



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-07-2022) (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.

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. Which of the following principle suggests that growth follows a pattern that begins with the head and upper body parts and then proceeds to the rest of the body? (+1)
- a. The cephalocaudal principle
 - b. The proximodistal principle
 - c. The principle of hierarchial integration
 - d. The principle of independence of systems
-
2. Assertion (A): While some cultures might celebrate the onset of menarche in adolescent girls, in other cultures this might be kept a secret. (+1)
- Reason (R): Childhood experiences are different for children who grow up in different cultural contexts.
- 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. _____ is a result of the continuous and complex interaction between hereditary and socio-cultural environment. (+1)
- a. Only cognitive development

- b. Only social development
 - c. Both cognitive and social development
 - d. Physical, cognitive and social development
-

4. _____ is an agency of primary socialization while _____ is an agent of secondary socialization. (+1)

- a. family; neighbourhood
 - b. family; books
 - c. school; religion
 - d. school; peers
-

5. According to Jean Piaget, what are the most important characteristics of a teacher? (+1)

- a. Inflexibility and Autocracy
 - b. Authoritativeness and Rigidity
 - c. Domination and instruction
 - d. Flexibility and mobility
-

6. At which stage of cognitive development can a child reason the following? (+1)

All toffees are sweet.

This candy is toffee.

Therefore: This candy is sweet.

- a. sensori motor stage
 - b. pre-operational stage
 - c. concrete operational stage
 - d. formal operational stage
-

7. Who proposed that cultural tools play an important role in cognitive development? (+1)

- a. Lev Vygotsky
 - b. Jean Piaget
 - c. B.F. Skinner
 - d. Lawrence Kohlberg
-

8. In Lev Vygotsky's theory, _____ is very important for children to learn. (+1)

- a. reward
 - b. avoidance of punishment
 - c. social interaction
 - d. conditioning
-

9. In a progressive classroom - (+1)

- a. children's participation is minimal.
- b. children memorize facts given in the textbooks.

- c. children work both individually and in groups.
 - d. children are assessed through paper-pencil tests only.
-

10. Assertion (A): Depiction of men and women in non-conformist gender roles encourages children to have gender-role flexibility. **(+1)**

Reason (R): Gender is biologically determined at the time of birth.

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.
-

11. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of Kohlberg's stages with their underlying principles? **(+1)**

- a. Social-contract orientation - laws and rules are considered flexible
 - b. Good-boy - Good-girl orientation - focus on fear of authority and avoidance of punishment
 - c. Law and Order Orientation - equal exchange of favours
 - d. Social order maintaining orientation - self-chosen ethical principles of conscience
-

12. As per Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, intelligence includes - **(+1)**

- a. a set of capabilities that allow an individual to learn.
 - b. a permanent change in behaviour as a result of experience.
 - c. the capacity of an individual to produce novel/original answers to products.
 - d. the ability to produce a single response to a specific question.
-

13. Which of the following has been advocated in the National Education Policy 2020? (+1)

- (i) Holistic development of learners
- (ii) Experiential learning
- (iii) Reduction in curriculum content
- (iv) Multilingualism

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

14. An example of question that promotes analysis is - (+1)

- a. When was the Right to Education Act passed?
- b. What can you infer from depiction of men and women in media after watching advertisements?
- c. In which year was Lev Vygotsky born?

d. Name the stages of cognitive development proposed by Jean Piaget.

15. Assessment for learning includes -

(+1)

- (i) Assessment before, during and after the teaching-learning
- (ii) Self-assessment
- (iii) Formal as well as informal procedures
- (iv) Feedback for students and the process of teaching-learning

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

16. Principle of Inclusive education promotes:

(+1)

- a.** Deficit approach to view students
 - b.** Medical model of disability
 - c.** Respect for individual differences
 - d.** Segregation of students
-

17. Which of the following significantly impacts social communication skills and ability to make friends?

(+1)

- a.** Autism

- b.** Dysgraphia
- c.** Cerebral Palsy
- d.** Locomotor Disability

18. Which of the following will hamper inclusion of student with Dysgraphia? **(+1)**

- a.** Compulsory written assignments for assessment
- b.** Extra time to make notes and share ideas
- c.** Provide typed copies of classroom notes
- d.** Provide an audio recorder or a laptop in class

19. For the successful inclusion of students with hearing impairment, a teacher should: **(+1)**

- a.** discourage use of sign language.
- b.** extensively use verbal explanations.
- c.** provide audio tapes of lectures.
- d.** use ample non-verbal expressions.

20. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of appropriate accommodation strategy with respect to inclusion of students with the specified learning preferences? **(+1)**

- a.** Auditory: Assessment based on written work
- b.** Visual: Content delivered mainly through lecture

- c. Kinesthetic: Expect passive listening
 - d. Tactile: 'Hands-on' experiences for learning
-

21. What does the following statement illustrate? (+1)

Children of fruit and vegetable sellers learn addition of numbers earlier than their peers.

- a. Learning occurs in a socio-cultural context.
 - b. Learning does not take place outside the school.
 - c. Curriculum should be decontextualized.
 - d. Curriculum should be centralized.
-

22. Assertion (A): A teacher should not allow children to participate actively in the classroom discussion. (+1)

Reason (R): Children are not capable of constructing knowledge and learn best through reception.

Choose the correct option.

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

23. A teacher should see cultural differences of the children in his classroom as: (+1)

- a. Barriers in process of learning
 - b. Defects among children
 - c. Irrelevant to the process of learning
 - d. Strengths to build upon
-

24. Students learn meaningfully and effectively when teacher uses _____ approach for teaching-learning. **(+1)**

- a. Behavioristic
 - b. Constructive
 - c. Decontextualized
 - d. Mechanical
-

25. Which of the following condition will facilitate students' learning and thinking? **(+1)**

- a. Creating situations where students are passive listeners.
 - b. Discouraging participation in classroom discussion.
 - c. Restricting students to take control over their own learning.
 - d. Providing students with hands-on activities.
-

26. Alternative conceptions of students - **(+1)**

- a. are not at all related to their social and cultural experiences.
- b. illustrate that students have an inherent need for meaning-making.

- c. should be discouraged by completely ignoring them.
 - d. helps the teachers in identifying with low intellectual capabilities.
-

27. Which of the following factors/techniques **hinders** problem-solving in children? (+1)

- a. Visual representations of problems
 - b. Focus on functional-fixedness
 - c. Use of analogies
 - d. Breaking the problem into parts
-

28. _____ - thinking about our own thinking is a key component of our own ability to regulate our own learning processes. (+1)

- a. Attentional processes
 - b. Retentional processes
 - c. Cognition
 - d. Metacognition
-

29. Which of the following strategies would **not** be helpful in motivating children for learning meaningfully? (+1)

- a. Encouraging mastery-oriented goals
- b. Creating collaborative learning ethos
- c. Cultivating positive teacher-student relationships

d. Promoting entity view of ability in students

30. Anxiety of exams and fear of failure –

(+1)

- a. do not have any effect on learning.
- b. facilitate effective learning.
- c. have a negative effect on learning.
- d. intrinsically motivate students for learning.

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Your Personal Exams Guide

Social Studies

31. Manuscript comes from the Latin word 'manu' meaning (+1)

- a. Man
 - b. Hand
 - c. Text
 - d. Intellect
-

32. The following statements a, b, c, d are related to iron pillar at Mehrauli, Delhi. Choose the correct option: (+1)

- a) It is made of Iron.
 - b) Its height is 7.8 m.
 - c) It was made about 1800 years ago.
 - d) Its weight is over 3 tonnes.
- a. a, b, c and d are correct
 - b. a and d are correct while b and c are wrong
 - c. a, b and d are correct while c is wrong
 - d. a, c and d are correct while b is wrong
-

33. The foreign pilgrim who spent time at Harshavardhana's court was (+1)

- a. Fa Xian
- b. Xuan Zang

- c. I Qing
 - d. Sung Yun
-

34. Megaliths were erected to mark (+1)

- a. ownership of land
 - b. inscribe one's achievements
 - c. birth in the family
 - d. burial sites
-

35. Life is full of suffering and unhappiness. This is because we love cravings and desires (which often cannot be fulfilled) (+1)

Who has given the above mentioned doctrine?

- a. Vardhamana Mahavir
 - b. Rishabha Dev
 - c. Gautam Buddha
 - d. Shankaracharya
-

36. Which of the following statements is **true** regarding 'The Sangha'? (+1)

- a. Men and women who joined the Sangha could stay in their house.
- b. They had to go to the cities and villages to beg for food during fixed hours.

- c. The slaves did not have to take permission of their masters to join the Sangha.
- d. Women did not have to take permission of their husbands to join the Sangha.

37. Consider the following two statements A and B about Jhum cultivation and choose the correct answer.

(+1)

A : The British effort to settle Jhum cultivators was very much successful

B: The Jhum cultivators in North-East India insisted on practising traditional method.

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

38. Read the statements A and R and choose the correct option.

(+1)

A : Read and Munro argued that, in south, the settlement had to be made directly with the cultivators.

R : Read and Munro felt that in the south, unlike North, there were no traditional zamindars.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true 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. Consider the following statements:

(+1)

- (a) The Begums of Bhopal founded a primary school for girls in Aligarh
- (b) Pundita Rama Bai published a book called Stripurushtulna
- (c) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain started school for Muslim girls in Patna

- a. a, b and c are correct
 - b. only a and b are correct
 - c. only a and c are correct
 - d. only b and c are correct
-

40. Which of the following is an argument against the practice of Sati?

(+1)

- a. Women are by nature unworthy of trust.
 - b. If you do not educate women, how can you consider them as inferior.
 - c. Women by nature are of inferior understanding.
 - d. Many women, on the death of their husbands, become desirous of accompanying them.
-

41. Consider the statements (A) and (R)

(+1)

(A) : Throughout the 19th century, most educated women were taught at home.

(R): Most people in the 19th century believed that women should stay away from public sphere.

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

42. Which of the following events has a significant relation with the state of Assam? **(+1)**

- a. Mopila Rebellion
 - b. Deccan Riots
 - c. Khilafat movement
 - d. Swadeshi movement
-

43. The overarching theme of the book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India', by Dadabhai Naoroji is about _____. **(+1)**

- a. the governance and administration of British India Government.
 - b. the payment of wages paid mainly to weavers during the colonial period.
 - c. the economic impact of British rule in the Indian subcontinent.
 - d. the salaries and perks paid to officials of East India Company.
-

44. In Madras Presidency, for which of the linguistic community, Potti Sriramulu, a Gandhian wanted a separate state in 1950s and died? **(+1)**

- a. Tamil

- b. Kannada
- c. Telugu
- d. Malayalam

45. Match the following column:

(+1)

A		B	
a.	Earth's movement on its axis	i.	Revolution
b.	Earth's movement in a fixed orbit around the sun	ii.	Equinox
c.	Division of days and nights on the globe	iii.	Rotation
d.	Time of equal days and nights on earth	iv.	circle of illumination

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

46. While reading a map showing time zones, a child asks 'why are +5, -5, +3, -3 etc. marked on this map?'. Which of the following must be included by the teacher while clarifying the student's query in her class?

(+1)

- (A) International time zones
- (B) Relative position of longitude of the particular place from Greenwich

(C) Relative position of latitude of the particular place from Greenwich

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

47. Consider the following statements (A), (B) and (C) and choose the correct option: **(+1)**

(A) The area between the Tropic of cancer and Tropic of Capricorn is called Temperate Zone.

(B) Heat zones of the world are categorised according to longitudes.

(C) In Frigid zones, sun rays are always slanting and provide less heat.

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

48. A teacher wants to discuss the theme of standard time in her class. Which of the following is/ are the most appropriate concept / concepts for this discussion? **(+1)**

(A) Latitude of the particular place

(B) Longitude of the particular place

(C) Local time

(D) Comparative location of the place with respect to Greenwich.

Choose the correct option.

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

49. Find the odd one out of the following:

(+1)

- a. Convictional Rainfall
- b. Orographic Rainfall
- c. Cyclonic Rainfall
- d. Tidal Rainfall

50. Consider these two statements in the context of the change of seasons

(+1)

- A. The axis of rotation of the earth is tilted with respect to the plane of its orbit.
- B. The revolution of the earth and the inclination of its axis in a fixed direction causes seasons.

Choose the correct option.

- a. A is true and B is false.
- b. A is false and B is true.

- c. Both A and B are true.
 - d. Both A and B are false.
-

51. Which of the following statements about tides is correct? **(+1)**

- a. Low tides help in navigation.
 - b. The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a month is called tide.
 - c. It is high tide when water falls to the lowest level and recedes from the shore.
 - d. The strong gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface cause the tides.
-

52. Consider the following statements (A), (B) and (C) and choose the correct option: **(+1)**

- (A) The density of the atmosphere varies with height
- (B) The density of the atmosphere is maximum at the sea level
- (C) The density of the atmosphere is minimum at the sea level

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

53. Which of the following is correct for contour barrier? **(+1)**

- a. Rows of trees planted to check the wind movement to protect soil cover.
 - b. Broad flat steps are made on the steep slope to reduce soil erosion.
 - c. Ploughing parallel to contours of a hill to form a natural barrier.
 - d. Stones, grass and soil are used to build barriers along contours.
-

54. Consider the following statements (A), (B) and (C) for transhumance and choose the correct option: **(+1)**

- (A) Transhumance is a seasonal movement of people.
- (B) Transhumance is an example of migration from rural to urban areas.
- (C) People use advanced modes of transportation while practising transhumance.

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

55. In which of the following place, a thermal power plant is located? **(+1)**

- a. Narora, Uttar Pradesh
 - b. Manikaran, Himachal Pradesh
 - c. Kalpakkam, Tamilnadu
 - d. Tarapore, Maharashtra
-

56. Which of the following concepts can best be used in a discussion on the conservation of minerals in an elementary middle-stage classroom? (+1)

- (A) Re-use
- (B) Renew
- (C) Reduce
- (D) Recycle

Choose the correct option.

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

57. Which of the following is true about cotton crop? (+1)

- (A) It requires two hundred and ten frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.
- (B) It requires heavy rainfall.
- (C) It requires sandy soil.

Choose the correct option.

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

- d. Both (A) and (C) are true.
-

58. Boat race is associated with which festival in India? **(+1)**

- a. Pongal
 - b. Onam
 - c. Hampi
 - d. Ugadi
-

59. Read statements (A) and (R) about Ladakh and choose the correct option. **(+1)**

Assertion (A) : People of Ladakh mainly depend on cattle rearing for their livelihood.

Reasoning (R) : This region receives good rain, yet the land is not suitable for cultivation purposes.

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

60. Parliament of India consists of **(+1)**

- a. Prime Minister, President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
- b. President, Chief Minister and Prime Minister.

- c. President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
 - d. Prime Minister, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
-

61. Read statements (A) and (R) and choose the correct option. **(+1)**

Assertion (A) : Government collects money in the form of tax from its citizens.

Reason (R) : Government provides some services especially to the poor who cannot afford to purchase them from the market e.g. healthcare.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are correct
 - b. Only (A) is correct
 - c. Only (R) is correct
 - d. Both (A) and (R) are wrong
-

62. What are 'call centres'? **(+1)**

- a. Administrative offices of telephone service providers.
 - b. Centralized offices dealing with customers' calls.
 - c. A modern form of Public Call Office (PCO).
 - d. Large scale cyber cafe.
-

63. Consider the following statements and choose their correct order in a market economy. **(+1)**

- a. Ginning mill cleans the cotton and makes it into balls
- b. Weavers return with cloth

c. Spinning mill buys the cotton and sells yarn to the yarn traders

d. Yarn dealers give the yarn to the weavers.

a. a, b, c and d

b. a, c, d and b

c. a, d, c and b

d. a, c, b and d

64. Who was the founder of Bhartiya Jana Sangh?

(+1)

a. M. S. Golwalkar

b. V. D. Savarkar

c. Acharya Kripalani

d. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

65. The women's movement raises its voice when violations against women take place. Which of the following is a very powerful way for drawing attention to injustices?

(+1)

a. Laws and guidelines

b. Information and awareness

c. Public rallies and demonstrations

d. Social advertisement and advocacy

66. Fill in the blank:

(+1)

Fatima an agricultural labourer met with an accident. Eight government hospitals refused to admit her. She could, go to court and plead that her Right to _____ was violated.

- a. Health insurance cover
- b. Equality
- c. Constitutional Remedies
- d. Life

67. Which values are embedded in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

(+1)

- a. Human values that guide humanity.
- b. Monetary values involving entrepreneurship.
- c. Spiritual values of Vedic-period.
- d. National values that inspired the freedom struggle.

68. In India, the decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts. This refers to

(+1)

- a. Single and Integrated Judicial System
- b. Judiciary as the interpreter of the constitution
- c. Guardian of Fundamental Rights
- d. Open trial

69. Air pollution in cities like Delhi came down considerably as a result of the Supreme Court order that says. **(+1)**

- a. All older vehicles must be replaced by new vehicles.
 - b. All public transport vehicles using diesel should switch to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG).
 - c. Significant decrease in the number of diesel cars.
 - d. All vehicles should follow pollution rules and regulations on road.
-

70. Consider the following statements – **(+1)**

- A. Adivasi religions have influenced dominant religions of the empires.
- B. The Jagannath cult of Orissa and Shakti traditions in Bengal and Assam are examples of influence of Adivasi religions.

Choose the correct option.

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

71. In a discussion on 'affirmative action' in India, which of the following topics is relevant for the social science teacher to focus on– **(+1)**

- a. Difference between equity and equality
- b. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- c. The childhood experiences of Dr BR Ambedkar
 - d. Which universities in India have higher ranking
-

72. Which of the following activities of Political Science helps students develop 'critical thinking' skills? (+1)

- a. Writing a note that summarizes what Plato said about democracy
 - b. Summarizing election manifestos listing ideas of different political parties
 - c. Taking a pledge to always follow the principles of the Constitution
 - d. Discussing how the Indian Constitution reflects the principles of democracy
-

73. Which of the following topics are necessary to be covered **BEFORE** introducing the topic of earthquakes? (+1)

- i) Magma
- ii) Exogenic forces
- iii) Lithosphere
- iv) Epicentre

- a. i, ii
 - b. i, iii
 - c. ii, iii
 - d. ii, iv
-

74. A newspaper article stated that an employer asked candidates which state they belonged to and accordingly decided whether to proceed with the interview or not. (+1)

The above example is in violation of which of the following rights?

- a. Right against exploitation
- b. Right to employment
- c. Right to equality
- d. Affirmative action for locals

75. Mr. Kamal wants to explain the concept of 'social advertisement' to his students. (+1)

Which of the following examples is LEAST relevant?

- a. Display of hoardings on Swachh Bharat Mission
- b. Distribution of pamphlets on female infanticide
- c. Newspaper advertisement on adverse effects of smoking
- d. Election manifesto of a political party highlighting what issues they will work on

76. Which of the following topics is **LEAST** suitable to be taught using the 'constructivist approach'? (+1)

- a. Soil deposits in Indian plains
- b. The different seasons in India
- c. Importance and usefulness of forests

d. Conservation of water

77. A Geography teacher is starting a topic on ocean currents. Which of the following topics can the teacher start with? **(+1)**

- a.** Lithospheric plates
 - b.** Latitudes
 - c.** Water cycle
 - d.** Wind
-

78. Which of the following examples is suitable to teach about the process of greenhouse effect? **(+1)**

- a.** Stationary cars on a hot day
 - b.** Planes flying above cities with high temperature
 - c.** Rising sea levels
 - d.** Depletion of forests and trees
-

79. Which of the following questions related to architectural development under the Mughals promote critical thinking skills? **(+1)**

- a.** How did Mughal rulers procure material for building the monuments?
- b.** How have the Mughals contributed to the architectural styles present in India?
- c.** What are the similarities between Mughal architecture and Persian architecture?

d. What were the architectural accomplishments of Shah Jahan?

80. A student in class says, "*Bandagans* or military slaves had a high status during the time of Khaljis and Tughluqs. So in medieval India, slaves seemed to have held a good position in Sultanate courts." (+1)

Which of the following types of reasoning is the student using while making this statement?

- a. Inductive reasoning
 - b. Deductive reasoning
 - c. Cause-effect reasoning
 - d. Reductive reasoning
-

81. After a field visit to the mall, Economics teacher Ms. Rabia overhears three of her Standard VIII students: (+1)

Student 1: Malls are public facilities. After all, everyone is allowed to enter them.

Student 2: No, no, malls are run by private companies. They make a profit out of them.

Student 3: That is true. But if they are profitable, why doesn't the government run them?

Help the teacher arrange the students in **INCREASING** order of conceptual clarity.

- a. Student 2 < Student 3 < Student 1
- b. Student 1 < Student 2 < Student 3
- c. Student 3 < Student 2 < Student 1

d. Student 1 < Student 3 < Student 2

82. A teacher uses a research article with rich data, as a resource to teach students about India's relations with other nations. However, during the class, the teacher and students come across a paragraph that paints a neighboring country in a strongly negative light. (+1)

Which of the following is the most responsible approach for the Social Science teacher?

- a. Tell students that you were not aware of these paragraphs and they should only use their textbook for learning various topics.
- b. Switch to another, less useful, source instead, to continue the class. Discussing the controversy would only waste time.
- c. Analyse the paragraph along with students, where they can discuss and debate the assumptions made or data given about the country.
- d. Continue reading the article as it is, since the students in your class are all from India and it should not hurt their sentiments.

Your Personal Exams Guide

83. While teaching a topic, a History teacher comes across a particular paragraph which paints a famous historical figure in a bad light. (+1)

Which of the following is the responsible approach for the History teacher?

- a. Analyse the paragraph along with students and discuss the assumptions made in the book.
- b. Continue reading the paragraphs since the particular figure is not important in her view.
- c. Tell students more about why the particular figure has been painted in a negative light.

- d. Ask students to ignore the negative part since history should focus on positive aspects of leaders and continue to work on the topic.
-

84. A history teacher wants to teach his students about religious practices in the Harappan civilization. **(+1)**

Which of the following sources would be the 'primary source' for this?

- a. Early India – a book by Romila Thapar
 - b. A study on the religious practices of the Harappan civilization
 - c. A museum with a collection of artifacts from the Harappan period
 - d. Fossils dated back to the Harappan period
-

85. A Geography teacher asked her students- "What would happen if the Earth stopped rotating on its axis?" **(+1)**

Among the answers given by students (in options below), choose the one with conceptual clarity."

- a. Northern side of the Earth would face extreme weather all the time.
 - b. Only one half of the Earth would receive sunlight and the other half would be in darkness.
 - c. The length of the year would change.
 - d. It would always be 5.30 a.m. in India.
-

86. An assessment task asks students to draw a diagram showing the latitudes and heat zones of the Earth. **(+1)**

Which of the following aspects of student knowledge or understanding need NOT be assessed through this task?

- a. Position of the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn with respect to the equator
- b. Axis of the earth
- c. Area of the Earth which receives the maximum amount of sunlight
- d. The coldest regions on Earth

87. Mr. Daljeet asked his students to research and write a short note on "the most important reason which led to the launch of the Civil Disobedience movement in India". (+1)

He then wants to use the submitted assignments for "assessment as learning".

Which of the following is the relevant question for him to ask students?

- a. Who were the notable personalities leading the civil disobedience movement?
- b. Describe the academic resources that you used to conduct the research for your assignment
- c. What was your thought process when you decided which reason to write about?
- d. Pair up with a friend and check if you both have chosen the same reason to be the most important.

88. Learning Objective: Students will show their understanding of humidity. (+1)

Which of the following question tests for this learning objective?

- a. Name two cities with the highest humidity in India.
 - b. Why do clothes take more time to dry in humid weather?
 - c. How can you reduce humidity at home using technology?
 - d. Why do jet planes leave a white trail behind them?
-

89. A class discussion on ancient cave paintings was as follows: (+1)

Kavya – Theories suggest that early humans made paintings on cave walls as a ritual before going out to prey.

Rahul – No, it could have just been a form of leisure for them.

The teacher Mr. Kumar wants to use this discussion as a good opportunity to introduce a 'thinking skill related to history'. Which of the following skills can he BEST introduce?

- a. Decision making
 - b. Compare and contrast
 - c. Chronological thinking
 - d. Weighing the evidence
-

90. Students have just learnt how equality and justice are inseparable, and are asked to list examples of this in India. The options show the responses of four students. (+1)

Which of these students shows the conceptual understanding?

- a. Minimum wage for factory workers.
- b. Reservations in government offices for women.

- c. Mid-day meal program in government schools
- d. Tax exemptions for charitable organizations.

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Your Personal Exams Guide

English – I

91. Study the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow with the help of options given after each question. (+1)

A few years ago I found myself in a tribal hamlet in upper Assam- that's where I met a little miracle called Kalia. She was a gibbon who'd adopted a human family. That's right, a human family and not the other way around. But this wild animal wasn't a pet. She lived free, up in the canopies of trees and yet, she chose the company of the villagers below because all of her own kind had fallen prey to hunters. Kalia was the last gibbon in the region.

Hoolock gibbons are India's lone species. They are both rare and endangered, found only in the forests of northeast India. It's easy to confuse apes with monkeys because they are both primates. However, they are entirely separate groups of animals. The simplest difference is the lack of a tail in apes. Chimpanzees, orangutans, gorillas and gibbons are all apes. The smallest in that family are the gibbons, India's only apes – except for us as human beings are also part of the ape family.

And that is exactly how Kalia treated me-like a fellow ape. Within minutes of spotting me peering up at her in her tree, the cheeky little gibbon came down, perched herself on my camera and began grooming my head to look for nits!

I am glad I disappointed her but that didn't stop us from striking up a friendship. Kalia and I spent many afternoons thereafter; grooming each other and bonding like we'd been friends for years. She was a delight – intelligent, funny, affectionate adorable and as human as a wild animal could be.

The writer of this article is a

- a. tourist
- b. photographer
- c. conservationist

d. both (2) and (3)

92. Study the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow with the help of options given after each question. (+1)

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When Kalia adopted a human family it was

- a. a normal thing.
- b. a risky thing.
- c. an unusual thing.

d. not liked by the family.

93. Study the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow with the help of options given after each question. (+1)

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I am glad I disappointed her but that didn't stop us from striking up a friendship. Kalia and I spent many afternoons thereafter; grooming each other and bonding like we'd been friends for years. She was a delight - intelligent, funny, affectionate adorable and as human as a wild animal could be.

Study the following statements:

- (a) Gibbons don't have tails.
- (b) Chimpanzees are not found in the jungles of India.
- (c) Apes and humans belong to the same family.

a. (a) is right and (b) is wrong

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

94. Study the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow with the help of options given after each question. (+1)

A few years ago I found myself in a tribal hamlet in upper Assam- that's where I met a little miracle called Kalia. She was a gibbon who'd adopted a human family. That's right, a human family and not the other way around. But this wild animal wasn't a pet. She lived free, up in the canopies of trees and yet, she chose the company of the villagers below because all of her own kind had fallen prey to hunters. Kalia was the last gibbon in the region.

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'All of her own kind had fallen prey' means:

- a. Only her own family had been killed.

- b. Villagers were very kind to her.
- c. All gibbons in the area had been hunted.
- d. The gibbon family had fallen down from their dwellings.

95. Study the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow with the help of options given after each question. (+1)

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Choose the correct statement.

- a. Kalia was a friendly ape.

- b. Kalia was feeling lonely.
- c. Kalia liked to be photographed.
- d. Kalia adopted a human family for the sake of food.

96. Study the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow with the help of options given after each question.

(+1)

A few years ago I found myself in a tribal hamlet in upper Assam- that's where I met a little miracle called Kalia. She was a gibbon who'd adopted a human family. That's right, a human family and not the other way around. But this wild animal wasn't a pet. She lived free, up in the canopies of trees and yet, she chose the company of the villagers below because all of her own kind had fallen prey to hunters. Kalia was the last gibbon in the region.

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'in a tribal hamlet'

The word hamlet means

- a. a small town
- b. a small village
- c. a clusters of trees
- d. a tribal hut

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'perched herself on my camera'

The word 'perched' means:

- a. climbed
- b. clicked
- c. settled
- d. looked

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'It is easy to confuse apes with monkeys'.

It is a/an _____ clause

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

99. Study the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow with the help of options given after each question.

(+1)

A few years ago I found myself in a tribal hamlet in upper Assam- that's where I met a little miracle called Kalia. She was a gibbon who'd adopted a human family. That's right, a human family and not the other way around. But this wild animal wasn't a pet. She lived free, up in the canopies of trees and yet, she chose the company of the villagers below because all of her own kind had fallen prey to hunters. Kalia was the last gibbon in the region.

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bonding like we'd been friends for years. She was a delight – intelligent, funny, affectionate adorable and as human as a wild animal could be.

'They are entirely separate groups'.

The underlined word is an/an _____

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

100. Read the following poem and answer the questions/complete the statements by choosing the correct options from the given ones. (+1)

Sympathy

- 1) I lay in sorrow, in deep distress;
- 2) My grief a proud man heard,
- 3) His looks were cold, he gave me gold;
- 4) But not a kindly word.
- 5) My sorrow passed _____ I paid him back;
- 6) The gold he gave to me,
- 7) Then stood erect and spoke my thanks;
- 8) And blessed his charity _____
- 9) I lay in want, and grief and pain;
- 10) A poor man passed my way,

- 11) He bound my head, he gave me bread;
- 12) He watched me night and day.
- 13) How shall I pay him back again
- 14) For all he did to me?
- 15) Oh, gold is great, but greater far
- 16) Is heavenly sympathy

The proud man's behaviour is an example of :

- a. sympathetic attitude
- b. philanthropy
- c. empathy
- d. pure kindness of heart

-
101. Read the following poem and answer the questions/complete the statements by choosing the correct options from the given ones. (+1)

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- 13) How shall I pay him back again
- 14) For all he did to me?
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Read the following statement.

- A) The poor man gave money to the distressed man.
- B) The poor man looked after the physical wellbeing of the distressed man.
- C) The distressed man cannot pay back the poor man.

Choose the best option:

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

-
102. Read the following poem and answer the questions/complete the statements by choosing the correct options from the given ones. (+1)

Sympathy

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Which line in the poem shows that the distressed man feels no obligation towards the proud man?

- a. Line 3
- b. Line 4
- c. Line 5
- d. Line 7

103. Read the following poem and answer the questions/complete the statements by choosing the correct options from the given ones. (+1)

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- 14) For all he did to me?
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What does an ailing person crave for?

- a. physical help

- b. money
- c. medical help and food
- d. emotional support

104. Read the following poem and answer the questions/complete the statements by choosing the correct options from the given ones. (+1)

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- 14) For all he did to me?
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16) Is heavenly sympathy

'I lay in want _____'

'want' here is used as a/an

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

105. Read the following poem and answer the questions/complete the statements by choosing the correct options from the given ones. (+1)

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- 15) Oh, gold is great, but greater far
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Choose the best option from those that follow.

Charity (line 8) means:

- a. giving a present to someone.
- b. giving money to a needy person.
- c. making an appeal for donation.
- d. to arrange a fundraiser.

106. The term for describing the linguistic input to the language learning child is (+1)

- a. motherese
- b. infant - directed speech
- c. child - directed speech
- d. caregiver speech

107. B.F. Skinner claimed that language is learnt through (+1)

- a. repetition and approximation

- b. reinforcement and imitation
 - c. drill and practice
 - d. immersion and engagement
-

108. The early childhood stage is the most _____ period when the foundation are laid for life-long development and the realisation of full potential; research shows that there are 'critical periods' at this stage for full development of the brain's potential. **(+1)**

- a. critical
 - b. vital
 - c. essential
 - d. potential
-

109. In bilingual classroom, learners can interact in **(+1)**

- a. the medium of instruction followed by the school.
 - b. their own language and can be a mix of words from two languages.
 - c. only the language prescribed in three-language formula.
 - d. the language with which the teacher is familiar.
-

110. Which test best described this situation: A teacher while preparing a worksheet removes every sixth word from the text and asks the learner to read the text after they have been asked to complete the worksheet with the missing word. **(+1)**

- a. Diagnostic test

- b. Cloze test
 - c. Open test
 - d. Proficiency test
-

111. Which of the following do **NOT** constitute a part of evaluating listening comprehension? (+1)

- a. Giving words to spell and pronounce
 - b. Giving dictation
 - c. Retelling stories
 - d. Reading a textbook
-

112. Mother tongue influence can be made as a support in English classroom by: (+1)

- a. Conversing in mother tongue more often than in English
 - b. Giving examples from the mother tongue only
 - c. Laying emphasis on exposure to the target language only
 - d. Giving meaningful inputs from the target language and using the languages of learners
-

113. Productive skills in language refer to (+1)

- a. Speaking and writing skills
- b. Speaking and listening skills

- c. Reading and writing skills
 - d. Reading and speaking skills
-

114. Which of the following is **NOT** an Audio Teaching Learning material (+1)

- a. Flash card
 - b. Telephonic conversation
 - c. Radio broadcast
 - d. Gramophone records
-

115. Remedial reaching is (+1)

- a. preparation for teaching
 - b. random process
 - c. teaching program for primary teachers
 - d. systematic process
-

116. Which one of the following should **NOT** be encouraged in an ideal language learning classroom: (+1)

- a. Drill
- b. Fun-activities
- c. Storytelling
- d. Role-playing

117. Which of the following would be the best suited for a child in Class II who is initially learning the language in an effective manner: (+1)
- a. Alphabet method
 - b. Practice and drill
 - c. Exposure to the language
 - d. Direct method of teaching language
-

118. Story telling as an activity should be used frequently in classrooms primarily because: (+1)
- a. It provides the teacher the necessary space to engage in other academic task
 - b. It lays the foundation for logical understanding and imagination
 - c. It allows the student to role-play
 - d. It help the teacher to engage the learners and maintain discipline in the class.
-

119. _____ provides an opportunity to reflect critically on issues in term of their political, social, economic and moral aspects. It entails the acceptance of multiple views on social issues and a commitment to democratic form of interaction. This is important in view of the multiple contexts in which our schools function. (+1)
- a. Critical pedagogy
 - b. Collaboration pedagogy

- c. Child-centered teaching
- d. Teacher-centered approach

120. In the science class the learners read a text on mammals and view a video on the life of mammals in different locales. Such events or activities consist of mammals moving in group on land or in water, grazing, attacking a prey, giving birth, flocking together at the time of danger and related events. **(+1)**

The learners provide explanations and defend their ideas or hypotheses using their analyses and text both within and between groups. Evidence and arguments along with the text expose them to various ways of finding answers or interpreting data. This process is _____:

- a. Collaboration
- b. Interpretation construction
- c. Multiple interpretations
- d. Multiple manifestations

Your Personal Exams Guide

Hindi - I

121. निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विलाप को चुनिए: (+1)

मुझे यह कहने में हिचक नहीं कि मैं और चीज़ों की तरह कला को भी उपयोगिता की तुला पर तौलता हूँ। निस्संदेह कला का उद्देश्य सौन्दर्य-सृष्टि की पुष्टि करना है और वह हमारे आध्यात्मिक आनंद की कुंजी है, पर ऐसा कोई रुचिगत मानसिक तथा आध्यात्मिक आनंद नहीं; जो अपनी उपयोगिता का पहलू न रखता हो। फूलों को देखकर हमें इसलिए आनंद होता है कि उनसे फलों की आशा होती है, प्रकृति से अपने जीवन का सुर मिलाकर रहने में हमें इसलिए आध्यात्मिक सुख मिलता है कि उससे हमारा जीवन विकसित और पुष्ट होता है। प्रकृति का विधान वृद्धि और विकास है और जिन भावों से हमें आनंद मिलता है, वे इसी विधान में सहायक हैं।

लेखक कला के किस पक्ष को महत्व दे रहा है?

- a. भावात्मक
- b. आध्यात्मिक
- c. व्यावहारिक
- d. सौन्दर्यात्मक

Your Personal Exams Guide

122. निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विलाप को चुनिए: (+1)

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गद्यांश के अनुसार हम फूलों को देखकर क्यों आनंदित होते हैं?

- a. वे एकरूपता को तोड़ते हैं।
- b. उनके फल हमारे लिए उपयोगी हैं।
- c. उनका सौन्दर्य हमें मुग्ध करता है।
- d. उनकी सुगंध हमें आकर्षित करती है।

123. निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विलाप को चुनिए: (+1)

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मुझे यह कहने में हिचक नहीं कि _____ वाक्य के रेखांकित शब्द की जगह कौन-सा शब्द प्रयुक्त हो सकता है?

- a. शर्म
- b. अहंकार
- c. भय
- d. संकोच

124. निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विलाप को चुनिए: (+1)

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उपयोगिता का पहलू न रखता हो। फूलों को देखकर हमें इसलिए आनंद होता है कि उनसे फलों की आशा होती है, प्रकृति से अपने जीवन का सुरु मिलाकर रहने में हमें इसलिए आध्यात्मिक सुख मिलता है कि उससे हमारा जीवन विकसित और पुष्ट होता है। प्रकृति का विधान वृद्धि और विकास है और जिन भावों से हमें आनंद मिलता है, वे इसी विधान में सहायक हैं।

‘प्रकृति से अपने जीवन का सुरु मिलाकर रहने _____ मिलता है।

रेखांकित वाक्यांश का भाव है -

- a. प्रकृति से जुड़े गीत गाने चाहिए।
- b. प्रकृति के नियमों के अनुसार जीना चाहिए।
- c. प्रकृति का आनन्द लेना चाहिए।
- d. प्रकृति संरक्षण पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए।

125. निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विलाप को चुनिए: (+1)

मुझे यह कहने में हिचक नहीं कि मैं और चीज़ों की तरह कला को भी उपयोगिता की तुला पर तौलता हूँ। निस्संदेह कला का उद्देश्य सौन्दर्य-सृष्टि की पुष्टि करना है और वह हमारे आध्यात्मिक आनंद की कुंजी है, पर ऐसा कोई रुचिगत मानसिक तथा आध्यात्मिक आनंद नहीं; जो अपनी उपयोगिता का पहलू न रखता हो। फूलों को देखकर हमें इसलिए आनंद होता है कि उनसे फलों की आशा होती है, प्रकृति से अपने जीवन का सुरु मिलाकर रहने में हमें इसलिए आध्यात्मिक सुख मिलता है कि उससे हमारा जीवन विकसित और पुष्ट होता है। प्रकृति का विधान वृद्धि और विकास है और जिन भावों से हमें आनंद मिलता है, वे इसी विधान में सहायक हैं।

गद्यांश के अनुसार 'आध्यात्मिक आनन्द' -

- a. जीवन को नियंत्रित करना है
- b. जीवन को ऐश्वर्य प्रदान करता है
- c. जीवन का आधार है
- d. जीवन को संसार से मुक्त करता है

126. निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विलाप को चुनिए: (+1)

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कला का उद्देश्य क्या है?

- a. आध्यात्मिक आनन्द
- b. सौन्दर्य सृजन
- c. जीवन के लिए उपयोगिता
- d. मानसिक सुख

127. निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विलाप को चुनिए: (+1)

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'आध्यात्मिक' में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय का सही विकल्प चुनिए -

- a. इक

- b. ईक
- c. का
- d. मिक

128. निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विलाप को चुनिए: (+1)

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‘वह हमारे आध्यात्मिक आनंद की कुंजी है।

यहाँ पर रेखांकित शब्द का भाव है -

- a. चाबी
- b. तकनीक
- c. उपकरण
- d. मूलमंत्र

129. निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विलाप को चुनिए: (+1)

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की आशा होती है, प्रकृति से अपने जीवन का सुरु मिलाकर रहने में हमें इसलिए आध्यात्मिक सुख मिलता है कि उससे हमारा जीवन विकसित और पुष्ट होता है। प्रकृति का विधान वृद्धि और विकास है और जिन भावों से हमें आनंद मिलता है, वे इसी विधान में सहायक है।

कौन-सा शब्द भिन्न है?

- a. प्राकृतिक
- b. मानसिक
- c. आध्यात्मिक
- d. उपयोगिता

130. निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए- (+1)

एक धूप का हँसमुख टुकड़ा

तरु के हरे झरोखे से झर

अलसाया है धारा धूल पर

चिड़िया के सफ़ेद बच्चे सा!

उसे प्यार है भू-रज से

लेटा है चुपके!

वह उड़कर

किरणों के रोमिल पंख खोल

तरु पर चढ़

ओझल हो सकता फिर अमित नील में!

लोग समझते

मैं उसको व्यक्तित्व दे रहा

कला स्पर्श से!

मुझको लगता वाही कला को देता निज व्यक्तित्व

स्वयं व्यक्तिवान ज्योतिर्मय जो!

वह रे स्वयंप्रकाश अखंड प्रकाशवान!

धूप के टुकड़े को किससे प्यार है?

a. वृक्ष से

b. धूल से

c. किरण से

d. चिड़िया से

131. निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए-

(+1)

एक धूप का हँसमुख टुकड़ा

तरु के हरे झरोखे से झर

अलसाया है धारा धूल पर

चिड़िया के सफ़ेद बच्चे सा!

उसे प्यार है भू-रज से

लेटा है चुपके!

वह उड़कर

किरणों के रोमिल पंख खोल

तरु पर चढ़

ओझल हो सकता फिर अमित नील में!

लोग समझते

मैं उसको व्यक्तित्व दे रहा

कला स्पर्श से!

मुझको लगता वाही कला को देता निज व्यक्तित्व

स्वयं व्यक्तिवान ज्योतिर्मय जो!

वह रे स्वयंप्रकाश अखंड प्रकाशवान!

धूप के टुकड़े को कला से भी अधिक महत्व दिया गया है, क्योंकि धूप का टुकड़ा -----

- a. श्वेत रंग का है।
- b. कला को आकार देता है।
- c. बहुत हँसमुख है।
- d. बहुत कलात्मक है।

132. निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए-

(+1)

एक धूप का हँसमुख टुकड़ा

तरु के हरे झरोखे से झर

अलसाया है धारा धूल पर

चिड़िया के सफ़ेद बच्चे सा!

उसे प्यार है भू-रज से

लेटा है चुपके!

वह उड़कर

किरणों के रोमिल पंख खोल

तरु पर चढ़

ओझल हो सकता फिर अमित नील में!

लोग समझते

मैं उसको व्यक्तित्व दे रहा

कला स्पर्श से!

मुझको लगता वाही कला को देता निज व्यक्तित्व

स्वयं व्यक्तिवान ज्योतिर्मय जो!

वह रे स्वयंप्रकाश अखंड प्रकाशवान!

धूप के लिए किस विशेषण का प्रयोग किया गया है?

a. रोमिल

b. अमित

c. शुभ्र

d. हरा

133. निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए-

(+1)

एक धूप का हँसमुख टुकड़ा

तरु के हरे झरोखे से झर

अलसाया है धारा धूल पर

चिड़िया के सफ़ेद बच्चे सा!

उसे प्यार है भू-रज से

लेटा है चुपके!

वह उड़कर

किरणों के रोमिल पंख खोल

तरु पर चढ़

ओझल हो सकता फिर अमित नील में!

लोग समझते

मैं उसको व्यक्तित्व दे रहा

कला स्पर्श से!

मुझको लगता वाही कला को देता निज व्यक्तित्व

स्वयं व्यक्तिवान ज्योतिर्मय जो!

वह रे स्वयंप्रकाश अखंड प्रकाशवान!

किन शब्दों से ज्ञात होता है कि धूप के टुकड़े की ज्योति सदैव रहने वाली है?

a. स्वयं व्यक्तिवान

b. अखंड प्रकाशवान

c. ज्योतिर्मय जो

d. स्वयं प्रकाश

134. निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए-

(+1)

एक धूप का हँसमुख टुकड़ा

तरु के हरे झरोखे से झर

अलसाया है धारा धूल पर

चिड़िया के सफ़ेद बच्चे सा!

उसे प्यार है भू-रज से

लेटा है चुपके!

वह उड़कर

किरणों के रोमिल पंख खोल

तरु पर चढ़

ओझल हो सकता फिर अमित नील में!

लोग समझते

मैं उसको व्यक्तित्व दे रहा

कला स्पर्श से!

मुझको लगता वाही कला को देता निज व्यक्तित्व

स्वयं व्यक्तिवान ज्योतिर्मय जो!

वह रे स्वयंप्रकाश अखंड प्रकाशवान!

'तरु के हरे झरोखे से झर' पंक्ति का भाव है -

- a. पत्तों से झाँकता हुआ।
- b. पत्तों से झरता हुआ।
- c. पत्तों से लिपटा हुआ।
- d. पत्तों पर बैठा हुआ।

135. निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए-

(+1)

एक धूप का हँसमुख टुकड़ा

तरु के हरे झरोखे से झर
अलसाया है धारा धूल पर
चिड़िया के सफ़ेद बच्चे सा!
उसे प्यार है भू-रज से
लेटा है चुपके!
वह उड़कर
किरणों के रोमिल पंख खोल
तरु पर चढ़
ओझल हो सकता फिर अमित नील में!
लोग समझते
मैं उसको व्यक्तित्व दे रहा
कला स्पर्श से!
मुझको लगता वाही कला को देता निज व्यक्तित्व
स्वयं व्यक्तिवान ज्योतिर्मय जो!
वह रे स्वयंप्रकाश अखंड प्रकाशवान!

‘लेटा है चुपके’ पंक्ति में कुआँ-सा अलंकार है?

- a. अनुप्रास
- b. उपमा
- c. मानवीकरण
- d. रूपक

136. भाषा सीख रहे बच्चे के लिए भाषा विषयक निवेश की व्याख्या करने वाली शब्दावली है ----- (+1)

- a. शिशु के प्रति माँ की दुलार की भाषा (मदरीस)
- b. शिशु निर्देशित वाचन
- c. बालक निर्देशित वाचन
- d. पालक की भाषा

137. बी. एफ स्किनर ने दावा किया है कि भाषा ----- के माध्यम से सीखी जाती है। (+1)

- a. पुनरावृत्ति और मोटे अनुमान
- b. पुनर्बलन और संलग्नता
- c. ड्रिल और अभ्यास
- d. तल्लीनता और अनुकरण

138. आरंभिक बाल्यावस्था सर्वाधिक रूप से ----- अवस्था है जब जीवन पर्यन्त विकास की नींव रखी जाती है और अन्तर्निहित को स्पष्ट रूप से प्राप्त किया जाता है, शोध प्रदर्शित करते हैं कि यह अवस्था मस्तिष्क में अन्तर्निहित गुणों के समूचे विकास के लिए चुनौतीपूर्ण अवधि है। (+1)

- a. चुनौतीपूर्ण
- b. महत्वपूर्ण
- c. आवश्यक
- d. अन्तर्निहित

139. द्विभाषी कक्षा में शिक्षार्थी किस प्रकार अन्तःक्रिया कर सकते हैं? (+1)

- a. विद्यालय द्वारा लागू किये गए निर्देश के माध्यम की भाषा में।
- b. अपनी भाषा में और दो भाषाओं से लिए गए शब्द के मिश्रण से।
- c. त्रिभाषा सूत्र द्वारा निर्धारित की गई भाषा में।
- d. उस भाषा में जिससे अध्यापक परिचित हैं।

140. कौन-सा परीक्षण इस स्थिति की सर्वाधिक रूप से बढ़िया व्याख्या करता है: (+1)

एक अध्यापिका कार्यपत्रक (वर्क शीट) तैयार करते समय पाठ्य सामग्री से हर छठा शब्द हटा देती है और शिक्षार्थियों द्वारा हटाए गए शब्दों को कार्य पत्रक में पूरा कर देने के बाद उन्हें पाठ्य सामग्री पढ़ने के लिए देती है।

- a. निदानात्मक परीक्षण
- b. क्लोज़ परीक्षण
- c. खुला परीक्षण
- d. निपुणता परीक्षण

141. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा श्रवण बोध के मूल्यांकन का भाग नहीं है? (+1)

- a. उच्चारण देकर वर्तनी लिखने के लिए कहना।
- b. श्रुतलेख देना।
- c. कहानी सुनाना।
- d. पाठ्य पुस्तक पढ़ने के लिए कहना

142. अंग्रेजी भाषा की कक्षा में मातृभाषा के प्रभाव को कम किया जा सकता है- (+1)

- a. मातृभाषा में ज्यादातर संवाद के द्वारा।
- b. मातृभाषा से उदाहरण दे कर।
- c. लक्ष्य भाषा में अधिक से अधिक अवसर देने पर बल देकर।
- d. लक्ष्य भाषा से सरल चरणवार अर्थपूर्ण निवेश द्वारा।

143. भाषा में उत्पादक कौशल हैं ----- (+1)

- a. बोलने और लिखने के कौशल
- b. बोलने और सुनने के कौशल
- c. पठन और लेखन कौशल
- d. पठन और बोलने के कौशल

144. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी श्रव्य शिक्षण अधिगम सामग्री नहीं है? (+1)

- a. फ्लैश कार्ड
- b. दूरभाष पर वार्तालाप
- c. रेडियो प्रसारण
- d. ग्रामोफोन रिकार्ड

145. निम्नलिखित में से उपचारात्मक शिक्षण कौन-सा है? (+1)

- a. शिक्षण के लिए तयारी

- b. यादृच्छिक प्रक्रिया
- c. प्राथमिक स्तर के अध्यापकों के लिए शिक्षण कार्यक्रम
- d. व्यवस्थित प्रक्रिया

146. निम्नलिखित में से किसे भाषा की कक्षा में प्रोत्साहित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए? (+1)

- a. ड्रिल
- b. मज़ेदार गतिविधियाँ
- c. कथा वाचन
- d. रोल प्ले

147. कक्षा दो में पढ़ने वाली बच्ची जो शुरू से ही प्रभावशाली तरीके से भाषा सीख रही है, के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी विधि सर्वोत्तम है? (+1)

- a. वर्णमाला विधि
- b. अभ्यास और ड्रिल
- c. भाषा के अवसर
- d. भाषा शिक्षण की निर्देश विधि

148. कथा वाचन एक ऐसी गतिविधि है जिसका कक्षा में बहुतायत में प्रयोग होने चाहिए क्योंकि- (+1)

- a. अध्यापक को दूसरे अकादमिक कार्य करने के लिए आवश्यक समय मिल जाता है।
- b. यह तार्किक समझ और कल्पनाशीलता की नींव रखती है।
- c. यह विद्यार्थियों को रोल प्ले करने की संभावनाएँ प्रदान करती है।

- d. यह अध्यापिका को अपने शिक्षार्थियों को व्यस्त रखने तथा कक्षा में अनुशासन बनाए रखने में मदद करती है।

149. _____ अपने राजनैतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक और नैतिक पहलुओं से जुड़े मुद्दों पर समालोचनात्मक तरीके से चिंतन-मनन के अवसर प्रदान करती है। यह सामाजिक मुद्दों पर बहुत से विचार को स्वीकृत करती है और अन्तः क्रिया के प्रजातांत्रिक रूप के प्रति समर्पित है। यह उन बहुविध सन्दर्भों के परिप्रेक्ष्य से महत्वपूर्ण है जिस में हमारे विद्यालय कार्य करते हैं। (+1)

- a. समालोचनात्मक शिक्षण शास्त्र
- b. सहयोगात्मक शिक्षण शास्त्र
- c. बाल केन्द्रित शिक्षण
- d. अध्यापक केन्द्रित उपागम

150. विज्ञान की कक्षा में शिक्षार्थी स्तनपायी पर एक पाठ पढ़ते हैं और विभिन्न स्थानों के स्तनपायी के जीवन पर एक वीडियो देखते हैं। इन घटनाओं और गतिविधियों में दिखाया गया है कि स्तनपायी भूमि या पानी में समूह में रहते हैं, चरते हैं, शिकार पर आक्रमण करते हैं; बच्चे को जन्म देते हैं, खतरे के समय या ऐसी घटनाओं के समय झुंड बनाकर एक साथ रहते हैं। (+1)

शिक्षार्थी अपने विचारों के लिए व्याख्या देते हैं और बचाव करते हैं या अपने विश्लेषण और पाठ्य सामग्री दोनों के आधार पर समूह में परिकल्पनाएँ गढ़ते हैं। पाठ्य सामग्री के साथ-साथ साक्ष्य और तर्क उन्हें उत्तर खोजने तथा व्याख्या करने की विभिन्न तरीके सुझाते हैं। यह प्रक्रिया क्या कहलाती है?

- a. सहयोग
- b. व्याख्या की निर्मिति
- c. बहुविध व्याख्याएँ
- d. बहुविध अभिव्यक्ति

English – II

151. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the correct options from the given ones. (+1)

Women's Right

Even after so many years of independence the women of India are still exploited and abused, inspite of constitutional guarantees and new laws. Man considers himself superior to woman and her master. The orthodox system of the family is set in his favour exclusively. Within the confines of domestic walls man feels free to act like a merciless male chauvinist. The birth of female child is considered a curse in most parts of our country. Without any thought the female foetus is murdered. At practical level law fails to protect a woman's human rights. The situation is worse in rural area. There the women slave for men considering it their fate and a duty ordered by God Almighty. The rural women have no idea about their legal rights and privileges.

It is not the illiterate women's fate only. Even educated woman of urban areas who is gainfully employed does not use her rights for fear of antagonizing her husband. She meekly gives in to male arrogance to avoid domestic discord and physical abuse.

Thus, the male dominance continues to hold away at the cost of the rights and the privileges of women. This factor has created gross imbalance in the Indian families. Now-a-days the families do not mind sisters, daughters and wives seeking gainful employment as long as they don't exercise their right to spend their earning as they like. A working woman brings home tidy salary to add to the family income but she cannot hope of any help from her husband in doing domestic chores. She has to toil alone like a slave. For husbands doing households work is below their dignity and as far as the women are concerned it is their natural duty. The doubly burdened women when they protest or complain the men ignore them or react violently which results in the growing tension in relationship. The resultant quarrels and maladjustments in the family badly affect the children psychologically.

Statement-(A) Man considers himself superior to woman

Reasoning-(B) The Indian orthodox system of the family gives him an edge over woman

- a. Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) is not responsible for (A).
- b. Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is responsible for (A).
- c. Both (A) and (B) are true.
- d. Both (A) and (B) are false.

152. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the correct options from the given ones.

(+1)

Women's Right

Even after so many years of independence the women of India are still exploited and abused, inspite of constitutional guarantees and new laws. Man considers himself superior to woman and her master. The orthodox system of the family is set in his favour exclusively. Within the confines of domestic walls man feels free to act like a merciless male chauvinist. The birth of female child is considered a curse in most parts of our country. Without any thought the female foetus is murdered. At practical level law fails to protect a woman's human rights. The situation is worse in rural area. There the women slave for men considering it their fate and a duty ordered by God Almighty. The rural women have no idea about their legal rights and privileges.

It is not the illiterate women's fate only. Even educated woman of urban areas who is gainfully employed does not use her rights for fear of antagonizing her husband. She meekly gives in to male arrogance to avoid domestic discord and physical abuse.

Thus, the male dominance continues to hold away at the cost of the rights and the privileges of women. This factor has created gross imbalance in the Indian

families. Now-a-days the families do not mind sisters, daughters and wives seeking gainful employment as long as they don't exercise their right to spend their earning as they like. A working woman brings home tidy salary to add to the family income but she cannot hope of any help from her husband in doing domestic chores. She has to toil alone like a slave. For husbands doing households work is below their dignity and as far as the women are concerned it is their natural duty. The doubly burdened women when they protest or complain the men ignore them or react violently which results in the growing tension in relationship. The resultant quarrels and maladjustments in the family badly affect the children psychologically.

Study the following statements.

- A) Women of India are exploited and abused.
 - B) There is no protection given for the rights of women in Indian constitution.
 - C) The birth of a female child is considered as a blessing as she is considered to be a symbol of Lakshmi.
- a. A is true and B and C are false.
 - b. B is true and A and C are false.
 - c. C is true and A and B are false.
 - d. Both A and B are true and C is false.

153. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the correct options from the given ones.

(+1)

Women's Right

Even after so many years of independence the women of India are still exploited and abused, inspite of constitutional guarantees and new laws. Man considers himself superior to woman and her master. The orthodox system of the family is set in his favour exclusively. Within the confines of domestic walls

man feels free to act like a merciless male chauvinist. The birth of female child is considered a curse in most parts of our country. Without any thought the female foetus is murdered. At practical level law fails to protect a woman's human rights. The situation is worse in rural area. There the women slave for men considering it their fate and a duty ordered by God Almighty. The rural women have no idea about their legal rights and privileges.

It is not the illiterate women's fate only. Even educated woman of urban areas who is gainfully employed does not use her rights for fear of antagonizing her husband. She meekly gives in to male arrogance to avoid domestic discord and physical abuse.

Thus, the male dominance continues to hold away at the cost of the rights and the privileges of women. This factor has created gross imbalance in the Indian families. Now-a-days the families do not mind sisters, daughters and wives seeking gainful employment as long as they don't exercise their right to spend their earning as they like. A working woman brings home tidy salary to add to the family income but she cannot hope of any help from her husband in doing domestic chores. She has to toil alone like a slave. For husbands doing households work is below their dignity and as far as the women are concerned it is their natural duty. The doubly burdened women when they protest or complain the men ignore them or react violently which results in the growing tension in relationship. The resultant quarrels and maladjustments in the family badly affect the children psychologically.

Which of the following is responsible for the gross imbalance in the Indian families?

- A) Violation of women's rights.
- B) Undue domination by the males.
- C) Female foeticide.

- a. Only A
- b. Both B and C

c. Both A and B

d. Only C

154. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the correct options from the given ones.

(+1)

Women's Right

Even after so many years of independence the women of India are still exploited and abused, inspite of constitutional guarantees and new laws. Man considers himself superior to woman and her master. The orthodox system of the family is set in his favour exclusively. Within the confines of domestic walls man feels free to act like a merciless male chauvinist. The birth of female child is considered a curse in most parts of our country. Without any thought the female foetus is murdered. At practical level law fails to protect a woman's human rights. The situation is worse in rural area. There the women slave for men considering it their fate and a duty ordered by God Almighty. The rural women have no idea about their legal rights and privileges.

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tension in relationship. The resultant quarrels and maladjustments in the family badly affect the children psychologically.

Which of the following situations supports the given statement?

Statement: The situation of women is worse in rural areas.

- A) Woman work like slaves in the fields.
 - B) Women do all the household chores.
 - C) Female foetus is no longer murdered in rural areas.
- a. A is true and B is false.
- b. B is true and A is false.
- c. C is true and B is false.
- d. A is true and C is false.

-
155. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the correct options from the given ones. (+1)

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Choose the correct option.

- A) Most urban women give in to male arrogance without any argument.
- B) They are illiterate and unemployed.
- a. Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) is not responsible for (A).
- b. Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is responsible for (A).
- c. A is true but B is false.
- d. A is false but B is true.

156. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the correct options from the given ones.

(+1)

Women's Right

Even after so many years of independence the women of India are still exploited and abused, inspite of constitutional guarantees and new laws. Man considers himself superior to woman and her master. The orthodox system of the family is set in his favour exclusively. Within the confines of domestic walls man feels free to act like a merciless male chauvinist. The birth of female child is considered a curse in most parts of our country. Without any thought the female foetus is murdered. At practical level law fails to protect a woman's human rights. The situation is worse in rural area. There the women slave for men considering it their fate and a duty ordered by God Almighty. The rural women have no idea about their legal rights and privileges.

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The orthodox system of the family is set in his favour exclusively.

The underline word in the statement above is a/an _____.

- a. Noun
- b. Adjective

c. Adverb

d. Verb

157. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the correct options from the given ones.

(+1)

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tension in relationship. The resultant quarrels and maladjustments in the family badly affect the children psychologically.

'is considered a curse in most parts _____'

The word opposite in meaning to the underlined word is _____.

- a. blessing
- b. irritation
- c. nourishment
- d. priority

158. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the correct options from the given ones.

(+1)

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Which word from among the options given below means the same as 'disagreement' as used in the passage.

- a. dispute
- b. abuse
- c. accord
- d. disrespect

Your Personal Exams Guide

159. Reads 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)

When an animal such as a dog or cat, is sick or unwell its first natural instinct is to refuse food. Their body automatically cuts down appetite till they recover. They may drink water but nothing else. This is body's intelligence taking over to heal and recover.

Humans aren't any different. At least intuitively. All of us are products of nature and we have been designed the same. When we call in sick, the first thing that happens is that our appetites but down too. Our taste of mouth changes and

our sensitivity to smell and taste is numbed. This is our body's intelligence try to tell us that it's time we give our body some rest.

This is fasting in a way and has been practised since the longest time-across all religions. Fasting is inbuilt in us and is considered medicinal if you actually go back and read its history. It is our body's uncomplicated way of cleaning healing. Unfortunately, we have moved too far from nature and our natural instincts. We are constantly eating and munching even when sick, thereby compromising our own immunity and making the inbuilt mechanism to heal.

Whereas take a break from eating, we put our digestive system to rest first. Our digestive system utilises 80% of our body's energy, leaving only 20% for repair, recycling, eliminating etc. Now when we slow down our eating, we redirect that huge chunk of energy to healing, repair and immunity boost, which our digestive system would consume otherwise. That's our immunity working for us.

We don't feel like eating:

- a. when food is not to our taste.
- b. when it is not properly cooked.
- c. when we have just recovered from an illness.
- d. when we are unwell.

160. Reads 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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When we are not sick:

- a. we feel hungry.
- b. our sense of smell does not work.
- c. we stop enjoying our food.
- d. we want to drink only water.

161. Reads 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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The best way to treat sickness is :

- a. to take medicines to clean our system.
- b. to give some rest to our digestive system.
- c. to try to eat only tasty dishes.
- d. to shut down our appetite.

162. Reads 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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Study the following statements:

(a) When sick we are tempted to keep a munching.

(b) We hurt our immunity by continuous eating.

a. (a) is right and (b) is wrong.

b. (b) is right and (a) is wrong.

c. Both (a) and (b) are wrong.

d. Both (a) and (b) are right.

163. Reads 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 of the following is suggested by this article?

- a. While fasting our medicine get absorbed easily.
- b. While fasting we eat only selective foods.
- c. While fasting our body uses only 20% of its energy for digesting.

d. While fasting our immune system gets a boost.

164. Reads 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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'Our body's uncomplicated way of cleaning _____'

The underlined word means the same as:

a. correct

- b. simple
- c. probable
- d. usual

165. Reads 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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'_____ has been practised since the longest time'.

The underline word is a/an _____.

- a. Noun
 - b. Pronoun
 - c. Adverb
 - d. Preposition
-

166. Children entering schools for the first time have already begun constructing knowledge of the world. Everything they learn later will be in relation to this knowledge that they bring into the classroom. This knowledge is also

(+1)

_____.

- a. intuitive
 - b. innate
 - c. critical
 - d. expressive
-

167. The term Linguistic Competence was first introduced by:

(+1)

- a. Stephen Krasher
 - b. Noam Chomsky
 - c. B. F. Sinner
 - d. Larry Selinker
-

168. Picture chart can effectively be used for developing

(+1)

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

169. While evaluating reading comprehension the test should have questions based on (+1)

- a. textual knowledge only.
 - b. deducting inference and interpretation from the given text.
 - c. writing an article on the passage.
 - d. summarising the key points.
-

170. The purpose of remedial teaching is to (+1)

- a. introduce grammar to existing items.
 - b. test the knowledge of the students.
 - c. teach the language items not properly learnt again to the learners.
 - d. teach language items to the learners.
-

171. A teacher of class III presents language items in the classroom and asks the learners to repeat after her. What is being practiced? (+1)

- a. Direct method

- b.** Audio lingual method
 - c.** Grammar translation method
 - d.** Drill method
-

172. In primary level classes, the student should be taught in their mother tongue because **(+1)**

- a.** it will enable students to comprehend better.
 - b.** it will create a formal environment for the students.
 - c.** teacher will develop self-confidence.
 - d.** it will promote regional language of the student.
-

173. Which of the following might be best strategy for developing vocabulary among the students? **(+1)**

- a.** Memorising antonyms and synonyms.
 - b.** Guessing the meaning of new words in a given context.
 - c.** Consulting the dictionary for every new word.
 - d.** Making sentences of all the new words.
-

174. Semantics is the study of _____ **(+1)**

- a.** sentence and their grammatical structure.
- b.** words and their meaning.

- c. sounds and their articulation.
 - d. phonemes and their sounds.
-

175. While teaching English to primary class students which factors should be kept in focus: **(+1)**

- a. All learners are alike in their aptitude
 - b. All learners come from similar family backgrounds
 - c. All learners are equally motivated to learn English language
 - d. All learners possess different abilities, personalities and belong to different backgrounds
-

176. The selection of language items should involve the principle **(+1)**

- a. Ample worksheets for practice
 - b. Everybody vocabulary and sentences
 - c. Learnability, coverage and teachability
 - d. A focus a grammar rules
-

177. Which of the following descriptions best represent diversity? **(+1)**

- a. It leads to similarity of people.
- b. It accepts inequality among people.
- c. It leads to discrimination among people.

- d. It accepts differences among people.
-

178. All children are both with an inner ability of language acquisitions consisting of **(+1)**

- a. universal truth
 - b. universal method
 - c. universal vocabulary
 - d. universal grammar
-

179. Which of the following factors are most important for language proficiency? **(+1)**

- a. Reading with accurate pronunciation.
 - b. Doing exercise in good handwriting.
 - c. Developing accuracy and fluency.
 - d. Using low cost teaching aids
-

180. Which of the following is not a speech organ? **(+1)**

- a. Trachea
- b. Larynx
- c. Pharynx
- d. Cervix

Hindi – II

181. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पीछे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये -

(+1)

परमाणु की महाशक्ति का विध्वंसकारी रूप मनुष्य ने हिरोशिमा तथा नागासाकी में देखा और उसे चिंता हुई कि यदि उसके प्रयोग की दिशा न बदली गई तो बड़े भयावह परिणाम होंगे। भारत ने सदैव इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा का प्रयोग विनाशकारी कार्यों के लिए न किया जाए, केवल लोकमंगल के लिए उसका उपयोग हो। अब परमाणु-ऊर्जा मनुष्य के लिए कल्याणकारी उपयोग में विविध रूप में आने लगी। हल्के विस्फोट से सुरंग बनाने, खान खोदने और चट्टान तोड़ने आदि कार्यों में इसका उपयोग हो रहा है। कृषि-विज्ञान में भी परमाणु संबंधी अनुसंधान अनेक रूपों में हो रहा है। फलों एवं पौधों की नस्लों को संवृद्ध करके और रोगों से रक्षा करके उपज को बढ़ाने में काम लिया जा रहा है। चिकित्सा-विज्ञान ने भी इन अनुसंधानों का लाभ उठाया है। कैंसर जैसे प्राणघाती रोग के उपचार में परमाणु से बहुत सहायता मिलती है।

भारत ने हमेशा किस बात का प्रयत्न किया है?

- परमाणु-ऊर्जा से विध्वंसकारी हथियार बनाने का
- परमाणु-ऊर्जा से दूसरे देशों पर दौब जमाने का
- परमाणु-ऊर्जा से लोगों की भलाई के कार्य करने का
- परमाणु-ऊर्जा से विस्फोट करने का

182. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पीछे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये -

(+1)

परमाणु की महाशक्ति का विध्वंसकारी रूप मनुष्य ने हिरोशिमा तथा नागासाकी में देखा और उसे चिंता हुई कि यदि उसके प्रयोग की दिशा न बदली गई तो बड़े भयावह परिणाम होंगे। भारत ने सदैव इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा का प्रयोग विनाशकारी कार्यों के लिए न किया जाए, केवल लोकमंगल के लिए उसका उपयोग हो। अब परमाणु-ऊर्जा मनुष्य के लिए कल्याणकारी उपयोग में विविध रूप में आने लगी। हल्के विस्फोट से सुरंग बनाने, खान खोदने और चट्टान तोड़ने आदि कार्यों में इसका उपयोग हो रहा है। कृषि-विज्ञान में भी परमाणु संबंधी अनुसंधान अनेक रूपों में हो रहा है। फलों एवं पौधों की नस्लों को संवृद्ध करके और रोगों से रक्षा करके उपज को बढ़ाने में काम लिया जा रहा है। चिकित्सा-विज्ञान ने भी इन अनुसंधानों का लाभ उठाया है। कैंसर जैसे प्राणघाती रोग के उपचार में परमाणु से बहुत सहायता मिलती है।

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा परमाणु-ऊर्जा का कल्याणकारी रूप नहीं है?

- a. हल्के विस्फोट से सुरंग बनाना
- b. हथियार/शस्त्र बनाना
- c. कैंसर का उपचार करना
- d. कृषि में फलों तथा पौधों की नस्लों की संवृद्धि करना

183. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पीछे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये -

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परमाणु की महाशक्ति का विध्वंसकारी रूप मनुष्य ने हिरोशिमा तथा नागासाकी में देखा और उसे चिंता हुई कि यदि उसके प्रयोग की दिशा न बदली गई तो बड़े भयावह परिणाम होंगे। भारत ने सदैव इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा का प्रयोग विनाशकारी कार्यों के लिए न किया जाए, केवल लोकमंगल के लिए उसका उपयोग हो। अब परमाणु-ऊर्जा मनुष्य के लिए कल्याणकारी उपयोग में विविध रूप में आने लगी। हल्के विस्फोट से सुरंग बनाने, खान खोदने और चट्टान तोड़ने आदि कार्यों में इसका उपयोग हो रहा है। कृषि-विज्ञान में भी परमाणु संबंधी अनुसंधान अनेक रूपों में हो रहा है। फलों एवं पौधों की नस्लों को संवृद्ध करके और रोगों से रक्षा करके उपज को बढ़ाने में काम लिया जा रहा है। चिकित्सा-विज्ञान ने भी इन अनुसंधानों का लाभ उठाया है। कैंसर जैसे प्राणघाती रोग के उपचार में परमाणु से बहुत सहायता मिलती है।

‘महाशक्ति’ में समास है -----

- a. द्वंद्व समास
- b. द्विगु समास
- c. कर्मधारय समास
- d. बहुव्रीहि

184. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पीछे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये -

(+1)

परमाणु की महाशक्ति का विध्वंसकारी रूप मनुष्य ने हिरोशिमा तथा नागासाकी में देखा और उसे चिंता हुई कि यदि उसके प्रयोग की दिशा न बदली गई तो बड़े भयावह परिणाम होंगे। भारत ने सदैव इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा का प्रयोग विनाशकारी कार्यों के लिए न किया जाए, केवल लोकमंगल के लिए उसका उपयोग हो। अब परमाणु-ऊर्जा मनुष्य के लिए कल्याणकारी उपयोग में विविध रूप में आने लगी। हल्के विस्फोट से सुरंग बनाने, खान खोदने और चट्टान तोड़ने आदि कार्यों में इसका उपयोग हो रहा है। कृषि-विज्ञान में भी परमाणु संबंधी अनुसंधान अनेक रूपों में हो रहा है। फलों एवं पौधों की नस्लों को संवृद्ध करके और रोगों से रक्षा करके उपज को बढ़ाने में काम लिया जा रहा है। चिकित्सा-विज्ञान ने भी इन अनुसंधानों का लाभ उठाया है। कैंसर जैसे प्राणघाती रोग के उपचार में परमाणु से बहुत सहायता मिलती है।

मनुष्य को किस बात की चिंता हुई?

- a. परमाणु-ऊर्जा के प्रयोग की दिशा न बदलने से होने वाले भयानक परिणामों की
- b. परमाणु-ऊर्जा से मंगल कार्य करने की
- c. परमाणु-ऊर्जा से विद्युत-उत्पादन करने की
- d. परमाणु-ऊर्जा से पुल बनाने की

185. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पीछे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये -

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परमाणु की महाशक्ति का विध्वंसकारी रूप मनुष्य ने हिरोशिमा तथा नागासाकी में देखा और उसे चिंता हुई कि यदि उसके प्रयोग की दिशा न बदली गई तो बड़े भयावह परिणाम होंगे। भारत ने सदैव इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा का प्रयोग विनाशकारी कार्यों के लिए न किया जाए, केवल लोकमंगल के लिए उसका उपयोग हो। अब परमाणु-ऊर्जा मनुष्य के लिए कल्याणकारी उपयोग में विविध रूप में आने लगी। हल्के विस्फोट से सुरंग बनाने, खान खोदने और चट्टान तोड़ने आदि कार्यों में इसका उपयोग हो रहा है। कृषि-विज्ञान में भी परमाणु संबंधी अनुसंधान अनेक रूपों में हो रहा है। फलों एवं पौधों की नस्लों को संवृद्ध करके और रोगों से रक्षा करके उपज को बढ़ाने में काम लिया जा रहा है। चिकित्सा-विज्ञान ने भी इन अनुसंधानों का लाभ उठाया है। कैंसर जैसे प्राणघाती रोग के उपचार में परमाणु से बहुत सहायता मिलती है।

निम्नलिखित में से किस रोग के उपचार के लिए परमाणु-ऊर्जा का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है?

- a. क्षयरोग

- b. अस्थमा
- c. कैंसर
- d. मधुमेह

186. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पीछे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये - (+1)

परमाणु की महाशक्ति का विध्वंसकारी रूप मनुष्य ने हिरोशिमा तथा नागासाकी में देखा और उसे चिंता हुई कि यदि उसके प्रयोग की दिशा न बदली गई तो बड़े भयावह परिणाम होंगे। भारत ने सदैव इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा का प्रयोग विनाशकारी कार्यों के लिए न किया जाए, केवल लोकमंगल के लिए उसका उपयोग हो। अब परमाणु-ऊर्जा मनुष्य के लिए कल्याणकारी उपयोग में विविध रूप में आने लगी। हल्के विस्फोट से सुरंग बनाने, खान खोदने और चट्टान तोड़ने आदि कार्यों में इसका उपयोग हो रहा है। कृषि-विज्ञान में भी परमाणु संबंधी अनुसंधान अनेक रूपों में हो रहा है। फलों एवं पौधों की नस्लों को संवृद्ध करके और रोगों से रक्षा करके उपज को बढ़ाने में काम लिया जा रहा है। चिकित्सा-विज्ञान ने भी इन अनुसंधानों का लाभ उठाया है। कैंसर जैसे प्राणघाती रोग के उपचार में परमाणु से बहुत सहायता मिलती है।

'इन अनुसंधानों का लाभ उठाया है।' वाक्य में रेखांकित पद है-

- a. संज्ञा
- b. क्रिया
- c. क्रियाविशेषण
- d. विशेषण

187. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पीछे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये - (+1)

परमाणु की महाशक्ति का विध्वंसकारी रूप मनुष्य ने हिरोशिमा तथा नागासाकी में देखा और उसे चिंता हुई कि यदि उसके प्रयोग की दिशा न बदली गई तो बड़े भयावह परिणाम होंगे। भारत ने सदैव इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा का प्रयोग विनाशकारी कार्यों के लिए न किया जाए, केवल लोकमंगल के लिए उसका उपयोग हो। अब परमाणु-ऊर्जा मनुष्य के लिए कल्याणकारी उपयोग में विविध रूप में आने लगी। हल्के विस्फोट से सुरंग बनाने, खान खोदने और चट्टान तोड़ने आदि कार्यों में इसका उपयोग हो रहा है। कृषि-विज्ञान में भी परमाणु संबंधी

अनुसंधान अनेक रूपों में हो रहा है। फलों एवं पौधों की नस्लों को संवृद्ध करके और रोगों से रक्षा करके उपज को बढ़ाने में काम लिया जा रहा है। चिकित्सा-विज्ञान ने भी इन अनुसंधानों का लाभ उठाया है। कैंसर जैसे प्राणघाती रोग के उपचार में परमाणु से बहुत सहायता मिलती है।

निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्र में परमाणु ऊर्जा का प्रयोग नहीं होता है?

- a. कृषि
- b. चिकित्सा
- c. खनन
- d. शिक्षा

188. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पीछे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये -

(+1)

परमाणु की महाशक्ति का विध्वंसकारी रूप मनुष्य ने हिरोशिमा तथा नागासाकी में देखा और उसे चिंता हुई कि यदि उसके प्रयोग की दिशा न बदली गई तो बड़े भयावह परिणाम होंगे। भारत ने सदैव इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा का प्रयोग विनाशकारी कार्यों के लिए न किया जाए, केवल लोकमंगल के लिए उसका उपयोग हो। अब परमाणु-ऊर्जा मनुष्य के लिए कल्याणकारी उपयोग में विविध रूप में आने लगी। हल्के विस्फोट से सुरंग बनाने, खान खोदने और चट्टान तोड़ने आदि कार्यों में इसका उपयोग हो रहा है। कृषि-विज्ञान में भी परमाणु संबंधी अनुसंधान अनेक रूपों में हो रहा है। फलों एवं पौधों की नस्लों को संवृद्ध करके और रोगों से रक्षा करके उपज को बढ़ाने में काम लिया जा रहा है। चिकित्सा-विज्ञान ने भी इन अनुसंधानों का लाभ उठाया है। कैंसर जैसे प्राणघाती रोग के उपचार में परमाणु से बहुत सहायता मिलती है।

निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से कौन-सा 'प्र' उपसर्ग का उदाहरण नहीं है?

- a. प्रयोग
- b. प्रत्युत्तर
- c. प्रकार
- d. प्रवेश

189. हाल तक राष्ट्रवाद पर उपलब्ध बौद्धिक सामग्रियाँ जेंडर के प्रति अनजान रही हैं। लेकिन नारीवादी विद्वता के कार्यों ने जेंडर को विश्लेषण की एक कोटि के रूप में चिह्नित किया है और इस कारण राष्ट्र और जेंडर के बीच के संबंधों की खोज हुई है। नारीवादी शोध ने उजागर किया है कि राष्ट्रीय परियोजना में मर्द और औरतें अलग-अलग ढंग से शरीक होते हैं। इस तरह के अधिकांश कार्यों ने राष्ट्र की रचना के बरक्स औरतों के हाशियाकरण के सवाल पर ही अपने को केन्द्रित किया है। परिणामस्वरूप अधिकांशतः ऐसे विचार-विमर्श पुरुषों को भी 'गढ़ी गई कोटि' के रूप में विश्लेषित करने के कार्यभार की उपेक्षा करते हैं। मेरी समझ है कि यह असंतुलन स्त्री अध्ययनों की उस प्रवृत्ति से पैदा हुआ है जो हाल तक औरतों के अनुभव को जेंडर गढ़न के व्यापक सन्दर्भ में अवस्थित करने के बजाय औरतों के अनुभवों को सामने लाने पर केन्द्रित रही है। इस तरह का असंतुलन राष्ट्र और राष्ट्रवादी तर्क-विमर्श के भीतर मर्दानगी की अचिह्नित हैसियत के वजह से भी आया है। फिर भी जैसे-जैसे जेंडर तथा यौनिकता के साथ जेंडर के जुड़ाव की खोज हो रही है, वैसे-वैसे राष्ट्रवाद के बारे में विद्वतापूर्ण कार्य भी ज्यादा स्पष्ट तौर पर विकसित हो रहे हैं। इस प्रक्रिया में राष्ट्र की रचना में पुरुषों और औरतों दोनों के सम्बन्ध का विश्लेषण हुआ है और उन तरीकों की खोज हुई है, जहाँ राष्ट्रीय तर्क-विमर्श पुरुष और औरत को गढ़ता है।

अनुच्छेद का मुख्य विषय क्या है?

- a. राष्ट्रीय तर्क-विमर्श
- b. राष्ट्रवाद एवं जेंडर
- c. राष्ट्रीय परियोजना
- d. औरतों के अनुभव

190. हाल तक राष्ट्रवाद पर उपलब्ध बौद्धिक सामग्रियाँ जेंडर के प्रति अनजान रही हैं। लेकिन नारीवादी विद्वता के कार्यों ने जेंडर को विश्लेषण की एक कोटि के रूप में चिह्नित किया है और इस कारण राष्ट्र और जेंडर के बीच के संबंधों की खोज हुई है। नारीवादी शोध ने उजागर किया है कि राष्ट्रीय परियोजना में मर्द और औरतें अलग-अलग ढंग से शरीक होते हैं। इस तरह के अधिकांश कार्यों ने राष्ट्र की रचना के बरक्स औरतों के हाशियाकरण के सवाल पर ही अपने को केन्द्रित किया है। परिणामस्वरूप अधिकांशतः ऐसे विचार-विमर्श पुरुषों को भी 'गढ़ी गई कोटि' के रूप में विश्लेषित करने के कार्यभार की उपेक्षा करते हैं। मेरी समझ है कि यह असंतुलन स्त्री अध्ययनों की उस प्रवृत्ति से पैदा हुआ है जो हाल तक औरतों के अनुभव को जेंडर गढ़न के व्यापक सन्दर्भ में अवस्थित करने के बजाय औरतों के अनुभवों को सामने लाने पर केन्द्रित रही है। इस तरह का

असंतुलन राष्ट्र और राष्ट्रवादी तर्क-विमर्श के भीतर मर्दानगी की अचिहित हैसियत के वजह से भी आया है। फिर भी जैसे-जैसे जेंडर तथा यौनिकता के साथ जेंडर के जुड़ाव की खोज हो रही है, वैसे-वैसे राष्ट्रवाद के बारे में विद्वतापूर्ण कार्य भी ज्यादा स्पष्ट तौर पर विकसित हो रहे हैं। इस प्रक्रिया में राष्ट्र की रचना में पुरुषों और औरतों दोनों के सम्बन्ध का विश्लेषण हुआ है और उन तरीकों की खोज हुई है, जहाँ राष्ट्रीय तर्क-विमर्श पुरुष और औरत को गढ़ता है।

राष्ट्र और जेंडर के बीच संबंधों की खोज कैसे हुई?

- a. राष्ट्रवाद की बौद्धिक सामग्रियों से
- b. स्त्री-विमर्श के कार्यक्रमों से
- c. नारीवादी शोधों से
- d. जेंडर के विश्लेषण से

191. हाल तक राष्ट्रवाद पर उपलब्ध बौद्धिक सामग्रियाँ जेंडर के प्रति अनजान रही हैं। लेकिन नारीवादी विद्वता के कार्यों ने जेंडर को विश्लेषण की एक कोटि के रूप में चिह्नित किया है और इस कारण राष्ट्र और जेंडर के बीच के संबंधों की खोज हुई है। नारीवादी शोध ने उजागर किया है कि राष्ट्रीय परियोजना में मर्द और औरतें अलग-अलग ढंग से शरीक होते हैं। इस तरह के अधिकांश कार्यों ने राष्ट्र की रचना के बरक्स औरतों के हाशियाकरण के सवाल पर ही अपने को केन्द्रित किया है। परिणामस्वरूप अधिकांशतः ऐसे विचार-विमर्श पुरुषों को भी 'गढ़ी गई कोटि' के रूप में विश्लेषित करने के कार्यभार की उपेक्षा करते हैं। मेरी समझ है कि यह असंतुलन स्त्री अध्ययनों की उस प्रवृत्ति से पैदा हुआ है जो हाल तक औरतों के अनुभव को जेंडर गढ़न के व्यापक सन्दर्भ में अवस्थित करने के बजाय औरतों के अनुभवों को सामने लाने पर केन्द्रित रही है। इस तरह का असंतुलन राष्ट्र और राष्ट्रवादी तर्क-विमर्श के भीतर मर्दानगी की अचिहित हैसियत के वजह से भी आया है। फिर भी जैसे-जैसे जेंडर तथा यौनिकता के साथ जेंडर के जुड़ाव की खोज हो रही है, वैसे-वैसे राष्ट्रवाद के बारे में विद्वतापूर्ण कार्य भी ज्यादा स्पष्ट तौर पर विकसित हो रहे हैं। इस प्रक्रिया में राष्ट्र की रचना में पुरुषों और औरतों दोनों के सम्बन्ध का विश्लेषण हुआ है और उन तरीकों की खोज हुई है, जहाँ राष्ट्रीय तर्क-विमर्श पुरुष और औरत को गढ़ता है।

नारीवादी कार्यों का केंद्र क्या रहा है?

- a. नारी शिक्षा
- b. राष्ट्र की रचना

c. पुरुष-औरतों का गठन

d. स्त्रियों का हाशियाकरण

192. हाल तक राष्ट्रवाद पर उपलब्ध बौद्धिक सामग्रियाँ जेंडर के प्रति अनजान रही हैं। लेकिन नारीवादी विद्वता के कार्यों ने जेंडर को विश्लेषण की एक कोटि के रूप में चिह्नित किया है और इस कारण राष्ट्र और जेंडर के बीच के संबंधों की खोज हुई है। नारीवादी शोध ने उजागर किया है कि राष्ट्रीय परियोजना में मर्द और औरतें अलग-अलग ढंग से शरीक होते हैं। इस तरह के अधिकांश कार्यों ने राष्ट्र की रचना के बरक्स औरतों के हाशियाकरण के सवाल पर ही अपने को केन्द्रित किया है। परिणामस्वरूप अधिकांशतः ऐसे विचार-विमर्श पुरुषों को भी 'गढ़ी गई कोटि' के रूप में विश्लेषित करने के कार्यभार की उपेक्षा करते हैं। मेरी समझ है कि यह असंतुलन स्त्री अध्ययनों की उस प्रवृत्ति से पैदा हुआ है जो हाल तक औरतों के अनुभव को जेंडर गढ़न के व्यापक सन्दर्भ में अवस्थित करने के बजाय औरतों के अनुभवों को सामने लाने पर केन्द्रित रही है। इस तरह का असंतुलन राष्ट्र और राष्ट्रवादी तर्क-विमर्श के भीतर मर्दानगी की अचिह्नित हैसियत के वजह से भी आया है। फिर भी जैसे-जैसे जेंडर तथा यौनिकता के साथ जेंडर के जुड़ाव की खोज हो रही है, वैसे-वैसे राष्ट्रवाद के बारे में विद्वतापूर्ण कार्य भी ज्यादा स्पष्ट तौर पर विकसित हो रहे हैं। इस प्रक्रिया में राष्ट्र की रचना में पुरुषों और औरतों दोनों के सम्बन्ध का विश्लेषण हुआ है और उन तरीकों की खोज हुई है, जहाँ राष्ट्रीय तर्क-विमर्श पुरुष और औरत को गढ़ता है।

'पुरुषों को भी 'गढ़ी गई कोटि' के रूप में _____' वाक्य में रेखांकित अंश किस ओर संकेत करता है?

- a. संकीर्णता एवं पूर्वाग्रह
- b. पूर्वाग्रह एवं विमर्श
- c. विमर्श एवं हाशियाकरण
- d. हाशियाकरण एवं पूर्वाग्रह

193. हाल तक राष्ट्रवाद पर उपलब्ध बौद्धिक सामग्रियाँ जेंडर के प्रति अनजान रही हैं। लेकिन नारीवादी विद्वता के कार्यों ने जेंडर को विश्लेषण की एक कोटि के रूप में चिह्नित किया है और इस कारण राष्ट्र और जेंडर के बीच के संबंधों की खोज हुई है। नारीवादी शोध ने उजागर किया है कि राष्ट्रीय परियोजना में मर्द और औरतें अलग-अलग ढंग से शरीक होते हैं। इस तरह के अधिकांश कार्यों ने राष्ट्र की रचना के बरक्स औरतों के हाशियाकरण के सवाल पर ही अपने को केन्द्रित किया है।

परिणामस्वरूप अधिकांशतः ऐसे विचार-विमर्श पुरुषों को भी 'गढ़ी गई कोटि' के रूप में विश्लेषित करने के कार्यभार की उपेक्षा करते हैं। मेरी समझ है कि यह असंतुलन स्त्री अध्ययनों की उस प्रवृत्ति से पैदा हुआ है जो हाल तक औरतों के अनुभव को जेंडर गढ़न के व्यापक सन्दर्भ में अवस्थित करने के बजाय औरतों के अनुभवों को सामने लाने पर केन्द्रित रही है। इस तरह का असंतुलन राष्ट्र और राष्ट्रवादी तर्क-विमर्श के भीतर मर्दानगी की अचिहित हैसियत के वजह से भी आया है। फिर भी जैसे-जैसे जेंडर तथा यौनिकता के साथ जेंडर के जुड़ाव की खोज हो रही है, वैसे-वैसे राष्ट्रवाद के बारे में विद्वतापूर्ण कार्य भी ज्यादा स्पष्ट तौर पर विकसित हो रहे हैं। इस प्रक्रिया में राष्ट्र की रचना में पुरुषों और औरतों दोनों के सम्बन्ध का विश्लेषण हुआ है और उन तरीकों की खोज हुई है, जहाँ राष्ट्रीय तर्क-विमर्श पुरुष और औरत को गढ़ता है।

'अलग-अलग ढंग से शरीक होते हैं' वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द के स्थान पर कौन-सा शब्द प्रयुक्त होगा?

- a. प्रस्तुत
- b. दिखते
- c. शामिल
- d. विश्लेषित

194. हाल तक राष्ट्रवाद पर उपलब्ध बौद्धिक सामग्रियाँ जेंडर के प्रति अनजान रही हैं। लेकिन नारीवादी विद्वता के कार्यों ने जेंडर को विश्लेषण की एक कोटि के रूप में चिह्नित किया है और इस कारण राष्ट्र और जेंडर के बीच के संबंधों की खोज हुई है। नारीवादी शोध ने उजागर किया है कि राष्ट्रीय परियोजना में मर्द और औरतें अलग-अलग ढंग से शरीक होते हैं। इस तरह के अधिकांश कार्यों ने राष्ट्र की रचना के बरक्स औरतों के हाशियाकरण के सवाल पर ही अपने को केन्द्रित किया है। परिणामस्वरूप अधिकांशतः ऐसे विचार-विमर्श पुरुषों को भी 'गढ़ी गई कोटि' के रूप में विश्लेषित करने के कार्यभार की उपेक्षा करते हैं। मेरी समझ है कि यह असंतुलन स्त्री अध्ययनों की उस प्रवृत्ति से पैदा हुआ है जो हाल तक औरतों के अनुभव को जेंडर गढ़न के व्यापक सन्दर्भ में अवस्थित करने के बजाय औरतों के अनुभवों को सामने लाने पर केन्द्रित रही है। इस तरह का असंतुलन राष्ट्र और राष्ट्रवादी तर्क-विमर्श के भीतर मर्दानगी की अचिहित हैसियत के वजह से भी आया है। फिर भी जैसे-जैसे जेंडर तथा यौनिकता के साथ जेंडर के जुड़ाव की खोज हो रही है, वैसे-वैसे राष्ट्रवाद के बारे में विद्वतापूर्ण कार्य भी ज्यादा स्पष्ट तौर पर विकसित हो रहे हैं। इस प्रक्रिया में राष्ट्र की रचना में पुरुषों और औरतों दोनों के सम्बन्ध का विश्लेषण हुआ है और उन तरीकों की खोज हुई है, जहाँ राष्ट्रीय तर्क-विमर्श पुरुष और औरत को गढ़ता है। (+1)

‘विचार-विमर्श’ में कौन-सा समास है?

- a. अव्ययीभाव
- b. द्वंद्व समास
- c. द्विगु समास
- d. बहुब्रीहि समास

195. हाल तक राष्ट्रवाद पर उपलब्ध बौद्धिक सामग्रियाँ जेंडर के प्रति अनजान रही हैं। लेकिन नारीवादी विद्वता के कार्यों ने जेंडर को विश्लेषण की एक कोटि के रूप में चिह्नित किया है और इस कारण राष्ट्र और जेंडर के बीच के संबंधों की खोज हुई है। नारीवादी शोध ने उजागर किया है कि राष्ट्रीय परियोजना में मर्द और औरतें अलग-अलग ढंग से शरीक होते हैं। इस तरह के अधिकांश कार्यों ने राष्ट्र की रचना के बरक्स औरतों के हाशियाकरण के सवाल पर ही अपने को केन्द्रित किया है। परिणामस्वरूप अधिकांशतः ऐसे विचार-विमर्श पुरुषों को भी ‘गढ़ी गई कोटि’ के रूप में विश्लेषित करने के कार्यभार की उपेक्षा करते हैं। मेरी समझ है कि यह असंतुलन स्त्री अध्ययनों की उस प्रवृत्ति से पैदा हुआ है जो हाल तक औरतों के अनुभव को जेंडर गढ़न के व्यापक सन्दर्भ में अवस्थित करने के बजाय औरतों के अनुभवों को सामने लाने पर केन्द्रित रही है। इस तरह का असंतुलन राष्ट्र और राष्ट्रवादी तर्क-विमर्श के भीतर मर्दानगी की अचिह्नित हैसियत के वजह से भी आया है। फिर भी जैसे-जैसे जेंडर तथा यौनिकता के साथ जेंडर के जुड़ाव की खोज हो रही है, वैसे-वैसे राष्ट्रवाद के बारे में विद्वतापूर्ण कार्य भी ज्यादा स्पष्ट तौर पर विकसित हो रहे हैं। इस प्रक्रिया में राष्ट्र की रचना में पुरुषों और औरतों दोनों के सम्बन्ध का विश्लेषण हुआ है और उन तरीकों की खोज हुई है, जहाँ राष्ट्रीय तर्क-विमर्श पुरुष और औरत को गढ़ता है। (+1)

‘बार-अश्क’ मूलतः किस भाषा का शब्द है?

- a. अरबी
- b. उर्दू
- c. फ़ारसी
- d. हिंदी

196. विद्यालय में पहली बार प्रवेश से पहले बच्चे दुनिया के बारे में ज्ञान सृजित करना आरंभ कर चुके होते हैं। जो ज्ञान वे कक्षा में अपने साथ लेकर आते हैं, उस ज्ञान के साथ बाद में वे जो कुछ भी सीखते हैं, वह ज्ञान क्या कहलाता है? (+1)

- a. अन्तर्ज्ञान
- b. सहजात
- c. विवेचनात्मक
- d. सार्थक

197. 'भाषिक दक्षता' शब्दावली सर्वप्रथम किस के द्वारा प्रतिपादित की गई? (+1)

- a. स्टीफ़न क्रेशन
- b. नॉम चामस्की
- c. बी.एफ.स्किनर
- d. लैरी सैलिनकर

198. निम्नलिखित में से किसके विकास के लिए चित्र वाले चार्ट का प्रभावशाली इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है? (+1)

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

199. पाठ्य सामग्री के पठन बोध का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए प्रश्न किस तरह की सामग्री पर आधारित होने चाहिए? (+1)

- a. पाठ्य सामग्री से सम्बंधित जानकारी
- b. पाठ्य सामग्री से निष्कर्ष निकालने एवं उसकी व्याख्या
- c. पाठ्य सामग्री के किसी खंड पर लेख लिखने
- d. मुख्य बिन्दुओं के सारांशीकरण

200. उपचारात्मक शिक्षण का क्या उद्देश्य है? (+1)

- a. मौजूदा विषयवस्तु के माध्यम से व्याकरण का परिचय।
- b. विद्यार्थियों के ज्ञान की परीक्षा
- c. अच्छी तरह से न सीखी गई भाषा की विषय वस्तु को शिक्षार्थियों को पुनः पढ़ाना।
- d. शिक्षार्थियों को भाषा की विषय वस्तु पढ़ाना।

201. कक्षा तीन की अध्यापक अपनी कक्षा में भाषा की विषयवस्तु प्रस्तुत करती है और शिक्षार्थियों को अपने पीछे-पीछे दोहराने के लिए कहती है। यहाँ किस विधि का पालन किया जा रहा है? (+1)

- a. निर्देश विधि
- b. श्रव्य भाषिक विधि
- c. व्याकरण अनुवाद विधि
- d. ड्रिल विधि

202. प्राथमिक स्तर की कक्षाओं में, विद्यार्थियों को उनकी मातृभाषा में पढ़ाना चाहिए क्योंकि (+1)

- a. यह विद्यार्थियों को बेहतर समझ बनाने में मदद करती है।
- b. यह विद्यार्थियों के लिए औपचारिक परिवेश सृजित करती है।
- c. अध्यापक में आत्मविश्वास पैदा होता है
- d. यह विद्यार्थियों की क्षेत्रीय भाषा को उन्नत करती है।

203. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी विद्यार्थियों में शब्द संपदा विकसित करने की सबसे अच्छी युक्ति हो सकती है? (+1)

- a. विपरीतार्थी और समानार्थी शब्द कंठस्थ करना।
- b. दिए गए संदर्भ में नए शब्दों के अर्थ के लिए अनुमान लगाना।
- c. प्रत्येक नए शब्द के लिए शब्दकोश देखना।
- d. सभी नए शब्दों से वाक्य बनाना।

204. अर्थ विज्ञान किसका अध्ययन है? (+1)

- a. वाक्यों और उनकी व्याकरणिक संरचनाओं का।
- b. शब्द और उनके अर्थ का।
- c. ध्वनियों और उनके उच्चारण का।
- d. स्वनिम और उनकी ध्वनियों का।

205. प्राथमिक कक्षा में विद्यार्थियों को अंग्रेजी पढ़ाते समय कौन से तथ्य केंद्र में रखने चाहिए? (+1)

- a. सभी शिक्षार्थी अपनी अभिरूचियों में एक-समान हैं।
- b. सभी शिक्षार्थी एक ही पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि से आते हैं।

- c. सभी शिक्षार्थी अंग्रेजी भाषा सीखने के लिए समान रूप से प्रोत्साहित है।
- d. सभी शिक्षार्थियों की भिन्न-भिन्न क्षमताएँ, व्यक्तित्व और पृष्ठभूमि है।

206. भाषा की विषयवस्तु के चयन हेतु कौन-से सिद्धान्त को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए? (+1)

- a. अभ्यास के लिए प्रचुर मात्रा में वर्क शीट (कार्य पत्रक)।
- b. प्रत्येक दिन शब्द संपदा और वाक्य।
- c. सीखने योग्य, विस्तार, शिक्षण योग्य।
- d. व्याकरण के नियमों पर केन्द्रित सिद्धान्त

207. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा वर्णन विविधता को सबसे अच्छी तरह से प्रस्तुत करता है? (+1)

- a. यह लोगों में समरूपता की अगुवाई करता है।
- b. यह लोगों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता को स्वीकृति देता है।
- c. यह लोगों में भेदभाव को बढ़ावा देता है।
- d. यह लोगों में पाई जाने वाली विभिन्नताओं को स्वीकृति देता है।

208. सभी बच्चे किससे जुड़ी भाषा अर्जन की आंतरिक क्षमता के साथ जन्म लेते हैं? (+1)

- a. सार्वभौमिक सत्य
- b. सार्वभौमिक विधि
- c. सार्वभौमिक शब्द संपदा
- d. सार्वभौमिक व्याकरण

209. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा घटक भाषायी निपुणता के लिए सर्वाधिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है? (+1)

- a. एकदम सही उच्चारण के साथ पठन।
- b. अच्छी लिखावट में अभ्यास कार्य करना।
- c. सटीकता एवं प्रवाह विकसित करना।
- d. कम लागत वाली शिक्षण सामग्री का उपयोग।

210. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा वाक् अंग नहीं हैं? (+1)

- a. शासनली
- b. स्वरयंत्र
- c. ग्रसनी
- d. ग्रीवा

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