

All India Maha Mock UPTET Paper-II (Social Studies) 15-Jan-2022

Q1. Which of the following is not a characteristic of early childhood?

- (a) Imitation of social practices
- (b) Logical and rational thinking
- (c) Parallel play
- (d) Rapid development of language

Q2. Which of the following is true about intelligence?

- (a) Process of progressive behavior adaptation.
- (b) Magical thought process.
- (c) Original and productive thoughts.
- (d) Cannot be expressed numerically.

Q3. Learning disability that affects physical coordination is:

- (a) Dysgraphia
- (b) Dyslexia
- (c) Dysphasia
- (d) Dyspraxia

Q4. Who among the following has identified the four distinct stages of children's cognitive development?

- (a) Piaget
- (b) Kohlberg
- (c) Erikson
- (d) skinner

Q5. A gifted child is one who has an IQ score of:

- (a) Less than 110
- (b) 70 or above
- (c) 100 or above
- (d) 140 or above

Q6. When a teacher sings a rhyme in a language classroom, he/she is trying to:

- (a) Teach students to learn to sing
- (b) Teach students to read and write
- (c) Familiarize the students with the sounds
- (d) Teach learners to understand the words

Q7. Which of the following statement is correct about partial reinforcement?

- (a) It cannot be applied in an actual classroom
- (b) It works best in training animals
- (c) It is more effective than continuous reinforcement
- (d) It is less effective than continuous reinforcement

Q8. The news of a woman selling her child to obtain food may be understood best on the basis of -

- (a) Psychological theory
- (b) Theory of reinforced contingencies
- (c) Psychoanalytical theory
- (d) Theory of hierarchical needs

Q9. Heredity and environment are _____ to each other.

- A. Dependent
 - B. Complementary
 - C. Cooperative
- (a) Only A
 - (b) Only B
 - (c) Only C
 - (d) All of these

Q10. Which one of the following gave the principle of construction and discovery?

- (a) Vygotsky
- (b) Jean Piaget
- (c) Kohlberg
- (d) Abraham Maslow

Q11. Piaget proposes that pre-operational children are unable to conserve. He attributes this inability to which one of the following factors?

- (a) Inability of hypothetical-deductive reasoning
- (b) Lack of high-level abstract reasoning
- (c) Personal fable
- (d) Irreversibility of thought

Q12. The _____ consists of two forms, each composed of 45 inkblots. The person is permitted only one response and the scoring is more objective.

- (a) Rorschach Testy
- (b) Holtzman Inkblot Technique
- (c) Guilford Test
- (d) California Psychological Inventory

Q13. _____ use a standard set of stimuli, such as incomplete sentence, pictures or inkblots which are relatively ambiguous.

- (a) Pencil and Paper tests
- (b) Projective methods
- (c) Personality tests
- (d) None of the above

Q14. Under which section of RTE (Right to Education) free education for children of 6 to 14 years comes up to 8th?

- (a) section 5
- (b) section 4
- (c) section 13
- (d) section 3

Q15. Which of the following is most effective mode of teaching-learning?

- (a) Observation without analysis
- (b) Imitation and repetition
- (c) Rote memorization of content
- (d) Exploration of relationships between concepts

Q16. A teacher should analyse the various errors made by students on a given task because

- (a) she can segregate those who made more errors in comparison to others.
- (b) learning is solely based on correction of errors.
- (c) she can decide degree of punishment accordingly.
- (d) understanding of errors are meaningful in the teaching-learning process

Q17. Conceptual understanding among students is likely to improve in the setting which emphasise on

- (a) frequent examinations.
- (b) inquiry and dialogue.
- (c) competitions.
- (d) textbook-centric pedagogy.

Q18. It is difficult for children to learn when

- (a) learning is socially contextualized.
- (b) content is represented through multiple ways.
- (c) information is presented in disconnected chunks.
- (d) they are intrinsically motivated.

Q19. After observing that students are struggling to proceed further on an ongoing activity, a teacher decides to provide cues and hints in form of what, why, how. According to Lev Vygotsky's theory, this strategy of teacher will

- (a) cause withdrawal tendency among students.
- (b) be meaningless in process of learning.
- (c) demotivate the children to learn.
- (d) act as a scaffold for learning.

Q20. Children with dyslexia' can be identified by

- (a) analyzing their reading and writing skills.
- (b) assessing their ability to solve complex higher-order problems.
- (c) finding out their social and cultural context.
- (d) a through physical health check-up.

Q21. A child-centered classroom is one in which

- (a) the teacher uses rewards and punishments to direct children's behavior.
- (b) the teacher is flexible and caters to needs of individual children.
- (c) the teacher uses the textbook as the only source of knowledge.
- (d) the teacher segregates the children based on their abilities.

Q22. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of type of intelligence and end-state performance possibilities as per Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences?

Types of Intelligence End-state performance Possibility

- (a) Linguistic - Sculptor
- (b) Bodily-kinesthetic - Athlete
- (c) Spatial - Therapist
- (d) Intra-personal Salesperson

- Q23.** According to Right of Persons with Disabilities Act (2016), which of the following term is appropriate to use?
- (a) Student with physical disability
 - (b) Student with crippled body
 - (c) Retarded student
 - (d) Handicapped student
- Q24.** According to Jean Piaget, children in formal operational stage
- (a) cannot conserve, classify and segregate
 - (b) begin to engage in make-believe and symbolic play.
 - (c) are capable of hypothetical-deductive reasoning and propositional thought.
 - (d) are bound by centration and irreversible of thought.
- Q25.** Personality is the dynamic organization of those psycho-physical qualities within the individual which determine his unique adjustment in the environment.' The definitions given
- (a) Skinner
 - (b) S. Freud
 - (c) G. W. Allport
 - (d) J. E. Decile
- Q26.** When a person's learning of one situation affects his learning and performance in another, it is called
- (a) Contemplation
 - (b) Memory
 - (c) Learning transfer
 - (d) Intellectual Development
- Q27.** The exponent of the three-dimensional theory of intelligence is
- (a) kettle
 - (b) Kurt Levin
 - (c) Guilford
 - (d) Bine
- Q28.** Mental stimulation model is used for teaching to improve which of the following?
- (a) Knowledge
 - (b) Application
 - (c) Creativity
 - (d) Motivation
- Q29.** A boy in your class always scores good marks also he is physically very fit but he often got get punishment for fighting in class according to you
- (a) The boy needs to work more in Cognitive development.
 - (b) The boy needs to work in Affective development.
 - (c) The needs to work in his social development.
 - (d) The boy needs to work in Language development.
- Q30.** Who among the following laid great emphasis on social constructivism philosophy?
- (a) Vygotsky
 - (b) Skinner
 - (c) Davy
 - (d) Piaget

Directions (31-50): निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

Q31. 'मैं शिवा के लिए चाय बना रहा हूँ' इस वाक्य में कौन सा कारक है?

- (a) अधिकरण कारक
- (b) अपादान कारक
- (c) संबंध कारक
- (d) संप्रदान कारक

Q32. 'गिरीश' शब्द में कौन सी संधि है?

- (a) गुण संधि
- (b) वृद्धि संधि
- (c) यण संधि
- (d) दीर्घ संधि

Q33. महाभारत एक महान ग्रन्थ है। इस वाक्य में संज्ञा का कौन सा रूप है?

- (a) द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा
- (b) भाववाचक संज्ञा
- (c) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा
- (d) समूहवाचक

Q34. 'सर्वेक्षण' शब्द का संधि विच्छेद है-

- (a) सर्व + अक्षण
- (b) सव + ईक्षण
- (c) सर्व + ईक्षण
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q35. वह कौन है जो रो पड़ा। इस वाक्य में सर्वनाम का कौन सा भेद है?

- (a) अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
- (b) संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम
- (c) निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
- (d) पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम

Q36. निम्न में से तद्भव शब्द का चयन कीजिए।

- (a) छिद्र
- (b) उल्लास
- (c) गेहूँ
- (d) ग्रंथि

Q37. 'यथावधि' में कौन सा समास है।

- (a) अव्ययीभाव समास
- (b) तत्पुरुष समास
- (c) द्विगु समास
- (d) द्वंद्व समास

Q38. 'मैं जानता हूँ की तुम्हारे अक्षर अच्छे नहीं बनते' इसमें वाक्य का कौन सा भेद है?

- (a) सरल वाक्य
- (b) संयुक्त वाक्य
- (c) मिश्रित वाक्य
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q39. 'अट्टहास' किसका संक्षिप्तीकरण है?

- (a) जिस हँसी से अट्टालिका भी हिल जाये
- (b) जो अपनी जगह से न डिगे
- (c) किसी बात या कथन को बड़ा-चढ़ा कर कहना
- (d) धर्म या शास्त्र के विरुद्ध कार्य

Q40. निम्न में से किस शब्द की वर्तनी अशुद्ध है?

- (a) अनन्योपाय
- (b) अनिर्वचनीय
- (c) अपकर्ष
- (d) अमानूषिक

Q41. निम्नलिखित में से अशुद्ध वाक्य का चयन कीजिए।

- (a) आपके दर्शन कब होंगे।
- (b) सारे देशभर में अकाल है।
- (c) कुत्ते रात में भौंकते रहे।
- (d) वह कक्षा का सर्वोत्तम छात्र है।

Q42. 'ऐसी उक्ति जो परंपरागत हो' इस वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द का चयन कीजिए।

- (a) लोककथा
- (b) जनश्रुति
- (c) अनुश्रुति
- (d) प्रवाद

Q43. 'खून का घूंट पीना' मुहावरे के अर्थ का नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से चयन कीजिए।

- (a) क्रोध करना
- (b) रूठ जाना
- (c) ईर्ष्या करना
- (d) क्रोध दबाना

Q44. 'को' किस कारक की विभक्ति है?

- (a) कर्ता
- (b) अपादान
- (c) अधिकरण
- (d) संप्रदान

Q45. निम्न में से किस शब्द में द्वित्व का प्रयोग हुआ है?

- (a) संसार
- (b) मत्स्य
- (c) चिट्ठी
- (d) कथन

Q46. सही विकल्प को चुनकर निम्नलिखित वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए।
घी का लड्डू _____ भी भला।

- (a) सीधा
- (b) लम्बा
- (c) टेढ़ा
- (d) उल्टा

Q47. 'परिष्कार' शब्द का संधि विच्छेद है?

- (a) परि : + कार
- (b) परीश + कार
- (c) परी : + कार
- (d) परीष् + कार

Q48. निम्न में से किस शब्द में 'अन' उपसर्ग नहीं है?

- (a) अनजान
- (b) अनमोल
- (c) अनहोनी
- (d) अनुकूल

Q49. निम्न में से अशुद्ध वर्तनी का चयन कीजिए।

- (a) भवितव्यता
- (b) तोयनिधि
- (c) सहधर्मिणी
- (d) स्प्रहा

Q50. 'पवित्र' शब्द में कौन सी संधि है?

- (a) यण संधि
- (b) वृद्धि संधि
- (c) अयाद्रि संधि
- (d) दीर्घ संधि

Q51. वह कौन से वाचन है जो गध्य मे प्रयुक्त होता है, परंतु पध्य मे नहीं -

- (a) मौन वाचन
- (b) आदर्श वाचन
- (c) अनुकरण वाचन
- (d) समवेत वाचन



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Q52. आगमन विधि निम्न में से किस शिक्षण सूत्र पर आधारित है -

- (a) उदाहरण से नियम की ओर
- (b) अज्ञात से ज्ञात की ओर
- (c) नियम से उदाहरण की ओर
- (d) शूक्ष्म से स्थूल की ओर

Q53. भाषा अधिगम के कारण होते हैं -

- (a) भाषा विज्ञान
- (b) व्याकरण
- (c) भाषा कौशल
- (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

Q54. हिन्दी भाषा में स्वरों की संख्या होती है -

- (a) 11
- (b) 12
- (c) 13
- (d) 14

Q55. बालक को किस सोपान से पता चलता है कि उसे क्या पढ़ना है -

- (a) अनुकरण वाचन
- (b) आदर्श वाचन
- (c) प्रस्तावना
- (d) सपष्टीकरण

Q56. ध्वनि विज्ञान का संबंध किस से होता है -

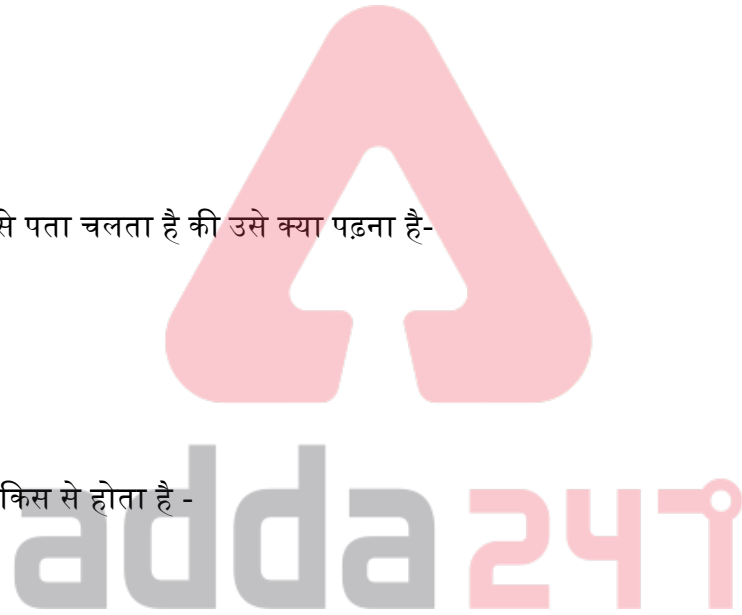
- (a) पठन कौशल
- (b) श्रवण कौशल
- (c) लेखन कौशल
- (d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q57. निम्न से कौन सा संरचना का रूप है -

- (a) वाक्य रूप
- (b) सूत्र रूप
- (c) कहावत रूप
- (d) ये सभी

Q58. बालक सर्वप्रथम कौन सी क्रिया सीखता है -

- (a) भाव प्रदर्शन
- (b) पढ़ना
- (c) लिखना
- (d) चलना



Q59. संरचनात्मक पद्धति में किस पर बाल दिया जाता है -

- (a) छात्रों की क्रियाशीलता
- (b) वाचन
- (c) भाषाई विकास
- (d) उपयुक्त सभी

Q60. एक समावेशी कक्षा में कौन सा कथन भाषा शिक्षण के सिद्धांतों के प्रतिकूल है -

- (a) व्याकरण के नियम सीखने से बच्चों का भाषा विकास जल्दी होगा
- (b) बच्चे परिवेश से प्राप्त भाषा को ग्रहण करते हुए भाषा प्रयोग के नियम बना सकते हैं
- (c) भाषा परिवेश में रहकर अर्जित की जाती है
- (d) प्रिन्ट समृद्ध माहौल भाषा सीखने में सहायक होता है

Directions (61-63): The questions below consist of a set of labelled sentences. Out of the four options given, select the most logical order of the sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

Q61. P- And slowly, you reach the pinnacle of self-awareness, experiencing a unity with all life.

Q- If you transform your energy positively, it naturally becomes compassion and love.

R- Once you experientially are a part of everything then nobody needs to teach you morality.

S- Then you can do something to improve the situation, but without anger.

- (a) PQRS
- (b) QPRS
- (c) RQPS
- (d) RSPQ

Q62. P-The Economic Survey highlighted the effect of labor reforms in Rajasthan, suggesting that.

Q- At a higher rate than the rest of the country after labor reforms.

R- The growth rates of firms employing more than 100 workers increased.

S-But worker organizations claim that the implementation of such stringent labor laws in most States is generally lax.

- (a) PRSQ
- (b) PRQS
- (c) RQPS
- (d) RSPQ

Q63. P- Rights rather than rushing through them.

Q-A broader consensus on any major rule changes to existing worker.

R-In such a situation, the government should be better off building.

S- For the sake of simplification.

- (a) RPSQ
- (b) QPRS
- (c) RQPS
- (d) SRQP

Directions (64-68): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and select the correct answer for the given blank out of the four alternatives.

India's second moon mission, Chandrayaan-2, was _____ from launch just 56 minutes before its scheduled liftoff on July 15. This was owing to a technical glitch in the GSLV Mark-III rocket launcher. No _____ date has been announced for launch. This has no doubt served as a _____ on those who eagerly looked forward to India being only the fourth country to launch a mission that would land on the moon, and the very first to land and explore its south pole region. Yet, it was best that the glitch was discovered before the launch. Rocket launches always have a _____ finish. Even the GSLV-D1, the slighter predecessor to the GSLV Mark-III, suffered such a _____ when it was about to be launched for its first developmental test flight in 2001.

Q64. India's second moon mission, Chandrayaan-2, was _____ from launch just 56 minutes before

- (a) pushed back
- (b) hold back
- (c) pulled back
- (d) called back

Q65. No _____ date has been announced for launch.

- (a) expiry
- (b) rescheduled
- (c) confirming
- (d) auspicious

Q66. This has no doubt served as a _____ on those who eagerly looked forward to India being only the fourth country to launch a mission.

- (a) pioneer
- (b) crusader
- (c) proponent
- (d) damper

Q67. Rocket launches always have a _____ finish.

- (a) dud
- (b) nail-biting
- (c) hideous
- (d) head-scratching

Q68. Even the GSLV-D1, the slighter predecessor to the GSLV Mark-III, suffered such a _____ when it was about to be launched

- (a) setback
- (b) feedback
- (c) lowbrow
- (d) backlash

Directions (69-73): In the following questions, a sentence / a part of the sentence is in bracket. Below are given alternatives to the bracketed part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement" option.

Q69. I intend (to make) hefty returns from stock market.

- (a) to making
- (b) make
- (c) to made
- (d) No improvement

Q70. Hardly (did Kishan reached his house when) his son wished him.

- (a) Kishan reached his house when
- (b) did Kishan reach his house when
- (c) did kishan reach his house as
- (d) No improvement

Q71. What (you have been doing) in the academy since last month?

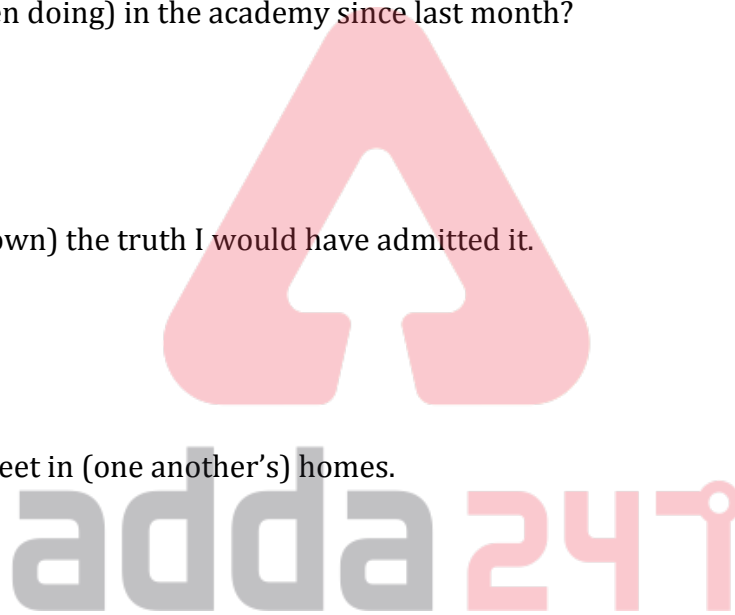
- (a) have you done
- (b) you have done
- (c) have you been doing
- (d) No improvement

Q72. If I (would have known) the truth I would have admitted it.

- (a) had known
- (b) have known
- (c) know
- (d) No improvement

Q73. Members usually meet in (one another's) homes.

- (a) anothers's
- (b) each another's
- (c) every other's
- (d) No improvement



Directions (74-76): In the following question, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct speech

Q74. Kiran asked me, "Did you see the cricket match on television last night.

- (a) Kiran asked me whether I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night.
- (b) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the earlier night.
- (c) Kiran asked me did I see the cricket match on television last night.
- (d) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television last night.

Q75. Rajesh requested me to bring him some oranges.

- (a) He said, "Rajesh, please bring me some oranges."
- (b) Rajesh said, "Will you bring me some oranges."
- (c) Rajesh said to me, "Please bring me some oranges".
- (d) "Please bring my friend some oranges", said he

- Q76.** He said, "I am building a robot."
(a) He said that I am building a robot.
(b) He said that he is building a robot.
(c) He said that the robot is being built.
(d) He said that he was building a robot.

Directions (77-80): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

- Q77.** Go away now.
(a) You are requested to go away now.
(b) You are suggested to go away now.
(c) You are ordered to go away now.
(d) You are allowed to go away now.

Q78. The guidelines provide instructions on procuring AGMARK quality items for preparation of midday meals.

- (a) Instructions have been provided by the guidelines on procuring AGMARK quality for preparation of midday meals.
(b) Instructions on procuring AGMARK quality items are provided by the guidelines for preparation of midday meals.
(c) Instructions on procuring AGMARK quality items are being provided by the guidelines for preparation of midday meals.
(d) Instructions are being provided by the guidelines to procure AGMARK quality items for preparation of midday meals.

Q79. Let me sit.

- (a) It is suggested that I sit.
(b) I should be sitting.
(c) I may be allowed to sit.
(d) I will be sitting.

Q80. The lion was running after the deer.

- (a) The deer was being run after by the lion.
(b) The deer is being run after by the lion.
(c) The deer was been run after by the lion.
(d) The lion was being run after by the deer.

Directions (81-85): Read the following passage carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to the question out of the four alternatives.

The Union Environment Ministry has selected 12 beaches in India to vie for a 'Blue Flag' certification, an international recognition conferred on beaches that meet certain criteria of cleanliness and environmental propriety.

These beaches are at Shivrajpur (Gujarat), Bhogave (Maharashtra), Ghoghla (Diu), Miramar (Goa), Kasarkod and Padubidri (Karnataka), Kappad (Kerala), Eden (Puducherry), Mamallapuram (Tamil Nadu), Rushikonda (Andhra Pradesh), Golden (Odisha), and Radhanagar (Andaman & Nicobar Islands).

“To achieve the internationally recognised highest standard for the purpose of beach management, planning and execution of projects for infrastructure development, cleanliness, safety and security services, these beaches have been identified for Blue Flag certification in different States and Union Territories,” reads a notification by the Ministry. The Blue Flag programme for beaches and marinas is run by the international, non-governmental, non-profit organisation FEE (the Foundation for Environmental Education). It started in France in 1985 and has been implemented in Europe since 1987, and in areas outside Europe since 2001, when South Africa joined. Japan and South Korea are the only countries in South and southeastern Asia to have Blue Flag beaches. Spain tops the list with 566 such beaches; Greece and France follow with 515 and 395, respectively.

There are nearly 33 criteria that must be met to qualify for a Blue Flag certification, such as the water meeting certain standards such as waste disposal facilities, disabled-friendly facilities, first aid equipment and no access to pets in the main areas of the beach. Some criteria are voluntary and some compulsory.

India is set to apply for certification for two beaches, at Shivrajpur and Ghoghla, by July-end. About ₹20 crore have been spent on each and the FEE jury will decide by October if these beaches meet the mark, an official in the Ministry told The Hindu.

Q81. Which organisation runs the ‘Blue Flag’ programme?

- (a) United Nations Environment Programme
- (b) United Nations Development Programme
- (c) Foundation for Environmental Education
- (d) World Health Organisation

Q82. Which Ministry has selected 12 beaches in India to vie for a ‘Blue Flag’ certification?

- (a) Union Environment Ministry
- (b) Union Ministry of Home Affairs
- (c) Union Defense Ministry
- (d) Union Finance Ministry

Q83. Which two beaches are set to apply for ‘Blue Flag’ certification by July-end?

- (a) Shivrajpur and Bhogave
- (b) Bhogave and ghoghla
- (c) Shivrajpur and Ghoghla
- (d) Bhogave and Miramar

Q84. How many beaches of Spain has been given the ‘Blue Flag’ certification?

- (a) 566
- (b) 576
- (c) 515
- (d) 395

Q85. Which among the following statements is not correct?

- (a) There are nearly 33 criteria that must be met to qualify for a Blue Flag certification.
- (b) Spain tops the list with 566 such beaches; Greece and France follow with 505 and 385, respectively.
- (c) It started in France in 1985 and has been implemented in Europe since 1987, and in areas outside Europe since 2001, when South Africa joined.
- (d) The Blue Flag programme for beaches and marinas is run by the international, non-governmental, non-profit organisation FEE.

Directions (86-90): In the following questions, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No Error'.

Q86. People express their expectations (A)/ that their leaders should not (B)/ resorting to corrupt practices and nepotism, (C)/ No Error (D)

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

Q87. Asian culture will, sooner or later (A)/ become international norm (B)/ for entertainment industry. (C)/ No Error (D)

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

Q88. Hectic schedules can (A)/ take a toll on anybody and the solutions to this is (B)/ a quick holiday to any exotic location. (C)/ No error (D)

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

Q89. The number of marks (A) / carried by each question (B) / are indicated at the end of the question. (C) / No error (D)

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

Q90. Inspite that organisations are aware (A)/ of the importance of IT they often do not know (B)/ how to deploy it effectively. (C)/ No error (D).

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

Q91. 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

Q92. The percentage of total land area of the earth is -

- (a) 32.0
- (b) 30.3
- (c) 29.0
- (d) 28.4

Q93. The lowest layer of atmosphere is -

- (a) Stratosphere
- (b) Troposphere
- (c) Ionosphere
- (d) Ozonosphere

Q94. The central place of Aryan Culture during Later Vedic Age was -

- (a) Sapt - Saindhav Pradesh
- (b) Doab of Ganga - Yamuna
- (c) Magadh
- (d) Deccan

Q95. Which period in Indian History has been attributed as 'Classic Age' ?

- (a) The age of Guptas
- (b) The age of Kushans
- (c) The age of Maurayans
- (d) The age of Mughals

Q96. In which major Rock Edict of the emperor Ashoka, we find the description of neighbour countries ?

- (a) First
- (b) Fifth
- (c) Eighth
- (d) Thirteenth

Q97. Hindustan Ghadar Party was founded in the year -

- (a) 1916
- (b) 1925
- (c) 1913
- (d) 1922

Q98. The last expedition of Shershah Suri was against the ruler of -

- (a) Kalinjar
- (b) Marwar
- (c) Ranthambore
- (d) Malwa

Q99. In which year the Amendment in Indian Constitution regarding Preamble was made ?

- (a) 1975
- (b) 1976
- (c) 1978
- (d) 1992

Q100. On the basis of which Committee's recommendations the fundamental duties have been incorporated in Indian Constitution ?

- (a) Sardar Sawaran Singh Committee
- (b) Ashok Mehta Committee
- (c) Sadiq Ali Committee
- (d) Hegde Committee

Q101.The earliest reference to sati custom is made in which of the following inscriptions?

- (a) Allahabad Pillar inscription
- (b) Eran inscription of Bhanugupta
- (c) Aihole inscription of Pulkesin II
- (d) Bhiton inscription of Skandgupta

Q102.The Bibi Ka Maqbara is a tomb located in _____. It was built by Azam Shah, son of Aurangzeb, in 1678.

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Aurangabad
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Allahabad

Q103.Who gave Gandhi the title “Mahatma”?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) B. G. Tilak
- (c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Q104.When the Simon Commission visited India, the Viceroy was

- (a) Lloyd George
- (b) Lord Irwin
- (c) Lord Reading
- (d) Lord Ripon

Q105.Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Jahangir : William Hawkins
- (b) Akbar : Sir Thomas Roe
- (c) Shah Jahan : Tavernier
- (d) Aurangzeb : Manucci

Q106.What is the correct sequence of the following events?

1. The Lucknow Pact
2. The Introduction of Dyarchy
3. The Rowlatt Act
4. The Partition of Bengal

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 3, 2, 4
- (b) 4, 1, 3, 2
- (c) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (d) 4, 3, 2, 1

Q107. Who among the following, rejected the title of ‘Knight hood’ and refused to accept a position in the council of the Secretary of State for India?

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) M.G. Ranade
- (c) G.K. Gokhle
- (d) B.G. Tilak

Q108. Which of the following sources has the largest share in power generation in India?

- (a) Atomic power
- (b) Thermal power
- (c) Hydro power
- (d) Wind power

Q109. The highest number of tube wells is found in which one of the following countries?

- (a) India
- (b) Saudi Arabia
- (c) America
- (d) China

Q110. Which of the following state receives rainfall due to western disturbances?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Gujarat

Q111. Why does Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats both receive sufficient rainfall but Deccan Plateau receives scanty rainfall?

- (a) It is a rain shadow area
- (b) It is located parallel to wind direction
- (c) It is away from the coast
- (d) Rain bearing clouds are absent

Q112. Space between Earth and Moon is known as

- (a) Cislunar
- (b) Fulalunar
- (c) Nebula
- (d) None of these

Q113. Generally, the Governor belongs to

- (a) The state where he is posted
- (b) Some other state
- (c) The Indian Administrative Service
- (d) None of the above

Q114. The union list contains:

- (a) 66 items
- (b) 97 items
- (c) 47 items
- (d) 100 items

Q115. For the Karachi session of Indian National Congress in 1931, presided over by Sardar Patel, who drafted the Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Q116. Which one of the following with regard to the Poona Pact, 1932 is NOT correct?

- (a) Adequate representation of depressed sections in Government jobs
- (b) Reservation of seats for the depressed classes in the provincial legislature
- (c) Acceptance of joint electorate system
- (d) Reservation of seats for the depressed classes in the central legislature

Q117. Who was the British Prime Minister who convened the First Round Table Conference in London?

- (a) Churchill
- (b) Ramsay MacDonald
- (c) Chamberlain
- (d) Disraeli

Q118. The impact of Green Revolution was felt most in the case of

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Rice
- (c) Pulses
- (d) Oil seeds

Q119. Which is largest peninsular river in India?

- (a) Krishna
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Cauvery
- (d) Mahanadi

Q120. The Great Himalayan National Park is in which state?

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Sikkim

Q121. How does the Sun get its energy?

- (a) From gravitational pressure
- (b) From nuclear fission
- (c) From nuclear fusion
- (d) Due to attraction from earth

Q122. Which functionary can be invited to give his opinion in the parliament?

- (a) Cabinet Secretary
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Chief Election Commission of India
- (d) Attorney General of India

Q123. "Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.

- (a) Union
- (b) State
- (c) Global
- (d) Concurrent

Q124. Who has the power to prorogue the Lok Sabha?

- (a) The Speaker
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
- (d) The President

Q125. A narrow strip of land joining two landmasses is known as—

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

Q126. 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

Q127. Which one of the following periods is longest in the human history?

- (a) Palaeolithic
- (b) Mesolithic
- (c) Neolithic
- (d) Megalithic

Q128. 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 farming 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

Q129. The first ruler of Magadha Mahajanapadas in the sixth century BC was—

- (a) Mahavira
- (b) Prasenjit
- (c) Bimbisara
- (d) Ajatashatru

Q130. Which one of the following is **not** among the three jewels of Buddhism?

- (a) Buddha
- (b) Dhamma
- (c) Ahimsa
- (d) Sangha

Q131. To familiarize students with the theme, 'Natural Vegetation and Wildlife', which would be the best pedagogical method?

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

Q132. What is the role of cartoons in a Social Science textbooks?

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

Q133. Consider statements 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) Both A and B are false.
- (b) Only A is true.
- (c) Only B is true.
- (d) Both A and B are true.

Q134. A social Science teacher should aim towards:

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

Q135. Which of the following approaches have been considered while developing social and political life textbooks?

- A. Learning through use of concrete examples and experiences.
- B. Learning through retention based on facts and data.

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

Q136. What is the main purpose of an Open-Book Evaluation?

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

Q137. 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) B, C, D
- (b) A, B, C
- (c) A, B, D
- (d) A, C, D

Q138. 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 reason.
- (b) Comparing experiences.
- (c) Ability to analyse.
- (d) Infer and extrapolate from situation.

Q139. Area of curriculum includes

- (a) internal activities of a school
- (b) External activities of a school
- (c) Both of theme
- (d) None of them

Q140. social Studies text book should be according to

- (a) the Author
- (b) the Student
- (c) the Teacher
- (d) the Government

Q141. Bloom's lesson plan is based on

- (a) Objectives
- (b) Content
- (c) Presentation
- (d) All of the above

Q142. The project is that purposeful work which is done with complete devotion in the social atmosphere. This statement is that of

- (a) Bloom
- (b) Crow and Crow
- (c) John Dewey
- (d) Kilpatrick

Q143. Social Studies is supposed to study -

- (a) Economical relations of man.
- (b) Political relations of man.
- (c) Social relations of man.
- (d) Social geographical relations of man.

Q144. The fact which is studied under the area of Social Studies?

- (a) Study of Social relations
- (b) Study of Human relations
- (c) Education of Citizenship
- (d) All of the above

Q145. 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.

Q146. The use of teaching learning material in Social Science do -

- (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.

Q147. 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

Q148. A teacher while explaining agriculture practice case studies on agricultural practices India and the USA, which aspect of learning is he/she focusing-

- (a) Ability to understand the concept
- (b) Ability to interpret and explain
- (c) Ability to make a better project
- (d) Ability to learn by comparing and contrasting through concrete example

Q149. While dealing with social Equality and untouchability, what should be the most appropriate approach for teaching-

- (a) Explaining the concept as described in the textbook
- (b) Giving project to students to review text relating to untouchability
- (c) Citing the experience of the communities that make up the social and cultural milieu of the child
- (d) Explaining in details the practice of untouchability

Q150. In teaching of social science, the emotion of children is most easily aroused not by words but by sights and sounds, for which the most effective way of teaching is through-

- (a) Lecture Method
- (b) Project Method
- (c) Fields trips and surveys
- (d) Classroom discussions

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is option B, i.e., logical and rational thinking is not a characteristic of early childhood stage. The developmental characteristics of early childhood includes: increase in physical strength, use of motor skills to handle exterior environment, rapid development of language, perfection and practicing of existing skills, use of language for communication, illogical problem solving, prevalence of magical and fantasized thinking, parallel play (i.e., playing in presence of, rather than in interaction with, other children), imitation and learning of social roles, relations and practices, etc.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is option C, i.e., original and productive thoughts. Only statement in option C is correct, rest all are incorrect. Intelligence is not a process, but an ability to learn and understand the world and its complexities using one's thoughts and experiences, to effectively deal with the challenges of life. Its abilities include: adaptability to a new environment, ability to comprehend relationships, capacity for reason and abstract thoughts, capacity for original and productive thoughts and ability to judge and evaluate. Intelligence is guided by reason and logic, thus there is no magical thought process involved in it.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. Dyspraxia affects physical coordination. It is not related to intelligence, but it can sometimes affect cognitive skills. Sometimes it is used interchangeably with developmental coordination disorder. It affects fine and gross motor skills, coordination, and motor planning.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is option A, i.e., Piaget. Jean Piaget has introduced the four distinct stages of a child's cognitive development. Piaget proposed that a human goes through four distinct stages in the procedure of development. The four developmental stages are- The Sensorimotor stage, the Preoperational stage, the concrete operational stage, and the formal operational stage. Through these four stages, he talks about the physical and mental development that occurs in a human body and how children acquire knowledge and it also understands the nature of intelligence

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. A gifted child is one who has an IQ score of 140 or above. The gifted child has an ability that lies within the range of the upper two or three percent of the population. The novelty in expression and curiosity are signs of giftedness

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. When a teacher sings a rhyme in a language classroom, he/she is trying to familiarize the students with the sounds. The recurrence of the same sequence of sounds helps students to understand the sounds of language.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Partial reinforcement is used at certain intervals or ratios of time, instead of reinforcing the behavior every single time. This form of scheduling reinforcement after a certain number of correct responses is also termed intermittent reinforcement.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a theory of motivation which states that five categories of human needs dictate an individual's behavior. Those needs are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. Heredity and environment are dependent, complementary and cooperative to each other

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. Every child is active to make their experiences meaningful. He is trying to know whether his thoughts are harmonious or not. Children periodically search and build those behaviors and ideas. He never thought of ideas before.

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. Irreversibility of thought

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Holtzman inkblot technique, also known as the Holtzman inkblot test, is an ink blot test aimed at detecting personality and was conceived by Wayne H. Holtzman and colleagues. It was first introduced in 1961 as a projective personality test similar to the Rorschach. The HIT is a standardized measurement.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Projective methods use a standard set of stimuli, such as incomplete sentence, pictures or inkblots which are relatively ambiguous. Projective techniques allow respondents to project their subjective or true opinions and beliefs onto other people or even objects. The respondent's real feelings are then inferred from what s/he says about others. Projective techniques are normally used during individual or small group interviews.

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. Main streams of RTTE

Section-3: Free education up to 8th standard for children of 6 to 14 years.

Section 4: Admission to class according to age.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. Exploration of relationships between concepts Is the most effective node of teaching- learning. Effective teaching can be defined in many ways together with teacher behavior (warmth, civility, clarity). teacher knowledge (of subject matter of students), teacher beliefs, and so out Here we describe effective teaching as the ability to improve student achievement as shown by research.

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. A teacher should analyze the various errors made by students on a given task because understanding of errors is meaningful in the teaching – learning process. In order to have mastery of their teaching content, they should appreciate how student's best learning concepts, content and skills. Effective teachers use their knowledge of learning processes to determine which will be most effective to help the particular students in their classes learn productively.

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. Conceptual understanding among students is likely to improve in the settings which emphasis on inquiry and dialogue. According to Conceptual understanding among students is likely to improve in the setting which emphasize on. (1) Inquiry and dialogue. (2) Competitions.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. It is difficult to learn when information is presented in disconnected chunks because it becomes difficult for a child to connect the diverse concepts. Emotions are inextricably intertwined with motivation and learning hence presenting disconnected chunks of knowledge would deviate the attention of the child.

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. Scaffolding for learning implies that Instructional scaffolding is a procedure through which a teacher adds supports for students in order to improve learning and aid in the mastery of tasks. The teacher does this by methodically building on students experiences and knowledge as they are learning new skills.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is option A, i.e., Children with 'dyslexia' can be identified by analyzing their reading and writing skills. Dyslexia is a disability to read and write things properly. The disability due to weakness in phonological processing with poor self-expression is called dyslexia. Learners with dyslexia face trouble with word recognition, differentiating between left and right, remembering new vocabulary, delayed ability to speak, poor spelling, poor in sequence and numbers, etc.

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is option B, i.e., A child-centered classroom is one in which the teacher is flexible and caters to needs of individual children. A teacher uses rewards and punishments to direct children's behavior in Skinner's theory of behaviorism and conditioning. A teacher segregates the children based on their abilities to help child with special needs. This is called ability-grouping.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is option B.-Bodily-kinesthetic - Athlete. The Theory of Multiple Intelligence was given by Howard Gardner. His book, "Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligence" proposed eight theories of intelligence. He believed that development of intelligence is affected by both biological and cultural aspects

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. Students with physical disability is one of term applicable with the Right to persons with disabilities act 2016. In this act every person with or without any physical disability has a right to education.

S24. Ans.(c)

Sol. The children in formal operational stage are capable of hypothetical-deductive reasoning and propositional thought. Piaget gave four stages of cognitive development of children: Sensorimotor Stage, Pre-Operational Stage, Concrete Operational Stage and Formal Operational Stage.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. G. W. Allport- This definition was given by Allport in relation to personality.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Learning from one situation to another. Influencing its learning and performance in a situation is called learning transfer.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Guilford (1959, 1961, 1967) and his colleagues presented an explanation of the structure of intelligence on the basis of three mental abilities. This intelligence structure theory of Guilford is called the three-pronged intellectual model.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. The use of brainstorming model for teaching is used to improve creativity.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. The needs to work in his social development as he is physically fit and scores good marks yet he gets punishment for not well behaving in class.

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. Vygotsky was a Russian psychologist. His research was related to the development and structure of human consciousness. Vygotsky emphasized on the cognitive psychological approach. From the perspective of cognitive development.

S31. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'मैं शिवा के लिए चाय बना रहा हूँ' इस वाक्य में संप्रदान कारक है। संप्रदान कारक -जिसे कुछ दिया जाए या जिसके लिए क्रिया की जाए, उसे संप्रदान कारक कहते हैं। इसके दो चिह्न हैं 'को' एवं 'के लिए'। उदाहरण - अमित ने भिखारी को वस्त्र दिए। मैं गुरुजी के लिए फल लाया।

S32. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'गिरीश' शब्द में दीर्घ संधि है। दीर्घ संधि -जब दो शब्दों की संधि करते समय (अ, आ) के साथ (अ, आ) हो तो 'आ' बनता है, जब (इ, ई) के साथ (इ, ई) हो तो 'ई' बनता है, जब (उ, ऊ) के साथ (उ, ऊ) हो तो 'ऊ' बनता है। जैसे: पुस्तक + आलय : पुस्तकालय बनता है। यहाँ अ+आ मिलकर आ बनाते हैं।

S33. Ans.(c)

Sol. इस वाक्य में 'महाभारत' का प्रयोग एक किताब के रूप में हुआ है इसलिए यह एक व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा है। व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा - जो शब्द केवल एक व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान का बोध कराते हैं उन शब्दों को व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं। जैसे- भारत, चीन (स्थान), किताब, साइकिल (वस्तु), सुरेश, रमेश, महात्मा गाँधी (व्यक्ति) आदि।

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'सर्वेक्षण' शब्द का संधि विच्छेद 'सर्व + ईक्षण' है।

S35. Ans.(b)

Sol. वह कौन है जो रो पड़ा। इस वाक्य में संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम का प्रयोग हुआ है। जिस सर्वनाम से वाक्य में किसी दूसरे सर्वनाम से सम्बन्ध ज्ञात होता है उसे सम्बन्धवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे : जो-सो, जहाँ-वहाँ, जैसा-वैसा, जौन-तौन ।

S36. Ans.(c)

Sol. गेहूँ एक तद्भव शब्द है इसका तत्सम शब्द गोधूम है। अन्य तीनों तत्सम शब्द हैं।

S37. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'यथावधि' का सामासिक विग्रह 'अवधि के अनुसार' है। इसमें अव्ययीभाव समास है। अव्ययीभाव समास - इस समास में पहला पद (पूर्व पद) प्रधान होता है और पूरा पद अव्यय होता है, इसमें पहला पद उपसर्ग होता है जैसे अ, आ, अनु, प्रति, हर, भर, नि, निर, यथा, यावत् आदि उपसर्ग शब्द का बोध होता है

S38. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'मैं जानता हूँ की तुम्हारे अक्षर अच्छे नहीं बनते' यह एक मिश्रित वाक्य है। मिश्रित वाक्य - जिन वाक्यों में एक मुख्य या प्रधान वाक्य हो और अन्य आश्रित उपवाक्य हो, उन्हें मिश्रित वाक्य कहते हैं।

S39. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'अट्टहास' संक्षिप्तीकरण है - 'जिस हँसी से अट्टालिका भी हिल जाये'।

S40. Ans.(d)

Sol. शब्द की शुद्ध वर्तनी है - अमानुषिक।

S41. Ans.(b):

Sol. यहाँ 'सारे देशभर में अकाल है' के स्थान पर 'सारे देश में अकाल है' का प्रयोग उचित है।

S42. Ans.(c):

Sol. 'ऐसी उक्ति जो परंपरागत हो' इस वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द 'अनुश्रुति' है।

S43. Ans.(d):

Sol. 'खून का घूंट पीना' मुहावरे का अर्थ क्रोध दबाना है।

S44. Ans.(d):

Sol. 'को' सम्प्रदान कारक की विभक्ति है।

S45. Ans.(c):

Sol. 'चिट्ठी' शब्द में द्वित्व का प्रयोग हुआ है। द्वित्व का अर्थ = यदि दो समान व्यंजनों के बीच कोई स्वर न हो तो वह व्यंजन-गुच्छ द्वित्व कहलाता है। जैसे अड्डा, पट्टी, बच्चू, कुत्ता आदि।

S46. Ans.(c):

Sol. यहाँ 'टेढ़ा' शब्द का प्रयोग उचित है। यह एक मुहावरा है, "घी का लड्डू टेढ़ा भला " का तात्पर्य है कि गुणवान व्यक्ति या वस्तु का रूप, रंग नहीं देखा जाता, उसकी विशेषता देखी जाती है।

S47. Ans.(a):

Sol. 'परिष्कार' शब्द का संधि विच्छेद 'परि : + कार' है।

S48. Ans.(d):

Sol. अनुकूल शब्द में 'अन' उपसर्ग नहीं है इसमें 'अनु' उपसर्ग है।

S49. Ans.(d):

Sol. शब्द की शुद्ध वर्तनी है - 'स्पृहा'।

S50. Ans.(c):

Sol. 'पवित्र' शब्द में अयाद्वि संधि है, पवित्र = पो + इत्र।

S51. Ans.(a)

Sol. मौन वाचन वह वाचन है जो गद्य में प्रयुक्त होता है, परंतु पद्य में नहीं। गद्य वाचन में व्यक्ति मौन रहकर भी पाठ को पढ़ सकता है, लेकिन पद्य वाचन में बालक को कविता पाठ करना होगा जो मौखिक वाचन के अंतर्गत आएगा।

S52. Ans.(a)

Sol. आगमन विधि उदाहरण से नियम की ओर शिक्षण सूत्र पर आधारित है, आगमन विधि कक्षा शिक्षण की महत्वपूर्ण विधि है, इस विधि में विषयवस्तु के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान सबसे पहले उदाहरण दिए जाते हैं, उसके बाद सामान्य सिद्धांत का प्रस्तुतीकरण किया जाता है।

S53. Ans.(d)

Sol. भाषा अधिगम का कारण है- भाषा विज्ञान, व्याकरण और भाषा कौशल आदि। अधिगम का अर्थ है, सीखना एवं अर्जन का तात्पर्य है अर्जित करना, अधिगम को प्रभावित कार्य वाले कारक हैं- बुद्धि, स्वास्थ्य, वातावरण और परिपक्वता।

S54. Ans.(a)

Sol. हिन्दी वर्णमाला स्वर और व्यंजन से मिलकर बनती है। हिन्दी में वर्णों की कुल संख्या 52 है, जिसमें 11 स्वर और 41 व्यंजन होते हैं। आइ वर्णों के व्यवस्थित एवं क्रमबद्ध समूह को वर्णमाला कहती है। वर्ण हिन्दी भाषा की सबसे छोटी एकाई होती है।

S55. Ans.(c)

Sol. बालक को अपने पाठ में प्रस्तावना से पता चलता है कि उसे क्या पढ़ना है। प्रस्तावना में पाठ में क्या क्या पढ़ना होता है, बच्चे को पता चल जाता है कि पाठ किस बारे में है।

S56. Ans.(b)

Sol. ध्वनि विज्ञान का संबंध श्रवण कौशल से है। ध्वनि का अर्थ आवाज है, और आवाज सुनी जाती है, श्रवण कौशल के द्वारा।

S57. Ans.(d)

Sol. वाक्य रूप, सूत्र रूप और कहावत का रूप, तीनों ही संरचना के रूप हैं।

S58. Ans.(a)

Sol. बालक सर्वप्रथम भाव प्रदर्शन सीखता है, सबसे पहले बच्चा जब बोल नहीं पता, वह अपने विचारों को भाव प्रदर्शन द्वारा ही व्यक्त करता है, उसके बाद ही वह चलना, पढ़ना, लिखना आदि अन्य क्रियाएँ सीखता है।

S59. Ans.(d)

Sol. संरचनात्मक पद्धति पर छात्रों की क्रियाशीलता, उनके विचारों, उनके वाचन तथा उनके भाषाई विकास पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाता है। संरचनावादी तरीके को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों जैसे समाजसत्र, साहित्य, आलोचना में भी लागू किया जाता है।

S60. Ans.(a)

Sol. एक समावेशी कक्षा में ऐसा जरूरी नहीं कि बच्चा जब व्याकरण के नियम सीखेगा तब ही उसका भाषा का विकास जल्दी होगा, व्याकरण सीखने से उसका विकास और अच्छा होगा पर यह जरूरी नहीं कि जल्दी होगा।

S61. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct sequence is 'QPRS'.

S62. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct sequence is 'PRQS'.

S63. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct sequence is 'RQPS'.

S64. Ans.(c)

Sol. Pull back: to back away, withdraw, or retreat.

S65. Ans.(b)

S66. Ans.(d)

Sol. Damper: a person or thing that has a subduing or inhibiting effect.

Crusader: a person who campaigns vigorously for political, social, or religious change; a campaigner.

S67. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dud: not working or meeting standards; faulty.

Hideous: extremely unpleasant.

S68. Ans.(a)

Sol. Setback: a reversal or check in progress.

Lowbrow: not highly intellectual or cultured.

Backlash: a strong negative reaction by a large number of people, especially to a social or political development.

S69. Ans.(d)

S70. Ans.(b)

Sol. "Hardly + did + subject + V1 +When +" is the correct format of inversion case.

S71. Ans.(c)

Sol. The structure of the sentence will be as follows: 'Have + Subject + been + Verb + ing?' The sentence is in Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

S72. Ans.(a)

Sol. In 'if' condition 'Had + verb's 3rd form' is followed by 'would have + verb's 3rd form'.

S73. Ans.(d)

S74. Ans.(b)

S75. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'Please' is changed into request when changing into indirect form. Here indirect form has request in it so 'please' has to come in direct form.

S76. Ans.(d)

Sol. Present continuous is change into past continuous in indirect form.

S77. Ans.(c)

Sol. Since the given sentence is an 'order' hence only option (c) is apt.

S78. Ans.(b)

Sol. An active voice in Present Indefinite tense changes into passive voice as follows:

Verb in active voice: **V1**

Verb in passive voice: **is/are/am + V3**

S79. Ans.(c)

S80. Ans.(a)

Sol. An active voice in Past continuous tense changes into **(was/were+ being + V3)** while converting it into a passive voice.

S81. Ans.(c)

Sol. Refer to " The Blue Flag programme for beaches and marinas is run by the international, non-governmental, non-profit organisation FEE (the Foundation for Environmental Education)".

S82. Ans.(a)

Sol. Refer to the first line of the passage "The Union Environment Ministry has selected 12 beaches in India to vie for a 'Blue Flag' certification".

S83. Ans.(c)

Sol. Refer to the last paragraph "India is set to apply for certification for two beaches, at Shivrajpur and Ghoghla, by July-end".

S84. Ans.(a)

Sol. Refer to "Spain tops the list with 566 such beaches; Greece and France follow with 515 and 395, respectively".

S85. Ans.(b)

Sol. Greece has 515 'Blue Flag' certified beaches while France has 395 such beaches.

S86. Ans.(c)

Sol. Replace 'resorting' with 'resort' because modals (should, would, could...) take first form of verb.

S87. Ans.(c)

Sol. The word 'the' after 'for' is to be inserted. Here we are pointing towards a particular industry so it should be made specific thus it should be "the entertainment industry".

S88. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'solutions' should be replaced by 'solution' so that the sentence becomes correct because only one solution has been provided in the statement.

S89. Ans.(c)

Sol. "The number" takes singular verb with it, thus, in part (c) "are" should be replaced with "is".

S90. Ans.(a)

Sol. Here, In spite of the fact that/ Despite the fact that.... should be used.

S91. Ans.(d)

Sol. 44th Amendment to the Constitution of India was made during the period of Morarji Desai in 1978.

S92. Ans.(c)

Sol. total land area of the earth is 29% and the area of water is 71%.

S93. Ans.(b)

Sol. layers of atmosphere are:

- Exosphere
- Thermosphere
- Mesosphere
- Stratosphere
- Troposphere

The lowest layer of atmosphere is Troposphere.

S94. Ans.(b)

Sol. Doab of Ganga – Yamuna was the central place of Aryan Culture during Later Vedic Age.

S95. Ans.(a)

S96. Ans.(d)

Sol. We find the description of neighbor countries on the thirteenth major rock edict of the emperor Ashoka.

S97. Ans.(c)

Sol. In 1913 Pacific Coast Hindustan association was founded by Lala Hardayal with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president, which was called Ghadar Party.

S98. Ans.(a)

Sol. Kalinjar fort was the last expedition of Shershah.

S99. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Preamble declares that fraternity has to assure two things: The dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

The word 'integrity' has been added to the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976).

S100. Ans.(a)

Sol. On the basis of Sardar Sawaran singh Committee's recommendations the fundamental duties have been incorporated in Indian Constitution.

S101. Ans.(b)

Sol. The earliest reference to sati custom is made in Eran inscription of Bhanugupta.

S102. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Bibi Ka Maqbara is a tomb located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India. It was commissioned by Aurangzeb's Son Azam in the memory of his Mother Dilras Banu Begum.

S103. Ans.(a)

Sol. The title of Mahatma was bestowed on Gandhiji by Rabindranath Tagore.

S104. Ans.(b)

Sol. On April 3, 1926 Lord Irwin was appointed 30th Viceroy and Governor-General of India. This was the most tumultuous period for the politics of India. During this period the important events were Visit of Simon Commission (1928), Nehru Report (1928), Jinnah's 14 Points, Murder of Saunders in 1929 etc.

S105. Ans.(b)

Sol. In January 1615, Sir Thomas Roe presented his credentials to the emperor Jahangir as the Ambassador of the King of England.

S106. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Partition of Bengal -1905

The Lucknow Pact -1916

The Rowlatt Act -1919 (March)

The Introduction of Dyarchy-1919 (December)

S107. Ans.(c)

Sol. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was one of the social and political leaders during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Empire in India. Gokhale was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress and founder of the Servants of India Society.

S108. Ans.(b)

Sol. Thermal power is the biggest contributor of electricity generation in India. India had a thermal power generating capacity of 220570 MW at the end of Apr 2017.

S109. Ans.(a)

Sol. India has the highest number of tubewells.

S110. Ans.(a)

Sol. Western disturbance refers to a system of low pressure that moves from west to east, bringing moisture from Eurasian water bodies, and is responsible for winter rain in northwestern India and snowfall in the Himalayan tracts. It usually brings rain during the winters but also during the pre-monsoon period. Punjab receives rainfall due to western disturbances.

S111. Ans.(a)

Sol. A rain shadow is a dry area on the leeward side of a mountainous area (away from the wind). Deccan Plateau falls in a rain shadow area thus it receives scanty rainfall.

S112. Ans.(a)

Sol. Space between Earth and Moon is known as Cislunar. Pertaining to the space between the earth and the orbit of the moon.

S113. Ans.(b)

Sol. Governor should be man outsider, that is, he should not belong to the state where he is appointed, so that he is free from then local politics.

S114. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters in the Union List. This list has at present 100 subjects (originally 97 subjects) like defence, banking, foreign affairs, currency, atomic energy.

S115. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Karachi session was presided by Sardar Patel. The congress adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy which represented the Party's Social, Economic and Political programme. It was later known as Karachi Resolution and Nehru had originally drafted it.

S116. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Poona Pact was the agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Br Ambedkar reached on 25 September 1932. It has provision of reservation of seats in the provincial legislatures and adequate representation in civil services.

S117. Ans.(b)

Sol. On 11 September 1930, the personnel of the Round Table Conference were announced. The conference was opened officially by King George V on November 12, 1930 in London. It was chaired by British PM Ramsay MacDonald.

S118. Ans.(a)

Sol. Green Revolution impact is mostly felt on wheat. The Green Revolution in India refers to a period when agriculture in India improved due to the adoption of novel methods and technology in agriculture.

S119. Ans.(b)

Sol. The godavari river is the largest river of south India, it has length of 1465 Kilometers, it originates from Triambakeshwar in Maharashtra.

S120. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP), is one of India's national parks, is located in Kullu region in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The park was established in 1984.

S121. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Nuclear Fusion Reaction is the basis on which sun releases light and heat. Inside the Sun, this process begins with protons which is simply a lone hydrogen nucleus and through a series of steps, these protons fuse together and are turned into helium. This fusion process occurs inside the core of the Sun.

S122. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Attorney General for India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor. The Attorney General (AG) is appointed by the president. He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament, but without a right to vote.

S123. Ans.(a)

Sol. Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation is listed in the Union list given in Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.

S124. Ans.(d)

Sol. Prorogue is the termination of a session of Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha. It is done by the President.

S125. Ans.(b)

Sol. Isthmus is also a narrow strip of land joining two land masses.

The two most famous isthmuses are the Isthmus of Panama, connecting North and South America, and the Isthmus of Suez, connecting Africa and Asia.

S126. Ans.(a)

Sol. A is true but B is false.

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

It does help in understanding and evaluating arguments and beliefs of others. It improves attention and observation.

S127. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Palaeolithic period extends from 2 million years ago to about 12,000 years ago.

S128. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both statements are true.

Mehrgarh is located in a fertile plain near bolan pass of Pakistan. Evidence of farming and herding are found here.

Mehrgarh was probably one of the places where women and men learnt to grow barley and wheat, and rear sheep and goats for the first time in this area.

S129. Ans.(c)

Sol. The first ruler of magadha mahajanapadas in the 6th century BC was Bimbisara.

Bimbisara, Ajatasattu and Mahapadma Nanda are the best known, and their ministers, who helped implement their policies.

S130. Ans.(c)

Sol. The three jewels of Buddhism are - buddha, dharma and sangha . They are known as Triratnas.

S131. Ans.(c)

Sol. Visiting the wildlife sanctuary will be the best pedagogical method in the context as it is associated with the field trip approach.

S132. Ans.(a)

Sol. Social Science Textbook: The textbook consists of two more chapters regarding rural and urban livelihood.

- The textbook should help in achieving the purpose of learning social science.
- The textbook should have a clear and self-explanatory arrangement.
- The cartoons used in the social science textbook raise basic issues and make it relatable to students.
- A cartoon is an effective technique to develop critical and reflective thinking by creating interest.
- It consists of both visualization and motion and makes the child familiar with the issues by raising it in an attractive way.

S133. Ans.(a)

Sol. The issue of Apartheid has been a matter of global concern since 1940s.

- Apartheid is an African word.
- It denotes a state apartness, segregation or separation among different races, believing in the ideology that racial differences are fundamental and different races should be uplifted socially, economically and politically.
- Apartheid in practice means separate and unequal.
- They were physically separated from one another. They did not have the right to vote and they were denied their citizenship.
- In South Africa, white domination operates in all spheres. Only whites can vote, all members of parliament, all government ministers, all senior civil servants and all judges are white.

S134. Ans.(c)

Sol. Social Science is a branch of Science that deals with human behavior and social relationships, which rely primarily on empirical approaches.

The social science encompasses diverse concerns of society and includes a wide range of content drawn from the disciplines of history, geography, political science, economics and sociology.

A social science teacher should aim towards 'building perspective'.

- It will help learners in developing a thought process and coming forward with new innovative ideas.
- The student will have a preconceived notion of any concept which will help them in grasping the ideas effectively.

S135. Ans.(b)

Sol. Social and Political Life, as its name suggest, focuses on topics related to social, political and economic life in contemporary India. This subject recognizes that children learn best through concrete experiences.

Approaches like learning through use of concrete examples and experiences should have been considered while developing social and political life textbooks as Social and Political Life:

- Focuses on real situations to teach concepts
- Develops learners abilities of critical understanding
- Uses case studies and narratives to explain concepts.
- Avoids the use of definitions to sum up a concept.
- Uses material that draws upon experimental understanding.

S136. Ans.(b)

Sol. Open Book Evaluation:

- It refers to an exam that allows students to bring their books or notebooks in the exam and to consult their books while answering questions.
- Open book evaluation tests the skills of problem-solving and critical thinking rather than memorizing the given facts of textbooks.
- The main purpose of this type of evaluation is to reduce and eliminate the burden of rote memorization and to teach students how to take information and apply it in a thoughtful, deep manner.

S137. Ans.(d)

Sol. Social Science as a discipline has the unique capability of being able to look at both development and normative issues of the society. It includes disciplines of History, Geography, Political Science, Economics and Sociology.

- The teaching of Social Science requires the use of non-textual source like diagrams, maps, etc. It studies human behavior and enhancing vision or perspective about society.

S138. Ans.(d)

Sol. Assessment is a process of collecting, receiving and using data for the purpose of improvement in the learning process. It assesses both scholastic and co-scholastic aspects of a child's growth.

In the above-mention situation, inferring and extrapolating from the situation would be the best skill to be emphasized while assessing the students.

Inferring and extrapolating from the situation helps students:

- To reach a proposition by deriving the logical consequences of an assumed thesis.
- To observe a present situation to guess or predict about what might eventually happen.
- To make an inference about the hypothetical situation based on known facts and information.
- To reach a conclusion which is drawn from evidence and reasoning by using imaginative thinking.

S139. Ans.(c)

Sol. Area of curriculum includes:

- Internal activities of a school
- External activities of a school.

S140. Ans.(b)

Sol. Social Studies text book should be according to the student.

S141. Ans.(a)

Sol. Bloom's lesson plan is based on objectives

S142. Ans.(d)

Sol. The project is that purposeful work which is done with complete devotion in the social atmosphere. This statement is given by Kilpatrick.

S143. Ans.(d)

Sol. Social studies is supposed to study of

- Economical relations of man
- Political relations of man
- Social relations of man
- Social geographical relations of man

Hence, Option (d) will be the correct answer.

S144. Ans.(d)

Sol. All of the given options are the fact which is studied under the area of social studies.

S145. Ans.(d)

Sol. Evaluation is a process of:

- Determining the extent of the achievement of objectives
- Ascertaining the quality, value of outcomes
- Comparing the outcomes of instruction

S146. Ans.(c)

Sol. Teaching-learning materials enable the teacher to express the intended concepts of learning effectively. Teaching aids in social studies helps in illustrating natural phenomena like volcano, rain earthquake etc. Teaching aid in social studies teaching helps to define an idea, concept in a better way.

S147. Ans.(a)

Sol. The three stages of evaluation of dimensions was given by B. S. Bloom which are:

1. Determination of Educational objectives
2. Providing learning experiences
3. Evaluation of Behavioural changes

S148. Ans.(d)

Sol. While explaining agriculture case study of India and USA, a teacher should teach by comparing and contrasting through concrete, student can compare the agricultural condition of USA and Indian, they can develop their own way of learning.

S149. Ans.(c)

Sol. While teaching the students about social equity and untouchability teacher should give the real life experience about the society in which children are live. They can relate themselves.

S150. Ans.(c)

Sol. The best method for teaching with sights and sounds is by Field trips and surveys they can easily understand.

