

Part I Child Development and Pedagogy

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-30) Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

1. Children's errors and misconceptions

- a. signify that children's capabilities are far inferior than that of adults.
- b. are a significant step in the teaching learning process.
- c. are a hindrance and obstacle to the teaching learning process.
- d. should be ignored in the teaching learning process.

2. In the constructivist frame, child is viewed as

- a. a 'problem solver' and a 'scientific investigator'
- b. miniature adult who less than adult in all aspects such as size, cognition, emotions
- c. 'tabula rasa' or 'blank slate' whose life is shaped entirely by experience
- d. a 'passive being' who can be shaped and molded into any form through conditioning

3. A teacher's role while using cooperative learning in her class

- a. is to support the group which has the 'bright' and 'talented' children.
- b. is to be a silent spectator and let children do what they want.
- c. is to leave the class and let children work on their own.
- d. is to be supportive & monitor each group.

4. According to Lev Vygotsky, basic mental capacities are transformed into higher cognitive processes primarily through

- a. adaptation and organisation
- b. rewards and punishment

- c. social interaction
- d. stimulus-response association

5. Which of the following statements denotes the relationship between development and learning correctly?

- a. Development and learning are inter-related and inter-dependent
- b. Development and learning are not related
- c. Learning takes place irrespective of development
- d. Rate of learning far exceeds the rate of development

6. According to Piaget, specific psychological structures (organised ways of making sense of experience) are called

- a. Mental maps
- b. Mental tools
- c. Schemes
- d. Images

7. "With an appropriate question/suggestion, the child's understanding can be extended far beyond the point which she could have reached alone." Which construct does the above statement highlight?

- a. Intelligence
- b. Zone of proximal development
- c. Equilibration
- d. Conservation

8. Selecting and presenting stories and clippings from newspaper that portray both men and women in non-traditional roles is an effective strategy to

- a. counter gender stereotypes
- b. promote gender bias
- c. promote gender constancy
- d. encourage stereotypical gender roles

9. Read the following description and identify the stage of moral reasoning of Kohlberg.

Description Right action is defined by self-chosen ethical principles of conscience that are valid for all humanity, regardless of law and social agreement.

- a. The universal ethical principle orientation
- b. The instrumental purpose orientation
- c. The social-contract orientation
- d. The social-order maintaining orientation

10. One of the major accomplishments of concrete operational stage is

- a. secondary circular reactions
- b. animistic thinking
- c. ability to conserve
- d. hypothetic deductive reasoning

11. Constructivists such as Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky view learning as

- a. process of meaning-making by active engagement
- b. acquisition of skills
- c. conditioning of responses
- d. passive repetitive process

12. Which of the following play an important role in a child's socialisation?

- (i) Media
 - (ii) School
 - (iii) Family
 - (iv) Neighbourhood
- a. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) b. (iii), (i)
c. (ii), (iii) d. (i), (iii), (iv)

13. As per Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence, how would the intelligence of a person with the following characteristics be categorised?

Characteristics :

"Ability to detect and respond appropriately to the moods, temperaments, motivations and intentions of others."

- a. Therapeutic
- b. Naturalistic
- c. Intrapersonal
- d. Interpersonal

14. Which of the following should be the reasons for assessment of children?

- To separate and label children into 'non-achievers', 'low achievers', 'average' and 'high achievers'.
 - To improve teaching and learning processes in the classroom.
 - To find out what changes and progress in learning that takes place in the child over a period of time.
 - To discuss the capabilities, potential, strengths and challenging areas of the child with the parents.
- a. (i), (iv) b. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
c. (i), (ii), (iii) d. (i), (iii), (iv)

15. Several research studies show that teachers have more overall interaction with boys than girls. What is the correct explanation for this?

- Boys are easier to manage than girls in the classroom.
- Boys have much more academic capabilities than girls.
- Boys need more attention than girls.
- This is an example of gender bias in teaching.

16. Which of the following is central to the concept of progressive education?

- Extrinsic motivation and uniform assessment parameters
- Textbook centric learning
- Belief in the capability and potential of every child
- Standard instruction and assessment

17. To understand individual differences in development it is important

- to consider both inherited characteristics as well as environmental factors and their interplay
- to look at the inherited characteristics that give each person a special start in life.
- to look at the environmental factors that affect individuals.
- to consider maturation of the body and the brain.

18. Which of the following is not a principle of development?

- Exact course and nature of development is determined at the time of birth itself.
- Individuals develop at different rates.
- Development is relatively orderly.
- Development takes place gradually over a period of time.

19. Which of the following is most important in an inclusive classroom?

- Individualised education plan
- Uniform instruction
- Standardised testing
- Promoting competitive learning

20. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of learners and their primary characteristics?

- Attention deficit learners – High motivation; can sustain attention for long periods of time
- Hearing impaired learners – Cannot comprehend visual information
- 'Dyslexic' learners – Lack reading and writing fluency
- Creative learners – Hyperactive; slow in completing work

21. The ability to come up with original and divergent solutions to a problem is a primary characteristic of

- children with learning disability
- egocentric children
- impaired children
- creative children

22. What instructional adaptations should a teacher make while working with students who are 'Visually Challenged'?

- Focus on a variety of written tasks especially worksheets
- Speak clearly and use a lot of touch and feel materials
- Use a variety of visual presentations
- Orient herself so that the students can watch her closely

23. Cooperative learning and peer-tutoring in an inclusive classroom.

- should not be used
- should be actively promoted
- should be actively discouraged
- should be occasionally used

24. Which of the following does not result in meaningful facilitation of learning?

- Encouraging multiple ways of looking at a problem
- Connecting new knowledge to pre-existing knowledge
- Promoting repetition and recall
- Use of examples and non-examples

25. Which of the following would not be consistent with a constructivist environment?

- Teachers employ specific end of the term assessment strategies and give feedback on products rather than processes.
- Students are given frequent opportunities to engage in complex, meaningful, problem based activities.
- Students work collaboratively and are given support to engage in task-oriented dialogue with each other
- Teachers elicit students' ideas and experiences in relationship to key topics and plant teaching learning to elaborate or restructure their current knowledge.

26. A teacher should encourage students to set rather than

- marks seeking goals, failure avoiding goals
- learning goals; performance goals
- performance goals; learning goals
- failure avoiding goals, marks seeking goals

27. Which of the following strategies would promote meaning-making in children?

- Uniform and standardised testing
- Exploration and discussion
- Transmission of information
- Using punitive measures

28. Which of the following are examples of effective learning strategies?

- Setting goals and time tables
 - Making organisational charts and concept maps
 - Thinking of examples and non-examples
 - Explaining to a peer
 - Self-questioning
- a. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) b. (i), (ii), (iii)
c. (i), (iv), (v) d. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

29. Which of these is an example of extrinsic motivation?

- I complete my homework because the teacher gives us marks for each assignment.
- I enjoy doing my homework because it is so much fun.
- I learn so much when I do my homework.
- Doing homework makes me understand my concepts better

30. In a primary classroom, a teacher should

- not give any example and non-example
- give only examples
- give only non-examples
- give both examples and non-examples

Part II Social Studies/ Social Science

Directions (Q. Nos. 31-90) Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

31. What determines the thickness of soil profile?

- Climate
- Relief
- Time
- Flora-Fauna

32. On the basis of their distribution, resources can be classified as

- Ubiquitous and Localised resources
- Actual and Potential resources
- Renewable and Non-renewable resources
- Biotic and Abiotic resources

33. Which of the following statements about a 'diverse society' is correct?

- It would have differences and similarities in language, culture and religion.
- It would have differences and inequalities in language, religion and culture.
- It would have differences in culture and power.
- It would have similarities of language, religion and culture.

34. Which of the following statements challenges gender stereotypes?

- Women are nurturing.
- Women are very emotional.
- Women are fashion conscious.
- Women are responsible bus drivers.

35. Which of the following composed the main demand of the suffragettes?

- Adult franchise for working class
- Right to vote for women
- Right to bureaucratic roles for women
- Adult franchise for propertied women

36. Which of the following statements about Jatakas is correct?

- These were composed by Jaina monks, written down and preserved by ordinary people.
- These were composed by ordinary people, written down and preserved by Buddhist monks.
- These were composed by ordinary people, written down and preserved by Jaina monks.
- These were composed by Buddhist monks, written down and preserved by ordinary people.

37. Which of the following statements about Ain-i-Akbari is correct?

- It has rich statistical details about diverse aspects of Akbar's administration.
- It is the first volume of the three volume history of Akbar's reign titled Akbar Nama.
- It deals with Akbar's ancestors and records and events of Akbar's reign.
- It was written by Mirza Hakim, who was one of Akbar's courtiers.

38. Who among the following compiled the compositions of Baba Guru Nanak in Gurumukhi, also adding his own compositions to it?

- Guru Teg Bahadur
- Guru Gobind Singh
- Guru Angad
- Guru Arjan

39. Which of the following was not a feature of Athenian democracy?

- Appointment for many positions were made through lottery.
- All the free men and women above 30 years of age were recognised as full citizens.

c. All citizens were expected to serve in army and navy.

d. All the citizens attended assemblies that were held for deciding upon matters.

40. Which of the following was Samudragupta's policy specifically towards the rulers of Dakshinapatha?

- They surrendered after being defeated and then were allowed to rule again.
- Their kingdoms were uprooted and made a part of Samudragupta's empire
- They submitted to Samudragupta and offered daughters in marriage.
- They brought tribute, followed his orders and attended his court.

41. Match the following :

Art Form	Nomenclature
A. Art technique that enabled making of images that looked real.	1. Picturesque
B. Painting showing Indian landscape as quaint, unexplored land.	2. Portraiture
C. Paintings displaying lavish lifestyles, wealth and status of Europeans in India.	3. History Painting
D. Paintings depicting scenes from British imperial history and victories.	4. Oil Painting

Code

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|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
| a. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| a. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| d. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | | |

42. In the late 18th century, the presidencies of Bombay, Madras and Bengal developed from which of the following East India Company's trading posts?

- Surat, Madurai, Delhi
- Surat, Madras, Calcutta
- Nagpur, Madurai, Delhi
- Pune, Madras, Calcutta

43. Consider the statements A and B about Mahayana Buddhism and choose the correct answer.

- In this form of Buddhism, Buddha's presence is sculptures was shown using certain signs.
 - The belief in Bodhisattvas emerged with the coming of Mahayana Buddhism.
- Both A and B are false.
 - A is true, B is false.
 - A is false, B is true.
 - Both A and B are true.

44. Consider the statements A and B about Mahalwari and Ryotwari system of revenues and choose the correct answer.

A. The Mahalwari was devised for North-Western provinces of Bengal Presidency, while the Ryotwari was devised for British territories in South.

B. While in Mahalwari, village headman collected and paid revenue of the whole village to the company, in Ryotwari direct settlement was made with cultivators.

- Neither A nor B correctly explain differences between the two revenue systems.
- Only A correctly explains differences between the two revenue systems.
- Only B correctly explains differences between the two revenue systems.
- Both A and B correctly explain differences between the two revenue systems.

45. A tomb for a Sufi saint is known as

- Dargah
- Khanqah
- Idgah
- Gulzaroshan

46. The doctrine of Vishishtadvaita was propounded in eleventh century by

- Sakhubai
- Ramanuja
- Basavanna
- Eknath

47. Consider the statements A and B on Diwani Adalat established in 1772 in India and choose the correct answer.

- It was a criminal court.
 - It was presided over by the European district collectors.
- Both A and B are false.
 - A is true, B is false.
 - A is false, B is true.
 - Both A and B are true.

48. A garrison town refers to

- a town on an important trading port.
- land adjacent to a city that supplies goods to it.
- a fortified settlement with soldiers.
- a place where goods from different production centres are sold.

49. Assertion (A) It will be 7 : 30 pm in India, when it is 2 : 00 pm in London.

Reason (R) India is located East of Greenwich at 82°30' E.

Select the correct option from alternative

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

50. Consider the statements A, B, C on time zone and choose the correct answer.

- A. Some countries have a great longitudinal extent and so they adopted more than one standard time.
B. The Earth has been divided into 24 time zones of one hour each.
C. Each time zone covers 15° of longitude.

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

51. Choose the correct arrangement of atmosphere's layers beginning from Earth's surface :

- a. Mesosphere, Troposphere, Exosphere, Stratosphere, Thermosphere
b. Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Troposphere, Exosphere, Troposphere
c. Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere
d. Exosphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Troposphere, Thermosphere.

52. Seasons occur due to which of the following reasons?

- a. Circle of illumination caused due to rotation of the Earth around its axis.
b. Axis of the Earth makes an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ with its orbital plane.
c. Tropic of Capricorn receives direct rays of the Sun, falling vertically at $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S.
d. Revolution of the Earth and inclination of the axis in the same direction.

53. Which constituent of Earth's atmosphere by percentage is

- a. Helium b. Oxygen
c. Carbon dioxide d. Nitrogen

54. Which of the following statements about ocean currents is/are correct?

- A. The cold currents carry water from polar or higher latitudes to tropical or lower latitudes.
B. Labrador is a warm current.
C. Areas where warm and cold currents meet provide world's best fishing grounds.
a. Only A is correct.
b. A and B are correct.
c. A and C are correct.
d. B and C are correct.

55. The depositional feature of a glacier is called

- a. Laves b. Sea cave
c. Moraine d. Loess

56. Statements A and B describe the features of which of the following vegetations?

A. This vegetation is found in the higher latitudes (50°–70°) of Northern Hemisphere.

- B. It is also called as Taiga.
a. Mediterranean vegetation
b. Temperate grasslands
c. Temperate deciduous forests
d. Coniferous forests

57. Which of the following is not a feature of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin?

- a. Slash and Burn agriculture is practiced in this area for land cultivation.
b. Ox-Bow lakes dot the plain area.
c. The density of population of plain area is very high.
d. The delta area is covered with Mangrove forests.

58. Swimmers can float in Dead sea because

- a. The increased salt content makes the sea dense.
b. Winds blow at a very high speed over the surface of sea water.
c. More warm currents than cold currents originate in the sea.
d. The sea experiences more high tides than low tides.

59. Consider the statements A and B about land use and choose the correct answer.

A. Land use refers to use of land exclusively for agriculture and forestry.

- B. Land use is primarily determined by its topography.
a. Both A and B are false.
b. A is true and B is false.
c. A is false and B is true.
d. Both A and B are true.

60. Shelter belts help in

- a. preventing gullies and hence further soil loss
b. checking wind movement to protect soil cover
c. retaining soil moisture
d. Slowing down the flow of water over soil

61. Which of the following can a Social Science teacher critically address while discussing the theme, 'Advertisement'?

- A. Appeal to the personal emotions.
B. Issues of equality.
a. Both A and B b. Only A
c. Only B d. Neither A nor B

62. "Discuss few more reasons that are responsible for changes in land use pattern".

- In context of the above question, as a Social Science teacher you would be assessing students' skill of
a. Hypothesising b. Classifying
c. Generalising d. Inferring

63. To familiarise students with the theme, 'Natural Vegetation and Wildlife', which would be the best pedagogical method?

- a. Textbook reading and discussion.
b. Screening a documentary on the theme.
c. Visit to a wildlife sanctuary.
d. Inviting an expert for a lecture.

64. What is the role of cartoons in a Social Science textbooks?

- a. Raises basic issues and makes it relatable to students.
b. No role as cartoons are immature.
c. Mainly used as fillers so that textbooks look attractive.
d. Makes class enjoyable as the subject is boring.

65. Consider the statements A and B on the practice of apartheid.

- A. It discriminates between races, but allowed all the right to vote.
B. It prevents mingling of races but gives equitable public facilities to all.

Choose the correct option :

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

66. Who among the following occupies elected office in a Gram Panchayat?

- A. Sarpanch
B. Ward Members
C. Secretary
D. Gram Sabha Member

Choose the correct option :

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

67. Which of the following work is the responsibility of a 'Patwari'?

- a. Measuring land and keeping records.
b. Construction and maintenance of common property.
c. Executing employment schemes for land development.
d. Preventing land disputes by investigating complaints.

68. Which of the following statements on the functioning of a local urban administration is correct?

- a. Ward councillors are headed by the Sarpanch.
b. Commissioner of a municipal corporation makes and decides the budget for the year.
c. Commissioner is elected by ward councillors and reports to him/her.
d. Ward councillors form committees to resolve issues of governance.

69. Consider List-A and List-B. List-A has different types of rural employment.

List-B has different kinds of loans taken.

List A	List B
A. Agricultural worker	1. Health and off-season consumption
B. Large farmer	2. Fertilizer, Pesticide, Seeds
C. Middle farmer	3. Government loan for agro-processing plant

Match items of List-A with List-B, based on most likely reason for loans:

A B C	A B C
a. 3 1 2	b. 1 2 3
c. 2 1 3	d. 1 2 3

70. Which of the following forms the trading arrangement between a weaver and a merchant under the 'Putting out' System? Choose the correct option

- Yarn is bought by weaver from the open market and cloth is sold to merchant at a low price.
- Yarn is bought for the lowest bid from merchant, and cloth is sold at highest bid.
- Yarn is sold to the weaver by the merchant, and weaver makes cloth for self-consumption.
- Yarn is supplied by the merchant to the weaver and cloth produced is bought back from weaver at low price.

71. Consider the statements A to E. They form jumbled links in a chain of market, wherein 'Ketchup' reaches a consumer.

- Sona orders ketchup from a neighbourhood shop.
- Farmer buys tomato seeds from a local trader.
- Wholesale merchant bids for tomatoes in the vegetable mandi.
- A small city based food processing unit buys tomatoes.
- Marketing company supplies ketchup to stores.

Choose the option that represents the correct sequence in the chain of market:

- A, B, D, C, E
- B, C, D, E, A
- B, D, E, C, A
- D, C, B, D, E, A

72. According to Appellate System, a person dissatisfied with the verdict given by the court of the District Judge could appeal to which of the following courts?

- Trial Court
- Session Court
- Supreme Court
- High Court

73. Consider the statements A and B on the Indian Parliament.

- A political party that has any number of Members of Parliament in the Lok Sabha can form a government.

B. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President are part of the Parliament.

Choose the correct option:

- Both A and B are false.
- Only A is true.
- Only B is true.
- Both A and B are true.

74. Read the statement given below.

- "The Indian State has many checks and balances to prevent the misuse of powers."

Choose the correct option that represents the meaning of 'Indian State' in the above statement.

- The Indian Political System
- The Indian Central Government
- The Indian Bureaucracy
- Any State Government

75. Which of the following should the teaching of History focus upon?

- Concepts of plural representations and building a sense of historical diversity.
- Encouraging students to imagine living in the past and relate to the experiences.

- Neither A nor B
- Only A
- Only B
- Both A and B

76. Two of the statements given below are false. Identify these statements.

- Natural and physical basis of scientific inquiry can be used in Social Science also.
- The teaching of Social Science has the responsibility towards value education only.
- The same methodology can be used to teach different disciplines of Social Science.
- The teaching of Social Science concerns more with involvement with complexities rather than information.

- C and D
- A and C
- B and C
- D and C

77. A Social Science teacher should aim towards

- Passing the examinations
- Rote memorisation
- Building perspective
- Syllabus completion

78. Which of the following approaches have been considered while developing social and political life textbooks?

- Learning through use of concrete examples and experiences.
- Learning through retention based on facts and data.

- Neither A nor B
- Only A
- Only B
- Both A and B

79. Which of the following is true about Social Science?

- Memorising information will lead to conceptual development.
- The status of a 'fact' is always fixed.
- Neither A nor B
- Only A
- Only B
- Both A and B

80. The best practice for sensitising students towards wildlife conservation would be

- Pledging not to buy animal based products.
- Reading about relevant policies and laws.
- Preparing a play on wildlife conservation
- Observing wildlife week at the school.

81. What is the main purpose of an Open Book Evaluation?

- Students can answer exactly according to the textbook.
- Students need not feel the burden to rote memorise all acts and details.
- Teachers need not undergo extra pressure to frame new questions.
- Students need not read extra books.

82. Which of the following would be the best closure tasks after the teaching of the theme 'The Making of Regional Cultures'?

- Small group projects
 - Dance performance by an expert
 - Quiz competition
 - Collage making
- A, B, C, D
 - A, B, C
 - A, B, D
 - A, C, D

83. Imagine you have inherited a kingdom. How would you make your kingdom stable and prosperous?

In context of the above question, as a teacher which skill would you emphasise upon while assessing the students?

- Ability to reason
- Comparing experiences
- Ability to analyse
- Infer and extrapolate from situation

84. A respectful way to introduce the theme 'Adivasis' would be to

- Discussing their primitive and rustic pasts
- Portraying them as rich and powerful forest people.
- Showcasing their colourful costumes.
- Screening a tribal song and dance.

85. While teaching controversial issues in Social Science class, you should

- Keep in mind students' background and discuss only non-hurtful aspects.
- Completely avoid confrontations.
- Take them up occasionally and conduct brief discussions.
- Take them up with proper planning to initiate a dignified discussion.

100. Identify the figure of speech used in the expression

'And some are loaves and some so nearly balls'

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

101. The hunters' main aim is

- a. to make the neighbours build the wall again
- b. to remove the stones.
- c. to please their dogs.
- d. to catch the rabbits.

102. The gaps in the wall are made by

- a. nature
- b. rabbits
- c. dogs
- d. hunters

103. The neighbours meet in the spring season to

- a. to lift the stones.
- b. fill the gaps in the wall.
- c. to go on a long walk.
- d. to find out who broke the wall.

104. The neighbours have to use a spell to

- a. to fix the irregular stones in the wall.
- b. look for the rabbits.
- c. to count the number of stones.
- d. to make the stones obey them.

105. The figure of speech used in the lines 9-10 is

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

Directions (Q. Nos. 106-120)

Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option out of the given options.

106. Which of the following statements are true of teaching of grammar?

- A. Teaching of rules at the initial stage does not lend much to language learning.
- B. Rules of grammar are essential during the formative years of language learning.
- C. Grammar teaching should move from meaning to form.
- D. Grammar teaching should move from meaning to meaning.

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

107. A teacher draws the attention of learners to individual sounds, words and then sentences while teaching the listening skill. What approach to listening does the teacher adopt?

- a. Bottom-up approach
- b. Top-down approach
- c. Elastic approach
- d. Communicative approach

108. A teacher along with her learners writes the names of objects in the classroom (like door, black board, windows etc.) in their mother tongue and in English on pieces of paper and pastes them on the objects for learners to notice the words. What is the teacher trying to do?

- a. The teacher is creating a situation for the students to learn the spelling of the words.
- b. The teacher wants her learners to write well.
- c. The teacher is creating a (print) language rich environment in the classroom.
- d. The teacher is trying to teach letters of alphabet.

109. This is assumed to be a major difference between language acquisition and learning.

- a. Language acquisition is meaning formation and language learning is making meaning.
- b. Language acquisition is natural and language learning is deliberate/instructed.
- c. Language acquisition happens at an early stage while language learning takes place later.
- d. Language acquisition always happens in mother tongue and language learning happens in the second language.

110. LAC stands for

- a. Language Across the Curriculum
- b. Language Acquisition Culture
- c. Languages Across the Cultures
- d. Language Acquisition of Content

111. Many minor and tribal languages are not available in school curriculum and the number of speakers is receding in those languages. What is this known as in socio-educational linguistics?

- a. Language revival
- b. Language death
- c. Language minority in education
- d. Language endangerment

112. A teacher asks her learners to find words and word chunks relating to different themes on the reading lesson. Learners in groups have to make word charts of the same category. What is this strategy known as?

- a. A writing project
- b. Thematic language teaching
- c. Word collocations
- d. Communicative language teaching

113. A student reads through an article in a newspaper to get the overall idea of the article. What is this (practice) known as?

- a. Bottom-up model
- b. Scanning
- c. Skimming
- d. Top-down model

114. Sight words are developed

- a. by knowing meanings of difficult words
- b. by seeing them on sight
- c. by teachers from text books
- d. by using words in meaningful contexts

115. Language is

- a. a human system which changes frequently
- b. a rule governed system
- c. a structure formed system
- d. a formation of words, rules and meanings

116. 'Comprehensible input' as proposed by Krashen (1985) is

- a. enabling learners to read in many languages
- b. enabling learners to comprehend ideas
- c. exposing learners to language somewhat above their level
- d. exposing learners to language below their level so that they can comprehend

117. Extensive Reading is

- a. reading for pleasure and overall understanding of the text
- b. reading in detail every word and idea for deep understanding
- c. reading for facts
- d. reading to write

118. A teacher keeps the students' work of language use and uses it for assessing the learners' achievement. What is this strategy for assessment known as?

- a. Summative assessment
- b. Portfolio assessment
- c. Diagnostic test
- d. CCE

119. A teacher brought real life objects like a hammer, a screw driver and so on to her class. She asked her learners to describe the objects in five to seven sentences. What are the materials in language teaching known as?

- a. Realia
- b. Teaching implements
- c. Tools
- d. Language input

120. Mother tongue based multilingualism advocates that

- a. learners learn their mother tongue, Hindi and English from class-I
- b. all learners learn in mother-tongue only in primary school
- c. learners begin their schooling in mother tongue and move on to add many (at least two) languages in school
- d. learners begin with their State language and move on to English medium.

निर्देश (प्र. सं. 121-128) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूरे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए।

आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी बाजारीकरण हो जाने के कारण शिक्षा महीनी और गरीबों की पहुँच से बाहर हो चुकी है। एक ओर तो रुचि और उपयोगिता के अनुसार, उपयुक्त शिक्षा पाने के लिए गरीबों के पास धन उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो यही जो सम्पन्न हैं, उनके पास समय का अभाव है। ऐसे में ऑनलाइन शिक्षा व्यवस्था एक बेहतर विकल्प के तौर पर उभरी है। पिछले वर्षों देश के गरीब और स्कूल न जा सकने वाले बच्चों के लिए सरकार की ओर से प्रभावी कदम उठाते हुए ई-शिक्षा व्यवस्था की शुरुआत करते हुए 'स्वयं डॉट जीआरवी डॉट इन' वेब पोर्टल की शुरुआत की गई है। इससे बच्चे ऑनलाइन शिक्षा पा सकेंगे और उन्हें किसी भी तरह का शुल्क नहीं देना होगा। इस पोर्टल की विशेषता यह है कि इससे छात्र मैनेजमेण्ट, इंजीनियरिंग सहित तमाम पाठ्यक्रमों की पढ़ाई घर बैठे कर सकेंगे। इससे छात्रों को घर बैठे ही सर्टिफिकेट और डिग्री भी हासिल होगी, जो किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय में मान्य होगी।

ऑनलाइन एजुकेशन के प्रति लोगों का बढ़ता उत्साह देखकर कहा जा सकता है कि भारत में इसका भीषण उज्ज्वल है। यही कारण है कि अब अधिकतर शिक्षण संस्थान इस व्यवस्था को अपना रहे हैं। पढ़ाई का बढ़ता खर्च और किसी भी प्रोफेशनल कोर्स की डिग्री प्राप्त करने के लिए कॉलेजों का चुनाव, प्रवेश परीक्षा और फिर एक साथ मोटी फीस चुकाना युवाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के लिए काफी मुश्किल साबित हो रहा है। भारत में केवल 12% छात्रों को विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश मिलता है। ऐसे में ऑनलाइन शिक्षा देने वाली कम्पनियों के लिए भारत एक बहुत बड़ा बाजार बन गया है। आज एक-दूसरे को समझने-जानने की जिज्ञासा भी लोगों में बढ़ी हुई देखी जाती है। ऐसे में किसी देश की भाषा सीखना आवश्यक हो जाता है, क्योंकि भाषा सीखने से उस देश की संस्कृति तथा अन्य बातें समझी जा सकती हैं। इसीलिए भारत के प्रति भी रुचि बढ़ी है और हिन्दी सीखने-सिखाने की माँग भी बढ़ी है। यह भारत के लिए, विशेषकर हिन्दी भाषा के लिए शुभ संकेत है।

121. 'उपयोगिता' शब्द में उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय क्रमशः हैं
 a. उप, ता
 b. ता, उप
 c. उप, इता
 d. उ, गिता

122. आज शिक्षा गरीबों की पहुँच से बाहर होती जा रही है, इसका कारण है
 a. बाजारीकरण के कारण शिक्षा महीनी हो गई है
 b. गरीब अधिक गरीब होते जा रहे हैं
 c. गरीब आरक्षण का लाभ नहीं उठा पाते
 d. इस व्यवस्था का सरकारीकरण हो गया है

123. 'ऑनलाइन शिक्षा व्यवस्था' का तात्पर्य है
 a. गरीब और सामन्य लोगो के लिए शिक्षा
 b. किसी भी प्रकार के शुल्क से मुक्त शिक्षा
 c. घर बैठे इन्टरनेट के माध्यम से शिक्षा
 d. मैनेजमेण्ट, इंजीनियरिंग आदि की शिक्षा

124. भारत के लिए शुभ-संकेत है
 a. नि:शुल्क शिक्षा व्यवस्था
 b. ऑनलाइन शिक्षा
 c. शिक्षा का बाजारीकरण
 d. हिन्दी सीखने-सिखाने की माँग बढ़ना

125. भारत में ऑनलाइन शिक्षा में निरन्तर रुचि बढ़ने का उपयुक्त कारण नहीं है
 a. विश्व के अनेक देशों की भारत में रुचि बढ़ रही है
 b. अधिकतर छात्रों को विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश नहीं मिलता
 c. अधिकतर शिक्षण संस्थान ऑनलाइन व्यवस्था अपना रहे हैं
 d. महीनी होने के कारण पढ़ाई में खर्च बढ़ता जा रहा है

126. भारत ऑनलाइन शिक्षा देने वाली कम्पनियों के लिए बहुत बड़ा बाजार बन गया है, क्योंकि
 a. लोगों को कोई कष्ट उठाए बिना डिग्री मिल जाती है
 b. अधिकांश युवक किन्हीं कारणों से विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षा से वंचित रह जाते हैं
 c. आज एक-दूसरे को समझने की जिज्ञासा बढ़ी है
 d. ऑनलाइन शिक्षा पाने का फैशन युवक-युवतियों को आकर्षित करता है

127. गद्यांश में प्रयुक्त निम्नलिखित वाक्य को चार भागों में बाँटा गया है, जिनमें से किसी एक भाग में असुद्धि है। असुद्ध भाग को पहचानकर चिह्नित कीजिए।
 आज एक-दूसरे को समझने-जानने की जिज्ञासा भी

(i) लोगों में बढ़ी हुई देखी जाती है।
 (ii) (iv)

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

128. उत्पत्ति की दृष्टि से 'ऑनलाइन' और 'शिक्षा' शब्द हैं, क्रमशः
 a. तद्भव, तत्सम
 b. तत्सम, तद्भव
 c. तद्भव, आगत
 d. आगत, तत्सम

निर्देश (प्र. सं. 129-135) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूरे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चिह्नित कीजिए।
 हमारे व्यावहारिक अथवा वास्तविक जीवन में भी यही सिद्धान्त काम करता है कि हम समाज अथवा लोगों को जो देते हैं, वही हमारे पास लौटकर आता है। हम लोगों से प्यार करते हैं, तो लोग भी हमें प्यार करते हैं, लेकिन यदि हम लोगों से घृणा करते हैं, तो ये भी हमसे घृणा ही करेंगे इसमें सन्देह नहीं। यदि हम सबके साथ सहयोग करते हैं अथवा ईमानदार बने रहते हैं, तो दूसरे भी हमारे प्रति सरोयोगात्मक और ईमानदार हो जाते हैं। इसे आकर्षण का नियम

कहा गया है। हम जैसा स्वभाव विकसित कर लेते हैं, वैसी ही चीजें हमारी ओर आकर्षित होती हैं। गन्दगी मक्खी को आकर्षित करती है, तो फूल तितली को आकर्षित करते हैं। यदि हम स्वयं को फूल जैसा सुन्दर, सुवासित, मसृपा व रंगीन अर्थात् सुन्दर गुणों से युक्त बन लेंगे तो स्वाभाविक है कि हमारे समकक्ष के सुन्दर गुणी व्यक्ति हमारी ओर आकर्षित होंगे ही। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे सम्पर्क में केवल अच्छे लोग ही आएँ, तो हमें स्वयं को उनके अनुरूप बनाना होगा-दुर्गुणों में नहीं, सद्गुणों में। अपने व्यवहार को व्यवस्थित व आदर्श तो अच्छा करना होगा। अपनी वाणी को कोमल व मधुर बनाना होगा। केवल मात्र बाहर से नहीं, मन की गहराइयों में स्वयं को सुन्दर बनाना होगा। यदि हम बाहरी रूप-स्वरूप से नहीं, बरन् मन से सुन्दर बन पाते हैं, तो विचार और कर्म स्वयं सुन्दर हो जाएँगे। जीवन रूपी सितार ठीक बजाने लेंगे। जीवन के प्रति सत्यम्, शिवम् और सुन्दरम् का आकर्षण बढ़ने लगेगा।

129. फूल के लिए कौन-सा विशेषण अनुपयुक्त है?
 a. आकर्षित b. सुवासित c. रंगीन d. मसृपा

130. निम्नलिखित शब्द-युग्मों में उस युग्म को पहचानिए, जो शेष से भिन्न हो
 a. सुन्दर-असुन्दर b. रूप-स्वरूप
 c. सद्गुण-दुर्गुण d. आकर्षण-विकर्षण

131. फूल और तितली का उदाहरण देकर लेखक सिद्ध करना चाहता है कि
 a. गुणी जनों को गुणवान ही आकर्षित करते हैं
 b. तितली फूलों की ओर ही आकर्षित होती है
 c. हमें जीवन को तितली जैसा बनाना चाहिए
 d. भले लोगों को फूल और तितलियाँ प्रिय होते हैं

132. अनुच्छेद के निम्नलिखित वाक्य को चार भागों में बाँटा गया है, जिसके एक भाग में असुद्धि है। उस भाग को पहचानिए
 केवल मात्र बाहर से नहीं, मन की गहराइयों में

स्वयं को सुन्दर बनाना होगा।
 (i) (iv)
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 a. iv b. i c. ii d. iii

133. अपने व्यवहार को व्यवस्थित और आदर्श तो अच्छा करने से क्या होगा?
 a. दुर्गुण सद्गुणों में बदल जाएँगे
 b. जीवन सुखी और सम्पन्न हो जाएगा
 c. अच्छे लोग ही हमारे सम्पर्क में आएँगे
 d. वाणी कोमल और मधुर हो जाएगी

134. हमारे व्यवहार और कार्य स्वयं ठीक हो जाएँगे, यदि हम
 a. बाहर से ही नहीं, भीतर से भी अच्छे बनें
 b. भीणा और वाणी से मधुर स्वर निकालें
 c. सुखी जीवन व्यतीत करें
 d. सबसे अच्छा व्यवहार करें

135. लेखक द्वारा आकर्षण का नियम किस कह गया है ?

- गन्दगी मुखियों को आकर्षित करता है।
- धुम्क लोहे को आकर्षित करता है।
- फूल गुणवानों को आकर्षित करते हैं।
- अच्छा-बुरा स्वभाव ऐसे ही लोगों को आकर्षित करता है।

निर्देश (प्र. सं. 136-150) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प का चुनाव करके दीजिए।

136. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर मुहावरे और लोकोक्तियों के शिक्षण के सन्दर्भ में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है

- सन्दर्भानुसार उनका प्रयोग करना
- उनकी परिभाषा याद करना
- उनके अर्थ जानना
- उनका क्रम याद रखना

137. कक्षा और बहुभाषिक और बहुसांस्कृतिक सन्दर्भों के प्रति संवेदनशीलता का विकास करना

- हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षण का एक मुख्य उद्देश्य है
- भाषा-नीति की जटिल समस्या है
- हिन्दी भाषा-शिक्षण के प्रति अरुचि का कारण है
- हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षण में एक जटिल समस्या है

138. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर पाठ्य-पुस्तक में दिए गए विभिन्न साहित्यिक विधाओं के पाठ बच्चों को

- दर्शाए सभी विकल्प
- हिन्दी भाषा की विभिन्न रंगतों से परिचित कराते हैं
- हिन्दी भाषा के प्रसिद्ध रचनाकारों से परिचित कराते हैं
- हिन्दी भाषा में साहित्य-सृजन के लिए प्रेरित कराते हैं

139. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा-शिक्षण का उद्देश्य नहीं है

- विभिन्न साहित्यिक विधाओं और ज्ञान से सम्बन्धित अन्य विषयों की समझ का विकास करना।
- सरसरी तौर पर किसी पाठ को देखकर उसकी विषय-वस्तु का पता करना।
- निजी अनुभवों के आधार पर भाषा का सृजनशील इस्तेमाल करना।
- भाषा की बारीकी और सौन्दर्यबोध के लिए हिन्दी भाषा का व्याकरण कण्ठस्थ करना।

140. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा सीखने में सबसे कम सहायक है

- अन्य विषयों की कक्षाओं में भाषा पर ध्यान देना
- समृद्ध भाषा-परिदेश की उपलब्धता
- पाठ्य-पुस्तकों का प्रयोग
- संघार-भावयुक्तों का प्रयोग

141. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों के लिए साहित्य का चयन करते समय आप किस बात का सर्वाधिक ध्यान रखेंगे ?

- सरल भाषा
- रचनाकार की प्रसिद्धि
- रचनाओं की लम्बाई
- बच्चों का स्तर और रुचि

142. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों के भाषा-आकलन में सर्वाधिक प्रभावी प्रश्न है

- तुम भी अपने ढंग से 'तनिक' शब्द का इस्तेमाल करते हुए पौष वाक्य बनाओ।
- रूप बदलकर बादल किसान के कौन-से सपनों को साकार करेगा ?
- बादलों के घिर आने पर कवि किसान को उठने के लिए क्यों कहता है ?
- जब हरा खेत लहराएगा तो क्या होगा ?

143. 'अपनी मातृभाषा में 'किसान' पर लिखी गई कविता को अपने मित्रों व शिक्षक को सुनाओ।' हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में यह प्रश्न

- कक्षा में समय के सदुपयोग का उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण है
- कक्षा में मनोरंजन का साधन है
- कक्षा में बच्चों को गीत गाने का अवसर देता है
- कक्षा के बहुभाषिक सन्दर्भ को पोषित करता है

144. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों को भाषा-प्रयोग का आकलन करने में सबसे कम प्रभावी है

- जौध सूची
- ब. पोर्टफोलियो
- अवलोकन
- द. बातचीत

145. राधिका सातवीं कक्षा में पढ़ाती है। वह बच्चों को नाम सम्बन्धी कुछ उदाहरण देती है फिर 'संज्ञा' के बारे में समझाती है। राधिका द्वारा प्रयुक्त विधि है

- भाषा-संसर्ग विधि
- निगमन विधि
- आगमन विधि
- द. सूत्र विधि

146. आठवीं कक्षा में पढ़ाने वाले अली अकार बच्चों के गलत शब्दों के नीचे शब्द का ठीक रूप लिखकर दोनों में अन्तर करने के लिए कहते हैं। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य है

- आकलन को लचीला और सुविधापूर्ण बनाना
- बच्चों को उनकी गलती का अनुभव कराना
- शब्दों की सही वर्तनी की जानकारी देना
- अवलोकन द्वारा सही वर्तनी की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करना

147. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की लिखित अभिव्यक्ति का विकास करने में सबसे कम सहायक है

- 'नादान दोस्त' कहानी का अन्त परिवर्तित करते हुए कहानी को अपने शब्दों में लिखो
- कविता की अथूरी पंक्तियों को देखकर पूरा करो
- अपने बचपन की कोई ऐसी घटना लिखो जब शरारत करने पर डाँट पड़ी हो
- अगर तुम्हारे घर के किसी कोने में थिड़िया अपना घोंसला बना ले, तो तुम क्या करोगे ?

148. बच्चों में पढ़ने-लिखने की कुशलता के विकास में सर्वाधिक सहायक है

- 'प्रदूषण' पर निबन्ध लिखना
- सूलेख का कार्य
- श्रुतलेख का कार्य
- कहानी पढ़कर सवाल बनाना

149. कक्षा का बहुभाषिक सन्दर्भ यह माँग करता है कि

- बच्चों का भाषा-आकलन बिलकुल न हो
- बच्चों की मातृभाषा को कक्षा में स्थान दिया जाए
- बच्चों की मातृभाषा को ही पढ़ाया जाए
- बच्चों को चार-चार भाषाएँ पढ़ाई जाएँ

150. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षण का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है

- हिन्दी भाषा में अनुदित सामग्री को पढ़ना
- बोलने की क्षमता के अनुरूप लिखने की क्षमता का विकास
- हिन्दी के व्याकरणिक बिन्दुओं को कण्ठस्थ करना
- हिन्दी भाषा के विविध स्वरूपों की जानकारी देना