

**PART I /  
CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY /**

*Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.*

1. A creative learner refers to one who is
  - (1) very talented in drawing and painting
  - (2) highly intelligent
  - (3) capable of scoring consistently good marks in tests
  - (4) good at lateral thinking and problem solving
  
2. Individual learners differ from each other in
  - (1) principles of growth and development
  - (2) rate of development
  - (3) sequence of development
  - (4) general capacity for development
  
3. Every learner is unique means that
  - (1) No two learners are alike in their abilities, interests and talents
  - (2) Learners do not have any common qualities, nor do they share common goals
  - (3) A common curriculum for all learners is not possible
  - (4) It is impossible to develop the potential of learners in a heterogeneous class
  
4. Constructivism as a theory
  - (1) focuses on the role of imitation
  - (2) emphasises the role of the learner in constructing his own view of the world
  - (3) emphasises on memorising information and testing through recall
  - (4) emphasises on the dominant role of the teacher
  
5. Development of concepts is primarily a part of
  - (1) emotional development
  - (2) intellectual development
  - (3) physical development
  - (4) social development
  
6. Heredity is considered as a \_\_\_\_\_ social structure.
  - (1) primary
  - (2) secondary
  - (3) dynamic
  - (4) static
  
7. The most intense and crucial socialization takes place
  - (1) throughout the life of a person
  - (2) during adolescence

- (3) during early childhood
  - (4) during adulthood
8. Helping learners recapitulate or recall what they have already learnt is important because
- (1) it is a convenient beginning for any classroom instruction
  - (2) relating new information to prior knowledge enhances learning
  - (3) it is an effective way of revising old lessons
  - (4) it enhances the memory of learners thereby strengthening learning
9. According to Piaget, during the first stage of development (birth to about 2 years age), a child learns best
- (1) by using the senses
  - (2) by comprehending neutral words
  - (3) by thinking in an abstract fashion
  - (4) by applying newly acquired knowledge of language
10. Theory of learning which totally and only depends on 'observable behaviour' is associated with \_\_\_\_\_ theory of learning.
- (1) Cognitivist
  - (2) Developmental
  - (3) Behaviourist
  - (4) Constructivist
11. Multilingual character of Indian society should be seen as
- (1) a hindrance in teaching-learning process
  - (2) a resource for enrichment of school life
  - (3) a challenge to teacher's capacity to motivate students to learn
  - (4) a factor that makes school life a complex experience for the learners
12. Creative answers require
- (1) direct teaching and direct questions
  - (2) content-based questions
  - (3) open-ended questions
  - (4) a highly disciplined classroom
13. Diagnosis of the gaps in the learning of students should be followed by
- (1) appropriate remedial measures
  - (2) intensive drill and practice
  - (3) systematic revision of all lessons
  - (4) reporting the findings to learners and parents
14. Which of the following statements cannot be considered as a feature of 'learning' ?
- (1) Learning is a process that mediates behaviour

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- (2) Learning is something that occurs as a result of certain experiences
  - (3) Study of behaviour is learning
  - (4) Unlearning is also a part of learning
15. 'Self-regulation' of learners refers to
- (1) their ability to monitor their own learning
  - (2) creating regulations for student behaviour
  - (3) rules and regulations made by the student body
  - (4) self-discipline and control
16. Which of the following does not reflect 'teaching for understanding' ?
- (1) Ask students to explain a phenomenon or a concept in their own words
  - (2) Teach students to provide examples to illustrate how a law works
  - (3) Help students see similarities and differences and generate analogies
  - (4) Enable students to memorize isolated facts and procedures
17. Which of the following statements is true about 'learning' ?
- (1) Errors made by children indicate that no learning has taken place.
  - (2) Learning is effective in an environment that is emotionally positive and satisfying for the learners.
  - (3) Learning is not affected by emotional factors at any stage of learning.
  - (4) Learning is fundamentally a mental activity.
18. Human development is based on certain principles. Which of the following is not a principle of human development ?
- (1) Continuity
  - (2) Sequentiality
  - (3) General to Specific
  - (4) Reversible
19. The main purpose of assessment should be
- (1) to point out the errors of the learners
  - (2) to measure the achievement of learners
  - (3) to decide if a student should be promoted to the next class
  - (4) to diagnose and remedy gaps in learning
20. Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Education for disabled children aims at providing educational opportunities to children with disabilities in
- (1) regular schools
  - (2) special schools
  - (3) open schools
  - (4) Blind Relief Association schools
21. Which of the following is not a sign of reading difficulty among young learners ?
- Difficulty in
- (1) letter and word recognition

- (2) reading speed and fluency
  - (3) understanding words and ideas
  - (4) spelling consistency
22. A teacher wants the gifted children of her class to achieve their potential. Which of the following should she not do to achieve her objective ?
- (1) Teach them to enjoy non-academic activities
  - (2) Teach them to manage stress
  - (3) Segregate them from their peers for special attention
  - (4) Challenge them to enhance their creativity
23. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of intrinsically motivated children ?
- (1) They always succeed
  - (2) They enjoy doing their work
  - (3) They display a high level of energy while working
  - (4) They like challenging tasks
24. Which of the following is not an appropriate tool for Formative Assessment ?
- (1) Assignment
  - (2) Oral questions
  - (3) Term test
  - (4) Quiz and games
25. Learners should not be encouraged to
- (1) ask as many questions as possible both inside and outside the class
  - (2) actively interact with other learners in group work
  - (3) participate in as many co-curricular activities as possible
  - (4) memorize all the answers to questions which the teacher may ask
26. **Irfan breaks toys and dismantles them to explore their components. What would you do ?**
- (1) Never let Irfan play with toys
  - (2) Always keep a close watch
  - (3) Encourage his inquisitive nature and channelise his energy
  - (4) Make him understand that toys should not be broken
27. The statement 'Men are generally more intelligent than women'
- (1) is true
  - (2) may be true
  - (3) shows gender bias
  - (4) is true for different domains of intelligence
28. Understanding the principles of development of a child helps a teacher in
- (1) identifying the social status of the learner
  - (2) identifying the economic background of the learner
  - (3) rationalizing why the learner ought to be taught
  - (4) effectively catering to the different learning styles of learners
29. Christina took her class for a field trip and after coming back, she discussed the trip with her students. It may be connotated as

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- (1) Assessment of Learning
  - (2) Assessment for Learning
  - (3) Learning for Assessment
  - (4) Learning of Assessment
30. The statement : 'An important precondition for the proper development of a child is ensuring her/his healthy physical development'
- (1) is untrue as physical development does not affect other domains of development in any way
  - (2) may be incorrect as development varies from individual to individual
  - (3) is true because physical development occupies the topmost place in the sequence of development
  - (4) is true because physical development is interrelated with other domains of development
61. Bakelite is used in making electrical appliances because it is a
- (1) thermoplastic
  - (2) good conductor of heat
  - (3) good conductor of electricity
  - (4) good insulator of electricity
62. In which of the following cases of motion, are the distance moved and the magnitude of displacement equal ?
- (1) A car moving on a straight road
  - (2) A car moving in a circular path
  - (3) A pendulum oscillating to and fro
  - (4) The Earth revolving around the Sun
63. LED and CFL are very commonly used as sources of light in homes. Which of the following statements is true ?
- (1) CFL is better because LED contains toxic materials
  - (2) LED is better because CFL contains toxic materials
  - (3) Both are equally good
  - (4) Neither of them is good because both contain toxic materials
64. An air bubble inside water behaves like a
- (1) concave lens
  - (2) convex lens
  - (3) plano-convex lens
  - (4) concave mirror
65. A feather weighing 5 gm and a nail weighing 10 gm have the same kinetic energy. Which of the following statements is true about the momentum of the two bodies ?
- (1) The lighter body will have higher momentum
  - (2) The heavier body will have higher momentum
  - (3) Both will have equal momentum
  - (4) It is not possible to compare the momentum of two objects
66. If the pressure over a liquid increases, its boiling point

- (1) decreases
  - (2) increases
  - (3) does not change
  - (4) first decreases and then increases
67. A doctor prescribes a medicine to treat hyperacidity. The main ingredient of the medicine is
- (1)  $\text{Al(OH)}_3$
  - (2)  $\text{MgCl}_2$
  - (3)  $\text{CaCO}_3$
  - (4)  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$
68. Non-metallic oxides
- (1) are acidic in nature
  - (2) are basic in nature
  - (3) are amphoteric in nature
  - (4) turn red litmus paper blue
69. The inner surfaces of food cans are coated with tin and not with zinc because
- (1) zinc is costlier than tin
  - (2) zinc is more reactive than tin
  - (3) zinc has a higher melting point than tin
  - (4) zinc is less reactive than tin
70. A man goes door to door posing as a goldsmith. He promises to bring back the glitter on dull gold ornaments. An unsuspecting woman gives a set of gold bangles to him which he dips in a particular solution. The bangles sparkle but their weight has considerably reduced. The solution used by the impostor probably is
- (1) dil.  $\text{HCl}$
  - (2) conc.  $\text{HCl}$
  - (3) a mixture of conc.  $\text{HCl}$  and conc.  $\text{HNO}_3$
  - (4) conc.  $\text{HNO}_3$
71. Bleeding is stopped by the application of alum to a wound because
- (1) the wound is plugged by the alum chunk
  - (2) alum coagulates the blood and forms a clot
  - (3) alum reduces the temperature near the wound
  - (4) alum is an antiseptic
72. When an iron nail is dipped in copper sulphate solution, the colour of copper sulphate solution fades and a brownish layer is deposited over the iron nail. This is an example of
- (1) combination reaction
  - (2) decomposition reaction

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- (3) double displacement reaction
  - (4) displacement and redox reactions
73. While diluting sulphuric acid, it is recommended that the acid should be added to water because
- (1) acid has strong affinity for water
  - (2) acid may break the glass container
  - (3) dilution of acid is highly exothermic
  - (4) dilution of acid is highly endothermic
74. The thumb of humans moves more freely than other fingers due to the presence of
- (1) pivotal joint
  - (2) gliding joint
  - (3) hinge joint
  - (4) saddle joint
75. Root cap is absent in
- (1) Xerophytes
  - (2) Hydrophytes
  - (3) Mesophytes
  - (4) Halophytes
76. Adding salt and sugar to food substances helps in preserving them for a longer duration. It is because excess salt and sugar
- (1) plasmolyse the microbial cells
  - (2) cause rupturing of microbial cells
  - (3) cause change in the shape of microbial cells
  - (4) remove water from food
77. Hormone Adrenaline
- (1) helps control level of sugar in the blood
  - (2) helps the body to adjust stress level when one is very angry or worried
  - (3) helps control height
  - (4) helps control balance of electrolytes in the body
78. The green house effect which is causing an increase in the atmospheric temperature is mainly due to
- (1) oxygen
  - (2) nitrogen
  - (3) carbon dioxide
  - (4) sulphur
79. Green plants appear to release oxygen instead of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere during the day time because
- (1) green plants do not respire during the night time

- (2) green plants respire only during the night time
  - (3) green plants respire during the day time but are involved in photosynthesis during the night time
  - (4) the rate of photosynthesis is higher than the rate of respiration during the day time
80. A common characteristic feature of plant sieve-tube cells and mammalian erythrocytes is
- (1) absence of nucleus
  - (2) absence of chloroplast
  - (3) absence of cell wall
  - (4) presence of haemoglobin
81. Most Boards of Education have banned the dissection of animals because
- (1) animals are no longer available for dissection
  - (2) procuring animals has become an expensive proposition
  - (3) there is a need to sensitise students to prevention of cruelty to animals
  - (4) they may spread new diseases
82. The main aim of conducting Mathematics and Science Olympiads is to
- (1) promote excellence in the subject by nurturing creativity and experimentation
  - (2) grade students according to their capabilities
  - (3) help students score high marks in professional examinations
  - (4) grade schools based on the performance of their students
83. Four applicants for a post of TGT (Science) were asked to plan a lesson on “Consequences of Deforestation”. Which one of the following lesson plans reflects the scientific approach ?
- (1) Explains in detail the consequences of deforestation
  - (2) Provides a variety of examples to explain the concept
  - (3) Includes activities that children can perform in groups and draw conclusions through a PowerPoint presentation
  - (4) Mentions about the use of ICT to help students understand the concept
84. Ms. Patel, Principal of a School XYZ, is keen about integrated approach to teaching of Science rather than teaching different disciplines separately. The basis of this is
- (1) non-availability of qualified teachers in her school to teach separate disciplines
  - (2) difficulty to adjust the teachers in the time-table
  - (3) difficulty of students to adjust to different teachers
  - (4) all the disciplines are interlinked and a teacher can draw on cross-curricular linkages



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85. A teacher plans to teach “Components of Food” in Class-VI. Which of the following can be used as an essential question ?
- (1) List the food items your mother serves you in lunch.
  - (2) Why does your mother serve you a meal with a variety of food items ?
  - (3) Does your mother prepare a definite set of food items for lunch every day ?
  - (4) Do you eat all the items served in your lunch every day ?
86. While teaching the concept, “force can change the shape of an object” to students, a teacher plans the following activities :
- a. Explain concepts using commonly observed examples.
  - b. Provide a dough on a plate and ask the students to press it down with the hand.
  - c. Show an audio-visual film explaining the concept with some examples.
- The teacher is using different approaches to learning because
- (1) she wants to prove her knowledge
  - (2) she knows she must follow her lesson plan
  - (3) she wants to prepare students for a test
  - (4) there are different kinds of learners in the class and she wants to address multiple intelligences
87. Which of the following can be assessed when Geeta is using only MCQ as a tool to assess “Nutrition in Humans” ?
- (1) Analytical ability to classify food items and make a poster
  - (2) Misconceptions related to food habits
  - (3) Learners’ ability to apply knowledge and prepare a role play to present in the morning assembly
  - (4) Learners’ ability to comprehend the importance of components of food and write a long essay
88. A Science teacher plans group activities to teach “Properties of Air” to her students of Class-VI. Which one set of attributes would she like to have in the students she selects as group leaders ?
- (1) Freedom to choose roles, work at their own pace and understanding
  - (2) Ordering students to take roles and deliver in consonance with their understanding
  - (3) Giving major roles to brighter students to ensure the group finishes first
  - (4) Assigning roles as per capability, motivating and coordinating among the group members

89. While selecting a performance task to help students develop research oriented skills in a Science class, a teacher may pick up a topic
- (1) from the content given in the syllabus which must be completed in time
  - (2) which majority of the students in a class find interesting
  - (3) which she thinks is important for the students
  - (4) related to a problem faced by students in their day-to-day functioning and which is a part of the concepts to be covered for this class
90. While investigating 'how water affects the germination of seeds', a teacher asked the students to soak bean seeds on a bed of cotton wool for a few days and observe the changes. What is the guideline that she forgot to mention ?
- To place
- (1) many seeds on wet cotton
  - (2) a few seeds on wet cotton
  - (3) many seeds on dry cotton
  - (4) a few seeds on dry cotton

***Candidates have to do questions 31 to 90 EITHER from Part II (Mathematics and Science) OR from Part III (Social Studies/Social Science).***

### **SOCIAL STUDIES / SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Directions :** Based on your reading of the passage given below, answer the next three questions (Q. No. 31 to 33), by selecting the **most appropriate** option.(4)

#### **A Letter For You**

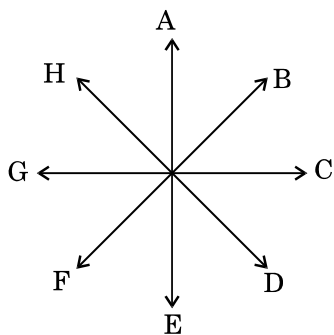
“Civics is boring.’ You may have heard this from your students. You may have felt that they had a point. Syllabi of Civics in our country tends to focus on formal political institutions of government. The textbooks are full of constitutional, legal and procedural details presented in a dry and abstract manner. No wonder children experience a disconnect between the theory they read in the textbook and what they see in real life around them. This is perhaps what makes Civics ‘boring’ for young adults in a country otherwise full of passion for politics.”

*Source : Democratic Politics-I  
IX Social Science*

31. What is the context in which the word ‘disconnect’ is used in the passage ?
- (1) Civics teaching is dull in schools
  - (2) Children find themselves unable to relate what happens in the real world with what they read in the textbooks
  - (3) It is related to how Civics textbooks are written and transacted

- (4) It is related to the attitude of students towards schooling in general and Civics in particular
35. Around 3900 years ago, the earliest cities, Harappa and Mohanjodaro, began to come to an end because of various reasons. Which one of the following is not one of those reasons ?
- (1) There was internal rivalry and warfare between cities
  - (2) Deforestation and floods brought in destruction
  - (3) Grazing of green cover by herds of cattle destroyed the soil cover
  - (4) Rivers dried up leading to the end of the cities
36. Most of the 'Mahajanapadas' were fortified because
- (1) of availability of wood, brick and stones, in the area
  - (2) they reflected their wealth and power
  - (3) the rulers were scared of attack and wanted to ensure they were protected
  - (4) they were symbols of their 'rich' warrior tradition
37. When it is 10:00 a.m. in London in June, the Indian Standard Time will be
- (1) 2:30 p.m.
  - (2) 3:00 p.m.
  - (3) 3:30 p.m.
  - (4) 2:00 p.m.

38. In the following diagram, which arrow shows the South-East direction ?



- (1) D
  - (2) B
  - (3) F
  - (4) H
39. A map uses a scale in which 1 cm on the map covers 20 meters on the ground. If two places are 5 cm apart on the map, the actual distance between them is

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- (1) 20 meters
  - (2) 150 meters
  - (3) 200 meters
  - (4) 100 meters
40. For creating an effective administration practice in India, which one of the following was adopted by the British Government ?
- (1) Military expedition
  - (2) Practice of surveying
  - (3) Practice of land revenue collection
  - (4) Practice of exploiting native population
41. The two main systems of Indigo cultivation were
- (1) Nij and Kij
  - (2) Nij and Ryoti
  - (3) Kharif and Rabi
  - (4) Nij and terrace farming
42. What problems did shifting cultivators face under the British rule ?
- (1) Exploitation
  - (2) Decline in their agricultural production
  - (3) Their movement was restricted
  - (4) Unemployment
43. What was the main reason behind the destruction of Somnath temple by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni ?
- (1) He wanted to build a palace there
  - (2) He did not like the architecture of the temple
  - (3) He tried to win credit as a great hero of Islam
  - (4) He wanted to use the temple for some other purpose
44. During the medieval period in India, temples were regarded as a hub of
- (1) architecture
  - (2) cultural activities
  - (3) extensive foreign trade
  - (4) Sufi movement
45. In Bengal, temples and other religious structures were often built by individuals or groups who were becoming powerful in order to
- (1) ensure that they did good 'karma'
  - (2) demonstrate a marvel of architecture to the society

- (3) add value to the surroundings
  - (4) demonstrate their power, proclaim their piety and gain followers
46. A system of structure and practice in which men dominate, oppress and exploit women is called
- (1) Hierarchy
  - (2) Fascism
  - (3) Monarchy
  - (4) Patriarchy
47. Which of the following statements is not an objective of social advertising ?
- (1) To change attitudes and mindset, as people influence people
  - (2) To target social networks and social groups
  - (3) To advertise products on social networking sites for personal commercial value
  - (4) To motivate members of the public to engage in voluntary social activity
48. Which of the following statements about *prasastis* is an **incorrect** statement ?
- (1) The achievements of rulers or kings are described in *prasastis*.
  - (2) They were written by scholars/poets/ learned people for the purpose of praising the kings and earning their patronage.
  - (3) Usually the kings themselves wrote them.
  - (4) They are valuable sources of history of the period to which they belong.
49. What does PHC stand for ?
- (1) Private Health Centre
  - (2) Public Health Court
  - (3) Public Health Centre
  - (4) Public Health Corporation
50. Which of the following is not a primary economic activity ?
- (1) Mining
  - (2) Agriculture
  - (3) Trading
  - (4) Fishing
51. Industrialists set up industries when
- (1) they can develop their own native places
  - (2) they find favourable government policies
  - (3) towns can be developed
  - (4) incentives provided by the government reduce their profit

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52. Which one of the following explains the term 'market' ?
- (1) A local area which has conducive conditions for setting up an industry
  - (2) A shop to sell the goods manufactured by the industrialist
  - (3) The potential trade in a particular type of good being produced by an industry
  - (4) A mall which sells products
53. Which of the following pedagogical approaches exhibited by four different teachers for teaching 'Industrialisation' is most appropriate ?
- (1) The teacher believes that she must cover the entire process of industrialisation in detail and brings in copious material to the class
  - (2) The teacher asks the class to read the entire lesson silently and asks questions if they have not understood
  - (3) The teacher is a believer in the timeless glory of the textbook and teaches by explaining every word and asking comprehension questions to students
  - (4) The teacher is aware of multiple approaches to pedagogy and plans a trip to an industry in the nearby area to demonstrate the concepts, discuss and debate in groups the issues and then in a plenary, sum up the conclusions
54. Which of the following statements about 'ancient manuscripts' is not correct ?
- (1) Some manuscripts were engraved on stone or metal
  - (2) They were usually written on palm leaves
  - (3) They are the primary sources of the period they reflect
  - (4) They were handwritten and then printed
55. In the middle of the 19th century, British historians divided history of India into three periods — Hindu India, Muslim India and British India. What is the basis of this division ?
- (1) It was convenient and easy to remember
  - (2) It was based on the idea that religion of the rulers was an important historical change
  - (3) History of England is also written in a similar way
  - (4) Britishers felt they were more knowledgeable at that point of time in history and so used this division
56. Match the following and pick the correct option :
- |                 |      |  |
|-----------------|------|--|
| a. Agriculture  | I.   | Cultivation of grapes                  |
| b. Horticulture | II.  | Growing crops and farming              |
| c. Pisciculture | III. | Growing flowers, fruits and vegetables |
| d. Viticulture  | IV.  | Breeding of fish                       |
- (1) a-I, b-IV, c-II, d-III
  - (2) a-II, b-III, c-IV, d-I
  - (3) a-III, b-II, c-I, d-IV

(4) a-II, b-IV, c-III, d-I

57. Which development facilitated the debates and discussions about social customs and practices on a wider scale during the 19th century ?
- (1) Magazines
  - (2) Theatre
  - (3) Movies
  - (4) Radio
58. Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy used the following strategy to campaign about the prevailing social injustices (e.g. sati) against women.
- (1) They took the help of the popular social milieu
  - (2) They used the influence of the government
  - (3) They used a verse or sentence which is in the ancient sacred texts to prove their stand
  - (4) They took the help of popular nationalist leaders

Directions : Based on your reading of the passage given below, answer the next two questions (Q. No. 59 & 60), by selecting the most appropriate option.

“By the end of the nineteenth century, women themselves were actively working for reform. They wrote books, edited magazines, founded schools and training centres and set up women’s associations. From the early twentieth century, they formed political pressure groups to push through laws for female suffrage (the right to vote) and better health care and education for women. Women from all communities joined various kinds of nationalist and socialist movements from the 1920s.

In the twentieth century, leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose lent their support to demands for greater equality and freedom for women. Nationalist leaders promised that there would be full suffrage for all men and women after Independence. However, till then they asked women to concentrate on the anti-British struggles.”

*Source : ‘Our Pasts’-III, Part-II*

59. Which of the following statements best describes the inference that can be drawn from the above extract with respect to the strategy used by leaders of India’s national movement ?
- (1) Participation of women would make the struggle for Independence much more attractive
  - (2) Women and men were encouraged to follow a policy of ‘give and take’
  - (3) Indian women through their speeches could draw many more people into the movement
  - (4) Nationalist leaders enlisted the support of the women to their cause by promising them the right to vote after Independence
60. Which one of the following statements regarding women’s rights is untrue based on the passage ?
- (1) Women were now becoming vocal in their demands for rights, including political rights
  - (2) Many women from all communities came forward to join the struggle for freedom
  - (3) Women got the support of nationalist leaders
  - (4) Women’s writings were not appreciated
61. “Throughout the 19th century, most educated women were taught at home by liberal fathers and husbands instead of sending them to schools.”
- Which of the following statements is not a correct reason for the above trend ?
- (1) People feared that schools would take girls away from home
  - (2) Men derived great pleasure by teaching girls at home

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- (3) Girls had to travel through public places in order to reach school and their safety remained a concern
  - (4) There was a fear that schooling would prevent girls from doing their domestic duties
62. Why is mining called a primary activity ?
- (1) It involves production from the natural resources of the earth
  - (2) It is one of the earliest forms of human activities
  - (3) It brings a lot of money to the government
  - (4) It is the biggest employer of workers
63. Which of the following is not a mineral ?
- (1) Graphite in pencil
  - (2) Salt used for cooking
  - (3) Gold and silver in jewellery
  - (4) Mica used for insulation
64. Which of the following was not a problem faced by India soon after Independence ?
- (1) Wealth and debts to be equally distributed among India, Pakistan and Great Britain
  - (2) Persuading the Princely States to join the Indian Union
  - (3) Economic development
  - (4) Refugees from Pakistan
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65. Though India chose universal adult franchise after becoming independent, this was withheld in many other sovereign countries on the basis of certain criteria. Which of the following was not one of the criteria ?
- (1) Education
  - (2) Religion
  - (3) Gender
  - (4) Property
66. Which one of the following statements explains the essence of 'mixed economy' ?
- (1) Both the States and Centre divide responsibility towards economic development
  - (2) Both the Public and the Private sector play a significant role in increasing production and generation of jobs
  - (3) Both the Public and the Private sector share the profits generated in the economy equally
  - (4) Both the Central and State Governments have a say in the legislation controlling the economy of the country
67. Which one among the following is not a feature of 'Lithosphere' ?
- (1) 97% of the Earth's water lies in the Lithosphere
  - (2) Landforms are found on ocean floor also
  - (3) Mineral wealth is found in this sphere
  - (4) Mountains, plateaus and valleys form a part of Lithosphere
68. Which one of the following cannot be said about our planet 'Earth' ?



- (1) It is a perfect sphere
  - (2) It is slightly flattened at the Poles
  - (3) It has a bulge in the middle
  - (4) It is called the 'blue planet'
69. Ocean water keeps moving continuously unlike the calm water of ponds and lakes. Which one of the following categories is not one of the movements of water ?
- (1) Waves
  - (2) Water cycle
  - (3) Tides
  - (4) Currents
70. Which of the following is not an advantage of high tides ?
- (1) They help in fishing
  - (2) Electricity could be generated from them
  - (3) They help the local economy by drawing tourists
  - (4) Navigation is easier

Directions : *Based on your reading of the case study given below, answer the next two questions (Q. No. 71 & 72), by selecting the most appropriate option.*

Rashmi has the habit of asking the surnames of persons whom she comes across for the first time. She has to place the concerned person in the varna system of Indian society. This enquiry about caste identity is resented by many people though it is not expressed openly. Things are more complicated when she meets a person from another region or part of India. She is unable to figure out their caste status even if that person reveals the surname. This 'world view' of Rashmi, according to her, does not affect/influence her teaching-learning transaction process. She says that it is part of her primary socialization and she cannot help it.

71. Primary socialization is
- (1) social networking at the primary level
  - (2) learning from family and friends at an early age
  - (3) learning from society during adolescence
  - (4) memorising and imitating the teacher
72. The resentment is justified because the teacher's attitude
- (1) highlights the need for socialization
  - (2) is purely based on personal biases
  - (3) is not an indictment of the stereotypes it creates
  - (4) perpetuates social, political and economic inequalities
73. Most people during the 19th century felt education will have a 'corrupting' influence on women.  
Which of the following brings out the contextual meaning of 'corrupting' in the above sentence ?
- (1) Women were more corrupt than men

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- (2) It would bring them more money
- (3) The power they gain through education would take them away from their traditional roles
- (4) They would become impure

74. A teacher gives the following exercise to her students :  
Imagine you are a member of a nomadic community that shifts residence every 3 months. How would this change your life ?

- (1) The question will prove that a student's life is far safer and more enjoyable than the life of people in such situations
- (2) The question will make students less egocentric and promote universal brotherhood
- (3) The question will impress upon the students that facts are more important than reflection in Social Science
- (4) The question will help students place themselves in new situations to gain a better understanding of the concepts involved

the passage given below, answer the next two questions (Q. No. 75 & 76), by selecting the most appropriate option.

“The popular perception of Social Science is that it is a non-utility subject. As a result, low self-esteem governs the classroom transactions, with both teachers and students feeling uninterested in comprehending its contents. From the initial stages of schooling, it is often suggested to students that the Natural Sciences are superior to the Social Sciences.”

*Source : NCF-2005,  
Teaching of Social Sciences*

75. What is the context in which the term 'non-utility subject' is used in the above extract ?
- (1) Social Science has nothing to offer to improve human civilization
  - (2) Studying Social Science does not lead to well-paid jobs and material wealth
  - (3) Social Science is a subject that cannot be learnt for its utility
  - (4) Social Science is a dry and difficult subject having no use for educators or learners
76. Which of the following best conveys the essence of the above extract ?
- (1) The way Social Science is taught to students does not enthuse them to take Social Science seriously
  - (2) Natural Sciences need to be given importance in school curriculum
  - (3) Students considered good in Natural Sciences are considered bright
  - (4) Social Sciences are inferior to Natural Sciences since they are non-utilitarian subjects
77. The significance of language in teaching-learning of Social Science cannot be over-emphasized. Which of the following statements does not convey the above idea ?
- (1) Effective understanding of the meaning and use of a language enhances learning in Social Science
  - (2) Language is of least significance in a fact-oriented subject like Social Science
  - (3) Only a language teacher can do justice to the teaching-learning process of Social Science

- (4) Since language is important, a Social Science teacher should include comprehension and grammar questions in Social Science tests
78. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Social Science ?
- (1) Social Science encompasses diverse concerns of society, including historical, geographical, economic and political dimensions
  - (2) Social Science creates and widens human values such as freedom, respect for diversity, etc.
  - (3) As Social Science deals with people, the nature of enquiry is not scientific
  - (4) Social Science lays the foundations for an analytical and creative mindset
79. Which of the following is not a source material for writing oral history ?
- (1) The anecdotes of a person who participated in the 'Quit India Movement'
  - (2) A British soldier's oral account of the Sepoy Mutiny
  - (3) The memories of a person who migrated to Pakistan from India at the time of Partition
  - (4) A scholar talking about today's education system
80. Which of the following statements about the title of NCERT History textbook, 'Our Pasts', as expressed by the authors, is not correct ?
- (1) It is about the pasts of neighbouring countries
  - (2) It does not talk about the times of kings and queens only
  - (3) It tries to bring out contribution of various groups or communities like farmers and artisans
  - (4) It emphasizes the notion that India does not have just 'one past' but 'many pasts'
81. The following question is given under the heading 'Let's discuss' at the end of a chapter :
- 'Why do you think ordinary men and women did not generally keep records of what they did ?  
What is the relevance of asking this question ?
- (1) Such questions encourage guesswork and so should not be given
  - (2) Ordinary men and women lead common lives. There is nothing great or of significance to write about them
  - (3) It is good to ignite a discussion and let students come out with their reasoning
  - (4) Questions which do not have fixed answers should not be given, as they will confuse the students
82. Which type of questions will not develop critical thinking among students ?
- (1) Closed-ended questions
  - (2) Open-ended questions
  - (3) Probing questions
  - (4) Divergent questions
83. While discussing gender roles in the classroom, you would assert that
- (1) there are different professions for men and women
  - (2) boys need to attend school as they are the future earning members of the family
  - (3) gender stereotypes in society need to be addressed meaningfully
  - (4) household work should not be seen as productive
84. The approach of the 'Social and Political Life' textbooks of NCERT is to

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- (1) give the learner one correct answer for a question
  - (2) focus the attention of the learners on the factual content of lessons
  - (3) use definitions to sum up a concept
  - (4) use case studies and narratives to explain concepts
85. Which of the following questions would help build the critical thinking skills of students ?
- (1) 'All communicable diseases are water borne'. State whether true or false.
  - (2) Comment on the 'double burden of women's work'.
  - (3) Write two measures the government has adopted to control pollution.
  - (4) What is the government's role in Indian Health and Indian Education ?
86. You are teaching 'Unity in Diversity' to the students of Class-VIII. Which of the following activities would you do to make the students understand the concept effectively ?
- (1) Write an essay on the river disputes between States of India
  - (2) Prepare a model of the Hydro-electric project near the school
  - (3) Conduct a test after the lesson is thoroughly taught
  - (4) Present a feature on the different dance forms of our country appreciating their underlying similarities and differences
87. Diagnostic testing in Social Science will help a teacher understand
- (1) the part of the topic the student has not memorised
  - (2) learning difficulties a student is facing in Social Science
  - (3) how revision work has helped her students
  - (4) how intelligent her students are
88. Choose the most inappropriate statement regarding teaching of Social Science in middle school.
- (1) Social Science should be taught as it helps to acquire an understanding of human relationships
  - (2) Social Science should be taught as it helps sensitize children regarding social reality
  - (3) Social Science should be taught because it helps students debate and reflect on social issues
  - (4) Social Science should be a part of the curriculum so that the learners know about the lives of kings and the battles they fought
89. Doing activities with children will be effective only if
- (1) the teacher does not know why she is doing it
  - (2) the teacher conducts them to complete her 'Lesson Plan'
  - (3) the teacher does them as a pretence to obey her principal's directions for activity-based learning
  - (4) she believes that activity-based education will help the child in understanding the concepts
90. Which of the following should not be a part of the Social Science instructional process ?
- (1) Planning

- (2) Dictation of facts
- (3) Feedback mechanism
- (4) Implementation

**PART IV  
LANGUAGE I  
ENGLISH**

**Directions :** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 91 to 99) by selecting **the most appropriate** option.

**Surviving a Snakebite**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Annually, there are a million cases of snakebite in India and of these, close to 50,000 succumb to the bites.</p> <p>2 When you look around the countryside, where most bites occur, and notice people's habits and lifestyles, these figures aren't surprising. People walk barefoot without a torch at night when they are most likely to step on a foraging venomous snake.</p> <p>3 We encourage rodents by disposing waste food out in the open, or by storing foodgrains in the house. Attracted by the smell of rats, snakes enter houses and when one crawls over someone asleep on the floor and the person twitches or rolls over, it may bite in defence.</p> <p>4 Once bitten, we don't rush to the hospital. Instead, we seek out the nearest conman, tie tourniquets, eat vile tasting herbal chutneys, apply poultices or spurious stones, cut/slice/suck the bitten spot, and other ghastly time-consuming deadly "remedies".</p> <p>5 As Rom cattily remarks : "If the snake hasn't injected enough venom, even popping an aspirin can save your life." That's the key — snakes inject venom voluntarily and we have no way of knowing if it has injected venom, and if it is a lethal dose. The only first aid is to immobilise the bitten limb like you would a fracture, and get to a hospital for anti-venom serum without wasting time.</p> | <p>(1) 5%</p> <p>(2) 25%</p> <p>(3) 50%</p> <p>(4) 100%</p> <p>92. According to the author, people living in which parts are more prone to snake bites ?</p> <p>(1) Crowded cities</p> <p>(2) The open</p> <p>(3) Villages</p> <p>(4) Forests</p> <p>93. Storing foodgrains in the house is one of the causes for snake bites because</p> <p>(1) foodgrains attract rats which in turn attract snakes</p> <p>(2) snakes enter houses in search of stored foodgrains</p> <p>(3) the smell of foodgrains brings both snakes and other animals into the house</p> <p>(4) stored foodgrains create convenient hiding places for snakes within houses</p> <p>94. '... it may bite in defence' (para-3). This observation implies that</p> <p>(1) a snake is very good at defending itself</p> <p>(2) a snake may bite a human being in order to defend its prey</p> <p>(3) human beings are defenceless against snakes</p> <p>(4) a snake bites a human only when it is threatened</p> <p style="text-align: right;">( 48 )</p> <p>95. What, according to the author, is the reason for the high fatality rate due to snakebites in India ?</p> |
| <p>91. Of the people who are bitten by snakes in India, the fatality rate is</p>   |  |

- (1) Shortage of medical facilities  
 (2) Lack of scientific knowledge about snakebites  
 (3) Shortage of anti-venom serum  
 (4) Shortage of doctors
96. In the instance of a snakebite, what should we do immediately ?  
 (1) Tie tourniquets  
 (2) Eat herbal chutneys  
 (3) Immobilise the bitten part and get anti-venom serum  
 (4) Cut-slice-suck the bitten spot
97. Pick out a word from the passage which means 'to go around in search of food'. (Para 2)  
 (1) foraging  
 (2) countryside  
 (3) venomous  
 (4) barefoot
98. "If the snake hasn't injected enough venom, even popping an aspirin can save your life." This sentence can be rewritten without changing the meaning as  
 (1) When a snake has not injected enough venom, life can be saved even by swallowing an aspirin.  
 (2) Life can be saved even by swallowing an aspirin, even though the snake hasn't injected enough venom.  
 (3) Even popping an aspirin can save your life, in spite of a snake not having injected enough venom.  
 (4) As long as you are popping an aspirin to save your life, the snake will not inject enough venom.
99. Pick out a word from the passage, that means 'having the power to cause death'. (Para 5)  
 (1) immobilise  
 (2) voluntarily  
 (3) lethal  
 (4) serum
- Directions :** Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 100–105) by selecting the **most appropriate option.**
- Common Cold**
- 1 Go hang yourself, you old M.D.!  
 You shall not sneer at me.  
 Pick up your hat and stethoscope,  
 Go wash your mouth with laundry soap;  
 I contemplate a joy exquisite  
 I'm not paying you for your visit.  
 I did not call you to be told  
 My malady is a common cold.
- 2 By pounding brow and swollen lip;  
 By fever's hot and scaly grip;  
 By those two red redundant eyes  
 That weep like woeful April skies;  
 By racking snuffle, snort, and sniff;  
 By handkerchief after handkerchief;  
 This cold you wave away as naught  
 Is the damndest cold man ever caught !
- 3 Bacilli swarm within my portals  
 Such as were ne'er conceived by mortals,  
 But bred by scientists wise and hoary  
 In some Olympic laboratory;  
 Bacteria as large as mice,  
 With feet of fire and heads of ice  
 Who never interrupt for slumber  
 Their stamping elephantine rumba.
100. What is the emotion that the poet displays in the first stanza ?  
 (1) Anger  
 (2) Joy  
 (3) Jealousy  
 (4) Sympathy

101. Why and at whom does the poet show his emotion ?
- (1) At an old man because he has sneered at the poet
  - (2) At a doctor for an incorrect diagnosis of his medical condition
  - (3) At a friend who is happy at the poet's plight
  - (4) At a doctor who has said the poet merely has a cold
102. The poet describes his eyes as 'two red redundant eyes' because
- (1) he cannot see properly due to the cold
  - (2) they show how furious the poet is
  - (3) they have been affected by an eye-disease
  - (4) in his medical condition the poet is imagining things
103. 'Bacteria as large as mice' is an instance of a/an
- (1) simile and a hyperbole
  - (2) metaphor
  - (3) personification
  - (4) alliteration
104. 'Who never interrupt for slumber  
Their stamping elephantine rumba.'
- The meaning of these lines is that
- (1) the bacteria are continuously stamping their elephant-like feet
  - (2) the cold-causing germs are causing much discomfort and pain to the poet without any break
  - (3) the bacilli are so active that they refuse to go to sleep
  - (4) the poet is not able to concentrate on his work due to the raging cold
105. The general tone of the poem can be described as
- (1) satirical and harsh
  - (2) ironical and mocking
  - (3) whimsical and humorous
  - (4) sad and tragic
- Directions :** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.
106. The Constructivist Approach to learning means
- (1) involving the students in a variety of activities to encourage them to learn new words and structures by accommodating them with those that they have already learnt through a process of discovery
  - (2) teaching rules of grammar and consolidating through rigorous practice
  - (3) helping learners acquire new vocabulary by studying literature intensively
  - (4) teaching new words and structures using a variety of audio-visual aids followed by practice through drill
107. What is the skill among the ones given below that cannot be tested in a formal written examination ?
- (1) Reading for information
  - (2) Meaning of words and phrases
  - (3) Extensive reading for pleasure
  - (4) Analysing texts
108. Which of the following is suitable for making students responsible for their own learning ?
- (1) Discouraging students from making decisions about how they learn best
  - (2) Using technology to chat and network
  - (3) Encouraging students to ask more and more questions
  - (4) Giving a lot of homework, project work and assignments to improve language skills of students
109. Ania, while teaching paragraph construction, should draw attention to
- (1) a large variety of ideas
  - (2) originality of ideas
  - (3) topic sentence, supporting details and connectors
  - (4) a range of vocabulary

110. Communicative Language Teaching is concerned with
- (1) teaching of vocabulary and grammar through rules of spelling and language
  - (2) teaching language to learners for written tests
  - (3) interpreting grammar rules to suit the audience
  - (4) enhancing receptive and productive skills such as speaking, listening, reading and writing
111. Formative Assessment is assessment
- (1) of learning
  - (2) at learning
  - (3) in learning
  - (4) for learning
112. The term 'Comprehensive' in Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation means
- (1) scholastic development
  - (2) co-scholastic development
  - (3) academic skills
  - (4) scholastic and co-scholastic development
113. A teacher designs a test to find out the cause of the poor grades of her learners through a/an
- (1) Diagnostic Test
  - (2) Proficiency Test
  - (3) Achievement Test
  - (4) Aptitude Test
114. An inclusive class is that in which
- (1) differently abled learners study with normal students
  - (2) students from different nationalities study together
  - (3) students from different religions study together
  - (4) both boys and girls study together
115. 'Concrete Operational Stage' refers to those learners who are
- (1) adolescents
  - (2) at middle level
  - (3) toddlers
  - (4) adults
116. When learners are engaged in a pair activity, taking on roles of a doctor and a patient, the activity is called
- (1) Real Activity
  - (2) Declamation
  - (3) Simulation
  - (4) Exchanging notes
117. Essays or long writing tasks especially on a discursive issue should
- (1) help students develop their literary skills
  - (2) help students with grammar
  - (3) help them to improve their handwriting
  - (4) help them discuss the different points of view and justify them with illustrative points
118. A teacher, Amrita, uses various tasks such as creating charts, graphs, drawing, gathering information and presenting them through pair or group work. This differentiated instruction
- (1) helps learners with multiple intelligences to perform well and learn better
  - (2) is a way of demonstrating her own knowledge
  - (3) only helps the bright learners
  - (4) is the best way to prepare students for an assessment
119. Using a word bank and brainstorming helps to build
- (1) Vocabulary
  - (2) Ideas
  - (3) Writing skills
  - (4) Reading comprehension
120. Gender stereotypes and bias among learners can be discouraged by
- (1) enabling all learners to cook and sew irrespective of gender
  - (2) using textbooks which do not perpetuate such beliefs
  - (3) creating an open and encouraging atmosphere in a mixed class
  - (4) pressuring girls to learn cooking



**PART V**  
**LANGUAGE II**  
**ENGLISH**

*Directions : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 121 to 129) by selecting the most appropriate option.*

- 1 If you are living in a house with a child on the cusp of becoming a teenager, congratulations. I'm not being sarcastic; you are about to embark on an amazing voyage. It may be a bumpy ride, but on the journey your child will grow, change and blossom into the adult she will one day become. If you are living with an older teenager, I won't try to sugar coat it : you will meet challenges. The raging hormones; the pressures of exams; the angst of relationships with friends and eventually lovers — modern teenagers are under so much pressure, it's no wonder they get moody !
- 2 Living with teens can be difficult because your child is in the process of great change. Gone is the baby who adored you without question; only shadows remain of the child who hung on your every word of wisdom. Your teenager is becoming a young adult, trying to find his way in the world. He is now programmed to reject your values and kick against your authority. Some days, when arguments are raging, music is blaring, dishes pile up in the sink and your daughter misses her curfew again, you may feel that you just can't bear it any longer.
- 3 But if you take a step backwards, breathing deeply for a moment, you will be able to see that most of the problems and irritations we have parenting teens are small ones. It's only because we are so close to them that they look so big. It's all about perspective. Your baby is metamorphosing into the adult he or she will be, and it's hard to watch. You want to save them from making your mistakes, and make their lives easier. News flash : you can't. What you can—and must—do is always be there to listen. There will be times when you are the last person she wants to talk to, but you must make sure the opportunity is always there. Be available.

*Source : Raising Teenagers*  
*Lynn Huggins-Cooper (adapted)*

121. According to the author, living with a teenager is like an 'amazing voyage' because
- (1) during this voyage the parent will see the teenager blossoming into an adult
  - (2) the voyage will be very bumpy and dangerous
  - (3) both the teenager and the parent will get to see many amazing sights
  - (4) the voyage will take them to different wonderful places on the earth
122. 'I won't try to sugar coat it' — By this what the author wants to convey is that
- (1) she does not want to hide the fact that parenting a teenager is full of challenges
  - (2) parenting is very challenging and parents must be prepared for it in a gentle manner
  - (3) parenting teenagers is like taking an unpleasant cure for an ailment
  - (4) she does not want to flatter the parents into believing that they are capable of managing teenagers
123. Modern teenagers easily become annoyed or unhappy for no reason because of
- (1) the hormonal imbalance that is characteristic of this period of development
  - (2) the failed relationships with friends and lovers
  - (3) failing in examinations
  - (4) the enormous stress they experience at this age
124. 'Only shadows remain of the child ...'. The word 'shadows' here refers to
- (1) faint traces of the adoring child
  - (2) old memories of the teenager
  - (3) old memories of the parents
  - (4) the darker aspect of the growing teenager

125. 'Kick against your authority' is a manifestation of a teenager's
- (1) innate tendency to become physically violent
  - (2) natural rebellious tendency
  - (3) excessive sentimentality
  - (4) need for identification with family values
126. 'He is now programmed to reject your values' implies that the teenager
- (1) behaves in such a way because of biological factors
  - (2) derives much pleasure in going against the family
  - (3) is capable of programming his behaviour carefully
  - (4) rejects parents' values out of sheer spite
127. The author says that parents cannot prevent their teenage children from making mistakes. What is his advice to the parents ?
- (1) Be available for consultations and listen to the teenagers
  - (2) Don't try to save the teenagers or make their lives easier
  - (3) Be the last person to approach the teenagers with advice
  - (4) Do not watch the children growing up at this stage because it can be painful
128. Pick out a word from the first paragraph of the above passage that means 'strong feelings of anxiety and unhappiness.'
- (1) angst
  - (2) raging
  - (3) sarcastic
  - (4) cusp
129. Living with teens can be difficult because your child is in the process of great change. The underlined part of this sentence is a/an
- (1) adverb clause
  - (2) adjective clause
  - (3) prepositional phrase
  - (4) noun clause

**Directions :** Read the poem given below and answer the questions (Q. No. 130–135) that follow by choosing the most appropriate option.

**The Hand Holders:**

**A Tribute To Caregivers**

There is no job more important than yours,  
no job anywhere else in the land.  
You are the keepers of the future;  
you hold the smallest of hands.

Into your care you are trusted  
to nurture and care for the young,  
and for all of your everyday heroics,  
your talents and skills go unsung.

You wipe tears from the eyes of the injured.  
You rock babies brand new in your arms.  
You encourage the shy and unsure child.  
You make sure they are safe from all harm.

You foster the bonds of friendships,  
letting no child go away mad.  
You respect and you honour their emotions.  
You give hugs to each child when they're sad.

You have more impact than does a professor,  
a child's mind is moulded by four;  
so whatever you lay on the table  
is whatever the child will explore.

Give each child the tools for adventure,  
let them be artists and writers and more;  
let them fly on the wind and dance on the stars  
and build castles of sand on the shore.

It is true that you don't make much money  
and you don't get a whole lot of praise,  
but when one small child says "I love you",  
you're reminded of how this job pays.

*Author unknown*

130. The expression 'the smallest of hands' refers to
- (1) babies
  - (2) caregivers with small hands
  - (3) parents with small hands
  - (4) people with small hands
131. Though caregivers look after the young they are
- (1) never tired of their work
  - (2) not properly recognised
  - (3) not loved by the children under their care
  - (4) paid very well in return
132. A caregiver has more influence on a child than a professor because
- (1) the child generally prefers a caregiver to a professor
  - (2) the professor is not capable of providing love to a child
  - (3) the child spends the formative years with the caregiver
  - (4) the caregiver can teach better than a professor
133. What is the most valuable gift that a caregiver gets ?
- (1) Acknowledgement of the society
  - (2) Praise from the parents
  - (3) Money for her services
  - (4) Love from children
134. 'You give hugs to each child when they're sad.' This act can be described as one of
- (1) empathy
  - (2) encouragement
  - (3) recrimination
  - (4) reassurance
135. 'Letting no child go away mad' — the meaning of this line is
- (1) no child is allowed to be angry for long
  - (2) no child is permitted to go away from school without permission
  - (3) no child is allowed to become mad
  - (4) no caregiver is permitted to be mad with a child
- Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.*
136. Which among the following is a feature of a child-centred language classroom ?
- (1) Teacher gives instructions and expects children to obey and be disciplined
  - (2) Children interact in the target language through tasks that require multiple intelligences
  - (3) Children work individually to prepare projects
  - (4) Teacher plans assessment every day
137. Fluency in English can be developed through
- (1) creating opportunities to use the target language for communication
  - (2) the teacher talking for most of the time
  - (3) the teacher being alert to spot the errors and correct them
  - (4) allowing students who are not confident to have the freedom to be quiet
138. An effective lesson for teaching a language begins with
- (1) listing the learning objectives of the lesson
  - (2) presenting the content of the lesson
  - (3) recapitulation and motivation through fun activity
  - (4) writing on the blackboard
139. Some noise in the language class indicates
- (1) indiscipline of learners
  - (2) teacher's lack of control over the class
  - (3) incompetence of the teacher
  - (4) constructive activities with learners engaged in language learning
140. Enquiry-based learning
- (1) does not place students in thought provoking situations
  - (2) encourages quiet learners
  - (3) does not nurture creative thinking in students

- (4) allows learners to raise questions
141. Effective learning takes place when students are
- (1) passive
  - (2) interactive
  - (3) quiet
  - (4) good at preparing for examinations
142. In large language classes, group work can be accomplished by
- (1) asking 4–5 students to sit together on a narrow bench despite lack of space
  - (2) asking students to turn around for group work
  - (3) asking all students to stand in a circle
  - (4) asking half the class to go out to the playground
143. A test to assess the potential of students for specific abilities and skills such as music, spatial ability or logical ability is called a/an
- (1) Proficiency Test
  - (2) Aptitude Test
  - (3) Attitude Test
  - (4) Achievement Test
144. A teacher can develop listening skills in English by
- (1) speaking to them continuously both within the classroom and outside
  - (2) focusing only on listening skills without associating it with other language skills
  - (3) making the learners listen to everything they hear passively
  - (4) creating opportunities for them to listen to a variety of sources and people and engage in listening activities
145. Which of the following is best suited for improving the speaking skills of learners ?
- (1) Recitation of poetry
  - (2) Reading a prose and drama aloud
  - (3) Oral language drill
  - (4) Debates and group discussions followed by role play
146. Which of the following will be most effective to remove conventional beliefs about gender roles ?
- (1) Showing a picture in which the mother is seen cooking and the father is seen reading a newspaper
  - (2) Teaching all the learners to sweep, wash and sew in the craft class without any gender discrimination
  - (3) Encouraging girls to develop interest in household chores from a young age
  - (4) Telling the girls that talking fr (61) not a trait of good girls
147. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has 'overall development' as an aim. It means
- (1) training the children for the development of the country
  - (2) nurturing both the scholastic and co-scholastic areas
  - (3) coaching all the children for academic excellence
  - (4) training the children for different careers
148. A play can be best taught by
- (1) making the students read it silently a number of times to understand the story
  - (2) encouraging the students to stage the play after working in groups to understand the plot, characters etc.
  - (3) asking a number of questions to test the comprehension of the students
  - (4) conducting a test with specific questions on the story and grammar items
149. A class is reading a story based in a village. The teacher asks some students to mark the villages in an outline map of their locality. Some other students are asked to collect information about the different crops grown in these villages. Yet another group works on the nutritional value of the grains, fruits and vegetables grown in the locality. Later the students exchange their work and have a class discussion, relating the information with the story. What is the underlying principle of this approach ?

- (1) Treating knowledge in specific segments based on geography, science, language, etc.
- (2) Making connections across disciplines and bringing out the inter-relatedness of knowledge
- (3) Teaching language through written assignments and projects
- (4) Giving importance to the practical and scholastic aspects of literary pieces

150. "Schools need to become centres that prepare children for life and ensure that all children, especially the differently abled, children from marginalised sections, and children in difficult circumstances get the maximum benefit of this critical area of education." — This observation found in the National Curriculum Framework-2005 is related to

- (1) Inclusive education
- (2) Constructivist learning
- (3) Gender equality
- (4) Critical pedagogy