



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 2021 Paper 2 Social Studies Question Paper (Jan-04-2022) (Eng-Hin)

Total Time: 2 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 210

Instructions

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

Your Personal Exams Guide

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. The proximodistal principle is illustrated in which of the following examples? (+1)
 - a. Infants develop vision before the use of their arms.
 - b. Infants develop cognitive abilities and then learn language.
 - c. Infants first learn to move their torso and then their arms and legs.
 - d. Infants learn cooing before babbling.

2. **Assertion (A)** : Children of poor income families have very different childhood than children of high-income families. (+1)
Reason (R) : The period of childhood is experienced differently by children across varying cultures.
 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.

3. Improved athletic abilities, participation in games with rules, logical thought processes that are centered around concrete experiences, are hallmarks of the period of - (+1)
 - a. Infancy
 - b. Early childhood
 - c. Middle childhood
 - d. Adolescence

4. Which of the following are secondary agencies of socialization? (+1)
 - (i) Books and magazines
 - (ii) Immediate family
 - (iii) Media
 - (iv) School
 - a. (iii), (iv)
 - b. (ii), (iv)
 - c. (i), (iii), (iv)
 - d. (ii), (iii), (iv)

-
5. According to Piaget, the unfolding of biological changes that are genetically programmed is called - (+1)
- a. equilibration
 - b. adaption
 - c. maturation
 - d. social transmission
-
6. Choose the correctly matched pair of stage and its characteristics as proposed by Jean Piaget (+1)
- a. Sensori-motor-Engagement in mental manipulations
 - b. Pre-operational-Development of object permanence
 - c. Concrete operational-Capable of operations but not abstraction
 - d. Formal operational-Unable to mentally reserve actions
-
7. Children talking aloud to themselves - (+1)
- a. is an indication of their egocentrism.
 - b. helps them to regulate their thinking.
 - c. hinders their psychological and language development.
 - d. is an identifier of severe behavioral problems.
-
8. Which of the following are examples of cultural tools that aid and change our functioning as per Lev Vygotsky's theory? (+1)
- (i) Maps
 - (ii) Language
 - (iii) Calculator
 - (iv) Schemas
- a. (ii), (iv)
 - b. (i), (iii)
 - c. (i), (ii), (iii)
 - d. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
-
9. Which of the following pedagogical principle would not be advocated by Lev Vygotsky? (+1)
- a. Employ rewards and punishment

- b. Promote social interaction
- c. Use co-operative learning
- d. Encourage children to use cultural tools

10. Which of the following does **not** indicate a child-centered classroom? (+1)

- a. Seating arrangement changes as per the activity.
- b. Children's progress is reported in qualitative terms and on all aspects of development.
- c. Teacher reads the textbook and writes answers on the blackboard for students to copy.
- d. Children are engrossed in what they are doing.

11. In Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development, the stage of 'social order maintaining' is characterized by - (+1)

- a. Understanding of reciprocity.
- b. Fear of authority and avoidance of punishment.
- c. Seeking affection and approval of others.
- d. Each member of society having a personal duty to uphold laws.

12. According to Howard Gardner - (+1)

- a. intelligence is a single entity.
- b. there are several distinct types of intelligences.
- c. intellectual traits can be classified along three dimensions-operations, contents and products.
- d. intelligence consists of a general factor and some specific factors.

13. Use of gender neutral language and discussing gender as a social construct rather than being biologically determined would - (+1)

- a. promote gender discrimination.
- b. reinforce gender bias.
- c. encourage gender conformity.
- d. challenge gender stereotyping.

14. _____ should be followed by the teacher to facilitate learning of children from diverse backgrounds. (+1)

- a. Standardized curriculum

- b. Textbook centric pedagogy
- c. Differentiated instructional styles
- d. Summative assessment

15. Which of the following statements about Assessment of children is **not** correct? (+1)

- a. Assessment should be undertaken to facilitate learning and should involve diverse tools.
- b. Assessment should always be conducted as an activity separate from teaching-learning.
- c. Assessment should give the teacher an opportunity to reflect upon her pedagogical strategies.
- d. Assessment should focus upon cognitive, physical as well as psychological domains.

16. Inclusion in education implies that (+1)

- a. students are given admission selectively on the basis of their ability.
- b. students make adjustments as per the demands of school.
- c. all students study in same school irrespective of their differences.
- d. students with disabilities study separately in special schools.

17. Which of the following disability cause challenges in reading and comprehending the written materials? (+1)

- a. Locomotor disability
- b. Hearing impairment
- c. Dyscalculia
- d. Dyslexia

18. Which of the following will **hinder** inclusion of learners from disadvantaged and deprived groups? (+1)

- a. Flexible Curriculum
- b. Decontextualized content
- c. Learner-centered pedagogy
- d. Comprehensive evaluation

19. Use of diverse pedagogical strategies by the teachers will help in inclusion of : (+1)

- (i) students with speech impairment
- (ii) students with visual impairment

(iii) students with giftedness

(iv) creative students

Choose the correct option.

a. (i)

b. (ii), (iii)

c. (i), (ii), (iv)

d. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

20. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of appropriate accommodation strategy for inclusion of students with the specified disability? (+1)

a. Dysgraphia : Ensuring compulsory writing on un-ruled sheets

b. Dyslexia : Giving text with mixed uppercase and small letters for reading

c. Locomotor disability : Provision of classes on ground floor

d. Visual impairment : Using sign language for communication

21. Which of the following facilitates student's thinking? (+1)

a. Drill and practice

b. Copying without understanding

c. Discussion with peers

d. Passive listening

22. It is important to _____ situations where the students are _____ listeners for long periods of time. (+1)

a. avoid, passive

b. create, passive

c. prevent, active

d. reinforce, docile

23. Which of the following is correct in context of learning? (+1)

a. Students learn best when they participate in culturally irrelevant activities.

b. Students learn best when they participate in meaningful activities.

c. Students learn least when they participate in culturally relevant activities.

d. Students learn least when they participate in meaningful activities.

24. While designing instructions, a teacher should ensure that her instructions does not _____. (+1)

- a. confuse and discourage students
 - b. facilitate scaffolding
 - c. mediate learning
 - d. result in transfer of learning
-

25. Which of the following is not promoted by the advocates of socio-constructivist approach of learning? (+1)

- a. Conditioning of behavior
 - b. Discovery learning
 - c. Scaffolding
 - d. Use of cultural tools
-

26. In order to enhance problem solving skills of students, which of the following is a good strategy? (+1)

- a. Create situations that demands application of knowledge.
 - b. Give a list of facts to rote-memorize.
 - c. Instruct students to copy written information from board.
 - d. Teach content for getting good marks in exams.
-

27. A teacher should deal with the misconceptions among children by : (+1)

- a. Identify but not attending those misconception.
 - b. Providing opportunities to counter their misconceptions.
 - c. Punishing children for expressing misconceptions.
 - d. Referring them straight to a remedial teacher.
-

28. Shame is _____ to the process of learning. (+1)

- a. essential
- b. harmful
- c. not related
- d. significant

29. The shift proposed in National Education Policy 2020 is from – (+1)

- a. standardization to flexibility
- b. formative to summative assessment
- c. conceptual understanding to learning-for-exams
- d. multidisciplinary to rigidity

30. Learning should be directed towards _____ rather than _____. (+1)

- a. competition, imitation
- b. imitation, competition
- c. memorization, understanding
- d. understanding, memorization

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

Social Studies

31. Which of the following order of succession within Mauryan Empire is correct? (+1)
- a. Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka, Bindusara, Deshratha Maurya
 - b. Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara, Ashoka, Deshratha Maurya
 - c. Chandragupta Maurya, Deshratha Maurya, Bindusara, Ashoka
 - d. Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara, Deshratha Maurya, Ashoka
-
32. The use of dates in an upper primary History class can be on the basis of _____. (+1)
- a. approximate dates
 - b. confirmed dates
 - c. fixed dates
 - d. no dates
-
33. Which of the following statements about Satavahanas is correct? (+1)
- a. Satavahanas were not powerful in Southern India.
 - b. Satavahana rulers were known as lords of dakshinpatha.
 - c. Satavahana rulers sent their army to northern coasts.
 - d. Shivaskanda Satakarni was the most important ruler of Satavahanas.
-
34. Consider the statements A, B and C on temple and choose the correct answer. (+1)
- A. Temple towns represented pattern of urbanization.
 - B. Temples were central to the economy and society.
 - C. Temples were built by rulers to demonstrate their devotion to various deities.
- a. A, B and C all are correct
 - b. A and B are correct and C is incorrect
 - c. A and C are correct and B is incorrect
 - d. B and C are correct and A is incorrect
-
35. Mahayana Buddhism was distinct from earlier forms of Buddhism: (+1)
- A. it depicted Buddha's presence through signs.
 - B. the bodhisattvas lived in isolation.

C. statues of Buddha were made.

D. the bodhisattvas remained in the world to teach others.

Choose one appropriate option.

- a. A and B are true
- b. B and C are true
- c. C and D are true
- d. A and D are true

36. **Assertion (A)** : The Zabt system was prevalent in Gujarat and Bengal. (+1)

Reason (R) : It was introduced in area where survey of land and careful account keeping prevailed.

Choose the correct option.

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

37. 'Mandapa' was : (+1)

- a. a sacred place in a temple
- b. a hall where people could assemble
- c. a path laid around stupa
- d. a place where image of deity was placed

38. Read the statements and choose the correct option. (+1)

Assertion (A): The support of Bahadur Shah Zafar to the rebellion had a positive implication on the people and the ruling families.

Reasoning (R): People saw the Mughals as an alternative power that could help challenge British Rule.

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

39. Alvars are saints who are devoted to _____. (+1)

- a. Vishnu
- b. Shiva
- c. Shankara
- d. Krishna

40. The Satnami movement was founded by _____. (+1)

- a. Haridas
- b. Jyotidas
- c. Ghasidas
- d. Surdas

41. In the colonial period, several new cities were built. Many towns expanded, and this had the following consequences. (+1)

- A. They attracted only the educated and upper-caste landlords to the cities.
- B. They offered good working conditions to the poor and labour rights.
- C. They offered an escape route to the oppressed caste from the daily humiliation.

Choose the correct option.

- a. Only A is true
- b. Only B is true
- c. Only C is true
- d. A, B and C are all true

42. Gandhiji was successful in bringing people together in various mass movements through (+1)

- A. methods of non-violence and satyagraha
- B. call for India's independence
- C. prayer and fasting against British policies
- D. understanding peoples' needs and taking up local issues

Choose the correct option.

- a. A and B
- b. B and C
- c. C and D

d. A and D

43. If you were an extremist leader, which of the following methods, would you have taken against the British government? (+1)

- A. boycott of British institutions and goods
- B. revolutionary violence and use of force
- C. demonstrations, petitions and writing articles against British rule

Choose the correct option:

- a. A and B
- b. A and C
- c. B and C
- d. A, B and C

44. The Congress sought to speak for all the Indian people against colonial rule because _____. (+1)

- a. they wanted the complete support of everyone to fight against foreign rule
- b. they were the only party who had the power to mobilize Indians
- c. they projected themselves as the representatives of all the different communities
- d. the people had put complete trust and support on the party in their fight for independence

45. A narrow passage of water connecting two large water bodies like seas and oceans is called _____. (+1)

- a. Strait
- b. Isthmus
- c. Canal
- d. Bay

46. Read the statements A and B and choose the correct options. (+1)

Statement A: In India, the longitude of 82°30' West is treated as the standard meridian

Statement B: The local time at the longitude 82°30' E is taken as the standard time for the whole country

- a. A is true, B is false
- b. A is false, B is true
- c. A and B are true
- d. A and B are false

47. Consider the statements A, B, C in reference to India and choose the correct answer. (+1)

- A- India is located in the Northern hemisphere.
 B- The Tropic of Cancer passes almost halfway to the country
 C- The mainland of India extends between 68°7'E and 97°25' E latitudes

- a. B and C are correct and A is incorrect
 b. A and B are correct and C is incorrect
 c. A and C are correct and B is incorrect
 d. A, B and C are correct

48. You are asked to locate a place on globe with the following information: (+1)

It is situated at 20° latitude

With this information you _____.

- a. can easily locate this place on globe
 b. also need indication of East or West of latitude along with longitude of that place
 c. also need indication of North or South of latitude
 d. also need indication of North or South of latitude along with longitude of that place

49. Consider statements A and B and choose the correct option. (+1)

- A – Nights in deserts are hot.
 B – The sand and rocks emit heat and raise the temperature.

- a. A and B are true and B is the correct explanation of A
 b. A and B are true and B is not the correct explanation of A
 c. A is true but B is false
 d. A is false and B is true

50. Consider the following pairs : (+1)

(a)	Himalayan Region	Wild goat and snow leopards
(b)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Mahogany and Rosewood trees
(c)	Gir forest	Asiatic lions

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

51. **Assertion(A)** : All animals are integral to maintaining balance in the eco-system. (+1)

Reasoning (R) : In the biosphere living beings are inter-related and interdependent on each other.

Choose the correct option.

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

52. Read the statements and choose the correct option. (+1)

Statement A : Insolation is the incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth.

Statement B : The amount of insolation decreases from the equator towards the poles.

- a. A is true, B is false
- b. A is false, B is true
- c. A and B are true
- d. A and B are false

53. Read the statements and choose the correct option : (+1)

Assertion (A) : The amount of insolation decreases from the equator towards the poles.

Reasoning (R) : Earth's axis makes an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ with the plane of its orbit around the sun has a greater influence on the amount of insolation received at different latitudes.

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

54. Which of the following natural condition/conditions is/are suitable for selection of an ideal site for human settlement (+1)

- (A) Favorable climate

- (B) Availability of water
- (C) Suitable land
- (D) Infertile soil

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

55. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

(+1)

Statement (A) : Soil is made up of organic matter, minerals and weathered rocks found on the earth.

Statement (B): Landforms do not determine the type of soil.

- a. A is true, B is false
- b. A is false, B is true
- c. A and B are true
- d. A and B are false

56. A teacher is teaching the concept of density of population in a city at the elementary level. Which of the following information should she provide for clarity of the topic?

(+1)

- (A) Number of people living in the city
- (B) Area of the city
- (C) Population pyramid of the country

Choose the correct option.

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

57. Which of the following crops can be grown on less fertile and sandy soil?

(+1)

- a. Millets
- b. Maize
- c. Jute

d. Cotton

58. Local versions of the Tibetan national epic, the Kesar Saga are sung by both Muslims and Buddhists of which region? (+1)

- a. Ladakh
- b. Badgam
- c. Kupwara
- d. Kargil

59. 'When we fix people into 'one image' we create a stereotype'. In the context of this statement, one of the following options breaks this image. Identify the correct option. (+1)

- a. Boys are rowdy and naughty.
- b. Boys are physically strong and muscular.
- c. Boys are good at sports.
- d. Boys are sensitive and caring.

60. Which of the following is associated with Panchayati Raj? (+1)

- A) Gram Sabha
- B) Vidhan Sabha
- C) Panchayat Samiti
- D) Zila Parishad

Choose the correct option.

- a. A and B
- b. A and C
- c. A, C and D
- d. A, B and D

61. Consider the following statements A and B and choose the correct option. (+1)

Statement A : Rajya Sabha functions primarily as the representative of the states of India.

Statement B : Rajya Sabha cannot initiate legislation and a bill is not required to be passed through Rajya Sabha to become law.

- a. A is correct and B is incorrect
- b. A is incorrect and B is correct

- c. Both A and B are correct
- d. Both A and B are incorrect

62. When cotton becomes handkerchief/ towel, it travels only through a _____ (+1)

- a. Wholesale market
- b. Weekly market
- c. Mall
- d. Chain of markets

63. Consider the following statements: (+1)

- (A) Phoolwati works in Ramagya's paddy field and earns Rs. 40/day
- (B) Rajmohan works at his own field and also at Ramagya's rice mill

Which of the following must be a landless labourer?

- a. Phoolwati
- b. Ramagya
- c. Rajmohan
- d. Both Phoolwati and Rajmohan

64. "I cannot possibly bear the idea that a man who got wealth should have the vote, but that a man who has got character but no wealth or literacy should have no vote, or that a man who works honestly by the sweat of his brow day in and day out should not have the vote for the crime of being a poor man...". Whose words are these? (+1)

- a. B. R. Ambedkar
- b. Mahatma Gandhi
- c. Jawaharlal Nehru
- d. Subhash Chandra Bose

65. A patriarchal society is one – (+1)

- a. where women get opportunity to vote to elect the government.
- b. where women participate in public life.
- c. where women face discrimination and oppression in various ways.
- d. where women have choice to dress like men.

66. Right to a healthy environment is intrinsic to which of the following Fundamental Rights? (+1)

- a. Right to life
- b. Right to equality
- c. Right to freedom
- d. Right against exploitation

67. Consider the following statements: (+1)

(A) The purpose of Constitution is to design the nature of a country's political system.

(B) The purpose of Constitution is to direct the public and private life of the citizen of its country.

Choose the correct option.

- a. Both (A) and (B) are true
- b. Both (A) and (B) are false
- c. (A) is true (B) is false
- d. (A) is false (B) is true

68. Which of the following does not fall within the purview of civil law? (+1)

- a. Filing a divorce case
- b. Claiming custody of children
- c. Disputes related to sale of land
- d. Harassing a woman for dowry

69. The following articles a dalit can use to file a case in the court for being discriminated on the basis of caste? (+1)

- A. Article 15
- B. Article 17

Choose the correct option.

- a. Only A is true.
- b. Only B is true.
- c. Both A and B are false.
- d. Both A and B are true.

70. Ms. Rinki finds it difficult to get an apartment on rent on account of her being a single woman. Which among the following is the most informed and rational response, if you consider the principles of social justice? **(+1)**

- a. "I will not fake my marital status, because this would affect my dignity and self-respect."
- b. "I will not fake my marital status, because I like to be single and independent."
- c. "I will fake my marital status, because it is not an important factor, I want a house."
- d. "I will fake my marital status, because that will enhance my social status in general."

71. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true? **(+1)**

A : When historians read documents, maps and texts from the past they have to be sensitive to the different historical contexts.

B : Past was different for different groups of people.

Choose the correct option.

- a. Only A
- b. Only B is true
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A nor B

72. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the relationship between social studies and social sciences? **(+1)**

- a. Social studies is integrated study of social sciences
- b. Social studies and social science are two sides of same coin
- c. Social studies and social science are two entirely different disciplines
- d. Social studies is a small part of social science.

73. To develop creativity among students, a social science teacher needs to focus on _____. **(+1)**

- a. teaching by using reference books
- b. adopting traditional teaching learning methods
- c. debating and polarization method in class
- d. engaging students in activity-based teaching learning process

74. "Textiles may be manufactured where cotton, water resources, working age population and transportation are all available." This can be used as an example to explain the following concept. **(+1)**

- a. Patterns of land use

- b. Areal association
- c. Spatial interaction
- d. Central place

75. The following questions are generally used in a social science class. Choose those which provide a greater scope for developing critical thinking? (+1)

- A. What do you understand by the term 'rule of law'? Illustrate with one or two examples from daily life.
- B. List two suggestions that can be used to create awareness about Indian laws against domestic violence.
- C. What do you understand by 'domestic violence'? List two constitutional rights achieved by women through new laws against domestic violence.
- D. "The rule of law is generally not followed in India". Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.

Choose the correct option.

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

76. The following questions are asked in geography classes. Choose which of these provide a greater scope for developing critical thinking? (+1)

- A. What will happen if tigers vanish from India's forests?
- B. Why is tropical rainforest also called ever green forests?
- C. Describe the characteristics of tropical rainforests.
- D. What would happen if monsoons are weak and failed to occur for three years?

Choose the correct option.

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

77. In a geography class, a teacher has shown two pictures (old and new) of a local place and arranged a meeting with a local elderly person to discuss about the change. (+1)

Choose the correct option regarding the activity.

- A. Teacher wants to integrate history with geography

B. Teacher makes students to understand and introduce the process of development

- a. Both A and B are correct
- b. Both A and B are false
- c. A is correct and B is false
- d. B is correct and A is false

78. Consider the following statements in the context of a elementary level social science classroom discussion : (+1)

- (A) A social science teacher avoids the use of definitions to sum-up concepts.
- (B) There is rarely 'one correct' answer in the social sciences. However there can be one wrong answer.

Choose the correct option.

- a. A and B are correct. B explains A
- b. A and B are correct. B does not explain A
- c. A is correct, B is incorrect
- d. A is incorrect, B is correct

79. Which of the following strategies is the least appropriate in promoting critical thinking in students? (+1)

- a. Assisting students in recognizing biases.
- b. Asking students to accept information as given and true.
- c. Helping students to see a situation from different perspectives.
- d. Developing skills of questioning in students.

80. A teacher wants to discuss the process of marginalization experienced by the Adivasis and Dalits. She can employ which of the following pedagogic tools for this class? (+1)

- A. Data
 - B. Poems
 - C. Stories and narratives
 - D. Case study
- a. A, B and C
 - b. B, C and D
 - c. A, C and D
 - d. A, B, C and D

81. Which of the following may happen in a social science class that promotes critical thinking? (+1)

- A. Credibility of sources of information is sought
- B. Distinction is made between relevant and irrelevant information
- C. Constrained discussion of textbook topics
- D. Drawing inferences based on evidences

Choose the correct option.

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

82. Which of the following is applicable for social science teaching? (+1)

- a. Content should be information based.
- b. Exclusive examples must be used.
- c. Focus should be on conceptual memorisation.
- d. It must follow process of scientific inquiry.

83. In a social science classroom, the feeling and interests of learners are most easily stimulated by a multisensory approach, for which the most effective way of teaching is through _____. (+1)

- a. lecture method
- b. discussions
- c. charts and displays
- d. audio-video teaching aids

84. Which of the following is a primary source? (+1)

- a. Babur : Timurid prince and Mughal Emperor
- b. The great Mughal and their India
- c. Babarnama : Memoirs of Babur
- d. The Great Mughuls

85. During group projects the role of the teacher is to : (+1)

- A. assign topics and leave the rest to groups.
- B. take presentation and mark students.
- C. evaluate the groups' progress.
- D. facilitate the groups throughout the process.

Choose the appropriate option.

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

-
86. You live in Inamgaon, 3000 years ago, and the chief has died last night. Today, your parents are preparing for the burial. Describe the scene, including how food is being prepared for the funeral. What do you think would be offered? (+1)

This question attempts to assess students' ability to

- a. Compare
- b. Explain
- c. Imagine
- d. Reason

-
87. Which of the following is true about evaluation in social sciences? (+1)

- A. Open book examination based on end-text questions provides best indicators of learning.
- B. Oral evaluation based on in-text questions supports continuous learning.

- a. Only A
- b. Only B
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A nor B

-
88. "Students will be able to use the information to establish criteria to make a judgment or support an opinion." (+1)

Which cognitive process is represented in the above-mentioned statement?

- a. Remember
- b. Application
- c. Analysis

d. Evaluation

89. Which of the following aspects are explicitly stated in the Right of the Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 to formulate evaluation procedures? (+1)

- A. Provide evidence-based feedback
- B. Make the child free of fear, trauma, and anxiety and helping the child to express views freely
- C. Conformity with the values enshrined in the Indian Constitution
- D. Assess the extent curricular expectations and learning outcomes are achieved

Choose the correct option.

- a. A, B and C
 - b. B and C
 - c. A, C and D
 - d. A and D
-

90. 'Why do you think Omprakash Valmiki was treated unequally by his teacher? Imagine yourself as Omprakash Valmiki and write four lines about how you would feel if you were in the above situation?' (+1)

The question attempts to assess students' ability to

- a. Compare and contrast experiences
- b. Infer and extrapolate from students
- c. understand and ability to reason
- d. imagination and creativity skills

English – I

91. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

There was a woman who was beautiful, who started with all the advantages, yet she had no luck. She married for love, and love turned to dust. She had bonny children, yet she felt they had been thrust upon her, and she could not love them. They looked at her coldly, as if they were finding fault with her. And hurriedly she felt she must cover up some fault in herself. Yet what it was that she must cover up she never knew. Nevertheless, when her children were present, she always felt the centre of her heart go hard. This troubled her, and in her manner she was all the more gentle and anxious for her children, as if she loved them very much. Only she herself knew that at the centre of her heart was a hard little place that could not feel love, no, not for anybody. Everybody else said of her: 'She is such a good mother. She adores her children'. Only she herself, and her children themselves, knew it was not so. They read it in each other's eyes.

There were a boy and two little girls. They lived in a pleasant house, with a garden, and they had discreet servants, and felt themselves superior to anyone in the neighbourhood. Although they lived in style, they felt always an anxiety in the house. There was never enough money. The mother had a small income, and the father had a small income, but not nearly enough for the social position which they had to keep up. The father went into town to some office. But though he had good prospects, these prospects never materialised. There was always the grinding sense of the shortage of money, though the style was always kept up.

Study the following statements:

(a) The lady was beautiful so she was loved by her husband.

(b) She married for love, had children and loved them.

- 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

92. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

There was a woman who was beautiful, who started with all the advantages, yet she had no luck. She married for love, and love turned to dust. She had bonny children, yet she felt they had been thrust upon her, and she could not love them. They looked at her coldly, as if they were finding fault with her. And hurriedly she felt she must cover up some fault in herself. Yet what it was that she must cover up she never knew. Nevertheless, when her children were present, she always felt the centre of her heart go hard. This troubled her, and in her manner she was all the more gentle and anxious for her children, as if she loved them very much. Only she herself knew that at the centre of her heart was a hard little place that could not feel love, no, not for anybody. Everybody else said of her: 'She is such a good mother. She adores her children'. Only she herself, and her children themselves, knew it was not so. They read it in each other's eyes.

There were a boy and two little girls. They lived in a pleasant house, with a garden, and they had discreet servants, and felt themselves superior to anyone in the neighbourhood. Although they lived in style, they felt always an anxiety in the house. There was never enough money. The mother had a small income, and the father had a small income, but not nearly enough for the social position which they had to keep up. The father went into town to some office. But though he had good prospects, these prospects never materialised. There was always the grinding sense of the shortage of money, though the style was always kept up.

Choose the correct statement.

- a. The lady always suspected that there was something wrong with her
- b. She knew her failings very well
- c. She always felt comfortable in the company of her children
- d. In her heart of hearts she was very loving

93. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones.

(+1)

There was a woman who was beautiful, who started with all the advantages, yet she had no luck. She married for love, and love turned to dust. She had bonny children, yet she felt they had been thrust upon her, and she could not love them. They looked at her coldly, as if they were finding fault with her. And hurriedly she felt she must cover up some fault in herself. Yet what it was that she must cover up she never knew. Nevertheless, when her children were present, she always felt the centre of her heart go hard. This troubled her, and in her manner she was all the more gentle and anxious for her children, as if she loved them very much. Only she herself knew that at the centre of her heart was a hard little place that could not feel love, no, not for anybody. Everybody else said of her: 'She is such a good mother. She adores her children'. Only she herself, and her children themselves, knew it was not so. They read it in each other's eyes.

There were a boy and two little girls. They lived in a pleasant house, with a garden, and they had discreet servants, and felt themselves superior to anyone in the neighbourhood. Although they lived in style, they felt always an anxiety in the house. There was never enough money. The mother had a small income, and the father had a small income, but not nearly enough for the social position which they had to keep up. The father went into town to some office. But though he had good prospects, these prospects never materialised. There was always the grinding sense of the shortage of money, though the style was always kept up.

Study the following statements:

- (a) Her children loved her as she was very affectionate.
- (b) Without any cause her children were critical of her.
- (c) Her children were beautiful but were cold to her.

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

94. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones.

(+1)

There was a woman who was beautiful, who started with all the advantages, yet she had no luck. She married for love, and love turned to dust. She had bonny children, yet she felt they had been thrust upon her, and she could not love them. They looked at her coldly, as if they were finding fault with her. And hurriedly she felt she must cover up some fault in herself. Yet what it was that she must cover up she never knew. Nevertheless, when her children were present, she always felt the centre of her heart go hard. This troubled her, and in her manner she was all the more gentle and anxious for her children, as if she loved them very much. Only she herself knew that at the centre of her heart was a hard little place that could not feel love, no, not for anybody. Everybody else said of her: 'She is such a good mother. She adores her children'. Only she herself, and her children themselves, knew it was not so. They read it in each other's eyes.

There were a boy and two little girls. They lived in a pleasant house, with a garden, and they had discreet servants, and felt themselves superior to anyone in the neighbourhood. Although they lived in style, they felt always an anxiety in the house. There was never enough money. The mother had a small income, and the father had a small income, but not nearly enough for the social position which they had to keep up. The father went into town to some office. But though he had good prospects, these prospects never materialised. There was always the grinding sense of the shortage of money, though the style was always kept up.

Choose the correct statement.

- a. Some of the neighbours were jealous of her riches
- b. She was very popular in the neighbourhood
- c. She was comfortably rich to employ servants
- d. She had inherited a large fortune

95. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

There was a woman who was beautiful, who started with all the advantages, yet she had no luck. She married for love, and love turned to dust. She had bonny children, yet she felt they had been thrust upon her, and she could not love them. They looked at her coldly, as if they were finding fault with her. And hurriedly she felt she must cover up some fault in herself. Yet what it was that she must cover up she never knew. Nevertheless, when her children were present, she always felt the centre of her heart go hard. This troubled her, and in her manner she was all the more gentle and anxious for her children, as if she loved them very much. Only she herself knew that at the centre of her heart was a hard little place that could not feel love, no, not for anybody. Everybody else said of her: 'She is such a good mother. She adores her children'. Only she herself, and her children themselves, knew it was not so. They read it in each other's eyes.

There were a boy and two little girls. They lived in a pleasant house, with a garden, and they had discreet servants, and felt themselves superior to anyone in the neighbourhood. Although they lived in style, they felt always an anxiety in the house. There was never enough money. The mother had a small income, and the father had a small income, but not nearly enough for the social position which they had to keep up. The father went into town to some office. But though he had good prospects, these prospects never materialised. There was always the grinding sense of the shortage of money, though the style was always kept up.

Choose the correct statement.

- a. The family experienced no worry in their life
- b. Her children wrongly felt that they were not loved
- c. They lived in style in spite of everything
- d. The husband hoped to do better in his store

96. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

There was a woman who was beautiful, who started with all the advantages, yet she had no luck. She married for love, and love turned to dust. She had bonny children, yet she felt they had been thrust upon her, and she could not love them. They looked at her coldly, as if they were finding fault with her. And hurriedly she felt she must cover up some fault in herself. Yet what it was that she must cover up she never knew. Nevertheless, when her children were present, she always felt the centre of her heart go hard. This troubled her, and in her manner she was all the more gentle and anxious for her children, as if she

loved them very much. Only she herself knew that at the centre of her heart was a hard little place that could not feel love, no, not for anybody. Everybody else said of her: 'She is such a good mother. She adores her children'. Only she herself, and her children themselves, knew it was not so. They read it in each other's eyes.

There were a boy and two little girls. They lived in a pleasant house, with a garden, and they had discreet servants, and felt themselves superior to anyone in the neighbourhood. Although they lived in style, they felt always an anxiety in the house. There was never enough money. The mother had a small income, and the father had a small income, but not nearly enough for the social position which they had to keep up. The father went into town to some office. But though he had good prospects, these prospects never materialised. There was always the grinding sense of the shortage of money, though the style was always kept up.

'She had bonny children'.

Which of the following does **NOT** mean the same as the underlined word?

- a. attractive
- b. critical
- c. charming
- d. beautiful

97. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones.

(+1)

There was a woman who was beautiful, who started with all the advantages, yet she had no luck. She married for love, and love turned to dust. She had bonny children, yet she felt they had been thrust upon her, and she could not love them. They looked at her coldly, as if they were finding fault with her. And hurriedly she felt she must cover up some fault in herself. Yet what it was that she must cover up she never knew. Nevertheless, when her children were present, she always felt the centre of her heart go hard. This troubled her, and in her manner she was all the more gentle and anxious for her children, as if she loved them very much. Only she herself knew that at the centre of her heart was a hard little place that could not feel love, no, not for anybody. Everybody else said of her: 'She is such a good mother. She adores her children'. Only she herself, and her children themselves, knew it was not so. They read it in each other's eyes.

There were a boy and two little girls. They lived in a pleasant house, with a garden, and they had discreet servants, and felt themselves superior to anyone in the neighbourhood. Although they lived in style, they felt always an anxiety in the house. There was never enough money. The mother had a small income, and the father had a small income, but not nearly enough for the social position which they had to keep up. The father went into town to some office. But though he had good prospects, these prospects never materialised. There was always the grinding sense of the shortage of money, though the style was always kept up.

'She adores her children'.

Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the underlined word?

- a. cherishes
- b. admires
- c. adorns
- d. hates

98. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

There was a woman who was beautiful, who started with all the advantages, yet she had no luck. She married for love, and love turned to dust. She had bonny children, yet she felt they had been thrust upon her, and she could not love them. They looked at her coldly, as if they were finding fault with her. And hurriedly she felt she must cover up some fault in herself. Yet what it was that she must cover up she never knew. Nevertheless, when her children were present, she always felt the centre of her heart go hard. This troubled her, and in her manner she was all the more gentle and anxious for her children, as if she loved them very much. Only she herself knew that at the centre of her heart was a hard little place that could not feel love, no, not for anybody. Everybody else said of her: 'She is such a good mother. She adores her children'. Only she herself, and her children themselves, knew it was not so. They read it in each other's eyes.

There were a boy and two little girls. They lived in a pleasant house, with a garden, and they had discreet servants, and felt themselves superior to anyone in the neighbourhood. Although they lived in style, they felt always an anxiety in the house. There was never enough money. The mother had a small income, and the father had a small income, but not nearly enough for the social position which they had to keep up. The father went into town to some office. But though he had good prospects, these prospects never materialised. There was always the grinding sense of the shortage of money, though the style was always kept up.

'Although they lived in style...'

Above expression is _____ clause.

- a. a Principal
- b. a Noun
- c. an Adjective
- d. an Adverb

99. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

There was a woman who was beautiful, who started with all the advantages, yet she had no luck. She married for love, and love turned to dust. She had bonny children, yet she felt they had been thrust upon her, and she could not love them. They looked at her coldly, as if they were finding fault with her. And hurriedly she felt she must cover up some fault in herself. Yet what it was that she must cover up she never knew. Nevertheless, when her children were present, she always felt the centre of her heart go hard. This troubled her, and in her manner she was all the more gentle and anxious for her children, as if she loved them very much. Only she herself knew that at the centre of her heart was a hard little place that could not feel love, no, not for anybody. Everybody else said of her: 'She is such a good mother. She adores her children'. Only she herself, and her children themselves, knew it was not so. They read it in each other's eyes.

There were a boy and two little girls. They lived in a pleasant house, with a garden, and they had discreet servants, and felt themselves superior to anyone in the neighbourhood. Although they lived in style, they felt always an anxiety in the house. There was never enough money. The mother had a small income, and the father had a small income, but not nearly enough for the social position which they had to keep up. The father went into town to some office. But though he had good prospects, these prospects never materialised. There was always the grinding sense of the shortage of money, though the style was always kept up.

'She is such a good mother.'

The underlined word is a/an _____ .

- a. Noun

- b. Determiner
- c. Adjective
- d. Conjunction

100. Read the given poem and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

The earth was green, the sky was blue,

I saw and heard one sunny morn

A skylark hang between the two;

A singing speak above the corn.

A stage below in gay accord,

White butterflies danced on wing,

And still the singing skylark soared,

And silent sank and soared to sing,

The cornfield stretched a tender green

To right and left between my walks,

I know he had a nest unseen

Somewhere among the million stalks.

And as I paused to hear his song

While swift the sunny moments slid,

Perhaps his mate sat listening long,

And listened longer than I did.

The poet's intense _____ for nature is described here.

- a. love
- b. desire
- c. feeling
- d. indifference

101. Read the given poem and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

The earth was green, the sky was blue,

I saw and heard one sunny morn

A skylark hang between the two;

A singing speak above the corn.
A stage below in gay accord,
White butterflies danced on wing,
And still the singing skylark soared,
And silent sank and soared to sing,
The cornfield stretched a tender green
To right and left between my walks,
I know he had a nest unseen
Somewhere among the million stalks.
And as I paused to hear his song
While swift the sunny moments slid,
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,
And listened longer than I did.

The singing skylark was

- a. hiding in his nest.
- b. stalking in the cornfields.
- c. flyi ng high in the sky.
- d. sitting on a tree.

102. Read the given poem and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones.

(+1)

The earth was green, the sky was blue,
I saw and heard one sunny morn
A skylark hang between the two;
A singing speak above the corn.
A stage below in gay accord,
White butterflies danced on wing,
And still the singing skylark soared,
And silent sank and soared to sing,
The cornfield stretched a tender green
To right and left between my walks,
I know he had a nest unseen
Somewhere among the million stalks.

And as I paused to hear his song
While swift the sunny moments slid,
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,
And listened longer than I did.

The white butterflies _____ below and enjoyed the skylark's singing.

- a. floated
- b. fluttered
- c. glided
- d. slid

103. Read the given poem and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

The earth was green, the sky was blue,
I saw and heard one sunny morn
A skylark hang between the two;
A singing speak above the corn.
A stage below in gay accord,
White butterflies danced on wing,
And still the singing skylark soared,
And silent sank and soared to sing,
The cornfield stretched a tender green
To right and left between my walks,
I know he had a nest unseen
Somewhere among the million stalks.

And as I paused to hear his song
While swift the sunny moments slid,
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,
And listened longer than I did.

Who enjoyed the skylark's singing for the longest?

- a. The poet
- b. White butterflies
- c. Skylark's mate

d. The birds

104. Read the given poem and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

The earth was green, the sky was blue,
I saw and heard one sunny morn
A skylark hang between the two;
A singing speak above the corn.
A stage below in gay accord,
White butterflies danced on wing,
And still the singing skylark soared,
And silent sank and soared to sing,
The cornfield stretched a tender green
To right and left between my walks,
I know he had a nest unseen
Somewhere among the million stalks.
And as I paused to hear his song
While swift the sunny moments slid,
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,
And listened longer than I did.

The skylark is singing gaily

- a. at dawn
- b. in the morning
- c. at dusk
- d. at night

105. Read the given poem and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

The earth was green, the sky was blue,
I saw and heard one sunny morn
A skylark hang between the two;
A singing speak above the corn.
A stage below in gay accord,

White butterflies danced on wing,
And still the singing skylark soared,
And silent sank and soared to sing,
The cornfield stretched a tender green
To right and left between my walks,
I know he had a nest unseen
Somewhere among the million stalks.
And as I paused to hear his song
While swift the sunny moments slid,
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,
And listened longer than I did.

What figure of speech is used in line 7 'And silent sank and soared to sing'?

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

106. Which one of the following is **NOT** a Scheduled language in India?

(+1)

- a. Tamil
- b. Hindi
- c. Urdu
- d. Mizo

107. A learner listens to her teacher carefully in the class and takes down notes of the points to prepare the assignment the next day. What is this listening known as?

(+1)

- a. Extensive listening
- b. Academic listening
- c. Top down model
- d. Intensive listening

108. A teacher gives her learners two riddles and asks them to solve the riddle in pairs. One has to solve the puzzle by speaking out whatever one thinks. The other has to solve the other riddle in the same manner. What is this activity known as?

(+1)

- a. Speaking and listening

- b. Pair work
- c. Language use
- d. Think aloud protocol

109. A teacher selects text/passage from a newspaper and deletes every fifth word (which happens to be verbs) and designs an assessment task for student to fill the missing verb in the passage. (+1)

What is this test item known as?

- a. Fill in the blanks
- b. Grammar task
- c. Cloze activity
- d. Task for grammar

110. Objects and things are used by teachers for teaching-learning of vocabulary and other aspects of language. What are these materials? (+1)

- a. Play way materials
- b. Toys and games
- c. Realia
- d. Cultural materials

111. Which one of the ways is ideal for teaching-learning of grammar? (+1)

- a. Presenting the grammatical form in natural discourses and let the learner notice it.
- b. Presenting the form first and provide a detailed explanation to learners followed by activities.
- c. Providing the form in sentences and drill them as much as possible.
- d. Presenting the form and support learner to memorize the form.

112. Lingdo is able to recognize some words in a text or when it is spoken, but is not able to use on his own. What are these words known as? (+1)

- a. Active vocabulary
 - b. Passive vocabulary
 - c. Difficult word
 - d. Unknown word
-

113. Rahim listens to 9 O' clock news every day and share some of the news with his friends. What is this listening know as? (+1)
- a. Intensive listening
 - b. Extensive listening
 - c. Bottom up model
 - d. Listening for information
-
114. A teacher dictates a ten sentence paragraph in her class. She reads out the paragraph twice and asks her learners to listen to paragraph carefully and rewrite the paragraph. Learners need not write the exact sentences of the paragraph. They need to capture the meaning or nearer to the meaning of the paragraph. What approach does the teacher use here for teaching listening? (+1)
- a. Bottom up approach
 - b. Structural approach
 - c. Top down approach
 - d. Paragraph dictation
-
115. Here is an assignment for class VIII learners. What type of writing is this? (+1)
- In pairs brain storm, jot down ideas and develop into good write-up giving two arguments in favor and two against the topic, Climate change is effecting all countries of the world.
- a. Discursive writing
 - b. Descriptive writing
 - c. Creative writing
 - d. Expository writing
-
116. Which of the following is true of a language? (+1)
- a. A dialect has many languages.
 - b. A language need to have a script to be a language.
 - c. A language should have a region to be a language.
 - d. A language has many dialects.
-
117. Which of the following is **NOT** an authentic material(s) for language learning? (+1)
- a. A newspaper article
 - b. A cartoon from a magazine
 - c. A poem by a 20th-century poet

d. A contrived text by the teacher

118. Which of the following is **NOT** an authentic language testing task? (+1)

- a. Write the autobiography of a tree.
- b. Imagine you the tree which stands in front of your house and tell your story.
- c. Describe the scene in the picture in your own words.
- d. On your way to school you witnessed a quarrel between two men. Describe the event.

119. National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) describes language education and language learning as _____ (+1)

- a. Language for all
- b. Multilingualism and the power of language
- c. Three language formula
- d. Multilanguage learning and the power of language.

120. A teacher of class VIII divides the class into groups of five and assigns the group tasks of collection of data/information, analyzing the data and writing report collaboratively. What is this activity known as? (+1)

- a. Assignment
- b. Project work
- c. Home work
- d. Formative assessment

Your Personal Exams Guide

Hindi - I

121. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए -

(+1)

भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भारत विविधताओं का देश है, तथा सांस्कृतिक रूप से एक इकाई के रूप में इसका अस्तित्व प्राचीनकाल से बना हुआ है। इस विशाल देश में उत्तर का पर्वतीय भू-भाग है, जिसकी सीमा पूर्व में ब्रह्मपुत्र और पश्चिम में सिन्धु नदियों तक विस्तृत है। इसके साथ ही गंगा, यमुना, सतलुज की उपजाऊ कृषिभूमि, विंध्य और दक्षिण के वनों से आच्छादित पठारी भू-भाग, पश्चिम में थार का रेगिस्तान, दक्षिण का तटीय प्रदेश तथा पूर्व में असम और मेघालय का अतिवृष्टि का सुरम्य क्षेत्र सम्मिलित है। इस भौगोलिक विभिन्नता के अतिरिक्त इस देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक भिन्नता भी पर्याप्त रूप से विद्यमान है। वस्तुतः इन भिन्नताओं के कारण भारत में अनेक सांस्कृतिक उपधाराएँ विकसित होकर पल्लवित और पुष्पित हुई हैं। संस्कृति की सकारात्मकता देश के लोगों की निपुणता, नेतृत्व, संयम उत्कंठा पर निर्भर करती है। जिस जनसमुदाय में अपने देश की समस्याओं को सुलझाने की प्रबल इच्छा हो, उस देश की संस्कृति सृजनात्मक अवश्य होगी।

गद्यांश के अनुसार संस्कृति की सकारात्मकता देशवासियों के किन गुणों पर निर्भर करती है?

- a. आज्ञाकारिता
- b. निपुणता
- c. सौजन्यता
- d. सदृश्यता

122. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए -

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भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भारत विविधताओं का देश है, तथा सांस्कृतिक रूप से एक इकाई के रूप में इसका अस्तित्व प्राचीनकाल से बना हुआ है। इस विशाल देश में उत्तर का पर्वतीय भू-भाग है, जिसकी सीमा पूर्व में ब्रह्मपुत्र और पश्चिम में सिन्धु नदियों तक विस्तृत है। इसके साथ ही गंगा, यमुना, सतलुज की उपजाऊ कृषिभूमि, विंध्य और दक्षिण के वनों से आच्छादित पठारी भू-भाग, पश्चिम में थार का रेगिस्तान, दक्षिण का तटीय प्रदेश तथा पूर्व में असम और मेघालय का अतिवृष्टि का सुरम्य क्षेत्र सम्मिलित है। इस भौगोलिक विभिन्नता के अतिरिक्त इस देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक भिन्नता भी पर्याप्त रूप से विद्यमान है। वस्तुतः इन भिन्नताओं के कारण भारत में अनेक सांस्कृतिक उपधाराएँ विकसित होकर पल्लवित और पुष्पित हुई हैं। संस्कृति की सकारात्मकता देश के लोगों की निपुणता, नेतृत्व, संयम उत्कंठा पर निर्भर करती है। जिस जनसमुदाय में अपने देश की समस्याओं को सुलझाने की प्रबल इच्छा हो, उस देश की संस्कृति सृजनात्मक अवश्य होगी।

भारत के पश्चिम का भू-भाग कैसा है?

- a. तटीय
- b. उपजाऊ
- c. रेतीला
- d. अतिवृष्टि वाला

123. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए -

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भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भारत विविधताओं का देश है, तथा सांस्कृतिक रूप से एक इकाई के रूप में इसका अस्तित्व प्राचीनकाल से बना हुआ है। इस विशाल देश में उत्तर का पर्वतीय भू-भाग है, जिसकी सीमा पूर्व में ब्रह्मपुत्र और पश्चिम में सिन्धु नदियों तक विस्तृत है। इसके साथ ही गंगा, यमुना, सतलुज की उपजाऊ कृषिभूमि, विंध्य और दक्षिण के वनों से आच्छादित पठारी भू-भाग, पश्चिम में थार का रेगिस्तान, दक्षिण का तटीय प्रदेश तथा पूर्व में असम और मेघालय का अतिवृष्टि का सुरम्य क्षेत्र सम्मिलित है। इस भौगोलिक विभिन्नता के अतिरिक्त इस देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक भिन्नता भी पर्याप्त रूप से विद्यमान है। वस्तुतः इन भिन्नताओं के कारण भारत में अनेक सांस्कृतिक उपधाराएँ विकसित होकर पल्लवित और पुष्पित हुई हैं। संस्कृति की सकारात्मकता देश के लोगों की निपुणता, नेतृत्व, संयम उत्कंठा पर निर्भर करती है। जिस जनसमुदाय में अपने देश की समस्याओं को सुलझाने की प्रबल इच्छा हो, उस देश की संस्कृति सृजनात्मक अवश्य होगी।

"भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भारत विविधताओं का देश है।" भौगोलिक विविधता से तात्पर्य है -

- a. परिधान की विविधता
- b. धर्म की विविधता
- c. भाषा की विविधता
- d. जलवायु की विविधता

124. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए -

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भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भारत विविधताओं का देश है, तथा सांस्कृतिक रूप से एक इकाई के रूप में इसका अस्तित्व प्राचीनकाल से बना हुआ है। इस विशाल देश में उत्तर का पर्वतीय भू-भाग है, जिसकी सीमा पूर्व में ब्रह्मपुत्र और पश्चिम में सिन्धु नदियों तक विस्तृत है। इसके साथ ही गंगा, यमुना, सतलुज की उपजाऊ कृषिभूमि, विंध्य और दक्षिण के वनों से आच्छादित पठारी भू-भाग, पश्चिम में थार का रेगिस्तान, दक्षिण का तटीय प्रदेश तथा पूर्व में असम और मेघालय का अतिवृष्टि का सुरुम्य क्षेत्र सम्मिलित है। इस भौगोलिक विभिन्नता के अतिरिक्त इस देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक भिन्नता भी पर्याप्त रूप से विद्यमान है। वस्तुतः इन भिन्नताओं के कारण भारत में अनेक सांस्कृतिक उपधाराएँ विकसित होकर पल्लवित और पुष्पित हुई हैं। संस्कृति की सकारात्मकता देश के लोगों की निपुणता, नेतृत्व, संयम उत्कंठा पर निर्भर करती है। जिस जनसमुदाय में अपने देश की समस्याओं को सुलझाने की प्रबल इच्छा हो, उस देश की संस्कृति सृजनात्मक अवश्य होगी।

उत्तर दिशा के पर्वतीय भू-भाग की सीमा कहाँ से कहाँ तक विस्तृत है?

- a. पूर्व में ब्रह्मपुत्र और पश्चिम में सिन्धु नदी तक।
- b. मेघालय के अतिवृष्टि वाले क्षेत्र तक।
- c. सतलुज की उपजाऊ भूमि तक।
- d. थार के रेतीले और पठारी भू-भाग तक।

125. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए -

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भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भारत विविधताओं का देश है, तथा सांस्कृतिक रूप से एक इकाई के रूप में इसका अस्तित्व प्राचीनकाल से बना हुआ है। इस विशाल देश में उत्तर का पर्वतीय भू-भाग है, जिसकी सीमा पूर्व में ब्रह्मपुत्र और पश्चिम में सिन्धु नदियों तक विस्तृत है। इसके साथ ही गंगा, यमुना, सतलुज की उपजाऊ कृषिभूमि, विंध्य और दक्षिण के वनों से आच्छादित पठारी भू-भाग, पश्चिम में थार का रेगिस्तान, दक्षिण का तटीय प्रदेश तथा पूर्व में असम और मेघालय का अतिवृष्टि का सुरुम्य क्षेत्र सम्मिलित है। इस भौगोलिक विभिन्नता के अतिरिक्त इस देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक भिन्नता भी पर्याप्त रूप से विद्यमान है। वस्तुतः इन भिन्नताओं के कारण भारत में अनेक सांस्कृतिक उपधाराएँ विकसित होकर पल्लवित और पुष्पित हुई हैं। संस्कृति की सकारात्मकता देश के लोगों की निपुणता, नेतृत्व, संयम उत्कंठा पर निर्भर करती है। जिस जनसमुदाय में अपने देश की समस्याओं को सुलझाने की प्रबल इच्छा हो, उस देश की संस्कृति सृजनात्मक अवश्य होगी।

गद्यांश में किस प्रकार की विभिन्नता की बात नहीं की गयी है?

- a. आर्थिक
- b. सामाजिक
- c. बौद्धिक
- d. भौगोलिक

126. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए -

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भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भारत विविधताओं का देश है, तथा सांस्कृतिक रूप से एक इकाई के रूप में इसका अस्तित्व प्राचीनकाल से बना हुआ है। इस विशाल देश में उत्तर का पर्वतीय भू-भाग है, जिसकी सीमा पूर्व में ब्रह्मपुत्र और पश्चिम में सिन्धु नदियों तक विस्तृत है। इसके साथ ही गंगा, यमुना, सतलुज की उपजाऊ कृषिभूमि, विंध्य और दक्षिण के वनों से आच्छादित पठारी भू-भाग, पश्चिम में थार का रेगिस्तान, दक्षिण का तटीय प्रदेश तथा पूर्व में असम और मेघालय का अतिवृष्टि का सुरुम्य क्षेत्र सम्मिलित है। इस भौगोलिक विभिन्नता के अतिरिक्त इस देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक भिन्नता भी पर्याप्त रूप से विद्यमान है।

से विद्यमान है। वस्तुतः इन भिन्नताओं के कारण भारत में अनेक सांस्कृतिक उपधाराएँ विकसित होकर पल्लवित और पुष्पित हुई हैं। संस्कृति की सकारात्मकता देश के लोगों की निपुणता, नेतृत्व, संयम उत्कंठा पर निर्भर करती है। जिस जनसमुदाय में अपने देश की समस्याओं को सुलझाने की प्रबल इच्छा हो, उस देश की संस्कृति सृजनात्मक अवश्य होगी।

भारत में अनेक सांस्कृतिक उपधाराएँ विकसित होने का क्या कारण है?

- a. इसके भू-भाग की विशालता।
- b. इसमें पाई जाने वाली विविधता।
- c. देशवासियों की निपुणता।
- d. जनसमुदाय की सृजनात्मकता।

127. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए -

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भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भारत विविधताओं का देश है, तथा सांस्कृतिक रूप से एक इकाई के रूप में इसका अस्तित्व प्राचीनकाल से बना हुआ है। इस विशाल देश में उत्तर का पर्वतीय भू-भाग है, जिसकी सीमा पूर्व में ब्रह्मपुत्र और पश्चिम में सिन्धु नदियों तक विस्तृत है। इसके साथ ही गंगा, यमुना, सतलुज की उपजाऊ कृषिभूमि, विंध्य और दक्षिण के वनों से आच्छादित पठारी भू-भाग, पश्चिम में थार का रेगिस्तान, दक्षिण का तटीय प्रदेश तथा पूर्व में असम और मेघालय का अतिवृष्टि का सुरम्य क्षेत्र सम्मिलित है। इस भौगोलिक विभिन्नता के अतिरिक्त इस देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक भिन्नता भी पर्याप्त रूप से विद्यमान है। वस्तुतः इन भिन्नताओं के कारण भारत में अनेक सांस्कृतिक उपधाराएँ विकसित होकर पल्लवित और पुष्पित हुई हैं। संस्कृति की सकारात्मकता देश के लोगों की निपुणता, नेतृत्व, संयम उत्कंठा पर निर्भर करती है। जिस जनसमुदाय में अपने देश की समस्याओं को सुलझाने की प्रबल इच्छा हो, उस देश की संस्कृति सृजनात्मक अवश्य होगी।

"मेघालय" शब्द का संधि विच्छेद है -

- a. मेघा + आलय
- b. मेघाल + य
- c. मेघ + आलय
- d. मेघ + अलय

128. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए -

(+1)

भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भारत विविधताओं का देश है, तथा सांस्कृतिक रूप से एक इकाई के रूप में इसका अस्तित्व प्राचीनकाल से बना हुआ है। इस विशाल देश में उत्तर का पर्वतीय भू-भाग है, जिसकी सीमा पूर्व में ब्रह्मपुत्र और पश्चिम में सिन्धु नदियों तक विस्तृत है। इसके साथ ही गंगा, यमुना, सतलुज की उपजाऊ कृषिभूमि, विंध्य और दक्षिण के वनों से आच्छादित पठारी भू-भाग, पश्चिम में थार का रेगिस्तान, दक्षिण का तटीय प्रदेश तथा पूर्व में असम और मेघालय का अतिवृष्टि का सुरम्य क्षेत्र सम्मिलित है। इस भौगोलिक विभिन्नता के अतिरिक्त इस देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक भिन्नता भी पर्याप्त रूप से विद्यमान है। वस्तुतः इन भिन्नताओं के कारण भारत में अनेक सांस्कृतिक उपधाराएँ विकसित होकर पल्लवित और पुष्पित हुई हैं। संस्कृति की सकारात्मकता देश के लोगों की निपुणता, नेतृत्व, संयम उत्कंठा पर निर्भर करती है। जिस जनसमुदाय में अपने देश की समस्याओं को सुलझाने की प्रबल इच्छा हो, उस देश की संस्कृति सृजनात्मक अवश्य होगी।

"पल्लवित और पुष्पित हुई हैं," रेखांकित से तात्पर्य है -

- a. समृद्ध
- b. बलिष्ठ
- c. पैदा
- d. विकृत

129. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए -

(+1)

भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भारत विविधताओं का देश है, तथा सांस्कृतिक रूप से एक इकाई के रूप में इसका अस्तित्व प्राचीनकाल से बना हुआ है। इस विशाल देश में उत्तर का पर्वतीय भू-भाग है, जिसकी सीमा पूर्व में ब्रह्मपुत्र और पश्चिम में सिन्धु नदियों तक विस्तृत है। इसके साथ ही गंगा, यमुना, सतलुज की उपजाऊ कृषिभूमि, विंध्य और दक्षिण के वनों से आच्छादित पठारी भू-भाग, पश्चिम में थार का रेगिस्तान, दक्षिण का तटीय प्रदेश तथा पूर्व में असम और मेघालय का अतिवृष्टि का सुरम्य क्षेत्र सम्मिलित है। इस भौगोलिक विभिन्नता के अतिरिक्त इस देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक भिन्नता भी पर्याप्त रूप से विद्यमान है। वस्तुतः इन भिन्नताओं के कारण भारत में अनेक सांस्कृतिक उपधाराएँ विकसित होकर पल्लवित और पुष्पित हुई हैं। संस्कृति की सकारात्मकता देश के लोगों की निपुणता, नेतृत्व, संयम उत्कंठा पर निर्भर करती है। जिस जनसमुदाय में अपने देश की समस्याओं को सुलझाने की प्रबल इच्छा हो, उस देश की संस्कृति सृजनात्मक अवश्य होगी।

'सांस्कृतिक' शब्द में प्रत्यय है -

- a. इक
- b. क
- c. तिक
- d. का

130. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(+1)

राजा वसंत, वर्षा ऋतुओं की रानी,
लेकिन, दोनों की कितनी भिन्न कहानी!
राजा के मुख में हँसी, कंठ में माला,
रानी का अंतर विकल, दृष्टि में पानी।
डोलती सुरभि राजा-घर कोने-कोने,
परियाँ सेवा में खड़ी सजाकर दोने।
खोले अलकें रानी व्याकुल-सी आई,
उमड़ी, जानें क्या व्यथा, लगी वह रोने।
रानी, रोओं, पोंछो न अश्रु चंचल से,
राजा अबोध खेले कचनार-कमल से।
राजा के मन में कैसे कुसुम खिलेंगे,
सीचों न धरा यदि तुम आँसू के जल से?

इस काव्यांश में किन दो ऋतुओं की बात कही गयी है?

- a. शिशिर और वर्षा ऋतु
- b. वर्षा और हेमंत ऋतु
- c. वसंत और वर्षा ऋतु
- d. हेमंत और वसंत ऋतु

131. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(+1)

राजा वसंत, वर्षा ऋतुओं की रानी,
लेकिन, दोनों की कितनी भिन्न कहानी!
राजा के मुख में हँसी, कंठ में माला,
रानी का अंतर विकल, दृगों में पानी।
डोलती सुरभि राजा-घर कोने-कोने,
परियाँ सेवा में खड़ी सजाकर दोने।
खोले अलकें रानी व्याकुल-सी आई,
उमड़ी, जानें क्या व्यथा, लगी वह रोने।
रानी, रोओं, पोंछो न अश्रु चंचल से,
राजा अबोध खेले कचनार-कमल से।
राजा के मन में कैसे कुसुम खिलेंगे,
सीचों न धरा यदि तुम आँसू के जल से?

काव्यांश की किस पंक्ति से पता चलता है कि वसंत ऋतु में चारों ओर सुगंध व्याप्त है?

- a. रानी का अंतर विकल, दृगों में पानी।
- b. खोले अलकें रानी व्याकुल-सी आयी,
- c. डोलती सुरभि राजा-घर कोने-कोने,
- d. परियाँ सेवा में खड़ी सजाकर दोने।

132. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(+1)

राजा वसंत, वर्षा ऋतुओं की रानी,
लेकिन, दोनों की कितनी भिन्न कहानी!
राजा के मुख में हँसी, कंठ में माला,
रानी का अंतर विकल, दृगों में पानी।
डोलती सुरभि राजा-घर कोने-कोने,
परियाँ सेवा में खड़ी सजाकर दोने।
खोले अलकें रानी व्याकुल-सी आई,
उमड़ी, जानें क्या व्यथा, लगी वह रोने।
रानी, रोओं, पोंछो न अश्रु चंचल से,
राजा अबोध खेले कचनार-कमल से।
राजा के मन में कैसे कुसुम खिलेंगे,
सीचों न धरा यदि तुम आँसू के जल से?

‘दृगों में पानी’ दृगों का अर्थ नेत्र है।

ऋतुओं की रानी वर्षा के दृग कौन हो सकते हैं?

- a. नक्षत्र
- b. आकाश
- c. मेघ
- d. चन्द्रमा

133. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(+1)

राजा वसंत, वर्षा ऋतुओं की रानी,
लेकिन, दोनों की कितनी भिन्न कहानी!
राजा के मुख में हँसी, कंठ में माला,
रानी का अंतर विकल, दृगों में पानी।
डोलती सुरभि राजा-घर कोने-कोने,
परियाँ सेवा में खड़ी सजाकर दोने।
खोले अलकें रानी व्याकुल-सी आई,
उमड़ी, जानें क्या व्यथा, लगी वह रोने।
रानी, रोओं, पोंछो न अश्रु चंचल से,
राजा अबोध खेले कचनार-कमल से।
राजा के मन में कैसे कुसुम खिलेंगे,
सीचों न धरा यदि तुम आँसू के जल से?

वसंत ऋतु में फूलों का खिलना संभव नहीं होगा, यदि _____

उपयुक्त पंक्ति का चयन करें।

- a. उमड़ी, जानें, क्या-क्या, लगी वह रोने।
- b. डोलती सुरभि राजा-घर कोने-कोने।
- c. राजा अबोध खेलें कचनार-कमल से।
- d. सीचों न धरा यदि तुम आँसू के जल से।

134. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(+1)

राजा वसंत, वर्षा ऋतुओं की रानी,
लेकिन, दोनों की कितनी भिन्न कहानी!
राजा के मुख में हँसी, कंठ में माला,
रानी का अंतर विकल, दृगों में पानी।
डोलती सुरभि राजा-घर कोने-कोने,

परियाँ सेवा में खड़ी सजाकर दोने।

खोले अलकें रानी व्याकुल-सी आई,

उमड़ी, जानें क्या व्यथा, लगी वह रोने।

रानी, रोओं, पोंछो न अश्रु चंचल से,

राजा अबोध खेले कचनार-कमल से।

राजा के मन में कैसे कुसुम खिलेंगे,

सीचों न धरा यदि तुम आँसू के जल से?

किस विकल्प में सभी शब्द 'कुसुम' के पर्यायवाची हैं?

- a. सुमन, प्रसून, पुष्प
- b. पुष्प, मंजरी, लता
- c. पादप, सुमन, दूर्वा
- d. प्रसून, वट, सुमन

135. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(+1)

राजा वसंत, वर्षा ऋतुओं की रानी,

लेकिन, दोनों की कितनी भिन्न कहानी!

राजा के मुख में हँसी, कंठ में माला,

रानी का अंतर विकल, दृगों में पानी।

डोलती सुरभि राजा-घर कोने-कोने,

परियाँ सेवा में खड़ी सजाकर दोने।

खोले अलकें रानी व्याकुल-सी आई,

उमड़ी, जानें क्या व्यथा, लगी वह रोने।

रानी, रोओं, पोंछो न अश्रु चंचल से,

राजा अबोध खेले कचनार-कमल से।

राजा के मन में कैसे कुसुम खिलेंगे,

सीचों न धरा यदि तुम आँसू के जल से?

'राजा अबोध खेलें कचनार-कमल से। पंक्ति का भाव है -

- a. चारों ओर नाना प्रकार के फूलों की छटा व्याप्त है।
- b. कचनार व कमल के फूलों से राजा खेल रहे हैं।
- c. चारों ओर खिले फूलों से राजा खेलना चाहते हैं।
- d. कचनार व कमल की सुगंध चारों ओर व्याप्त है।

136. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी भाषा भारत के संविधान की अनुसूची में नहीं है? (+1)
- a. तमिल
 - b. हिन्दी
 - c. उर्दू
 - d. मीजों
-
137. एक शिक्षार्थी कक्षा में अपने अध्यापक की बात को ध्यानपूर्वक सुनती है और अगले दिन प्रदत्त कार्य पूरा करने के लिए अध्यापक की बातों के मुख्य बिंदु लिखती भी है। इस प्रकार के श्रवण को क्या कहा जाता है? (+1)
- a. विस्तृत श्रवण
 - b. अकादमिक श्रवण
 - c. शीर्ष पाद मॉडल
 - d. गहन श्रवण
-
138. एक अध्यापक ने अपने शिक्षार्थियों को दो पहेलियाँ सुनाई और जोड़ों में बैठकर उनका समाधान खोजने के लिए कहा। एक को कहा कि वह जो भी सोच रही है, उसे बोल कर पहेली का हल निकाले और दूसरे को दूसरी पहेली का हल इसी तरीके से ढूँढना है। इस गतिविधि को क्या कहा जाएगा? (+1)
- a. बोलना एवं सुनना
 - b. जोड़े में कार्य
 - c. भाषा का प्रयोग
 - d. सोचकर लिखा गया संलेख (थिंक अलाइड प्रोटोकॉल)
-
139. एक अध्यापक समाचारपत्र से एक गद्य खंड का चयन करती है और उसमें प्रत्येक पाँचवे शब्द (जो क्रिया शब्द हैं) को हटा देती है। और विद्यार्थियों द्वारा इस गद्य खंड में से हटाए गए शब्दों को भरने के लिए एक आकलन कार्य तैयार करती है। (+1)
- इस प्रकार के आकलन कार्य को क्या कहते हैं?
- a. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति
 - b. व्याकरण का कार्य
 - c. क्लोज़ कार्य
 - d. व्याकरण के लिए कार्य
-
140. शब्द भण्डार और भाषा के अन्य पहलुओं के शिक्षण अधिगम के लिए अध्यापकों द्वारा प्रयोग में लायी जा रही सामग्री और वस्तुओं को किस रूप में जाना जाता है? (+1)
- a. खेल सामग्री
 - b. खेलौने एवं खेल

- c. वास्तविक वस्तुएँ
- d. सांस्कृतिक सामग्री

141. व्याकरण के शिक्षण अधिगम के लिए कौन सा तरीका आदर्श होगा? (+1)

- a. सहज भाव से चल रहे विमर्श में व्याकरणिक नियमों को प्रस्तुत करना और शिक्षार्थियों को उन्हें पहचानने के अवसर देना।
- b. शिक्षार्थियों को पहले नियम बताना और फिर विस्तृत व्याख्या करना, फिर गतिविधि करवाना।
- c. वाक्यों में नियम संरचित कर जितना अधिक संभव हो सके, अभ्यास करवाना।
- d. नियम बताना और शिक्षार्थियों को नियम याद करने के लिए मदद करना।

142. लिंगदो किसी पठन सामग्री या बोले गए कथन में कुछ शब्दों की पहचान कर लेता है परन्तु स्वयं से उनका प्रयोग नहीं कर पाता है। इन शब्दों को क्या कहते हैं? (+1)

- a. सक्रिय शब्द संपदा
- b. निष्क्रिय शब्द संपदा
- c. कठिन शब्द
- d. अपरिचित शब्द

143. रहीम नौ बजे के समाचार प्रतिदिन सुनता है और अपने कुछ मित्रों के साथ कुछ खबरें साझा करता है। इस प्रकार के श्रवण को क्या कहते हैं? (+1)

- a. गहन श्रवण
- b. विस्तृत श्रवण
- c. ऊर्ध्वगामी मॉडल
- d. सूचना के लिए श्रवण

144. एक अध्यापक अपनी कक्षा में दस वाक्यों के अनुच्छेद का श्रुतलेख करवाती है। वह अनुच्छेद को दो बार पढ़ती है और अपने शिक्षार्थियों को ध्यानपूर्वक सुनने के लिए कहती है और सुनकर उसी अनुच्छेद को लिखने के लिए कहती है। शिक्षार्थियों को अनुच्छेद हू-ब-हू नहीं लिखना है। उन्हें अनुच्छेद का सार या मुख्य बिंदु ग्रहण करना है। अध्यापक यहाँ पर श्रवण शिक्षण की कौन-सी युक्ति अपना रही है? (+1)

- a. ऊर्ध्वगामी उपागम (बॉटम अप)
- b. संरचनात्मक उपागम
- c. शीर्षपाद उपागम (टॉप डाउन)
- d. अनुच्छेद श्रुतलेखन

145. नीचे कक्षा आठ के शिक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रदत्त कार्य का उल्लेख है। इसे किस तरह का लेखन कहेंगे? (+1)

‘जोड़ों में बैठकर चर्चा करो, मुख्य बिन्दुओं को लिख लो और विषय के पक्ष तथा विपक्ष के लिए दो-दो तर्क देते हुए एक अच्छा लेख तैयार करें। विश्व के सभी देशों को जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रभावित कर रहा है’ यह विषय है।

- a. तर्कमूलक लेखन
- b. वर्णनात्मक लेखन
- c. रचनात्मक लेखन
- d. व्याख्यात्मक लेखन

146. भाषा के बारे में कौन-सा सही है?

(+1)

- a. एक बोली में अनेक भाषाएँ होती हैं।
- b. भाषा के लिए लिपि का होना अनिवार्य है, तभी वह भाषा कहलाएगी।
- c. भाषा के लिए एक क्षेत्र विशेष का होना जरूरी है।
- d. एक भाषा में कई बोलियाँ होती हैं।

147. भाषा अधिगम के लिए कौन-सी सामग्री प्रामाणिक नहीं है?

(+1)

- a. समाचारपत्र का कोई लेख
- b. किसी पत्रिका का कार्टून
- c. एक खिलौना (बन्दर गुड़िया)
- d. अध्यापक द्वारा कल्पित पाठ्य सामग्री

148. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा भाषा के आकलन हेतु प्रामाणिक जाँच कार्य नहीं है?

(+1)

- a. एक वृक्ष की आत्मकथा लिखो।
- b. कल्पना करें कि आप अपने घर के बाहर लगा हुआ एक वृक्ष हैं और अपनी कहानी बता रहे हैं।
- c. किसी चित्र में दिए गए दृश्य का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में करें।
- d. अपने विद्यालय आते हुए आपने रास्ते में दो पुरुषों को झगड़ा करते हुए देखा, इस घटना का वर्णन करो।

149. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 भाषा शिक्षा और भाषा अधिगम को किस रूप में वर्णित करती है?

(+1)

- a. सभी के लिए भाषा
- b. बहुभाषावाद और भाषा की सत्ता
- c. त्रिभाषा सूत्र
- d. बहुभाषा अधिगम और भाषा की सत्ता

150. कक्षा आठ की एक अध्यापक विद्यार्थियों के पाँच-पाँच के समूह बनाती हैं और आँकड़ों का संग्रह, आँकड़ों का विश्लेषण, रिपोर्ट लेखन का कार्य सहयोगात्मक रूप से करने का समूह कार्य देती है। इस गतिविधि को क्या कहते हैं?

(+1)

- a. प्रदत्त कार्य
- b. परियोजना कार्य
- c. गृहकार्य
- d. संरचनात्मक आकलन

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

English – II

151. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

1. The hopping kangaroo is a familiar sight in every snapshot relating to Australia. Members of the Kangaroo family can be as small as a rat or as big as a man. Kangaroos are found mainly in Australia, Tasmania and New Guinea. Kangaroos, which are big-footed marsupials that evolved in Australia, use their short front legs like arms. The man-sized kangaroos of Australia are capable of speeding up to 88 km/hr for short distances, their means of locomotion being their powerful hind legs, which carry them over the ground in jumps of 9m or more at a time.

2. Weighing around 70kg, they have an average lifespan of around sixty-eight years and a maximum lifetime of 20 years. When bothered by predators, kangaroos often head for the water, standing submerged to the chest, and attempting to drown the attacker by holding him under water. Another defensive technique is to get their back to a tree and kick at their adversary with their clawed hind feet, sometimes with sufficient force to kill a man. Normally shy animals, they alert other kangaroos of danger by beating on the ground with their hind feet. This loud alarm signal carries over a long distance.

3. The tail is important for kangaroos. It hold them in balance and supports them when they sit or fight against other kangaroos. The kangaroos uses its short legs or arms. With them it scratches itself, cleans its fur and holds branches when it eats leaves. Kangaroos are marsupials and the females carry new-borns in a pouch in front of their abdomens. The babies are born small and climb up into the safety of the pouch. There, for the next 255 days or so, they eat, sleep and grow. Once they reach full development, they leave the pouch. A young kangaroo that leaves the pouch is called a 'joey'. To keep from getting too hot, the kangaroos take naps in the afternoon and do most of their grazing at night. But the best stay-cool secret of these creatures is the spit bath! Kangaroos drool and lick saliva all over their faces and bodies down.

The powerful hind legs help Kangaroos to

- a. jump long distances
- b. jump high in the air
- c. escape their predators
- d. attack other jungle animals

152. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

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they reach full development, they leave the pouch. A young kangaroo that leaves the pouch is called a 'joey'. To keep from getting too hot, the kangaroos take naps in the afternoon and do most of their grazing at night. But the best stay-cool secret of these creatures is the spit bath! Kangaroos drool and lick saliva all over their faces and bodies down.

Read the following statements.

- a) Kangaroos are big-footed animals who use their front legs as arms.
- b) Though small in size they can run very fast for a very long distance.
- a. both (a) and (b) are true
- b. both (a) and (b) are false
- c. (a) is true and (b) is false
- d. (a) is false and (b) is true

153. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones.

(+1)

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Which of the following jobs are done by a Kangaroo, using its hind legs?

- a. scratches itself
- b. clean itself
- c. hold branches
- d. attacks its predator

154. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones.

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A kangaroo tries to kill its predator by :

- a. attempting to drown him by holding him under water
- b. standing submerged to the chest
- c. beating on the ground
- d. sending loud alarm signals

155. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones.

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Why do kangaroos take nap in the afternoon?

- a. to avoid their predators
- b. to graze out at night
- c. to stay cool
- d. to prepare for the spit bath

156. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones.

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'locomotion' in para 1 is used as a/an

- a. noun
- b. verb
- c. adverb
- d. adjective

Your Personal Exams Guide

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Marsupials are animals that

- a. carry their young ones in a pocket of their skin on the mother's stomach
- b. give birth to their young ones
- c. feed their young ones
- d. give birth to their young ones by laying eggs

158. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones.

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....'which carry them over'.... In line 6. The clause used here is a/an _____.

- a. adverb clause
- b. noun clause
- c. adjective clause
- d. coordinate clause

159. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones.

(+1)

There is a saying among the jungle folks that if the panther had as good a nose as its ears, there would have been only panthers in the forest.

What this jungle jargon actually means is that among its senses the panther has the keenest hearing and the dullest sense of smell. Its sight stands somewhere in between. This does not mean that the panther can't take scent at all. After all, the panther returns to its kill hidden by it under heavy undergrowth, solely by means of smell. Sportsmen who cannot resist smoking, unwittingly give themselves away while waiting in 'machans' for the panther. I have often seen panthers turning up at tiger's kill by taking scent of meat from a distance.

The nose of the panther stuck back on its pug face is obviously not intended to perform the same function as the protruded nose of the dog, the wolf and the jackal, who hunt solely by scent. The very position of the nose provides a clue to the importance Nature attaches to its function in the life of an animal. Among all its senses, the sense of hearing of the panther is, without doubt, the sharpest. Once, I felt called upon to settle the score with a particularly vicious panther that had killed a cow in a village after having spirited away its calf a few days earlier. The cow bore on its throat distinct marks of canines. It had been also hamstrung from behind. Obviously, it was the handiwork of two panthers, not of one. As I sat over the carcass, I heard after sometime a heated argument between the two panthers lurking in a patch of grass not far from their kill. What the argument was about was difficult to guess.

A panther's sense of smell is _____ a dog's.

- a. more than
- b. less than
- c. equal to
- d. sharper than

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Study the following statements :

- (a) If one wants to watch a panther in its habitat one must quit smoking.
 - (b) A panther is likely to forget where it has hidden its kill.
- 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.

161. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

There is a saying among the jungle folks that if the panther had as good a nose as its ears, there would have been only panthers in the forest.

What this jungle jargon actually means is that among its senses the panther has the keenest hearing and the dullest sense of smell. Its sight stands somewhere in between. This does not mean that the panther can't take scent at all. After all, the panther returns to its kill hidden by it under heavy undergrowth, solely by means of smell. Sportsmen who cannot resist smoking, unwittingly give themselves away while waiting in 'machans' for the panther. I have often seen panthers turning up at tiger's kill by taking scent of meat from a distance.

The nose of the panther stuck back on its pug face is obviously not intended to perform the same function as the protruded nose of the dog, the wolf and the jackal, who hunt solely by scent. The very position of the nose provides a clue to the importance Nature attaches to its function in the life of an animal. Among all its senses, the sense of hearing of the panther is, without doubt, the sharpest. Once, I felt called upon to settle the score with a particularly vicious panther that had killed a cow in a village after having spirited away its calf a few days earlier. The cow bore on its throat distinct marks of canines. It had been also hamstrung from behind. Obviously, it was the handiwork of two panthers, not of one. As I sat over the carcass, I heard after sometime a heated argument between the two panthers lurking in a patch of grass not far from their kill. What the argument was about was difficult to guess.

Nature has given the panther a stuck back nose as

- a. it may look pretty.
- b. it has to use its ears more than its nose.
- c. its view from the eyes may not be blocked.
- d. it may eat even its stinking kill.

162. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

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I heard after sometime a heated argument between the two panthers lurking in a patch of grass not far from their kill. What the argument was about was difficult to guess.

Study the following statements :

- (a) A panther eats the animal killed by him.
 - (b) Of its three sense organs (eyes, ears and nose), its ears are the dullest.
 - (c) Hunters try not to step on even a twig while looking for a panther.
- a. (a) is right and (b) is wrong.
 - b. (b) is right and (c) is wrong.
 - c. (c) is right and (a) is wrong.
 - d. Both (c) and (a) are wrong.

163. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

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The writer of this excerpt is a :

- a. journalist.
- b. hunter.
- c. photographer.
- d. tourist.

164. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (+1)

There is a saying among the jungle folks that if the panther had as good a nose as its ears, there would have been only panthers in the forest.

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'hidden by it under heavy undergrowth.'

The underlined word means the same as :

- a. bushes
- b. trees
- c. crops
- d. machans

165. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones.

(+1)

There is a saying among the jungle folks that if the panther had as good a nose as its ears, there would have been only panthers in the forest.

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'solely by means of smell.....'

The underlined word is a/an _____.

- a. Noun
- b. Adjective

- c. Adverb
- d. Conjunction

166. Which of the following is **NOT** a classical language? (+1)

- a. Tamil
- b. Sanskrit
- c. Odia
- d. Hindi

167. Nirmala Devi reads a text on climate change to understand and get the overall message of it. What is this reading known as? (+1)

- a. Skimming
- b. Scanning
- c. Speech reading
- d. Extensive reading

168. A teacher of class VI does the following task in her classroom. (+1)

A short text of eight sentences is made into two different chunks or every alternate sentence is given to each learner in pairs. Each learner dictates to the other and writes to recreate the whole text. What is this task known as?

- a. Paragraph dictation
- b. Spelling dictation
- c. Mutual dictation
- d. Reading dictation

169. Which one of the following would be the most appropriate feedback rubrics for a learner's performance in a speaking assessment task? (+1)

- a. Needs improvement.
- b. Pronunciation was incorrect in many places and commit unacceptable errors.
- c. Care should to be taken in the pronunciation words like selection, collection, proportion
- d. Poor pronunciation of words like selection, collection, proportion and generation.

170. Which of the following is **NOT** an authentic activity in textbooks and materials? (+1)

- a. Write the autobiography of a cow in about 100 words.

- b. Based on the reading of the story image you are the Queen and write a letter to your friend about your experiences.
- c. Read the text with your friend and write the events of story in eight points.
- d. Imagine you are the river in the story and speak out your feelings when you were flooded.

171. The stages involved in the process approach to writing are _____ (+1)

- a. Drafting, Brainstorming, Outlining, Proof-reading, Revising and writing the final draft.
- b. Outlining, Brainstorming, Revising, Drafting, Proof-reading and writing the final draft.
- c. Brainstorming, Outlining, Drafting, Revising, Proof-reading and writing the final draft.
- d. Jotting down of points, writing the first draft, proof-reading and writing.

172. Which of the following is **NOT** the objective of learning of grammar? (+1)

- a. Using the grammar item in real life purposes.
- b. Understanding the form through use in contexts.
- c. Grammar is learnt by mastering the rules of the language.
- d. Discovering the form through language use in contexts

173. Words which we have learnt to use in writing and speaking are _____ (+1)

- a. internalized words
- b. active vocabulary
- c. passive vocabulary
- d. realia

174. Meenakshi reads lots of short stories and she has made reading of short stories as her hobby. What is this reading known as? (+1)

- a. Extensive reading
- b. Intensive reading
- c. Reading for information
- d. Reading for literary skills

175. Which of the following is NOT the recommendation of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in language education? (+1)

- a. Mother tongue/Home language as medium of instruction up to class V preferably till class VIII.

- b. Study of classical language as additional option from class VI.
- c. Study of a foreign language as an additional option at the secondary level.
- d. English as medium of instruction from early years of schooling.

176. A teacher of class VIII makes her learners think of words relating to 'Pleasure' and 'Pain'. Later she asks them to create word webs of the two words in group of five. What is this approach to vocabulary learning is called? (+1)

- a. Thematic approach
- b. Domain based approach
- c. Collocation
- d. Word circle

177. A teacher collects instances of learning of language by learners over a period of time and records it to use for assessment of learners? What is this assessment known as? (+1)

- a. Formative assessment
- b. Thematic assessment
- c. Summative assessment
- d. Portfolio assessment

178. Project work as a language learning task involves _____ (+1)

- a. reading, writing on an issue or topic by individual students and sharing it to the whole class.
- b. reading, collection of data/information, analyzing it and writing report in groups.
- c. collection of data and writing report.
- d. writing a series of tasks assigned by the teacher to individual students on various themes.

179. Which programme of Government of India under 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' aims at fostering linguistic harmony and promotion of languages among learners? (+1)

- a. Multilingualism for language learning
- b. Three language formula
- c. Bhasha Sangam
- d. Bhasha for all

180. Which of the following is true of Sign Language? (+1)

- a. Sign language has a grammar.
- b. Sign language does not have a grammar.
- c. Only one Sign language in the world.
- d. Sign language is for special people only.

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

Hindi - II

181. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए-

(+1)

प्रकृति का विधान है, दिए बिना कुछ नहीं मिलेगा और देने की प्रवृत्ति हो, तो उपलब्धियाँ और सफलताएँ कदम चूमेंगी। उपलब्धियाँ और सम्मान व्यक्ति को विशिष्ट पहचान दिलाते हैं जो उसके सुचारु जीवन के लिए अपरिहार्य हैं। एक स्वतंत्र अस्मिता बतौर व्यक्ति तभी उभरेगा जब उसने दूसरों की बेहतरी की ठान रखी हो यानी उसमें देने का भाव मुखर हो।

उपलब्धि के प्रकरण में 'देने' का स्थान 'लेने' से उच्चतर और गरिमापूर्ण है। लेकिन स्मरण रहे, शुरुआत देने से होगी और पहल आपको करनी है। देने का परिक्षेत्र धन या भौतिक वस्तुएँ प्रदान करने से कहीं परे हैं। रोग, शोक या दुष्कर परिस्थिति से त्रस्त व्यक्ति की व्यथा धैर्य से सुनने मात्र से आप उसे राहत पहुंचाते हैं। भले ही निष्ठागत, व्यवहार, लगनशीलता, उत्कृष्ट और परहितकारी तौर-तरीकों को मान्यता या प्रसिद्धि मिलने में समय लगता है, पर न भूलें, आपकी मंशाओं सोच और कार्यों की पड़ताल का सिलसिला जारी रहता है।

लेखक ने किसी से कुछ प्राप्त करने की तुलना में किसी के लिए कुछ करने के भाव को किस स्थान पर रखा है?

- विशिष्ट
- उत्कृष्ट
- उच्चतर
- श्रेष्ठतम

182. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए-

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गद्यांश के अनुसार व्यक्ति को विशिष्ट पहचान मिलती है -

- लेन-देन के व्यवहार से
- सुचारु जीवन जीने से
- भौतिक वस्तुओं की उपलब्धता से
- उपलब्धियों और सम्मान से

183. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए-

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सफलता के लिए क्या होना जरूरी है?

- a. पहल करने का गुण
- b. धन संग्रह करने का कौशल
- c. प्रसिद्ध होने की लालसा
- d. अपने लिए कुछ करने का भाव

184. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए-

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'देने' के भाव में क्या शामिल नहीं है?

- a. भौतिक वस्तुओं का दान।
- b. रोग संतप्त व्यक्ति की सेवा।
- c. शोकग्रस्त व्यक्ति की सहायता।
- d. किसी की बात को ध्यान से सुनना।

185. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए-

(+1)

प्रकृति का विधान है, दिए बिना कुछ नहीं मिलेगा और देने की प्रवृत्ति हो, तो उपलब्धियाँ और सफलताएँ कदम चूमेंगी। उपलब्धियाँ और सम्मान व्यक्ति को विशिष्ट पहचान दिलाते हैं जो उसके सुचारु जीवन के लिए अपरिहार्य हैं। एक स्वतंत्र अस्मिता बतौर व्यक्ति तभी उभरेगा जब उसने दूसरों की बेहतरी की ठान रखी हो यानी उसमें देने का भाव मुखर हो।

उपलब्धि के प्रकरण में 'देने' का स्थान 'लेने' से उच्चतर और गरिमापूर्ण है। लेकिन स्मरण रहे, शुरुआत देने से होगी और पहल आपको करनी है। देने का परिक्षेत्र धन या भौतिक वस्तुएँ प्रदान करने से कहीं परे हैं। रोग, शोक या दुष्कर परिस्थिति से त्रस्त व्यक्ति की व्यथा धैर्य से सुनने मात्र से आप उसे राहत पहुंचाते हैं। भले ही निष्ठागत, व्यवहार, लगनशीलता, उत्कृष्ट और परहितकारी तौर-तरीकों को मान्यता या प्रसिद्धि मिलने में समय लगता है, पर न भूलें, आपकी मंशाओं सोच और कार्यों की पड़ताल का सिलसिला जारी रहता है।

गद्यांश में प्रकृति के किस विधान पर बल दिया गया है?

- a. दूसरों से लेते रहने का भाव।
- b. लेन-देन में बराबरी का हिसाब।
- c. अपनी विशिष्ट पहचान बनाने की इच्छा।
- d. दूसरों के लिए कुछ करने का भाव।

186. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए-

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प्रकृति का विधान है, दिए बिना कुछ नहीं मिलेगा और देने की प्रवृत्ति हो, तो उपलब्धियाँ और सफलताएँ कदम चूमेंगी। उपलब्धियाँ और सम्मान व्यक्ति को विशिष्ट पहचान दिलाते हैं जो उसके सुचारु जीवन के लिए अपरिहार्य हैं। एक स्वतंत्र अस्मिता बतौर व्यक्ति तभी उभरेगा जब उसने दूसरों की बेहतरी की ठान रखी हो यानी उसमें देने का भाव मुखर हो।

उपलब्धि के प्रकरण में 'देने' का स्थान 'लेने' से उच्चतर और गरिमापूर्ण है। लेकिन स्मरण रहे, शुरुआत देने से होगी और पहल आपको करनी है। देने का परिक्षेत्र धन या भौतिक वस्तुएँ प्रदान करने से कहीं परे हैं। रोग, शोक या दुष्कर परिस्थिति से त्रस्त व्यक्ति की व्यथा धैर्य से सुनने मात्र से आप उसे राहत पहुँचाते हैं। भले ही निष्ठागत, व्यवहार, लगनशीलता, उत्कृष्ट और परहितकारी तौर-तरीकों को मान्यता या प्रसिद्धि मिलने में समय लगता है, पर न भूलें, आपकी मंशाओं सोच और कार्यों की पड़ताल का सिलसिला जारी रहता है।

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा शब्द विशेषण नहीं है?

- a. स्वतंत्र
- b. उपलब्धि
- c. भौतिक
- d. विशिष्ट

187. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए-

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प्रकृति का विधान है, दिए बिना कुछ नहीं मिलेगा और देने की प्रवृत्ति हो, तो उपलब्धियाँ और सफलताएँ कदम चूमेंगी। उपलब्धियाँ और सम्मान व्यक्ति को विशिष्ट पहचान दिलाते हैं जो उसके सुचारु जीवन के लिए अपरिहार्य हैं। एक स्वतंत्र अस्मिता बतौर व्यक्ति तभी उभरेगा जब उसने दूसरों की बेहतरी की ठान रखी हो यानी उसमें देने का भाव मुखर हो।

उपलब्धि के प्रकरण में 'देने' का स्थान 'लेने' से उच्चतर और गरिमापूर्ण है। लेकिन स्मरण रहे, शुरुआत देने से होगी और पहल आपको करनी है। देने का परिक्षेत्र धन या भौतिक वस्तुएँ प्रदान करने से कहीं परे हैं। रोग, शोक या दुष्कर परिस्थिति से त्रस्त व्यक्ति की व्यथा धैर्य से सुनने मात्र से आप उसे राहत पहुँचाते हैं। भले ही निष्ठागत, व्यवहार, लगनशीलता, उत्कृष्ट और परहितकारी तौर-तरीकों को मान्यता या प्रसिद्धि मिलने में समय लगता है, पर न भूलें, आपकी मंशाओं सोच और कार्यों की पड़ताल का सिलसिला जारी रहता है।

'प्रकरण' शब्द का अर्थ है -

- a. परिच्छेद
- b. विषय
- c. अनुच्छेद
- d. अध्याय

188. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए-

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प्रकृति का विधान है, दिए बिना कुछ नहीं मिलेगा और देने की प्रवृत्ति हो, तो उपलब्धियाँ और सफलताएँ कदम चूमेंगी। उपलब्धियाँ और सम्मान व्यक्ति को विशिष्ट पहचान दिलाते हैं जो उसके सुचारु जीवन के लिए अपरिहार्य हैं। एक स्वतंत्र अस्मिता बतौर व्यक्ति तभी उभरेगा जब उसने दूसरों की बेहतरी की ठान रखी हो यानी उसमें देने का भाव मुखर हो।

उपलब्धि के प्रकरण में 'देने' का स्थान 'लेने' से उच्चतर और गरिमापूर्ण है। लेकिन स्मरण रहे, शुरुआत देने से होगी और पहल आपको करनी है। देने का परिक्षेत्र धन या भौतिक वस्तुएँ प्रदान करने से कहीं परे हैं। रोग, शोक या दुष्कर परिस्थिति से त्रस्त व्यक्ति की व्यथा धैर्य से सुनने मात्र से आप उसे राहत पहुँचाते हैं। भले ही निष्ठागत, व्यवहार, लगनशीलता, उत्कृष्ट और परहितकारी तौर-तरीकों को मान्यता या प्रसिद्धि मिलने में समय लगता है, पर न भूलें, आपकी मंशाओं सोच और कार्यों की पड़ताल का सिलसिला जारी रहता है।

'-----' परिजन की व्यथा धैर्य से सुनने मात्र से आप उसे राहत विशेषण पहुँचाते हैं। धैर्य से सुनने वाले व्यक्ति के लिए उपयुक्त विशेषण होगा -

- a. धार्मिक

- b. ध्यानी
- c. अधीर
- d. धैर्यवान

189. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए।

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वास्तव में मानव और पशु जीवन में एक स्पष्ट विभाजक रेखा का अंकन बुद्धि और भाव तत्त्व ही करते हैं। मानव की सुरुचियाँ भी उसे पार्श्व-स्थितियों से अलग करती हैं। यों सामान्य कलात्मकता के दर्शन हमें पशु-पक्षियों के जीवन में भी होते हैं। चींटियाँ अपने सूक्ष्म बिलों के भीतर जिस प्रकार की किलेबंदी करती हैं, वह उनकी कलात्मकता का ही परिचय है। दीमक जो किसी स्थान पर लगकर उसे भीतर-ही भीतर खोखला कर देती है, उसका अपना भीतरी पर्यावरण अत्यंत कलात्मक होता है और उस कलात्मकता में अपरिहार्य उपयोगी पक्ष का ध्यान रखा जाता है। पक्षियों के घोंसले तो इतने कलात्मक होते हैं कि उन्हें देखकर सभी दंग रह जाते हैं। वास्तव में समूची प्रकृति ही किसी अलक्षित कलाकार की एक अत्यंत सजीव एवं सुघड़ कलाकृति। मुख्य बात यह है कि मानव तो स्वभावतः सौंदर्य एवं कला-प्रेमी है ही, पशु-पक्षी तथा संस्कृति के अन्य रूप भी अनवरत कलात्मकता का परिचय देने वाले हैं। कला जीवन की एक स्वाभाविक, सहजात और अनिवार्य प्रवृत्ति है जो भावनात्मक क्षुधाओं को संतृप्ति प्रदान करती है।

पशु-पक्षियों में सामान्य कलात्मकता पाई जाती है, इसका उदाहरण है -

- a. किसी - स्थान को खोखला कर देना।
- b. अपने भोजन के लिए श्रम करना।
- c. पर्याप्त भोजन एवं नींद लेना।
- d. तिनकों आदि से घोंसलों का निर्माण करना।

190. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए।

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वास्तव में मानव और पशु जीवन में एक स्पष्ट विभाजक रेखा का अंकन बुद्धि और भाव तत्त्व ही करते हैं। मानव की सुरुचियाँ भी उसे पार्श्व-स्थितियों से अलग करती हैं। यों सामान्य कलात्मकता के दर्शन हमें पशु-पक्षियों के जीवन में भी होते हैं। चींटियाँ अपने सूक्ष्म बिलों के भीतर जिस प्रकार की किलेबंदी करती हैं, वह उनकी कलात्मकता का ही परिचय है। दीमक जो किसी स्थान पर लगकर उसे भीतर-ही भीतर खोखला कर देती है, उसका अपना भीतरी पर्यावरण अत्यंत कलात्मक होता है और उस कलात्मकता में अपरिहार्य उपयोगी पक्ष का ध्यान रखा जाता है। पक्षियों के घोंसले तो इतने कलात्मक होते हैं कि उन्हें देखकर सभी दंग रह जाते हैं। वास्तव में समूची प्रकृति ही किसी अलक्षित कलाकार की एक अत्यंत सजीव एवं सुघड़ कलाकृति। मुख्य बात यह है कि मानव तो स्वभावतः सौंदर्य एवं कला-प्रेमी है ही, पशु-पक्षी तथा संस्कृति के अन्य रूप भी अनवरत कलात्मकता का परिचय देने वाले हैं। कला जीवन की एक स्वाभाविक, सहजात और अनिवार्य प्रवृत्ति है जो भावनात्मक क्षुधाओं को संतृप्ति प्रदान करती है।

कौन-से दो तत्त्व मानव को पशु से अलग करते हैं?

- a. बुद्धि एवं प्रजनन
- b. आहार एवं भाव
- c. भाव एवं बुद्धि
- d. आकार एवं भाव

191. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए।

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वास्तव में मानव और पशु जीवन में एक स्पष्ट विभाजक रेखा का अंकन बुद्धि और भाव तत्त्व ही करते हैं। मानव की सुरुचियाँ भी उसे पार्श्व-स्थितियों से अलग करती हैं। यों सामान्य कलात्मकता के दर्शन हमें पशु-पक्षियों के जीवन में भी होते हैं। चींटियाँ अपने सूक्ष्म बिलों के भीतर जिस प्रकार की किलेबंदी करती हैं, वह उनकी कलात्मकता का ही परिचय है। दीमक जो किसी स्थान पर लगकर उसे भीतर-ही भीतर खोखला कर देती है, उसका अपना भीतरी पर्यावरण अत्यंत कलात्मक होता है और उस कलात्मकता में अपरिहार्य उपयोगी पक्ष का ध्यान रखा जाता है। पक्षियों के घोंसले तो इतने कलात्मक होते हैं कि उन्हें देखकर सभी दंग रह जाते हैं। वास्तव में समूची प्रकृति ही किसी अलक्षित कलाकार की एक अत्यंत सजीव एवं सुघड़ कलाकृति। मुख्य बात यह है

कि मानव तो स्वभावतः सौंदर्य एवं कला-प्रेमी है ही, पशु-पक्षी तथा संस्कृति के अन्य रूप भी अनवरत कलात्मकता का परिचय देने वाले हैं। कला जीवन की एक स्वाभाविक, सहजात और अनिवार्य प्रवृत्ति है जो भावनात्मक क्षुधाओं को संतृप्ति प्रदान करती है।

किसी भी वस्तु में कलात्मकता के साथ-साथ और किस पक्ष को ध्यान में रखना अनिवार्य है?

- a. उपयोगिता
- b. उपलब्धता
- c. अनवरतता
- d. बौद्धिकता

192. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए।

(+1)

वास्तव में मानव और पशु जीवन में एक स्पष्ट विभाजक रेखा का अंकन बुद्धि और भाव तत्त्व ही करते हैं। मानव की सुरुचियाँ भी उसे पाश्व-स्थितियों से अलग करती हैं। यों सामान्य कलात्मकता के दर्शन हमें पशु-पक्षियों के जीवन में भी होते हैं। चींटियाँ अपने सूक्ष्म बिलों के भीतर जिस प्रकार की किलेबंदी करती हैं, वह उनकी कलात्मकता का ही परिचय है। दीमक जो किसी स्थान पर लगकर उसे भीतर-ही भीतर खोखला कर देती है, उसका अपना भीतरी पर्यावरण अत्यंत कलात्मक होता है और उस कलात्मकता में अपरिहार्य उपयोगी पक्ष का ध्यान रखा जाता है। पक्षियों के घोंसले तो इतने कलात्मक होते हैं कि उन्हें देखकर सभी दंग रह जाते हैं। वास्तव में समूची प्रकृति ही किसी अलक्षित कलाकार की एक अत्यंत सजीव एवं सुघड़ कलाकृति। मुख्य बात यह है कि मानव तो स्वभावतः सौंदर्य एवं कला-प्रेमी है ही, पशु-पक्षी तथा संस्कृति के अन्य रूप भी अनवरत कलात्मकता का परिचय देने वाले हैं। कला जीवन की एक स्वाभाविक, सहजात और अनिवार्य प्रवृत्ति है जो भावनात्मक क्षुधाओं को संतृप्ति प्रदान करती है।

गद्यांश में दीमक की किस विशिष्टता की बात की गयी है?

- a. ये बहुत छोटा कीट है।
- b. ये सभी समूहों में रहते हैं।
- c. ये अपना घर बहुत कलात्मक तरीके से बनाते हैं।
- d. ये मानव जाति को नुकसान पहुँचाते हैं।

193. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए।

(+1)

वास्तव में मानव और पशु जीवन में एक स्पष्ट विभाजक रेखा का अंकन बुद्धि और भाव तत्त्व ही करते हैं। मानव की सुरुचियाँ भी उसे पाश्व-स्थितियों से अलग करती हैं। यों सामान्य कलात्मकता के दर्शन हमें पशु-पक्षियों के जीवन में भी होते हैं। चींटियाँ अपने सूक्ष्म बिलों के भीतर जिस प्रकार की किलेबंदी करती हैं, वह उनकी कलात्मकता का ही परिचय है। दीमक जो किसी स्थान पर लगकर उसे भीतर-ही भीतर खोखला कर देती है, उसका अपना भीतरी पर्यावरण अत्यंत कलात्मक होता है और उस कलात्मकता में अपरिहार्य उपयोगी पक्ष का ध्यान रखा जाता है। पक्षियों के घोंसले तो इतने कलात्मक होते हैं कि उन्हें देखकर सभी दंग रह जाते हैं। वास्तव में समूची प्रकृति ही किसी अलक्षित कलाकार की एक अत्यंत सजीव एवं सुघड़ कलाकृति। मुख्य बात यह है कि मानव तो स्वभावतः सौंदर्य एवं कला-प्रेमी है ही, पशु-पक्षी तथा संस्कृति के अन्य रूप भी अनवरत कलात्मकता का परिचय देने वाले हैं। कला जीवन की एक स्वाभाविक, सहजात और अनिवार्य प्रवृत्ति है जो भावनात्मक क्षुधाओं को संतृप्ति प्रदान करती है।

गद्यांश के अनुसार 'संज्ञति' शब्द का अर्थ है -

- a. सृष्टि
- b. धारा
- c. प्रवाह
- d. क्रम

194. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए।

(+1)

वास्तव में मानव और पशु जीवन में एक स्पष्ट विभाजक रेखा का अंकन बुद्धि और भाव तत्त्व ही करते हैं। मानव की सुरुचियाँ भी उसे पाश्व-स्थितियों से अलग करती हैं। यों सामान्य कलात्मकता के दर्शन हमें पशु-पक्षियों के जीवन में भी होते हैं। चींटियाँ अपने सूक्ष्म बिलों के भीतर जिस प्रकार की किलेबंदी करती हैं, वह उनकी कलात्मकता का ही परिचय है। दीमक जो किसी स्थान पर लगकर उसे भीतर-ही भीतर खोखला कर देती है, उसका अपना भीतरी पर्यावरण अत्यंत कलात्मक होता है और उस कलात्मकता में अपरिहार्य उपयोगी पक्ष का ध्यान रखा जाता है। पक्षियों के घोंसले तो इतने कलात्मक होते हैं कि उन्हें देखकर सभी दंग रह जाते हैं। वास्तव में समूची प्रकृति ही किसी अलक्षित कलाकार की एक अत्यंत सजीव एवं सुघड़ कलाकृति। मुख्य बात यह है कि मानव तो स्वभावतः सौंदर्य एवं कला-प्रेमी है ही, पशु-पक्षी तथा संस्कृति के अन्य रूप भी अनवरत कलात्मकता का परिचय देने वाले हैं। कला जीवन की एक स्वाभाविक, सहजात और अनिवार्य प्रवृत्ति है जो भावनात्मक क्षुधाओं को संतृप्ति प्रदान करती है।

“कला जीवन की एक स्वाभाविक, सहजात और अनिवार्य प्रवृत्ति है,” कला के लिए एक सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विशेषण का चयन करें –

- a. दृढ
- b. सरस
- c. बृहत्
- d. तीव्र

195. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए।

(+1)

वास्तव में मानव और पशु जीवन में एक स्पष्ट विभाजक रेखा का अंकन बुद्धि और भाव तत्त्व ही करते हैं। मानव की सुरुचियाँ भी उसे पाश्व-स्थितियों से अलग करती हैं। यों सामान्य कलात्मकता के दर्शन हमें पशु-पक्षियों के जीवन में भी होते हैं। चींटियाँ अपने सूक्ष्म बिलों के भीतर जिस प्रकार की किलेबंदी करती हैं, वह उनकी कलात्मकता का ही परिचय है। दीमक जो किसी स्थान पर लगकर उसे भीतर-ही भीतर खोखला कर देती है, उसका अपना भीतरी पर्यावरण अत्यंत कलात्मक होता है और उस कलात्मकता में अपरिहार्य उपयोगी पक्ष का ध्यान रखा जाता है। पक्षियों के घोंसले तो इतने कलात्मक होते हैं कि उन्हें देखकर सभी दंग रह जाते हैं। वास्तव में समूची प्रकृति ही किसी अलक्षित कलाकार की एक अत्यंत सजीव एवं सुघड़ कलाकृति। मुख्य बात यह है कि मानव तो स्वभावतः सौंदर्य एवं कला-प्रेमी है ही, पशु-पक्षी तथा संस्कृति के अन्य रूप भी अनवरत कलात्मकता का परिचय देने वाले हैं। कला जीवन की एक स्वाभाविक, सहजात और अनिवार्य प्रवृत्ति है जो भावनात्मक क्षुधाओं को संतृप्ति प्रदान करती है।

‘जो भावनात्मक क्षुधाओं को संतृप्ति प्रदान करती है।’

रेखांकित से आशय है –

- a. ज्ञान की खोज
- b. आहार एवं पोषण
- c. सौंदर्य बोध
- d. बौद्धिक चिंतन

196. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी शास्त्रीय भाषा नहीं है?

(+1)

- a. तमिल
- b. संस्कृत
- c. उड़िया
- d. हिन्दी

197. निर्मला देवी जलवायु परिवर्तन के बारे में समझ बनाने और इस बारे में एक समग्र सन्देश प्राप्त करने के लिए इस विषय पर एक पाठ्य सामग्री पढ़ती हैं। इस प्रकार के पठन को क्या कहते हैं?

(+1)

- a. सरसरी तौर पर पढ़ना

- b. बारीकी से पढ़ना
- c. वक्तव्य पठन
- d. गहन पठन

198. कक्षा-6 की एक अध्यापिका अपनी कक्षा में निम्नलिखित कार्य करवाती है। आठ वाक्यों के एक छोटे से अनुच्छेद को दो भागों में बाँटा गया या जोड़ों में बैठे प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी को हर दूसरा वाक्य दिया गया। प्रत्येक शिक्षार्थी एक दूसरे को वाक्य बताते हैं, और अब उन्हें पूरा अनुच्छेद लिखना है। (+1)

इस कार्य को क्या कहते हैं?

- a. अनुच्छेद श्रुतलेख
- b. वर्तनी श्रुतलेख
- c. पारस्परिक श्रुतलेख
- d. पठन श्रुतलेख

199. वाचन के संदर्भ में शिक्षार्थी के प्रदर्शन का आकलन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन से फीडबैक रुबरिक सर्वाधिक रूप से उपयुक्त हैं? (+1)

- a. सुधार की आवश्यकता है।
- b. अनेक स्थानों पर उच्चारण गलत है और अस्वीकारणीय गलतियाँ की गई हैं।
- c. चयन, संग्रह, अनुपात जैसे शब्दों के उच्चारण में सावधानी बरती जाये।
- d. चयन, संग्रह, अनुपात और पीढ़ी जैसे शब्दों के उच्चारण खराब है।

200. पाठ्यपुस्तकों एवं अन्य सामग्रियों में कौन-सी प्रामाणिक गतिविधि नहीं है? (+1)

- a. लगभग 100 शब्दों में गाय की आत्मकथा लिखो।
- b. पढ़ी गयी कहानी के आधार पर कल्पना करें कि आप रा नी हैं और अपने अनुभव को आधार बनाते हुए अपनी मित्र को पत्र लिखो।
- c. अपने मित्र के साथ कोई एक पाठ्य सामग्री पढ़ें और आठ बिन्दुओं में कहानी की घटनाओं को लिखें।
- d. आप कल्पना करें कि कहानी में आप नदी है और अपने में बाढ़ आने के समय की भावनाओं को लिखें।

201. लेखन के प्रक्रिया आधारित उपागम में संलग्न चरण कौन से हैं? (+1)

- a. प्रथम प्रारूप तैयार करना, मानस मंथन करना, रूपरेखा तैयार करना, पुनरावृत्ति और अंतिम प्रारूप तैयार करना।
- b. रूपरेखा तैयार करना, मानस मंथन करना, पुनरावृत्ति, प्रथम प्रारूप तैयार करना, पुनरावृत्ति, प्रूफरीडिंग और अंतिम प्रारूप तैयार करना।
- c. मानस मंथन करना, रूपरेखा बनाना, प्रथम प्रारूप तैयार करना, पुनरावृत्ति, प्रूफरीडिंग और अंतिम प्रारूप लिखना।
- d. मुख्य बिन्दुओं को लिखना, प्रथम प्रारूप लिखना, प्रूफरीडिंग और लेखन

202. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा व्याकरण अधिगम उद्देश्य नहीं है? (+1)

- a. वास्तविक जीवन के उद्देश्यों में व्याकरण के नियमों का इस्तेमाल करना।
- b. सन्दर्भ में नियमों का इस्तेमाल करके समझ बनाना।

- c. भाषा के नियमों पर निपुणता प्राप्त करने से ही व्याकरण सीखी जाती है।
- d. सन्दर्भ में भाषा के प्रयोग के आधार पर नियम खोजना।

203. लेखन और वाचन में इस्तेमाल करने के लिए जिन शब्दों को सीखा है, वे कौन से हैं? (+1)

- a. देशज शब्द
- b. सक्रिय शब्द भण्डार
- c. निष्क्रिय शब्द भण्डार
- d. वास्तविक (रीयालिया)

204. मीनाक्षी डेरों छोटी-छोटी कहानियाँ पढ़ती है और उसने अब इसे अपनी आदत ही बना लिया है। इस तरह के पठन को क्या कहते हैं? (+1)

- a. विस्तृत पठन
- b. गहन पठन
- c. सूचना के लिए पठन
- d. साहित्यिक कौशल के लिए पठन

205. भाषा शिक्षा के सन्दर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 की अनुशंसा नहीं है? (+1)

- a. कक्षा पाँच से कक्षा आठ तक अध्यापन के माध्यम के रूप में मातृभाषा/घर की भाषा।
- b. कक्षा छह के लिए एक अतिरिक्त भाषा के रूप में शास्त्रीय भाषा का अध्ययन।
- c. माध्यमिक स्तर पर एक अतिरिक्त विकल्प के रूप में विदेशी भाषा का अध्ययन।
- d. विद्यालयी शिक्षा के आरंभिक वर्षों से अध्यापन की भाषा अंग्रेजी।

206. कक्षा आठ की एक अध्यापिका अपने शिक्षार्थियों को आनंद और कष्ट से संबंधित शब्दों को सोचने के लिए कहती है। बाद में वह पाँच, पाँच के समूह में इन दो शब्दों के आधार पर शब्दजाल बनाने के लिए कहती है। शब्द संपदा सीखने के लिए इस उपागम को क्या कहते हैं? (+1)

- a. थीम विषयक उपागम
- b. आयाम आधारित उपागम
- c. विन्यास (कोलोकेशन)
- d. शब्दजाल

207. एक अध्यापक शिक्षार्थियों के द्वारा एक समय अवधि में भाषा अधिगम के कुछ दृष्टान्तों का संग्रह करती है और शिक्षार्थियों के आकलन के लिए उनका रिकॉर्ड रखती है। इस प्रकार के आकलन को क्या कहेंगे? (+1)

- a. संरचनात्मक आकलन
- b. थीम आधारित आकलन
- c. योगात्मक आकलन

d. पोर्टफोलियो आकलन

208. भाषा अधिगम के सन्दर्भ में कार्य का परियोजना स्वरूप किस प्रकार का होगा? (+1)

- a. अलग-अलग विद्यार्थी द्वारा किसी मुद्दे या विषय पर पठन, लेखन और फिर पूरी कक्षा में उसे साझा करना।
- b. समूह में पठन, आंकड़ों/सूचनाओं का संग्रहण, उनका विश्लेषण और रिपोर्ट लेखन।
- c. आंकड़ों का संग्रहण और रिपोर्ट लेखन।
- d. भिन्न-भिन्न थीमों पर अलग-अलग विद्यार्थी को अध्यापक द्वारा भिन्न-भिन्न कार्यों की श्रृंखला लिखने के लिए देना।

209. 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत' के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार के किस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य शिक्षार्थियों में भाषाओं को बढ़ावा और भाषिक सामंजस्यता को पोषित करना है? (+1)

- a. भाषा अधिगम के लिए बहुभाषावाद
- b. त्रिभाषा सूत्र
- c. भाषा संगम
- d. सभी के लिए भाषा

210. संकेत भाषा के बारे में कौन-सी बात सही है? (+1)

- a. संकेत भाषा में व्याकरण होती है।
- b. संकेत भाषा में व्याकरण नहीं होती है।
- c. विश्व में केवल एक ही संकेत भाषा है।
- d. संकेत भाषा केवल विशेष आवश्यकता वाले लोगों के लिए होती है।

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