



Your Personal Exams Guide



NDA



CDS



SSC CGL



CBSE UGC NET



IAS



SSC CHSL



CTET



MPSC



AFCAT



CSIR UDC NET



IBPS PO



UP POLICE



SSC MTS



SBI PO



BPSC



UP TET



IBPS RRB



IBPS CLERK



IES



UPSC CAPF



SSC Stenogr..



RRB NTPC



SSC GD



RBI GRADE B



RBI Assistant



DSSSB

CTET 2022 Paper 2 Maths Question Paper (Jan-19-2023) (Eng-Hin-Skt)

Total Time: 2 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 240

Instructions

Sl No.	Section Name	No. of Question	Maximum Marks
1	Child Development and Pedagogy	30	30
2	Mathematics and Science	60	60
3	English - I	30	30
4	Hindi - I	30	30
5	English - II	30	30
6	Hindi - II	30	30
7	Sanskrit - II	30	30

- 1.) A total of 150 minutes is allotted for the examination.
- 2.) The server will set your clock for you. In the top right corner of your screen, a countdown timer will display the remaining time for you to complete the exam. Once the timer reaches zero, the examination will end automatically. The paper need not be submitted when your timer reaches zero.
- 3.) There will, however, be sectional timing for this exam. You will have to complete each section within the specified time limit. Before moving on to the next section, you must complete the current one within the time limits.

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. Which stage of development is characterized by dealing with issues of finding one's own identity and abstract thinking? (+1)
- a. Infancy
 - b. Early childhood
 - c. Middle childhood
 - d. Adolescence
-
2. Which of the following statements given below is NOT correct about the principles of development? (+1)
- a. Development follows particular sequence.
 - b. Development follows differentiation and integrations.
 - c. Development follows toe-to-head direction.
 - d. Development follows center-to-periphery direction.
-
3. The primary cause of individual differences in children is : (+1)
- a. Only genetic make up of the individual.
 - b. Only the child rearing style of the parents.
 - c. The complex interplay of heredity and environment.
 - d. Only the physical environment of the child.
-

4. Socialization is a : (+1)

- a. linear and fixed process
 - b. simple and uni-dimensional process
 - c. complex and multi-dimensional process
 - d. rigid and universal process
-

5. Jean Piaget suggested that : (+1)

- a. children think and learn differently from adults.
 - b. language facilitates the development of cognition.
 - c. children thinking is quantitatively different from that of adults.
 - d. are born as blank slate and are unintelligent at birth.
-

6. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair? (+1)

- a. Infancy - 6 - 11 years
 - b. Middle childhood - 2 - 6 years
 - c. Formal operational stage - 11 years and above
 - d. Pre-operational stage - birth till 2 years
-

7. A major critique of Kohlberg's theory of moral development is that : (+1)

- a. It does not specify stages.

- b. It disregards the effect of cultural factors and gender on moral thinking.
 - c. It uses participant observations of children in naturalistic settings.
 - d. It does not give a fixed sequence of moral development.
-

8. Lev Vygotsky believed that : (+1)

- a. Children passively reproduce what is presented to them.
 - b. Children construct their own understanding by support from adults
 - c. Children learn by associating stimulus with response.
 - d. Children learn when presented with appropriate materialistic rewards.
-

9. In his theory of cognitive development, Lev Vygotsky gave a lot of importance to psychological tools such as : (+1)

- a. language
 - b. calendars
 - c. calculators
 - d. mobiles
-

10. In a progressive classroom : (+1)

- a. learning of children is controlled by giving rewards and punishment.
- b. children are kept under strict watch and made to follow rigid curriculum.
- c. the approach of drill and repeated practice is followed to enable learning.

d. 'direct experience' and "discussions" are the basis for learning.

11. Individuals who demonstrate _____ are acutely aware of their feelings and can show an appreciation for themselves. **(+1)**

- a. Logico-mathematical intelligence
 - b. Bodily-kinaesthetic intelligence
 - c. Intrapersonal intelligence
 - d. Linguistic intelligence
-

12. Which of the following behaviors by teachers help to reduce gender stereotyping and discrimination in children? **(+1)**

- a. Asking only boys to pick up heavy furniture in class
 - b. Giving toy dolls and houses to only girls
 - c. Referring to care giving professions for women only
 - d. Inculcating qualities autonomy and empathy in all genders
-

13. Which perspective considers language to be an important tool that facilitates cognition? **(+1)**

- a. Behaviouristic
- b. Information-processing
- c. Socio-cultural
- d. Psycho-dynamic

14. Which of the following is not an effective strategy to accommodate diversity in a classroom? **(+1)**

- a. Finding out the student's social and cultural context of the students
- b. Adapting pedagogy as per the students' different backgrounds
- c. Providing a variety of examples that are meaningful to all students
- d. Using a standard set of instructions and ignoring the background of learners

15. Which of the following should characterize assessment for meaningful learning? **(+1)**

- a. Standardised
- b. Comprehensive
- c. Formative
- d. Qualitative

16. Inclusive education involves : **(+1)**

- (i) provisioning a 'barrier-free' environment
 - (ii) separation of children based on their abilities
 - (iii) identification and appropriate labeling of children
 - (iv) flexibility of curricular experiences and pedagogical strategies
- a. (i) (iv)
 - b. (ii) (iii)

c. (iii)(iv)

d. (ii) (iv)

17. While interacting with a diverse group of students, a teacher should NOT : (+1)

- a. Encourage debates and discussions
- b. Reflect on her own biases and stereotypes
- c. Follow a uniform curriculum and standardised evaluation
- d. Adopt the lecture method as not only the pedagogical strategy

18. **Assertion (A):** A teacher should make provisions such as giving extra time for written tests and provisioning for a variety of materials other than books to support children with dyslexia. (+1)

Reason (R): Children with dyslexia have difficulties in reading.

Choose the correct option :

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. Both (A) and (R) are false.

19. Which of the following is an example of assistive technology to aid students in vision? (+1)

- a. Headphone

- b. Picture based worksheet
- c. Braille system for reading and writing
- d. Hearing aid

20. Which of the following are typical indicators of creativity?

(+1)

- (i) Curiosity
- (ii) Independence
- (iii) Adaptability
- (iv) High levels of concentration
- (v) Need for repeated practice

- a. (i) (ii) (iii)
- b. (i) (ii) (iv)
- c. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- d. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)

21. **Assertion (A)** : For effective learning only the teachers should ask questions in the classroom and not the children.

(+1)

Reason (R) : Children learn most meaningfully through the process of passive listening.

Choose the correct option :

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - d. Both (A) and (R) are false.
-

22. **Assertion (A)** : Teacher should provide adequate and appropriate scaffolding to the students as and when needed. **(+1)**

Reason (R) : Learning is a collaborative process.

Choose the correct option :

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - d. Both (A) and (R) are false.
-

23. How should teachers view failure of students in an elementary school classroom ? **(+1)**

- a. As a reflection of low abilities of the students
 - b. As a reflection of low abilities of the teachers
 - c. As a reflection of low abilities of the parents
 - d. As a reflection of functioning of the school as a system
-

24. In a socio-constructivist classroom learning is : **(+1)**

- a. Passive and individualistic

- b. Active and individualistic
- c. Active and social
- d. Passive and social

25. In _____ the problem is divided into a number of intermediate goals and then focus on solving each sub-goal. (+1)

- a. Functional fixedness
- b. Algorithms
- c. Means-end analysis
- d. Response set

26. **Assertion (A)** : Teachers should disregard the mental well-being and emotional needs of children. (+1)

Reason (R) : Academic learning is not influenced by the emotional well-being of the child.

Choose the correct option :

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. Both (A) and (R) are false.

27. Learning should be facilitated : (+1)

- a. through meaningful discovery
 - b. by promoting competitions among students
 - c. by offering materialistic rewards
 - d. by using negative reinforcement
-

28. _____ involves knowledge and awareness about self as a knower. (+1)

- a. Metacognition
 - b. Assimilation
 - c. Accommodation
 - d. Conditioning
-

29. Teachers should believe that ability is _____ and encourage students to set _____ (+1)

- a. fixed; mastery-oriented goals
 - b. fixed; performance-oriented goals
 - c. improvable; mastery-oriented goals
 - d. improvable; performance-oriented goals
-

30. Which of these statements about motivation and learning is correct? (+1)

- a. Learning is effective when the students are motivated to avoid punishment

- b. Learning is effective when the students have intrinsic motivation
- c. Learning is effective when the students are extrinsically motivation
- d. Motivation does not have any role to play in learning

prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

Mathematics and Science

31. When we add 1 to the three digit greatest number, we get : (+1)

- a. A three – digit number with unit digit 1
- b. The four digit least number
- c. The four digit greatest number
- d. A four digit number with unit digit 9

32. While teaching class VI students, teacher explains that : (+1)

$6 + 4 =$ a whole number

$6 \times 4 =$ a whole number

$6/4 =$ Is not a whole number

Which property He/She discuss in this way ?

- a. Additive inverse property
- b. Multiplicative inverse property
- c. Closure property
- d. Associative property

33. The least number which can be written in the form of $n(n + 1)(n + 2)$, where n is a natural number is : (+1)

- a. 5
- b. 6

c. 7

d. 3

34. If a number is divisible by two co-prime numbers, then it is also divisible by (+1)

a. their sum

b. their difference

c. their product

d. sum of their squares

35. If $\frac{3}{4}$ of the difference of $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{2}{3}$ is subtracted from $\frac{2}{3}$ of $3\frac{1}{4}$, the result is: (+1)

a. $\frac{-48}{83}$

b. $\frac{48}{83}$

c. $\frac{-83}{48}$

d. $\frac{83}{48}$

36. Which of the following is a monomial ? (+1)

a. $2x + 7$

b. $x + 7$

c. x^2

d. $3x^2 + 2x + 7$

37. The denominator of a rational number is greater than its numerator by 8. If the numerator is increased by 17 and the denominator is decreased by 1, the number obtained is $\frac{3}{2}$. Then, the rational number is: (+1)

a. $\frac{21}{13}$

b. $\frac{13}{21}$

c. $\frac{11}{19}$

d. $\frac{17}{25}$

38. Income of Ramesh is Rs. 24,000 per month and that of Rahim is Rs. 3,83,040 per annum. If monthly expenditure of each is Rs. 19,920 per month, then ratio of their savings (in the same order) is : (+1)

a. 8 : 25

b. 25 : 8

c. 50 : 17

d. 17 : 50

39. Coefficient of z in the sum of $x - y + xy$, $y + z - yz$ and $z - x - zx$ is: (+1)

a. 0

b. 1

c. 2

d. -2

40. $\frac{(y^2-17y+60)(y^2-9)}{(y^2-15y+36)}$ is equal to: (+1)

- a. $(y - 5)(y + 3)$
- b. $(y + 5)(y + 3)$
- c. $(y - 5)(y - 3)$
- d. $(y + 5)(y - 3)$

41. The four angles of a quadrilateral are in the ratio 4 : 5 : 3 : 6. The difference of the greatest and the smallest angles of the quadrilateral is : (+1)

- a. 40°
- b. 50°
- c. 30°
- d. 60°

42. The number of degrees ($^\circ$) in $4\frac{1}{3}$ right angle is: (+1)

- a. 395
- b. 390
- c. 400
- d. 405

43. A Pythagorean triplet with smallest number 8 is : (+1)

- a. 6, 8, 10

b. 8, 10, 12

c. 8, 15, 17

d. 8, 9, 10

44. The two interior angles on the same side of a transversal formed by the intersection of two parallel lines by it are x and 70° . Then, the value of $3x - 30^\circ$ is : (+1)

a. 180°

b. 240°

c. 300°

d. 360°

45. P and S are two points lying on the same side of a line segment QR such that $\angle PQS = 30^\circ$, $\angle SQR = 40^\circ$, $\angle SRP = 30^\circ$ and $\angle PRQ = 40^\circ$. Then, (+1)

a. $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle SQR$ by SAS

b. $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle SQR$ by ASA

c. $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle SRQ$ by SAS

d. $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle SRQ$ by ASA

46. The length of the largest rod that can be placed in a room 16 m long, 12 m broad and $10\frac{2}{3}$ m high is: (+1)

a. 23 m

b. 68 m

c. $22\frac{2}{3}$ m

d. $22\frac{1}{3}$ m

47. Area of a rombus is 270 cm^2 . If its diagonals are of x cm and 30 cm lengths, then the value of $4x - 8$ is ; (+1)

a. 60

b. 64

c. 72

d. 80

48. Diameter of a circular garden is 28 m. Then, the cost (in Rs.) of fencing the garden at the rate of Rs. 300 per metre is (use : $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$): (+1)

a. 26400

b. 28400

c. 27200

d. 29600

49. If mean of 10 numbers is 58 and one of the numbers is 40, then what is the mean of the remaining nine numbers ? (+1)

a. 18

b. 60

c. 62

d. 54

50. A bag contains 7 blue, 4 red, 6 black and 3 white balls. A ball is drawn from this bag, without looking into it. Then, probability of getting a black or a blue ball is : (+1)

a. $\frac{10}{20}$

b. $\frac{11}{20}$

c. $\frac{13}{20}$

d. $\frac{14}{20}$

51. A student in class VIII states that : (+1)

“Since the diagonal of a parallelogram divides it into two equal triangles, so the formula for area of triangle is equal to of $\frac{1}{2} \times$ (area of parallelogram).” Which one of the following most appropriately describes the given situation ?

a. Such arguments have no place in a mathematics classroom

b. Such discussions need to be encouraged in a mathematics classroom

c. Students generally formulate wrong ideas, hence arrive at wrong conclusions

d. The formulae need to be learnt and cannot be arrived at by such conjectures

52. In a class VIII mathematics class, while doing a group activity, students measure their heights and then represent them first in the form of a pictograph, then in the form of tally marks and then as a histogram. Mathematical learning (+1)

theories of which of the following describes the transition of students from one level to another ?

- (A) Van Hiele
- (B) Zoltan P. Dienes
- (C) Jerome Bruner
- (D) Ausubel

Choose the **correct** option.

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

53. The sets of digits required to represent numbers in the Hindu - Arabic numeration system is : (+1)

- a. Set of all natural numbers
- b. Set of all real numbers
- c. Infinite
- d. Finite

54. Which among the following is a suitable activity in a constructivist Mathematics classroom ? (+1)

- a. Teacher explains a formula and demonstrates how to solve a problem

- b. Students individually solve similar type of problems after a model problem being solved by the teacher
- c. The teacher asks the best student in the class to solve the problem on the blackboard
- d. Teacher asks the students to discuss in groups the various ways to solve a given problem

55. Rangoli as a teaching aid helps in understanding of _____. (+1)

- a. Symmetry and Trigonometry
- b. Symmetry and Tessellation
- c. Tessellation and Volume
- d. Measurement and Volume

56. A mathematics teacher solves the equation as : (+1)

$$24 + x = 13$$

$$x = 13 - 24$$

$$x = -11$$

The teacher is making use of which of the following concepts ?

- a. Inverse ratio
- b. Transposition
- c. Juxtaposition
- d. Additive Identity

57. While teaching in a class a mathematics teacher asks his students "Take any two numbers in such a way that dividing the larger number by smaller number will give quotient as 4." Such questions : **(+1)**

- a. Confuse the students
- b. Being open - ended develop critical thinking skills
- c. Should be discouraged as they produce many answers
- d. Cannot be solved by students

58. Mathematical thinking among children can be developed through the process of : **(+1)**

- a. Precise and accurate measurement
- b. Estimation and approximation
- c. Memorisation of formulae and methods
- d. Practicing standard algorithms

59. A mathematics teacher is observing students working in a group. His observation is focussed on collaboration and co-operation in the group, concentration and interest of each student, and participation of individual student in the activity. Through this activity, he is : **(+1)**

- a. using formative assessment to assess the students
- b. using summative assessment to assess the students
- c. giving training to the students to work in groups

- d. giving training to the students in life skills

60. In order to teach the measure of central tendency, the most necessary prerequisite knowledge for learners is : (+1)

- a. Formulae of various central tendencies
- b. Idea of given data as numerical data
- c. Definitions of mean, mode and median
- d. Use of central tendencies in real life

61. For which of the following, ultrasonic sound waves cannot be used ? (+1)

- a. In physiotherapeutic treatment of joint pains, arthritis
- b. Sterilisation of surgical instruments
- c. Estimating the depth of ocean
- d. Testing the functioning of human ear.

62. Read the following statement and choose the correct option : (+1)

Assertion (A) : It is easy to slide a lighter object than a heavier object.

Reason (R) : Friction is inversely proportional to the mass of the object.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
- b. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- c. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

d. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect

63. Which of the following places is likely to have the least atmospheric pressure ? (+1)

a. Chennai

b. Leh

c. Kota

d. Shimla

64. Which of the following statements is true? (+1)

a. External fertilization takes place in asexual reproduction

b. Plants have the ability to reproduce both sexually and asexually

c. Viviparous organisms produce unfertilized eggs

d. In all viviparous organisms external fertilisation takes place

65. Which of the following materials is best suited to make a coil (heating element) of an electric heater ? (+1)

Material	Melting point	Resistivity
W	Low	Low
X	Low	High
Y	High	Low
Z	High	High

- a. W
 - b. X
 - c. Y
 - d. Z
-

66. Choose the correct option :

(+1)

Assertion (A) : The muscle cells are long and thin in shape.

Reason (R) : This helps in expanding and contracting.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
 - b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
 - c. (A) is true but (R) is false
 - d. Both (A) and (R) are false
-

67. The distance between an object and its image on a plane mirror is 10 cm. The object is moved forward i.e., towards mirror by 2 cm. What is the distance between mirror and image now ?

(+1)

- a. 6 cm
 - b. 3 cm
 - c. 12 cm
 - d. 5 cm
-

68. Two carbon electrodes are placed in a copper sulphate solution in a beaker. The electrodes are connected to the battery and electric current is allowed to pass. Which of the following observations will take place after few minutes ? (+1)

- (A) Bubbles are formed at positive electrode /anode.
- (B) Copper is deposited on the cathode (negative electrode).
- (C) Bubbles are formed at cathode.
- (D) Copper is deposited at anode.

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

69. Which of the following statements is not true regarding thunderstorms? (+1)

- a. Thunderstorms usually take place in hot and humid areas
- b. In thunderstorms, rains are accompanied by high speed winds and lightening
- c. Thunderstorms can become cyclones
- d. The speed of winds in thunderstorms is more than that in cyclones

70. Choose the correct set of options : (+1)

- (A) Regions that are geologically more prone to earthquakes
- (B) The point where seismic waves originate

(C) The point vertically above the origin of seismic waves

(A), (B), and (C) respectively are :

- a. Seismic focus, epicentre, seismic zone
- b. Seismic zone, seismic focus, epicentre
- c. Seismic zone, epicentre, seismic focus
- d. Epicentre, seismic focus, seismic zone

71. A car moves with a speed of 60 km/h for the first half an hour and with a speed of 45 km/h in the next half an hour. What is the total distance covered by the car? (+1)

- a. 55 km
- b. 52.5 km
- c. 105 km
- d. 15 km

72. 'A' displaces 'B' and 'C' from their salt solutions but when put in salt solution of D, there is no reaction. 'B' displaces 'C' from its salt solution. (+1)

The second most reactive metal is :

- a. (B)
- b. (A)
- c. (C)
- d. Information not sufficient

73. Vaccination is a process of immunisation i.e. developing immunity of a person against a particular disease. Which of the following statements is true regarding vaccines ? (+1)

- (A) A vaccine is a live or attenuated germ
- (B) A vaccine produces antibodies in the body against specific disease
- (C) Vaccines are available for human beings only
- (D) Vaccines contain antibiotics which kill germs
- (E) Vaccines are effective against only viral diseases

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

74. Nylon is used to make parachutes. Which of the following properties of Nylon makes it suitable for this purpose ? (+1)

- (A) It is light
- (B) It is strong
- (C) It is elastic
- (D) It is fire resistant
- (E) It is shiny
- (F) It is wrinkle free

- a. (A), (B), (D)

- b. (B), (C), (D)
- c. (C), (D), (E)
- d. (B), (C), (F)

75. Choose the correct option :

(+1)

Assertion (A) : Liquid carbon dioxide is used in fire extinguishers.

Reason (R) : Carbon dioxide is lighter than oxygen and hence cuts off the oxygen supply.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- c. (A) is true and (R) is false
- d. Both (A) and (R) are false

76. Which of the following statements regarding Bacteria are true ?

(+1)

- (A) They help in breakdown of cellulose in herbivores
 - (B) They aid in digestion process in human beings
 - (C) They are used in production of antibiotics
 - (D) They are in preparation of cakes
 - (E) They are used in preparation of alcohol
 - (F) They are used in breakdown of organic matter in biogas plant
- a. (A), (B), (D), (E)

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

77. Salt is used as a preservative in pickles because it : (+1)

- a. Provides acidic environment to kill microorganisms
- b. Reduces moisture content which inhibits the growth of microorganisms
- c. Cuts off air so that microorganisms cannot enter
- d. Contains chemicals which kill microorganisms

78. Two uncharged bodies X and Y are rubbed against each other. X and Y acquire : (+1)

- a. equal and similar charge
- b. equal and opposite charge
- c. unequal and similar charge
- d. unequal and opposite charge

79. (+1)

Blood cell	Features
A	Disc Shaped
B	Changes shapes
C	Helps in clotting of blood

Identify the blood cells :

- a. A -Red blood cell, B - Platelets, C - White blood cells
 - b. A -Red blood cells, B - White blood cells, C - Platelets
 - c. A - White blood cells, B - Platelets, C - RBCs
 - d. A-WBGs, B- RBCs, C - Platelets
-

80. The temperature of water in a large container is 50°C. Anita fills this water in a 250 mL beaker (A) and 750 mL beaker (B) (upto brim). Which of the following statements are correct ? **(+1)**

- (A) The temperature of water in (A) and (B) is same
- (B) The amount of heat in (A) and (B) is same
- (C) The temperature of water in (A) is less than that of water in (B)
- (D) The amount of heat in water in (A) is less than that of in (B)

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

81. In order to promote problem solving skills in learners, it is important that they are given opportunities to : **(+1)**

- a. Perform experiments in the manner presented only in the textbooks

- b.** Discover concepts through exploration
 - c.** Take extra classes in Science
 - d.** Learn through advanced softwares
-

82. 'Observation' is a very important process skill in science. Which of the following statements are true regarding 'observing' in science **(+1)**

- (A) It involves only 'seeing' with eyes
- (B) It helps in gathering first hand information
- (C) It is unbiased and objective
- (D) It involves only describing 'what it is'
- (E) It may need sophisticated instruments

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

83. Which of the following statements regarding scientific knowledge is true ? **(+1)**

- a.** Scientific knowledge is subject to periodical revision in the light of new evidence
- b.** Scientific knowledge is not influenced by culture
- c.** Scientific knowledge is objective and unbiased

- d. Scientific knowledge focuses only on finding solutions to present problems

84. In a science classroom with students having a diverse learning profiles, a teacher needs to : **(+1)**

- a. Do ability grouping within classroom
- b. Use differentiated instruction and assessment
- c. Use standardised assessment for parity and objectivity
- d. Use extensive technology

85. In order to develop rational thinking a science teacher may adopt the following practices except : **(+1)**

- a. Avoid discussing controversial socio-scientific issues
- b. Ask students to look for cause-effect relationships
- c. Encourage scepticism
- d. Encourage students to consult reliable scientific literature

86. While teaching the topic 'Electricity', a teacher noticed that some students have misconceptions regarding flow of electricity. In this context, the teacher should : **(+1)**

- a. Ignore these ideas as erroneous
- b. Point out the incorrect ideas and give correct concepts
- c. Address these ideas using alternate strategies

- d. Avoid teaching the topic as it is creating confusion

87. Which of the following involves metacognition ? (+1)

- a. repeating the prescribed steps of experiment
- b. recalling the text-book definition of concepts
- c. reflecting on one's own strategy in a project
- d. reading advanced scientific literature on a particular topic

88. Which of the following strategies constitutes a gender responsive pedagogy in Science ? (+1)

- a. Giving more opportunity to girls
- b. Using gender sensitive resources in classroom
- c. Arranging separate remedial classes for boys and girls
- d. Grouping on the basis of gender

89. **Assertion (A)** : Historical context of the concepts in science should be presented in text books. (+1)

Reason (R) : It promotes students' understanding of science as social enterprise.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- c. (A) is true but (R) is false

d. Both (A) and (R) are false

90. In a constructivist Science classroom, understanding of concepts is : (+1)

- a. Constructed by learners
- b. Received by learners
- c. Reproduced by learners
- d. Recalled by learners

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

English – I

91. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options. (+1)

The term 'The Green Revolution' has been used by the popular press to describe the spectacular increase in cereal – grain production during the past years. Perhaps the term 'green revolution', as commonly used is premature, too optimistic, or too broad in scope. Too often it seems to convey the impression of a green revolution in yields per hectare and in total production of all crops throughout vast areas comprising many countries. Sometimes it also implies that all farmers are uniformly benefited by the breakthrough in production.

These implications both oversimplify and distort the facts. The only crops which have been appreciably affected upto the present time are wheat, rice and maize. Yields of their important cereals, such as sorghums, millets and barley, have been only slightly affected; nor has there been any appreciable increase in yield or production of the pulses or legume crops which are essential in the diets of cereal-consuming populations. Moreover it must be emphasized that thus far the great increase in production has been in irrigated areas. Nor have all cereal farmers in the irrigated areas adopted and benefited from the use of the new seeds and the technology. Nevertheless, the number of farmers small as well as large who are adopting the new seeds and new technology is increasing very rapidly, and the increase in numbers during the past has been phenomenal. Cereal production in the rained areas still remains relatively unaffected by the impact of the green revolution, but significant change and progress are now becoming evident in several countries.

Despite these qualifications, however tremendous progress has been made in increasing cereal production in India, Pakistan, and the Philippines during the past. Other countries that are beginning to show significant increase in production include Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya and Thailand. There are other countries like Tunisia and Turkey who have witnessed great increase in production.

The author thinks that the term "The Green Revolution" is not really appropriate because :

- a. it often implies some changes which have not taken place.
- b. there has been no revolutionary increase in the production of food grains other than wheat.
- c. only farmers have benefited from it.
- d. it is relevant only to the developing countries.

92. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options. (+1)

The term 'The Green Revolution' has been used by the popular press to describe the spectacular increase in cereal – grain production during the past years. Perhaps the term 'green revolution'. as commonly used is premature, too optimistic, or too broad in scope. Too often it seems to convey the impression of a green revolution in yields per hectare and in total production of all crops throughout vast areas comprising many countries. Sometimes it also implies that all farmers are uniformly benefited by the breakthrough in production.

These implications both oversimplify and distort the facts. The only crops which have been appreciably affected upto the present time are wheat, rice and maize. Yields of their important cereals, such as sorghums, millets and barley, have been only slightly affected; nor has there been any appreciable increase in yield or production of the pulses or legume crops which are essential in the diets of cereal-consuming populations. Moreover it must be emphasized that thus far the great increase in production has been in irrigated areas. Nor have all cereal farmers in the irrigated areas adopted and benefited from the use of the new seeds and the technology. Nevertheless, the number of farmers small as well as large who are adopting the new seeds and new technology is increasing very rapidly, and the increase in numbers during the past has been phenomenal. Cereal production in the rained areas still remains relatively

unaffected by the impact of the green revolution, but significant change and progress are now becoming evident in several countries.

Despite these qualifications, however tremendous progress has been made in increasing cereal production in India, Pakistan, and the Philippines during the past. Other countries that are beginning to show significant increase in production include Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya and Thailand. There are other countries like Tunisia and Turkey who have witnessed great increase in production.

The author thinks that through 'The Green Revolution' :

- a. nothing has been achieved
- b. a great deal has been achieved
- c. the food problem in the developing countries has been completely solved
- d. the gap between the rich and the poor countries has widened

93. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options. (+1)

The term 'The Green Revolution' has been used by the popular press to describe the spectacular increase in cereal – grain production during the past years. Perhaps the term 'green revolution'. as commonly used is premature, too optimistic, or too broad in scope. Too often it seems to convey the impression of a green revolution in yields per hectare and in total production of all crops throughout vast areas comprising many countries. Sometimes it also implies that all farmers are uniformly benefited by the breakthrough in production.

These implications both oversimplify and distort the facts. The only crops which have been appreciably affected upto the present time are wheat, rice and maize. Yields of their important cereals, such as sorghums, millets and barley, have been only slightly affected; nor has there been any appreciable increase

in yield or production of the pulses or legume crops which are essential in the diets of cereal-consuming populations. Moreover it must be emphasized that thus far the great increase in production has been in irrigated areas. Nor have all cereal farmers in the irrigated areas adopted and benefited from the use of the new seeds and the technology. Nevertheless, the number of farmers small as well as large who are adopting the new seeds and new technology is increasing very rapidly, and the increase in numbers during the past has been phenomenal. Cereal production in the rained areas still remains relatively unaffected by the impact of the green revolution, but significant change and progress are now becoming evident in several countries.

Despite these qualifications, however tremendous progress has been made in increasing cereal production in India, Pakistan, and the Philippines during the past. Other countries that are beginning to show significant increase in production include Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya and Thailand. There are other countries like Tunisia and Turkey who have witnessed great increase in production.

The countries which have benefited most from The Green Revolution are :

- a. Indonesia Iran
- b. Thailand and Tunisia
- c. India, Pakistan and the Philippines
- d. Sri Lanka and Afghanistan

94. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options. (+1)

The term 'The Green Revolution' has been used by the popular press to describe the spectacular increase in cereal - grain production during the past years. Perhaps the term 'green revolution'. as commonly used is premature, too optimistic, or too broad in scope. Too often it seems to convey the impression of a green revolution in yields per hectare and in total production of all crops

throughout vast areas comprising many countries. Sometimes it also implies that all farmers are uniformly benefited by the breakthrough in production.

These implications both oversimplify and distort the facts. The only crops which have been appreciably affected upto the present time are wheat, rice and maize. Yields of their important cereals, such as sorghums, millets and barley, have been only slightly affected; nor has there been any appreciable increase in yield or production of the pulses or legume crops which are essential in the diets of cereal-consuming populations. Moreover it must be emphasized that thus far the great increase in production has been in irrigated areas. Nor have all cereal farmers in the irrigated areas adopted and benefited from the use of the new seeds and the technology. Nevertheless, the number of farmers small as well as large who are adopting the new seeds and new technology is increasing very rapidly, and the increase in numbers during the past has been phenomenal. Cereal production in the rained areas still remains relatively unaffected by the impact of the green revolution, but significant change and progress are now becoming evident in several countries.

Despite these qualifications, however tremendous progress has been made in increasing cereal production in India, Pakistan, and the Philippines during the past. Other countries that are beginning to show significant increase in production include Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya and Thailand. There are other countries like Tunisia and Turkey who have witnessed great increase in production.

The Green Revolution has considerably increased the production of :

- a. Millets
- b. Barley
- c. Wheat and Rice
- d. Sorghums

95. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options. (+1)

The term 'The Green Revolution' has been used by the popular press to describe the spectacular increase in cereal - grain production during the past years. Perhaps the term 'green revolution'. as commonly used is premature, too optimistic, or too broad in scope. Too often it seems to convey the impression of a green revolution in yields per hectare and in total production of all crops throughout vast areas comprising many countries. Sometimes it also implies that all farmers are uniformly benefited by the breakthrough in production.

These implications both oversimplify and distort the facts. The only crops which have been appreciably affected upto the present time are wheat, rice and maize. Yields of their important cereals, such as sorghums, millets and barley, have been only slightly affected; nor has there been any appreciable increase in yield or production of the pulses or legume crops which are essential in the diets of cereal-consuming populations. Moreover it must be emphasized that thus far the great increase in production has been in irrigated areas. Nor have all cereal farmers in the irrigated areas adopted and benefited from the use of the new seeds and the technology. Nevertheless, the number of farmers small as well as large who are adopting the new seeds and new technology is increasing very rapidly, and the increase in numbers during the past has been phenomenal. Cereal production in the rained areas still remains relatively unaffected by the impact of the green revolution, but significant change and progress are now becoming evident in several countries.

Despite these qualifications, however tremendous progress has been made in increasing cereal production in India, Pakistan, and the Philippines during the past. Other countries that are beginning to show significant increase in production include Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya and Thailand. There are other countries like Tunisia and Turkey who have witnessed great increase in production.

Cereal production still remains :

- a. Unaffected by the impact of the Green Revolution

- b. Confined to the technologically advanced countries
- c. Almost negligible in only a few countries
- d. Low in the hilly areas

96. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

(+1)

The term 'The Green Revolution' has been used by the popular press to describe the spectacular increase in cereal – grain production during the past years. Perhaps the term 'green revolution'. as commonly used is premature, too optimistic, or too broad in scope. Too often it seems to convey the impression of a green revolution in yields per hectare and in total production of all crops throughout vast areas comprising many countries. Sometimes it also implies that all farmers are uniformly benefited by the breakthrough in production.

These implications both oversimplify and distort the facts. The only crops which have been appreciably affected upto the present time are wheat, rice and maize. Yields of their important cereals, such as sorghums, millets and barley, have been only slightly affected; nor has there been any appreciable increase in yield or production of the pulses or legume crops which are essential in the diets of cereal-consuming populations. Moreover it must be emphasized that thus far the great increase in production has been in irrigated areas. Nor have all cereal farmers in the irrigated areas adopted and benefited from the use of the new seeds and the technology. Nevertheless, the number of farmers small as well as large who are adopting the new seeds and new technology is increasing very rapidly, and the increase in numbers during the past has been phenomenal. Cereal production in the rained areas still remains relatively unaffected by the impact of the green revolution, but significant change and progress are now becoming evident in several countries.

Despite these qualifications, however tremendous progress has been made in increasing cereal production in India, Pakistan, and the Philippines during the past. Other countries that are beginning to show significant increase in production include Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya and Thailand.

There are other countries like Tunisia and Turkey who have witnessed great increase in production.

Choose the synonym of the word “appraisal” :

- a. Assessment
- b. Examination
- c. Scrutiny
- d. Investigation

97. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options. (+1)

The term 'The Green Revolution' has been used by the popular press to describe the spectacular increase in cereal – grain production during the past years. Perhaps the term 'green revolution'. as commonly used is premature, too optimistic, or too broad in scope. Too often it seems to convey the impression of a green revolution in yields per hectare and in total production of all crops throughout vast areas comprising many countries. Sometimes it also implies that all farmers are uniformly benefited by the breakthrough in production.

These implications both oversimplify and distort the facts. The only crops which have been appreciably affected upto the present time are wheat, rice and maize. Yields of their important cereals, such as sorghums, millets and barley, have been only slightly affected; nor has there been any appreciable increase in yield or production of the pulses or legume crops which are essential in the diets of cereal-consuming populations. Moreover it must be emphasized that thus far the great increase in production has been in irrigated areas. Nor have all cereal farmers in the irrigated areas adopted and benefited from the use of the new seeds and the technology. Nevertheless, the number of farmers small as well as large who are adopting the new seeds and new technology is increasing very rapidly, and the increase in numbers during the past has been phenomenal. Cereal production in the rained areas still remains relatively

unaffected by the impact of the green revolution, but significant change and progress are now becoming evident in several countries.

Despite these qualifications, however tremendous progress has been made in increasing cereal production in India, Pakistan, and the Philippines during the past. Other countries that are beginning to show significant increase in production include Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya and Thailand. There are other countries like Tunisia and Turkey who have witnessed great increase in production.

What is the antonym of the word "affluent" ?

- a. Miserly
- b. Poor
- c. Needy
- d. Mysterious

-
98. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options. (+1)

The term 'The Green Revolution' has been used by the popular press to describe the spectacular increase in cereal - grain production during the past years. Perhaps the term 'green revolution'. as commonly used is premature, too optimistic, or too broad in scope. Too often it seems to convey the impression of a green revolution in yields per hectare and in total production of all crops throughout vast areas comprising many countries. Sometimes it also implies that all farmers are uniformly benefited by the breakthrough in production.

These implications both oversimplify and distort the facts. The only crops which have been appreciably affected upto the present time are wheat, rice and maize. Yields of their important cereals, such as sorghums, millets and barley, have been only slightly affected; nor has there been any appreciable increase in yield or production of the pulses or legume crops which are essential in the

diets of cereal-consuming populations. Moreover it must be emphasized that thus far the great increase in production has been in irrigated areas. Nor have all cereal farmers in the irrigated areas adopted and benefited from the use of the new seeds and the technology. Nevertheless, the number of farmers small as well as large who are adopting the new seeds and new technology is increasing very rapidly, and the increase in numbers during the past has been phenomenal. Cereal production in the rained areas still remains relatively unaffected by the impact of the green revolution, but significant change and progress are now becoming evident in several countries.

Despite these qualifications, however tremendous progress has been made in increasing cereal production in India, Pakistan, and the Philippines during the past. Other countries that are beginning to show significant increase in production include Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya and Thailand. There are other countries like Tunisia and Turkey who have witnessed great increase in production.

Study the following statements :

- (a) Green revolution has reached Turkey and Tunisia.
- (b) Rains have helped the spread of green revolution.

- a. (a) is right and (b) is wrong.
- b. (b) is right and (a) is wrong.
- c. Both (a) and (b) are right.
- d. Both (a) and (b) are wrong

-
99. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options. (+1)

The term 'The Green Revolution' has been used by the popular press to describe the spectacular increase in cereal – grain production during the past years.

Perhaps the term 'green revolution'. as commonly used is premature, too optimistic, or too broad in scope. Too often it seems to convey the impression of a green revolution in yields per hectare and in total production of all crops throughout vast areas comprising many countries. Sometimes it also implies that all farmers are uniformly benefited by the breakthrough in production.

These implications both oversimplify and distort the facts. The only crops which have been appreciably affected upto the present time are wheat, rice and maize. Yields of their important cereals, such as sorghums, millets and barley, have been only slightly affected; nor has there been any appreciable increase in yield or production of the pulses or legume crops which are essential in the diets of cereal-consuming populations. Moreover it must be emphasized that thus far the great increase in production has been in irrigated areas. Nor have all cereal farmers in the irrigated areas adopted and benefited from the use of the new seeds and the technology. Nevertheless, the number of farmers small as well as large who are adopting the new seeds and new technology is increasing very rapidly, and the increase in numbers during the past has been phenomenal. Cereal production in the rained areas still remains relatively unaffected by the impact of the green revolution, but significant change and progress are now becoming evident in several countries.

Despite these qualifications, however tremendous progress has been made in increasing cereal production in India, Pakistan, and the Philippines during the past. Other countries that are beginning to show significant increase in production include Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya and Thailand. There are other countries like Tunisia and Turkey who have witnessed great increase in production.

The Green Revolution is a world - wide _____.

- a. Happening
- b. Phenomenon
- c. Process
- d. Requirement

100. Read the extract given below and answer the question that follow by selecting correct /most appropriate options. (+1)

The polar DEW has just warned that

A nuclear rocket strike of

Atleast one thousand megatons

Has been launched by the enemy

Directly at our major cities.

This announcement will take

Two and a quarter minutes to make,

You there fore have further

Eight and a quarter minutes

To comply with the shelter

Requirements published in the civil

Defence code-section Atomic Attack

A specially shortened Mass

Will be broadcast at the end

of this announcement _____

Protestant and Jewish services.

The poem presents a/the:

- a. warning to the public.
- b. response to a nuclear attack that has just begun.

- c. confusion created after the warning is announced.
- d. precautions people ought to take in the wake of nuclear attack.

101. Read the extract given below and answer the question that follow by selecting correct /most appropriate options. (+1)

The polar DEW has just warned that

A nuclear rocket strike of

Atleast one thousand megatons

Has been launched by the enemy

Directly at our major cities.

This announcement will take

Two and a quarter minutes to make,

You there fore have further

Eight and a quarter minutes

To comply with the shelter

Requirements published in the civil

Defence code-section Atomic Attack

A specially shortened Mass

Will be broadcast at the end

of this announcement _ _ _ _ _

Protestant and Jewish services.

‘One thousand megatons’ points to the :

- a. most dreadful nuclear weapons used in the modern warfare.
- b. holocaust it will cause.
- c. devastation the cities would suffer.
- d. heartlessness of the enemy.

102. Read the extract given below and answer the question that follow by selecting correct /most appropriate options. (+1)

The polar DEW has just warned that

A nuclear rocket strike of

Atleast one thousand megatons

Has been launched by the enemy

Directly at our major cities.

This announcement will take

Two and a quarter minutes to make,

You there fore have further

Eight and a quarter minutes

To comply with the shelter

Requirements published in the civil

Defence code-section Atomic Attack

A specially shortened Mass

Will be broadcast at the end

of this announcement _ _ _ _ _

Protestant and Jewish services.

The poem is an indirect _____ of the present state of political polarization.

- a. warning
- b. show of horrors
- c. indictment
- d. caution

103. Read the extract given below and answer the question that follow by selecting correct /most appropriate options. (+1)

The polar DEW has just warned that

A nuclear rocket strike of

Atleast one thousand megatons

Has been launched by the enemy

Directly at our major cities.

This announcement will take

Two and a quarter minutes to make,

You there fore have further

Eight and a quarter minutes

To comply with the shelter

Requirements published in the civil

Defence code-section Atomic Attack

A specially shortened Mass
Will be broadcast at the end
of this announcement _____
Protestant and Jewish services.

'Polar DEW' refers to the :

- a. Army Broadcasting system
- b. Satellite based warning system
- c. Airports and Railways Announcement Agency
- d. Secret organ of the public sound system

104. Read the extract given below and answer the question that follow by selecting correct /most appropriate options. **(+1)**

The polar DEW has just warned that

A nuclear rocket strike of

Atleast one thousand megatons

Has been launched by the enemy

Directly at our major cities.

This announcement will take

Two and a quarter minutes to make,

You there fore have further

Eight and a quarter minutes

To comply with the shelter

Requirements published in the civil

Defence code-section Atomic Attack

A specially shortened Mass

Will be broadcast at the end

of this announcement _ _ _ _ _

Protestant and Jewish services.

Which places can become the target of the attack ?

- a. Villages
- b. Markets
- c. Hill Stations
- d. Capital Cities

105. Read the extract given below and answer the question that follow by selecting correct /most appropriate options. **(+1)**

The polar DEW has just warned that

A nuclear rocket strike of

Atleast one thousand megatons

Has been launched by the enemy

Directly at our major cities.

This announcement will take

Two and a quarter minutes to make,

You there fore have further

Eight and a quarter minutes

To comply with the shelter

Requirements published in the civil

Defence code-section Atomic Attack

A specially shortened Mass

Will be broadcast at the end

of this announcement _____

Protestant and Jewish services.

How much time is allowed to the public to reach the shelters ?

- a. Two and quarter minutes
- b. Eight and quarter minutes
- c. Half an hour
- d. As recorded in the Defence code

Your Personal Exams Guide

106. Which of the following are the receptive skills ?

(+1)

- a. Listening and speaking
 - b. Listening and Reading
 - c. Speaking and Writing
 - d. Discourse skills
-

107. Which of the following is/are true from the current language learning perspective ? (+1)

- (A) Listening, speaking, reading, writing, noticing and thinking develop in a linear manner.
- (B) Listening, speaking and reading develop first following by writing.
- (C) Writing is the last skills to be developed by learners in learning a language.
- (D) Listening, speaking, reading, writing, noticing and thinking develop simultaneously.

- a. (B) is true
- b. (C) is true.
- c. (D) is true.
- d. (A) is true.

108. What does it means to say, 'Reading is meaning making' ? (+1)

- a. Reading begins from learning phonics, sound cluster, words and sentences.
- b. Reading is understanding and comprehending the ideas of the text read.
- c. Reading should make learner to assign different meaning to the text read.
- d. Reading is decoding of letters of the alphabet and words of the text read.

109. A teacher of class V divides her class into groups of five and assign them themes and topics for collecting ideas, interviewing people on various aspects (+1)

and interpret them and write a report based on the data collection and the interpretation. What is this known as ?

- a. Assignment
- b. Project work
- c. Thematic approach to teaching
- d. Learning vocabulary

110. What is the status accorded to English language in the Indian constitution ? **(+1)**

- a. Co-official language
- b. One of the recognized languages
- c. Second language in education
- d. Associate Official language

111. Which one of the following is a while-reading task ? **(+1)**

- a. Teacher discusses the ideas of the text beforehand with learners as a whole class activity
- b. Learners are asked to assume they are one of the characters in the story and to write their experience in their diary
- c. Teacher reads the text silently at home and come prepared for teaching the same in the class
- d. The class is divided into groups of four and the text is read by taking turns. Teacher facilitates children to decode the text with comprehension.

112. Language is : **(+1)**

- a. a system of systems.
 - b. a grammar system.
 - c. an scientific system.
 - d. social institution.
-

113. Teaching grammatical aspect of language through form based approach is to acquire : **(+1)**

- a. Procedural knowledge
 - b. Declarative knowledge
 - c. Content knowledge
 - d. Object knowledge
-

114. Which of the following are true of the purposes of assessment ? **(+1)**

- (A) Assessment is for informing the learners what has been learnt.
 - (B) Assessment is for knowing what the learner has not learnt.
 - (C) Assessment is for informing the learner where she stands in the class.
 - (D) Assessment is for grading the learners to promote to the higher class.
- a. (A) and (C) are true
 - b. (A) and (B) are true
 - c. (B) and (C) are true

d. (D) and (B) are true

115. National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 recommends the study of classical languages : **(+1)**

- a. under three language formula
 - b. from early stages of schooling
 - c. as an additional option at the secondary stage
 - d. as a language for all children from primary stage
-

116. Which one of the following is NOT correct about teaching grammar effectively ? **(+1)**

- a. Present the form in genuine communication.
 - b. Elicit relevant rules of grammar in contexts.
 - c. Provide the form in practice in real life-like communication.
 - d. Learn grammar by memorising its rule and through drills.
-

117. Retelling of a story read by a student in his/her own words helps in assessing **(+1)**

- a. accuracy
 - b. fluency
 - c. comprehension
 - d. memory
-

118. In learning a language errors committed by students : **(+1)**

- a. helps in learning.
 - b. are hindrance in learning.
 - c. increases the load of correction work.
 - d. provide negative reinforcement to learners.
-

119. A good speaking activity is the one where **(+1)**

- a. teachers talk more.
 - b. learners talk more.
 - c. participation is uneven.
 - d. participation by outspoken students is maximum.
-

120. Language acquisition means **(+1)**

- a. learning the rules of grammar of language.
- b. learning a language unconsciously in informal setting.
- c. learning a language consciously in formal setting.
- d. learning about a language.

Hindi - I

121. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

समस्त ज्ञान, चाहे वह लौकिक हो अथवा आध्यात्मिक, मनुष्य के मन में है। बहुधा वह प्रकाशित न होकर ढका रहता है। और जब आवरण धीरे-धीरे हटता जाता है, तो हम कहते हैं कि 'हम सीख रहे हैं'। ज्यों-ज्यों इस आविष्करण की क्रिया बढ़ती जाती है, त्यों-त्यों हमारे ज्ञान की वृद्धि होती जाती है। जिस मनुष्य पर से यह आवरण उठता जा रहा है। वह अन्य व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा अधिक ज्ञानी है और जिस पर यह आवरण तह पर तह पड़ा हुआ है, वह अज्ञानी है। जिस पर से यह आवरण पूरा हट जाता है, वह सर्वज्ञ, सर्वदर्शी हो जाता है। चकमक पत्थर के टुकड़े में अग्नि के समान, ज्ञान मन में निहित है और सुझाव या उद्दीपक कारण ही वह घर्षण है, जो उस ज्ञानाग्नि को प्रकाशित कर देता है। सभी ज्ञान और सभी शक्तियाँ भीतर हैं, हम जिन्हें शक्तियाँ, प्रकृति के रहस्य या बल कहते हैं, वे सब भीतर ही हैं। मनुष्य की आत्मा से ही सारा ज्ञान आता है। जो ज्ञान सनातन काल से मनुष्य के भीतर निहित है, उसी को वह बाहर प्रकट करता है, अपने भीतर देख पाता है।

गद्यांश के अनुसार समस्त शक्तियाँ

- a. अत्यंत बलशाली हैं
- b. अत्यंत रहस्यमय हैं
- c. उद्दीप्त होती हैं
- d. मनुष्य के भीतर ही हैं

122. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

समस्त ज्ञान, चाहे वह लौकिक हो अथवा आध्यात्मिक, मनुष्य के मन में है। बहुधा वह प्रकाशित न होकर ढका रहता है। और जब आवरण धीरे-धीरे हटता जाता है, तो हम कहते हैं कि 'हम सीख रहे हैं'। ज्यों-ज्यों इस आविष्करण की क्रिया बढ़ती जाती है, त्यों-त्यों हमारे ज्ञान की वृद्धि होती जाती है। जिस मनुष्य पर से यह आवरण उठता जा रहा है। वह अन्य व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा अधिक ज्ञानी है और जिस पर यह आवरण तह पर तह पड़ा हुआ है, वह अज्ञानी है। जिस पर से यह आवरण पूरा हट जाता है, वह सर्वज्ञ, सर्वदर्शी हो जाता है। चकमक पत्थर के टुकड़े में अग्नि के समान, ज्ञान मन में

निहित है और सुझाव या उद्दीपक कारण ही वह घर्षण है, जो उस ज्ञानाग्नि को प्रकाशित कर देता है। सभी ज्ञान और सभी शक्तियाँ भीतर हैं, हम जिन्हें शक्तियाँ, प्रकृति के रहस्य या बल कहते हैं, वे सब भीतर ही हैं। मनुष्य की आत्मा से ही सारा ज्ञान आता है। जो ज्ञान सनातन काल से मनुष्य के भीतर निहित है, उसी को वह बाहर प्रकट करता है, अपने भीतर देख पाता है।

सीखने का अर्थ है -

- a. भीतर विद्यमान ज्ञान का उद्घाटित होना
- b. स्कूल में विविध विषयों का जाना
- c. मनुष्य का आध्यात्मिक होते जाना
- d. बहुत अधिक ज्ञान प्राप्त करना

123. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

समस्त ज्ञान, चाहे वह लौकिक हो अथवा आध्यात्मिक, मनुष्य के मन में है। बहुधा वह प्रकाशित न होकर ढका रहता है। और जब आवरण धीरे-धीरे हटता जाता है, तो हम कहते हैं कि 'हम सीख रहे हैं'। ज्यों-ज्यों इस आविष्करण की क्रिया बढ़ती जाती है, त्यों-त्यों हमारे ज्ञान की वृद्धि होती जाती है। जिस मनुष्य पर से यह आवरण उठता जा रहा है। वह अन्य व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा अधिक ज्ञानी है और जिस पर यह आवरण तह पर तह पड़ा हुआ है, वह अज्ञानी है। जिस पर से यह आवरण पूरा हट जाता है, वह सर्वज्ञ, सर्वदर्शी हो जाता है। चकमक पत्थर के टुकड़े में अग्नि के समान, ज्ञान मन में निहित है और सुझाव या उद्दीपक कारण ही वह घर्षण है, जो उस ज्ञानाग्नि को प्रकाशित कर देता है। सभी ज्ञान और सभी शक्तियाँ भीतर हैं, हम जिन्हें शक्तियाँ, प्रकृति के रहस्य या बल कहते हैं, वे सब भीतर ही हैं। मनुष्य की आत्मा से ही सारा ज्ञान आता है। जो ज्ञान सनातन काल से मनुष्य के भीतर निहित है, उसी को वह बाहर प्रकट करता है, अपने भीतर देख पाता है।

'अज्ञानी' वह व्यक्ति है -

- a. जिसे अपने भीतर छिपी शक्तियों पर अहंकार हो
- b. जिसे अपने भीतर छिपे ज्ञान का आभास न हो
- c. जिसने विविध विषयों का अध्ययन न किया हो

d. जिस पर अहंकार का आवरण चढ़ा है

124. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

समस्त ज्ञान, चाहे वह लौकिक हो अथवा आध्यात्मिक, मनुष्य के मन में है। बहुधा वह प्रकाशित न होकर ढका रहता है। और जब आवरण धीरे-धीरे हटता जाता है, तो हम कहते हैं कि 'हम सीख रहे हैं'। ज्यों-ज्यों इस आविष्करण की क्रिया बढ़ती जाती है, त्यों-त्यों हमारे ज्ञान की वृद्धि होती जाती है। जिस मनुष्य पर से यह आवरण उठता जा रहा है। वह अन्य व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा अधिक जानी है और जिस पर यह आवरण तह पर तह पड़ा हुआ है, वह अज्ञानी है। जिस पर से यह आवरण पूरा हट जाता है, वह सर्वज्ञ, सर्वदर्शी हो जाता है। चकमक पत्थर के टुकड़े में अग्नि के समान, ज्ञान मन में निहित है और सुझाव या उद्दीपक कारण ही वह घर्षण है, जो उस ज्ञानाग्नि को प्रकाशित कर देता है। सभी ज्ञान और सभी शक्तियाँ भीतर हैं, हम जिन्हें शक्तियाँ, प्रकृति के रहस्य या बल कहते हैं, वे सब भीतर ही हैं। मनुष्य की आत्मा से ही सारा ज्ञान आता है। जो ज्ञान सनातन काल से मनुष्य के भीतर निहित है, उसी को वह बाहर प्रकट करता है, अपने भीतर देख पाता है।

मन में निहित ज्ञान की तुलना की गई है -

- a. पत्थरों के बीच घटित घर्षण से
- b. पत्थर में छिपे अग्नि तत्व से
- c. पत्थर में छिपी शक्तियों से
- d. पत्थर की चमक से

125. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

समस्त ज्ञान, चाहे वह लौकिक हो अथवा आध्यात्मिक, मनुष्य के मन में है। बहुधा वह प्रकाशित न होकर ढका रहता है। और जब आवरण धीरे-धीरे हटता जाता है, तो हम कहते हैं कि 'हम सीख रहे हैं'। ज्यों-ज्यों इस आविष्करण की क्रिया बढ़ती जाती है, त्यों-त्यों हमारे ज्ञान की वृद्धि होती जाती है। जिस मनुष्य पर से यह आवरण उठता जा रहा है। वह अन्य व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा अधिक जानी है और जिस पर यह आवरण तह पर तह पड़ा हुआ है, वह अज्ञानी है। जिस पर से यह आवरण पूरा हट जाता है, वह सर्वज्ञ, सर्वदर्शी हो जाता है। चकमक पत्थर के टुकड़े में अग्नि के समान, ज्ञान मन में

निहित है और सुझाव या उद्दीपक कारण ही वह घर्षण है, जो उस ज्ञानाग्नि को प्रकाशित कर देता है। सभी ज्ञान और सभी शक्तियाँ भीतर हैं, हम जिन्हें शक्तियाँ, प्रकृति के रहस्य या बल कहते हैं, वे सब भीतर ही हैं। मनुष्य की आत्मा से ही सारा ज्ञान आता है। जो ज्ञान सनातन काल से मनुष्य के भीतर निहित है, उसी को वह बाहर प्रकट करता है, अपने भीतर देख पाता है।

गद्यांश के अनुसार यह वांछनीय है कि मनुष्य -

- a. अपने भीतर छिपे आवरणों को हटाए
- b. अपने जीवन में ज्ञान व शक्ति का प्रकाश लाए
- c. अपने भीतर छिपे ज्ञान व शक्तियों की पहचान करे
- d. अपने जीवन को आध्यात्मिक पथ पर ले जाए

126. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

समस्त ज्ञान, चाहे वह लौकिक हो अथवा आध्यात्मिक, मनुष्य के मन में है। बहुधा वह प्रकाशित न होकर ढका रहता है। और जब आवरण धीरे-धीरे हटता जाता है, तो हम कहते हैं कि 'हम सीख रहे हैं'। ज्यों-ज्यों इस आविष्करण की क्रिया बढ़ती जाती है, त्यों-त्यों हमारे ज्ञान की वृद्धि होती जाती है। जिस मनुष्य पर से यह आवरण उठता जा रहा है। वह अन्य व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा अधिक ज्ञानी है और जिस पर यह आवरण तह पर तह पड़ा हुआ है, वह अज्ञानी है। जिस पर से यह आवरण पूरा हट जाता है, वह सर्वज्ञ, सर्वदर्शी हो जाता है। चकमक पत्थर के टुकड़े में अग्नि के समान, ज्ञान मन में निहित है और सुझाव या उद्दीपक कारण ही वह घर्षण है, जो उस ज्ञानाग्नि को प्रकाशित कर देता है। सभी ज्ञान और सभी शक्तियाँ भीतर हैं, हम जिन्हें शक्तियाँ, प्रकृति के रहस्य या बल कहते हैं, वे सब भीतर ही हैं। मनुष्य की आत्मा से ही सारा ज्ञान आता है। जो ज्ञान सनातन काल से मनुष्य के भीतर निहित है, उसी को वह बाहर प्रकट करता है, अपने भीतर देख पाता है।

ज्ञान कहाँ से आता है ?

- a. किताबों से
- b. स्वाध्याय से
- c. आत्मा से

d. सीखने से

127. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

समस्त ज्ञान, चाहे वह लौकिक हो अथवा आध्यात्मिक, मनुष्य के मन में है। बहुधा वह प्रकाशित न होकर ढका रहता है। और जब आवरण धीरे-धीरे हटता जाता है, तो हम कहते हैं कि 'हम सीख रहे हैं'। ज्यों-ज्यों इस आविष्करण की क्रिया बढ़ती जाती है, त्यों-त्यों हमारे ज्ञान की वृद्धि होती जाती है। जिस मनुष्य पर से यह आवरण उठता जा रहा है। वह अन्य व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा अधिक जानी है और जिस पर यह आवरण तह पर तह पड़ा हुआ है, वह अज्ञानी है। जिस पर से यह आवरण पूरा हट जाता है, वह सर्वज्ञ, सर्वदर्शी हो जाता है। चकमक पत्थर के टुकड़े में अग्नि के समान, ज्ञान मन में निहित है और सुझाव या उद्दीपक कारण ही वह घर्षण है, जो उस ज्ञानाग्नि को प्रकाशित कर देता है। सभी ज्ञान और सभी शक्तियाँ भीतर हैं, हम जिन्हें शक्तियाँ, प्रकृति के रहस्य या बल कहते हैं, वे सब भीतर ही हैं। मनुष्य की आत्मा से ही सारा ज्ञान आता है। जो ज्ञान सनातन काल से मनुष्य के भीतर निहित है, उसी को वह बाहर प्रकट करता है, अपने भीतर देख पाता है।

'ज्ञानाग्नि' का संधि-विच्छेद है -

- a. ज्ञाना + ग्नि
- b. ज्ञान + अग्नि
- c. ज्ञान + ग्नि
- d. ज्ञाना + अग्नि

128. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

समस्त ज्ञान, चाहे वह लौकिक हो अथवा आध्यात्मिक, मनुष्य के मन में है। बहुधा वह प्रकाशित न होकर ढका रहता है। और जब आवरण धीरे-धीरे हटता जाता है, तो हम कहते हैं कि 'हम सीख रहे हैं'। ज्यों-ज्यों इस आविष्करण की क्रिया बढ़ती जाती है, त्यों-त्यों हमारे ज्ञान की वृद्धि होती जाती है। जिस मनुष्य पर से यह आवरण उठता जा रहा है। वह अन्य व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा अधिक जानी है और जिस पर यह आवरण तह पर तह पड़ा हुआ है, वह अज्ञानी है। जिस पर से यह आवरण पूरा हट जाता है, वह सर्वज्ञ, सर्वदर्शी हो जाता है। चकमक पत्थर के टुकड़े में अग्नि के समान, ज्ञान मन में

निहित है और सुझाव या उद्दीपक कारण ही वह घर्षण है, जो उस ज्ञानाग्नि को प्रकाशित कर देता है। सभी ज्ञान और सभी शक्तियाँ भीतर हैं, हम जिन्हें शक्तियाँ, प्रकृति के रहस्य या बल कहते हैं, वे सब भीतर ही हैं। मनुष्य की आत्मा से ही सारा ज्ञान आता है। जो ज्ञान सनातन काल से मनुष्य के भीतर निहित है, उसी को वह बाहर प्रकट करता है, अपने भीतर देख पाता है।

समूह से भिन्न शब्द है -

- a. उद्दीपक
- b. लौकिक
- c. आध्यात्मिक
- d. प्राकृतिक

129. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

समस्त ज्ञान, चाहे वह लौकिक हो अथवा आध्यात्मिक, मनुष्य के मन में है। बहुधा वह प्रकाशित न होकर ढका रहता है। और जब आवरण धीरे-धीरे हटता जाता है, तो हम कहते हैं कि 'हम सीख रहे हैं'। ज्यों-ज्यों इस आविष्करण की क्रिया बढ़ती जाती है, त्यों-त्यों हमारे ज्ञान की वृद्धि होती जाती है। जिस मनुष्य पर से यह आवरण उठता जा रहा है। वह अन्य व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा अधिक ज्ञानी है और जिस पर यह आवरण तह पर तह पड़ा हुआ है, वह अज्ञानी है। जिस पर से यह आवरण पूरा हट जाता है, वह सर्वज्ञ, सर्वदर्शी हो जाता है। चकमक पत्थर के टुकड़े में अग्नि के समान, ज्ञान मन में निहित है और सुझाव या उद्दीपक कारण ही वह घर्षण है, जो उस ज्ञानाग्नि को प्रकाशित कर देता है। सभी ज्ञान और सभी शक्तियाँ भीतर हैं, हम जिन्हें शक्तियाँ, प्रकृति के रहस्य या बल कहते हैं, वे सब भीतर ही हैं। मनुष्य की आत्मा से ही सारा ज्ञान आता है। जो ज्ञान सनातन काल से मनुष्य के भीतर निहित है, उसी को वह बाहर प्रकट करता है, अपने भीतर देख पाता है।

'सर्वज्ञ' से अभिप्राय है -

- a. जो सब कुछ जानता है
- b. जो सबको ज्ञान देता है
- c. जों सारी कलाएँ जानता है

d. जो सार्वजनिक ज्ञान प्राप्त हो

130. नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

रोमांचित सी लगती वसुधा

आई जौ-गेहूँ में बाली।

अरहर - सनई की सोने की,

किंकिणियाँ हैं शोभावाली।

उड़ती भीनी तैलाक्त गंध

फूली सरसों पीली-पीली।

जो हरित धरा से झाँक रही

नीलम की कलि तीसी नीली।

‘किंकिणियाँ’ शब्द का अर्थ है -

a. कंकड़

b. छोटा घुँघरू

c. किनारी

d. सुनहरी किरणें

131. नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

रोमांचित सी लगती वसुधा

आई जौ-गेहूँ में बाली।

अरहर - सनई की सोने की,

किंकिणियाँ हैं शोभावाली ।

उड़ती भीनी तैलाक्त गंध

फूली सरसों पीली-पीली ।

जो हरित धरा से झाँक रही

नीलम की कलि तीसी नीली ।

तेल जैसी गंध का कारण है -

- a. तेल का बहना
- b. तेल का दीया जलना
- c. सरसों का फूलना
- d. सरसों का तेल निकालना

132. नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । (+1)

रोमांचित सी लगती वसुधा

आई जौ-गेहूँ में बाली।

अरहर - सनई की सोने की,

किंकिणियाँ हैं शोभावाली ।

उड़ती भीनी तैलाक्त गंध

फूली सरसों पीली-पीली ।

जो हरित धरा से झाँक रही

नीलम की कलि तीसी नीली ।

कविता के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि -

- a. फसल अभी कच्ची है
- b. फसल पक गई है
- c. धरती नीली हो गई है
- d. धरती पीली हो गई है

133. नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । (+1)

रोमांचित सी लगती वसुधा

आई जौ-गेहूँ में बाली।

अरहर - सनई की सोने की,

किंकिणियाँ हैं शोभावाली ।

उड़ती भीनी तैलाक्त गंध

फूली सरसों पीली-पीली ।

जो हरित धरा से झाँक रही

नीलम की कलि तीसी नीली ।

‘वसुधा’ का शाब्दिक अर्थ है -

- a. वसु अर्थात् धन - संपदा को धारण करने वाली
- b. वसु अर्थात् गौ - संपदा को धारण करने वाली
- c. अत्यंत सुंदर चेहरे वाली आकर्षक स्त्री
- d. अत्यंत सुंदर केशों को धारण करने वाली

134. नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

रोमांचित सी लगती वसुधा

आई जौ-गेहूँ में बाली।

अरहर - सनई की सोने की,

किंकिणियाँ हैं शोभावाली।

उड़ती भीनी तैलाक्त गंध

फूली सरसों पीली-पीली।

जो हरित धरा से झाँक रही

नीलम की कलि तीसी नीली।

निम्नलिखित में से विशेषण-विशेष्य का उदाहरण है -

a. सोने की

b. जौ-गेहूँ

c. हरित धरा

d. पीली-पीली

135. नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

रोमांचित सी लगती वसुधा

आई जौ-गेहूँ में बाली।

अरहर - सनई की सोने की,

किंकिणियाँ हैं शोभावाली।

उड़ती भीनी तैलाक्त गंध
फूली सरसों पीली-पीली ।
जो हरित धरा से झाँक रही
नीलम की कलि तीसी नीली ।

'तैलाक्त' के समान शब्द है -

- a. दुसाध्य
- b. विरक्त
- c. तिलयुक्त
- d. विषाक्त

136. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से ग्राह्मीय कौशल हैं?

(+1)

- a. श्रवण एवं बोलना
- b. श्रवण एवं पठन
- c. बोलना एवं लिखना
- d. विमर्श के कौशल

137. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से वर्तमान भाषा अधिगम दृष्टिकोण से सही हैं?

(+1)

- (A) श्रवण, वाचन, पठन, लेखन, ध्यान देना और चिंतन एक रेखीय तरीके से विकसित होते हैं।
- (B) श्रवण, वाचन और पठन पहले विकसित होते हैं और उसके बाद लेखन विकसित होता है।
- (C) भाषा अधिगम में लेखन सबसे बाद में विकसित होने वाला कौशल है।
- (D) श्रवण, वाचन, पठन, और लेखन, ध्यान देना और चिंतन साथ-साथ विकसित होते हैं।

- a. (B) सही है।
- b. (C) सही है।
- c. (D) सही है।
- d. (A) सही है।

138. 'पठन अर्थ निर्माण की प्रक्रिया है।' इसका क्या तात्पर्य है ? (+1)

- a. पठन स्वनिम, ध्वनियों के समूह, शब्द और वाक्यों से शुरू होता है
- b. पठन पढ़ी गई सामग्री के प्रति समझ और उसके प्रति बोध है
- c. पठन के अन्तर्गत शिक्षार्थियों को पढ़ी गई सामग्री से भिन्न-भिन्न अर्थ निकालने चाहिए
- d. पठन वर्णमाला अक्षरों और पढ़ी गई सामग्री के शब्दों को डिकोड करना है

139. कक्षा पाँच की एक अध्यापिका अपने विद्यार्थियों को पाँच-पाँच के समूह में बाँटती हैं। वह उन्हें कुछ थीम और टॉपिक देती हैं जिनपर उन्हें राय का संग्रहीकरण करना है, विभिन्न पहलुओं पर लोगों का साक्षात्कार लेना है और उनकी व्याख्या करनी है, आँकड़ों के संग्रहीकरण व व्याख्या के आधार पर रिपोर्ट लिखनी है। इसे किस रूप में जाना जाएगा? (+1)

- a. प्रदत्त कार्य
- b. परियोजना कार्य
- c. पठन का थीमअनुसार उपागम
- d. शब्दावली अधिगम

140. भारतीय संविधान में अंग्रेजी भाषा को किस रूप में स्वीकृत किया गया है? (+1)

- a. सह कार्यालयी भाषा

- b. मान्यता प्राप्त भाषाओं में से एक
- c. शिक्षा में द्वितीय भाषा
- d. उप कार्यालयी भाषा

141. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'पठन के समय का कार्य' है?

(+1)

- a. समूची कक्षा की गतिविधि के रूप में अध्यापक शिक्षार्थियों के साथ पठन से पहले पाठ्यसामग्री के मुख्य बिन्दु पर चर्चा करता है।
- b. शिक्षार्थियों से कहा जाता है कि वे कहानी में आए किसी एक पात्र के रूप में स्वयं को मानें और अपने अनुभव डायरी में लिखें।
- c. अध्यापक घर में पाठ्य सामग्री का मौन पठन करता है और उसी पाठ्य सामग्री को कक्षा में पढ़ाने के लिए तैयारी के साथ आता है।
- d. कक्षा को चार-चार के समूह में विभाजित किया जाता है और बारी-बारी से पठन सामग्री का पठन किया जाता है; अध्यापक बच्चों को पाठ्य सामग्री को समझने के लिए डिकोडिंग में सुगमता प्रदान करता है।

142. भाषा क्या है?

(+1)

- a. व्यवस्थाओं की व्यवस्था है
- b. व्याकरणिक व्यवस्था है
- c. एक वैज्ञानिक व्यवस्था है
- d. सामाजिक संस्था है

143. रूप (फार्म) आधारित उपागम के माध्यम से भाषा के व्याकरणिक पहलुओं का अध्यापन क्या अर्जित करता है?

(+1)

- a. कार्यविधिक ज्ञान
- b. घोषणात्मक ज्ञान
- c. विषयवस्तु का ज्ञान
- d. वस्तु ज्ञान

144. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा आकलन के उद्देश्य के बारे में सही है? (+1)

- (A) आकलन शिक्षार्थी को यह सूचित करने के लिए किया जाता है कि उसने क्या सीखा है।
 - (B) आकलन यह जानने के लिए किया जाता है कि विद्यार्थी ने क्या नहीं सीखा है।
 - (C) आकलन शिक्षार्थी को यह बताने के लिए किया जाता है कि कक्षा में वरीयता के अनुसार वह कहाँ है।
 - (D) आकलन शिक्षार्थी को उच्च कक्षाओं में प्रोन्नत करने के लिए किया जाता है।
- a. (A) और (C) सही हैं।
 - b. (A) और (B) सही हैं।
 - c. (B) और (C) सही हैं।
 - d. (D) और (B) सही हैं।

145. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 शास्त्रीय भाषाओं के अध्ययन को किस रूप में अनुशंसित करती है ? (+1)

- a. त्रिभाषा सूत्र के अन्तर्गत
- b. विद्यालयी शिक्षा के आरंभिक चरणों से
- c. माध्यमिक चरण में एक अतिरिक्त विकल्प के रूप में
- d. प्राथमिक चरण से सभी बच्चों के लिए एक भाषा के रूप में

146. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन प्रभावशाली तरीके से व्याकरण शिक्षण के बारे में सही नहीं है? (+1)

- a. प्रामाणिक सम्प्रेषण के माध्यम से रूपविधान (नियम) प्रस्तुत करना
- b. संदर्भ में व्याकरण के प्रासंगिक नियम बताना
- c. जीवन की वास्तविक सम्प्रेषण स्थितियों को आधार बनाकर रूपविधान का अभ्यास करवाना
- d. व्याकरण को उसके नियम कंठस्थ करके व ड्रिल द्वारा सीखना

147. किसी विद्यार्थी द्वारा कहानी को अपने शब्दों में कहना किस तरह के आकलन में सहायता करता है? (+1)

- a. सटीकता
- b. प्रवाहपूर्णता
- c. बोधगम्यता
- d. स्मृति

148. भाषा सीखने के दौरान विद्यार्थी द्वारा की गई गलतियाँ _____ (+1)

- a. अधिगम में मदद करती हैं
- b. अधिगम में बाधा पहुँचाती हैं
- c. संशोधन कार्य के बोझ में वृद्धि करती हैं
- d. शिक्षार्थियों को नकारात्मक पुनर्बलन देती हैं

149. एक उत्कृष्ट वाचन गतिविधि वह है जिसमें _____ ।

(+1)

- a. अध्यापक अधिक बोलते हैं
- b. शिक्षार्थी अधिक बोलते हैं
- c. प्रतिभागिता असमान हैं
- d. अधिक वाचाल विद्यार्थियों की सहभागिता अधिकतम है

150. भाषा अर्जन से तात्पर्य है -

(+1)

- a. भाषा की व्याकरण के नियमों का अधिगम
- b. अनौपचारिक स्थितियों में अचेतन रूप से भाषा अधिगम
- c. औपचारिक स्थितियों में सचेतन रूप से भाषा अधिगम
- d. भाषा के बारे में अधिगम

Your Personal Exams Guide

English – II

151. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options: (+1)

The fact is we know very little about gorillas. No really satisfactory photograph has ever been taken of one in a wild state. No zoologist, however interpid, has been able to keep the animal under close and constant observation in the dark jungles in which it lives. Carl Akeley, the American Naturalist, led two expeditions to these volcanoes in the nineteen – twenties and now lies buried here among the animals he loved so well. But even he was unable to discover how long the gorilla lives, or how or why it dies, nor was he able to define the exact social pattern of the family groups or indicate the final extent of their intelligence. All this and many other things remain almost as much a mystery as they were when the French explorer DU Chaillu first described the animal to the civilized world a century ago. The Abominable Snowman who haunts the imagination of climbers in the Himalayas is hardly more elusive.

The little that is known about gorillas certainly makes you want to know a great deal more. Sir Julian Huxley has recorded that thrice in the London zoo he saw an eighteen month – old specimen trace the outline of its own shadow with its finger. No similar initiative he writes has been recorded for any other anthropoids though we all know now that young chimpanzees will paint "pictures" if provided with the necessary materials. Huxley speaks too of a traveller seeing a male gorilla help a female up a steep rock-step on Mount Muhavura, and gallantry of that kind is certainly not normal among animals. It is this 'human-ness' of the gorilla which is so beguiling.

What is common between gorillas and abominable Snowman?

- a. Both can be seen only in the zoos.
- b. Both have been extensively hunted.
- c. their elusive nature.

d. Both are herbivores.

152. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

(+1)

The fact is we know very little about gorillas. No really satisfactory photograph has ever been taken of one in a wild state. No zoologist, however interpid, has been able to keep the animal under close and constant observation in the dark jungles in which it lives. Carl Akeley, the American Naturalist, led two expeditions to these volcanoes in the nineteen - twenties and now lies buried here among the animals he loved so well. But even he was unable to discover how long the gorilla lives, or how or why it dies, nor was he able to define the exact social pattern of the family groups or indicate the final extent of their intelligence. All this and many other things remain almost as much a mystery as they were when the French explorer DU Chaillu first described the animal to the civilized world a century ago. The Abominable Snowman who haunts the imagination of climbers in the Himalayas is hardly more elusive.

The little that is known about gorillas certainly makes you want to know a great deal more. Sir Julian Huxley has recorded that thrice in the London zoo he saw an eighteen month - old specimen trace the outline of its own shadow with its finger. No similar initiative he writes has been recorded for any other anthropoids though we all know now that young chimpanzees will paint "pictures" if provided with the necessary materials. Huxley speaks too of a traveller seeing a male gorilla help a female up a steep rock-step on Mount Muhavura, and gallantry of that kind is certainly not normal among animals. It is this 'human-ness' of the gorilla which is so beguiling.

Most of us have seen the gorilla :

- a. on the hills.
- b. in the Zoo.
- c. on the roads.

d. on the trees.

153. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

(+1)

The fact is we know very little about gorillas. No really satisfactory photograph has ever been taken of one in a wild state. No zoologist, however interpid, has been able to keep the animal under close and constant observation in the dark jungles in which it lives. Carl Akeley, the American Naturalist, led two expeditions to these volcanoes in the nineteen - twenties and now lies buried here among the animals he loved so well. But even he was unable to discover how long the gorilla lives, or how or why it dies, nor was he able to define the exact social pattern of the family groups or indicate the final extent of their intelligence. All this and many other things remain almost as much a mystery as they were when the French explorer DU Chaillu first described the animal to the civilized world a century ago. The Abominable Snowman who haunts the imagination of climbers in the Himalayas is hardly more elusive.

The little that is known about gorillas certainly makes you want to know a great deal more. Sir Julian Huxley has recorded that thrice in the London zoo he saw an eighteen month - old specimen trace the outline of its own shadow with its finger. No similar initiative he writes has been recorded for any other anthropoids though we all know now that young chimpanzees will paint "pictures" if provided with the necessary materials. Huxley speaks too of a traveller seeing a male gorilla help a female up a steep rock-step on Mount Muhavura, and gallantry of that kind is certainly not normal among animals. It is this 'human-ness' of the gorilla which is so beguiling.

Gorillas are shown in the films as:

- a. Heroes
- b. Villains
- c. Gentle creatures

d. Monsters

154. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

(+1)

The fact is we know very little about gorillas. No really satisfactory photograph has ever been taken of one in a wild state. No zoologist, however interpid, has been able to keep the animal under close and constant observation in the dark jungles in which it lives. Carl Akeley, the American Naturalist, led two expeditions to these volcanoes in the nineteen - twenties and now lies buried here among the animals he loved so well. But even he was unable to discover how long the gorilla lives, or how or why it dies, nor was he able to define the exact social pattern of the family groups or indicate the final extent of their intelligence. All this and many other things remain almost as much a mystery as they were when the French explorer DU Chaillu first described the animal to the civilized world a century ago. The Abominable Snowman who haunts the imagination of climbers in the Himalayas is hardly more elusive.

The little that is known about gorillas certainly makes you want to know a great deal more. Sir Julian Huxley has recorded that thrice in the London zoo he saw an eighteen month - old specimen trace the outline of its own shadow with its finger. No similar initiative he writes has been recorded for any other anthropoids though we all know now that young chimpanzees will paint "pictures" if provided with the necessary materials. Huxley speaks too of a traveller seeing a male gorilla help a female up a steep rock-step on Mount Muhavura, and gallantry of that kind is certainly not normal among animals. It is this 'human-ness' of the gorilla which is so beguiling.

Gorillas share a number of _____ with human beings.

- a. Habits
- b. Features
- c. Characteristics

d. Both (2) and (3)

155. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

(+1)

The fact is we know very little about gorillas. No really satisfactory photograph has ever been taken of one in a wild state. No zoologist, however interpid, has been able to keep the animal under close and constant observation in the dark jungles in which it lives. Carl Akeley, the American Naturalist, led two expeditions to these volcanoes in the nineteen - twenties and now lies buried here among the animals he loved so well. But even he was unable to discover how long the gorilla lives, or how or why it dies, nor was he able to define the exact social pattern of the family groups or indicate the final extent of their intelligence. All this and many other things remain almost as much a mystery as they were when the French explorer DU Chaillu first described the animal to the civilized world a century ago. The Abominable Snowman who haunts the imagination of climbers in the Himalayas is hardly more elusive.

The little that is known about gorillas certainly makes you want to know a great deal more. Sir Julian Huxley has recorded that thrice in the London zoo he saw an eighteen month - old specimen trace the outline of its own shadow with its finger. No similar initiative he writes has been recorded for any other anthropoids though we all know now that young chimpanzees will paint "pictures" if provided with the necessary materials. Huxley speaks too of a traveller seeing a male gorilla help a female up a steep rock-step on Mount Muhavura, and gallantry of that kind is certainly not normal among animals. It is this 'human-ness' of the gorilla which is so beguiling.

Ordinarily the gorillas are _____ animals.

- a. large-hearted
- b. normal
- c. dangerous

d. harmless

156. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

(+1)

The fact is we know very little about gorillas. No really satisfactory photograph has ever been taken of one in a wild state. No zoologist, however interpid, has been able to keep the animal under close and constant observation in the dark jungles in which it lives. Carl Akeley, the American Naturalist, led two expeditions to these volcanoes in the nineteen - twenties and now lies buried here among the animals he loved so well. But even he was unable to discover how long the gorilla lives, or how or why it dies, nor was he able to define the exact social pattern of the family groups or indicate the final extent of their intelligence. All this and many other things remain almost as much a mystery as they were when the French explorer DU Chaillu first described the animal to the civilized world a century ago. The Abominable Snowman who haunts the imagination of climbers in the Himalayas is hardly more elusive.

The little that is known about gorillas certainly makes you want to know a great deal more. Sir Julian Huxley has recorded that thrice in the London zoo he saw an eighteen month - old specimen trace the outline of its own shadow with its finger. No similar initiative he writes has been recorded for any other anthropoids though we all know now that young chimpanzees will paint "pictures" if provided with the necessary materials. Huxley speaks too of a traveller seeing a male gorilla help a female up a steep rock-step on Mount Muhavura, and gallantry of that kind is certainly not normal among animals. It is this 'human-ness' of the gorilla which is so beguiling.

The male gorilla is highly _____ of his family.

- a. Attached
- b. Protective
- c. Loyal

d. Dedicated

157. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options: (+1)

The fact is we know very little about gorillas. No really satisfactory photograph has ever been taken of one in a wild state. No zoologist, however interpid, has been able to keep the animal under close and constant observation in the dark jungles in which it lives. Carl Akeley, the American Naturalist, led two expeditions to these volcanoes in the nineteen - twenties and now lies buried here among the animals he loved so well. But even he was unable to discover how long the gorilla lives, or how or why it dies, nor was he able to define the exact social pattern of the family groups or indicate the final extent of their intelligence. All this and many other things remain almost as much a mystery as they were when the French explorer DU Chaillu first described the animal to the civilized world a century ago. The Abominable Snowman who haunts the imagination of climbers in the Himalayas is hardly more elusive.

The little that is known about gorillas certainly makes you want to know a great deal more. Sir Julian Huxley has recorded that thrice in the London zoo he saw an eighteen month - old specimen trace the outline of its own shadow with its finger. No similar initiative he writes has been recorded for any other anthropoids though we all know now that young chimpanzees will paint "pictures" if provided with the necessary materials. Huxley speaks too of a traveller seeing a male gorilla help a female up a steep rock-step on Mount Muhavura, and gallantry of that kind is certainly not normal among animals. It is this 'human-ness' of the gorilla which is so beguiling.

Identify clause in the underlined expression. Abominable show man who haunts the imagination of climbers.

- a. Principal clause
- b. Adverb clause
- c. Adjective clause

d. Noun clause

158. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options: (+1)

The fact is we know very little about gorillas. No really satisfactory photograph has ever been taken of one in a wild state. No zoologist, however interpid, has been able to keep the animal under close and constant observation in the dark jungles in which it lives. Carl Akeley, the American Naturalist, led two expeditions to these volcanoes in the nineteen - twenties and now lies buried here among the animals he loved so well. But even he was unable to discover how long the gorilla lives, or how or why it dies, nor was he able to define the exact social pattern of the family groups or indicate the final extent of their intelligence. All this and many other things remain almost as much a mystery as they were when the French explorer DU Chaillu first described the animal to the civilized world a century ago. The Abominable Snowman who haunts the imagination of climbers in the Himalayas is hardly more elusive.

The little that is known about gorillas certainly makes you want to know a great deal more. Sir Julian Huxley has recorded that thrice in the London zoo he saw an eighteen month - old specimen trace the outline of its own shadow with its finger. No similar initiative he writes has been recorded for any other anthropoids though we all know now that young chimpanzees will paint "pictures" if provided with the necessary materials. Huxley speaks too of a traveller seeing a male gorilla help a female up a steep rock-step on Mount Muhavura, and gallantry of that kind is certainly not normal among animals. It is this 'human-ness' of the gorilla which is so beguiling.

Which figure of speech has been used in the sentence, "Oral - shaped nest which is as comfortable and springy as a mattress."

- a. Metaphor
- b. Personification
- c. Simile

d. Irony

159. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options: (+1)

It was said that the eclipse of the sun would be visible from Benares. But it needed more than smoked glass to see the eye of faith was also indispensable. That alas, we did not possess. Partial to the point of being non-existent. The eclipse remained for us at least, unseen. Not that we minded. For it was not to look at the moon's silhouette that we had rowed out that morning on the Ganges; It was to look at the Hindus looking at it. The spectacle was vastly more extraordinary.

There were, at the lowest estimate, a million of them on the bathing ghats that morning. A million. All the previous night and day they have been streaming into the town. We had met them on every road, trudging with bare feet through the dust, an endless and silent procession. In bundles balanced on their heads they carried provisions and cooking utensils and dried dung for fuel, with the new clothes which it is incumbent on pious Hindus to put on after their bath in honour of the eclipsed sun. Many had come far. The old men leaned wearily on their bamboo staves. Their children astride of their hips the burden on their heads automatically balanced, the women walked in a trance of fatigue. Here and there you would see a little troop that had sat down to rest. Casually, as is the way of Indians, in the dust of the road and almost under the wheels of the passing vehicles.

And now the day and the hour had come. The serpent was about to swallow the sun. It was about to swallow him in Sumatra, at any rate. Benares it would do no more than nibble imperceptibly at the edge of his disk. The serpent, should one say, was going to try to swallow the sun. A million of men and women had come together at Benares to assist the Light of Heaven against his enemy.

Why did Huxley visit Benares ?

- a. to have holy bath in the Ganges

- b. to observe Indians at the time of solar eclipse
- c. to see the beauty of Benares city
- d. to meet one of his close friends

160. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

(+1)

It was said that the eclipse of the sun would be visible from Benares. But it needed more than smoked glass to see the eye of faith was also indispensable. That alas, we did not possess. Partial to the point of being non-existent. The eclipse remained for us at least, unseen. Not that we minded. For it was not to look at the moon's silhouette that we had rowed out that morning on the Ganges; It was to look at the Hindus looking at it. The spectacle was vastly more extraordinary.

There were, at the lowest estimate, a million of them on the bathing ghats that morning. A million. All the previous night and day they have been streaming into the town. We had met them on every road, trudging with bare feet through the dust, an endless and silent procession. In bundles balanced on their heads they carried provisions and cooking utensils and dried dung for fuel, with the new clothes which it is incumbent on pious Hindus to put on after their bath in honour of the eclipsed sun. Many had come far. The old men leaned wearily on their bamboo staves. Their children astride of their hips the burden on their heads automatically balanced, the women walked in a trance of fatigue. Here and there we would see a little troop that had sat down to rest. Casually, as is the way of Indians, in the dust of the road and almost under the wheels of the passing vehicles.

And now the day and the hour had come. The serpent was about to swallow the sun. It was about to swallow him in Sumatra, at any rate. Benares it would do no more than nibble imperceptibly at the edge of his disk. The serpent, should one say, was going to try to swallow the sun. A million of men and women had come together at Benares to assist the Light of Heaven against his enemy.

What does the writer mean by the expression 'the Light of Heaven' ?

- a. The Moon
- b. The Stars
- c. The Sun
- d. The Ganges

161. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

(+1)

It was said that the eclipse of the sun would be visible from Benares. But it needed more than smoked glass to see the eye of faith was also indispensable. That alas, we did not possess. Partial to the point of being non-existent. The eclipse remained for us at least, unseen. Not that we minded. For it was not to look at the moon's silhouette that we had rowed out that morning on the Ganges; it was to look at the Hindus looking at it. The spectacle was vastly more extraordinary.

There were, at the lowest estimate, a million of them on the bathing ghats that morning. A million. All the previous night and day they have been streaming into the town. We had met them on every road, trudging with bare feet through the dust, an endless and silent procession. In bundles balanced on their heads they carried provisions and cooking utensils and dried dung for fuel, with the new clothes which it is incumbent on pious Hindus to put on after their bath in honour of the eclipsed sun. Many had come far. The old men leaned wearily on their bamboo staves. Their children astride of their hips the burden on their heads automatically balanced, the women walked in a trance of fatigue. Here and there we would see a little troop that had sat down to rest. Casually, as is the way of Indians, in the dust of the road and almost under the wheels of the passing vehicles.

And now the day and the hour had come. The serpent was about to swallow the sun. It was about to swallow him in Sumatra, at any rate. Benares it would

do no more than nibble imperceptibly at the edge of his disk. The serpent, should one say, was going to try to swallow the sun. A million of men and women had come together at Benares to assist the Light of Heaven against his enemy.

According to Hindu belief, when does the solar eclipse take place?

- a. when the big serpent swallows the sun.
- b. when there is partial darkness.
- c. when the sadhus take bath in the holy Ganges
- d. when the city closes its main gate

162. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

(+1)

It was said that the eclipse of the sun would be visible from Benares. But it needed more than smoked glass to see the eye of faith was also indispensable. That alas, we did not possess. Partial to the point of being non-existent. The eclipse remained for us at least, unseen. Not that we minded. For it was not to look at the moon's silhouette that we had rowed out that morning on the Ganges; It was to look at the Hindus looking at it. The spectacle was vastly more extraordinary.

There were, at the lowest estimate, a million of them on the bathing ghats that morning A million. All the previous night and day they have been streaming into the town. We had met them on every road, trudging with bare feet through the dust, an endless and silent procession. In bundles balanced on their heads they carried provisions and cooking utensils and dried dung for fuel, with the new clothes which it is incumbent on pious Hindus to put on after their bath in honour of the eclipsed sun. Many had come far. The old men leaned wearily on their bamboo staves. Their children astride of their hips the burden on their heads automatically balanced, the women walked in a trance of fatigue. Here and there we would see a little troop that had sat down to rest Casually, as is

the way of Indians, in the dust of the road and almost under the wheels of the passing vehicles.

And now the day and the hour had come. The serpent was about to swallow the sun. It was about to swallow him in Sumatra, at any rate. Benares it would do no more than nibble imperceptibly at the edge of his disk. The serpent, should one say, was going to try to swallow the sun. A million of men and women had come together at Benares to assist the Light of Heaven against his enemy.

Which one is not true of the people coming to see the eclipse?

- a. people could be seen on all roads
- b. walking a barefoot
- c. old men supported on their sticks
- d. in their personal cars

163. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

(+1)

It was said that the eclipse of the sun would be visible from Benares. But it needed more than smoked glass to see the eye of faith was also indispensable. That alas, we did not possess. Partial to the point of being non-existent. The eclipse remained for us at least, unseen. Not that we minded. For it was not to look at the moon's silhouette that we had rowed out that morning on the Ganges; It was to look at the Hindus looking at it. The spectacle was vastly more extraordinary.

There were, at the lowest estimate, a million of them on the bathing ghats that morning A million. All the previous night and day they have been streaming into the town. We had met them on every road, trudging with bare feet through the dust, an endless and silent procession. In bundles balanced on their heads they carried provisions and cooking utensils and dried dung for fuel, with the

new clothes which it is incumbent on pious Hindus to put on after their bath in honour of the eclipsed sun. Many had come far. The old men leaned wearily on their bamboo staves. Their children astride of their hips the burden on their heads automatically balanced, the women walked in a trance of fatigue. Here and there we would see a little troop that had sat down to rest Casually, as is the way of Indians, in the dust of the road and almost under the wheels of the passing vehicles.

And now the day and the hour had come. The serpent was about to swallow the sun. It was about to swallow him in Sumatra, at any rate. Benares it would do no more than nibble impercetibly at the edge of his disk. The serpent, should one say, was going to try to swallow the sun. A million of men and women had come together at Benares to assist the Light of Heaven against his enemy.

What does Huxley think about the Hindu view of solar eclipse?

- a. It is unscientific.
- b. It is superstitious.
- c. Both (1) and (2).
- d. It is based on heresay.

164. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

(+1)

It was said that the eclipse of the sun would be visible from Benares. But it needed more than smoked glass to see the eye of faith was also indispensable. That alas, we did not possess. Partial to the point of being non-existent. The eclipse remained for us at least, unseen. Not that we minded. For it was not to look at the moon's silhouette that we had rowed out that morning on the Ganges; It was to look at the Hindus looking at it. The spectacle was vastly more extraordinary.

There were, at the lowest estimate, a million of them on the bathing ghats that morning. A million. All the previous night and day they have been streaming into the town. We had met them on every road, trudging with bare feet through the dust, an endless and silent procession. In bundles balanced on their heads they carried provisions and cooking utensils and dried dung for fuel, with the new clothes which it is incumbent on pious Hindus to put on after their bath in honour of the eclipsed sun. Many had come far. The old men leaned wearily on their bamboo staves. Their children astride of their hips the burden on their heads automatically balanced, the women walked in a trance of fatigue. Here and there we would see a little troop that had sat down to rest. Casually, as is the way of Indians, in the dust of the road and almost under the wheels of the passing vehicles.

And now the day and the hour had come. The serpent was about to swallow the sun. It was about to swallow him in Sumatra, at any rate. Benares it would do no more than nibble imperceptibly at the edge of his disk. The serpent, should one say, was going to try to swallow the sun. A million of men and women had come together at Benares to assist the Light of Heaven against his enemy.

How did the women walk ?

- a. dancing in excitement
- b. in a trance of fatigue
- c. with heavy hearts
- d. carrying their children

165. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

(+1)

It was said that the eclipse of the sun would be visible from Benares. But it needed more than smoked glass to see the eye of faith was also indispensable. That alas, we did not possess. Partial to the point of being non-

existent. The eclipse remained for us at least, unseen. Not that we minded. For it was not to look at the moon's silhouette that we had rowed out that morning on the Ganges; It was to look at the Hindus looking at it. The spectacle was vastly more extraordinary.

There were, at the lowest estimate, a million of them on the bathing ghats that morning. A million. All the previous night and day they have been streaming into the town. We had met them on every road, trudging with bare feet through the dust, an endless and silent procession. In bundles balanced on their heads they carried provisions and cooking utensils and dried dung for fuel, with the new clothes which it is incumbent on pious Hindus to put on after their bath in honour of the eclipsed sun. Many had come far. The old men leaned wearily on their bamboo staves. Their children astride of their hips the burden on their heads automatically balanced, the women walked in a trance of fatigue. Here and there we would see a little troop that had sat down to rest. Casually, as is the way of Indians, in the dust of the road and almost under the wheels of the passing vehicles.

And now the day and the hour had come. The serpent was about to swallow the sun. It was about to swallow him in Sumatra, at any rate. Benares it would do no more than nibble imperceptibly at the edge of his disk. The serpent, should one say, was going to try to swallow the sun. A million of men and women had come together at Benares to assist the Light of Heaven against his enemy.

The word which is opposite in meaning to 'visible':

- a. Opaque
- b. Conspicuous
- c. Invisible
- d. Crowded

166. Comprehensive evaluation refers to assessment of:

(+1)

- a. co-curricular activities
 - b. academic subjects
 - c. both scholastic and co-scholastic areas
 - d. summative assessment tests
-

167. The language skills that cannot be assessed through a traditional pen-paper test are: **(+1)**

- a. listening and speaking
 - b. reading and speaking
 - c. writing and listening
 - d. reading and listening
-

168. Scanning is meant for finding out **(+1)**

- a. the opinion of the author
 - b. difficult words
 - c. a specific item or piece of information
 - d. the central idea
-

169. A teacher uses real objects to teach young learners new words because **(+1)**

- a. it helps in teaching the correct spelling of words.
- b. we can teach vocabulary only through objects.

- c. young learners are not capable of abstract thinking.
 - d. it helps learners associate words with objects they see in real life.
-

170. Formative assessment helps in: **(+1)**

- a. creating a competitive atmosphere in class.
 - b. assessing teacher's efficiency in teaching.
 - c. providing qualitative feedback to learners to improve.
 - d. conducting tests in a week.
-

171. Which of the following are true of errors in language classroom? **(+1)**

- a. Errors are learning areas and feedback for both learners and the teacher.
 - b. Errors are to be corrected then and there as learners use language.
 - c. Errors are indications that the child is a slow learner.
 - d. Error is an indication of interference of first language in the second language.
-

172. Which one of the following is not correct about portfolio assessment? **(+1)**

- a. Portfolio assessment provides evidence of a student's learning.
- b. It helps students to become more autonomous.
- c. It fosters students reflection and helps them to self monitor their learning.
- d. Portfolio assessment is one time assessment of a student's learning.

173. Which among the following supports a pre-reading activity? (+1)

- a. Using paraphrasing tasks
 - b. Using a prediction task
 - c. Asking learners to summarise the text
 - d. Teaching grammatical structures
-

174. One of the important aspects of developing speaking skill is _____ (+1)

- a. to use clear and correct pronunciation
 - b. to create a sweet and melodious voice
 - c. to speak keeping in mind the context and the situation
 - d. to focus only on voice modulation and intonation
-

175. Which of the following is an INCORRECT assumption in language teaching? (+1)

- a. Learners acquire language by trying to use it in real situations
 - b. Learners' first language plays an important role in learning
 - c. Language teaching should have a focus on communicative activities
 - d. Language teaching should give importance to writing rather than to speech.
-

176. The emphasis of grammar in context is on _____. (+1)

- a. internalising the rules of language
 - b. memorizing the rules of language
 - c. translating the content
 - d. overgeneralization of rules
-

177. Which one of the following is NOT correct about teaching grammar effectively? **(+1)**

- a. Present the form in genuine communication
 - b. Elicit relevant rules of grammar in contexts
 - c. Provide the form in practice in real life-like communication
 - d. Learn grammar by memorising its rules and through drills
-

178. Which among the following is NOT included in the five guiding principles of NCF 2005 ? **(+1)**

- a. Connecting knowledge to life outside the school
 - b. Ensuring that the learning is shifted away from rote learning
 - c. Enriching the curriculum to provide for overall development of the children rather than remaining textbook-centric
 - d. Play the role of a professional teacher
-

179. A teacher assesses children **(+1)**

- a. to find out who the best language user in the class.

- b. to find the learning gaps of children.
 - c. to plan further to help children move forward in their learning.
 - d. to compare a child to his or her classmates.
-

180. A teacher is using the real objects to make his teaching of new words effective. **(+1)**
These objects are called:

- a. Teaching method
- b. Teaching strategies
- c. Toys
- d. Realia

prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

Hindi – II

181. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

हमारे पास आज उतना ही पानी है, जितना हजार साल पहले था, लेकिन पिछले कुछ वर्षों से उसकी माँग बेतहाशा बढ़ गई है। आज़ादी के समय हमारी आबादी 25 करोड़ से कुछ अधिक थी आज एक अरब का आँकड़ा पार कर चुकी है। बाँध – हमारी मजबूरी हैं। आबादी को पुनः 25 करोड़ पर ला दीजिए, फिर नए बाँध बनाना तो दूर, पुराने बाँधों को भी तोड़ दीजिए।

हज़ारों वर्षों से मनुष्य पानी का संग्रह करता आया है – कुँओं तालाबों और बावड़ियों के रूप में बाँध उसी श्रृंखला में नई कड़ी हैं। आर्द्रता, कुहरा, ओस सभी पानी के विभिन्न रूप हैं प्रायः सभी देश अपनी नदियों के पानी का भरपूर उपयोग करना चाहते हैं।

आज संसार में जटिल से जटिल और खतरनाक से खतरनाक रासायनिक पदार्थ पैदा हो रहे हैं। इन्हें इधर-उधर फेंक देने या नदियों में बहा देने के घातक परिणाम होंगे। कल-कारखानों के अलावा बड़े शहर भी अपना मल नदियों के हवाले करते हैं। हम नदियों में लगातार ज़हर घोल रहे हैं। खेतों में किसान जिन कीटनाशकों का छिड़काव करते हैं, देर-सबेर वे भी नदियों में पहुँचते हैं। इनमें से कुछ जहरीले रसायन बरसों बाद भी प्रभावहीन नहीं होते।

विश्व में पानी की मात्रा पहले की तुलना में _____।

- a. घटती-बढ़ती रहती है
- b. घटती जा रही है
- c. बढ़ती जा रही है
- d. एक समान है

182. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

हमारे पास आज उतना ही पानी है, जितना हजार साल पहले था, लेकिन पिछले कुछ वर्षों से उसकी माँग बेतहाशा बढ़ गई है। आज़ादी के समय हमारी आबादी 25 करोड़ से कुछ अधिक थी

आज एक अरब का आँकड़ा पार कर चुकी है। बाँध - हमारी मजबूरी हैं। आबादी को पुनः 25 करोड़ पर ला दीजिए, फिर नए बाँध बनाना तो दूर, पुराने बाँधों को भी तोड़ दीजिए।

हज़ारों वर्षों से मनुष्य पानी का संग्रह करता आया है - कुँओं तालाबों और बावड़ियों के रूप में बाँध उसी श्रृंखला में नई कड़ी हैं। आर्द्रता, कुहरा, ओस सभी पानी के विभिन्न रूप हैं प्रायः सभी देश अपनी नदियों के पानी का भरपूर उपयोग करना चाहते हैं।

आज संसार में जटिल से जटिल और खतरनाक से खतरनाक रासायनिक पदार्थ पैदा हो रहे हैं। इन्हें इधर-उधर फेंक देने या नदियों में बहा देने के घातक परिणाम होंगे। कल-कारखानों के अलावा बड़े शहर भी अपना मल नदियों के हवाले करते हैं। हम नदियों में लगातार ज़हर घोल रहे हैं। खेतों में किसान जिन कीटनाशकों का छिड़काव करते हैं, देर-सबेर वे भी नदियों में पहुँचते हैं। इनमें से कुछ जहरीले रसायन बरसों बाद भी प्रभावहीन नहीं होते।

गद्यांश के अनुसार आज़ादी के समय हमारे देश की आबादी _____ थी।

- a. 25 करोड़
- b. 35 करोड़
- c. 1 अरब
- d. 75 करोड़

183. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

हमारे पास आज उतना ही पानी है, जितना हजार साल पहले था, लेकिन पिछले कुछ वर्षों से उसकी माँग बेतहाशा बढ़ गई है। आज़ादी के समय हमारी आबादी 25 करोड़ से कुछ अधिक थी आज एक अरब का आँकड़ा पार कर चुकी है। बाँध - हमारी मजबूरी हैं। आबादी को पुनः 25 करोड़ पर ला दीजिए, फिर नए बाँध बनाना तो दूर, पुराने बाँधों को भी तोड़ दीजिए।

हज़ारों वर्षों से मनुष्य पानी का संग्रह करता आया है - कुँओं तालाबों और बावड़ियों के रूप में बाँध उसी श्रृंखला में नई कड़ी हैं। आर्द्रता, कुहरा, ओस सभी पानी के विभिन्न रूप हैं प्रायः सभी देश अपनी नदियों के पानी का भरपूर उपयोग करना चाहते हैं।

आज संसार में जटिल से जटिल और खतरनाक से खतरनाक रासायनिक पदार्थ पैदा हो रहे हैं। इन्हें इधर-उधर फेंक देने या नदियों में बहा देने के घातक परिणाम होंगे। कल-कारखानों के

अलावा बड़े शहर भी अपना मल नदियों के हवाले करते हैं। हम नदियों में लगातार ज़हर घोल रहे हैं। खेतों में किसान जिन कीटनाशकों का छिड़काव करते हैं, देर-सबेर वे भी नदियों में पहुँचते हैं। इनमें से कुछ जहरीले रसायन बरसों बाद भी प्रभावहीन नहीं होते।

बाँध हमारी मजबूरी हैं, क्योंकि _____।

- a. बाढ़ नियंत्रित करते हैं
- b. पानी की बढ़ती माँगों को पूरा करने के लिए जल संग्रह करते हैं
- c. नदियों को नियंत्रण में करने के लिए आवश्यक हैं
- d. बाँध विकास की पहचान है

184. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

हमारे पास आज उतना ही पानी है, जितना हजार साल पहले था, लेकिन पिछले कुछ वर्षों से उसकी माँग बेतहाशा बढ़ गई है। आज़ादी के समय हमारी आबादी 25 करोड़ से कुछ अधिक थी आज एक अरब का आँकड़ा पार कर चुकी है। बाँध - हमारी मजबूरी हैं। आबादी को पुनः 25 करोड़ पर ला दीजिए, फिर नए बाँध बनाना तो दूर, पुराने बाँधों को भी तोड़ दीजिए।

हज़ारों वर्षों से मनुष्य पानी का संग्रह करता आया है - कुँओं तालाबों और बावड़ियों के रूप में बाँध उसी श्रृंखला में नई कड़ी हैं। आर्द्रता, कुहरा, ओस सभी पानी के विभिन्न रूप हैं प्रायः सभी देश अपनी नदियों के पानी का भरपूर उपयोग करना चाहते हैं।

आज संसार में जटिल से जटिल और खतरनाक से खतरनाक रासायनिक पदार्थ पैदा हो रहे हैं। इन्हें इधर-उधर फेंक देने या नदियों में बहा देने के घातक परिणाम होंगे। कल-कारखानों के अलावा बड़े शहर भी अपना मल नदियों के हवाले करते हैं। हम नदियों में लगातार ज़हर घोल रहे हैं। खेतों में किसान जिन कीटनाशकों का छिड़काव करते हैं, देर-सबेर वे भी नदियों में पहुँचते हैं। इनमें से कुछ जहरीले रसायन बरसों बाद भी प्रभावहीन नहीं होते।

जल संग्रहण का नवीनतम साधन है _____।

- a. तालाब
- b. बावड़ी

c. कुँआ

d. बाँध

185. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

हमारे पास आज उतना ही पानी है, जितना हजार साल पहले था, लेकिन पिछले कुछ वर्षों से उसकी माँग बेतहाशा बढ़ गई है। आज़ादी के समय हमारी आबादी 25 करोड़ से कुछ अधिक थी आज एक अरब का आँकड़ा पार कर चुकी है। बाँध - हमारी मजबूरी हैं। आबादी को पुनः 25 करोड़ पर ला दीजिए, फिर नए बाँध बनाना तो दूर, पुराने बाँधों को भी तोड़ दीजिए।

हज़ारों वर्षों से मनुष्य पानी का संग्रह करता आया है - कुँओं तालाबों और बावड़ियों के रूप में बाँध उसी श्रृंखला में नई कड़ी हैं। आर्द्रता, कुहरा, ओस सभी पानी के विभिन्न रूप हैं प्रायः सभी देश अपनी नदियों के पानी का भरपूर उपयोग करना चाहते हैं।

आज संसार में जटिल से जटिल और खतरनाक से खतरनाक रासायनिक पदार्थ पैदा हो रहे हैं। इन्हें इधर-उधर फेंक देने या नदियों में बहा देने के घातक परिणाम होंगे। कल-कारखानों के अलावा बड़े शहर भी अपना मल नदियों के हवाले करते हैं। हम नदियों में लगातार ज़हर घोल रहे हैं। खेतों में किसान जिन कीटनाशकों का छिड़काव करते हैं, देर-सबेर वे भी नदियों में पहुँचते हैं। इनमें से कुछ जहरीले रसायन बरसों बाद भी प्रभावहीन नहीं होते।

प्रायः सभी देश अपनी नदियों के पानी का भरपूर उपयोग करना चाहते हैं। रेखांकित शब्द के स्थान पर कौन-सा शब्द प्रयोग किया जा सकता है ?

a. अधिकतम

b. अधिक

c. अधिकतर

d. अधिकाँश

186. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

हमारे पास आज उतना ही पानी है, जितना हजार साल पहले था, लेकिन पिछले कुछ वर्षों से उसकी माँग बेतहाशा बढ़ गई है। आज़ादी के समय हमारी आबादी 25 करोड़ से कुछ अधिक थी आज एक अरब का आँकड़ा पार कर चुकी है। बाँध - हमारी मजबूरी हैं। आबादी को पुनः 25 करोड़ पर ला दीजिए, फिर नए बाँध बनाना तो दूर, पुराने बाँधों को भी तोड़ दीजिए।

हज़ारों वर्षों से मनुष्य पानी का संग्रह करता आया है - कुँओं तालाबों और बावड़ियों के रूप में बाँध उसी श्रृंखला में नई कड़ी हैं। आर्द्रता, कुहरा, ओस सभी पानी के विभिन्न रूप हैं प्रायः सभी देश अपनी नदियों के पानी का भरपूर उपयोग करना चाहते हैं।

आज संसार में जटिल से जटिल और खतरनाक से खतरनाक रासायनिक पदार्थ पैदा हो रहे हैं। इन्हें इधर-उधर फेंक देने या नदियों में बहा देने के घातक परिणाम होंगे। कल-कारखानों के अलावा बड़े शहर भी अपना मल नदियों के हवाले करते हैं। हम नदियों में लगातार ज़हर घोल रहे हैं। खेतों में किसान जिन कीटनाशकों का छिड़काव करते हैं, देर-सबेर वे भी नदियों में पहुँचते हैं। इनमें से कुछ जहरीले रसायन बरसों बाद भी प्रभावहीन नहीं होते।

किसके घातक परिणाम होंगे ?

- a. नदियों पर बाँध बनाने के
- b. नदियों में जहरीले रासायनिक पदार्थ बहाने के
- c. किसान द्वारा खेती करने के
- d. वर्षा-जल संग्रहण के

187. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

हमारे पास आज उतना ही पानी है, जितना हजार साल पहले था, लेकिन पिछले कुछ वर्षों से उसकी माँग बेतहाशा बढ़ गई है। आज़ादी के समय हमारी आबादी 25 करोड़ से कुछ अधिक थी आज एक अरब का आँकड़ा पार कर चुकी है। बाँध - हमारी मजबूरी हैं। आबादी को पुनः 25 करोड़ पर ला दीजिए, फिर नए बाँध बनाना तो दूर, पुराने बाँधों को भी तोड़ दीजिए।

हज़ारों वर्षों से मनुष्य पानी का संग्रह करता आया है - कुँओं तालाबों और बावड़ियों के रूप में बाँध उसी श्रृंखला में नई कड़ी हैं। आर्द्रता, कुहरा, ओस सभी पानी के विभिन्न रूप हैं प्रायः सभी देश अपनी नदियों के पानी का भरपूर उपयोग करना चाहते हैं।

आज संसार में जटिल से जटिल और खतरनाक से खतरनाक रासायनिक पदार्थ पैदा हो रहे हैं। इन्हें इधर-उधर फेंक देने या नदियों में बहा देने के घातक परिणाम होंगे। कल-कारखानों के अलावा बड़े शहर भी अपना मल नदियों के हवाले करते हैं। हम नदियों में लगातार ज़हर घोल रहे हैं। खेतों में किसान जिन कीटनाशकों का छिड़काव करते हैं, देर-सबेर वे भी नदियों में पहुँचते हैं। इनमें से कुछ जहरीले रसायन बरसों बाद भी प्रभावहीन नहीं होते।

'रसायन' संज्ञा से विशेषण बनेगा _ _ _ _ _।

- a. रासायन
- b. रासायनिक
- c. रासायनशास्त्री
- d. रस

188. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

हमारे पास आज उतना ही पानी है, जितना हजार साल पहले था, लेकिन पिछले कुछ वर्षों से उसकी माँग बेतहाशा बढ़ गई है। आज़ादी के समय हमारी आबादी 25 करोड़ से कुछ अधिक थी आज एक अरब का आँकड़ा पार कर चुकी है। बाँध - हमारी मजबूरी हैं। आबादी को पुनः 25 करोड़ पर ला दीजिए, फिर नए बाँध बनाना तो दूर, पुराने बाँधों को भी तोड़ दीजिए।

हज़ारों वर्षों से मनुष्य पानी का संग्रह करता आया है - कुँओं तालाबों और बावड़ियों के रूप में बाँध उसी श्रृंखला में नई कड़ी हैं। आर्द्रता, कुहरा, ओस सभी पानी के विभिन्न रूप हैं प्रायः सभी देश अपनी नदियों के पानी का भरपूर उपयोग करना चाहते हैं।

आज संसार में जटिल से जटिल और खतरनाक से खतरनाक रासायनिक पदार्थ पैदा हो रहे हैं। इन्हें इधर-उधर फेंक देने या नदियों में बहा देने के घातक परिणाम होंगे। कल-कारखानों के अलावा बड़े शहर भी अपना मल नदियों के हवाले करते हैं। हम नदियों में लगातार ज़हर घोल रहे हैं। खेतों में किसान जिन कीटनाशकों का छिड़काव करते हैं, देर-सबेर वे भी नदियों में पहुँचते हैं। इनमें से कुछ जहरीले रसायन बरसों बाद भी प्रभावहीन नहीं होते।

'इनमें से कुछ जहरीले रसायन बरसों बाद भी प्रभावहीन नहीं होते।' वाक्य का अर्थ के आधार पर भेद बताइए।

- a. संकेतवाचक वाक्य
- b. संदेहवाचक वाक्य
- c. विधानवाचक वाक्य
- d. विधिवाचक वाक्य

189. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

आज के युग में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए यह जानना ज़रूरी हो गया है कि उसका सच्चा मित्र कौन है ? वैसे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के इर्द-गिर्द एक भीड़ जुटी रहती है, जो हालात बदलते ही गायब हो जाती है। विपत्ति में ही सच्चे मित्र की पहचान हो पाती है। सच्ची मित्रता की दुहाई देनेवाले अनेक मित्र मिलेंगे। वास्तविकता क्या है, यह गहरे पानी में जाने से ही पता चलता है। कवि रहीम ने ठीक ही कहा है, 'विपत्ति कसौटी जे कसे ते ही साँचे मीत'। सच्ची मित्रता हृदय से जन्म लेती है और हृदय ही उसे अनुभव करता है उसमें ऊँच-नीच, अमीर-गरीब, अपना-पराया, ऐसा कोई बंधन नहीं होता, जैसे कृष्ण और सुदामा की मित्रता। ऐसी मित्रता समय और स्थान की सीमाओं में बँधी नहीं होती। समय आने पर यह भरपूर साथ निभाती है। हर हृदय में ऐसी मित्रता के प्रति एक ललक रहती है पर यह मित्रता माँगती है, त्याग, सच्चाई और निस्वार्थता।

सच्चे मित्र की पहचान कब होती है?

- a. गरीबी में
- b. मुश्किलों में
- c. सर्दियों में
- d. सुख में

190. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

आज के युग में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए यह जानना ज़रूरी हो गया है कि उसका सच्चा मित्र कौन है ? वैसे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के इर्द-गिर्द एक भीड़ जुटी रहती है, जो हालात बदलते ही गायब हो जाती है।

विपत्ति में ही सच्चे मित्र की पहचान हो पाती है। सच्ची मित्रता की दुहाई देनेवाले अनेक मित्र मिलेंगे। वास्तविकता क्या है, यह गहरे पानी में जाने से ही पता चलता है। कवि रहीम ने ठीक ही कहा है, 'विपत्ति कसौटी जे कसे ते ही साँचे मीत'। सच्ची मित्रता हृदय से जन्म लेती है और हृदय ही उसे अनुभव करता है उसमें ऊँच-नीच, अमीर-गरीब, अपना-पराया, ऐसा कोई बंधन नहीं होता, जैसे कृष्ण और सुदामा की मित्रता। ऐसी मित्रता समय और स्थान की सीमाओं में बँधी नहीं होती। समय आने पर यह भरपूर साथ निभाती है। हर हृदय में ऐसी मित्रता के प्रति एक ललक रहती है पर यह मित्रता माँगती है, त्याग, सच्चाई और निस्वार्थता।

मित्रता के लिए आवश्यक गुण हैं -

- a. त्याग, स्पष्टीकरण, निश्चलता
- b. त्याग, सच्चाई, निस्वार्थता
- c. सच्चाई, निस्वार्थता, धन
- d. सच्चाई, कठिनाई, समाधान

191. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

आज के युग में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए यह जानना ज़रूरी हो गया है कि उसका सच्चा मित्र कौन है ? वैसे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के इर्द-गिर्द एक भीड़ जुटी रहती है, जो हालात बदलते ही गायब हो जाती है। विपत्ति में ही सच्चे मित्र की पहचान हो पाती है। सच्ची मित्रता की दुहाई देनेवाले अनेक मित्र मिलेंगे। वास्तविकता क्या है, यह गहरे पानी में जाने से ही पता चलता है। कवि रहीम ने ठीक ही कहा है, 'विपत्ति कसौटी जे कसे ते ही साँचे मीत'। सच्ची मित्रता हृदय से जन्म लेती है और हृदय ही उसे अनुभव करता है उसमें ऊँच-नीच, अमीर-गरीब, अपना-पराया, ऐसा कोई बंधन नहीं होता, जैसे कृष्ण और सुदामा की मित्रता। ऐसी मित्रता समय और स्थान की सीमाओं में बँधी नहीं होती। समय आने पर यह भरपूर साथ निभाती है। हर हृदय में ऐसी मित्रता के प्रति एक ललक रहती है पर यह मित्रता माँगती है, त्याग, सच्चाई और निस्वार्थता।

'मित्रता समय की सीमाओं से नहीं बँधी है।' वाक्य के अनुसार समय की सीमा के लिए उपर्युक्त भाव होगा -

- a. समय-अवधि

- b. सामयिक सीमा
- c. कुटिलता
- d. अवसरवादिता

192. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

आज के युग में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए यह जानना ज़रूरी हो गया है कि उसका सच्चा मित्र कौन है ? वैसे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के इर्द-गिर्द एक भीड़ जुटी रहती है, जो हालात बदलते ही गायब हो जाती है। विपत्ति में ही सच्चे मित्र की पहचान हो पाती है। सच्ची मित्रता की दुहाई देनेवाले अनेक मित्र मिलेंगे। वास्तविकता क्या है, यह गहरे पानी में जाने से ही पता चलता है। कवि रहीम ने ठीक ही कहा है, 'विपत्ति कसौटी जे कसे ते ही साँचे मीत'। सच्ची मित्रता हृदय से जन्म लेती है और हृदय ही उसे अनुभव करता है उसमें ऊँच-नीच, अमीर-गरीब, अपना-पराया, ऐसा कोई बंधन नहीं होता, जैसे कृष्ण और सुदामा की मित्रता। ऐसी मित्रता समय और स्थान की सीमाओं में बँधी नहीं होती। समय आने पर यह भरपूर साथ निभाती है। हर हृदय में ऐसी मित्रता के प्रति एक ललक रहती है पर यह मित्रता माँगती है, त्याग, सच्चाई और निस्वार्थता।

हृदय की ऐसी कौन-सी खूबी है जिससे मित्रता का उदय होता है?

- a. विशालता
- b. निस्वार्थता
- c. वास्तविकता
- d. कृत्रिमता

193. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

आज के युग में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए यह जानना ज़रूरी हो गया है कि उसका सच्चा मित्र कौन है ? वैसे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के इर्द-गिर्द एक भीड़ जुटी रहती है, जो हालात बदलते ही गायब हो जाती है। विपत्ति में ही सच्चे मित्र की पहचान हो पाती है। सच्ची मित्रता की दुहाई देनेवाले अनेक मित्र मिलेंगे। वास्तविकता क्या है, यह गहरे पानी में जाने से ही पता चलता है। कवि रहीम ने ठीक ही

कहा है, 'विपत्ति कसौटी जे कसे ते ही साँचे मीत'। सच्ची मित्रता हृदय से जन्म लेती है और हृदय ही उसे अनुभव करता है उसमें ऊँच-नीच, अमीर-गरीब, अपना-पराया, ऐसा कोई बंधन नहीं होता, जैसे कृष्ण और सुदामा की मित्रता। ऐसी मित्रता समय और स्थान की सीमाओं में बँधी नहीं होती। समय आने पर यह भरपूर साथ निभाती है। हर हृदय में ऐसी मित्रता के प्रति एक ललक रहती है पर यह मित्रता माँगती है, त्याग, सच्चाई और निस्वार्थता।

मित्रता -

- a. विषय प्रधान है
- b. धन प्रधान है
- c. अनुभूति प्रधान है
- d. सामीप्य प्रधान है

194. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

आज के युग में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए यह जानना ज़रूरी हो गया है कि उसका सच्चा मित्र कौन है ? वैसे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के इर्द-गिर्द एक भीड़ जुटी रहती है, जो हालात बदलते ही गायब हो जाती है। विपत्ति में ही सच्चे मित्र की पहचान हो पाती है। सच्ची मित्रता की दुहाई देनेवाले अनेक मित्र मिलेंगे। वास्तविकता क्या है, यह गहरे पानी में जाने से ही पता चलता है। कवि रहीम ने ठीक ही कहा है, 'विपत्ति कसौटी जे कसे ते ही साँचे मीत'। सच्ची मित्रता हृदय से जन्म लेती है और हृदय ही उसे अनुभव करता है उसमें ऊँच-नीच, अमीर-गरीब, अपना-पराया, ऐसा कोई बंधन नहीं होता, जैसे कृष्ण और सुदामा की मित्रता। ऐसी मित्रता समय और स्थान की सीमाओं में बँधी नहीं होती। समय आने पर यह भरपूर साथ निभाती है। हर हृदय में ऐसी मित्रता के प्रति एक ललक रहती है पर यह मित्रता माँगती है, त्याग, सच्चाई और निस्वार्थता।

गद्यांश में 'मित्र' के लिए किस शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है?

- a. दोस्त
- b. मीत
- c. कृष्ण

d. सुदामा

195. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1)

आज के युग में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए यह जानना ज़रूरी हो गया है कि उसका सच्चा मित्र कौन है ? वैसे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के इर्द-गिर्द एक भीड़ जुटी रहती है, जो हालात बदलते ही गायब हो जाती है। विपत्ति में ही सच्चे मित्र की पहचान हो पाती है। सच्ची मित्रता की दुहाई देनेवाले अनेक मित्र मिलेंगे। वास्तविकता क्या है, यह गहरे पानी में जाने से ही पता चलता है। कवि रहीम ने ठीक ही कहा है, 'विपत्ति कसौटी जे कसे ते ही साँचे मीत'। सच्ची मित्रता हृदय से जन्म लेती है और हृदय ही उसे अनुभव करता है उसमें ऊँच-नीच, अमीर-गरीब, अपना-पराया, ऐसा कोई बंधन नहीं होता, जैसे कृष्ण और सुदामा की मित्रता। ऐसी मित्रता समय और स्थान की सीमाओं में बँधी नहीं होती। समय आने पर यह भरपूर साथ निभाती है। हर हृदय में ऐसी मित्रता के प्रति एक ललक रहती है पर यह मित्रता माँगती है, त्याग, सच्चाई और निस्वार्थता।

'अमीर-गरीब', 'अपना-पराया' शब्द-युग्म उदाहरण हैं -

- a. विपरीतार्थक शब्द-युग्म का
- b. समानार्थी शब्द-युग्म
- c. अनेकार्थी शब्द-युग्म
- d. निरर्थक शब्द-युग्म

196. व्यापक मूल्यांकन निम्नलिखित में से किसके आकलन को संबोधित करता है ? (+1)

- a. सह पाठ्यचर्यक गतिविधियाँ
- b. अकादमिक विषयों
- c. अकादमिक व सह अकादमिक दोनों ही
- d. संकल्पनात्मक आकलन परीक्षण

197. वे कौन-से भाषायी कौशल हैं जिनका आकलन पारंपरिक लिखित परीक्षणों द्वारा नहीं किया जा सकता? (+1)

- a. श्रवण और वाचन
- b. पठन और वाचन
- c. लेखन और श्रवण
- d. पठन और श्रवण

198. 'बारीकी से पठन' का तात्पर्य है (+1)

- a. रचनाकार की राय का पता लगाना
- b. कठिन शब्दों को जानना
- c. पाठ्य सामग्री में किसी विशिष्ट सूचना के बारे में जानना
- d. मुख्य केन्द्रीय भाव का पता लगाना

199. एक अध्यापक छोटी आयु के विद्यार्थियों को नए शब्द सिखाने के लिए वास्तविक वस्तुओं का इस्तेमाल करती है, क्योंकि (+1)

- a. यह शब्दों की सही वर्तनी के शिक्षण में मदद करता है।
- b. हम शब्द संपदा केवल वस्तुओं के माध्यम से ही सिखा सकते हैं।
- c. छोटी आयु वाले विद्यार्थी अमूर्त चिन्तन नहीं कर सकते।
- d. यह शिक्षार्थियों को वास्तविक जीवन में देखी गई वस्तुओं के साथ शब्दों की सम्बद्धता जोड़ने में सहायता करता है।

200. संरचनात्मक (फार्मेटिव) आकलन किस बात में मदद करता है? (+1)

- a. कक्षा में प्रतियोगात्मक परिवेश सृजित करता है।
- b. अध्यापक की शिक्षण योग्यता का आकलन करता है।
- c. शिक्षार्थियों को सुधार के लिए गुणात्मक प्रतिपुष्टि देता है
- d. सप्ताह में परीक्षाएँ संचालित करने में मदद करता है।

201. भाषा की कक्षा में गलतियों के संबंध में कौन-सा कथन सही है? (+1)

- a. गलतियाँ एक प्रकार से सीखने के पहलू हैं और शिक्षार्थी व अध्यापक दोनों को ही प्रतिपुष्टि देते हैं
- b. शिक्षार्थी के भाषा प्रयोग में गलतियों में उसी समय सुधार कर देना चाहिए
- c. गलतियाँ इस बात की ओर संकेत करती हैं कि बच्चे मंदगति से सीखने वाले बच्चे हैं।
- d. गलतियाँ द्वितीय भाषा में प्रथम भाषा के व्यवधान का संकेतक हैं

202. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा पोर्टफोलियो आकलन के संबंध में सही नहीं है ? (+1)

- a. पोर्टफोलियो आकलन विद्यार्थी के अधिगम के लिए साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत करता है
- b. यह विद्यार्थियों को अधिक स्वाधीन होने में मदद करता है।
- c. यह विद्यार्थियों के विमर्श को पोषित करता है और अपने अधिगम के लिए स्वयं के पुनर्वीक्षण में मदद करता है
- d. पोर्टफोलियो आकलन विद्यार्थियों के अधिगम का एक बार किया जाने वाला आकलन है

203. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कार्य पठन पूर्व गतिविधि में मददगार है? (+1)

- a. व्याख्या संबंधी कार्य
- b. अनुमान लगाने वाले कार्य
- c. शिक्षार्थियों को पाठ्य सामग्री का सारांश करने के लिए कहना
- d. व्याकरणिक संरचनाओं का शिक्षण

204. वाचन कौशल विकसित करने का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है (+1)

- a. स्पष्ट और सही उच्चारण का प्रयोग
- b. मधुर और सरस आवाज़ में बोलना
- c. संदर्भ और स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए बोलना
- d. ध्वनि में उतार-चढ़ाव और लहज़े का ध्यान रखना

205. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी धारणा भाषा शिक्षण में गलत है? (+1)

- a. शिक्षार्थी वास्तविक स्थितियों में प्रयोग करने की कोशिशों के माध्यम से भाषा अर्जित करते हैं
- b. शिक्षार्थी की प्रथम भाषा अधिगम में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है
- c. भाषा शिक्षण संप्रेषणात्मक गतिविधियों पर केन्द्रित होना चाहिए
- d. भाषा शिक्षण में बोलने के स्थान पर लेखन को महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए

206. 'संदर्भ में व्याकरण' में मुख्यतः किस पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिए? (+1)

- a. भाषा के नियम आत्मसात करने पर
- b. भाषा के नियम कंठस्थ करने पर

- c. विषयवस्तु का अनुवाद करने पर
- d. नियमों का अतिसामान्यीकरण करने पर

207. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा प्रभावशाली तरीके से व्याकरण शिक्षण के बारे में सही नहीं है? (+1)

- a. प्रामाणिक सम्प्रेषण में नियमों को प्रस्तुत करना
- b. संदर्भ में व्याकरण के प्रासंगिक नियमों को दर्शाना
- c. वास्तविक जीवन जैसे संवाद द्वारा नियमों का अभ्यास करने के मौके देना
- d. नियमों को कंठस्थ करके तथा ड्रिल द्वारा व्याकरण सीखना

208. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा 2005 के पाँच मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों में शामिल नहीं है? (+1)

- a. विद्यालय के बाहर के जीवन को ज्ञान के साथ जोड़ना।
- b. यह सुनिश्चित करना कि अधिगम कंठस्थीकरण पर आधारित नहीं है।
- c. पाठ्यपुस्तक केन्द्रित होने के स्थान पर बच्चों के समग्र विकास के लिए पाठ्यचर्या को समृद्ध करना।
- d. एक पेशेवर अध्यापक की भूमिका का निर्वाह करना।

209. अध्यापक बच्चों का आकलन क्यों करती है? (+1)

- a. यह पता लगाने के लिए कि कक्षा में भाषा का सर्वाधिक अच्छा उपयोग कौन करता है।
- b. बच्चों के सीखने में कमियों का पता लगाने के लिए
- c. बच्चों को अपने अधिगम में आगे किस तरह बढ़ाया जाए, यह योजना बनाने में

d. बच्चे की उसके सहपाठी से तुलना करने के लिए

210. अध्यापिका नए शब्दों का प्रभावशाली तरीके से शिक्षण करने के लिए वास्तविक वस्तुओं का उपयोग करती है। ये वस्तुएँ क्या कहलाती हैं? **(+1)**

- a. शिक्षण विधियाँ
- b. शिक्षण युक्तियाँ
- c. खिलौने
- d. वास्तविक वस्तुएँ

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

Sanskrit – II

211. निम्नलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां यथोचितं उत्तराणि देयानि।

(+1)

भारतीयसंस्कृतेर्महत्त्वं विश्वस्मिन् विश्वे स्वीक्रियते। भारतवर्षस्य प्राचीनसाहित्यं विपुलाकारं विविध विद्यासम्पन्नं चास्ति। वेदानां महत्त्वं, प्राचीनत्वं सर्वोत्कृष्टत्वं च न केवलं भारतवर्षे, अपितु विदेशेष्वपि सम्मानपूर्वकं निर्विवादं च शीर्षण्यवनम्य मन्यन्ते। उपनिषद्ग्रन्थेषु यज्जीवनस्याध्यात्मदर्शनं वर्णितं तदतुलनीयम् अस्ति। प्राचीनकाले विज्ञानमपि चरमावस्थायाम् आसीत्। संख्यानां प्रादुर्भावः प्रयोगश्च सर्वप्रथमं भारतवर्षे एवाभवत्। शुल्बसूत्रेषु ज्यामितिशास्त्रस्य, त्रिकोणमितिशास्त्रस्य, गणितस्य च विकासः भारतवर्षे एवाभवत् इत्येतन्निर्विवादं स्वीक्रियते। शस्त्रास्त्राणां वर्णनं यद् रामायणे महाभारते वोपलभ्यते तेन प्रमाणीभूयते यत् शिल्पशास्त्रेऽपि भारतवर्षे भूयसी प्रगतिरभवत्।

परन्तु चिन्तनीय विषयोऽयमस्ति यत् सा प्रगतिः कुत्र गता। भारतवर्षे साम्प्रतं यानि वस्तूनि प्रयुज्यन्ते तेषां निर्मातारो विदेशीया एव सन्ति। वयं तामेव विद्यां शिक्षामहे यस्य प्रमाणं वैदेशिकात् प्रदेशात् आयाति। स्पष्टमेव वैदेशिकानि वस्तूनि बहुप्रचलने सन्ति। अयमेवास्माकं चिन्तायाः विषयः। साधनसम्पन्ना अपि वयं केनकारणेन पराश्रिताः स्मः। किमर्थमस्माकं रक्षोपकरणानि विदेशेभ्यः क्रीयन्ते। वैदेशिकैः शस्त्रास्त्रैः वयं कियत्कालपर्यन्तं योद्धुं सक्षमाः। एषा सर्वकारस्यापि चिन्ता वर्तते।

भारतवर्षस्य किं वस्तु विपुलाकारं वर्तते ?

- a. क्षेत्रम्
- b. जनसंख्या
- c. प्राचीनसाहित्यम्
- d. समुद्रम्

212. निम्नलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां यथोचितं उत्तराणि देयानि।

(+1)

भारतीयसंस्कृतेर्महत्त्वं विश्वस्मिन् विश्वे स्वीक्रियते। भारतवर्षस्य प्राचीनसाहित्यं विपुलाकारं विविध विद्यासम्पन्नं चास्ति। वेदानां महत्त्वं, प्राचीनत्वं सर्वोत्कृष्टत्वं च न केवलं भारतवर्षे, अपितु विदेशेष्वपि सम्मानपूर्वकं निर्विवादं च शीर्षण्यवनम्य मन्यन्ते। उपनिषद्ग्रन्थेषु यज्जीवनस्याध्यात्मदर्शनं वर्णितं तदतुलनीयम् अस्ति। प्राचीनकाले विज्ञानमपि चरमावस्थायाम् आसीत्। संख्यानां प्रादुर्भावः प्रयोगश्च सर्वप्रथमं भारतवर्षे एवाभवत्। शुल्बसूत्रेषु ज्यामितिशास्त्रस्य,

त्रिकोणमितिशास्त्रस्य, गणितस्य च विकासः भारतवर्षे एवाभवत् इत्येतन्निर्विवादं स्वीक्रियते। शस्त्रास्त्राणां वर्णनं यद् रामायणे महाभारते वोपलभ्यते तेन प्रमाणीभूयते यत् शिल्पशास्त्रेऽपि भारतवर्षे भूयसी प्रगतिरभवत्।

परन्तु चिन्तनीय विषयोऽयमस्ति यत् सा प्रगतिः कुत्र गता। भारतवर्षे साम्प्रतं यानि वस्तूनि प्रयुज्यन्ते तेषां निर्मातारो विदेशीया एव सन्ति। वयं तामेव विद्यां शिक्षामहे यस्य प्रमाणं वैदेशिकात् प्रदेशात् आयाति। स्पष्टमेव वैदेशिकानि वस्तूनि बहुप्रचलने सन्ति। अयमेवास्माकं चिन्तायाः विषयः। साधनसम्पन्ना अपि वयं केनकारणेन पराश्रिताः स्मः। किमर्थमस्माकं रक्षोपकरणानि विदेशेभ्यः क्रीयन्ते। वैदेशिकैः शस्त्रास्त्रैः वयं कियत्कालपर्यन्तं योद्धुं सक्षमाः। एषा सर्वकारस्यापि चिन्ता वर्तते।

उपनिषद्ग्रन्थेषु वर्णितं किं अतुलनीयम् अस्ति ?

- a. अध्यात्मदर्शनम्
- b. यज्ञविवरणम्
- c. लोकजीवनम्
- d. व्यवहारदर्शनम्

213. निम्नलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां यथोचितं उत्तराणि देयानि।

(+1)

भारतीयसंस्कृतेर्महत्त्वं विश्वस्मिन् विश्वे स्वीक्रियते। भारतवर्षस्य प्राचीनसाहित्यं विपुलाकारं विविध विद्यासम्पन्नं चास्ति। वेदानां महत्त्वं, प्राचीनत्वं सर्वोत्कृष्टत्वं च न केवलं भारतवर्षे, अपितु विदेशेष्वपि सम्मानपूर्वकं निर्विवादं च शीषण्यवनम्य मन्यन्ते। उपनिषद्ग्रन्थेषु यज्जीवनस्याध्यात्मदर्शनं वर्णितं तदतुलनीयम् अस्ति। प्राचीनकाले विज्ञानमपि चरमावस्थायाम् आसीत्। संख्यानां प्रादुर्भावः प्रयोगश्च सर्वप्रथमं भारतवर्षे एवाभवत्। शुल्बसूत्रेषु ज्यामितिशास्त्रस्य, त्रिकोणमितिशास्त्रस्य, गणितस्य च विकासः भारतवर्षे एवाभवत् इत्येतन्निर्विवादं स्वीक्रियते। शस्त्रास्त्राणां वर्णनं यद् रामायणे महाभारते वोपलभ्यते तेन प्रमाणीभूयते यत् शिल्पशास्त्रेऽपि भारतवर्षे भूयसी प्रगतिरभवत्।

परन्तु चिन्तनीय विषयोऽयमस्ति यत् सा प्रगतिः कुत्र गता। भारतवर्षे साम्प्रतं यानि वस्तूनि प्रयुज्यन्ते तेषां निर्मातारो विदेशीया एव सन्ति। वयं तामेव विद्यां शिक्षामहे यस्य प्रमाणं वैदेशिकात् प्रदेशात् आयाति। स्पष्टमेव वैदेशिकानि वस्तूनि बहुप्रचलने सन्ति। अयमेवास्माकं चिन्तायाः विषयः। साधनसम्पन्ना अपि वयं केनकारणेन पराश्रिताः स्मः। किमर्थमस्माकं रक्षोपकरणानि

विदेशेभ्यः क्रीयन्ते। वैदेशिकैः शस्त्रास्त्रैः वयं कियत्कालपर्यन्तं योद्धुं सक्षमाः। एषा सर्वकारस्यापि चिन्ता वर्तते।

ज्यामितिगणितस्य विकासः कस्मिन् साहित्ये वैदिककालेऽभवत् ?

- a. श्रौतसूत्रेषु
- b. शुल्बसूत्रेषु
- c. शिक्षावेदाङ्गे
- d. प्रातिशाख्येषु

214. निम्नलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां यथोचितं उत्तराणि देयानि।

(+1)

भारतीयसंस्कृतेर्महत्त्वं विश्वस्मिन् विश्वे स्वीक्रियते। भारतवर्षस्य प्राचीनसाहित्यं विपुलाकारं विविध विद्यासम्पन्नं चास्ति। वेदानां महत्त्वं, प्राचीनत्वं सर्वोत्कृष्टत्वं च न केवलं भारतवर्षे, अपितु विदेशेष्वपि सम्मानपूर्वकं निर्विवादं च शीर्षण्यवनम्य मन्यन्ते। उपनिषद्ग्रन्थेषु यज्जीवनस्याध्यात्मदर्शनं वर्णितं तदतुलनीयम् अस्ति। प्राचीनकाले विज्ञानमपि चरमावस्थायाम् आसीत्। संख्यानां प्रादुर्भावः प्रयोगश्च सर्वप्रथमं भारतवर्षे एवाभवत्। शुल्बसूत्रेषु ज्यामितिशास्त्रस्य, त्रिकोणमितिशास्त्रस्य, गणितस्य च विकासः भारतवर्षे एवाभवत् इत्येतन्निर्विवादं स्वीक्रियते। शस्त्रास्त्राणां वर्णनं यद् रामायणे महाभारते वोपलभ्यते तेन प्रमाणीभूयते यत् शिल्पशास्त्रेऽपि भारतवर्षे भूयसी प्रगतिरभवत्।

परन्तु चिन्तनीय विषयोऽयमस्ति यत् सा प्रगतिः कुत्र गता। भारतवर्षे साम्प्रतं यानि वस्तूनि प्रयुज्यन्ते तेषां निर्मातारो विदेशीया एव सन्ति। वयं तामेव विद्यां शिक्षामहे यस्य प्रमाणं वैदेशिकात् प्रदेशात् आयाति। स्पष्टमेव वैदेशिकानि वस्तूनि बहुप्रचलने सन्ति। अयमेवास्माकं चिन्तायाः विषयः। साधनसम्पन्ना अपि वयं केनकारणेन पराश्रिताः स्मः। किमर्थमस्माकं रक्षोपकरणानि विदेशेभ्यः क्रीयन्ते। वैदेशिकैः शस्त्रास्त्रैः वयं कियत्कालपर्यन्तं योद्धुं सक्षमाः। एषा सर्वकारस्यापि चिन्ता वर्तते।

'भारतवर्षेऽपि शिल्पशास्त्रे भूयसी प्रगतिरभवत्'। इति केन प्रमाणीभूयते ?

- a. शिल्पसाहित्येन
- b. कौटिल्यस्य अर्थशास्त्रेण

c. रामायण-महाभारतयोः शस्त्रास्त्रवर्णनैः

d. पुरातत्त्वावशेषैः

215. निम्नलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां यथोचितं उत्तराणि देयानि।

(+1)

भारतीयसंस्कृतेर्महत्त्वं विश्वस्मिन् विश्वे स्वीक्रियते। भारतवर्षस्य प्राचीनसाहित्यं विपुलाकारं विविध विद्यासम्पन्नं चास्ति। वेदानां महत्त्वं, प्राचीनत्वं सर्वोत्कृष्टत्वं च न केवलं भारतवर्षे, अपितु विदेशेष्वपि सम्मानपूर्वकं निर्विवादं च शीर्षाण्यवनम्य मन्यन्ते। उपनिषद्ग्रन्थेषु यज्जीवनस्याध्यात्मदर्शनं वर्णितं तदतुलनीयम् अस्ति। प्राचीनकाले विज्ञानमपि चरमावस्थायाम् आसीत्। संख्यानां प्रादुर्भावः प्रयोगश्च सर्वप्रथमं भारतवर्षे एवाभवत्। शुल्बसूत्रेषु ज्यामितिशास्त्रस्य, त्रिकोणमितिशास्त्रस्य, गणितस्य च विकासः भारतवर्षे एवाभवत् इत्येतन्निर्विवादं स्वीक्रियते। शस्त्रास्त्राणां वर्णनं यद् रामायणे महाभारते वोपलभ्यते तेन प्रमाणीभूयते यत् शिल्पशास्त्रेऽपि भारतवर्षे भूयसी प्रगतिरभवत्।

परन्तु चिन्तनीय विषयोऽयमस्ति यत् सा प्रगतिः कुत्र गता। भारतवर्षे साम्प्रतं यानि वस्तूनि प्रयुज्यन्ते तेषां निर्मातारो विदेशीया एव सन्ति। वयं तामेव विद्यां शिक्षामहे यस्य प्रमाणं वैदेशिकात् प्रदेशात् आयाति। स्पष्टमेव वैदेशिकानि वस्तूनि बहुप्रचलने सन्ति। अयमेवास्माकं चिन्तायाः विषयः। साधनसम्पन्ना अपि वयं केनकारणेन पराश्रिताः स्मः। किमर्थमस्माकं रक्षोपकरणानि विदेशेभ्यः क्रीयन्ते। वैदेशिकैः शस्त्रास्त्रैः वयं कियत्कालपर्यन्तं योद्धुं सक्षमाः। एषा सर्वकारस्यापि चिन्ता वर्तते।

इदानीम् अस्माकं का चिन्ता वर्तते ?

a. वयं क्रीडाक्षेत्रे सर्वोत्कृष्टा न स्मः।

b. अस्माकम् उद्योगाः प्रगतिं न कुर्वन्ति।

c. अस्माकं जनसंख्या उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धते।

d. साधनसम्पन्ना अपि वयं केन कारणेन पराश्रिताः स्मः।

216. निम्नलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां यथोचितं उत्तराणि देयानि।

(+1)

भारतीयसंस्कृतेर्महत्त्वं विश्वस्मिन् विश्वे स्वीक्रियते। भारतवर्षस्य प्राचीनसाहित्यं विपुलाकारं विविध विद्यासम्पन्नं चास्ति। वेदानां महत्त्वं, प्राचीनत्वं सर्वोत्कृष्टत्वं च न केवलं भारतवर्षे, अपितु

विदेशेष्वपि सम्मानपूर्वकं निर्विवादं च शीर्षण्यवनम्य मन्यन्ते। उपनिषद्ग्रन्थेषु यज्जीवनस्याध्यात्मदर्शनं वर्णितं तदतुलनीयम् अस्ति। प्राचीनकाले विज्ञानमपि चरमावस्थायाम् आसीत्। संख्यानां प्रादुर्भावः प्रयोगश्च सर्वप्रथमं भारतवर्षे एवाभवत्। शुल्बसूत्रेषु ज्यामितिशास्त्रस्य, त्रिकोणमितिशास्त्रस्य, गणितस्य च विकासः भारतवर्षे एवाभवत् इत्येतन्निर्विवादं स्वीक्रियते। शस्त्रास्त्राणां वर्णनं यद् रामायणे महाभारते वोपलभ्यते तेन प्रमाणीभूयते यत् शिल्पशास्त्रेऽपि भारतवर्षे भूयसी प्रगतिरभवत्।

परन्तु चिन्तनीय विषयोऽयमस्ति यत् सा प्रगतिः कुत्र गता। भारतवर्षे साम्प्रतं यानि वस्तूनि प्रयुज्यन्ते तेषां निमातारो विदेशीया एव सन्ति। वयं तामेव विद्यां शिक्षामहे यस्य प्रमाणं वैदेशिकात् प्रदेशात् आयाति। स्पष्टमेव वैदेशिकानि वस्तूनि बहुप्रचलने सन्ति। अयमेवास्माकं चिन्तायाः विषयः। साधनसम्पन्ना अपि वयं केनकारणेन पराश्रिताः स्मः। किमर्थमस्माकं रक्षोपकरणानि विदेशेभ्यः क्रीयन्ते। वैदेशिकैः शस्त्रास्त्रैः वयं कियत्कालपर्यन्तं योद्धुं सक्षमाः। एषा सर्वकारस्यापि चिन्ता वर्तते।

'साम्प्रतम्' शब्दस्य गद्यांशे कोऽर्थः ?

- a. उचितम्
- b. अनुचितम्
- c. अद्यत्वे
- d. भविष्यति

Your Personal Exams Guide

217. निम्नलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां यथोचितं उत्तराणि देयानि।

(+1)

भारतीयसंस्कृतेर्महत्त्वं विश्वस्मिन् विश्वे स्वीक्रियते। भारतवर्षस्य प्राचीनसाहित्यं विपुलाकारं विविध विद्यासम्पन्नं चास्ति। वेदानां महत्त्वं, प्राचीनत्वं सर्वोत्कृष्टत्वं च न केवलं भारतवर्षे, अपितु विदेशेष्वपि सम्मानपूर्वकं निर्विवादं च शीर्षण्यवनम्य मन्यन्ते। उपनिषद्ग्रन्थेषु यज्जीवनस्याध्यात्मदर्शनं वर्णितं तदतुलनीयम् अस्ति। प्राचीनकाले विज्ञानमपि चरमावस्थायाम् आसीत्। संख्यानां प्रादुर्भावः प्रयोगश्च सर्वप्रथमं भारतवर्षे एवाभवत्। शुल्बसूत्रेषु ज्यामितिशास्त्रस्य, त्रिकोणमितिशास्त्रस्य, गणितस्य च विकासः भारतवर्षे एवाभवत् इत्येतन्निर्विवादं स्वीक्रियते। शस्त्रास्त्राणां वर्णनं यद् रामायणे महाभारते वोपलभ्यते तेन प्रमाणीभूयते यत् शिल्पशास्त्रेऽपि भारतवर्षे भूयसी प्रगतिरभवत्।

परन्तु चिन्तनीय विषयोऽयमस्ति यत् सा प्रगतिः कुत्र गता। भारतवर्षे साम्प्रतं यानि वस्तूनि प्रयुज्यन्ते तेषां निर्मातारो विदेशीया एव सन्ति। वयं तामेव विद्यां शिक्षामहे यस्य प्रमाणं वैदेशिकात् प्रदेशात् आयाति। स्पष्टमेव वैदेशिकानि वस्तूनि बहुप्रचलने सन्ति। अयमेवास्माकं चिन्तायाः विषयः। साधनसम्पन्ना अपि वयं केनकारणेन पराश्रिताः स्मः। किमर्थमस्माकं रक्षोपकरणानि विदेशेभ्यः क्रीयन्ते। वैदेशिकैः शस्त्रास्त्रैः वयं कियत्कालपर्यन्तं योद्धुं सक्षमाः। एषा सर्वकारस्यापि चिन्ता वर्तते।

'रक्षोपकरणानि' इत्यस्य सन्धिविच्छेदं कुरु

- a. रक्ष + ओपकरणानि
- b. रक्षा + उपकरणानि
- c. रक्षे + उपकरणानि
- d. रक्षो + पकरणानि

218. निम्नलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां यथोचितं उत्तराणि देयानि।

(+1)

भारतीयसंस्कृतेर्महत्त्वं विश्वस्मिन् विश्वे स्वीक्रियते। भारतवर्षस्य प्राचीनसाहित्यं विपुलाकारं विविध विद्यासम्पन्नं चास्ति। वेदानां महत्त्वं, प्राचीनत्वं सर्वोत्कृष्टत्वं च न केवलं भारतवर्षे, अपितु विदेशेष्वपि सम्मानपूर्वकं निर्विवादं च शीर्षाण्यवनम्य मन्यन्ते। उपनिषद्ग्रन्थेषु यज्जीवनस्याध्यात्मदर्शनं वर्णितं तदतुलनीयम् अस्ति। प्राचीनकाले विज्ञानमपि चरमावस्थायाम् आसीत्। संख्यानां प्रादुर्भावः प्रयोगश्च सर्वप्रथमं भारतवर्षे एवाभवत्। शुल्बसूत्रेषु ज्यामितिशास्त्रस्य, त्रिकोणमितिशास्त्रस्य, गणितस्य च विकासः भारतवर्षे एवाभवत् इत्येतन्निर्विवादं स्वीक्रियते। शस्त्रास्त्राणां वर्णनं यद् रामायणे महाभारते वोपलभ्यते तेन प्रमाणीभूयते यत् शिल्पशास्त्रेऽपि भारतवर्षे भूयसी प्रगतिरभवत्।

परन्तु चिन्तनीय विषयोऽयमस्ति यत् सा प्रगतिः कुत्र गता। भारतवर्षे साम्प्रतं यानि वस्तूनि प्रयुज्यन्ते तेषां निर्मातारो विदेशीया एव सन्ति। वयं तामेव विद्यां शिक्षामहे यस्य प्रमाणं वैदेशिकात् प्रदेशात् आयाति। स्पष्टमेव वैदेशिकानि वस्तूनि बहुप्रचलने सन्ति। अयमेवास्माकं चिन्तायाः विषयः। साधनसम्पन्ना अपि वयं केनकारणेन पराश्रिताः स्मः। किमर्थमस्माकं रक्षोपकरणानि विदेशेभ्यः क्रीयन्ते। वैदेशिकैः शस्त्रास्त्रैः वयं कियत्कालपर्यन्तं योद्धुं सक्षमाः। एषा सर्वकारस्यापि चिन्ता वर्तते।

'योद्धुम्' अस्य पदस्य निर्वचनं कुरु

- a. युद्ध + तुमुन्
- b. युध् + तुमुन्
- c. योध् + तुमुन्
- d. योद्ध + तुमुन्

219. निम्नलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां यथोचितं उत्तराणि देयानि ।

(+1)

एकस्मिन्नगरे कश्चिद् धनिकः प्रतिवसति स्मः। स भाण्डानां व्यापारी आसीत्। प्रसिद्धेभ्यः नगरेभ्यः भाण्डानि क्रीत्वा लघुनगरेषु ग्रामेषु च भाण्डानि विक्रीणाति स्म। तस्याधिकारे भूमसी भूमिरप्यासीत्। स कर्मकरैः कृषिं कारयित्वा अन्नादिकं च विक्रीय प्रभूतं धनम् अर्जितवान्। तस्य चत्वारः पुत्राः आसन् । तेऽपि स्वतन्त्ररूपेण व्यापारं कृत्वा धनम् अर्जितवन्तः। ते सर्वे पितृभक्ता आसन्। ते सर्वे स्वार्जितं धनं पित्रे समर्पयन्। एवं स नगरश्रेष्ठी, धनिकः बृहत्कोषस्य स्वाम्यभवत्।

एकदा संयोगाद् एकः साधुः तत्र नगरे समागतवान् । स प्रत्येकं गृहं गत्वा भिक्षां याचते स्म । श्रान्तो भूत्वा स एकस्य वटस्य मूले चत्वरे स्थित्वा शयनं कर्तुमैच्छत् । तदैव जिज्ञासावशात् नगरस्य केचन जनाः स्वभाग्यं ज्ञातुं समागच्छन्। स कानपि जनान् निराशान् न करोति स्म ।

औत्सुक्यवशाद् स धनिकोऽपि साधोः सकाशं आगतवान्। सोऽपि स्वभाग्यं ज्ञातुम् ऐच्छत् । साधुः तस्य हस्तरेखाः सम्यग् निरूप्य अवदत् - भो श्रेष्ठिन्। तव भाग्यं तु सर्वाधिकं प्रबलम् अस्ति। त्वं सर्वप्रकारेण सपरिवारः सुख्यस्ति। अहं तव हस्ते सप्तपीढीनां भविष्यदर्शनं कर्तुं शक्नोमि । आगामी सप्तपीढीपर्यन्तं तव धनागारो रिक्तो न भविष्यति । धनं उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धिष्यते । अतः सपरिवारः प्रसन्नो भूत्वा सुखपूर्वकं भगवतः कृपायाः आनन्दरसं यथेच्छं पिब ।

साधोर्वचनं श्रुत्वा श्रेष्ठी तारस्वरेण अरोदत् । तं रुदन्तं दृष्ट्वा सर्वे जनाः चकिता अभवन्। तदा साधुरपृच्छत् भो श्रेष्ठिन् एवं अनन्तविभवस्य स्वाम्यपि भूत्वा किमर्थं रोदिषि ? साधुरकथयत् भोः साधो ! अहं वर्तमानं चिन्तयित्वा न रोदिमि । परन्तु सप्तपीढ्याः अनन्तरं मम किं भविष्यति इति चिन्तयित्वा रोदिमि !

साधुः कठोरस्वरेणावदत् - रे मूर्ख ! एतावताऽपि विभवेन एवं सन्तुष्टो नास्ति तदा सदैव दरिद्रो भविष्यति । नास्ति लोभस्यान्तः ।

धनिकः केषां वस्तूनां वाणिज्यं करोति स्म ?

- a. वस्त्राणाम्

b. सुगन्धानाम्

c. भाण्डानाम्

d. रत्नानाम्

220. निम्नलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां यथोचितं उत्तराणि देयानि ।

(+1)

एकस्मिन्नगरे कश्चिद् धनिकः प्रतिवसति स्म। स भाण्डानां व्यापारी आसीत्। प्रसिद्धेभ्यः नगरेभ्यः भाण्डानि क्रीत्वा लघुनगरेषु ग्रामेषु च भाण्डानि विक्रीणाति स्म। तस्याधिकारे भूमसी भूमिरप्यासीत्। स कर्मकरैः कृषिं कारयित्वा अन्नादिकं च विक्रीय प्रभूतं धनम् अर्जितवान्। तस्य चत्वारः पुत्राः आसन् । तेऽपि स्वतन्त्ररूपेण व्यापारं कृत्वा धनम् अर्जितवन्तः। ते सर्वे पितृभक्ता आसन्। ते सर्वे स्वार्जितं धनं पित्रे समर्पयन्। एवं स नगरश्रेष्ठी, धनिकः बृहत्कोषस्य स्वाम्यभवत्।

एकदा संयोगाद् एकः साधुः तत्र नगरे समागतवान् । स प्रत्येकं गृहं गत्वा भिक्षां याचते स्म । श्रान्तो भूत्वा स एकस्य वटस्य मूले चत्वरे स्थित्वा शयनं कर्तुमैच्छत् । तदैव जिज्ञासावशात् नगरस्य केचन जनाः स्वभाग्यं जातुं समागच्छन्। स कानपि जनान् निराशान् न करोति स्म ।

औत्सुक्यवशाद् स धनिकोऽपि साधोः सकाशं आगतवान्। सोऽपि स्वभाग्यं जातुम् ऐच्छत् । साधुः तस्य हस्तरेखाः सम्यग् निरूप्य अवदत् - भो श्रेष्ठिन्। तव भाग्यं तु सर्वाधिकं प्रबलम् अस्ति। त्वं सर्वप्रकारेण सपरिवारः सुख्यस्ति। अहं तव हस्ते सप्तपीढीनां भविष्यदर्शनं कर्तुं शक्नोमि । आगामी सप्तपीढीपर्यन्तं तव धनागारो रिक्तो न भविष्यति । धनं उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धिष्यते । अतः सपरिवारः प्रसन्नो भूत्वा सुखपूर्वकं भगवतः कृपायाः आनन्दरसं यथेच्छं पिब ।

साधोर्वचनं श्रुत्वा श्रेष्ठी तारस्वरेण अरोदत् । तं रुदन्तं दृष्ट्वा सर्वे जनाः चकिता अभवन्। तदा साधुरपृच्छत् भो श्रेष्ठिन् एवं अनन्तविभवस्य स्वाम्यपि भूत्वा किमर्थं रोदिषि ? साधुरकथयत् भोः साधो ! अहं वर्तमानं चिन्तयित्वा न रोदिमि । परन्तु सप्तपीढ्याः अनन्तरं मम किं भविष्यति इति चिन्तयित्वा रोदिमि !

साधुः कठोरस्वरेणावदत् - रे मूर्ख ! एतावताऽपि विभवेन एवं सन्तुष्टो नास्ति तदा सदैव दरिद्रो भविष्यति । नास्ति लोभस्यान्तः ।

धनिकस्य अपरं कार्यं किमासीत् ?

a. भूमिक्रयणं विक्रयणं च

b. लोकेभ्यः ऋणदानम्

c. पशूनां विनिमयः

d. कृषिकार्यम्

221. निम्नलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां यथोचितं उत्तराणि देयानि ।

(+1)

एकस्मिन्नगरे कश्चिद् धनिकः प्रतिवसति स्मः। स भाण्डानां व्यापारी आसीत्। प्रसिद्धेभ्यः नगरेभ्यः भाण्डानि क्रीत्वा लघुनगरेषु ग्रामेषु च भाण्डानि विक्रीणाति स्म। तस्याधिकारे भूमसी भूमिरप्यासीत्। स कर्मकरैः कृषिं कारयित्वा अन्नादिकं च विक्रीय प्रभूतं धनम् अर्जितवान्। तस्य चत्वारः पुत्राः आसन्। तेऽपि स्वतन्त्ररूपेण व्यापारं कृत्वा धनम् अर्जितवन्तः। ते सर्वे पितृभक्ता आसन्। ते सर्वे स्वार्जितं धनं पित्रे समर्पयन्। एवं स नगरश्रेष्ठी, धनिकः बृहत्कोषस्य स्वाम्यभवत्।

एकदा संयोगाद् एकः साधुः तत्र नगरे समागतवान्। स प्रत्येकं गृहं गत्वा भिक्षां याचते स्म। श्रान्तो भूत्वा स एकस्य वटस्य मूले चत्वरे स्थित्वा शयनं कर्तुमैच्छत्। तदैव जिज्ञासावशात् नगरस्य केचन जनाः स्वभाग्यं ज्ञातुं समागच्छन्। स कानपि जनान् निराशान् न करोति स्म।

औत्सुक्यवशाद् स धनिकोऽपि साधोः सकाशं आगतवान्। सोऽपि स्वभाग्यं ज्ञातुम् ऐच्छत्। साधुः तस्य हस्तरेखाः सम्यग् निरूप्य अवदत् - भो श्रेष्ठिन्। तव भाग्यं तु सर्वाधिकं प्रबलम् अस्ति। त्वं सर्वप्रकारेण सपरिवारः सुख्यस्ति। अहं तव हस्ते सप्तपीढीनां भविष्यदर्शनं कर्तुं शक्नोमि। आगामी सप्तपीढीपर्यन्तं तव धनागारो रिक्तो न भविष्यति। धनं उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धिष्यते। अतः सपरिवारः प्रसन्नो भूत्वा सुखपूर्वकं भगवतः कृपायाः आनन्दरसं यथेच्छं पिब।

साधोर्वचनं श्रुत्वा श्रेष्ठी तारस्वरेण अरोदत्। तं रुदन्तं दृष्ट्वा सर्वे जनाः चकिता अभवन्। तदा साधुरपृच्छत् भो श्रेष्ठिन् एवं अनन्तविभवस्य स्वाम्यपि भूत्वा किमर्थं रोदिषि? साधुरकथयत् भोः साधो! अहं वर्तमानं चिन्तयित्वा न रोदिमि। परन्तु सप्तपीढ्याः अनन्तरं मम किं भविष्यति इति चिन्तयित्वा रोदिमि।

साधुः कठोरस्वरेणावदत् - रे मूर्ख! एतावताऽपि विभवेन एवं सन्तुष्टो नास्ति तदा सदैव दरिद्रो भविष्यति। नास्ति लोभस्यान्तः।

धनिकस्य पुत्राः किम् अकुर्वन् -

a. ते पित्रा सह भाण्डानि विक्रीतवन्तः।

b. ते स्वतन्त्ररूपेण व्यापारं कृतवन्तः।

c. ते कृषिकार्यं निरीक्षन्ते स्म।

d. ते पितृसेवाम् अकुर्वन् ।

222. निम्नलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां यथोचितं उत्तराणि देयानि ।

(+1)

एकस्मिन्नगरे कश्चिद् धनिकः प्रतिवसति स्मः। स भाण्डानां व्यापारी आसीत्। प्रसिद्धेभ्यः नगरेभ्यः भाण्डानि क्रीत्वा लघुनगरेषु ग्रामेषु च भाण्डानि विक्रीणाति स्म। तस्याधिकारे भूमसी भूमिरप्यासीत्। स कर्मकरैः कृषिं कारयित्वा अन्नादिकं च विक्रीय प्रभूतं धनम् अर्जितवान्। तस्य चत्वारः पुत्राः आसन् । तेऽपि स्वतन्त्ररूपेण व्यापारं कृत्वा धनम् अर्जितवन्तः। ते सर्वे पितृभक्ता आसन्। ते सर्वे स्वार्जितं धनं पित्रे समर्पयन्। एवं स नगरश्रेष्ठी, धनिकः बृहत्कोषस्य स्वाम्यभवत्।

एकदा संयोगाद् एकः साधुः तत्र नगरे समागतवान् । स प्रत्येकं गृहं गत्वा भिक्षां याचते स्म । श्रान्तो भूत्वा स एकस्य वटस्य मूले चत्वरे स्थित्वा शयनं कर्तुमैच्छत् । तदैव जिज्ञासावशात् नगरस्य केचन जनाः स्वभाग्यं ज्ञातुं समागच्छन्। स कानपि जनान् निराशान् न करोति स्म ।

औत्सुक्यवशाद् स धनिकोऽपि साधोः सकाशं आगतवान्। सोऽपि स्वभाग्यं ज्ञातुम् ऐच्छत् । साधुः तस्य हस्तरेखाः सम्यग् निरूप्य अवदत् - भो श्रेष्ठिन्। तव भाग्यं तु सर्वाधिकं प्रबलम् अस्ति। त्वं सर्वप्रकारेण सपरिवारः सुख्यस्ति। अहं तव हस्ते सप्तपीढीनां भविष्यदर्शनं कर्तुं शक्नोमि । आगामी सप्तपीढीपर्यन्तं तव धनागारो रिक्तो न भविष्यति । धनं उत्तरोत्तरं वर्ध्निष्यते । अतः सपरिवारः प्रसन्नो भूत्वा सुखपूर्वकं भगवतः कृपायाः आनन्दरसं यथेच्छं पिब ।

साधोर्वचनं श्रुत्वा श्रेष्ठी तारस्वरेण अरोदत् । तं रुदन्तं दृष्ट्वा सर्वे जनाः चकिता अभवन्। तदा साधुरपृच्छत् भो श्रेष्ठिन् एवं अनन्तविभवस्य स्वाम्यपि भूत्वा किमर्थं रोदिषि ? साधुरकथयत् भोः साधो ! अहं वर्तमानं चिन्तयित्वा न रोदिमि । परन्तु सप्तपीढ्याः अनन्तरं मम किं भविष्यति इति चिन्तयित्वा रोदिमि !

साधुः कठोरस्वरेणावदत् - रे मूर्ख ! एतावताऽपि विभवेन एवं सन्तुष्टो नास्ति तदा सदैव दरिद्रो भविष्यति । नास्ति लोभस्यान्तः ।

व्यापारशब्दस्य निम्नलिखितेषु कः पर्यायः ?

- a. पण्यम्
- b. वाणिज्यम्
- c. क्रय-विक्रयः
- d. आपणम्

223. निम्नलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां यथोचितं उत्तराणि देयानि ।

(+1)

एकस्मिन्नगरे कश्चिद् धनिकः प्रतिवसति स्म। स भाण्डानां व्यापारी आसीत्। प्रसिद्धेभ्यः नगरेभ्यः भाण्डानि क्रीत्वा लघुनगरेषु ग्रामेषु च भाण्डानि विक्रीणाति स्म। तस्याधिकारे भूमसी भूमिरप्यासीत्। स कर्मकरैः कृषिं कारयित्वा अन्नादिकं च विक्रीय प्रभूतं धनम् अर्जितवान्। तस्य चत्वारः पुत्राः आसन् । तेऽपि स्वतन्त्ररूपेण व्यापारं कृत्वा धनम् अर्जितवन्तः। ते सर्वे पितृभक्ता आसन्। ते सर्वे स्वार्जितं धनं पित्रे समर्पयन्। एवं स नगरश्रेष्ठी, धनिकः बृहत्कोषस्य स्वाम्यभवत्।

एकदा संयोगाद् एकः साधुः तत्र नगरे समागतवान् । स प्रत्येकं गृहं गत्वा भिक्षां याचते स्म । श्रान्तो भूत्वा स एकस्य वटस्य मूले चत्वरे स्थित्वा शयनं कर्तुमैच्छत् । तदैव जिज्ञासावशात् नगरस्य केचन जनाः स्वभाग्यं ज्ञातुं समागच्छन्। स कानपि जनान् निराशान् न करोति स्म ।

औत्सुक्यवशाद् स धनिकोऽपि साधोः सकाशं आगतवान्। सोऽपि स्वभाग्यं ज्ञातुम् ऐच्छत् । साधुः तस्य हस्तरेखाः सम्यग् निरूप्य अवदत् - भो श्रेष्ठिन्। तव भाग्यं तु सर्वाधिकं प्रबलम् अस्ति। त्वं सर्वप्रकारेण सपरिवारः सुख्यस्ति। अहं तव हस्ते सप्तपीढीनां भविष्यदर्शनं कर्तुं शक्नोमि । आगामी सप्तपीढीपर्यन्तं तव धनागारो रिक्तो न भविष्यति । धनं उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धियते । अतः सपरिवारः प्रसन्नो भूत्वा सुखपूर्वकं भगवतः कृपायाः आनन्दरसं यथेच्छं पिब ।

साधोर्वचनं श्रुत्वा श्रेष्ठी तारस्वरेण अरोदत् । तं रुदन्तं दृष्ट्वा सर्वे जनाः चकिता अभवन्। तदा साधुरपृच्छत् भो श्रेष्ठिन् एवं अनन्तविभवस्य स्वाम्यपि भूत्वा किमर्थं रोदिषि ? साधुरकथयत् भोः साधो ! अहं वर्तमानं चिन्तयित्वा न रोदिमि । परन्तु सप्तपीढ्याः अनन्तरं मम किं भविष्यति इति चिन्तयित्वा रोदिमि ।

साधुः कठोरस्वरेणावदत् - रे मूर्ख ! एतावताऽपि विभवेन एवं सन्तुष्टो नास्ति तदा सदैव दरिद्रो भविष्यति । नास्ति लोभस्यान्तः ।

निम्नलिखितेषु कस्मिन् शब्दे लकारभेदोऽस्ति ?

- अपृच्छत्
- अभवन्
- अवदत्
- पिब

224. निम्नलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां यथोचितं उत्तराणि देयानि ।

(+1)

एकस्मिन्नगरे कश्चिद् धनिकः प्रतिवसति स्म। स भाण्डानां व्यापारी आसीत्। प्रसिद्धेभ्यः नगरेभ्यः भाण्डानि क्रीत्वा लघुनगरेषु ग्रामेषु च भाण्डानि विक्रीणाति स्म। तस्याधिकारे भूमसी भूमिरप्यासीत्। स कर्मकरैः कृषिं कारयित्वा अन्नादिकं च विक्रीय प्रभूतं धनम् अर्जितवान्। तस्य चत्वारः पुत्राः आसन् । तेऽपि स्वतन्त्ररूपेण व्यापारं कृत्वा धनम् अर्जितवन्तः। ते सर्वे पितृभक्ता आसन्। ते सर्वे स्वार्जितं धनं पित्रे समर्पयन्। एवं स नगरश्रेष्ठी, धनिकः बृहत्कोषस्य स्वाम्यभवत्।

एकदा संयोगाद् एकः साधुः तत्र नगरे समागतवान् । स प्रत्येकं गृहं गत्वा भिक्षां याचते स्म । श्रान्तो भूत्वा स एकस्य वटस्य मूले चत्वरे स्थित्वा शयनं कर्तुमैच्छत् । तदैव जिजासावशात् नगरस्य केचन जनाः स्वभाग्यं ज्ञातुं समागच्छन्। स कानपि जनान् निराशान् न करोति स्म ।

औत्सुक्यवशाद् स धनिकोऽपि साधोः सकाशं आगतवान्। सोऽपि स्वभाग्यं ज्ञातुम् ऐच्छत् । साधुः तस्य हस्तरेखाः सम्यग् निरूप्य अवदत् - भो श्रेष्ठिन्। तव भाग्यं तु सर्वाधिकं प्रबलम् अस्ति। त्वं सर्वप्रकारेण सपरिवारः सुख्यस्ति। अहं तव हस्ते सप्तपीढीनां भविष्यदर्शनं कर्तुं शक्नोमि । आगामी सप्तपीढीपर्यन्तं तव धनागारो रिक्तो न भविष्यति । धनं उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धिष्यते । अतः सपरिवारः प्रसन्नो भूत्वा सुखपूर्वकं भगवतः कृपायाः आनन्दरसं यथेच्छं पिब ।

साधोर्वचनं श्रुत्वा श्रेष्ठी तारस्वरेण अरोदत् । तं रुदन्तं दृष्ट्वा सर्वे जनाः चकिता अभवन्। तदा साधुरपृच्छत् भो श्रेष्ठिन् एवं अनन्तविभवस्य स्वाम्यपि भूत्वा किमर्थं रोदिषि ? साधुरकथयत् भोः साधो ! अहं वर्तमानं चिन्तयित्वा न रोदिमि । परन्तु सप्तपीढ्याः अनन्तरं मम किं भविष्यति इति चिन्तयित्वा रोदिमि !

साधुः कठोरस्वरेणावदत् - रे मूर्ख ! एतावताऽपि विभवेन एवं सन्तुष्टो नास्ति तदा सदैव दरिद्रो भविष्यति । नास्ति लोभस्यान्तः ।

'स्वाम्यपि' इत्यस्मिन् पदसमूहे कः सन्धिः ?

- a. अयादि
- b. यण्
- c. वृद्धिः
- d. गुणः

225. निम्नलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां यथोचितं उत्तराणि देयानि ।

(+1)

एकस्मिन्नगरे कश्चिद् धनिकः प्रतिवसति स्म। स भाण्डानां व्यापारी आसीत्। प्रसिद्धेभ्यः नगरेभ्यः भाण्डानि क्रीत्वा लघुनगरेषु ग्रामेषु च भाण्डानि विक्रीणाति स्म। तस्याधिकारे भूमसी भूमिरप्यासीत्। स कर्मकरैः कृषिं कारयित्वा अन्नादिकं च विक्रीय प्रभूतं धनम् अर्जितवान्। तस्य चत्वारः पुत्राः आसन् । तेऽपि स्वतन्त्ररूपेण व्यापारं कृत्वा धनम् अर्जितवन्तः। ते सर्वे पितृभक्ता आसन्। ते सर्वे स्वार्जितं धनं पित्रे समर्पयन्। एवं स नगरश्रेष्ठी, धनिकः बृहत्कोषस्य स्वाम्यभवत्।

एकदा संयोगाद् एकः साधुः तत्र नगरे समागतवान् । स प्रत्येकं गृहं गत्वा भिक्षां याचते स्म । श्रान्तो भूत्वा स एकस्य वटस्य मूले चत्वरे स्थित्वा शयनं कर्तुमैच्छत् । तदैव जिजासावशात् नगरस्य केचन जनाः स्वभाग्यं ज्ञातुं समागच्छन्। स कानपि जनान् निराशान् न करोति स्म ।

औत्सुक्यवशाद् स धनिकोऽपि साधोः सकाशं आगतवान्। सोऽपि स्वभाग्यं ज्ञातुम् ऐच्छत् । साधुः तस्य हस्तरेखाः सम्यग् निरूप्य अवदत् - भो श्रेष्ठिन्। तव भाग्यं तु सर्वाधिकं प्रबलम् अस्ति। त्वं सर्वप्रकारेण सपरिवारः सुख्यस्ति। अहं तव हस्ते सप्तपीढीनां भविष्यदर्शनं कर्तुं शक्नोमि । आगामी सप्तपीढीपर्यन्तं तव धनागारो रिक्तो न भविष्यति । धनं उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धिष्यते । अतः सपरिवारः प्रसन्नो भूत्वा सुखपूर्वकं भगवतः कृपायाः आनन्दरसं यथेच्छं पिब ।

साधोर्वचनं श्रुत्वा श्रेष्ठी तारस्वरेण अरोदत् । तं रुदन्तं दृष्ट्वा सर्वे जनाः चकिता अभवन्। तदा साधुरपृच्छत् भो श्रेष्ठिन् एवं अनन्तविभवस्य स्वाम्यपि भूत्वा किमर्थं रोदिषि ? साधुरकथयत् भोः साधो ! अहं वर्तमानं चिन्तयित्वा न रोदिमि । परन्तु सप्तपीढ्याः अनन्तरं मम किं भविष्यति इति चिन्तयित्वा रोदिमि !

साधुः कठोरस्वरेणावदत् - रे मूर्ख ! एतावताऽपि विभवेन एवं सन्तुष्टो नास्ति तदा सदैव दरिद्रो भविष्यति । नास्ति लोभस्यान्तः ।

'सम्पत्तिः' इत्यस्मिन्नर्थे गद्यांशे कः शब्दः प्रयुक्तः ?

- बृहत्कोषः
- स्वार्जितम्
- प्रभूतं धनम्
- विभवः

226. समग्रमूल्याङ्कने निम्नलिखितस्य मूल्याङ्कनं भवति- (+1)

- a. सहपाठ्यचर्याक्रियाणाम्
- b. शैक्षणिकविषयाणाम्
- c. वैदुष्य क्षेत्राणां सह - वैदुष्य क्षेत्राणाम्
- d. समेकित - मूल्याङ्कनपरीक्षा

227. भाषा - कौशलानि येषां मूल्याङ्कनं पारम्परिक कलम - कर्गद (Pen-Paper) परीक्षाभिः भवितुं नार्हति, सन्ति - (+1)

- a. श्रवणं, भाषणम् च
- b. पठनं, भाषणं च
- c. लेखनं, श्रवणं च
- d. पठनं, श्रवणं च

228. परिवीक्षणम् (Scanning) इदं जातुम् इष्यते (+1)

- a. लेखकस्य विचारम्
- b. कठिनशब्दान्
- c. विशिष्टवार्ता सूचनां वा
- d. मुख्यभावम्

229. अध्यापकः बालछात्रान् पाठयितुं वास्तविकपदार्थान् प्रयुनक्ति, यतः (+1)

- a. अनेन शब्दानां शुद्धवर्तनीपाठने सहायता भवति
- b. शब्दकोषः पदार्थानां माध्यमेन एव पाठयितुं शक्यते
- c. बालछात्राः अमूर्त चिन्तने सक्षमाः न सन्ति
- d. इदं छात्राणां शब्दान् वास्तविक जीवने प्रयुक्तानां पदार्थैः सह समन्वये सहायतां करोति

230. रचनात्मकं मूल्याङ्कनं निम्नलिखिते सहायतां करोति-

(+1)

- a. कक्षायां प्रतियोगितात्मकं वातावरणं उत्पादयितुम्
- b. अध्यापने शिक्षकस्य क्षमतायाः मूल्याङ्कने
- c. छात्राणां संवर्धनार्थं गुणात्मिकां प्रतिपुष्टिं प्रदातुम्
- d. सप्ताहे परीक्षाकरणम्

231. भाषा कक्षायां त्रुटीनां विषये किं सत्यमस्ति ?

(+1)

- a. त्रुटयः शिक्षणक्षेत्राणि सन्ति, ताः छात्राणां शिक्षकाणां च कृते प्रतिपुष्टिर्भवन्ति ।
- b. त्रुटयः तत्रैव तत्कालं शोधनीयाः यदा छात्राः भाषां प्रयुञ्जन्ति ।
- c. त्रुटयः संकेतयन्ति यत् बालकः मन्दछात्रः अस्ति ।
- d. त्रुटिः एवं संकेतयति यत् प्रथमभाषा द्वितीयां भाषां बाधते ।

232. पत्राधान मूल्याङ्कनस्य विषये किं सत्यं नास्ति -

(+1)

- a. पत्राधान मूल्याङ्कनं छात्रस्य अध्ययनं प्रमाणीकरोति ।
- b. एतत् छात्रान् अधिकतरं स्वायत्तं करोति ।

- c. एतत् छात्रस्य चिन्तनं प्रोन्नयति तथा तान् स्वशिक्षणस्य स्वयं मूल्याङ्कनं कर्तुं समर्थान् करोति ।
- d. पत्राधानमूल्याङ्कनं छात्रस्य शिक्षणस्य सकृत् मूल्याङ्कनमस्ति ।

233. निम्नलिखितेषु किं प्राक् पठनप्रयोगं संवर्धयति - (+1)

- a. अनुच्छेदस्य भाषाभिव्यक्तिप्रयोगः
- b. अनुमानप्रयोगः
- c. छात्रेभ्यः पाठ्यस्य सारनिर्माणानाम् निर्देशः
- d. व्याकरणसंरचनायाः पाठनम्

234. भाषणकौशलविकासस्य एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पक्षोऽस्ति - (+1)

- a. स्पष्टं एवं शुद्धोच्चारणम्
- b. मधुरा संगीतात्मिका च स्वराभिव्यक्तिः
- c. प्रकरणानुकूलम् अवस्थानुकूलं च भाषणम्
- d. स्वरारोहावरोहस्य लयात्मकतायाश्च प्रयोगः

235. निम्नलिखितेषु भाषा - अध्यापनस्य विषये का अवधारणा मिथ्या अस्ति ? (+1)

- a. छात्राः भाषायाः वास्तविक परिस्थितिषु प्रयोगं कर्तुं प्रयासेन भाषां अधिगृह्णन्ति ।
- b. छात्रस्य प्रथमा भाषा शिक्षणे महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदानं करोति ।
- c. भाषाशिक्षणं सम्प्रेषणात्मकप्रयोगे केन्द्रितं स्यात् ।
- d. भाषाशिक्षणे भाषणापेक्षायां लेखने महत्त्वं दातव्यम् ।

236. प्रकरणानुसारं व्याकरणस्य बलं निम्नलिखिते भवति (+1)

- a. भाषायाः नियमाः बुद्धिस्थाः करणीयाः
- b. भाषायाः नियमाः स्मर्तव्याः (कण्ठस्थाः करणीयाः)
- c. विषयवस्तुनः अनुवादः करणीयः
- d. व्याकरणनियमानां अतिसाधारणीकरणम्

237. व्याकरणस्य प्रभावि-अध्यापनस्य विषये किं सत्यं नास्ति - (+1)

- a. वास्तविक सम्प्रेषणे शब्दरूपस्य प्रयोगः
- b. प्रकरणान्तर्गतानां सम्बन्धितव्याकरणनियमानाम् अन्वेषणम्
- c. वास्तविकजीवनसदृशे सम्प्रेषणे व्याकरणनियमानाम् अभ्यासः
- d. नियमान् कण्ठस्थीकृत्य अभ्यासमाध्यमेन व्याकरणशिक्षणम्

238. NCF 2005 इत्यत्र वर्णितेषु पञ्च निर्देशात्मकसिद्धान्तेषु निम्नलिखितेषु कतमो नास्ति - (+1)

- a. ज्ञानस्य विद्यालयाद् बहिः संयोजनम्
- b. एतद् निश्चितीकरणं यत् शिक्षणं रटन-शिक्षणाद् दूरीभवति
- c. पाठ्यक्रमस्य समृद्धीकरणं येन छात्राः पाठ्यपुस्तककेन्द्रितो न भूत्वा समग्रविकासं कुर्युः
- d. व्यावसायिक - अध्यापकस्य भूमिकां निर्वहेत्

239. अध्यापकः निम्न उद्देश्येन छात्रस्य मूल्याङ्कनं करोति । (+1)

- a. एतद् जातुं यत् कक्षायां कः श्रेष्ठः भाषा प्रयोक्ता अस्ति ।

- b. एतद् जातुं यत् छात्रस्य शिक्षणे न्यूनता कुत्र विद्यते ।
- c. 'छात्राः स्वाध्ययने अग्रसरा भवेयुः' इत्यनेन प्रयोजनेन योजना निर्माणं छात्राणां सहायतां कुर्यात् ।
- d. छात्रस्य सहपाठीभ्यः सह तुलना ।

240. कश्चिद् अध्यापकः नवीनशब्दानां पाठनं प्रभावशालिं कर्तुं वास्तविकपदार्थानां प्रयोगं करोति । एते पदार्थाः किं कथ्यन्ते ? (+1)

- a. पाठनविधिः
- b. पाठनप्रविधयः
- c. क्रीडनकानि
- d. दृश्यपदार्थाः (Realia)

Your Personal Exams Guide