

Part – A
CHILD DEVELOPMENT
AND PEDAGOGY

1. Which of the following factors will not lead to educational backwardness?
A. Poor socio-economic status of family
B. Poor educational environment of school
C. Occupation of family
D. Poor emotional climate of family
2. A pupil who when compared with the other pupils of the same chronological age shows marked educational deficiency is:
A. Gifted child
B. Backward child
C. Exceptional child
D. None of these
3. Who said that "Creativity is the power of human mind to create new contents by transforming relations and thereby generating new correlates"?
A. Spearman B. Berlett
C. Skinner D. Levin
4. I.P.C. stands for:
A. Indian Postal Code
B. Indian Penal Code
C. Indian Public Court
D. None of these
5. When learnt material is reproduced without any manipulation, the memory is known as:
A. Whole memory
B. Rote memory
C. Perfect memory
D. All of these
6. Abraham Maslow was basically a:
A. Pragmatist B. Behaviourist
C. Humanist D. Realist
7. Which of the following is not a behaviourist?
A. Watson B. Skinner
C. Pavlov D. Levin
8. In the beginning of life, the baby is guided by:
A. Maturation B. Instincts
C. Learning D. None of these
9. Directive therapy was developed by:
A. Carl Roger B. Ellis
C. Skinner D. None of these
10. Psychoanalytic approach of counselling was introduced by:
A. Adler B. Jung
C. Freud D. None of these
11. The general wants or desire of human beings are known as:
A. Motive B. Needs
C. Drive D. None of these
12. The last stage in the hierarchy of needs given by Maslow is:
A. Esteem needs
B. Safety needs
C. Physiological needs
D. Self-actualization
13. The process of helping the individual through his own efforts to discover and develop his potentialities in order to better adjust to environment:
A. Guidance B. Counselling
C. Motivation D. None of these
14. A relatively permanent change in behavioural potentiality that occurs as a result of reinforced practice is:
A. Learning B. Motivation
C. Aptitude D. None of these
15. According to the principle of cephalocadal tendencies development proceeds from:
A. Head to foot
B. Near to distant parts
C. Foot to head
D. Distant to near parts
16. The period from the conception to the birth of the child is known as:
A. Adolescence B. Infancy
C. Prenatal D. Adulthood
17. The stage defined by Jean Piaget, where cognitive development begins with the baby's use of senses and movement to explore the world:
A. Sensorimotor stage
B. Pre-operational stage
C. Concrete stage
D. None of these
18. Rorschach Inkblot Test, which is used for assessment of personality was developed by:
A. Eysenck
B. Alport
C. Harman Rorschach
D. Jean Piaget
19. Who propounded the theory of multiple intelligence?
A. Jean Piaget B. Binnet
C. Howard Gardner D. None of these
20. The psychologist who defined intelligence is the ability to adapt to one's surroundings is:
A. Jean Piaget B. Thorndike
C. Terman D. Binnet

21. Thorndike's theory falls under which of the following categories?
A. Behaviouristic theory
B. Cognitive theory
C. Psychoanalytic theory
D. None of these
22. The component of language referring to rules governing the structure and sequence of speed of sounds:
A. Semantics B. Grammar
C. Phonology D. None of these
23. Which gland controls the pituitary gland and hence the normal and proportionate growth of the body?
A. Sex gland B. Thyroid gland
C. Urinary gland D. None of these
24. Which of the following characteristics is not associated with emotional development?
A. Emotion is accompanied by physiological change
B. Emotions start immediately after birth
C. Intense form of emotions are seen during early childhood period
D. Emotions are unrelated to physical development
25. Social development of an infant depends on:
A. His chance of interaction with others
B. Love and affection shown to the child
C. The extent to which he is able to attract the attention of others
D. All of these
26. Unifactor or single factor theory of intelligence was given by:
A. Thorndike B. Pavlov
C. Alfred Binnet D. Freeman
27. Extroverts are those persons who are:
A. Social and friendly
B. Tension free
C. Both of these
D. None of these
28. In sociometric method, the super star is one who:
A. is chosen by maximum number of persons
B. is chosen by multiple pairs
C. both of these
D. none of these
29. Word 'Association test' for assessing personality was first used by Jung in:
A. 1912 B. 1922
C. 1848 D. 1910

30. The variations and deviations among individuals in regard of their height, weight, colour of skin, colour of eyes and hair, feet, etc. is known as:
A. Emotional difference
B. Physical difference
C. Mental difference

Part – B

हिन्दी

31. 'कंगाली में आटा गीला' लोकोक्ति का अर्थ है—
A. छल कपट से काम निकालना
B. पुरानी स्थिति में बने रहना
C. कष्ट पर कष्ट आना
D. जबरदस्ती गले पड़ना
32. शुद्ध वाक्य है—
A. मुझे केवल दस रुपए चाहिए।
B. मुझे केवल मात्र दस रुपए चाहिए।
C. मुझे केवल दस रुपए मात्र चाहिए।
D. मुझे मात्र दस रुपए केवल चाहिए।
33. मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति को सफल बनाते हैं—
A. भाषा, विषयवस्तु और प्रस्तुतीकरण
B. रटकर बोलने की शैली
C. आरोह, अवरोह को ध्यान में न रख लगातार बोलने का शैली
D. बिना भूले लगातार बोलने की शैली
34. स्पर्श व्यंजन के उदाहरण हैं—
A. क्ष, त्र, ज्ञ, ज्ञ B. य, र, ल, व
C. त, थ, द, ध D. श, ष, स, ह
35. देशभक्ति = देश के लिए भक्ति, में समास है—
A. बहुब्रीहि B. द्वंद्व
C. अव्ययी भाव D. तत्पुरुष
36. इच्छावाचक वाक्य का उदाहरण हैं—
A. मोहन कल आएगा।
B. आपकी यात्रा मंगलमय हो।
C. कल कौन आया था?
D. वह घर पहुँच गया होगा।
37. "जेते तुम तारे, तेते नभ में न तारे हैं।" —में अलंकार है—
A. रूपक B. श्लेष
C. यमक D. बहुब्रीहि
38. भोजन + आलय = भोजनालय, में संधि है—
A. दीर्घ संधि B. गुण संधि
C. वृद्धि संधि D. यण संधि

निर्देश (प्र. क्र. 39-46):

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनकर उत्तर दीजिए-

हम सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता की बात कितनी ही करें; परंपराओं का अवमूल्यन हुआ है, आस्थाओं का क्षरण हुआ है। कड़वा सच तो यह है कि हम बौद्धिक दासता स्वीकार कर रहे हैं, पश्चिम के सांस्कृतिक उपनिवेश बन रहे हैं। हमारी नई संस्कृति अनुकरण की संस्कृति है। हम आधुनिकता के झूठे प्रतिमा अपनाते जा रहे हैं। प्रतिष्ठा की अंधी प्रतिस्पर्धा में जो अपना है, उसे खोकर छद्म आधुनिकता की गिरफ्त में आते जा रहे हैं। संस्कृति को नियंत्रक शक्तियों के क्षीण हो जाने के कारण हम दिग्भ्रमित हो रहे हैं। हमारा समाज ही अन्य निर्देशित होता जा रहा है। विज्ञापन और प्रसार के सूक्ष्म तंत्र हमारी मानसिकता बदल रहे हैं। उनमें सम्मोहन की शक्ति है, वशीकरण की थी।

39. किसका अवमूल्यन हुआ है?
A. आस्थाओं का
B. सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता का
C. परंपराओं का
D. बौद्धिकता का
40. हम किसको स्वीकारते जा रहे हैं?
A. बौद्धिक दासता को
B. अन्याय को
C. गौरवशाली भारतीय संस्कृति को
D. मान्य परंपराओं को
41. हमारी नई संस्कृति कैसी है?
A. आदर्श
B. अनुकरण की
C. आदर्श प्रतिमानों की
D. अच्छाईयों से युक्त
42. हम किसके झूठे प्रतिमान अपनाते जा रहे हैं?
A. विदेशों के
B. गाँवों के
C. प्राचीनता के
D. आधुनिकता के
43. संस्कृति की नियंत्रक शक्तियों के क्षीण होने के कारण हम क्या हो रहे हैं?
A. प्रतिस्पर्धा
B. आधुनिक
C. प्रतिष्ठित
D. दिग्भ्रमित
44. अंधी प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण हम किसकी गिरफ्त में आ रहे हैं?

- A. अपनेपन की
B. छद्म आधुनिकता की
C. पुरातन पंथियों की
D. नवीनता की

45. किसके सूक्ष्म तंत्र हमारी मानसिकता बदल रहे हैं?

- A. विज्ञापन और प्रसार के
B. दूरदर्शन और समाचार के
C. समाचार-पत्रों के
D. आधुनिकता के

46. समाज में किसका क्षरण हो रहा है?

- A. प्रतिष्ठा का
B. बुद्धि का
C. आस्थाओं का
D. अस्मिता का

निर्देश (प्र. क्र. 47-53):

निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनकर उत्तर दीजिए-

सच हम नहीं सच तुम नहीं

सच है महज संघर्ष ही।

संघर्ष से हटकर जिए तो क्या जिए हम या कि तुम।

जो नत हुआ वह मृत हुआ ज्यों वृंत से झरकर कुसुम।

जो लक्ष्य भूल रुका नहीं।

जो हार देख झुका नहीं।

जिसने प्रणय पाथेय माना जीत उसकी ही रही।

सच हम नहीं सच तुम नहीं।

ऐसा करो जिससे न प्रावीं में कहीं जड़ता रहे।

जो है जहाँ चुपचाप अपने-आप से लड़ता रहे।

जो भी परिस्थितियाँ मिलें।

काँटे चुभें, कलियाँ खिलें।

हारे नहीं इंसान, है सन्देश जीवन का यही।

सच हम नहीं सच तुम नहीं।

47. कवि ने किसको सच माना है?

- A. संघर्ष को
B. सबको
C. ईश्वर को
D. मानव को

48. कवि के अनुसार जीत किसकी होती है?

- A. शक्तिशाली की
B. प्रणय को _____ मानने वाले की
C. धनी शक्ति की
D. अभिमानी व्यक्ति की

49. 'फूलों के साथ' चलने का तात्पर्य है-

- A. खुशबूदार चीज़ों के साथ
B. बगीचे में विचारण करना
C. जंगल के रास्ते पर
D. सुविधा भोगी जीवन

50. काँटे और कलियाँ किसके प्रतीक हैं?
A. सुविधा और आराम के
B. प्रतिष्ठा और सम्मान के
C. दुःख और सुख के
D. संपत्ति और सम्मान के
51. नत वक्ती किस तरह मृत हो जाता है?
A. जैसे वृक्ष से गिरकर फल
B. जैसे वृत्त से झरकर कुसुम
C. जैसे छत से गिरकर मनुष्य
D. जैसे लक्ष्य से भटका मनुष्य
52. किससे लड़ने की प्रेरणा कवि दे रहे हैं?
A. चुपचाप अपने आप से लड़ने की
B. सच से लड़ने की
C. लक्ष्य से लड़ने की
D. पराजय से लड़ने की
53. जीवन का क्या सन्देश बताया गया है?
A. लोगों को संघर्ष की प्रेरणा देनी चाहिए
B. संघर्ष से बचना चाहिए
C. इंसान को हार नहीं माननी चाहिए
D. लक्ष्य को भूलकर संघर्ष करना चाहिए
54. 'साकेत' एक महाकाव्य है। -में किन दो विराम-चिह्नों का प्रयोग हुआ है?
A. पूर्ण विराम और अर्द्ध विराम
B. पूर्ण विराम और निर्देशक चिह्न
C. पूर्ण विराम और कोष्ठक चिह्न
D. पूर्ण विराम और उद्धरण चिह्न
55. भाषा शिक्षण का सरल उपाय है-
A. स्कूली जीवन को बाहर के जीवन से जोड़ा जाए
B. पूरी तरह से रटा देना चाहिए
C. शिक्षक को लगातार बोलने दिया जाए
D. अंग्रेजी के शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाए
56. शुद्ध शब्द है-
A. उज्ज्वल B. उज्ज्वल
C. उज्जवल D. उज्जवल
57. आशुभाषण का अर्थ है-
A. विषय को एक दिन पहले बता देना
B. विषय पर चर्चा-परिचर्चा करवाना
C. किसी विषय पर तत्काल बोलना
D. विषय को रटकर बोलना
58. श्रव्य प्रसारण माध्यम के अन्तर्गत रखा जा सकता है
A. समाचार-पत्र B. रेडियो
C. विविध पत्रिकाएँ D. पोस्टर

59. नदी का पर्यायवाची है-
A. भवानी B. सुर
C. गिरि D. सरिता
60. 'गागर में सागर भरना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है-
A. तुच्छ समझना
B. जोश आना
C. दुर्लभ वस्तु
D. थोड़े में बहुत कुछ कहना

Part - C

ENGLISH

Direction (Q.Nos.61-70):

In the following passage some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given:

Passage

61 lion was drinking 62 a clear pool, His stately mane 63 reflected 64 the pool. The lion saw the reflection. 65 greatly admired his 66. He was afterwards pursued by hunters 67 their guns. He was chased through a thick 68. He realized 69 mane was useless 70 of no avail.

61. A. The
B. A
C. There
D. Once
62. A. in
B. from
C. under
D. into
63. A. is
B. was
C. was being
D. had
64. A. in
B. from
C. through
D. across
65. A. There
B. He
C. So
D. Eventually
66. A. Main
B. Menu
C. Mean
D. Mane
67. A. and
B. with
C. by
D. along

68. A. comb
B. ground
C. forest
D. mountains
69. A. the
B. her
C. his
D. their
70. A. but
B. yet
C. and
D. still

Direction (Q. Nos. 71-75):

In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

71. The boy is the in the class.
A. strong
B. strongest
C. stronger
D. more strong
72. There are many different in Europe.
A. people
B. peoples
C. person
D. individuals
73. The dog choked
A. it
B. itself
C. himself
D. themselves
74. They asked mename.
A. my
B. good
C. bad
D. myself
75. I when he came.
A. finished
B. will finish
C. had finished
D. am finishing

Direction (Q. Nos. 76-90):

For the following questions, you have one brief passage with 15 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage

Buddha was one of the world's great religious teachers. His real name was Gautam Siddhartha. He was born in the year 500 B.C. He was born a prince. His father was the King of Kapilavastu. But he did not want to become a king. He wanted to find out the meaning of

life. He left his place as a young man. He went out to seek the truth. For years he lived the hard life of poverty. He went to many teachers. But they could not help him. At least, the light came to him. He was thinking deeply under a Bodhi tree near Gaya. He became the 'Buddha' or the 'Enlightened One'.

76. Who was Buddha?

- A. Buddha was God
B. Buddha was a saint
C. Buddha was a great religious teacher
D. Buddha was a great political leader

77. What was the real name of Buddha?

- A. Gautam Siddhartha
B. Mahatma Gautam
C. Hiuen Tsang
D. Vardhaman

78. Buddha was:

- A. Born a Muslim
B. Born in a poor family
C. Born a teacher
D. Born a prince

79. Buddha was born:

- A. After the death of Christ
B. Before the birth of Christ
C. Two thousand years ago
D. at the same time as Mahavir

80. The land of Buddha's birth is:

- A. Gaya
B. India
C. The palace
D. Kapilvastu

81. Buddha left his home in the palace:

- A. to look for his mother
B. to get married
C. to find out the meaning of life
D. to help the people

82. Most holy men have left their home to:

- A. seek the truth
B. start as Ashram
C. start a religion
D. be away from their family

83. Another word for 'poverty' is:

- A. Prosperity
B. Growth
C. Pennilessness
D. Luxury

84. Another word for 'seek' is:

- A. to look around
B. neglect
C. respect
D. reply

85. "At last light came to him." What does this 'light' mean?

- A. Electricity
B. Knowledge
C. Candle
D. Ignorance

86. "He was thinking deeply under a"

- A. Mango tree
- B. Peepal tree
- C. Neem tree
- D. Bodhi tree

87. 'Buddha' means:

- A. Mahavir
- B. Mahatma
- C. Mahaan
- D. The Enlightened one

88. The opposite of 'under' is:

- A. above
- B. below
- C. through
- D. into

89. "Buddha was one of the world's great religious teachers." -What part of speech is 'great'?

- A. Conjunction
- B. Adjective
- C. Noun
- D. Adverb

90. What is the opposite of 'prince'?

- A. Princess
- B. Queen
- C. Duchess
- D. Senorita

Part – D

MATHEMATICS

91. The part of Commercial Mathematics is:

- A. Calculation of numerals
- B. Addition and subtraction
- C. Solving the equations
- D. Audit of bank working system

92. The ground of race means:

- A. Education chronicle
- B. Syllabus
- C. Education chronicle and syllabus
- D. None of these

93. The arithmetic study is important for:

- A. domestic affairs
- B. labour and professional
- C. behavioural utility
- D. All of these

94. Final step of teaching process is:

- A. Evaluation
- B. Retention
- C. Object
- D. Compliance

95. Mathematics is termed as:

- A. The student's enemy
- B. The power of the powerful
- C. The language of conscience
- D. The exercise of brain

96. The rules and inferences of Mathematics are:

- A. Objective
- B. Universal
- C. Objective and universal both
- D. None of these

97. At national level the institute which prepares the syllabus of Mathematics is:

- A. R.S.T.I.T.I., Udaypur
- B. Kazari, Jodhpur
- C. Diet
- D. N.C.E.R.T., Delhi

98. Audio material includes:

- A. TV
- B. Gramophone
- C. Blackboard
- D. Toys

99. The functioning process of evaluation is:

- A. Marking
- B. Decision making
- C. Error finding
- D. All of these

100. The highest importance of Mathematics teaching at upper primary level is:

- A. Physical
- B. Mental
- C. Behavioural
- D. Spiritual

101. The important role of Mathematics in the syllabus is:

- A. Intellectual value
- B. Moral development
- C. Cultural development
- D. All of these

102. The method in which example followed by rule is:

- A. Problem resolution
- B. Induction method
- C. Deduction method
- D. None of these

103. The flaw of present time syllabus is:

- A. Stress on bookish knowledge
- B. Lack of subjects intercorrelation
- C. Absence of flexibility
- D. All of these

104. What is the difference between place value of 9 and actual value of 9 in number 569387?

- A. 8919
- B. 8991
- C. 1989
- D. 9891

105. The sum of the following numbers is:

- 1856, 3287, 8432, 9.999, 18.888
- A. 10453.887
- B. 10435.887
- C. 10435.878
- D. 13603.887

106. The value of '1856 – 3287 + 5432 – 679' is:

- A. 3132
- B. 2233
- C. 3322
- D.

107. The value of $5 - [4 - \{3 - (3 - 3 - 6)\}]$ is:

- A. 11
- B. 10
- C. 9
- D. 2

108. 3075 is divided by 25 the quotient is:

- A. 122
- B. 123
- C. 132
- D. 133

- 130.** What is the main aim of Fundamental Rights provided by Indian Constitution?
 A. All round development of children
 B. All round development of men
 C. Women empowerment
 D. All round development of a citizen's personality
- 131.** Which discipline is not included in Social Science?
 A. History B. Geography
 C. Political Science D. Business Studies
- 132.** The curriculum area that cannot be tested for marks:
 A. Health B. Yoga
 C. Music D. All of these
- 133.** Which of the following is not an environmental problem?
 A. Wastage of water
 B. Conservation of water
 C. Deforestation
 D. Land erosion
- 134.** Which one is not the principle of Environmental Education?
 A. Environmental Education must involve everyone
 B. Environmental Education must not be life long
 C. Environmental Education must be holistic and integrated
 D. Environmental Education must be in harmony with social and economic goal and according equal priority
- 135.** 'Blue Revolution' related to
 A. Milk Production
 B. Flower Production
 C. Fish Production
 D. Fruit Production
- 136.** Which is not a component of human environment?
 A. Land B. Religion
 C. Community D. Family
- 137.** The rock which is made up of molten magma is:
 A. Igneous B. Sedimentary
 C. Metamorphic D. None of these
- 138.** Which of the following gases protects us from harmful sun rays?
 A. Carbon dioxide B. Nitrogen
 C. Ozone D. Oxygen
- 139.** When precipitation comes down to the earth in liquid form, it is called:
 A. Cloud B. Rain
 C. Snow D. Water vapour
- 140.** Thorny bushes are found in:
 A. Hot and humid tropical climate
 B. Hot and dry desertic climate
 C. Cold Polar climate
 D. None of these
- 141.** Golden fibre refers to:
 A. Tea B. Cotton
 C. Jute D. Rubber
- 142.** The planet known as the 'Earth's Twin' is:
 A. Jupiter B. Saturn
 C. Venus D. Mars
- 143.** Which is the highest plateau in the words?
 A. Deccan Plateau
 B. Malwa Plateau
 C. Chhota Nagpur Plateau
 D. The Tibet Plateau
- 144.** An example of man-made disaster is:
 A. Earthquake
 B. Tsunami
 C. Chemical disaster
 D. Land-slides
- 145.** Solar Energy is a:
 A. Renewable resource
 B. Non-renewable resource
 C. Source of nuclear energy
 D. Source of tidal energy
- 146.** In which of the following States is the black soil found?
 A. Jammu and Kashmir
 B. Gujarat
 C. Rajasthan
 D. Jharkhand
- 147.** Which of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer etc?
 A. Steel
 B. Electronic
 C. Aluminium
 D. Information Technology
- 148.** Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well protected port along the east coast?
 A. Chennai B. Tuticorin
 C. Paradeep D. Vishakhapatnam
- 149.** Which gas is the main cause of green house effect?
 A. Oxygen B. Carbon dioxide
 C. Nitrogen D. Hydrogen
- 150.** Which is not a source of water pollution?
 A. Industrial waste
 B. Radioactive waste
 C. Agricultural waste
 D. Mining waste