

PS TET

PAPER – II
MATHEMATICS & SCIENCE

**PREVIOUS
EXAM. PAPER
Dec. 2013**

ਭਾਗ—A ਬਾਲ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ (ਦੁ-ਭਾਸ਼ੀਆ)-ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ : 1-30



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8. 'Scaffolding' in the context of learning theories refers to
 (1) Simulation teaching
 (2) Recapitulation of previous learning
 (3) Giving support in learning by adults
 (4) Ascertaining the causes of mistakes done by students.

9. Which one of the following is the central idea of Gilligan's critique of Kohlberg's theory of moral development ?
 (1) Class bias (2) Cultural bias
 (3) Gender bias (4) Racial bias

10. Which one of the following assesses structure of intelligence and its underlying dimensions ?
 (1) Psychometric approaches
 (2) Structural approaches
 (3) psycho-analytical approaches
 (4) Information processing approach

11. Which of the following is NOT a function of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation ?
 (1) Help in regular assignment to the extent and degree of learner's progress.
 (2) Identification of areas of aptitudes and interests.
 (3) Bring innovation in the field of education.
 (4) Helping teachers to organize effective teaching strategies.

12. The manifestation of symptoms such as Severe Impairment in social interaction and in communication can be diagnosed as symptoms of
 (1) Autism (2) Amnesia
 (3) Cerebral Palsy (4) Rett's syndrome

13. While discussing about Indian politics, the teacher with a view to help students to understand the concepts uses such words as political will, social equality, and political assumptions. According to Vygotsky's theory this is an example of
 (1) Scaffolding (2) Guided participation
 (3) Apprenticeship (4) Peer interaction

14. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, equilibration is
 (1) fitting new information into existing schemes
 (2) altering existing schemes or creating new ones in response to new information
 (3) recognizing new information as a disguised version of old information
 (4) search for mental balance between cognitive schemes and information from the environment.

15. Unneeded letters, the omission of needed letters, reversal of vowels, reversal of syllabus are commonly associated with the following learning disability?
 (1) Dyslexia (2) Dyscalculia
 (3) Dysgraphia (4) Dysphasia

8. ਸਿੱਖਣ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿਚ 'ਸਕੈਫਲਿੰਗ' ਸੰਕੇਤ ਕਾਰਦਾ ਹੈ :
 (1) ਅਨੁਕਰਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਸਿਖਾਉਣ ਵੱਲ।
 (2) ਪੁਹਵ-ਸਿੱਖਣ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਨ-ਦੁਹਰਾਉਣ ਵੱਲ।
 (3) ਬਾਲਗ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਵਿਚ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਕਰਨ ਵੱਲ।
 (4) ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਵੱਲ ਕੋਈਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਗਲੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਟਾਲ ਕਰਨ ਵੱਲ।

9. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ 'ਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਲੋਭਗ ਦੇ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦੇ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਦੀ, ਗਿਲੀਗਲ ਦੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕੀਤੇ ?
 (1) ਵਰਗ ਪੱਖਪਾਤ (2) ਸੰਭਾਗਾਚਾਰਕ ਪੱਖਪਾਤ
 (3) ਲਿਗਾਰ ਪੱਖਪਾਤ (4) ਨਸਲੀ ਪੱਖਪਾਤ

10. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਬੁੱਧੀ ਦੀ ਸੰਰਚਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੁੱਲ ਤਹਿਅਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਾਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਲਾਂਕਣ ਕਾਰਦਾ ਹੈ :
 (1) ਮਨੁਸਿੰਠੀ ਪੁੱਚ (2) ਸੰਰਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਪੁੱਚ
 (3) ਮਨੁਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਨ ਤਮਕ ਪੁੱਚ (4) ਸੂਚਨਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਪੁੱਚ

11. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਆਪਕ ਮੁੱਲਾਂਕਣ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਜ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ :
 (1) ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਦੀ ਤੱਤੀਕੀ ਦੀ ਸੀਮਾ ਤੇ ਡਿਗਰੀ ਤੱਕ ਬਹਾਇਦਾ ਅਸਾਇਨਮੈਂਟ ਵਿਚ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਨਾ।
 (2) ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ ਅਤੇ ਰੁਣਾਂ ਦੇ ਭੇਤਰੀ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਕਰਨਾ।
 (3) ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਭੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਨਵੀਨਤਾ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ।
 (4) ਸਿੱਖਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਅਸਰਾਤ ਰਣਨੀਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਅਧਿਅਪਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਨਾ।

12. ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਗਈ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਅਸਰਖ ਹੱਠ ਦਰਗੇ ਲੱਛਣਾਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵੇ ਨੂੰ ਹੁੰਦਿ ਹੋਣ ਵੱਲ ਦੋ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਪਛਾਣਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ :
 (1) ਅਟਿੰਜ਼ਮ (2) ਸਿਮਰਤੀ ਲੇਪ
 (3) ਮੁਰਾਵਨੀ ਅਪਰੈਂਗ (4) ਰੈਂਟ ਸਿਡਰੋਮ

13. ਤਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਰਸਾਨੀਤੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਚਲਾਂਦਾ ਕਰਿਆਂ, ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਸ਼ਕਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ, ਰਸਾਨੀਤਿਕ ਇੱਛਾ, ਸਮਾਜਕ ਬੁਰਾਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਰਸਾਨੀਤਿਕ ਧਾਰਨਾਵਾਂ ਵਰਗ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਵਾਈਗੋਸਕੋ ਦੇ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇਹ ਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਹੈ :
 (1) ਸਕੈਫਲਿੰਗ ਦੀ (2) ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ ਸਹਿਤਾਗਤਾ ਦੀ
 (3) ਸਿੱਖਾਉਣ ਦੀ (4) ਜਾਮੀਅਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਪਸੀ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੀ

14. ਪਿਆਜੇ ਦੇ ਗਿਆਨਮੰਦੀ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ 'ਸੁਚੁਲਨ' ਹੈ :
 (1) ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੁਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਫਿੱਟ ਹੋਣਾ।
 (2) ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਨਵੀਂ ਸੁਚਨਾ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਕਿਰਿਆ ਵਜੋਂ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨਾ।
 (3) ਪੁਨਰਾਵੁਲ ਸੁਚਨਾ ਦੇ ਲੁਕਵੇਂ ਸੰਸਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਨਵੀਨ ਸੁਚਨਾ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਕਰਨਾ।
 (4) ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਗਿਆਨਮੰਦੀ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਚਨਾ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਮਾਨਸਕ ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਨੂੰ ਤਲਾਸ਼ਣਾ।

15. ਗੈਰ-ਬੁਰੂਗੀ ਅੱਖ ਲਿਖਣਾ, ਬੁਰੂਗੀ ਅੱਖੇਂਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਦੇਣਾ, ਪੁਨੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਅੱਖੇਂਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਪਾਮਾਨਿਕ ਵਿਰਾਵਨ ਹੋਣ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਅੱਖੇਗਤ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਹੈ ?
 (1) ਡਿਸਲੈਕਸੀਆ ਨਾਲ (2) ਡਿਸਕੈਲਬੂਲੀਆ ਨਾਲ
 (3) ਡਿਸਗ੍ਰੇਡੀਆ ਨਾਲ (4) ਡਿਸਡੇਜ਼ੀਆ ਨਾਲ

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16. Which statement is true about inclusive education ?
 (1) Children should not be given right to education
 (2) All children should receive equal opportunity and right to participate in school.
 (3) Girls are not a part of inclusive education.
 (4) Separate special education classes should be conducted in the school.

17. Learning disabled children are
 (1) deficient in using potentials
 (2) low in intelligence (3) slow in activity
 (4) none of these

18. Which of the following is not the aim of IEDC ?
 (1) Removing the mainstream schools.
 (2) Providing educational opportunity to differently abled students in the school.
 (3) Facilitate retention of differently abled in the school system.
 (4) Integrate children from special schools with common schools.

19. Who critiqued Piaget's theory by saying that 'If a child will not learn before he is capable of learning, then why bother; and if a child will learn automatically after he has the capability to learn, then why bother' ?
 (1) Bruner (2) Gardner
 (3) Stenberg (4) Maslow

20. According to A. Bandura, the following is a pre-condition for observational learning
 (1) The behaviour observed should be socially acceptable
 (2) The model must be physically present in front of the child
 (3) The child must fully understand the consequences of imitating the model
 (4) The child must have the motor capacity and the strength to perform the actions observed.

21. According to Piaget which of the following is NOT one of the four stages of moral development ?
 (1) Anomie (2) Heteronomy-Reciprocity
 (3) Autonomy-Abolescence
 (4) Sensory-Motor

22. According to the theory of multiple intelligence, understanding of one's own feelings, motives and desires is called
 (1) Interpersonal intelligence
 (2) Intra-personal intelligence
 (3) Naturalist intelligence
 (4) Spatial intelligence

16. ਸਾਡੇਬੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਕਾਰੇ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਦੁਕਾਨ ਹੈ ?
 (1) ਬੈਂਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ।
 (2) ਸਾਡੁ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਨ ਅਵਸਰ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਡੁ ਚਾਰੀਦਾਰ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ।
 (3) ਬੁਰੀਆਂ ਸਮਾਵੇਂ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਸਿਸਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ।
 (4) ਸਾਡੁ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਦੋਸ਼-ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੀਆਂ ਵੱਖਰੀਆਂ ਸਮਾਤਾਂ ਲੱਗਾਈਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

17. ਸਿੱਖਣ ਅੰਗਰਾਤ ਵਾਲੇ ਵੱਡੇ :
 (1) ਪੁਰਸ਼ ਸਮਰਕ ਨੂੰ ਵਰਤਣ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਗਰਾਤ ਹੋਣ
 (2) ਵਿਰ ਬੁੱਧੀ ਦੀ ਘਾਟ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ
 (3) ਗਰੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੀਮ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋਣ
 (4) ਉਪਰਕ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ

18. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਆਈ ਸੀ ਜੋ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ?
 (1) ਮੁੱਖ-ਧਾਰਾ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਾਡੁਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਟਾਉਣਾ।
 (2) ਵਿਦੋਸ਼ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਸਾਡੁ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਅਵਸਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਨ ਕਰਨਾ।
 (3) ਵਿਦੋਸ਼ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਡੁ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਨ ਵਿਚ ਬਣਾਏ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।
 (4) ਵਿਦੋਸ਼ ਸਾਡੁਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਸਾਡੁਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਏਕੀਕਰਨ ਕਰਨਾ।

19. ਪਿਆਜੇ ਦੇ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਆਲੋਚਨ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ, 'ਜੇਕਰ ਇਕ ਬੱਚਾ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਦੀ ਸਮਰਥਾ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਸਿੱਖ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਿਰ ਕਿਉਂ ਸਿੱਖ ਕਰਨੀ ? ਅੱਤੇ ਸੇਕਰ ਇਕ ਬੱਚਾ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਰੋਵਰ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਆਪ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਬੁੱਲ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਹਿਰ ਵੀ ਚਿਨ੍ਹ ਕਿਉਂ ਹੈ ?'
 (1) ਬੁੱਲ (2) ਗਾਡਨ
 (3) ਸਟੋਨਬਰਗ (4) ਮੈਸਲੋ

20. ਏ. ਬੈਨਡੂਆ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ, ਪ੍ਰੇਖਣ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨਗ ਹੋਣਾ :
 (1) ਪ੍ਰੇਖਣ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਵਿਵਹਾਰ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨਗ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।
 (2) ਮਾਡਲ ਸੀਰੀਅਰ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।
 (3) ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਡਲ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਤੱਤ ਸਾਡਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ।
 (4) ਬੱਚੇ ਵਿਚ ਮਾਸਪੇਸ਼ੀ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਖਣ ਕਾਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਤਾਕਤ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ।

21. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ :
 (1) ਅਨੋਮੀ (2) ਹੋਰੋਨੋਮੀ-ਕੋਸੀਪ੍ਰੀਸਟੀ
 (3) ਅਨੋਮੀ-ਐਡੋਲਸੋਸ (4) ਸੌਸੀ-ਮੈਟਰ

22. ਬੁੱਧੀ-ਬੁੱਧੀ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ, ਸਵੈ-ਅਹਿਸਾਸ, ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਬੁੱਧੀ :
 (1) ਅੰਤਰ-ਵਿਅਕਤੀਗਤ ਬੁੱਧੀ (2) ਆਂਡਰ-ਵਿਅਕਤੀਗਤ ਬੁੱਧੀ
 (3) ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਦੀਵਾਦੀ ਬੁੱਧੀ (4) ਸਥਾਨਕ ਬੁੱਧੀ

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पेठे खिले वर्ष से पाइयेर बर्के प्रकार से स्वतंत्र होते : (38-45)

पिंगार तेज़ जीरह दिव देखे,
कुल देना रिक्किला—
नेन हळ ली हळे,
निरुद्ध रक लू हैंदे रिक्क दुपरिहे,
दिव दिवके दे सुळे,

अंग-देवकी दा हळ उळुडा
पल-हळ छा रक नादे।

ऐ रेतो सप्ती-हूळु रेतो,
पाद तेजो मे सां नाडे,
दिव दिव अस्त रेती—

निरुद्ध रिक्काकी हळे,
हळे रेते क्षप दे सुळे,
मीग राते दा रेता,

हळे दिव मुसाम्बू देना अंग बाल के,
दिप दिप चेदे मीग दे टेपिहे,

निरुद्ध रक्क बार,
रेत पिठ ते रीपारा पारो,

अंग ते रिक्काके।
रारारा अट रक रेती दिल ते, दो रेती धने दादे।

ऐला सप्त मेरे दा रिल ते देणे हूळ दूळ नाव—
निरुद्ध रक्क दे दूळ दे दिव,

दिवा निगा-पेती दा दूळ,
हूळा दे रिक्काकी रेती,

दूळा दे पेतिहा नाल रिक्कारा,
रेते राते हूळ नादे।

दम नादे, हूळ नादे।

मेरे तो तो तो तो तो तो,
रुदिली देणा रक्क दी पिंगार बर्कारी—

विते रिते निरुद्ध प्रवर्तन अंदा,
निरुद्ध रिक्कारा प्रवर्तन रिते—

हेली हेली सिंदा रिक्कारा
केंदा केंदा पाटा।

38. सेप्पर अदुड दम्बु दे पुणारादे नाली बाद-विश्वाली गुरुहिं बरहा

हे :

(1) सिंदारावर बुद्धीरां ते (2) दिविगांग बेप ते

(3) दायरवर-पूळ तक परातन ते

(4) मुद्रीराता, दिलाना

39. नम्बम दा आप्रदी दें पिंगार दे रिक्के काद-बेप दे पेत्र बरहा हो :

(1) सिंग-मुगन बेप (2) दर्दचाराक सरिलीरों दा बेप

(3) रट्टुरुगार निर्दिहीरा (4) भानीकर निर्दिहु दा बेप

40. बर्स-बर्स दा सानारंद हो :

(1) दिवे (2) बंकर

(3) चडेच (4) बिस

41. लेप्पर बरिदा से पाइले रावि बेप दिव :

(1) पिंगार दी रेतोपाता दे नाचा दा दिव उल्लिकरा हो
(2) पिंगार दी रेतोपाता दे नाचा दा दिव उल्लिकरा हो
(3) नाचारां अंदे बोलता दे आलादा दो पेत्रावां नाही बरहा हो।
(4) पिंगार दी बलात्ताना अंदाच्च दिव उल्लिकरा बरहा हो।

42. 'ऐ रेतो सप्ती-हूळु रेतो' दे सरत दिव बिहारा अलंकार बरिदा

विळा हो :

(1) गुवा (2) उमिया
(3) अलुपात (4) देहोवरवी

43. "बारारा माट बरे देवी ते..... ज्ञा नाचे, हूळ नादे" यांदे

सप्तु दिव लेप्पर आप्पे दिवक दे निक्क दो :

(1) सधिती निमनदा हो।
(2) दिवागारा-दिवागरा निमनदा हो।

(3) देव ते केल निमनदा हो।
(4) खडें रेते क्षप दे उळे..... अंगे 'दो पुक्कारा रेते'।

44. 'हूळे रेते क्षप दे उळे..... अंगे 'दो पुक्कारा रेते'।' कावि सवान दे बराने वर्दी हो :

(1) पिंगार दी पावनदा हूळे पगड लोंगा हो।
(2) सामार दे तेवना हूळे सुमानारी उर्वात नास पेम बीता हो।
(3) पिंगार दो उचिता गारा-गारा भारवर भारवाराको हूळे मेवें रोंगा हो।
(4) पिंगार नामाल लोल लोल बुवानी हूळे निमनदा हो।

45. बरिदा दिव लेप्पर भिंगाल दी बुडची नामे दिवेस दुक्के ते तेव दिस हो :

(1) पिंगार दी विशिगाराविक्का अंदे पगड लोंगे दी गिंगवरा दा पेत्रा
(2) विक्करी अंदे सामाज दो आपानो सांच ते
(3) अपिंगारावर अनुवर दु दिवागारा हो।
(4) पिंगल, अमुज, बिहार दा पुक्कार रवरा हो।

46. 'विसारद' से रिक्कारे हो :

(1) विसेप अलुसान दी स्पदावाली नाल।
(2) विसे दिव रिक्कोराल हेण वालारां सारीआ विसारद दे वारा नाल।
(3) रज विस दी पुक्कारी नाल
(4) मुरांद दा विक्कर हेण

47. ऐन जोरू 2005 दे अनाराधा राज्यांगिनिकाः

(1) विदिआरवीलीरां दे उचानु अंदे लाना दे मुपार 'ते जिक्कारा दह दिसी हो।
(2) विदिआरवीलीरां दु पान-पुसव दा अंग-अंगर याद वरन ते दह दिसी हो।

48. ब्राम-गारिड निमिका दा दुप देवेः :

(1) विदिआरवीलीरां दी ब्रामारी नेवारदा दा दिवाम रवरा।
(2) विदिआरवीलीरां दिव राजिपव रेताना दा दिवाम रवरा।
(3) उपोरव (1) अहे (2) देवे
(4) पान-पुसव दे पाना हूळे उर्वी भगुा याद वरना।

49. अग्राम विही दुमारा विक्कारन निमिका ही बरिदा हो :

(1) पिंगार दी रेतोपाता दे नाचा दा दिव उल्लिकरा हो
(2) पिंगार दी रेतोपाता दे नाचा दा दिव उल्लिकरा हो
(3) नाचारां अंदे बोलता दे आलादा दो पेत्रावां नाही बरहा हो।
(4) पिंगार दी बलात्ताना अंदाच्च दिव उल्लिकरा बरहा हो।

50. 'जीवन नाल मेवन दा' निमिका 'ब्रामारी निमिका दे तिवित रेवेत बरहा

हो' वे :

(1) द्विलिंगा दे जीवन दा संवाद उपारना
(2) ब्रामा बरावर दी जीवन दिव अविकार वरना
(3) ब्रामा निमिका दी अविकार वरना
(4) उपरेव (1) अहे (2) देवे विक्कार नाल हूळे
(5) निमिका दिव विक्कर बरहा ज्ञा नाचे।

51. अग्राम विही दुमारा विक्कारन निमिका दे तिवित रेवेत बरहा हो' हे

ते तिव विक्कोर नाल निमिका दे तिवित रेवेत हो' हे उपारी दिव निमिका दे विहारी हो ?

(1) आगान दिवी (2) निगान दिवी
(3) सेव दिवी (4) पान-पुसव दिवी

52. सद्ग उपचारवत्त निमिका नाली रेवेत हो' हे :

(1) उपचार निमिका दे जीवन दी उपलिंगा।
(2) ब्रामारी-निमिका दी जातवरी।
(3) ब्रिला दे अ-पिष्ठे दा साहिगा।
(4) मांसिकारा दे वराना दी सारी पद्धत।

53. ब्राम दे लेप्पर दिव बिहारा ब्रुनासी दुरद हो ?

(1) विभिन्नी ब्राम दी मुचेत ते के निवानी नाही लोंगा स्वरी।
(2) ब्रेली नान वाली ब्राम दुरदरी ते के निवाना आवारी हो।
(3) ब्रेली नान वाली ब्राम दा निवाना नाल ब्रुनासी नाही हो।
(4) दिविती ब्राम दी दुसी नाल दुरदली हो।

54. ब्राम-पुळी अंदे ब्राम निमिका दिव ब्रुन अंतर तो ?

(1) ब्राम दी निमिका दा ब्रामार लेप्पर दा साहिगा दे अवारद हो।

55. ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो :

(1) ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(2) ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(3) ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(4) ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।

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49. अग्राम विही दुमारा विक्कारन निमिका ही बरिदा हो :

(1) विदिआरवीलीरां दु पिंगार दी रेतोपाता दे नाचा दा दिव उल्लिकरा हो।
(2) विदिआरवीलीरां दु पिंगार दी रेतोपाता दे नाचा दा दिव उल्लिकरा हो।
(3) विदिआरवीलीरां दु पिंगार दी रेतोपाता दे नाचा दा दिव उल्लिकरा हो।
(4) विदिआरवीलीरां दु पिंगार दी रेतोपाता दे नाचा दा दिव उल्लिकरा हो।

50. 'जीवन नाल मेवन दा' निमिका 'ब्रामारी निमिका दे तिवित रेवेत बरहा

हो' वे :

(1) द्विलिंगा दे जीवन दा संवाद उपारना
(2) ब्रामा बरावर दी जीवन दिव अविकार वरना
(3) निमिका दिव विक्कर बरहा ज्ञा नाचे।
(4) उपरेव (1) अहे (2) देवे

51. ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो :

(1) ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(2) ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(3) ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(4) ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।

52. ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो :

(1) ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(2) ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(3) ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(4) ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।

53. ब्राम दे लेप्पर दिव बिहारा ब्रुनासी दुरद हो ?

(1) विभिन्नी ब्राम दी मुचेत ते के निवानी नाही लोंगा स्वरी।
(2) ब्रेली नान वाली ब्राम दुरदरी ते के निवाना आवारी हो।
(3) ब्रेली नान वाली ब्राम दा निवाना नाल ब्रुनासी नाही हो।
(4) दिविती ब्राम दी दुसी नाल दुरदली हो।

54. ब्राम-पुळी अंदे ब्राम निमिका दिव ब्रुन अंतर तो ?

(1) ब्राम दी निमिका दा ब्रामार लेप्पर दा साहिगा दे अवारद हो।
(2) ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(3) अभिनव दु प्राप्तिक्क ब्राम दे अवेगा ते चेत देव दाचा चाहोरा हो।
(4) देवेव विक्किरामीलों दु देख-देख पक्काउ दाचोरा हो।

55. ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो :

(1) ब्राम निमिका दी रेतोपाता दे नाचा दा दिव उल्लिकरा हो।
(2) सारीली ब्रामारी दिव निवानी नाल ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(3) ब्राम निमिका दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(4) देवेव विक्किरामीलों दु देख-देख पक्काउ दाचोरा हो।

56. ब्राम-पुळी अंदे ब्राम निमिका दिव ब्रुन अंतर :

(1) ब्रेल दिव ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(2) विक्करामीलों दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(3) अभिनव दु प्राप्तिक्क ब्राम दे अवेगा ते चेत देव दाचा चाहोरा हो।
(4) देवेव विक्किरामीलों दु देख-देख पक्काउ दाचोरा हो।

57. ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो :

(1) ब्राम निमिका दी रेतोपाता दे नाचा दा दिव उल्लिकरा हो।
(2) सारीली ब्रामारी दिव निवानी नाल ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(3) अभिनव दु प्राप्तिक्क ब्राम दे अवेगा ते चेत देव दाचा चाहोरा हो।
(4) देवेव विक्किरामीलों दु देख-देख पक्काउ दाचोरा हो।

58. ब्राम-सेवी विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो :

(1) ब्रेल दिव ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(2) विक्करामीलों दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(3) अभिनव दु प्राप्तिक्क ब्राम दे अवेगा ते चेत देव दाचा चाहोरा हो।
(4) देवेव विक्किरामीलों दु देख-देख पक्काउ दाचोरा हो।

59. ब्राम निमिका दे विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो :

(1) ब्राम निमिका दी रेतोपाता दे नाचा दा दिव उल्लिकरा हो।
(2) सारीली ब्रामारी दिव निवानी नाल ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(3) अभिनव दु प्राप्तिक्क ब्राम दे अवेगा ते चेत देव दाचा चाहोरा हो।
(4) देवेव विक्किरामीलों दु देख-देख पक्काउ दाचोरा हो।

60. ब्राम-पुळी अंदे ब्राम निमिका दिव ब्रुन अंतर :

(1) देव दिव ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(2) ब्राम-हाव-बर्स दिव ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(3) पुली, खाल, खाल-वरना दा विक्कर ब्रुन अंदा दु दिवली दिव पुळीत हो।
(4) गम, हैंद, अंगर बरन दा अपिनेल

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English Language : (Question Number 61 to 90)

Passage 1 : Please read the passage carefully and answer the question 61-68

"India needs to strive harder than ever before to emerge as the pivot of the twenty first century world movements. For the moment She is passing through a turbulent period reminiscent of the French Revolution as also the Industrial Revolution. Besides, the micro-chip, the internet upsurge is hitting the nation with high magnitude. It's high time that India rides the tide of social change and harness the energy unleashed by these happenings to the advantage. There is an urgent need to forge a new alliance of social and economic partners for achieving political predictability as well as stability in our polity without weakening the sub-stratum of

socio-cultural ethos. Quite importantly, constitutional commitments should not be lost sight of. What is crucial is a thematic unity amongst the competing and at the same time, warring sections of our society. Scorching for the commonality amongst the diverse groups and solidifying them with sincerity should characterize our efforts. It is too tall an order to revitalise the fading spirit of integrative centralism which caters to the needs of all—the 'haves' and the 'have-nots', the privileged and the deprived sections of the society? How much we yearn that all the pillars of democracy—the judiciary and the legislature and the regulatory authorities in particular, function more efficiently and in greater harmony with each other!"

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61. According to text our 'efforts' should be 'characterized' by

- (1) search for varied groups
- (2) search for points of agreement
- (3) faith in strengthening common factors
- (4) sincerely towards different groups

62. In the write up, the author is

- (1) questioning the existence of the weaker-sections of the society
- (2) making a case for removing poverty among 'have-nots'
- (3) pleading for strengthening the spirit that cares for the needs of all
- (4) expressing his view that centralization should be allowed to fade.

63. The most appropriate conclusion that can be drawn from this passage is

- (1) India is passing through a period of social and economic change
- (2) diverse groups, without losing their distinctiveness need to work for common cause
- (3) India is boldly facing challenges of varied nature
- (4) We should settle our differences under the banner of a central force.

64. In the text author looks at changes mentioned

- (1) rather passively (2) as unexpected developments
- (3) in a positive manner (4) as something unimportant

65. The author ultimately desires

- (1) political control
- (2) a dependable, concordant and well functioning democratic setup
- (3) absence of unrest in the society
- (4) meeting of social and economic forces

66. The term 'pivot' in the text means

- (1) torch bearer (2) pioneer
- (3) upholder (4) nucleus

67. According to the author India is in disarray because

- (1) people are becoming rebellious
- (2) of the impact of unprecedented developments
- (3) there is a change in the economic situation
- (4) electronic explosion has unnerved her

68. The expression 'thematic unity' refers to –

- (1) selective agreement (2) unity of action
- (3) reciprocal respect (4) unity of purpose

A computer based society becomes a fragile society, easily disrupted, held in the grip of a small technical élite who would have enormous potential power. The controller and operators of the communication channels could exert massive political and social pressure. Technology concentrates power, although it appears to decentralize it.

Spreading the computer network into every house, just as television has spread, appears to be bringing the power of computer and information systems to every corner of society. What it, in fact, does is to tighten the grip of a few on many. More people become dependent for their entertainment, their news and information, even for their financial arrangements and household facilities on a small group of people who control and manipulate the system for their own ends. The greater our technological dependence becomes (the more 'freedom' technology gives us), the more fragile does society become.

Technological dependence makes a society essentially unstable. It means that communities of people come to rely for their needs (food, work and social interactions) on organizations beyond the horizon of their own community. The technological infrastructure of such a society removes functions from local to regional, national or even to international levels. Food is not grown by the local community but is provided by an agricultural industry backed up by a complex food processing and distribution scheme that itself depends on other industries such as petro-chemical industry which itself is unstable and subject to many other inter-related concerns. A stable society can provide for its own needs on a local scale and would look further only for luxuries. An unstable technological society regards even luxuries as essentials, because to produce them would be economically profitable. The instability of a technologically dependent society is also shown when restrictions are imposed on the rights of its citizens. The high-security computer installation, like the nuclear power station, reduces the citizen's rights. The need to protect society's high technology comes at the expense of restricting what citizens may do or where they be allowed to go. With soft computer technology the loss of rights comes primarily in the form of loss of privacy of information and the difficulty of finding out what information is held by whom, for what purpose, on whom. Countries themselves are not immune. Spy satellites look down on neutral as well as on the hostile. We are all, globally watched, so that whatever is done anywhere, is done in public.

69. The word 'immune' in the third paragraph refers to

- (1) aggression by neighbours
- (2) dependence on computers
- (3) violation of citizen rights
- (4) exempted from the impact of technology

70. Compared to an 'unstable' society a 'stable' society

- (1) provides for wider dissemination of information
- (2) respects citizen's demand for progress
- (3) fulfils its basic needs locally
- (4) provides for enjoyment of luxuries.

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71. The paradox of technological progress for us is that the more we

- (1) are freed of the burden of our domestic chores the more enfeebled we become
- (2) rely on technology the more we increase our expenditure
- (3) depend on technology the more leisure time we have on our hands
- (4) bank upon technological assistance the more we become unsure of our capabilities.

72. In this passage, a computer based society is called fragile because

- (1) it can be easily disrupted
- (2) power gets highly decentralized in it
- (3) a handful of people can manipulate it
- (4) no one has real power to control it.

73. Restrictions on citizen's rights in a technologically dependent society can take the form of

- (1) people's inability to exercise their freedom to have new knowledge
- (2) excess of information in the hands of a few people
- (3) lack of privacy of information
- (4) high degree of privacy for a handful of people.

74. The author's viewpoint regarding the illusory character of decentralization brought about by computer technology is conveyed in the first paragraph by the word

- (1) Fragile (2) Tighten
- (3) Manipulate (4) Appears

75. The greatest weakness of a technologically based society in the author's perception, is that

- (1) it needs continued expansion
- (2) it is based on petro-chemical industry
- (3) it needs complex political system to uphold it
- (4) it leads to an infirm society.

76. Which of the following is true about comprehension ?

- (1) For comprehension prior knowledge of the subject is required
- (2) It is an active process in which the reader works to construct a meaningful message from a text
- (3) Learner's decoding skills are not required.
- (4) Comprehension requires a learner to have good vocabulary.

77. Which of the following strategies is likely to be most effective to address student's difficulty in pronouncing a particular phoneme ?

- (1) Repeating the phoneme several times while pointing to its corresponding letters in a chart
- (2) Using minimal pair activities such as rhyming words in poems and songs.

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- (3) Using an illustration to point out the specific parts of the mouth and point of articulation involved.
- (4) Making the learner repeat several times by listening to others.

78. The most effective approach to promote language development in learner is that in which the teacher

- (1) provides constant feedback to those learners whose language usage is problematic
- (2) regularly points our learners language errors immediately and explicitly
- (3) chooses what errors to correct by primarily using contrastive analysis
- (4) ignores learners errors and focuses primarily on comprehension.

79. Which of the following has given most important to social interaction in the theory of language development ?

- (1) Skinner (2) Chomsky
- (3) Piaget (4) Vygotsky

80. 'Scanning' means to read rapidly for

- (1) specific information (2) general review
- (3) detailed information (4) comprehension

81. CALP refers to

- (1) Communicative Academic Language Proficiency
- (2) Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency
- (3) Cognitive Academic Learning Proficiency
- (4) Communicative Academic Learning Proficiency

82. Which of these is not correct in Grammar-Translation method ?

- (1) Reading and writing are the main focus
- (2) The sentence is the basis unit of teaching and language practice.
- (3) Grammar is taught inductively
- (4) Accuracy is emphasized

83. To understand the complex meaning of a text, which one of these is the most helpful ?

- (1) Reading aloud (2) Silent reading
- (3) Intermittent reading (4) Extensive reading

84. The main objective of teaching of second language is

- (1) to be able to read text for enjoyment
- (2) appropriate and spontaneous use of language for least daily purposes.
- (3) to develop critical thinking in the learners
- (4) accurate use of language in formal situations

85. The primary objective of teaching literature to elementary school learner is to

- (1) teach them language through literature
- (2) make them appreciate literature
- (3) develop interest in learners for literature
- (4) develop critical thinking abilities

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86. Which one of these does not refer to Chomskian perspective ?
 (1) All children successfully acquire their native language
 (2) Children have an innate ability to discover for themselves the underlying rules of language
 (3) Imitation and practice are the primary processes in language development
 (4) Children are biologically programmed for language.

87. Which of these is NOT the principle of extensive reading ?
 (1) Learners read as much as possible
 (2) Reading is individual and silent
 (3) The purpose of reading is for pleasure
 (4) Reading speed is quite slow

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91. A circle is entirely in another circle. It is possible to draw:
 (1) one common tangent (2) two common tangents
 (3) no common tangent
 (4) infinite number of tangents

92. Three cubes each of side 5 cm are joined end to end. The surface area of resulting cuboid is
 (1) 350 cm^2 (2) 340 cm^2
 (3) 320 cm^2 (4) 330 cm^2

93. If solid sphere of radius r is melted and recast into a solid cone of height r ; then the radius of the base of the cone is :
 (1) $2r$ (2) r
 (3) $4r$ (4) $3r$

94. If 3 equal circles of radius 3 cm each touch each other, then the area of the region enclosed between them is :
 (1) $\sqrt{3}/2(2-\pi)$ (2) $9/2(2\sqrt{3}-\pi)$
 (3) $9/2(2\sqrt{3}+\pi)$ (4) $3/2(\sqrt{3}-\pi)$

95. Rohit marketed the goods 20% above the cost price. He then made some discount on it and earned a profit of 8%. The rate of discount made by Rohit is
 (1) 16% (2) 6%
 (3) 120% (4) 10%

96. For what value of n , the n th terms of an AP is 63, 65, 67 and 3, 10, 17 are equal ?
 (1) 10 (2) 11
 (3) 12 (4) 13

97. Language laboratory is primarily used for language teaching to
 (1) help the learners improve their language in general
 (2) make the language lesson easy and interesting
 (3) help learners identify and rectify their errors
 (4) make the teachers task less burdensome.

98. Meaning of a word is
 (1) universal (2) contextual
 (3) objective and natural (4) predetermined

99. 'Passive vocabulary' means that learners
 (1) understand the meanings but cannot use them
 (2) are clueless about the meanings of the words
 (3) use the words without knowing their meaning
 (4) know the meanings of the words but hardly use them

100. Ram inherited 80% of land from his father's 600 acres of land. Ram gave 6/10 of his land to Jasmeet, and Jasmeet gave 2/5 of his land to Gurmeet. How much land did Gurmeet receive to the nearest acre ?

(1) 210 (2) 180
 (3) 130 (4) 115

101. At 4 : 23 pm, how many degree has the hour hand of a clock moved from the position at noon ?

(1) 135° (2) 134°
 (3) 133° (4) 132°

102. An article was sold at a loss of 29%. Had it been sold for Rs. 84 more, 11% would have been gained. The cost price of that article is :

(1) 210 (2) 200
 (3) 180 (4) 170

103. In any triangle the centroid divides the median in the ratio of

(1) 1 : 1 (2) 3 : 1
 (3) 2 : 1 (4) 3 : 2

104. The mean of the squares of the first n natural numbers is

(1) $n^2 + 1$ (2) $n^4 + 1/n$
 (3) $(n+1)(2n+1)/6$ (4) $(n+1)(n+2)/m$

105. A number p/q such that $q \neq 0$ is said to be in its lowest term when

(1) p and q have common factor
 (2) p and q have no common factor
 (3) p is a multiple of q (4) q is a multiple of p

106. If $a : b = 2 : 3$ and $b : c = 5 : 6$, then $a : b : c$ is

(1) 2 : 3 : 6 (2) 2 : 5 : 6
 (3) 6 : 5 : 12 (4) 10 : 15 : 18

107. If 581 is divided among A, B, C so that $4A = 5B = 7C$, then A, B, C will get –

(1) 140, 175, 266 (2) 266, 175, 140
 (3) 144, 180, 257 (4) 245, 196, 140

108. The cost of equality A rice is Rs. 3.10 per kg and that of quality B rice is Rs. 3.60 per kg. In what proportion A and B must be mixed so that the resultant be worth Rs. 3.25 per kg ?

(1) 7 : 9 (2) 7 : 4
 (3) 7 : 5 (4) 7 : 3

109. Two cars start from one point and move along two roads, at right angles to each other. Their speeds are 36 and 48 kmph respectively. After 15 seconds the distance between them will be –

(1) 180 m (2) 200 m
 (3) 250 m (4) 300 m

110. Ram inherited 80% of land from his father's 600 acres of land. Ram gave 6/10 of his land to Jasmeet, and Jasmeet gave 2/5 of his land to Gurmeet. How much land did Gurmeet receive to the nearest acre ?

(1) 210 (2) 180
 (3) 130 (4) 115

111. At 4 : 23 pm, how many degree has the hour hand of a clock moved from the position at noon ?

(1) 135° (2) 134°
 (3) 133° (4) 132°

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(1) 210 (2) 200
 (3) 180 (4) 170

113. In any triangle the centroid divides the median in the ratio of

(1) 1 : 1 (2) 3 : 1
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114. The mean of the squares of the first n natural numbers is

(1) $n^2 + 1$ (2) $n^4 + 1/n$
 (3) $(n+1)(2n+1)/6$ (4) $(n+1)(n+2)/m$

115. A number p/q such that $q \neq 0$ is said to be in its lowest term when

(1) p and q have common factor
 (2) p and q have no common factor
 (3) p is a multiple of q (4) q is a multiple of p

116. If $a : b = 2 : 3$ and $b : c = 5 : 6$, then $a : b : c$ is

(1) 2 : 3 : 6 (2) 2 : 5 : 6
 (3) 6 : 5 : 12 (4) 10 : 15 : 18

117. If 581 is divided among A, B, C so that $4A = 5B = 7C$, then A, B, C will get –

(1) 140, 175, 266 (2) 266, 175, 140
 (3) 144, 180, 257 (4) 245, 196, 140

118. The cost of equality A rice is Rs. 3.10 per kg and that of quality B rice is Rs. 3.60 per kg. In what proportion A and B must be mixed so that the resultant be worth Rs. 3.25 per kg ?

(1) 7 : 9 (2) 7 : 4
 (3) 7 : 5 (4) 7 : 3

119. Two cars start from one point and move along two roads, at right angles to each other. Their speeds are 36 and 48 kmph respectively. After 15 seconds the distance between them will be –

(1) 180 m (2) 200 m
 (3) 250 m (4) 300 m

120. Ram inherited 80% of land from his father's 600 acres of land. Ram gave 6/10 of his land to Jasmeet, and Jasmeet gave 2/5 of his land to Gurmeet. How much land did Gurmeet receive to the nearest acre ?

(1) 210 (2) 180
 (3) 130 (4) 115

121. At 4 : 23 pm, how many degree has the hour hand of a clock moved from the position at noon ?

(1) 135° (2) 134°
 (3) 133° (4) 132°

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(1) 210 (2) 200
 (3) 180 (4) 170

123. In any triangle the centroid divides the median in the ratio of

(1) 1 : 1 (2) 3 : 1
 (3) 2 : 1 (4) 3 : 2

124. The mean of the squares of the first n natural numbers is

(1) $n^2 + 1$ (2) $n^4 + 1/n$
 (3) $(n+1)(2n+1)/6$ (4) $(n+1)(n+2)/m$

125. A number p/q such that $q \neq 0$ is said to be in its lowest term when

(1) p and q have common factor
 (2) p and q have no common factor
 (3) p is a multiple of q (4) q is a multiple of p

126. If $a : b = 2 : 3$ and $b : c = 5 : 6$, then $a : b : c$ is

(1) 2 : 3 : 6 (2) 2 : 5 : 6
 (3) 6 : 5 : 12 (4) 10 : 15 : 18

127. If 581 is divided among A, B, C so that $4A = 5B = 7C$, then A, B, C will get –

(1) 140, 175, 266 (2) 266, 175, 140
 (3) 144, 180, 257 (4) 245, 196, 140

128. The cost of equality A rice is Rs. 3.10 per kg and that of quality B rice is Rs. 3.60 per kg. In what proportion A and B must be mixed so that the resultant be worth Rs. 3.25 per kg ?

(1) 7 : 9 (2) 7 : 4
 (3) 7 : 5 (4) 7 : 3

129. Two cars start from one point and move along two roads, at right angles to each other. Their speeds are 36 and 48 kmph respectively. After 15 seconds the distance between them will be –

(1) 180 m (2) 200 m
 (3) 250 m (4) 300 m

130. Ram inherited 80% of land from his father's 600 acres of land. Ram gave 6/10 of his land to Jasmeet, and Jasmeet gave 2/5 of his land to Gurmeet. How much land did Gurmeet receive to the nearest acre ?

(1) 210 (2) 180
 (3) 130 (4) 115

131. At 4 : 23 pm, how many degree has the hour hand of a clock moved from the position at noon ?

(1) 135° (2) 134°
 (3) 133° (4) 132°

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 (3) $(n+1)(2n+1)/6$ (4) $(n+1)(n+2)/m$

135. A number p/q such that $q \neq 0$ is said to be in its lowest term when

(1) p and q have common factor
 (2) p and q have no common factor
 (3) p is a multiple of q (4) q is a multiple of p

136. If $a : b = 2 : 3$ and $b : c = 5 : 6$, then $a : b : c$ is

(1) 2 : 3 : 6 (2) 2 : 5 : 6
 (3) 6 : 5 : 12 (4) 10 : 15 : 18

137. If 581 is divided among A, B, C so that $4A = 5B = 7C$, then A, B, C will get –

(1) 140, 175, 266 (2) 266, 175, 140
 (3) 144, 180, 257 (4) 245, 196, 140

138. The cost of equality A rice is Rs. 3.10 per kg and that of quality B rice is Rs. 3.60 per kg. In what proportion A and B must be mixed so that the resultant be worth Rs. 3.25 per kg ?

(1) 7 : 9 (2) 7 : 4
 (3) 7 : 5 (4) 7 : 3

139. Two cars start from one point and move along two roads, at right angles to each other. Their speeds are 36 and 48 kmph respectively. After 15 seconds the distance between them will be –

(1) 180 m (2) 200 m
 (3) 250 m (4) 300 m

140. Ram inherited 80% of land from his father's 600 acres of land. Ram gave 6/10 of his land to Jasmeet, and Jasmeet gave 2/5 of his land to Gurmeet. How much land did Gurmeet receive to the nearest acre ?

(1) 210 (2) 180
 (3) 130 (4) 115

141. At 4 : 23 pm, how many degree has the hour hand of a clock moved from the position at noon ?

(1) 135° (2) 134°
 (3) 133° (4) 132°

142. An article was sold at a loss of 29%. Had it been sold for

Rs. 84 more, 11% would have been gained. The cost price of that article is :

(1) 210 (2) 200
 (3) 180 (4) 170

143. In any triangle the centroid divides the median in the ratio of

(1) 1 : 1 (2) 3 : 1
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144. The mean of the squares of the first n natural numbers is

(1) $n^2 + 1$ (2) $n^4 + 1/n$
 (3) $(n+1)(2n+1)/6$ (4) $(n+1)(n+2)/m$

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 (2) p and q have no common factor
 (3) p is a multiple of q (4) q is a multiple of p

146. If $a : b = 2 : 3$ and $b : c = 5 : 6$, then $a : b : c$ is

(1) 2 : 3 : 6 (2) 2 : 5 : 6
 (3) 6 : 5 : 12 (4) 10 : 15 : 18

147. If 581 is divided among A, B, C so that $4A = 5B = 7C$, then A, B, C will get –

(1) 140, 175, 266 (2) 266, 175, 140
 (3) 144, 180, 257 (4) 245, 196, 140

148. The cost of equality A rice is Rs. 3.10 per kg and that of quality B rice is Rs. 3.60 per kg. In what proportion A and B must be mixed so that the resultant be worth Rs. 3.25 per kg ?

(1) 7 : 9 (2) 7 : 4
 (3) 7 : 5 (4) 7 : 3

149. Two cars start from one point and move along two roads, at right angles to each other. Their speeds are 36 and 48 kmph respectively. After 15 seconds the distance between them will be –

(1) 180 m (2) 200 m
 (3) 250 m (4) 300 m

150. Ram inherited 80% of land from his father's 600 acres of land. Ram gave 6/10 of his land to Jasmeet, and Jasmeet gave 2/5 of his land to Gurmeet. How much land did Gurmeet receive to the nearest acre ?

(1) 210 (2) 180
 (3) 130 (4) 115

151. At 4 : 23 pm, how many degree has the hour hand of a clock moved from the position at noon ?

(1) 135° (2) 134°
 (3) 133° (4) 132°

152. An article was sold at a loss of 29%. Had it been sold for

Rs. 84 more, 11% would have been gained. The cost price of that article is :

(1) 210 (2) 200
 (3) 180 (4) 170

153. In any triangle the centroid divides the median in the ratio of

(1) 1 : 1 (2) 3 : 1
 (3) 2 : 1 (4) 3 : 2

154. The mean of the squares of the first n natural numbers is

(1) $n^2 + 1$ (2) $n^4 + 1/n$
 (3) $(n+1)(2n+1)/6$ (4) $(n+1)(n+2)/m$

155. A number p/q such that $q \neq 0$ is said to be in its lowest term when

(1) p and q have common factor
 (2) p and q have no common factor
 (3) p is a multiple of q (4) q is a multiple of p

156. If $a : b = 2 : 3$ and $b : c = 5 : 6$, then $a : b : c$ is

(1) 2 : 3 : 6 (2) 2 : 5 : 6
 (3) 6 : 5 : 12 (4) 10 : 15 : 18

157. If 581 is divided among A, B, C so that $4A = 5B = 7C$, then A, B, C will get –

(1) 140, 175, 266 (2) 266, 175, 140
 (3) 144, 180, 257 (4) 245, 196, 140

158. The cost of equality A rice is Rs. 3.10 per kg and that of quality B rice is Rs. 3.60 per kg. In what proportion A and B must be mixed so that the resultant be worth Rs. 3.25 per kg ?

(1) 7 : 9 (2) 7 : 4
 (3) 7 : 5 (4)

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107. Find the least multiple of 7 which when divided by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 leaves the remainders 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

(1) 119 (2) 169
(3) 385 (4) 749

108. A conical cap just covers two spheres placed one above the other on a table. If the radii of the sphere are 1 m and 2.25 m, find the height of the cone.

(1) 5.3 m (2) 7.8 m
(3) 8.1 m (4) 6.5 m

109. The angles of a triangle in ascending order are x , y , z and $y - x = z - y = 10^\circ$. The smallest angle of the triangle is

(1) 40° (2) 60°
(3) 50° (4) 70°

110. If $x+y = \sqrt{3}$ and $x-y = \sqrt{2}$ then the expression $8xy(x^2+y^2)$ is

(1) $5\sqrt{2}$ (2) $10\sqrt{2}$
(3) 20 (4) 5

111. If $(a+b+c)^2 = 3(ab+bc+ca)$, then which of the following is true?

(1) $a \neq b \neq c$ (2) $a > b > c$
(3) $a < b < c$ (4) $a = b = c$

112. Harjeet was trying to construct a triangle with following dimension. In which of the following case, it will not be possible to construct the triangle.

(1) $\Delta ABC, AB = 3 \text{ cm } BC = 4 \text{ cm } CA = 3 \text{ cm}$
(2) $\Delta ABC, AB = 6 \text{ cm } BC = 2 \text{ cm } CA = 9 \text{ cm}$
(3) $\Delta ABC, AB = 11 \text{ cm } BC = 8 \text{ cm } CA = 14 \text{ cm}$
(4) $\Delta ABC, AB = 3 \text{ cm } BC = 4 \text{ cm } CA = 3 \text{ cm}$

113. In a pair of fractions, fraction A is twice the fraction B and the product of 2 fractions is $2/25$. What is the value of fraction A?

(1) $1/5$ (2) $1/25$
(3) $2/5$ (4) none of these

114. A square of side $x \text{ cm}$ is removed from each corner of a rectangle measuring $a \text{ cm}$ by $b \text{ cm}$. The formula for the area A, of the new figure is

(1) $A = ab - 4x^2$ (2) $A = (a-2x)^2 + (b-2x)^2$
(3) $A = (a-2x)(b-2x)$ (4) $A = (a-x)(b-x)$

115. A cinema hall has two ticket prices, one for adults and another for children. A family of 6 adults and 10 children has to pay Rs. 3800, while for 5 adults and 12 children the cost is Rs. 3900. The cost of an adult ticket and cost of a child ticket is

(1) Adult = Rs. 250 and child = Rs. 200
(2) Adult = Rs. 280 and child = Rs. 220
(3) Adult = Rs. 350 and child = Rs. 150
(4) Adult = Rs. 300 and child = Rs. 200

107. 7 साल के दौरान शुद्ध गुण सिविज्ञान, जिसमें 2, 3, 4, 5 और 6 नाम का लर्न तैरे 1, 2, 3, 4 और 5 शुद्ध गुण शब्दों द्वारा है:

(1) 119 (2) 169
(3) 385 (4) 749

108. में तेरे, इक्वल और एक तर्क, एंटीलिंगों द्वारा शुद्ध गुण सिविज्ञान के अन्य विभाग 1 मीटर और 2.25 मीटर हैं ताकि शुद्ध द्वारा उचित दाम पर पड़े।

(1) 5.3 मीटर (2) 7.8 मीटर
(3) 8.1 मीटर (4) 6.5 मीटर

109. इक्वल द्वारा तैरना तमाम x, y, z हैं तो $y - x = z - y = 10^\circ$ है ताकि निम्न दाम तैरना तरह:

(1) 40° (2) 60°
(3) 50° (4) 70°

110. जैसे $x+y = \sqrt{3}$ और $x-y = \sqrt{2}$ है तो $8xy(x^2+y^2)$ का मान है:

(1) $5\sqrt{2}$ (2) $10\sqrt{2}$
(3) 20 (4) 5

111. जैसे $(a+b+c)^2 = 3(ab+bc+ca)$ है तो यह लिखियां दिव्यों किवज ठोक हैं:

(1) $a \neq b \neq c$ (2) $a > b > c$
(3) $a < b < c$ (4) $a = b = c$

112. हरजोत ने यह लिखियां दिव्यादां दी मदद नाल द्विज बनायी हैं एवं यह लिखियां दिव्यों किवज बनायी हैं।

(1) $\Delta ABC, AB = 3 \text{ मीटर } BC = 4 \text{ मीटर } CA = 3 \text{ मीटर}$
(2) $\Delta ABC, AB = 6 \text{ मीटर } BC = 2 \text{ मीटर } CA = 9 \text{ मीटर}$
(3) $\Delta ABC, AB = 11 \text{ मीटर } BC = 8 \text{ मीटर } CA = 14 \text{ मीटर}$
(4) $\Delta ABC, AB = 3 \text{ मीटर } BC = 4 \text{ मीटर } CA = 3 \text{ मीटर}$

113. बिंगने द्वारा एक जैसे चौंडिन A, बिंग B तैर रहे हैं तो यह लिखियां दिव्यों किवज बनायी हैं?

(1) $1/5$ (2) $1/25$
(3) $2/5$ (4) उपरोक्त तीनों

114. एक अधिक जिस दौरान द्वारा उपरोक्त तीनों लिखियां दिव्यों किवज बनायी हैं एवं यह लिखियां दिव्यों किवज बनायी हैं।

(1) $A = ab - 4x^2$ (2) $A = (a-2x)^2 + (b-2x)^2$
(3) $A = (a-2x)(b-2x)$ (4) $A = (a-x)(b-x)$

115. एक सिलेंडर जिस दौरान द्वारा उपरोक्त तीनों लिखियां दिव्यों किवज बनायी हैं एवं यह लिखियां दिव्यों किवज बनायी हैं।

(1) बालग 250 रुपये अंतर बच्चा 200 रुपये
(2) बालग 280 रुपये अंतर बच्चा 220 रुपये
(3) बालग 350 रुपये अंतर बच्चा 150 रुपये
(4) बालग 300 रुपये अंतर बच्चा 200 रुपये

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116. Teacher must base his/her lesson plan on

(1) the mathematical content
(2) the learners
(3) the way students learn mathematics
(4) all of the above

117. A mathematics laboratory in school is a place

(1) to do controlled mathematical experiments
(2) to facilitate open ended investigations and activities
(3) to keep teaching aids
(4) all of the above

118. Mathematics teacher can encourage creativity and originality of ideas through

(1) project work (2) multiple choice questions
(3) weakly test (4) all of the above

119. A method to check an already established mathematical result is

(1) Induction (2) Verification
(3) Deduction (4) Problem solving

120. National Curriculum Framework-2005 has highlighted two kinds of aims of teaching mathematics

(1) Primary aim and secondary aim
(2) Narrow aim and higher aim
(3) Long term aim and short term aim
(4) Ultimate aim and small time aim

विज्ञान (स-भाषीया)-प्रश्न नं : 121-150

121. The roots of which plant is the characteristic of monocot plants?

(1) Pea (2) Neem
(3) Grass (4) Mango

122. The nerves taking the message from the brain to body parts like muscles are called

(1) Dendrites (2) Afferent nerves
(3) Efferent nerves (4) None of the above

123. If a seedling is placed artificially with its radicle pointing upwards then-

(1) it will keep growing straight upwards
(2) it will maintain its position in horizontal plane parallel to the ground.
(3) it will bend so as to move towards the ground.
(4) it will stop growing immediately.

124. Non-metals when mixed with metals form

(1) Negatively charged species
(2) Neutral species (3) Positively charged species
(4) Amalgams

125. The mineral water is:

(1) water obtained from mines.
(2) spring water containing dissolved minerals from rocks.
(3) water obtained from mineral deposit underground.
(4) desalinated water.

116. अधिकारीकृत नुस्खा पाठ्यक्रम का आपाद बदलाविटा चाहीदा है:

(1) गणितव्य विद्या वस्तु विद्या है
(2) विद्यालयीकृत है
(3) जिस दौरान विद्यालयीकृत विद्या विद्यालयीकृत है
(4) उपरोक्त सर्वे हैं

117. सबुल विद्यालयीकृत से पैदेवाला उत्तर स्वयं है जिसे:

(1) नियंत्रित विद्यालयीकृत विद्या विद्या है
(2) बहु-उत्तर विद्यालयीकृत विद्या है
(3) मिथाउट दी महानिक सम्बन्धीय विद्या है
(4) उपरोक्त सर्वे हैं

118. गाँठित सा अधिकारीकृत नियंत्रित विद्यालयीकृत से उत्तर स्वयं है:

(1) प्रैमिकृत विद्यालयीकृत विद्या है
(2) बहु-उत्तर विद्यालयीकृत विद्या है
(3) हड्डावाली प्रैमिकृत विद्या है
(4) उपरोक्त सर्वे हैं

119. पुरुष स्वयंपर गाँठित विद्यालयीकृत विद्या है:

(1) आगमन विद्या (2) जांच-प्रैवाल विद्या
(3) निगमन विद्या (4) सम्मिक्षा मुलगु विद्या

120. औंग सौ-औंग 2005 गाँठित विद्यालयीकृत विद्या है:

(1) प्रैमिकृत उत्तर सर्वे विद्या है
(2) मिथाउट उत्तर सर्वे विद्या है
(3) लंगी मिथाउट उत्तर सर्वे विद्या है
(4) अंतरा उत्तर सर्वे विद्या है

121. किहवे पेंदे दो जूँ एक बीजी पेंदे दो विद्येष्वाद देस्तो हैं ?

(1) भट्ट (2) निम
(3) धान (4) अंस

122. चिमगा देस्तो लंगे, चम्मे भैंसों तंक मुलगा लंगे जांच वालीयां नाम स्वयं विद्या का मानसिक्षीय विद्यालयीकृत विद्या हैं:

(1) डैरेंटर (2) नेटर
(3) एंटरेंटर (4) उपरोक्त विद्या की नामीन हैं

123. जेवर एक नदे उंगे पेंदे दा अंबुर बटावटी तंत्र ते उत्तरां दुँ रैक्षिका जांदे:

(1) उंग उत्तरां दुँ सिंगा वैद्यरा जांदे
(2) उंग डिम सर्विंग विद्या आपादी संगु जमीन दे मांडर बटाए रैक्षिका
(3) उंग दिम उत्तरां दुँ बैगा विद्या जांदे
(4) उंग उत्तरां दुँ वैद्यरा बैदरो जांदे

124. अपाद जांदे आपाद नाल मिलाई जांदी है तं बटाए हैं:

(1) रिटाउम आवैसित सपीसित
(2) निस्पृद्वावी सपीसित
(3) पनाउम आवैसित सपीसित
(4) अमेलाम
125. खटिज-नल है:

(1) बालग 250 रुपये अंतर बच्चा 200 रुपये

(2) बालग 280 रुपये अंतर बच्चा 220 रुपये

(3) बालग 350 रुपये अंतर बच्चा 150 रुपये

(4) बालग 300 रुपये अंतर बच्चा 200 रुपये

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126. Which of the following is a way to use water economically ?
 (1) Construction of bawris
 (2) Rainwater harvesting
 (3) Drip irrigation
 (4) Infiltration

127. If a lens is cut horizontally and split into two halves. What will happen to the focal length ?
 (1) No change will take place
 (2) focal length will become half
 (3) focal length will become zero
 (4) focal length will double.

128. The focal length of a convex lens is 12 cm. When the object is at a point beyond 24 cm from the lens, the image on the other side of the lens will be formed at
 (1) 15 cm
 (2) 24 cm
 (3) 12 cm
 (4) infinity

129. The cause of rainbow in the sky is due to tiny droplets of water behaving like
 (1) a convex lens
 (2) a concave mirror
 (3) a prism
 (4) a concave lens

130. At the National Science centre there are three mirrors, Mirror A gives a diminished image of Mary, Mirror B gives the same image of Mary and mirror C gives a magnified image of Mary. Identify mirrors A, B and C.
 (1) A is a concave mirror, B is a plane mirror, C is a convex mirror.
 (2) A is a plane mirror, B is a convex mirror, C is a concave mirror.
 (3) A is a convex mirror, B is a plane mirror, C is a concave mirror.
 (4) A is a plane mirror, B is a concave mirror, C is a convex mirror.

131. Name the organisms belonging to the second and the fourth trophic levels in the food chain comprising the following ?
 Frogs, Plants, Snakes, Hawks, Insects
 (1) Frogs and Insects
 (2) Insects and Snakes
 (3) Hawks and snakes
 (4) Frogs and Snakes

132. Which of the following is a saprophyte ?
 (1) Bread mould
 (2) Mushroom
 (3) Yeast
 (4) All of the above

133. If you observe the bottoms of cooking vessels getting blackened in a gas or kerosene store, it means that
 (1) The stove is defected and should be disposed off.
 (2) Air holes are blocked and incomplete combustion of fuel is taking place.
 (3) The burning of fuel always produces a black substance which deposits on the cooking vessel.
 (4) There is some problem with the cooking vessel and should be changed.

134. Reaction of a substance X with alcohol in presence of acid as a catalyst product fruity smell. X is a/an :
 (1) Aldehyde
 (2) Carboxylic acid
 (3) Ketone
 (4) Alkene

135. If one neutron is added to helium nucleus, the result is
 (1) Lithium
 (2) Helium
 (3) Hydrogen
 (4) Carbon

126. पाणी दो पेंट वर्तने वर्तन लाईटिंग किंवरा चंगे दुरुस्त है ?
 (1) बहुली दी उपायी
 (2) पाणी दा अंदर विसदा।
 (3) बुद्धि-दृष्ट वर्तन मिनां
 (4) पाणी दा अंदर विसदा।

127. सेव विवरण मनुष्य दो ते बैंट वे दें भवां विवरण भीजां मादे तो उपास दो वो आसर पेता ?
 (1) वेदी उपायी नहीं वापरेगी
 (2) वेदी-दूरी आपी रो जावेगी
 (3) वेदी-दूरी विसदा हो जावेगी।
 (4) वेदी-दूरी दूरी हो जावेगी।

128. विव उत्तर लेस दी वेदी-दूरी 12 मीटीमीटर है। एक पदारब जसे लेस तो 1 मीटीमीटर दूर, एक विव ते रोटे तो लेस दे दूजे पास परिवर्ष बटेगी :
 (1) 15 मीटीमीटर ते
 (2) 24 मीटीमीटर ते
 (3) 12 मीटीमीटर ते
 (4) अनेक ते

129. अपाना विव सर्वरो पीप विव रेट विवरण वर्ती है जसे पाणी सीआं दिनोंमां दिनों बुद्धि-दृष्ट वापरेगी हन :
 (1) उत्तर लेस वांग
 (2) अवरल लेस वांग
 (3) प्रिजम वांग
 (4) अवरल लेस वांग

130. ग्रामीण विवरण बेदर विव तिनी बोरे लेंगे हन। बोरा A मैरी सा ग्रामीण विवरण परिवर्ष विवरण हो दै। बोरा B मैरी दा जिसिं दा दिवि परिवर्ष विवरण हो दै। बोरा C मैरी दा विवाल परिवर्ष विवरण हो दै। बोरा A, B अते C दी पहां वर्ते :
 (1) A अवरल बोरा, B समरल बोरा, C उत्तर बोरा हे
 (2) A समरल बोरा, B उत्तर बोरा, C अवरल बोरा हे
 (3) A उत्तर बोरा, B समरल बोरा, C अवरल बोरा हे
 (4) A समरल बोरा, B अवरल बोरा, C उत्तर बोरा हे

131. डैक्ट, सॅप, पेंप, वांग, वांगे तो उत्तर जोहां दा नां देंगे नियम बेनर-लड्डी दे दूसे अरे सेवे अहार परंपरा नाल संबंधित है :
 (1) डैक्ट ते वांगे
 (2) वांगे ते सॅप
 (3) बांग ते सॅप
 (4) डैक्ट ते सॅप

132. हेन्दं दरज किवरा एक भित्ति-दोवी है ?
 (1) वैद्युत उली
 (2) मस्तुम
 (3) भीर
 (4) उपेक्ष वर्ते गी।

133. जांगे तुम्ही देखे हो कि, तीस जां बैरोन मटें ते कैनन पक्किण वाले बांडिआं दा छेठाल पाल वाला हो रिहा है तां दिस दा मतलब है :
 (1) सर्व खराहे दिस नु दैट देणा चाहीदा है
 (2) हरा दे छेक बंद वर्ते खाल अपुरा जल रिहा है
 (3) साल दे सल रान हमेसा एक काला पदारब बर्दाहा है जे बैनन घटाउण वाले बांडिआं ते सैम जांदा है
 (4) बैनन घटाउण वाले बांडिआं विव खराही है अते दिस नु बदल देणा चाहीदा है।

134. एक उत्प्रेरब वांग ऐसिड दो मेसुदीगी विव अलखेल नाल पदारब दा पडीबरम दलां दी बुझो दे दा वर्ता है, X है :
 (1) अलडीहाईड
 (2) कारबोनिल ऐसिड
 (3) कोटेन
 (4) अलवीन

135. सेव एक निवृद्धनु दी गोलीअम निवृक्लीम नाल जैजिआ जावे तो नोजां निवृलेगा :
 (1) लिंगीअम
 (2) गोलीअम
 (3) हाईड्रोजन
 (4) कारबन

136. If a coin, a feather and a ball are dropped from a tower in Vacuum, then the
 Vacum, then the
 (1) coin will reach the ground first
 (2) feather will reach first
 (3) ball will reach first
 (4) all will reach at the same time

137. Endemic species are those, which are
 (1) found widely across various terrains
 (2) endangered
 (3) advanced from evolutionary point of view
 (4) found at only one place

138. The damage to tendon leads to
 (1) fracture of limb bones
 (2) dislocation of limb bones
 (3) shortening of limb bones
 (4) elongation of limb bones

139. If the voltage is doubled in the Ohm's law circuit, what is the effect on the resistance of the conductor ?
 (1) It becomes doubled
 (2) It becomes half
 (3) It remains the same
 (4) It becomes four times

140. Which of the following can be explained by inertia of motion ?
 (1) Removing dust from a carpet by hitting with a stick.
 (2) Falling of a coin when the card is flicked quickly.
 (3) Falling on jumping from a moving bus.
 (4) Falling backwards when a bus starts.

141. One of the primary functions of the alveoli is to create a large surface area in the lungs, which is needed
 (1) a energy storage
 (2) to remove toxins from the blood
 (3) so store oxygen for further use
 (4) for gas exchange

142. The removal of cuticle from the leaf of a plant would most likely result in an increase in
 (1) surface area
 (2) food production
 (3) water loss
 (4) fungus resistance

143. The food cans are coated with tin and not with zinc because the zinc
 (1) is costlier than tin.
 (2) has high melting point than tin
 (3) is more reactive than tin.
 (4) is less reactive than tin.

144. In the morning, the dew drops on the leaves of grass are the result of which of the following processes ?
 (1) Transpiration
 (2) Evaporation
 (3) Condensation
 (4) Guttation

145. In a decorative light all the bulbs are connected in series. If one of the bulb burns out, what is the effect on other bulbs ?
 (1) The other bulbs glow unaffected.
 (2) The other bulbs do not glow at all.
 (3) The other bulbs will glow greater brightness.
 (4) The other bulbs glow with less brightness.

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136. सेव विव मिना, वेद अंदर गोंद नु भीनाल दे भलाल विव बुटिआ जावे तो ?
 (1) पहिला निवा जावी ते पर्युचना
 (2) पहिला वेद गोंद ते पर्युचना
 (3) पहिला गोंद गोंद ते पर्युचना
 (4) सारे विव सांग जावी ते पर्युचना

137. 'वावनव जावा' उत्तर दें रेत
 (1) दूर-दूर डेव दूर-दूर विव मिले देन
 (2) लुपत दुर्देव रेत
 (3) विव मुलव नजरीटे ते विवरण दुर्देव रेत
 (4) एक वां ते पाणे सांग देन

138. पैठिआ नु नुक्ल से बाबन दे बाबन देन
 (1) अंगा दी हॉडीआ दा टैट्टर
 (2) अंगा दी हॉडीआ दा आपटी बां ते गेट्टा
 (3) अंगा दी हॉडीआ दा छटा रेत
 (4) अंगा दी हॉडीआ दा वां जाटा

139. नेवर उत्तर दे सबक दे निया विव वैलेन दुंगटी बर दिंडी जावे तो
 (1) उत्तर दी दुंगटा हो जावेगा
 (2) उत्तर एपा हो जावेगा
 (3) उत्तर उत्तर दुंगटा हो रेगा
 (4) उत्तर उत्तर दुंगटा हो जावेगा।

140. देणं सिलिंगां ते किवरा गोंदी जावा दे नियम दुआरा समजाइआ नाल बरदा है :
 (1) गोंदी दी पुत्र नु सेटी नाल रटाउदा।
 (2) उत्तर ते दुट्टवा भारत नाल मिंज दा डिंगटा।
 (3) चंलीं दी बंस ते बुद्धि वर्ते विवरण
 (4) बंस चंलाना दुर्द रेत ते पिंड नु डिंगटा।

141. ऐलोनीओलो दी विवरा गोंदी जावा दे परिम दुआरा समजाइआ नाल बरदा है :
 (1) उत्तर दी डेवर लटी।
 (2) बुन ते जिहिरे दप्तरवा नु दुर्ब बरन लटी।
 (3) अगाह दामते दुर्द वर्ते लटी आवमीजन जावा बरन लटी।
 (4) गोंदा दे दृट्टरे लटी।

142. एक पेंडो दो पेंडो दी उत्तरा सर्तर नु रटाउन नाल वैय जावेगा :
 (1) सर्तर दी रिसा
 (2) बैनन दा उत्तरादन
 (3) पाणी दी बांी
 (4) बाई अवरेप

143. डेन दे सबक दे कली नाल लेपिंगा जावा है ना विजात नाल किसिं :
 (1) जिसद लाली ते जिसादा महिंगा है
 (2) जिसरे पिपलन दा उपारान लाली ते जिसादा है
 (3) जिसर लाली ते जिसादा परिवरातम्ब है।
 (4) जिसर लाली ते पैंट परिवरातम्ब है।

144. स्वेरे घर दी घरीआ ते त्रैलो दी बुद्धन दे लिंगिआ विवरा दी नोजां है :
 (1) टांगसीरेस्न
 (2) एवेरेस्न
 (3) कैंडेनेस्न
 (4) गोट्टेस्न

145. सजावटी दी दोवीआ दे विव मिले देन जे बर उत्तर दुंगटी एक बर बर जावेगा ?
 (1) बाकी बर बिना असर रेते चमदेरे रिहिणगे
 (2) बाकी बर बिलबूल नींजी चमकटगे
 (3) बाकी बर बिलबूल नींजी नाल चमकटगे
 (4) बाकी बर बर्ट रेस्नी नाल चमकटगे।

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146. In order to enable the students to acquire science process skills, which of the following teaching method a teacher should use in the classroom ?

- Lecture method
- Discussion method
- Experimentation method
- Problem solving method

147. The inductive approach in teaching of science begins from

- general laws
- theories
- facts
- concepts

148. A 'concept map' in science can help in

- developing drawing skills
- developing patterns
- diagnosing misconceptions
- computational skills

149. Which skill or ability of the student is best assessed if he or she is asked to see and draw the structure of a leaf ?

- Prediction
- Observation
- Creativity
- Aesthetic ability

150. One of the objectives of science teaching is to

- nurture the natural curiosity of the student
- train the student in reading and writing
- boost up the memory
- enhance the fantasy

146. ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਢੰਗ ਵਰਤੇ, ਜੇਕਿ ਉਹ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ-ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਕੌਸ਼ਲ ਵਿਚ ਯੋਗ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ?

- ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਵਿਧੀ
- ਵਿਚਾਰ-ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ ਵਿਧੀ
- ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਵਿਧੀ
- ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਸੁਲਝਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਵਿਧੀ

147. ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵਿਚ ਆਗਮਨ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ :

- ਸਧਾਰਨ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਨਾਲ
- ਸਿਧਾਂਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ
- ਤੱਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ
- ਧਾਰਨਾਵਾਂ ਨਾਲ

148. ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਵਿਚ 'ਸੰਕਲਪੀ ਨਕਸ਼ਾ' ਮਦਦ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ :

- ਭਾਕਾ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਕੌਸ਼ਲ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਲਈ
- ਪੈਟਰਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ
- ਗਲਤ ਧਾਰਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹੇਲੀ ਲਈ
- ਗਣਨਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਕੌਸ਼ਲ ਲਈ

149. ਜੇਕਰ ਇਕ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਪੱਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਕੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸੰਰਚਨਾ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਦੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕੌਸ਼ਲ ਜਾਂ ਵਾਧੂਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵਧੀਆ ਆਕਲਨ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ :

- ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਅਨੁਮਾਨ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਦਾ
- ਪ੍ਰੈਕਣ ਦਾ
- ਰਚਨਾਤਮਕਤਾ ਦਾ
- ਸੁਹਜ ਦੀ ਲਿਆਕਤ ਦਾ

150. ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਦੀ ਸਿਖਲਾਈ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਹੈ :

- ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਉਤਸੁਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਪੇਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਨਾ
- ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਤੇ ਲਿੱਖਣ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇਣਾ
- ਯਾਦ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਕਰਨਾ
- ਕਲਪਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਉਣਾ

ਬੋਰਡ ਪੇਪਰ

1. (2)	2. (4)	3. (1)	4. (3)	5. (2)	6. (1)	7. (1)	8. (3)	9. (3)	10. (1)
11. (3)	12. (1)	13. (2)	14. (4)	15. (1)	16. (2)	17. (1)	18. (1)	19. (1)	20. (2)
21. (4)	22. (2)	23. (3)	24. (3)	25. (4)	26. (1)	27. (1)	28. (3)	29. (1)	30. (2)
31. (1)	32. (2)	33. (1)	34. (4)	35. (3)	36. (4)	37. (3)	38. (3)	39. (1)	40. (1)
41. (2)	42. (1)	43. (4)	44. (3)	45. (1)	46. (1)	47. (3)	48. (3)	49. (4)	50. (3)
51. (1)	52. (4)	53. (2)	54. (3)	55. (2)	56. (4)	57. (1)	58. (4)	59. (2)	60. (2)
61. (3)	62. (3)	63. (2)	64. (3)	65. (2)	66. (4)	67. (2)	68. (4)	69. (4)	70. (3)
71. (1)	72. (1)	73. (1)	74. (1)	75. (4)	76. (2)	77. (2)	78. (1)	79. (4)	80. (1)
81. (2)	82. (3)	83. (2)	84. (2)	85. (1)	86. (3)	87. (4)	88. (3)	89. (2)	90. (4)
91. (1)	92. (1)	93. (1)	94. (3)	95. (4)	96. (4)	97. (4)	98. (4)	99. (3)	100. (4)
101. (4)	102. (1)	103. (3)	104. (3)	105. (2)	106. (4)	107. (1)	108. (4)	109. (3)	110. (3)
111. (2)	112. (2)	113. (3)	114. (1)	115. (4)	116. (4)	117. (2)	118. (1)	119. (2)	120. (2)
121. (3)	122. (3)	123. (3)	124. (1)	125. (2)	126. (3)	127. (1)	128. (1)	129. (3)	130. (1)
131. (2)	132. (4)	133. (2)	134. (2)	135. (2)	136. (4)	137. (4)	138. (2)	139. (3)	140. (3)
141. (4)	142. (3)	143. (3)	144. (3)	145. (2)	146. (3)	147. (3)	148. (3)	149. (2)	150. (1)