



Your Personal Exams Guide



NDA



CDS



SSC CGL



CBSE UGC NET



IAS



SSC CHSL



CTET



MPSC



AFCAT



CSIR UDC NET



IBPS PO



UP POLICE



SSC MTS



SBI PO



BPSC



UP TET



IBPS RRB



IBPS CLERK



IES



UPSC CAPF



SSC Stenogr..



RRB NTPC



SSC GD



RBI GRADE B



RBI Assistant



DSSSB

CTET 2022 Paper 2 Maths Question Paper (Jan-13-2023) (Eng-Hin-Skt)

Total Time: 2 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 240

Instructions

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

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

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. The pace of child development _____. (+1)
- a. is uniform, standard and is disorderly.
 - b. has individual variations and is disorderly.
 - c. is uniform, standard and is somewhat sequential and orderly.
 - d. has individual variations and is somewhat sequential and orderly.
-
2. At which age are children's activities primarily focused on use of large muscles for gross motor rather than fine motor movements? (+1)
- a. Infancy
 - b. Early childhood
 - c. Adolescence
 - d. Middle childhood
-
3. The process of teaching young generation about social processes through everyday interactions is called: (+1)
- a. Sociability
 - b. Culturing
 - c. Socialization
 - d. Delayed imitation
-

4. According to Jean Piaget, the infant explores the world by coordinating sensory experiences with physical actions in _____ stage. (+1)

- a. Concrete operational stage
 - b. Sensori motor stage
 - c. Pre-operational stage
 - d. Formal operational stage
-

5. In Jean Piaget's theory a child who perceives car to be alive because it moves, is demonstrating: (+1)

- a. animistic thinking
 - b. centration
 - c. irreversibility
 - d. seriation
-

6. According to Kohlberg the last stage 'Morality of individual principles and conscience' of moral development is characterized by the individuals: (+1)

- a. Seeing rules as fixed and absolute
 - b. Wanting to be respected by others
 - c. Feeling that it is their duty to uphold laws and rules for their own sake
 - d. Believing that individuals must test the social laws rather than follow them blindly
-

7. As per Lev Vygotsky, when a teacher adjusts the support offered to a child to help the child reach her zone of proximal development she is using: (+1)

- a. Scaffolding
- b. Conditioning
- c. Imitation
- d. Adaptation

8. Lev Vygotsky proposed that development: (+1)

- a. is synonymous with learning.
- b. occurs independent of learning.
- c. is not impacted by cultural factors.
- d. cannot be separated from its social context.

9. Which of the following does not ensure child-centered teaching-learning? (+1)

- a. Safe and secure child-friendly school environment
- b. Fear free environment where each child can express oneself freely
- c. Practise of positive discipline in the classroom
- d. Recognising students as passive recipients of knowledge.

10. Individuals having high _____ are typically good at reading, writing and telling stories. (+1)

- a. Logico-mathematical intelligence
 - b. Linguistic intelligence
 - c. Interpersonal intelligence
 - d. Musical intelligence
-

11. _____ proposes that language has a significant impact on the cognitive development of children. (+1)

- a. Lev Vygotsky
 - b. B.F.Skinner
 - c. Howard Gardner
 - d. Jean Piaget
-

12. Which of the following is an effective strategy to reduce gender bias in an elementary classroom? (+1)

- a. The teacher should ignore and dismiss gender related issues in the classroom.
 - b. The teacher should assign equal responsibilities to all children in various activities which take place inside the classroom.
 - c. The teacher should give physical tasks such as arranging the desks to boys and soft tasks such as decorating bulletin boards to girls only.
 - d. The teacher should not have much expectations from girls in science and mathematics.
-

13. In a classroom with diverse learners the teachers should: (+1)

- a. Follow a curriculum in which they include the culture and language of children in the class
 - b. Promote stereotypes and biases
 - c. Create rigid structures for norm based testing of children
 - d. Make separate sections based on ability
-

14. Conducting a group discussion, a teacher ask the children to discuss the impact of the corona pandemic on children from various aspects. What type of thinking does the teacher aim to promote? (+1)

- a. Procedural learning
 - b. Critical thinking
 - c. Convergent thinking
 - d. Rote memorization
-

15. Which of the following modes of assessment would NOT be used in a socio-constructivist classrooms? (+1)

- a. Collaborative projects
 - b. Standardised tests
 - c. Peer assessment
 - d. Classroom observations
-

16. The philosophy of inclusive education: (+1)

- a. Promotes all practices of exclusion.
 - b. Is based on the premise of having segregated schools for learners based on their abilities.
 - c. Is limited to including children who are visually challenged and hearing impaired.
 - d. Challenges all exclusionary policies and practices
-

17. In a heterogeneous classroom which has students of mixed ability, the teacher should: (+1)

- a. Use the same teaching-learning method for all.
 - b. Make use of diverse teaching-learning methods
 - c. Use teacher-centered teaching
 - d. Practice exam directed teaching
-

18. Which of the following are effective adaptations for students with 'Attention Deficit Hyperactivity disorder'? (+1)

- (i) Allow students to stand while working
 - (ii) Break the task into small parts
 - (iii) Strictly enforce time limit to finish class work
 - (iv) Give one task at a time
- a. (ii), (iii), (iv)

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

19. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of children and identifying characteristics? **(+1)**

- a. Creative student-rigidity in approach to problem solving
 - b. Autism-repetitive motor movements
 - c. Students with learning disability-very poor memory
 - d. Students with visual impairment-hard of hearing
-

20. In which of the following ways can a teacher promote creativity in students? **(+1)**

- (i) By asking questions that are divergent in nature
 - (ii) By being sensitive and flexible to student's unusual responses
 - (iii) Encouraging single right answer
 - (iv) Providing rigid directions to follow
- a. (i), (ii)
 - b. (ii), (iii)
 - c. (iii), (iv)
 - d. (i), (iv)
-

21. For learning to be effective the content: (+1)

- a. Should be delivered via lecture method
- b. Should be connected to the real life experiences of the students.
- c. Should be presented in disconnected chunks.
- d. Should be very challenging and much above the learning level of students.

22. **Assertion (A):** Teachers must enable children to find their voices and nurture their curiosity to do things, to ask questions and to pursue investigations. (+1)

Reason (R): Learning is an act of meaning-making and not the ability to reproduce textual knowledge.

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 constructive teacher: (+1)

- a. Gives both examples and non-examples in her classroom.
- b. Gives only examples in the classroom.
- c. Refers to only non-examples to strengthen concepts
- d. Should not give both examples and non-examples in the class.

24. _____ motivate the learners to believe in themselves and work harder. (+1)

- a. Shame and hopelessness
 - b. Fear and anxiety
 - c. View of ability as fixed and uncontrollable
 - d. View of ability as incremental and controllable
-

25. The teacher conducts some activities aiming to evoke previous knowledge of students at the starting of teaching-learning process. Which of the following is NOT correct in the context of these activities? (+1)

- (i) They helps in building connections of knowledge.
- (ii) They are waste of time and resources.
- (iii) They are not helpful in making the learning process effective.
- (iv) They are positive and psychological initiative to prepare the students for learning.

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

26. A teacher can help the students cope with anxiety: (+1)

- a. By giving them severe punishment

- b. By offering rewards
- c. By telling them to do repeated practice through recall
- d. By talking to them about their feelings and helping them

27. How can teachers encourage children to become intrinsically motivated learners? (+1)

- a. By praising high achievers
- b. By punishing low achievers
- c. By promoting them to copy the teacher
- d. By inculcating a sense of joy in learning

28. When Zafar asks his middle school students – Today, what did you learn about how you learn? What process is he encouraging? (+1)

- a. Conditioning
- b. Imitation
- c. Memorization and recall
- d. Metacognition

29. **Assertion (A):** A teacher shares with her students how to approach a problem by going through all the steps of problem solving. (+1)

Reason (R): Think-aloud demonstration to students is an effective teaching strategy.

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

30. **Assertion (A):** A child's emotional state effects her performance in school.

(+1)

Reason (R): Cognition and emotions are inter-related.

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.

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Mathematics and Science

31. When we subtract one from the four digit least number, we get: (+1)

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

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

$8 + 7 =$ A Whole Number

$8 \times 7 =$ A Whole Number

$\frac{7}{8} =$ Is not a Whole Number

Which property he/she explaining this way?

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

33. The least number which can be written in the form of $n(n + 1)(n + 3)$, where n is a natural number, is: (+1)

- a. 6
- b. 8

c. 7

d. 3

34. If we multiply a fraction by itself and divide the product so obtained by its reciprocal, then the fraction so obtained is $18\frac{26}{27}$. The original fraction is: (+1)

a. $2\frac{2}{3}$

b. $\frac{8}{27}$

c. $1\frac{1}{3}$

d. $2\frac{5}{7}$

35. If $\frac{4}{3}$ of the difference of $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{2}{3}$ is added to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the difference of $2\frac{1}{3}$ and $1\frac{2}{7}$, then result is : (+1)

a. $\frac{63}{82}$

b. $\frac{82}{63}$

c. $-\frac{63}{82}$

d. $-\frac{82}{63}$

36. The curved surface area of a right circular cylinder is one-third of its total surface area. If base radius of the cylinder is 8 cm, then volume of the cylinder (in cm^3) is : (+1)

a. 256π

b. 128π

c. 288π

d. 144π

37. The inner circumference of a 7 m wide circular race track is 440 m. Then, the radius of the outer circle is (Use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) : (+1)

a. 63 m

b. 67 m

c. 77 m

d. 79 m

38. The areas of the curved surface and the base of a right circular cylinder are 'a' sq.cm and 'b' sq.cm respectively. The height of the cylinder (in cm) is : (+1)

a. $\frac{22a}{\sqrt{\pi b}}$

b. $\frac{a\sqrt{b}}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$

c. $\frac{a}{2\sqrt{\pi b}}$

d. $\frac{a\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{b}}$

39. Which of the following is a trinomial ? (+1)

a. $3x^2 + 7$

b. $x^3 + 10$

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

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

40. The denominator of a rational number is greater than its numerator by 7. If the numerator is increased by 20 and the denominator is decreased by 3, the number obtained is $\frac{4}{3}$. Then, the rational number is : (+1)

a. $\frac{51}{44}$

b. $\frac{44}{51}$

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

d. $\frac{4}{11}$

41. On selling an article for Rs. 3290, there is a loss of 6%. Then, cost price of the article is : (+1)

a. Rs. 3230

b. Rs. 3350

c. Rs. 3490

d. Rs. 3500

42. If sum of the expressions $-3x^3y^2 + 2x^2y^3$ and $-5y^4 - 3x^2y^3$ is subtracted from $x^3y^2 + x^4 + x^2y^3 + y^4$, then the coefficient of y^4 in the result is : (+1)

a. 6

b. -6

c. 4

d. -4

43. $\frac{15(x^2-2x-15)}{25(x+3)(x^2-25)}$ is equal to : (+1)

a. $\frac{3}{5}(x+5)(x-3)$

b. $\frac{3}{5}(x-5)(x+3)$

c. $\frac{3}{5(x-5)}$

d. $\frac{3}{5(x+5)}$

44. Which of the following is a Pythagorean Triplet, whose one member is 12 ? (+1)

a. 8, 12, 16

b. 12, 35, 37

c. 12, 35, 38

d. 12, 35, 39

45. How many edges does a polyhedron with 8 faces and 12 vertices have? (+1)

a. 14

b. 16

c. 18

d. 22

46. Which of the following is true in case of an isosceles trapezium? (+1)

- a. Only two adjacent sides are of equal length.
 - b. Only parallel sides are of equal length.
 - c. Only non-parallel sides are of equal length.
 - d. Both (1) and (3).
-

47. Number of degrees ($^{\circ}$) in three and one-half of a right angle is : (+1)

- a. 285
 - b. 315
 - c. 295
 - d. 305
-

48. If the angles of a quadrilateral are in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3 : 4, then what is the measure of the greatest angle of the quadrilateral? (+1)

- a. 72°
 - b. 135°
 - c. 144°
 - d. 162°
-

49. If the mean of 10 numbers is 96 and one of the numbers is 150, then what is the mean of the remaining nine numbers? (+1)

- a. 60
- b. 75
- c. 81
- d. 90

50. If a dice is thrown, then what is the probability of getting a prime number? (+1)

- a. $\frac{3}{5}$
- b. $\frac{1}{2}$
- c. $\frac{2}{3}$
- d. $\frac{1}{3}$

51. The factors of a trinomial expression can be: (+1)

- (A) Number
- (B) Variable
- (C) Expression
- (D) Zero

Choose the correct option

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

52. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, which among the following is/are appropriate as a part of higher aims of teaching mathematics? (+1)

- (A) Developing numeracy skills
- (B) Developing ability to handle abstractions in mathematics
- (C) Developing right attitude for problem solving

Choose the correct option.

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

53. Which of the following teaching-learning resources can be used for helping visually- challenged students in a mathematics classroom? (+1)

- (A) Taylor's abacus
- (B) Computer
- (C) Geogebra

Choose the correct option

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

54. Which of the following illustrates a "Constructivist" classroom for learning of spatial quantities like area and volume of solid shapes? (+1)

- a. Teacher using PowerPoint presentation of various formulae to teach the concept of area and volume
- b. Teacher showing animated videos of 3-D shapes to students
- c. Teacher brings in solid shapes to the class and let children to touch them while she/ he writes the formulae on the black board
- d. Teacher brings in solid shapes, graph sheets and other measuring devices and allows learners to explore the various formulae as far as possible

55. Read the following table: (+1)

Temperature °C	-5	26	35	-2	18
City	Shimla	Bangalore	Delhi	Kashmir	Himachal

Which of the following Mathematical concept/concepts may be taught using the above table?

- (A) Data Handling
- (B) Algebraic Expressions
- (C) Integers
- (D) Square and Square roots

Choose the correct option:

- a. Only (A)

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

56. Which of the following least justifies the use of open-ended tasks in mathematics? (+1)

- a. It develops conceptual understanding
 - b. It gives opportunity for multiple answers
 - c. It takes time to solve open-ended questions so can be given in homework
 - d. Students get excited by doing something out-of-the-box
-

57. Which is the best way to represent a large numerical data set pertaining to frequency distribution for displaying smaller changes in a trend over a time? (+1)

- a. Bar Graph
 - b. Line Graph
 - c. Pie - Chart
 - d. Pictograph
-

58. At primary level, tests in mathematics should NOT focus on : (+1)

- a. Student's understanding of mathematical procedures
- b. Student's conceptual knowledge

- c. Real life Application of concepts
 - d. Student's ability to solve complex questions
-

59. Kamal, a class VI student is not able to use the units of area and volume correctly. Which of the following strategy is most appropriate to help Kamal? (+1)

- a. Make him memorize the units of area and volume
 - b. Make him solve a lot of problems related to area and volume
 - c. Make use of real-life contexts where concepts of measurement of area and volume are used
 - d. Prepare a table showing the difference between area and volume and ask him to copy it
-

60. Problem solving strategies in Mathematics does not necessarily involve : (+1)

- a. Identifying and defining a problem
 - b. Selecting and designing possible solution using prior knowledge of mathematical concepts
 - c. Learning and rote memorising formulae to solve problems
 - d. Revise and redesigning the strategies
-

61. Which of the following is a set of oviparous animals ? (+1)

- a. Scorpion, snake, rat
- b. Frog, hen

- c. Rat, scorpion, penguin
 - d. Penguin, frog, kangaroo
-

62. Which of the following is / are asexual modes of reproduction in animals ? (+1)

- (A) Budding
 - (B) Binary Fission
 - (C) in - vitro fertilisation to produce test- tube babies
- a. (A) & (B)
 - b. (B) & (C)
 - c. (C) & (A)
 - d. (B) Only
-

63. Which of the following properties does an electroscope make use of to test whether an object is carrying charge or not? (+1)

- a. Like charges repel each other
 - b. Flow of charges constitutes an electric current
 - c. A glass rod acquires a positive charge on being rubbed with a piece of silk
 - d. There are two kinds of charges - positive charge and negative charge
-

64. Which of the following statements about force of gravitation is correct? (+1)

- a. It is a non-contact force

- b. It can be attractive as well as repulsive
- c. It is a unique force which only the earth possesses
- d. It is a strong force

65. A sample of water begins to freeze at -3°C at normal temperature and pressure. What can you say about its boiling point? (+1)

- a. It will boil below 100°C
- b. It will boil above 100°C
- c. It will boil at 100°C
- d. It will not boil

66. Given in the table below are the names of certain organs of digestive system, the juices they secrete and the food components they act on. some entries have been left blank. Select the correct set of entries from the options provided. (+1)

Name of organ	Juice Secreted	Food component acted upon
Mouth	Saliva	_(i)___
Stomach	Digestive Juices	_(ii)___
Liver	_(iii)___	_(iv)___

- a. (i) - Fats, (ii) - Starch, (iii) - Insulin, (iv) - Sugars
- b. (i) - Proteins, (ii) - Fats, (iii) - Digestive juice, (iv) - Starch
- c. (i) - Starch, (ii) - Proteins, (iii) - Bile, (iv) - Fats
- d. (i) - Proteins, (ii) - Starch, (iii) - Bile, (iv) - Sugars

67. Identify the set of Kharif crops from among the following. (+1)

- a. Paddy, cotton, groundnut
- b. Maize, pea, mustard
- c. Pea, gram, wheat
- d. Soyabean, pea, gram

68. Read the following table about average temperature of an Indian city. (+1)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
Max Temp.	20° C	23.5° C	29.8° C	36.7° C	39.6° C	38.2° C	26.6° C
Min Temp.	7.7° C	10.6° C	15.2° C	21° C	25.3° C	27.6° C	33.7° C
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	23	33	20	14	20	74	208

To which of the following cities can the above chart belong?

- a. New Delhi
- b. Chennai
- c. Bikaner
- d. Shimla

69. A teacher explains the structure and functioning of human eye by invoking the analogy of a camera which the students are already familiar with. In which of (+1)

the following aspects does this analogy not hold?

- The eye forms an erect image where as the camera forms an inverted image
- The camera has a concave lens whereas the eye has a convex lens
- The eye sees in three dimensions & while a camera sees in two dimensions
- The focal length of a human eye is fixed and cannot be adjusted even slightly

70. Match the following.

(+1)

Column A		Column B	
(A)	A metal that is not ductile at room temperature	(I)	graphite
(B)	A non-metal that is a good conductor of electricity	(II)	phosphorus
(C)	A metal that is soft and can be cut with a knife	(III)	zinc
(D)	A non-metal that catches fire when exposed to air	(IV)	iodine
(E)	A lustrous non-metal	(V)	sodium

- (A) - (V), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I), (E) - (II)

- b. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (V), (D) - (II), (E) - (IV)
- c. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (V), (E) - (III)
- d. (A) - (I), (B) - (V), (C) - (II), (D) - (III), (E) - (IV)

71. A ball is thrown vertically upwards in the air. Identify the force (s) acting on it. (+1)

- a. gravitational force only
- b. gravitational force & air resistance
- c. gravitational force, air resistance & force of propulsion exerted by the thrower
- d. air resistance only

72. Read the following sentence and identify the set of words which would correctly fill the blanks in the given order. (+1)

A person suffers from ____ (i) ____ if his/her ____ (ii) ____ do not produce the hormone ____ (iii) ____ in sufficient quantities.

- a. (i) goitre (ii) pituitary gland (iii) adrenalin
- b. (i) goitre (ii) pancreas (iii) insuli
- c. (i) diabetes (ii) thyroid gland (iii) thyroxine
- d. (i) diabetes (ii) pancreas (iii) insulin

73. Which of the following is a set of substances that are acidic in nature? (+1)

- a. Vinegar, lemon juice, gastric juice, curd

- b. Baking soda, gastric juice, shampoo, toothpaste
 - c. Calamine lotion, lemon juice, vinegar, toothpaste
 - d. Curd, baking soda, gastric juice, shampoo
-

74. Read the following statements carefully and select the correct option. (+1)

Assertion (A) : Gases diffuse very fast into other gases.

Reasoning (R) : Gas particles move about at high speed.

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

75. Identify the correct statements from the following. (+1)

(A) Burning of wood is a physical and irreversible change.

(B) Boiling of water is a chemical and reversible change.

(C) Grinding wood into sawdust is a physical and irreversible change.

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

76. At room temperature:

(+1)

Density of fresh water = 1 g/cm^3

Density of sunflower oil = $.92 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Density of Alcohol = $.8 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Use the above information to identify the correct statement(s) from the ones given below.

(A) An object that floats in alcohol will surely float in sunflower oil.

(B) An object that floats in sunflower oil will surely float in fresh water.

(C) An object that floats in fresh water will surely float in alcohol.

a. (A) & (B)

b. (B) & (C)

c. Only (C)

d. (A), (B) & (C)

Your Personal Exams Guide

77. A train leaves Kanpur on 1st September at 15 : 50 hours and reaches Bangalore on 3rd September at 07 : 10 hours. Find the average speed of the train given that the distance between Kanpur & Bangalore is 2182 km.

(+1)

a. 52 km/h

b. 55.5 km/h

c. 64.2 km/h

d. 68.2 km/h

78. Read the following paragraph and select the option that would correctly fill the blanks in the given order. **(+1)**

When a disease - carrying microbe enters our body, the body produces ____ (i) ____ to fight the invader. If dead or weakened microbes are introduced in a healthy body, the body fights and kills them producing these. This is how a ____ (ii) ____ works to prevent diseases like ____ (iii) ____.

- a. Antigens, antibiotic, diabetes
- b. Antibodies, antibiotic, arthritis
- c. Antibodies, vaccine, tuberculosis
- d. Antibiotics, vaccine, arthritis

-
79. Which of the following is prepared by using wood pulp ? **(+1)**

- a. Acrylic
- b. Nylon
- c. Polyester
- d. Rayon

-
80. Which of the following are obtained from Petroleum ? **(+1)**

- (A) CNG
- (B) LPG
- (C) Diesel
- (D) Coal Gas

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

81. What kind of questions would NOT be recommended for framing an open book test? (+1)

- a. Application of theoretical principles to unfamiliar situations
 - b. Long derivations of standard formulae
 - c. Open ended questions
 - d. Solving innovative problems
-

82. Which of the following is NOT an objective of conducting a group discussion on socio-scientific issues in a science class? (+1)

- a. To encourage students to evaluate a subject from multiple perspectives
 - b. To develop in students the habit of framing evidence-based arguments
 - c. To lead all students to the clearly - defined correct resolution of the issues
 - d. To demonstrate the social-context of science
-

83. Which of the following is the best strategy to introduce class 8 students to the concept of vibration as the cause of sound? (+1)

- a. Engage students in sound producing activities like plucking a stretched rubber – band
 - b. Explain the process of sound production with the help of a diagram
 - c. Introduce the concept of sound as a longitudinal wave
 - d. Define the characteristics of a sound wave
-

84. Which of the following would be the most appropriate strategy to introduce the concept of buoyant force? (+1)

- a. Stating the definition of buoyant force
 - b. Explaining the essence of Archimede's Principle
 - c. Engaging students in catch and throw activities
 - d. Engaging students in floating and sinking activities
-

85. While teaching about cells to his class 8 students, a teacher gives examples of bricks just as buildings, though built of similar bricks, have different designs, shapes, and sizes, so also the cells are basic structural units of living organisms. Which pedagogic device is the teacher using? (+1)

- a. Analogy
 - b. Argument
 - c. Thought experiment
 - d. Virtual experiment
-

86. Which of the following purposes is least likely to be served through organisation of science fairs in schools ? (+1)

- a. To bring the schools closer to community and society
 - b. To provide an opportunity to students to demonstrate their innovative ideas
 - c. To provide a platform for exchange of ideas between different students and institutions
 - d. To identify the specific conceptual difficulties of individual students
-

87. A teacher wanted her students to investigate the effect of length of a simple pendulum on its time- period. She guided her students to set up an experiment based on varying the factor of interest while keeping the other factors constant across situations. Which of the following statements would be incorrect about the experiment they set up for the purpose ? (+1)

- a. Length of the pendulum would be an independent variable
 - b. The time-period would be a controlled variable
 - c. Mass of the bob would be a controlled variable
 - d. The time period would be a dependent variable
-

88. A teacher wants to help her students to make a connection between the shapes of beaks of different birds and the type of food they eat which of the following strategies would be the most suitable for this purpose? (+1)

- a. Showing the diagrams of the beaks of different birds
- b. Asking students to refer to an encyclopedia on birds

- c. Visiting a bird sanctuary and asking students to make observations
- d. Organizing a guest lecture on birds by an expert

89. Which of the following statements does NOT match with our present understanding of organisation of science curriculum? (+1)

- a. At the primary stage, science and social science should be integrated as 'Environmental studies'
- b. Science content at upper primary stage should be regarded as a diluted version of secondary school science
- c. At the secondary stage, the students should be engaged in learning science as a composite discipline
- d. At the higher, secondary stage science should be introduced as separate disciplines

90. A student puts some iron nails in a beaker containing copper sulphate solution and writes the following statements in her note book after some time. (+1)

- (A) The colour of solution changes from blue to pale green.
- (B) The brown coating gets formed on the iron nails.
- (C) Iron displaces copper from its solution.
- (D) Copper is less reactive than iron.

Classify the above statements as observations or inferences.

- a. (A) & (B) are observations; (C) & (D) are inferences
- b. (A), (B), (C) are observations; (D) is an inference

- c. All are observations
- d. (A) is observation; (B), (C) & (D) are inferences

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Your Personal Exams Guide

English – I

91. Read the passage given below and answer the question/ complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

Amy was the eldest child of a large family. At the age of fifteen they put her out to work at Greenland Farm. I attended Mrs. Smith, the landlord's wife, and saw that girl there for the first time. Mrs. Smith, a gentle person with a sharp nose, made her put on a black dress every afternoon. I don't know what induced me to notice her at all. There are faces that call for attention by a curious lack of something particular in their appearance.

The only peculiarity I perceived in her was a slight hesitation in her speaking, a sort of preliminary stammer which passes away with the first word. When sharply spoken to, she was apt to lose her head at once; but her heart was the kindest'. She had never been heard to express a dislike for a single human being, and was tender to every living creature. She was devoted to Mrs. Smith, to Mr. Smith, to their dogs, cats; and as to Mrs. Smith's grey parrot, its peculiarities exercised upon her a positive fascination. Nevertheless, when that outlandish bird, attacked by the cat, shrieked for help in human accents, she ran out into the yard, stopping her ears, and did not prevent the crime.

For Mrs. Smith this was another evidence of her stupidity; on the other hand her lack of charm, in view of Mr. Smith's well-known, unbecoming vulgar nature, was a great recommendation. Her short-sighted eyes would swim with pity for a poor mouse in a trap. It is very true that there is no kindness of heart without a certain amount of imagination. She had some. She had even more than necessary to be moved by pity.

Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- a. Amy belonged to a poor family.
- b. She was a farm worker.
- c. She showed a slight lack of confidence.

- d. She was a beautiful young woman.

92. Read the passage given below and answer the question/ complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

Amy was the eldest child of a large family. At the age of fifteen they put her out to work at Greenland Farm. I attended Mrs. Smith, the landlord's wife, and saw that girl there for the first time. Mrs. Smith, a gentle person with a sharp nose, made her put on a black dress every afternoon. I don't know what induced me to notice her at all. There are faces that call for attention by a curious lack of something particular in their appearance.

The only peculiarity I perceived in her was a slight hesitation in her speaking, a sort of preliminary stammer which passes away with the first word. When sharply spoken to, she was apt to lose her head at once; but her heart was the kindest'. She had never been heard to express a dislike for a single human being, and was tender to every living creature. She was devoted to Mrs. Smith, to Mr. Smith, to their dogs, cats; and as to Mrs. Smith's grey parrot, its peculiarities exercised upon her a positive fascination. Nevertheless, when that outlandish bird, attacked by the cat, shrieked for help in human accents, she ran out into the yard, stopping her ears, and did not prevent the crime.

For Mrs. Smith this was another evidence of her stupidity; on the other hand her lack of charm, in view of Mr. Smith's well-known, unbecoming vulgar nature, was a great recommendation. Her short-sighted eyes would swim with pity for a poor mouse in a trap. It is very true that there is no kindness of heart without a certain amount of imagination. She had some. She had even more than necessary to be moved by pity.

Mrs. Smith made Amy to put on a black dress every afternoon :

- a. as it suited her personality.
- b. so that she should look beautiful.
- c. so that she should not look likeable.

d. as it was the only dress available.

93. Read the passage given below and answer the question/ complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

Amy was the eldest child of a large family. At the age of fifteen they put her out to work at Greenland Farm. I attended Mrs. Smith, the landlord's wife, and saw that girl there for the first time. Mrs. Smith, a gentle person with a sharp nose, made her put on a black dress every afternoon. I don't know what induced me to notice her at all. There are faces that call for attention by a curious lack of something particular in their appearance.

The only peculiarity I perceived in her was a slight hesitation in her speaking, a sort of preliminary stammer which passes away with the first word. When sharply spoken to, she was apt to lose her head at once; but her heart was the kindest'. She had never been heard to express a dislike for a single human being, and was tender to every living creature. She was devoted to Mrs. Smith, to Mr. Smith, to their dogs, cats; and as to Mrs. Smith's grey parrot, its peculiarities exercised upon her a positive fascination. Nevertheless, when that outlandish bird, attacked by the cat, shrieked for help in human accents, she ran out into the yard, stopping her ears, and did not prevent the crime.

For Mrs. Smith this was another evidence of her stupidity; on the other hand her lack of charm, in view of Mr. Smith's well-known, unbecoming vulgar nature, was a great recommendation. Her short-sighted eyes would swim with pity for a poor mouse in a trap. It is very true that there is no kindness of heart without a certain amount of imagination. She had some. She had even more than necessary to be moved by pity.

Mrs. Smith was not right when she realised that Amy:

- a. was quite stupid.
- b. lacked charms.
- c. was very humane.

d. had no imagination.

94. Read the passage given below and answer the question/ complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

Amy was the eldest child of a large family. At the age of fifteen they put her out to work at Greenland Farm. I attended Mrs. Smith, the landlord's wife, and saw that girl there for the first time. Mrs. Smith, a gentle person with a sharp nose, made her put on a black dress every afternoon. I don't know what induced me to notice her at all. There are faces that call for attention by a curious lack of something particular in their appearance.

The only peculiarity I perceived in her was a slight hesitation in her speaking, a sort of preliminary stammer which passes away with the first word. When sharply spoken to, she was apt to lose her head at once; but her heart was the kindest'. She had never been heard to express a dislike for a single human being, and was tender to every living creature. She was devoted to Mrs. Smith, to Mr. Smith, to their dogs, cats; and as to Mrs. Smith's grey parrot, its peculiarities exercised upon her a positive fascination. Nevertheless, when that outlandish bird, attacked by the cat, shrieked for help in human accents, she ran out into the yard, stopping her ears, and did not prevent the crime.

For Mrs. Smith this was another evidence of her stupidity; on the other hand her lack of charm, in view of Mr. Smith's well-known, unbecoming vulgar nature, was a great recommendation. Her short-sighted eyes would swim with pity for a poor mouse in a trap. It is very true that there is no kindness of heart without a certain amount of imagination. She had some. She had even more than necessary to be moved by pity.

Study the following statements:

- (A) Mrs. Smith was quite a smart wife.
 - (B) Amy spoke very fluently.
- a. (A) is right and (B) is wrong.

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

95. Read the passage given below and answer the question/ complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

Amy was the eldest child of a large family. At the age of fifteen they put her out to work at Greenland Farm. I attended Mrs. Smith, the landlord's wife, and saw that girl there for the first time. Mrs. Smith, a gentle person with a sharp nose, made her put on a black dress every afternoon. I don't know what induced me to notice her at all. There are faces that call for attention by a curious lack of something particular in their appearance.

The only peculiarity I perceived in her was a slight hesitation in her speaking, a sort of preliminary stammer which passes away with the first word. When sharply spoken to, she was apt to lose her head at once; but her heart was the kindest'. She had never been heard to express a dislike for a single human being, and was tender to every living creature. She was devoted to Mrs. Smith, to Mr. Smith, to their dogs, cats; and as to Mrs. Smith's grey parrot, its peculiarities exercised upon her a positive fascination. Nevertheless, when that outlandish bird, attacked by the cat, shrieked for help in human accents, she ran out into the yard, stopping her ears, and did not prevent the crime.

For Mrs. Smith this was another evidence of her stupidity; on the other hand her lack of charm, in view of Mr. Smith's well-known, unbecoming vulgar nature, was a great recommendation. Her short-sighted eyes would swim with pity for a poor mouse in a trap. It is very true that there is no kindness of heart without a certain amount of imagination. She had some. She had even more than necessary to be moved by pity.

Study the following statements:

- (A) Whatever be the situation, Amy never lost her cool.

- (B) She was particularly attracted towards the grey parrot.
- (C) It is ironic when lack of charms becomes a recommendation.
- a. (A) is right while (B) and (C) are wrong.
- b. (B) is right while (A) and (C) are wrong.
- c. (A) is wrong while (B) and (C) are right.
- d. (B) is wrong while (A) and (C) are right.

96. Read the passage given below and answer the question/ complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

Amy was the eldest child of a large family. At the age of fifteen they put her out to work at Greenland Farm. I attended Mrs. Smith, the landlord's wife, and saw that girl there for the first time. Mrs. Smith, a gentle person with a sharp nose, made her put on a black dress every afternoon. I don't know what induced me to notice her at all. There are faces that call for attention by a curious lack of something particular in their appearance.

The only peculiarity I perceived in her was a slight hesitation in her speaking, a sort of preliminary stammer which passes away with the first word. When sharply spoken to, she was apt to lose her head at once; but her heart was the kindest'. She had never been heard to express a dislike for a single human being, and was tender to every living creature. She was devoted to Mrs. Smith, to Mr. Smith, to their dogs, cats; and as to Mrs. Smith's grey parrot, its peculiarities exercised upon her a positive fascination. Nevertheless, when that outlandish bird, attacked by the cat, shrieked for help in human accents, she ran out into the yard, stopping her ears, and did not prevent the crime.

For Mrs. Smith this was another evidence of her stupidity; on the other hand her lack of charm, in view of Mr. Smith's well-known, unbecoming vulgar nature, was a great recommendation. Her short-sighted eyes would swim with pity for a poor mouse in a trap. It is very true that there is no kindness of heart without a

certain amount of imagination. She had some. She had even more than necessary to be moved by pity.

I don't know what induced me to notice her.

The underlined clause is a/an :

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

-
97. Read the passage given below and answer the question/ complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

Amy was the eldest child of a large family. At the age of fifteen they put her out to work at Greenland Farm. I attended Mrs. Smith, the landlord's wife, and saw that girl there for the first time. Mrs. Smith, a gentle person with a sharp nose, made her put on a black dress every afternoon. I don't know what induced me to notice her at all. There are faces that call for attention by a curious lack of something particular in their appearance.

The only peculiarity I perceived in her was a slight hesitation in her speaking, a sort of preliminary stammer which passes away with the first word. When sharply spoken to, she was apt to lose her head at once; but her heart was the kindest'. She had never been heard to express a dislike for a single human being, and was tender to every living creature. She was devoted to Mrs. Smith, to Mr. Smith, to their dogs, cats; and as to Mrs. Smith's grey parrot, its peculiarities exercised upon her a positive fascination. Nevertheless, when that outlandish bird, attacked by the cat, shrieked for help in human accents, she ran out into the yard, stopping her ears, and did not prevent the crime.

For Mrs. Smith this was another evidence of her stupidity; on the other hand her lack of charm, in view of Mr. Smith's well-known, unbecoming vulgar nature, was a great recommendation. Her short-sighted eyes would swim with pity for a poor mouse in a trap. It is very true that there is no kindness of heart without a certain amount of imagination. She had some. She had even more than necessary to be moved by pity.

'.... a slight hesitation in her speaking'

The underlined word is a/an :

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

98. Read the passage given below and answer the question/ complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

Amy was the eldest child of a large family. At the age of fifteen they put her out to work at Greenland Farm. I attended Mrs. Smith, the landlord's wife, and saw that girl there for the first time. Mrs. Smith, a gentle person with a sharp nose, made her put on a black dress every afternoon. I don't know what induced me to notice her at all. There are faces that call for attention by a curious lack of something particular in their appearance.

The only peculiarity I perceived in her was a slight hesitation in her speaking, a sort of preliminary stammer which passes away with the first word. When sharply spoken to, she was apt to lose her head at once; but her heart was the kindest'. She had never been heard to express a dislike for a single human being, and was tender to every living creature. She was devoted to Mrs. Smith, to Mr. Smith, to their dogs, cats; and as to Mrs. Smith's grey parrot, its peculiarities exercised upon her a positive fascination. Nevertheless, when that

outlandish bird, attacked by the cat, shrieked for help in human accents, she ran out into the yard, stopping her ears, and did not prevent the crime.

For Mrs. Smith this was another evidence of her stupidity; on the other hand her lack of charm, in view of Mr. Smith's well-known, unbecoming vulgar nature, was a great recommendation. Her short-sighted eyes would swim with pity for a poor mouse in a trap. It is very true that there is no kindness of heart without a certain amount of imagination. She had some. She had even more than necessary to be moved by pity.

The word 'perceived' means the same as :

- a. liked
- b. disliked
- c. ignored
- d. noticed

99. Read the passage given below and answer the question/ complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

Amy was the eldest child of a large family. At the age of fifteen they put her out to work at Greenland Farm. I attended Mrs. Smith, the landlord's wife, and saw that girl there for the first time. Mrs. Smith, a gentle person with a sharp nose, made her put on a black dress every afternoon. I don't know what induced me to notice her at all. There are faces that call for attention by a curious lack of something particular in their appearance.

The only peculiarity I perceived in her was a slight hesitation in her speaking, a sort of preliminary stammer which passes away with the first word. When sharply spoken to, she was apt to lose her head at once; but her heart was the kindest'. She had never been heard to express a dislike for a single human being, and was tender to every living creature. She was devoted to Mrs. Smith, to Mr. Smith, to their dogs, cats; and as to Mrs. Smith's grey parrot, its

peculiarities exercised upon her a positive fascination. Nevertheless, when that outlandish bird, attacked by the cat, shrieked for help in human accents, she ran out into the yard, stopping her ears, and did not prevent the crime.

For Mrs. Smith this was another evidence of her stupidity; on the other hand her lack of charm, in view of Mr. Smith's well-known, unbecoming vulgar nature, was a great recommendation. Her short-sighted eyes would swim with pity for a poor mouse in a trap. It is very true that there is no kindness of heart without a certain amount of imagination. She had some. She had even more than necessary to be moved by pity.

The word opposite in meaning to the word 'tender' as used in the passage is:

- a. soft
- b. difficult
- c. hard
- d. old

100. Read the extract given below and answer the question/ complete the statement that follow by choosing the most appropriate option out of the given one. (+1)

Ah! then at times I drooping sit,
And spend many an anxious hour;
Nor in my book can I take delight,
Nor sit in learning's bower,
Worn thro' with the dreary shower.
How can the bird that is born for joy
Sit in a cage and sing?

How can a child when fears annoy,

But droop his tender wing,

And forget his youthful spring?

How shall the summer arise in joy,

Or the summer fruits appear?

Or how shall we gather what griefs destroy

Or bless the mellowing year,

When the blasts of winter appear?

Who is the speaker in these lines?

- a. a school going child
- b. a bored school teacher
- c. a fruit gatherer
- d. the parent of a school going child

101. Read the extract given below and answer the question/ complete the statement that follow by choosing the most appropriate option out of the given one. (+1)

Ah! then at times I drooping sit,

And spend many an anxious hour;

Nor in my book can I take delight,

Nor sit in learning's bower,
Worn thro' with the dreary shower.
How can the bird that is born for joy
Sit in a cage and sing?
How can a child when fears annoy,
But droop his tender wing,
And forget his youthful spring?

How shall the summer arise in joy,
Or the summer fruits appear?
Or how shall we gather what griefs destroy
Or bless the mellowing year,
When the blasts of winter appear?

The extract is full of:

- a. anxiety
- b. dreariness
- c. pathos
- d. joy

102. Read the extract given below and answer the question/ complete the statement that follow by choosing the most appropriate option out of the (+1)

given one.

Ah! then at times I drooping sit,

And spend many an anxious hour;

Nor in my book can I take delight,

Nor sit in learning's bower,

Worn thro' with the dreary shower.

How can the bird that is born for joy

Sit in a cage and sing?

How can a child when fears annoy,

But droop his tender wing,

And forget his youthful spring?

How shall the summer arise in joy,

Or the summer fruits appear?

Or how shall we gather what griefs destroy

Or bless the mellowing year,

When the blasts of winter appear?

Study the following statements:

(A) The speaker is feeling sad.

(B) The parents should look after tender plants in the garden.

(C) The school has been called a cage.

- a. (A) and (B) are correct but (C) is wrong.
- b. (B) and (C) are correct but (A) is wrong.
- c. (A) and (C) are correct but (B) is wrong.
- d. (A) and (B) are wrong but (C) is correct.

103. Read the extract given below and answer the question/ complete the statement that follow by choosing the most appropriate option out of the given one.

(+1)

Ah! then at times I drooping sit,

And spend many an anxious hour;

Nor in my book can I take delight,

Nor sit in learning's bower,

Worn thro' with the dreary shower.

How can the bird that is born for joy

Sit in a cage and sing?

How can a child when fears annoy,

But droop his tender wing,

And forget his youthful spring?

How shall the summer arise in joy,

Or the summer fruits appear?

Or how shall we gather what griefs destroy

Or bless the mellowing year,

When the blasts of winter appear?

Study the following sentences:

(A) A small child should have freedom to play and enjoy himself.

(B) Children are compared to buds and blossoms.

a. (A) is right and (B) is wrong.

b. (B) is right and (A) is wrong.

c. Both (A) and (B) are right.

d. Both (A) and (B) are wrong.

104. Read the extract given below and answer the question/ complete the statement that follow by choosing the most appropriate option out of the given one.

(+1)

Ah! then at times I drooping sit,

And spend many an anxious hour;

Nor in my book can I take delight,

Nor sit in learning's bower,

Worn thro' with the dreary shower.

How can the bird that is born for joy

Sit in a cage and sing?

How can a child when fears annoy,

But droop his tender wing,
And forget his youthful spring?

How shall the summer arise in joy,
Or the summer fruits appear?
Or how shall we gather what griefs destroy
Or bless the mellowing year,
When the blasts of winter appear?

When the blasts of winter appear?

'Nor sit in learning's bower.

The underlined phrase is a/an :

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

105. Read the extract given below and answer the question/ complete the statement that follow by choosing the most appropriate option out of the given one. (+1)

Ah! then at times I drooping sit,
And spend many an anxious hour;

Nor in my book can I take delight,
Nor sit in learning's bower,
Worn thro' with the dreary shower.
How can the bird that is born for joy
Sit in a cage and sing?
How can a child when fears annoy,
But droop his tender wing,
And forget his youthful spring?

How shall the summer arise in joy,
Or the summer fruits appear?
Or how shall we gather what griefs destroy
Or bless the mellowing year,
When the blasts of winter appear?

When the blasts of winter appear?

' when fears annoy,

The underlined word does not mean the same as :

- a. bother
- b. irritate
- c. infuriate

d. delight

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

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

107. When we read a text for specific information, this is called (+1)

- a. Skimming
 - b. Scanning
 - c. Extrapolation
 - d. Analysis
-

108. We acquire mother tongue basically: (+1)

- a. in a formal learning situation
 - b. by speaking it
 - c. by listening to it
 - d. by writing
-

109. Which approach to grammar encourages the belief that learning a language is a matter of learning rules? (+1)

- a. Deductive
 - b. Inductive
 - c. Communicative
 - d. Grammar translation
-

110. A teacher designs a test to find out the cause of the poor grades of his learners through a/an (+1)

- a. diagnostic test
 - b. proficiency test
 - c. achievement test
 - d. aptitude test
-

111. A teacher uses a report from a newspaper to teach writing. Such a material used for teaching is referred to as _____. (+1)

- a. scholastic material
 - b. natural material
 - c. authentic material
 - d. external material
-

112. Intonation is the variation in _____. (+1)

- a. organ
 - b. sound
 - c. air
 - d. pitch
-

113. Banishing mother tongue in the classroom is the characteristic feature of _____ method. (+1)

- a. Direct
 - b. Bi-lingual
 - c. Grammar translation
 - d. Art Integrated Learning
-

114. Diagnostic tests are administered to _____. (+1)

- a. find out deficiencies of the students with a view to plan remedy.
 - b. assess the suitability of a candidate for a specific programme.
 - c. test the proficiency for providing jobs.
 - d. judge the students' capabilities.
-

115. Which one of the following is NOT a correct statement with regard to 'Evaluation' ? (+1)

- a. Evaluation is a more comprehensive process of measurement.
 - b. Evaluation is both quantitative and qualitative.
 - c. Evaluation is concerned with the measurement of total teaching learning process.
 - d. Evaluation is done to give feedback to the learner about the strength and weakness.
-

116. Constructivist approach to language teaching expects the teacher to (+1)

- a. give pre-constructed knowledge to learner.
 - b. construct his own curriculum.
 - c. make learners prepare their own textbook.
 - d. help the learners construct knowledge using their experience.
-

117. Pre-reading tasks are meant for : (+1)

- a. Evaluating the reading skill of the learners
 - b. Giving the meaning of difficult words and phrases
 - c. Introducing the main idea and motivating the learners
 - d. Explaining the grammatical items used in the reading text
-

118. Which one of the following makes the communication a cyclic process? (+1)

- a. Sender

- b. Receiver
 - c. Feedback
 - d. Message
-

119. A teacher explains noun by giving examples first and then gives its definition. (+1)
This method is _____.

- a. Inductive method
 - b. Deductive method
 - c. Both inductive and deductive method
 - d. Direct method
-

120. When a teacher uses lessons in science and social science to teach language, (+1)
such an approach can be termed as ?

- a. Objective language teaching
- b. Pluralistic language teaching
- c. Discipline-wise language teaching
- d. Language across curriculum

Hindi - I

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

तिरुवल्लुवर तमिल के संत कवि थे। अपने व्यस्त जीवन से समय निकालकर तिरुवल्लुवर कविता करते। जीवन के अनुभवों पर आधारित उन्होंने तेरह सौ 'कुरल' रचे। 'कुरल' का अर्थ ही छोटा और ये दो पंक्तियों में सिमटा छंद है। 'तिरुक्कुरल' नामक ग्रंथ में इनके सभी 'कुरल' संग्रहीत हैं, जो तीन भागों में बँटे हैं। सद्गुण संपन्नता तथा प्रेम। परन्तु तिरुवल्लुवर के कुरलों में सामाजिक कुरीतियों तथा मानव स्वभाव की अनेक दुर्बलताओं का भी वर्णन आता है। इनके काव्य में कोरी उपदेशात्मकता और किसी धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण को प्रस्तुत करने का भाव तनिक भी नहीं है। उसमें सर्वत्र वह व्यावहारिकता और सहजता है जिसे लोकजीवन में सरलता से अपनाया जा सकता है। 'तिरुक्कुरल' को तमिल भाषा का 'वेद' कहा जाता है।

'कुरल' से तात्पर्य है:

- a. महाकाव्यात्मक ग्रंथ
- b. दो पंक्तियों का छंद
- c. तीन पंक्तियों का छंद
- d. छोटा काव्यात्मक ग्रंथ

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

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तिरुवल्लुवर ने कितने 'कुरल' की रचना की?

- a. बारह सौ बीस
- b. तेरह सौ तीस
- c. बाहर सौ
- d. तेरह सौ

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

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'तिरुक्कुरल' क्या है?

- a. तिरुवल्लुवर का उपनाम
- b. 'कुरल' का संग्रह ग्रंथ
- c. 'कुरल' का अनुवाद ग्रंथ
- d. सद्गुणों का संग्रह

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

तिरुवल्लुवर तमिल के संत कवि थे। अपने व्यस्त जीवन से समय निकालकर तिरुवल्लुवर कविता करते। जीवन के अनुभवों पर आधारित उन्होंने तेरह सौ 'कुरल' रचे। 'कुरल' का अर्थ ही छोटा और ये दो पंक्तियों में सिमटा छंद है। 'तिरुक्कुरल' नामक ग्रंथ में इनके सभी 'कुरल' संग्रहीत हैं, जो तीन भागों में बँटे हैं। सद्गुण संपन्नता तथा प्रेम। परन्तु तिरुवल्लुवर के कुरलों में सामाजिक कुरीतियों तथा मानव स्वभाव की अनेक दुर्बलताओं का भी वर्णन आता है। इनके काव्य में कोरी उपदेशात्मकता और किसी धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण को प्रस्तुत करने का भाव तनिक भी नहीं है। उसमें सर्वत्र वह व्यावहारिकता और सहजता है जिसे लोकजीवन में सरलता से अपनाया जा सकता है। 'तिरुक्कुरल' को तमिल भाषा का 'वेद' कहा जाता है।

तिरुवल्लुवर के 'कुरल' में किन विषयों को शामिल किया गया है?

- a. सामाजिक कुरीतियाँ और मानव-दुर्बलताएँ
- b. सामाजिक कुरीतियाँ और सहजता
- c. मानव-दुर्बलताएँ और सरलता
- d. सरलता और उपदेशात्मकता

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

तिरुवल्लुवर तमिल के संत कवि थे। अपने व्यस्त जीवन से समय निकालकर तिरुवल्लुवर कविता करते। जीवन के अनुभवों पर आधारित उन्होंने तेरह सौ 'कुरल' रचे। 'कुरल' का अर्थ ही छोटा और ये दो पंक्तियों में सिमटा छंद है। 'तिरुक्कुरल' नामक ग्रंथ में इनके सभी 'कुरल' संग्रहीत हैं, जो तीन भागों में बँटे हैं। सद्गुण संपन्नता तथा प्रेम। परन्तु तिरुवल्लुवर के कुरलों में सामाजिक कुरीतियों तथा मानव स्वभाव की अनेक दुर्बलताओं का भी वर्णन आता है। इनके काव्य में कोरी उपदेशात्मकता और किसी धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण को प्रस्तुत करने का भाव तनिक भी नहीं है। उसमें सर्वत्र वह व्यावहारिकता और सहजता है जिसे लोकजीवन में सरलता से अपनाया जा सकता है। 'तिरुक्कुरल' को तमिल भाषा का 'वेद' कहा जाता है।

'तिरुक्कुरल' में _____ शामिल नहीं हैं।

- a. सामाजिक कुरीतियाँ
- b. धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण

c. लोक जीवन

d. मानवीय दुर्बलताएँ

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

तिरुवल्लुवर तमिल के संत कवि थे। अपने व्यस्त जीवन से समय निकालकर तिरुवल्लुवर कविता करते। जीवन के अनुभवों पर आधारित उन्होंने तेरह सौ 'कुरल' रचे। 'कुरल' का अर्थ ही छोटा और ये दो पंक्तियों में सिमटा छंद है। 'तिरुक्कुरल' नामक ग्रंथ में इनके सभी 'कुरल' संग्रहीत हैं, जो तीन भागों में बँटे हैं। सद्गुण संपन्नता तथा प्रेम। परन्तु तिरुवल्लुवर के कुरलों में सामाजिक कुरीतियों तथा मानव स्वभाव की अनेक दुर्बलताओं का भी वर्णन आता है। इनके काव्य में कोरी उपदेशात्मकता और किसी धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण को प्रस्तुत करने का भाव तनिक भी नहीं है। उसमें सर्वत्र वह व्यावहारिकता और सहजता है जिसे लोकजीवन में सरलता से अपनाया जा सकता है। 'तिरुक्कुरल' को तमिल भाषा का 'वेद' कहा जाता है।

तिरुवल्लुवर की कविता का विषय एवं उद्देश्य है:

a. धर्मों की स्थापना करना

b. उपदेशात्मकता का प्रसार

c. कुरीतियों को दूर करना

d. धार्मिक अनुभवों को सिद्ध करना

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

तिरुवल्लुवर तमिल के संत कवि थे। अपने व्यस्त जीवन से समय निकालकर तिरुवल्लुवर कविता करते। जीवन के अनुभवों पर आधारित उन्होंने तेरह सौ 'कुरल' रचे। 'कुरल' का अर्थ ही छोटा और ये दो पंक्तियों में सिमटा छंद है। 'तिरुक्कुरल' नामक ग्रंथ में इनके सभी 'कुरल' संग्रहीत हैं, जो तीन भागों में बँटे हैं। सद्गुण संपन्नता तथा प्रेम। परन्तु तिरुवल्लुवर के कुरलों में सामाजिक कुरीतियों तथा मानव स्वभाव की अनेक दुर्बलताओं का भी वर्णन आता है। इनके काव्य में कोरी उपदेशात्मकता और किसी धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण को प्रस्तुत करने का भाव तनिक भी नहीं है। उसमें

सर्वत्र वह व्यावहारिकता और सहजता है जिसे लोकजीवन में सरलता से अपनाया जा सकता है। 'तिरुक्कुरल' को तमिल भाषा का 'वेद' कहा जाता है।

तिरुक्कुरल को तमिल भाषा का _____ कहा जाता है।

- a. छंद
- b. वेद
- c. महाकाव्य
- d. कुरल

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

तिरुवल्लुवर तमिल के संत कवि थे। अपने व्यस्त जीवन से समय निकालकर तिरुवल्लुवर कविता करते। जीवन के अनुभवों पर आधारित उन्होंने तेरह सौ 'कुरल' रचे। 'कुरल' का अर्थ ही छोटा और ये दो पंक्तियों में सिमटा छंद है। 'तिरुक्कुरल' नामक ग्रंथ में इनके सभी 'कुरल' संग्रहीत हैं, जो तीन भागों में बँटे हैं। सद्गुण संपन्नता तथा प्रेम। परन्तु तिरुवल्लुवर के कुरलों में सामाजिक कुरीतियों तथा मानव स्वभाव की अनेक दुर्बलताओं का भी वर्णन आता है। इनके काव्य में कोरी उपदेशात्मकता और किसी धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण को प्रस्तुत करने का भाव तनिक भी नहीं है। उसमें सर्वत्र वह व्यावहारिकता और सहजता है जिसे लोकजीवन में सरलता से अपनाया जा सकता है। 'तिरुक्कुरल' को तमिल भाषा का 'वेद' कहा जाता है।

तिरुवल्लुवर की कविता की विशेषता है:

- a. व्यावहारिकता एवं सहजता
- b. व्यावहारिकता एवं उपदेशात्मकता
- c. उपदेशात्मकता एवं सहजता
- d. सहजता एवं धार्मिकता

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

तिरुवल्लुवर तमिल के संत कवि थे। अपने व्यस्त जीवन से समय निकालकर तिरुवल्लुवर कविता करते। जीवन के अनुभवों पर आधारित उन्होंने तेरह सौ 'कुरल' रचे। 'कुरल' का अर्थ ही छोटा और ये दो पंक्तियों में सिमटा छंद है। 'तिरुक्कुरल' नामक ग्रंथ में इनके सभी 'कुरल' संग्रहीत हैं, जो तीन भागों में बँटे हैं। सद्गुण संपन्नता तथा प्रेम। परन्तु तिरुवल्लुवर के कुरलों में सामाजिक कुरीतियों तथा मानव स्वभाव की अनेक दुर्बलताओं का भी वर्णन आता है। इनके काव्य में कोरी उपदेशात्मकता और किसी धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण को प्रस्तुत करने का भाव तनिक भी नहीं है। उसमें सर्वत्र वह व्यावहारिकता और सहजता है जिसे लोकजीवन में सरलता से अपनाया जा सकता है। 'तिरुक्कुरल' को तमिल भाषा का 'वेद' कहा जाता है।

किस शब्द में दो प्रत्ययों का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है?

- a. व्यावहारिकता
- b. उपदेशात्मकता
- c. सामाजिकता
- d. सहजता

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

फैली खेतों में दूर तलक,
मखमल सी कोमल हरियाली।
लिपटी जिसमें रवि की किरणें,
चाँदी की सी उजली जाली।
तिनकों के हरे हरे तन पर
हिल हरित रुधिर है रहा झलक।

श्यामल भूतल पर झुका हुआ

नभ का चिर निर्मल नीलफलक।

कविता में मुख्यतः किसका वर्णन है?

- a. धरती का
- b. खेतों का
- c. आकाश का
- d. चाँदी का

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

फैली खेतों में दूर तलक,

मखमल सी कोमल हरियाली।

लिपटी जिसमें रवि की किरणें,

चाँदी की सी उजली जाली।

तिनकों के हरे हरे तन पर

हिल हरित रुधिर है रहा झलक।

श्यामल भूतल पर झुका हुआ

नभ का चिर निर्मल नीलफलक।

'हरित रुधिर' का प्रयोग किया गया है:

- a. हरे रक्त के लिए
- b. हरित क्रांति के लिए

c. अपरिपक्व फ़सल के लिए

d. पकी हुई फ़सल के लिए

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

फैली खेतों में दूर तलक,
मखमल सी कोमल हरियाली।
लिपटी जिसमें रवि की किरणें,
चाँदी की सी उजली जाली।
तिनकों के हरे हरे तन पर
हिल हरित रुधिर है रहा झलक।
श्यामल भूतल पर झुका हुआ
नभ का चिर निर्मल नीलफलक।

आकाश कैसा है?

a. साफ़ और नीला

b. श्यामल और निर्मल

c. श्यामल और नीला

d. नीला और पीला

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

फैली खेतों में दूर तलक,

मखमल सी कोमल हरियाली।

लिपटी जिसमें रवि की किरणें,

चाँदी की सी उजली जाली।

तिनकों के हरे हरे तन पर

हिल हरित रुधिर है रहा झलक।

श्यामल भूतल पर झुका हुआ

नभ का चिर निर्मल नीलफलक।

सूरज की किरणों से जाली कैसे बन रही होगी?

- a. किरणें जाल बुनती हैं
- b. फ़सल में से रोशनी छन रही है
- c. चाँदी का जाला बुना गया है
- d. सूर्य किरणों से उजाला होने पर

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

फैली खेतों में दूर तलक,

मखमल सी कोमल हरियाली।

लिपटी जिसमें रवि की किरणें,

चाँदी की सी उजली जाली।

तिनकों के हरे हरे तन पर

हिल हरित रुधिर है रहा झलक।

श्यामल भूतल पर झुका हुआ

नभ का चिर निर्मल नीलफलक।

'मखमल-सी कोमल' में अलंकार है -

- a. रूपक
- b. उपमा
- c. उत्प्रेक्षा
- d. यमक

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

फैली खेतों में दूर तलक,
मखमल सी कोमल हरियाली।
लिपटी जिसमें रवि की किरणें,
चाँदी की सी उजली जाली।

तिनकों के हरे हरे तन पर
हिल हरित रुधिर है रहा झलक।

श्यामल भूतल पर झुका हुआ

नभ का चिर निर्मल नीलफलक।

'नभ' का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है -

- a. गगन
- b. आकाश
- c. संसार

d. आसमान

136. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा प्रभावशाली तरीके से व्याकरण पढ़ाने के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है? (+1)

- a. उचित सम्प्रेषण द्वारा नियम सम्प्रेषित करना
- b. संदर्भ में व्याकरण के प्रासंगिक नियम प्रस्तुत करना
- c. वास्तविक जीवन से जुड़े सम्प्रेषण द्वारा अभ्यास के लिए नियम बताना
- d. नियमों को याद करके, अभ्यास (ड्रिल) द्वारा व्याकरण सीखना

137. जब हम किसी विशिष्ट सूचना के लिए पाठ्य सामग्री पढ़ते हैं, तब यह क्या कहलाता है? (+1)

- a. सरसरी तौर पर पठन
- b. बारीकी से पठन
- c. बहिर्वेशन (एक्सट्रपोलेशन)
- d. विश्लेषण

138. मुख्यतः हम मातृभाषा कैसे/ कब अर्जित करते हैं? (+1)

- a. औपचारिक अधिगम स्थितियों में
- b. इसे बोलकर
- c. इसे सुनकर
- d. इसे लिखकर

139. व्याकरण सिखाने का कौन-सा उपागम इस सिद्धान्त को प्रोत्साहित करता है कि भाषा सीखना नियमों को सीखने से संबंधित है? (+1)

- a. निगमनात्मक
- b. आगमनात्मक
- c. सम्प्रेषणात्मक
- d. व्याकरण अनुवाद

140. कोई अध्यापक अपने शिक्षार्थियों के कम अंक आने के कारणों का पता किस प्रकार लगाएंगे? (+1)

- a. निदानात्मक परीक्षण द्वारा
- b. निपुणता परीक्षण द्वारा
- c. उपलब्धि परीक्षण द्वारा
- d. अभिरुचि परीक्षण द्वारा

141. एक अध्यापिका 'लेखन' सिखाने के लिए समाचारपत्र की एक रिपोर्ट का उपयोग करती है। इस प्रकार की सामग्री को क्या कहा जाएगा? (+1)

- a. अकादमिक सामग्री
- b. प्राकृतिक सामग्री
- c. प्रामाणिक सामग्री
- d. बाह्य सामग्री

142. स्वर शैली (लहजा) किस में भिन्नता दर्शाता है? (+1)

- a. ध्वनि
- b. स्वर (पिच)
- c. अवयव
- d. वायु

143. कक्षा में मातृभाषा का इस्तेमाल न करना किस विधि की चारित्रिक विशेषता है? (+1)

- a. प्रत्यक्ष
- b. द्विभाषिकता
- c. व्याकरण अनुवाद
- d. कला समावेशित अधिगम

144. निदानात्मक परीक्षण किनके लिए प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं? (+1)

- a. उपचारात्मक योजना बनाने की दृष्टि से विद्यार्थियों की सीखने संबंधी कमियाँ ढूँढ़ने के लिए
- b. किसी विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम के लिए अभ्यर्थी की उपयुक्तता का आकलन करने के लिए
- c. काम (जॉब) देने के लिए निपुणता संबंधी परीक्षण
- d. विद्यार्थियों की योग्यताओं को जानने के लिए

145. 'मूल्यांकन' के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है? (+1)

- a. मूल्यांकन मापन की अधिक सारगर्भित सामग्री है
- b. मूल्यांकन मात्रात्मक और गुणात्मक दोनों ही प्रकार का होता है

- c. मूल्यांकन कुल शिक्षण अधिगम प्रक्रिया के मापन से संबंधित है
- d. मूल्यांकन शिक्षार्थी को उसके मजबूत पक्ष और कमियों के बारे में प्रतिपुष्टि देने के लिए किया जाता है।

146. भाषा शिक्षण के रचनावादी उपागम में अध्यापक से क्या अपेक्षा की जाती है? (+1)

- a. शिक्षार्थी को पहले से ही मौजूद ज्ञान देना
- b. अपनी पाठ्यचर्या सृजित करना
- c. शिक्षार्थियों को अपनी पाठ्यपुस्तक बनाने के लिए कहना
- d. शिक्षार्थियों को ज्ञान के निर्माण में अपने अनुभवों का प्रयोग करने में मदद करना

147. 'पूर्व-पठन' से जुड़े कार्य किसलिए होते हैं? (+1)

- a. शिक्षार्थियों के पठन कौशल का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए
- b. कठिन शब्दों और वाक्यांशों का अर्थ बताने के लिए
- c. मुख्य बिंदु को प्रस्तुत करने और शिक्षार्थियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए
- d. पाठ्य सामग्री में प्रयुक्त व्याकरणिक बिन्दुओं की व्याख्या करने के लिए

148. निम्नलिखित में से किसके आधार पर सम्प्रेषण एक चक्रीय प्रक्रिया कहलाएगी? (+1)

- a. प्रेषक
- b. ग्रहण करने वाली/वाला
- c. प्रतिपुष्टि
- d. संदेश

149. संज्ञा समझाने के लिए एक अध्यापिका पहले उदाहरण देती है और उसके बाद उसकी परिभाषा बताती है। यह विधि क्या कहलाती है? (+1)

- a. आगमनात्मक विधि
- b. निगमनात्मक विधि
- c. (1) तथा (2) दोनों
- d. प्रत्यक्ष विधि

150. जब एक अध्यापक भाषा पढ़ाने के लिए विज्ञान और सामाजिक विज्ञान के पाठों का उपयोग करता है, यह उपागम क्या कहलाएगा? (+1)

- a. वस्तुनिष्ठ भाषा शिक्षण
- b. बहुलवादीय भाषा शिक्षण
- c. अनुशासन (विषय) अनुसार भाषा शिक्षण
- d. भाषा समूचे पाठ्यक्रम में

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English – II

151. Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

The Central Cottage Industries Emporium in New Delhi was crucial in bringing about this awareness of quality goods, for it displayed a range of the very best of handicrafts. It helped impart a sense of pride in the craft tradition and cultivate a taste for folk art and craft. It also attracted a large number of foreign buyers, who were anxious once again to import Indian goods for markets in Europe and the U.S.A.

The growing demand for crafts at home and abroad activated craft centres all over India. Craftsmen were able to get work all the year round and many of those who had left their traditional fields of work returned to pursue these. The Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation set up a number of sales shops called, SONA, which exhibited the best of crafts and helped to build up the market for crafts abroad.

The production base built through multipronged approach fostered the image of crafts abroad. Export promotion policies, aimed at encouraging private trade led to rapid growth of export in handicrafts and the creation of employment opportunities for a large number of people.

India became a source of inspiration for other Asian and African countries and many followed the Indian example. World Crafts Council was set up with its headquarters in New York with help from Kamala Devi and member countries spanned the world. This built up an awareness of crafts on a global scale. Today, some of the smaller countries like South Korea, Taiwan, and Hongkong have developed their craft exports to an extent that India has in some cases been outstripped. The export figures show that India is lagging far behind in most commodities, except in case of gems and jewellery.

C.C.I.E. in New Delhi could not :

- a. encourage the best handicrafts

- b. showcase a large variety of them
- c. make craftsmen feel proud of their work
- d. make a large number of foreigners learn handicrafts

152. Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

The Central Cottage Industries Emporium in New Delhi was crucial in bringing about this awareness of quality goods, for it displayed a range of the very best of handicrafts. It helped impart a sense of pride in the craft tradition and cultivate a taste for folk art and craft. It also attracted a large number of foreign buyers, who were anxious once again to import Indian goods for markets in Europe and the U.S.A.

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The production base built through multipronged approach fostered the image of crafts abroad. Export promotion policies, aimed at encouraging private trade led to rapid growth of export in handicrafts and the creation of employment opportunities for a large number of people.

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Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- a. Indian handicrafts started earning foreign exchange.
- b. We started importing handicrafts from some Asian Countries.
- c. Job opportunities for craftsmen increased.
- d. SONA exhibited and sold our handicrafts abroad.

153. Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one.

(+1)

The Central Cottage Industries Emporium in New Delhi was crucial in bringing about this awareness of quality goods, for it displayed a range of the very best of handicrafts. It helped impart a sense of pride in the craft tradition and cultivate a taste for folk art and craft. It also attracted a large number of foreign buyers, who were anxious once again to import Indian goods for markets in Europe and the U.S.A.

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Today, some of the smaller countries like South Korea, Taiwan, and Hongkong have developed their craft exports to an extent that India has in some cases been outstripped. The export figures show that India is lagging far behind in most commodities, except in case of gems and jewellery.

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a. People abroad started appreciating Indian handicrafts.
- b. The entire trade was conducted through government agencies.
- c. A large number of people got government jobs.
- d. Even African countries started importing crafts from India.

-
154. Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

The Central Cottage Industries Emporium in New Delhi was crucial in bringing about this awareness of quality goods, for it displayed a range of the very best of handicrafts. It helped impart a sense of pride in the craft tradition and cultivate a taste for folk art and craft. It also attracted a large number of foreign buyers, who were anxious once again to import Indian goods for markets in Europe and the U.S.A.

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Study the following statements :

(A) A large number of countries became members of the World Crafts Council.

(B) Kamla Devi helped set up World Crafts Council in New York.

a. (A) is right and (B) is wrong.

b. (B) is right and (A) is wrong.

c. (A) and (B) are both right.

d. (A) and (B) are both wrong.

Your Personal Exams Guide

155. Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

The Central Cottage Industries Emporium in New Delhi was crucial in bringing about this awareness of quality goods, for it displayed a range of the very best of handicrafts. It helped impart a sense of pride in the craft tradition and cultivate a taste for folk art and craft. It also attracted a large number of foreign buyers, who were anxious once again to import Indian goods for markets in Europe and the U.S.A.

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Study the following statements:

(A) India is now facing competition from some small countries.

(B) Even then, India is the largest exporter of handicrafts.

(C) Private trade in handicrafts has given jobs to many.

a. (A) and (B) are right but (C) is wrong

b. (B) and (C) are right but (A) is wrong

c. (C) and (A) are right but (B) is wrong

d. (A) is right but (B) and (C) are wrong

156. Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one.

(+1)

The Central Cottage Industries Emporium in New Delhi was crucial in bringing about this awareness of quality goods, for it displayed a range of the very best of handicrafts. It helped impart a sense of pride in the craft tradition and cultivate a taste for folk art and craft. It also attracted a large number of foreign buyers, who were anxious once again to import Indian goods for markets in Europe and the U.S.A.

The growing demand for crafts at home and abroad activated craft centres all over India. Craftsmen were able to get work all the year round and many of those who had left their traditional fields of work returned to pursue these. The Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation set up a number of sales shops called, SONA, which exhibited the best of crafts and helped to build up the market for crafts abroad.

The production base built through multipronged approach fostered the image of crafts abroad. Export promotion policies, aimed at encouraging private trade led to rapid growth of export in handicrafts and the creation of employment opportunities for a large number of people.

India became a source of inspiration for other Asian and African countries and many followed the Indian example. World Crafts Council was set up with its headquarters in New York with help from Kamala Devi and member countries spanned the world. This built up an awareness of crafts on a global scale. Today, some of the smaller countries like South Korea, Taiwan, and Hongkong have developed their craft exports to an extent that India has in some cases been outstripped. The export figures show that India is lagging far behind in most commodities, except in case of gems and jewellery.

'.... foreign buyers, who were anxious once again'

The underlined is a/an _____ clause.

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

d. Adverb

157. Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

The Central Cottage Industries Emporium in New Delhi was crucial in bringing about this awareness of quality goods, for it displayed a range of the very best of handicrafts. It helped impart a sense of pride in the craft tradition and cultivate a taste for folk art and craft. It also attracted a large number of foreign buyers, who were anxious once again to import Indian goods for markets in Europe and the U.S.A.

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'to impart a sense of pride'

The underlined word is a/an _____.

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

158. Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

The Central Cottage Industries Emporium in New Delhi was crucial in bringing about this awareness of quality goods, for it displayed a range of the very best of handicrafts. It helped impart a sense of pride in the craft tradition and cultivate a taste for folk art and craft. It also attracted a large number of foreign buyers, who were anxious once again to import Indian goods for markets in Europe and the U.S.A.

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been outstripped. The export figures show that India is lagging far behind in most commodities, except in case of gems and jewellery.

'... returned to pursue these'.

The underlined word means the same as :

- a. follow
- b. guide
- c. lead
- d. ignore

159. Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one.

(+1)

With a copy of the latest Malgudi Times rolled in his hand, Srinivas entered his home. His wife sat by the lamplight reading her novel. He held his latest copy to her with the remark: "I hope you will find something to interest you at least this week." She hastily opened it, ran her eyes through and put it away with: 'I will read it later,' and she went in to get his dinner ready.

She had accommodated herself to his habits fairly well now, and accepted his hours without much grumbling. But she was an uncompromising critic of his journal. She always glanced, through the copy he brought in and said: "Why don't you put in something to interest us?"

"If you keep on reading it, you will find it interesting," he said, and loathed himself for appearing to be so superior. He was never happy on the day his journal came out. He ate his dinner silently ruminating over it. His wife stooped over his leaf to serve him. She had fried potato chips in ghee for him and some cucumber soaked in curd; she had spent the day in the excitement of preparing these and was now disappointed to see him take so little notice of

them. She watched him for a moment as he mechanically picked up the bits and stuffed them in his mouth.

He was thinking: There is some deficiency in Malgudi Times. I wish I knew what it was. She watched him for a moment and asked: "Do you remember what you have just been eating?" Tell me what you have eaten off that corner". He looked at the corner of the leaf helplessly and answered. "Some fried stuff". "Yes__ what vegetable ?" " I am sorry, I was thinking of something else. Was it raw plantain ?"

Malgudi Times was published:

- a. everyday
- b. every week
- c. every fortnight
- d. every month

160. Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

With a copy of the latest Malgudi Times rolled in his hand, Srinivas entered his home. His wife sat by the lamplight reading her novel. He held his latest copy to her with the remark: " I hope you will find something to interest you at least this week." She hastily opened it, ran her eyes through and put it away with: 'I will read it later," and she went in to get his dinner ready.

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journal came out. He ate his dinner silently ruminating over it. His wife stooped over his leaf to serve him. She had fried potato chips in ghee for him and some cucumber soaked in curd; she had spent the day in the excitement of preparing these and was now disappointed to see him take so little notice of them. She watched him for a moment as he mechanically picked up the bits and stuffed them in his mouth.

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Srinivas was mainly unhappy because :

- a. his wife wasted her time in reading novels.
- b. he thought his journal was not good enough.
- c. his wife was not a good cook.
- d. she always made noises in the kitchen.

Your Personal Exams Guide

161. Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

With a copy of the latest Malgudi Times rolled in his hand, Srinivas entered his home. His wife sat by the lamplight reading her novel. He held his latest copy to her with the remark: " I hope you will find something to interest you at least this week." She hastily opened it, ran her eyes through and put it away with: 'I will read it later,' and she went in to get his dinner ready.

She had accommodated herself to his habits fairly well now, and accepted his hours without much grumbling. But she was an uncompromising critic of his

journal. She always glanced, through the copy he brought in and said: "Why don't you put in something to interest us?"

"If you keep on reading it, you will find it interesting," he said, and loathed himself for appearing to be so superior. He was never happy on the day his journal came out. He ate his dinner silently ruminating over it. His wife stooped over his leaf to serve him. She had fried potato chips in ghee for him and some cucumber soaked in curd; she had spent the day in the excitement of preparing these and was now disappointed to see him take so little notice of them. She watched him for a moment as he mechanically picked up the bits and stuffed them in his mouth.

He was thinking: There is some deficiency in Malgudi Times. I wish I knew what it was. She watched him for a moment and asked: "Do you remember what you have just been eating?" Tell me what you have eaten off that corner". He looked at the corner of the leaf helplessly and answered. "Some fried stuff". "Yes__ what vegetable ?" " I am sorry, I was thinking of something else. Was it raw plantain ?"

Study the following statements :

- (A) Srinivas did not take interest in his meal.
 - (B) He was, he thought, superior to his wife.
 - (C) There was always something, interesting for women in his journal.
- a. (A) and (B) are right but (C) is wrong
 - b. (B) and (C) are right but (A) is wrong
 - c. (C) and (A) are right but (B) is wrong
 - d. (A) and (B) are wrong but (C) is right

162. Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one.

(+1)

With a copy of the latest Malgudi Times rolled in his hand, Srinivas entered his home. His wife sat by the lamplight reading her novel. He held his latest copy to her with the remark: "I hope you will find something to interest you at least this week." She hastily opened it, ran her eyes through and put it away with: 'I will read it later,' and she went in to get his dinner ready.

She had accommodated herself to his habits fairly well now, and accepted his hours without much grumbling. But she was an uncompromising critic of his journal. She always glanced, through the copy he brought in and said: "Why don't you put in something to interest us?"

"If you keep on reading it, you will find it interesting," he said, and loathed himself for appearing to be so superior. He was never happy on the day his journal came out. He ate his dinner silently ruminating over it. His wife stooped over his leaf to serve him. She had fried potato chips in ghee for him and some cucumber soaked in curd; she had spent the day in the excitement of preparing these and was now disappointed to see him take so little notice of them. She watched him for a moment as he mechanically picked up the bits and stuffed them in his mouth.

He was thinking: There is some deficiency in Malgudi Times. I wish I knew what it was. She watched him for a moment and asked: "Do you remember what you have just been eating?" Tell me what you have eaten off that corner". He looked at the corner of the leaf helplessly and answered. "Some fried stuff". "Yes__ what vegetable ?" " I am sorry, I was thinking of something else. Was it raw plantain ?"

Study the following statements:

(A) Srinivas was satisfied being editor of Malgudi Times.

(B) His wife was interested in reading novels.

a. (A) is right and (B) is wrong

b. (B) is right and (A) is wrong

c. Both (A) and (B) are right

d. Both (A) and (B) are wrong

163. Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

With a copy of the latest Malgudi Times rolled in his hand, Srinivas entered his home. His wife sat by the lamplight reading her novel. He held his latest copy to her with the remark: "I hope you will find something to interest you at least this week." She hastily opened it, ran her eyes through and put it away with: 'I will read it later,' and she went in to get his dinner ready.

She had accommodated herself to his habits fairly well now, and accepted his hours without much grumbling. But she was an uncompromising critic of his journal. She always glanced, through the copy he brought in and said: "Why don't you put in something to interest us?"

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He was thinking: There is some deficiency in Malgudi Times. I wish I knew what it was. She watched him for a moment and asked: "Do you remember what you have just been eating?" Tell me what you have eaten off that corner". He looked at the corner of the leaf helplessly and answered. "Some fried stuff". "Yes __ what vegetable ?" " I am sorry, I was thinking of something else. Was it raw plantain ?"

'She hastily opened it.'

The underlined word is a/an _____.

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

164. Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one. (+1)

With a copy of the latest Malgudi Times rolled in his hand, Srinivas entered his home. His wife sat by the lamplight reading her novel. He held his latest copy to her with the remark: "I hope you will find something to interest you at least this week." She hastily opened it, ran her eyes through and put it away with: 'I will read it later,' and she went in to get his dinner ready.

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He was thinking: There is some deficiency in Malgudi Times. I wish I knew what it was. She watched him for a moment and asked: "Do you remember what you have just been eating?" Tell me what you have eaten off that corner". He looked at the corner of the leaf helplessly and answered. "Some fried stuff". "Yes__

what vegetable ?" " I am sorry, I was thinking of something else. Was it raw plantain ?"

'If you keep on reading it'

The above clause is a/an _____ clause.

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

165. Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct option out of the given one.

(+1)

With a copy of the latest Malgudi Times rolled in his hand, Srinivas entered his home. His wife sat by the lamplight reading her novel. He held his latest copy to her with the remark: " I hope you will find something to interest you at least this week." She hastily opened it, ran her eyes through and put it away with: 'I will read it later,' and she went in to get his dinner ready.

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them. She watched him for a moment as he mechanically picked up the bits and stuffed them in his mouth.

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'He loathed himself ___'

The underlined word does not mean the same as :

- a. abhorred
- b. despised
- c. loved
- d. detested

166. Which of the following are productive skills?

(+1)

- a. Listening and reading
- b. Listening and speaking
- c. Speaking and writing
- d. Writing and reading

167. A teacher of class VII ask learners to collect ideas about the story before starting the story. What does she attempt to realize here?

(+1)

- a. Promoting reading among learners through individual reading.

- b. Connecting with the previous knowledge of the learners.
 - c. Promoting social activities for effective reading and learning in the classroom.
 - d. Adopts a strategy to engage learners with pre writing.
-

168. Which of the following is NOT true of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020? (+1)

- a. Study of home language/mother tongue during early years of schooling.
 - b. Study of classical languages at the secondary stage of schooling.
 - c. Study of foreign language at the secondary stage of schooling.
 - d. English as a medium of instruction from early years of schooling.
-

169. Reading is: (+1)

- a. decoding of letters into sounds.
 - b. spelling out words.
 - c. meaning making.
 - d. coding the letters into words.
-

170. India's language-in-education policies aim to promote mother tongue based multilingualism. What does mother tongue based multilingualism mean in school education? (+1)

- a. All children begin their schooling in the mother tongue and move on to add more languages.

- b. All children learn school language, English and Hindi and later foreign languages.
 - c. All children learn the official language, English and a foreign language.
 - d. All children learn their mother tongue and learn through their mother tongue.
-

171. What is 'engagement with language'?

(+1)

- a. Researching what is language.
 - b. Learners work with language and use it for purposes.
 - c. Learners learn language by rote memorisation.
 - d. Learners learn what is engagement in language?
-

172. Children/Humans learn _____.

(+1)

- a. mother tongue without much effort.
 - b. Foreign language without much effort.
 - c. all children learn languages in the same manner.
 - d. mother tongue requires lots of effort to learn it for day-to-day purposes.
-

173. Which of the following statements is/are true?

(+1)

- (A) Mother tongue interferes in the learning of second language.
- (B) Mother tongue neither supports nor interferes in the learning of second language.

(C) Mother tongue is a resource for learning of second language.

(D) Mother tongue support learning of second language.

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

174. Which one of the following could be stated as effective for teaching-learning pronunciation ? (+1)

- a. Through pronunciation drills
 - b. Through tongue twisters
 - c. Through teaching phonetics
 - d. Through silent reading
-

175. Major objective of teaching-learning of poetry is for _____ (+1)

- a. language learning, learning of grammar, summary and vocabulary.
 - b. memorisation and singing.
 - c. To know about the poet and his times.
 - d. enjoyment of ideas, aesthetics, language use and poetic devices.
-

176. Which one of the following is NOT a post reading task? (+1)

- a. Teacher asks learners to rearrange the jumbled story in proper order of the text read.
 - b. Teacher asks learners to make new words from the given words in the text read.
 - c. Learners are to write a letter to the author of the text expressing their opinion on the text.
 - d. Teacher familiarises about the author of text and new words in the text.
-

177. Centrality of language learning means that _____ (+1)

- a. major aim of language teaching focuses only on content.
 - b. content learning need not bother about language.
 - c. language learning is basically content learning.
 - d. all content learning is basically language learning.
-

178. Process approach to writing involves : (+1)

- a. Thinking about the ideas, editing, rewriting and final draft.
 - b. Writing the outline, editing and rewriting.
 - c. Outlining, draft writing, reviewing and final draft, repopulating, correction and editing.
 - d. Brainstorming, Outlining, writing the draft, Revising and reviewing, editing and writing the final draft.
-

179. Aastha is a teacher of English language of class VIII. She asked her learners to read a text/lesson from the Geography textbook and sets vocabulary and comprehension tasks to learn both the content of the subject and language. What is this strategy/process known as ? (+1)

- a. Resources from other domains
- b. Geography learning
- c. Vocabulary learning
- d. Language Across the Curriculum

180. Feedback in assessment is for: (+1)

- a. finding what has not been learnt.
- b. informing the learners of their strengths and areas which need attention.
- c. informing the teachers what the learners do not know.
- d. for the system to revise the syllabus and textbooks.

Hindi – II

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

भाषा का प्रवाह प्रधानतया नदी के जैसा है। उसके प्रवाह पर हम असर जरूर डाल सकते हैं, लेकिन नदी की केवल नहर नहीं बना सकते। राष्ट्र भाषा का संगठन करने के पहले भाषा की दृष्टि से इस देश के इतिहास को देखना चाहिए। उस इतिहास को कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता। भूत, भविष्य, वर्तमान तीनों का ख्याल करने वाले जो त्रिकालज्ञ समाजशास्त्री हों, वे ही राष्ट्र भाषा का निर्णय और निर्माण कर सकेंगे। हमारे देश में प्रान्त प्रान्त में भिन्न-भिन्न बोलियाँ अलग-अलग चलती आई हैं। सारे देश में एक ही भाषा कभी थी, इसका सबूत हमारे पास नहीं। इन सब प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को 'कुदरती', 'स्वाभाविक' अपना 'प्राकृत' कहते थे। इन प्राकृत भाषाओं के जो निजी शब्द थे उनके लिए हमारे पुरखों की संज्ञा थी- 'देश्य'।

'भाषा का प्रवाह प्रधानतया नदी के जैसा है।' यह वाक्य भाषा की किस विशेषता की ओर संकेत करता है ?

- a. अपरिवर्तनशीलता
- b. परिवर्तनशीलता
- c. प्रचार-प्रसार
- d. निरंतरता

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

भाषा का प्रवाह प्रधानतया नदी के जैसा है। उसके प्रवाह पर हम असर जरूर डाल सकते हैं, लेकिन नदी की केवल नहर नहीं बना सकते। राष्ट्र भाषा का संगठन करने के पहले भाषा की दृष्टि से इस देश के इतिहास को देखना चाहिए। उस इतिहास को कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता। भूत, भविष्य, वर्तमान तीनों का ख्याल करने वाले जो त्रिकालज्ञ समाजशास्त्री हों, वे ही राष्ट्र भाषा का निर्णय और निर्माण कर सकेंगे। हमारे देश में प्रान्त प्रान्त में भिन्न-भिन्न बोलियाँ अलग-अलग चलती आई हैं। सारे देश में एक ही भाषा कभी थी, इसका सबूत हमारे पास नहीं। इन सब प्रान्तीय

भाषाओं को 'कुदरती', 'स्वाभाविक' अपना 'प्राकृत' कहते थे। इन प्राकृत भाषाओं के जो निजी शब्द थे उनके लिए हमारे पुरखों की संज्ञा थी- 'देश्य'।

'त्रिकालज' के लिए _____ शब्द का भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

- a. त्रिकालवारी
- b. त्रिकालव्यापी
- c. त्रिकाली
- d. त्रिकालदर्शी

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

भाषा का प्रवाह प्रधानतया नदी के जैसा है। उसके प्रवाह पर हम असर ज़रूर डाल सकते हैं, लेकिन नदी की केवल नहर नहीं बना सकते। राष्ट्र भाषा का संगठन करने के पहले भाषा की दृष्टि से इस देश के इतिहास को देखना चाहिए। उस इतिहास को कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता। भूत, भविष्य, वर्तमान तीनों का ख्याल करने वाले जो त्रिकालज समाजशास्त्री हों, वे ही राष्ट्र भाषा का निर्णय और निर्माण कर सकेंगे। हमारे देश में प्रान्त प्रान्त में भिन्न-भिन्न बोलियाँ अलग-अलग चलती आई हैं। सारे देश में एक ही भाषा कभी थी, इसका सबूत हमारे पास नहीं। इन सब प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को 'कुदरती', 'स्वाभाविक' अपना 'प्राकृत' कहते थे। इन प्राकृत भाषाओं के जो निजी शब्द थे उनके लिए हमारे पुरखों की संज्ञा थी- 'देश्य'।

गद्यांश के अनुसार सारे देश में एक ही भाषा होना :

- a. संभव है
- b. असंभव है
- c. स्वाभाविक है।
- d. प्राकृतिक है

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

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'प्राकृत' का प्रयोग किन भाषाओं के लिए किया गया है ?

- a. राष्ट्रीय
- b. प्रांतीय
- c. विदेशी
- d. शास्त्रीय

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

भाषा का प्रवाह प्रधानतया नदी के जैसा है। उसके प्रवाह पर हम असर ज़रूर डाल सकते हैं, लेकिन नदी की केवल नहर नहीं बना सकते। राष्ट्र भाषा का संगठन करने के पहले भाषा की दृष्टि से इस देश के इतिहास को देखना चाहिए। उस इतिहास को कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता। भूत, भविष्य, वर्तमान तीनों का ख्याल करने वाले जो त्रिकालज्ञ समाजशास्त्री हों, वे ही राष्ट्र भाषा का निर्णय और निर्माण कर सकेंगे। हमारे देश में प्रान्त प्रान्त में भिन्न-भिन्न बोलियाँ अलग-अलग चलती आई हैं। सारे देश में एक ही भाषा कभी थी, इसका सबूत हमारे पास नहीं। इन सब प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को 'कुदरती', 'स्वाभाविक' अपना 'प्राकृत' कहते थे। इन प्राकृत भाषाओं के जो निजी शब्द थे उनके लिए हमारे पुरखों की संज्ञा थी- 'देश्य'।

'देश्य' शब्द का प्रयोग किसके लिए किया जाता था ?

- a. प्राकृत भाषाओं के आगत शब्दों के लिए
- b. प्राकृत भाषाओं के निजी शब्दों के लिए
- c. हिंदी भाषाओं के शब्दों के लिए
- d. बोलियों के आगत शब्दों के लिए

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

भाषा का प्रवाह प्रधानतया नदी के जैसा है। उसके प्रवाह पर हम असर जरूर डाल सकते हैं, लेकिन नदी की केवल नहर नहीं बना सकते। राष्ट्र भाषा का संगठन करने के पहले भाषा की दृष्टि से इस देश के इतिहास को देखना चाहिए। उस इतिहास को कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता। भूत, भविष्य, वर्तमान तीनों का ख्याल करने वाले जो त्रिकालज्ञ समाजशास्त्री हों, वे ही राष्ट्र भाषा का निर्णय और निर्माण कर सकेंगे। हमारे देश में प्रान्त प्रान्त में भिन्न-भिन्न बोलियाँ अलग-अलग चलती आई हैं। सारे देश में एक ही भाषा कभी थी, इसका सबूत हमारे पास नहीं। इन सब प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को 'कुदरती', 'स्वाभाविक' अपना 'प्राकृत' कहते थे। इन प्राकृत भाषाओं के जो निजी शब्द थे उनके लिए हमारे पुरखों की संज्ञा थी- 'देश्य'।

'त्रिकालज्ञ' से तात्पर्य है :

- a. तीन कालों को नाम देने वाला
- b. त्रिकाल शिव भक्त
- c. तीन कालों को जानने वाला
- d. तीन पहलों को जानने वाला

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

भाषा का प्रवाह प्रधानतया नदी के जैसा है। उसके प्रवाह पर हम असर जरूर डाल सकते हैं, लेकिन नदी की केवल नहर नहीं बना सकते। राष्ट्र भाषा का संगठन करने के पहले भाषा की दृष्टि से

इस देश के इतिहास को देखना चाहिए। उस इतिहास को कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता। भूत, भविष्य, वर्तमान तीनों का ख्याल करने वाले जो त्रिकालज्ञ समाजशास्त्री हों, वे ही राष्ट्र भाषा का निर्णय और निर्माण कर सकेंगे। हमारे देश में प्रान्त प्रान्त में भिन्न-भिन्न बोलियाँ अलग-अलग चलती आई हैं। सारे देश में एक ही भाषा कभी थी, इसका सबूत हमारे पास नहीं। इन सब प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को 'कुदरती', 'स्वाभाविक' अपना 'प्राकृत' कहते थे। इन प्राकृत भाषाओं के जो निजी शब्द थे उनके लिए हमारे पुरखों की संज्ञा थी- 'देश्य'।

'हमारे पुरखों की संज्ञा थी' वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द का अर्थ है :

- a. संज्ञा शब्द
- b. विकारी शब्द
- c. नाम
- d. काम

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

(+1)

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निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शब्द विशेषण नहीं है

- a. प्रान्तीय
- b. निजी
- c. कुदरती

d. बोलियाँ

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

ईंधन के काम में आने वाले वृक्षों का लगाना भी बहुत ज़रूरी है। ईंधन की कमी के कारण ही किसान अपने पशुओं का लगभग आधा गोबर उपले बनाकर जला डालते हैं। यदि ईंधन के लिए पर्याप्त वृक्ष लगा दिए जाएँ तो सारा गोबर खाद के काम आएगा। यही नहीं, ये वृक्ष भूमि को वायु और जल के आघात से होने वाली कटन से भी बचाएँगे। गाँव की शामताल भूमि, जो पशुओं को चराने के लिए चारागाह के रूप में काम में लाई जाती है, वृक्ष लगाने के लिए सबसे अच्छी है। पुरानी परती भूमि में भी, जो खेती के काम में नहीं लाई जाती, वृक्ष लगाए जा सकते हैं।

गोबर के उपले बनाकर जला देने से क्या नुकसान होता है ?

- a. वायु प्रदूषण फैल जाता है
- b. ईंधन की कमी हो जाती है।
- c. खाद के लिए गोबर नहीं मिलता
- d. उपले समाप्त हो जाते हैं।

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

ईंधन के काम में आने वाले वृक्षों का लगाना भी बहुत ज़रूरी है। ईंधन की कमी के कारण ही किसान अपने पशुओं का लगभग आधा गोबर उपले बनाकर जला डालते हैं। यदि ईंधन के लिए पर्याप्त वृक्ष लगा दिए जाएँ तो सारा गोबर खाद के काम आएगा। यही नहीं, ये वृक्ष भूमि को वायु और जल के आघात से होने वाली कटन से भी बचाएँगे। गाँव की शामताल भूमि, जो पशुओं को चराने के लिए चारागाह के रूप में काम में लाई जाती है, वृक्ष लगाने के लिए सबसे अच्छी है। पुरानी परती भूमि में भी, जो खेती के काम में नहीं लाई जाती, वृक्ष लगाए जा सकते हैं।

वृक्ष लगाने के क्या लाभ हैं ?

- a. पशुओं को चराने की जगह मिलती है।

- b. बंजर भूमि उपजाऊ बन जाती है।
- c. परती भूमि चारागाह बन जाती है।
- d. भूमि को कटन से बचाते हैं।

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

ईंधन के काम में आने वाले वृक्षों का लगाना भी बहुत ज़रूरी है। ईंधन की कमी के कारण ही किसान अपने पशुओं का लगभग आधा गोबर उपले बनाकर जला डालते हैं। यदि ईंधन के लिए पर्याप्त वृक्ष लगा दिए जाएँ तो सारा गोबर खाद के काम आएगा। यही नहीं, ये वृक्ष भूमि को वायु और जल के आघात से होने वाली कटन से भी बचाएँगे। गाँव की शामताल भूमि, जो पशुओं को चराने के लिए चारागाह के रूप में काम में लाई जाती है, वृक्ष लगाने के लिए सबसे अच्छी है। पुरानी परती भूमि में भी, जो खेती के काम में नहीं लाई जाती, वृक्ष लगाए जा सकते हैं।

गद्यांश में किन वृक्षों को लगाने का आग्रह किया गया है ?

- a. रसीले फल देने वाले
- b. ईंधन के काम आने वाले
- c. पशुओं को चारा देने वाले
- d. बंजर भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाने वाले

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

ईंधन के काम में आने वाले वृक्षों का लगाना भी बहुत ज़रूरी है। ईंधन की कमी के कारण ही किसान अपने पशुओं का लगभग आधा गोबर उपले बनाकर जला डालते हैं। यदि ईंधन के लिए पर्याप्त वृक्ष लगा दिए जाएँ तो सारा गोबर खाद के काम आएगा। यही नहीं, ये वृक्ष भूमि को वायु और जल के आघात से होने वाली कटन से भी बचाएँगे। गाँव की शामताल भूमि, जो पशुओं को चराने के लिए चारागाह के रूप में काम में लाई जाती है, वृक्ष लगाने के लिए सबसे अच्छी है। पुरानी परती भूमि में भी, जो खेती के काम में नहीं लाई जाती, वृक्ष लगाए जा सकते हैं।

कैसी भूमि खेती के काम में नहीं आती ?

- a. नई परती भूमि
- b. पुरानी परती भूमि
- c. नई उपजाऊ भूमि
- d. शमशान भूमि

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

ईंधन के काम में आने वाले वृक्षों का लगाना भी बहुत ज़रूरी है। ईंधन की कमी के कारण ही किसान अपने पशुओं का लगभग आधा गोबर उपले बनाकर जला डालते हैं। यदि ईंधन के लिए पर्याप्त वृक्ष लगा दिए जाएँ तो सारा गोबर खाद के काम आएगा। यही नहीं, ये वृक्ष भूमि को वायु और जल के आघात से होने वाली कटन से भी बचाएँगे। गाँव की शमताल भूमि, जो पशुओं को चराने के लिए चारागाह के रूप में काम में लाई जाती है, वृक्ष लगाने के लिए सबसे अच्छी है। पुरानी परती भूमि में भी, जो खेती के काम में नहीं लाई जाती, वृक्ष लगाए जा सकते हैं।

ईंधन में लगभग कितने गोबर उपला बनकर जला दिया जाता है ?

- a. सारा
- b. आधा
- c. एक चौथाई
- d. एक तिहाई

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

ईंधन के काम में आने वाले वृक्षों का लगाना भी बहुत ज़रूरी है। ईंधन की कमी के कारण ही किसान अपने पशुओं का लगभग आधा गोबर उपले बनाकर जला डालते हैं। यदि ईंधन के लिए

पर्याप्त वृक्ष लगा दिए जाएँ तो सारा गोबर खाद के काम आएगा। यही नहीं, ये वृक्ष भूमि को वायु और जल के आघात से होने वाली कटन से भी बचाएँगे। गाँव की शामताल भूमि, जो पशुओं को चराने के लिए चारागाह के रूप में काम में लाई जाती है, वृक्ष लगाने के लिए सबसे अच्छी है। पुरानी परती भूमि में भी, जो खेती के काम में नहीं लाई जाती, वृक्ष लगाए जा सकते हैं।

‘वृक्ष’ के लिए किस विशेषण का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता ?

- a. हरे-भरे
- b. लंबे-लंबे
- c. पाँच
- d. नीले-पीले

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

(+1)

ईंधन के काम में आने वाले वृक्षों का लगाना भी बहुत ज़रूरी है। ईंधन की कमी के कारण ही किसान अपने पशुओं का लगभग आधा गोबर उपले बनाकर जला डालते हैं। यदि ईंधन के लिए पर्याप्त वृक्ष लगा दिए जाएँ तो सारा गोबर खाद के काम आएगा। यही नहीं, ये वृक्ष भूमि को वायु और जल के आघात से होने वाली कटन से भी बचाएँगे। गाँव की शामताल भूमि, जो पशुओं को चराने के लिए चारागाह के रूप में काम में लाई जाती है, वृक्ष लगाने के लिए सबसे अच्छी है। पुरानी परती भूमि में भी, जो खेती के काम में नहीं लाई जाती, वृक्ष लगाए जा सकते हैं।

‘किसान’ का समानार्थी शब्द नहीं है।

- a. खेतिहर
- b. कृषक
- c. हलधर
- d. कारीगर

196. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से उत्पादक कौशल हैं?

(+1)

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

197. कक्षा सात की एक अध्यापक कहानी शुरू करने से पहले अपने विद्यार्थियों को कहानी के बारे में कुछ विचार बिंदुओं को जुटाने के बारे में कहती है।

(+1)

वह यहाँ क्या अनुभव करवाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

- a. व्यक्तिगत पठन के माध्यम से शिक्षार्थियों में पठन को समुन्नत करना
- b. शिक्षार्थियों के पूर्व ज्ञान के साथ जुड़ाव बनाना
- c. कक्षा में प्रभावशाली पठन और अधिगम के लिए सामाजिक गतिविधियों को समुन्नत करना
- d. शिक्षार्थियों को पूर्व लेखन से जुड़ी युक्ति में संलग्न करना

198. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के बारे में सही नहीं है?

(+1)

- a. विद्यालयी शिक्षा के आरंभिक वर्षों में घर की भाषा / मातृभाषा का अध्ययन
- b. विद्यालयी शिक्षा के माध्यमिक स्तर पर शास्त्रीय भाषाओं का अध्ययन
- c. विद्यालयी शिक्षा के माध्यमिक स्तर पर विदेशी भाषा का अध्ययन
- d. विद्यालयी शिक्षा के आरंभिक वर्षों में अंग्रेजी निर्देश (माध्यम) की भाषा के रूप में

199. पठन से क्या तात्पर्य है?

(+1)

- a. वर्णों के ध्वनि में हिज्जे करना
- b. शब्दों की वर्तनी बताना
- c. अर्थ समझना
- d. वर्णों को शब्दों में बदलना

200. भारत की शिक्षा में भाषा नीतियों का उद्देश्य मातृभाषा आधारित बहुभाषावाद को समुन्नत करना है। विद्यालयी शिक्षा में मातृभाषा आधारित बहुभाषावाद से क्या तात्पर्य है?

(+1)

- a. सभी बच्चे अपनी विद्यालयी शिक्षा मातृभाषा में शुरू करते हैं और बाद में एक से अधिक भाषाओं में पढ़ते हैं।
- b. सभी बच्चे विद्यालय की भाषा सीखते हैं, अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी सीखते हैं और बाद में विदेशी भाषाएँ सीखते हैं।
- c. सभी बच्चे कार्यालयी भाषा, अंग्रेजी और विदेशी भाषाएँ सीखते हैं।
- d. सभी बच्चे अपनी मातृभाषा सीखते हैं और अपनी मातृभाषा के माध्यम से सीखते हैं।

201. 'भाषा' के साथ 'संलग्नता' से क्या तात्पर्य है?

(+1)

- a. यह शोध करना कि भाषा क्या है।
- b. शिक्षार्थी भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं और उद्देश्यों के लिए इसका प्रयोग करते हैं।
- c. शिक्षार्थी कंठस्थ करके भाषा सीखते हैं।
- d. शिक्षार्थी यह सीखते हैं कि 'भाषा में संलग्नता क्या है'?

202. बच्चे/मनुष्य कैसे सीखते हैं?

(+1)

- a. बिना प्रयासों के मातृभाषा सीखते हैं।
- b. बिना अधिक प्रयासों के विदेशी भाषा सीखते हैं
- c. सभी बच्चे एक समान तरीके से भाषा सीखते हैं
- d. दिन-प्रतिदिन में प्रयोग करने के लिए मातृभाषा सीखने के लिए बहुत प्रयास करते हैं।

203. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा / से कथन सही हैं ?

(+1)

- (A) मातृभाषा दूसरी भाषा के अधिगम में अवरोध पैदा करती है।
 - (B) मातृभाषा दूसरी भाषा सीखने में न तो समर्थन देती है न ही अवरोध पैदा करती है।
 - (C) मातृभाषा दूसरी भाषा सीखने के लिए एक संसाधन है।
 - (D) मातृभाषा दूसरी भाषा सीखने में समर्थन देती है।
- a. (A) और (B) कथन सही हैं।
 - b. (A) और (D) कथन सही हैं।
 - c. (B) और (C) कथन सही हैं।
 - d. (C) और (D) कथन सही हैं।

204. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा उच्चारण के शिक्षण अधिगम के लिए प्रभावशाली है?

(+1)

- a. उच्चारण संबंधी ड्रिल के माध्यम से
- b. जिह्वा मुड़कन गीतों (टंग टिवस्टर) के माध्यम से
- c. स्वर विज्ञान के माध्यम से

d. मौन पठन के माध्यम से

205. काव्य शिक्षण का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है?

(+1)

- a. भाषा अधिगम - व्याकरण का अधिगम, सारांश और शब्द भंडार
- b. कंठस्थीकरण और गायन
- c. कवि और कवि के समय के बारे में जानना
- d. विचारों, सौंदर्य बोध, भाषा प्रयोग और काव्यात्मकता का आनन्द

206. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा पठन के बाद का कार्य नहीं है?

(+1)

- a. अध्यापक शिक्षार्थियों से कहता है कि वे उलट-पुलट की गई कहानी को पढ़ी गयी पाठ्य सामग्री के अनुसार उचित क्रम में लगाएँ।
- b. अध्यापक शिक्षार्थियों से कहती है कि वे पढ़ी गई पाठ्य सामग्री में पढ़े गए शब्दों से नए शब्द बनाएँ शिक्षार्थी
- c. शिक्षार्थी पाठ्य सामग्री पर अपनी राय व्यक्त करने के लिए लेखक को पत्र लिखें
- d. अध्यापक पाठ्य सामग्री के रचनाकार और नए शब्दों के बारे में बताती है।

207. भाषा अधिगम की केन्द्रीयता से क्या तात्पर्य है?

(+1)

- a. भाषा शिक्षण का मुख्य उद्देश्य केवल विषय को केन्द्रित करना है
- b. विषय विषय वस्तु को समझने के लिए भाषा पर ध्यान नहीं देना चाहिए
- c. भाषा अधिगम मुख्यतया विषय वस्तु की समझ ही है
- d. सभी विषयों का अधिगम मुख्यतः भाषा अधिगम ही है।

208. लेखन के प्रक्रिया उपागम में क्या शामिल है?

(+1)

- a. मुख्य विचार बिन्दु के बारे में सोचना, सम्पादन, पुनर्लेखन और अन्तिम प्रारूप
- b. रूपरेखा बनाना, संपादन और पुनर्लेखन
- c. रूपरेखा बनाना, प्रारूप लिखना, समीक्षा करना और अन्तिम प्रारूप, पुनर्गठन, संशोधन और संपादन
- d. मानस मंथन, रूपरेखा बनाना, प्रारूप लेखन, पुनरावृत्ति और समीक्षा, संपादन और अन्तिम प्रारूप का लेखन

209. आस्था कक्षा आठ में अंग्रेजी भाषा पढ़ाती है। वह अपने विद्यार्थियों से कहती है कि भूगोल की पाठ्य पुस्तक से कोई पाठ्य सामग्री/पाठ पढ़े। वह विषयवस्तु और भाषा दोनों को समझने के लिए शब्द भंडार और बोधगम्य कार्य देती है। इस युक्ति/प्रक्रिया को किस रूप में जाना जाएगा?

(+1)

- a. दूसरे क्षेत्रों से संसाधन
- b. भूगोल अधिगम
- c. शब्द भंडार का अधिगम
- d. भाषा समूची पाठ्यचर्या में

210. आकलन में प्रतिपुष्टि किसलिए दी जाती है?

(+1)

- a. यह जानने के लिए कि क्या नहीं सीखा गया है
- b. शिक्षार्थियों को उनके मजबूत पक्ष के बारे में सूचित करने के लिए और यह बताने के लिए कि किन क्षेत्रों में ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है
- c. अध्यापकों को यह सूचित करने के लिए कि शिक्षार्थी क्या नहीं जानते हैं
- d. पाठ्यक्रम और पाठ्यपुस्तकों की व्यवस्था द्वारा समीक्षा करने के लिए

Sanskrit – II

211. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चिनुत -

(+1)

लौहपुरुषः सरदारवल्लभभाईपटेलः जन्मतः कृषकः आसीत्। तस्य जन्म 1875 तमे ख्रीष्टाब्दे गुर्जरप्रदेशे अभवत्। तस्य पिता 1857 वर्षस्य प्रथमस्वतन्त्रतायुद्धे सहभागी आसीत्। यद्यपि अयं महापुरुषः आङ्ग्लदेशात् विधिपरीक्षायां प्रथमश्रेण्यां प्रथमं स्थानं लब्ध्वा अधिवक्ता जातः, तथापि सः स्वकीयं सम्पूर्णं जीवनम् भारतस्य स्वतन्त्रता संग्रामाय अर्पितवान्। सः बारदोली - कृषकाणाम् आन्दोलनस्य सफलं नेतृत्वं अकरोत्। तेन कारणेन महात्मा गान्धिना 'सरदार' इति उपाधिना सम्मानितः। गुर्जरप्रदेशे जलौघ- पीडितानां भूकम्पपीडितानां च एषः अहर्निशं सेवाम् अकरोत्।

अनेकवारं सः कारागारे पातितः। तस्य वृद्धा माता आङ्ग्लाधिकारिभिः प्रताडिता। 1942 तमे वर्षे, 'भारतं त्यजत' इति आन्दोलने स अकथयत् न केवलं भारतं त्यजत अपितु एशियामेव त्यजत इति वक्तव्यम्। स्वतन्त्र भारतस्य स उपप्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। भारतं तदा अनेकेषु लघुराज्येषु विभक्तम् आसीत्। सः स्वनीतिचातुर्येण षट्शतस्वदेशीय राज्यानाम् अखण्डे भारते विलयम् अकरोत्।

लौहपुरुषः श्रीपटेलः अतीव अनुशासनप्रियः आसीत्। भारतस्य वर्तमान स्वरूपं तस्य एव सत्प्रयत्नानां परिणामः।

सरदारपटेलस्य जन्म कुत्र अभवत्?

- a. कर्नाटकप्रदेशे
- b. सीमान्तप्रदेशे
- c. आन्ध्रप्रदेशे
- d. गुर्जरप्रदेशे

212. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चिनुत -

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आन्दोलनस्य सफलं नेतृत्वं अकरोत्। तेन कारणेन महात्मा गान्धिना 'सरदार' इति उपाधिना सम्मानितः। गुर्जरप्रदेशे जलौघ- पीडितानां भूकम्पपीडितानां च एषः अहर्निशं सेवाम् अकरोत्।

अनेकवारं सः कारागारे पातितः। तस्य वृद्धा माता आङ्ग्लाधिकारिभिः प्रताडिता। 1942 तमे वर्षे, 'भारतं त्यजत' इति आन्दोलने स अकथयत् न केवलं भारतं त्यजत अपितु एशियामेव त्यजत इति वक्तव्यम्। स्वतन्त्र भारतस्य स उपप्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। भारतं तदा अनेकेषु लघुराज्येषु विभक्तम् आसीत्। सः स्वनीतिचातुर्येण षट्शतस्वदेशीय राज्यानाम् अखण्डे भारते विलयम् अकरोत्।

लौहपुरुषः श्रीपटेलः अतीव अनुशासनप्रियः आसीत्। भारतस्य वर्तमान स्वरूपं तस्य एव सत्प्रयत्नानां परिणामः।

सरदार पटेलस्य पिता कस्मिन् सहभागी आसीत्?

- a. प्रथमस्वतन्त्रतायुद्धे
- b. चम्पारण आन्दोलने
- c. असहयोग आन्दोलने
- d. सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलने

213. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चिनुत -

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अनेकवारं सः कारागारे पातितः। तस्य वृद्धा माता आङ्ग्लाधिकारिभिः प्रताडिता। 1942 तमे वर्षे, 'भारतं त्यजत' इति आन्दोलने स अकथयत् न केवलं भारतं त्यजत अपितु एशियामेव त्यजत इति वक्तव्यम्। स्वतन्त्र भारतस्य स उपप्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। भारतं तदा अनेकेषु लघुराज्येषु विभक्तम् आसीत्। सः स्वनीतिचातुर्येण षट्शतस्वदेशीय राज्यानाम् अखण्डे भारते विलयम् अकरोत्।

लौहपुरुषः श्रीपटेलः अतीव अनुशासनप्रियः आसीत्। भारतस्य वर्तमान स्वरूपं तस्य एव सत्प्रयत्नानां परिणामः।

सरदारपटेल: कस्य आन्दोलनस्य सफलं नेतृत्वं अकरोत्?

- a. असहयोग आन्दोलनस्य
- b. सैनिक आन्दोलनस्य
- c. चम्पारण आन्दोलनस्य
- d. बारदोली आन्दोलनस्य

214. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चिनुत -

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अनेकवारं सः कारागारे पातितः। तस्य वृद्धा माता आङ्ग्लाधिकारिभिः प्रताडिता। 1942 तमे वर्षे, 'भारतं त्यजत' इति आन्दोलने स अकथयत् न केवलं भारतं त्यजत अपितु एशियामेव त्यजत इति वक्तव्यम्। स्वतन्त्र भारतस्य स उपप्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। भारतं तदा अनेकेषु लघुराज्येषु विभक्तम् आसीत्। सः स्वनीतिचातुर्येण षट्शतस्वदेशीय राज्यानाम् अखण्डे भारते विलयम् अकरोत्।

लौहपुरुषः श्रीपटेलः अतीव अनुशासनप्रियः आसीत्। भारतस्य वर्तमान स्वरूपं तस्य एव सत्प्रयत्नानां परिणामः।

पटेलमहोदयः केन 'सरदार' इति उपाधिना सम्मानितः?

- a. तिलकेन
- b. गान्धिना
- c. मदनमोहनमालवीयेन
- d. अरविन्दघोषेण

215. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चिनुत -

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लौहपुरुषः सरदारवल्लभभाईपटेलः जन्मतः कृषकः आसीत्। तस्य जन्म 1875 तमे ख्रीष्टाब्दे गुर्जरप्रदेशे अभवत्। तस्य पिता 1857 वर्षस्य प्रथमस्वतन्त्रतायुद्धे सहभागी आसीत्। यद्यपि अयं महापुरुषः आङ्ग्लदेशात् विधिपरीक्षायां प्रथमश्रेण्यां प्रथमं स्थानं लब्ध्वा अधिवक्ता जातः, तथापि सः स्वकीयं सम्पूर्णं जीवनम् भारतस्य स्वतन्त्रता संग्रामाय अर्पितवान्। सः बारदोली - कृषकाणाम् आन्दोलनस्य सफलं नेतृत्वं अकरोत्। तेन कारणेन महात्मा गान्धिना 'सरदार' इति उपाधिना सम्मानितः। गुर्जरप्रदेशे जलौघ- पीडितानां भूकम्पपीडितानां च एषः अहर्निशं सेवाम् अकरोत्।

अनेकवारं सः कारागारे पातितः। तस्य वृद्धा माता आङ्ग्लाधिकारिभिः प्रताडिता। 1942 तमे वर्षे, 'भारतं त्यजत' इति आन्दोलने स अकथयत् न केवलं भारतं त्यजत अपितु एशियामेव त्यजत इति वक्तव्यम्। स्वतन्त्र भारतस्य स उपप्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। भारतं तदा अनेकेषु लघुराज्येषु विभक्तम् आसीत्। सः स्वनीतिचातुर्येण षट्शतस्वदेशीय राज्यानाम् अखण्डे भारते विलयम् अकरोत्।

लौहपुरुषः श्रीपटेलः अतीव अनुशासनप्रियः आसीत्। भारतस्य वर्तमान स्वरूपं तस्य एव सत्प्रयत्नानां परिणामः।

'ईस्वीय वर्षे' इत्यस्य पदस्य समानार्थकं पदं चित्वा लिखत -

- a. विक्रमीय वर्षे
- b. शक वर्षे
- c. ख्रीष्टाब्दे
- d. गुप्तसंव

216. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चिनुत -

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अनेकवारं सः कारागारे पातितः। तस्य वृद्धा माता आङ्ग्लाधिकारिभिः प्रताडिता। 1942 तमे वर्षे, 'भारतं त्यजत' इति आन्दोलने स अकथयत् न केवलं भारतं त्यजत अपितु एशियामेव त्यजत इति वक्तव्यम्। स्वतन्त्र भारतस्य स उपप्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। भारतं तदा अनेकेषु लघुराज्येषु विभक्तम् आसीत्। सः स्वनीतिचातुर्येण षट्शतस्वदेशीय राज्यानाम् अखण्डे भारते विलयम् अकरोत्।

लौहपुरुषः श्रीपटेलः अतीव अनुशासनप्रियः आसीत्। भारतस्य वर्तमान स्वरूपं तस्य एव सत्प्रयत्नानां परिणामः।

'अहर्निशं' इत्यस्य पदनिर्देशं कुरुत -

- a. सञ्ज्ञापदम्
- b. क्रियापदम्
- c. विशेषणम्
- d. क्रियाविशेषणम्

217. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चिनुत -

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लौहपुरुषः सरदारवल्लभभाईपटेलः जन्मतः कृषकः आसीत्। तस्य जन्म 1875 तमे ख्रीष्टाब्दे गुर्जरप्रदेशे अभवत्। तस्य पिता 1857 वर्षस्य प्रथमस्वतन्त्रतायुद्धे सहभागी आसीत्। यद्यपि अयं महापुरुषः आङ्ग्लदेशात् विधिपरीक्षायां प्रथमश्रेण्यां प्रथमं स्थानं लब्ध्वा अधिवक्ता जातः, तथापि सः स्वकीयं सम्पूर्णं जीवनम् भारतस्य स्वतन्त्रता संग्रामाय अर्पितवान्। सः बारदोली - कृषकाणाम् आन्दोलनस्य सफलं नेतृत्वं अकरोत्। तेन कारणेन महात्मा गान्धिना 'सरदार' इति उपाधिना सम्मानितः। गुर्जरप्रदेशे जलौघ- पीडितानां भूकम्पपीडितानां च एषः अहर्निशं सेवाम् अकरोत्।

अनेकवारं सः कारागारे पातितः। तस्य वृद्धा माता आङ्ग्लाधिकारिभिः प्रताडिता। 1942 तमे वर्षे, 'भारतं त्यजत' इति आन्दोलने स अकथयत् न केवलं भारतं त्यजत अपितु एशियामेव त्यजत इति वक्तव्यम्। स्वतन्त्र भारतस्य स उपप्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। भारतं तदा अनेकेषु लघुराज्येषु विभक्तम् आसीत्। सः स्वनीतिचातुर्येण षट्शतस्वदेशीय राज्यानाम् अखण्डे भारते विलयम् अकरोत्।

लौहपुरुषः श्रीपटेलः अतीव अनुशासनप्रियः आसीत्। भारतस्य वर्तमान स्वरूपं तस्य एव सत्प्रयत्नानां परिणामः।

'त्यजत' इति क्रियापदं कस्मिन् लकारे प्रयुक्तः

- a. लटलकारे
- b. लोटलकारे
- c. विधिलिङ्गलकारे
- d. लृटलकारे

218. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चिनुत -

(+1)

लौहपुरुषः सरदारवल्लभभाईपटेलः जन्मतः कृषकः आसीत्। तस्य जन्म 1875 तमे ख्रीष्टाब्दे गुर्जरप्रदेशे अभवत्। तस्य पिता 1857 वर्षस्य प्रथमस्वतन्त्रतायुद्धे सहभागी आसीत्। यद्यपि अयं महापुरुषः आङ्ग्लदेशात् विधिपरीक्षायां प्रथमश्रेण्यां प्रथमं स्थानं लब्ध्वा अधिवक्ता जातः, तथापि सः स्वकीयं सम्पूर्णं जीवनम् भारतस्य स्वतन्त्रता संग्रामाय अर्पितवान्। सः बारदोली - कृषकाणाम् आन्दोलनस्य सफलं नेतृत्वं अकरोत्। तेन कारणेन महात्मा गान्धिना 'सरदार' इति उपाधिना सम्मानितः। गुर्जरप्रदेशे जलौघ- पीडितानां भूकम्पपीडितानां च एषः अहर्निशं सेवाम् अकरोत्।

अनेकवारं सः कारागारे पातितः। तस्य वृद्धा माता आङ्ग्लाधिकारिभिः प्रताडिता। 1942 तमे वर्षे, 'भारतं त्यजत' इति आन्दोलने स अकथयत् न केवलं भारतं त्यजत अपितु एशियामेव त्यजत इति वक्तव्यम्। स्वतन्त्र भारतस्य स उपप्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। भारतं तदा अनेकेषु लघुराज्येषु विभक्तम् आसीत्। सः स्वनीतिचातुर्येण षट्शतस्वदेशीय राज्यानाम् अखण्डे भारते विलयम् अकरोत्।

लौहपुरुषः श्रीपटेलः अतीव अनुशासनप्रियः आसीत्। भारतस्य वर्तमान स्वरूपं तस्य एव सत्प्रयत्नानां परिणामः।

'लब्ध्वा' इत्यस्मिन् पदे प्रयुक्तः कृदन्तप्रत्ययः चित्वा लिखत -

- a. क्त्वा
- b. तुमुन्
- c. शत्
- d. शानच्

219. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चिनुत -

(+1)

काचित् विधवा पुत्रेण सह निवसति स्म। दारिद्र्यमयं जीवनं तयोः। अथ एकदा प्रातः पाकं कर्तुम् इच्छन्ती सा माता चुल्लीसमीपं गता। चुल्ल्याम् अग्निः सर्वथा निर्विण्णः आसीत्।

अतः माता पुत्रम् अवदत् - " वत्स ! पार्श्वगृहं गत्वा तप्ताङ्गारान् आनय" इति।

बालः एतत् अङ्गीकृत्य पार्श्वस्थधनिकगृहम् अगच्छत्। गृहस्य पुरतः अग्नेः पार्श्वे कश्चन सेवकः उपविष्टः आसीत्।

बालः तम् अवदत् - "केचन तप्ताङ्गारान् दीयन्ताम् आर्य!" इति।

सः सेवकः बालकम् उपेक्षया पश्यन् अवदत् "तप्ताङ्गागाराः किं युतकेन नीयेरन् ? त्वया तु युतकमपि न धृतम् !! कथं नयसि तप्ताङ्गारान् ?" इति।

क्षणं विचिन्त्य सः बालः समीपे स्थितेन जलेन हस्तौ आर्द्रीकृत्य काष्ठभस्म अञ्जलौ धृत्वा तं सेवकम् अवदत् अञ्जलौ निक्षिप्यन्ताम्" इति।

आगच्छन्तं धनिकं दृष्ट्वा - 'मम पुत्रेण कोऽपि दोषः आचरितः स्यात्' इति विचिन्त्य भीता बालस्य माता दैन्येन अवदत् "महाशय ! अज्ञानाकारणतः मम पुत्रेण यदि कोऽपि दोषः कृतः स्यात् तर्हि कृपया क्षमा दर्शनीया" इति।

तदा धनिकः अवदत् - "आर्ये! भवत्याः पुत्रेण कोऽपि दोषः न कृतः। सः अस्ति महाबुद्धिमान्। अयं विद्यालयं गत्वा ज्ञानं सम्पादयेत्। अस्य शिक्षणव्यवस्था मया करिष्यते। कृपया अनुमन्तव्यं भवत्या" इति।

माता सहर्षम् एतत् अनुमतवती। सः बालः विद्यालयं प्रति गमनम् आरब्धवान्। गच्छता कालेन न्यायशास्त्रम् अधीत्य सः न्यायशास्त्रे महत् ज्ञानं सम्पाद्य ख्यातं प्राप्तवान्। तस्य नाम अस्ति 'रघुनाथशिरोमणिः' इति।

विधवा केन सह निवसति स्म?

- a. अनुजया सह
- b. पुत्रेण सह
- c. पित्रा सह
- d. मात्रा सह

220. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चिनुत -

(+1)

काचित् विधवा पुत्रेण सह निवसति स्म। दारिद्र्यमयं जीवनं तयोः। अथ एकदा प्रातः पाकं कर्तुम् इच्छन्ती सा माता चुल्लीसमीपं गता। चुल्ल्याम् अग्निः सर्वथा निर्विण्णः आसीत्।

अतः माता पुत्रम् अवदत् - " वत्स ! पार्श्वगृहं गत्वा तप्ताङ्गारान् आनय" इति।

बालः एतत् अङ्गीकृत्य पार्श्वस्थधनिकगृहम् अगच्छत्। गृहस्य पुरतः अग्नेः पार्श्वे कश्चन सेवकः उपविष्टः आसीत्।

बालः तम् अवदत् - "केचन तप्ताङ्गारान् दीयन्ताम् आर्य!" इति।

सः सेवकः बालकम् उपेक्षया पश्यन् अवदत् "तप्ताङ्गागाराः किं युतकेन नीयेरन् ? त्वया तु युतकमपि न धृतम् !! कथं नयसि तप्ताङ्गारान् ?" इति।

क्षणं विचिन्त्य सः बालः समीपे स्थितेन जलेन हस्तौ आर्द्रकृत्य काष्ठभस्म अञ्जलौ धृत्वा तं सेवकम् अवदत् अञ्जलौ निक्षिप्यन्ताम्" इति।

आगच्छन्तं धनिकं दृष्ट्वा - 'मम पुत्रेण कोऽपि दोषः आचरितः स्यात्' इति विचिन्त्य भीता बालस्य माता दैन्येन अवदत् "महाशय ! अज्ञानाकारणतः मम पुत्रेण यदि कोऽपि दोषः कृतः स्यात् तर्हि कृपया क्षमा दर्शनीया" इति।

तदा धनिकः अवदत् - "आर्ये! भवत्याः पुत्रेण कोऽपि दोषः न कृतः। सः अस्ति महाबुद्धिमान्। अयं विद्यालयं गत्वा ज्ञानं सम्पादयेत्। अस्य शिक्षणव्यवस्था मया करिष्यते। कृपया अनुमन्तव्यं भवत्या" इति।

माता सहर्षम् एतत् अनुमतवती। सः बालः विद्यालयं प्रति गमनम् आरब्धवान्। गच्छता कालेन न्यायशास्त्रम् अधीत्य सः न्यायशास्त्रे महत् ज्ञानं सम्पाद्य ख्यातं प्राप्तवान्। तस्य नाम अस्ति 'रघुनाथशिरोमणिः' इति।

माता पुत्रं किं आनेतुं निर्दिष्टवती?

- वस्त्राणि
- भिक्षाम्
- तप्ताङ्गारान्
- जलम्

221. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चिनुत -

(+1)

काचित् विधवा पुत्रेण सह निवसति स्म। दारिद्र्यमयं जीवनं तयोः। अथ एकदा प्रातः पाकं कर्तुम् इच्छन्ती सा माता चुल्लीसमीपं गता। चुल्ल्याम् अग्निः सर्वथा निर्विण्णः आसीत्।

अतः माता पुत्रम् अवदत् - " वत्स ! पार्श्वगृहं गत्वा तप्ताङ्गारान् आनय" इति।

बालः एतत् अङ्गीकृत्य पार्श्वस्थधनिकगृहम् अगच्छत्। गृहस्य पुरतः अग्नेः पार्श्वे कश्चन सेवकः उपविष्टः आसीत्।

बालः तम् अवदत् - "केचन तप्ताङ्गारान् दीयन्ताम् आर्य!" इति।

सः सेवकः बालकम् उपेक्षया पश्यन् अवदत् "तप्ताङ्गागाराः किं युतकेन नीयेरन् ? त्वया तु युतकमपि न धृतम् !! कथं नयसि तप्ताङ्गारान् ?" इति।

क्षणं विचिन्त्य सः बालः समीपे स्थितेन जलेन हस्तौ आर्द्रीकृत्य काष्ठभस्म अञ्जलौ धृत्वा तं सेवकम् अवदत् अञ्जलौ निक्षिप्यन्ताम्" इति।

आगच्छन्तं धनिकं दृष्ट्वा - 'मम पुत्रेण कोऽपि दोषः आचरितः स्यात्' इति विचिन्त्य भीता बालस्य माता दैन्येन अवदत् "महाशय ! अज्ञानाकारणतः मम पुत्रेण यदि कोऽपि दोषः कृतः स्यात् तर्हि कृपया क्षमा दर्शनीया" इति।

तदा धनिकः अवदत् - "आर्ये! भवत्याः पुत्रेण कोऽपि दोषः न कृतः। सः अस्ति महाबुद्धिमान्। अयं विद्यालयं गत्वा ज्ञानं सम्पादयेत्। अस्य शिक्षणव्यवस्था मया करिष्यते। कृपया अनुमन्तव्यं भवत्या" इति।

माता सहर्षम् एतत् अनुमतवती। सः बालः विद्यालयं प्रति गमनम् आरब्धवान्। गच्छता कालेन न्यायशास्त्रम् अधीत्य सः न्यायशास्त्रे महत् ज्ञानं सम्पाद्य ख्यातं प्राप्तवान्। तस्य नाम अस्ति 'रघुनाथशिरोमणिः' इति।

रघुनाथशिरोमणिः कस्य शास्त्रस्य विद्वान् आसीत्?

- a. व्याकरणस्य
- b. ज्योतिषशास्त्रस्य
- c. न्यायशास्त्रस्य

d. मीमांसाशास्त्रस्य

222. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चिनुत - (+1)

काचित् विधवा पुत्रेण सह निवसति स्म। दारिद्र्यमयं जीवनं तयोः। अथ एकदा प्रातः पाकं कर्तुम् इच्छन्ती सा माता चुल्लीसमीपं गता। चुल्ल्याम् अग्निः सर्वथा निर्विण्णः आसीत्।

अतः माता पुत्रम् अवदत् - "वत्स ! पार्श्वगृहं गत्वा तप्ताङ्गारान् आनय" इति।

बालः एतत् अङ्गीकृत्य पार्श्वस्थधनिकगृहम् अगच्छत्। गृहस्य पुरतः अग्नेः पार्श्वे कश्चन सेवकः उपविष्टः आसीत्।

बालः तम् अवदत् - "केचन तप्ताङ्गारान् दीयन्ताम् आर्य!" इति।

सः सेवकः बालकम् उपेक्षया पश्यन् अवदत् "तप्ताङ्गाराः किं युतकेन नीयेरन् ? त्वया तु युतकमपि न धृतम् !! कथं नयसि तप्ताङ्गारान् ?" इति।

क्षणं विचिन्त्य सः बालः समीपे स्थितेन जलेन हस्तौ आर्द्रीकृत्य काष्ठभस्म अञ्जलौ धृत्वा तं सेवकम् अवदत् अञ्जलौ निक्षिप्यन्ताम्" इति।

आगच्छन्तं धनिकं दृष्ट्वा - 'मम पुत्रेण कोऽपि दोषः आचरितः स्यात्' इति विचिन्त्य भीता बालस्य माता दैन्येन अवदत् "महाशय ! अज्ञानाकारणतः मम पुत्रेण यदि कोऽपि दोषः कृतः स्यात् तर्हि कृपया क्षमा दर्शनीया" इति।

तदा धनिकः अवदत् - "आर्ये! भवत्याः पुत्रेण कोऽपि दोषः न कृतः। सः अस्ति महाबुद्धिमान्। अयं विद्यालयं गत्वा ज्ञानं सम्पादयेत्। अस्य शिक्षणव्यवस्था मया करिष्यते। कृपया अनुमन्तव्यं भवत्या" इति।

माता सहर्षम् एतत् अनुमतवती। सः बालः विद्यालयं प्रति गमनम् आरब्धवान्। गच्छता कालेन न्यायशास्त्रम् अधीत्य सः न्यायशास्त्रे महत् ज्ञानं सम्पाद्य ख्यातं प्राप्तवान्। तस्य नाम अस्ति 'रघुनाथशिरोमणिः' इति।

'शांतः' इत्यस्य पदस्य समानार्थकं चित्वा लिखत -

a. निर्विण्णः

b. क्रुद्धः

c. क्लान्तः

d. श्रान्तः

223. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चिनुत -

(+1)

काचित् विधवा पुत्रेण सह निवसति स्म। दारिद्र्यमयं जीवनं तयोः। अथ एकदा प्रातः पाकं कर्तुम् इच्छन्ती सा माता चुल्लीसमीपं गता। चुल्ल्याम् अग्निः सर्वथा निर्विण्णः आसीत्।

अतः माता पुत्रम् अवदत् - " वत्स ! पार्श्वगृहं गत्वा तप्ताङ्गारान् आनय" इति।

बालः एतत् अङ्गीकृत्य पार्श्वस्थधनिकगृहम् अगच्छत्। गृहस्य पुरतः अग्नेः पार्श्वे कश्चन सेवकः उपविष्टः आसीत्।

बालः तम् अवदत् - "केचन तत्पाङ्गारान् दीयन्ताम् आर्य!" इति।

सः सेवकः बालकम् उपेक्षया पश्यन् अवदत् "तत्ताङ्गागाराः किं युतकेन नीयेरन् ? त्वया तु युतकमपि न धृतम् !! कथं नयसि तत्पाङ्गारान् ?" इति।

क्षणं विचिन्त्य सः बालः समीपे स्थितेन जलेन हस्तौ आर्द्रीकृत्य काष्ठभस्म अञ्जलौ धृत्वा तं सेवकम् अवदत् अञ्जलौ निक्षिप्यन्ताम्" इति।

आगच्छन्तं धनिकं दृष्ट्वा - 'मम पुत्रेण कोऽपि दोषः आचरितः स्यात्' इति विचिन्त्य भीता बालस्य माता दैन्येन अवदत् "महाशय ! अज्ञानाकारणतः मम पुत्रेण यदि कोऽपि दोषः कृतः स्यात् तर्हि कृपया क्षमा दर्शनीया" इति।

तदा धनिकः अवदत् - "आर्यो! भवत्याः पुत्रेण कोऽपि दोषः न कृतः। सः अस्ति महाबुद्धिमान्। अयं विद्यालयं गत्वा ज्ञानं सम्पादयेत्। अस्य शिक्षणव्यवस्था मया करिष्यते। कृपया अनुमन्तव्यं भवत्या" इति।

माता सहर्षम् एतत् अनुमतवती। सः बालः विद्यालयं प्रति गमनम् आरब्धवान्। गच्छता कालेन न्यायशास्त्रम् अधीत्य सः न्यायशास्त्रे महत् ज्ञानं सम्पाद्य ख्यातं प्राप्तवान्। तस्य नाम अस्ति 'रघुनाथशिरोमणिः' इति।

'दीयन्ताम्' इत्यास्मिन् क्रियापदे को लकारः ?

a. लोटलकारः

b. लटलकारः

c. विधिलिङ्गलकारः

d. लृटलकारः

224. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चिनुत -

(+1)

काचित् विधवा पुत्रेण सह निवसति स्म। दारिद्र्यमयं जीवनं तयोः। अथ एकदा प्रातः पाकं कर्तुम् इच्छन्ती सा माता चुल्लीसमीपं गता। चुल्ल्याम् अग्निः सर्वथा निर्विण्णः आसीत्।

अतः माता पुत्रम् अवदत् - " वत्स ! पार्श्वगृहं गत्वा तप्ताङ्गारान् आनय" इति।

बालः एतत् अङ्गीकृत्य पार्श्वस्थधनिकगृहम् अगच्छत्। गृहस्य पुरतः अग्नेः पार्श्वे कश्चन सेवकः उपविष्टः आसीत्।

बालः तम् अवदत् - "केचन तप्ताङ्गारान् दीयन्ताम् आर्य!" इति।

सः सेवकः बालकम् उपेक्षया पश्यन् अवदत् "तप्ताङ्गागाराः किं युतकेन नीयेरन् ? त्वया तु युतकमपि न धृतम् !! कथं नयसि तप्ताङ्गारान् ?" इति।

क्षणं विचिन्त्य सः बालः समीपे स्थितेन जलेन हस्तौ आर्द्रीकृत्य काष्ठभस्म अञ्जलौ धृत्वा तं सेवकम् अवदत् अञ्जलौ निक्षिप्यन्ताम्" इति।

आगच्छन्तं धनिकं दृष्ट्वा - 'मम पुत्रेण कोऽपि दोषः आचरितः स्यात्' इति विचिन्त्य भीता बालस्य माता दैन्येन अवदत् "महाशय ! अज्ञानाकारणतः मम पुत्रेण यदि कोऽपि दोषः कृतः स्यात् तर्हि कृपया क्षमा दर्शनीया" इति।

तदा धनिकः अवदत् - "आर्यो! भवत्याः पुत्रेण कोऽपि दोषः न कृतः। सः अस्ति महाबुद्धिमान्। अयं विद्यालयं गत्वा ज्ञानं सम्पादयेत्। अस्य शिक्षणव्यवस्था मया करिष्यते। कृपया अनुमन्तव्यं भवत्या" इति।

माता सहर्षम् एतत् अनुमतवती। सः बालः विद्यालयं प्रति गमनम् आरब्धवान्। गच्छता कालेन न्यायशास्त्रम् अधीत्य सः न्यायशास्त्रे महत् ज्ञानं सम्पाद्य ख्यातं प्राप्तवान्। तस्य नाम अस्ति 'रघुनाथशिरोमणिः' इति।

'सम्पाद्य' इत्यस्मिन्ने पदे प्रयुक्तः कृदन्तप्रत्ययः लिखत -

- a. शतृ
- b. ल्यप्
- c. क्त्वा
- d. शानच्

225. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चिनुत -

(+1)

काचित् विधवा पुत्रेण सह निवसति स्म। दारिद्र्यमयं जीवनं तयोः। अथ एकदा प्रातः पाकं कर्तुम् इच्छन्ती सा माता चुल्लीसमीपं गता। चुल्ल्याम् अग्निः सर्वथा निर्विण्णः आसीत्।

अतः माता पुत्रम् अवदत् - " वत्स ! पार्श्वगृहं गत्वा तप्ताङ्गारान् आनय" इति।

बालः एतत् अङ्गीकृत्य पार्श्वस्थधनिकगृहम् अगच्छत्। गृहस्य पुरतः अग्नेः पार्श्वे कश्चन सेवकः उपविष्टः आसीत्।

बालः तम् अवदत् - "केचन तप्ताङ्गारान् दीयन्ताम् आर्य!" इति।

सः सेवकः बालकम् उपेक्षया पश्यन् अवदत् "तप्ताङ्गाराः किं युतकेन नीयेरन् ? त्वया तु युतकमपि न धृतम् !! कथं नयसि तप्ताङ्गारान् ?" इति।

क्षणं विचिन्त्य सः बालः समीपे स्थितेन जलेन हस्तौ आर्द्रीकृत्य काष्ठभस्म अञ्जलौ धृत्वा तं सेवकम् अवदत् अञ्जलौ निक्षिप्यन्ताम्" इति।

आगच्छन्तं धनिकं दृष्ट्वा - 'मम पुत्रेण कोऽपि दोषः आचरितः स्यात्' इति विचिन्त्य भीता बालस्य माता दैन्येन अवदत् "महाशय ! अज्ञानाकारणतः मम पुत्रेण यदि कोऽपि दोषः कृतः स्यात् तर्हि कृपया क्षमा दर्शनीया" इति।

तदा धनिकः अवदत् - "आर्ये! भवत्याः पुत्रेण कोऽपि दोषः न कृतः। सः अस्ति महाबुद्धिमान्। अयं विद्यालयं गत्वा ज्ञानं सम्पादयेत्। अस्य शिक्षणव्यवस्था मया करिष्यते। कृपया अनुमन्तव्यं भवत्या" इति।

माता सहर्षम् एतत् अनुमतवती। सः बालः विद्यालयं प्रति गमनम् आरब्धवान्। गच्छता कालेन न्यायशास्त्रम् अधीत्य सः न्यायशास्त्रे महत् ज्ञानं सम्पाद्य ख्यातं प्राप्तवान्। तस्य नाम अस्ति 'रघुनाथशिरोमणिः' इति।

'अञ्जलौ' इत्यस्मिन् पदे का विभक्तिः अस्ति?

- a. तृतीया
- b. सप्तमी
- c. चतुर्थी
- d. पञ्चमी

226. शिक्षकः एकं पाठं स्वगत्या पठति विद्यार्थिनः समूहेषु विभज्य मुख्यबिन्दून् आदाय पाठस्य पुनर्निर्माणं कुर्वन्ति। एवंविधं कार्यम् अस्ति - (+1)

- a. श्रुतलेखः
- b. व्याकरणश्रुतलेखः
- c. कार्यस्य पुनर्लेखनम्
- d. पारस्परिक श्रुतलेखः

227. सप्तमकक्षायाः एकः शिक्षकः कथाशिक्षणक्रमे कथारम्भात् पूर्व छात्रान् कथा सम्बन्धिविचारान् संग्रहीतुं निर्दिशति। एतेन सः किं प्रयतते? (+1)

- a. वैयक्तिक- पठन- माध्यमेन छात्राणां मध्ये पठन- सम्बर्धनम्।
- b. छात्राणां पूर्वज्ञानेन सह संयोजनम्।
- c. कक्षायां प्रभावशालिपठनाय लेखनाय च प्रयासः यतः सामाजिक गतिविधीनां सम्बर्धनम् भवेत्
- d. छात्रान् प्राक्-लेखने संयोजितुं प्रविधि-स्वीकरणम्।

228. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीतिविषये (NEP, 2020) अधोलिखितेषु किं असमीचीनः? (+1)

- a. प्रारम्भिक शिक्षण वर्षाणि यावत् मातृभाषायाः शिक्षणम्।
- b. माध्यमिक शिक्षण चरणे श्रेष्ठ (Classical) भाषाणां शिक्षणम्।
- c. माध्यमिक शिक्षण- चरणे वैदेशिक भाषायाः शिक्षणम्।
- d. प्राथमिक शिक्षण कालादेव आङ्ग्लभाषायाः शिक्षणम्।

229. पठनम् अस्ति -

(+1)

- a. अक्षराणां ध्वनिषु कूटानुवादः
- b. पदानाम् उच्चारणम्
- c. अर्थ-निर्माणम्
- d. अक्षराणां प्रदेश कूटानुवादः

230. भारतस्य भाषाव्यापि शिक्षा (Language-in-education) नीचते: लक्ष्यः मातृभाषामधिकृत्य बहुभाषावादस्य सम्वर्धनम्।

(+1)

- a. सर्वे बालाः मातृभाषया अधिगमम् आरभन्ते अधिकाधिकभाषाः अधिगन्तुं व्यवस्यन्ते।
- b. सर्वे बालाः विद्यालये भाषां, आङ्ग्लभाषां हिन्दीभाषां च शिक्षन्ते तदन्तरं वैदेशिक भाषाः शिक्षन्ते।
- c. सर्वे बालाः राजभाषां, आङ्ग्लभाषां एकां वैदेशिकीभाषां च शिक्षन्ते।
- d. सर्वे बालाः स्वमातृभाषां शिक्षन्ते, स्वमातृभाषया च शिक्षन्ते।

231. भाषया सह संलग्नता किमस्ति?

(+1)

- a. भाषा किमस्ति इति शोधनम्।

- b. छात्राः भाषा कार्यं कुर्वन्ति विविधसाप्रयोजनेभ्यः अस्याः प्रयोगः कुर्वन्ति।
- c. छात्राः कण्ठस्थं कृत्वा भाषां शिक्षन्ते।
- d. छात्राः भाषया संलग्नता किमस्ति इति शिक्षन्ते।

232. बालाः/मानवाः शिक्षन्ते -

(+1)

- a. सरलतया मातृभाषाम्
- b. सरलतया वैदेशिक भाषाम्
- c. सर्वे बालाः एकसमानरीत्या भाषाः शिक्षन्ते
- d. दैनन्दिनप्रयोजनाय मातृभाषाधिगमः बहुश्रमः अपेक्षते

233. अधोलिखितेषु कथनेषु कः समीचीनः?

(+1)

- (अ) द्वितीयभाषायाः अधिगमे मातृभाषा व्यवधानं जनयति।
- (ब) द्वितीयभाषायाः अधिगमे मातृभाषा न तु साहाय्यं भवति न व्यवधानं जनयति।
- (स) द्वितीयभाषायाः अधिगमे मातृभाषा एकं संसाधनम्।
- (द) द्वितीयभाषायाः अधिगमे मातृभाषा साहाय्यं भवति।

- a. कथन अ कथनः ब समीचीनौ
- b. कथन अ, कथनः द समीचीनौ
- c. कथनः ब कथनः स समीचीनौ
- d. कथनः स कथनः द समीचीनौ

234. अधोलिखितेषु उच्चारणस्य शिक्षण-अधिगम दृष्ट्या कः प्रभावकारिविधिः इति कथ्यते?

(+1)

- a. उच्चारणकृते अभ्यासः (pronunciation drills)
- b. जिह्वा घूर्णनम् (tongue-twisting)
- c. स्वरविज्ञानस्य (phonetics) शिक्षणम्
- d. मूक-पठनम्

235. कवितायाः शिक्षण-अधिगमस्य प्रमुखलक्ष्याः वर्तन्ते -

(+1)

- a. भाषा-अधिगमः, व्याकरण-अधिगमः, संक्षेपणम् शब्दावलिः च
- b. कण्ठस्थीकरणं गायनं च
- c. कविविषये तस्य कालविषये च ज्ञानग्रहणम्
- d. निहितविचारेभ्यः रसास्वादनां, सौन्दर्यग्रहणं, भाषा प्रयोगः, काव्यशैली च

236. पठनोत्तरकार्ये अधोलिखितेषु कः न समाविष्टः?

(+1)

- a. शिक्षकः छात्रान् पठितपाठात् एकां व्यामिश्रितकथां (Jumbled story) समुचितक्रमे संयोजनाय निर्दिशति।
- b. शिक्षकः छात्रान् पठितपाठे प्रदत्तशब्देभ्यः नवीनशब्दरचयितुं निर्दिशति।
- c. छात्राः पाठविषयक स्वविचारान् प्रस्तूय पाठलेखकं सम्बोध्य पत्रं लिखन्ति।
- d. शिक्षकः पाठस्य नवशब्दानां अभिज्ञानं करोति, लेखकस्य विषये च जातुं यतते।

237. भाषा-अधिगमस्य केन्द्रिकतया कः आशयः?

(+1)

- a. भाषा-शिक्षणस्य प्रधानलक्ष्यः केवलं विषय-वस्तुनि अवधानं भवेत्।
- b. विषयवस्तु-अधिगमः (Content learning) भाषोपति अवधानं न दद्यात्।

- c. भाषा-अधिगमः मूलतः विषयवस्तु-अधिगमः अस्ति।
- d. सर्व-विषयवस्तु-अधिगमः मूलतः भाषा-अधिगमः अस्ति।

238. लेखनस्य प्रक्रिया उपागमे (Process approach) केषां समावेशः भवति? (+1)

- a. विचारचिन्तनं, सम्पादनं, पुनर्लेखनं. अन्तिमप्रारूपणम्।
- b. रूपरेखा-लेखनम्, सम्पादनम्, पुनर्लेखनम्।
- c. रूपरेखा-लेखनम्, प्रारूप-लेखनम्, समीक्षणम् अन्तिमप्रारूपणं च, पुनर्विशदीकरणं, संशोधनं सम्पादनं च।
- d. विचारमन्यनं, रूपरेखणं, प्रारूप-लेखनम्, पुनरावृत्तिकरणं समीक्षणं च, सम्पादनम् अन्तिमप्रारूपलेखनं च।

239. आस्था अष्टमकक्षायाः आङ्ग्लभाषायाः शिक्षिका अस्ति। सा स्वछात्रान् भूगोलपाठ्यपुस्तकात् पाठं पठितुं निर्दिशति। एवं सा छात्रान् भाषां विषयवस्तूनि च अधिगन्तुम् बोधकार्यं करणाय शब्दावलिं संकलनाय निर्दिशति। इयं पद्धतिः का कथ्यते? (+1)

- a. अन्यत् परिक्षेत्रेभ्यः ग्रहीत संसाधनानि
- b. भूगोलस्य अधिगमः
- c. शब्दावलि-अधिगमः
- d. अपाठ्यचर्या भाषा (Language Across Curriculum)

240. आकलने प्रतिपुष्टिः किमर्थं भवति? (+1)

- a. किं न अधिगतम् इति अन्वेष्टुम्
- b. छात्रान् स्वसबलताः एवं स्थलाणि यत्र अवधानम् अपेक्षते-इत्यस्य विषये ज्ञापनाय।

- c. छात्राः किं न जानन्ति इति शिक्षकान् जापनाय।
- d. पाठ्यचर्याः पाठ्यपुस्तकान् संशोधयितुं व्यवस्थाकरणाय।

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