

CTET SS L1 Sanskrit L2 English P2

Topic:- CDP_P2_CTET

1) **Assertion (A) :** Learning and development are related to each other.

Reason (R) : Learning creates new conditions for development.

Choose the **correct** option :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are false.

अभिकथन (A) : अधिगम और विकास एक दूसरे से जुड़े हुए हैं।

कारण (R) : अधिगम विकास के लिए नई स्थितियाँ सृजित करता है।

सही विकल्प चुनें ।

- (1) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R) सही व्याख्या करता है (A) की।
- (2) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन (R) सही व्याख्या नहीं है (A) की।
- (3) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) गलत है।
- (4) (A) और (R) दोनों गलत हैं।

[Question ID = 1][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q001]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1]
2. 2 [Option ID = 2]
3. 3 [Option ID = 3]
4. 4 [Option ID = 4]

2)

Which of the following statements about child development is correct ?

- (1) Development is a spontaneous process but appropriate environment is necessary to facilitate it.
- (2) Development is pre-determined by genetic factors and cannot be modified.
- (3) Heredity does not play any role in development.
- (4) The process of development begins only after the stage of infancy.

बच्चों के विकास के बारे में कौन सा कथन सही है?

- (1) विकास एक सहज रूप से होने वाली प्रक्रिया है किन्तु इसे सुसाधित करने के लिए उपयुक्त परिवेश का होना आवश्यक है।
- (2) विकास वंशानुगत कारकों के द्वारा पूर्व निश्चित होता है व इसमें बदलाव नहीं किया जा सकता।
- (3) आनुवांशिकता की विकास में कोई भूमिका नहीं है।
- (4) विकास की प्रक्रिया शैशवावस्था के चरण के बाद ही प्रारंभ होती है।

[Question ID = 2][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q002]

1. 1 [Option ID = 5]

- 2. 2 [Option ID = 6]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 7]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 8]

3) _____ is the process by which children learn the norms of the society.

- (1) Assimilation
- (2) Meta cognition
- (3) Socialization
- (4) Segregation

किस प्रक्रिया में बच्चे समाज में रहने के तौर-तरीके सीखते हैं?

- (1) समायोजन
- (2) अधिसंज्ञान
- (3) सामाजीकरण
- (4) पृथक्करण

[Question ID = 3][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q003]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 9]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 10]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 11]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 12]

4)

Assertion (A) : Sarla, a six year old cannot do tasks of conservation and seriation.

Reason (R) : Children in pre-concrete stage have difficulties in considering multiple aspects of a situation.

Choose the **correct** option :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are false.

अभिकथन (A) : छह वर्षीय सरला संरक्षण और क्रमांकन के कार्य नहीं कर सकती है।

तर्क (R) : पूर्व संक्रियात्मक अवस्था में बच्चों को स्थिति के कई पहलुओं पर विचार करने में कठिनाई होती है।

सही विकल्प चुनें।

- (1) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R) सही व्याख्या करता है (A) की।
- (2) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं लेकिन (R) सही व्याख्या नहीं है (A) की।
- (3) (A) सही है लेकिन (R) गलत है।
- (4) (A) और (R) दोनों गलत हैं।

[Question ID = 4][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q004]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 13]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 14]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 15]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 16]

5)

According to Piaget which of these factors plays an important role in cognitive development ?

- (1) Activity
- (2) Conditioning
- (3) Imitation
- (4) Reinforcement

पियाजे के अनुसार इनमें से कौन सा कारक संज्ञानात्मक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है ?

- (1) गतिविधि
- (2) अनुकुलन
- (3) अनुकरण
- (4) पुर्नबलन

[Question ID = 5][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q005]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 17]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 18]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 19]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 20]

6)

Umed does not eat the chocolates his father has got for guests thinking of what would happen if he would get caught. According to Kohlberg's theory Umed is at which stage of moral development ?

- (1) Instrumental purpose orientation
- (2) Punishment and obedience orientation
- (3) Universal ethical principles
- (4) Good boy-good girl orientation

उम्मेद वह चॉकलेट नहीं खाता है जो उसके पिता मेहमानों के लिए लाए हैं, यह सोचकर कि अगर वह पकड़ा जाएगा तो क्या होगा। कोहलबर्ग के सिद्धांत के अनुसार उम्मेद नैतिक विकास के किस चरण में है ?

- (1) यांत्रिक सापेक्षता अभिविन्यास
- (2) सजा और आज्ञाकारिता अभिविन्यास
- (3) सार्वभौमिक नैतिक सिद्धांत/अभिविन्यास
- (4) अच्छा लड़का-अच्छी लड़की अभिविन्यास

[Question ID = 6][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q006]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 21]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 22]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 23]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 24]

7)

Who proposed that learning occurs when child engaged in a shared activity with a more knowledgeable peer or an adult ?

- (1) B.F. Skinner
- (2) Jean Piaget
- (3) Lev Vygotsky
- (4) Lawrence Kohlberg

किसने प्रतिपादित किया कि सीखने की प्रक्रिया तब होती है जब बच्चे अपने से ज्यादा ज्ञान वाले समकक्षी व वयस्कों के साथ साँझी गतिविधियाँ करते हैं ?

- (1) बी.एफ. स्कीनर
- (2) जॉ पियाजे
- (3) लेव व्यागोत्सकी
- (4) लावरेंस कोलहबर्ग

[Question ID = 7][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q007]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 25]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 26]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 27]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 28]

8)

When a teacher leads the child to the correct answer through various prompts rather than mere explanation, the help provided is referred to as :

- (1) scaffolding
- (2) direct instruction
- (3) conditioning
- (4) reinforcement

जब एक शिक्षिका एक बच्चे को व्याख्यान देने के बजाए अलग-अलग इशारे देकर सही उत्तर की तरफ ले जाती है तब यह मदद क्या कहलाती है ?

- (1) पाड़
- (2) प्रत्यक्षनिर्देश
- (3) अनुकूलन
- (4) पुर्नबलन

[Question ID = 8][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q008]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 29]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 30]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 31]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 32]

- 9) In a progressive classroom learning :
- (1) Is constructed by the students themselves who play an active role
 - (2) Is dictated by the teacher and students are passive recipients of the same
 - (3) Happens by pairing of a stimulus and response
 - (4) Takes place when the students are offered positive reinforcement

प्रगतिशील कक्षा में अधिगम :

- (1) का निर्माण सक्रिय रूप से छात्रों द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है।
- (2) शिक्षक द्वारा निर्देशित किया जाता है और छात्र उसी के निष्क्रिय प्राप्तकर्ता होते हैं।
- (3) उद्दीपन और प्रतिक्रिया के युग्म व अनुबंधन से होता है।
- (4) तब होता है जब छात्रों को सकारात्मक पुर्नबलन दिया जाता है।

[Question ID = 9][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q009]

1. 1 [Option ID = 33]
2. 2 [Option ID = 34]
3. 3 [Option ID = 35]
4. 4 [Option ID = 36]

- 10) Howard Gardner challenged the notion that :
- (1) intelligence is pre-determined and fixed
 - (2) intelligence is a broad concept that is not unitary
 - (3) there are multiple forms of intelligence
 - (4) individuals possess different types of intelligence in varying degrees

हावर्ड गार्डनर ने कौनसी धारणा को चुनौती दी?

- (1) बुद्धि पूर्व निर्धारित और निश्चित होती है।
- (2) बुद्धि एक व्यापक अवधारणा है जो एकात्मक नहीं है।
- (3) बुद्धि कई प्रकार की होती है।
- (4) व्यक्तियों के पास अलग-अलग मात्रा में विभिन्न प्रकार की बुद्धि होती है।

[Question ID = 10][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q010]

1. 1 [Option ID = 37]
2. 2 [Option ID = 38]
3. 3 [Option ID = 39]
4. 4 [Option ID = 40]

- 11) Individuals with _____ demonstrate excellent reasoning skills, abstract thought, and the ability to infer based on patterns.
- (1) Logico-mathematical intelligence
 - (2) Bodily-kinaesthetic intelligence
 - (3) Interpersonal intelligence
 - (4) Linguistic intelligence

_____ वाले व्यक्ति उत्कृष्ट तर्क कौशल, अमूर्त विचार और पैटर्न के आधार पर अनुमान लगाने की क्षमता प्रदर्शित करते हैं।

- (1) तर्क-गणितीय बुद्धिमता
- (2) शारीरिक-गति संवेदनात्मकता
- (3) अंतरवैयक्तिक बुद्धि
- (4) भाषाई बुद्धि

[Question ID = 11][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q011]

1. 1 [Option ID = 41]
2. 2 [Option ID = 42]
3. 3 [Option ID = 43]
4. 4 [Option ID = 44]

12)

In Lev Vygotsky's theory self talk that guides thinking and action is referred to as _____ and should be _____.

- (1) private speech; encouraged
- (2) egocentric speech; encouraged
- (3) private speech; discouraged
- (4) egocentric speech; discouraged

लेव व्यागोत्सकी के सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार 'स्व वाक' जो हमारी सोच व व्यवहार को दिशा देता है _____ कहलाता है तथा उसे _____ किया जाना चाहिए।

- (1) निजि संवाद; प्रोत्साहित
- (2) आत्मकेन्द्रित संवाद; प्रोत्साहित
- (3) निजि संवाद; हतोत्साहित
- (4) आत्मकेन्द्रित; हतोत्साहित

[Question ID = 12][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q012]

1. 1 [Option ID = 45]
2. 2 [Option ID = 46]
3. 3 [Option ID = 47]
4. 4 [Option ID = 48]

13)

Assertion (A) : In middle school, teachers should encourage boys to study mathematics and sciences rather than languages.

Reason (R) : Boys do not have the inherent abilities to study languages.

Choose the **correct** option.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are false.

कथन (A) : माध्यमिक स्कूल में शिक्षकों को लड़कों को भाषा पढ़ने के बजाए गणित व विज्ञान के विषयों को पढ़ने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए।

तर्क (R) : लड़कों में भाषा को पढ़ने की जन्मजात क्षमता नहीं होती।

सही विकल्प चुनें।

- (1) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R) सही व्याख्या करता है (A) की।
- (2) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं लेकिन (R) सही व्याख्या नहीं है (A) की।
- (3) (A) सही है लेकिन (R) गलत है।
- (4) (A) और (R) दोनों गलत हैं।

[Question ID = 13][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q013]

1. 1 [Option ID = 49]
2. 2 [Option ID = 50]
3. 3 [Option ID = 51]
4. 4 [Option ID = 52]

14) Assessment should **NOT** be undertaken :

- (1) To find out the readiness levels of children
- (2) To reflect upon and modify teaching - learning
- (3) To induce fear and stress of learning among children
- (4) To support and improve children's learning

मूल्यांकन किस उद्देश्य से नहीं किया जाना चाहिए ?

- (1) बच्चों की तैयारी के स्तर का पता लगाने
- (2) शिक्षण-अधिगम पर मनन करने और उसमें संशोधन करने
- (3) बच्चों में डर और सीखने का तनाव पैदा करने
- (4) बच्चों की शिक्षा का समर्थन और सुधार करने के लिए

[Question ID = 14][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q014]

1. 1 [Option ID = 53]
2. 2 [Option ID = 54]
3. 3 [Option ID = 55]
4. 4 [Option ID = 56]

15)

During a class test a teacher finds that most of the students have responded incorrectly to a concept based question. The teacher should :

- (1) Scold the children and ask them to work hard
- (2) Call the parents and complain that the children are not studying
- (3) Make the students write the answers to the question multiple times
- (4) Find out conceptual challenges in the students' thinking and teach accordingly

एक कक्षा परीक्षण के दौरान एक शिक्षक ने पाया कि अधिकांश छात्रों ने अवधारणा आधारित प्रश्न का उत्तर गलत दिया है। शिक्षक को चाहिए कि वे -

- (1) बच्चों को डाँटे और अधिक मेहनत करने को कहें।
- (2) माता-पिता को बुलाकर शिकायत करें कि बच्चे पढ़ाई नहीं कर रहे हैं।
- (3) विद्यार्थियों को प्रश्न के उत्तर कई बार लिखने को कहें।
- (4) छात्रों की सोच में वैचारिक चुनौतियों का पता लगाएँ और उसके अनुसार पढ़ाएँ।

[Question ID = 15][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q015]

1. 1 [Option ID = 57]
2. 2 [Option ID = 58]
3. 3 [Option ID = 59]
4. 4 [Option ID = 60]

16)

Which of the following statements is true about inclusive education ?

- (i) It is a system of education, wherein students with and without 'disability' learn together.
 - (ii) It is about ensuring participation of all children while removing exclusion, discrimination, barriers to learning and participation.
 - (iii) It views differences between children and adults as hindrances for learning.
- (1) (i), (ii)
 - (2) (i), (iii)
 - (3) (ii), (iii)
 - (4) (i), (ii), (iii)

समावेशी शिक्षा के बारे में कौन सा कथन सही है ?

- (i) यह शिक्षा का वह तंत्र है जिसमें 'विकलांगता' व बिना 'विकलांगता' वाले विद्यार्थी एकट्ठे पढ़ते हैं।
 - (ii) इसमें बहिष्करण, भेदभाव तथा भागीदारी और सीखने में अन्यबाधाओं को दूर करते हुए सभी विद्यार्थियों की भागीदारी को सुनिश्चित किया जाता है।
 - (iii) इसमें बच्चों व वयस्कों के बीच के अंतर की सीखने में बाधक के रूप में देखा जाता है।
- (1) (i), (ii)
 - (2) (i), (iii)
 - (3) (ii), (iii)
 - (4) (i), (ii), (iii)

[Question ID = 16][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q016]

1. 1 [Option ID = 61]
2. 2 [Option ID = 62]
3. 3 [Option ID = 63]
4. 4 [Option ID = 64]

17)

In a classroom of diverse children, with children from disadvantaged communities, a teacher should :

- (1) totally ignore individual differences.
- (2) work towards eliminating all cultural differences.
- (3) recognize that differences are not 'deficits'.
- (4) identify children who can learn and focus on them only.

एक शिक्षिका को विविध बच्चों की कक्षा में जिसमें हाशिए पर समुदाय से आने वाले बच्चे भी शामिल हैं, क्या करना चाहिए ?

- (1) सभी व्यक्तिगत भिन्नताओं को नज़रंदाज़ करना चाहिए।
- (2) सभी सांस्कृतिक भिन्नताएँ मिटाने के लिए कार्य करने चाहिए।
- (3) मानना चाहिए कि विभिन्नताएँ, कमियाँ नहीं हैं।
- (4) उन बच्चे जो सीख सकते हैं को पहचानकर केवल उन्हीं पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

[Question ID = 17][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q017]

1. 1 [Option ID = 65]
2. 2 [Option ID = 66]
3. 3 [Option ID = 67]
4. 4 [Option ID = 68]

18) Which of the following would promote learning in an inclusive classroom ?

- (1) Competitive ethos
- (2) Collaborative learning
- (3) Standardized instruction
- (4) Rigid assessment strategies

कौन सी पद्धति एक समावेशी कक्षा में बच्चों के सीखने में सहायक होगी ?

- (1) प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक संस्कृति
- (2) सहयोगात्मक अधिगम
- (3) मानकीकृत निर्देश
- (4) सख्त मूल्यांकन प्रणाली

[Question ID = 18][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q018]

1. 1 [Option ID = 69]
2. 2 [Option ID = 70]
3. 3 [Option ID = 71]
4. 4 [Option ID = 72]

19)

Which of the following are effective accommodations in the classroom environment as per the needs of students with locomotor disabilities ?

- (i) Provision of barrier - free environment
- (ii) Ensure free movement by placing furniture in less restrictive manner
- (iii) Follow multiple methods of assessment

- (1) (i), (ii)
- (2) (i), (iii)
- (3) (ii), (iii)
- (4) (i), (ii), (iii)

निम्न में से कौन से शिक्षाशास्त्रीय प्रावधान एक विद्यार्थी जिसे गतिमान दिव्यांगता है की जरूरतों के अनुकूल उपयुक्त समायोजन हैं ?

- (i) बाधामुक्त वातावरण को सुनिश्चित करना
- (ii) मेज कुर्सी को कम प्रतिबंधात्मक तरीके से रखकर आने-जाने को सुगम बनाना
- (iii) मुल्यांकन की विविध पद्धतियों का प्रयोग

- (1) (i), (ii)
- (2) (i), (iii)
- (3) (ii), (iii)
- (4) (i), (ii), (iii)

[Question ID = 19][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q019]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 73]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 74]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 75]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 76]

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

- (i) Need for repeated practice
- (ii) Inability to concentrate
- (iii) Risk taking
- (iv) Flexibility
- (v) Intolerance for boredom

- (1) (i), (ii), (iii)
- (2) (iii), (iv), (v)
- (3) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (4) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)

निम्नलिखित में से रचनात्मकता के विशिष्ट संकेतक कौन से हैं?

- (i) बारम्बार अभ्यास की आवश्यकता
- (ii) ध्यान केंद्रित करने में असमर्थता
- (iii) जोखिम उठाना
- (iv) लचीलापन
- (v) बोरियत के लिए असहिष्णुता

- (1) (i), (ii), (iii)
- (2) (iii), (iv), (v)
- (3) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (4) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)

[Question ID = 20][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q020]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 77]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 78]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 79]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 80]

21)

In a socio-constructivist classroom the teacher is _____ and the tables and desks are _____ to facilitate group work.

- (1) Mobile; moveable
- (2) Mobile; fixed
- (3) Dictator; fixed
- (4) Dictator; moveable

एक सामाजिक-रचनात्मक कक्षा में शिक्षक को _____ और सामूहिक कार्य को सुगम बनाने के लिए, मेज़ व कुर्सी ऐसी होना चाहिए _____ ।

- (1) गतिशील; जिन्हें खिसकाया जा सके।
- (2) गतिशील; जो नियत हों।
- (3) तानाशाह; जो नियत हों।
- (4) तानाशाह; जिन्हें खिसकाया जा सके।

[Question ID = 21][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q021]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 81]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 82]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 83]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 84]

22)

Assertion (A) : Restricting learning to a permanent and measurable change in behavior is problematic.

Reason (R) : Learning is a complex activity that includes processes that take place internally.

Choose the correct option :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are false.

कथन (A) : अधिगम को केवल सीखने में स्थायी व मापा जा सकनेवाला बदलाव देखना समस्यात्मक है।

तर्क (R) : सीखना एक जटिल क्रिया है जिसमें आंतरिक रूप से होने वाली प्रक्रियाएँ भी शामिल हैं।

सही विकल्प चुनें :

- (1) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R) सही व्याख्या करता है (A) की।
- (2) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं लेकिन (R) सही व्याख्या नहीं है (A) की।
- (3) (A) सही है लेकिन (R) गलत है।
- (4) (A) और (R) दोनों गलत हैं।

[Question ID = 22][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q022]

1. 1 [Option ID = 85]
2. 2 [Option ID = 86]
3. 3 [Option ID = 87]
4. 4 [Option ID = 88]

23) Experimental learning stresses :

- (1) The role of reinforcement in learning
- (2) Importance of hands-on learning
- (3) That learning is a product rather than a process
- (4) Drill and mechanical practice

अनुभवात्मक अधिगम किस पर जोर डालता है?

- (1) सीखने में पुनर्बलन की भूमिका
- (2) करके सीखने की महत्वता
- (3) सीखना एक प्रक्रिया नहीं अपितु एक उत्पाद है
- (4) वेधन और यांत्रिक अभ्यास

[Question ID = 23][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q023]

1. 1 [Option ID = 89]
2. 2 [Option ID = 90]
3. 3 [Option ID = 91]
4. 4 [Option ID = 92]

24)

When students are not able to 'perform' as per the expectations of the school, the schools should first focus on reflecting upon :

- (1) The 'deficiencies' in these children
- (2) The economic background of the parents
- (3) The social background of the parents
- (4) The school and the classroom environment and ethos

जब छात्र स्कूल की अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार प्रदर्शन करने में सक्षम नहीं होते हैं, तो स्कूलों को सबसे पहले निम्नलिखित पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिए ?

- (1) इन बच्चों में कमी पर
- (2) माता-पिता की आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि पर
- (3) माता-पिता की सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि पर
- (4) स्कूल और कक्षा का वातावरण और लोकाचार

[Question ID = 24][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q024]

1. 1 [Option ID = 93]
2. 2 [Option ID = 94]
3. 3 [Option ID = 95]
4. 4 [Option ID = 96]

25)

Which of the following describes use of heuristics in problem-solving ?

- (1) A step-by step procedure for achieving as goals is prescribed.
- (2) The problem is divided into a number of intermediate goals and then focus on solving each sub-goal.
- (3) The students begin at the goal and move back to the unsolved initial problem.
- (4) The student limits her search for solutions to situations that have something in common with the one you currently face.

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा समस्या-समाधान में स्वानुभाविकता के प्रयोग का वर्णन करता है ?

- (1) लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए चरण-दर-चरण प्रक्रिया निर्धारित है।
- (2) समस्या को कई मध्यवर्ती लक्ष्यों में विभाजित किया जाता है और फिर प्रत्येक उप-लक्ष्य को हल करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाता है।
- (3) छात्र लक्ष्य से शुरू करते हैं और अनसुलझी प्रारंभिक समस्या पर वापस जाते हैं।
- (4) विद्यार्थी अपनी खोज को उन स्थितियों के समाधान के लिए सीमित कर देता है जिनमें कुछ ऐसी स्थिति है जिसका आप वर्तमान में सामना कर रहे हैं।

[Question ID = 25][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q025]

1. 1 [Option ID = 97]
2. 2 [Option ID = 98]
3. 3 [Option ID = 99]
4. 4 [Option ID = 100]

26)

Which of the following strategies is **NOT** helpful for a teacher to encourage emotional self regulation in her students ?

- (1) Helping students recognize and express their feelings
- (2) Discussing strategies for coping with emotions
- (3) Helping students recognize cultural differences in emotional expression
- (4) Encouraging students to compete with each other and constantly make comparisons creating a climate of mistrust

निम्न में से कौन सी कार्यनीति एक शिक्षिका को विद्यार्थियों में संवेगात्मक आत्म-नियमनता को प्रोत्साहित नहीं करेगी ?

- (1) विद्यार्थियों को अपनी भावनाएँ पहचानने व उनकी अभिव्यक्ति करने में मदद करना।
- (2) संवेगों से जूझने की नीतियों पर चर्चा करना।
- (3) विद्यार्थियों को संवेगात्मक अभिव्यक्तियों में सांस्कृतिक विभिन्नताओं को पहचानने में मदद करना।
- (4) विद्यार्थियों को एक-दूसरे से प्रतिस्पर्धा के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना व लगातार तुलना करते हुए अविश्वास का माहौल बनाना।

[Question ID = 26][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q026]

1. 1 [Option ID = 101]
2. 2 [Option ID = 102]
3. 3 [Option ID = 103]
4. 4 [Option ID = 104]

27) An effective way to encourage children for learning goals is :

- (1) to pressurise them to score well in exams
- (2) to constantly compare their performance with peers
- (3) to offer rewards or punishment for every behaviour
- (4) inculcate love, joy and curiosity for learning

बच्चों के सीखने के लक्ष्य की तरफ प्रेरित करने का प्रभावी तरीका क्या है ?

- (1) परिक्षाओं में अच्छे अंक लाने के लिए उन पर दबाव डालना
- (2) उनके प्रदर्शन की हमेशा उनके समकक्षियों से तुलना करना
- (3) हर व्यवहार के लिए ईनाम या सजा प्रस्तुत करना
- (4) उनमें सीखने का आनंद, खुशी और उत्सुकता पैदा करना

[Question ID = 27][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q027]

1. 1 [Option ID = 105]
2. 2 [Option ID = 106]
3. 3 [Option ID = 107]
4. 4 [Option ID = 108]

28)

Which of the following statements does **not** support a belief in socio-constructivist perspective of learning ?

- (1) Children should receive qualitative feedback on their responses.
- (2) Teachers should make children aware of the inconsistencies in their thinking through questioning.
- (3) Teachers should ask questions to bring out children's misconceptions and prompt them to think on their own thinking.
- (4) Children should take on a passive role during the teaching process.

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सीखने के सामाजिक-रचनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में विश्वास का समर्थन **नहीं** करता है?

- (1) बच्चों को उनकी प्रतिक्रियाओं पर गुणात्मक प्रतिक्रिया दी जानी चाहिए।
- (2) शिक्षकों को चाहिए कि प्रश्न पूछने के दौरान बच्चों की उनकी सोच में विसंगतियों से अवगत कराएं।
- (3) शिक्षकों को बच्चों में भ्रांतियों को दूर करने के लिए प्रश्न पूछने चाहिए और उन्हें अपनी सोच पर सोचने के लिए प्रेरित करना चाहिए।
- (4) शिक्षण प्रक्रिया के दौरान बच्चों को निष्क्रिय भूमिका निभानी चाहिए।

[Question ID = 28][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q028]

1. 1 [Option ID = 109]
2. 2 [Option ID = 110]
3. 3 [Option ID = 111]
4. 4 [Option ID = 112]

29)

Which of the following strategies would hinder students from becoming effective problem-solvers and critical thinkers ?

- (1) Asking students if they are sure they understand the problem accurately
- (2) Encouraging the students to think of analogies
- (3) Asking the students to think rather than doing the thinking for them
- (4) Encouraging the students to see only one way of seeing the problem and focus on a prescribed given solution

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी रणनीति छात्रों को प्रभावी समस्या-समाधानकर्ता और महत्वपूर्ण विचारक बनने से रोकेगी ?

- (1) छात्रों से पूछना कि क्या वे सुनिश्चित हैं कि वे समस्या को ठीक से समझते हैं।
- (2) छात्रों को उपमाओं के बारे में सोचने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना।
- (3) छात्रों को खुद से सोचने के लिए प्रेरित करना बजाय उनके लिए सोचने के।
- (4) छात्रों को समस्या को देखने का केवल एक ही तरीका देखने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना और निर्धारित समाधान पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना।

[Question ID = 29][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q029]

1. 1 [Option ID = 113]
2. 2 [Option ID = 114]
3. 3 [Option ID = 115]
4. 4 [Option ID = 116]

30)

As an middle school teacher how will you increase intrinsic motivation in your students ?

- (1) Encouraging competition
- (2) Punishing undesirable behavior
- (3) Inculcating joy for learning
- (4) Offering materialistic rewards

एक माध्यमिक कक्षा की शिक्षिका के नाते आप अपने विद्यार्थियों में आंतरिक अभिप्रेरणा को कैसे बढ़ावा देंगी ?

- (1) प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ावा देकर
- (2) अवांछनीय व्यवहार को दंडित करके
- (3) सीखने में आनंद की अनुभूति को बढ़ावा देकर
- (4) भौतिकवादी पुरस्कार देकर

[Question ID = 30][Question Description = S8_CDP_Q030]

1. 1 [Option ID = 117]
2. 2 [Option ID = 118]
3. 3 [Option ID = 119]
4. 4 [Option ID = 120]

Topic:- SS_P2_CTET

1) Which among the following would be an example of diversity with equality ?

- (1) Samir likes to paint and Mihir likes to sketch.
- (2) Samir goes to school and Mihir sells newspaper.
- (3) Samir got new clothes for Diwali and Mihir wore his old clothes.
- (4) Samir lives in a flat and Mihir lives in a hut.

निम्नलिखित में से क्या समानता के साथ विविधता का एक उदाहरण होगा ?

- (1) समीर को रंग भरना और मिहीर को चित्र बनाना पसंद है।
- (2) समीर स्कूल जाता है और मिहीर अखबार बेचता है।
- (3) समीर को दीपावली पर नए कपड़े मिले और समीर ने पुराने कपड़े पहने।
- (4) समीर एक फ्लैट में और मिहीर एक झोपड़ी में रहता है।

[Question ID = 91][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q031]

1. 1 [Option ID = 361]
2. 2 [Option ID = 362]
3. 3 [Option ID = 363]
4. 4 [Option ID = 364]

2)

People in Kerala practise different religions. What could be the reason for diversity of religious practice ? Consider the two statements given below and choose the correct answer.

- (A) Jewish and Arab traders came to trade in spices and brought Judaism and Islam to the people there.
- (B) St. Thomas came nearly 2000 years ago and brought Christianity to the people.

Options :

- (1) Only (A) is true and can be considered as a reason.
- (2) Only (B) is true and can be considered as a reason.
- (3) (A) and (B) are true and are valid reasons.
- (4) (A) and (B) are true but not valid reasons.

केरल में लोग भिन्न-भिन्न धर्मों का पालन करते हैं। धार्मिक प्रथाओं की विविधता के लिए क्या कारण हो सकता है? निम्नलिखित दो कथनों पर विचार कीजिए तथा सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (A) यहूदी और अरब व्यापारी मसालों का व्यापार करने आए थे और यहाँ लोगों के लिए यहूदी धर्म और इस्लाम लाए।
- (B) संत थॉमस लगभग दो हजार साल पहले यहाँ आए और लोगों के लिए ईसाई धर्म लाए।

विकल्प :

- (1) केवल (A) सही है और इसे कारण के रूप में माना जा सकता है।
- (2) केवल (B) सही है और इसे कारण के रूप में माना जा सकता है।
- (3) (A) और (B) सही हैं और वे वैध कारण हैं।
- (4) (A) और (B) सही हैं परन्तु वे वैध कारण नहीं हैं।

[Question ID = 92][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q032]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 365]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 366]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 367]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 368]

3)

Match the following in the context of functioning of government and choose the appropriate option :

Column X

- (A) Local Government
- (B) State Government
- (C) Union Government

Column Y

- (I) Decision to mark out grazing land area
- (II) Decision to give bonus to village administrative officer in Madhya Pradesh
- (III) Introducing new currency note

Options :

- (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III)
- (2) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III)
- (3) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II)
- (4) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I)

सरकार की कार्यविधि के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित का सुमेल कीजिए और उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

कॉलम X

कॉलम Y

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| (A) स्थानीय प्रशासन | (I) चराई क्षेत्र बनाने संबंधी निर्णय |
| (B) राज्य सरकार | (II) मध्यप्रदेश में एक ग्राम प्रशासनिक अधिकारी को बोनस देने का निर्णय |
| (C) संघ सरकार | (III) नई मुद्रा जारी करने का निर्णय |

विकल्प :

- (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III)
- (2) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III)
- (3) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II)
- (4) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I)

[Question ID = 93][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q033]

1. 1 [Option ID = 369]
2. 2 [Option ID = 370]
3. 3 [Option ID = 371]
4. 4 [Option ID = 372]

4) Who among the following in a state is appointed by the Central Government ?

- (1) Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha
- (2) Member of Legislative Council
- (3) Governor
- (4) Chief Minister

निम्नलिखित में से राज्य में किसकी नियुक्ति केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा होती है ?

- (1) विधान सभा अध्यक्ष (स्पीकर)
- (2) विधान सभा परिषद के सदस्य
- (3) राज्यपाल
- (4) मुख्यमंत्री

[Question ID = 94][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q034]

1. 1 [Option ID = 373]
2. 2 [Option ID = 374]
3. 3 [Option ID = 375]
4. 4 [Option ID = 376]

5) Which of the following is be an example of employment with job security ?

- (1) Daily wage labourer
- (2) Casual worker
- (3) Regular worker
- (4) Seasonal worker

निम्नलिखित में से क्या नौकरी की सुरक्षा वाले रोजगार का एक उदाहरण होगा ?

- (1) दिहाड़ी मज़दूर
- (2) अनियमित कर्मचारी
- (3) नियमित कर्मचारी
- (4) मौसमी कर्मचारी

[Question ID = 95][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q035]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 377]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 378]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 379]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 380]

6) Consider the following statements about casual jobs :

- (A) Employees are required to come as and when the employer needs them.
- (B) Employees get good working conditions.
- (C) Employees are expected to work for longer hours.

Choose the **correct** option :

- (1) Only (A) is true
- (2) Only (A) and (B) are true
- (3) Only (B) and (C) are true
- (4) Only (A) and (C) are true

अनियमित रोजगार के संदर्भ में निम्न कथनों को पढ़िए :

- (A) कारीगर को तभी आना होता है जब मालिक को जरूरत हो।
- (B) कारीगरों को कार्य की अच्छी दशाएँ मिलती हैं।
- (C) कारीगरों से ज्यादा घंटे काम करने की उम्मीद की जाती है।

सही विकल्प का चुनाव कीजिए :

- (1) केवल (A) सही है।
- (2) केवल (A) और (B) सही हैं।
- (3) केवल (B) और (C) सही हैं।
- (4) केवल (A) और (C) सही हैं।

[Question ID = 96][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q036]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 381]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 382]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 383]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 384]

7)

An important mechanism during the parliament session by which the MPs elicit information about the working of the Government and keep a check over the executive is known as _____.

- (A) Zero hour
- (B) Question hour
- (C) Calling attention motion
- (D) Walk out from the house

Options :

- (1) (A), (B) and (D)
- (2) (B), (C) and (D)
- (3) (A), (B) and (C)
- (4) (C), (D) and (A)

संसद के सत्र के समय एक महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्था जिसके माध्यम से सांसद सरकार के कामकाज के बारे में जानकारियाँ हासिल करते हैं तथा कार्यपालिका के ऊपर अंकुश रखते हैं, वह है :

- (A) शून्य काल
- (B) प्रश्न काल
- (C) ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव
- (D) सदन का बहिष्कार करना

विकल्प :

- (1) (A), (B) और (D)
- (2) (B), (C) और (D)
- (3) (A), (B) और (C)
- (4) (C), (D) और (A)

[Question ID = 97][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q037]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 385]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 386]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 387]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 388]

8) Which of the following will be called a balanced media report ?

- (1) One that discusses the government's position only.
- (2) One that is pro-people and anti-private companies.
- (3) One that discusses the point of view of the disadvantaged sections of society.
- (4) One that discusses all points of view.

निम्नलिखित में से किसे एक संतुलित मीडिया रिपोर्ट कहेंगे?

- (1) वह जिसमें केवल सरकार के दृष्टिकोण की चर्चा की गई है।
- (2) वह जो लोगों के तरफ से और निजी कम्पनियों के खिलाफ बोलती है।
- (3) वह जो समाज के पीड़ित समुदायों के दृष्टिकोण की चर्चा करती है।
- (4) वह जिसमें सभी पक्षों की बात रखी गई है।

[Question ID = 98][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q038]

1. 1 [Option ID = 389]
2. 2 [Option ID = 390]
3. 3 [Option ID = 391]
4. 4 [Option ID = 392]

9) Which of the following provisions in the Constitution are recognition of equality :

- (A) Every person is equal before law.
- (B) Untouchability has been abolished.
- (C) Every person has access to all public places.
- (D) No person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

Choose the **correct** option :

- (1) (A), (B) and (C)
- (2) (A), (C) and (D)
- (3) (B), (C) and (D)
- (4) All (A), (B), (C) and (D)

निम्न में से कौन से समानता को स्थापित करने के लिए संविधान के प्रावधान हैं :

- (A) कानून की दृष्टि में हर व्यक्ति समान है।
- (B) अस्पृश्यता का उन्मूलन कर दिया गया है।
- (C) हर व्यक्ति सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर जा सकता है।
- (D) किसी भी व्यक्ति के साथ उसके धर्म, जाति, वंश, लिंग और जन्मस्थल के आधार पर भेदभाव नहीं किया जा सकता है।

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (1) (A), (B) तथा (C)
- (2) (A), (C) और (D)
- (3) (B), (C) और (D)
- (4) (A), (B), (C) और (D) सभी

[Question ID = 99][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q039]

1. 1 [Option ID = 393]
2. 2 [Option ID = 394]
3. 3 [Option ID = 395]
4. 4 [Option ID = 396]

Every citizen has freedom to practice and follow one's own religion. This freedom emanates from which principle enshrined in the Indian Constitution ?

- (1) Socialism
- (2) Secularism
- (3) Democracy
- (4) Republican form of Government

प्रत्येक नागरिक को स्वतंत्रता है अपने धर्म का पालन और अनुसरण करने की। भारतीय संविधान में प्रतिस्थापित किस सिद्धांत से यह स्वतंत्रता उत्पन्न हुई है ?

- (1) समाजवाद
- (2) धर्मनिरपेक्षता
- (3) लोकतंत्र
- (4) सरकार का गणतांत्रिक स्वरूप

[Question ID = 100][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q040]

1. 1 [Option ID = 397]
2. 2 [Option ID = 398]
3. 3 [Option ID = 399]
4. 4 [Option ID = 400]

11)

Which among the following would amount to an unfair trial in a case of theft ?

- (1) The person accused of theft is given a copy of the charge sheet.
- (2) The person accused of theft is provided with a lawyer by the state because he cannot afford one.
- (3) The lawyer of the accused is allowed to question the witnesses.
- (4) The accused once found guilty is forgiven as he is a talented person from a respectable family.

किसी चोरी के मामले में निम्नलिखित में से क्या होने पर पक्षपातपूर्ण सुनवाई माना जाएगा ?

- (1) चोरी का आरोप लगाए गए व्यक्ति को आरोप पत्र की कॉपी देना।
- (2) वकील करने की क्षमता ना रखने पर राज्य द्वारा आरोपित को वकील उपलब्ध करवाना।
- (3) आरोपित के वकील को गवाहों से पूछ-ताछ करने देना।
- (4) आरोपित का दोषी पाए जाने पर प्रतिभाशाली और सम्मानित परिवार के होने की वजह से माफ़ कर देना।

[Question ID = 101][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q041]

1. 1 [Option ID = 401]
2. 2 [Option ID = 402]
3. 3 [Option ID = 403]
4. 4 [Option ID = 404]

12)

Where in Odisha did tribal people protest against displacement, upon the setting up of an aluminium mine ?

- (1) Dhaulagiri hills
- (2) Niyamgiri hills
- (3) Chirmari hills
- (4) Giridih hills

उड़ीसा के किस क्षेत्र में एल्यूमीनियम कंपनी द्वारा खान लगाने पर अदिवासियों द्वारा विस्थापन के विरोध आन्दोलन चलाया गया ?

- (1) धौलागिरी पर्वत
- (2) न्यामगिरी पहाड़ी
- (3) चिरमिरी पहाड़ी
- (4) गिरिडीह पर्वत

[Question ID = 102][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q042]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 405]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 406]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 407]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 408]

13)

Consider the following statements and choose the correct option, on the mid-day meal programme.

Statement (A) : The programme ensures parents from lower socio-economic strata do not have to worry about giving three daily meals to their children.

Statement (B) : The programme compensates for nutritional deprivations of children.

Options :

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
- (2) Only (B) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect.

मध्याह्न भोजन की व्यवस्था कार्यक्रम में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और सही उत्तर चुनिए।

कथन (A) : यह कार्यक्रम सुनिश्चित करता है कि निम्न सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति के माता पिता को अपने बच्चों को तीन समय का भोजन देने की चिन्ता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

कथन (B) : यह कार्यक्रम पोषण के अभावों की क्षतिपूर्ति करता है।

विकल्प :

- (1) केवल (A) सही है।
- (2) केवल (B) सही है।
- (3) (A) और (B) दोनों सही हैं।
- (4) (A) और (B) दोनों गलत हैं।

[Question ID = 103][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q043]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 409]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 410]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 411]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 412]

14) In which text of Buddhism were the rules for the monks and nuns of the Sangha compiled ?

- (1) Vinaya Pitaka
- (2) Sutta Pitaka
- (3) Abhidhamma Pitaka
- (4) Jataka

बौद्ध धर्म के किस ग्रंथ में संघ के भिक्षु एवं भिक्षुणी के लिए बनाए गए नियमों का संग्रह किया गया है?

- (1) विनयपिटक
- (2) सुत्तपिटक
- (3) अभिधम्मपिटक
- (4) जातक

[Question ID = 104][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q044]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 413]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 414]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 415]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 416]

15) People who study historical objects are called,

- (1) Curators
- (2) Archaeologists
- (3) Archivists
- (4) Calligraphers

वह व्यक्ति क्या कहलाते हैं जो ऐतिहासिक वस्तुओं का अध्ययन करते हैं?

- (1) संग्रहपाल
- (2) पुरातत्वविद्
- (3) पुरालेखपाल
- (4) कैलिग्राफर्स (सुलेखक)

[Question ID = 105][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q045]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 417]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 418]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 419]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 420]

16)

Read the following Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R) and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Chola king Rajendra I built a Shiva temple in his capital and filled it with prized statues seized from defeated rulers. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, a contemporary of Rajendra I, also attacked the temples of defeated kings and looted their wealth and idols during his campaigns in the subcontinent.

Reason (R) : In the political culture of the middle ages most rulers displayed their political might and military success by attacking and looting the places of worship of defeated rulers.

Options :

- (1) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (2) (R) is true but (A) is false.
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) को पढ़ें तथा सही विकल्प का चयन करें।

अभिकथन (A): चोल राजा राजेन्द्र प्रथम ने अपनी राजधानी में शिव मंदिर का निर्माण करवाया और उसने पराजित शासकों से जब्त की गई उत्कृष्ट प्रतिमाओं से इसे भर दिया। राजेन्द्र प्रथम का समकालीन गजनी के सुलतान महमूद ने भारतीय, उपमहाद्वीप में अपने अभियानों के दौरान पराजित राजाओं के मंदिरों के धन और मूर्तियों को लूट लिया।

कारण (R) : मध्ययुगीन राजनीतिक संस्कृति में ज्यादातर शासक अपने राजनैतिक बल व सैनिक सफलता का प्रदर्शन पराजित शासकों के उपासना स्थलों पर आक्रमण करके और उन्हें लूट कर करते थे।

विकल्प :

- (1) (A) सही है परन्तु (R) गलत।
- (2) (R) सही है परन्तु (A) गलत।
- (3) (A) तथा (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा (R) सही व्याख्या है (A) की।
- (4) (A) तथा (R) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु (R) सही व्याख्या नहीं है (A) की।

[Question ID = 106][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q046]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 421]

2. 2 [Option ID = 422]
3. 3 [Option ID = 423]
4. 4 [Option ID = 424]

- 17) Put in sequence the process of temple town formation.
- (A) Pilgrims visited the temples and made donations.
 - (B) Large number of priests, workers, traders settled near temples.
 - (C) Rulers endowed temples with grants of land and money.
 - (D) Temple authorities used wealth to finance trade and banking.

Options :

- (1) (C), (A), (B) and (D)
- (2) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- (3) (C), (A), (D) and (B)
- (4) (A), (C), (D) and (B)

मंदिर नगर के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को क्रमानुसार लगाएँ :

- (A) तीर्थयात्री मंदिर को जाते और दान-दक्षिणा दिया करते।
- (B) बड़ी संख्या में पुरोहित-पुजारी, कामगार और व्यापारी मंदिरों के पास बसते गए।
- (C) शासक मंदिरों को भूमि एवं धन अनुदान में देते थे।
- (D) मंदिर के कर्ता-धर्ता मंदिर के धन को व्यापार एवं साहूकारी में लगाते थे।

विकल्प :

- (1) (C), (A), (B) और (D)
- (2) (A), (B), (C) और (D)
- (3) (C), (A), (D) और (B)
- (4) (A), (C), (D) और (B)

[Question ID = 107][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q047]

1. 1 [Option ID = 425]
2. 2 [Option ID = 426]
3. 3 [Option ID = 427]
4. 4 [Option ID = 428]

18)

Which of the following statements are true about the making of regional cultures in the eighteenth century ?

- (A) It is a product of intermixing of local traditions with ideas from outside.
- (B) It is a highly localised practice specific to a region.
- (C) It was always confined by political boundaries.

Options :

- (1) (A) and (B) are correct.
- (2) (A) and (C) are correct.
- (3) (B) and (C) are correct.
- (4) (A), (B) and (C) are correct.

अठारहवीं सदी में क्षेत्रीय संस्कृतियों के विकास के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

- (A) यह स्थानीय परंपराओं और अन्य भागों के विचारों के आदान-प्रदान से संपन्न हुआ।
- (B) यह एक क्षेत्र में विशेष स्थानीय परंपरा है।
- (C) यह सदैव राजनीतिक सीमाओं से बंधी थी।

विकल्प :

- (1) (A) और (B) सही हैं।
- (2) (A) और (C) सही हैं।
- (3) (B) और (C) सही हैं।
- (4) (A), (B) और (C) सही हैं।

[Question ID = 108][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q048]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 429]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 430]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 431]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 432]

19) Kabir challenged the formal religions of his time by _____.

- (1) ridiculing the priestly classes.
- (2) adopting the language of nobility.
- (3) denouncing the formless God.
- (4) preaching salvation through rituals.

कबीर ने उनके समय के औपचारिक धर्मों को चुनौती दी :

- (1) पूजारी वर्गों का उपहास उड़ाने के द्वारा।
- (2) अभिजातों की भाषा अपनाने द्वारा।
- (3) निराकार परमेश्वर की निंदा द्वारा।
- (4) धर्मविधि के माध्यम से मुक्ति का उपदेश देने द्वारा।

[Question ID = 109][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q049]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 433]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 434]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 435]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 436]

20) The English cultivated indigo in _____.

- (A) Jamaica
- (B) India
- (C) Caribbean Islands
- (D) Venezuela

Options :

- (1) (A) and (B)
- (2) (C) and (B)
- (3) (D) and (B)
- (4) Only (B)

अंग्रेजों ने नील की खेती की :

- (A) जमैका
- (B) भारत
- (C) कैरीबियाई द्वीप समूह
- (D) वेनेजुएला

विकल्प :

- (1) (A) और (B)
- (2) (C) और (B)
- (3) (D) और (B)
- (4) केवल (B)

[Question ID = 110][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q050]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 437]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 438]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 439]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 440]

21)

The Birsa Movement had important consequences, such as :

- (A) Colonial government had to introduce new forest laws to safeguard the tribal land from dikus.
- (B) Tribal chiefs got new land titles under the British land settlements.
- (C) Tribal people showed the capacity to protest against colonial rule.

Choose the **correct** option :

- (1) (A) and (B)
- (2) (A) and (C)
- (3) (B) and (C)
- (4) (A), (B) and (C)

बिरसा आंदोलन के महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम थे जैसे कि :

- (A) औपनिवेशिक सरकार को दीकुओं से आदिवासी ज़मीन की सुरक्षा के लिए नए वन कानून लाने पड़े।
- (B) आदिवासी मुखियाओं को अंग्रेजी ज़मीन नियमों के अंतर्गत ज़मीन के नए मालिकाना अधिकार दे दिए गए।
- (C) आदिवासी लोगों ने औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरुद्ध प्रतिरोध करने की क्षमता को दर्शाया।

सही विकल्प चुनें।

- (1) (A) और (B)
- (2) (A) और (C)
- (3) (B) और (C)
- (4) (A), (B) और (C)

[Question ID = 111][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q051]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 441]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 442]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 443]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 444]

22)

Read the statements 'A' and 'B' on Mahatma Gandhi's views on medium of education :

- (A) : Gandhi strongly felt that Indian languages ought to be the medium of teaching.
- (B) : Education in English made Indians, strangers in their own lands.

Choose the correct answer of the following :

- (1) Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) does not explain (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) explains (A)
- (3) (A) is true but (B) is false
- (4) (A) is false but (B) is true

शिक्षा के माध्यम पर महात्मा गांधी के विचार के संदर्भ में कथन (A) एवं (B) को पढ़ें तथा सही उत्तर चुनें :

- (A) : गांधी की दृढ़ मान्यता थी कि शिक्षा केवल भारतीय भाषाओं में ही दी जानी चाहिए।
- (B) : अंग्रेजी में शिक्षा भारतीयों को अपने ही भूमि पर अजनबी बना रही थी।

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

- (1) दोनों (A) एवं (B) सही हैं किन्तु (B), (A) की व्याख्या नहीं करता है।
- (2) दोनों (A) एवं (B) सही हैं तथा (B), (A) की व्याख्या करता है।
- (3) (A) सही है किन्तु (B) गलत है।
- (4) (A) गलत है किन्तु (B) सही है।

[Question ID = 112][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q052]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 445]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 446]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 447]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 448]

23) Henry Derozio was the leader of which of the following reform movement ?

- (1) Self Respect Movement
- (2) Aligarh Movement
- (3) Young Bengal Movement
- (4) Singh Sabha Movement

हेनरी डेरोज़ियो निम्नलिखित में से कौन से सुधार आंदोलन के नेता थे ?

- (1) स्वाभिमान आंदोलन
- (2) अलीगढ़ आंदोलन
- (3) यंग बंगाल आंदोलन
- (4) सिंह सभा आंदोलन

[Question ID = 113][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q053]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 449]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 450]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 451]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 452]

24)

Read the following statements and choose the appropriate option :

- (A) In 1919 Gandhiji gave a call for Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act that the British had just passed.
- (B) Mohammad Ali Jinnah however supported the Rowlatt Act.

Options :

- (1) (A) is true but (B) is false
- (2) (B) is true but (A) is false
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are true
- (4) Both (A) and (B) are false

निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़ें तथा उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनें।

- (A) 1919 में गांधीजी ने अंग्रेजों द्वारा हाल ही में पारित किए गए रॉलट कानून के खिलाफ सत्याग्रह का आह्वान किया।
- (B) पर मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना ने रॉलट कानून का समर्थन किया।

विकल्प :

- (1) (A) सही है किन्तु (B) गलत है।
- (2) (B) सही है किन्तु (A) गलत है।
- (3) (A) तथा (B) दोनों सही हैं।
- (4) (A) तथा (B) दोनों गलत हैं।

[Question ID = 114][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q054]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 453]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 454]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 455]

25)

Which one of the following statements is NOT true regarding the radical leaders of Indian National Congress ?

- (1) They criticised the moderates for their 'Politics of Prayer'.
- (2) They emphasised the importance of self-reliance and constructive work.
- (3) They felt that the British had respect for the ideals of freedom and justice.
- (4) They believed that people must fight for their swaraj.

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गरम दल के नेताओं के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है?

- (1) उन्होंने नरम दल की यह कहकर आलोचना की कि वे (नरम दल) 'प्रार्थना की राजनीति' करते हैं।
- (2) उन्होंने आत्मनिर्भरता एवं रचनात्मक कार्य के महत्व पर जोर दिया।
- (3) वे सोचते थे कि अंग्रेज स्वतंत्रता एवं न्याय का आदर करते हैं।
- (4) वे मानते थे कि लोगों को अपने स्वराज के लिए अवश्य लड़ना चाहिए।

[Question ID = 115][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q055]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 457]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 458]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 459]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 460]

26)

'Unlike neighbouring countries like Pakistan and Sri Lanka, India handled the linguistic problems very carefully after Independence.'

Which of the following statement/statements justify/justifies this :

- (A) The Indian government respected all the regional languages.
- (B) Regional languages were given freedom to flourish.
- (C) Hindi was not imposed on any other regional languages.
- (D) The government avoided language related problems.

Options :

- (1) (A) and (B) only
- (2) (B) and (C) only
- (3) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (4) (A), (B) and (D) only

‘स्वतंत्रता के बाद पड़ोसी देशों जैसे पाकिस्तान और श्रीलंका के विपरीत, भारत ने भाषायी समस्याओं को बड़ी सावधानी से संभाला’।

उपर्युक्त कथन को निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से कथन सही ठहराते हैं?

- (A) भारतीय सरकार ने सभी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को ईज्जत दी।
- (B) क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को समृद्ध होने की आजादी दी गई।
- (C) हिन्दी को अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं पर थोपा नहीं गया।
- (D) सरकार भाषाओं सम्बंधित समस्याओं से बचने का प्रयास करती रही।

विकल्प :

- (1) केवल (A) और (B)
- (2) केवल (B) और (C)
- (3) केवल (A), (B) और (C)
- (4) केवल (A), (B) और (D)

[Question ID = 116][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q056]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 461]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 462]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 463]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 464]

27)

B.R. Ambedkar led the 1927 temple entry movement because _____.

- (A) people who were called ‘untouchables’ by the casteist society were not allowed inside the temple.
- (B) He had already become Buddhist and wanted Buddhism to be considered as a sect of Hinduism.
- (C) He wanted Hindu society reorganised on principles of equality.

Options :

- (1) Only (A) and (B)
- (2) Only (B) and (C)
- (3) Only (A) and (C)
- (4) (A), (B) and (C)

सन् 1927 में बी. आर. अम्बेडकर ने मंदिर प्रवेश आंदोलन किया क्योंकि :

- (A) जातिवादी समाज द्वारा 'अछूत' कहे जाने वाले लोगों को मंदिर में प्रवेश की अनुमति नहीं थी।
- (B) वह पहले ही बौद्ध बन गए और चाहते थे कि बौद्ध धर्म को हिन्दूवाद के एक घटक के रूप में माना जाए।
- (C) वह चाहते थे कि हिंदू समाज समानता के सिद्धांत पर पुनर्गठित हो।

विकल्प :

- (1) केवल (A) और (B)
- (2) केवल (B) और (C)
- (3) केवल (A) और (C)
- (4) (A), (B) और (C)

[Question ID = 117][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q057]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 465]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 466]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 467]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 468]

28)

Read the following statements about Moon.

- (A) Only one side of the moon is visible to us on the earth.
- (B) The time taken for moon to complete a spin on its axis and the time taken to orbit the earth is exactly same.

Choose the **correct** option.

- (1) Both (A) and (B) are true, and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (B) are true, but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true but (B) is false.
- (4) (A) is false but (B) is true.

'चंद्रमा' के बारे में निम्न कथनों को पढ़िए :

- (A) पृथ्वी से हमें चंद्रमा का केवल एक ही भाग दिखाई पड़ता है।
- (B) चंद्रमा को अपने अक्ष पर घूमने तथा पृथ्वी के चारों ओर चक्कर लगाने में लगभग एक जैसा समय लगता है।

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (1) दोनों (A) और (B) सही हैं, और (B) सही व्याख्या करता है (A) की।
- (2) दोनों (A) और (B) सही हैं, किन्तु (B) सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है (A) की।
- (3) (A) सही है किन्तु (B) गलत है।
- (4) (A) गलत है किन्तु (B) सही है।

[Question ID = 118][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q058]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 469]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 470]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 471]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 472]

- 29) Labrador Current is a _____.
- (1) Cold current
 - (2) Warm current
 - (3) Canary current
 - (4) Surface current

लेब्राडोर धारा एक _____ है।

- (1) शीत जलधारा
- (2) गर्म जलधारा
- (3) कनारी धारा
- (4) सतही धारा

[Question ID = 119][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q059]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 473]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 474]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 475]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 476]

- 30) Which of the following are factors of soil formation ?

- (A) Altitude and slope
- (B) Flora and Fauna
- (C) Temperature and Rainfall
- (D) Time

Choose the **correct** option :

- (1) (A), (B) and (C)
- (2) (B), (C) and (D)
- (3) (A), (C) and (D)
- (4) All (A), (B), (C) and (D)

निम्न में से कौन से कारक मृदा के निर्माण में सहायक होते हैं?

- (A) तुंगता एवं ढाल
- (B) वनस्पतिजात एवं प्राणिजात
- (C) तापमान व वर्षा
- (D) समय

सही विकल्प का चुनाव कीजिए :

- (1) (A), (B) तथा (C)
- (2) (B), (C) तथा (D)
- (3) (A), (C) तथा (D)
- (4) सभी (A), (B), (C) तथा (D)

[Question ID = 120][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q060]

1. 1 [Option ID = 477]
2. 2 [Option ID = 478]
3. 3 [Option ID = 479]
4. 4 [Option ID = 480]

31)

Consider the following statements about waterways and choose the appropriate option.

- (A) Waterways are the most commonly used means of transport for short distances.
- (B) Navigable rivers and lakes are used as inland water ways.
- (C) Durban and Cape Town are important ports in Africa.

Options :

- (1) (A) and (B) are true
- (2) (B) and (C) are true
- (3) (A) and (C) are true
- (4) All (A), (B) and (C) are true

जलमार्ग के बारे में दिए गए निम्न कथनों को पढ़िए तथा उपयुक्त विकल्प का चुनाव कीजिए।

- (A) कम दूरी यातायात के सबसे अधिक उपयोग किए जाने वाले मार्ग जलमार्ग हैं।
- (B) नाव्य नदियों तथा झीलों का उपयोग अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्ग के लिए होता है।
- (C) डरबन और केपटाउन अफ्रीका के महत्वपूर्ण पत्तन हैं।

विकल्प :

- (1) (A) तथा (B) सही हैं।
- (2) (B) तथा (C) सही हैं।
- (3) (A) तथा (C) सही हैं।
- (4) सभी (A), (B) तथा (C) सही हैं।

[Question ID = 121][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q061]

1. 1 [Option ID = 481]
2. 2 [Option ID = 482]
3. 3 [Option ID = 483]
4. 4 [Option ID = 484]

32) Consider the following mineral deposits :

- (A) Limestone deposits of caucasus region of France
- (B) Manganese deposition of Georgia and Ukraine
- (C) Phosphate beds of Algeria

Which kind of rocks holds these deposits ?

- (1) Igneous rocks
- (2) Sedimentary rocks
- (3) Igneous and sedimentary rocks
- (4) Metamorphic and sedimentary rocks

निम्नलिखित खनिजों के निक्षेप पर विचार करें :

- (A) फ्रांस के कॉकेशस प्रदेश के चूना पत्थर निक्षेप।
- (B) जार्जिया और यूक्रेन के मैंगनीज निक्षेप।
- (C) अल्जीरिया के फास्फेट संस्तर।

यह किस प्रकार के शैलों से बने हैं?

- (1) आग्नेय शैल
- (2) अवसादी शैल
- (3) आग्नेय और अवसादी शैल
- (4) कायांतरित और अवसादी शैल

[Question ID = 122][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q062]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 485]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 486]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 487]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 488]

33)

Consider the statements (A) and (B) about conventional energy and choose the correct answer.

Statement (A) : Conventional source of energy are those whose occurrence is in limited local area and which have been in common use for a long time.

Statement (B) : Only fossil fuels are sources of conventional energy.

Options :

- (1) Both (A) and (B) are true
- (2) Both (A) and (B) are false
- (3) (A) is true but (B) is false
- (4) (A) is false, (B) is true

परंपरागत ऊर्जा के बारे में कथन (A) तथा (B) पर विचार करें और सही उत्तर का चयन करें।

कथन (A) : ऊर्जा के परंपरागत स्रोत वे हैं जो सीमित स्थानीय क्षेत्र में पाए जाते हैं और जो लंबे समय से सामान्य उपयोग में लाए जा रहे हैं।

कथन (B) : केवल जीवाश्म ईंधन परंपरागत ऊर्जा के स्रोत हैं।

विकल्प :

- (1) (A) और (B) दोनों सही हैं।
- (2) (A) और (B) दोनों गलत हैं।
- (3) (A) सही है लेकिन (B) गलत है।
- (4) (A) गलत है लेकिन (B) सही है।

[Question ID = 123][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q063]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 489]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 490]

3. 3 [Option ID = 491]
4. 4 [Option ID = 492]

34) Which of the following pair/pairs, is/are correctly matched.

- (A) Maize : High temperature and light rainfall
(B) Cotton : Moderate temperature and rainfall
(C) Jute : High temperature and heavy rainfall

Choose the **correct** option.

- (1) Only (A)
(2) Only (C)
(3) Only (A) and (B)
(4) Only (A) and (C)

उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से, जोड़ा/जोड़े सही रूप में मिलान में हैं :

- (A) मक्का - उच्च तापमान और हल्की वर्षा
(B) कपास - मध्यम तापमान और वर्षा
(C) जूट - उच्च तापमान और भारी वर्षा

सही विकल्प चुनें :

- (1) केवल (A)
(2) केवल (C)
(3) केवल (A) और (B)
(4) केवल (A) और (C)

[Question ID = 124][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q064]

1. 1 [Option ID = 493]
2. 2 [Option ID = 494]
3. 3 [Option ID = 495]
4. 4 [Option ID = 496]

35)

If you stay in the Southern Hemisphere, which of the following will hold true about 21st June ?

- (1) Longest day and shortest night
(2) Equal day and night
(3) Shortest day and longest night
(4) Continuous daylight is experienced

अगर आप दक्षिणी गोलार्ध में रहें तो 21 जून के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सही होगा ?

- (1) सबसे लंबा दिन और सबसे छोटी रात
- (2) बराबर दिन और रात
- (3) सबसे छोटा दिन और सबसे लंबी रात
- (4) निरंतर प्रकाश का अनुभव होगा

[Question ID = 125][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q065]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 497]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 498]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 499]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 500]

36)

When the Prime Meridian of Greenwich has the sun at the highest point in the sky, all the places along this meridian will have _____.

- (1) Sunrise
- (2) Sunset
- (3) Mid-day
- (4) Midnight

ग्रीनिच पर स्थित प्रमुख याम्योत्तर पर सूर्य जिस समय आकाश के सबसे ऊँचे बिंदु पर होगा, उस समय याम्योत्तर पर स्थित सभी स्थानों पर _____ होगी।

- (1) सूर्योदय
- (2) सूर्यास्त
- (3) दोपहर
- (4) अर्ध-रात्रि

[Question ID = 126][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q066]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 501]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 502]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 503]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 504]

37)

What lies at $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North of the equator ?

- (1) Tropic of Cancer
- (2) Tropic of Capricorn
- (3) Arctic Circle
- (4) Antarctic circle

विषुवत् वृत्त के $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ उत्तर में क्या पड़ता है?

- (1) कर्क रेखा
- (2) मकर रेखा
- (3) उत्तर ध्रुव वृत्त
- (4) दक्षिण ध्रुव वृत्त

[Question ID = 127][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q067]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 505]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 506]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 507]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 508]

38) The Middle Himalayas are known as :

- (1) Himachal
- (2) Shiwalik
- (3) Aravali
- (4) Himadri

मध्य हिमालय को कहा जाता है :

- (1) हिमाचल
- (2) शिवालिक
- (3) अरावली
- (4) हिमाद्रि

[Question ID = 128][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q068]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 509]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 510]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 511]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 512]

39) Which of the following are forms of precipitation ?

- (A) Flood
- (B) Snow
- (C) Hail
- (D) Sleet

Options :

- (1) (A), (B), (C)
- (2) (A), (B), (D)
- (3) (A), (C), (D)
- (4) (B), (C), (D)

निम्नलिखित में से कौन से वर्षण के प्रकार हैं?

- (A) बाढ़
- (B) हिम
- (C) ओला
- (D) सहिम वृष्टि

विकल्प :

- (1) (A), (B), (C)
- (2) (A), (B), (D)
- (3) (A), (C), (D)
- (4) (B), (C), (D)

[Question ID = 129][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q069]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 513]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 514]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 515]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 516]

40) Which gas is known as the greenhouse gas ?

- (1) Oxygen
- (2) Nitrogen
- (3) Carbon Dioxide
- (4) Argon

किस गैस को ग्रीनहाउस गैस कहते हैं?

- (1) ऑक्सीजन
- (2) नाइट्रोजन
- (3) कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड
- (4) आर्गन

[Question ID = 130][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q070]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 517]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 518]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 519]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 520]

41) History at the elementary level constitutes the following :

- (A) Grand narratives
- (B) Chronology
- (C) Subaltern histories
- (D) Critical thinking

Options :

- (1) (A), (B) and (C)
- (2) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- (3) (A) and (B)
- (4) (B), (C) and D)

प्रारंभिक स्तर इतिहास निम्नलिखित से गठित है :

- (A) भव्य वर्णन
- (B) कालक्रम
- (C) सबाल्टन इतिहास
- (D) आलोचनात्मक चिंतन

विकल्प :

- (1) (A), (B) और (C)
- (2) (A), (B), (C) और (D)
- (3) (A) और (B)
- (4) (B), (C) और (D)

[Question ID = 131][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q071]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 521]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 522]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 523]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 524]

42) Studying Social Sciences at the elementary level is vital for the following reasons :

- (A) To understand the society one lives in.
- (B) To appreciate values enshrined in the Indian Constitution.
- (C) To become a responsible citizen of a democracy.
- (D) To learn to respect differences of opinion.

Options :

- (1) (A), (B) and (D)
- (2) (A), (B) and (C)
- (3) (A) and (B)
- (4) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

प्रारंभिक स्तर पर सामाजिक विज्ञान का अध्ययन निम्नलिखित कारणों से अत्यावश्यक है :

- (A) जिस समाज में रहते हैं उसे समझने के लिए।
- (B) भारतीय संविधान में प्रतिष्ठापित मूल्यों की प्रशंसा के लिए।
- (C) लोकतंत्र में जिम्मेदार नागरिक होने के लिए।
- (D) मतभेदों का सम्मान करने के लिए।

विकल्प :

- (1) (A), (B) और (D)
- (2) (A), (B) और (C)
- (3) (A) और (B)
- (4) (A), (B), (C) और (D)

[Question ID = 132][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q072]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 525]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 526]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 527]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 528]

43)

Consider the following statements and choose the **correct** option.

Statement (I) : The manner in which teachers teach values in classroom has a profound impact upon students' learning.

Statement (II) : The impact of citizenship education is substantially less in schools where democratic practices are few or absent all together.

Options :

- (1) **Statement (I)** is false but **(II)** is true
- (2) Both **statement (I)** and **(II)** are true and **statement (II)** is an example of **statement (I)**.
- (3) **Statement (I)** is true but **(II)** is false.
- (4) Both **statement (I)** and **(II)** are true but **statement (II)** is not an example of **statement (I)**.

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें और सही विकल्प का चयन करें :

कथन (I) : जिस तरह से शिक्षक अपनी कक्षा में मूल्यों का अध्यापन करते हैं उसका उनके विद्यार्थियों के 'अधिगम' पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ता है।

कथन (II) : नागरिकता शिक्षा का प्रभाव वास्तविक रूप से उन परिस्थितियों में कम होता है जहाँ लोकतांत्रिक प्रथाएँ बहुत कम हैं अथवा संपूर्णरूप से नदारद हैं।

विकल्प :

- (1) कथन (I) गलत है परन्तु (II) सही है।
- (2) कथन (I) और (II) दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन (II), कथन (I) का उदाहरण है।
- (3) कथन (I) सही है परन्तु (II) गलत है।
- (4) कथन (I) और (II) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु कथन (II), कथन (I) का उदाहरण नहीं है।

[Question ID = 133][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q073]

1. 1 [Option ID = 529]
2. 2 [Option ID = 530]
3. 3 [Option ID = 531]
4. 4 [Option ID = 532]

44) Which of the following values are necessary in a democratic classroom ?

- (A) Group feeling
- (B) Obedience
- (C) Individualistic feeling
- (D) Critical thinking

Choose the appropriate option.

- (1) (A) and (B)
- (2) (B) and (C)
- (3) (A) and (D)
- (4) (B) and (D)

निम्न में से कौन से मूल्य एक प्रजातांत्रिक कक्षा के लिए आवश्यक हैं?

- (A) समूह-बोध
- (B) आज्ञाकारिता
- (C) व्यक्तिगत-बोध
- (D) आलोचनात्मक चिंतन

उपयुक्त विकल्प का चुनाव कीजिए :

- (1) (A) और (B)
- (2) (B) और (C)
- (3) (A) और (D)
- (4) (B) और (D)

[Question ID = 134][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q074]

1. 1 [Option ID = 533]
2. 2 [Option ID = 534]
3. 3 [Option ID = 535]
4. 4 [Option ID = 536]

45)

A teacher wants to teach students about, 'how to locate place ? Which teaching material could be used ?

- (A) A globe
- (B) A world map
- (C) Films
- (D) A map of India

Choose the appropriate option :

- (1) (A), (B) and (C)
- (2) (A), (B) and (D)
- (3) (B), (C) and (D)
- (4) All (A), (B), (C) and (D)

एक शिक्षिका अपने छात्रों को 'किसी स्थान की स्थिति के बारे में कैसे पता लगाए' विषय पढ़ाना चाहती है। निम्न में से कौन सी शिक्षण सामग्री का प्रयोग करना चाहिए :

- (A) ग्लोब
- (B) विश्व का नक्शा
- (C) फिल्म
- (D) भारत का नक्शा

उपयुक्त विकल्प का चुनाव कीजिए :

- (1) (A), (B) तथा (C)
- (2) (A), (B) तथा (D)
- (3) (B), (C) तथा (D)
- (4) (A), (B), (C) तथा (D) सभी

[Question ID = 135][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q075]

1. 1 [Option ID = 537]
2. 2 [Option ID = 538]
3. 3 [Option ID = 539]
4. 4 [Option ID = 540]

46)

Which of the following could be used in an elementary social science classroom while discussing about 'gender' ?

- (A) Stories of women's struggle.
- (B) Educational participation data of women and men.
- (C) A wall paper of gender practices in different societies.

Choose the appropriate option :

- (1) Only (A)
- (2) Only (B)
- (3) Only (C)
- (4) (A), (B) and (C)

प्रारंभिक स्तर पर सामाजिक विज्ञान की कक्षा में जेंडर विषय पर चर्चा करते हुए निम्न में से क्या शामिल किया जा सकता है?

- (A) महिलाओं के संघर्ष की कहानियाँ।
- (B) महिलाओं व पुरुषों की शैक्षिक भागीदारी के आँकड़ें।
- (C) विभिन्न समाजों में प्रचलित जेंडर प्रथाओं को दर्शाता हुआ वॉलपेपर।

उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (1) केवल (A)
- (2) केवल (B)
- (3) केवल (C)
- (4) (A), (B) तथा (C)

[Question ID = 136][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q076]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 541]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 542]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 543]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 544]

47)

Consider the following statements and choose the **correct** option.

Statement (I) : Civics as a subject in the Indian school curriculum was the result of imperial policy of the British Government.

Statement (II) : Civics was introduced in view of the increasing disloyalty among Indians towards the British Raj.

Options :

- (1) Only statement (I) is correct
- (2) Only statement (II) is correct
- (3) Both statements are correct and statement (II) is correct explanation of (I)
- (4) Both statements are incorrect.

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें और सही विकल्प का चयन करें :

कथन (I) : भारतीय विद्यालय पाठ्यक्रम में नागरिक शास्त्र एक विषय के रूप में ब्रिटिश सरकार की शाही नीति का परिणाम था।

कथन (II) : ब्रिटिश राज के विरुद्ध भारतीयों में बढ़ती अनिष्टा को ध्यान में रखते हुए नागरिक शास्त्र लाया गया।

विकल्प :

- (1) केवल कथन (I) सही है।
- (2) केवल कथन (II) सही है।
- (3) दोनों कथन सही हैं और कथन (II), (I) की सही व्याख्या है।
- (4) दोनों कथन गलत हैं।

[Question ID = 137][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q077]

1. 1 [Option ID = 545]
2. 2 [Option ID = 546]
3. 3 [Option ID = 547]
4. 4 [Option ID = 548]

48)

An imaginative social science teacher's skills are best reflected in which of the following :

- (1) Only in notice boards
- (2) In simplifying concepts for exam purposes
- (3) In a story telling session during assembly
- (4) In plan design and assessment

निम्नलिखित में से किस में एक कल्पनाशील सामाजिक विज्ञान के शिक्षक के कौशल श्रेष्ठ रूप से परावर्तित होते हैं।

- (1) केवल सूचना-पट्ट में
- (2) परीक्षा के उद्देश्यों के लिए संकल्पनाओं को सरल बनाने में।
- (3) सभा (एसेम्बली) के समय कथा-वाचन में।
- (4) योजना बनाने एवं आंकलन में।

[Question ID = 138][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q078]

1. 1 [Option ID = 549]
2. 2 [Option ID = 550]
3. 3 [Option ID = 551]
4. 4 [Option ID = 552]

49)

A teacher wants to discuss about various ecosystems in her classroom, which of the following examples are most appropriate :

- (A) Desert
- (B) River
- (C) Ocean
- (D) Coral Reef

Options :

- (1) (A), (B) and (C)
- (2) (B), (C) and (D)
- (3) (A), (C) and (D)
- (4) All (A), (B), (C) and (D)

एक शिक्षक अपनी कक्षा में विभिन्न पारिस्थितिकीय तन्त्रों के बारे में चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। निम्न में से कौनसे उदाहरण सबसे उचित हैं?

- (A) रेगिस्तान
- (B) नदी
- (C) समुद्र
- (D) शैवाल/मूंगा चट्टान

विकल्प :

- (1) (A), (B) तथा (C)
- (2) (B), (C) तथा (D)
- (3) (A), (C) तथा (D)
- (4) (A), (B), (C) तथा (D) सभी

[Question ID = 139][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q079]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 553]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 554]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 555]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 556]

50)

‘Discuss why is the work done by women less valued than that of men in our society ?’
What is the relevance of such a question in Social Science classroom ?

- (A) Such questions help in initiating discussion in class.
- (B) Such questions help in recognizing discrimination prevalent in society.
- (C) Such questions have no fixed answers and have no educational value.

Choose the appropriate option :

- (1) (A) and (B)
- (2) (B) and (C)
- (3) (A) and (C)
- (4) All (A), (B) and (C)

“चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों हमारे समाज में महिलाओं द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों को पुरुषों की अपेक्षा कम महत्व दिया जाता है?” सामाजिक विज्ञान की कक्षा में ऐसे प्रश्नों को शामिल किए जाने की क्या प्रासंगिकता है?

- (A) ऐसे प्रश्न कक्षा में चर्चा की शुरुआत करने में सहायक होते हैं।
- (B) ऐसे प्रश्न समाज में व्याप्त असमानताओं को उजागर करने में सहायक होते हैं।
- (C) ऐसे प्रश्नों के निश्चित उत्तर नहीं होते हैं और इनका कोई शैक्षिक महत्व नहीं है।

उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (1) (A) तथा (B)
- (2) (B) तथा (C)
- (3) (A) तथा (C)
- (4) सभी (A), (B) तथा (C)

[Question ID = 140][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q080]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 557]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 558]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 559]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 560]

51)

What should be the sources for students to find out the difference between the life style of people in Brazil and India ?

- (A) Pictures from the two countries collected from magazines/internet
- (B) Census data of Brazil and India
- (C) Trade treaty between Brazil and India
- (D) Movies of Brazil and India

Options :

- (1) (A) and (B)
- (2) (A) and (D)
- (3) (A), (B) and (C)
- (4) (A), (B) and (D)

ब्राज़ील एवं भारत के लोगों की जीवन-शैली के बीच के अंतर का पता करने के लिए विद्यार्थियों के पास क्या स्रोत होने चाहिए ?

- (A) पत्रिकाओं/इंटरनेट से एकत्रित किये दोनों देशों के चित्र
- (B) ब्राज़ील एवं भारत की जनगणना का डाटा
- (C) ब्राज़ील एवं भारत के बीच व्यापार संधि
- (D) ब्राज़ील एवं भारत की फिल्में

विकल्प :

- (1) (A) और (B)
- (2) (A) और (D)
- (3) (A), (B) और (C)
- (4) (A), (B) और (D)

[Question ID = 141][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q081]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 561]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 562]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 563]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 564]

52)

Consider the following statements :

- (A) For an enabling curriculum, certain themes that facilitate inter-disciplinary thinking are required.
- (B) The boundaries of different social science disciplines need to be opened up, and plurality of approaches may be applied to understand a given phenomenon.

Choose the correct option :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

निम्न कथनों पर विचार कीजिए :

- (A) एक समर्थ पाठ्यचर्या के लिए ऐसी विषय-वस्तु की आवश्यकता है जो अंतर्विषयक विचारधारा को प्रोत्साहित करें।
- (R) विभिन्न सामाजिक विज्ञानों की विषय-सीमाओं को खोलने की आवश्यकता है ताकि दी गई परिघटना को समझने के लिए कई तरह के उपागमों का प्रयोग किया जा सके।

सही विकल्प का चुनाव कीजिए :

- (1) (A) तथा (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R) सही व्याख्या करता है (A) की।
- (2) (A) तथा (R) दोनों सही हैं किन्तु (R) सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है (A) की।
- (3) (A) सही है, किन्तु (R) गलत है।
- (4) (A) गलत है, किन्तु (R) सही है।

[Question ID = 142][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q082]

1. 1 [Option ID = 565]
2. 2 [Option ID = 566]
3. 3 [Option ID = 567]
4. 4 [Option ID = 568]

53)

Which of the following is true about generalisations ?

- (A) They are statements indicating relationships between two or more concepts.
- (B) Generalisation may appear as descriptions, principles, explanations, evaluation and prediction.
- (C) Generalisation cannot be judged as true or false.
- (D) They can not be understood fully unless their constituent concepts are understood.

Choose the **correct** option :

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (2) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (3) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (4) (A), (C) and (D) only

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सामान्यीकरण के संबंध में सही है ?

- (A) वे दो और अधिक संकल्पनाओं के बीच के संबंधों की ओर संकेत करने वाले कथन हैं।
- (B) सामान्यीकरण वर्गीकरण, व्याख्याओं, मूल्यांकनों एवं पूर्वानुमानों की तरह प्रतीत हो सकते हैं।
- (C) सामान्यीकरण का सही अथवा गलत की तरह मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जा सकता है।
- (D) उनको समग्र रूप से नहीं समझा जा सकता जब तक उनकी संघटक संकल्पनाओं को न समझा जा सके।

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (1) केवल (A), (B) और (C)
- (2) केवल (B), (C) और (D)
- (3) केवल (A), (B) और (D)
- (4) केवल (A), (C) और (D)

[Question ID = 143][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q083]

1. 1 [Option ID = 569]
2. 2 [Option ID = 570]
3. 3 [Option ID = 571]
4. 4 [Option ID = 572]

54)

While teaching about historical sources, which of the following questions are relevant for discussion in the class ?

- (A) Who wrote a specific text ?
- (B) When was the inscription done ?
- (C) Was there any objective for making the painting ?

Options :

- (1) Only (A) and (B)
- (2) Only (B) and (C)
- (3) Only (A) and (C)
- (4) (A), (B) and (C)

ऐतिहासिक स्रोतों के बारे में पढ़ते समय, निम्नलिखित में से कौन से प्रश्न कक्षा में परिचर्चा के लिए प्रासंगिक हैं ?

- (A) किसने विशिष्ट लेख लिखा ?
- (B) अभिलेख कब किया गया ?
- (C) क्या चित्र बनाने का कोई उद्देश्य था ?

विकल्प :

- (1) केवल (A) और (B)
- (2) केवल (B) और (C)
- (3) केवल (A) और (C)
- (4) (A), (B) और (C)

[Question ID = 144][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q084]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 573]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 574]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 575]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 576]

55)

‘Can you list two ways in which you feel advertising affects issues of equality in a democracy ?’

What is the relevance of asking such a question in social science classroom ?

- (A) To gauge the extent to which the learner has understood the concepts.
- (B) To test recall skills of the students.
- (C) To provide space for learners to articulate main ideas of the concept in their own words.

Choose the appropriate option :

- (1) (A) and (B)
- (2) (B) and (C)
- (3) (A) and (C)
- (4) Only (A)

“क्या आप ऐसे दो तरीके बता सकते हैं जिनके द्वारा आप सोचते हैं कि विज्ञापन का प्रभाव लोकतंत्र में समानता के मुद्दे पर पड़ता है?”

सामाजिक विज्ञान की कक्षा में ऐसे प्रश्न पूछने की क्या प्रासंगिकता है?

- (A) यह आकलन करने में मदद करते हैं कि सीखने वाले ने अवधारणाओं को समझ लिया है।
- (B) छात्रों के स्मरण के कौशल की जाँच करते हैं।
- (C) छात्रों को मुख्य अवधारणाओं व बिन्दुओं को अपने शब्दों में व्यक्त करने का स्थान देते हैं।

उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (1) (A) तथा (B)
- (2) (B) तथा (C)
- (3) (A) तथा (C)
- (4) केवल (A)

[Question ID = 145][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q085]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 577]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 578]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 579]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 580]

56)

A geography teacher found that most of her students performance was poor in a test. She identifies that they lacked mapping skills. She then plans a systematic intervention to improve their mapping skills. The teacher is involved in :

- (1) Assessment of Learning
- (2) Assessment for Learning
- (3) Evaluation
- (4) Action Research

भूगोल की एक शिक्षिका देखती है कि अधिकतर छात्र एक कक्षा टेस्ट में बहुत निचले स्तर का निष्पादन करते हैं। उसके बाद वह चिन्हित करती हैं कि उनमें 'मापन' कौशल की कमी है। मापन कौशल को बेहतर करने के लिए वह सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से उसे ठीक करने हेतु काम की योजना बनाती है। शिक्षिका निम्न में से किस में संलग्न है?

- (1) अधिगम का आकलन
- (2) अधिगम हेतु आकलन
- (3) मूल्यांकन
- (4) कार्यात्मक अनुसंधान

[Question ID = 146][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q086]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 581]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 582]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 583]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 584]

57) 'Why do people of the Sahara desert wear heavy robes' ?

This question attempts to assess students' ability to :

- (1) Hypothesise
- (2) Reason
- (3) Infer
- (4) Generalise

क्यों सहारा रेगिस्तान के लोग भारी वस्त्र पहनते हैं? यह प्रश्न विद्यार्थी की _____ की क्षमता को आंकने का प्रयास करता है।

- (1) परिकल्पना
- (2) तर्क शक्ति
- (3) अर्थ निकालने
- (4) सामान्य अनुमान लगाने

[Question ID = 147][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q087]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 585]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 586]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 587]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 588]

58)

In a norm-referenced test on Geography, which of the following design would be most suitable ?

- (1) Essay
- (2) Viva-voce
- (3) Multiple-choice-question
- (4) Practical demonstration

भूगोल पर मानक-संदर्भित टेस्ट में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी अभिकल्पना सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त होगी ?

- (1) अनुबंध
- (2) मौखिक परीक्षा
- (3) बहु विकल्प प्रश्न
- (4) प्रायोगिक प्रदर्शन

[Question ID = 148][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q088]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 589]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 590]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 591]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 592]

59) "Make a list of different kinds of land use in your neighbourhood."

This question attempts to assess students ability to :

- (1) Introspect
- (2) Observe
- (3) Interpret
- (4) Generalize

“आपके पड़ोस में भूमि का उपयोग किस-किस प्रकार हो रहा है, उसकी सूची बनाएँ।”

यह प्रश्न विद्यार्थी की _____ की क्षमता को आंकने का प्रयास करता है।

- (1) आत्मविश्लेषण करने
- (2) अवलोकन करने
- (3) व्याख्या करने
- (4) सामान्य अनुमान लगाने

[Question ID = 149][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q089]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 593]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 594]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 595]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 596]

60)

To do a project on trees in my neighbourhood, what would be the sequence suggested to students ?

- (A) Presentation
- (B) Planning data collection
- (C) Observation
- (D) Recording and Reporting
- (E) Discussion

Options :

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
- (2) (B), (C), (D), (A), (E)
- (3) (C), (A), (B), (D), (E)
- (4) (C), (D), (A), (B), (E)

अपने आसपास के वृक्षों पर एक परियोजना करने के लिए, विद्यार्थियों को सुझाया गया अनुक्रम क्या हो सकता है?

- (A) निरूपण
- (B) आँकड़े इकट्ठा करने की योजना
- (C) अवलोकन
- (D) रिकॉर्डिंग और प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करना
- (E) परिचर्चा

विकल्प :

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
- (2) (B), (C), (D), (A), (E)
- (3) (C), (A), (B), (D), (E)
- (4) (C), (D), (A), (B), (E)

[Question ID = 150][Question Description = S8_Social Science_Q090]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 597]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 598]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 599]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 600]

Topic:- Sanskrit_Q91-99_L1_P2_CTET

1)

अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा तदाधारितप्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेषु उचिततमम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत -

जनवरी मासस्य तृतीयदिवसे 1831 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे महाराष्ट्रस्य नायगांव नाम्नि स्थाने सावित्रीबाई अजायत। सा महाराष्ट्रस्य प्रथमा महिला शिक्षिका आसीत्। नववर्ष-देशीया सा ज्योतिबा फुले महोदयेन परिणीता। यतो हि सः स्त्रीशिक्षायाः प्रबलः समर्थकः आसीत् अतः सावित्र्याः मनसि स्थिता अध्ययनाभिलाषा उत्सं प्राप्तवती। इतः परं सा साग्रहम् आङ्ग्लभाषाया अपि अध्ययनं कृतवती। 1848 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे पुणे नगरे सावित्री, ज्योतिबामहोदयेन सह कन्यानां कृते प्रदेशस्य प्रथमं विद्यालयं आरभत। 1851 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे अस्पृश्यत्वात् तिरस्कृतस्य समुदायस्य बालिकानां कृते पृथक्तया अपरः विद्यालयः प्रारब्धः।

सामाजिककुरीतीनां सा मुखरं विरोधम् अकरोत्। विधवानां शिरोमुण्डनस्य निराकरणाय सा स्वयं नापितैः मिलिता। फलतः केचन नापिताः अस्यां रूढौ सहभागीताम् अत्यजन। एकदा मार्गे तया दृष्टं यत् कूपं निकषा निम्नजातीयाः काश्चित् नार्यः जलं पातुं याचन्ते स्म। उच्चवर्गीयाः तान् कूपात् जलोद्धरणम् अवारयन्। सावित्री एतत् अपमानं सोढुं नाशक्नोत्। सा ताः स्त्रियः एकं तडागं दर्शयित्वा अकथयत् यत् सार्वजनिकोऽयं तडागः। अस्मात् जलग्रहणे नास्ति जातिबन्धनम्। यथेष्टं जलं नयत।

‘महिला सेवामण्डल’, ‘शिशुहत्या प्रतिबन्धकगृह’ इत्यादीनां संस्थानां स्थापनायां फुलेदम्पत्योः महत्वपूर्णं अवदानम्। सत्यशोधकमण्डलस्य गतिविधिषु अपि सावित्री अतीव सक्रिया आसीत्। अस्य उद्देश्यम् उत्पीडितानाम् स्वाधिकारान् प्रति जागरणम् आसीत्। सावित्री अनेकाः संस्थाः सञ्चालितवती। दुर्भिक्षकाले, प्लेगकाले च पीडितजनानाम् अश्रान्तं अविरतं च सेवाम् अकरोत्। महारोगप्रसारकाले सेवारता सा स्वयं असाध्यरोगेण ग्रस्ता 1897 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे निधनं गता।

साहित्यरचनया अपि सावित्री महीयते। तस्या काव्यसङ्कलनद्वयं वर्तते - काव्यफुले सुबोधरत्नाकर चेति। भारतदेशे महिलोत्थानस्य गहनावबोधनाय सावित्रीमहोदयायाः जीवनचरितम् अवश्यम् अध्येतव्यम्।

सावित्री कस्मिन् संलग्ना आसीत् ?

- (1) अध्ययने
- (2) अध्यापने
- (3) भोजने
- (4) पुस्तकालये

[Question ID = 241][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q091]

1. 1 [Option ID = 961]
2. 2 [Option ID = 962]
3. 3 [Option ID = 963]
4. 4 [Option ID = 964]

अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा तदाधारितप्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेषु उचिततमम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत -

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सामाजिककुरीतीनां सा मुखरं विरोधम् अकरोत्। विधवानां शिरोमुण्डनस्य निराकरणाय सा स्वयं नापितैः मिलिता। फलतः केचन नापिताः अस्यां रूढौ सहभागीताम् अत्यजन। एकदा मार्गे तया दृष्टं यत् कूपं निकषा निम्नजातीयाः काश्चित् नार्यः जलं पातुं याचन्ते स्म। उच्चवर्गीयाः तान् कूपात् जलोद्धरणम् अवारयन्। सावित्री एतत् अपमानं सोढुं नाशक्नोत्। सा ताः स्त्रियः एकं तडागं दर्शयित्वा अकथयत् यत् सार्वजनिकोऽयं तडागः। अस्मात् जलग्रहणे नास्ति जातिबन्धनम्। यथेष्टं जलं नयत।

‘महिला सेवामण्डल’, ‘शिशुहत्या प्रतिबन्धकगृह’ इत्यादीनां संस्थानां स्थापनायां फुलेदम्पत्योः महत्वपूर्णं अवदानम्। सत्यशोधकमण्डलस्य गतिविधिषु अपि सावित्री अतीव सक्रिया आसीत्। अस्य उद्देश्यम् उत्पीडितानाम् स्वाधिकारान् प्रति जागरणम् आसीत्। सावित्री अनेकाः संस्थाः सञ्चालितवती। दुर्भिक्षकाले, प्लेगकाले च पीडितजनानाम् अश्रान्तं अविरतं च सेवाम् अकरोत्। महारोगप्रसारकाले सेवारता सा स्वयं असाध्यरोगेण ग्रस्ता 1897 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे निधनं गता।

साहित्यरचनया अपि सावित्री महीयते। तस्या काव्यसङ्कलनद्वयं वर्तते - काव्यफुले सुबोधरत्नाकर चेति। भारतदेशे महिलोत्थानस्य गहनावबोधनाय सावित्रीमहोदयायाः जीवनचरितम् अवश्यम् अध्येतव्यम्।

‘सरोवरः’ इत्यस्य पदस्य समानार्थकं पदं गद्यांशे किं अस्ति ?

- (1) तडागः
- (2) गृहम्
- (3) जलदः
- (4) प्रदेशः

[Question ID = 242][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q092]

1. 1 [Option ID = 965]
2. 2 [Option ID = 966]
3. 3 [Option ID = 967]
4. 4 [Option ID = 968]

अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा तदाधारितप्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेषु उचिततमम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत -

जनवरी मासस्य तृतीयदिवसे 1831 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे महाराष्ट्रस्य नायगांव नाम्नि स्थाने सावित्रीबाई अजायत। सा महाराष्ट्रस्य प्रथमा महिला शिक्षिका आसीत्। नववर्ष-देशीया सा ज्योतिबा फुले महोदयेन परिणीता। यतो हि सः स्त्रीशिक्षायाः प्रबलः समर्थकः आसीत् अतः सावित्र्याः मनसि स्थिता अध्ययनाभिलाषा उत्सं प्राप्तवती। इतः परं सा साग्रहम् आङ्ग्लभाषाया अपि अध्ययनं कृतवती। 1848 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे पुणे नगरे सावित्री, ज्योतिबामहोदयेन सह कन्यानां कृते प्रदेशस्य प्रथमं विद्यालयं आरभत। 1851 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे अस्पृश्यत्वात् तिरस्कृतस्य समुदायस्य बालिकानां कृते पृथक्तया अपरः विद्यालयः प्रारब्धः।

सामाजिककुरीतीनां सा मुखरं विरोधम् अकरोत्। विधवानां शिरोमुण्डनस्य निराकरणाय सा स्वयं नापितैः मिलिता। फलतः केचन नापिताः अस्यां रूढौ सहभागीताम् अत्यजन। एकदा मार्गे तया दृष्टं यत् कूपं निकषा निम्नजातीयाः काश्चित् नार्यः जलं पातुं याचन्ते स्म। उच्चवर्गीयाः तान् कूपात् जलोद्धरणम् अवारयन्। सावित्री एतत् अपमानं सोढुं नाशक्नोत्। सा ताः स्त्रियः एकं तडागं दर्शयित्वा अकथयत् यत् सार्वजनिकोऽयं तडागः। अस्मात् जलग्रहणे नास्ति जातिबन्धनम्। यथेष्टं जलं नयत।

‘महिला सेवामण्डल’, ‘शिशुहत्या प्रतिबन्धकगृह’ इत्यादीनां संस्थानां स्थापनायां फुलेदम्पत्योः महत्वपूर्णं अवदानम्। सत्यशोधकमण्डलस्य गतिविधिषु अपि सावित्री अतीव सक्रिया आसीत्। अस्य उद्देश्यम् उत्पीडितानाम् स्वाधिकारान् प्रति जागरणम् आसीत्। सावित्री अनेकाः संस्थाः सञ्चालितवती। दुर्भिक्षकाले, प्लेगकाले च पीडितजनानाम् अश्रान्तं अविरतं च सेवाम् अकरोत्। महारोगप्रसारकाले सेवारता सा स्वयं असाध्यरोगेण ग्रस्ता 1897 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे निधनं गता।

साहित्यरचनया अपि सावित्री महीयते। तस्या काव्यसङ्कलनद्वयं वर्तते - काव्यफुले सुबोधरत्नाकर चेति। भारतदेशे महिलोत्थानस्य गहनावबोधनाय सावित्रीमहोदयायाः जीवनचरितम् अवश्यम् अध्येतव्यम्।

‘निरन्तरं’ इति पदस्य कः अर्थः ?

- (1) अविरतं
- (2) अश्रान्तम्
- (3) अनेकः
- (4) काले

[Question ID = 243][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q093]

1. 1 [Option ID = 969]
2. 2 [Option ID = 970]
3. 3 [Option ID = 971]
4. 4 [Option ID = 972]

अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा तदाधारितप्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेषु उचिततमम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत -

जनवरी मासस्य तृतीयदिवसे 1831 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे महाराष्ट्रस्य नायगांव नाम्नि स्थाने सावित्रीबाई अजायत। सा महाराष्ट्रस्य प्रथमा महिला शिक्षिका आसीत्। नववर्ष-देशीया सा ज्योतिबा फुले महोदयेन परिणीता। यतो हि सः स्त्रीशिक्षायाः प्रबलः समर्थकः आसीत् अतः सावित्र्याः मनसि स्थिता अध्ययनाभिलाषा उत्सं प्राप्तवती। इतः परं सा साग्रहम् आङ्ग्लभाषाया अपि अध्ययनं कृतवती। 1848 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे पुणे नगरे सावित्री, ज्योतिबामहोदयेन सह कन्यानां कृते प्रदेशस्य प्रथमं विद्यालयं आरभत। 1851 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे अस्पृश्यत्वात् तिरस्कृतस्य समुदायस्य बालिकानां कृते पृथक्तया अपरः विद्यालयः प्रारब्धः।

सामाजिककुरीतीनां सा मुखरं विरोधम् अकरोत्। विधवानां शिरोमुण्डनस्य निराकरणाय सा स्वयं नापितैः मिलिता। फलतः केचन नापिताः अस्यां रूढौ सहभागीताम् अत्यजन। एकदा मार्गे तया दृष्टं यत् कूपं निकषा निम्नजातीयाः काश्चित् नार्यः जलं पातुं याचन्ते स्म। उच्चवर्गीयाः तान् कूपात् जलोद्धरणम् अवारयन्। सावित्री एतत् अपमानं सोढुं नाशक्नोत्। सा ताः स्त्रियः एकं तडागं दर्शयित्वा अकथयत् यत् सार्वजनिकोऽयं तडागः। अस्मात् जलग्रहणे नास्ति जातिबन्धनम्। यथेष्टं जलं नयत।

‘महिला सेवामण्डल’, ‘शिशुहत्या प्रतिबन्धकगृह’ इत्यादीनां संस्थानां स्थापनायां फुलेदम्पत्योः महत्वपूर्णं अवदानम्। सत्यशोधकमण्डलस्य गतिविधिषु अपि सावित्री अतीव सक्रिया आसीत्। अस्य उद्देश्यम् उत्पीडितानाम् स्वाधिकारान् प्रति जागरणम् आसीत्। सावित्री अनेकाः संस्थाः सञ्चालितवती। दुर्भिक्षकाले, प्लेगकाले च पीडितजनानाम् अश्रान्तं अविरतं च सेवाम् अकरोत्। महारोगप्रसारकाले सेवारता सा स्वयं असाध्यरोगेण ग्रस्ता 1897 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे निधनं गता।

साहित्यरचनया अपि सावित्री महीयते। तस्या काव्यसङ्कलनद्वयं वर्तते - काव्यफुले सुबोधरत्नाकर चेति। भारतदेशे महिलोत्थानस्य गहनावबोधनाय सावित्रीमहोदयायाः जीवनचरितम् अवश्यम् अध्येतव्यम्।

कन्यानां कृते प्रदेशस्य प्रथमः विद्यालयः कुत्र स्थापितः ?

- (1) यमुनानगरे
- (2) पुणेनगरे
- (3) चेन्नईनगरे
- (4) कानपुरनगरे

[Question ID = 244][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q094]

1. 1 [Option ID = 973]
2. 2 [Option ID = 974]
3. 3 [Option ID = 975]
4. 4 [Option ID = 976]

5)

अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा तदाधारितप्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेषु उचिततमम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत -

जनवरी मासस्य तृतीयदिवसे 1831 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे महाराष्ट्रस्य नायगांव नाम्नि स्थाने सावित्रीबाई अजायत। सा महाराष्ट्रस्य प्रथमा महिला शिक्षिका आसीत्। नववर्ष-देशीया सा ज्योतिबा फुले महोदयेन परिणीता। यतो हि सः स्त्रीशिक्षायाः प्रबलः समर्थकः आसीत् अतः सावित्र्याः मनसि स्थिता अध्ययनाभिलाषा उत्सं प्राप्तवती। इतः परं सा साग्रहम् आङ्ग्लभाषाया अपि अध्ययनं कृतवती। 1848 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे पुणे नगरे सावित्री, ज्योतिबामहोदयेन सह कन्यानां कृते प्रदेशस्य प्रथमं विद्यालयं आरभत। 1851 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे अस्पृश्यत्वात् तिरस्कृतस्य समुदायस्य बालिकानां कृते पृथक्तया अपरः विद्यालयः प्रारब्धः।

सामाजिककुरीतीनां सा मुखरं विरोधम् अकरोत्। विधवानां शिरोमुण्डनस्य निराकरणाय सा स्वयं नापितैः मिलिता। फलतः केचन नापिताः अस्यां रूढौ सहभागीताम् अत्यजन। एकदा मार्गे तया दृष्टं यत् कूपं निकषा निम्नजातीयाः काश्चित् नार्यः जलं पातुं याचन्ते स्म। उच्चवर्गीयाः तान् कूपात् जलोद्धरणम् अवारयन्। सावित्री एतत् अपमानं सोढुं नाशक्नोत्। सा ताः स्त्रियः एकं तडागं दर्शयित्वा अकथयत् यत् सार्वजनिकोऽयं तडागः। अस्मात् जलग्रहणे नास्ति जातिबन्धनम्। यथेष्टं जलं नयत।

‘महिला सेवामण्डल’, ‘शिशुहत्या प्रतिबन्धकगृह’ इत्यादीनां संस्थानां स्थापनायां फुलेदम्पत्योः महत्वपूर्णं अवदानम्। सत्यशोधकमण्डलस्य गतिविधिषु अपि सावित्री अतीव सक्रिया आसीत्। अस्य उद्देश्यम् उत्पीडितानाम् स्वाधिकारान् प्रति जागरणम् आसीत्। सावित्री अनेकाः संस्थाः सञ्चालितवती। दुर्भिक्षकाले, प्लेगकाले च पीडितजनानाम् अश्रान्तं अविरतं च सेवाम् अकरोत्। महारोगप्रसारकाले सेवारता सा स्वयं असाध्यरोगेण ग्रस्ता 1897 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे निधनं गता।

साहित्यरचनया अपि सावित्री महीयते। तस्या काव्यसङ्कलनद्वयं वर्तते - काव्यफुले सुबोधरत्नाकर चेति। भारतदेशे महिलोत्थानस्य गहनावबोधनाय सावित्रीमहोदयायाः जीवनचरितम् अवश्यम् अध्येतव्यम्।

सावित्र्याः मनसि का अभिलाषा उत्सं प्राप्तवती ?

- (1) अध्ययनाभिलाषा
- (2) नृत्याभिलाषा
- (3) पाककलाभिलाषा
- (4) गायनाभिलाषा

[Question ID = 245][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q095]

1. 1 [Option ID = 977]
2. 2 [Option ID = 978]
3. 3 [Option ID = 979]
4. 4 [Option ID = 980]

अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा तदाधारितप्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेषु उचिततमम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत -

जनवरी मासस्य तृतीयदिवसे 1831 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे महाराष्ट्रस्य नायगांव नाम्नि स्थाने सावित्रीबाई अजायत। सा महाराष्ट्रस्य प्रथमा महिला शिक्षिका आसीत्। नववर्ष-देशीया सा ज्योतिबा फुले महोदयेन परिणीता। यतो हि सः स्त्रीशिक्षायाः प्रबलः समर्थकः आसीत् अतः सावित्र्याः मनसि स्थिता अध्ययनाभिलाषा उत्सं प्राप्तवती। इतः परं सा साग्रहम् आङ्ग्लभाषाया अपि अध्ययनं कृतवती। 1848 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे पुणे नगरे सावित्री, ज्योतिबामहोदयेन सह कन्यानां कृते प्रदेशस्य प्रथमं विद्यालयं आरभत। 1851 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे अस्पृश्यत्वात् तिरस्कृतस्य समुदायस्य बालिकानां कृते पृथक्तया अपरः विद्यालयः प्रारब्धः।

सामाजिककुरीतीनां सा मुखरं विरोधम् अकरोत्। विधवानां शिरोमुण्डनस्य निराकरणाय सा स्वयं नापितैः मिलिता। फलतः केचन नापिताः अस्यां रूढौ सहभागीताम् अत्यजन। एकदा मार्गे तया दृष्टं यत् कूपं निकषा निम्नजातीयाः काश्चित् नार्यः जलं पातुं याचन्ते स्म। उच्चवर्गीयाः तान् कूपात् जलोद्धरणम् अवारयन्। सावित्री एतत् अपमानं सोढुं नाशक्नोत्। सा ताः स्त्रियः एकं तडागं दर्शयित्वा अकथयत् यत् सार्वजनिकोऽयं तडागः। अस्मात् जलग्रहणे नास्ति जातिबन्धनम्। यथेष्टं जलं नयत।

‘महिला सेवामण्डल’, ‘शिशुहत्या प्रतिबन्धकगृह’ इत्यादीनां संस्थानां स्थापनायां फुलेदम्पत्योः महत्वपूर्णं अवदानम्। सत्यशोधकमण्डलस्य गतिविधिषु अपि सावित्री अतीव सक्रिया आसीत्। अस्य उद्देश्यम् उत्पीडितानाम् स्वाधिकारान् प्रति जागरणम् आसीत्। सावित्री अनेकाः संस्थाः सञ्चालितवती। दुर्भिक्षकाले, प्लेगकाले च पीडितजनानाम् अश्रान्तं अविरतं च सेवाम् अकरोत्। महारोगप्रसारकाले सेवारता सा स्वयं असाध्यरोगेण ग्रस्ता 1897 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे निधनं गता।

साहित्यरचनया अपि सावित्री महीयते। तस्या काव्यसङ्कलनद्वयं वर्तते - काव्यफुले सुबोधरत्नाकर चेति। भारतदेशे महिलोत्थानस्य गहनावबोधनाय सावित्रीमहोदयायाः जीवनचरितम् अवश्यम् अध्येतव्यम्।

अधोलिखितपदेषु कप्रत्ययान्तं किं पदं भवेत्?

- (1) नीतवती
- (2) अजायत
- (3) दृष्टम्
- (4) पातुम्

[Question ID = 246][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q096]

1. 1 [Option ID = 981]
2. 2 [Option ID = 982]
3. 3 [Option ID = 983]
4. 4 [Option ID = 984]

अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा तदाधारितप्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेषु उचिततमम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत -

जनवरी मासस्य तृतीयदिवसे 1831 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे महाराष्ट्रस्य नायगांव नाम्नि स्थाने सावित्रीबाई अजायत। सा महाराष्ट्रस्य प्रथमा महिला शिक्षिका आसीत्। नववर्ष-देशीया सा ज्योतिबा फुले महोदयेन परिणीता। यतो हि सः स्त्रीशिक्षायाः प्रबलः समर्थकः आसीत् अतः सावित्र्याः मनसि स्थिता अध्ययनाभिलाषा उत्सं प्राप्तवती। इतः परं सा साग्रहम् आङ्ग्लभाषाया अपि अध्ययनं कृतवती। 1848 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे पुणे नगरे सावित्री, ज्योतिबामहोदयेन सह कन्यानां कृते प्रदेशस्य प्रथमं विद्यालयं आरभत। 1851 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे अस्पृश्यत्वात् तिरस्कृतस्य समुदायस्य बालिकानां कृते पृथक्तया अपरः विद्यालयः प्रारब्धः।

सामाजिककुरीतीनां सा मुखरं विरोधम् अकरोत्। विधवानां शिरोमुण्डनस्य निराकरणाय सा स्वयं नापितैः मिलिता। फलतः केचन नापिताः अस्यां रूढौ सहभागीताम् अत्यजन। एकदा मार्गे तया दृष्टं यत् कूपं निकषा निम्नजातीयाः काश्चित् नार्यः जलं पातुं याचन्ते स्म। उच्चवर्गीयाः तान् कूपात् जलोद्धरणम् अवारयन्। सावित्री एतत् अपमानं सोढुं नाशक्नोत्। सा ताः स्त्रियः एकं तडागं दर्शयित्वा अकथयत् यत् सार्वजनिकोऽयं तडागः। अस्मात् जलग्रहणे नास्ति जातिबन्धनम्। यथेष्टं जलं नयत।

‘महिला सेवामण्डल’, ‘शिशुहत्या प्रतिबन्धकगृह’ इत्यादीनां संस्थानां स्थापनायां फुलेदम्पत्योः महत्वपूर्णं अवदानम्। सत्यशोधकमण्डलस्य गतिविधिषु अपि सावित्री अतीव सक्रिया आसीत्। अस्य उद्देश्यम् उत्पीडितानाम् स्वाधिकारान् प्रति जागरणम् आसीत्। सावित्री अनेकाः संस्थाः सञ्चालितवती। दुर्भिक्षकाले, प्लेगकाले च पीडितजनानाम् अश्रान्तं अविरतं च सेवाम् अकरोत्। महारोगप्रसारकाले सेवारता सा स्वयं असाध्यरोगेण ग्रस्ता 1897 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे निधनं गता।

साहित्यरचनया अपि सावित्री महीयते। तस्या काव्यसङ्कलनद्वयं वर्तते - काव्यफुले सुबोधरत्नाकर चेति। भारतदेशे महिलोत्थानस्य गहनावबोधनाय सावित्रीमहोदयायाः जीवनचरितम् अवश्यम् अध्येतव्यम्।

‘सञ्चालितवती’ इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किं?

- (1) अनेकाः
- (2) संस्थाः
- (3) प्रशासनम्
- (4) सावित्री

[Question ID = 247][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q097]

1. 1 [Option ID = 985]
2. 2 [Option ID = 986]
3. 3 [Option ID = 987]
4. 4 [Option ID = 988]

अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा तदाधारितप्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेषु उचिततमम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत -

जनवरी मासस्य तृतीयदिवसे 1831 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे महाराष्ट्रस्य नायगांव नाम्नि स्थाने सावित्रीबाई अजायत। सा महाराष्ट्रस्य प्रथमा महिला शिक्षिका आसीत्। नववर्ष-देशीया सा ज्योतिबा फुले महोदयेन परिणीता। यतो हि सः स्त्रीशिक्षायाः प्रबलः समर्थकः आसीत् अतः सावित्र्याः मनसि स्थिता अध्ययनाभिलाषा उत्सं प्राप्तवती। इतः परं सा साग्रहम् आङ्ग्लभाषाया अपि अध्ययनं कृतवती। 1848 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे पुणे नगरे सावित्री, ज्योतिबामहोदयेन सह कन्यानां कृते प्रदेशस्य प्रथमं विद्यालयं आरभत। 1851 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे अस्पृश्यत्वात् तिरस्कृतस्य समुदायस्य बालिकानां कृते पृथक्तया अपरः विद्यालयः प्रारब्धः।

सामाजिककुरीतीनां सा मुखरं विरोधम् अकरोत्। विधवानां शिरोमुण्डनस्य निराकरणाय सा स्वयं नापितैः मिलिता। फलतः केचन नापिताः अस्यां रूढौ सहभागीताम् अत्यजन। एकदा मार्गे तया दृष्टं यत् कूपं निकषा निम्नजातीयाः काश्चित् नार्यः जलं पातुं याचन्ते स्म। उच्चवर्गीयाः तान् कूपात् जलोद्धरणम् अवारयन्। सावित्री एतत् अपमानं सोढुं नाशक्नोत्। सा ताः स्त्रियः एकं तडागं दर्शयित्वा अकथयत् यत् सार्वजनिकोऽयं तडागः। अस्मात् जलग्रहणे नास्ति जातिबन्धनम्। यथेष्टं जलं नयत।

‘महिला सेवामण्डल’, ‘शिशुहत्या प्रतिबन्धकगृह’ इत्यादीनां संस्थानां स्थापनायां फुलेदम्पत्योः महत्वपूर्णं अवदानम्। सत्यशोधकमण्डलस्य गतिविधिषु अपि सावित्री अतीव सक्रिया आसीत्। अस्य उद्देश्यम् उत्पीडितानाम् स्वाधिकारान् प्रति जागरणम् आसीत्। सावित्री अनेकाः संस्थाः सञ्चालितवती। दुर्भिक्षकाले, प्लेगकाले च पीडितजनानाम् अश्रान्तं अविरतं च सेवाम् अकरोत्। महारोगप्रसारकाले सेवारता सा स्वयं असाध्यरोगेण ग्रस्ता 1897 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे निधनं गता।

साहित्यरचनया अपि सावित्री महीयते। तस्या काव्यसङ्कलनद्वयं वर्तते - काव्यफुले सुबोधरत्नाकर चेति। भारतदेशे महिलोत्थानस्य गहनावबोधनाय सावित्रीमहोदयायाः जीवनचरितम् अवश्यम् अध्येतव्यम्।

‘पथि’ इत्यर्थे गद्यांशे किं पदं प्रयुक्तम्?

- (1) विद्यालये
- (2) धूलिं
- (3) मार्गे
- (4) प्रस्तरम्

[Question ID = 248][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q098]

1. 1 [Option ID = 989]
2. 2 [Option ID = 990]
3. 3 [Option ID = 991]
4. 4 [Option ID = 992]

अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा तदाधारितप्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेषु उचिततमम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत -

जनवरी मासस्य तृतीयदिवसे 1831 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे महाराष्ट्रस्य नायगांव नाम्नि स्थाने सावित्रीबाई अजायत। सा महाराष्ट्रस्य प्रथमा महिला शिक्षिका आसीत्। नववर्ष-देशीया सा ज्योतिबा फुले महोदयेन परिणीता। यतो हि सः स्त्रीशिक्षायाः प्रबलः समर्थकः आसीत् अतः सावित्र्याः मनसि स्थिता अध्ययनाभिलाषा उत्सं प्राप्तवती। इतः परं सा साग्रहम् आङ्ग्लभाषाया अपि अध्ययनं कृतवती। 1848 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे पुणे नगरे सावित्री, ज्योतिबामहोदयेन सह कन्यानां कृते प्रदेशस्य प्रथमं विद्यालयं आरभत। 1851 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे अस्पृश्यत्वात् तिरस्कृतस्य समुदायस्य बालिकानां कृते पृथक्तया अपरः विद्यालयः प्रारब्धः।

सामाजिककुरीतीनां सा मुखरं विरोधम् अकरोत्। विधवानां शिरोमुण्डनस्य निराकरणाय सा स्वयं नापितैः मिलिता। फलतः केचन नापिताः अस्यां रूढौ सहभागीताम् अत्यजन। एकदा मार्गे तया दृष्टं यत् कूपं निकषा निम्नजातीयाः काश्चित् नार्यः जलं पातुं याचन्ते स्म। उच्चवर्गीयाः तान् कूपात् जलोद्धरणम् अवारयन्। सावित्री एतत् अपमानं सोढुं नाशक्नोत्। सा ताः स्त्रियः एकं तडागं दर्शयित्वा अकथयत् यत् सार्वजनिकोऽयं तडागः। अस्मात् जलग्रहणे नास्ति जातिबन्धनम्। यथेष्टं जलं नयत।

‘महिला सेवामण्डल’, ‘शिशुहत्या प्रतिबन्धकगृह’ इत्यादीनां संस्थानां स्थापनायां फुलेदम्पत्योः महत्वपूर्णं अवदानम्। सत्यशोधकमण्डलस्य गतिविधिषु अपि सावित्री अतीव सक्रिया आसीत्। अस्य उद्देश्यम् उत्पीडितानाम् स्वाधिकारान् प्रति जागरणम् आसीत्। सावित्री अनेकाः संस्थाः सञ्चालितवती। दुर्भिक्षकाले, प्लेगकाले च पीडितजनानाम् अश्रान्तं अविरतं च सेवाम् अकरोत्। महारोगप्रसारकाले सेवारता सा स्वयं असाध्यरोगेण ग्रस्ता 1897 तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे निधनं गता।

साहित्यरचनया अपि सावित्री महीयते। तस्या काव्यसङ्कलनद्वयं वर्तते - काव्यफुले सुबोधरत्नाकर चेति। भारतदेशे महिलोत्थानस्य गहनावबोधनाय सावित्रीमहोदयायाः जीवनचरितम् अवश्यम् अध्येतव्यम्।

‘नापितैः’ इत्यस्मिन् पदे का विभक्तिः अस्ति ?

- (1) द्वितीया
- (2) तृतीया
- (3) चतुर्थी
- (4) सप्तमी

[Question ID = 249][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q099]

1. 1 [Option ID = 993]
2. 2 [Option ID = 994]
3. 3 [Option ID = 995]
4. 4 [Option ID = 996]

Topic:- Sanskrit_Q100-105_L1_P2_CTET

- 1) अधोलिखितान् श्लोकान् पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत -
- शैले-शैले न माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे-गजे ।
साधवो न हि सर्वत्र चन्दनं न वने-वने ॥ 1 ॥
- माता शत्रु पिता वैरी येन बालो न पाठितः ।
न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा ॥ 2 ॥
- एकेनापि सुपुत्रेण विद्यायुक्तेन साधुना ।
आह्लादितं कुलं सर्वं यथा चन्द्रेण शर्वरी ॥ 3 ॥
- नाऽस्ति कामसमो व्याधिः नाऽस्ति मोहसमो रिपुः ।
नाऽस्ति कोपसमो वह्निः नास्ति ज्ञानात् परं सुखम् ॥ 4 ॥
- वृथा वृष्टिः समुद्रेषु वृथा तृप्तेषु भोजनम् ।
वृथा दानं धनाद्येषु वृथा दीपो दिवावपि च ॥ 5 ॥

बकस्य तुलना केन सह कृता ?

- (1) काकः
- (2) अपठितबालः
- (3) मण्डूकः
- (4) हंसः

[Question ID = 250][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q100]

1. 1 [Option ID = 997]
2. 2 [Option ID = 998]
3. 3 [Option ID = 999]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1000]

2) अधोलिखितान् श्लोकान् पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत -
शैले-शैले न माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे-गजे ।
साधवो न हि सर्वत्र चन्दनं न वने-वने ॥ 1 ॥
माता शत्रु पिता वैरी येन बालो न पाठितः ।
न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा ॥ 2 ॥
एकेनापि सुपुत्रेण विद्यायुक्तेन साधुना ।
आह्लादितं कुलं सर्वं यथा चन्द्रेण शर्वरी ॥ 3 ॥
नाऽस्ति कामसमो व्याधिः नाऽस्ति मोहसमो रिपुः ।
नाऽस्ति कोपसमो वह्निः नास्ति ज्ञानात् परं सुखम् ॥ 4 ॥
वृथा वृष्टिः समुद्रेषु वृथा तृप्तेषु भोजनम् ।
वृथा दानं धनाद्येषु वृथा दीपो दिवावपि च ॥ 5 ॥

परमं सुखं किं भवति ?

- (1) मोहः
- (2) भोजनम्
- (3) ज्ञानम्
- (4) कामः

[Question ID = 251][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q101]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 1001]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 1002]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 1003]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 1004]

3) अधोलिखितान् श्लोकान् पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत -
शैले-शैले न माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे-गजे ।
साधवो न हि सर्वत्र चन्दनं न वने-वने ॥ 1 ॥
माता शत्रु पिता वैरी येन बालो न पाठितः ।
न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा ॥ 2 ॥
एकेनापि सुपुत्रेण विद्यायुक्तेन साधुना ।
आह्लादितं कुलं सर्वं यथा चन्द्रेण शर्वरी ॥ 3 ॥
नाऽस्ति कामसमो व्याधिः नाऽस्ति मोहसमो रिपुः ।
नाऽस्ति कोपसमो वह्निः नास्ति ज्ञानात् परं सुखम् ॥ 4 ॥
वृथा वृष्टिः समुद्रेषु वृथा तृप्तेषु भोजनम् ।
वृथा दानं धनाद्येषु वृथा दीपो दिवावपि च ॥ 5 ॥

तृप्तेभ्यः जनेभ्यः किं न दातव्यम् ?

- (1) धनम्
- (2) जलम्
- (3) आभूषणम्
- (4) दानम्

[Question ID = 252][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q102]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 1005]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 1006]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 1007]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 1008]

- 4) अधोलिखितान् श्लोकान् पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत -
- शैले-शैले न माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे-गजे ।
साधवो न हि सर्वत्र चन्दनं न वने-वने ॥ 1 ॥
- माता शत्रु पिता वैरी येन बालो न पाठितः ।
न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा ॥ 2 ॥
- एकेनापि सुपुत्रेण विद्यायुक्तेन साधुना ।
आह्लादितं कुलं सर्वं यथा चन्द्रेण शर्वरी ॥ 3 ॥
- नाऽस्ति कामसमो व्याधिः नाऽस्ति मोहसमो रिपुः ।
नाऽस्ति कोपसमो वह्निः नास्ति ज्ञानात् परं सुखम् ॥ 4 ॥
- वृथा वृष्टिः समुद्रेषु वृथा तृप्तेषु भोजनम् ।
वृथा दानं धनाद्येषु वृथा दीपो दिवावपि च ॥ 5 ॥
- केन पुत्रेण सर्वं कुलं आह्लादितं न भवति ?
- (1) दुष्टेन
(2) सुयोग्येन
(3) विद्यायुक्तेन
(4) साधुना

[Question ID = 253][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q103]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1009]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1010]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1011]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1012]

- 5) अधोलिखितान् श्लोकान् पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत -
शैले-शैले न माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे-गजे ।
साधवो न हि सर्वत्र चन्दनं न वने-वने ॥ 1 ॥
माता शत्रु पिता वैरी येन बालो न पाठितः ।
न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा ॥ 2 ॥
एकेनापि सुपुत्रेण विद्यायुक्तेन साधुना ।
आह्लादितं कुलं सर्वं यथा चन्द्रेण शर्वरी ॥ 3 ॥
नाऽस्ति कामसमो व्याधिः नाऽस्ति मोहसमो रिपुः ।
नाऽस्ति कोपसमो वह्निः नास्ति ज्ञानात् परं सुखम् ॥ 4 ॥
वृथा वृष्टिः समुद्रेषु वृथा तृप्तेषु भोजनम् ।
वृथा दानं धनाद्येषु वृथा दीपो दिवावपि च ॥ 5 ॥

शैले-शैले किं न प्राप्यते ?

- (1) वृक्षाः
- (2) रत्नानि
- (3) गजाः
- (4) माणिक्यम्

[Question ID = 254][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q104]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1013]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1014]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1015]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1016]

- 6) अधोलिखितान् श्लोकान् पठित्वा प्रश्नानां विकल्पात्मकोत्तरेभ्यः उचिततमम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत -
शैले-शैले न माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे-गजे ।
साधवो न हि सर्वत्र चन्दनं न वने-वने ॥ 1 ॥
माता शत्रुः पिता वैरी येन बालो न पाठितः ।
न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा ॥ 2 ॥
एकेनापि सुपुत्रेण विद्यायुक्तेन साधुना ।
आह्लादितं कुलं सर्वं यथा चन्द्रेण शर्वरी ॥ 3 ॥
नाऽस्ति कामसमो व्याधिः नाऽस्ति मोहसमो रिपुः ।
नाऽस्ति कोपसमो वह्निः नास्ति ज्ञानात् परं सुखम् ॥ 4 ॥
वृथा वृष्टिः समुद्रेषु वृथा तृप्तेषु भोजनम् ।
वृथा दानं धनाद्येषु वृथा दीपो दिवावपि च ॥ 5 ॥

‘रिपुः’ इत्यस्य पदस्य समानार्थकं पदं किम् भवेत्?

- (1) मित्रम्
- (2) शत्रुः
- (3) ज्ञानी
- (4) राजा

[Question ID = 255][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q105]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1017]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1018]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1019]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1020]

Topic:- Sanskrit_Q106-120_L1_P2_CTET

- 1)
जनानाम् एकः समूहः यः भाषाप्रयोगविषये समाननियमानाम् विषये सम्मिलित्वा सहभागः करोति । एषः समूहः कथ्यते -

- (1) भाषा पञ्जिका (Language register)
- (2) वाक् समुदायः (Speech community)
- (3) वाक् पञ्जिका (Speech register)
- (4) भाषा समुदायः (Language community)

[Question ID = 256][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q106]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1021]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1022]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1023]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1024]

2)

एक बालकः कथं पठामि एतद् अधिगन्तुम् प्रयतते। तस्य शिक्षिका विविधानाम् शब्दाभिज्ञानपद्धतीनाम् प्रयोगेन तस्य साहाय्यं करोति। कतिपयसप्ताहानन्तरं सः पठितुम् समर्थः अभूत्। सः साहाय्यं विना किं कर्तुम् शक्नोति तथा च साहाय्यसहितं किं कर्तुम् शक्नोति - एतयोः अन्तरं कथ्यते -

- (1) वैशिष्ट्यशिक्षणस्य परिक्षेत्रम् (Zone of mastery learning)
- (2) सोपाननिर्माणम् (Scaffolding)
- (3) क्रमिकविकासस्य परिक्षेत्रम् (Zone of proximal development)
- (4) भाषा अधिग्रहणार्थ उपकरणम् (Language acquisition device)

[Question ID = 257][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q107]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1025]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1026]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1027]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1028]

3)

चॉम्स्कीमहोदयस्य अनुसारेण मानवमस्तिष्के मानसिक-व्याकरणम् (Mental grammar) सन्निविष्टम्। एतत् भाषाधिग्रहणे जनस्य साहाय्यं करोति। एतत् कथ्यते -

- (1) व्यावहारिक-व्याकरणम् (Working grammar)
- (2) सार्वभौमिक-व्याकरणम् (Universal grammar)
- (3) मानसिक-व्याकरणम्
- (4) निगूढव्याकरणम् (Hidden grammar)

[Question ID = 258][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q108]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1029]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1030]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1031]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1032]

4)

राघवी रेलयानस्य समय-तालिकां पठति यतो हि सा स्वजयपुरयात्रायै यात्रापत्राणि (Tickets) क्रेतुं इच्छति। एतत् पठनस्य सन्दर्भः अस्ति -

- (1) द्रुतपठनम् (Skimming)
- (2) क्रमवीक्षणम् (Scanning)
- (3) सविस्तरपठनम् (Extensive reading)
- (4) आंशिकपठनम् (Shared reading)

[Question ID = 259][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q109]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1033]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1034]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1035]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1036]

5)

एका सप्तश्रेण्याः शिक्षिका छात्राणाम् एकं गद्यांशं लिखितुम् निर्दिशति। लेखनप्रक्रमे अधोलिखितेषु प्रथमं चरणं किं स्यात्?

- (1) प्रारूपनिर्माणम् (Drafting)
- (2) मानसचित्रणम् (Mind mapping)
- (3) पुनरीक्षणम् (Reviewing)
- (4) सम्पादनम् (Editing)

[Question ID = 260][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q110]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1037]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1038]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1039]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1040]

6) भाषावबोधनार्थं रचनात्मक-प्रविधिः कस्य संवर्धनं करोति -

- (1) अध्यापक-केन्द्रित-पद्धतिः
- (2) छात्र-केन्द्रित पद्धतिः
- (3) मौनस्य प्रवृत्तिः
- (4) कक्षायां कोलाहलम्

[Question ID = 261][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q111]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1041]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1042]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1043]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1044]

7)

एका षष्ठकक्षायाः शिक्षिका स्वछात्राणाम् श्रवणकौशलं आकलयितुं इच्छति। एतदर्थं अधोलिखितेषु गतिविधिषु क सर्वाधिकः उपयुक्तः अस्ति -

- (1) शिक्षिका एकं दृश्यं दर्शयति, छात्रान् तं वर्णयितुं निर्दिशति च।
- (2) शिक्षिका छात्रान् श्रव्याधारितां एकां तालिकां पूर्णीकर्तुम् कथयति।
- (3) शिक्षिका छात्रान् चित्रपटे दृष्टस्य नटस्य (Mime) वर्णनं कर्तुम् निर्दिशति।
- (4) शिक्षिका छात्रान् दत्तपाठ्यं उच्चस्वरेण पठितुम् निर्दिशति।

[Question ID = 262][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q112]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1045]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1046]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1047]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1048]

8)

प्रायः दृश्यते यत् बालकाः भित्तिषु उत्तरपुस्तिकासु च काम् अपि लिपिम् लिखन्ति (Scriffle)। एतत् मन्यते यत् -

- (1) अयं पूर्णः कालातिपातः अत एव परिहर्तव्यः
- (2) लेखनशिक्षणे प्रारम्भिकावस्था अत एव प्रोत्साहितव्या
- (3) सकलसहजकौशलस्य (Gross Motor Skill) विकासाय एका अवस्था
- (4) अनुचितकार्यम् अस्ति अत एव अस्य अनुमतिः न प्रदेया

[Question ID = 263][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q113]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1049]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1050]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1051]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1052]

9) _____ एकस्याम् भाषायां ध्वनेः लघुतमा ईकाई अस्ति।

- (1) रूपिम (Morpheme)
- (2) स्वनिम (Phoneme)
- (3) वाक्यविज्ञानम् (Syntax)
- (4) अर्थविज्ञानम् (Semantics)

[Question ID = 264][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q114]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1053]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1054]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1055]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1056]

10) भाषाविकासस्य पूर्वभाषिकअवस्थायां किम् गण्यते ?

- (1) दूरसम्प्रेषितभाषणम् (Telegraphic speech)
- (2) स्वसञ्चालितभाषणम् (Self directed speech)
- (3) द्विशब्दावस्था (Two word phase)
- (4) कूजनं अव्यक्तवाक् च (Cooing and babbling)

[Question ID = 265][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q115]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1057]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1058]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1059]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1060]

11)

एका भाषाशिक्षणपद्धतिः छात्रेभ्यः एकस्यां सार्थकवार्त्तायां भागग्रहणाय अवसरं ददाति तथा च यथार्थजीवनस्थितीनाम् समासादनं (Encounter) कर्तुम् उत्साहवर्धनं करोति। एषा पद्धतिः कथ्यते -

- (1) संरचनात्मपद्धतिः (Structural Method)
- (2) प्रत्यक्षपद्धतिः (Direct Method)
- (3) सम्प्रेषणात्मकपद्धतिः (Communicative Method)
- (4) व्याकरणानुवादपद्धतिः

[Question ID = 266][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q116]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1061]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1062]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1063]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1064]

12)

एका शिक्षिका पश्यति यत् छात्राः त्रुटिपूर्णवर्णविन्यासं कुर्वन्ति । अस्याः समस्यायाः समाधानं कर्तुम् शिक्षिका अधोलिखितेषु कां अध्यापनपद्धतिं प्रयोक्ष्यति ?

- (1) उच्चारणाभ्यासः
- (2) मानसिकं प्रारूपम् (Mind mapping)
- (3) उच्चस्वरेण पठनम्
- (4) श्रुतलेखः (Dictation)

[Question ID = 267][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q117]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1065]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1066]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1067]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1068]

13)

एका शिक्षिका स्वप्राक्विद्यालयछात्रान् बृहद्चित्रपुस्तकानि दर्शयति । अनन्तरं च तान् छात्रान् तेषाम् चित्राणाम् वर्णनं कर्तुम् निर्दिशति । अनेन छात्राः समर्थाः भविष्यन्ति -

- (1) सफलसम्प्रेषकाः भवितुम्
- (2) स्वसकलसहजकौशलं वर्धयितुम् (gross motor skill)
- (3) स्वहस्तलेखनस्य संवर्धनं कर्तुम्
- (4) आत्मविश्वासयुक्ताः सुलेखकाः च भवितुम्

[Question ID = 268][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q118]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1069]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1070]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1071]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1072]

14)

एका निर्देशनात्मिका पद्धतिः यस्याम् निविष्टभाषायाः (Language input) स्तरः छात्रस्य वर्तमानभाषायाः किञ्चित् उच्चतरः अस्ति, कथ्यते -

- (1) पूर्णसाकारः प्रत्युत्तरः (Total physical response)
- (2) बोधनीयः निवेशः (Comprehensible input)
- (3) सोपाननिर्माणम् (Scaffolding)
- (4) भाषिकः निवेशः

[Question ID = 269][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q119]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1073]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1074]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1075]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1076]

15) अधोलिखितेषु पठनावबोधनाय का पद्धतिः न प्रयोज्या -

- (1) पूर्वकथनम् (Predicting)
- (2) संक्षेपणम् (Summarizing)
- (3) अनुमानसिद्धिः (Inferencing)
- (4) सम्पादनम् (Editing)

[Question ID = 270][Question Description = S8_Sanskrit_Q120]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1077]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1078]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1079]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1080]

Topic:- ENG_Q121-128_L2_P2_CTET

1)

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

A rich old lady was steadily losing her eyesight, so she called in a famous doctor who examined her and offered to cure her completely. He demanded a very big fee and the rich lady gladly agreed to pay him the money if he could restore her sight. The doctor bandaged her eyes and carried out the treatment, which took several days. But he was very greedy. He saw many beautiful pieces of furniture with which the house of his patient was furnished and each day, he carried away one of the best pieces till there was hardly anything left.

In the course of time, the lady was completely cured. The bandage was taken off and she could see everything clearly. Then she discovered that almost all her furniture was gone. When the doctor came for his payment, she said, 'Look here, doctor, I am by no means cured, for I cannot see my furniture in my house. I am not going to pay you anything. The doctor was thus paid in his own coin. But the doctor refused to leave without his fee. He called the police. When the police came, they tried to interview and asked the old lady why she was refusing the payment when she got the treatment. The lady explained the whole thing and said that she suffered loss of her costly furniture in the process of treatment. She insisted on the return of her furniture before the payment. The doctor was adamant and refused to budge and blamed the police for taking the side of the old lady. The police then took the doctor into custody and put him behind the bars. Thus the old lady turned the tables on the doctor.

The old lady :

- (1) was steadily losing her eyesight.
- (2) was approached by a famous doctor.
- (3) knew that the doctor was greedy.
- (4) was advised to get her eyes tested.

[Question ID = 361][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q121]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1441]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1442]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1443]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1444]

2)

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

A rich old lady was steadily losing her eyesight, so she called in a famous doctor who examined her and offered to cure her completely. He demanded a very big fee and the rich lady gladly agreed to pay him the money if he could restore her sight. The doctor bandaged her eyes and carried out the treatment, which took several days. But he was very greedy. He saw many beautiful pieces of furniture with which the house of his patient was furnished and each day, he carried away one of the best pieces till there was hardly anything left.

In the course of time, the lady was completely cured. The bandage was taken off and she could see everything clearly. Then she discovered that almost all her furniture was gone. When the doctor came for his payment, she said, 'Look here, doctor, I am by no means cured, for I cannot see my furniture in my house. I am not going to pay you anything. The doctor was thus paid in his own coin. But the doctor refused to leave without his fee. He called the police. When the police came, they tried to interview and asked the old lady why she was refusing the payment when she got the treatment. The lady explained the whole thing and said that she suffered loss of her costly furniture in the process of treatment. She insisted on the return of her furniture before the payment. The doctor was adamant and refused to budge and blamed the police for taking the side of the old lady. The police then took the doctor into custody and put him behind the bars. Thus the old lady turned the tables on the doctor.

The fee for treatment was :

- (1) agreed on through mutual agreement.
- (2) quite exorbitant.
- (3) to be paid in cash.
- (4) to be paid in advance.

[Question ID = 362][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q122]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 1445]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 1446]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 1447]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 1448]

3)

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

A rich old lady was steadily losing her eyesight, so she called in a famous doctor who examined her and offered to cure her completely. He demanded a very big fee and the rich lady gladly agreed to pay him the money if he could restore her sight. The doctor bandaged her eyes and carried out the treatment, which took several days. But he was very greedy. He saw many beautiful pieces of furniture with which the house of his patient was furnished and each day, he carried away one of the best pieces till there was hardly anything left.

In the course of time, the lady was completely cured. The bandage was taken off and she could see everything clearly. Then she discovered that almost all her furniture was gone. When the doctor came for his payment, she said, 'Look here, doctor, I am by no means cured, for I cannot see my furniture in my house. I am not going to pay you anything. The doctor was thus paid in his own coin. But the doctor refused to leave without his fee. He called the police. When the police came, they tried to interview and asked the old lady why she was refusing the payment when she got the treatment. The lady explained the whole thing and said that she suffered loss of her costly furniture in the process of treatment. She insisted on the return of her furniture before the payment. The doctor was adamant and refused to budge and blamed the police for taking the side of the old lady. The police then took the doctor into custody and put him behind the bars. Thus the old lady turned the tables on the doctor.

The old lady readily agreed to pay the high fee to the doctor because she :

- (1) knew she had nothing to give him.
- (2) knew she would pretend to be blind later.
- (3) wanted to be cured of her weak eyesight.
- (4) wanted to test the knowledge of the doctor.

[Question ID = 363][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q123]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1449]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1450]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1451]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1452]

4)

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

A rich old lady was steadily losing her eyesight, so she called in a famous doctor who examined her and offered to cure her completely. He demanded a very big fee and the rich lady gladly agreed to pay him the money if he could restore her sight. The doctor bandaged her eyes and carried out the treatment, which took several days. But he was very greedy. He saw many beautiful pieces of furniture with which the house of his patient was furnished and each day, he carried away one of the best pieces till there was hardly anything left.

In the course of time, the lady was completely cured. The bandage was taken off and she could see everything clearly. Then she discovered that almost all her furniture was gone. When the doctor came for his payment, she said, 'Look here, doctor, I am by no means cured, for I cannot see my furniture in my house. I am not going to pay you anything. The doctor was thus paid in his own coin. But the doctor refused to leave without his fee. He called the police. When the police came, they tried to interview and asked the old lady why she was refusing the payment when she got the treatment. The lady explained the whole thing and said that she suffered loss of her costly furniture in the process of treatment. She insisted on the return of her furniture before the payment. The doctor was adamant and refused to budge and blamed the police for taking the side of the old lady. The police then took the doctor into custody and put him behind the bars. Thus the old lady turned the tables on the doctor.

The doctor pilfered the items of her furniture :

- (1) before he began the treatment.
- (2) after the treatment.
- (3) during the treatment.
- (4) as per their mutual agreement.

[Question ID = 364][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q124]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1453]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1454]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1455]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1456]

5)

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

A rich old lady was steadily losing her eyesight, so she called in a famous doctor who examined her and offered to cure her completely. He demanded a very big fee and the rich lady gladly agreed to pay him the money if he could restore her sight. The doctor bandaged her eyes and carried out the treatment, which took several days. But he was very greedy. He saw many beautiful pieces of furniture with which the house of his patient was furnished and each day, he carried away one of the best pieces till there was hardly anything left.

In the course of time, the lady was completely cured. The bandage was taken off and she could see everything clearly. Then she discovered that almost all her furniture was gone. When the doctor came for his payment, she said, 'Look here, doctor, I am by no means cured, for I cannot see my furniture in my house. I am not going to pay you anything. The doctor was thus paid in his own coin. But the doctor refused to leave without his fee. He called the police. When the police came, they tried to interview and asked the old lady why she was refusing the payment when she got the treatment. The lady explained the whole thing and said that she suffered loss of her costly furniture in the process of treatment. She insisted on the return of her furniture before the payment. The doctor was adamant and refused to budge and blamed the police for taking the side of the old lady. The police then took the doctor into custody and put him behind the bars. Thus the old lady turned the tables on the doctor.

The moral of the story is :

- (1) As you sow, so shall you reap.
- (2) Be watchful when you are being treated.
- (3) Dishonesty is the best policy.
- (4) A thief has no feet to stand upon.

[Question ID = 365][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q125]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1457]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1458]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1459]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1460]

6)

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

A rich old lady was steadily losing her eyesight, so she called in a famous doctor who examined her and offered to cure her completely. He demanded a very big fee and the rich lady gladly agreed to pay him the money if he could restore her sight. The doctor bandaged her eyes and carried out the treatment, which took several days. But he was very greedy. He saw many beautiful pieces of furniture with which the house of his patient was furnished and each day, he carried away one of the best pieces till there was hardly anything left.

In the course of time, the lady was completely cured. The bandage was taken off and she could see everything clearly. Then she discovered that almost all her furniture was gone. When the doctor came for his payment, she said, 'Look here, doctor, I am by no means cured, for I cannot see my furniture in my house. I am not going to pay you anything. The doctor was thus paid in his own coin. But the doctor refused to leave without his fee. He called the police. When the police came, they tried to interview and asked the old lady why she was refusing the payment when she got the treatment. The lady explained the whole thing and said that she suffered loss of her costly furniture in the process of treatment. She insisted on the return of her furniture before the payment. The doctor was adamant and refused to budge and blamed the police for taking the side of the old lady. The police then took the doctor into custody and put him behind the bars. Thus the old lady turned the tables on the doctor.

We know that the doctor was greedy because he :

- (1) wanted a suitable reward.
- (2) removed many pieces of furniture.
- (3) demanded a fabulous fee without curing the woman's eyesight.
- (4) demanded the fee after making the old lady completely blind.

[Question ID = 366][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q126]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1461]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1462]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1463]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1464]

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

A rich old lady was steadily losing her eyesight, so she called in a famous doctor who examined her and offered to cure her completely. He demanded a very big fee and the rich lady gladly agreed to pay him the money if he could restore her sight. The doctor bandaged her eyes and carried out the treatment, which took several days. But he was very greedy. He saw many beautiful pieces of furniture with which the house of his patient was furnished and each day, he carried away one of the best pieces till there was hardly anything left.

In the course of time, the lady was completely cured. The bandage was taken off and she could see everything clearly. Then she discovered that almost all her furniture was gone. When the doctor came for his payment, she said, 'Look here, doctor, I am by no means cured, for I cannot see my furniture in my house. I am not going to pay you anything. The doctor was thus paid in his own coin. But the doctor refused to leave without his fee. He called the police. When the police came, they tried to interview and asked the old lady why she was refusing the payment when she got the treatment. The lady explained the whole thing and said that she suffered loss of her costly furniture in the process of treatment. She insisted on the return of her furniture before the payment. The doctor was adamant and refused to budge and blamed the police for taking the side of the old lady. The police then took the doctor into custody and put him behind the bars. Thus the old lady turned the tables on the doctor.

Give the antonym of the word 'losing' :

- (1) Boosting
- (2) Multiplying
- (3) Winning
- (4) Flourishing

[Question ID = 367][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q127]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 1465]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 1466]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 1467]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 1468]

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

A rich old lady was steadily losing her eyesight, so she called in a famous doctor who examined her and offered to cure her completely. He demanded a very big fee and the rich lady gladly agreed to pay him the money if he could restore her sight. The doctor bandaged her eyes and carried out the treatment, which took several days. But he was very greedy. He saw many beautiful pieces of furniture with which the house of his patient was furnished and each day, he carried away one of the best pieces till there was hardly anything left.

In the course of time, the lady was completely cured. The bandage was taken off and she could see everything clearly. Then she discovered that almost all her furniture was gone. When the doctor came for his payment, she said, 'Look here, doctor, I am by no means cured, for I cannot see my furniture in my house. I am not going to pay you anything. The doctor was thus paid in his own coin. But the doctor refused to leave without his fee. He called the police. When the police came, they tried to interview and asked the old lady why she was refusing the payment when she got the treatment. The lady explained the whole thing and said that she suffered loss of her costly furniture in the process of treatment. She insisted on the return of her furniture before the payment. The doctor was adamant and refused to budge and blamed the police for taking the side of the old lady. The police then took the doctor into custody and put him behind the bars. Thus the old lady turned the tables on the doctor.

In the end the lady refused to pay the doctor because :

- (1) she was not cured.
- (2) she did not have money to pay.
- (3) he had stolen her furniture.
- (4) got enraged when the doctor summoned the police.

[Question ID = 368][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q128]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1469]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1470]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1471]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1472]

Topic:- ENG_Q129-135_L2_P2_CTET

1)

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

We all have neighbours. The people whose houses are next to our own are our neighbours, and the ones who live along the same street as we do are also our neighbours. We see them often and recognise them. Those whom we see most, we greet on meeting and sometimes we become friendly with them. A neighbour is someone whom one should be able to turn to in times of difficulty. When neighbours work together, helping one another, they can do many things to improve their community. A good neighbour should be a friend.

Countries, like people, also have neighbours. Although these neighbours are not as close to us as those who live next door, they are not really too far away. Aeroplanes can take us to them in just a few hours and everyday the newspapers, the radio and the T.V channels bring us news about them and tell us what they are thinking and doing about many important matters.

Like people, countries can be good or bad neighbours. When they are unfriendly to one another they can make trouble for their people, sometimes even cause wars. But when their feelings for one another are kind and friendly, as they should be, they can come closer. Together they can try to get over their problems, and make life happier for their people. We can help people much better when we get to know them. And as we become acquainted we often find that others are not really as different from us as we had imagined. Our ways of living and many of our ideas are the same and this helps us to be friends. Even the things which seem strange need not come in the way of our understanding each other.

Who are India's closest neighbours ? Near the Southern tip of our country, not very far from Kanya Kumari is the island of Sri Lanka. In the North nestling among the world's highest mountain lies the country of Nepal. Nearby is the smallest Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, which has a special relationship with India. In the north-west is Pakistan, and in the north-east is Bangladesh. In the east is Burma (Now Myanmar), which juts into the Bay of Bengal.

Our neighbours are people who :

- (1) visit us frequently.
- (2) live nearby.
- (3) greet us.
- (4) help us in the hour of our need.

[Question ID = 369][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q129]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1473]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1474]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1475]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1476]

2)

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

We all have neighbours. The people whose houses are next to our own are our neighbours, and the ones who live along the same street as we do are also our neighbours. We see them often and recognise them. Those whom we see most, we greet on meeting and sometimes we become friendly with them. A neighbour is someone whom one should be able to turn to in times of difficulty. When neighbours work together, helping one another, they can do many things to improve their community. A good neighbour should be a friend.

Countries, like people, also have neighbours. Although these neighbours are not as close to us as those who live next door, they are not really too far away. Aeroplanes can take us to them in just a few hours and everyday the newspapers, the radio and the T.V channels bring us news about them and tell us what they are thinking and doing about many important matters.

Like people, countries can be good or bad neighbours. When they are unfriendly to one another they can make trouble for their people, sometimes even cause wars. But when their feelings for one another are kind and friendly, as they should be, they can come closer. Together they can try to get over their problems, and make life happier for their people. We can help people much better when we get to know them. And as we become acquainted we often find that others are not really as different from us as we had imagined. Our ways of living and many of our ideas are the same and this helps us to be friends. Even the things which seem strange need not come in the way of our understanding each other.

Who are India's closest neighbours ? Near the Southern tip of our country, not very far from Kanya Kumari is the island of Sri Lanka. In the North nestling among the world's highest mountain lies the country of Nepal. Nearby is the smallest Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, which has a special relationship with India. In the north-west is Pakistan, and in the north-east is Bangladesh. In the east is Burma (Now Myanmar), which juts into the Bay of Bengal.

We get news about our neighbouring countries quickly :

- (1) from the radio, T.V and newspapers.
- (2) only by visiting them.
- (3) by thinking about their well-being.
- (4) by corresponding with them.

[Question ID = 370][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q130]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1477]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1478]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1479]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1480]

3)

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

We all have neighbours. The people whose houses are next to our own are our neighbours, and the ones who live along the same street as we do are also our neighbours. We see them often and recognise them. Those whom we see most, we greet on meeting and sometimes we become friendly with them. A neighbour is someone whom one should be able to turn to in times of difficulty. When neighbours work together, helping one another, they can do many things to improve their community. A good neighbour should be a friend.

Countries, like people, also have neighbours. Although these neighbours are not as close to us as those who live next door, they are not really too far away. Aeroplanes can take us to them in just a few hours and everyday the newspapers, the radio and the T.V channels bring us news about them and tell us what they are thinking and doing about many important matters.

Like people, countries can be good or bad neighbours. When they are unfriendly to one another they can make trouble for their people, sometimes even cause wars. But when their feelings for one another are kind and friendly, as they should be, they can come closer. Together they can try to get over their problems, and make life happier for their people. We can help people much better when we get to know them. And as we become acquainted we often find that others are not really an different from us as we had imagined. Our ways of living and many of our ideas are the same and this helps us to be friends. Even the things which seem strange need not come in the way of our understanding each other.

Who are India's closest neighbours ? Near the Southern tip of our country, not very far from Kanya Kumari is the island of Sri Lanka. In the North nestling among the world's highest mountain lies the country of Nepal. Nearby is the smallest Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, which has a special relationship with India. In the north-west is Pakistan, and in the north-east is Bangladesh. In the east is Burma (Now Myanmar), which juts into the Bay of Bengal.

Our ways of living are _____ from the people of our neighbouring countries.

- (1) altogether different
- (2) not very different
- (3) almost a kin to those living with us.
- (4) both (2) and (3)

[Question ID = 371][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q131]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 1481]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 1482]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 1483]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 1484]

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

We all have neighbours. The people whose houses are next to our own are our neighbours, and the ones who live along the same street as we do are also our neighbours. We see them often and recognise them. Those whom we see most, we greet on meeting and sometimes we become friendly with them. A neighbour is someone whom one should be able to turn to in times of difficulty. When neighbours work together, helping one another, they can do many things to improve their community. A good neighbour should be a friend.

Countries, like people, also have neighbours. Although these neighbours are not as close to us as those who live next door, they are not really too far away. Aeroplanes can take us to them in just a few hours and everyday the newspapers, the radio and the T.V channels bring us news about them and tell us what they are thinking and doing about many important matters.

Like people, countries can be good or bad neighbours. When they are unfriendly to one another they can make trouble for their people, sometimes even cause wars. But when their feelings for one another are kind and friendly, as they should be, they can come closer. Together they can try to get over their problems, and make life happier for their people. We can help people much better when we get to know them. And as we become acquainted we often find that others are not really as different from us as we had imagined. Our ways of living and many of our ideas are the same and this helps us to be friends. Even the things which seem strange need not come in the way of our understanding each other.

Who are India's closest neighbours ? Near the Southern tip of our country, not very far from Kanya Kumari is the island of Sri Lanka. In the North nestling among the world's highest mountain lies the country of Nepal. Nearby is the smallest Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, which has a special relationship with India. In the north-west is Pakistan, and in the north-east is Bangladesh. In the east is Burma (Now Myanmar), which juts into the Bay of Bengal.

Neighbouring countries can become friendly if they :

- (1) understand each other's problems.
- (2) protect their borders properly.
- (3) have competent ambassadors.
- (4) try to think alike.

[Question ID = 372][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q132]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1485]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1486]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1487]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1488]

5)

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

We all have neighbours. The people whose houses are next to our own are our neighbours, and the ones who live along the same street as we do are also our neighbours. We see them often and recognise them. Those whom we see most, we greet on meeting and sometimes we become friendly with them. A neighbour is someone whom one should be able to turn to in times of difficulty. When neighbours work together, helping one another, they can do many things to improve their community. A good neighbour should be a friend.

Countries, like people, also have neighbours. Although these neighbours are not as close to us as those who live next door, they are not really too far away. Aeroplanes can take us to them in just a few hours and everyday the newspapers, the radio and the T.V channels bring us news about them and tell us what they are thinking and doing about many important matters.

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Who are India's closest neighbours ? Near the Southern tip of our country, not very far from Kanya Kumari is the island of Sri Lanka. In the North nestling among the world's highest mountain lies the country of Nepal. Nearby is the smallest Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, which has a special relationship with India. In the north-west is Pakistan, and in the north-east is Bangladesh. In the east is Burma (Now Myanmar), which juts into the Bay of Bengal.

Nepal is situated among the :

- (1) Shivalak Mountains
- (2) Himalayan Mountains
- (3) Northern Mountains
- (4) Kumaon hills

[Question ID = 373][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q133]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1489]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1490]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1491]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1492]

6)

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

We all have neighbours. The people whose houses are next to our own are our neighbours, and the ones who live along the same street as we do are also our neighbours. We see them often and recognise them. Those whom we see most, we greet on meeting and sometimes we become friendly with them. A neighbour is someone whom one should be able to turn to in times of difficulty. When neighbours work together, helping one another, they can do many things to improve their community. A good neighbour should be a friend.

Countries, like people, also have neighbours. Although these neighbours are not as close to us as those who live next door, they are not really too far away. Aeroplanes can take us to them in just a few hours and everyday the newspapers, the radio and the T.V channels bring us news about them and tell us what they are thinking and doing about many important matters.

Like people, countries can be good or bad neighbours. When they are unfriendly to one another they can make trouble for their people, sometimes even cause wars. But when their feelings for one another are kind and friendly, as they should be, they can come closer. Together they can try to get over their problems, and make life happier for their people. We can help people much better when we get to know them. And as we become acquainted we often find that others are not really as different from us as we had imagined. Our ways of living and many of our ideas are the same and this helps us to be friends. Even the things which seem strange need not come in the way of our understanding each other.

Who are India's closest neighbours ? Near the Southern tip of our country, not very far from Kanya Kumari is the island of Sri Lanka. In the North nestling among the world's highest mountain lies the country of Nepal. Nearby is the smallest Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, which has a special relationship with India. In the north-west is Pakistan, and in the north-east is Bangladesh. In the east is Burma (Now Myanmar), which juts into the Bay of Bengal.

If the neighbouring countries understand each other :

- (1) there will not be any border disputes.
- (2) their trade and commerce will decrease.
- (3) their people will stop to be friendly towards each other.
- (4) they need not deploy armed forces on their borders.

[Question ID = 374][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q134]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1493]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1494]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1495]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1496]

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

We all have neighbours. The people whose houses are next to our own are our neighbours, and the ones who live along the same street as we do are also our neighbours. We see them often and recognise them. Those whom we see most, we greet on meeting and sometimes we become friendly with them. A neighbour is someone whom one should be able to turn to in times of difficulty. When neighbours work together, helping one another, they can do many things to improve their community. A good neighbour should be a friend.

Countries, like people, also have neighbours. Although these neighbours are not as close to us as those who live next door, they are not really too far away. Aeroplanes can take us to them in just a few hours and everyday the newspapers, the radio and the T.V channels bring us news about them and tell us what they are thinking and doing about many important matters.

Like people, countries can be good or bad neighbours. When they are unfriendly to one another they can make trouble for their people, sometimes even cause wars. But when their feelings for one another are kind and friendly, as they should be, they can come closer. Together they can try to get over their problems, and make life happier for their people. We can help people much better when we get to know them. And as we become acquainted we often find that others are not really as different from us as we had imagined. Our ways of living and many of our ideas are the same and this helps us to be friends. Even the things which seem strange need not come in the way of our understanding each other.

Who are India's closest neighbours ? Near the Southern tip of our country, not very far from Kanya Kumari is the island of Sri Lanka. In the North nestling among the world's highest mountain lies the country of Nepal. Nearby is the smallest Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, which has a special relationship with India. In the north-west is Pakistan, and in the north-east is Bangladesh. In the east is Burma (Now Myanmar), which juts into the Bay of Bengal.

Give the antonym of the word 'Strange' :

- (1) Notable
- (2) Familiar
- (3) Friendly
- (4) Queer

[Question ID = 375][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q135]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 1497]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 1498]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 1499]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 1500]

Topic:- ENG_Q136-150_L2_P2_CTET

1)

In a language classroom, the teacher had pasted some text on the walls of the classroom. Now, in a pair, one student goes to the text and then conveys that message orally to his/her partner, and then he/she writes that message on a piece of paper. This activity is known as :

- (1) Partial dictation
- (2) Running dictation
- (3) Partner dictation
- (4) Jigsaw dictation

[Question ID = 376][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q136]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1501]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1502]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1503]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1504]

2)

When we read a text or a story, we use our knowledge of the structure of the language to predict what will come next. What is this known as ?

- (1) Semantic cues
- (2) Structural cues
- (3) Syntactic cues
- (4) Thematic cues

[Question ID = 377][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q137]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1505]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1506]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1507]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1508]

3)

When students were working in groups, the teacher observed that one of the students in a group was more interested in expressing his/her ideas or opinions than listening to the ideas of other group members. He just pretends that he is listening. Such listening is known as :

- (1) Passive listening
- (2) Reflective listening
- (3) Combative listening
- (4) Post listening

[Question ID = 378][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q138]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1509]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1510]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1511]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1512]

4) The whole language approach relies on the meaning of the :

- (1) text rather than the individual words.
- (2) words rather than the individual text.
- (3) letter rather than the individual words.
- (4) the individual letters sound rather than words.

[Question ID = 379][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q139]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1513]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1514]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1515]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1516]

5)

In a language classroom, when the teacher is teaching, the students are effectively concentrating on the contents and jotting down something as delivered by the teacher. They are involved in :

- (1) Note taking
- (2) Notice writing
- (3) Letter writing
- (4) Paragraph writing

[Question ID = 380][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q140]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1517]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1518]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1519]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1520]

6)

Multilingualism in school education in India refers to _____.

- (1) using it as a resource in the teaching - learning of languages and content subjects
- (2) keep up with the changes, all students should learn as many languages as possible
- (3) learning English by everyone in an English medium school
- (4) learning three languages, beginning with mother tongue and progressing to Hindi and English

[Question ID = 381][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q141]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1521]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1522]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1523]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1524]

7)

A teacher of class 8 believed that the linguistic experiences and expression of children should be at the discourse level. To bring it into practice in the language class, she should involve learners in :

- (1) Dialogue
- (2) Pantomime
- (3) Silent reading
- (4) Mime

[Question ID = 382][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q142]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1525]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1526]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1527]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1528]

8)

The idea that social interaction can promote effective learning has been acknowledged by :

- (1) Lev Vygotsky
- (2) Jean Piaget
- (3) Noam Chomsky
- (4) B.F Skinner

[Question ID = 383][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q143]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1529]

- 2. 2 [Option ID = 1530]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 1531]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 1532]

9)

A teacher asked the learners to swap their paragraphs for peer assessment and gave them the parameters to assess the paragraphs writing. Which one of the parameters is NOT important for assessing paragraph writing ?

- (1) Topic sentence
- (2) Supporting details
- (3) Good Handwriting
- (4) Coherence

[Question ID = 384][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q144]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 1533]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 1534]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 1535]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 1536]

10) Which one of the following is not a sub-skill of reading ?

- (1) Connecting
- (2) Predicting
- (3) Interacting
- (4) Synthesizing

[Question ID = 385][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q145]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 1537]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 1538]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 1539]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 1540]

11)

A teacher after completing the chapter, gave a handout to the students based on the summary of the chapter read and dropped every sixth word from it and asked her learners to supply the missing words. What is this test known as ?

- (1) A cloze test
- (2) Fill in the blanks
- (3) Complete the summary
- (4) Writing test

[Question ID = 386][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q146]

- 1. 1 [Option ID = 1541]
- 2. 2 [Option ID = 1542]
- 3. 3 [Option ID = 1543]
- 4. 4 [Option ID = 1544]

12) Language skills can be learnt better if they are taught :

- (1) with the help of challenging drills.
- (2) in an integrated manner.
- (3) through written tests and practices.
- (4) in sequence, i.e, listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

[Question ID = 387][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q147]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1545]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1546]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1547]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1548]

13)

Dhruv has completed his report. He has re-read it and made corrections. There aren't any misspelt words or grammatical errors. He is ready to share his writing with his teacher. Which stage of the writing process does Dhruv is in ?

- (1) Pre-writing
- (2) Drafting
- (3) Proofreading
- (4) Publishing

[Question ID = 388][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q148]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1549]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1550]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1551]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1552]

14) 'Declarative knowledge' in learning grammar refers to knowing _____.

- (1) about the rules of grammatical items
- (2) how to deal with a grammatical item
- (3) to use a dictionary
- (4) the ideas of language learning

[Question ID = 389][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q149]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1553]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1554]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1555]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1556]

15)

A teacher wanted her students to learn vocabulary effectively. Which of the following ways should she adopt to teach vocabulary in her classroom ?

- (1) Write all the new words on the blackboard and their meanings in the target language.
- (2) Instruct her students to underline difficult words in a lesson and seek clarification from their parents.
- (3) Ask them to find the meanings of the words in the dictionary.
- (4) Ask them to group the words into meaningful categories and use them for real-life purposes.

[Question ID = 390][Question Description = S8_English Content/Pedagogy_Q150]

1. 1 [Option ID = 1557]
2. 2 [Option ID = 1558]
3. 3 [Option ID = 1559]
4. 4 [Option ID = 1560]