

Subject
Code:

0912/TE-TGE/RCE-E

SET - (A)

Question Booklet No.

9

परीक्षा केन्द्राध्यक्ष की मोहर
Seal of Superintendent of Examination Centre

S B T E - 19

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा बॉल-प्वाइंट पेन से भरा जाए
To be filled in by Candidate by Ball-Point pen only

उत्तर-शीट का क्रमांक
Sl. No. of Answer-Sheet

अनुक्रमांक
Roll No.

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घोषणा : मैंने नीचे दिये गये निर्देश अच्छी तरह पढ़कर समझ लिए हैं।

Declaration : I have read and understood the instructions given below.

वीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर

(Signature of Invigilator).....

वीक्षक के नाम

(Name of Invigilator)

अभ्यर्थी के हस्ताक्षर

(Signature of Candidate).....

अभ्यर्थी का नाम

(Name of Candidate)

पूर्णांक - 150

समय - 3 घंटे

प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में पृष्ठों की संख्या
Number of Pages in this Question Booklet

24

प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या
Number of Questions in this Question Booklet

150

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES

1. Immediately after getting the booklet read instructions carefully, mentioned on the front and back page of the question booklet and do not open the seal given on the question booklet, unless asked by the invigilator.
2. Write your Roll No., Answer-Sheet No., in the specified places given above and do your signature.
3. Make all entries in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the given instructions otherwise Answer-Sheet will not be evaluated.
4. After Opening the seal, ensure that the Question Booklet contains total no. of pages as mentioned above and printing of all the 150 questions is proper. If any discrepancy is found, inform the invigilator within 15 minutes and get the correct booklet.
5. While answering the question from the Question Booklet, for each question choose the correct/most appropriate option out of four options given, as answer and darken the circle provided against that option in the OMR Answer-Sheet, bearing the same serial number of the question. Darken the circle only with Black or Blue ball point pen.
6. Darken the circle of correct answer properly otherwise answers will not be evaluated. The candidate will be fully responsible for it.
7. There are 150 objective type questions in this Question Booklet. 1 mark is allotted for each correct answer and 1/4 mark will be deducted for each wrong Answer.
8. Do not write anything anywhere in the Question Booklet and the Answer-Sheet except making entries in the specified places otherwise OMR sheet will not be evaluated.
9. After completion of the examination, only OMR Answer Sheet and cover page of question booklet is to be handed over to the invigilator. Carbon copy of the Answer-Sheet and Question Booklet may be taken away by the examinee.

10. This Question Booklet consists of Parts namely :

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (1) Child Development and Pedagogy | 30 Marks |
| (2) General Hindi | 25 Marks |
| (3) General English | 25 Marks |
| (4) Mathematics and Science | 30 Marks |
| (5) Social Studies | 20 Marks |
| (6) Computer Related General Knowledge | 10 Marks |
| (7) General Knowledge | 10 Marks |

All questions are compulsory.

अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका मिलते ही मुख पृष्ठ एवं अंतिम पृष्ठ में दिए गए निर्देशों को अच्छी तरह पढ़ लें। प्रश्न पुस्तिका में लगी सील को वीक्षक के कहने से पूर्व न खोलें।
2. ऊपर दिए हुए निर्धारित स्थानों में अपना अनुक्रमांक, उत्तर-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक लिखें तथा अपने हस्ताक्षर करें।
3. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-शीट में समस्त प्रविष्टियां दिये गये निर्देशानुसार करें अन्यथा उत्तर-शीट का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।
4. सील खोलने के बाद सुनिश्चित कर लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में कुल पृष्ठ ऊपर लिखे अनुसार दिए हुए हैं तथा उसमें सभी 150 प्रश्नों का मुद्रण सही है। किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि होने पर 15 मिनट के अंदर वीक्षक को सूचित कर सही प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त करें।
5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न हेतु प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न के नीचे दिए गए चार विकल्पों में से सही/सबसे उपयुक्त केवल एक ही विकल्प का चयन कर उत्तर-शीट में सही विकल्प वाले गोले को जो उस प्रश्न के सरल क्रमांक से सम्बंधित हो काले या नीले बॉल-प्वाइंट पेन से भरें।
6. सही उत्तर वाले गोले को अच्छी तरह से भरें, अन्यथा उत्तरों का मूल्यांकन नहीं होगा। इसकी समस्त जिम्मेदारी परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
7. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 150 वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न दिए गए हैं। प्रत्येक सही उत्तर हेतु 1 अंक आबंटित किया गया है तथा गलत उत्तर अंकित करने पर 1/4 अंक काटे जायेंगे।
8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा उत्तर-शीट में निर्दिष्ट स्थानों पर प्रविष्टियां भरने के अतिरिक्त कहीं भी कुछ न लिखें। अन्यथा OMR शीट का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जायेगा।
9. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त केवल ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-शीट एवं प्रश्न-पुस्तिका की कच्हर पेज वीक्षक को सौंपनी है। उत्तर-शीट की कार्बन कॉपी तथा प्रश्न-पुस्तिका परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।
10. इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में निम्न भाग होंगे :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| (1) बाल विकास एवं शिक्षा शास्त्र | 30 अंक |
| (2) सामान्य हिन्दी | 25 अंक |
| (3) सामान्य अंग्रेजी | 25 अंक |
| (4) गणित और विज्ञान | 30 अंक |
| (5) सामाजिक अध्ययन | 20 अंक |
| (6) कम्प्यूटर संबंधी सामान्य ज्ञान | 10 अंक |
| (7) सामान्य ज्ञान | 10 अंक |
- सभी प्रश्न करने अनिवार्य हैं।

SEAL

PART - 1
CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND
PEDAGOGY

1. The type of evaluation used to monitor progress during instruction is called :
 - (A) Diagnostic evaluation
 - (B) Formative evaluation
 - (C) Placement evaluation
 - (D) Summative evaluation
2. Learning is :
 - (A) A change in behaviour
 - (B) The result of experience and practice
 - (C) Relatively permanent change in behaviour
 - (D) All the above
3. An effective school practice is :
 - (A) Continuous comparative evaluation
 - (B) Corporal punishment
 - (C) Competitive classroom
 - (D) Individualized learning
4. The best method to study growth and development of child is :
 - (A) Psychoanalytical method
 - (B) Comparative method
 - (C) Developmental method
 - (D) Statistical method
5. Which of the following is appropriate for the environment conducive to thinking and learning in children ?
 - (A) Listening to teachers for long periods silently
 - (B) Increase in homeworks
 - (C) Learning by doing
 - (D) Allowing students to take some decisions about what to learn and how to learn
6. "It is normally distributed in nature, it is a joint product of both heredity and environment; it grows with age and its vertical growth ceases at the age of 16 to 20". This passage is related to :
 - (A) Growth
 - (B) Development
 - (C) Intelligence
 - (D) Interaction
7. Principle of Motivation :
 - (A) Stresses on encouraging students.
 - (B) Tell students to practice.
 - (C) Asks to recapitulate what is learned.
 - (D) None of the above
8. What has been considered as a process of correcting behaviour by training ?
 - (A) Teaching
 - (B) Learning
 - (C) Motivation
 - (D) Instructions

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिये जगह

9. School based assessment is primarily based on the principal that :
- (A) Teachers know their learners capabilities better than the external examiner.
 - (B) Students should at all cost get higher grades.
 - (C) Schools are more efficient than external body of examination.
 - (D) Assessment should be very economical.
10. The socially deviant individuals deviate because :
- (A) They are not properly socialized.
 - (B) They don't conform to social norms.
 - (C) They are not live in groups.
 - (D) They don't follow effective strategies.
11. In an inclusive classroom children demonstrate which of the following ?
- (A) Increased acceptance of diverse learners
 - (B) Better communication and social skills
 - (C) Greater development in moral and ethical principles
 - (D) All the above
12. Learners **cannot** learn unless :
- (A) they are taught according to the needs of social aims of education
 - (B) they know that the lesson being taught will be tested in the near future
 - (C) they are prepared to learn
 - (D) children are asked about their learning in school by their parents at home on a daily basis
13. The Individualized Education Program (IEP) must be based solely on :
- (A) the student's need
 - (B) pre-existing programs
 - (C) service available in the district
 - (D) recommendations of the general educator
14. Which statement is **not** related to mental development from the statements given below ?
- (A) Weight and height of the learner
 - (B) Logic and judgment
 - (C) Development of memory
 - (D) Conceptual capacity
15. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) students generally display cognitive delays and have difficulties in which of the following areas ?
- (A) Attention
 - (B) Mental retardation
 - (C) Impulse control
 - (D) (A) and (C) only

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16. The term comprehensive evaluation implies for :
- Evaluation conducted at several points of time
 - Evaluation by group of teachers
 - Evaluation of scholastic and co-scholastic aspects of Pupil's growth
 - Several tests for long hours
17. Which of the following factors supports learning in a classroom ?
- Increasing the number of class tests
 - Supporting the autonomy of children by the teachers
 - Sticking to one particular method of teaching to maintain uniformity
 - Increasing the time interval of periods from 40 minutes to 50 minutes
18. Which of the following is **not** a component of three dimensional theory of Guilford ?
- Operations
 - Abilities
 - Products
 - Contents
19. The normal 12 year old child is most likely to :
- Have difficulty with gross motor coordination
 - Have anxiety feelings about pleasing adults
 - Confine his/her interests to the 'here and now'
 - Be eager for peer approval
20. A child always sympathizes with other child. This is which habit ?
- Thinking habit
 - Emotional habit
 - Vascular habit
 - Moral habit
21. NCF 2005 emphasizes the most is :
- To solve hard questions
 - To memorise the concepts
 - On construction of knowledge
 - To do mathematics speedily
22. Which of the following is cognitive process ?
- Playing
 - Retrograde actions
 - Thinking
 - Running
23. Which of the areas of individual differences is most important for organising educational programmes effectively ?
- physical features along with mental characteristics
 - social characteristics along with physical features
 - socio-emotional characteristics
 - socio-emotional and mental characteristics

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24. A provision for education for the children with disabilities can be made :
- through integration
 - by including in the main stream
 - through inclusive education
 - none of the above
25. Inclusive Education is based on the principle of :
- Social equilibrium
 - Equity and equal opportunities
 - Social existence and globalization
 - World brotherhood
26. The son of a doctor becomes an expert doctor. It is an example of :
- Biological heredity
 - Social Heredity
 - Transfer of instinct
 - All the above
27. How children learn ? Which one of the following is **not** true with respect to this statement ?
- Children learn in class only
 - Children learn when they are cognitively ready
 - Children learn in a number of ways
 - Children learn as they are naturally motivated
28. Summative evaluation implies :
- Judging the performance during teaching-learning interactions
 - Finding out the level of achievement initially
 - Judging the learning outcomes for motivational purpose
 - Ascertaining the performance level after the academic session comes to an end
29. Which of the following is **not** a main characteristic of infancy ?
- High speed of learning
 - Curious nature
 - Learning by imitation
 - Process of reflection
30. A purposefull assessment should have the following characteristics :
- It enhances fear and stress among the students.
 - It serves as a feedback for students and teachers.
 - It should be done only at the end of the year.
 - Comparative evaluations to differentiate between the students.

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भाग - 2
सामान्य हिन्दी

31. “पठन कौशल का विकास की दृष्टि से, कक्षा में विद्यार्थियों से किसी पाठ के अनुच्छेद का नियमित रूप से पठन कराया जाना आवश्यक है।” उपर्युक्त कथन :
- (A) सही है
(B) गलत है
(C) आंशिक रूप से सही है
(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
32. ‘उतर गई लोई तो क्या करेगा कोई’ – लोकोक्ति का सही अर्थ क्या है?
- (A) सब एक सा होना
(B) बुरे में और बुराई चढ़ जाना
(C) निर्लज्ज हो जाना
(D) अधिकार प्राप्ति के लिए गलत काम करना
33. नीचे दिये गये शब्दों में शुद्ध वर्तनी वाले शब्द का चयन कीजिए।
- (A) अद्वितीय
(B) अद्वितीय
(C) अद्वितिय
(D) अद्वतीय
34. ‘ ’ एवं “ ” विराम चिन्ह को क्रमशः क्या कहते हैं?
- (A) अपूर्ण विराम एवं उद्धरण चिन्ह
(B) रेखिका एवं उद्धरण चिन्ह
(C) संक्षिप्तक एवं उद्धरण चिन्ह
(D) उद्धरण चिन्ह एवं उद्धरण चिन्ह

35. ‘इमला’ से विद्यार्थी में किस कौशल का विकास होता है?
- (A) किसी के द्वारा बोले गए शब्दों को शुद्ध वर्तनी में लिखने का कौशल-विकास होता है।
(B) शब्दों को शुद्ध रूप में और क्रमवार लिखने का कौशल-विकास होता है।
(C) शुद्ध वर्तनी के साथ तीव्र गति से लेखन-कौशल का विकास होता है।
(D) उपरोक्त तीनों सही हैं।
36. निम्नलिखित में से पदबन्ध की विशेषता नहीं है :
- (A) एक से अधिक पद होते हैं।
(B) ये पद एक इकाई के रूप में सम्बद्ध होते हैं।
(C) इसमें क्रिया नहीं होती।
(D) इसके आरंभ में अधिकतर कि, जितना आदि होते हैं।
37. भाववाचक संज्ञाएँ बनाई जाती हैं :
- (A) जातिवाचक संज्ञा से
(B) विशेषण से
(C) क्रिया से
(D) उपरोक्त सभी
38. कर्तृवाचक कृदन्त-विशेषण बनाने के लिए धातु के अंत में लगाते हैं :
- (A) औनी
(B) अन्त
(C) आन
(D) आक

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39. “मुहावरे वाक्यांश होते हैं।” इस कथन के संबंध में निम्नांकित में क्या सही है?
- (A) कथन सही है
(B) कथन आंशिक सही है
(C) कथन गलत है
(D) कथन आंशिक गलत है
40. ‘भाषाचन्द्रोदय’ ग्रंथ में सर्वनाम के लिए निम्न में से कौन से शब्द का उपयोग किया गया है?
- (A) संज्ञावाचक
(B) संज्ञाप्रतिनिधि
(C) संज्ञापर्याय
(D) संज्ञासमन्वयक
41. बच्चा, वाचिक भाषा को पहले-पहल किस प्रकार सीखता है?
- (A) पठन से
(B) श्रवण से
(C) लेखन से
(D) आंगिक संकेतों से
42. ‘बूँद-बूँद करके तालाब भरता है’ - इस वाक्य में धातु है :
- (A) सकर्मक धातु
(B) उभयविध धातु
(C) अकर्मक धातु
(D) संयुक्त धातु
43. ‘उसको इसमें कुछ लाभ नहीं’ - इस वाक्य में कौन-सा कारक है?
- (A) करण कारक
(B) अपादान कारक
(C) सम्प्रदान कारक
(D) सम्बन्ध कारक
44. “हर एक राष्ट्र अपनी संस्कृति के बल पर ही प्रगति करता है। सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के माध्यम से ही वह अपना जीवन सुखी, उपयोगी तथा आनंदमय बना सकता है। सभ्यता और संस्कृति में घनिष्ठ संबंध होते हुए भी अंतर है। जीवन को श्रेष्ठ तथा उन्नत बनाने की साधनाओं का नाम संस्कृति है और उन साधनाओं से प्राप्त जीवन-प्रणाली का नाम सभ्यता है।”
- उपर्युक्त गद्यांश के लिए उपयुक्त शीर्षक निम्नांकित में क्या होगा?
- (A) राष्ट्र के विकास में संस्कृति का योगदान
(B) सभ्यता और संस्कृति
(C) सभ्यता और संस्कृति का अंतःसंबंध
(D) उपरोक्त सभी
45. “अपठित गद्यांश का सारांश लिखने में सरल भाषा एवं छोटे-छोटे वाक्यों का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।” उपर्युक्त कथन के संदर्भ में सही विकल्प क्या होगा?
- (A) कथन आंशिक सही है
(B) कथन पूर्णतः सही है
(C) कथन आंशिक गलत है
(D) कथन पूर्णतः गलत है
46. “लोकोक्ति का क्षेत्र मुहावरे की तुलना में अधिक व्यापक है।” इस कथन के संदर्भ में निम्नांकित में क्या सही है?
- (A) कथन सही है
(B) कथन आंशिक सही है
(C) कथन गलत है
(D) कथन आंशिक गलत है

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिये जगह

47. भरी सभा में द्रोपदी को अपमानित होते देख भीम ने क्रोधित होकर घोषणा की, “यदि मैंने कौरवों की _____ तो मेरा नाम भीम नहीं।”
उपर्युक्त वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान के लिए निम्नांकित में से कौन सा मुहावरा सही और सटीक है?
- (A) दाँत खट्टे न किए
(B) मैदान नहीं मारा
(C) कमर नहीं तोड़ा
(D) ईंट से ईंट न बजाई
48. प्रयत्न के आधार पर व्यंजनों के मुख्यतः कितने भेद हैं?
- (A) आठ
(B) छः
(C) चार
(D) दो
49. “वह ऐसा क्यों कहता था कि वहाँ न जाएँगे” – वाक्य के अंत में किस विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग होगा?
- (A) पूर्ण विराम
(B) अर्द्ध विराम
(C) प्रश्न चिह्न
(D) आश्चर्यबोधक चिह्न
50. ‘हवा चल रही है’ – इस वाक्य में क्रिया है :
- (A) आरम्भ बोधक
(B) अनुमति बोधक
(C) आवश्यकता बोधक
(D) नित्यता बोधक
51. निम्न में व्यंग्यार्थ का पर्यायवाची क्या है?
- (A) प्रतीयमानार्थ
(B) सूच्यर्थ
(C) आक्षेपार्थ
(D) उपरोक्त सभी
52. “मैं आया और वह गया” – किस वाक्य का उदाहरण है?
- (A) सरल वाक्य
(B) मिश्र वाक्य
(C) संयुक्त वाक्य
(D) उपरोक्त में कोई नहीं
53. ‘बिल’ किस भाषा का उपसर्ग है?
- (A) अंग्रेजी
(B) संस्कृत
(C) उर्दू
(D) पुर्तगाली
54. ‘परात’ किस भाषा का शब्द है?
- (A) तुर्की
(B) देशज
(C) पुर्तगाली
(D) अरबी
55. अपठित गद्यांश का संक्षेपण एक प्रकार का पुनःसृजन है क्योंकि संक्षिप्तकृत रचना का निम्नांकित वैशिष्ट्य उसे पुनःसृजन की कोटि तक पहुँचाता है।
- (A) मूल अंश को अपने शब्दों में प्रस्तुत करने के कारण
(B) पूर्णतः दोषरहित होने के कारण
(C) बोधगम्य होने के कारण
(D) सुग्राह्य होने के कारण

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PART - 3

GENERAL ENGLISH

Read the below passage carefully and answer the questions 56 - 65 :

Niccolo Machiavelli, an Italian states man and political philosopher of the early sixteenth century, is considered the father of modern political thinking. Machiavelli was a product of Renaissance Florence, a city state that was struggling for expansion and survival among a competing group of similar states. As a public servant and diplomat, Machiavelli came to understand power politics by observing the spectacle around him without any illusions. In 1512, he was briefly imprisoned and then forced to leave public life. He retired to his country estate, where he recorded his reflections on politics. Two of his books would become classics in political theory : Discourses on the first Ten Books of Livy, a set of essays on ancient and modern politics, and The Prince, a potent little book that would shock readers for centuries.

Machiavelli saw politics as an affair separate from religion and ethics, an activity to be practiced and studied for its own sake. Politics was simply the battle of men in search of power, and since all men are brutal, selfish, and cowardly, politics must follow certain rules. In his most famous work, The Prince (1532), Machiavelli described the means by which a leader may gain and maintain power. The ideal prince was the man who had studied his fellow

men, both by reading history and by observing the present, and was willing to exploit their weaknesses. Machiavelli thought that his own time was too corrupt to permit any alternative to the Renaissance despots that he saw all around him.

Machiavelli's philosophy arose more from a deeply pessimistic view of human nature than from a lack of moral sense, which many readers criticized him. He was, and still is, misunderstood to have promoted atheism over religion and criminality over other means of governing. Despite the ruthless connotation of the term "Machiavellian", many of his works, such as the History of Florence (1532), express republican principles. Machiavelli's supporters saw him not as a cynic who glorified in evil but as a scientist of politics who saw the world more clearly than others and reported what he saw with lucidity and honesty.

The cultural impact of Machiavelli's philosophy was far-reaching, and negative interpretations have persisted. The dramatic literature of the late sixteenth century, notably the plays of Shakespeare, often featured a villainous but humorous character type known as the Machiavel. The Machiavel character loved evil for its own sake, and this delight in evil made all other motivation unnecessary. The Machiavel had a habit of using humorous monologues to comment on his own wickedness and contempt for goodness. Shakespeare's Principal Machiavel characters are the treacherous Iago in Othello, the ruthlessly ambitious Edmund in King Lear, and the murderous title character in Richard III.

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56. Machiavelli thought that his own time was too corrupt to permit any alternative to the Renaissance despots.

Which of the following best changes the above sentence using "so _____ that" instead of "too" ?

- (A) Machiavelli thought his own time corrupt so much that there is no alternative to the Renaissance despots.
- (B) Corruption is so much that Machiavelli thought no alternative can be there to the Renaissance despots.
- (C) Machiavelli thought that his own time was so corrupt that it cannot permit any alternative to the Renaissance despots.
- (D) Machiavelli thought that the Renaissance despots are so corrupt that they have no alternative.

57. Identify the part of speech of the phrase "a cynic" which occurs in paragraph 3.

- (A) Adjective
- (B) Noun
- (C) Adverb
- (D) Both adjective and noun

58. What is the subject of The Prince ?

- (A) The trial and imprisonment of Machiavelli
- (B) The relationship between politics and religion
- (C) The ways that a ruler gains and maintains power
- (D) The history of the political leadership of Florence

59. The Machiavel character in drama has all of the following characteristics EXCEPT :

- (A) dislike for goodness
- (B) humorous commentary
- (C) enjoyment of evil
- (D) complex motivation

60. The word lucidity in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to :

- (A) distaste
- (B) clarity
- (C) respect
- (D) concern

61. According to the passage, what was the main influence on Machiavelli's political philosophy ?

- (A) The power struggle within and among city-states.
- (B) The desire to express his anger for being imprisoned.
- (C) The rejection of ancient theories about politics.
- (D) The shock and disgust he felt toward political leaders.

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62. Machiavelli's political philosophy included all of the following beliefs EXCEPT :

- (A) Politics is the power struggle among men who are all brutal and selfish.
- (B) The ideal ruler understands and exploits the weaknesses of others.
- (C) People must organize to fight against evil and corruption in politics.
- (D) Politics should be studied and practiced separately from religion and ethics.

63. Machiavelli's philosophy arose more from a deeply pessimistic view of human nature that form a lack of moral sense.

The underlined word 'Machiavelli's' is an example of :

- (A) The possessive case
- (B) The nominative case
- (C) The accusative case
- (D) Objective case

64. The word their in paragraph 2 refers to :

- (A) religion and ethics
- (B) certain rules
- (C) fellow men
- (D) Renaissance despots

65. The word illusions in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to :

- (A) conclusions
- (B) false beliefs
- (C) limits
- (D) good intentions

Read the below poem and answer the questions 66 - 70 :

Over the sougning of the sombre wind,
priests chant louder than ever :
the mouth of Indian opens.
Crocodiles move into deeper water.
Mornings of heated middens
Smoke under the sun
The good wife
lies in my bed
through the long afternoon
dreaming still, unexhausted
by the deep roar of funeral pyres

66. Crocodiles slide slowly into deeper water to :

- (A) take rest
- (B) take breath
- (C) eat
- (D) escape the heat

67. 'Middens' is closest in meaning to :

- (A) women
- (B) girls
- (C) dung heaps
- (D) gardens

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिये जगह

68. In this short poem, the poet describes :
 (A) The Indian heat in the summer
 (B) Indian summer morning
 (C) Indian summer afternoon
 (D) Indian summer evening
69. Which of the following is **not** the meaning of Sombre ?
 (A) dark
 (B) dull
 (C) sad
 (D) sober
70. What sense permeates the whole poem ?
 (A) a sense of delight
 (B) a sense of inactivity and lethargy
 (C) a sense of quiet and content
 (D) a sense of indifference and anxiety
71. Language skills include :
 (A) only listening and speaking
 (B) only listening, speaking, reading, writing
 (C) only reading and writing
 (D) only vocabulary and grammar
72. A speaking skill practice activity requires :
 (A) a lot of teacher talk time.
 (B) a lot of pupil talk time.
 (C) a lot of dialogue writing time.
 (D) a lot of reading time.
73. Practice in language function focuses on :
 (A) grammatical structures of language
 (B) use of appropriate language
 (C) spelling
 (D) handwriting
74. Language acquisition requires only :
 (A) acquaintance with grammatical structures of a language
 (B) smart board for graded vocabulary practice
 (C) language laboratory for pronunciation correction
 (D) language rich environment for a subconscious learning process
75. Remedial teaching is meant to :
 (A) help students with less academic achievements
 (B) teach students who are not yet ready to learn
 (C) to help students remember what they have learnt
 (D) to find out how much students have learnt
76. Linguistic errors refer to :
 (A) grammatical errors
 (B) pronunciation errors
 (C) spelling errors
 (D) all the above

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिये जगह

77. When we evaluate speaking skills, we evaluate :

- (A) pronunciation, pause, intonation, stress
- (B) spelling, indenting, word choice, grammar
- (C) eye span, making inferences, factual comprehension
- (D) punctuation, handwriting, speed of reading

78. Teaching - learning materials are basically meant to :

- (A) test
- (B) teach and learn
- (C) record progress
- (D) check progress

79. The place of grammar in practising communication skills can be described as :

- (A) grammar in isolation
- (B) comparative grammar
- (C) grammar in context
- (D) analysis of grammatical structures

80. A good teacher uses a wide variety of teaching strategies because :

- (A) different teaching objectives demand different teaching strategies
- (B) different strategies appeal different learners
- (C) it kills monotony and makes the classroom transaction interesting
- (D) all the above

PART - 4

MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

81. An object is held in front of a concave mirror between F and C. The image formed is :

- (A) at F
- (B) at C
- (C) beyond C
- (D) between C and F

82. The resistance of the cell does **not** depend on :

- (A) Current drawn from the cell
- (B) Temperature of electrolyte
- (C) Concentration of electrolyte
- (D) The emf of the cell

83. Two cubes have their volumes in the ratio 1 : 27. The ratio of their surface areas will be :

- (A) 9 : 27
- (B) 1 : 9
- (C) 1 : 3
- (D) None of the above

84. A trader mixes three varieties of groundnuts costing ₹ 50, ₹ 20 and ₹ 30 per kg in the ratio 2 : 4 : 3 in terms of weight, and sells the mixture at ₹ 33 per kg. What percentage of profit does he make ?

- (A) 8%
- (B) 9%
- (C) 10%
- (D) None of the above

85. Ravi got married 8 years ago. His present age is $\frac{6}{5}$ times his age at the time of his marriage. Ravi's sister was 10 years younger to him at the time of his marriage. The age of Ravi's sister is :

- (A) 32 years
- (B) 36 years
- (C) 38 years
- (D) None of the above

86. If the process of transfer of heat is slow then it can be :

- (A) conduction or convection
- (B) conduction or radiation
- (C) convection or radiation
- (D) radiation only

87. For double convex lens R_1 and R_2 are :

- (A) positive, negative
- (B) negative, positive
- (C) positive, positive
- (D) negative, negative

88. Eggs, Cheese and milk are rich source of :

- (A) Vitamin A and B
- (B) Vitamin B and D
- (C) Vitamin B and E
- (D) Vitamin A and D

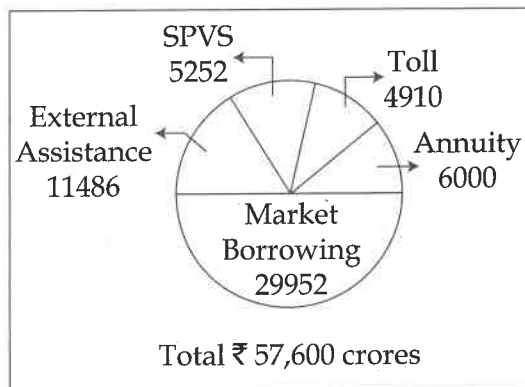
89. If $x = y^a$, $y = z^b$ and $z = x^c$, then the value of abc will be :

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) $a^2b^2c^2$
- (D) None of the above

90. The most common way of proving in Geometry is :

- (A) Inductive Method
- (B) Deductive Method
- (C) Proof by contradiction
- (D) All of the above

91. Following is given the sources of funds to be arranged by National Highways Authority of India for its Phase II project in crores of rupees :



The central angle corresponding to Market Borrowing is :

- (A) 52%
- (B) 187.2%
- (C) 192.4%
- (D) None of the above

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिये जगह

92. Specific heat of a substance at the melting point becomes :

- (A) low
- (B) high
- (C) remains unchanged
- (D) infinite

93. Chock coil works on the principle of :

- (A) Wattless current
- (B) Self inductance
- (C) Mutual inductance
- (D) None of the above

94. A parallelogram which has equal diagonals is a :

- (A) Rhombus
- (B) Rectangle
- (C) Trapezium
- (D) None of the above

95. Read the following question and its solution :

If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ then to prove

$$d(a - 2ab) = b(c - 2ad)$$

Solution : $\therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{b} - 2a = \frac{c}{d} - 2a$$

$$\therefore d(a - 2ab) = b(c - 2ad)$$

The method used above for solving the problem is called :

- (A) Analytic Method
- (B) Synthetic Method
- (C) Inductive Method
- (D) Heuristic Method

96. As per the NCF 2005, narrow aim of Mathematics teaching is :

- (A) to teach number system and higher aim is to teach algebra.
- (B) to teach calculation and higher aim is to teach mensuration.
- (C) to develop numeracy related skill and higher aim is to develop problem solving skill.
- (D) to teach arithmetic and higher aim is to teach algebra.

97. Below is given the classification of 100 students based on marks in Physics and Chemistry obtained by them in an examination.

Marks out of 50 Subject	40 and above	30 and above	20 and above	10 and above	0 and above
Physics	9	32	80	92	100
Chemistry	4	21	66	81	100
(Aggregate) Average	7	27	73	87	100

The percentage of the number of students getting at least 60% marks in Chemistry over those getting at least 40% marks in aggregate, is approximately :

- (A) 29%
- (B) 31%
- (C) 34%
- (D) None of the above

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिये जगह

98. A rectangular sheet of paper 22 cm long and 10 cm broad can be curved to form the lateral surface area of a right circular cylinder in two ways. The difference between the volumes of the two cylinders thus formed is :
- (A) 252 cm^3
(B) 200 cm^3
(C) 210 cm^3
(D) None of the above
99. Nitrogen gas **cannot** be obtained by heating following :
- (A) Ammonium dichromate
(B) Ammonium nitrite
(C) Silver nitrate
(D) Barium azide
100. In a right angled triangle the square of the hypoteneous is twice the product of the other sides. Then the triangle is :
- (A) Equilateral
(B) Isosceles
(C) Of angles 30° , 60° , 90°
(D) None of the above
101. Select the **wrong** statement regarding AIDS :
- (A) AIDS is an immunodeficiency disease.
(B) HIV selectively infects and kills B-lymphocytes.
(C) Retrovirus have RNA genomes that replicate via DNA intermediate.
(D) Viral RNA is converted into DNA copy by reverse transcriptase.
102. What is immaterial for an fuse wire ?
- (A) Its specific resistance
(B) Its radius
(C) Its length
(D) Current flowing through it
103. The function of leghaemoglobin in the root nodules of legume plant is :
- (A) Nodule differentiation
(B) Expression of nif gene
(C) Oxygen removal
(D) Inhibition of nitrogenase activity

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिये जगह

104. A man travelled from the village to railway station at the rate of 25 km/hour and walked back at the rate of 4 km/hour. If the whole journey took 5 hours 48 minutes, then the distance of Railway Station from the village will be :

- (A) 10 km
- (B) 25 km
- (C) 20 km
- (D) None of these

105. In the examination of statistics, the average for the entire class was 80 marks. If 10% of the students scored 95 marks and 20% scored 90 marks, then the average marks of the remaining students of the class is :

- (A) 75
- (B) 85
- (C) 95
- (D) None of the above

106. Consider following statements :

- (a) Chlorofluorocarbons are responsible for ozone layer depletion.
- (b) Green house effect is responsible for global warming.
- (c) Ozone layer does not permit infrared radiation from sun to reach the earth.
- (d) Acid rain is mostly because of oxides of nitrogen and sulphur.

Correct statements are :

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

107. Among the following which one is mismatched ?

- (A) Balmer Series - Visible Region
- (B) Wave nature of electron - Diffraction experiment
- (C) Uncertainty Principle - Lewis deBroglie
- (D) Rutherford Nuclear Model - Helium Nuclei

108. The change in pressure and volume of air, when sound wave passes through air are :

- (A) isothermal
- (B) isobaric
- (C) isochoric
- (D) adiabatic

109. A circular cylinder can hold 61.6 cc of water. If the height of the cylinder is 40 cm and the outer diameter is 16 mm, then the thickness of the material of the cylinder is :

- (A) 0.2 mm
- (B) 1 mm
- (C) 0.3 mm
- (D) None of the above



Three blocks A, B and C of masses 4 kg, 2 kg and 1 kg respectively, are in contact on a frictionless surface. If a force of 7 N is applied on the 4 kg block, then the contact force between A and B is :

- (A) 3 N
- (B) 4 N
- (C) 9 N
- (D) 1 N

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिये जगह

PART - 5
SOCIAL STUDIES

111. Following is the 'Woman Wealth (Istri-Dhan)' according to Hindu religion 'Shastra'.

- (a) Wealth from Mother
- (b) Wealth from Brother
- (c) Wealth from Father
- (d) Wealth from the Husband

Correct answer is :

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

112. How much minimum percentage of members are compulsory to be present for the legal proceedings of 'Rajya Sabha' of the Indian Parliament ?

- (A) 20 percent
- (B) 33 percent
- (C) 50 percent
- (D) 10 percent

113. Who among the following was the Chief administrator of the Sarkar (District) in Mughal period ?

- (A) Foujdar
- (B) Vazir-a-Sarkar
- (C) Kotwal
- (D) Sadra-a-Sadur

114. Which river is **not** a tributary of river Godavari ?

- (A) Wainganga
- (B) Koyna
- (C) Wardha
- (D) Pranahita

115. Which British historian has said Muslim conspiracy to the revolt of 1857 ?

- (A) Sir James Outram
- (B) Benjamin Disraeli
- (C) Russal
- (D) Holmes

116. What was the opinion of Guru Nanak Devji regarding 'Soul' ?

- (A) Immortal
- (B) Mortal
- (C) There is no soul
- (D) Soul is confusion

117. Which leader of this state was the minister in the Central Province Assembly of 1946 ?

- (A) Pt. Sundarlal Sharma
- (B) E. Raghvendra Rao
- (C) Pt. Ravishankar Shukla
- (D) Vaman Rao Lakhe

118. The source of elephant cave inscription to know the history of ancient India is related to which dynasty ?

- (A) Gupta dynasty
- (B) Shung dynasty
- (C) Kharwel dynasty
- (D) Pal dynasty

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिये जगह

119. During the national movement, who of the following in this state was the following leader to stop cow slaughtering movement ?
 (A) Mahant Naindas
 (B) Bairistar Chhedilal
 (C) Guru Agamdas
 (D) Shyamlal
120. The number of active volcano in world is :
 (A) Approximately 200
 (B) Approximately 300
 (C) Approximately 400
 (D) Approximately 500
121. The picture 'Mahaparinirvana' of Buddha of Gupta period is found in which cave of Ajanta ?
 (A) 16
 (B) 17
 (C) 8
 (D) 18
122. Which of the following are **not** the emergency powers of the President of India ?
 (a) Declaration of President's rule in the states
 (b) Amnesty to the criminals
 (c) Announcement of emergency
 (d) Announcement of war
Right answer is :
 (A) (a), (b), (c), (d)
 (B) (a), (c), (d)
 (C) (b), (d)
 (D) (c), (d)
123. Where is diamond found ?
 (A) Pharsabahar
 (B) Lotapani
 (C) Behradih
 (D) Aarasmeta
124. When was the concept of socialism added in the Indian Constitution ?
 (A) 1950
 (B) 1956
 (C) 1962
 (D) 1977
125. Which pass is situated in Sikkim state ?
 (A) Bara lachala
 (B) Zojila
 (C) Nathula
 (D) Banihal
126. Right to Free Education by the Indian Constitution is given up to how much age ?
 (A) 6 - 14
 (B) 6 - 18
 (C) 6 - 12
 (D) 6 - 16

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिये जगह

127. Who has given plate tectonics theory ?

- (A) Wegener
- (B) Holmes
- (C) Morgan
- (D) Taylor

128. In which Zamindari the ancient fort of Chaiturgarh of this state was situated ?

- (A) Matin
- (B) Khairagarh
- (C) Lafa
- (D) Dongargarh

129. Match the following **Column - I** the festivals of the state with **Column - II**.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) Bhojali | (i) Chaitra |
| (b) Pola | (ii) Bhado |
| (c) Matar | (iii) Savan |
| (d) Mati Tihar | (iv) Kartik |

Code :

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (iii) | (ii) | (i) | (iv) |
| (B) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (C) (iii) | (ii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (D) (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) |

130. Where is origin of Eb river ?

- (A) Khurja hill
- (B) Ludeng hill
- (C) Chhuri hill
- (D) Sonhat plateau

PART - 6

COMPUTER RELATED GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

131. What is the full form of SMS ?

- (A) Short Message Service
- (B) Short Message Solution
- (C) Short Message Server
- (D) Short Message Sender

132. Which shortcut key is used to align the text to the centre ?

- (A) Ctrl+F
- (B) Ctrl+E
- (C) Ctrl+X
- (D) Ctrl+P

133. What is the maximum size of a document allowed as an attachment in the Gmail ?

- (A) 25 KB
- (B) 25 MB
- (C) 15 MB
- (D) 50 MB

134. Which of the following is the type of software that has self-replicating software that causes damage to files and system ?

- (A) Trojan horses
- (B) Bots
- (C) Worms
- (D) Backdoors

135. Computer can be used in the field of :

- (A) Communication
- (B) Transportation
- (C) Simulation
- (D) All of the above

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिये जगह

136. Web search engines stores information about many web pages by a _____.

- (A) Web indexer
- (B) Web router
- (C) Web organizer
- (D) Web Crawler

137. What is the other name of a dot-matrix printer ?

- (A) Impact printer
- (B) Page printer
- (C) Non-impact printer
- (D) Spray printer

138. A CPU has 32 bit program counter. This means that the CPU can address :

- (A) 32 K memory locations
- (B) 32 M memory locations
- (C) 2 G memory locations
- (D) 4 G memory locations

139. Which one of the following is **not** an open source operating system ?

- (A) Haiku
- (B) Ghost
- (C) Mac OS
- (D) Open BSD

140. DVD was invented and developed in :

- (A) 1990
- (B) 1995
- (C) 1997
- (D) 1992

PART - 7

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

141. Which of the following is the amount of guarantee deposited by the banks with the Reserve Bank of India ?

- (A) IPO (Initial Public Offer)
- (B) SLR (Special Liquidity Ratio)
- (C) CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio)
- (D) RRR (Reverse Repo Rate)

142. Who of the following personality of this state was the First Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh ?

- (A) Pt. Ravishankar Shukla
- (B) Pt. Shyamacharan Shukla
- (C) Pt. Vidyacharan Shukla
- (D) Pt. Ishwaricharan Shukla

143. Under the provisions of the constitution on which of the following ground the citizenship of India does **not** lose ?

- (A) Renunciation
- (B) Termination
- (C) Registration
- (D) Deprivation

144. Which of the following form of democracy is envisaged in our constitution ?

- (A) Representative
- (B) Referendum
- (C) Oligarchic
- (D) Power-centred

145. At which of the following place the steel industry was **not** established during the Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961) ?

- (A) Raurkela
- (B) Bhilai
- (C) Durgapur
- (D) Bokaro

146. Which of the following is **not** the characteristic of the Indian Constitution ?

- (A) Written
- (B) Theocratic
- (C) Flexible
- (D) Sovereign

147. By which of the following Constitutional Amendment the Right to Property has been deleted from the Fundamental Rights ?

- (A) 42nd Amendment
- (B) 44th Amendment
- (C) 46th Amendment
- (D) 48th Amendment

148. Which of the following dynasty ruled in this state for the longest time of span ?

- (A) Sharabhpuriya
- (B) Vakataka
- (C) Kalchuri
- (D) Kakatiya

149. By which of the following Constitutional Amendment the Fundamental Duties have been incorporated in Indian Constitution ?

- (A) 42nd Amendment
- (B) 44th Amendment
- (C) 46th Amendment
- (D) 48th Amendment

150. Which of the following is the essential feature of the federal nature of the constitution ?

- (A) Federal Court
- (B) Bicameral Legislature
- (C) Distribution of Power
- (D) Dual Government

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिये जगह

SET - A

उत्तर अंकित करने का समय : 3 घंटे
Time for marking answers : 3 Hours
नोट :

अधिकतम अंक : 150
Maximum Marks : 150

1. इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में निम्न भाग होंगे :

(1) बाल विकास एवं शिक्षा शास्त्र	30 अंक
(2) सामान्य हिन्दी	25 अंक
(3) सामान्य अंग्रेजी	25 अंक
(4) गणित और विज्ञान	30 अंक
(5) सामाजिक अध्ययन	20 अंक
(6) कम्प्यूटर संबंधी सामान्य ज्ञान	10 अंक
(7) सामान्य ज्ञान	10 अंक

प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है। सभी प्रश्न करने अनिवार्य हैं।

2. प्रश्नों के उत्तर, दी गई OMR उत्तर-शीट (आंसरशीट) पर अंकित कीजिए।

3. गलत उत्तर अंकित करने पर 1/4 अंक काटे जायेंगे।

4. किसी भी तरह के कैलकुलेटर या लॉग टेबल एवं मोबाइल फोन का प्रयोग वर्जित है।

5. OMR उत्तर-शीट (आंसरशीट) का प्रयोग करते समय ऐसी कोई असावधानी न करें/बरतें जिससे यह फट जाये या उसमें मोड़ या सिलवट आदि पड़ जाये जिसके फलस्वरूप वह खराब हो जाये।

Note :

1. This Question Booklet consists of Parts namely :

(1) Child Development and Pedagogy	30 Marks
(2) General Hindi	25 Marks
(3) General English	25 Marks
(4) Mathematics and Science	30 Marks
(5) Social Studies	20 Marks
(6) Computer Related General Knowledge	10 Marks
(7) General Knowledge	10 Marks

Each question carries 1 mark. All questions are compulsory.

2. Indicate your answers on the OMR Answer-Sheet provided.

3. 1/4 mark will be deducted for each wrong Answer.

4. Use of any type of calculator or log table and mobile phone is prohibited.

5. While using OMR Answer-Sheet care should be taken so that the OMR Answer-Sheet does not get torn or spoiled due to folds and wrinkles.