

PART-I
CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

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

Q1. Cognitive development is supported by

- (a) conducting relevant and well-designed tests as frequently as possible
- (b) presenting activities that reinforce traditional methods
- (c) providing a rich and varied environment
- (d) focussing more on individual activities in comparison to collaboration

Q2. Human development is

- (a) quantitative
- (b) qualitative
- (c) unmeasurable to a certain extent
- (d) both quantitative and qualitative

Q3. The nature-nurture debate refers to

- (a) genetics and environment
- (b) behaviour and environment
- (c) environment and biology
- (d) environment and upbringing

Q4. Which of the following is a passive agency of socialization?

- (a) Health club
- (b) Family
- (c) Eco club
- (d) Public library

Q5. In Vygotsky's theory, which aspect of development gets neglected?

- (a) Social
- (b) Cultural
- (c) Biological
- (d) Linguistic

Q6. Which of the following stages are involved when infants "THINK" with their eyes, ears and hands?

- (a) Concrete operational stage
- (b) Pre-operational stage
- (c) Sensory motor stage
- (d) Formal operational stage

Q7. Ria does not agree with Rishabh about setting up a class picnic. She thinks that the rules can be revised to suit the majority. This kind of peer disagreement, according to Piaget, refers to

- (a) Heteronomous morality
- (b) Cognitive immaturity
- (c) Reaction
- (d) Morality of cooperation

Q8. Which one of the following is a form of Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence?

- (a) Practical Intelligence
- (b) Experimental Intelligence
- (c) Resourceful Intelligence
- (d) Mathematical Intelligence

Q9. Who developed the first intelligence test?

- (a) David Wechsler
- (b) Alfred Binet
- (c) Charles Edward Spearman
- (d) Robert Sternberg

Q10. Phonological awareness refers to the ability to

- (a) reflect and manipulate the sound structure
- (b) speak fluently and accurately
- (c) know, understand and write
- (d) master the rules of grammar



Q11. Gender discrimination in a classroom

- (a) does not affect the performance of the students
- (b) may lead to diminished effort or performance of the students
- (c) may lead to enhanced effort or performance of the male students
- (d) is done more by the male teachers than their female counterparts

Q12. Which one of the following is an example of learning style?

- (a) Visual
- (b) Accrual
- (c) Factual
- (d) Tactual

Q13. A teacher collects and reads the work of the class, then plans and adjusts the next lesson to meet student needs. He/She is doing

- (a) Assessment of learning
- (b) Assessment as learning
- (c) Assessment for learning
- (d) Assessment at learning

Q14. Teachers who work under School Based Assessment

- (a) are overburdened as they need to take frequent tests in addition to Monday tests
- (b) need to assign project work in each subject to individual students
- (c) observe students minutely on a daily basis to assess their values and attitudes
- (d) feel a sense of ownership for the system

Q15. “How do grades differ from marks?”

This question belongs to which of the following classes of questions?

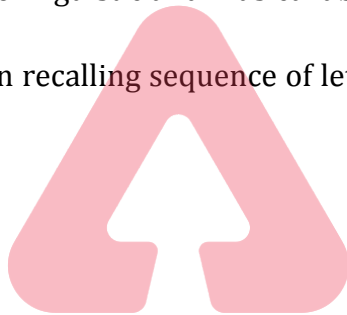
- (a) Divergent
- (b) Analytic
- (c) Open-ended
- (d) Problem-solving

Q16. Girls students

- (a) learn questions on Mathematics well but face difficulty only when they are asked to reason them out
- (b) are as good in Mathematics as boys of their age
- (c) perform less competently in spatial concepts than boys of their age
- (d) possess more linguistic and musical abilities

Q17. Difficulty in recalling sequence of letters in words and frequent loss of visual memory is associated with

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



Q18. ‘Education-of-all-in-schools-for-all’ could be a tagline for which of the following?

- (a) Cohesive education
- (b) Inclusive education
- (c) Cooperative education
- (d) Exclusive education

Q19. Fluency, elaboration, origination and flexibility are the factors associated with

- (a) giftedness
- (b) talent
- (c) divergent thinking
- (d) acceleration

Q20. Gifted students may be asked to spend more time on questions dealing with

- (a) remembering
- (b) understanding
- (c) creating
- (d) analysing

Q21. Learning disabilities in Mathematics can be assessed most appropriately by which of the following tests?

- (a) Aptitude test
- (b) Diagnostic test
- (c) Screening test
- (d) Achievement test

Q22. Concept maps are most likely to increase understanding of new concepts by

- (a) transferring knowledge between content areas
- (b) focusing attention on specific detail
- (c) prioritizing academic content for study
- (d) increasing ability to organize information logically

Q23. According to the theory of social learning of Albert Bandura, which one of the following is true?

- (a) Play is essential and should be given priority in school
- (b) Modelling is a principal way for children to learn
- (c) An unresolved crisis can harm a child
- (d) Cognitive development is independent of social development

Q24. Deductive reasoning involves

- (a) reasoning from general to particular
- (b) reasoning from particular to general
- (c) active construction and reconstruction of knowledge
- (d) methods including inquiry learning and heuristics

Q25. When children learn a concept and use it, practice helps in reducing the errors committed by them. This idea was given by

- (a) E.L. Thorndike
- (b) Jean Piaget
- (c) J.B. Watson
- (d) Lev Vygotsky

Q26. Which of the following skills is associated with emotional intelligence?

- (a) Memorising
- (b) Motor processing
- (c) Envisaging
- (d) Empathising

Q27. The inner force that stimulates and compels a behavioural response and provides specific direction to that response is

- (a) Motive
- (b) Perseverance
- (c) Emotion
- (d) Commitment

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Q28. Which term is often used interchangeably with the term “motivation”?

- (a) Incentive
- (b) Emotion
- (c) Need
- (d) Inspiration

Q29. _____ motives deal with the need to reach satisfying feeling states and to obtain personal goals.

- (a) Effective
- (b) Affective
- (c) Preservation-oriented
- (d) Safety-oriented

Q30. Which one of the following is a factor that affects learning positively?

- (a) Fear of failure
- (b) Competition with peers
- (c) Meaningful association
- (d) Pressure from parents

PART-II
MATHEMATICS

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

Q31. The difference of the place value and the face value of 5 in 35362 is

- (a) 0
- (b) 495
- (c) 4995
- (d) 5005

Q32. 10 ones + 10 tens + 10 thousands equals

- (a) 11100
- (b) 101010
- (c) 10110
- (d) 11011

Q33. The sum of the positive factors of 210 is

- (a) 576
- (b) 575
- (c) 573
- (d) 366

Q34. Gorang worked $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours on Monday, 190 minutes on Tuesday, from 5 : 20 a.m. to 9 : 10 a.m. Wednesday, and 220 minutes on Friday. He is paid Rs. 42 per hour. How much did he earn from Monday to Friday?

- (a) Rs. 560
- (b) Rs. 580
- (c) Rs. 540
- (d) Rs. 637

Q35. The sum of the greatest 4-digit number and the smallest 3-digit number is

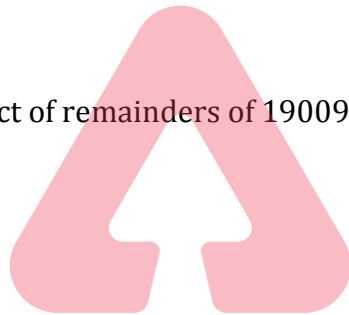
- (a) 7000
- (b) 9899
- (c) 10099
- (d) 10999

Q36. Twenty-six and twenty-six hundredths written as

- (a) 2626
- (b) 26.26
- (c) 262.6
- (d) 2.626

Q37. The product of remainders of $19009 \div 11$ and $9090 \div 11$ is

- (a) 4
- (b) 5
- (c) 8
- (d) 12



Q38. How many $\frac{1}{6}$ are there in $3\frac{1}{3}$?

- (a) 12
- (b) 15
- (c) 18
- (d) 20

Q39. What number should be subtracted from the product 1109×505 so as to get 505050?

- (a) 49495
- (b) 55005
- (c) 54995
- (d) 59495

Q40. Which of the following is not correct?

- (a) 1 mm is one-tenth of 1 cm
- (b) 1 kg 12 grams = 1.012 kg
- (c) 10 metre 10 cm = 1010 cm
- (d) $\frac{23}{100} = 2.30$

Q41. A tank contains 240 litres (L) 128 millilitres (mL) of milk, which can be filled completely in 16 jars of the same size. How much milk will be their in 22 such jars?

- (a) 330 L 173 mL
- (b) 331 L 760 mL
- (c) 331 L 176 mL
- (d) 332 L 650 mL

Q42. Number of degrees in four and two-third right-angles is

- (a) 310
- (b) 420
- (c) 330
- (d) 400

Q43. A water tank is 11 m long, 10 m wide and 9 m high. It is filled with water to a level of 6 m. What part of the tank is empty?

- (a) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

Q44. Perimeters of a rectangle and a square are equal. Perimeter of the square is 96 cm and breadth of the rectangle is 4 cm less than the side of the square. Then two times the area (in square cm) of the rectangle is

- (a) 560
- (b) 960
- (c) 1040
- (d) 1120

Q45. Difference of (smallest common multiple of 4, 5 and 6) and (smallest common multiple of 5, 6 and 9) is

- (a) 30
- (b) 45
- (c) 48
- (d) 60

Q46. As per NCF 2005, teaching of numbers and operations on them, measurement of quantities etc. at primary level caters to the

- (a) narrow aim of teaching mathematics
- (b) higher aim of teaching mathematics
- (c) aim to mathematise the child's thought process
- (d) aim of teaching important mathematics

Q47. In class 3, a teacher asked the students to add 4562 and 728. A student responded to the question as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} 4562 \\ +728 \\ \hline 11842 \end{array}$$

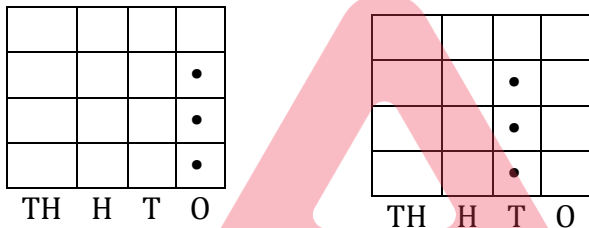
The response reflects that the child lacks the

- (a) Skill of addition
- (b) Concept of place value
- (c) Skill of addition by regrouping
- (d) Concept of order property of addition

Q48. Which of the following problems from the textbook of Class IV refers to ‘multidisciplinary problem’?

- (a) Draw the flag of Indian and identify the number of lines of symmetry in the flag
- (b) Draw the mirror image of a given figure
- (c) How many lines of symmetry are there in a given figure?
- (d) To draw a line of symmetry in a given geometrical figure

Q49. The following grid is drawn on a square paper:



This representation reflects

- (a) position of numbers on abacus
- (b) concept of place value
- (c) equivalence of tens and ones
- (d) mathematical game



Q50. Children at primary stage are able to classify the given shapes based on their appearance. According to Van Hiele levels of geometry, they are at

- (a) Visualization stage
- (b) Analytic stage
- (c) Informal deduction stage
- (d) Formal deduction stage

Q51. Manipulative models, static pictures, written symbols, spoken and written language, real world situations or contexts are five ways to represent

- (a) Mathematical thinking and ideas
- (b) Geometrical proof
- (c) Mathematics curriculum
- (d) Mathematical vocabulary

Q52. After teaching the concept of division, a teacher created a 'Mathematical Wall' in the classroom and asked the students to write any two division facts in the assigned columns within 48 hours:

MATH WALL			
Ankit $25 \div 5 = 5$	Ankur $0 \div 6 = 0$	Babita	Bobby
Pragya	Dhruv	Sohan	Harsh
Rahul	Smita	Sunil	Tushar

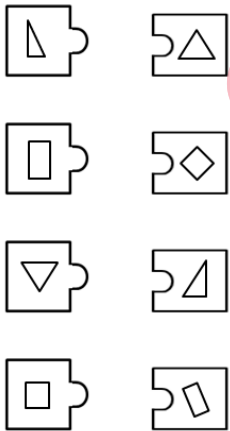
This activity can help the teacher to

- (a) make the classroom environment noise free
- (b) engage the students for next two days in some mathematical work
- (c) give opportunity of expression to every child and to learn from each other
- (d) keep the record of number of facts learnt by the students

Q53. Possible indicator pertaining to visual memory barrier hampering with learner's mathematical performance is

- (a) difficulty in retaining mathematical facts and difficulty in telling time
- (b) difficulty in using a number line
- (c) difficulty to count on within a sequence
- (d) difficulty in handling small manipulations

Q54. A teacher in Class III distributed the following cards and asked the children to match the same shapes.



Objective of this game is to

- (a) make the classroom environment engaging and joyful
- (b) help children to recognize same shapes in different orientations
- (c) enhance eye-hand coordination
- (d) develop the concept of similarity and congruency

Q55. Geo-Board is an effective tool to teach

- (a) basic geometrical concepts like rays, lines and angles
- (b) geometrical shapes and their properties
- (c) difference between 2D and 3D shapes
- (d) concepts of symmetry

Q56. Proficiency in Mathematical language in classroom can be enhanced by presenting the problems in the following sequence:

- (a) Everyday language → Mathematized situation language → Language of Mathematical problem solving → symbolic language
- (b) Symbolic language → Language of Mathematical problem solving → Mathematized situation language → Everyday language
- (c) Everyday language → Language of Mathematical problem solving → Mathematized situation language → Symbolic language
- (d) Language of Mathematical problem solving → Mathematized situation language → Symbolic language → Everyday language

Q57. Procedural fluency in Mathematics implies knowledge of rules, formulae or algorithms and implementing them with accuracy and flexibility and efficiency.

Flexibility in Mathematics refers to

- (a) ability to solve different types of problems from the same topic
- (b) ability to solve problems from arithmetic and geometry with same efficiency
- (c) ability to solve a particular kind of problem using more than one approach
- (d) ability to solve problems with accuracy, writing all steps

Q58. A child mentally calculated $(27 + 38)$ as 65. When he was asked to explain his method of addition, he responded that 38 is near to 40 so $(27 + 40)$ is 67, then I removed 2 to get 65. This strategy of addition is

- (a) Direct modelling
- (b) Regrouping
- (c) Compensating
- (d) Incrementing

Q59. Mental Math activities are important because they provide a chance to

- (a) develop mental computation procedures as the students try to identify the relationship between numbers for fast calculations
- (b) master procedures learnt in class using paper-pencil
- (c) master algorithms learnt and practice more number of problems in less time
- (d) develop their speed with accuracy for calculations and help to improve performance in examinations

Q60. A child of primary class is not able to differentiate between number, operation symbols, coins and clock hands. This indicates that the child has problem regarding

- (a) Auditory memory
- (b) Working memory
- (c) Visual processing
- (d) Language processing

PART-III
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

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

Q61. Bronze is a mixture of two metals. These two metals are

- (a) Copper and Zinc
- (b) Copper and Tin
- (c) Copper and Iron
- (d) Aluminium and Tin

Q62. Select from the following a group that comprises of methods of cooking food:

- (a) Boiling, Kneading, Roasting
- (b) Baking, Boiling, Rolling
- (c) Frying, Soaking, Roasting
- (d) Baking, Frying, Roasting

Q63. Select the correct statement about Mount Everest:

- (a) It is a part of Jammu and Kashmir and the height of its peak is 8900 m
- (b) It is a part of Nepal and the height of its peak is 8900 m
- (c) It is a part of India and the height of its peak is 9850 m
- (d) It is a part of Tibet and the height of its peak is 9850 m

Q64. "Desert Oak" is a tree whose roots go deep into the ground till they reach water. The depth of these roots is nearly 30 times the height of the tree. The tree is found in

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Abu Dhabi
- (c) Australia
- (d) Russia

Q65. A train started from Gandhidham on 16th July, 2014 at 5:15 hours reached Nagercoil on 18th July, 2014 at 04:45 hours. The distance covered by the train is 2649 km. The average speed of the train, in km/hr, is nearly

- (a) 57
- (b) 56
- (c) 55
- (d) 54

Q66. Which is the best period for the people of Bihar state to start bee-keeping?

- (a) January to March
- (b) April to June
- (c) July to September
- (d) October to December

Q67. Select the correct statements about the 'Khejadi' tree:

- A. This tree is mainly found in desert areas.
- B. It grows without much water.
- C. It is a shady tree and children like to play in its shade.
- D. It stores water in its trunk and people use thin pipes to drink thin water.

- (a) a, b and c
- (b) b, c and d
- (c) a, c and d
- (d) a, b and d

Q68. Which one of the following statements is correct about elephants?

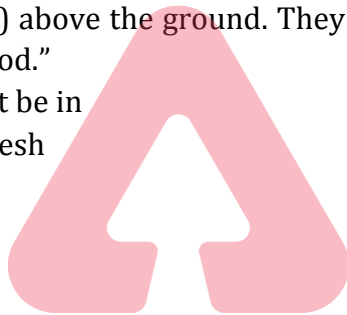
- (a) Elephants like to take too much rest because of their heavy bodies
- (b) A three-month-old baby elephant generally weighs about 2 quintals
- (c) An adult elephant can eat even more than 2 quintals of leaves and twigs in one day
- (d) Elephants sleep for 8 to 10 hours in a day

Q69. Read the following paragraph written by a student about his house in a village:

"I have come from a village. It rains heavily at our place. Hence our houses are made almost 10 to 12 feet (3 to 3.5 metres) above the ground. They are made on bamboo pillars. The inner sides of our houses are also made of wood."

This village must be in

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Assam
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Uttarakhand



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Q70. In Braille script, rows of raised dots are made on a thick paper. This script is based on

- (a) 4 points
- (b) 6 points
- (c) 8 points
- (d) 10 points

Q71. Which one of the following birds can rotate its neck backwards to a large extent?

- (a) Mynah
- (b) Owl
- (c) Crow
- (d) Koel

Q72. In which of the following parts of our country do people grow eatables such as tapioca and coconut in their courtyards and they find food prepared using these to be very tasty?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Assam
- (c) Goa
- (d) Kerala

Q73. A doctor prescribed some medicines to a patient and also suggested him to eat jaggery, amla and more green leafy vegetables. This patient must be suffering from

- (a) Fever
- (b) Typhoid
- (c) Malaria
- (d) Anaemia

Q74. Some birds can see four times as far as we can see. These birds are

- (a) Crows, Kites, Nightingales
- (b) Eagles, Pigeons, Parrots
- (c) Kites, Eagles, Vultures
- (d) Doves, Crows, Peacocks

Q75. With respect to the location of Delhi on the map of India, the capital of Himachal Pradesh (Shimla) and the capital of Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal) are located respectively in its

- (a) North-East and North-West
- (b) South-West and South-East
- (c) North and South
- (d) South-East and North-West

Q76. The abbreviation EVS stands for

- (a) Environmental Skills
- (b) Environmental Science
- (c) Environmental Sources
- (d) Environmental Studies

Q77. Which one of the following is not an objective of teaching of EVS at primary stage?

- (a) Learning in the classroom must be linked to the left outside the school
- (b) Teachers must ensure perfect discipline in the classroom
- (c) Children must be encouraged to ask questions
- (d) Children must be encouraged to explore their immediate environment

Q78. Aanchal frequently asks probing and imaginative questions in her Class V EVS class. By doing so, she aims at improving

- (a) observation skills
- (b) emotional skills
- (c) thinking skills
- (d) speaking skills



Q79. While teaching the topic on 'Our friend-Birds' to Class III students, Nalini followed the following methodologies:

- A. Showing a documentary film on birds
- B. Using a chart having pictures of different birds and explaining briefly.
- C. Taking the students to the nearby park and asking them to observe the birds carefully

Nalini is using different approaches of learning in order to

- (a) follow her lesson plan
- (b) meet different requirements of learners having multiple intelligences
- (c) impress other teachers and parents
- (d) promote reasoning skills in the students

Q80. Which one of the following teaching strategies will be more effective for maximum involvement of students in teaching the topic of 'Games we play'?

- (a) Take the students to the play-field and make them play different games on different days
- (b) Make play-cards of different games and show it to students
- (c) Ask the students to learn the names of different indoor and outdoor games
- (d) Ask the students to watch sports programmes on television and prepare a simple project on the same

Q81. Which one of the following is not a suitable Formative Assessment task in EVS?

- (a) Explain the definitions of important terms given in the lesson
- (b) Perform the given practical activity and record your observations
- (c) Draw labelled diagram of given experimental set-up
- (d) Discuss disadvantages of water pollution

Q82. After teaching the lesson on animals, Sheetal arranged a visit of her Class IV students to this zoo. This would help the students to

- (a) develop skills of animal protection
- (b) have a change in the daily time-table routine
- (c) co-relate classroom learning to real-life situations
- (d) develop sensitisation about how to domesticate animals

Q83. Shalini wants to introduce the topic on 'Nutrition' to her Class V students. She should

- (a) draw the diagram of the digestive system on the black-board
- (b) give examples of different foods rich in nutrients
- (c) use chart showing different kinds of foods
- (d) ask the students to open their tiffin boxes, see the contents, followed by her explanation

Q84. Rashmi was taught the following steps (not in sequence) to be followed while preparing a question paper:

- i. Writing the questions
- ii. Preparing the design
- iii. Editing the question paper
- iv. Preparing the blueprint

The correct sequence of steps to be followed is

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

Q85. Harpreet wants to suggest to her students as to how an individual can contribute in the best possible way towards environmental protection. Her best suggestion would be

- (a) use public transport system for travelling
- (b) do not keep a personal vehicle like car, scooter etc
- (c) avoid frequent travel outside the home
- (d) get the engine of personal vehicle checked regularly

Q86. Out of the following, the most effective way to arouse curiosity in Class V students is to

- (a) provide more hands-on experiences
- (b) give them more practice in written work
- (c) conduct frequent unit tests
- (d) ask probing and imaginative questions

Q87. Asking the question “How will our life get affected if there were no electricity for a month?” aims at

- (a) sensitizing the students on using electricity judiciously
- (b) assessing the students on sources of electricity
- (c) promoting imaginative and thinking skills of students
- (d) assessing the students on their general awareness

Q88. The section on ‘Survey and Write’ in some chapters of EVS textbook for Class V primarily aims at

- (a) assessing the students on their general awareness
- (b) providing opportunity to students to explore and learn
- (c) helping the students to learn basic concepts of the subject
- (d) improving practical skills of students

Q89. Gunjan organises the following activities on different days to sensitise students to the concept of conservation of trees:

- A. Encouraging every student to adopt a tree and look after it
- B. Organizing a debate on forest conservation
- C. Organizing a poster-making competition on trees
- D. Showing children storage of logs of wood

Which one of the above activities will be least effective in achieving the desired objective?

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

- Q90.** After having taught the lesson 'What if it finishes' to class V students, Sheela administered a test to know the level of understanding of students about the topic. To her surprise, she observed that large number of students had not understood the related concepts. This could be mainly due to the reason that
- (a) she did not use the correct methodology to teach the topic
 - (b) the cognitive level of students was not good
 - (c) the topic was not suitable for inclusion in the textbook
 - (d) students did not find the topic interesting

PART-IV
LANGUAGE-I - ENGLISH

Directions (91-99): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

In this floating village in Brazil, there is only one way to travel. Students go to school by boat. Locals go to worship by boat. Taxis arrive by boat. Even the soccer field is often a boat. There are three homemade fields on land, but they are submerged now in the annual flooding of the Black River. If the wooden goal posts had nets, they would be useful this time of year only for catching fish. So, young players and adults improvise. They play soccer at a community centre that has a roof but no walls. They play on the dock of a restaurant. And they play on a parked ferry, a few wearing life jackets to cushion their fall. The high-water mark in the Rio Negro this year was the fifth highest in more than a century of measurements. As scientists study the impact of deforestation on the Amazon basin, and the cooling and warming of the Pacific Ocean, extreme patterns observed over the last 25 or 30 years raise an important unanswered question: "Are these trends human-induced climate, or can we explain this with natural variability?" Villagers said that passing boats sometimes knocked down power lines during periods of exceptionally high water. And while the soccer fields are usually available for about half the year, the land has recently been dry enough for only four or five months of play. "We don't have a place for the children to play," said de Sousa, a shop owner. "They are stuck in the houses, bored". The most adventurous, though will find a game somewhere.

Q91. The floating village is famous for its

- (a) Black River
- (b) craze for sports
- (c) annual flooding
- (d) suffering of the locals

Q92. The wooden goal posts had nets that are _____ during floods.

- (a) floating around
- (b) used as nets
- (c) useless
- (d) misused

Q93. “The passing boats sometimes knocked down power lines” suggests that the

- (a) rescue boats are careless
- (b) water was charged
- (c) the flood levels were high
- (d) electric poles had fallen

Q94. A word that can best replace the word ‘improvise’ is

- (a) contrive
- (b) share
- (c) plan
- (d) devise

Q95. In this paragraph, ‘to cushion’ means to

- (a) separate
- (b) protect
- (c) pad
- (d) abate

Q96. Identify the correct statement.

Flooding has _____ over a period of time.

- (a) remained the same
- (b) been increasing
- (c) been unpredictable
- (d) been decreasing



Q97. Pick out the false statement.

- (a) The lines remain in place during the floods
- (b) The residents enjoy football the most
- (c) The goal posts and nets are useless during the floods
- (d) The community centre is the only space for playing

Q98. The antonym of the word ‘exceptionally’ is

- (a) extraordinary
- (b) generally
- (c) markedly
- (d) easily

Q99. “ ... will find a game somewhere” suggests that

- (a) people will play football in the water
- (b) football is lost during the floods
- (c) the Black River is no threat to a game of football
- (d) high grounds are reserved for the popular game

Directions (100-105): Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

THE LAST CONQUEROR

Victorious men of earth, no more
Proclaim how wide your empires are;
Though you bind-in every shore
And your triumphs reach as far
As night or day,
Yet you, proud monarchs, must obey
And mingle with forgotten ashes, when
Death calls ye to the crowd of common men.
Devouring Famine, Plague, and War,
Each able to undo mankind,
Death's servile emissaries are;
Nor to these alone confined,
He hath at will
More quaint and subtle ways to kill;
A smile or kiss, as he will use the art,
Shall have the cunning skill to break a heart.

Q100. "... servile emissaries" means

- (a) risky behaviour
- (b) humble messengers
- (c) those who protect
- (d) messengers of peace

Q101. "More quaint and subtle ways to kill;

A smile or kiss, as he will use the art,"

- tells the reader that the speaker

- (a) believes in human goodness
- (b) is afraid of his enemies
- (c) hates wars
- (d) distrusts human nature

Q102. "...the cunning skill"- refers to

- (a) a weapon of war
- (b) skilful soldier
- (c) a manipulative king
- (d) hidden threat



Q103. "...mingle with forgotten ashes" means

- (a) dead persons
- (b) fires on the battlefield
- (c) threats to life
- (d) hidden dangers

Q104. Here, 'subtle' means

- (a) stupid
- (b) hidden
- (c) suggestive
- (d) sullen

Q105. "And your triumphs reach as far

As night or day,"

- The poetic device found in these words is a

- (a) pathetic fallacy
- (b) metaphor
- (c) simile
- (d) formula

TEACHERS

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

Q106. The teaching of reading by associating characters or groups of characters with sounds is the _____ method.

- (a) morphemic
- (b) direct
- (c) phonic
- (d) whole-language

Q107. Teachers can remediate for the student with language learning difficulty by

- (a) focusing on individual progress with individualized instruction
- (b) providing notes that are summarized and simplified
- (c) initially, giving information as reading only, no writing
- (d) conduct extra classes for the student to 'catch up' with others

Q108. Teachers can demystify abstract grammatical terminology so that students can write through the

- (a) explicit teaching of certain structures
- (b) separating of spoken and written forms of language
- (c) linking of spoken language with writing
- (d) frequent feedback on only grammatical errors

Q109. Language is taught by beginning with simple sentences instead of the initial sounds and blends. This implies that

- (a) communication is based on complete sentences
- (b) pronunciation has no place in language acquisition
- (c) grammar and pronunciation have equal place in language teaching
- (d) grammar is an important basis of communication

Q110. Which activity best supports the practice of speaking skills?

- (a) Students independently research a topic and present a formal report
- (b) Teacher's giving purposeful dictation by integrating it with a spoken activity
- (c) Individually, students read a case-study and draft a response
- (d) Students tell their version of a story based on some hints, and apply it to a problem-solving situation

Q111. Develop a resource box for Class I. Teacher gives 3 instructions to each student regarding which items are to be put in it. (e.g.: puppets, pieces of coloured fabric, brushes, stencils, colour pencils, small toys, etc.) Student follows instructions. The activity is

- (a) listening with concentration for specific information needed for a task
- (b) stage in a listening session when a listener completes a task
- (c) listening to natural conversation between teacher and student
- (d) listening to a speech which is semi-scripted

Q112. Vocabulary in the target language should be kept under control i.e. graded. This can be done by

- (a) teachers providing a short list of words that are commonly used
- (b) students learning and practising in the context of real situations
- (c) students write/speak using a graded list of new words
- (d) students read a prescribed book and take a vocabulary quiz

Q113. To achieve communicative competence, learners need to be competent in four aspects: linguistic, sociolinguistic, discourse, and strategic competences. Here, 'linguistic competence' concerns students'

- (a) use of syntax, lexis and structures
- (b) expression of meaning of what they communicate
- (c) use of formats and stylistic devices
- (d) content organization and use of vocabulary

Q114. Examples of "Creative Reading" projects for assessment are

- (a) reference work done in the library for more information on the theme
- (b) surfing the internet for related information
- (c) dramatization, role-play and re-writing from a different point of view
- (d) reading for meaning

Q115. The teacher's cues for activities are given in the first language, in a second language class. This _____ exploits the communicative potential of a given structure.

- (a) sandwich approach
- (b) communicative approach
- (c) bilingual technique
- (d) structural technique

Q116. The second language is a confluence of varied languages. Teachers should give their students

- (a) adequate self-explanatory notes
- (b) summaries and simplified versions of texts
- (c) worksheets with a variety of tasks while covering the syllabus
- (d) comfortable environments to develop requisite skills

Q117. "... supply 'comprehensible input' in low anxiety situations" is the basis of language acquisition. An example would be

- (a) teacher-directed learning in the classroom
- (b) collaboration of students in learning situations
- (c) home-work designed to use parents' support
- (d) students receive feedback for error correction regularly

Q118. How can teachers respond to or 'correct' students' writing in ways that are effective?

- (a) Correcting every error in the essay
- (b) Writing detailed comments in the margin
- (c) Offering encouraging and summary remarks
- (d) Locating patterns of error and suggesting improvement

Q119. Some parents of students with learning difficulties may have unrealistic expectations from their children. The teacher can support such students by

- (a) persuading them to liaise with other such students
- (b) explaining to the parents about the child's characteristics and abilities
- (c) providing instructions for dealing with the students at home
- (d) making a clear reference to the learning objectives

Q120. Educators use YouTube to teach visual learners with videos, podcasts for auditory learners and interactive games for tactile learners in a language class. Here, multi-media caters to individual

- (a) linguistic differences
- (b) learning styles
- (c) authentic second language
- (d) learning disabilities

भाग IV
भाषा-I - हिन्दी

निर्देश: गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्र.स. 91 से 99) में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

गुलज़ार जी, क्या लिखते समय पाठक आपके चिंतन में होते हैं?

देखिए, जब मैं लिखता हूँ, मेरे ज़ेहन में मैं होता हूँ। मैं तय करता हूँ, मुझे क्या करना है। मैं पहले यही तय करता हूँ। बात मुझे अपनी कहनी होती है। पाठक को सामने रखकर लिखने का कोई मतलब नहीं होता। दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात मैं महसूस करता हूँ वह है कम्युनिकेशन.... अपनी बात को पाठक तक पहुँचाना.... आर्ट ऑफ कम्युनिकेशन.... हाँ मैं अपने लेखन को इस कसौटी पर रखता हूँ। मीडिया से जुड़े होने के कारण कहने के तरीके को लेकर मैं सोचता अवश्य हूँ। विषय मेरे होते हैं, मेरी बात सही है या नहीं। आप अपनी ग्रोथ के साथ एक अहाता बनाते चलते हैं। हर फ़ाइन आर्ट लोगों तक पहुँचनी ही चाहिए। संगीत हो, कला हो, या लेखन हो वो अपने लक्ष्य तक पहुँचनी चाहिए, कहने का ऐसा तरीका तो होना ही चाहिए।

Q91. जब गुलज़ार लिखते हैं तो विषय किसके होते हैं?

- (a) पाठकों के
- (b) फ़िल्म बनाने वालों के
- (c) स्वयं उनके
- (d) मीडिया के

Q92. गुलज़ार के अनुसार लिखने वाले के ज़ेहन में स्वयं लेखक होता है। इसका आशय यह है कि

- (a) लेखक स्वयं को सर्वोपरि मानता है
- (b) लेखक पाठक की उपेक्षा करता है
- (c) लेखक को अपनी ग्रोथ चाहिए
- (d) लेखक की संवेदनाएँ, आत्मानुभूति केंद्र में होती है

Q93. एक लेखक के लिए दूसरी महत्त्वपूर्ण बात क्या है?

- (a) संप्रेषण
- (b) मीडिया
- (c) कला
- (d) लेखन

Q94. किसी भी कला का लक्ष्य क्या है?

- (a) वह सुंदर तरीके से कही गई हो
- (b) लोगों तक वह बात पहुँचे
- (c) मीडिया द्वारा सराहा जाए
- (d) सरल भाषा का प्रयोग करना



Q95. गुलज़ार अपने लेखन को किस कसौटी पर कसते हैं?

- (a) वह बात पाठक तक पहुँच रही है या नहीं
- (b) वह व्यंग्य भरे अंदाज़ में की गई है या नहीं
- (c) वह सब लोगों द्वारा सराही गई है या नहीं
- (d) मेरी ग्रोथ हो रही है या नहीं

Q96. गुलज़ार लिखने से पहले क्या तय करते हैं?

- (a) किसके लिए कहना है
- (b) क्या कहना है
- (c) कैसे कहना है
- (d) क्यों कहना है

Q97. 'ज़ेहन' का अर्थ है

- (a) दिल
- (b) दिमाग़
- (c) ख़याल
- (d) सपना

Q98. 'संगीत' से विशेषण शब्द बनेगा

- (a) संगीता
- (b) संगीतज्ञ
- (c) संगीतवाला
- (d) संगीतवान

Q99. 'कहने का ऐसा तरीका तो होना ही चाहिए।' वाक्य में निपात शब्द हैं

- (a) ऐसा, तो
- (b) तो, का
- (c) ही, ऐसा
- (d) तो, ही

निर्देश: कविता को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्र.सं. 100 से 105) में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

जब नहीं था

इन्सान

धरती पर थे जंगल

जंगली जानवर, परिंदे

इन्हीं सबके बीच उतरा

इन्सान

और घटने लगे जंगल

जंगली जानवर, परिंदे

इन्सान

बढ़ने लगा बेतहाशा

अब कहाँ जाते जंगल,

जंगली जानवर, परिंदे

प्रकृति किसी के साथ

नहीं करती नाइन्साफ़ी

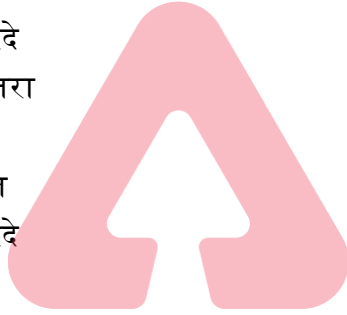
सभी के लिए बनाती है जगह

सो अब

इन्सानों के भीतर उतरने लगे हैं

जंगल, जंगली जानवर

और परिंदे



TEACHERS
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Q100. धरती पर इन्सान के आने के बाद क्या हुआ?

- (a) जंगल घटने लगे
- (b) जानवर घटने लगे
- (c) पक्षी घटने लग
- (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

Q101. 'इन्सान बढने लगा बेतहाशा' का भाव है

- (a) इन्सान खूब तरक्की करने लगा
- (b) इन्सान खूब तेज़ भागने लगा
- (c) इन्सान खूब बड़ा होने लगा
- (d) इन्सान अपने पैरों पर चलने लगा

Q102. प्रकृति किसके प्रति नाइंसाफ़ी नहीं करती?

- (a) जंगल के प्रति
- (b) पशु-पक्षियों के प्रति
- (c) इन्सानों के प्रति
- (d) उपर्युक्त सभी के प्रति

Q103. कविता के अंत में क्या व्यंग्य किया गया है?

- (a) प्रकृति ने इन्सानों के प्रति नाइंसाफ़ी की
- (b) इन्सानों में अब इंसानियत ख़त्म हो गई है
- (c) इन्सानों के भीतर जंगल की तरह पेड़ उग आए हैं
- (d) इन्सानों ने जंगल उगाना शुरू कर दिया है

Q104. 'अब कहाँ जाते जंगल' का भाव है कि

- (a) अब जंगल की जाने लायक नहीं रहे
- (b) अब जंगल खूब बढने लगे
- (c) अब जंगल समाप्त होने लगे
- (d) अब जंगलों में परिंदें नही रहते

Q105. 'जंगल' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है

- (a) बगीचा
- (b) वन
- (c) कानन
- (d) अरण्य

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के लिए सबसे सही विकल्प चुनिए।

Q106. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सिखाने की सर्वश्रेष्ठ विधि है

- (a) बच्चों के साथ कविता गाना
- (b) बच्चों को कहानी सुनाना
- (c) बच्चों को पाठ्य-पुस्तक पर आधारित वीडियो कार्यक्रम दिखाना
- (d) बच्चों को भाषा का प्रयोग करने के विविध अवसर देना



Q107. बच्चे प्रारंभ से ही

- (a) एकभाषिक होते हैं
- (b) द्विभाषिक होते हैं
- (c) बहुभाषिक होते हैं
- (d) भाषा में कमज़ोर होते हैं

Q108. प्राथमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा का माध्यम

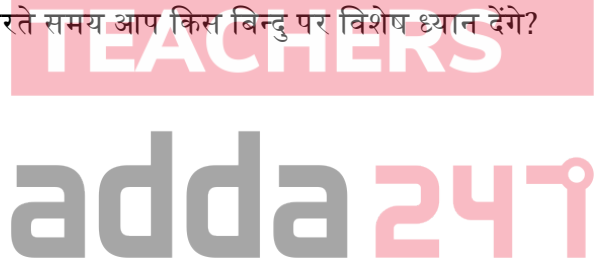
- (a) हिन्दी होना चाहिए
- (b) अंग्रेज़ी होना चाहिए
- (c) उर्दू होना चाहिए
- (d) बच्चे की मातृभाषा होना चाहिए

Q109. भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- (a) बच्चे स्कूल आने से पूर्व ही भाषायी पूँजी से लैस होते हैं।
- (b) बच्चे स्कूल आकर ही भाषा सीखते हैं।
- (c) बच्चे अपने परिवार से ही भाषा सीखते हैं।
- (d) बच्चे स्कूल में मानक भाषा का ही प्रयोग करते हैं।

Q110. प्राथमिक स्तर की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों का निर्माण करते समय आप किस बिन्दु पर विशेष ध्यान देंगे?

- (a) प्रसिद्ध लेखकों की रचनाएँ शामिल हों
- (b) हिन्दी भाषा के वैविध्यपूर्ण रूप शामिल हों
- (c) उपदेशात्मक पाठ शामिल हो
- (d) कहानियाँ अधिक-से-अधिक शामिल हों



Q111. पाठ के अंत में अभ्यास और गतिविधियाँ देने का उद्देश्य है

- (a) बच्चों को अभिव्यक्ति के अवसर देना
- (b) बच्चों को व्यस्त रखने हेतु गतिविधियाँ बनाना
- (c) बच्चों को याद करने हेतु सामग्री उपलब्ध करने में सहायता करना
- (d) गृहकार्य की सामग्री जुटाना

Q112. प्राथमिक स्तर पर एक भाषा-शिक्षक से सर्वाधिक अपेक्षित है

- (a) पाठ्य-पुस्तक में दी गई सभी कहानी-कविताओं को कंठस्थ करना
- (b) बच्चों को मानक भाषा का प्रयोग करना सिखाना
- (c) कक्षा और कक्षा के बाहर बच्चों को भाषा-प्रयोग के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना
- (d) बच्चों की निरंतर परीक्षाएँ लेना

Q113. चामस्की के अनुसार कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- (a) बच्चों में भाषा सीखने की जन्मजात क्षमता होती है।
- (b) बच्चों में भाषा सीखने की जन्मजात क्षमता नहीं होती।
- (c) बच्चों में भाषा सीखने की क्षमताएँ बहुत सीमित होती हैं।
- (d) बच्चों को व्याकरण सिखाना ज़रूरी है

Q114. भाषा में आकलन की प्रक्रिया

- (a) पाठ के अंत में दिए अभ्यासों के माध्यम से होती है
- (b) सीखने-सिखाने के दौरान भी चलती है
- (c) केवल बच्चों का निष्पादन जानने के लिए होती है
- (d) केवल शिक्षक का निष्पादन जानने के लिए होती है

Q115. भाषा अर्जित करने की प्रक्रिया में किसका महत्व सर्वाधिक है?

- (a) भाषा-कक्षा का
- (b) भाषा-प्रयोगशाला का
- (c) पाठ्य-पुस्तक का
- (d) समाज का

Q116. पढ़ना सीखने की प्रक्रिया में किसकी भूमिका सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है?

- (a) भाषा-प्रयोगशाला की
- (b) बाल-साहित्य के सार्थक प्रयोग की
- (c) पाठ्य-पुस्तक की
- (d) भाषा-परीक्षाओं की

Q117. एक समावेशी कक्षा में भाषा-शिक्षक को किस बिन्दु का सबसे अधिक ध्यान रखना चाहिए?

- (a) सभी बच्चों को समान रूप से गृहकार्य देना
- (b) सभी बच्चों को समान गतिविधि में शामिल होने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना
- (c) सभी बच्चों से समान अपेक्षाएँ रखना
- (d) विविध प्रकार की दृश्य-श्रव्य सामग्री का उपयोग करना

Q118. भाषा अर्जित करने में वाइगोत्सकी ने किस पर सबसे अधिक बल दिया है?

- (a) भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक पर
- (b) समाज में होने वाले भाषा-प्रयोगों पर
- (c) परिवार में बोली जाने वाली भाषा पर
- (d) कक्षा में बोली जाने वाली भाषा पर

Q119. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण का उद्देश्य यह है कि

- (a) बच्चे मानक भाषा का प्रयोग करना जल्दी सीख जाएँ
- (b) बच्चे भाषा-परीक्षा में सदैव अच्छे अंक लाएँ
- (c) बच्चे विभिन्न स्थितियों में भाषा का प्रभावी प्रयोग कर सकें
- (d) बच्चे भाषा के व्याकरण को जान सकें

Q120. बच्चों की भाषा का आकलन करने के लिए सबसे उचित तरीका क्या है?

- (a) बच्चों की लिखित परीक्षा लेना
- (b) बच्चों के भाषा-प्रयोग का अवलोकन करना
- (c) बच्चों से किताब पढ़वाना
- (d) बच्चों से परियोजना-कार्य करवाना

PART-V
LANGUAGE - II - ENGLISH

Directions (121-129): Read the passage given below and answer the questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

World Animal Day had been observed on 4th October since 1931, as a way of highlighting the plight of endangered species. Since then, it has become a day for remembering and paying tribute to all animals and the people who love and respect them. It's celebrated in different ways in every country, with no regard to nationality, religion, faith or political ideology.

Since the official World Animal Day website was launched by Naturewatch Foundation, the number of events taking place throughout the world has increased and the trend continues. And, that is the aim of the World Animal Day initiative: to encourage everybody to use this special day to highlight their importance in the world; celebrate animal life in all its forms; celebrate humankind's relationship with the animal kingdom; acknowledge the diverse roles that animals play in our lives- from being our companies, supporting and helping us, to bringing a sense of wonder into our lives; and acknowledge and be thankful for the way in which animal enrich our lives. Increased awareness will lead the way to improved standards of animal welfare throughout the world. Building the initiative is a way to unite the animal welfare movement with something that everyone can join in, whether they are part of an organization, group or as an individual. Through education, we can help create a new culture of respect and sensitivity, to makes this world a fairer place for all living creatures. On the website people will find everything they need to make World Animal Day a reality in their area. If we care about animals, we shouldn't miss this special day to help make animal welfare issues front page news around the globe-a vital catalyst for change.

Q121. In reading this passage, we learn that the World Animal Day is an/a _____ celebration.

- (a) monthly, on the 4th
- (b) year long
- (c) annual
- (d) commemoration held in 1931

Q122. The write point out that animals are important because they

- (a) can replace people by being more resourceful
- (b) will outlive human beings in the years to come
- (c) can be put to work in many ways
- (d) make us appreciate the diversity of life

Q123. The launch of the website is to

- (a) promote social networking by animal lovers
- (b) provide guidelines to celebrate Animal Day
- (c) give information about endangered animal species
- (d) serve as a source of reference about animals

Q124. The writer implies that animals are

- (a) treated cruelly by human beings
- (b) usually given due protection
- (c) ignored altogether
- (d) often subject to mistreatment

Q125. Identify the correct statement.

- (a) Animals often pose a danger to people
- (b) People tend to forget to celebrate Animal Day
- (c) Animal Day reminds us to care for other species
- (d) The new website was started by the writer

Q126. The expression: 'a sense of wonder' means

- (a) a critical reaction
- (b) a sympathetic attitude
- (c) an emotional response
- (d) a deep understanding

Q127. A closest synonym for the word 'sensitivity' as used here is

- (a) passivity
- (b) affection
- (c) awareness
- (d) tolerance

Q128. The antonym of the word 'initiative' is

- (a) enterprise
- (b) idleness
- (c) indifference
- (d) advance

Q129. A word in the essay that means 'impetus' is

- (a) trend
- (b) catalyst
- (c) reality
- (d) welfare

Directions (130-135): Read the passage given below and answer the questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

Meditating can have an almost instant effect on reducing stress, researchers have found. They say three consecutive days of 25-minute session can have a dramatic effect. Researchers studied 'mindful mediation'-the guiding principle is to live more 'in the moment, spending less time going over past stresses and worrying about future problems. Techniques include moving the focus of attention around the body and observing sensations that arise- the so-called 'body scan'. A secular practice, it is said to help people recognise and overcome negative thoughts. For the study, the research team had 66 healthy individuals aged 18-30 years old participate in a three-day experiment. Some participants went through a

brief mindfulness meditation training program; for 25 minutes for three consecutive days, the individuals were given breathing exercises to help them monitor their breath and pay attention to their present moment experiences. A second group of participants completed a matched three-day cognitive training program in which they were asked to critically analyze poetry in an effort to enhance problem-solving skills. Following the final training activity, all participants were asked to complete stressful speech and mathematical tasks in front of stern-faced evaluators. Each individual reported their stress levels in response to stressful speech and mathematical performance stress, tasks, and provided saliva samples for measurement of cortisol, commonly referred to as the stress hormone. The participants who received the brief mindfulness meditation training reported reduced stress perceptions to the speech and mathematical tasks, indicating that the mindfulness meditation fostered psychological stress resilience.

Q130. The text is a _____ piece of writing.

- (a) factual
- (b) descriptive
- (c) biographical
- (d) reflective

Q131. The writer's attitude to meditation is

- (a) indifferent
- (b) different
- (c) suspicious sometimes
- (d) supportive

Q132. The writer, by referring to the experiment, suggests that, it is

- (a) stress that cannot be controlled
- (b) possible for us to control stress
- (c) Mathematics is a stressful subject
- (d) Poetry analysis is easier than solving Mathematical problems

Q133. The "body scan" is a reference to

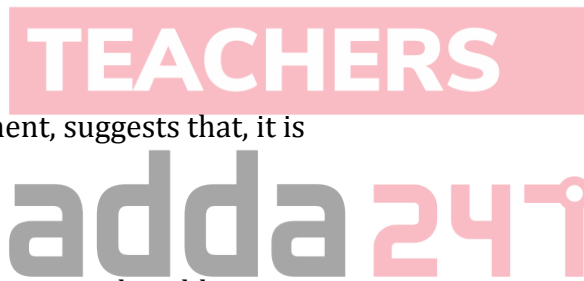
- (a) an experiment in a lab
- (b) a form of meditation
- (c) a research experiment
- (d) a problem-solving activity

Q134. An antonym for the word 'stressful' would be

- (a) annoying
- (b) calming
- (c) challenging
- (d) erasing

Q135. The word that can replace 'perception' in the text is

- (a) belief
- (b) attention
- (c) conceptualisation
- (d) trust



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

Q136. The teacher's role is shifting from 'sage on the stage' to "guide on the side". Technology integration helps this process when

- (a) systems store more data and administer tests individually to students
- (b) students actively search for and explore answers instead of receiving standard inputs
- (c) easy retrieval of large quantities of stored data is used to facilitate preparation of notes
- (d) assessment of student's online inputs is done quickly without supervision, at any time

Q137. Slow learners fail to grasp effectively and mix up words and structures easily. Teachers can remediate by beginning with

- (a) setting drills for practice
- (b) pairing them with 'clever' students
- (c) identifying the areas of difficulty
- (d) preparing a summary of the content

Q138. According to language acquisition theory, when there is a lack of sufficient information in the language input, there is a universal grammar that applies to all

- (a) colloquial languages
- (b) modern languages
- (c) classical languages
- (d) human languages

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Q139. For English as a second language, 'acquisition-poor environment' is one where

- (a) Hindi/Mother tongue is the lingua franca
- (b) English language is used only in the classroom
- (c) English is not spoken at home at all
- (d) access to any learning material is unavailable to students

Q140. At Class II, sharing stories, familiar experiences and interests, employing gestures where appropriate, is a sub skill of _____ function.

- (a) reading
- (b) listening
- (c) speaking
- (d) writing

Q141. In the case of vocabulary use, grammar provides a pathway to learners to

- (a) speak in formal situations with greater accuracy and confidence
- (b) re-tell listening inputs into oral output
- (c) combine lexical items into meaningful and communicative expression
- (d) draft formal pieces of writing in higher classes

Q142. Selection of language items while determining the second language syllabus should take into account _____.

- (a) the minimal disruption of school schedule
- (b) how easy it is to learn/use the item
- (c) how easy it is to teach the concept
- (d) the frequency and range of use of the items

Q143. One of the sub-skills that is assessed for speaking would be

- (a) understanding, and responding in a paragraph, to literary works
- (b) using appropriate volume, clarity and gestures in individual or group situations
- (c) spelling common, frequently used words correctly
- (d) listening actively and responding to others in small and large group situations

Q144. Grammar gains the prominence in language teaching, particularly in English as a foreign language. Accuracy in language use can be achieved through

- (a) intensive practice with sentence patterns
- (b) grammar is taught as the basis for all four language skills
- (c) reading more books written in the target language
- (d) integrating knowledge of structures with use the meaning

Q145. “Some research has shown that developing student’s native language skills leads to higher scores academically over the long term in English”. A bilingual class would be characterized by

- (a) the use of students’ native language in the second language class
- (b) revision work done in the native language
- (c) more guided translation activities, individual/collaborative
- (d) the re-formulation of concepts, structure-use in the native language

Q146. Motivation is an important factor, in language learning. For example, in Class IV, _____ may be done.

- (a) memorization and use of necessary vocabulary
- (b) systematic analysis and use of structures
- (c) use of visual devices and game-like exercises
- (d) use of the mother tongue as the ‘medium’

Q147. Second language acquisition is more effective when it

- (a) is used as the basis for discussing grammatical concepts
- (b) involves periodic revision work by the teacher and students
- (c) involves mostly self-study by students, using certain guidelines
- (d) is practiced in situations familiar to students

Q148. Among the four language skills, which pair constitutes the reinforcement skills?

- (a) Reading and listening
- (b) Speaking and listening
- (c) Reading and speaking
- (d) Speaking and writing

- Q149.** Students of Class IV can recognize flawed usage or sentence construction when the teacher
- (a) tells them something is wrong
 - (b) gives alternatives as possible corrections
 - (c) lets them find the corrections
 - (d) focuses on certain surface errors

- Q150.** The teacher and student/s discuss a topic and the former starts the conversation by asking a question, then the student/s respond by giving examples and explanations. The speaking assessments here is to grade how well students
- (a) speak fluently and creatively
 - (b) process information and respond approximately
 - (c) express themselves
 - (d) respond in an appropriate tone and express themselves fluently and accurately

भाग-V
भाषा-I - हिन्दी

निर्देश: गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्र.स.121 से 128) में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

मैं दिखाना चाहती हूँ कि हम आलोचनात्मक शिक्षाशास्त्र के ज़रिए चीज़ों पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश नहीं करते, क्योंकि अब तो यही चलन बन गया है। हम आमतौर पर कहते हैं - अरे, सीखने का कितना ख़शनुमा माहौल है और देखो बच्चे कैसे-कैसे प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, वगैरह। मगर अब ये ख़शनुमा ढंग से सीखना भी एक ढर्रा बन गया है, इसको बहुत बेजान बना दिया गया है। हम अकसर सोचते हैं कि बस कोई गतिविधि करना ही काफी है, भले ही वो बिल्कुल निरर्थक हो, भले ही बच्चे उसके ज़रिए कुछ न सीख रहे हों। बस गतिविधियाँ करवाने की मारामारी मची हुई है। आज हमारे यहाँ यही हालात है। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि हमें इस बारे में एक नए सिरे से सोचना चाहिए। बेशक, गतिविधि का महत्त्व है मगर बच्चों को वो चीज़ें मत सिखाइए जो बाद में आनी हैं। मसलन उन्हें नंबर लाइन सिखाकर उसके आधार पर टाइम लाइन की बात मत कीजिए। हर चीज़ को एक संदर्भ में कीजिए। इसकी वजह यह है कि बच्चे इसी तरह सीखते हैं। संख्याएँ संदर्भ से ही आती हैं। संख्या एक बहुत अमूर्त धारणा है। एक बच्चे के लिए 'दो' समझना अमूर्त बात है। वह कैसे समझेगा कि किसी चीज़ के 'दो' होने का क्या मतलब है?

Q121. बच्चों के सीखने के तरीके में सबसे अधिक क्या महत्त्वपूर्ण है?

- (a) संख्या
- (b) संदर्भ
- (c) गतिविधि
- (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

Q122. गद्यांश में किसके ढर्रा बन जाने की बात की गई है?

- (a) प्रयोग करने के
- (b) ख़शनुमा माहौल के
- (c) ख़शनुमा ढंग से सीखने के
- (d) गतिविधि करने के

Q123. गद्यांश के अनुसार

- (a) गतिविधि कराना उचित नहीं है
- (b) गतिविधियों का निरंतर प्रयोग करते रहना चाहिए
- (c) गतिविधि के ज़रिए बच्चे कुछ नहीं सीखते
- (d) गतिविधियाँ सार्थक होनी चाहिए

Q124. बच्चों के लिए क्या मुश्किल है?

- (a) संख्या जैसी अमूर्त अवधारणा को समझना
- (b) गतिविधियों के महत्त्व समझना
- (c) संख्याओं के महत्त्व को समझना
- (d) गतिविधियों के माध्यम से सीखना

Q125. अकसर लोग क्या सोचते हैं?

- (a) गतिविधि कराना ही काफ़ी है
- (b) किसी भी गतिविधि से बच्चे सीखते हैं
- (c) गतिविधि से समय की बचत होती है
- (d) गतिविधियाँ बहुत बेजान होती हैं

Q126. 'गतिविधियाँ करवाने की मारामारी मची हुई है' का आशय है

- (a) गतिविधियाँ कराते समय मार-पीट हो रही है
- (b) गतिविधियाँ कराना बहुत महँगा पड़ता है
- (c) सभी लोग देखादेखी निरर्थक गतिविधियाँ भी करवाने में लगे हुए हैं
- (d) सभी लोग देखादेखी सार्थक गतिविधियाँ करवाने में लगे हुए हैं

Q127. 'अमूर्त' का विलोम है

- (a) मूर्त
- (b) साकार
- (c) प्रत्यक्ष
- (d) मूर्तिवान

Q128. 'हालात' का समानार्थी है

- (a) हालत
- (b) स्थिति
- (c) समस्या
- (d) परिप्रेक्ष्य

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निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्रं सं 129 से 135) में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

देखिए, यह सिर्फ सिद्धांत की बात नहीं है, यह तो हमारे अनुभवों और व्यवहार से भी दिखाई दे रही है। आज क्या स्थिति है? शिक्षा में हमने बहुत प्रगति की है। पहले बहुत कम स्कूल थे, अब हर गाँव में और हर मोहल्ले में स्कूल है। बहुत दूरस्थ इलाके में भी स्कूल खुल चुके हैं लेकिन उन स्कूलों में जो शिक्षा मिल रही है वह नाममात्र की शिक्षा मिल रही है। पाँचवी पास हो जाएँगे, छठी, आठवीं में बच्चा पहुँच जाएगा लेकिन उनकी लिखने, पढ़ने और हिसाब करने की योग्यता बहुत कमज़ोर है। यह क्यों हो रहा है? इसलिए हो रहा है कि इस देश में जितने पैसे वाले लोग हैं उन्होंने अपनी व्यवस्था अलग बना ली है और उनको अब इस बात की परवाह नहीं है कि सरकारी स्कूलों में पढाई हो रही है या नहीं। कितने शिक्षक हैं, क्या व्यवस्था है, शिक्षक आता है या नहीं, ये सारी चीज़ें हैं जिनसे उनको कोई मतलब नहीं है।

Q129. शिक्षा में प्रगति हुई है, गद्यांश के अनुसार इसका प्रमाण है

- (a) बच्चे अच्छा सीख रहे हैं
- (b) दूर-दराज़ के गाँव में भी स्कूल खुल गए हैं
- (c) दूर-दराज़ के गाँवों में सभी बच्चे पढ़ने जाते हैं
- (d) बच्चे हिसाब में पक्के हो गए हैं

Q130. दूरस्थ इलाकों में

- (a) अच्छी शिक्षा मिल रही है
- (b) अच्छे शिक्षक पढाते हैं
- (c) अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं मिल रही है
- (d) शिक्षक रोज़ समय पर आते हैं

Q131. बच्चे पढाई में कमज़ोर हैं, इसका कारण है

- (a) पैसे वाले लोगों ने अपने अलग स्कूल खोल लिए हैं
- (b) पैसे वाले लोगों को इस बात से कोई सरोकार नहीं है
- (c) पैसे वाले लोग गाँव में कम जाते हैं
- (d) पैसे वाले लोगों की व्यवस्था ख़राब है

Q132. गद्यांश के अनुसार बच्चों की बेहतर शिक्षा के लिए

- (a) अधिक स्कूल खोले जाने चाहिए
- (b) शिक्षा-व्यवस्था में से पैसे वाले लोगों को निकाल देना चाहिए
- (c) बच्चों, शिक्षकों और पूरी शिक्षा-व्यवस्था पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए
- (d) बच्चों को अधिक समय तक पढाना चाहिए

Q133. 'शिक्षा' में 'इक' प्रत्यय लगने पर शब्द बनेगा

- (a) शैक्षिक
- (b) शिक्षिक
- (c) शैक्षीक
- (d) शिक्षित



Q134. 'प्रगति' में कौन-सा प्रत्यय लगेगा?

- (a) वान
- (b) वाला
- (c) शील
- (d) दार

Q135. गद्यांश में किस शब्द के एक से अधिक अर्थ हैं?

- (a) शिक्षा
- (b) प्रगति
- (c) योग्यता
- (d) पास

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

Q136. विद्यालय आने से पूर्व बच्चों के पास

- (a) व्याकरण की समझ बिल्कुल नहीं होती
- (b) व्याकरण की पूर्ण समझ होती है
- (c) व्याकरण की सचेत समझ नहीं होती
- (d) व्याकरण की सचेत समझ होती है

Q137. 'प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा मुख्यतः भाषा शिक्षा है।' इस कथन का निहितार्थ यह है कि

- (a) बच्चों को केवल भाषा की ही शिक्षा दी जाए
- (b) बच्चों के भाषा-विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए
- (c) बच्चों को अनेक भाषाएँ सिखाना अनिवार्य है
- (d) बच्चों को मानक भाषाएँ सिखाई जाएँ

Q138. जो शिक्षक बच्चों का भाषा से अर्थपूर्ण परिचय कराना चाहते हैं

- (a) वे पाठ्य-पुस्तक में रोज़मर्रा की भाषा को स्थान देते हैं
- (b) वे साहित्य के शिक्षण पर बल देते हैं
- (c) वे भाषागत शुद्धता पर अत्यधिक बल देते हैं
- (d) वे बच्चों की भाषा का आकलन नहीं करते

Q139. पढ़ने की प्रक्रिया में सर्वाधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है

- (a) वर्णमाला का क्रमिक ज्ञान
- (b) शब्दों को पढ़ने की कुशलता
- (c) वाक्यों को पढ़ने की कुशलता
- (d) पढ़ी गई पाठ्य-वस्तु का अर्थ ग्रहण करना

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Q140. एक भाषा-शिक्षक के रूप में आप अपनी क्या ज़िम्मेदारी महसूस करते हैं?

- (a) समय-सीमा के भीतर भाषा का पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण करना
- (b) समय-सीमा के भीतर पाठ्य-पुस्तक पूर्ण करना
- (c) बच्चों को भाषा के विविध स्वरूपों और प्रयोगों से परिचय
- (d) बच्चों द्वारा भाषा-परीक्षाओं में अच्छे अंक लाना

Q141. मातृभाषा में शिक्षा से

- (a) कक्षा में पढ़ाई करने में सुविधा होगी
- (b) शिक्षार्थियों की अधिकाधिक प्रतिभागिता होगी
- (c) बेहतर परिणाम निकलेंगे
- (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

Q142. भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के सम्बन्ध में कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?

- (a) भाषा परिवेश से सीखी जाती है।
- (b) भाषा अर्जित करना सहज होता है।
- (c) संचार-माध्यम भाषा सीखने में मदद करते हैं।
- (d) भाषा विद्यालय में ही अर्जित की जाती है।

Q143. लिखना

- (a) एक तरह की बातचीत है
- (b) एक यांत्रिक कौशल है
- (c) अत्यंत जटिल कौशल है
- (d) पढ़ने के बाद सीखा जाता है



Q144. भाषा-कौशलों के सम्बन्ध में कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- (a) भाषा-कौशल परस्पर अंतः संबंधित होते हैं।
- (b) भाषा-कौशल परस्पर अंतः संबंधित नहीं होते हैं।
- (c) भाषा-कौशल एक-दूसरे पर प्रभाव नहीं डालते हैं।
- (d) भाषा-कौशल स्तरानुसार सीखे जाते हैं।

Q145. भाषा सीखने में बातचीत का इस रूप में सर्वाधिक महत्त्व है कि

- (a) इससे बच्चों का अच्छा समय व्यतीत हो जाता है
- (b) शिक्षक और बच्चे - दोनों ही बातचीत में रस लेते हैं
- (c) बच्चे विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए भाषा का प्रयोग करना सीखते हैं
- (d) बच्चे दूसरों के शुद्ध उच्चारण का अनुकरण कर सकते हैं

Q146. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषा का आकलन करने में क्या सबसे कम उपयोगी है?

- (a) चित्र देखकर कहानी, कविता लिखना
- (b) पाठ के अंत में दिए सवालों का जवाब लिखना
- (c) किसी घटना का वर्णन करना
- (d) नानी को चिट्ठी लिखते हुए अपनी नई दोस्त के बारे में बताना

Q147. पहली कक्षा की नादिरा पढ़ते हुए बार-बार अटकती है। ऐसे में आप क्या करेंगे?

- (a) नादिरा को डाटेंगे कि वह सही से क्यों नहीं पढ़ती
- (b) उसे पढ़ने के लिए मना कर देंगे
- (c) उससे कहेंगे कि पहले पढ़ना सीख लो फिर कक्षा में पढ़ना
- (d) धैर्य से काम लेते हुए पढ़ना सीखने में उसकी मदद करेंगे

Q148. भाषा सीखने और भाषा अर्जित करने में अंतर का सर्वप्रमुख कारण है

- (a) भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तकें
- (b) भाषा में आकलन
- (c) भाषायी परिवेश
- (d) भाषा का व्याकरण

Q149. आपके विचार से भाषा-शिक्षण के संदर्भ में सबसे कम महत्वपूर्ण है

- (a) भाषा-शिक्षण के प्रति शिक्षक का नज़रिया
- (b) भाषागत विविधता के प्रति संवेदनशीलता
- (c) भाषा के आकलन की प्रक्रियाएँ
- (d) किसी भाषा विशेष का साहित्य

Q150. हिन्दी भाषा की कक्षा में मोना लिखते समय कठिनाई का अनुभव करती है। यह समस्या किससे सम्बन्धित है?

- (a) डिस्लेक्सिया
- (b) डिस्ग्राफिया
- (c) डिस्केलकेलिया
- (d) डिस्लेखिया

