend the benefits of these educational systems to the underprivileged groups also. The inevitable task is generally performed with three precautions abundantly taken care of; One the privileged groups continue to be the principal beneficiaries of the educational system, dominate the higher stages of education or the lead core of prestigious and quality institution or the most useful of courses, so as to safeguard their dominant position of leadership in all walks of life; Second, the system is so operated that underprivileged groups can utilize it only marginally in real terms and the bulk of them becomes either dropouts or pushouts and get reconciled to their own interior status in society; Third the few from the weaker section, that survive and succeed in spite of all the handicaps are generally co-opted within the system to prevent dissatisfaction.

98. Who according to the passage, can manipulate the systems to their advantage?

- (a) Social activists
(b) Popular people
(c) Politically powerful people
(d) All of the above

99. How do socially powerful people try to maintain their privileged position?

- (a) By maintaining control over political system
(b) By maintaining control over social systems
(c) By maintaining control over education systems
(d) All of the above

100. Which is the best experience as to why the few from the weaker section that survive and succeed in spite of all the handicaps are generally co-opted within the system?

- (a) To prevent the revolt in the society
(b) To satisfy their instinct
(c) To argument the position of the privileged class
(d) All of the above

101. Why underprivileged sections have to reconcile to their inferior status?

- (a) They are unable to effectively utilise the education system.
(b) They have no interest in the system.
(c) They are illiterate.
(d) All of the above

102. Which system, according to the passage, dominates the social system?

- (a) Political system
(b) Education system
(c) Caste system
(d) Monetary system

103. What is the major idea reflected in the passage?

- (a) Powerful people are unable to fully control the system
(b) Major benefits have been snatched by the underprivileged
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

104. Identify the word closest in meaning to the word 'perpetuate'

- (a) abort (b) ruin
(c) continue (d) omit

105. Identify the word opposite in meaning to the word 'Prestigious'

- (a) Obscure (b) Influential
(c) Esteemed (d) Impressive

106. While writing a notice, the writer should prefer

- (a) active voice (b) passive voice
(c) any voice (d) None of these

107. Where will you add disclosures in a letter?

- (a) Below the signature and the right side margin
(b) Below the signature and the left side margin
(c) Above the signature and the right side margin
(d) All of the above

108. /m/ sound in the word 'make' is

- (a) labiodental (b) dental
(c) bilabial (d) alveolar

109. 'Register' is

- (a) variety of language according to region in a particular country
(b) variety of language according to countries
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

110. Study of meaning in language is known as

- (a) syntax (b) semantics
(c) morphology (d) linguistics

111. Learning a language is

- (a) gradual process
(b) fast process
(c) instant process
(d) all inclusive process

112. 'Phonetics' is basically associated with

- (a) sounds
(b) sentences
(c) grammar
(d) All of the above

<p>113. Remedial teaching</p> <p>(a) fills the gap that creeps into a pupil's learning</p> <p>(b) rectifies the concepts which have been misunderstood</p> <p>(c) helps in retaining homogeneity in the class</p> <p>(d) All of the above</p> <p>114. Which of the following organs of speech is also known as 'Velum'?</p> <p>(a) Hard palate</p> <p>(b) Voice box</p> <p>(c) Alveolar ridge</p> <p>(d) Soft palate</p> <p>115. Find the word opposite in meaning to 'Insipid'</p>	<p>(a) Implantable (b) Bland</p> <p>(c) Tame (d) Savory</p> <p>116. The major difference between an 'Article' and 'Speech' is</p> <p>(a) speech is more formal</p> <p>(b) speech is more informal</p> <p>(c) speech is more descriptive</p> <p>(d) All of the above</p> <p>117. Identify the correct passive voice of the sentence Obey me.</p> <p>(a) I should be obeyed.</p> <p>(b) Let I be obeyed.</p> <p>(c) Both (a) and (b)</p> <p>(d) None of the above</p>	<p>118. Communiticative Language Teaching replace basically</p> <p>(a) Natural Language Processing</p> <p>(b) Structural Teaching</p> <p>(c) Situational Language Teaching</p> <p>(d) Motivational Teaching</p> <p>119. Find the appropriate preposition to fill in the sentence : She lives _____ Mumbai.</p> <p>(a) at (b) in</p> <p>(c) into (d) on</p> <p>120. Find the word nearest in meaning to 'Remorse'</p> <p>(a) Obdurate (b) Hard</p> <p>(c) Penitent (d) None of these</p>
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भाग IV : भाषा-II (हिन्दी)

निर्देश (121-125) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करके इस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

वैज्ञानिक प्रयोग की सफलता ने मनुष्य की बुद्धि का अपूर्व विकास कर दिया है। द्वितीय महायुद्ध में एटमबम की शक्ति के कुछ फ्रांस आदि सभी देशों को ऐसे शस्त्रास्त्रों के निर्माण की प्रेरणा दी कि सभी भयंकर और सर्वविनाशकारी शस्त्र बनाने लगे। अब सेना को पराजित करने तथा शत्रु देश का पैदल सेना द्वारा आक्रमण करने के लिए शस्त्र निर्माण के स्थान पर देश के विनाश करने की दिशा में शस्त्रास्त्र बनने लगे हैं। इन हथियारों का प्रयोग होने पर शत्रु देशों की अधिकांश जनता और सम्पत्ति थोड़े समय में ही नष्ट की जा सकेगी। चूँकि ऐसे शस्त्रास्त्र प्रायः सभी स्वतन्त्र देशों के संग्रहालयों में कुछ-न-कुछ आ गए हैं। अतः युद्ध की स्थिति में उनका प्रयोग भी अनिवार्य हो जाएगा जिससे बड़ी जनसंख्या प्रभावित हो सकती है। इसलिए निः शस्त्रीकरण की योजनाएँ बन रही हैं। शस्त्रास्त्रों ने निर्माण की जो प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई, उसी के कारण आज इतने उन्नत शस्त्रास्त्र बन गए हैं, जिनके प्रयोग से व्यापक विनाश आसन्न दिखाई पड़ते हैं। अब भी परीक्षणों की रोकथाम तथा बने शस्त्रों का प्रयोग रोकने के मार्ग खोजे जा रहे हैं। इन प्रयासों के मूल में एक भयंकर आतंक और विश्व विनाश का भय कार्य कर रहा है।

121. इस गद्यांश का मूल कथन क्या है?

- (a) आतंक और सर्वनाश का भय
(b) विश्व में शस्त्रास्त्रों की होड़
(c) द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध की विभीषिका
(d) निःशस्त्रीकरण और विश्व शांति

122. आधुनिक युद्ध भयंकर व विनाशकारी होते हैं क्योंकि:

- (a) दोनों देशों के शस्त्रास्त्र इन युद्धों के समाप्त हो जाते हैं
(b) अधिकांश जनता और उनकी सम्पत्ति नष्ट हो जाती है
(c) दोनों देशों में महामारी और भुखमरी फैल जाती है
(d) दोनों देशों की सेनाएँ इन युद्धों में मारी जाती हैं

123. बड़े-बड़े देश आधुनिक विनाशकारी शस्त्रास्त्र क्यों बना रहे हैं?

- (a) अपनी-अपनी सेनाओं में कमी करने के उद्देश्य से
(b) अपने संसाधनों का प्रयोग करने के उद्देश्य से
(c) अपना-अपना सामरिक व्यापार बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से
(d) पारस्परिक भय के कारण

124. एटम बम की अपार शक्ति का प्रथम अनुभव कैसे हुआ?

- (a) जापान में हुई भयंकर विनाशालीला से
(b) जापान में अजेय शक्ति की पराजय से
(c) अमेरिका, रूस, ब्रिटेन और फ्रांस की प्रतिस्पर्धा से
(d) अमेरिका की विजय से

125. भयंकर विनाशकारी आधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्रों को बनाने की प्रेरणा किसने दी?

- (a) अमेरिका ने
(b) अमेरिका की विजय ने
(c) जापान पर गिराए गए 'अणु बम' ने
(d) बड़े देशों की पारस्परिक प्रतिस्पर्धा ने

126. प्रायः निर्दलीय, सत्तारूढ़ दल में सम्मिलित होकर लाभ उठा लेते हैं उपरोक्त वाक्य के लिए सार्वजनिक उपयुक्त मुहावरा होगा:

- (a) बहती गंगा में हाथ धोना
(b) पाँव जमीन पर न रखना
(c) नहले-पे-दहला मारना
(d) दो नावों पर पाँव रखना

127. रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' की रचना नहीं है?

- (a) उर्वशी (b) रेणुका
(c) रश्मिरथी (d) स्वर्ण धूलि

128. धातु में प्रत्यय जोड़ने से बने शब्द कहलाते हैं?

- (a) विशेषण (b) कृदन्त
(c) क्रिया (d) तद्धितान्त
129. चाँद का मुँह टेढ़ा है' के लेखक हैं:
(a) यशपाल (b) नागार्जुन
(c) गजानन माधव मुक्तिबोध (d) अमृतराय
130. 'अनुरोध-आग्रह' शब्द युग्म में अनुरोध का अर्थ होता है विनयपूर्वक याचना करना, तो 'आग्रह' का आशय होगा:
(a) अधिकार-भावना से उद्भूत याचना
(b) अधिकार-भावना से सहृदय याचना करना।
(c) अधिकार-भावना को स्वीकार करना
(d) अधिकार-भावना की कदापि उपेक्षा न करना
131. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से 'तद्भव' शब्द है:
(a) अगम (b) आश्रय
(c) अवगुण (d) स्नेह
132. निम्न में तत्पुरुष समास का उदाहरण है:
(a) एकतरफा (b) धनंजय
(c) आत्मनिर्भर (d) वक्रतुण्ड
133. 'हरियाली' है
(a) जातिवाचक संज्ञा
(b) समूहवाचक संज्ञा
(c) भाववाचक संज्ञा
(d) विशेषण
134. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से 'तत्सम' शब्द है:
(a) नारियल (b) उपरोक्त
(c) तुरन्त (d) आलस्य
135. निम्नलिखित में 'पुल्लिंग' शब्द है
(a) बुढ़ापा (b) जड़ता
(c) घटना (d) दया
136. 'जो किसी बात या उक्ति को तुरंत सोच ले' के लिए एक शब्द होगा:
(a) प्रतिभाशाली (b) कुशाग्रबुद्धि
(c) प्रत्युत्पन्नमति (d) बुद्धिमान
137. कौन-सा शब्द 'अव्यय' नहीं है?
(a) आज (b) कल
(c) इधर (d) किसे
138. 'प्रागैतिहासिक का अर्थ है:
(a) सभ्यता के विकास का इतिहास
(b) आदि मानव की संस्कृति
(c) लिखित इतिहास के बाद का
(d) लिखित इतिहास के पहले का
139. रीतिवाचक 'क्रिया-विशेषण' है:
(a) अत्यन्त (b) आजकल
(c) कदाचित् (d) बाहर
140. निम्नलिखित में से किस शब्द का निर्माण उपसर्ग से नहीं हुआ है?
(a) अवसाद (b) उन्नति
(c) सज्जन (d) प्रहार
141. 'गुडाकेश' का सन्धि-विच्छेद है?
(a) गुडा + केश
(b) गुडाके + ईश
(c) गुडाका + ईश
(d) गुड + आकेश
142. निम्नलिखित में लोकोक्ति कौन-सी है?
(a) आसमान पर थूकना
(b) उल्टा चोर कोतवाल को डांटे
(c) गूलर का फूल होना
(d) कोढ़ में खाज होना
143. निम्नलिखित में प्रत्यय युक्त शब्द है:
(a) बोली (b) पिपासा
(c) भाषा (d) अंकुर
144. 'निर्विवाद' में समास है:
(a) कर्मधारय (b) अव्ययीभाव
(c) तत्पुरुष (d) बहुव्रीहि
145. निम्नलिखित में प्रत्यय युक्त शब्द है?
(a) सादर (b) सावधान
(c) स्वभाव (d) समझदार
146. निम्नलिखित शब्द की सही वर्तनी कौन-सी है?
(a) ज्योत्सना (b) ज्योत्स्ना
(c) ज्योत्सना (d) ज्योस्तना
147. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शब्द 'रात्रि' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है?
(a) क्षपा (b) शशक
(c) शर्वरी (d) यामिनी
148. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से कौन-सा सर्वाधिक सही है?
(a) यद्यपि तुम अजनबी हो, परन्तु मैं तुम्हें अपना मानता हूँ
(b) यद्यपि तुम अजनबी हो, मैं तुम्हें ही अपना मानता हूँ
(c) यद्यपि तुम अजनबी हो, किन्तु मैं तुमको ही अपना मानता हूँ
(d) यद्यपि तुम अजनबी हो, तथापि मैं तुम्हें अपना मानता हूँ
149. 'निषिद्ध' शब्द का विलोम है:
(a) विहित (b) सन्दिग्ध
(c) अनुपयोगी (d) प्रतिबन्धित
150. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से 'अग्नि' का पर्यायवाची है:
(a) पीयूष (b) पावक
(c) अम्बर (d) मयंक

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) Teachers need to improve knowledge of their subject matter to students. This goes beyond simply stating the knowledge that they have gained through their own education. Instead, teachers must possess an aptitude to teach the material through different methods based on the needs of

the students. Many teachers who are finishing up their degree do not see much more than this as their main responsibility.

2. (c) The noted Swiss psychologist, Jean Piaget believed that thought not only determines language, but also precedes it.

3. (c) One of the easiest ways to bring on discipline issues is to bore your students. If your lessons are unclear, disorganised, or not engaging enough for your students, they may lose attention. Keep students engaged and focused by delivering lessons that elicit interest.

4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (b)

9. (d) Science and Art exhibitions, music and dance shows and bringing out school magazines, are meant to provide creative channel for learners.

10. (c) Inclusive education happens when children with and without disabilities participate and learn together in the same classes. Inclusion focusses on equity and fairness and on the inclusion of all students regardless of disability, gender, ethnicity or other disadvantage.

11. (b)

12. (a) Skinner defined reinforcement as the change in response strength (response rate) rather than to more subjective criteria, such as what is pleasurable or valuable to someone.

13. (c)

14. (c) The phrase, 'Comprehensive Evaluation' in Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) includes assessment of holistic development of the learner including cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains. The term also includes use of a variety of tools and techniques for assessment of the learners.

15. (a) Positive transfer is when knowledge or skills about a previous topic help a student learn a new skill or learn about a new topic.

16. (c) Behaviorally, adolescence is a period of emotional upheaval, behavioral contradictions, and particular vulnerability to regression and psychopathology.

17. (a)

18. (d) Jean Piaget viewed intellectual growth as a process of adaptation (adjustment) to the 'world'. This happens through: Assimilation— Which is using an existing schema to deal with a new object or situation.

Accommodation—This happens when the existing schema (knowledge) does not work, and needs to be changed to deal with a new object or situation.

Equilibration — This is the force which moves development along.

19. (d)

20. (a) The SCERTs were set up to provide academic leadership within the state and acts as the hub of academic research innovation, inspiration and motivation. These institutions were to be a symbol of quality and provide philosophical and sociological insights into education for transformation of society. Although the responsibilities of SCERTs vary across states, in most states they are responsible mainly for designing the curriculum, production of textbooks, supervision of DIETs and teacher training.

21. (c) If the higher caste children will stop eating mid-day meals when they are in line with the lower caste students, then a teacher will convince them to sit together and have meal.

22. (c) As children, they receive some small form of encouragement in one subject over another, and as they grow up the difference in skill between the two subjects becomes much, much greater.

23. (c)

24. (c) The pre-conventional level of moral reasoning is especially common in children, although adult can also exhibits this level of reasoning. Reasoners at this level judge the morality of an action by its direct consequences. A child with pre-conventional morality has not yet adopted or internalised society's conventions regarding what is right or wrong but instead focuses largely on external consequences that certain actions may bring.

25. (c)

26. (c) Create an interactive collage on a bulletin board in the classroom. Assign creative writing projects on the topic, encouraging students to explore it. How would they define trustworthiness, respect, or integrity? Focusing on a great way to raise awareness of the character trait they can strive to build in themselves. Students could also read a book that you feel embodies the trait, or come up with their own personal slogan about it.

27. (a) Social and emotional competence is the ability to understand,

manage, and express the social and emotional aspects of one's life in ways that enable the successful management of life tasks such as learning, forming relationships, solving everyday problems, and adapting to the complex demands of growth and development. It also includes self-awareness, control of impulsivity, working cooperatively, and caring about oneself and others.

28. (d) Creativity is the freest form of self-expression. There is nothing more satisfying and fulfilling for children than to be able to express themselves openly and without judgement. A creative ability is to create something from personal feelings and experiences and can reflect and nurture the children's emotional health.

29. (a) Activity method is a technique adopted by a teacher to emphasise his or her method of teaching through activity in which the students participate rigorously and bring about efficient learning experiences.

30. (b) When a classroom operates with student-centered education, students and teacher share the focus. Instead of listening to the teacher exclusively, students and teachers interact equally. Group work is encouraged, and students learn to collaborate and communicate with one another.

31. (c) The builder of Angkor Wat in Kambuj was a king Suryavarman II, between roughly A.D, 1113 and 1150. Its name means "temple city." The city where the temple was built, Angkor, is located in modern day Cambodia and was once the capital of the Khmer Empire.

32. (a) The last expedition of Sher Shah was against the ruler of Kalinjar and besieged the strong fort of Kalinjar, where he died at in an accidental explosion of gunpowder in 1545.

33. (d) On the 13th Rock Edict of Emperor Ashoka, there are descriptions of neighbour countries like Greek, Ceylon, and Afghanistan.

34. (a) With the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, East India Company has passed the Bengal Sati Regulation XVII, Act in 1829, during the period of Governor-General Lord William Bentinck.

35. (d) The original Bengali novel "Ghare Baire" (English version is "The Home and the World") is a 1916 novel by Rabindranath Tagore. The novel illustrates the ideas of Western culture and revolution against the Western culture. These two ideas are portrayed in two of the main characters, Nikhil, who is rational and opposes violence, and Sandip, who will let nothing stand in his way from reaching his goals.

36. (b) The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, amended the Preamble and change the original description of state as a "Sovereign Democratic Republic" to read "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic" and for the words "Unity of the Nation", the words "Unity and Integrity of the Nation" shall be substituted.

37. (c) The Hindustan Ghadar Party (more commonly known as the Ghadar Party) was founded in California with its headquarter in San Francisco in 1913. The founding president of Ghadar Party was Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal was the co-founder of this party.

38. (d) The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, made education a Fundamental Right under Article 21 A. The amendment ensures to provide free and compulsory education to all children in age group of 6-14 years.

39. (c) The Dirham is a coin of silver and is a specific weight of pure silver equivalent to 2.975 grams.

40. (b) Troposphere is the lowest atmospheric layer and is about to 11 km (7 miles) thick. Most clouds and weather phenomena are found in the troposphere. The troposphere is thinner at the pole and thicker at the equator. The temperature decreases with altitude.

41. (a) The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee. The recommendations were passed in 1976 and came into effect on 3rd January, 1977. Originally, the Fundamental Duties were ten in number, but were increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment in 2002.

42. (b) A Backward Classes Commission was appointed by the President of India on 29 January, 1953 with Kaka Kalelkar as its Chairman. The Commission was directed to determine the criteria to be adopted in considering whether any section of people should be treated as socially and educationally backward.

43. (a)

44. (d) The idea of secularism is one of the basic features of the Indian Constitution. The State recognises and accepts all religions but does not have an official state religion. It also ensures that none shall be discriminated against on the ground of religion. Beside it, neither the Constitution nor its laws define the relationship between religion and state.

45. (b) In ecology, a biogeochemical cycle is a circuit or pathway by which a chemical element or molecule moves through both biotic and abiotic compartments of an ecosystem. All chemical elements occurring in organisms are part of biogeochemical cycles.

46. (c) The Rajya Sabha or Council of States is the upper House of the Parliament of India. Article 84 of the Constitution lies down that to get the membership of the Rajya Sabha, a person must be at least 30 years old.

47. (a) Metamorphic rocks can be formed by pressure deep under the Earth's surface, from the extreme heat caused by magma or by the intense collisions and friction of tectonic plates.

Examples of metamorphic rocks include anthracite, quartzite, marble, slate, granulite, gneiss and schist. Limestone is an example of sedimentary rocks.

48. (b) The inscriptions of Indus Valley Civilisation are chiefly found on the seals objects. The seals have images of animals, gods, etc., and inscriptions. Some of the seals were used to stamp clay on trade goods, but they probably had other uses.

49. (d) During the Premiership of Morarji Desai, the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978 was passed, to restore the pre-1976 position to some extent.

50. (b) V. Ramaswami was the first judge against whom impeachment proceedings were initiated. He was Judge of the Supreme Court of India. The other is Soumitra Sen of Calcutta High Court and Chief Justice Dinakaran of Sikkim High Court.

51. (b) Bahubali statue was built by the Western Ganga dynasty minister and commander Chavundaraya around in AD 983. It is situated above a hill in Shravanabelagola, in the Hassan district of Karnataka State. It is a 57-feet (17 m) monolith (statue carved from a single piece of rock) and is one of the largest free standing statues in the world.

52. (d) The author of "Bharat ke Prachin Nagaron ka Patan" is Ram Sharan Sharma.

53. (b) The Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution deals with Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities (Nagarpalikas). It was added to the Constitution by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

54. (c) Hindu Married Women's Right to Separate Residence and Maintenance Act was enacted in 1946.

55. (d) Krishan Kant, the tenth Vice President of India was the first Vice President who died during his tenure. He served India as the Vice President from 21st August, 1997 to 27th July, 2002.

56. (a) The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856, also called Act XV, 1856, enacted on 26 July, 1856, legalised the remarriage of Hindu widows in all jurisdictions of India under East India Company rule. The Prevention and Protection of Witch Hunting Bill, 2013 is not passed yet.

The Female Infanticide Prevention Act, 1870 and also called Act VIII of 1870 was a legislative act passed in British India, to prevent murder of female infants.

57. (c) The Earth's surface is covered by oceans and land masses. The ocean makes up 71 % of the surface of the Earth, with the remaining 29% for the land.

58. (b)

59. (a) The Classic Age refers to the period when most of North India was reunited under the Gupta Empire (A.D. 320-550), because of the relative peace, law and order, and extensive cultural achievements. It has also been described as a "golden age" of Indian history.

60. (c) The districts of Rajasthan having more than 500 population density according to Census 2011 are

Jaipur	:	595
Bharatpur	:	503
Dausa	:	475
Alwar	:	438
Dhaulpur	:	398

61. (b) 62. (a)

63. (b) Megasthenes was a Greek ethnographer and explorer in the Hellenistic period. He gave an account of India in his book, Indica.

64. (b) The Indian Army has set up a historical War Museum in Jaisalmer on 24 August 2015. The Jaisalmer War Museum has been established in the military station of Jaisalmer to showcase the bravery of the Indian Army and also to commemorate the sacrifice of its heroes displaying valour and courage of exceptional order during India's wars.

65. (a) Kerala is first state in India that receives monsoon which arrives in approximately in early June.

66. (a) Vigraharaj Chauhan (Vigraharaj IV) was a scholar as well as a poet. He used to provide shelter to scholars. He was called 'Kavi Bandhav' or 'Brother of Poets'.

67. (d) The Tropical rainforests of India are found in the greater Assam region in the North-East, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Western Ghats, which fringe the Arabian Sea, the coastline of peninsular India. The small remnants of rainforest are found in Odisha state also.

68. (d) Lieutenant-Colonel James Tod's "Travels in Western India" was dedicated to Jain Guru Yati Gyanchandra. James Tod was an English-born officer of the British East India Company and an oriental scholar. He created a series of works about the history and geography of India, and in particular the area then known as Rajputana that corresponds to the present day state of Rajasthan.

69. (a) JSW Ispat Steel Ltd (JISL) has two integrated steel plants, located at Dolvi and Kalmeshwar in the state of Maharashtra. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) operates and owns 5 integrated steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapur, Bokaro and Burnpur. It has 3 special steel plants at Salem, Durgapur and Bhadravathi.

70. (b) It is believed that the artistic splendour of Abhaneri and Rajorgarh have belonged to the period of Samrat Mihir Bhoj who was a Gurjar- Pratihara king.

71. (b) States having density of population according to 2011 Census: Bihar 1106 (person per sq km), Tripura 350 (person per sq km), West Bengal 1028 (person per sq km), Arunachal Pradesh 17 (person per sq km), Kerala 860 (person per sq km), Sikkim 86 (person per sq km), Uttar Pradesh 829 (person per sq km), Mizoram 52 (person per sq km). The answer should be Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh.

72. (c)

73. (c) Bhorat ka Pathar is located between Kumbhalgarh and Gogunda region in Rajasthan. It is situated at the height of 1100 meters from the sea-level.

74. (d) The statement of social studies has defined by Chester W. Harris in the Encyclopedia of Education Research.

75. (d)

76. (d) Mica is mostly founded in the Bhilwara district of Rajasthan and its mining areas are also located in the district.

77. (a)

78. (b) The social studies include various aspects or branches of the study of human society and their relation with the societies. It is considered as an educational discipline.

79. (c) Abiotic resources are those that come from non-living, non-organic material. Examples of abiotic resources include soil, fresh water, air, minerals, sunlight and heavy metals including ores such as gold, iron, copper, silver etc.

80. (d) There are some major concepts involved in the teaching of social science:

- To understand the content of the social studies at a level appropriate to that which you intend to teach.
- To understand content means more than mere memorisation of facts.
- To translate the content to make it learnable, interesting, and challenging for students at the age and grade level.
- It requires rearranging what the teacher knows.
- Must consider pedagogy means that you not only understand the content in more than one way, can translate it into a form that is understandable, learnable, challenging, and interesting to your students, but that you also have the skills to actually teach the content.

81. (b) Soil research has shown that soil profiles are influenced by five separate, yet interacting, factors: parent material, climate, altitude, organisms, and time. Soil scientists call these the factors of soil formation.

82. (b)

83. (b) Chile is the largest producer of the copper in the world and it is followed by China, Peru, USA, Congo, Australia, Russia, Canada, Zambia, Mexico, and so on.

84. (d)

85. (a) The conventional sources of energy includes: Coal, petroleum, natural gas for thermal power in India. Water is the conventional source for Hydel Power etc. Non-conventional sources of energy includes: solar energy, tidal energy, geo-thermal energy, wind energy etc.

86. (c) Teaching learning material is needed to take children on a journey into a different place or time. Children easily get drawn into a story or activity; the role of the teacher/text is to be able to guide children out of the activity towards meaningful analysis of the activity, and a clear learning goal for which the activity is intended.

87. (d) The shifting cultivation is variously termed as Ladang in Indonesia, Caingin in Philippines, Milpa in Central America and Mexico, Ray in Vietnam, Conuco in Venezuela, Roca in Brazil, Masoie in Congo and Central Africa, and Jhuming in India.

88. (d) Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick developed the Project Method for early childhood education, which was a form of Progressive Education that organised curriculum and classroom activities around a subject's central theme.

89. (b) Anamudi is the highest peak in the Western Ghats in India, and is peninsular India's highest peak. It rises to 8842 feet (2695 metres).

Doddabetta is the highest mountain in the Nilgiri Hills in Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu, with the height of 2,637 metres.

Mahendragiri, is a mountain peak in Paralakhemundi in Odisha. It is situated amongst the Eastern ghats at an elevation of 1501 metres (4925ft).

Kodaikanal is a city in the hills of the Dindigul district in the state of Tamil Nadu.

90. (c) The following scholars defined the level of teaching.

BS Bloom – Evaluation Dimension
Herbert – Memory Level
Morison – Understanding Level
Hunt – Reflective Level

91. (c) In the given passage, experts are looking at the sun as an energy source due to increasing costs of other sources like coal or petrol.

92. (d) Sun is a vital source of clean energy but there is major difficulty in employing solar energy because of fluctuations in weather, diffused sunlight etc. It also varies from time to time.

93. (d) Experts are impressed with the solar energy technologies because they are good for the environment and requires less investment.

94. (a) The power generating companies are looking at mix energy options because the traditional sources of energy are getting scarce and the demand of energy is increasing rapidly.

95. (c) Sun is an important source of alternative energy because it can satisfy human energy requirements alone, if tapped properly in comparison to other energy sources.

96. (b) The word closest in meaning to the word 'Versatile' is 'Resourceful'.

97. (d) The word opposite in meaning to the word 'Formidable' is 'Insignificant' which means without importance.

98. (c) Politically powerful people can manipulate the systems to their own advantage.

99. (c) By maintaining control over education system, socially powerful people try to maintain their privileged position.

100. (a) To prevent the revolt or dissatisfaction in the society is the best experience as to why the few from the weaker section that survive and succeed in spite of all the handicaps are generally co-opted within the system.

101. (a) The underprivileged sections are unable to effectively utilize the education system. Due to this character

these sections have to reconcile to their inferior status.

102. (a) Political system dominates the social system because who wield political power, are generally able to control all the different social sub-systems and can manipulate them to their own advantage.

103. (d)

104. (c) The word closest in meaning to the word 'Perpetuate' is 'Continue' which refers to prolong or to let remain.

105. (a) The word opposite in meaning to the word 'Prestigious' is 'Obscure' which means unknown to fame.

106. (b) During writing a notice, the writer should prefer passive voice because it helps reader to understand easily the related matter.

107. (b) The proper place of adding disclosures in a letter is below the signature and the left side margin.

108. (c) When we pronounce the /m/ sound in the word 'make', our lips (upper and lower) touches each other. So, it is bilabial.

109. (d)

110. (b) Study of meaning in a language is known as semantics.

111. (d) Learning a language is all inclusive process.

112. (a) 'Phonetics' is basically associated with sounds, word is used to represent vocal sounds.

113. (d) Remedial teaching fills the gap that creeps into pupil's learning. It rectifies the concepts which have been misunderstood and it also helps in retaining homogeneity in the class.

114. (d) Soft palate is the organ of speech which is also known as 'Velum'.

115. (d) The word opposite in meaning to 'Inspid' is 'Savory' which carries the sense of taste, flavour, smell or suspicion.

116. (a) 'Speech' is more formal than 'Article'.

117. (c) The correct passive voice of the sentence 'Obey me' is I should be obeyed or Let me obeyed. So, both the passive voice are correct.

118. (c)

119. (b) The appropriate preposition to fill in the sentence: "She lives.... Mumbai" is 'in' because it connects a noun to another noun and shows relation between She and Mumbai.

120. (c) The nearest meaning to 'Remorse' is 'Penitent' which means one who repents.

121. (d) गद्यांश का मूल कथानक निःशस्त्रीकरण और विश्व शांति पर आधारित है।

122. (b) आधुनिक युद्ध भयंकर एवं विनाशकारी होते हैं क्योंकि युद्ध में अधिकांश जनता और उनकी सम्पत्ति नष्ट हो जाती है।

123. (d) एक-दूसरे के प्रति पारस्परिक भय के कारण बड़े-बड़े देश आधुनिक विनाशकारी शस्त्रास्त्र बनाने लगे।

124. (b) एटम बम की अपार शक्ति का अनुभव तब हुआ जब जापान पर अमेरिका द्वारा परमाणु बम बरसाए गए तथा तत्कालीन समय में जापान जैसी अजेय शक्ति को पराजित करने में सफलता मिली।

125. (b) भयंकर विनाशकारी आधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्रों को बनाने की प्रेरणा जापान पर अमेरिका की विजय के कारण अन्य देशों को मिली।

126. (a) "प्रायः निर्दलीय सत्तारूढ़ दल में सम्मिलित होकर लाभ उठाते हैं।" इस वाक्य के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त मुहावरा है 'बहती गंगा में हाथ धोना'। इसका शाब्दिक अर्थ होता है अवसर का लाभ उठाना।

127. (c) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' की रचनाएँ हैं- उर्वशी, रेणुका, स्वर्णधूलि आदि। रश्मिरथी उनके द्वारा रचित नहीं है।

128. (b) धातु में प्रत्यय जोड़ने से बनने वाले शब्द को 'कृदन्त' कहते हैं। यह क्रिया विशेषण का एक भेद होता है।

129. (c) 'चाँद का मुँह टेढ़ा है' के लेखक गजानन माधव मुक्तिबोध हैं।

130. (b) 'आग्रह' शब्द का अर्थ है अधिकार भावना से सहृदय याचना करना।

131. (a) 'तद्भव' शब्द अगम है। इसका तत्सम अगम्य होता है।

132. (c) आत्मनिर्भर अर्थात् जो अपने आप पर निर्भर हो। इस शब्द में तत्पुरुष समास है।

133. (c) 'हरियाली' भाववाचक संज्ञा का उदाहरण है। भाववाचक संज्ञा वह होती है जिसमें गुण, धर्म, दशा का बोध होता है।

134. (d) आलस्य 'तत्सम' शब्द है। इसका तद्भव आलस होता है।

135. (a) बुढ़ापा एक 'पुल्लिङ्ग' शब्द है।

136. (c) 'जो किसी बात या उक्ति को तुरन्त सोच ले' के लिए एक शब्द प्रत्युत्पन्नमति होता है।

137. (d) किसे 'अव्यय' नहीं है। आज, कल कालवाचक अव्यय तथा इधर स्थानवाचक अव्यय है।

138. (d) 'प्रागैतिहासिक' का अर्थ है लिखित इतिहास के पहले का इतिहास अर्थात् इस काल को कोई लिखित साक्ष्य नहीं मिलता।

139. (c) रीतिवाचक 'क्रिया-विशेषण' होते हैं धीरे-धीरे, अचानक शायद, कदाचित्, यथाशक्ति आदि।

140. (b) उन्नति एक पूर्ण शब्द है। इसके निर्माण में उपसर्ग का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है।

141. (c) 'गुडाकेश' का सन्धि-विच्छेद गुडाका + ईश होता है।

यह गुण सन्धि का उदाहरण है।

142. (b) 'उल्टा चोर कोतवाल को डांटे' एक लोकोक्ति या कहावत है। इसका शाब्दिक अर्थ होता है दोषी व्यक्ति द्वारा निर्दोष पर दोष लगाना।

143. (a)

144. (b) 'निर्विवाद' में अव्ययी भाव समास है।

145. (d) समझ शब्द में दार प्रत्यय लगाकर समझदार शब्द बनाया गया है।

146. (b) सही वर्तनी वाला शब्द ज्योत्स्ना है।

147. (b) शशक खरगोश का पर्यायवाची शब्द है क्षपा, शर्वरी यामिनी, 'रात्रि' के पर्यायवाची हैं।

148. (d) यद्यपि के साथ तथापि (तद्यपि) का प्रयोग होता है इसलिए 'यद्यपि' तुम अजनबी हो' तथापि मैं तुम्हें अपना मानता हूँ। वाक्य सही है।

149. (a) 'निषिद्ध' शब्द का विलोम 'विहित' होता है।

150. (b) अग्नि का पर्यायवाची 'पावक' है। पीयूष-अमृत का, अम्बर- आकाश का तथा मयंक-चन्द्रमा का पर्यायवाची है।