

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY
(COMPULSORY)
MARKS : 30

1. The changes produced by development can be
 - a) Measured through keen observation
 - b) Evaluated through keen observation
 - c) Judged through keen observation
 - d) Assessed through keen observation
2. "Development is a never ending process"- This idea is associated with the
 - a) Principle of Integration
 - b) Principle of Interrelation
 - c) Principle of Interaction
 - d) Principle of Continuity
3. Thinking is something ego-centric but understanding of other people's perspectives grows during
 - a) Early childhood
 - b) Young adulthood
 - c) Pre-natal period
 - d) Infancy and toddlerhood
4. Development of habits, skills, values and motives in children shared by responsible members of a society is known as
 - a) Self-regulation
 - b) Conscience
 - c) Internalization
 - d) Socialization
5. Socio-cultural development of children means that
 - a) Children learn from classroom teaching only
 - b) Children learn from adult
 - c) Children learn from social and cultural beliefs, attitudes and context
 - d) Children learn from their peer groups
6. Physical skills that involve the large muscles is known as
 - a) Fine motor skills
 - b) Gross motor skills
 - c) Plasticity
 - d) Sewing skills
7. Which of the following statement shows major physical development during early childhood period?
 - a) Growth rate is slow
 - b) Strength and athletic skills improve
 - c) Vulnerability to environmental influences is great
 - d) Handedness appears fine and motor skills improve
8. The construction of thought processes including remembering, problem solving and decision making is an example of
 - a) Social development
 - b) Cognitive development
 - c) Physical development
 - d) Emotional development
9. Which of the following ages does a child begin to be an active member of a peer group and try to be independent from his parents?
 - a) 15-16 years of age
 - b) 11-12 years of age
 - c) 5-8 years of age
 - d) 4-5 years of age
10. The process through which children develop proper attitudes and behaviour towards other people in the society based on social and cultural norms, rules and laws is
 - a) Moral development
 - b) Emotional development
 - c) Language development
 - d) Social development
11. Gender is
 - a) a biological construct
 - b) a social construct
 - c) competitive
 - d) constant

12. Sex-role stereotype is the
- ability of a child to identify other people as male and female
 - association of children with regards to certain tables and possessions with men and women
 - child's understanding that men and women stay the same through out life
 - child's understanding that someone biological sex stays the same even though they may appear to change by changing their dresses or their hair styles.
13. A school gives preferences to girls while preparing for state level dancing competition. This reflects
- Gender bias
 - Global trend
 - Equal opportunity
 - Girl-child preferences
14. An in-depth study of an individual child to find out the detailed view of a particular sets of behaviour or events or conditions involving the development of a child is
- Case Study
 - Action Research
 - Survey Study
 - Experimental Study
15. Reflective journals are
- Personal records of student's attitude
 - Personal records of student's aptitude
 - Personal records of student's interest
 - Personal records of student's learning experiences
16. Anecdotal record is
- the collection of all the personal and background details of the child
 - the process of observation and documentation of the significant episode that takes place in the life of the child
 - the mechanism of recording of grades or marks obtained by the child in a summative assessment.
 - the collection of the reflection carried out by the child about his or her performances and achievement.
17. Inclusive Education (IE) is a system of teaching and learning which
- provides education to Children with Special Needs (CWSN) in a school.
 - segregates exceptional children in a school
 - includes formal and informal education
 - suitably adopts to meet the learning needs of all children.
18. Disability means
- the loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure that damages the tissue due to disease or trauma
 - the disadvantage of an individual due to the loss of tissue that prevents or limits the fulfilment of a role.
 - the restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in a manner considered normal for a human being
 - the handicapped of an individual due to the damage of a tissue.
19. Dyslexia is associated with
- Reading disorder
 - Behavioural disorder
 - Mathematical disorder
 - Mental disorder
20. A student who do not perform better in school than would be expected on the basis of abilities indicated by intelligence and aptitude test is
- an underachiever
 - an average student
 - a creative student
 - a mediocre student
21. Teaching is a science because
- it calls for the exercise of talents and creativity
 - it involves techniques, skills and procedures that can be studied systematically
 - it is both formal and informal
 - it is formal only

22. Which of the following statement is not true for a tactile learner?
- They need to physically try something in order to learn
 - They express their learning best with projects
 - They are often gifted in physical attitudes like running, swimming, dancing and other sport activities.
 - They benefit from listening to a lecture
23. Primary school children learn better by
- Observation
 - Listening
 - Doing activities
 - Asking question
24. The skill which aims to secure and sustain the attention of children during direct teaching is the
- Skill of explaining
 - Skill of illustrating with example
 - Skill of stimulus variation
 - Skill of reinforcement
25. Which of the following statement is a constructivist approach to teaching and learning?
- Teachers explain the different parts of a plant to the students
 - Teachers explain and ask questions about the different parts of a plant
 - Teachers ask students to do self reading about the different parts of a plant from the textbook
 - Students try to explore the different parts of a plant and draw conclusion independently
26. Formative assessment aims to assess the students
- in order to find out whether the criteria are met or not
 - to monitor the progress of learning and to make improvement
 - for the purpose of assigning marks or better grades
 - for certifying student's mastery of intended learning
27. Which of the following is the salient feature of school based Assessment?
- Integrating teaching, learning and assessment
 - focus on competency development and learning outcomes
 - focus on rote memorization of information
 - enhancing self confidence in children
28. Assessment used to benchmark students learning against criteria such as process skills, learning indicators and learning outcomes based on identified learning curricular aims and objectives is
- Assessment for learning
 - Assessment as learning
 - Assessment of learning
 - Assessment with learning
29. Rita was told by her teacher to tell something about Sita with regards to her interest in subject of Science. This is
- Self assessment technique
 - Peer assessment technique
 - Group assessment technique
 - Individual assessment technique
30. Which of the following types of question is not a selection type question?
- Alternative Response type
 - Very short answer type
 - Matching type
 - Multiple Choice type

LANGUAGE - II
ENGLISH
(COMPULSORY)
MARKS : 30

Directions : Answer all the questions and choose the correct alternatives from the options given.

31. The two language skills we acquire without any formal instruction/education are:
- Listening and speaking
 - Reading and writing
 - Listening and reading
 - Reading and speaking
32. Language is learned and developed in a social context for functional purposes, and as such, teachers need to
- teach vocabulary to children
 - teach grammar to children
 - create opportunities to learn
 - take children to social gatherings
33. Effective _____ helps the teacher to be able to make students understand better
- Communication skill
 - Methodology of teaching
 - Speaking style
 - None of the above
34. In language learning, learners are expected to pronounce the words correctly. In other words, it means that learners need to use:
- Comprehension skill
 - Listening skill
 - Speaking skill
 - Writing skill
35. Role play among children can best be promoted by encouraging them to
- Watch films
 - Read stories
 - Listen to conversations
 - Listen to radios
36. _____ refers to the process of thorough examination of a text or a certain situation
- critiquing
 - summarization
 - analyzing
 - prediction
37. Reading errors among learners arise mainly due to the following reasons:
- Complex sentence structure
 - Interference of Mother-Tongue
 - Dialogue
 - Intonation
38. To develop the reading habit of children they must be encouraged to
- read the textbooks
 - read beyond the textbooks
 - read children's storybooks
 - read all books

39. Reading materials such as newspaper, magazines, notice and advertisements are referred to as
- extensive reading materials
 - intensive reading materials
 - persuasive reading materials
 - authentic reading materials
40. Loud reading helps in improvement of
- speaking
 - grammar
 - pronunciation
 - enunciation
41. Children's confidence in reading is indicated by their
- speed and fluency in reading
 - proper pronunciation in reading
 - proper modulation and intonation in reading
 - proper posture and gesture
42. It is important for handwriting to be clear and _____
- neat
 - legible
 - fancy
 - artistic
43. Possibly the two most important things a writer must consider, one is audience, the other is
- topic
 - beauty and sentences
 - purpose
 - diction
44. Students are to be encouraged to write independently even in the lower classes:
- Always
 - Never
 - Sometimes
 - None of the above
45. Paragraph and essay writing foster _____
- neatness
 - fluency
 - communication
 - creativity
46. In a composition, the writer uses his/her originality and _____
- tone
 - emotion
 - arguments
 - creativity
47. Story - writing enhance and develop the power of _____ in the children
- imitation
 - recitation
 - imagination
 - performance
- Directions : Fill in the blanks with the correct alternatives**
48. It is _____ your dignity to be dishonest
- under
 - beneath
 - above
 - below
49. Distribute the sweets _____ the children
- among
 - for
 - to
 - with
50. He is slow, _____ he is sure
- but
 - and
 - however
 - while

Choose the appropriate sentence/word from the options

51. In a telephonic conversation, Joseph replies, "I will be in town for a couple of weeks". What would be his friend's appropriate question to Joseph?
- a) When are you coming back?
 - b) When will you be in town?
 - c) How long will you be in town?
 - d) Are you coming to my town?
52. Seema visits a popular tourist spot in Meghalaya. On seeing the place, she shouts excitedly :
- a) "Wow! What a beautiful place!"
 - b) "What a pleasant surprise!"
 - c) "It's beautiful indeed!"
 - d) "It's really good!"
53. The flowers smell _____
- a) sweet
 - b) sweetly
 - c) sweets
 - d) sweeter

Directions : Choose the appropriate meaning for the underlined idioms and phrases

54. I arranged the tea for all and sundry in the office
- a) staff
 - b) friends
 - c) colleagues
 - d) everyone
55. I am in a fix whether I should help her or not
- a) suffering
 - b) finished
 - c) confused
 - d) checking
56. Give the opposite word of Humility
- a) Angry
 - b) Pride
 - c) Reward
 - d) Abuse

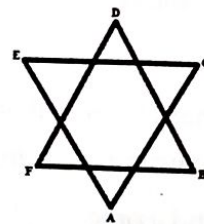
Directions: Choose the correct option

57. To review a book one must have
- a) thinking skill
 - b) reading skill
 - c) analytical skill
 - d) problem solving skill
58. Quality of textbook of any subject is viewed upon its standard to provide
- a) enjoyment to learners
 - b) proper learning outcomes to learners
 - c) attractiveness to learners
 - d) numerous activities to learners
59. Effective and innovative practices of teaching is recorded in
- a) Lesson plan
 - b) Student's diary
 - c) Reflective journal
 - d) Teacher's profile
60. One of the effective tools that reflects students' best and exceptional work in scholastic and co-scholastic area is
- a) Checklist
 - b) Anecdotal records
 - c) Rubric
 - d) Students' portfolio

MATHEMATICS
(COMPULSORY)
MARKS : 30

61. Mathematics is always associated with symbols, this makes the subject
- a) Precise b) Accurate
c) Sequential d) Abstract
62. Teaching of addition of numbers always precedes teaching of multiplication, this is because Mathematics is
- a) hierarchical b) logical
c) abstract d) concise
63. Inductive reasoning follows the principle of:
- a) particular to general
b) general to particular
c) simple to complex
d) complex to simple
64. A student when finding the sum of two unlike fractions converted the two fractions into like fractions and used the method of addition of fractions to find the answer. This shows that the child has
- a) procedural knowledge
b) conceptual knowledge
c) operational knowledge
d) none of the above
65. According to Richard Skimp, there are two types of Mathematics learning, they are:
- a) Symbolic and iconic
b) Discovery and play
c) Instrumental and relational
d) none of the above
66. In Jean Piaget's sequence of development, a child's understanding of conservation of numbers is only after the :
- a) Sensorimotor stage
b) Intuitive phase
c) Concrete operational stage
d) Formal operational stage
67. According to Piaget
- a) Development can be accelerated by teaching or training
b) The order of development is variant to every child
c) The order of development is invariant to every child
d) None of the above
68. Factors contributing to Maths phobia are:
- a) Focus on testing of memory
b) Teacher's inadequate preparation
c) Social problem
d) All of the above
69. "To appreciate the works of Mathematician" corresponds to which value?
- a) Intellectual
b) Utilitarian
c) Aesthetic
d) None of the above

70. The term 'Precision' in Mathematics indicates
- accuracy
 - exactness
 - both accuracy and exactness
 - none of these
71. The difference in place value of 6 to its simple value in 4619 is
- 600
 - 594
 - 60
 - 6
72. The difference between the largest 4-digit natural number and the smallest 3-digit whole number is:
- 9989
 - 8999
 - 9899
 - 9889
73. Choose the correct option
- Every odd number is prime
 - Every natural number is an integer
 - Every integer is a natural number
 - Every prime number is odd
74. The perimeter of a square is 48 metres, then its area equals to:
- 96 sq.m
 - 192 sq.m
 - 144 sq.m
 - None of these
75. A water pump, pumps out 4500 litres of water in 1 hour. If it works for 6 hours a day, find the amount of water it pumps out in a week.
- 18900 l
 - 189000 l
 - 31500 l
 - 27000 l
76. A cyclist rides 15 kms in 45 minutes, in one hour he rides
- 16 kms
 - 18 kms
 - 20 kms
 - 24 kms
77. The number in the sequence 1,2,4,7,11,16, _____ is
- 18
 - 20
 - 21
 - 22
78. Choose the INCORRECT STATEMENT
- The sum of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the third side
 - In a rt. angled triangle, the hypotenuse is the longest side
 - A,B,C are collinear if $AB+BC=AC$
 - The sum of any two sides of a triangle is smaller than the third side
79. In the adjoining figure,
 $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D + \angle E + \angle F =$ _____



- 180°
- 360°
- 540°
- 720°

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
(COMPULSORY)
MARKS : 30

9

91. As per NCF – 2005, EVS for classes III to V deals with the study of the environment including
- physical, emotional and socio-cultural
 - physical, biological and socio-cultural
 - biological, physiological and emotional
 - emotional, biological and society
92. The learning situations/experiences of EVS help children to explore and connect with
- human made surroundings only
 - birds and animals
 - hills and forest
 - their natural and human made surroundings
93. Child relates to his/her immediate Environment. This Environment becomes the _____ context for learning
- primary
 - secondary
 - tertiary
 - none of the above
94. According to NCF-2005, EVS for classes III to V deals with the study of the environment with an emphasis on its
- components
 - preservation and conservation
 - functioning
 - issues and problems
95. Which one of the following is not an objective of EVS at Primary Stage?
- Learning in the classroom must be linked to the life outside the school.
 - Teacher must ensure perfect discipline in the classroom
 - Children must be encourage to ask questions
 - Children must be encourage to explore their immediate environment
96. The scope of EVS can be best described as:
- It integrates several disciplines
 - It is child centred
 - It is teaching based
 - It is learning based
97. Formative assessment in EVS at Primary Stage does not include:
- Identification of learning gap of students
 - Identification of deficiencies of teaching
 - Enhancement of student's learning
 - Grading and ranking of students
98. Assessment for achievement of students done at the end of instruction is basically
- Summative assessment
 - Diagnostic assessment
 - Formative assessment
 - Placement assessment

99. The various tools used during observation technique include
- observation schedule
 - rating scales
 - score cards
 - All of the above
100. Community resources is an important teaching-learning resource in EVS at Primary level. It is important as
- It is easily available
 - It provide learning opportunity in real setting
 - It comprises of wise and elderly people
 - None of the above
101. The 'facility' that is an easily accessible resource for information generation, research as well as exchange of communication with the society is
- Television
 - Internet
 - Computer
 - None of the above
102. What kind of waste material you could get from the local grocery shop that can be used as learning resources for teaching – learning of EVS?
- Plastic containers
 - Candy wrapper
 - Plastic bags
 - All of the above
103. Problem solving techniques are effective in
- developing an insight into environmental problems
 - facilitating divergent thinking among children
 - bringing real-life issues in the classroom
 - All of the above
104. An experiment usually helps to establish a
- Student-student relationship
 - Student-teacher relationship
 - Teacher-teacher relationship
 - Cause –effect relationship
105. A field trip is usually arranged for
- making and going for excursion
 - to see other people doing things'
 - to note the meaning of action
 - All of the above
106. 'Chipko Movement' is an example of the contribution of common people towards the
- Conservation of water
 - Conservation of soil
 - Conservation of forest
 - All of the above
107. Water sources comes in
- One form
 - Two form
 - Three form
 - Many forms
108. Air is a mixture of various gases. It mainly consists of
- Oxygen and Nitrogen
 - Oxygen and Hydrogen
 - Oxygen and Carbondioxide
 - Oxygen and Helium
109. What name is given to animals that eat both flesh and plants?
- Carnivores
 - Herbivores
 - Omnivores
 - Decomposers

110. 'Photosynthesis' takes place in presence of

- a) Carbon-dioxide
- b) Water and sunlight
- c) Chlorophyll
- d) All of the above

111. Body building food is associated with

- a) Carbohydrates
- b) Fats
- c) Proteins
- d) Vitamins and minerals

112. Milk, eggs, sunlight, cod liver oil are rich sources of

- a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin B
- c) Vitamin C d) Vitamin D

113. Which of the following is a non-renewable source of energy?

- a) Wood
- b) Sun
- c) Fossil fuel
- d) Wind

114. Which of these is not included in the three 'R's relating to saving environment?

- a) Recycle b) Reclaim
- c) Reduce d) Reuse

115. 'Swacch Bharat Abhiyan' yojana, started by our Government with an aim to

- a) Improve sanitary conditions and promote cleanliness
- b) Improve road condition and transportation
- c) Improve Technological advancement
- d) Improve and preserve Sanctuary and Parks

116. Meghalaya is the state in which 80% of the population depends for their livelihood on

- a) Coal mining
- b) Weaving
- c) Rearing animals
- d) Agriculture

117. The main reason for high biodiversity in Meghalaya which supports the existence of a large number of flora and fauna is due to its

- a) Rainfall
- b) Climate
- c) Forest
- d) Location

118. Meghalaya shares an international boundary with

- a) Assam
- b) Bangladesh
- c) Bhutan
- d) Sikkim

119. The Balpakram National Park located in

- a) Ri Bhoi District
- b) South West Khasi Hills District
- c) East Garo Hills District
- d) South Garo Hills District

120. North Eastern Region of India comprises of _____ number of states

- a) 6 b) 7
- c) 8 d) 9

LANGUAGE - I
KHASI
(OPTIONAL)
MARKS : 30

Ka jingbthah : Pule ia kane ka jingthoh harum bad sa jubab ia ki jingkylli kiba bud (121-123) da kaba pyniong ia kawei ka jubab kaba dei na ki saw tylli ba la ai.

Ka jingthoh :- Ka jaitbynriew Khasi ka don ia la ka Deiti; kata ka sap, ka jingshai bad ka jingstad tynrai; kane ka pynpaw ia ka kyrdan jong ka jaitbynriew kaba don la ki jong kiei kiei kiba kyrpang, ka bor sngewthuh bad ka bor iohi. Dei da kata hi, ki longshwa jong ngi ki saiñdur ia ka longbriew manbriew ha ka burom ka akor, ka tipbriew tiplei; ka tiphok tipsot, ka tipsngi tipduk, ka trei ka ktah, ka mut ka pyrkhath bad ka kren khana. Ki la saiñdur ia ka riti ka dustur, ka kup ka sem, ka rwai ka siaw, ka shad ka kmen, ka jingdeng jingsian. Ki la saiñdur ruh ia ka niam bad ka jinglong niam ia ki rukom bad ki jingpyndep rukom baroh.

Ki longshwa lyngba ka por kaba jlan; na ka pateng sha ka pateng, ki pyni, ki kdew bad ki hikai ia la ki khun ki ksiew bad ki longbteng jong ki ba kin bat ia kiei kiei kiba u ba rim u seng bad saiñdur. Ha ka juh ka rukom, ki longshwa ki ialam bad kata ka dei ka jingai pateng bad ka jingioh pateng ia ka Deiti ha ki liang bapher bapher.

121. Ka phang pdeng jong ka jingthoh ka long halor

- a) Ka jinglong jong ka jaitbynriew
- b) U khasi bad ka Deiti
- c) U khasi bad ka riam ka rukom
- d) Ka imlang sahlang

122. Ia ka jingstad tynrai kiba rim la pyni lynti ha :-

- a) ki rangbah
- b) ki kynthei khyannah
- c) ki longbteng
- d) ki nongioh kynti

123. Ha kane ka jingthoh don _____ tylli ki synrap kyntien

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 6 | b) 8 |
| c) 11 | d) 13 |

Jingbthah : Pule ia kane ka Poitri harum bad sa jubab ia ki jingkylli (124-126) da kaba pyniong ia ka jubab kaba dei na ki saw tylli kiba la ai
Poitri

Ki ktien nangang, ki ktien lamler,
Ki sting thew haduh katta katta;
Haba nujor bad jingshisha,
Ban bha ban lait jingma.
Haba khana ne ai jingshai;
Kren da thew, kren ki ktien shongsbai
Ban tei ia longbriew ba phymai.

124. 'Ki ktien nangang' ki dei ki ktien _____

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| a) ba shu thaw | b) thamura |
| c) sniew | d) shutia |

125. 'Sting thew' ka mut :-

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| a) sting haba thew | b) bym ler kam |
| c) bym dondor | d) sngewtynnad |

126. 'Kren da thew', ka dei ka rukom kren kaba :-

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a) jem | b) donakor |
| c) khroh | d) khring |

Jingbthah: Pyniong ia ka jubab kaba dei na ki saw tylli kiba la ai naduh ka jing kylli (127-150)

127. Ka jingnang i khunlung ia ka ktien ka sdang naduh ka por ba u iohsngew ia ka sur sawa ktien bad kane ka jia naduh ba -

- a) ka kmie ka iaraiñ bad i
- b) i dang don hapoh ka kpoh jong ka kmie
- c) i la dap saw bnai shaneng bad sdang ban kynko - sur sawa
- d) i sdang ban pynmih ia ki sur sawa, 'vowel'

128. 'Ki khunlung ki pynmih ia ki sur sawa konsonan kum ha ki kyntien 'pa' bad 'ma' ynda ki la dap –
- a) 3/4 bnai
 - b) 4/5 bnai
 - c) 5 bnai
 - d) 5/6 bnai

129. Ka ktien Khasi ka mih na ka thymmei longing –
- a) Indo-Aryan
 - b) Dravidian
 - c) Austro-Asiatic
 - d) Tibeto-Burman

130. Ha ka khyrnit Ba Phra jong ka Riti Synshar ki ktien ba kongsan jong ka Ri India ki don –
- a) 12
 - b) 18
 - c) 22
 - d) 24

131. Kawei na kine ki ktien kiba khlem pynrung ha ka khyrnit Ba Phra jong ka Riti Synshar ka Ri India ka dei ka ktien _____
- a) English
 - b) Maithali
 - c) Tamil
 - d) Nepali

132. Kano na kine ki jingong harum ka long ka bym dei?
- a) Ka ktien kren barabor ka kham jrong ban ia ka ktien thoh
 - b) Ka ktien kren kaba shah ktah ha ka ktien thoh
 - c) Ka ktien thoh ka shah ktah ha ka ktien kren
 - d) Ka jingtbit ban thoh ka shong tynrai ha ka jingtbit ban kren

133. Ka kot dur bym don jingthoh ka iarap ia ki khyannah ban _____
- a) Lum jingtip
 - b) Ringdur pyniasnoh ia ka jingmut ba don ha ki dur bad la ka kolshor
 - c) Ringdur pyniasnoh ia ka jingmut ba don ha ki dur bad la ka jingtip ba ki la don lypa
 - d) Pynmlien ialade ban pyrkhath

134. Ki nonghikai ki tynjuh jingtip ia ki khyannah ha ka por –
- a) Shwa ban hikai
 - b) Ha ka por hikai
 - c) Ynda la kut ka jinghikai
 - d) Naduh ba sdang haduh ba kut ka jinghikai

135. Ka sap jingtbit kiba ki khyannah ki nang nygkong eh ka dei –
- a) Ka sap kren
 - b) Ka sap pule
 - c) Ka sap thoh
 - d) Ka sap sngap

136. Haba thoh ia ka jingthoh sah kynmaw, kawei na ki mat kiba donkam eh ban bud ka long –
- a) ban sdang ia ka paragraph
 - b) ban pyni ia ka jingshisha
 - c) ban pynpaw ia ka rukom pyrkhath kaba iar
 - d) Ban wanrah ia ka khana mutdur

137. Ka kyntien 'Comprehensive' ha ka rukom thew jingtip ka thew ia ka rukom tynjuh kaba bishar ia –
- a) ka jingiaid shaphrang jong ki khyannah ha ka pule puthi
 - b) ka jinglah bha ia ka subjek
 - c) ka jingroi jingsan ki khyannah ha baroh ki liang
 - d) baroh kitei kim dei

138. Ka jingnang ban kren ia ka ktien ka shong ha ka jingnang ban pyndonkam ia ki –
- a) klas kyntien
 - b) senten ba beit
 - c) kyntien ba don jingmut
 - d) kyntien ba iahap kat kum ki khep

139. Ki khyannah ki ioh ia ka ktien shabar ka karma klas na ki-
- a) kmie ki kpa
 - b) dak ki shin
 - c) jingthoh ba don ha ki sawdong sawkun
 - d) sawdong sawkun ba u shong u sah

128. 'Ki khunlung ki pynmih ia ki sur sawa konsonan kum ha ki kyntien 'pa' bad 'ma' ynda ki la dap -

- a) 3/4 bnai
- b) 4/5 bnai
- c) 5 bnai
- d) 5/6 bnai

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131. Kawei na kine ki ktien kiba khlem pynrung ha ka khyrmit Ba Phra jong ka Riti Synshar ka Ri India ka dei ka ktien _____

- a) English
- b) Maithali
- c) Tamil
- d) Nepali

132. Kano na kine ki jingong harum ka long ka bym dei?

- a) Ka ktien kren barabor ka kham jrong ban ia ka ktien thoh
- b) Ka ktien kren kaba shah ktah ha ka ktien thoh
- c) Ka ktien thoh ka shah ktah ha ka ktien kren
- d) Ka jingtbit ban thoh ka shong tynrai ha ka jingtbit ban kren

133. Ka kot dur bym don jingthoh ka iarap ia ki khyannah ban _____

- a) Lum jingtip
- b) Ringdur pyniasnoh ia ka jingmut ba don ha ki dur bad la ka kolshor
- c) Ringdur pyniasnoh ia ka jingmut ba don ha ki dur bad la ka jingtip ba ki la don lypa
- d) Pynmlien ialade ban pyrkhath

134. Ki nonghikai ki tynjuh jingtip ia ki khyannah ha ka por -

- a) Shwa ban hikai
- b) Ha ka por hikai
- c) Ynda la kut ka jinghikai
- d) Naduh ba sdang haduh ba kut ka jinghika

135. Ka sap jingtbit kiba ki khyannah ki nang nygkonj eh ka dei -

- a) Ka sap kren
- b) Ka sap pule
- c) Ka sap thoh
- d) Ka sap sngap

136. Haba thoh ia ka jingthoh sah kynmaw, kawei na ki mat kiba donkam eh ban bud ka long -

- a) ban sdang ia ka paragraph
- b) ban pyni ia ka jingshisha
- c) ban pynpaw ia ka rukom pyrkhath kaba iar
- d) Ban wanrah ia ka khana mutdur

137. Ka kyntien 'Comprehensive' ha ka rukom thew jingtip ka thew ia ka rukom tynjuh kaba bishar ia -

- a) ka jingiaid shaphrang jong ki khyannah ha ka pule puthi
- b) ka jinglah bha ia ka subjek
- c) ka jingroi jingsan ki khyannah ha baroh ki liang
- d) baroh kitei kim dei

138. Ka jingnang ban kren ia ka ktien ka shong ha ka jingnang ban pyndonkam ia ki -

- a) klas kyntien
- b) senten ba beit
- c) kyntien ba don jingmut
- d) kyntien ba iahap kat kum ki khep

139. Ki khyannah ki ioh ia ka ktien shabar ka karma klas na ki -

- a) kmie ki kpa
- b) dak ki shin
- c) jingthoh ba don ha ki sawdong sawkun
- d) sawdong sawkun ba u shong u sah

140. Ka jingpynrung ia ka sawangka kum ka bynta ban pule ha skul ka iarap ban pyntbit ia ki khynnah ha –
- kaba pyndonkam ia ka ktien kren
 - kaba nang ban ringdur ktien katkum ki khep
 - kaba kren para khynnah ha klas
 - kaba ioh jingsngewshlur ban kren ha khmat kiwei pat
141. Ka tiar iarap hikai kaba kongsan haba hikai ia kano kano ka lynnong ha ka subjek Khasi kadei ka –
- Kot pule
 - Ki kotdur
 - Radio
 - Mobile
142. Ki buit hikai kiba ngim lah ban lait ha kawei pa kawei ka lynnong hikai Khasi ka dei-
- Translation Method bad Demonstration Method
 - Textbook Method bad Question – Answer Method
 - Discussion Method bad Story – Telling Method
 - Discussion Method bad Activity – Based Method
143. Ka ktien kynnoh jong ‘U shilliang’ ka dei –
- U shiteng
 - U shidkhot
 - U shipiah
 - U shiphiah
144. Ha ka senten – “u la niah stet palat ia ka kali” ka kyntien, ‘palat’, ka dei ka –
- Intensifier
 - Determiner
 - Adjective
 - Adverb
145. U/Ka briew kiba kren sbun naduh ka dohnud ki khot –
- Pathaw tiewrong
 - Simsong
 - Tiew pathai khubor
 - Wang bam im
146. ‘Peit kmang’ ka mut ba –
- Peit hajuh kumba pyrkhath
 - Thiah peit bad ap ia ka por ban khie noh
 - Khmi h sumar la ki leh ia kaba dei ne ka bymdei
 - Khmi h bad thap ban ioh lad ban kren ne leh eiei
147. ‘Heh kubuit’ ka mut ka jingheh kaba –
- Heh bad lyngkot
 - Heh bad i-khia ban ia id ban ieng
 - Heh bad at ki ngab
 - Heh khlem dur
148. Ia ki ‘Flash Card’ ka kham dei ban pyndonkam –
- Ha ka por ba iathuh khana
 - Katba dang batai artad ia ka lynnong
 - Ha ka por tynjuh jingtip ia ki khynnah hadien ba la dep batai ne hikai
 - Ha ka por ba pynkhih jingmut ia ki khynnah
149. Kum ki nonghikai donkam ban mang lypa naduh ba sdang haduh ba kut jong u snem ia ka jingai jinghikai da kaba pynkhreh lypa ia ka –
- Ka plan ia ki lynnong
 - Ka plan hikai
 - Ka Unit Plan
 - Ka Almanak hikai
150. Ka Mind map ka long ka buit pyntreikam ba lah ban –
- mang lypa bad buh ryntih ia ki jingmut jingpyrkhat
 - thoh bha ia ki jingthoh
 - ioh ia ki jingmut
 - pule bniah

LANGUAGE - I
GARU
(OPTIONAL)
MARKS : 30

121. 'Oral Language' – ine aganon iako miksonga.

- a) Aganwatwatgipa kattarang
- b) See donachi ripinggipa kattarang
- c) Ku.rittingchi ripingbagipa kattarang
- d) Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.aia.

122. Noko agangipa ku.sik(Home language) iarangoni badia ong.a.

- a) Antidamrango agangipa
- b) Atchikapgipa ku.sik (mother tongue)
- c) Atchikapgipa ku.sik aro noko aganchapgipa je ku.sikba ong.aia.
- d) Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.aia.

123. Skulo an.ching badia ku.sikko jakkala. Mesokbo.

- a) First languageko
- b) Second languageko
- c) Third languageko
- d) Kosako janapgipa pilakkon jakkala.

124. Klas roomni ning.o ku.sikni kam ka.ani _____ ong.a.

- a) skie ra.giparangni gisepo
- b) skie ra.gipa aro skie on.gipa dolgnini gisepo
- c) kosako janapgipa minggnian ong.ja
- d) kosako janapgipa minggnian ong.a.

125. Klas roomni a.palo ku.sikni kam ka.anirang _____

- a) rakbata
- b) neng.bata
- c) apalbata
- d) apchonbata

126. "Atchikapgipa ku.sik (mother tongue) aro noko agangipa ku.sik (Home language) o dingtangrikani donga" Na.a ia agananiko badita ong.e nika. _____

- a) namen ong.e nika
- b) ong.e nikja
- c) alamala ong.e nika
- d) ong.e nika ba ong.e nikja.

127. A.chikrangko ku.sikni (Dialect) kri badita bak dake suala.

- a) bak chet (8)
- b) bak sku (9)
- c) bak chikung (10)
- d) bak chi.sa (11)

128. A.chikkuo badia jolni ku.sikko Standard Language ine ra.gataha.

- a) A.beng jolni ku.sikko
- b) Chisak jolni ku.sikko
- c) A.kawe ba A.we jolni ku.sikko
- d) Ruga jolni ku.sikko

129. Ku.sikko skie ra.ani mingbri changa-sapaniko (four language skills) sul sul donode indake ong.gen.

- a) speaking, listening, reading aro writing
- b) listening, writing, reading aro writing
- c) listening, speaking, reading aro writing
- d) reading, speaking, listening aro writing

130. Ku.sikni gimin ning.tue u.iatna _____ skie on.gipa nangchongmotgipa bak ine ra.na nanga.

- a) knatima mangmangko
- b) poraiani mangmangko
- c) knatimani aro poraianiko
- d) seani mangmangko

131. Bi.sarangni knatimaniko (listening skill) bariatna ka.mao on.sogiminoniko badiako jakkale sing.anirangko dakna man.gen.

- a) golp aganachi
- b) poedo aganachi
- c) kosako a) aro b) o janapgipa minggnian ong.a
- d) kosako a) aro b) o janapgipa minggnian ong.ja

132. Bi.sarangni aganna changa-sapaniko (speaking skill) bariatna skigipa iarangoni badiako dakdiljawa
- golpo agananiko
 - sompi-sing.grikaniko
 - dakmesokataniko (drama)
 - mingatako seataniko (dictation)
133. Bi.sarangni poraina chang-sapaniko (reading skill) bariatna, on.sogiminrangoni badiako dakdilgen.
- noksamngko name ma.sie poraiatgen
 - golporangko name ma.sie poraiatgen
 - poedorangko name ma.sie poraiatgen
 - kosako janapgipa pilakan ong.aia.
134. 'Jaktangon Bil' lessonko bi.sarangna skiengon mai dak-rikatanirangko (activities) on.anchi lessonni gamchakaniko u.iatna man.gen. On.sogiminoniko basebo.
- jaktangchi gitalgipa bosturangko tarina skie on.ani
 - ramram galgipa gitcam bosturangchi gital bosturangko tarina skie on.achi
 - wata- chengani bosturangko tarigipa biaprangona (institute) bi.sarangko rimange mesok-skie on.achi
 - kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.aia.
135. 'Kanchuri' lessonko klas o skianichi ka.mao sesogiminrangoni badia u.i-ma.sianiko bi.sarang skie ra.gen.
- sam-bolrang aro jo.ong gukrangni gamchakaniko
 - kan.churi ki.ini pul aro me.su – samjakrangna gamchataniko
 - kosako janapgipa minggnian ong.aia.
 - kosako janapgipa minggnian ong.ja
136. Noksako nie golpo seanichi bi.sarang
- seaniko ta.rakbatatgen
 - chanchibewale banae sena changgen
 - an.senganiko man.gen
 - noksa salna changbatrorogen.
137. Gam.e.poraiani (loud reading) on.sogiminoni badia changa – sapaniko bariatna dakchaka.
- kattarangko srange jajabitbatgija poraianiko
 - gam.ataniko (pronunciation)
 - jeko poraia uako gisiko nikataniko
 - kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.aia.
138. Noksa salachi (picture composition) bi.sarangni changteaniko (creativity) bikatna na.a mai dakatanirangko on.genchim.
- noksa salna ge.etgenchim
 - skanggipa an.tang sale mesokgenchim
 - jeni gimin salatnasia uni katta bichongko see mesokgenchim
 - b) aro c) ko dakmano chanchie salna ge.etgen aro noksani kri kattarangko ka.mao sea ge.etgenchim.
139. 'Raka' – ko A.chikku seanio maina jakkala?
- kattani gam.aniko dingtangatna
 - apsandakgipa katta minggnini ortorangko dingtangatna
 - jatni mikkim rasongko rakkina
 - kosako a) aro b) o janapgipa minggnian ong.a.
140. 'A.chikku' kattako tong dake seode indake ong.gen.
- A-.chik-ku
 - A-.chik-ku
 - A-.chik-k-u
 - A-.chik-k-u
141. "Na.a mande burungko nikahama" on.sogimin sentenceni bon.kamao badia 'chin' –ko donna nanggen ine bi.sarangna mesokgen.
- .(period)
 - !(aiao inani chin)
 - ?(sing.ani chin)
 - :(kolon)

142. Sakgipin Mandeni segimin ba agangimin kattako dingtangatna an.tangni katta baksa sechapode ua katta ba sentenko mesokna on.sogiminrangoni badia ong.gen.

- a) : (kolon)
- b) () (parenthesis)
- c) "" (kotesan)
- d) ; (semi kolon)

143. Bi.sarangna chitti seaniko skion iarangoni badiako skang skichenggen

- a) chittini katta ja.pangko (heading)
- b) maikai janapna nanga(how to address)
- c) maikai chitti seaniko bon.atna nanga (how to end)
- d) jeoni a.bachengoba ong.aia.

144. Ka.mao poraiani gadangrangko bilding bildang done uarangna onggorangko indake on.na man.a.

- Katta dolrangni nangrimaniko nina sapani (structuring stage) -1
- Aganana jakkalgipa kattarangko ma.talani (recognition stage) -2
- Segimin kattarangko nigope miksonganiko aganna man.ani (interpretation stage) - 3

Kosako on.sogipa onggorangko poraiani gadangni kri sulsul tik ong.e donatode indake ong.skagen.

- a) 1,2 aro 3
- b) 3,2 aro 1
- c) 2,1 aro 3
- d) 2,3 aro 1

145. Ka.mao on.sogiminoni badia knatimachi skie ra.na man.anio nangejawa?

- a) golpo agnani
- b) golpo seatani
- c) poedo mingani
- d) agangrikani

146. Ku.sik aganachi skie ra.na sapaniko bariatna dakmesokaniko dakaton ka.mao on.sogiminoni badiako nanggen?

- a) ong.chongmotenga gita agangrikatani
- b) obostani kri ganding-chinding ganani
- c) dakmesokako nienggiparangko sing.pile niani
- d) kosako janappipa gimikan ong.toka

147. Sapau aro Ki.singni katsusaani golpoko aganaengon ka.mao on.sogimin sing.anirangoni badia chanchiatangko on.chape ma.sianiko (inferential comprehension) nakatatgen?

- a) katsusaanio sawarang bak ra.aha?
- b) katsusaanio sawa katna ta.rakbata?
- c) katsusaanio sawa cheaha?
- d) katsusaanio maini gimin ki.sing chegipa ong.aha?

148. 'Role Play' ine aganon maiko miksonga?

- a) Sagitaba aganna sapaniko
- b) saniba kamko ja.rikpaaniko
- c) sagitaba/maiba gita daksninge, obostani kri dake mesokaniko
- d) obostani kri aganna sapaniko

149. 'Recitation' ine aganon, ka.maoni badiako miksonga?

- a) poedoko ka.donge minganiko
- b) poedoko poraianiko
- c) poedoko rhyme aro rhythm gngang minganiko
- d) golpoko aganani ba poraiani

150. Noksako mesoke skianichi mai namgniko ra.bana man.a? Ka.mao on.sogiminoniko kjabatgipa aganchakaniko basebo.

- a) Bi.sani sena sapaniko bariata
- b) bi.sani knatimna sapaniko bariata
- c) bi.sani aganna sapaniko bariata
- d) bi.sani poraina sapaniko bariata

LANGUAGE-I
ASSAMESE
(OPTIONAL)
MARKS: 30

(তলৰ প্ৰতিটো প্ৰশ্নৰ চাৰিটাকৈ বিকল্প উত্তৰ লিখা আছে। তাৰপৰা আটাইতকৈ উপযুক্ত উত্তৰটো চিহ্নিত কৰি উত্তৰটো লিখক। প্ৰতিটো প্ৰশ্ন বাধ্যতামূলক)

121. অসমীয়া ভাষা কোনটো ভাষাগোষ্ঠীৰ অন্তৰ্গত?

- a) ড্ৰাবিড়
- b) তিব্বতবৰ্মী
- c) আৰ্য
- d) অনাৰ্য

122. অসমীয়া ভাষা কোনটো প্ৰাকৃতৰপৰা উদ্ভব হোৱা বুলি অনুমান কৰা হৈছে?

- a) শৌৰসেনী
- b) মাগধী
- c) পৈশাচী
- d) এটাও শুদ্ধ নহয়

123. তলত উল্লেখ কৰা কোনটো অসমৰ মূখ্য উপভাষা?

- a) কামৰূপী
- b) নগপ্ৰা
- c) তেজপুৰীয়া
- d) বৰপেটীয়া

124. অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ মান্যভাষা কোন অঞ্চলৰ ভিত্তিত গঢ় লোৱা?

- a) বৰপেটা
- b) নলবাৰী
- c) মৰিগাঁও
- d) শিৱসাগৰ

125. ভাৰতীয় আৰ্যভাষাৰ স্তৰ কেইটা?

- a) তিনিটা
- b) দুটা
- c) ছটা
- d) পাঁচটা

126. বৰাহী ৰজা মহামাণিক্যৰ ৰাজকবি কোন আছিল?

- a) শঙ্কৰদেৱ
- b) মাধৱ কন্দলী
- c) হৰিবৰ বিপ্ৰ
- d) মাধৱদেৱ

127. অসমীয়া ব্যাস বুলি কোনগৰাকী কবিক জনা যায়?

- a) মাধৱ কন্দলী
- b) মাধৱদেৱ
- c) মনকৰ
- d) ৰাম সৰস্বতী

128. মহাপুৰুষ শঙ্কৰদেৱে কি ভাষাত বৰগীত ৰচনা কৰিছিল?

- a) সংস্কৃত
- b) হিন্দী
- c) ব্ৰজাৱলী
- d) পালি

129. 'নামঘোষা' কোনে ৰচনা কৰিছিল?

- a) মাধৱদেৱে
- b) মাধৱ কন্দলীয়ে
- c) শঙ্কৰদেৱে
- d) ৰুদ্ৰ কন্দলীয়ে

130. তলৰ কোনখন নাটকক ঝুমুৰা বুলি কোৱা হয়?
- কালিয় দমন
 - অৰ্জুন ভঞ্জন
 - চাৰধৰা
 - ৰামবিজয়
131. 'পদুম কুৰঁৰী' উপন্যাসখন কোনে ৰচনা কৰিছিল?
- হেম বৰুৱা
 - লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা
 - পদ্মনাথ গোহাঁঞিবৰুৱা
 - জ্যোতিপ্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালা
132. শঙ্কৰ-মাধৱৰ মিলনক কোনে 'মণিকাঞ্চন সংযোগ' আখ্যা দিছিল?
- চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালা
 - লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা
 - ভবেন্দ্ৰনাথ শইকীয়া
 - নবকান্ত বৰুৱা
133. পদ্মনাথ গোহাঁঞিবৰুৱাৰ এখন উপন্যাসৰ নাম হৈছে-
- ভানুমতী
 - অস্তৰাগ
 - মনোমতী
 - মিৰিজীয়া
134. 'বৰ্ণবোধ' গল্পটোৰ গল্পকাৰ গৰাকীৰ নাম-
- নবকান্ত বৰুৱা
 - ভবেন্দ্ৰনাথ শইকীয়া
 - লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা
 - হেম বৰুৱা
135. মহাপুৰুষ শঙ্কৰদেৱে কেইখন অংকীয়া নাট ৰচনা কৰিছিল?
- চাৰিখন
 - পাঁচখন
 - ছয়খন
 - সাতখন
136. ধ্বনিজাপক চিনবোৰক কি বোলে?
- শব্দ
 - ধ্বনি
 - বৰ্ণ
 - স্বৰবৰ্ণ
137. অসমীয়া ভাষাত প্ৰচলিত স্বৰবৰ্ণৰ সংখ্যা কিমান?
- ৮টা
 - ৯টা
 - ১০টা
 - ১১টা
138. তলৰ কোনটো শব্দৰ সন্ধি নিপাতনত সিদ্ধ হয়?
- বৃহৎ+পতি
 - উৎ+স্থাপন
 - এক+দশ
 - এটাও শুদ্ধ নহয়
139. 'দীপাৱলী' শব্দটোৰ সন্ধি কোনটো ধৰণেৰে কৰ হৈছে?
- দীপা+ৱলী
 - দীপ+আৱলী
 - দী+পাৱলী
 - দীপা+অলী
140. তলত দিয়া কোনটো উল্ল বৰ্ণ?
- ৰ
 - গ
 - স
 - ম
141. লিংগভেদ বুজাবলৈ অসমীয়াত কেইটা উপায় অবলম্বন কৰা হয়?
- এটা
 - তিনিটা
 - ছটা
 - চাৰিটা

142. তলৰ কোনটো শব্দ বহুবচন হিচাপে ব্যবহাৰ হয়?

- a) চৰাই
- b) গৰু
- c) মানুহ
- d) ৰাইজ

143. বিসৰ্গ আৰু ব্যঞ্জনবৰ্ণ বা স্বৰবৰ্ণৰ মাজত হোৱা সন্ধিক কি বোলে?

- a) স্বৰসন্ধি
- b) ব্যঞ্জন সন্ধি
- c) বিসৰ্গ সন্ধি
- d) অসমীয়া সন্ধি

144. পুংলিঙ্গ আৰু স্ত্ৰীলিঙ্গ উভয়তে সম্বন্ধ অৰ্থত তলৰ কোনটো নিৰ্দিষ্টতাৰাচক প্ৰত্যয় প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হয়?

- a) টো
- b) জনা
- c) খন
- d) বিলাক

145. তলৰ কোনটো শব্দ স্বাভাবিকতে 'ণ' হৈছে?

- a) কল্যাণ
- b) কৃষ্ণ
- c) ঘণ্টা
- d) বিষ্ণু

146. মাতৃভাষা শিক্ষাই আমাৰ মনত কি ভাৱৰ জন্ম দিয়ে?

- a) সৌন্দৰ্যবোধ
- b) বুঢ়িবোধ
- c) ভাতৃস্ববোধ
- d) হীনমন্যতা

147. ভাষা শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত শ্ৰৱণৰ মাধ্যমত বিশেষ ভূমিকা পালন কৰে-

- a) ভৌগলিক অৱস্থানে
- b) পৰিবেশে
- c) সমাজে
- d) বিদ্যালয়ে

148. সক্ৰিয় আৰু প্ৰকাশাত্মক কৌশলৰূপে কোন দুটা কৌশলক জনা যায়?

- a) কথন আৰু লিখন
- b) শ্ৰৱণ আৰু পঠন
- c) কথন আৰু শ্ৰৱণ
- d) পঠন আৰু লিখন

149. ষষ্ঠ শ্ৰেণীৰ মাতৃভাষাৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰমত থাকিব লাগে-

- a) বানান শিকাৰ আগ্ৰহ
- b) লিখাৰ কৌশল
- c) সাৰাংশ লিখন
- d) চিন্তামূলক আৰু কাৱনিক ৰচনা

150. মেঘালয়ৰ মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়ত অনুমোদন কৰা এখন দ্ৰুত পঠনৰ পুথি হ'ল-

- a) আদৰ্শ পাঠ
- b) গালিভাৰ
- c) মোৰ শৈশৱ, মোৰ কৈশোৰ
- d) ৰচনা বিচিত্ৰা

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121. বাংলা ভাষায় মাত্রাহীন বর্ণ কয়টি?

- a) ৭ টি
- b) ৮ টি
- c) ১০ টি
- d) ৯ টি

122. বাংলা বর্ণমালায় ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণের সংখ্যা কয়টি?

- a) ১৩ টি
- b) ১১ টি
- c) ৪৯ টি
- d) ৩৯ টি

123. শ, ষ, স, হ্ - উচ্চারণে বায়ুর প্রাধান্য আছে বলে এই চারটিকে কি বলে?

- a) অন্তঃস্থ বর্ণ
- b) উল্লবর্ণ
- c) নাসিক্যবর্ণ
- d) অনুনাসিক্যবর্ণ

124. যে ধ্বনি উচ্চারণ করতে স্বরতন্ত্রী বেশী অনুরণিত হয় তাকে বলে।

- a) ঘোষ ধ্বনি
- b) মহাপ্রাণ ধ্বনি
- c) অঘোষ ধ্বনি
- d) অল্পপ্রাণ ধ্বনি

125. নিচের কোন দুটি বর্ণ অন্তঃস্থ বর্ণ?

- a) প, ফ
- b) ক, খ
- c) ল, ব
- d) চ, ছ

126. যে বর্ণের উচ্চারণ কালে ধ্বনি গাম্ভীর্যহীন ও মৃদুভাবে প্রকাশিত হয় তাকে কী বলে?

- a) মহাপ্রাণ বর্ণ
- b) উল্লবর্ণ
- c) অঘোষ বর্ণ
- d) ঘোষবর্ণ

127. বাংলা ভাষায় প্রচলিত বর্ণ সমষ্টি কি নামে পরিচিত?

- a) অল্পপ্রাণ বর্ণ
- b) মহাপ্রাণ বর্ণ
- c) বর্ণমালা
- d) স্বরবর্ণ

128. 'অন্বেষণ' শব্দটি কোন সন্ধি?

- a) ব্যঞ্জন সন্ধি
- b) স্বর সন্ধি
- c) বিসর্গ সন্ধি
- d) বিপতনে সিদ্ধসন্ধি

129. 'নিষ্কর' এর সন্ধি বিচ্ছেদ কোনটি?

- a) নিঃ+কর
- b) নীঃ+কর
- c) নিষ+কর
- d) নিস্+কর

130. স্বরে আর ব্যঞ্জে অথবা ব্যঞ্জে ও স্বরে যে সন্ধি হয় তাহাকে কি বলে?
- ব্যঞ্জন সন্ধি
 - নিপাতনে সিদ্ধ সন্ধি
 - বিসর্গ সন্ধি
 - স্বরসন্ধি
131. কোনটি বিসর্গ সন্ধির উদাহরণ?
- নমস্কার
 - পরিষ্কার
 - পরস্পর
 - বনস্পতি
132. পদ কত প্রকার?
- চার
 - পাঁচ
 - ছয়
 - সাত
133. কোনটি বিশেষ্য পদের দ্বিরুক্তি?
- হেসে হেসে
 - ভালোয় ভালোয়
 - কাকে কাকে
 - ভাইয়ে ভাইয়ে
134. 'বৃষ্টি পড়ে টাপুর-টুপুর' এখানে 'টাপুর-টুপুর' কোন পদ?
- বিশেষ্য
 - ক্রিয়া
 - অব্যয়
 - সর্বনাম
135. 'বচন' এর অর্থ কি?
- সংখ্যার ধারণা
 - গণনার ধারণা
 - ক্রমের ধারণা
 - পরিমানের ধারণা
136. 'রচনা' শব্দের বহুবচন কোনটি?
- রচনা বৃন্দ
 - রচনা রাজি
 - রচনাবলি
 - রচনাসকল
137. 'আমাদের বাগানের গাছে গাছে ফুল ফুটেছে' এখানে 'ফুল' কোন বচন?
- একবচন
 - বহুবচন
 - একবচন ও বহুবচন দুটোই
 - কোনটিই না
138. 'গৃহী' শব্দের বিপরীত শব্দ কোনটি?
- সন্ন্যাসী
 - অগৃহী
 - নিগৃহী
 - বিহারী
139. 'উপচয়' শব্দের বিপরীত শব্দ কোনটি?
- সঞ্চয়
 - অপচয়
 - উপাচার
 - অনাচার
140. রাষ্ট্রপতি কোন লিঙ্গ
- পুংলিঙ্গ
 - স্ত্রীলিঙ্গ
 - নিত্যালিঙ্গ
 - উভয়লিঙ্গ
141. লিঙ্গ কত প্রকার?
- দুই
 - তিন
 - চার
 - পাঁচ

142. বঙ্কিমচন্দ্রের কোন উপন্যাসটি সমালোচক মহলে উচ্চ প্রশংসিত হয়েছিলো?
- দুর্গেশনন্দিনী
 - কপালকুণ্ডলা
 - মৃগালীনি
 - রাধারানী
143. শরৎচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়ের প্রথম গল্পের নাম কী?
- লালু
 - মহেশ
 - বড়দিদি
 - নিষ্কৃতি
144. সুকুমার রায় ছিলেন একজন বিখ্যাত
- চলচ্চিত্রকার
 - শিশু সাহিত্যিক
 - ঔপন্যাসিক
 - কবি ও সাহিত্যিক
145. তারাকান্ত বন্দোপাধ্যায় কত সালে পদ্মভূষণ পুরস্কারে পুরস্কৃত হন?
- ১৯৬৯
 - ১৯৭০
 - ১৯৭১
 - ১৯৭২
146. ভাব-সম্প্রসারণ দ্বারা মূলভাবকে কী করা হয়?
- বিশদ আলোচনা
 - বিষয় বহির্ভূত আলোচনা
 - সারমর্ম লিখন
 - স্বল্প আলোচনা
147. 'শিক্ষাই জাতির মেরুদণ্ড' - এই বাক্যটির মূলভাব হল -
- উন্নতির একমাত্র চাবিকাঠি শিক্ষা
 - শিক্ষা ব্যক্তিজীবন ও জাতির ভবিষ্যৎ কল্যাণ বয়ে আনে
 - জাতিকে প্রকৃত শিক্ষায় শিক্ষিত করে তোলা অত্যন্ত প্রয়োজন
 - উপরের সব কয়টি
148. 'Diverse Classroom' কথাটির অর্থ কি?
- একই বুদ্ধি সম্পন্ন সমস্ত ছাত্র
 - পৃথক বুদ্ধি সম্পন্ন সমস্ত ছাত্র
 - মাঝারি বুদ্ধি সম্পন্ন সমস্ত ছাত্র
 - কম বুদ্ধি সম্পন্ন সমস্ত ছাত্র
149. 'যে গাছে ফুল ধরে কিন্তু ফল ধরেনা' এক কথায় কি হবে?
- বনস্পতি
 - পরগাছা
 - আগাছা
 - বর্গচোরা
150. 'হনন করিবার ইচ্ছা' - এক কথায় কি হবে?
- হননেছা
 - জিঘাংসা
 - হত্যা
 - অদম্য

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दिएका प्रश्नहरूका सही उत्तरमा चिन्ह लगाऊ :

121. शिक्षकको मुख्य शिक्षण सामग्री के हो ?
a) मानचित्र
b) अनुपूरक सामग्री
c) चक, डस्टर र श्यामपट्ट
d) पाठ्य पुस्तक
122. विद्यार्थीको क्षमताको विकास हुन्छ -
a) समूह दिई परियोजना बनाएर
b) छुट्टाछुट्टै काम दिएर
c) तर्क प्रतियोगिता राखेर
d) माथि दिएका सबै
123. शिक्षकलाई कस्ता कुराको ज्ञान हुनुपर्छ ?
a) आफूले पढाउने विषय
b) विद्यार्थीको रूचि
c) विद्यार्थीको परिवारको बारेमा
d) माथि दिएका सबै
124. लेखाईले विद्यार्थीको कस्तो प्रतिभा दर्शाउँछ ?
a) उसको कमजोरीपन
b) उसको प्रतिभा
c) उसको जागरूकता
d) उसको कार्यक्षमता
125. हेराइमा कमजोर बालकलाई कक्षामा कुन पंक्तिमा बसाउनु पर्छ ?
a) अघिल्लो पंक्तिमा
b) बीचको पंक्तिमा
c) पछिल्लो पंक्तिमा
d) कुनैमा पनि होइन
126. मानिसलाई त्यसको कस्तो व्यवहार छ भनेर के कुराले बताउँछ ?
a) बोलिले
b) चालचलनले
c) हिंडाइले
d) लेखाइ पढाइले
127. 'भारीको इज्जत गर र भरियालाई बाटो देऊ।' यो वाक्य कसले भनेको हो ?
a) चार्ल्स दि केलोन
b) लाजार कारनोट
c) नेपोलियन
d) लुइस 17
128. भीष्म पितामहले पितालाई प्रसन्न गर्नका निमित्त कस्तो प्रतिज्ञा गरेका थिए ?
a) विवाह गर्ने
b) ब्रह्मचारी बस्ने
c) थोरै सन्तान जन्माउने
d) युद्ध नगर्ने
129. कस्ता सन्तानलाई नराधम भनिन्छ ?
a) माता पिताका मन दुखाउनेलाई
b) माता पितालाई कष्ट दिनेलाई
c) कट्टु बचनले मर्म पीडा दिनेलाई
d) माथिका सबैलाई
130. माछाको आदेश पाएर मनुले के गरे ?
a) बाँसको बाकस बनाए
b) काठको बाकस बनाए
c) ताँबाको बाकस बनाए
d) पित्तलको बाकस बनाए
131. एक दिन घरमा भएका सबै सुन चाँदी लिएर जयन्तकी आमा कहाँ गईन् ?
a) सुनारेकोमा
b) बजारमा
c) बन्धकी राख्न
d) बिक्री गर्न
132. 'आ ! म बूढीलाई अब गहना किन चाहियो र!' यो वाक्य कसले भनेको हो ?
a) जयन्तकी दिदीले
b) जयन्तकी फुपूले
c) जयन्तकी आमाले
d) जयन्तकी माइज्यूले
133. कुन नाच खासीहरूको महत्वपूर्ण नाच हो ?
a) साड सुक मिनसियम
b) साड सुक नोक्रेम
c) साड सेड कुट स्नेम
d) बेडिङख्लाम
134. 'भनिरहदैन' कविताको कवि को हुन् ?
a) गोपिनारायण प्रधान
b) पारसमणि प्रधान
c) हरिकुमार प्रधान
d) राजनारायण प्रधान

135. लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटालाई नेपाली बाहेक कतिवटा भाषाको ज्ञान थियो ?
 a) दुइ b) तीन
 c) पाँच d) आठ
136. देवकोटाले मुना मदन खण्डकाव्य कति दिनमा लेखेर सकेका थिए ?
 a) दस
 b) बीस
 c) पन्ध्र
 d) चार
137. 'कागत' पाठ कुन विधामा आउँछ ?
 a) नाटक b) निबन्ध
 c) कविता d) लेख
138. सूर्यविक्रम ज्ञवालीको जन्म कहिले भएको थियो ?
 a) 1898 b) 1894
 c) 1896 d) 1892
139. भारतीय साहित्यमा त्रिरत्न भनी कसलाई चिनिन्छ ?
 a) सूर्यविक्रम ज्ञवाली, पण्डित धरणीधर कोईराला र डा. पारसमणि प्रधान
 b) सूर्यविक्रम ज्ञवाली, लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा र शिवकुमार राई
 c) सूर्यविक्रम ज्ञवाली, लेखनाथ पौडेल र पण्डित धरणीधर कोईराला
 d) सूर्यविक्रम ज्ञवाली, डा. पारसमणि प्रधान र हरिकुमार प्रधान
140. तिरोतसिंहको जन्म कुन शताब्दीमा भएको थियो ?
 a) 17 औं शताब्दीको शुरूमा
 b) 15 औं शताब्दीको शुरूमा
 c) 20 औं शताब्दीको शुरूमा
 d) 19 औं शताब्दीको शुरूमा
141. कुन सालमा अङ्ग्रेज सरकारले तल्लो आसाम जितेर आफ्नो अधीनमा लियो ?
 a) सन 1820 b) सन 1821
 c) सन 1822 d) सन 1824
142. शिलाङ कविताका रचयिता को हुन् ?
 a) मणिसिंह गुरूङ
 b) पारसमणि प्रधान
 c) मणिसिंह थापा
 d) हरिकुमार प्रधान
143. मेघालयलाई अर्को कुन देशको उपमा दिईएको छ ?
 a) स्कटल्याण्ड b) फिनल्याण्ड
 c) अस्ट्रेलिया d) न्यूजील्याण्ड
144. आकाश पाताल देखाउनुको अर्थ के हो ?
 a) धेरै प्रशंसा गर्नु
 b) धेरै बाठो हुनु
 c) धेरै अग्लो हुनु
 d) भए नभएको कुरा गर्नु
145. अर्काको आश नित्य उपवास भन्नाले के बुझिन्छ ?
 a) पहिले खट्नुपछि पछि फल पाईन्छ
 b) आफ्नो हकमा भए जे पनि गर्न सकिन्छ
 c) अर्काको आशामा बस्नु हुँदैन
 d) जसलाई परेको छ उसले मात्र जान्दछ
146. नेपाली भाषामा कति वर्ण छन् ?
 a) पचास b) अड्चालीस
 c) उनपचास d) एकाउन्न
147. संज्ञाको विभिन्न अवस्था र रूपलाई :..... भन्दछन् ?
 a) क्रिया b) कारक
 c) वाच्य d) समास
148. कारकको चिन्हलाई भन्दछन् ?
 a) विभक्ति
 b) अनुस्वर
 c) विसर्ग
 d) हलन्त
149. एउटा उद्देश्य र एउटा विधेय मात्र रहेर बनेको वाक्यलाई भन्दछन् ?
 a) संयुक्त वाक्य
 b) सरल वाक्य
 c) मिश्र वाक्य
 d) सकारात्मक वाक्य
150. कसैलाई आफ्नो वा धेरैको माँगहरू मागेर सरकारका कुनै विशेष व्यक्तिलाई लेखिने पत्रलाई ?
 a) स्मारक पत्र b) व्यक्तिगत पत्र
 c) व्यापार पत्र d) दफ्तरी पत्र