

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Prateek Shivalik

13+ Years' Experience in Teacher Training
Ex-Teacher, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Patiala

"Prateek Shivalik" is the most famous Teacher Trainer from Delhi. He has been working in the field of Teacher Training since 2013. Students even come from South India to study from him. He has trained thousands of teachers so far. He is so successful in Kendriya Vidyalaya Teaching Exams and Interviews Preparation that you will find at least one teacher in every Kendriya Vidyalaya of India who was once a student of him. Test Series created by him are known for their quality and rated best in India by the students. His students have scored perfect 60/60 marks (100% score) in KVS Interview. His students have also got 1st and 2nd rank in DSSSB Exam. He himself has scored All India Rank 4 in KVS, All India Rank 3 in DSSSB and is 7 Times CTET Topper. You can find him on Telegram and YouTube as well. He has worked as a teacher in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Govt. and Aided Govt. school in Delhi.

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Exam Information

• Extra Material E-book Content	iv
7 Papers E-Book given in QR Code.	
• Important Information	vi
(Complete Information about CTET Exam and Company Helpline No. given for any problem Related to Book and exam)	
• Syllabus and Exam Pattern	vii

Solved Papers

➤ Solved Paper Exam Date : 08-02-2026	1-16
➤ Solved Paper Exam Date : 07-02-2026.....	17-32
1. Solved Paper Exam Date : 15-12-2024	1-19
2. Solved Paper Exam Date : 14-12-2024	20-38
3. Solved Paper Exam Date : 07-07-2024 (Shift-II).....	39-57
4. Solved Paper Exam Date : 21-01-2024	58-78
5. Solved Paper Exam Date : 20-08-2023.....	79-99
6. Solved Paper Exam Date : 06-02-2023.....	100-114
7. Solved Paper Exam Date : 29-12-2022.....	115-128
8. Solved Paper Exam Date : 07-01-2022	129-146
9. Solved Paper Exam Date : 03-01-2022	147-166
10. Solved Paper Exam Date : 31-01-2021.....	167-184
11. Solved Paper Exam Date : 08-12-2019	185-201
12. Solved Paper Exam Date : 09-12-2018.....	202-217
13. Solved Paper Exam Date : September, 2015.....	218-235
14. Solved Paper Exam Date : 28-07-2013.....	236-250
15. Solved Paper Exam Date : 18-11-2012.....	251-265
16. Solved Paper Exam Date : 26-06-2011.....	266-283

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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).

Social Studies

Maurya Period (First Empire and Contact With Distant Lands, Political Development, Culture and Science)

31. 'Rampurva Bull', a finely polished stone sculpture of Mauryan period has been found from :
- (A) Uttar Pradesh
 (B) Bihar
 (C) Jharkhand
 (D) Madhya Pradesh
32. Tamil Epic Manimekalai was composed by :
- (A) Sattanar (B) Kalidas
 (C) Madhavi (D) Ilango

Medieval Religious Movements (Social Change and Regional Culture)

33. The cultural unity and diversity of the present time could be applied to which of the following historical facts related to Hampi ?
- (a) Hampi temples were the hub of cultural activities.
 (b) Devadasis (temple dancers) performed before the deity, royalty but NOT before the masses.
 (c) The Mahanavami festival, known today as Navaratri in the south, was one of the most important festivals celebrated at Hampi.
- (A) (b) and (c) (B) (a) and (c)
 (C) (a) only (D) (a) and (b)

34. Consider the following statements of Bengal temple – building and choose the appropriate option :
- (a) Temples were built to demonstrate piety.
 (b) Temples were built to demonstrate power.
 (c) Temples began to copy the double-roofed structure of the thatched huts.
 (d) Temples began to copy the four-roofed structure of the thatched huts.
- (A) Only (b), (c) and (d) are appropriate.
 (B) Only (c), (d) and (a) are appropriate.
 (C) All (a), (b), (c) and (d) are appropriate.
 (D) Only (a), (b) and (c) are appropriate.

The Arrival of Europeans in India (Establishment of Company Rule and Rural Society)

35. In which year did James Mill publish his three volumes book titled "A History of British India" ?
- (A) 1816 (B) 1817
 (C) 1818 (D) 1815

36. In the context of Masulipatnam, which had contacts with distant lands for trade, choose appropriate options :
- (a) In the 17th Century, both the Dutch and English East India Companies attempted to control Masulipatnam as it became the most important port on the Andhra Coast.
 (b) Dutch were people from distant lands of Denmark and Spain.
 (c) The competition between trading groups such as the Golconda nobler, Persian merchant Telugu Komati Chettis and European traders made the city prosperous.
 (d) Mir Jumla, the Mughal governor began to play off the Dutch and the English against each other.

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

37. Dispel the misconceptions to arrive at appropriate conclusions with regard to changes in the colonial agrarian policies.
- (a) As Diwan, the Company became the chief administrator of the territory under its control.
 (b) After 1765 Company had to think of administering the land and organising its revenue resources.
 (c) Before 1765, the Company purchased goods in India by importing huge quantities of grain from Britain.
 (d) After 1765, the revenue collected in Bengal could finance the purchase of goods for export.
- (A) (b), (c) only
 (B) (a), (d) only
 (C) (b), (d) only
 (D) (a), (b) only

The War of Independence and Other Rebellions of 1857 (Colonialism, Tribal Society)

38. In the following, how many have been matched incorrectly ?
- (a) Kol rebellion – 1831 – 32
 (b) Santhal revolt – 1855
 (c) Bastar rebellion – 1920
 (d) Warli revolt – 1939

- (A) Only two of the above
- (B) Only three of the above
- (C) None of the above
- (D) Only one of the above

Social Reform Movement (Women and Reforms, Challenging the Caste System)

39. The Satnami movement in Central India was founded by :
- (A) Shri Narayan Guru
 - (B) Ghasidas
 - (C) Jyotirao Phule
 - (D) Haridas Thakur

Nationalist Movement and India After Independence

40. "The progress of any nation is dependent upon the unity of different social and political groups. Political parties should be mindful of this unity during the competitive electoral politics." Which of the following major development/s within the national movement attest the above mentioned assertion ?
- (a) During the Rowlatt Satyagraha, the participants tried to ensure that Hindus and Muslims were united in the fight against British rule.
 - (b) From the late 1930s, the League began viewing the Muslims as a separate "nation" from the Hindus.
 - (c) The Congress's rejection of the League's desire to form a joint Congress-League government in the United Provinces in 1937.
- (A) (b) and (c) (B) (c) and (a)
(C) (c) only (D) (a) and (b)
41. **Assertion :** "The process of India becoming a nation was a long drawn one. Emergence of political consciousness and the resulting political associations take time. India did not one day wake up to independence in 1947". Choose the appropriate evidence as reason.
- (a) The consciousness of British control over the resources of India began to be clearly stated by political association formed after 1850.
 - (b) The political associations worked with the idea that the people should be sovereign.
 - (c) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, Madras Mahajan Sabha functioned in specific parts of the country and catered to the specific region, community and class.
 - (d) The Ilbert Bill controversy deepened

the desire for an all India organisation of educated Indians.

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

The Universe, the solar System and Mapping

42. How much longitudinal extent does one Time Zone of Earth of one Hour each cover ?
- (A) 30° (B) 15°
(C) 60° (D) 45°
43. A river makes waterfalls while flowing in the mountains. Select the two main reasons for the waterfalls :
- (a) River moves in between trees.
 - (b) River flows over very hard rocks.
 - (c) River moves over soft rocks.
 - (d) River flows down a steep valley.
- Choices :
- (A) (b) and (d) are correct.
(B) (a) and (d) are correct.
(C) (b) and (c) are correct.
(D) (a) and (c) are correct.
44. Why is the globe considered as true model of the Earth? Choose the most appropriate statement :
- (A) Countries, continents and oceans are shown in correct size.
 - (B) It is spherical in shape.
 - (C) It is ball like.
 - (D) It is fixed.
45. What will be the time at 90° East when it is 12 : 00 noon at Greenwich Meridian ?
- (A) 6 AM (B) 6 PM
(C) 9 PM (D) 7 PM
46. Celestial bodies in our solar system having their own heat and light are :
- (A) Satellites (B) Meteoroids
 - (C) Stars (D) Planets

Earth's Structure And Its Circle

47. (A) Lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth.
(R) It is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil.
- Choose the correct option of the following:
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A).
 - (B) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - (C) (A) is false but (R) is true.
 - (D) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A).

Environment and Resources

48. Consider the following Assertion and Reasons to choose the appropriate option :
- Assertion :** There was a huge demand for Indigo in the European Market in 17th and 18th Centuries.
- Reason 1 :** By the 17th Century, European cloth producers persuaded their governments to relax the ban on indigo import.
- Reason 2 :** By the end of the 17th Century Britain began to industrialise.
- (A) Assertion and Reason 2 are correct.
 - (B) Assertion and Reasons are correct.
 - (C) Assertion is wrong, Reasons are right.
 - (D) Assertion and Reason 1 are correct.
49. Water scarcity is caused by the following given factors :
- (a) Water Harvesting
 - (b) Variation in Rainfall
 - (c) Contamination of water
 - (d) Over exploitation
- Choices :
- (A) (a), (b), (d) (B) (a), (b), (c)
(C) (a), (c), (d) (D) (b), (c), (d)
50. Which one of the following is NOT a permanent wind? Choose the correct answer :
- (A) Monsoons (B) Westerlies
 - (C) Easterlies (D) Trade Winds

Agriculture And Industry

51. The first cotton mill in India was set up as a spinning mill in Bombay in the year :
- (A) 1853 (B) 1854
(C) 1855 (D) 1852
52. Match the following pairs :

Crop	Climate
(a) Coffee	(i) high temperature, heavy rainfall
(b) Jute	(ii) cool climate
(c) Tea	(iii) moderate temperature and rainfall
(d) Wheat	(iv) warm and wet climate

Choices:

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

Human Environment Settlements, Transport, Communication and Territory Life

53. Sufficient Rainfall on the earth surface is very important for following reasons :
- Survival of plants and animals.
 - Brings fresh water to the Earth's surface.
 - It brings droughts.
 - Most of the ground water comes from rainfall.
- Choices :
- (a), (b), (c) are correct.
 - (b), (c), (d) are correct.
 - (a), (c), (d) are correct.
 - (a), (b), (d) are correct.
54. Which of the following places in India is known as 'Little Tibet' ?
- Ladakh
 - Arunachal Pradesh
 - Dharmshala
 - Bodhgaya
55. 'The farmer in USA works like a businessman'. Justify the statement. Choose the correct reasons :
- Use of Tractors, harvesters
 - Farm size is small
 - Automated Grain storage
 - Use of chemical fertilizers
- Choices :
- (b), (c), (d)
 - (a), (b), (d)
 - (a), (c), (d)
 - (a), (b), (c)
56. Analyze the following historical claims with reference to the relation between Tribes, Nomads and settled communities. Choose the appropriate option.
- Varna based society did not interact with the tribal people at all. The rigidity was due to caste system.
 - There were tribes that rejected both the caste system and orthodox Hinduism.
 - Some tribes established extensive states with well organised systems of administration.
 - Political power brought them in conflict with larger Kingdoms.
- (b), (c) and (d) are valid.
 - (c), (d) and (a) are valid.
 - (d), (a) and (b) are valid.
 - (a), (b) and (c) are validA
57. Which me of communication has the most important role in making world a large global society ?

- Messages through Pigeons
- Satellite communication
- Postal services
- Mass Media

58. Biotic and Abiotic conditions existing on the earth form : (Choose the appropriate category) :
- Environment Management
 - Human-Made Environment
 - Human Environment
 - Natural Environment
59. Which of the following actions would not be helpful in addressing the marginalisation of certain community ?
- Government policy
 - Mainstreamization
 - Protecting cultural diversity
 - Social movement

Government

60. In reference to Panchayati Raj, which of the following sequence is in correct hierarchical order ?
- Gram Sabha – Panchayat Samiti – Gram Panchayat – Zila Parishad
 - Gram Panchayat – Panchayat Samiti – Gram Sabha – Zila Parishad
 - Gram Sabha – Gram Panchayat – Panchayat Samiti – Zila Parishad
 - Panchayat Samiti – Gram Panchayat – Gram Sabha – Zila Parishad
61. Read the following statements and choose the correct option :
- Statement (A) :** The work done by the public works department of the government do not need the approval of the members of the legislative assembly.
- Statement (B) :** People elect the members of the legislative assembly as their representatives.
- Options :**
- (A) is false, (B) is true.
 - Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the reason for (A).
 - Both (A) and (B) are true, but (B) is not the reason for (A).
 - (A) is true, (B) is false.

Media, Advertising and Marketing

62. Which of the following are institutional sources of debts in rural India ?
- Moneylenders
 - Cooperatives
 - Government Banks
 - Landlords

Options :

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

63. Which of the following statements on markets are true ?
- In weekly markets, things are available in cheaper rates because the shop owners purchase directly from the producers.
 - Phone and internet shopping have caused losses to the neighbourhood shops.
 - The goods sold in permanent shops are often costly because the shop owners have to bear the expenditure of rent, electricity, government fees etc.

Options :

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

Indian Constitution and Secularism

64. Which of the following are examples of intervention in religion by state as laid out in the Indian Constitution ?
- Abolition of untouchability
 - Prohibition of child labour
 - Ban on child marriage
 - Laying out Vishakha guidelines
- Options :
- Only (b) and (c)
 - Only (a) and (c)
 - Only (b) and (d)
 - Only (a) and (b)
65. Which of the following purpose Indian Constitution does not serve to ?
- Keep itself static so that the structures in the society remain unchanged
 - Coordination among different communities to live together
 - Give rights to the citizens against individuals and communities
 - Delineate the ideals a country should uphold
66. Which of the following is true in context of representative democracy in India ?
- Direct participation of people
 - Indirect participation of the representatives
 - Dual citizenship
 - People exercising franchise

67. Which of the following feature of the Indian Constitution does not allow the legislature and executive to interfere in the work of the judiciary ?
- (A) Right against exploitation
(B) Federalism
(C) Separation of powers
(D) Right to freedom

Social Justice, Economic Sector and Government

68. Which of the following provisions does not promote social justice ?
- (A) Special police stations
(B) Equal pay for equal work
(C) Prohibition on human trafficking
(D) Special schemes for girls in government schools

Social Studies : Its Concept and Nature

69. Which of the following is not an example of discrimination ?
- (A) Not allowing a group of people to drink tea in same cups as others
(B) Stopping someone from living in certain neighbourhood
(C) Asking a boy not to cry as boys don't cry
(D) Preventing a group of people from taking water from a common well
70. Which of the following will help in developing better teaching learning environment in Social Science classrooms ?
- (a) Development of reference libraries.
(b) Creation of flexible school timings.
(c) Accessibility to disseminative technologies only.
(d) Development of study material in regional languages.
- (A) (b), (c), (d) (B) (a), (c), (d)
(C) (a), (b), (d) (D) (a), (b), (c)

71. Below are two statements, read them carefully and choose the correct answer with the help of given options:
- Statement I :** Social (Studies) Science became part of the official curriculum in modern India only with the Basic Education programme of Gandhiji.
Statement II : The Secondary Education Commission provided the official recognition to the subject Social (Studies) Science at an all India level.

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(B) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

72. Below are two statements, one of them is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct answer with the help of given options.

Assertion (A) : Conventional Social Science teaching emphasizes learning about societies and times without reference to the child's actual lived experiences.

Reason (R) : Converting sets of 'Social Science facts' into processes of social inquiry has been major strength of the texts (based on NCF – 2005).

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

Classroom Processes, Activities and Talks

73. Below are two statements, read them carefully and choose the correct answer with the help of given options :

Statement I : It would be easy to promote equity and democracy through a classroom where teachers do not allow children to ask question.

Statement II : It would be difficult to promote equity and democracy through a classroom where varying opinions are encouraged to be voiced and debated.

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(B) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

74. It is important to share examples of 'plurality of people' in a community in the Social Science textbooks because :
- (A) it ensures labelling of community.
(B) it facilitates in judging the community.

- (C) it facilitates in generating portrayals of local community.
(D) it ensures oversimplification of community.

75. Consider the following in-text question "Fill in the blank" given in the chapter on urban administration :

In a Municipal Corporation, the elected members are called _____.

Which of the following abilities/skills is being tested here ?

- (A) Classification (B) Explanation
(C) Remembering (D) Summarizing

76. As a teacher of Social Science, which of the following will you be careful about while discussing issues like gender discrimination and caste discrimination ?

- (a) Encouraging speaking up in the class.
(b) Making students learn to listen to the others.
(c) Non-acceptance of conflicts in the classroom.
(d) Developing an atmosphere of trust in the classroom.

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

77. If you want to introduce your students about the difference between the Buddha statues made in Mathura (Mathura style) and Takshashila (Gandhara style), the most appropriate method would be :

- (A) Taking a trip to the National Museum
(B) Showing a Power Point Presentation based on above mentioned styles
(C) Interview with an Architect
(D) Discussion based on the picture given in the textbook

78. Below are two statements, one of them is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct answer with the help of given options.

Assertion (A) : Like other subjects, in Social Science also learners need to be actively engaged in order to construct their own knowledge.

Reason (R) : Active engagement refers to engagement of body and mind.

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

79. Below are two statements, one of them is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct answer with the help of given options.

Assertion (A) : In India, studying Social Science is associated more with girls than boys.

Reason (R) : This type of approach to Social Sciences is indicative of a 'patriarchal and gender biased' society.

- (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) (A) is false but (R) is true.
 (D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
80. An important element in the Social Science classroom is the acknowledgement of India's diversity. Which of the following traits should you develop as a Social Science teacher and also consciously inculcate in students so that this diversity is truly appreciated ?
- (a) Reciting slogans about unity
 (b) Being sensitive and respectful while talking about cultures which are different from one's own
 (c) Constantly reflecting on one's prejudices which might arise from one's social location in society

Choose the most appropriate option :

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

Developing Critical Thinking

81. Which of the following methods may be used for improving the national standards of Social Science education to meet the challenges of global competition ?
- (a) Identifying learning outcomes.
 (b) Developing innovative and improved evaluation tools.
 (c) Designing centralized, standardized and singular courses.
 (d) Developing audio - visual and multimedia based interactive study material.
- (A) (b), (c), (d) (B) (a), (c), (d)
 (C) (a), (b), (d) (D) (a), (b), (c) 9
82. Below are two statements. Read them carefully and choose the correct answer with the help of given options:
- Statement I :** Political Science suggests dynamism that engages with processes

that produces structures of domination and their contestations by social forces.

Statement II : Political Science imagines civil society as the sphere where more informed, receptive and responsible citizens could be produced.

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
 (B) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
 (D) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

Asking and Empirical Evidence

83. While teaching your class about the government's responsibility of providing healthcare, you decide to conduct a debate between two groups of students on whether the healthcare system in the country is functioning properly or not. Which of the following is not a desirable goal of organizing a classroom debate ?
- (A) Training students to make use of supporting evidence for their claims.
 (B) Improving students' abilities to see an issue from different perspectives.
 (C) Teaching students to become competitive and win at any cost.
 (D) Enhancing student involvement and participation in class.

Social Studies Problems and Social Studies

84. Democracy or equity should be taught:
- (A) only by make these as part of classroom process.
 (B) by covering these as knowledge areas but not by make these as part of classroom process.
 (C) by covering these as knowledge areas as well as part of classroom process.
 (D) only by covering these as knowledge areas.
85. 'Boys are into sports whereas girls are into arts and crafts'. What does this statement reflect ?
- (A) Prejudices (B) Stereotypes
 (C) Difference (D) Tradition

Project Work

86. Below are two statements, read them carefully and choose the correct answer with the help of given options :
- Statement I :** Fieldwork, project work and group activities should form the basis of teaching-learning in Social Sciences.

Statement II : Projects having direct link with the local community may be encouraged to develop curiosity in Social Sciences teaching-learning.

- (A) Both the Statement I and Statement II are false.
 (B) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
 (D) Both the Statement I and Statement II are true.

Evaluation

87. Which of the following is/are correct in the context of testing ?
- (a) It is carried out on skills related to a particular subject.
 (b) It is usually done by posing a set of questions in a uniform manner.
 (c) It is an unsystematic procedure for measuring the students' understanding of a particular content or subject.
- (A) Only (c)
 (B) Only (a) and (b)
 (C) Only (b) and (c)
 (D) Only (a)
88. Below are two statements, read them carefully and choose the correct answer with the help given options :
- Statement I :** In school, summative assessment has more visibility.
Statement II : Summative assessment checks the learning outcomes at the end of a grade or unit or a term.
- (A) Both the Statement I and Statement II are false.
 (B) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
 (D) Both the Statement I and Statement II are true.
89. Below are two statements, read them carefully and choose the correct answer with the help of given options :
- Statement I :** Assessment is made continuously in educational settings.
Statement II : Assessment is a process that involves doing a number of things at different times.
- (A) Both the Statement I and Statement II are false.
 (B) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

- (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Both the Statement I and Statement II are true.

90. Below are two statements, one of them is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct answer with the help of given options.

Assertion (A) : A test is a form of assessment.

Reason (R) : It wens the question, either in comparison with others or in comparison with a domain of performance task.

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

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 हाइरोग्लाइफ 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) हाइरोग्लाइफ

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 महत्व 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 महत्व 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 है। 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 (स्किमिंग)
(C) समालोचनात्मक पठन
(D) निष्कर्ष निकालना (इंफ्रेंशियल)
- 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, हिंदी 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. Pelicans 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। टिडोरा 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 (जम्बल्ड) 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 ?
- Language for real-life purposes
 - Language register
 - Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency
 - Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills
137. Which of the following is 'assessment for learning' ?
- Assessments designed to know students' progress at the end of the year and for consideration to promote them.
 - Assessment by the state to diagnose the achievement of learners at a particular stage.
 - Assessment designed to monitor students' progress at the end of each term.
 - 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.
- Metacognitive knowledge
 - Procedural knowledge
 - Declarative knowledge
 - 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.
- Paragraph dictation
 - Mutual dictation
 - Grammar dictation
 - Transcreation
140. What do 'form oriented language inputs' refer to :
- Use of vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar
 - Inputs which focus on information
 - The potential of the input for learning to write
 - Meaning of the inputs for learning the language
141. What is productive vocabulary ?
- Words that we recognize as we hear.
 - Words that we fail to recognize.
 - Words that we may recall sometimes while listening.
 - 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 ?
- Reviewing
 - Skimming
 - Scanning
 - Glancing
143. Which of the following is true of the innateness hypothesis of language acquisition and language learning ?
- Language is unique only to humans and only human who can speak a language.
 - Language faculty present in children makes them conceive language through intense practice and drilling.
 - Language faculty present in children is responsible for the production and acquisition of language in children.
 - 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 ?
- Summarising, listening to the whole message and applying the background knowledge.
 - Rearranging the jumbled words into sentences as one listens.
 - Recitation of poetry, extempore speech, debate and discussions.
 - 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 ?
- Three language formula for school education
 - Mother as base for language education
 - Mother tongue-based multilingualism
 - Culture specific language-in-education policy
146. Which one of the following statements would you NOT endorse for the teaching-learning of poetry ?
- Poetry is for working with language.
 - Poetry is for pleasure.
 - Poetry is for teaching grammar.
 - 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.
- Expository writing
 - Discursive writing
 - Descriptive writing
 - 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.
- Study-Engage-Reflect-Use (language)
 - Cognitive strategies
 - Present-Practice-Produce (language)
 - Higher order thinking skills
149. What does 'Pedagogical realization of materials' mean in language teaching ?
- Embedding the pedagogy into the materials to enable the teacher to adopt the pedagogy.
 - Enabling the teacher to understand the pedagogy in her classroom.
 - To lists the various pedagogical strategies for classroom use.
 - 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 ?
- Constructivism
 - Multiple Intelligence
 - Structuralism
 - 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)

Social Science

31. (B) 32. (A) 33. (C) 34. (C) 35. (B)
36. (C) 37. (B) 38. (A) 39. (B) 40. (B)
41. (C) 42. (B) 43. (A) 44. (B) 45. (B)
46. (C) 47. (D) 48. (D) 49. (D) 50. (A)
51. (B) 52. (C) 53. (D) 54. (A) 55. (C)
56. (A) 57. (D) 58. (D) 59. (B) 60. (C)
61. (A) 62. (A) 63. (C) 64. (B) 65. (A)

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

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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