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Central Teacher Eligibility Test, 2026 (6 – 8)

Solved Paper

Exam Date : 08/02/2026

Child Development and Pedagogy

Concept of Development and Its Relation to Learning

1. Rapid increase in height and weight during adolescence that usually precedes sexual maturity is referred to as :
- (A) Developmental trend
 - (B) Menstruation
 - (C) Pubescence
 - (D) Growth spurt

Principles of Child Development

2. **Assertion (A)** : If physical development of children is delayed then their social and emotional development gets affected.
Reason (R) : There is developmental continuity in the course of children's development.
Choose the correct option :
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (B) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - (C) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 - (D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Heredity and the Effect of Environment

3. **Assertion (A)** : Though height and body build are primarily inherited characteristics, good nutrition and exercise also make a difference.
Reason (R) : Heredity and environment interact in their effects on development.
Choose the correct option :
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (B) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - (C) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 - (D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Socialization Process : Social World and Children

4. What is the role of peers in the socialization process ?
- (A) Peers have a minor influence on socialization compared to parents

and other adults in all stages of development.

- (B) Peers are the primary agents of socialization for children.
- (C) Peers have a greater influence on socialization during adolescence than during early childhood.
- (D) Peers have no major influence on socialization.

Piaget, Kohlberg, Vygotsky's : Construction and Critical Approach

5. According to Jean Piaget, cognitive development :
- (A) is dependent upon the development of language capabilities.
 - (B) is the process of acquiring the ability to use cultural tools.
 - (C) is the process of adaption to the environment by changing one's schemas.
 - (D) is simple addition of new facts and ideas to the existing store of information.
6. According to Lawrence Kohlberg around which ethics do very young children's moral reasoning revolve ?
- (A) Ethics of care
 - (B) Ethics of perspectives of others
 - (C) Ethics of laws
 - (D) Ethics of egocentrism
7. According to constructivist theorists :
- (A) Children learn only when extrinsically motivated.
 - (B) Children learn best when information is presented to them in a final form.
 - (C) Children have a tendency to behave in unruly ways that needs to be corrected.
 - (D) Children have a natural tendency to 'make sense' of the world.
8. A teacher is designing a lesson plan for a group of students with varying levels of understanding of a topic. According

to Vygotsky's theory, which of the following should the teacher consider when designing the lesson ?

- (A) The teacher should provide all students with the same level of challenge.
 - (B) The teacher should consider each student's current level of understanding and provide appropriate support to help them to reach the next level.
 - (C) The teacher should only focus on the students who are already at an advanced level of understanding and provide them with more challenging work.
 - (D) The teacher should ask each student to work individually on the specified problem.
9. As per constructivist approaches of learning, learning is facilitated when :
- (A) Content is disconnected and eccentric.
 - (B) Pedagogy is teacher-centric and culturally indifferent.
 - (C) Tasks are incoherent and disorderly.
 - (D) Activities are interactive and collaborative.
10. Following Lev Vygotsky's ideas, a teacher decided to give hints and cues to the students who were stuck on a given problem and let the students try to solve that problem again. By doing so, teacher is practicing the concept of
- (A) Collective monologue
 - (B) Functional Fixedness
 - (C) Scaffolding
 - (D) Assimilation
11. According to Piaget when children reach the point of being able to generalize and engage in mental trial and error by thinking up hypothesis and testing them in their heads they are in :
- (A) Pre-operational stage
 - (B) Concrete operational stage
 - (C) Formal operational stage
 - (D) Sensorimotor stage

Gender as a Social Construct :The Role of Gender, Gender Distinctions and Educational Practice

12. **Assertion (A)** : Male characters in stories and books are often presented as strong and adventurous while female characters are shown as warm and sensitive.
Reason (R) : Schools and curriculum influence gender–role identity as they are powerful agents of secondary socialization.
Choose the correct option :
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(B) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
13. Moving from conservative education towards progressive education requires shift from :
- (A) integrated curriculum to standardized curriculum
(B) performance–oriented goals to mastery–oriented goals
(C) teacher–centered pedagogy to exam–centered pedagogy
(D) formative evaluation to diagnostic evaluation

Assessment or Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation

14. National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasizes on transforming assessment by:
- (A) executing summative form of assessment
(B) incorporating self-assessment and peer-assessment
(C) practicing unitary notion of intelligence
(D) devaluing socio-cultural context of students

Identification of Learning Disabilities and Needs of Children with Disabilities

15. In an inclusive classroom, adaptations should be made in :
- (a) Learning goals
(b) Teaching–learning strategies
(c) Provisioning of support
(d) Assessment
(A) (a), (c), (d)

- (B) (b), (c), (d)
(C) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(D) (a), (b), (d)
16. Which of the following does not come under the category of sensory impairments ?
- (A) dysgraphia
(B) hard of hearing
(C) partial loss of vision
(D) colour blindness
17. **Assertion (A)** : Children who are struggling with dyslexia have trouble in phonological processing that makes it hard to decode words.
Reason (R) : All children benefit from being encouraged in their areas of interest and ability.
Choose the correct option :
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(B) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
18. **Assertion (A)** : When talking about differences, expressions that put the person ahead of the difference should be used such as using 'the student with disabilities' rather than 'the disabled student'.
Reason (R) : The language we use when talking about learners with differing needs shapes the perspective and attitudes.
Choose the correct option :
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(B) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
19. **Assertion (A)** : Diversity and inclusion improve teaching and learning.
Reason (R) : Engaging in conversations across differences hinders children's ability to think critically and creatively.
Choose the correct option :
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(B) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
20. Characteristics such as 'lacking reading fluency', 'reversion of words', 'tendency towards distraction' are typical identifying characteristics of :

- (A) Autism Spectrum Disorder
(B) Dementia
(C) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
(D) Dyslexia

How do Children Think and Learn ?

21. When learning new information, which of the following is a helpful strategy for children to use to ensure they understand the content material ?
- (a) Rereading the information once
(b) Asking questions and seeking clarification
(c) Pretending to understand
(d) Making up their own meanings for unfamiliar terms
- (A) (a), (c) (B) (c), (d)
(C) (a), (b), (c) (D) (a), (b)
22. Which of the following statements about learning is not correct ?
- (A) New learning depends on current understanding.
(B) Social interaction hinders learning.
(C) The most meaningful learning occurs within real–world tasks.
(D) Learners construct knowledge that makes sense to them.

Basic Processes of Teaching and Learning (Pedagogy)

23. A teacher should create a classroom culture where students' motivation to learn is primarily focused to :
- (A) compete with each other.
(B) understand and appreciate the process of learning.
(C) prove their worth to others.
(D) avoid shame of appearing ignorant.
24. Which of the following are effective teaching strategies to cater to diverse needs of learners in a classroom ?
- (a) Differentiated Instruction
(b) Standardized Curriculum
(c) Individualized Education Plans
- (A) (b), (c) (B) (a), (c)
(C) (a), (b), (c) (D) (a), (b)
25. **Assertion (A)** : Teachers should avoid collaborations, group work and interactions among students.
Reason (R) : Learning is a passive process and occurs most effectively through memorization and imitation.
Choose the correct option :
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

- (B) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (C) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 (D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

26. Students learn efficiently and in meaningful ways when :
- (A) focus is on avoiding failure instead of approaching mastery.
 (B) new concept is completely different from previously learned material.
 (C) their responses and subjective experiences are attended and valued.
 (D) content is presented to them in the form of incoherent pieces of information.

Children as Problem Solvers and Scientific Investigators

27. Which of the following is not an effective strategy in problem-solving ?
- (A) Using logical reasoning to solve problems
 (B) Overlooking relevant information
 (C) Breaking down complex problems into simpler parts
 (D) Recognizing patterns and relationships
28. Two commonly used strategies for effective problem-solving are :
- (A) Heuristics and functional fixedness
 (B) Algorithms and response set
 (C) Heuristics and response set
 (D) Heuristics and algorithms

Alternative Concepts of Learning in Children and Children's Errors

29. Students feel more motivated to learn in an environment which ensures :
- (a) Belongingness (b) Fear
 (c) Rejection (d) Safety
 (A) (a), (d) (B) (b), (c)
 (C) (b), (d) (D) (a), (b)

Cognition and Emotions

30. **Assertion (A)** : Children in middle schools should be encouraged to write about their emotions on a daily/weekly basis and reflect upon them.
Reason (R) : Understanding one's emotions is a cognitive process that can lead to action.
 Choose the correct option :
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (B) (A) is true but (R) is false.

- (C) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 (D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Science

Classification, Adaptation, Heredity and Biological Evolution of Organisms

31. Read the following excerpt.
 'There was a belief that all living beings on earth were created by God. However, Darwin and Wallace came up with the idea that life forms evolved on the earth from previously existing forms of life'.
 What does the above excerpt illustrate about the nature of Science ?
- (A) Science progresses by following the scientific method.
 (B) Science is tentative.
 (C) Science is interdisciplinary.
 (D) Science is value neutral.
32. Which method of reproduction is common to fungus, moss and fern ?
- (A) Fragmentation (B) Spore formation
 (C) Regeneration (D) Budding

Plant and Animal Kingdom

33. Match the animal with the mode of feeding.

(a) Housefly	(i) Biting and chewing
(b) Humming bird	(ii) Sucking
(c) Cockroach	(iii) Sponging
(d) Infants	(iv) Suckling

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

Human Body, Nutrition, Food and Deficiency Diseases

34. Match the hormones given in Column–A with their deficiency disease given in Column–B.

Column–A	Column–B
(a) Adrenal hormone	(i) Dwarfism
(b) Growth hormone	(ii) Goitre
(c) Thyroxine	(iii) Diabetes
(d) Insulin	(iv) Salt imbalance

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

Microorganisms and Diseases

35. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : While preparing a dough for bread, baking powder is added along with yeast to facilitate fermentation.
Reasoning (R) : Baking powder acts as food for yeast.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct reasoning for (A).
 (B) (A) is false but (R) is true.
 (C) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 (D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reasoning for (A).
36. Match the organism in Column–A with its action in Column–B.

Column–A	Column–B
(a) Yeast	(i) Causing cholera
(b) Protozoan	(ii) Causing AIDS
(c) Bacteria	(iii) Producing antibodies
(d) Virus	(iv) Baking of bread
	(v) Causing malaria

- (A) (a)–(iii), (b)–(i), (c)–(ii), (d)–(v)
 (B) (a)–(iv), (b)–(i), (c)–(ii), (d)–(v)
 (C) (a)–(i), (b)–(v), (c)–(iii), (d)–(ii)
 (D) (a)–(iv), (b)–(v), (c)–(i), (d)–(ii)

Agriculture, Soil and Fiber

37. Choose the correct statements from the given set of statements.
- (a) Clayey soil contains sand and silt.
 (b) Percolation of water is faster in loamy soil than clayey soil.
 (c) Sandy soil has a greater proportion of big particles.
 (d) Loamy soil contains humus.
- (A) (b) and (c) (B) (c) and (d)
 (C) (a) and (d) (D) (a) and (b)

Matter, Atoms and Periodic Table

38. Which of the following is a mismatched set ?

Column-(A)	Column-(B)	Column-(C)
(A) Gypsum	(i) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Used in Dentistry
(B) Bleaching powder	(ii) CaOCl_2	Used in Laundry
(C) Slaked lime	(iii) CaO	Used for lowering the acidity of soil
(D) Plaster of Paris	(iv) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Used in coating walls

Chemical Reactions and Changes

39. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

Process A – Galvanization to prevent rusting.

- (A) (ii) and (iii) are correct.
 (B) (i) and (iii) are correct.
 (C) (ii) and (iv) are correct.
 (D) (i) and (ii) are correct.
42. Identify the metals on the basis of their reaction with water.
- (a) reacts violently with cold water
 (b) reacts with steam only
 (c) does not react with water
 (A) Sodium, Copper, Aluminium
 (B) Calcium, Zinc, Iron
 (C) Magnesium, Aluminium, Silver
 (D) Potassium, Iron, Copper
43. Which of the following cannot be separated by Crystallization ?
- (A) Separation of Alum from impure sample
 (B) Mixture of Zinc chloride and Lead (II) chloride
 (C) Solution of methyl alcohol and potassium permanganate
 (D) Harvesting salt from impure sample
44. Which of the following is not done during the process of treatment of waste water ?
- (A) Waste water enters a grit and sand removal tank.

Process B – Electroplating of copper.

- (A) Process A is a chemical change and B is a physical change.
 (B) Both the processes A and B are physical changes.
 (C) Both the processes A and B are chemical changes.
 (D) Process A is a physical change and B is a chemical change.
40. Sample of 4 metals a, b, c and d were added to the following solutions separately. The results observed are shown below. What is the order of reactivities of these metals ?

Metal	FeSO_4	CuSO_4	ZnSO_4
(a)	No change	a green deposit	–
(b)	a grey deposit	a brown deposit	No change
(c)	–	No change	–

- (B) Inorganic impurities such as nitrates and phosphates are removed by chlorination.
 (C) Sand, grit and pebbles are made to settle by decreasing the speed of waste water.
 (D) Sludge is scraped out and skimmer removes the grease.
45. Read the statements given below and choose the correct option.
- Assertion (A)** : Small intestine is the site of complete digestion of food.
Reasoning (R) : Villi have a large surface area which helps the small intestine in absorption of food.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct reasoning for (A).
 (B) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (C) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 (D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reasoning for (A).
46. Which of the following statements is true regarding cyclones ?
- (A) Cool air rises and low pressure is created.
 (B) Warm air rises and high pressure is created.
 (C) Cool air rises and high pressure is created.

Metal	FeSO_4	CuSO_4	ZnSO_4
(d)	a brown deposit	–	A white coating on metal

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

41. Four test tubes a, b, c and d with different liquids are taken. Test tube a contains glucose solution; test tube b contains turmeric solution, test tube c contains detergent solution and test tube d contains pure water. Which of the following will you observe when you put ?
- (a) a piece of blue litmus paper in each test tube
 (b) a piece of red litmus paper in each test tube
 (c) few drops of phenolphthalein solution to each test tube

	Change in colour of blue litmus	Change in colour of red litmus	Change on addition of phenolphthalein
(i) a	Remains blue	Turns blue	Turns pink
(ii) b	Turns red	Remains red	Colourless
(iii) c	Remains blue	Turns blue	Turns pink
(iv) d	Remains blue	Turns blue	Colourless

- (D) Warm air rises and low pressure is created.

Measurements and Dimensions and Mechanics

47. Consider the two statements S_1 and S_2 given below and choose the correct option.
- S_1 – Non-zero work has to be done on a moving particle to change its momentum.
 S_2 – To change momentum of a particle, a non-zero net force should act on it.
- (A) S_1 is false but S_2 is true.
 (B) Both S_1 and S_2 are true.
 (C) Both S_1 and S_2 are false.
 (D) S_1 is true but S_2 is false.

Light and Sound

48. A ray of light travels from an optically denser medium to an optically rarer medium. What will be the change in the frequency of light ?
- (A) Decrease
 (B) No Change
 (C) First increase and then decrease
 (D) Increase

Electricity and Magnetism

49. The free ends of an electric circuit comprising a cell and switch are connected one by one to wires a, b, c and d. Which of these wires would produce least amount of heat ?

Wire	length (cm)	Area of Cross-section (m ²)
a	10	10×10^{-8}
b	10	8×10^{-8}
c	12	6×10^{-8}
d	5	10×10^{-8}

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

Fuel, Temperature and Heat

50. Which of the following parts of the solar cooker is responsible for greenhouse effect ?
- (A) Outer cover of the solar cooker
(B) Glass sheet
(C) Black coloured coating inside the box
(D) Mirror
51. Sana and Priya measure their body temperature using thermometers. Sana recorded her body temperature to be 98.6°F while Priya recorded hers to be 38.4°C.

- Which of the following statement is true ?
- (A) Body temperature of Priya is more than that of Sana.
(B) Both Sana and Priya have same body temperature.
(C) Both Sana and Priya are suffering from fever.
(D) Body temperature of Sana is more than that of Priya.

Nature and Structure of Science

52. A student has an alternative conception that air contracts on heating. Which of the following strategies would you adopt to challenge this alternative conception ?
- (A) Ask students to do an activity which involves filling a plastic bottle to half of its capacity with very hot water, capping tightly and keeping it aside for few minutes. Ask students to note down the observations.
(B) Ask students to refer to the textbook for examples from daily life where air expands on heating.
(C) Ask the students to attach a deflated balloon to the mouth of a bottle

containing air and place the bottle in water bath containing boiling water and note down the observations.

- (D) Explain the difference between conduction and convection to illustrate that air is a poor conductor of heat.
53. Read the following and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Science textbooks should include biographies of scientists.

Reasoning (R) : Narrating biographies of great scientists inspires students to learn how scientists make discoveries by following a universal scientific method.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct reasoning for (A).
(B) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reasoning for (A).

Understanding and Appreciating Science

54. Read the excerpt given below and answer the question.

French scientist Henri Becquerel was working on phosphorescent materials, which glow in the dark after exposure to light. He believed that sunlight was the reason that the crystal would burn its image on a photographic plate. On a stormy day in 1896, he decided to leave it for few days and resume his experiments later. A few days later, he took his crystal out of a darkened drawer. He noticed that the image burned on the plate was 'fogged' which meant that the crystal had still emitted rays, despite the lack of sunlight. What does the above excerpt illustrate about science ?

- (A) Science is a solitary pursuit.
(B) Scientific knowledge is tentative.
(C) Science is procedural more than creative.
(D) Scientific discovery can be serendipitous.
55. While discussing about nature of Science in his class, a teacher makes the following remark:
'A scientist is open-minded'.
What does this remark highlight about scientists ?

- (A) They also consider ideas which go against their own ideas.
(B) They openly share their ideas with everyone.

- (C) They do not agree with the views of other scientists.
(D) They constantly come up with new ideas.

56. In a science class, Mr. Sumit brought some material. It was a water bottle, a glass and thick paper sheet. He poured water in the glass and put the thick paper sheet on it. Slowly and carefully, he inverted the glass and removed his hand from there. Learners were surprised that paper had stuck on the glass and water was not coming out.

Some students said that paper had glue inside while others said it had stuck due to water inside the bottle. What, according to you, was the objective of doing this task ?

- (a) Help learners to understand that experiments are the principle route to scientific knowledge.
(b) Encourage learners to construct explanations based on their observations.
(c) Encourage learners to ask questions.
(A) (b) and (c)
(B) (c) and (a)
(C) (a), (b) and (c)
(D) (a) and (b)

Approaches/Integrated Approach

57. Which of the following tasks would be least suitable for developing an understanding of the relationship of science with society among learners ?
- (A) Group project on latest developments in science and technology
(B) Concept map on sources of energy
(C) Poster competition on contribution of Indian scientists to the World
(D) Debate on nuclear energy
58. Which of the following will NOT contribute to professional development of science teachers ?
- (A) Regular meetings with teachers from neighbouring schools.
(B) Regular reading of science content given in science textbooks.
(C) Visits to planetariums, industries and science museums.
(D) Cultivation of hobbies in areas related to science such as robotics and electronics.

Observation/Experiment/Discovery (Method of Science)

59. A teacher is doing an activity on density. Students observe that a steel spoon sinks in water but a steel bowl floats. She asks

students, 'why do you think the bowl did not sink? What will make it sink?' Which of the following process skills is the teacher trying to develop among her learners?

- (A) Observing (B) Experimenting
(C) Inferring (D) Hypothesizing

60. Which of the following attributes would you associate with 'Scientific temper'?
- (A) Perseverance in carrying out scientific investigations.
(B) Creativity in coming up with big problems to be investigated and breaking them down into smaller 'solvable' parts.
(C) Scepticism towards non-scientific beliefs.
(D) Commitment towards cultural preservation.
- (A) (a), (b) and (c)
(B) (a), (c) and (d)
(C) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
(D) (a), (b) and (d)

Mathematics

Number System

61. On which numeration system the clocks are based?
- (A) Decimal System
(B) Hexadecimal System
(C) Binary System
(D) Sexagesimal System
62. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?
- (a) A number never exceeds its square.
(b) All negative numbers exceeds their cubes.
(c) A number never exceeds its cube.
(d) The square root of a prime number is not a rational number.
- (A) (b) and (c) (B) (b) only
(C) (d) only (D) (a) and (b)
63. Which of the following number is not divisible by 72?
- (A) 95142 (B) 88848
(C) 88704 (D) 95112

Fraction and Decimal Numbers

64. The product of two rational numbers is $-\frac{40}{3}$. If one of them is $-\frac{5}{2}$ and the reciprocal of the other is x , then what is the value of $\left(8x \times 2\frac{1}{4}\right)$?

- (A) $4\frac{3}{4}$ (B) $3\frac{1}{2}$
(C) $3\frac{3}{4}$ (D) $4\frac{1}{2}$

Algebraic Expressions

65. One of the factors of $4x^2 + 9y^2 + 12xy - 5(2x + 3y) - 14$ is:
- (A) $2x + 3y - 2$ (B) $2x + 3y - 7$
(C) $2x + 3y + 7$ (D) $2x + 3y + 14$
66. If $a + b = \frac{17}{6}$ and $ab = 2$, then what is the value of $(a - b)$, where $a > b$?
- (A) $\frac{2}{3}$ (B) $\frac{1}{6}$
(C) $\frac{1}{12}$ (D) $\frac{1}{3}$
67. If $5(3x + 4) - 8(6x + 7) = 9x - 8$, then what is the value of $(3x + 4)$?
- (A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 0

Geometry

68. If $(2x - 10^\circ)$ and $(3x - 50^\circ)$ are complementary angles, then the value of $(4x + 40^\circ)$ is:
- (A) 150° (B) 160°
(C) 180° (D) 120°
69. In a quadrilateral ABCD, if $AB \parallel DC$, $\angle B = 70^\circ$ and $AB = CD$, then:
- (A) $\angle A = 70^\circ$, $\angle D = 110^\circ$
(B) $\angle C = 70^\circ$, $\angle D = 110^\circ$
(C) $\angle A = 110^\circ$, $\angle C = 110^\circ$
(D) $\angle A = 70^\circ$, $\angle C = 70^\circ$
70. A and D are two points lying on the same side of line segment BC, such that $AB = 5$ cm, $AC = 8$ cm, $BC = 4$ cm, $BD = 8$ cm and $CD = 5$ cm. Then,
- (A) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$, by SAS
(B) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DBC$, by SSS
(C) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$, by SSS
(D) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DBC$, by SAS

71. If x , y and z are respectively the number of faces, vertices and edges of a triangular pyramid, then:
- (A) $3x + 2y - 3z = 4$
(B) $2x + 2z - 3y = 6$
(C) $3x + 3y - 2z = 6$
(D) $2x + 3y - 2z = 8$

Statistics

72. The following observations have been written in the ascending order: 28, 31, 47, 51, a , $a + 3$, 71, 74, 78, 90. If the median of the data is 61.5, then the mean of the data is:
- (A) 58.4 (B) 59.2
(C) 59.3 (D) 58.1

Area of Planar Shapes

73. The perimeters of two circular fields C_1 and C_2 are 40π m and 96π m, respectively. What is the radius of the third circular field C_3 whose area is equal to the sum of the areas of C_1 and C_2 ?
- (A) 51 m (B) 52 m
(C) 53 m (D) 68 m
74. Which of the following measurements (in cm) can be the sides of a right triangle?
- (A) 12, 20, 18 (B) 16, 30, 32
(C) 12, 50, 44 (D) 14, 50, 48

Profit and Loss

75. Renu loses 15% by selling an article A for ₹ 382.50 and gains 12% by selling article B for ₹ 616. If she sells both articles for ₹ 1,180, then her percentage gain is:
- (A) 17% (B) 17.5%
(C) 18% (D) 16.5%

Surface Area and Volume

76. A swimming pool is 20 m in length, 15 m in breadth and 4 m in depth. What is the cost of plastering its floor and walls at ₹ 42 per m^2 ?
- (A) ₹ 24,360 (B) ₹ 24,780
(C) ₹ 25,200 (D) ₹ 24,276
77. The height of a cylinder is three times the radius of its base. If the area of the base is 616 cm^2 , then what is the capacity (in litres) of the cylinder? (Use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)
- (A) 25.872 (B) 17.248
(C) 34.496 (D) 12.936

Simple Interest

78. Rajiv invested a sum of ₹ 7,000 at 20% p.a. for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, compounded half yearly, and his friend Amit invested a sum of ₹ 8,000 at 10% p.a. for 2 years, compounded annually. What is the difference between the interest received by Rajiv and Amit, at maturity?

- (A) ₹ 632 (B) ₹ 638
(C) ₹ 634 (D) ₹ 637

Data Handling

79. A pie chart is constructed for the following data:

Month	Number of computers sold
January	500
February	700
March	840
April	750
May	890
June	820

What will be the difference between the central angles of the sectors representing the number of computers sold in March and January ?

- (A) 28° (B) 28.8°
(C) 29° (D) 27.2°

Surds and Indices

80. If $\frac{x}{y} = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-3} \div \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-4}$, then the value

of $\left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}\right)^{-1} \times \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{-1}$ is :

- (A) $\frac{155}{3}$ (B) $\frac{145}{9}$
(C) $\frac{256}{265}$ (D) $\frac{165}{48}$

Square root and Cube root

81. The value of $\frac{\sqrt{5043} \times \sqrt{50}}{\sqrt{32} \times \sqrt{1332}}$ is :

- (A) $\frac{205}{84}$ (B) $\frac{215}{42}$
(C) $\frac{215}{84}$ (D) $\frac{205}{42}$

Nature of Logical Thinking, Understanding Children's Thinking, Reasoning Pattern and Learning Strategies

82. Which of the following problems is inter-disciplinary in nature ?
- (A) How many lines of symmetry are there in a given figure.
(B) Write your name and draw the lines of symmetry in each alphabet wherever possible.
(C) Draw the lines of symmetry in a given geometrical figure.

- (D) Draw the mirror image of a given figure.

83. Which of the following statements related to project method in teaching of mathematics are correct ?

- (a) It is a method based on learning by doing.
(b) It is a method in which the role of the learner is minimum.
(c) It is a method which turns the learners into a discoverer.
(d) It is always based on deduction.

Choose the correct option :

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

84. "Developing an understanding about patterns is considered essential for teaching algebra". Which of the following represents correct reason for the given statement ?

- (A) Patterns have a lot of real - life application unlike algebra
(B) Patterns are associated with generalization
(C) Making patterns enhances creative mindset
(D) Patterns are comparatively easier

85. Which among the following is the most appropriate 'Method of Proof' for proving

$\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number ?

- (A) Contrapositive (B) Contradiction
(C) Induction (D) Direct Proof

86. Which of the following is an effective teaching-learning material to introduce basic concepts such as shapes, perimeter, area and characteristics of polygons ?

- (A) Hanoi Tower (B) Cuisenaire rods
(C) Tangrams (D) Geoboard

87. "While teaching the concept of 'Discount on items' a teacher can plan a trip to a local market." The most appropriate reason for this is :

- (A) It would provide opportunity to students to see different advertisements related to 'sales' and to discuss with shopkeepers how to calculate it.
(B) It would be a time for enjoyment for both teacher and students.
(C) It is mandatory to have such type of field trip as suggested by National Curriculum Framework 2005.
(D) It would provide opportunity to the students to formally learn the mathematical concepts.

Evaluation by Formal and Informal Methods

88. Which among the following is/are the purpose of formative assessment ?

- (a) Making assessment a part of teaching.
(b) Ranking and placement of children.
(c) Providing feedback to the children.

Choose the correct option :

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

89. Tests which provide information about the relative performance of members of a specific group of students are called :

- (A) Criterion referenced tests
(B) Achievement tests
(C) Diagnostic tests
(D) Norm referenced tests

Error Analysis and Relates Aspects of Learning and Teaching

90. A student was asked to arrange the following numbers in descending order, -20, -150, 0, 23, 46

The student wrote the following answer, -150, -20, 0, 23, 46

Which of the following is most appropriate for the response of the student ?

- (A) The student has understood the concept of arranging integers but has done a mistake by arranging them in increasing order.
(B) The student does not know the concept of integers.
(C) The student needs to recall the rules of addition of integers.
(D) The student has written the numbers in correct order.

हिंदी : भाषा - I

निर्देश (प्रश्न संख्या 91 से 99 तक)

नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर सबसे सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प का चयन करें।

मनुष्य के जीवन के शुरुआती एक-दो वर्ष तक किताब की कोई कल्पना नहीं होती। धीरे-धीरे किताबें उनके जीवन में आती हैं। हम किताब किसे कहेंगे ? सामान्यतः कुछ ऐसे पन्ने जिन पर कुछ लिखा हो या छपा हो और उन्हें इकट्ठा कर एक ओर से बाँध दिया जाए तो वह पुस्तक कहलाएगी। किताब की शुरुआत हुई ताल के पत्तों पर लिखने, इकट्ठा कर धागों से बाँधने के साथ। इन ताल पत्तों पर केवल वे ही लोग लिखते थे जिनकी

लिखाई सुंदर होती थी। जो लोग सुंदर चित्रकारी कर सकते थे, वे इन पर चित्र बनाते थे। इससे भी पहले की बात है, मिस्र में पपाइरस नाम के पौधे से बहुत पतला कागज बनाया जाता। उन पर लिखा जाता, चित्र बनाए जाते और इकट्ठा कर किताब तैयार की जाती। इन कागजों पर हाइड्रोग्लाइफ लिपि में हाथ से लिखा जाता था। छपाई की मशीन के आविष्कार के साथ किताबें मशीन से छपने लगीं।

91. पतले कागजों पर किस लिपि में लिखा जाता था ?

- (A) देवनागरी (B) रोमन
(C) ब्राह्मी (D) हाइड्रोग्लाइफ

92. कौन-सा शब्द समूह से भिन्न है ?

- (A) धीरे - धीरे (B) ऊँचे - ऊँचे
(C) ऊँचे - नीचे (D) पतले - पतले

93. ताल पत्तों को किताब का स्वरूप देने के लिए कौन-से लोग लिख सकते थे ?

- (A) जिनके विचार बहुत सुंदर थे।
(B) जिनकी चित्रकारी बहुत सुंदर थी।
(C) जिनके पास सुंदर ताल पत्र थे।
(D) जिनका हस्तलेखन बहुत सुंदर था।

94. भिन्न वाक्य की पहचान करें।

- (A) किताब की शुरुआत हुई ताल के पत्तों पर लिखकर उन्हें बाँधने से।
(B) समस्त संसार किताबें पढ़ता है।
(C) किताबें मशीन से छपने लगीं।
(D) किताब की कोई कल्पना नहीं होती।

95. सामान्यतः मनुष्य का किताब से परिचय किस अवस्था में होने लगता है ?

- (A) जीवन के शुरुआती एक-दो वर्ष के बाद।
(B) किशोरावस्था तक आते-आते।
(C) लगभग तीन वर्ष की अवस्था में।
(D) विद्यालयी शिक्षा प्रारंभ होने पर।

96. किन लोगों को ताल पत्तों पर चित्रकारी करने का काम दिया जाता था ?

- (A) जिन्हें ताल पत्तों की पहचान थी।
(B) जिनकी चित्रकारी बहुत सुंदर थी।
(C) जिनकी लिखावट बहुत सुंदर थी।
(D) जिन्हें छपाई का काम आता था।

97. गद्यांश के अनुसार किताब का सबसे पहला स्वरूप कौन-सा है ?

- (A) ताल के पत्तों पर लिखी किताब।
(B) पपाइरस पर मशीन से छपी किताब।
(C) पपाइरस पर हाथ से लिखी किताब।
(D) मशीन से छपी किताब।

98. पपाइरस नाम का पौधा किस काम आता था ?

- (A) पतला कागज बनाने के लिए।
(B) स्याही बनाने के लिए।
(C) वस्त्र बनाने के लिए।
(D) छपाई की मशीन बनाने के लिए।

99. 'लिख' में कौन-सा प्रत्यय लगाकर सार्थक शब्द बनाया जा सकता है ?

- (A) आरी (B) आनी
(C) आहट (D) आवट

निर्देश (प्रश्न संख्या 100 से 105 तक)

नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर सबसे सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प का चयन करें।

यह धरती कितना देती है! धरती माता

कितना देती है अपनी संतान को!

नहीं समझ पाया था मैं उसके महत्त्व को!

बचपन में, छिः, स्वार्थ लोभवश पैसे बोकर!

रत्न प्रसविनी है वसुधा, अब समझ सका हूँ!

इसमें सच्ची समता के दाने बोने हैं,

इसमें जन की क्षमता के दाने बोने हैं,

इसमें मानव ममता के दाने बोने हैं,

जिससे उगल सके फिर धूल सुनहली फसलें

मानवता की - जीवन श्रम से हँसें दिशाएँ

हम जैसा बोएँगे वैसा ही पाएँगे।

100. रचनाकार स्वयं को किस बात के लिए धिक्कार रहा है ?

- (A) धरती माँ के महत्त्व को न समझ पाने के लिए।
(B) मानवीय गुणों का आचरण न कर पाने के लिए।
(C) किसी भी तरह की फसल न बो पाने के लिए।
(D) श्रम के महत्त्व की समझ न बन पाने के लिए।

101. 'हम जैसा बोएँगे वैसा ही पाएँगे' कविता की इस पंक्ति के भाव वाले मुहावरे का चयन करें—

- (A) गेहूँ के साथ घुन पिसना।
(B) खून पसीना एक करना।
(C) छाती पर मूँग दलना।
(D) जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी।

102. 'रत्न प्रसविनी' का क्या अर्थ है ?

- (A) रत्नों का क्रय-विक्रय करना।
(B) रत्नों का संरक्षण करना।
(C) रत्नों को जन्म देना।
(D) रत्नों को धारण करना।

103. रचनाकार ने बचपन में कौन-सी फसल बोई थी ?

- (A) समानता की (B) धन की
(C) मानवता की (D) ममता की

104. 'वसुधा' का समानार्थी है—

- (A) समीर (B) सरिता
(C) धरा (D) अंबा

105. रचनाकार ने धरती माता की संतान किसे कहा है ?

- (A) समस्त वनस्पति को।
(B) समग्र जल राशि को।
(C) समग्र रत्न राशि को।
(D) समस्त मानव जाति को।

106. राजकीय हाईस्कूल की अंग्रेजी भाषा की अध्यापिका श्रीमती उषारानी अपने शिक्षार्थियों को दिन-प्रतिदिन के उद्देश्यों के लिए भाषा प्रयोग और सूत्रों के प्रयोगों के शिक्षण के माध्यम से अंग्रेजी भाषा बोलना सीखने में मदद करती हैं। वह अपने शिक्षार्थियों में किसके विकास की कोशिश कर रही हैं ?

- (A) अन्तः वैयक्तिक कौशल
(B) संज्ञानात्मक अकादमिक भाषायी निपुणता
(C) बुनियादी अन्तः वैयक्तिक सम्प्रेषण कौशल
(D) सम्प्रेषण कौशल

107. कक्षा सात की अध्यापक सात वाक्यों वाली एक संक्षिप्त पाठ्य सामग्री पढ़ती हैं। तत्पश्चात् वह अपने शिक्षार्थियों को सावधानी/पूर्वक सुनने और इसके जैसी अर्थ देने वाली मगर बिल्कुल ऐसी नई पाठ्य सामग्री पुनः सृजित करने के लिए कहती हैं। इस युक्ति को क्या कहा जाएगा ?

- (A) शीर्ष अधोगामी (टॉप डाउन)
(B) बॉटम अप युक्ति
(C) अनुच्छेद श्रुतलेख
(D) स्कीमा सृजन

108. एक अध्यापिका कक्षा सात के शिक्षार्थियों द्वारा की गई गलतियों के विशिष्ट प्रतिमान (पैटर्न) की पहचान करती है और अपने शिक्षार्थियों को इन गलतियों के प्रति जागरूक करने के लिए माह में एक बार इन पर चर्चा करती है। अध्यापिका यह बिल्कुल भी जाहिर नहीं करती है कि गलतियाँ किसके द्वारा की गई हैं। वह शिक्षार्थियों को इन गलतियों पर विमर्श करने के लिए भी कहती है। इस प्रकार के अभ्यास को क्या कहेंगे ?

- (A) व्याकरण शिक्षण
(B) पृष्ठपोषण देना (फीडबैक)
(C) त्रुटि विश्लेषण
(D) व्याकरण का अध्ययन और संलग्नता

109. विद्यालय आधारित आकलन को समुन्नत करने के लिए दो उपयुक्त कथनों का चयन करें।
- (a) यह शिक्षार्थी और अध्यापक दोनों में ही स्वायत्तता को समुन्नत करने में मदद करता है।
- (b) यह विद्यालय को अपनी ओर से योजना बनाने के लिए संभावनाएँ जुटाता है।
- (c) यह परीक्षा बोर्ड की सत्ता का हनन करता है।
- (d) यह आकलन की योजना बनाने की प्रक्रिया में शिक्षार्थी को एक सक्रिय प्रतिभागी के रूप में शामिल नहीं करता है।
- (A) (b) और (c) (B) (c) और (d)
(C) (d) और (a) (D) (a) और (b)
110. कक्षा छह का शिक्षार्थी राहुल व्याकरण के नए नियम सीखते समय अपने पहले से सीखे गए से जुड़ाव बना पाता है। कौन-सी युक्ति इसके अन्तर्गत आएगी?
- (A) संज्ञानात्मक युक्तियाँ
(B) अधिसंज्ञानात्मक युक्तियाँ
(C) संज्ञानात्मक और अधिसंज्ञानात्मक दोनों प्रकार की युक्तियाँ
(D) खोजबीन संबंधी युक्तियाँ
111. अधिगम प्रतिफलों के उद्देश्य के संबंध में कौन-सा कथन सही है?
- (a) विषयवस्तु केन्द्रित अधिगम की तुलना में दक्षता आधारित अधिगम को समुन्नत करना।
- (b) भाषा के रचनात्मक प्रयोगकर्ता होने के लिए आवश्यक भाषा कौशलों में निपुणता प्राप्त करने लिए शिक्षार्थियों को सक्षम बनाना।
- (c) विषयवस्तु में निपुणता और बाद में उसे प्रयोग में लाने की योग्यता।
- (d) विशिष्ट उद्देश्यों के लिए भाषा का प्रयोग सीखने हेतु शिक्षार्थियों को सक्षम बनाना।
- (A) (b) और (c) सही हैं।
(B) (d) और (c) सही हैं।
(C) (a) और (d) सही हैं।
(D) केवल (c) सही है।
112. वाणी नामक विद्यार्थी किसी एक पाठ्य सामग्री का सामान्य-सा परिचय (ओवर व्यू) जानने के लिए एक आलेख पढ़ती है। उसके इस पठन को किस रूप में जाना जाएगा?
- (A) बारीकी से पठन (स्कैनिंग)
(B) सरसरी तौर पर पठन (स्कैनिंग)
- (C) समालोचनात्मक पठन
(D) निष्कर्ष निकालना (इंफ्रेन्शियल)
113. भाषा अर्जन और भाषा अधिगम में सहजजात परिकल्पना से क्या तात्पर्य है?
- (A) यह इस तथ्य में विश्वास रखती है कि सभी मनुष्य भाषा शारीरिक ड्रिल और अनुकूलन के माध्यम से सीख सकते हैं।
- (B) यह इस तथ्य में विश्वास रखती है कि सभी मनुष्य जन्म से ही भाषा ज्ञान रखते हैं।
- (C) यह इस तथ्य में विश्वास रखती है कि भाषा आदत निर्माण के रूप में सीखी जाती है।
- (D) यह इस विचार बिन्दु को निरस्त करती है कि सभी भाषाओं में व्याकरण है और सभी बच्चे भाषा अपने तरीकों से सीखते हैं।
114. 'विषय अभिमुखी' भाषा निवेश किससे संबंधित है?
- (A) निवेश और इसकी प्रक्रियाओं की प्रस्तुति।
(B) वह भाषा निवेश जो सूचनाओं पर बल देता है।
(C) शब्दावली, उच्चारण, व्याकरण आदि।
(D) वह भाषा निवेश जो इस बात पर बल देता है कि भाषा का प्रयोग कैसे किया जाता है।
115. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विद्यालयी शिक्षा में बहुभाषावाद का उद्देश्य नहीं है?
- (A) जहाँ तक संभव हो सके भाषा तथा अधिगम के माध्यम के रूप में मातृभाषा का अधिगम।
(B) त्रिभाषा सूत्र के अन्तर्गत मातृभाषा, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का अधिगम।
(C) सभी बच्चे अपनी विद्यालयी शिक्षा अपनी मातृभाषा में आरंभ करते हैं और आगे जाकर बहुत-सी भाषाएँ (कम से कम दो या अधिक) जोड़ते जाते हैं।
(D) विद्यालय में शिक्षण अधिगम के लिए शिक्षार्थियों की भाषा का प्रयोग करना।
116. व्याकरण अधिगम के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कथन सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त तरीके से 'प्रक्रियात्मक ज्ञान' का वर्णन करता है?
- (A) व्याकरण नियम क्या है और कैसे प्रयोग करना है, यह जानना।
(B) व्याकरण के नियमों को जानना और बाद में उनका प्रयोग करना।
(C) यह समझ बनाना कि व्याकरण के नियम व्याकरण की पुस्तक में कैसे कार्य करते हैं।
(D) नियमों को जानना।
117. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संस्थागत लेखन के अन्तर्गत नहीं आएगा ?
- (A) व्यापारिक पत्र
(B) जीवन वृत्त परिचय (सी.वी.)
(C) समीक्षाएँ
(D) संवेदना (शोक संबंधी) टिप्पणी
118. वे शब्द जिन्हें हम सुनने और देखने पर पहचानते हैं, किस रूप में जाने जाते हैं ?
- (A) उत्पादक शब्दावली
(B) ग्राह्यशील शब्दावली
(C) शब्द संपदा से संलग्नता (प्रयोग)
(D) कोश विषयक
119. भाषा शिक्षण का कौन-सा उपागम भाषा अधिगम के लिए एक आधार (नींव) के रूप में शब्दों और शब्द समूहों की अनुशंसा करता है ?
- (A) सम्प्रेषणात्मक उपागम
(B) कोश विषयक उपागम
(C) व्याकरण अनुवाद विधि
(D) कार्य आधारित भाषा अधिगम
120. कौन-सा शैक्षिक दर्शन निम्नलिखित की अनुशंसा करता है? निर्देश के पूर्व निर्धारित क्रमों के स्थान पर वास्तविक जीवन परिवेश या केस आधारित अधिगम का प्रयोग अधिगम परिवेश के रूप में।
- (A) रचनावाद
(B) श्रव्य भाषावाद
(C) संज्ञानवाद
(D) प्राकृतवाद (नेटीविज्म)

English : Language – I

Direction (Q. No. 91 to 99)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Pelicans are birds. There are more than half a dozen species of Pelicans. All of them have the sack for which the birds are best known all over the world. The sack is like a big bag of skin hanging under their bill, or their mouth. These large carnivorous birds use them to catch fish.

Many Pelicans fish by swimming in a group. They may form a line or a "U" shape and drive fish into shallow water by beating their wings on the surface. When the fish collect in the shallows, the Pelicans simply scoop them up. The brown Pelican, on the other hand, dives on the fish from above and traps them in its bill. Pelican do not store fish in their pouch, but simply use it to catch them and then tip it

back to drain out water and swallow the fish immediately. The American white Pelican can hold some 11.5 litres of water in its bill. Young Pelican feed by sticking their bills into their parents' throats to retrieve food.

Along with giant pouch, Pelicans are large birds with short legs, and they appear rather clumsy on land. Once in water, they are strong swimmers, thanks to their webbed feet. This means that webbing connects all four of their toes, even the back toe.

Pelicans are found on many of the world's coastlines and also along lakes and rivers. They travel in flocks. They also breed in groups called colonies, which typically gather on islands. The average life span of Pelicans in the wild is about 10 to 25 years and their average body size is about 1.8 metres but when they open their wings their wingspan is around 3 metres. These large birds usually weigh around 13 kg.

91. Which one of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word, 'splendid' ?
 (A) high (B) magnificent
 (C) ordinary (D) huge
92. Which one of the following words is most opposite in meaning to the word, 'retrieve' ?
 (A) rectify (B) remedy
 (C) abandon (D) recover
93. Study the following statements :
 (A) The baby Pelicans pick their food from their parents' pouches.
 (B) The fish are kept in the pouches and eaten when the Pelicans feel hungry.
 (A) (B) is right and (A) is wrong.
 (B) Both (A) and (B) are right.
 (C) Both (A) and (B) are wrong.
 (D) (A) is right and (B) is wrong.
94. Identify the clause in the underlined part of the sentence.
When the fish collect in the shallows, the Pelicans simply scoop them up.
 (A) Adverb clause of purpose
 (B) Adverb clause of place
 (C) Adverb clause of time
 (D) Adverb clause of manner
95. Pelicans webbed feet make them _____.
 (A) look awkward on land.
 (B) powerful swimmers.
 (C) look large with short legs.
 (D) have their toes tied.

96. Pelicans beat their wings over water also to _____.
 (A) push the fish towards the shallow water
 (B) help their short legs
 (C) swallow the fish
 (D) dive on the fish
97. How does the brown Pelicans catch the fish ?
 (A) By storing the fish in their pouch.
 (B) By beating their wings.
 (C) By cornering the fish into low waters.
 (D) By diving on the fish from above.
98. Pelicans usually live _____.
 (A) in North America
 (B) water bodies
 (C) in colonies
 (D) near cities
99. Identify the clause of the underlined part of the sentence.
Chemical pesticides, which damage the eggs of Pelicans, devastate the sea birds.
 (A) Adjective clause
 (B) Noun clause
 (C) Principal clause
 (D) Adverb clause

Direction (Q. No. 100 to 105)

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

Meadows have surprises,
 You can find them if you look;
 Walk softly through the velvet grass,
 And listen by the brook.
 You may see a butterfly
 Rest upon a buttercup
 And unfold its drinking straws
 To sip the nectar up.
 You may scare a rabbit
 Who is sitting very still;
 Though at first you may not see him,
 When he hops you will.
 Explore the meadow houses
 The burrows in the ground,
 A nest beneath tall grasses
 The ant's amazing mound.

100. What does the poet mean by velvet grass ?
 (A) grass shining like velvet
 (B) grass as soft as velvet
 (C) grass made of velvet thread
 (D) the carpet of velvet
101. How will you find a rabbit ?
 (A) When he is sitting still
 (B) When he hops
 (C) When he is sleeping
 (D) When he is in his burrow

102. Which surprises do the meadows not hold for us ?
 (A) soft murmur of the stream
 (B) hopping of a frog out of the brook
 (C) a butterfly feeding on nectar
 (D) softness of the grass
103. According to the poem, which of the following kind of house is NOT found in the meadows ?
 (A) ant's mound (B) nest
 (C) stable (D) burrows
104. 'A butterfly unfolding its drinking straws'. Which figure of speech is used in the above line ?
 (A) simile (B) metaphor
 (C) imagery (D) alliteration
105. Study the following statements :
 (a) The rabbit is hiding in a burrow.
 (b) The buttercup is tempting a butterfly.
 (A) (b) is right and (a) is wrong.
 (B) Both (a) and (b) are right.
 (C) Both (a) and (b) are wrong.
 (D) (a) is right and (b) is wrong.
106. Mrs. Usha Rani, a teacher of English at the Government High School, supports her learners to speak the English language by making them use the language for day-to-day purposes and by teaching them formulaic usages. What does she attempt to develop in her learner ?
 (A) Interpersonal Skills
 (B) Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency
 (C) Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills
 (D) Communication Skills
107. A teacher of class VII reads out the short text of seven sentences. Then she asks her learners to listen to it carefully and recreate the text nearer to it, not exactly the same text. What is this strategy known as ?
 (A) Top-down strategy
 (B) Bottom-up strategy
 (C) Paragraph dictation
 (D) Schema creation
108. A teacher collects a particular pattern of errors of learners of class VII and discusses them once a month to make her learners aware of their errors. She does not reveal who committed those errors. She also asks her learners to reflect on their errors. What is this practice known as ?
 (A) Teaching grammar
 (B) Providing feedback
 (C) Error analysis
 (D) Study and engagement with grammar

109. Select two appropriate readings to promote school-based assessment.

- (a) It helps in the promotion of autonomy among both learners and teachers.
- (b) It gives scope for the school to plan on their own.
- (c) It takes away the examination board's power.
- (d) It does not involve learner as an active participant in the processes of planning the assessment.

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

110. Rahul, a learner of class VI while learning the new grammatical form is able to connect what he has already learned. Which of the following strategies comes from this ?

- (A) Cognitive strategies
- (B) Metacognitive strategies
- (C) Both cognitive and metacognitive strategies
- (D) Heuristic strategies

111. Which of the following is true in terms of the objectives of Learning Outcomes ?

- (a) promote competency-based learning rather than content focused learning.
- (b) enable learners to master the language skills necessary to become creative users of language.
- (c) master the content and be able to apply it later.
- (d) enable learners to learn to use language for specific purposes.

(A) (b) and (c) are true
(B) (d) and (c) are true
(C) (a) and (d) are true
(D) (c) alone is true

112. Vani is reading an article in order to get a general overview of the text. What is her reading known as ?

- (A) Scanning
- (B) Skimming
- (C) Critical reading
- (D) Drawing Inference

113. What is the innateness hypothesis in language acquisition and language learning ?

- (A) It believes that all human beings can learn languages through physical drilling and conditioning.
- (B) It believes that all human beings possess language knowledge at birth.
- (C) It believes that language is learned as a result of habit formation.

(D) It rejects the idea that all languages have grammars and all children learn them in their own way.

114. What does 'content-oriented language inputs' refer to ?

- (A) presentation of the inputs and its processes
- (B) language inputs that focus on information
- (C) vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar, etc.
- (D) language input, which focuses on how language is used

115. Which of the following is NOT the aim of multilingualism in school education ?

- (A) Learning of the mother tongue as a language and as medium of learning, as far as possible.
- (B) Learning of mother tongue, Hindi and English under three language formula.
- (C) All children begin their schooling with their mother tongue and move on to add many (at least two more) languages.
- (D) Making use of the languages of learners for teaching-learning in school.

116. Which of the following statements best describes 'procedural knowledge; in the context of learning grammar ?

- (A) knowing what a grammatical form is and using it.
- (B) learning the rules of grammar and reproduce it later.
- (C) Understanding how a grammatical form works from a grammar book.
- (D) knowing about the form.

117. Which one of the following does not come under institutional writing' ?

- (A) Business letter.
- (B) Curriculum Vitae
- (C) Reviews
- (D) Notes of Condolence

118. Words that we recognise when we hear or see them are known as :

- (A) Productive vocabulary
- (B) Receptive vocabulary
- (C) Engaging vocabulary
- (D) Lexis

119. Which approach to language teaching advocates words and word chunks as the foundation for language learning ?

- (A) Communicative approach
- (B) Lexical approach
- (C) Grammar translation method
- (D) Task based language learning

120. Which educational philosophy advocates the following ?

Learning environment such as real-world settings or case-based learning are used instead of predetermined sequences of instruction.

- (A) Constructivism (B) Audiolingualism
- (C) Cognitivism (D) Nativism

हिंदी : भाषा – II

निर्देश (प्रश्न संख्या 121 से 128 तक)

नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर सबसे सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

'अध्ययन' शब्द का सामान्य अर्थ है – पढ़ना और इसका विशिष्ट अर्थ है – पढ़ने के साथ गुनना अर्थात् हम जो कुछ भी पढ़ते हैं, उस पर गहराई से चिंतन-मनन करना। अध्ययन के द्वारा अपनी रुचियों को विस्तृत, जाग्रत और परिष्कृत किया जा सकता है, तरह-तरह के विषयों का ज्ञान सहजता से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है, अंधविश्वासों और गलत धारणाओं को मिटाया जा सकता है, आत्मिक शान्ति का लाभ भी पाया जा सकता है। अध्ययन का तात्पर्य पुस्तक में छपी सूचना पढ़कर याद कर लेना नहीं है। अध्ययन के लिए असीमित विषयक्षेत्र हैं – साहित्य, संगीत, विज्ञान, धर्म, दर्शन, मनोरंजन आदि। अध्ययन ने नए क्षितिज का उद्घाटन किया है। यह कहना अतिशयोक्ति न होगा कि अध्ययन-मनन प्रत्येक क्षेत्र की मूल समृद्धि का आधार है।

121. 'अध्ययन ने नए क्षितिज का उद्घाटन किया है' वाक्य से आशय है—

- (A) अध्ययन से अपार संभावनाओं के द्वार खुलते हैं।
- (B) अध्ययन से विकास का नया क्षेत्र सामने आया है।
- (C) अध्ययन कल्पनाशीलता को पुष्ट करता है।
- (D) नई-नई पुस्तकों का विमोचन होना जरूरी है।

122. 'जागृति' का विलोम है—

- (A) सीमित (B) सृष्टि
- (C) सुषुप्ति (D) सचेत

123. 'समृद्धि' का अर्थ है—

- (A) सम्यक् (B) संपन्नता
- (C) समिधा (D) सम्राज्ञी

124. 'पढ़ने के साथ गुनना' का क्या तात्पर्य है?

- (A) पढ़े गए पर चिंतन मनन करना।
- (B) पढ़े गए पर वक्तव्य तैयार करना।
- (C) पढ़कर पुनर्लेखन करना।
- (D) पढ़कर याद कर लेना।

125. अध्ययन के द्वारा क्या प्राप्त किया जा सकता है?

- (A) अंधविश्वासों का अधिग्रहण।
- (B) रुचियों का विस्तारण।
- (C) कार्यों का निरीक्षण।
- (D) सूचनाओं का संग्रहण।

126. 'अध्ययन से विकास, उन्नति और प्रगति के रास्ते खुलते हैं।' यह भाव गद्यांश की किस पंक्ति में व्यक्त किया गया है?

- (A) आत्मिक शान्ति का लाभ पाया जा सकता है।
- (B) 'अध्ययन' का सामान्य अर्थ है, पढ़ना।
- (C) अध्ययन प्रत्येक क्षेत्र की मूल समृद्धि का आधार है।
- (D) अध्ययन के लिए असीमित विषय क्षेत्र हैं।

127. गद्यांश में अध्ययन के किस विषय का उल्लेख नहीं हुआ है?

- (A) साहित्य
- (B) दर्शन
- (C) विज्ञान
- (D) इतिहास

128. उपसर्ग की दृष्टि से 'समालोचना' का विग्रह है—

- (A) स + म + आलोचना
- (B) सम + आलोचना
- (C) समा + लोचना
- (D) सम् + आलोचना

निर्देश (प्रश्न संख्या 129 से 135 तक)

नीचे दिए गए अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर सबसे सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

विज्ञापन का सामान्य अर्थ किसी प्रकार की नयी सूचना को जन-जन तक पहुँचाना है। यह सूचना सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली घोषणाएँ भी हो सकती हैं या फिर किसी नवशोधित, उत्पादित या निर्मित वस्तु के प्रचार से भी संबंधित हो सकती है। सामान्य-विशेष सभी तक विज्ञापित करने का काम प्राचीन काल में भी होता था और आज के युग में तो इसकी अनिवार्यता बढ़ती ही जा रही है। डिब्बोरा पीटना, मुनादी करना ये सब विज्ञापन के ही रूप थे। पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन व रेडियो के आविष्कार के साथ विज्ञापन के क्षेत्र में क्रान्ति आई। सभी प्रकार के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक आयोजन, नौकरी, उपलब्धि, यहाँ तक की वर-वधु की खोज यह भी विज्ञापन के क्षेत्र में आ गए हैं। यह कला के साथ-साथ एक व्यवसाय भी बन गया है। पत्र-पत्रिका, रेडियो, टी.वी., फिल्मों ये सब विज्ञापन के सशक्त साधन हैं।

129. प्राचीन काल में विज्ञापन का क्या स्वरूप था ?

- (A) रेडियो द्वारा विज्ञापन प्रसारित करवाना।
- (B) पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में विज्ञापन छपवाना।
- (C) मुनादी द्वारा विज्ञापन करवाना।
- (D) टी.वी. द्वारा विज्ञापन प्रसारित करवाना।

130. गद्यांश में विज्ञापन के किस स्वरूप का उल्लेख नहीं हुआ है?

- (A) टी.वी.
- (B) भित्ति लेखन
- (C) रेडियो
- (D) पत्र-पत्रिका

131. विज्ञापन का सामान्य अर्थ क्या है?

- (A) केवल विशिष्ट लोगों को संदेश देना।
- (B) केवल सामान्य लोगों को जानकारी देना।
- (C) सभी लोगों को भ्रमित करना।
- (D) लोगों तक सूचनाएँ पहुँचाना।

132. गद्यांश के अनुसार कौन-सा वाक्य सही है?

- (A) यह कला भी है और एक व्यवसाय भी है।
- (B) विज्ञापन की आवश्यकता घटती जा रही है।
- (C) सांस्कृतिक आयोजन विज्ञापन की दुनिया से अछूते हैं।
- (D) विज्ञापन एक आधुनिक कला है।

133. प्रत्यय की दृष्टि से कौन-सा शब्द भिन्न है?

- (A) निर्मित
- (B) ललित
- (C) शोधित
- (D) उत्पादित

134. 'प्राचीन' का विलोम है—

- (A) नवीन
- (B) अधीन
- (C) भविष्य
- (D) परंपरागत

135. 'विज्ञापन के क्षेत्र में क्रान्ति आई'।

वाक्य से आशय है —

- (A) विज्ञापन से लोगों को जानकारी नहीं पहुँच रही है।
- (B) विज्ञापन का विषय-क्षेत्र घट रहा है।
- (C) विज्ञापन की सार्थकता बढ़ गयी है।
- (D) विज्ञापन के क्षेत्र में अभूतपूर्व परिवर्तन हुआ है।

136. वह भाषा जो कक्षा में विविध प्रकार के विषय क्षेत्रों में प्रयुक्त की जाती है, अध्यापक उसे विद्यार्थियों को प्रस्तुत करते हैं और उसमें अन्तः क्रिया करते हैं। इस भाषा कौशल को क्या कहेंगे ?

- (A) जीवन के वास्तविक उद्देश्यों के लिए भाषा
- (B) भाषा प्रयुक्ति
- (C) संज्ञानात्मक अकादमिक भाषायी निपुणता
- (D) बुनियादी अन्तः वैयक्तिक संप्रेषण कौशल

137. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अधिगम के लिए आकलन है?

- (A) वह आकलन जिसकी अभिकल्पना वर्ष के अन्त में विद्यार्थियों की प्रगति जानने और उन्हें अगली कक्षा में भेजने के लिए की जाती है।
- (B) एक अवस्था विशेष में शिक्षार्थियों की उपलब्धि को निदानात्मक रूप से राज्य के द्वारा किया जाने वाला आकलन।
- (C) प्रत्येक टर्म के अन्त में विद्यार्थियों की प्रगति का पर्यवेक्षण करने के लिए अभिकल्पित आकलन।
- (D) वह आकलन जिसकी अभिकल्पना शिक्षण अधिगम प्रक्रिया के दौरान विद्यार्थियों की प्रगति का पर्यवेक्षण करने और उनमें सुधार लाने के लिए की जाती है।

138. निम्नलिखित कथन में निहित व्याकरणिक ज्ञान के प्रकार से क्या तात्पर्य है?

'नियमों के बारे में ज्ञान, उनका वर्णन करना और सीमित अभ्यास में उनका प्रयोग करना।'

- (A) अधिसंज्ञानात्मक ज्ञान
- (B) प्रक्रियात्मक ज्ञान
- (C) घोषणात्मक ज्ञान
- (D) दक्षता

139. निम्नलिखित कार्य को क्या कहा जाएगा?

एक संक्षिप्त पाठ्यवस्तु के छोटे-छोटे खंड या प्रत्येक एक पंक्ति छोड़कर दूसरी पंक्ति शिक्षार्थियों को दो-दो के जोड़ों में दी जाती है। प्रत्येक शिक्षार्थी ने इसे अपने साथी को पढ़कर सुनाना है (डिक्टेट) और दूसरे ने लिखना है। फिर इस प्रक्रिया का विपरीतकरण होता है, दूसरा व्यक्ति सुनता है और पहला लिखता है और बाद में पाठ्य सामग्री को अन्तिम स्वरूप देने के लिए दोनों साथ मिलकर कार्य करते हैं।

- (A) अनुच्छेद श्रुतलेख
- (B) पारस्परिक श्रुतलेख
- (C) व्याकरण श्रुतलेख
- (D) प्रतिलेखन (ट्रांसक्रिप्शन)

140. नियम उन्मुखी भाषा निवेश से क्या तात्पर्य है ?

- (A) शब्द संपदा, उच्चारण और व्याकरण का प्रयोग
- (B) वे निवेश जो सूचनाओं पर बल देते हैं।
- (C) लिखना सीखने के लिए निवेश की संभाव्यता।
- (D) भाषा सीखने के लिए निवेश का अर्थ

141. उत्पादक शब्द संपदा क्या है ?
 (A) वे शब्द जिन्हें हम सुनने पर पहचान पाते हैं।
 (B) वे शब्द जिन्हें हम पहचान नहीं पाते हैं।
 (C) वे शब्द जिनका हम सुनने के दौरान कभी-कभी प्रत्यास्मरण करते हैं।
 (D) वे शब्द जिनका प्रयोग हम लेखन और बोलने में करते हैं।
142. संध्या मशीन के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए एक आलेख पढ़ती है। उसके इस पठन को क्या कहेंगे ?
 (A) समीक्षा करना
 (B) सरसरी तौर पर पठन (स्कैनिंग)
 (C) बारीकी से पठन (स्केनिंग)
 (D) सरसरी दृष्टि
143. भाषा अर्जन और भाषा अधिगम की सहजता परिकल्पना के बारे में कौन-सा सही है ?
 (A) भाषा केवल मनुष्य की अनूठी विशेषता है और केवल मनुष्य ही भाषा बोल सकते हैं।
 (B) भाषा संकाय गंभीर अभ्यास और ड्रिल के माध्यम से बच्चों को भाषा उत्पन्न करने का गुण प्रदान करती है।
 (C) भाषा को उत्पन्न करने और भाषा अर्जन हेतु भाषा संकाय बच्चों की स्थायी निधि है (उन्हें सम्पन्न बनाती है)।
 (D) यह अभिभावकों, सहपाठियों और बच्चों के नजदीक रहने वालों के प्रयास हैं और साथ-साथ भाषा अर्जन के लिए उत्तरदायी परिवेश है।
144. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी गतिविधि बॉटम-अप श्रवण गतिविधि है ?
 (A) सारांशीकरण, समग्रसंदेश का श्रवण और पृष्ठभूमि संबंधी ज्ञान का प्रयोग करना।
 (B) किसी के द्वारा सुनते समय गड़बड़ (जम्बलड) शब्दों को वाक्यों में पुनःव्यवस्थित करना।
 (C) कविता गाना, तुरन्त (एक्सटम्पोर) व्याख्यान, वाद-विवाद और चर्चाएँ।
 (D) श्रुतलेख, क्लोज श्रवण, बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नों का प्रयोग, सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक कथनों की पहचान करना।
145. सभी शिक्षार्थी विद्यालय में अपनी शिक्षा मातृभाषा में सीखते हैं और जैसे-जैसे वे अगली कक्षाओं में जाते हैं, बहुत-सी भाषा सीखते चलते हैं। 'शिक्षा में भाषा' नीति के अनुसार इसे क्या कहेंगे?
 (A) विद्यालयी शिक्षा के लिए त्रिभाषा सूत्र
 (B) भाषा शिक्षा की नींव के रूप में मातृभाषा

- (C) मातृभाषा आधारित बहुभाषावाद
 (D) संस्कृति आधारित शिक्षा में भाषा नीति
146. आप निम्नलिखित में से किस कथन की काव्य शिक्षण अधिगम के लिए अनुशंसा नहीं करेंगे?
 (A) काव्य भाषा के साथ कार्य करने के लिए है।
 (B) काव्य आनन्द के लिए है।
 (C) काव्य व्याकरण शिक्षण के लिए है।
 (D) काव्य शिक्षार्थियों की कल्पनाशीलता का अभ्यास करने के लिए है।
147. एक अध्यापक कक्षा 8 के शिक्षार्थियों को निम्नलिखित प्रदत्त कार्य देता है। इस प्रकार के लेखन को क्या कहा जाएगा? अपने सहपाठी (जोड़ीदार) के साथ मानस मंथन करो, विचार बिन्दु नोट करो और एक ऐसा लेखा तैयार करो जिसमें इस विषय पर पक्ष और विपक्ष के लिए दो-दो तर्क हों।
 टॉपिक – "विद्यार्थियों को मुद्रित पाठ्य पुस्तकें देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।"
 (A) व्याख्यात्मक लेखन
 (B) विमर्शात्मक लेखन
 (C) वर्णनात्मक लेखन
 (D) निज लेखन
148. निम्नलिखित कार्य में क्या शामिल है?
 शिक्षार्थियों को एक होटल की भोजन तालिका (मैन्यु कार्ड) दिया जाता है। उन्हें ₹ 1800 की राशि के अन्तर्गत चार लोगों के लिए भोजन के लिए कहना है। एक शाकाहारी है, दूसरे को मशरूम से एलर्जी है। उन्होंने इसमें से ₹ 70 वापसी यात्रा के लिए भी रखने है। शिक्षार्थी भोजन संबंधी अपनी प्राथमिकताओं और वापसी यात्रा हेतु रखी जाने वाली राशि के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं।
 (A) अध्ययन संलग्नता – विमर्श – प्रयोग (भाषा)
 (B) संज्ञानात्मक युक्तियाँ
 (C) प्रस्तुति – अभ्यास – उत्पाद (भाषा)
 (D) उच्च स्तरीय चिंतन कौशल
149. भाषा शिक्षण में 'सामग्री को शिक्षणशास्त्रीय रूप से अनुभव कर पाने' से क्या तात्पर्य है ?
 (A) अध्यापक को शिक्षणशास्त्र स्वीकार करने के समर्थ बनाने हेतु सामग्री को शिक्षणशास्त्र में शामिल करना।
 (B) अध्यापक को अपनी कक्षा के लिए शिक्षणशास्त्र समझने के समर्थ बनाना।
 (C) कक्षा में प्रयोग के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार की शिक्षणशास्त्रीय युक्तियों की सूची बनाना।

- (D) भाषा शिक्षणशास्त्र को समुन्नत करने के लिए गतिविधियों और कार्यों को शामिल करना।

150. अधिगम अर्थ की खोज है। इसलिए अधिगम उन मुद्दों से आरम्भ होना चाहिए, जिनमें शिक्षार्थी सक्रिय रूप से अर्थ खोजने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस विचार की अनुशंसा कौन-सा शैक्षिक दर्शन करता है?
 (A) रचनावाद (B) बहुविध बुद्धि
 (C) संरचनावाद (D) व्यवहारवाद

English : Language – II

Direction (Q. No. 121 to 128)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

People are drawn to vegetarianism by all sorts of motives. Some of us want to live longer, healthier lives or do our part to reduce pollution. Others have made the switch because we want to preserve earth's natural resources or because we've always loved animals and are ethically opposed to eating them.

Vegetarianism promotes a natural way of life. But despite its implicit message of universal love and non-violence it has not spread as it should have. This may be because it usually is an inward-looking habit and is best cultivated in the mind.

Leading a vegetarian way of life helps the animal kingdom co-exist with man. The animals supply milk, manure and energy. This has been central to the Indian culture for thousands of years. A vegetarian life style is natural, multifaceted and helps self-preservation in a healthy way. Food and health are closely related.

Vegetarian foods provide an infinite variety of flavours whereas non-vegetarian foods have hardly any taste of their own. In fact, non-vegetarian foods have to be seasoned with ingredients from the vegetable kingdom to make them palatable.

121. Which one of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word 'cultivated' ?
 (A) attracted (B) developed
 (C) liked (D) loved
122. Which one of the following words is opposite in meaning to the word, 'tasteless' as used in the passage ?
 (A) seasoned (B) taste
 (C) palatable (D) infinite

123. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the following expression.

This has been central to the Indian Culture.

- (A) Preposition (B) Pronoun
(C) Conjunction (D) Adverb

124. The implicit message that vegetarianism spreads is _____.

- (A) reduction in pollution
(B) natural way of life
(C) universal love and non-violence
(D) healthier lifestyle

125. Which of the following is NOT a motive for people to draw to vegetarianism ?

- (A) They want to preserve earth's natural resources.
(B) They oppose eating animals because of their love for them.
(C) They find vegetarian food cheaper than non-vegetarian food.
(D) They want to live longer, healthier lives.

126. Read the following statements and state which of the options given below is correct.

- (a) Vegetarianism promotes longer and healthier lives and helps to preserve earth's natural resources.
(b) Vegetarianism has not become very popular because it does not help in prevention or treatment of heart diseases.
(A) Only (b) is correct.
(B) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
(C) Both (a) and (b) are incorrect.
(D) Only (a) is correct.

127. Vegetarianism is not as popular as it should be because _____.

- (A) it helps the animal kingdom co-exist with man
(B) it is an inward looking habit and is best cultivated in the mind
(C) we want to preserve earth's natural resources
(D) it promotes natural way of life

128. Identify the clause of the underlined part of the following sentence.

"A low-fat vegetarian diet is the single most effective way in which we can stop the progression of coronary artery disease."

- (A) Noun clause
(B) Adverb clause
(C) Principal clause
(D) Adjective clause

Direction (Q. No. 129 to 133)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Lack of self-control has brought grief to more people than any other shortcoming known to the human race. Every successful person must have some sort of a balance wheel for his or her emotions. When a person becomes extremely angry, certain glands triggered by negative emotions begin to empty their contents into the blood and if this is kept up for more time, it will result in serious damage to the entire system, sometimes leading to death. The blood coagulates at that time. Nature created this system for the protection of the young human race during the savage stage of development, when anger usually preceding a fight might mean opening of the veins and loss of blood.

There is a reason of developing self-control. One who lacks self-control may be easily mastered by one who has such control. Success in life is very largely a matter of harmonious negotiation with other people and this requires self-control in abundance.

The author of the 'Law of Success Philosophy' once observed a long line of angry woman in front of the 'Complaint Desk' of a large Chicago department store. The young woman who was hearing the complaints, kept cool and smiled all the time not with standing the fact that some of the women were very abusive. One by one, this young woman directed the women to the right department and she did it with such poise that it caused the author to walk up closer where he could see just what was happening.

129. Study the following statements :

- (a) Lack of self-control makes people grief stricken.
(b) Harmonious negotiation with other people is required for self-control.
(A) Only (b) is correct.
(B) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
(C) Both (a) and (b) are incorrect.
(D) Only (a) is correct.

130. What every successful person must have ?

- (A) Prestige
(B) Self-control
(C) Good environment
(D) Money

131. What did the young woman who was hearing the complaints do ?

- (A) She kept her cool.
(B) She became sad.
(C) She became impatient.
(D) She became very angry.

132. Harmonious negotiation is needed for _____.

- (A) self-control
(B) negative emotions
(C) protection of young human race
(D) success in life

133. Which one of the following words is opposite in meaning to the word 'pleasure' ?

- (A) anger (B) grief
(C) damage (D) loss

134. Which one of the following words is most similar in meaning to the phrase 'liquid getting thick' as used in the passage ?

- (A) triggered (B) savage
(C) contained (D) coagulate

135. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the following sentence.

'..... and if this kept up for some time,.....'

- (A) Preposition
(B) Conjunction
(C) Adverb
(D) Pronoun

136. The language used in the classroom in the various content areas as the teacher presents and interact with students. What is this language skill known as ?

- (A) Language for real-life purposes
(B) Language register
(C) Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency
(D) Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills

137. Which of the following is 'assessment for learning' ?

- (A) Assessments designed to know students' progress at the end of the year and for consideration to promote them.
(B) Assessment by the state to diagnose the achievement of learners at a particular stage.
(C) Assessment designed to monitor students' progress at the end of each term.
(D) Assessments designed to monitor and improve students' progress during the teaching-learning process.

138. Which type of grammatical knowledge does the following statement mean ?
Knowledge about the form, describing it and applying it in limited practice.
(A) Metacognitive knowledge
(B) Procedural knowledge
(C) Declarative knowledge
(D) Competence
139. What is the following task known as ?
A piece of small text is made into two different chunks or every alternate sentence is given to a pair and each learner dictates to the other and the other writes. This process is reversed to make the other person listen and write and they can later work together to finalise the whole text.
(A) Paragraph dictation
(B) Mutual dictation
(C) Grammar dictation
(D) Transcreation
140. What do 'form oriented language inputs' refer to :
(A) Use of vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar
(B) Inputs which focus on information
(C) The potential of the input for learning to write
(D) Meaning of the inputs for learning the language
141. What is productive vocabulary ?
(A) Words that we recognize as we hear.
(B) Words that we fail to recognize.
(C) Words that we may recall sometimes while listening.
(D) Words that we use in writing and speaking.
142. Sandhya reads an article on machine learning to find some information. What is her reading known as ?
(A) Reviewing
(B) Skimming
(C) Scanning
(D) Glancing
143. Which of the following is true of the innateness hypothesis of language acquisition and language learning ?
(A) Language is unique only to humans and only human who can speak a language.
(B) Language faculty present in children makes them conceive language through intense practice and drilling.
(C) Language faculty present in children is responsible for the production and acquisition of language in children.
(D) Efforts of the parents, peers and those near to the child as well as the environment are responsible for language acquisition.
144. Which one of the following are bottom-up listening activities ?
(A) Summarising, listening to the whole message and applying the background knowledge.
(B) Rearranging the jumbled words into sentences as one listens.
(C) Recitation of poetry, extempore speech, debate and discussions.
(D) Dictation, cloze listening, use of multiple choice questions, identifying positive and negative statements.
145. 'All learners in school begin their education in the mother tongue and move on to add many more languages as they move forward in school.'
What is this known as in language-in-education policy ?
(A) Three language formula for school education
(B) Mother as base for language education
(C) Mother tongue-based multilingualism
(D) Culture specific language-in-education policy
146. Which one of the following statements would you NOT endorse for the teaching-learning of poetry ?
(A) Poetry is for working with language.
(B) Poetry is for pleasure.
(C) Poetry is for teaching grammar.
(D) Poetry is for exercising the imagination of learners.
147. A teacher gives the following assignment to her students of class VIII. What type of writing would this be described as ?
In pairs, brainstorm, jot down ideas and develop them into a good write-up giving two arguments in favour and two against the topic, Students do not need to have printed books any more.
(A) Expository writing
(B) Discursive writing
(C) Descriptive writing
(D) Personal writing
148. What does the following task involve ?
Learners are given a hotel menu and they have to order food for four people for an amount of ₹ 1800. One is a vegetarian and other one is allergic to mushrooms. They have to keep ₹ 70 for auto rickshaw to go back hostel. Learners are speaking about what they will order, their preferences and keeping the money to get back to the hostel.
(A) Study-Engage-Reflect-Use (language)
(B) Cognitive strategies
(C) Present-Practice-Produce (language)
(D) Higher order thinking skills
149. What does 'Pedagogical realization of materials' mean in language teaching ?
(A) Embedding the pedagogy into the materials to enable the teacher to adopt the pedagogy.
(B) Enabling the teacher to understand the pedagogy in her classroom.
(C) To lists the various pedagogical strategies for classroom use.
(D) Embedding activities and tasks to promote language pedagogy.
150. 'Learning is a search for meaning. Therefore, learning must start with the issues around which learners are actively trying to make meaning.
Which educational philosophy advocates the above idea ?
(A) Constructivism
(B) Multiple Intelligence
(C) Structuralism
(D) Behaviourism

Answer Key

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. (D) 2. (D) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (C)
6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (B) 9. (D) 10. (C)
11. (C) 12. (D) 13. (B) 14. (B) 15. (C)
16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (D) 19. (A) 20. (D)
21. (D) 22. (B) 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (C)
26. (C) 27. (B) 28. (D) 29. (A) 30. (D)

Science

31. (B) 32. (B) 33. (C) 34. (B) 35. (C)
36. (D) 37. (D) 38. (C) 39. (D) 40. (D)
41. (D) 42. (D) 43. (C) 44. (B) 45. (D)
46. (D) 47. (A) 48. (B) 49. (B) 50. (B)
51. (A) 52. (C) 53. (B) 54. (D) 55. (A)
56. (C) 57. (B) 58. (B) 59. (D) 60. (A)

Mathematics

61. (D) 62. (C) 63. (A) 64. (C) 65. (B)
66. (B) 67. (B) 68. (B) 69. (A) 70. (C)
71. (D) 72. (C) 73. (B) 74. (D) 75. (C)
76. (A) 77. (A) 78. (D) 79. (D) 80. (C)
81. (A) 82. (B) 83. (C) 84. (B) 85. (B)
86. (D) 87. (A) 88. (C) 89. (D) 90. (A)

हिंदी : भाषा-I

91. (D) 92. (C) 93. (D) 94. (B) 95. (A)
96. (B) 97. (C) 98. (A) 99. (D) 100. (A)
101. (D) 102. (C) 103. (B) 104. (C) 105. (D)
106. (C) 107. (C) 108. (B) 109. (D) 110. (A)
111. (C) 112. (B) 113. (B) 114. (B) 115. (B)
116. (A) 117. (D) 118. (B) 119. (B) 120. (A)

English : Language-I

91. (B) 92. (C) 93. (C) 94. (C) 95. (B)
96. (A) 97. (D) 98. (B) 99. (A) 100. (B)
101. (B) 102. (B) 103. (C) 104. (B) 105. (A)
106. (C) 107. (C) 108. (B) 109. (D) 110. (A)
111. (C) 112. (B) 113. (B) 114. (B) 115. (B)
116. (A) 117. (D) 118. (B) 119. (B) 120. (A)

हिंदी : भाषा-II

121. (A) 122. (C) 123. (B) 124. (A) 125. (B)
126. (C) 127. (D) 128. (D) 129. (C) 130. (B)
131. (D) 132. (A) 133. (B) 134. (A) 135. (D)
136. (C) 137. (D) 138. (C) 139. (B) 140. (A)
141. (D) 142. (C) 143. (C) 144. (D) 145. (C)
146. (C) 147. (B) 148. (A) 149. (A) 150. (A)

English : Language-II

121. (B) 122. (C) 123. (B) 124. (C) 125. (C)
126. (D) 127. (B) 128. (D) 129. (D) 130. (B)
131. (A) 132. (D) 133. (B) 134. (D) 135. (A)
136. (C) 137. (D) 138. (C) 139. (B) 140. (A)
141. (D) 142. (C) 143. (C) 144. (D) 145. (C)
146. (C) 147. (B) 148. (A) 149. (A) 150. (A)

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