

Scholarship Test CTET Paper-I 03-Dec-2022 (English)

Q1. According to Kohlberg, thinking process involved in judgments about questions of right and wrong is called-

- (a) Moral operation
- (b) Moral Condition
- (c) Moral reasoning
- (d) Moral dilemma

Q2. When a child with a disability first comes to school, the teacher should

- (a) Conduct an admission test
- (b) Refer the child to a special school according to disability
- (c) Discuss with the child's parents to evolve collaborative plans
- (d) Secludes him from other students

Q3. At which stage of cognitive development does the memory and imagination of a child develop?

- (a) Sensorimotor Stage
- (b) Preoperational Stage
- (c) Concrete Operational Stage
- (d) formal operational Stage

Q4. The concept of "inner speech" was introduced in language development by:

- (a) Jean Piaget
- (b) Chomsky
- (c) Bandura
- (d) Vygotsky

Q5. According to Inclusive Education, Children with special needs should be provided -

- (a) education by special teachers in special schools
- (b) education in the schools made specially as per their requirement
- (c) a different section in a regular school so that they get special attention
- (d) along with normal students in regular schools

Q6. Which of the following is NOT a sign off 'being gifted'?

- (a) Curiosity
- (b) Creativity
- (c) Poor relationship with peers
- (d) Interest in extra reading

Q7. Individual difference has several implications on education. Which of the following is not one of them?

- (a) Planning the education
- (b) To form a rigid curriculum for the students
- (c) Use of the appropriate approach
- (d) Recognise the degree of maturation or growth

Q8. Which indicates the change in the quality or character of a child?

- (a) Growth
- (b) Development
- (c) Learning
- (d) Environment

Q9. Different paths and outcomes of development are results of an interaction between ____ and ____.

- (a) Challenges, limitations.
- (b) Stability, change.
- (c) Heredity, environment
- (d) Exploration, Inductive

Q10. Single factor theory of intelligence was given by, _____

- (a) Alfred Binet
- (b) Thorndike
- (c) Freeman
- (d) None of them

Q11. Which of the following is the primary cause of cognitive development, according to Vygotsky?

- (a) Social interaction
- (b) Adjustment of mental schemas
- (c) Assimilation
- (d) Stimulus-response

Q12. The ability to apply a given general principle to a particular situation is called ____.

- (a) Inductive reasoning
- (b) Deductive reasoning
- (c) Inductive reasoning
- (d) Logical reasoning.

Q13. Which of the following age group is the period of sensory-motor adaptation?

- (a) 0-2yr
- (b) 4-6yr
- (c) 1-3yr
- (d) 3-5yr

Q14. Who is the father of "Theory of Multiple Intelligence"?

- (a) Gardner
- (b) Vygotsky
- (c) Bruner
- (d) Piaget

Q15. The following factors are not helpful in character building-

- (a) Habit
- (b) Wish
- (c) Instructions
- (d) simulation.

Q16. Who is the father of Child Studies Movement?

- (a) Pestology
- (b) Jon Devee
- (c) Stanley Hall
- (d) Jean Piaget.

Q17. Who gives more stress to the philosophy of social constructivism?

- (a) Piaget
- (b) Kohlberg
- (c) Vygotsky
- (d) Dewey

Q18. Which of the following statement supports that "Curriculum leads to an unfair difference between education for boys and girls"?

- (a) Most Teachers are Female
- (b) Difference in Uniform for boys and girls.
- (c) Different activities for boys and girls.
- (d) All of the above.

Q19. Learning depends on cognitive development

- (a) Some Times
- (b) Always
- (c) Never
- (d) In calculation

Q20. Teachers can encourage children to think creativity by

- (a) Giving them multiple-choice questions
- (b) Asking them to memorize answers
- (c) Asking them to think of different ways to solve a problem
- (d) Asking them recall-based questions

Q21. According to Heether's 'many levels of inquiry' theory, in this stage of inquiry learning, the intrinsic motivation is developed in students and they raise to the level of researcher on their own -

- (a) Confirmation inquiry
- (b) Structured inquiry
- (c) Guided inquiry
- (d) True inquiry

Q22. The skill that is related to 'empathy dimension' of Golman's emotional intelligence -

- (a) Leadership
- (b) Innovation
- (c) Achievement curiosity
- (d) Self Confidence

Q23. The first stage in language development is

- (a) Stage of verbal comprehension
- (b) Sound imitation stage

- (c) Bobbling stage
- (d) Pre - language stage

Q24. The number of tests in General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) is -

- (a) 18
- (b) 16
- (c) 14
- (d) 12

Q25. In Pavlov's experiment the conditioned stimulus "bell" is made as unconditioned stimulus, for conditioning with "lamp" also is, -

- (a) Spontaneous Recovery
- (b) Generalisation
- (c) Discrimination
- (d) Higher order conditioning

Q26. 'Egocentrism' exists in this cognitive developmental stage of Piaget -

- (a) Pre - operational
- (b) Concrete - operational
- (c) Sensory - motor
- (d) Formal operational

Q27. This term was introduced by Vygotsky with respect to construction of knowledge -

- (a) Instructional Scaffolding
- (b) Social Scaffolding
- (c) Constructional Scaffolding
- (d) Conventional Scaffolding

Q28. "The reason for my today's position is due to my yesterday's thinking about what I should be tomorrow" - these words of Mc Iver are the best example for -

- (a) External motivation
- (b) Achievement motivation
- (c) Intrinsic motivation
- (d) Self motivation

Q29. The word 'Instructional Scaffolding' was introduced by -

- (a) Vygotsky
- (b) Bandura
- (c) Bruner
- (d) Thorndike

Q30. According to Hether's 'Many levels of inquiry' theory the third level of inquiry learning is -

- (a) Confirmation inquiry
- (b) Structured inquiry
- (c) Guided inquiry
- (d) True inquiry

Q31. The arithmetic mean, median and mode of the following number

12, 11, 8, 17, 14, 12, 13, 11, 12, 8

- (a) 11.8, 10, 11
- (b) 11.8, 12, 11
- (c) 11.8, 11, 12
- (d) 11.8, 12, 12

Q32. a, b, c, d, e, f, g are consecutive even numbers and j, k, l, m, n are consecutive odd numbers. The average of all the numbers is

- (a) $3\left[\frac{a+n}{2}\right]$
- (b) $\frac{l+d}{2}$
- (c) $\frac{a+b+m+b}{2}$
- (d) $\frac{j+c+n+g}{4}$

Q33. If $a = 1 + \sqrt{3}$, $b = 1 - \sqrt{3}$, then what is the value of $a^2 + b^2$?

- (a) 4
- (b) 8
- (c) 0
- (d) 2

Q34. The average marks obtained by 120 candidates were 35. If the average marks of the passed candidates was 39 and that of failed candidates was 15, then the number of candidates who passed the examination was

- (a) 110
- (b) 120
- (c) 100
- (d) 150

Q35. What is the percent profit if 34% of the cost price is 26% of the selling price?

- (a) 25.16%
- (b) 74%
- (c) 30.77%
- (d) 88.40%

Q36. The value of my car has increased from Rs 3,00,000 to Rs. 8,00,000. What is the percentage change?

- (a) 125
- (b) 156
- (c) 166.66
- (d) 200

Q37. If $16^{x+2} = 1020 + 16^x$, the value of $(32x)^x$ is

- (a) 4
- (b) -1
- (c) 0
- (d) 2

Q38. If $a * b = a + b + ab$ then $4 * 5$ is

- (a) 27
- (b) 28
- (c) 31
- (d) 29

Q39. $\frac{3}{7}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\frac{5}{8}$ of 490

- (a) 115
- (b) 105
- (c) 108
- (d) 116

Q40. The next number of the series $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{11}{6}, \frac{10}{3}, \frac{16}{3}$ will be

- (a) 6
- (b) $\frac{49}{6}$
- (c) 7
- (d) $\frac{47}{6}$

Q41. The diameter of the wheel of a vehicle is 70 cm. The wheel makes 10 revolutions in 5 seconds. The speed of the vehicle is ?

- (a) 4.4 mps
- (b) 4.9 mps
- (c) 5.5 mps
- (d) 5.8 mps

Q42. Amit covers $\frac{3}{5}$ of the total journey by train, $\frac{7}{20}$ by car and the remaining 13 km by cycle. His total journey is

- (a) 260 km
- (b) 240 km
- (c) 300 km
- (d) 280 km

Q43. Find the square root of $(3+\sqrt{5})$

- (a) $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$
- (b) $\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}$
- (c) $\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$
- (d) $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$

Q44. Which of the following can be the ratio of the sides of a right angled triangle?

- (a) 9 : 6 : 3
- (b) 13 : 12 : 5
- (c) 7 : 6 : 5
- (d) 5 : 3 ; 2

Q45. A's height is $\frac{5}{8}$ th of B's height what is the ratio of B's height to A's height?

- (a) 5 : 8
- (b) 3 : 8
- (c) 5 : 3
- (d) 8 : 5

Q46. For Which age group of children 'Right to Education' Act is a fundamental right ?

- (a) 6- 14 year
- (b) 6- 16 year
- (c) 6 – 12 year
- (d) 5- 15 year

Q47. A teacher asked the students to collect leaves and to identify symmetry patterns. This Task reflects the teacher's efforts to

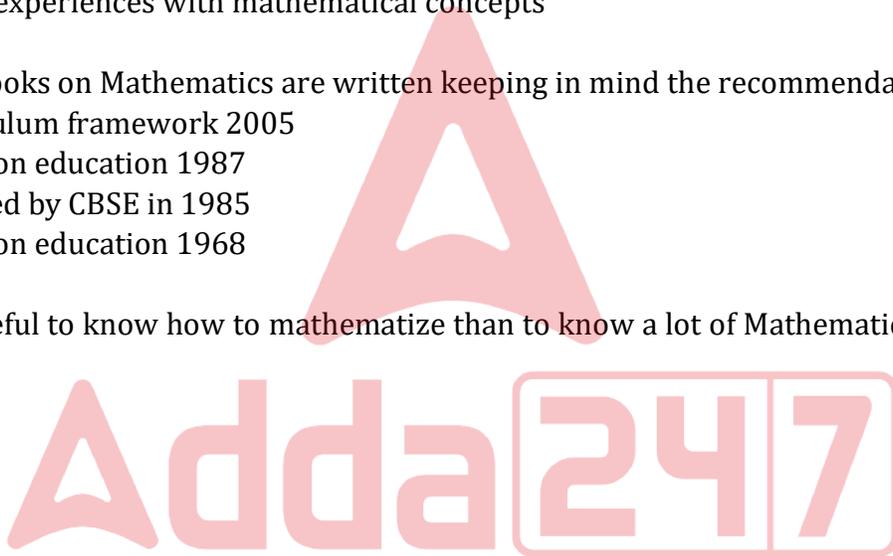
- (a) Improve mathematical communication
- (b) Introduce an interdisciplinary approach
- (c) Enhance creativity amongst students
- (d) Relate real-life experiences with mathematical concepts

Q48. NCERT text books on Mathematics are written keeping in mind the recommendations of

- (a) National curriculum framework 2005
- (b) National policy on education 1987
- (c) Syllabus provided by CBSE in 1985
- (d) National policy on education 1968

Q49. "It is more useful to know how to mathematize than to know a lot of Mathematics" This statement is given by

- (a) Piyazet's
- (b) George Pólya
- (c) Van Hiele
- (d) David Wheeler



Q50. To decide whether a two digit number is divisible by 3, add the two digit number. If the sum of the digit is multiple of 3. This is an example of a/an ?

- (a) Algorithm
- (b) Relational
- (c) Rational
- (d) Prototype

Q51. Read the following problem given in a textbook for Class VI: A map is given with a scale of 3 cm = 1000 km. What is the actual distance between two places, in km, if the distance on the map is 3.5 cm? The problem is

- (a) To enhance problem-solving skills
- (b) Based on higher-order thinking skills.
- (c) Investigatory in nature
- (d) Interdisciplinary in nature

Q52. The section, 'Practice Time' included in different topics on Mathematics textbook aims at?

- (a) Providing extended learning opportunities
- (b) Providing fun and enjoyment to students
- (c) Providing better utilization of Memory
- (d) Having a change in Reading routine

Q53. Meena was asked to solve a division sum. She solved it as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 60} \quad 1 \\ \underline{60} \\ 00 \end{array}$$

Ans. $60 \div 6 = 1$

Meena forgot to write 0 in the quotient.

What type of error is this?

- (a) Defective algorithm
- (b) Basic fact error
- (c) Careless error
- (d) Incorrect operation

Q54. The continuity and sequence of the learning material is mainly determined by: ?

- (a) Nature of the subject
- (b) ability of teacher .
- (c) ability of student
- (d) need of principal

Q55. Ranjeet is able to solve all addition and subtraction sums, but he often forgets to carry over numbers while adding and to deduct the borrowed number while subtracting. The best remedial strategy to remove these errors is

- (a) Punishing Ranjeet for every mistake he commits
- (b) Rewarding Ranjeet for every correct answer
- (c) Asking Lalit to be cautious while carrying over and borrowing and do self-checking to ensure that his answer is correct
- (d) Giving Lalit a long worksheet to practice the sums of carrying over and borrowing

Q56. When teaching 'shapes', a teacher can plan a trip of historical places as

- (a) She has completed most of the syllabus well in time and needs to provide leisure
- (b) It would be a good break from the routine mathematics class and an opportunity to improve communicative skills
- (c) Field trips have been recommended by CBSE, so they are a must
- (d) Shapes are an integral part of any architecture and such trips encourage connections across disciplines

Q57. A teacher assigned the students of Class V activity of finding different types of trees, their names and the total number growing in their colony. She asked the students to make tallies for counting purposes and then make a smart chart of them. This activity has been suggested in the book mainly for the purpose of

- (a) Teaching the students through a project approach
- (b) Helping the students to make connections between mathematical concepts and real life
- (c) Helping the students communicate with one another and enjoy the learning process
- (d) Enhancing the reasoning power of the students

Q58. When faced with problems, Rjan usually asks “should I add or subtract.” “Should I multiply or divide?”

- (a) Rajan lacks understanding of number operations
- (b) Rajan has problem in comprehending language
- (c) Rajan seeks opportunities to disturb the class
- (d) Rajan cannot add or multiply

Q59. Rahul was not able to understand division problems. So, to teach division by 4, his teacher asked him to take out four marbles at a time and see how many times he is doing it to divide all the marbles. He repeated the activity with other numbers also and understood the concept. Rahul

- (a) Is an auditory learner
- (b) Needs personal attention
- (c) Is a kinaesthetic learner
- (d) Is a visual learner

Q60. Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option the step of lecture method is ?

- (a) Receiving
- (b) Planning
- (c) Presentation
- (d) All of the above

Q61. The most effective strategy to engage learners in EVS is _____.

- (a) Explanations by teacher
- (b) Classroom Demonstration
- (c) Narratives
- (d) Reading of textbook

Q62. Which one of the following is not true w.r.t EVS?

- (a) EVS provides opportunities to the learners to explore their environment.
- (b) EVS emphasizes descriptions and definitions.
- (c) Nature of EVS is integrated.
- (d) EVS is based on child centred learning.

Q63. Which one of the following is very important in constructing knowledge in EVS?

- A. Active participation of the learner.
 - B. Relating child’s knowledge with the teachers knowledge.
 - C. Learning EVS outside the four walls of the classroom.
 - D. Relating child’s local knowledge to the school knowledge.
- (a) A only
 - (b) A and D only
 - (c) A, C and D
 - (d) D only

Q64. Children should be encouraged to tap sources other than textbooks and teachers in EVS. Why?

- A. Textbook and teacher are not the only sources of EVS learning.
- B. It will promote the involvement of parents and communities.
- C. It will provide opportunity to teachers to know the child’s background.
- D. It will develop psychomotor skills and aesthetic sense of the children.

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

Q65. A teacher always begins by conducting activities followed by questions and discussions. The objective of conducting activities, questions and discussion is to _____.

- A. Assess the children's process skills
- B. Provide an opportunity to the children to explore
- C. Provide an opportunity to the children to express themselves
- D. Discriminate between the children bases on their pace of learning

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

Q66. In EVS, teachers should provide opportunities to the children to assess themselves. Self-assessment is _____.

- (a) Assessment of learning
- (b) Assessment for learning
- (c) CCE
- (d) Assessment as learning

Q67. A teacher conducts an experiment on "How does food get spoilt?"

Teacher makes groups of learners and provides them material related to the experiment. Why does teacher form groups of learners?

- A. It promotes peer learning.
- B. It improves social interaction.
- C. Group learning is effective way of learning EVS without burden.
- D. Group learning is an essential strategy to maintain discipline in the class.

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

Q68. Which of the following should not be the indicator for assessment in EVS?

- (a) Remembering
- (b) Questioning
- (c) Concern for justice and equality
- (d) Co-operation

Q69. Picture reading is an important activity in EVS. Which of the following indicator/indicators of learners can be assessed through picture reading?

- A. Observation and recording
 - B. Expression
 - C. Analysis
 - D. Experimentation
- (a) A and C only

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

Q70. Which technique is used in the rating scale?

- (a) Checklist
- (b) Assignments
- (c) Written question
- (d) Observation

Q71. Which of the following is not the objective of teaching EVS?

- (a) To engage the child in exploratory and hands on activities.
- (b) To encourage children to provide textbook definitions.
- (c) To nurture the curiosity and creativity of the child.
- (d) To develop an awareness about environmental issues.

Q72. In a hilly area it was observed that the people have built their houses using stones, mud, lime and wood. These houses have two floors. On the ground floor they provide space for animals to live and also store necessary things, on the first floor they stay. The roofs of the houses are flat and made of thick tree trunks. This hilly area is a part of

- (a) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Meghalaya

Q73. Consider the following statements about the practices followed under “Jhoom farming”:

- A. After obtaining one set of crops the land is left as it is for some years.
- B. The bamboo or weeds which grow on the land are pulled out and burnt.
- C. The ash obtained on burning the weeds etc. is used as fertilizer.
- D. When the land is ready for farming it is deeply ploughed before dropping the seeds.

The correct statement(s) is/are

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

Q74. Earthworms are considered friends of the farmers. Select from the following the correct reasons for the same:

- A. Earthworms eat the dead leaves and plants and their droppings fertilise the soil.
- B. Earthworms eat the weeds and save the main crop.
- C. Earthworms soften the soil by digging underneath.
- D. The tunnels made by the earthworms provide easy passage to air and water into the soil.

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

Q75. Tribal people have been using bronze to make many things since thousand of years. Bronze is still used in our houses. Select from the following the most correct statement about bronze.

- (a) It is a mixture of copper, zinc and aluminium.
- (b) It is a mixture of copper and tin.
- (c) It is an element like aluminium and copper.
- (d) It is a mixture of copper and brass.

Q76. What is the location of Jammu & Kashmir and Goa with respect to Bihar in India?

- (a) East and West
- (b) West and East
- (c) North-west and South-west
- (d) South-west and North-east

Q77. Under which of the following conditions will the process of evaporation be slowest?

- (a) Both surface area and temperature increase
- (b) Surface area increases but temperature decreases
- (c) Surface area decreases but temperature increases
- (d) Both surface area and temperature decrease

Q78. The ability to understand relative position of places, distances and directions is—

- (a) directional skill
- (b) mapping skill
- (c) positional skill
- (d) graphic skill

Q79. Which National Curriculum Framework (NCF) recommended Environmental Studies to be taught as an integrated curricular area at the primary level?

- (a) NCF-2005
- (b) NCF-1988
- (c) NCF-2000
- (d) NCF-1975

Q80. Which region has the practice of shifting cultivation in India?

- (a) North-eastern region
- (b) Southern region
- (c) North-western region
- (d) South-eastern region

Q81. Which one of the following statements is not true for hydropower generated from river dams?

- (a) Dams encourage sustainable growth.
- (b) It does not pollute water or air.
- (c) Hydropower facilities can have large environmental impacts.
- (d) Dams displace indigenous people from their river lifelines.

Q82. Which of the following is/are greenhouse gas/gases?

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Methane
- (c) Water vapour
- (d) All of the above

Q83. Why are cold deserts in India not affected by the monsoon?

- (a) Cold deserts have hot summers and extremely cold winters.
- (b) Cold deserts lie in the rain shadow of the Himalayas.
- (c) Air is very thin in cold deserts.
- (d) Cold deserts are at a very high altitude.

Q84. Which one of the following is responsible for turning Taj Mahal yellow?

- (a) Nitrogen dioxide
- (b) Sulphur dioxide
- (c) Sulphur
- (d) Chlorine

Q85. Who built the Golconda Fort?

- (a) Chola Dynasty
- (b) Chalukya Dynasty
- (c) Kakatiya Dynasty
- (d) Pallava Dynasty

Q86. What is the mass of an object with a density of 15 g/mL and a volume of 3 mL?

- (a) 18 g
- (b) 45 g
- (c) 5 g
- (d) 12 g

Q87. Which one of the following is a scalar quantity?

- (a) Mass
- (b) Gravity
- (c) Momentum
- (d) Weight

Q88. Sushma wants her students to be sensitized for 'conservation of trees'. Which one of the following is the most suitable strategy to do so?

- (a) Conducting a debate in classroom
- (b) Group discussion
- (c) Poster making
- (d) Helping children to adopt and nurture a plant

Q89. Abhay asked his students to do a survey in groups on diseases that people in their neighbourhood suffered from. The survey is not mentioned in the textbook. Which option is not relevant for this teaching-learning strategy?

- (a) It provided opportunity to interact with community.
- (b) It helped children connect learning with real life.
- (c) It enabled children understand data handling and work together.
- (d) It helped the community understand the diseases that they suffered from.

Q90. To talk about emergency situations, Priya asked children's experiences when they faced any emergencies. Children narrated their experiences with fire, electric shock and road accidents. She asked questions, assessed their existing understandings and discussed safety aspects using resources such as

road safety advertisements from newspapers and also used LPG and electric bill to discuss safety guidelines on fire and electric shock respectively. Which is the most appropriate approach that Priya employed?

- (a) Cognitive approach
- (b) Experiential learning approach
- (c) Enquiry approach
- (d) Humanistic approach

Directions (91-99): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.

It is difficult to imagine the extraordinary number of controls on Indian industry before 1991. Entrepreneurs needed permission to invest and could be penalized for exceeding production capacity. Even with the given investment capacity they had, entering certain areas was prohibited as these were reserved for the public sector, if they had to import anything they required licenses. To get these licenses was tough. They had to persuade a bureaucrat that the item was required but even so permission was unavailable if somebody was already producing it in India. The impact of the reforms was not instantaneously and permanently wonderful. In India's case it began to show after about a year-and-a-half. After 1993 then came three years of rapid industrial growth of about 8% or so. But, in the second half of the 90s, there was a tapering of industrial growth and investment. After 1997 and the East Asian crisis there was global slowdown, which had an impact on the Indian industry, But, in the last few years there has been a tremendous upturn. With the rise of investment industrial growth has reached double digits or close.

However, even during the period when industrial growth was not that rapid there is a lot of evidence that positive results of the reforms were seen. There were companies that didn't look at all internally but instead performed remarkably in the highly competitive global market. For instance, the software sector's performance was outstanding in an almost totally global market. Reliance built a world-class refinery. Tata's developed an indigenously designed car. The success of the software sector has created much higher expectations from and much higher confidence in what the India industry can do. On the governments' side it's a vindication that the liberalization of both domestic and external policies, including the inflow of Foreign Direct investment, has created an environment in which industry can do well, has done well and is preparing to do even better. What they need is not sops, but good quality infrastructure. For the 11th Plan an industrial growth rate of around 12% projected. It will have methods of developing infrastructure, which will close the deficit. This can be done through increased investment in public sector for those infrastructure areas, which cannot attract private investment, and through efforts to improve private participation in different ways of public-private participation.

In the early stages of reforms, the liberalization of trade policies and a shift to a market-determined exchange rate had the effect of removing constraints on agriculture in terms of depressed prices. The removal of protection on industry helped to produce a more level-playing field, because the earlier system was extremely unfair to agriculture. The lesson to be learnt from the reforms process is to persevere in reforming the strategic parts of the economy, which will lead to even higher growth rate. India has to do better than its current average growth rate of 8% and ensure that benefits from this higher growth go beyond industry and urban areas and extend to agriculture.

Q91. Which of the following was not a restriction on Indian industry prior to 1991?

- A. A Private business needed government sanction to invest in any sector.

B. Industrial growth had to be maintained at a certain percentage fixed by the government.

C. It was difficult to obtain licenses.

(a) All (A), (B) & (C)

(b) Only (B)

(c) Only (C)

(d) Both (A) & (C)

Q92. Which of the following factors was responsible for the fall in India's growth rate in the late 1990s?

(a) The implementation of economic reforms was too rapid

(b) It was expected after achieving a high growth rate of 10%

(c) There was a slowdown in the global economy.

(d) There were sanctions against East Asian countries by WTO.

Q93. Which of the following can be said about the reforms of 1991?

(a) They benefited Indian industry immediately.

(b) All Indian companies began to focus on indigenous development instead of looking for opportunities abroad.

(c) They were targeted only at the software sector.

(d) They encouraged foreign direct investment in India.

Q94. What was the impact of the flourishing Indian software sector?

(a) Other companies were unable to be competitive in the global market.

(b) It fuelled expectations of a good performance from the Indian economy.

(c) Growth rate rose to 12%

(d) It created cut-throat competition among software companies which would hinder the sector in the long run

Q95. Why was investment by private businesses disallowed in certain sectors?

(a) To ensure proper development in these sectors

(b) To prevent corruption in key sectors like infrastructure

(c) To ensure steady not inconsistent growth in key sectors

(d) To protect the interests of the public sector in these sectors

Q96. What is the author's opinion about the government's decision to liberalize the economy in 1991?

(a) It was beneficial because it created confidence in the Indian economy.

(b) The timing was wrong since the economy experienced a slowdown in growth rate.

(c) It led to a focus on software and other sectors were neglected.

(d) Foreign companies took advantage of the new policies and exploited certain sectors.

Q97. How did software companies deal with slow industrial growth in an open Indian economy?

(a) They focused on strengthening their position in the domestic market.

(b) They campaigned for infrastructure development.

(c) They diversified into different sectors.

(d) They targeted global market

Q98. Which of the following is NOT true in the context of the passage?

A. India experienced a slowdown in growth during the late 1990s because initially the economic growth rate was too rapid.

- B. There were a few stringent regulations on Indian industries which kept economic growth below 12%
- C. Companies did not get import licenses for goods if they were being indigenously produced.
- (a) Only (A)
- (b) Both (B) &(C)
- (c) Both (A) & (B)
- (d) All (A), (B) &(C)

- Q99.** What does the author recommend to ensure that the industrial sector continues to perform better?
- (a) Subsidies should be provided in infrastructure development.
- (b) Government should keep control of and monitor all infrastructure projects.
- (c)Wipe out any infrastructure deficit by transferring responsibility of these projects to the private sector.
- (d) Ensure a combination of public and private involvement in developing infrastructure.

Directions (100-105): Read the following poem and answer the given questions.

The sun has long been set,
The stars are out by twos and threes,
The little birds are piping yet
Among the bushes and the trees;
There's a cuckoo, and one or two thrushes,
And a far off wind that rushes,
And a sound of water that gushes,
And the cuckoo's sovereign cry

Feels all the hollow of the sky.
Who would go parading
In London and masquerading,
On such a night of June
With that beautiful soft half moon
And all these innocent blisses?
On such a night as this is!

- Q100.** The birds are piping out from
- (a) Bushes
- (b) Trees
- (c) Pipes
- (d) Both a & b

- Q101.** Find a word from the poem which is an antonym of the word 'guilty'.
- (a) Among
- (b) Gushes
- (c) Innocent
- (d) Hollow

- Q102.** Find a word from the poem which is a synonym of the word 'empty'.
- (a) rushes
- (b) sovereign
- (c) hollow
- (d) bliss

Q103. Wind is

- (a) Gushing
- (b) Rushing
- (c) Crying
- (d) Parading

Q104. Which words are describing the moon?

- (a) Beautiful
- (b) Soft
- (c) Half
- (d) All of the above

Q105. What is the rhyming scheme of the last four lines in the poem?

- (a) ABABAB
- (b) ABBABA
- (c) ABBBBBA
- (d) ABABBA

Directions (106-120): Answer the following questions.

Q106. The meaning of language can never be understood when it is in _____.

- (a) access
- (b) isolation
- (c) approach
- (d) acquisition

Q107. Dictionary skill does not mean only the ability to locate the word in the dictionary, but it also means the ability to

- (a) Learn the pronunciation
- (b) Learn grammar
- (c) Understand different meaning of same word
- (d) All of the above

Q108. In which type of reading there is no movement of the lips or the tongue?

- (a) Intensive reading
- (b) Extensive reading
- (c) Silent reading
- (d) Loud reading

Q109. Speaking is supported by

- (a) Gestures
- (b) Intonation
- (c) Facial expression
- (d) All of the above

Q110. Which is the oldest method of teaching reading ?

- (a) The Phone or Syllabic method
- (b) The sentence method

- (c) The alphabet method
- (d) The story method

Q111. In which method of teaching reading, the emphasis is given on the sounds each word represents?

- (a) Eclectic method
- (b) Story method
- (c) Sentence method
- (d) Phonic or Syllabic method

Q112. In which method of teaching reading, the word is taken as the minimum meaningful unit?

- (a) Whole word method
- (b) Sentence method
- (c) Story method
- (d) Eclectic method

Q113. One of the methods of teaching reading, 'look and say' is based on the method

- (a) The alphabet method
- (b) The whole word method
- (c) The sentence method
- (d) An eclectic method

Q114. The sentence method relies heavily on the principle of

- (a) Situation teaching
- (b) Structural teaching
- (c) World teaching
- (d) Alphabet teaching

Q115. Which of the following are still the most widely used tools of evaluation?

- (a) Examination
- (b) Test
- (c) Portfolio
- (d) Both (a) & (b)

Q116. Which type of tests include short answer type questions and essay type questions?

- (a) Objective type
- (b) Subjective type
- (c) Long answer type
- (d) Oral type

Q117. A test should not give different results in different situations. Which characteristic of evaluation is this?

- (a) Objectivity
- (b) Reliability
- (c) Validity
- (d) Administrability

Q118. Micro teaching is a practice where the _____ concentrate on only one specific skill at a time.

- (a) Teacher

- (b) Trainer
- (c) Trainee
- (d) Administrator

Q119. In which approach of teaching, the main emphasis is laid on the mastery of structures or patterns of sentences and phrases?

- (a) Situation approach
- (b) Structural approach
- (c) Eclectic approach
- (d) Word approach

Q120. The structural approach enables the children to attain mastery over an essential vocabulary of about _____ root words for active use.

- (a) 2000
- (b) 3000
- (c) 4000
- (d) 5000

Directions (121-130): नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

हड़प्पा संस्कृति की व्यापकता एवं विकास को देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि यह सभ्यता किसी केन्द्रीय शक्ति से संचालित होती थी। वैसे यह प्रश्न अभी विवाद का विषय बना हुआ है, फिर भी चूंकि हड़प्पावासी वाणिज्य की ओर अधिक आकर्षित थे, इसलिए ऐसा माना जाता है कि सम्भवतः हड़प्पा सभ्यता का शासन वणिग वर्ग के हाथ में था। सिंधु तथा उसकी सहायक नदियों द्वारा प्रति वर्ष लायी गयी उपजाऊ जलोढ़ मिट्टी कृषि हेतु महत्वपूर्ण मानी जाती थी। इन उपजाऊ मैदानों में मुख्य रूप से गेहूँ और जौ की खेती की जाती थी, सिंधु घाटी की यही फसल भी थी। अभी तक 9 फसलें पहचानी गयी हैं। चावल केवल गुजरात, लोथल में और संभवतः राजस्थान में भी, जौ की दो किस्में, गेहूँ की तीन किस्में, कपास खजूर, तरबूज मटर और एक ऐसी किस्म जिसे 'ब्रासिक जुंसी' की संज्ञा दी गयी है। इसके अतिरिक्त मटर, सरसों, तिल एवं कपास की भी खेती होती थी। लोथल में हुई खुदाई में धान तथा बाजरे की खेती के अवशेष मिले हैं। बणावली में मिट्टी का बना हुआ एक खिलौना मिला है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हड़प्पा के लोग लकड़ी के हल का प्रयोग करते थे। सम्भवतः हड़प्पा सभ्यता के लोगों ने सर्वप्रथम कपास उगाना प्रारम्भ किया। लोथल से आटा पीसने की पत्थर की चक्की के दो पाट मिले हैं। पेड़-पौधों में पीपल, खजूर, नीम, नीबू एवं केले के साक्ष्य मिले हैं। मुख्य पालतू पशुओं में डीलदार एवं बिना डील वाले बैल, भैंस, गाय, भेड़-बकरी, कुत्ते, गधे, खच्चर और सुअर आदि हैं। हाथी और घोड़े पालने के साक्ष्य प्रमाणित नहीं हो सके हैं। लोथल एवं रंगपुर से घोड़ी की मृणमूर्तियों के अवशेष मिले हैं। सूरकोटदा से सैन्धव कालीन घोड़े की अस्थिपंजर के अवशेष मिले हैं। कुछ पशु-पक्षियों, जैसे बन्दर, खरगोश, हिरन, मुर्गा, मोर, तोता, उल्लू के अवशेष खिलौनों और मूर्तियों के रूप में मिले हैं। उस समय तांबे में टिन मिलाकर कांसा तैयार किया जाता था। तांबा राजस्थान के खेतड़ी से, टिन अफ़गानिस्तान से मंगाया जाता था। इस सभ्यता के लोगों द्वारा नाव बनाने के भी साक्ष्य मिले हैं। इस समय बनने वाले सोने, चांदी के आभूषणों के लिए सोना, चांदी सम्भवतः अफ़गानिस्तान से एवं रत्न दक्षिण भारत से मंगाया जाता था। बालाकोट तथा लोथल में सीप उद्योग अपने विकसित अवस्था में था। हड़प्पाई लोग सिंधु सभ्यता के क्षेत्र के भीतर पत्थर, धातु शल्क आदि का व्यापार करते थे, लेकिन वे जो वस्तुएं बनाते थे उसके लिए अपेक्षित कच्चा माल उनके नगरों में उपलब्ध नहीं था। अतः उन्हें बाह्य देशों से व्यापारिक सम्पर्क स्थापित करना पड़ता था। तैयार माल की खपत की आवश्यकता ने व्यापारिक संबंधों को प्रगाढ़ बनाया। व्यापार में धातु के सिक्कों का प्रयोग नहीं करते थे वरन् वस्तु विनिमय प्रणाली पर ही उनके व्यापार आधारित थे। व्यापारिक वस्तुओं की गांठों पर शिल्पियों एवं व्यापारियों द्वारा अपनी मुहर की छाप थी तथा दूसरी ओर भेजे जाने वाले का निशान अंकित था। बाट-माप एवं नाप तोल का व्यापारिक कार्य में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। तौल की इकाई संभवतः 16 अनुपात में थी। मोहनजोदाड़ों से सीप का तथा लोथल से हांथी दांत का निर्मित एक-एक पैमाना मिला है। सैधव सभ्यता के लोग यातायात के रूप में दो पहियों एवं चार पहियों वाली बैलगाड़ी अथवा भैसागाड़ी का उपयोग करते थे। उनकी बैलगाड़ी में प्रयुक्त पहिये ठोस आकार के होते थे। मोहनजोदाड़ो से प्राप्त एक मुहर पर अंकित नाव का चित्र एवं लोथल से मिट्टी की खिलौना नाव से यह अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि इस सभ्यता के

लोक आन्तरिक एवं बाह्य व्यापार में मस्तूल वाली नावों का उपयोग करते थे। हड़प्पा सभ्यता के लोगों का व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध राजस्थान, अफ़गानिस्तान, ईरान एवं मध्य एशिया के साथ था। हड़प्पा संस्कृति में कहीं से किसी भी मंदिर के अवशेष नहीं मिले हैं। मोहनजोदड़ो एवं हड़प्पा से भारी मात्रा में मिली मिट्टी की मृणमूर्तियों में से एक स्त्री मृणमूर्ति के गर्भ से एक पौधा निकलता हुआ दिखाया गया है, इससे यह मालूम होता है कि हड़प्पा सभ्यता के लोग धरती को उर्वरता की देवी मान कर इसकी पूजा किया करते थे। मोहनजोदड़ो से प्राप्त एक सील पर तीन मुख वाला एक पुरुष ध्यान की मुद्रा में बैठा हुआ है। उसके सिर तन सींग हैं, उसके बाँयी ओर एक गैंडा और भैंसा है तथा दाँयी ओर एक हाथी, एक व्याघ्र एवं हिरण है। इस चित्र से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है आज के भगवान शिव की पूजा उस समय 'पशुपति' के रूप में होती रही होगी। हड़प्पा के भगवान शिव की पूजा उस समय के 'पशुपति' के रूप में होती रही होगी।

Q121. गद्यांश के अनुसार, हड़प्पा सभ्यता का शासन वणिक वर्ग में होने के अनुमान क्यों लगाए गए हैं?

- (a) क्योंकि हड़प्पा सभ्यता जन तंत्रात्मक थी
- (b) क्योंकि हड़प्पा सभ्यता कृषि प्रधान थी,
- (c) क्योंकि हड़प्पा सभ्यता समुद्र के किनारे विकसित थी,
- (d) क्योंकि हड़प्पावासी वाणिज्य की ओर अधिक आकर्षित थे,

Q122. गद्यांश के अनुसार, सिंधु और उसकी सहायक नदियों द्वारा लाई गई जलोढ़ मिट्टी के मैदानों में मुख्य रूप से किसकी खेती की जाती थी?

- (a) गेहूँ और जौ
- (b) गन्ना और बाजरा
- (c) चावल और आलू
- (d) आम और अनार

Q123. गद्यांश के अनुसार, आटा पीसने की पत्थर की चक्री के दो पाट कहाँ से मिले हैं?

- (a) कालावीरा
- (b) लोथल
- (c) धौलावीरा
- (d) राजस्थान के खेतड़ी

Q124. गद्यांश के अनुसार, हड़प्पा सभ्यता में ताँबे में टिन मिलाकर काँसा बनाया जाता था, यह ताँबा कहाँ से आता था?

- (a) लोथल से,
- (b) कालावीरा से,
- (c) राजस्थान के खेतड़ी से,
- (d) धौलावीरा से,

Q125. गद्यांश के अनुसार, लोथल में किस खेती के अवशेष मिले हैं?

- (a) धान तथा बाजरे
- (b) गेहूँ और चना
- (c) गन्ना और तिलहन
- (d) मक्का और तिल

Q126. गद्यांश के अनुसार, कहाँ से सैन्धव कालीन घोड़े की अस्थिपंजर के अवशेष मिले हैं?

- (a) सुरकोटदा
- (b) लोथल

- (c) धौलावीरा
(d) कालीबंगा

Q127. गद्यांश के अनुसार, हड़प्पा सभ्यता में बनने वाले सोने, चांदी के आभूषणों के लिए सोना, चांदी मुख्य रूप से कहाँ से आता था?

- (a) सूरकोटदा
(b) मोहनजोदाडो
(c) दक्षिण भारत
(d) अफ़गानिस्तान

Q128. गद्यांश के अनुसार, हड़प्पा सभ्यता में व्यापार के लेन-देन के लिए किस माध्यम का प्रयोग किया जाता था?

- (a) धातु के सिक्के,
(b) कीमती रत्नों के माध्यम से,
(c) वस्तु विनिमय,
(d) पत्थर की मुद्रा के माध्यम से,

Q129. गद्यांश के अनुसार, मोहनजोदाडो से प्राप्त एक मुहर पर अंकित नाव का चित्र एवं लोथल से मिट्टी की खिलौना नाव से अनुमानतः इस सभ्यता के लोग आन्तरिक एवं बाह्य व्यापार में किस प्रकार की नाव का उपयोग करते थे?

- (a) नोक वाली नाव
(b) चौकोर वाली नाव
(c) मस्तूल वाली नाव
(d) तिरछी वाली नाव

Q130. गद्यांश के अनुसार, हड़प्पा सभ्यता के लोग धरती को किस देवी के रूप में पूजते थे ?

- (a) जनमानस की देवी
(b) प्रकृति की देवी
(c) ब्रम्हांड की देवी
(d) उर्वरता की देवी



Directions (131-135): नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

आजादी के बाद से भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था एक 'मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था' रही है। भारत के बड़े सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र 'मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था' को सफल बनाने के लिए प्रमुख रूप से जिम्मेदार रहे हैं। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, मूल रूप से सेवा क्षेत्र (वर्तमान में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 60% हिस्सा प्रदान करता है) के योगदान और कृषि (जनसंख्या के लगभग 53% लोग) पर निर्भर है। ज्यों-ज्यों समय बीत रहा है वैसे-वैसे अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि की हिस्सेदारी कम हो रही है तथा सेवा क्षेत्र की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ रही है। वर्तमान में भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को विश्व की एक विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था कहा जाता है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की विशेषताएं- स्वतंत्रता के बाद से ही भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था एक 'मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था' रही है। भारत के बड़े सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए रोजगार और राजस्व प्रदान करने के प्रमुख कारक रहे हैं। विश्व व्यापार संगठन के अनुमानों के अनुसार वैश्विक निर्यात और आयात में भारत की हिस्सेदारी में क्रमशः 0.7% और 0.8% की वृद्धि हुई है जो 2000 में 1.7% थी और 2012 में 2.5% हो गई थी। आजादी के बाद से ही भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का परिदृश्य सोवियत संघ की कार्यप्रणाली से प्रेरित रहा था। 1980 के दशक तक विकास दर 5% से अधिक नहीं थी। कई अर्थशास्त्रियों द्वारा इस स्थिर विकास को 'हिंदू विकास दर' कहा गया था। 1992 के दौरान देश में उदारीकरण के दौर की शुरुआत हुई। इसके बाद, अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार होना शुरू हो गया था। विकास दर के इस नए चलन को 'नई हिंदू विकास दर' कहा जाता था। भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में पारंपरिक ग्रामीण खेती, आधुनिक कृषि, हस्तशिल्प, आधुनिक उद्योगों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला और कई सेवाओं के विभिन्न क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। सेवा क्षेत्र आर्थिक विकास का प्रमुख स्रोत है। इसमें

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के आधे से ज्यादा उत्पादन के साथ श्रम शक्ति का एक तिहाई भाग शामिल है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था एक मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था (सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र का संयोजन) है। अपनी प्रकृति के कारण वर्तमान में भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को दुनिया की सबसे विकसित अर्थव्यवस्था के रूप में जाना जाता है। कुल सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में कृषि क्षेत्र का हिस्सा घटता जा रहा है जबकि सेवा क्षेत्र का हिस्सा बढ़ता जा रहा है या सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में तृतीयक क्षेत्र के योगदान में प्रतिवर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है (इसे भारत के विकसित होने के संकेत के रूप में देखा जाता है)।

Q131. गद्यांश के अनुसार, 1992 के दौरान देश में किस दौर की शुरुआत हुई?

- (a) विद्युतीकरण
- (b) नवीनीकरण
- (c) उदारीकरण
- (d) निरस्त्रीकरण

Q132. गद्यांश के अनुसार, भारत के बड़े सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए किस रूप में प्रमुख कारक रहे हैं?

- (a) रोजगार प्रदान करने में,
- (b) राजस्व प्रदान करने में,
- (c) नागरिकों को एक व्यवस्था प्रदान करने में,
- (d) a और b दोनों

Q133. गद्यांश के अनुसार, निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा क्षेत्र आर्थिक विकास का प्रमुख स्रोत है?

- (a) रक्षा क्षेत्र
- (b) शिक्षा क्षेत्र
- (c) कृषि क्षेत्र
- (d) सेवा क्षेत्र

Q134. गद्यांश के अनुसार, समय बीतने के साथ-साथ अर्थव्यवस्था में किस क्षेत्र की हिस्सेदारी कम होती जा रही है?

- (a) रक्षा क्षेत्र
- (b) शिक्षा क्षेत्र
- (c) कृषि क्षेत्र
- (d) सेवा क्षेत्र

Q135. गद्यांश के अनुसार, भारत के बड़े सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र किस अर्थव्यवस्था को सफल बनाने के लिए प्रमुख रूप से उत्तरदायी हैं?

- (a) पूंजीवादी अर्थव्यवस्था
- (b) समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था
- (c) विकसित अर्थव्यवस्था
- (d) मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था

Q136. आप सस्वर पठन में अनिवार्यतः किस साहित्यिक विधा का समर्थन करेंगे ?

- (a) एकांकी का
- (b) यात्रावृतान्त का
- (c) जीवनी का
- (d) आत्मकथा का

Q137. “भाषा सीखने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है।” यह विचार किसकी देन है?

- (a) चॉम्स्की
- (b) थॉर्नडाइक
- (c) स्किनर
- (d) पाँवलोव

Q138. प्रश्न रचना के आधार पर परीक्षाएँ कितने प्रकार की होती हैं-

- (a) 3
- (b) 2
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Q139. एल.एस. वाइगोत्स्की के अनुसार

- (a) भाषा एक अर्जित योग्यता है
- (b) भाषा चिंतन को निर्धारित करती है
- (c) चिंतन भाषा को निर्धारित करता है
- (d) भाषा एवं चिंतन एक-दूसरे से स्वतंत्र रूप से विकसित होते हैं।

Q140. कोई बच्चा अपनी समस्या जब स्वयं हल कर लेता है तब आप

- (a) बच्चे को कुछ नहीं कहेंगे
- (b) बच्चे को पुरस्कृत करेंगे
- (c) बच्चे को दण्डित करेंगे
- (d) बच्चे को दोबारा ऐसा न करने को कहेंगे

Q141. समावेशी शिक्षा सम्मिलित करती है

- (a) सामान्य और अधिगम अक्षम शिक्षार्थियों को
- (b) केवल सामान्य शिक्षार्थियों को
- (c) केवल अधिगम अक्षम शिक्षार्थियों को
- (d) केवल सृजनात्मक शिक्षार्थियों को

Q142. ‘शिक्षण एक ऐसा व्यवस्थित पराक्रम है, जिसमें छात्र विभिन्न क्रियाकलापों द्वारा कुछ सीखता है,’ किसकी पंक्ति है:

- (a) स्किनर
- (b) मैरिसन
- (c) स्मिथ
- (d) ब्रूबैकर

Q143. आप सस्वर पाठन में अनिवार्यतः किस साहित्यिक विधा का समर्थन करेंगे?

- (a) नाटक
- (b) कहानी
- (c) संस्मरण
- (d) यात्रावृत्तांत

Q144. नाटक का पढ़ाने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका है-

- (a) छात्रों को समूहों में विभाजित कर नाटक पढ़ने के लिए कहा जाए।
- (b) नाटक अध्ययन का कार्य छात्रों को दत्त कार्य के रूप में दे दिया जाए।
- (c) छात्रों द्वारा अलग-अलग पात्रों के संवाद बोलकर नाटक का मंचन हो।
- (d) शिक्षक स्वयं ही सभी पात्रों के संवाद पढ़ें एवं अभिनय करें

Q145. अक्सर ऐसा देखा जाता है की बच्चे व्याकरण विषय में ज्यादा रूचि नहीं लेते हैं, इसके पीछे क्या कारण हो सकता है ?

- (a) व्याकरण विषय का कठिन होना
- (b) छात्रों द्वारा व्याकरण को महत्वपूर्ण न मानना
- (c) विद्यालयों में व्याकरण पढ़ाने के लिए पुस्तकों का प्रयोग करना
- (d) व्याकरण सूत्रों का प्रयोग करना

Q146. इनमें से कौन सा कार्य विचारात्मक अधिगम के अंतर्गत आता है?-

- (a) क्रिकेट सीखना
- (b) पाककला सीखना
- (c) बागवानी सीखना
- (d) पहाड़े सीखना

Q147. हीना पेड़ को पेर बोलती है, इस कारण उसके सहपाठी उसे बहुत चिड़ाहते थे, इस अवस्था में शिक्षण का कौन सा सिद्धांत हीना की सहायता कर सकता है,-

- (a) स्वतंत्रता का सिद्धांत
- (b) स्वयं संशोधन का सिद्धांत
- (c) शिक्षण सूत्रों का सिद्धांत
- (d) मौखिक तथा लेखन कार्य का सिद्धांत

Q148. दल शिक्षण में शिक्षकों की संख्या होती है-

- (a) एक से अधिक
- (b) शिक्षक का अभाव
- (c) 20 शिक्षक
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q149. व्याकरण शिक्षण की प्रवृत्ति है -

- (a) साहित्यिक
- (b) व्यवहारिक
- (c) दोनों
- (d) कोई नहीं

Q150. प्राथमिक स्कूल के विधार्थियों के लिए कौन कौन सी विधि आपकी दृष्टि में उत्तम होगी -

- (a) व्याख्यान विधि
- (b) समस्या समाधान विधि
- (c) आगमन विधि
- (d) निगमन विधि

Solutions

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of moral development, a comprehensive stage theory of moral development based on Jean Piaget's theory of moral judgment for children (1932) and developed by Lawrence Kohlberg in 1958. Cognitive in nature, Kohlberg's theory focuses on the thinking process that occurs when one decides whether a behaviour is right or wrong. That is called Moral reasoning.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. discuss with the child's parents to evolve collaborative plans A learning disability is a neurological disorder that impairs one's capacity to receive and process information.

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. All of the above are the stages of cognitive development. The preoperational stage is the stage that starts from 2 years and lasts up to 7 years. At this stage a child learns to remember things. He can identify people and objects around him. The child also starts to imagine things at this age. For example, on saying aeroplane, an image of an aeroplane will come to mind.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. Vygotsky's sociocultural theory views human development as a socially mediated process in which children acquire their cultural values, beliefs, and problem-solving strategies through collaborative dialogues with more knowledgeable members of society. Inner speech is a form internalized self-directed dialogue: talking to oneself. Russian psychologist Lev Vygotsky used the phrase "inner speech" to describe a stage in the process of thought and language acquisition.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. Inclusive education means all children in the same classrooms, in the same schools. It means real learning opportunities for groups who have traditionally been excluded – not only children with disabilities, but speakers of minority languages too. A child with special needs should be taught with the normal students at regular school. This is the whole concept of inclusive education, that all children get education together in their age appropriate class.

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. gifted child, any child who is naturally endowed with a high degree of general mental ability or extraordinary ability in a specific sphere of activity or knowledge.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Individual difference helps a teacher to form a flexible and adaptable curriculum, which is as per the requirement of the individual students. Therefore, a rigid curriculum is not an implication of Individual Difference. The most common differences of learners are gender, age, intelligence, ability, interest, prior knowledge, learning style, motivation, locus of control, self-efficacy.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. the quality or character of a child indicates the Development.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. The interaction between the heredity and environment is unique. It leads to different paths and outcomes of development. Every person's genetic structure is nearly common and the course of development is determined by this.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Alfred Binet gave the 'single-factor theory' of intelligence.

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. Vygotsky believes the important part of learning in a child's life starts with interaction. He has given the theory of social interaction where he declares that learning for a child began right from his family and most of his behavior is acquired from the family.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. In this method rules, generalizations and principles are provided to the students and then they are asked to verify with the help of particular example.

The deductive method involves several distinct steps:

- 1-A problem is stated.
- 2-Information is collected.
- 3-A working hypothesis is formulated.
- 4-The hypothesis is tested.
- 5-Results of the test are examined.
- 6-One or more conclusions are reached.

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. The sensorimotor stage is the first stage of your child's life, according to Jean Piaget's theory of child development. It begins at birth and lasts through age 2. During this period, your little one learns about the world by using their senses to interact with their surroundings. Sensory-motor adaptation is the ability to adapt or modify commands to compensate for changes in our body and the environment.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences proposes that people are not born with all of the intelligence they will ever have.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. The child follows his elders and not his instructions. That is why the work of elders should be good. If the child has a desire to learn good things, then his character will be formed. Character is the organization of good habits.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. The father of child development is Pestology and the first child studies movement took place in America in the 19th century and its father is Stanley Hall. The first correctional home was built in New York in 1887.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. Social constructivism, a social learning theory developed by Russian psychologist Lev Vygotsky, posits that individuals are active participants in the creation of their own knowledge. Vygotsky believed that learning takes place primarily in social and cultural settings, rather than solely within the individual.

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. In formal education system, there is a formal curriculum and hidden curriculum, it means norms, values conveyed to the students through teachers' actions and other things which operates in school.

S19. Ans.(b)

Sol. Cognitive development means the growth of a child's ability to think and reason. Learning depends Always Cognitive development.

S20. Ans.(c)

Sol. the ability to make or produce new things using skill or imagination. Creativity can be encouraged by giving chance to think and mould the things as per one's free will. Creativity is the ability to challenge, question and explore.

S21. Ans.(d)

Sol.

1. Confirmation Inquiry - Students confirm a principle through an activity when the results are known in advance.
2. Structured Inquiry- Students investigate a teacher-presented question through a prescribed procedure.
3. Guided Inquiry- Students investigate a teacher-presented question using student designed/ selected procedures.
4. Open Inquiry - Students investigate questions that are student formulated through student designed/selected procedures.

S22. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Five Components of Emotional Intelligence

- **Self-awareness.** The ability to recognize and understand personal moods and emotions and drives, as well as their effect on others. Hallmarks* of self-awareness include self-confidence, realistic self-assessment, and a self-deprecating sense of humor. Self-awareness depend on one's ability to monitor one's own emotion state and to correctly identify and name one's emotions.
- **Self-regulation.** The ability to control or redirect disruptive impulses and moods, and the propensity to suspend judgment and to think before acting. Hallmarks include trustworthiness and integrity; comfort with ambiguity; and openness to change.
- **Internal motivation.** A passion to work for internal reasons that go beyond money and status -which are external rewards, - such as an inner vision of what is important in life, a joy in doing something, curiosity in learning, a flow that comes with being immersed in an activity. A propensity to pursue goals with energy and persistence. Hallmarks include a strong drive to achieve, optimism even in the face of failure, and organizational commitment.
- **Empathy.** The ability to understand the emotional makeup of other people. A skill in treating people according to their emotional reactions. Hallmarks include expertise in building and retaining talent, cross-cultural sensitivity, and service to clients and customers. (In an educational context, empathy is often thought to include, or lead to, sympathy, which implies concern, or care or a wish to soften negative emotions or experiences in others.) It is important to note that empathy does not necessarily imply compassion. Empathy can be 'used' for compassionate or cruel behavior. Serial killers who marry and kill many partners in a row tend to have great emphatic skills!
- **Social skills.** Proficiency in managing relationships and building networks, and an ability to find common ground and build rapport. Hallmarks of social skills include effectiveness in leading change, persuasiveness, and expertise building and leading teams.

S23. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

- Pre-Linguistic Stage 0-18 Months
Before Speech and Language
- Emerging Language Stage 1.5 - 2 Years
Speech and Language are Beginning
- Developing Language Stage 2-3 Years
Language is Still Developing

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. The GATB consisted of 12 separately scored and timed subtests that were used to compute nine aptitude scores. Test administration did not require a professional and took 2.5 hours. The test was appropriate for individuals in Grades 9 through 12 or for those in the workforce. Subtests included Name Comparison, Computation, Three-Dimensional Space, Vocabulary, Tool Matching, Arithmetic Reasoning, Form Matching, Mark Making, Place (a pegboard test), Turn (another pegboard test), Assemble, and Disassemble. The sub-tests involve both verbal and quantitative reasoning and both verbal and performance measures. Some subtests were highly speeded and were appropriate for clerical positions. Aptitude scores are computed; most commonly used are cognitive (including general, verbal, and numerical aptitudes), perceptual (including spatial aptitude, form perception, and clerical perception), and psychomotor (including motor coordination, finger dexterity, and manual dexterity) composites.

S25. Ans.(d)

Sol. Higher-Order Conditioning is a type of conditioning emphasized by Ivan Pavlov. It involves the modification of reaction to a neutral stimulus associated with a conditioned stimulus that was formerly neutral. An example of higher-order conditioning is outlined in the diagrams below. For example, after pairing a tone with food, and establishing the tone as a conditioned stimulus that elicits salivation, a light could be paired with the tone. If the light alone comes to elicit salivation, then higher order conditioning has occurred.

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol. Egocentrism refers to the child's inability to see a situation from another person's point of view. The egocentric child assumes that other people see, hear, and feel exactly the same as the child does. In the developmental theory of Jean Piaget, this is a feature of the preoperational child.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. Scaffolding is an instructional technique in which a teacher provides individualized support by incrementally improving a learner's ability to build on prior knowledge. Scaffolding can be used in a variety of content areas and across age and grade levels.

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. "The reason for my today's position is due to my yesterday's thinking about what I should be tomorrow" - these words of Mc Iver are the best example for Achievement motivation

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. Scaffolding theory was first introduced in the late 1950s by Jerome Bruner, a cognitive psychologist. He used the term to describe young children's oral language acquisition. Bruner's Scaffolding theory states that children need support and active help from their teachers and parents if they are going to become independent learners as they mature. Children are more dependent on people who have more knowledge than they do.

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. Inquiry Level

1—Confirmation Inquiry: Students confirm a principle through an activity when the results are known in advance.

2—Structured Inquiry : Students investigate a teacher-presented question through a prescribed procedure.

3—Guided Inquiry: Students investigate a teacher-presented question using student designed/selected procedures.

4—Open Inquiry : Students investigate questions that are student formulated through student designed/selected procedures

S31. Ans(d)

Sol.

8, 8, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14, 17.

In ascending order

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$$

$$= \frac{118}{10} = 11.8$$

Median = for even quantity =

$$= \left[\frac{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^{\text{th}} + \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{\text{th}}}{2} \right]$$

$n = 10; \Rightarrow 5^{\text{th}}$ and 6^{th} term

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12+12}{2} = 12$$

Mode : most frequently occurring value = 12

S32. Ans(b)

Sol.

Average of a,b,c,d,e,f,g, = d ... (i)

Average of j,k,l,m,n, = l ... (2)

Average of (1) and (2)

$$= \frac{d+l}{2}$$



S33. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

$$a = 1 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$b = 1 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$a^2 = 1 + 3 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 4 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$b^2 = 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 8$$

S34. Ans.(c)**Sol.** Total marks achieved by the candidate = $120 \times 35 = 4200$

The average of passed students = 39

So let the number of passed

Students = p Therefore the number of fail students = $120 - p$

Atq.

$$4200 = p \times 39 + 15(120 - p)$$

$$p = 100$$

S35. Ans.(c)**Sol.** Let cost price be C Profit = p

$$SP = C + P$$

$$\frac{34C}{100} = (C+P) \times \frac{26}{100}$$

$$P = \frac{4}{13} C$$

Thus, P is 30.77% of C **S36. Ans.(c)****Sol.**

$$\text{Percentage change} = \frac{8,000,000 - 3,000,000}{3,000,000} = 166.66\%$$

S37. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

$$16^{x+2} = 1020 + 16^x$$

$$16^x \cdot 16^2 - 16^x = 1020$$

$$16^x (256 - 1) = 1020$$

$$16^x = 4$$

$$(4)^{2x} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

Now,

$$(32x)^x = \left[32 \times \frac{1}{2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 4$$



S38. Ans.(d)

Sol. $4 * 5 = 4 + 5 + 4.5 = 29$

S39. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$$\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{8} \times 490 = 105$$

S40. Ans.(d)

Sol. $1/3, 5/6, 11/6, 10/3, 16/3$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} & 3 & & 6 & & 9 & & 12 & \\ \hline \frac{2}{6} & , & \frac{5}{6} & , & \frac{11}{6} & , & \frac{20}{6} & , & \frac{32}{6} & = \\ \hline \frac{32+15}{6} & = & \frac{47}{6} \end{array}$$

S41. Ans.(a)

Sol. Circumference = $2\pi r$

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 35 = 220 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{220 \times 10}{5 \times 100} = 4.4 \text{ m/s}$$

S42. Ans.(a)

Sol.

$$\text{Train} \rightarrow \frac{12}{20}$$

$$\text{Car} \rightarrow \frac{7}{20}$$

$$\text{Remaining} = 20 - (12 + 7)$$

$$= 1 \text{ unit}$$

$$\therefore 1 \text{ unit} \rightarrow 13 \text{ km}$$

$$\therefore 20 \text{ units} \rightarrow 13 \times 20 = 260 \text{ km}$$

S43. Ans.(c)

Sol.

$$\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{3 + 2\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2 + 2\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

S44. Ans.(b)

Sol. Clearly, $13^2 = 12^2 + 5^2$

S45. Ans.(d)

Sol.

$$A = \frac{5}{8}B$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{B}{A} = \frac{8}{5}$$

S46. Ans.(a)

Sol. Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education till completion of elementary education in a neighborhood school. It clarifies that 'compulsory education' means obligation of the appropriate government to provide free elementary education and ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education to every child in the age group 6 – 14 Year.

S47. Ans.(d)

Sol. Symmetry in real life is used to simplify calculations and solve problems more easily. Symmetry also offers human beings an additional extension to their capabilities. Such a type of task reflects the teacher's efforts to make the students able to connect the learning experiences gained in the class to the real world. In this way, they will develop math skills for use in real situations.

S48. Ans.(a)

Sol. The National Curriculum Framework 2005 (NCF 2005) is the fourth National Curriculum Framework published in 2005 by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in India. Its predecessors were published in 1975, 1988, 2000.

S49. Ans.(d)

Sol. David Wheeler gave this statement to propose that mathematics is a subject that does not only promote thinking but also the ability to handle abstractions. Its teaching should be such that students learn to solve mathematical or calculative problems with the right attitude as and when required.

S50. Ans.(a)

Sol. This is an example of an algorithm. In mathematics and computer science, an algorithm is an unambiguous specification of how to solve a Class problems. Algorithms can perform calculation, data processing and automated reasoning tasks.

S51. Ans.(d)

Sol. When a problem involves two or more aspects within a calculation or study, it is interdisciplinary in nature. The given question also has two aspects, 'First scale value' and 'Second calculate actual value'. Therefore, it is interdisciplinary Problem.

S52. Ans.(a)

Sol. The section, 'Practice Time' included in different topics in mathematics textbook aims at providing extended learning opportunities.

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol. According to The Question- Meena knows the algorithm but has done a careless mistake of not putting 0 in the quotient.

S54. Ans.(a)

Sol. The continuity and sequence of the learning material is mainly determined by the nature of the subject. Since, in mathematics it is easy to find out.

S55. Ans.(c)

Sol. Though punishments and rewards may help sometimes, a habit of working carefully and ensuring that the sums are correctly solved can be developed through practice. The habit of self-checking the answers helps minimise such errors.

S56. Ans.(d)

Sol. Exterior class activities have more impact than the regular classes. Shapes are an integral part of any architecture and such trips encourage connections across disciplines, therefore, a teacher can plan a trip to historical places for teaching 'shapes'.

S57. Ans.(a)

Sol. The students will visit their respective colonies in teams, try to find the names of the trees over there and collect data, and organise and present it in the form of a smart chart. It will also help the students make connections between mathematical concepts and real life. This activity aims to help the students learn through a project approach.

S58. Ans.(a)

Sol. Clearly, Rajan lacks understanding of number operations. So he does not know the application of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

S59. Ans.(c)

Sol. A kinesthetic-tactile learning style requires that you manipulate or touch material to learn. Kinesthetic-tactile techniques are used in combination with visual and/or auditory study techniques, producing multi-sensory learning.

S60. Ans.(d)

Sol. The lecture method is a teacher-centered method. In this method, the teacher is an active participant and the child is a passive learner. This is not a psychological method. In this method the teacher speaks or delivers a lecture on a particular topic and the children listen.

S61. Ans.(c)

Sol. The most effective tool to engage learners in EVS is narratives. Narrative story is an account of related events, experiences or someone other things which helps to create among children towards the EVS subject. It creates a positive environment in the classroom.

S62. Ans.(b)

Sol. EVS does not emphasise on description and definitions. In EVS, the concepts, issues and concerns related to social, natural and cultural environment need to be transacted in an integrated, child centered and holistic learning method.

S63. Ans.(c)

Sol. (a) Active participation of the learner.
(c) Learning EVS outside the four walls of the classroom.

(d) Relating child's local knowledge to the school knowledge.

S64. Ans.(d)

Sol. Children should be encouraged to tap sources other than textbooks and teacher in EVS because

- A. Textbook and teacher are not the only sources of EVS learning.
- B. It will promote the involvement of parents and communities.
- C. It will provide opportunity to teachers to know the child's background.

S65. Ans.(b)

Sol. A teacher always begins by conducting activities followed by questions and discussions. The objective of conducting activities, questions and discussions is to

- A. Assess the children's process skills
- B. Provide an opportunity to the children to explore
- C. Provide an opportunity to the children to express themselves

S66. Ans.(d)

Sol. In EVS, teachers should provide opportunities to the children to assess themselves. Self-assessment is assessment as learning.

S67. Ans.(c)

Sol. The situation provides for a group work, this comes under the Pedagogical process of Cooperation where, peer learning and social interaction comes into play. The peer group members are usually children of the same age and have similar status. It promotes peer learning and improves social interaction.

S68. Ans.(a)

Sol. Remembering is not an indicator for assessment in EVS. Some of the learning indicators for assessment of EVS learning are – Observation and Reporting, Discussion, Expression, Explanation, Classification, Questioning, Analysis, Experimentation, Concern for Justice and Equality and Co-operation.

S69. Ans.(d)

Sol. Picture reading activities in group with peers improves more opportunities for construction of knowledge. Pedagogical processes like, observation and recording, expression, analysis classification and questioning involves the picture reading activities.

S70. Ans.(d)

Sol. Observation technique is used in the rating scale. Through this process, the abilities and disabilities of students are found.

S71. Ans.(b)

Sol. The objective of teaching EVS includes; enhancement of curiosity and creativity in relation to the immediate surroundings and environmental issues and providing opportunities for individual/group to conduct hands on activities. Thus, to encourage children to provide textbook definitions is not the objective of teaching EVS.

S72. Ans.(b)

Sol. Houses in the Jammu and Kashmir are built using stones and wall was coated with a thick layer of mud and lime. The house with two floors was covered with stacks of tree trunks at the top. The ground floor used for animals and first floor for staying.

S73. Ans.(c)

Sol. Jhoom farming is one of the oldest type of cultivation practices in India. It is majorly practiced in India. It is majorly practiced in North- Eastern states of India like Mizoram and Nagaland. The land is not ploughed, but shallow trenches are made in the soil, in which the seeds are sown. After obtaining one set of crops, the land is left as it for some years.

S74. Ans.(a)

Sol. Earthworms are the best friends of farmers. The earthworms soften the soil as they keep digging underneath to make tunnels. This way air and water can easily get into the soil. The earthworms also eat the dead leaves and plants and their droppings fertilize the soil.

S75. Ans.(b)

Sol. Bronze is a mixture of copper and tin. Tribal people have been using bronze to make many things since thousand of years. Bronze is still used in our houses.

S76. Ans. (c)

Sol. Jammu and Kashmir lies on the North-West direction and Goa lies on the South-West direction of Bihar State.

S77. Ans. (d)

Sol. Evaporation takes place when a liquid turns into a gas. The process of evaporation becomes slowest when both surface area and temperature decrease.

S78. Ans. (b)

Sol. The ability to understand relative position of places, distances and directions is known as mapping skill.

S79. Ans. (c)

Sol. National Curriculum Framework, 2000 recommended that Environment Studies be taught as an integrated course for the entire primary stage.

S80. Ans. (a)

Sol. Shifting cultivation is a type of agriculture in which a piece of land is used for quite some years until the fertility is dropped. After some years farmers leave that land and move to the new plots. This cultivation is mainly done over a large part of North-East India.

S81. Ans. (a)

Sol. To construct dams over rivers have some advantages, but these also pose great threat to the life of human and biodiversity too. On one side, they generate hydroelectricity without causing pollution but on the other hand, they displace indigenous people from their river lifetimes. They also degrade large tracts of forests because construction.

S82. Ans. (d)

Sol. Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are called Greenhouse gases. Greenhouse gases cause the greenhouse effect. The primary greenhouse gases are water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and ozone.

S83.Ans. (b)

Sol. Cold Desert is a region which has harsh climatic conditions. The climate of cold desert of India can be attributed to two factors. One is its location on the leeward side of the Himalayas, which makes it a rain-shadow zone inaccessible to the annual South-Western monsoon winds which provides a good amount of rainfall to the rest of the country, thus creating desert conditions with low levels of precipitation. Second is its very high elevation (ranging from 3000 – 5000 m). Thus, both these conditions and coldness in its environment.

S84.Ans. (b)

Sol. The Taj Mahal is turning yellow due to pollution and presence of sulphur dioxide in the air which is released from Mathura refinery nearby.

S85.Ans. (c)

Sol. Golconda Fort lies next to the Mahakali Temple to the West of Hyderabad. Golconda Fort was first built by the Kakatiya dynasty, who built this fort as part of their Western defenses along the lines of the Kondapalli Fort.

S86.Ans. (b)

Sol. We are given the density and volume, thus we have to rearrange the equation to solve for the mass
 $\text{Density} \times \text{Volume} = \text{Mass}$
 $\text{Volume Density} \times \text{Volume} = \text{Mass}$
 $15 \text{ g/mL} \times 3 \text{ mL} = \text{Mass}$
Thus, the object has a mass of 45 g.

S87.Ans. (a)

Sol. A scalar quantity is a one dimensional measurement of a quantity, like temperature or mass.

S88.Ans. (d)

Sol. By helping children to adopt and nurture a plant will help to nurture a plant on a daily basis. It will make them environment friendly and also develop their observational skill.

S89.Ans. (d)

Sol. The survey method is a technique to collect accurate information by asking questions on a broad range of things to draw a conclusion and make important decisions.

- It enables the learner to interact with the community and for active participation by connecting them with the real situation.
- The survey helps to understand the concept of data handling and questionnaire construction and make learning meaningful.
- The objective of this survey is just to connect children with a real-life situations and make learning alive.
- Survey research is useful in describing the characteristics of a large population, demographic structure of a population, and its emerging trends and patterns.

S90.Ans. (c)

Sol. Enquiry – Based Learning is a method of teaching and learning. It is based on self-directed enquiry or research by the student. It is student – centered approach in which students share their experiences in the class which enhance students learning experience.

S91. Ans. (b)

Sol. Option (a) was a restriction because “entrepreneurs needed permission to invest”. Option (c) was also a restriction as “to get these licenses was tough.”

S92. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage says: “After 1997 and the East Asian crisis there was global slowdown, which had an impact on the Indian industry.”

S93. Ans. (d)

Sol. All other choices can be ruled out and the only option which we can say about the reforms of 1991 is the “Encouragement of foreign direct investment in India”.

S94. Ans. (b)

Sol. The passage says: “the success of the software sector has created much higher expectations from ... what Indian Industry can do”.

S95. Ans. (d)

Sol. Entering certain areas was prohibited for “the private sector” as these were reserved for the public sector”.

S96. Ans. (a)

Sol. The author was of opinion that it was beneficial as this is the optimistic tone that runs through the passage and it creates confidence in the Indian economy after 1991.

S97. Ans. (d)

Sol. The passage says: “...However, even during the period when industrial growth was not that rapid there is a lot of evidence that positive results of the reforms were seen. There were companies that didn’t look at all internally but instead performed remarkably in the highly competitive global market”.

S98. Ans. (c)

Sol. Option (a) is not true: the reason lay in global economic slowdown. Option (b) is not true: 12% is the growth rate projected for the future. The passage doesn’t even mention it as a past benchmark. It is true the passage says: “. Permission was unavailable if somebody was already producing it in India.

S99. Ans. (d)

Sol. Read the last sentence of the second paragraph, “It will have methods of developing infrastructure, which will close the deficit. This can be done through increased investment in public sector for those infrastructure areas, which cannot attract private investment, and through efforts to improve private participation in different ways of public-private participation”.

S100. Ans(d)

Sol. The birds are piping out from the bushes and the trees.

S101. Ans(c)

Sol. Innocent is an antonym of guilty.

S102. Ans(c)

Sol. Hollow is the synonym of empty.

S103.Ans(a)

Sol. Wind is rushing (stanza 1 line 6)

S104.Ans(d)

Sol. The moon is half ,beautiful and soft (stanza 2 line 5)

S105.Ans(a)

Sol. A- parading

B- masquerading

A- june

B- moon

A- blisses

B- is

S106.Ans(b)

Sol. The meaning of language can never be understood when it is in isolation. The meaning of a word can precisely be understood when we know the context in which it is used.

S107.Ans(d)

Sol. Dictionary skills also means the ability to

- Choose the correct meaning from the number of meanings supplied for the single word
- Learn grammar and used parts of speech and structure
- Learn the pronunciation
- Understand different meanings of the same word

S108.Ans(c)

Sol. In silent reading, there is no movement of the lips or the tongue. Along with the ability to read aloud, pupils should be introduced to silent reading.

S109.Ans(d)

Sol. Speaking is supported by gestures, intonation, facial expression, the physical situation etc. The response of the listeners also supports the cause of speaking.

S110.Ans(c)

Sol. Alphabet method is the oldest method where the pupils are made to memorize the names of letters of the alphabet in their sequential order.

S111.Ans(d)

Sol. In the Phonic method, the emphasis is given on the sounds each word represents. This method is easy for the beginners.

S112.Ans(a)

Sol. In the whole word method, the word is taken as the minimum meaningful unit. The learner is taught to read each word as a word picture.

S113.Ans(b)

Sol. The Look and say method of teaching reading at the beginning stages is based on the method of The Whole Word Method.

S114.Ans(a)

Sol. In the sentence method, the minimum teaching unit is the sentence, not the word. This is based on the psycholinguistic principle of taking the sentence as a minimum unit of thought. The sentence method relies heavily on the principle of situational teaching.

S115.Ans(d)

Sol. Tests and Examinations are still the most widely used tools of evaluation. Test and evaluation are interchangeably used. Tests are done to determine whether the students have learnt what is taught. Examinations on the other hand are an attempt to determine whether the students have achieved some fixed standard.

S116.Ans(b)

Sol. The Subject type tests include short answer type questions and essay type questions.

S117.Ans(b)

Sol. Reliability- A test should not give different results in different situations. If so, the test does not have reliability.

S118.Ans(c)

Sol. Micro teaching is a practice where the trainee concentrates on only one specific skill at a time. The training concentrates on practicing a specific well-defined skill.

S119.Ans(b)

Sol. This method is called structural approach because the main emphasis is laid on the mastery of structures or patterns of sentences and phrases and also on the special features of the language which help in the construction of a sentence.

S120.Ans(b)

Sol. The structural approach enables the children to attain mastery over an essential vocabulary of about 3000 root words for active use.

S121. Ans. (d):

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार, हड़प्पा सभ्यता का शासन वणिज्ज वर्ग में होने के अनुमान इसलिए लगाया गया है क्योंकि हड़प्पावासी वाणिज्य की ओर अधिक आकर्षित थे।

S122. Ans. (a):

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार, सिंधु और उसकी सहायक नदियों द्वारा लाई गई जलोढ़ मिट्टी के मैदानों में मुख्य रूप से 'गेहूँ' और 'जौ' की खेती की जाती थी।

S123. Ans. (b):

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार, आटा पीसने की पत्थर की चक्की के दो पाट 'लोथल' से मिले हैं।

S124.Ans. (c):

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार, हड़प्पा सभ्यता में तांबे में टिन मिलाकर कांसा बनाया जाता था, यह तांबा राजस्थान के खेतड़ी से आता था।

S125. Ans. (a):

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार, लोथल में धान तथा बाजरे की खेती के अवशेष मिले हैं।

S126. Ans. (a):

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार, 'सुरकोटदा' से सैन्धव कालीन घोड़े की अस्थिपंजर के अवशेष मिले हैं।

S127. Ans. (d):

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार, हड़प्पा सभ्यता में बनने वाले सोने, चांदी के आभूषणों के लिए सोना, चांदी अफ़गानिस्तान से आता था।

S128. Ans. (c):

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार, हड़प्पा सभ्यता में व्यापार के लेन-देन के लिए वस्तु विनिमय का प्रयोग किया जाता था।

S129. Ans. (c):

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार, इस सभ्यता के लोग आन्तरिक एवं बाह्य व्यापार में मस्तूल वाली नाव का उपयोग करते थे।

S130. Ans. (d):

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार, हड़प्पा सभ्यता के लोग धरती को उर्वरता की देवी के रूप में जानते थे।

S131. Ans. (c):

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार, 1992 के दौरान देश में 'उदारीकरण' के दौर की शुरुआत हुई।

S132. Ans. (d):

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार, भारत के बड़े सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए रोजगार और राजस्व प्रदान करने के प्रमुख कारक रहे हैं। इसलिए विकल्प (d) सही उत्तर है।

S133. Ans. (d):

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार, 'सेवा क्षेत्र' आर्थिक विकास का प्रमुख स्रोत है।

S134. Ans. (c):

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार, समय बीतने के साथ-साथ अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि क्षेत्र की हिस्सेदारी कम होती जा रही है।

S135. Ans. (d):

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के अनुसार, भारत के बड़े सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था को सफल बनाने के लिए प्रमुख रूप से उत्तरदायी हैं।

S136. Ans.(a)

Sol.एकांकी का

S137. Ans.(a)

Sol.

भाषा सीखने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है, यह कथन चॉम्स्की का है।

S138. Ans.(a)

Sol. प्रश्न रचना के आधार पर परीक्षाएँ 3 प्रकार की होती हैं।

S139. Ans.(d)

Sol. एल.एस. वाइगोत्स्की के अनुसार भाषा एवं चिंतन एक-दूसरे से स्वतंत्र रूप से विकसित होते हैं।

S140. Ans.(b)

Sol. कोई बच्चा अपनी समस्या जब स्वयं हल कर लेता है तो बच्चे को पुरस्कृत किया जाना चाहिए।

S141. Ans.(a)

Sol. समावेशी शिक्षा सामान्य और अधिगम अक्षम शिक्षार्थियों को सम्मिलित करती है।

S142. Ans.(c)

Sol. शिक्षण एक ऐसा व्यस्थित पराक्रम है, जिसमें छात्र विभिन्न क्रियाकलापों द्वारा कुछ सीखता है, यह पंक्ति स्मिथ की है।

S143. Ans.(a)

Sol. सस्वर पाठन के लिए नाटक विधा उपयोगी होती है।

S144. Ans.(c)

Sol. नाटक को पढ़ाने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका छात्रों द्वारा अलग-अलग पात्रों के संवाद बोलकर नाटक का मंचन हो।

S145. Ans.(c)

Sol. व्याकरण विषय में ज्यादा रुचि नहीं लेते हैं, क्योंकि विद्यालयों में व्याकरण पढ़ाने में पुस्तकों का प्रयोग करना, क्योंकि व्याकरण पुस्तकों की बजाय यदि रोजमर्रा की बातों से व्याकरण सिखाए तो बच्चे ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से व्याकरण सीख सकते हैं।

S146. Ans.(d)

Sol. पहाड़े सीखना इनमें से विचारात्मक अधिगम के अंतर्गत आता है, क्योंकि पहाड़े सीखने में बाकी कार्यों की अपेक्षा अधिक दिमाग लगाने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है।

S147. Ans.(b)

Sol. इस स्थिति में उसे स्वयं संशोधन का सिद्धांत का प्रयोग करना चाहिए, जब तक वो खुद में सुधार नहीं करेगी तब तक उसे उसके सहपाठी चिढ़ाते रहेंगे।

S148. Ans.(a)

Sol. दल शिक्षक या टोली शिक्षक विधि में दो या दो से अधिक अध्यापक एक साथ मिलकर शिक्षण कार्य करते हैं, प्रायः देखा जाता है कि यदि किसी विद्यालय में से एक ही विषय के एक से अधिक अध्यापक हैं तो उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि बालकों को उस विषय में सबसे अच्छा शिक्षक जो होगा उसको ही शिक्षण करने की जिम्मेदारी दी जाएगी।

S149. Ans.(c)

Sol. व्याकरण शिक्षण की प्रवृत्ति साहित्यिक और व्यावहारिक दोनों होती है, व्याकरण की शिक्षा, भाषा शिक्षण का अनिवार्य एवं मत्वपूर्ण अंग है, व्याकरण भाषा का दिशा निर्देशन करता है और उसे सरलता से अपेकछित लक्ष्य तक पहुंचाता है।

S150. Ans.(c)

Sol. वह प्रविधि जिसमें विद्यार्थी अपना अध्ययन कार्य अध्यापक की देख रेख में पूर्ण करते हैं, पर्यवेक्षित अध्ययन कहलाता है। वह विधि जो कुशल शिक्षक के निरीक्षण और निर्देशन में सम्पन्न होती है। इसका उद्देश्य विद्यार्थी को योग्य निर्देशन द्वारा शिक्षण विधियों से परिचित कराकर कुशल बनाना है।