

OSSTET (2nd) Exam

**Previous Year Paper
(Hindi) Paper-I
09 Feb, 2022**

No. of Printed Pages : 72
Total No. of Questions : 510
Questions to be answered : 150

OSSTET
2021 (2nd)
PAPER - I

Question Booklet Sl. No.

101424

SET :

D

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Full Marks : 150

Roll No. (in figures): _____

(in words) : _____

Date of Exam. : _____

Centre Name : _____

Centre Code : _____

**PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTION PRINTED ON THE
BACK OF THIS BOOKLET**

The candidates are required to answer all the Sections in the OMR Answer Sheet.

This Booklet is to be taken away by the candidates after examination is over
and the OMR Answer Sheet to be handed over to the Invigilator(s) concerned.

**THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS FOUR SECTIONS
(SECTION - I TO IV)**

SECTIONS	SUBJECTS	NO. OF QUESTIONS	FULL MARKS
A : Section-I	Odia (Compulsory for all Streams)	1-20=20	20
A : Section-II	English (Compulsory for all Streams)	21-40=20	20
B : Section-III	Optional (any one group/ subject to be chosen) Arts : Odia + English + History & Political Science + Geography & Economics	41-100=60	60
	Science (PCM) : Physics + Chemistry + Mathematics	41-100=60	60
	Science (CBZ) : Chemistry + Botany + Zoology	41-100=60	60
	Classical Sanskrit	41-100=60	60
	Urdu	41-100=60	60
	Telugu	41-100=60	60
	Hindi	41-100=60	60
C : Section-IV	Compulsory for all streams : Child Development, Pedagogy, School Management & Evaluation	101-150=50	50

A - SECTION - I
ODIA (COMPULSORY)

ପ୍ରଚର ଅନୁଛେଦଟି ପାଠ କରି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ (ନଂ 1 ରୁ 5 ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ) ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ବାଛ :

୧୯୪୭ ଫେବ୍ରୁଆରୀରେ ଚୀନ୍ ଦେଶର ନେତା ମାଣ୍ଡାଲ୍ ଚିଆଙ୍ଗ ବାରଦିନିଆ ଗଣ୍ଡରେ ଭାରତ ଆସିଥାନ୍ତି । ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ବିଷୟରେ ଭାରତର ବଡ଼ ଲାଟଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିବା ତାଙ୍କର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟଥାଏ । ଏହି ଅବସରରେ ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀ ଓ ଜବାହରଲାଲଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଭେଟିବାର ଆଗ୍ରହ ରଖି ସେ ଆସିଥାନ୍ତି । ଦୁହେଁଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଚିଆଙ୍ଗଙ୍କର କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା ହେଲା । ଭାରତରୁ ତାଙ୍କର ବିଦାୟବାର୍ତ୍ତାରେ ମାଣ୍ଡାଲ୍ ଚିଆଙ୍ଗ କହିଗଲେ ଯେ ବ୍ରିଟିଶ୍ ସରକାର ଯଥାଶୀଘ୍ର ଭାରତକୁ ରାଜନୈତିକ କ୍ଷମତା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରନ୍ତୁ । ତେବେ ଭାରତ ଜାପାନ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଶକ୍ତି ଖଟେଇ ଲଢ଼ିବ । ଜାପାନ ଯୋଗୁ ଚୀନରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଆତଙ୍କ ଖେଳି ଯାଇଥାଏ । ଏକଥା ଆମେରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ବୁଝିଥାଏ ଓ ଇଂଲଣ୍ଡ ଉପରେ ଚାପ ପକାଉଥାଏ । ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ବିଶ୍ଵଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଆମେରିକା ଓ ରଷିଆ ଇଂଲଣ୍ଡ ପଟେ ରହି ଲଢୁଥାନ୍ତି । ରଷିଆ ଓ ଜର୍ମାନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସୁସମ୍ପର୍କ ଥିଲା । ବିଜୟ ଉଲ୍ଲାସରେ ମଉହୋଇ ହିରଲର ରଷିଆ ଆକ୍ରମଣ କରିବାରୁ ରଷିଆ ଇଂଲଣ୍ଡ ସହିତ ମିଶିଲା । କୁହାଯାଉଥାଏ, ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ମହାଯୁଦ୍ଧ ପାସାବାଦ ଓ ନାଜୀବାଦ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ର ବାଦର ଯୁଦ୍ଧ । ଯଦି ଏପରିକଥା, ତେବେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ପରେ ବ୍ରିଟିଶ୍ ସରକାର ଭାରତକୁ ସ୍ଵେଚ୍ଛାରେ ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବ ବୋଲି ଘୋଷଣା କରିବା ଉଚିତ୍ ହୁଅନ୍ତା । ଏହି ମର୍ମରେ କିଛି ଘୋଷଣା କରିବାକୁ ଆମେରିକାର ପ୍ରେସିଡେଣ୍ଟ ରୁଜଭେଲର୍ ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚିଲଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ଚାପ ପକାଉଥାନ୍ତି । ବିଶେଷତଃ ଜାପାନ, ଇଂଲଣ୍ଡ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଯୋଗଦାନ କରିବା ପରେ ଭାରତର ସହଯୋଗ ଜରୁରୀ ହୋଇପଡ଼ିଥାଏ । ପ୍ରେସିଡେଣ୍ଟ ରୁଜଭେଲର୍ କର୍ଣ୍ଣେଲ ଲୁଇସ୍ ଜନ୍ସନ୍ଙ୍କୁ ତାଙ୍କର ଦୂତ ଭାବେ ଭାରତୀୟ ନେତାଙ୍କ ସହିତ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ପଠାଇଥାନ୍ତି । ଗୋଟିଏ ପରାଧୀନ ଦେଶକୁ ଏକ ସ୍ଵତନ୍ତ୍ର ଦେଶ ସିଧାସଳଖ ଦୂତ ପଠାଇବା ଅସାଧାରଣ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ । ରୁଜଭେଲଙ୍କ ମନୋଭାବ ବୁଝିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହି ଘଟଣାଟି ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ।

1. ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ବିଶ୍ଵଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ରଷିଆ ଇଂଲଣ୍ଡ ସହିତ କାହିଁକି ମିଶିଥିଲା ?
 - (A) ଇଂଲଣ୍ଡ ସହିତ ସୁସମ୍ପର୍କ ଥିବାରୁ
 - (B) ନାଜୀବାଦର ବିରୋଧ ଯୋଗୁ
 - (C) ହିରଲର ରଷିଆ ଆକ୍ରମଣ କରିବାରୁ
 - (D) ରୁଷିଆ ଜର୍ମାନୀକୁ ଘୃଣା କରୁଥିବାରୁ

2. ବିଦାୟ ବାର୍ତ୍ତାରେ ମାଣ୍ଡାଲ୍ ଚିଆଙ୍ଗ ଭାରତକୁ ବ୍ରିଟିଶ୍ ସରକାର ରାଜନୈତିକ କ୍ଷମତା ପ୍ରଦାନ ସପକ୍ଷରେ କାହିଁକି କହିଥିଲେ ?
 - (A) ଏହାଦ୍ଵାରା ଭାରତ, ଜାପାନ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଶକ୍ତିରେ ଲଢ଼ି ପାରିବ
 - (B) ଭାରତୀୟ ନେତାମାନଙ୍କର ରାଜନୈତିକ ଦକ୍ଷତା ଥିବାରୁ
 - (C) ଭାରତରେ ଗଣତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ଶାସନର ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ପାଇଁ
 - (D) ଭାରତର ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତା ସଂଗ୍ରାମକୁ ସମର୍ଥନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ
3. କ'ଣ ଘୋଷଣା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ରୁଜଭେଲର୍ ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚିଲଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ଚାପ ପକାଉଥିଲେ ?
 - (A) ଭାରତୀୟ ମାନଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା ପାଇଁ
 - (B) ଭାରତକୁ ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତା ପ୍ରଦାନ ସଂପର୍କୀୟ
 - (C) ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ବିଶ୍ଵଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଭାରତର ଯୋଗଦାନ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ
 - (D) ଭାରତୀୟ ବନ୍ଦୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ମୁକ୍ତ କରିବାର
4. ଚୀନ୍ ଦେଶର ନେତା ମାଣ୍ଡାଲ୍ ଚିଆଙ୍ଗ କେଉଁ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଭାରତ ଆସିଥିଲେ ?
 - (A) ପରିଭ୍ରମଣ
 - (B) ଭାରତୀୟ ନେତାଙ୍କୁ ଭେଟିବା
 - (C) ବଡ଼ଲାଟଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା
 - (D) ଗାନ୍ଧୀଙ୍କ ସହିତ ସାକ୍ଷାତ

5. କେଉଁ ଘଟଣାରୁ ଭାରତ ପ୍ରତି ଗୁଜରାଟୀଙ୍କ ମନୋଭାବ ବୁଝିହୁଏ ?

- (A) ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚିକା ଉପରେ ଚାପ ପକାଉଥିବା
- (B) ଲୁଇସ୍ ଜନ୍ମଦିନକୁ ଦୂତ ଭାବେ ଭାରତୀୟ ନେତାଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଆଲୋଚନା ପାଇଁ ପଠାଇବା
- (C) ଭାରତର ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ସଂଗ୍ରାମକୁ ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବା
- (D) ଭାରତୀୟ ସୈନିକମାନଙ୍କ ଦକ୍ଷତା ଉପରେ ଆକ୍ଷା ରଖିବା

6. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶବ୍ଦଟିକୁ ବାନ୍ଧ :

- (A) ସ୍ୱର୍ଗତଃ
- (B) ମାୟା
- (C) ଓଡ଼ପ୍ରୋତ
- (D) ସାକ୍ଷୀଗୋପାଳ

7. ବିନ୍ଦୁ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଜଳ ରହିଛି ତାରୁ କୁଟିଳ ବାଳେ, ତୁଷାର ବୃଷିକି ହୋଇଛି ନବ ତମାଳ ଦଳେ । - ଏଥିରେ କେଉଁ ଅଳଙ୍କାର ପ୍ରୟୁକ୍ତ ?

- (A) ରୂପକ
- (B) ଉପମା
- (C) ଶ୍ଳେଷ
- (D) ଉତ୍ପ୍ରେକ୍ଷା

8. ଭାରତୀୟ ସୈନିକମାନଙ୍କର ସାହସ ଅତୁଳନୀୟ । - ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଅଂଶଟି କେଉଁ ପଦ ?

- (A) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ
- (B) ସର୍ବନାମ
- (C) ବିଶେଷଣ
- (D) ଅବ୍ୟୟ

9. ଶୋଭିବ ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଳ ସବୁ ସଦାଶୟା,

ସରେ ଯଥା ପଦ୍ମ ପଦ୍ମେ ପଦ୍ମାଳୟା । - ଏଥିରେ କେଉଁ ଅଳଙ୍କାର ରହିଛି ?

- (A) ଉତ୍ପ୍ରେକ୍ଷା
- (B) ଯମକ
- (C) ଉପମା
- (D) ଅନୁପ୍ରାସ

10. ଅକ୍ଷିର ପଛରେ - ସମସ୍ତ ପଦଟି କ'ଣ ହେବ ?

- (A) ପରୋକ୍ଷ
- (B) ସମକ୍ଷ
- (C) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ
- (D) ବିପକ୍ଷ

11. 'ଯତି ପଢ଼ିବା' ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥରେ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ?

- (A) ମେଳଖାଇବା
- (B) ପସନ୍ଦ କରିବା
- (C) ବାରମ୍ବାର କହିବା
- (D) ଅନ୍ୟତ୍ରାତରେ ପଢ଼ିବା

12. ଖାଇବାର ପୁତ୍ର ଗଲା ମଥୁରା ପୁରକୁ - ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଅଂଶଟି କେଉଁ ପଦ ?

- (A) କ୍ରିୟା
- (B) ସର୍ବନାମ
- (C) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ
- (D) ବିଶେଷଣ

13. 'ଛଇ ଦେଖାଇବା' ଗୁଡ଼ିର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?

- (A) ବେଶଭୂଷା ହେବା
- (B) ଭଙ୍ଗୀ ଦେଖାଇବା
- (C) ପରିଷ୍କାର ପରିଚ୍ଛନ୍ନତା
- (D) ଛଳନା କରିବା

14. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ତତ୍ତ୍ୱତାତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଶବ୍ଦ ?

- (A) ଗନ୍ଧ
- (B) ଶିଷ୍ୟ
- (C) ସୈନ୍ୟ
- (D) ଭୃତ୍ୟ

15. ଷଷ୍ଠକୁ ପଢା ନାହିଁ । - ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ?

- (A) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟା
- (B) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ-
- (C) ପ୍ରଥମା
- (D) ତୃତୀୟା

16. 'ସତୀର୍ଥ' - ଏହା କେଉଁ ସମାସ ନିଷ୍ପନ୍ନ ପଦ ?

- (A) ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି
- (B) କର୍ମଧାରୟ
- (C) ତତ୍ପୁରୁଷ
- (D) ଦ୍ୱିଗୁ

17. କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦରେ 'ଷଡ଼ ବିଧି' ନିୟମର ବ୍ୟତିକ୍ରମ ଘଟିନାହିଁ ?

- (A) ବସନ୍ତ
- (B) ବିସର୍ଗ
- (C) ବିସ୍ତାର
- (D) ଅନୁସରଣ

18. ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧି ନଥିବା ବାକ୍ୟଟିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ :

- (A) ରଥଯାତ୍ରାରେ ଜନତାମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରବଳ ଭିଡ଼ ହୁଏ ।
- (B) କୋଣାର୍କର କଳାପାଟବତୀ ମନମୁଗ୍ଧକର ।
- (C) ଅଲିମ୍ପିକ୍ କ୍ରୀଡ଼ା ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗୀତାରେ ଭାରତୀୟ ଦଳ ଏଥର ଅଧିକ ପଦକ ପାଇଛନ୍ତି ।
- (D) ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ବୃହତ୍ତମ ନଗର ।

19. ମଧୁବାବୁ ଏଣ୍ଟ୍ରାଂସ୍ ପାସ୍ କଲାବେଳକୁ କଲିକତାକୁ ରେଳପଥ ନଥିଲା । - ଏହା କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

- (A) ଜଟିଳ
- (B) ଯୌଗିକ
- (C) ସରଳ
- (D) ମିଶ୍ର

20. କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଟି କୃତ୍ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ 'ଅ' ଯୋଗରେ ଗଠିତ ?

- (A) ଜାତ
- (B) ଖ୍ୟାତ
- (C) ମତ
- (D) ଘାତ

A - SECTION - II
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)

21. I reached the station after the train _____.
- (A) has left
(B) had left
(C) had been left
(D) was leaving
22. The doctor said, "Do you have a headache now?"
- The sentence can be written in indirect speech as : -
- (A) The doctor asked the patient if he had a headache then.
(B) The doctor asked the patient if he has a headache now.
(C) The doctor asked the patient if he had a headache now.
(D) The doctor asked the patient that he had a headache then.
23. He is a very intelligent boy.
- Express the meaning of the sentence in an exclamatory sentence.
- (A) What an intelligent boy is he !
(B) What an intelligent boy he is !
(C) How intelligent boy he is !
(D) How intelligent boy is he !
24. The word 'laughed' is pronounced as :
- (A) /la:ft/
(B) /la:fd/
(C) /laft/
(D) /lafd/
25. State the correct pronunciation of 'climb'.
- (A) /klaim/
(B) /klim/
(C) /klimb/
(D) /kleim/
26. This contract expires _____ December 31st.
- (A) on
(B) by
(C) at
(D) in
27. He has spoken to the Headmaster.
- The sentence can be written in the passive voice as :
- (A) The Headmaster has been spoken.
(B) The Headmaster had been spoken to.
(C) The Headmaster had been spoken.
(D) The Headmaster has been spoken to.

28. He ordered for a good deal of sacred books.

Rewrite the sentence correctly.

- (A) He ordered for a good number of sacred books.
- (B) He ordered a good number of sacred books.
- (C) He ordered a good deal of sacred books.
- (D) He ordered a good number of sacred book.

29. She got _____ her examination all right.

Fill in the blank choosing a correct particle given below.

- (A) up
- (B) round
- (C) through
- (D) on

30. Neither the Headmaster nor the teachers _____ present at the meeting.

- (A) was
- (B) have
- (C) were
- (D) has

Read through the passage and answer the questions that follow choosing the correct alternatives.

Rain supplies most of the water that plants need, but unfortunately it does not always fall at the right time of the year or in sufficient quantities. Plants may stay alive if rain is scarce, but they will not yield such a good harvest of food. Thus, for centuries man has devised methods of supplementing natural supplies of water to his crops by means of irrigation. These methods vary according to the climate, the crops and the available water resources. In tropical and mediterranean countries, water is naturally brought to the crops by a network of surface ditches; this is known as surface irrigation. In surface irrigation water spreads over the surface and soaks into the ground.

Questions :

31. ... but they will not yield.
What does the word 'they' refer to ?
- (A) plants
 - (B) the crops
 - (C) water resources
 - (D) these methods
32. What has been devised for centuries ?
- (A) Methods of irrigation
 - (B) Methods to replace natural supplies of water
 - (C) Methods of supplementing natural supplies of water to the crops by means of irrigation
 - (D) Methods to supply water to plants in sufficient quantities

33. What is known as surface irrigation ?
- (A) Bringing water to the crops by a network of surface ditches
 - (B) A network of ditches in tropical countries
 - (C) A network of ditches in mediterranean countries
 - (D) Water soaking into the ground
34. What, according to the writer, is an unfortunate thing ?
- (A) Rain supplying enough water to the plants
 - (B) Rain not always falling at the right time of the year
 - (C) Rain falling in sufficient quantities
 - (D) Rain being scarce.
35. What is the synonym of 'scarce' ?
- (A) adequate
 - (B) abundant
 - (C) copious
 - (D) insufficient

Read through the poem and answer the questions that follow choosing the suitable alternatives given below.

She dwelt among the untrodden way
 Beside the springs of Dove;
 A maid whom there were none to praise
 And very few to love.

A violet by a mossy stone
 Half-hidden from the eye !
 - Fair as a star, when only one
 Is shining in the sky.

She lived unknown, and few could know
 When Lucy ceased to be;
 But she is in her grave, and, oh,
 The difference to me.

36. What is the antonym of 'praise' ?
- (A) unpraise
 - (B) impraise
 - (C) exalt
 - (D) dispraise
37. Identify which of the following is false.
- (A) Lucy lived close to Nature
 - (B) Lucy was praised by many
 - (C) Very few people loved Lucy
 - (D) Lucy lived unknown to many
38. What makes the poet utter the word 'oh' ?
- (A) His grief at the death of Lucy
 - (B) Others' unconcern about Lucy's death
 - (C) Others' not knowing her
 - (D) Others' not loving her
39. When Lucy ceased to be ...
 The underlined words mean _____.
- (A) disappeared from sight
 - (B) died
 - (C) stopped working
 - (D) left the place
40. By comparing Lucy with 'a violet by a mossy stone', the poet is drawing our attention to the _____ of Lucy.
- (A) love
 - (B) beauty
 - (C) innocence
 - (D) dignity

B - SECTION - III

HINDI

41. वैद्य जी के बगलवाले दुकानदार का नाम क्या था ?
 (A) बच्चनलाल
 (B) सुखदेवबाबू
 (C) चंदर
 (D) सोवरन सिंह
42. ग्वाले ने गौरा को गुड़ के साथ क्या मिलाकर खिलाया था ?
 (A) साबुन की टिकिया
 (B) जहर
 (C) सूई
 (D) रुई
43. मातुल-कालिदास में संपर्क कैसा था ?
 (A) मामा-भांजा
 (B) चाचा-भतीजा
 (C) पिता-पुत्र
 (D) दादा-पोता
44. किसने भोलाराम की बीमारी के बारे में पूछा था ?
 (A) डॉक्टर ने
 (B) चपरासी ने
 (C) अधिकारी ने
 (D) नारद ने
45. साहब के खुश होने से श्यामनाथ को क्या मिल सकेगी ?
 (A) रुपयों की थैली
 (B) पुरस्कार
 (C) नौकरी
 (D) तरक्की
46. रजिया क्या बेचती थी ?
 (A) खिलौने
 (B) पान
 (C) मछली
 (D) चूड़ी
47. बिल्ली की हत्या और आदमी की हत्या बराबर हैं। यह वाक्य किसने कहा ?
 (A) सास ने
 (B) मिसरानी ने
 (C) महरी ने
 (D) पंडित परमसुख ने
48. गजाधर बाबू ने कितने साल तक नौकरी की ?
 (A) 30
 (B) 35
 (C) 40
 (D) 28

49. सेनापति ने अग्निसेन को सौ सैन्य लेकर दुर्ग के किस तरफ जाने का निर्देश दिया ?
- (A) पूर्व
(B) पश्चिम
(C) दक्षिण
(D) उत्तर
50. चाणक्य ने कुशों को उखाड़कर उनकी जड़ों में क्या डाला ?
- (A) घी
(B) मट्ठा
(C) पानी
(D) दूध
51. जब घास के सिर पर चोट ज्यादा पड़ती है, तो घास इसे किसका प्रमाण समझती है ?
- (A) ताकत का
(B) दुखियारे का
(C) भय का
(D) क्रोध का
52. बंटी किसे चिट्ठी लिखना चाहता था ?
- (A) डॉक्टर को
(B) पापा को
(C) बहादुर को
(D) ममी को
53. आर्यों का किनसे कोई संघर्ष नहीं हुआ ?
- (A) आपस में
(B) असुरों से
(C) गंधर्वों से
(D) दैत्यों से
54. महारानी विक्टोरिया का घोषणा-पत्र कब निकला ?
- (A) 1858 में
(B) 1758 में
(C) 1857 में
(D) 1947 में
55. किसने अष्टावक्र को अस्पताल लेने के लिए फोन किया ?
- (A) खजांची ने
(B) कुल्फीवाले ने
(C) पुलिस ने
(D) पड़ोसी ने
56. माधव ने भरपेट खाकर बची हुई पूड़ियों का पत्तल उठाकर किसे दे दिया ?
- (A) घिसू को
(B) कुत्ते को
(C) भिखारी को
(D) अंधे को

57. 'यदि वह मुझसे दूर भागना चाहते हैं, तो मैं उनको बाँधकर नहीं रखना चाहती।' सुखदा ने किसके लिए यह वाक्य कहा ?
 (A) डॉक्टर
 (B) मुन्नी
 (C) अमरकांत
 (D) समरकांत
58. चित्रलेखा ने किसे अपना गुरु मानकर उनसे दीक्षा लेने की प्रार्थना की थी ?
 (A) बीजगुप्त
 (B) कुमारगिरि
 (C) मृत्युंजय
 (D) श्वेतांक
59. कौन नंद राजा से सुवासिनी की रक्षा करके राजा का शत्रु बन जाता है ?
 (A) वररुचि
 (B) दैत्य
 (C) राक्षस
 (D) चाणक्य
60. राजा से किसने कहा कि मुझे भी प्राणदंड मिले ?
 (A) सैनिक ने
 (B) सिंहमित्र ने
 (C) अरुण ने
 (D) मधूलिका ने
61. कृष्ण सोते समय जब चिल्ला उठते हैं, तब यशोमती भैया क्या करती हैं ?
 (A) कड़वी बात बोलती है
 (B) दासी को बुलाती हैं
 (C) मधुर गाती है
 (D) झुँझला उठती हैं
62. पक्षी पेड़ों को छोड़कर क्यों चले गए ?
 (A) बाढ़ आने से
 (B) भोजन की तलाश में
 (C) पेड़ के पास साँप को देखकर
 (D) सूखा पड़ने से
63. भारतीय सपूतों से कौन पुकारकर कहती है कि जयी बनो ?
 (A) वाङ्वाग्नि
 (B) स्वतंत्रता
 (C) भारती
 (D) हिमाद्रि
64. माया शिव के घर क्या बनकर बैठी है ?
 (A) भवानी
 (B) दीवानी
 (C) मानिनी
 (D) योगिनी

65. प्रेत और छाया से रति करना किसका अपमान है ?
 (A) सौंदर्य का
 (B) नारी का
 (C) आत्मा का
 (D) परमात्मा का
66. मजदूरनी कहाँ पत्थर तोड़ रही थी ?
 (A) इलाहाबाद के पथ पर
 (B) बनारस के पथ पर
 (C) पेड़ के नीचे
 (D) कवि के सामने
67. घटाएँ गरजकर क्या कहती हैं ?
 (A) किसान तृप्त होगा
 (B) खेत हराभरा होगा
 (C) गर्मी भाग जाएगी
 (D) फिर उजाला नहीं होगा
68. गोपी किस लालसा से कृष्ण की मुरली छिपा देती है ?
 (A) बात करने की
 (B) उनके साथ माखन खाने की
 (C) रासलीला करने की
 (D) उनकी हँसी देखने की
69. कवयित्री ने झाँसी की रानी की कहानी किससे सुनी थी ?
 (A) बुंदेली हरबोलों से
 (B) बुंदेली फकीरों से
 (C) इतिहास से
 (D) बुजुर्गों से
70. कवि ने बहुत दिनों के बाद किसकी मुस्कान देखी ?
 (A) शिशु की
 (B) माँ की
 (C) पकी सुनहली फसल की
 (D) मौलसिरी के फूलों की
71. सही वर्तनी किस शब्द में है ?
 (A) तल्लीन
 (B) चक्रपाणी
 (C) सर्वेस्वर
 (D) बिशेषण
72. 'जलद' का पर्यायवाची शब्द है :
 (A) नीरज
 (B) नीरद
 (C) सूरज
 (D) पंकज
73. हिन्दी में दीर्घ स्वर कितने हैं ?
 (A) 4
 (B) 6
 (C) 7
 (D) 10
74. 'कागज' का वचन बदलिए :
 (A) कागजों
 (B) कागजें
 (C) कागजाँ
 (D) कागज

75. ओड़िआ का 'अ' कौन-सा स्वर है ?

- (A) पश्च
- (B) अग्र
- (C) कोमल
- (D) केन्द्रीय

76. उपसर्ग युक्त शब्द कौन-सा नहीं है ?

- (A) पराजय
- (B) लापरवाह
- (C) भरपेट
- (D) दिखावट

77. 'लंबोदर' में कौन-सा समास है ?

- (A) अव्ययीभाव
- (B) बहुब्रीहि
- (C) तत्पुरुष
- (D) कर्मधारय

78. 'महेश्वर' का संधि-विच्छेद करने से होगा :

- (A) महे + श्वर
- (B) मही + ईश्वर
- (C) महा + ईश्वर
- (D) महा + इश्वर

79. 'स्थूल' का विपरीतार्थक शब्द है :

- (A) अस्थूल
- (B) पतला
- (C) मोटा
- (D) सूक्ष्म

80. 'प्रदर्शन' शब्द में कौन-सा प्रत्यय है ?

- (A) दर्शन
- (B) अन
- (C) दृश
- (D) प्र

81. 'देखना' का प्रथम प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया-रूप लिखिए :

- (A) दिखाना
- (B) दिखवाना
- (C) देखाना
- (D) दिखना

82. किसने मुझे बुलाया ?

रेखांकित पद किस कारक में है ?

- (A) कर्ता
- (B) कर्म
- (C) करण
- (D) संप्रदान

83. अकर्मक क्रिया छँटिए :

- (A) दौड़ाना
- (B) जगाना
- (C) पढ़ना
- (D) भागना

84. 'बाघ' का लिंग - परिवर्तन कीजिए :
- (A) बाघिन
(B) बाघीन
(C) बाघनी
(D) बाघी
85. विशेषण छाँटिए :
- (A) लाली
(B) डाली
(C) पहली
(D) सहेली
86. शाबाश! तुम अब्बल आए !
यह किस प्रकार का वाक्य है?
- (A) प्रश्नवाचक
(B) इच्छावाचक
(C) विस्मयादिबोधक
(D) संकेतवाचक
87. मोहन _____ कुछ न पूछो।
शून्य स्थान पर सही परसर्ग है :
- (A) ने
(B) से
(C) को
(D) में
88. 'घुटने टेक देना' का अर्थ है :
- (A) अनुमति देना
(B) डरा देना
(C) मार गिराना
(D) पराजय स्वीकार करना
89. मिश्र वाक्य पहचानिए :
- (A) वह लड़का दौड़ में प्रथम आया, जो कल देर से आया था।
(B) वह लड़का देर से आया और दौड़ में प्रथम आया।
(C) कल देर से आने वाला लड़का दौड़ में प्रथम आया।
(D) दौड़ में प्रथम आनेवाला लड़का देर से आया था।
90. 'जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी' का अर्थ है :
- (A) सही दाम दोगे तो सही सामान मिलेगा
(B) काम के अनुसार फल मिलना
(C) उपकार के बदले अपकार करना
(D) काँटा बोओगे तो त्रिशूल मिलेगा
91. हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिए :
सुमित्रा को रोटी खाना पड़ेगी।
- (A) सुमित्रा को रोटी खाना पड़ेगा।
(B) सुमित्रा से रोटी खानी पड़ेगी।
(C) सुमित्रा को रोटी खानी पड़ेगी।
(D) सुमित्रा को रोटी खाना पड़ा।
92. हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिए :
लड़की आती तो नाची होती।
- (A) लड़की आती तो नाची होती।
(B) लड़की आते तो नाचती।
(C) लड़की आए तो नाचे।
(D) लड़की आती तो नाचती।
93. हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिए :
तुम आए तो मैं जाऊँ।
- (A) तुम आए तो मैं जाऊँ।
(B) तुम आओ तो मैं जाऊँ।
(C) तू आएगा तो मैं जाएगा।
(D) तुम आओगे तो मैं जाऊँ।

94. हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिए :

ଗଜକାଲି ବର୍ଷା ହୋଇଥିଲା ।

- (A) कल बारिश हुई थी।
- (B) कल बारिश हुआ था।
- (C) कल बारिश होगी।
- (D) कल बारिश हो रही थी।

95. हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिए :

ଘୋଡ଼ାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଘଡ଼ିଆରେ ଚରୁଛନ୍ତି ।

- (A) घोड़ा मैदान में चर रहे हैं।
- (B) घोड़े मैदान में चर रहे हैं।
- (C) घोड़े मैदान पर चर रहे हैं।
- (D) घोड़ियाँ मैदान में चर रही हैं।

96. गद्यपाठ पढ़ते समय अनुकरण वाचन के पहले क्या किया जाता है ?

- (A) मौनवाचन
- (B) शब्दार्थीकरण
- (C) आदर्शवाचन
- (D) प्रस्तावना

97. जिस पाठ-योजना में श-स के भेद पर चर्चा की जाती है, उसे कौन-सी पाठ-योजना कहते हैं ?

- (A) गद्य
- (B) पद्य
- (C) संरचना
- (D) उच्चारण

98. व्याकरण-पाठ की एक अन्विति में विश्लेषणात्मक प्रश्न पूछने के बाद क्या पूछा जाता है ?

- (A) नियम निर्धारण के प्रश्न
- (B) श्यामपट पर लिखे नियम को कॉपी में लिखने को
- (C) दूसरी अन्विति के वाक्यों को पढ़ने को
- (D) अपने मन से कुछ वाक्य लिखने को

निम्न अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

संगीत के सात स्वरों में पाँच स्वर प्रधान और दो गौण हैं। सामगान के पाँच प्रधान स्वर प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय, चतुर्थ और मन्द्र हैं तथा दो गौण स्वर क्रष्ट और अतिस्वार्य हैं। गांधर्वगान में मध्यम, गांधार, ऋषभ, षड्ज और धैवत मुख्य स्वर हैं पंचम और निषाद गौण स्वर हैं। शैवगान में षड्ज, ऋषभ, गांधार, मध्यम और पंचम प्रधान एवं धैवत, निषाद गौण स्वर माने जाते हैं।

प्रश्न :

99. किसमें धैवत मुख्य स्वर है ?

- (A) सामगान में
- (B) गांधर्वगान में
- (C) शैवगान में
- (D) निषाद गान में

100. सामगान के गौण स्वर कौन-कौन से हैं ?

- (A) क्रष्ट और मन्द्र
- (B) धैवत और निषाद
- (C) पंचम और निषाद
- (D) क्रष्ट और अतिस्वार्य

C - SECTION - IV

CHILD DEVELOPMENT, PEDAGOGY,
SCHOOL MANAGEMENT & EVALUATION

101. Which one of the following assessment practices will bring out the best in students ?
- (A) When students are required to reproduce facts as tested via multiple choice questions.
 - (B) When the emphasis is laid upon positive correlation between test scores and student ability.
 - (C) When the marks obtained and the position secured by the student in the class are the ultimate determinants of success.
 - (D) When conceptual change and students alternative solutions are assessed through several different methods of assessment.
102. Which one of the following situations is illustrative of a child centred classroom ?
- (A) A class in which the teacher dictates and students are asked to memorise the notes.
 - (B) A class in which the textbook is the only resource the teacher refers to.
 - (C) A class in which the behaviour of students is governed by the rewards and punishments the teacher would give them.
 - (D) A class in which the students are sitting in groups and the teacher take turns to go to each group.
103. Score based on statistical comparison of individual's performance with the performance of others in that age group is _____.
- (A) Intelligence Quotient
 - (B) Deviation IQ
 - (C) Fluid Intelligence
 - (D) Crystallized Intelligence
104. Behaviour is the movement of an organism or its parts in a frame of reference provided by the organism itself or by external objects or fields of force. Which theory of learning does it belong to ?
- (A) Stimulus - Response Theory
 - (B) Theory of Systematic Behaviour
 - (C) Theory of Conditional Response
 - (D) Operant Conditioning Theory
105. According to whom, a short answer essay item is one in which the examinee supplies the answer in one or two lines and is usually concerned with one central concept ?
- (A) Marshall & Hales
 - (B) Linn & Miller
 - (C) Gronlund
 - (D) NCF-2005

106. A grading system in which teachers base assessment decisions about an individual's work on comparisons with the work of peers is classified as :
- (A) Norm-referenced grading
 - (B) Criterion-referenced grading
 - (C) Competitive grading
 - (D) None of these
107. Which of the following is not the characteristics of formative evaluation ?
- (A) Its design is exploratory and quite flexible
 - (B) It seeks to identify influential variables
 - (C) It monitors teaching learning strategy during instructions
 - (D) It is almost unobstructive and non-reactive
108. To which of Kohlberg's stages, empathy and prosocial behaviours are most closely related ?
- (A) Pre Conventional Ethics
 - (B) Conventional Ethics
 - (C) Post Conventional Ethics
 - (D) None of these
109. In this world of human affairs there is no worse nuisance than a boy at the age of fourteen. If he talks with a childish lisp, he is called a baby; and if he answers in a grown up way, he is called an impertinent whose view was it ?
- (A) Rabindra Nath Tagore
 - (B) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (C) Sri Aurobindo
 - (D) S. Radhakrishnan
110. Condition involving a range of motor or coordination difficulties due to brain damage is known as :
- (A) Epilepsy
 - (B) Spasticity
 - (C) Cerebral Palsy
 - (D) Articulation disorders
111. Which of the following is not a guideline for encouraging creativity ?
- (A) Ask students to support dissenting opinions
 - (B) Use a class brainstorming session whenever possible
 - (C) Give ungraded assignments from time to time
 - (D) Don't reinforce a pattern of telling "Secrets"

112. According to Psychoanalytic theory of motivation which of the following is true ?

- (A) Man's behaviour is directed by his will and that the will is motivated by intellectual evaluation.
- (B) Motivation is an element of the highest importance in the process of learning.
- (C) Human behaviour is inspired by the desires lying concealed in the unconscious and subconscious mind of the individual.
- (D) Emphasized that motivation to work is rooted from physiological to self-actualisation needs.

113. School Based Management is a way for forcing individual schools to take responsibility for what happens to the children under their jurisdiction - was the view of _____.

- (A) Malen
- (B) Hausman
- (C) Candoli
- (D) Hallinger

114. In which type of educational management teachers get proper scope for evaluating the assignments entrusted upon them ?

- (A) Creative Management
- (B) Laissez Faire Management
- (C) Decentralised Management
- (D) Democratic Management

115. The prompting method of memory testing is created by :

- (A) H. Munsterburg
- (B) H. Ebbinghaus
- (C) Ephrussi
- (D) Pholman

116. At which phase a child cannot solve a problem alone but can be successful under adult guidance or in collaboration with a more advanced peer ?

- (A) Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)
- (B) Zone of Actual Development (ZAD)
- (C) Information Processing
- (D) Meta Cognition

117. Continuous and Comprehensive evaluation emphasises :

- (A) How learning can be observed, recorded and improved upon
- (B) Continuous testing on a comprehensive scale to ensure learning
- (C) Fine tuning of tests with the teaching
- (D) Redundancy of the board examination

118. Which assessment involves students in the collection and evaluation of materials to be included for examination ?
- (A) Check List
 - (B) Portfolio
 - (C) Rating Scale
 - (D) Rubrics
119. Which part of the brain is involved in higher cognitive process ?
- (A) Cerebellum.
 - (B) Cerebral cortex
 - (C) Midbrain
 - (D) Pons
120. Which of the following is not a characteristic of critical pedagogy ?
- (A) To empower students and help them to help themselves
 - (B) To subjugate students by oppression
 - (C) To promote emancipation and intellectual growth
 - (D) To center its practice on community and collaboration
121. "Although approximate chronological ages are attached to the stages, children pass through them at different rates" - whose theory of development helps us to understand this statement ?
- (A) Robert S. Sear
 - (B) Vygotsky
 - (C) Piaget
 - (D) Erikson
122. A child reasons 'you do this for me and I'll do that for you'. In which stage of Kohlberg's moral reasoning would this child fall ?
- (A) The 'good boy-good girl' orientation
 - (B) The social-contract orientation
 - (C) The instrumental purpose orientation
 - (D) The punishment and obedience orientation
123. Ongoing process of arranging information and experience into mental system or categories is known as :
- (A) Assimilation
 - (B) Accommodation .
 - (C) Organization
 - (D) Equilibration

124. All of the following promote assessment as learning except :
- (A) Telling students to take internal feedback
 - (B) Generating a safe environment for students to take chances
 - (C) Tell students to reflect on the topic taught
 - (D) Testing students as frequently as possible
125. Which one of the following is a good example of learning of a problem solving task till the students able to do it by themselves ?
- (A) Offering a reward for solving the problem quickly
 - (B) Telling them that they can do it by trying again and again
 - (C) Providing a half solved example
 - (D) Telling them they can't go home till they solve the problem
126. The following are the main objectives of International Conference on Educational Planning held at Paris in 1968 except :
- (A) To examine critically the experiences of educational planning over the past ten years.
 - (B) To assess major tendencies and problems with which educational planning is likely to have to deal in the next ten years.
 - (C) To assess co-operative learning groups and difficulties of implementing multiage education.
 - (D) To develop practical guidelines for helping individual nations.
127. There should be more varied modes of assessment beyond the examination hall paper pencil test, was the recommendation of :
- (A) NEP - 2020
 - (B) NCF - 2005
 - (C) NPE - 1986
 - (D) Revised NPE - 1992
128. Who is the founder of critical pedagogy ?
- (A) Paulo Freire
 - (B) Paul Willis
 - (C) Ira Shor
 - (D) Shirley Steinberg
129. Rousseau's theory on adolescence was criticised by the psychologists, because :
- (A) It was not purely philosophic in nature
 - (B) It was not based on observation and experiments
 - (C) He was a devoted parent
 - (D) He did not analyse the self-expression of children
130. Which of the following is a guideline for the teachers to deal with the learning disabled students ?
- (A) Breaking assignments into very small steps
 - (B) Make sure students are being reinforced for their successes
 - (C) Work on the learning problem directly
 - (D) All of the above

131. A scale with a set of points which describe varying degrees of the dimension of an attribute under observation is known as :
- (A) Aptitude scale
 - (B) Rating scale
 - (C) Attitude scale
 - (D) Questionnaire & schedules
132. According to Piaget, the ability to infer a relationship between two objects based on knowledge of their relationship with a third object, develop at which stage ?
- (A) Sensori motor
 - (B) Pre-Operational
 - (C) Concrete Operational .
 - (D) Formal Operational
133. Which of the following does not contain School Development Plan estimates ?
- (A) Physical requirement of additional infrastructure and equipments over the three year period.
 - (B) Classwise enrolment for three years.
 - (C) Training requirement of teachers.
 - (D) Free textbooks and additional costs as per the specifications in schedule.
134. Whose name is strongly associated with the apparatus of puzzle box ?
- (A) Skinner
 - (B) Pavlov
 - (C) Thorndike
 - (D) Tolman
135. NCTE as a statutory body came into existence in pursuance of the NCTE Act-1993 on the _____.
- (A) 17th August 1993
 - (B) 17th August 1995
 - (C) 5th September 1995
 - (D) 10th December 1994
136. The essay test possesses relatively low validity and reliability because of the following factors except :
- (A) It can be assessed only by a teacher or competent professionals
 - (B) It may not provide a true picture of the comprehension level of the learner
 - (C) The learners focus on learning broad concepts and articulating relationship
 - (D) Good verbal ability even in the absence of relevant points
137. Assessment for learning takes into account the followings except :
- (A) Qualitative improvement in learning
 - (B) Learning styles of students
 - (C) Develops personal social skills
 - (D) Mistakes and strengths of students

138. Who has suggested that people are motivated by a hierarchy of needs, beginning with basic psychological requirements and moving upto the need for self-fulfillment ?
- (A) J. Atkinson
(B) Kelly
(C) Maslow
(D) B. Weiner
139. Characterization by value, which is one of the objective of Bloom's taxonomy, comes within which domain ?
- (A) Cognitive
(B) Affective
(C) Psychomotor
(D) None of these
140. Which of the following is a physical/ material resource for education ?
- (A) Intellectual properties
(B) Sponsorships
(C) Alumni
(D) Endowments
141. In MCQ item, the problem part is called as :
- (A) Direction
(B) Foils
(C) Stem
(D) Distractor
142. Which of the following is the main objective of continuous assessment ?
- (A) To find out the extent to which the objectives have been achieved
(B) To discover how far the learning experiences in the classroom have proved effectively
(C) To learn how successfully the aims of education have been fulfilled
(D) To help the learners to understand their progress in learning
143. What do you mean by Rule-Eg method ?
- (A) Teaching or learning by moving from specific examples to general rules.
(B) Teaching or learning by moving from general principles to specific examples.
(C) Making imaginative leaps to correct perceptions.
(D) Teachers present material in complete, organised form, moving from broadest to more specific concepts.
144. Role of teachers for the development of critical pedagogy is/are :
- (A) Collaborative and co-operative learning
(B) Promote good citizen quality for future society
(C) Development of capabilities of learners
(D) All of the above

145. "Motivation is the stimulation of actions towards a particular objective where previously there was little or no attraction to that goal". This definition was given by :

- (A) W.A. Kelly
- (B) T.W. Atkinson
- (C) F.G. McDonald
- (D) H.W. Bernard

146. Organising pre-service and in-service training of teachers; develop and disseminate innovative educational techniques and practices are the objectives of which organisation ?

- (A) NCTE
- (B) NCERT
- (C) Central Advisory Board of Education
- (D) NIEPA

147. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Blue Print ?

- (A) Weightage are given to objectives and contents
- (B) Weightage to form of questions in terms of marks
- (C) A two dimensional chart
- (D) It produces a link between test items and paper setters policy decisions

148. Which of the following is a benefit of peer assessment ?

- (A) It can assist in deepening the student's own perception.
- (B) It helps narrowing the gap between one's imagined view of teaching and what actually occurs.
- (C) It helps students towards understanding the observation process.
- (D) It makes a student to become more independent learner.

149. Which of the following is not a guideline for the teachers to develop problem solving qualities of learners ?

- (A) Ask the students if they are sure they understand the problem
- (B) Encourage attempts to see the problem from different angles
- (C) Pose a question and let students try to find the answer
- (D) Teach heuristics

150. According to McDougall's view Negative self-feeling is associated with which of the following instincts ?

- (A) Submission
- (B) Acquisition
- (C) Self assertion
- (D) Repulsion

- o o o -