

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

(Compulsory)

(Marks : 30)

1. Which of the following statements is most appropriate to give the correct meaning of Development?
 - (a) Development refers to the functional or non-organic changes.
 - (b) Development refers to the organic changes of the body.
 - (c) Development is quantitative in nature.
 - (d) Development refers to the structural changes of the body.
2. Development being a continuous process takes place from
 - (a) the pre-natal stage throughout the life span of the individual
 - (b) the neo-natal period throughout the life span of the individual
 - (c) the period of the foetus throughout the life span of the individual
 - (d) the infancy period throughout the life span of the individual
3. The growth rate of the child is slow but steady during
 - (a) infancy period
 - (b) early childhood period
 - (c) middle childhood period
 - (d) adolescent period
4. In which phase of development do children react less violently to emotionally disturbing situations?
 - (a) Adolescence
 - (b) Early childhood
 - (c) Later childhood
 - (d) Infancy
5. At the age of five (5) a child can throw a ball with more accuracy so that the mother or the father can catch it.

This is best associated with

 - (a) development of large muscles
 - (b) development of the ability to control the movement of large muscles
 - (c) development of the coordination of large muscles
 - (d) neuromuscular development
6. Which one of the following is **not** the cognitive behaviour of a child?
 - (a) Attention
 - (b) Perception
 - (c) Co-operation
 - (d) Imagination
7. According to cephalocaudal tendency, development proceeds
 - (a) in the direction of head to foot
 - (b) in the direction of head to body
 - (c) in the direction of body to foot
 - (d) in the direction of hand to foot
8. Manu recently got admitted in an elementary school and is forming new relationships with other students and teachers. Social comparisons with schoolmates began to influence Manu's self-esteem. The changes described here best illustrates Manu's development in
 - (a) physical domain
 - (b) cognitive domain
 - (c) psychosocial domain
 - (d) conative domain
9. Telegraphic speech takes place during
 - (a) neo-natal period
 - (b) early childhood period
 - (c) later childhood period
 - (d) infancy period

10. The language component that consists of the rules governing the structure and sequence of speech is known as
- syntax
 - phonology
 - semantics
 - linguistics
11. Which of the following can be considered as the meaning of 'gender'?
- Gender is an innate quality
 - Gender is a biological determinant
 - Gender is a psychological construct
 - Gender is a social construct
12. During the process of gender socialization, boys are often seen to get more autonomy and independence at an earlier stage than girls. This is due to the dominant role of a
- school
 - peer group
 - family
 - society
13. To avoid gender stereotyping in class, a teacher should
- try to put both girls and boys in non-traditional roles
 - appreciate students' good work by saying 'good girl' or 'good boy'
 - discourage girls from taking part in wrestling
 - encourage boys to take bold and risky tasks
14. The type of observation wherein the observer joins in group activities to study the behaviour of the students is referred to as
- naturalistic observation
 - controlled observation
 - uncontrolled observation
 - participant observation
15. Which of the following is **not** an advantage of a reflective journal?
- It brings out improvement in students' writing skill
 - It allows free expression of personal voices
 - It allows self-criticism
 - It encourages students to disclose their personal and private views and opinions
16. An anecdotal record serves to
- document a student's behaviour in a specific situation
 - provide a holistic view of a student's behaviour
 - assess a student's academic progress
 - keep track of a student's attendance
17. Which of the following is **not** a principle of Inclusive Education?
- Equity
 - Access
 - Participation
 - Respect
18. For successful inclusion of students with visual impairment, which of the following becomes a barrier?
- Electronically formatted lecture notes
 - Audiotaped lectures
 - Written description and diagrams
 - Tactile models of graphic materials
19. Which of the following is **not** a type of disability?
- Mental illness
 - Autism spectrum disorder
 - Learning disability
 - Acquired brain injury
20. Which of the following practices will hinder successful inclusion of students with hearing impairment?
- Allowing extra time for processing information
 - Captioning on scripts for announcement or video
 - Enhancing lip-reading conditions in classroom
 - Relying extensively on lecture method of teaching

21. In a classroom, a teacher plans for pair and group work so that learners can interact with peers. Here the students are involved in an activity of
- cognitive constructivism
 - social constructivism
 - behaviourism
 - structuralism
22. The most important step in the pre-teaching phase is
- identifying the instructional objectives
 - selecting the appropriate teaching-learning activities
 - deciding the assessment tools
 - conducting needs assessment
23. In the practice of teaching skills, the technique which is used as a correct response situation to strengthen the response given by the pupil is
- prompting
 - seeking further information
 - refocusing
 - redirection
24. A learning style that the learners choose to learn by listening is known as
- auditory learning style
 - visual learning style
 - tactile/kinesthetic learning style
 - learning by memorization style
25. Which of the following is the task of a teacher in the constructivist approach of teaching-learning process?
- The teacher plays a dominant role in the teaching-learning activities
 - The teacher directs and controls the students in the classroom
 - The teacher plays an advising and facilitating role in the teaching-learning process
 - The teacher plays a dominant role in delivery of a lesson
26. Assessment is purposeful if
- it is done only after the completion of the course
 - it is done once at the end of the year
 - it serves as feedback for the students as well as the teachers
 - it serves as feedback for students only
27. Given below are the objective type responses and three (3) are under alternative response type. Identify the odd one from the given options that is **not** under the alternate response type.
- True or False
 - Right or Wrong
 - Yes or No
 - Matching the Columns
28. Which of the following is the most appropriate description for a 'very short answer question'?
- It can be answered within 50-60 words
 - It can be answered within two to seven (2-7) lines
 - It can be answered in one word or one sentence
 - It can be answered in 120-150 words
29. Which of the following is **not** the tool for formative assessment in scholastic domain?
- Conversation skill
 - Multiple choice questions
 - Projects
 - Oral questions
30. Which of the following is an example of summative assessment?
- Quiz
 - Performance task
 - Unit test
 - Final examination

LANGUAGE—II
ENGLISH

(Compulsory)

(Marks : 30)

Directions : Choose the correct option.

31. The objective of teaching English is to enable the students to master
- (a) the literature skills
 - (b) the four language skills
 - (c) the language skills
 - (d) the grammatical skills
32. Listening and speaking are
- (a) parallel processes
 - (b) independent processes
 - (c) isolated processes
 - (d) two different processes
33. The chief aim of silent reading is
- (a) improving the pronunciation
 - (b) the absorption of the idea of the passage/text
 - (c) the ability to read with speed
 - (d) learning the habit of correct reading
34. Activities like singing and rhymes provide
- (a) good results
 - (b) fun and excitement
 - (c) total physical response potential
 - (d) creative learning
35. 'Simon says' is a game for the development of
- (a) listening skill
 - (b) speaking skill
 - (c) reading skill
 - (d) writing skill
36. Learning to read is about
- (a) listening and understanding and working out prints
 - (b) retention of information for a long period of time
 - (c) helping the reader to build a mental representation of a text/message
 - (d) helping the reader to learn and consider the meanings in a text
37. Reading the newspaper for getting answers to a particular question or research paper and article reading can be considered as
- (a) skimming
 - (b) scanning
 - (c) intensive reading
 - (d) critical reading

Directions : Choose the correct alternative from the given options for the space provided.

38. _____ refers to giving a concise overview of a text's main points in your own words.
- (a) Analyzing
 - (b) Prediction
 - (c) Summarization
 - (d) Critiquing
39. Reading beyond the textbook promotes _____ of the students.
- (a) reading habit
 - (b) writing skill
 - (c) reading skill
 - (d) None of the above

40. _____ is the ability to take clues from a text apart from what we already know from our past experience to decide what the author means.
- An extrapolation
 - A prediction
 - An inference
 - An analyzation
41. Writing, like _____, also involves 'encoding' which means we put our thoughts and ideas into words.
- reading
 - speaking
 - listening
 - editing
- Directions :** Choose the correct answer from the given options.
42. It is important to keep the purpose and audience in mind while writing
- always
 - sometimes
 - never
 - None of the above
43. Learners can be encouraged to listen to radio programmes, podcasts and documentaries on television to improve
- their speaking skills
 - their writing skills
 - their language skills
 - their creative skills
44. Oral language can be developed through
- singing and dancing
 - group discussions
 - calendar reading
 - mimicry
45. Reading across the curriculum is also called
- content literacy or active reading
 - curriculum reading
 - reading of textbooks
 - reading and writing
46. A short intimation used in the offices for formal communication purpose is
- letter
 - slogan
 - notice
 - message
47. CD/DVD, newspaper reading and stories are the classical way of teaching and learning of
- speaking skills
 - listening skills
 - reading skills
 - writing skills
48. Which of the following statements is **not** true with regard to audience performance reading or fluent oral reading?
- It can be practised when young students join in a repeated reading of a book with memorable phrases or sound effects and added gesture.
 - It takes place when older students plan how to read passages of a book with expression before an audience.
 - It leads to engagement in and enjoyment of reading for students.
 - Students read silently in order to comprehend the text.

49. Writing reports on morning Assembly, Annual School Sports, School Day and other school activities is particularly beneficial to the
- (a) parents
 - (b) teachers
 - (c) school children
 - (d) students and teachers

50. Reading comprehension is the ability
- (a) to read fluently
 - (b) to understand what you read
 - (c) to understand the concepts of reading
 - (d) to put your ideas into writing

51. A letter includes which of the following?
- (a) Hello and chitchat
 - (b) Chatting and texting
 - (c) Email and WhatsApp
 - (d) Salutation, body and conclusion

52. Creative writing is a form of
- (a) curative impression
 - (b) artistic expression
 - (c) creative articulation
 - (d) dramatic expression

Directions : Choose the correct option for the space provided in the sentence.

53. Do not confide your secrets _____ everyone.

- (a) to (b) for
- (c) with (d) in

54. Many _____ woman would welcome such a chance.

- (a) the
- (b) an
- (c) a
- (d) None of the above

55. She is _____ University Professor.

- (a) the (b) an
- (c) a (d) at

56. We are going _____ a picnic.

- (a) for (b) to
- (c) on (d) into

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

57. Discipline is on the wane in schools and colleges nowadays.

- (a) declining
- (b) increasing
- (c) spreading
- (d) spiralling

58. His friends advised him to be fair and square in his dealings.

- (a) careful
- (b) considerate
- (c) polite
- (d) upright

59. I tried to feel his pulse on the issue, but in vain.

- (a) argue with him
- (b) guide him
- (c) find his views
- (d) enlighten him

60. Choose the word closest to 'abandon'.

- (a) forget (b) desert
- (c) leave (d) vacate

MATHEMATICS

(Compulsory)

(Marks : 30)

61. Which nature of mathematics is related to clarity and precision, and leaves no room for doubt and ambiguity?
- (a) Inner interest
 - (b) Accuracy
 - (c) Logic
 - (d) Creativity
62. Which of the following is **not true** about the nature of mathematics?
- (a) Mathematics is abstract in nature
 - (b) Mathematics concepts are logical in nature
 - (c) Mathematics concepts are linearly arranged
 - (d) Mathematics concepts are based on deductive reasoning
63. Mathematical games and puzzles help students in
- (a) making connections between mathematics and everyday activities of students
 - (b) finding the correct games for their future
 - (c) reducing the work of a teacher in the class
 - (d) maintaining discipline in the class
64. Mathematical communication refers to
- (a) ability to solve problem
 - (b) skills to participate in mathematics quiz
 - (c) ability to speak in mathematics class
 - (d) ability to consolidate and organize in mathematical thinking
65. The kind of learning mathematics, viz., relational understanding and instrumental understanding, was suggested by which of the following theories?
- (a) Piaget theory
 - (b) Skemp's theory
 - (c) Newton's theory
 - (d) Leibnitz's theory
66. Which of the following is one of the remedy to math phobia?
- (a) Increase the number of class tests
 - (b) Impose strict rules for pass marks
 - (c) Reduce the mathematics syllabus
 - (d) Convey the language about mathematics to be positive and enthusiastic
67. Which of the following is **not** an appropriate reason for fear of mathematics?
- (a) Mathematics inability of a learner
 - (b) Methods of assessment
 - (c) Language used in the textbook
 - (d) Nature of mathematics
68. Which of the following is **not** the purpose of assessment in mathematics?
- (a) Improves students' learning
 - (b) Helps teacher to determine strength and weakness of student in the subject
 - (c) Helps student to decide on dropping the subject
 - (d) Guides teacher to adapt instructional approach for students to learn mathematics

69. Which of the following is an example of using ICT in teaching mathematics?
- (a) Chalk and slate
 (b) Use of GeoGebra and geometrical software
 (c) Drawing on the walls
 (d) White board
70. Which number is missing in the following pattern?
 4, 6, 9, 13, 18, __, 31, 39
- (a) 21 (b) 22
 (c) 23 (d) 24
71. The place value of 7 in 57930 is
- (a) 1000 (b) 700
 (c) 7000 (d) 70
72. How many centimeters are there in 2.57 metres?
- (a) 2.57 (b) 25.70
 (c) 257 (d) 2570
73. The area of a rectangle is 96 cm^2 . If the length is 12 cm, then its perimeter is
- (a) 40 cm (b) 20 cm
 (c) 80 cm (d) 60 cm
74. 40% of a certain amount is 250, then 50% of that same amount will be
- (a) 310.50 (b) 315.25
 (c) 312.00 (d) 312.50
75. A town has a present population of 12000. If the population is increased by 5% every year, then next year the population will be
- (a) 12400 (b) 12600
 (c) 12200 (d) 12100
76. A prime number has
- (a) one factor
 (b) two factors
 (c) three factors
 (d) four factors
77. The reciprocal of $1\frac{3}{7}$ is
- (a) $\frac{4}{7}$ (b) $\frac{10}{7}$
 (c) $\frac{7}{3}$ (d) $\frac{7}{10}$
78. Which of the following fractions is **not** equivalent to $\frac{3}{5}$?
- (a) $\frac{18}{25}$ (b) $\frac{6}{10}$
 (c) $\frac{9}{15}$ (d) $\frac{21}{35}$
79. 5 cm is equivalent to
- (a) 0.05 km
 (b) 0.50 km
 (c) 0.00005 km
 (d) 0.000005 km
80. A bag contains 105 marbles. If one-fifth of the marbles are removed, the number of marbles left in the bag is
- (a) 88 (b) 84
 (c) 82 (d) 80

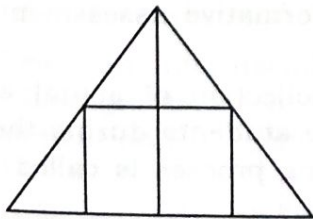
81. A cube has
- 6 corners, 8 faces and 12 edges
 - 8 corners, 12 faces and 6 edges
 - 6 faces, 12 edges and 8 corners
 - 8 faces, 12 corners and 6 edges

82. A sphere has
- 4 corners and 2 faces
 - 2 corners and 4 faces
 - 4 corners only
 - 1 face only

83. The marked price of an article is ₹ 80. If it is sold at ₹ 72, the discount rate is
- 10%
 - 8%
 - 7%
 - 12%

84. Which of the following is **not** symmetric?
- Square
 - Rectangle
 - Trapezium
 - Circle

85. How many triangles are there in the following figure?



- 4
- 8
- 7
- 9

86. If $\angle ABC$ and $\angle CBD$ are complementary angles with $\angle CBD = 65^\circ$, then $\angle ABC$ is
- 65°
 - 15°
 - 115°
 - 25°

87. 14 men construct a wall in 6 days, then one man will be able to construct the wall in
- 80 days
 - 82 days
 - 84 days
 - 86 days

88. The number 3 in a set $\{1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4\}$ has a frequency
- 5
 - 4
 - 3
 - 2

89. If the perimeter of a circle and a square are equal, then the ratio of their areas will be
- 22 : 7
 - 14 : 11
 - 11 : 7
 - 9 : 7

90. The measure of $\angle A$ in a right angled triangle ABC is 40° . If $\angle B = 90^\circ$, then measure of $\angle C$ is
- 35°
 - 45°
 - 50°
 - 55°

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

(Compulsory)

(Marks : 30)

91. NCF 2005 strongly recommends that teaching of EVS at the primary stage should aim at
- (a) acquiring skills to carry out experiments independently
 - (b) developing understanding of basic concepts of the subject
 - (c) linking classroom learning to life outside the school
 - (d) preparing students for studies at the next stage
92. Which of the following objectives is **not** related to EVS teaching as listed in NCF 2005?
- (a) To arouse children's curiosity and awareness about their surrounding
 - (b) To increase children's knowledge and understanding of their environment
 - (c) To develop the skill of observation and creative expression
 - (d) To memorise basic concepts and principles regarding the environment
93. Good EVS curriculum at the primary stage should
- (a) include more practice questions in end exercise
 - (b) provide opportunities to explore surrounding
 - (c) focus more on detailed explanation of concepts
 - (d) emphasize more on exact definition of terms
94. An EVS teacher takes students out on a cloudy day to watch and observe the clouds for their patterns, shapes and sizes, and uses the knowledge gathered by the students to explain concepts like the formation of rain. Which of the following methods of teaching is used by the teacher?
- (a) Group activity method
 - (b) Project method
 - (c) Observation method
 - (d) Discussion method
95. Problem solving method helps learners in
- (a) finding the solution to the problem
 - (b) developing the habit of working independently
 - (c) learning by doing
 - (d) acquiring knowledge which is more meaningful
96. An EVS teacher asking questions during the course of teaching-learning process to monitor children's learning progress. This type of assessment is called
- (a) Group assessment
 - (b) Summative assessment
 - (c) Peer assessment
 - (d) Formative assessment
97. The collection of actual works done by the students during the teaching-learning process is called
- (a) Rubric
 - (b) Portfolio
 - (c) Check list
 - (d) Report card

98. Which of the following is **not** a formative assessment?
- Observation during group activities
 - Classwork exercise
 - Conducting paper-pencil test
 - Giving home assignment
99. Which local expert will you, as a teacher, invite to teach your students about 'food crop'?
- Farmer
 - Botanist
 - Shopkeeper
 - Carpenter
100. To help your students understand better about plants in general and weeds in particular, a skillful EVS teacher invites a farmer. The teacher is using which of the following teaching-learning resources?
- Community resource
 - Media resource
 - Natural resource
 - Institutional resource
101. Which of the following teaching-learning materials is an electronic media?
- Scrap book
 - Pictorial chart
 - Flash card
 - Television
102. EVS being an interdisciplinary area, seeks linkages between the natural environment and _____ environment of a child.
- socio-economic
 - socio-cultural
 - socio-political
 - socio-emotional
103. Which of the following is a renewable resource?
- Coal
 - Iron
 - Water
 - Petroleum
104. The primary source(s) of energy in a food web is/are
- sun
 - green plants
 - animals
 - inorganic nutrients
105. The main occupation of the people of Meghalaya is
- poultry
 - mining
 - agriculture
 - weaving
106. A herbivore is also known as
- producer
 - first-order consumer
 - second-order consumer
 - third-order consumer
107. Wheat, rice, maize, barley and pulses are obtained from
- roots
 - stem
 - fruits
 - plants
108. Food rich in proteins is called
- body building food
 - energy giving food
 - protective food
 - junk food

- 109.** Which gas is responsible for global warming?
- Nitrogen gas
 - Oxygen gas
 - Carbon dioxide gas
 - Hydrogen gas
- 110.** A ball is made out of a lump of clay. The clayed ball is next shaped as a rectangle. The change observed in the above activity is
- physical change
 - chemical change
 - permanent change
 - temporary change
- 111.** Deficiency of which vitamin causes bleeding gums?
- Vitamin D
 - Vitamin C
 - Vitamin A
 - Vitamin B
- 112.** Which of the following matters has a definite shape and volume?
- Plasma
 - Liquid
 - Gas
 - Solid
- 113.** The various states of matter can be interchanged into one another by altering the conditions of
- volume
 - pressure
 - temperature
 - Both (a) and (b)
- 114.** When did the Government of India pass the Environment Protection Act?
- 1981
 - 1984
 - 1986
 - 1990
- 115.** Which of the following National Parks is known as the 'Land of Spirits'?
- Balpakram National Park
 - Mawphlang Sacred Grove
 - Nokrek National Park
 - Kaziranga National Park
- 116.** The most important reason for decrease in biodiversity is
- introduction of exotic species
 - habitat destruction
 - habitat pollution
 - afforestation
- 117.** The climate of Meghalaya varies with the
- latitude
 - magnitude
 - longitude
 - altitude
- 118.** The Nongkhylllem Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which district of Meghalaya?
- East Khasi Hills District
 - West Khasi Hills District
 - Ri Bhoi District
 - Eastern West Khasi Hills District
- 119.** The percentage of the people of Meghalaya who depend on agriculture is approximately
- 80%
 - 50%
 - 40%
 - 68%
- 120.** The area of Umiam Lake is approximately
- 120 sq. km
 - 220 sq. km
 - 320 sq. km
 - 420 sq. km

LANGUAGE—I

KHASI

(Optional)

(Marks : 30)

Ka jingbthah : Pule ĩa kane ka jingthoh harum bad sa jubab ĩa ki jingkylli kiba bud (121–124) da kaba pynĳong ĩa kawei ka jubab kaba dei na ki saw tylli ba la ai.

Ka jingthoh : U Khasi u im ha ka mariang bad u shongskul ruh ha ka. Ka ruh ka hikai bad ka ĩarap ĩa u ha ka jingim jong u kaba man la ka sngi kum—ha ka ĩaid ka ĩeng, ka leit ka wan bad ha ka trei ka ktah. Kiei kiei kiba don ha ka mariang ki ai dak ĩa u, ba un pynĳaid ĩa la ka jong ka jingim bad ki ĩathuh ruh ĩa ka por ba un nang ban kheiĳ ĩa kiei kiei kiba un leh ne un trei.

Ka mariang ka ĩarap ĩa u ba un tip ĩa ka jinghap slap. Haba u ĩohi ĩa u dkhiew ba u rah ĩa ki pylleng dkhiew ne ki khun ba dang lung na ka jaka them sha ka jaka lum lane sha kano kano ka synrang maw, u tip ba un sa ther u lapbah lapsan, uba lah ban neh bun sngi, kum uta uba ki ong u 'lap hynĳiew miet hynĳiew sngi ne uta u 'lap khyndai miet khyndai sngi.

Haba u leit khwai ne leit beh doh, haba u ĩohi ba ki kynjih ki dohkha ha thwei, u tip ba kan sa wan ka umbah ka um saw, lane ban sa ther u lapbah lapsan. Haba u ĩohi pat ĩa ka lyngwiar-sngi ha suiĳ, u tip ba kan sa slap bad na ka jingstang ne jingrben jong ka, u tip katno un jur u slap. Lada ka lyngwiar-sngi ka rben, u sangeh noh wat ka bet kba, namar lada ka um ka heh kan pynsnew ĩa ka jingbet kba.

121. U Khasi u ithuh ban sa ther u lapbah lapsan, u ban neh bun sngi na kino ki jingaidak ka mariang?

- (a) U dkhiew uba rah khun dkhiew bad pylleng na jaka them sha lum ne synrang maw
- (b) Ka jingkynjih ki dohkha ha um
- (c) Ka jingkynjih ki dohkha ha thwei
- (d) Ka jingstang ne jingrben ka lyngwiar-sngi

122. Ha kane ka khep, 'kynjih' ka mut—

- (a) Kynthih shalor um
- (b) Kynthih shabar shalor ka sla um
- (c) Kynthih sei ki khlieh shabar shalor ka sla um
- (d) Kynthih sei ki khlieh tang ka shyntur shalor sla um

123. Ki kyntien ba ĩapher jingmut ba la pyndonkam ĩabud ter ter ha katei ka jingthoh ki don—

- (a) Ar jur (b) Lai jur
- (c) Saw jur (d) San jur

124. Ka lyngwiar-sngi ka dei—

- (a) U laiĳ ba kerkut ĩa ka sngi
- (b) Ka jylli ba tawiar sawdong ĩa ka sngi
- (c) Ka jylli sngi
- (d) U laiĳ ba pynlong ĩa ka jylli da ki lyoh

Ka jingbthah : Pule ĩa kane ka poim harum bad sa jubab ĩa ki jingkylli (125–128) da kaba pynĳong ĩa ka jubab kaba dei na ki saw tylli ba la ai.

Ka Poim

Ki jingkylla ki paw-shynna,
La ha ka kren ne ka khana;
Akor ka la hiar dor shisha,
Katba nang mih ki sngi ki ĩa.
Ka sneng ka kraw ka la duna,
Ha rympei ne lyngkha sara;
Ban hikai ruh da ki nuksa,
Longdien ki peit sha phi sha nga.
Long nongmuna jingim babha,
Ka dei Deiti jong phi jong nga.

125. 'Lyngkha sara' ha katei ka poim ka thew ĩa—

- (a) Ka ĩing ka sem
- (b) Ka imlang sahlang
- (c) Ki skul
- (d) Ki jaka pynheh pynsan

126. 'Paw-shynna' ka mut—

- (a) Paw-pen-ryngkew
- (b) Paw shai kdar
- (c) Paw tyngkreiñ
- (d) Paw-bynriew

127. Ka phang-pdeng jong katei ka poim ka dei—

- (a) Ban hikai da ki nuksa
- (b) Ki jingkylla ba paw-shynna
- (c) Akor ka la hiar dor
- (d) Ka Deiti jong phi jong nga

128. Ka kyntien 'Deiti' ha katei ka poim ka kdew ia—

- (a) Ka jingkitkhlieh
- (b) Ka jingkitkhia
- (c) Ka bor jong ka mon
- (d) Ka kamram lade

Ka jingbthah : Pyniong ia ka jubab kaba dei na ki saw tylli ki jubab ba la ai ha ki jingkylli (129-150).

129. Ka jingroi sted u khynnah ha ka ban ioh kem ia ka ktien ka dei lyngba ka jingiakren bad—

- (a) Ki kmie ki kpa
- (b) Ki nonghikai
- (c) Ki para khynnah
- (d) Kiwei pat ki briew kiba don sawdong jong u

130. Ka jingbha jong kano kano ka kot pule, ka dei ba ka lah ban—

- (a) Ai ka jingkmien ia ki nongpule
- (b) Ai ka jinghun ia ki nongpule
- (c) Khring ia ka bor mutdur jong ki nongpule
- (d) Pyndap ia ka jingdonkam jong ki nongpule

131. Ka jingdon ki shon-dak (Environmental Print) ha ka sawdong sawkun, ka iarap ia ki khynnah—

- (a) Ha ka jingsdang ban nang ban pule kot
- (b) Ban long kiba tbit ban pule kot
- (c) Ban nang ia ka ktien
- (d) Ban iaim kynhun bad kiwei pat

132. Ka jingpyndonkam bun tylli ki jait ktien ha Ri India ka—

- (a) Wanrah jingeh ha ka kren ka khana
- (b) Wanrah jingeh ha ka liang ka pule puthi
- (c) Pynriewspoh ia ka ktien bad ka kolshor
- (d) Pyniapher ia ki jaitbynriew

133. Kano na kine ki jait ktien ka bym shah kynthup ha ka khyrnit kaba phra jong ka Riti Synshar ka Ri India?

- (a) Hindi
- (b) Marathi
- (c) Konkani
- (d) Tripuri

134. Ia ka ktien 'Khasi' ha ka jylla jong ngi, la ithuh kum ka 'Associate Official Language' naduh ka snem

- (a) 2004
- (b) 2005
- (c) 2006
- (d) 2007

135. Ka ktien 'Sohra' ka ioh ia ka kyrdan 'ktien pdeng' napdeng kiwei pat ki ktien khun jong ka ktien Khasi na ka daw—

- (a) Ba u Thomas Jones u sdang nyngkong eh ban pyndonkam da ka haba u thoh jingthoh ha ka ktien Khasi
- (b) Ba ka Sohra ka dei ka pdeng synshar ki phareng ha ki sngi barim
- (c) Ba ka don ka jingpdiang lang ia ka da ki paid Khasi
- (d) Ba ka don ia ka rukom ringsur kaba sngewtynnad

136. Ki jingpynbna ha ki kot-khubor ki hap ha ki jait jingthoh ba ngi khot—

- (a) Ki jingthoh ba iathuh
- (b) Ki jingthoh ba batai
- (c) Ki jingthoh ba pynpaw
- (d) Ki jingthoh ba pyntip

137. Ka rukom pule kot kaba wad ia ka phang-pdeng jong kano kano ka jingthoh ka dei ka—

- (a) Summarising
- (b) Scanning
- (c) Skimming
- (d) Note taking

138. Ha ka kyrdan Primary, haba hikai ia ka poim, ki nonghikai kim ju da kham pyndonkam ia kane—

- (a) Ban kren shaphang u nongthoh
- (b) Ban batai bniah
- (c) Pyndonkam ia ki dur
- (d) Batai ia ka jingmut ki kyntien

139. Ka buit hikai kaba kham ai jingmyntoi eh haba hikai ia ka ktien ka dei ka—

- (a) Functional method
- (b) Structural method
- (c) Interactive method
- (d) Direct method

140. Ka jingpynkhih jingmut shuwa ban hikai ia ka lynnong ka iarap ia ki nonghikai ban—

- (a) Sngewthuh shaphang ka jinglong ki khynnah
- (b) Nang antad kumno ban hikai
- (c) Sngewthuh ia ka jingtip ba ki khynnah ki la don lypa
- (d) Sngewthuh sa katno dei ban iarap shuh ia ki khynnah

141. Ka 'Rubrik' ka dei ka tiar pynshongdor da kaba—

- (a) Shu tik ia ki jingleh bad jingbymleh ki khynnah
- (b) Khmih bniah ia ki kam ki khynnah ha kamra klas
- (c) Bud dien ia ki jingbuh jingthoh shaphang ki khynnah
- (d) Buh kyrdan ia ka jinglah u khynnah kat kum ka thup ki jinglah ban leh kam

142. Kan kham biang ban pyndonkam ia ka 'Flip Chart'—

- (a) Ha ka por ba pynkhih jingmut haba sdang
- (b) Katba dang batai artad ia ka lynnong
- (c) Ha shuwa ban sdang batai ia kano kano ka mat hikai
- (d) Ha ka por kylli jingkylli ban pynshongdor

143. Ka jingpyndonkam ïa ki tiar iarap haba hikai ka iarap ha ka—

- (a) Ban pynlyngkot ïa ka por hikai
- (b) Ban pyndep kham bun ki bynta ban hikai
- (c) Ban pynsuk ban pynsgewthuh
- (d) Ban pynkmen ïa ki khynnah

144. Ka jingpyndonkam ïa ka 'mind map', ka pynlah ïa ki nonghikai ban—

- (a) Pyniasnoh bad bun ki jingtip ba don jingiadei
- (b) Pynïar ïa la ka jingtip
- (c) Ioh jingmut kham bun
- (d) Mang lypa bad buh ryntih ïa ki jingmut jingpyrkhat

145. Kaba ai kam ïa ki khynnah ban pyndait lang hajuh ïa ki kot dur ba la khap lyngkhot kat kum ki jingheh bapher, ka pynroi ha ki khynnah ïa ka jingtbit ban—

- (a) Shahshkor, kren bad thoh
- (b) Shahshkor, pule bad thoh
- (c) Kren, pule bad thoh
- (d) Shahshkor, kren bad pule

146. Ka ktien kynnoh jong ka kyntien 'Kyrbeit' ka dei—

- (a) Kyrjaw
- (b) Kyrthing
- (c) Kyrthai
- (d) Phnieng

147. 'Kren doh-thait' ka mut—

- (a) Kren stad bad pnah
- (b) Kren bishni
- (c) Kren dep rukom
- (d) Kren kum uba biang lut ïa lade

148. Ha ka senten—"Nga ïohi u kham tbit shisha". Ka kyntien 'shisha', ka dei ka—

- (a) Adjective
- (b) Adverb
- (c) Intensifier
- (d) Determiner

149. 'Ki Shadod-ki-shadia', ka thew ïa ki—

- (a) Riewkhraw
- (b) Riewhyndai
- (c) Riewstad
- (d) Riewtymmen

150. "Wow i um du pleng myntan ba phin nym da la kren hi tang tip ba phi dem ha ka reng jong nga ruh ngam tip satia te"—Ha kane ka jingkren kiei ki dak sangeh ba ngi dei ban buh ter ter ha ki jaka ba dei ban leh kumta?

- (a) ; ! !
- (b) , ! !
- (c) ; : !
- (d) ! : ;

LANGUAGE—I
GARO

(Optional)

(Marks : 30)

121. Ku·sik ine aganon ka·mao on·sogimin-oniko badiako miksonga?
(a) Sakgipinrang baksa nanganiko parakgrikani chol
(b) Chanchiatangko sakgipinrang baksa aganparakgrikani chol
(c) Sakgipinrangni nangani kri knachakgrike agan-golpogrikani chol
(d) Kosako janapgiparangoni gimikan ong·toka
122. "An·chingni Maharani tom·aniko mikkang jaona dontongataha." Ia on·sogipa sentence-ara ka·mao on·sogimin ku·sikni kamrangoni badiako ga·akia?
(a) Performative
(b) Expressive
(c) Informative
(d) Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·tokaia
123. Golpo aganachi bi·sarangna skiengon, skigipa mongsongbate ka·mao on·sogiminrangoniko badiako ga·chatna nangbata?
(a) Modulation
(b) Intonation
(c) Mimicry aro gesture
(d) Kosako janapgipaoni gimikkon nangtokaia
124. Poedoko bi·sarangna skiagon, skigipa badiako skang dakna nanga?
(a) Bi·sarangko poraichengatna nanga
(b) Bi·sarangko damsan ja·rikatna nanga
(c) Bi·sarangko ma·rap-ma·rap mingchina ge·etna nanga
(d) Model recitationko dakchengna nanga
125. Ka·mao on·sogiminrangoni badia 'recitation' kattana kragipa miksongani ong·a, basee mesokbo.
(a) Poedoko jajagija mingani
(b) Poedoko gam·e poraiani
(c) Poedoko aganwatani
(d) Poedoko ma·rape rhyme aro rhythm gngang mingani
126. 'Role Play' ine aganon ka·mao on·sogiminrangoni badiako miksonga?
(a) Sagitaba daksningpaaniko
(b) Obostana krakra daksninge mesokaniko
(c) Jeko (a) aro (b)-o janapa, ia minggnikon miksonga
(d) Jeko (a) aro (b)-o janapa, ia minggnikode miksongja
127. Golpoko poraiate bi·sarangna klas-o skion mai mai comprehensionrangko bi·sarangko porikka ra·e ne·na man·genchim?
(a) Modulation aro Intonation
(b) Factual aro Inferential
(c) Recitation aro Articulation
(d) Kosako janapgipa gimikkon porikka ra·e ne·na man·genchim
128. 'Oral Language'-ni orto ian
(a) Kuritangchi aganritinge ripingbagipa kattarang
(b) Seachi ripingbagipa kattarang
(c) Ra·sroe agangipa kattarang
(d) Songjinmao agangipa kattarang
129. Mainiba gimin katta mingsako bak dake sualako mesokna skode, bakrangni gisepgriko badia chinko bi·sarangna donne mesokdelgen?
(a) Hyphen (-)
(b) Dash (—)
(c) Comma (,)
(d) Semicolon (;)

130. Poedoni riting bon·chotgipa katta-rangni apsan ma·rape gamaniko mai me·nga, mesokbo.
 (a) Rhyme (b) Rhythm
 (c) Metre (d) Sonnet
131. Klas-I-ni bi·sarangko 'Mande Bi·sa' poedoko noksa baksa mingaton iako nikna man·a—
 (a) Noksako nie jamanganiko
 (b) Minganio jajaaniko
 (c) Gisiko nanggijaniko
 (d) Altuae man·ingako
132. On·sogiminrangoni badia bi·sarangni poraianina changa-sapaniko (Reading Skill) bariatgenchim basee mesokbo.
 (a) Golporangko ma·siate skianichi
 (b) Poedorangko altuae ma·siate talatanichi
 (c) Noksarangko name nie talatanichi
 (d) Kosako janapgimin gimikan on·aia
133. A·chik ku·sikko seanio 'raka' maina gamchata? On·sogiminrangoniko badia on·a uko basee bi·sarangna talate on·genchim?
 (a) Aganani bewalrangko srongotna
 (b) Kattani gam·aniko dingtangatna
 (c) Apsan dakgipa katta minggnini ortorangko dingtangatna
 (d) Kosako (b) aro (c)-o janapgimin minggnian on·a
134. '____' ku·sik, A·chik ku·sik ma·pangoni bang·en dingtanga aro ua Koch ku·sik baksasa apsanangbata, ia gimaenggipa ku·sikko on·sogiminoniko basee bangbanggipa biapo gapatbo.
 (a) Ruga (b) Atong
 (c) Me·gam (d) A·we
135. 'Se·el aro Alabok·ni golpoko agan·engon maidakgipa skidapaniko (Moral Lesson) bisarangna on·genchim?
 (a) Ka·sae dakani aro mikbokani apsan nangrimja
 (b) Kragija dakaniara nitoani ong·ja
 (c) Chu·ongnikgijani biteko nibo
 (d) Bobilrangde ku·rachakoba pe·aia
136. Bi·sarangni sena changa-sapaniko (Writing Skill) bariatna noksako nie golpo seaton iako nikgenchim—
 (a) Chanchibewale banae sena changaniko
 (b) Altuae poraina sapaniko
 (c) Sena ranta kaaniko
 (d) Noksa salna changaniko
137. Skigipa 'Aesopni Golporang'ko skiode sawa A·chikkuchi see chapa ka·ataha uko agantalaton ka·mao on·sogimirangoniko badiako basee mesokgenchem?
 (a) C. A. Wright
 (b) L. M. Holbrook
 (c) Verna Blackly
 (d) William Robinson
138. 'Do·rong' poedooniko bi·sarang an·tangtangna maiko skie ra·na man·genchim mesokbo.
 (a) Dondikgija bi·aniko
 (b) Sengnapgijaniko
 (c) Lekka do·reng tarianiko
 (d) An·sengsemaniko
139. "Gure namen gong·rake katangenga." Ia salsretgimin katta ia rokomni Adverb on·a.
 (a) Dakani ba on·ani rokomko mesokani Adverb
 (b) Baditako mesokani Adverb
 (c) Biapko mesokani Adverb
 (d) Salko mesokani Adverb
140. "Himangai ua bi·sara namachim, sisrangjok." Ia on·sogimin sentencena badia chinko dongen?
 (a) Sing·ani chin (?)
 (b) Aiao inmani chin (!)
 (c) Colon (:)
 (d) Semicolon (;)
141. Sentence-o Verbni dakako man·gipa ba object gnanggipa sentence badia, mesokbo.
 (a) Bolni bijakrang ga·akenga
 (b) Bolni bijakrang rurongaha
 (c) Bolni bijakrangko akbo
 (d) Bolni bijakrang ga·akjama?

142. A·chikrango jolni kri agangipa ku·sikrangko badita bak dake سوالنا man·a?
- Bak chikung (10)
 - Bak chi·gni (12)
 - Bak chi·sa (11)
 - Bak sku (9)
143. Bi·sani knat·nnachi skie ra·ani bilko bariatani kamko ka·mao on·soaha. Uarangoni badia krabatgipa ong·a mesokbo.
- Golpo aganachi aro poedo minganiko knatimatanichi
 - Git ring·ako aro agangrikaniko knatimatachi
 - Kosako janapgipa (a) aro (b) ming·gnian ong·ja
 - Kosako janapgipa (a) aro (b) ming·gnian ong·a
144. Ka·mao on·sogiminoni badia poraina sapaniko skie ra·anio nangchakeja, basebo.
- Porairongani
 - Mingtai tarani
 - Golpo aganani
 - Noksa salani
145. Katta sea grigipa noksarangni ki·tapko jakkale klas·o skianio bi·sarangna mai namgnirangko ra·bana man·a?
- Bi·sarangni skie ra·anio u·ina man·ani bilko bariata
 - Noksako nie chanchina man·ani bilko bariata
 - Noksa baksa bi·sarangni chanchianiko nangrimatna dakchaka
 - Kosako janapgipa pilakan ong·tokaia
146. Ka·mao on·sogiminrangoni badia ong·ja basebo.
- Skigipani gam·e poraianichi bi·sarangko name poraina dakchaka
 - Gam·e poraidilanichi punctuationrangko tik ong·e jakkalna dakchaka
 - Gam·e poraidilanichi bi·sarangko name ku·grent salatna dakchaka
 - Gam·e poraianichi bi·sarangko sena dakchaka
147. Noksa gnannggipa ki·taprangko jakkale skianichi bi·sarangna mai namgniko ra·bana man·a?
- Bi·sarangko gisik nangatna man·a
 - Noksa baksa seanirangko nangrimatna dakchaka
 - Kosako sesogimin (a) aro (b) ming·gnian ong·a
 - Kosako sesogimin (a) aro (b) ming·gnian ong·ja
148. A·chik Grammarni gita ka·mao on·sogiminrangni badia tik ong·gipa sentence ong·a, basebo.
- Chel·ao man·enga nikatna
 - Walo jajong dongjaode
 - Donga chingni bario pang bonga bolrang
 - Anga askirangko nidoenga
149. Ka·mao on·sogiminrangoni badia Environmental Printna mesokani (Example) ong·a, basebo.
- Samtangtango donggipa sambol·rang
 - Samtangtango donggipa a·bri chiringrang
 - Samtangtango donggipa matbu·runrang
 - Dokan ba skul nok mikkango pilak manderang nikchina see·tape donanirang
150. Sentence·o 'Predicate'·ni miksonganiko na·a maikai bi·sarangna talatgen?
- Sentence·o jeni gimin maiko chanchia
 - Sentence·ni subject·ni gimin chanchianio agangipa
 - Sentence·ko ma·taldapatgipa
 - Sentence·ko bakrodapatgipa

LANGUAGE—I
ASSAMESE
(Optional)
(Marks : 30)

121. অসমীয়া ভাষাটো নব্য-ভাৰতীয় _____ ভাষা।
(a) ফৰাচী
(b) দ্ৰাবিড়
(c) আৰ্য
(d) ওপৰৰ এটাও শুদ্ধ নহয়
122. অসমীয়া ভাষাটোৰ উৎপত্তি সম্পৰ্কে ঘাইকৈ কেইটা মত পোৱা যায়?
(a) তিনিটা
(b) পাঁচটা
(c) ছয়টা
(d) সাতটা
123. দেৱতা আদি উচ্চ শ্ৰেণীক বুজালে ভক্তিভাবত বহুবচনৰ কি অৰ্থ প্ৰকাশ কৰা হয়?
(a) গণ
(b) দল
(c) লোক
(d) সকল
124. কোনে অসমীয়া ভাষাক প্ৰাচ্য-পশ্চিমাৰ মিশ্ৰণ বুলি কৈছে?
(a) কালিৰাম মেধি
(b) দেৱানন্দ ভৰালি
(c) বেণীমাধৱ বৰুৱা
(d) ড॰ উপেন্দ্ৰনাথ গোস্বামী
125. পঞ্চম শতিকাৰ পৰা দ্বাদশ শতিকালৈ পোৱা তামৰ ফলিবোৰৰ ভাষা আছিল
(a) অসমীয়া
(b) ওড়িয়া
(c) সংস্কৃত
(d) নেপালী
126. 'অ' মোৰ আপোনাৰ দেশ' কবিতাটো কোনে ৰচনা কৰিছিল?
(a) লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা
(b) দেৱকান্ত বৰুৱা
(c) হিতেশ্বৰ বৰবৰুৱা
(d) নলিনীবালা দেৱী
127. তলৰ কোনখন উপন্যাস পদ্মনাথ গোহাঞিবৰুৱাৰ ৰচনা?
(a) পদুম কুঁৱৰী
(b) ভানুমতী
(c) মনোমতী
(d) নিৰ্মল ভকত
128. শংকৰদেৱে 'ৰামায়ণ'ৰ কোনটো কাণ্ড অনুবাদ কৰিছিল?
(a) আদিকাণ্ড
(b) অযোধ্যাকাণ্ড
(c) লঙ্কাকাণ্ড
(d) উত্তৰাকাণ্ড
129. অসমীয়া চুটি গল্পৰ জনক কোন?
(a) শৰৎচন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী
(b) চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালা
(c) লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা
(d) ৰঘুনাথ চৌধাৰী
130. মাধৱদেৱৰ 'চোৰধৰা' এখন
(a) নাটক
(b) বুঝুৰা
(c) উপন্যাস
(d) কবিতা

131. বামসবস্বতীৰ দীক্ষাগুৰু কোন আছিল?
- (a) গোপীনাথ পাঠক
(b) ভীমসেন কবিচূড়ামণি
(c) চন্দ্ৰধৰ
(d) মুকুন্দদেৱ
132. শংকৰ-মাধৱৰ মিলনক কোনে মণিকাঞ্চন সংযোগ আখ্যা দিছে?
- (a) চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালা
(b) হেমচন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী
(c) লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা
(d) মাধৱদেৱ
133. উত্তৰ ভাৰতৰ প্ৰাক্তীয় ভাষাত লিখা বামাণৰ ভিতৰত _____ বামাণেই প্ৰাচীনতম।
- (a) বাল্মীকিৰ
(b) মাধৱ কন্দলিৰ
(c) কবিৰত্ন সবস্বতীৰ
(d) ৰত্নাকৰ কন্দলিৰ
134. অসমৰ প্ৰথমগৰাকী চলচ্চিত্ৰ নিৰ্মাতা আছিল
- (a) জ্যোতিপ্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালা
(b) বাণীকান্ত কাকতি
(c) চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালা
(d) হেমচন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী
135. মাধৱদেৱৰ 'নামঘোষা'ক কোনে মহাপ্ৰস্থানিক গীত বুলি আখ্যা দিছে?
- (a) ড० বাণীকান্ত কাকতিয়ে
(b) ড० বিৰিঞ্চিকুমাৰ বৰুৱাই
(c) ড० মহেশ্বৰ নেওগে
(d) ড० সূৰ্যকুমাৰ ভূঞাই
136. প্ৰত্যয় শব্দত যোগ দিলে প্ৰত্যয়ৰ যি অংশ লোপ হয় তাক কি বোলে?
- (a) গুণ হোৱা
(b) বৃদ্ধি হোৱা
(c) ইং যোৱা
(d) উপধা
137. বিসৰ্গ আৰু ব্যঞ্জনবৰ্ণ বা স্বৰবৰ্ণৰ মাজত যি সন্ধি হয় তাক _____ বোলে।
- (a) বিসৰ্গসন্ধি
(b) স্বৰসন্ধি
(c) ব্যঞ্জনসন্ধি
(d) ওপৰৰ এটাও শুদ্ধ নহয়
138. তলৰ কোনটো অনুসৰ্গ মানুহ বুজোৱা শব্দৰ পাছত তুচ্ছাৰ্থত বহুবচন বুজাবলৈ ব্যৱহাৰ হয়?
- (a) বোৰ
(b) হঁত
(c) বিলাক
(d) লোক
139. কোনো বস্তুৰ আকৃতি, প্ৰকৃতি, লিঙ্গ আদি নিৰ্দিষ্টকৈ বুজাবলৈ শব্দৰ পাছত যোগ দিয়া বৰ্ণসমষ্টিক _____ বোলে।
- (a) অনিৰ্দেশক প্ৰত্যয়
(b) কৃৎ প্ৰত্যয়
(c) তদ্ধিত প্ৰত্যয়
(d) নিৰ্দেশাত্মক প্ৰত্যয়
140. অসমীয়াত 'অ' আৰু 'এ' যুক্ত হৈ _____ হয়।
- (a) আ
(b) ই
(c) এ
(d) আয়

141. ধাতুৰ পাছত যোগ হোৱা প্ৰত্যয়ক কি প্ৰত্যয় বুলি কোৱা হয়?

- (a) তদ্ধিত প্ৰত্যয়
- (b) কৃৎ প্ৰত্যয়
- (c) অনিৰ্দেশক প্ৰত্যয়
- (d) স্ত্ৰী প্ৰত্যয়

142. উত্তৰ, দক্ষিণ, পৰা, বাম আদি শব্দৰ পিছত থকা _____ শব্দৰ দস্ত্য 'ন' মূৰ্ধ্য 'ণ' হয়।

- (a) অয়ন
- (b) অহু
- (c) স্বৰ্ণ
- (d) ঔ

143. অসমীয়াত সন্ধিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সাধাৰণতে শব্দৰ শেষৰ _____ লোপ হয় আৰু পিছৰ স্বৰ আগৰ আখৰত যুক্ত হয়।

- (a) অ
- (b) ই
- (c) উ
- (d) ঔ

144. তলৰ কোনটো সন্ধি 'নিপাতনে সিদ্ধ' সন্ধি?

- (a) বহিঃ + কাৰ = বহিষ্কাৰ
- (b) সূৰ্য + উদয় = সূৰ্যোদয়
- (c) দিক্ + অন্ত = দিগন্ত
- (d) গো + অক্ষ = গৰাক্ষ

145. অসমীয়াত _____ সন্ধি নাই।

- (a) স্বৰ
- (b) ব্যঞ্জন
- (c) বিসৰ্গ
- (d) ব্যঞ্জন আৰু বিসৰ্গ

146. পঠন কেইপ্ৰকাৰৰ?

- (a) পাঁচ
- (b) সাত
- (c) আঠ
- (d) ন

147. _____ পঠনৰ জৰিয়তে বিভিন্ন বৰ্ণ আৰু শব্দৰ শুদ্ধ আৰু স্পষ্ট উচ্চাৰণ কৰিব পাৰি।

- (a) সৰব
- (b) নীৰৱ
- (c) সুসংহত
- (d) মৌন

148. তলত দিয়া কোনটো শুদ্ধ?

- (a) মাতৃভাষাৰ লগত আমাৰ দেহৰ সম্পৰ্ক
- (b) মাতৃভাষাৰ লগত আমাৰ তেজৰ সম্পৰ্ক
- (c) ইংৰাজী বা হিন্দী আমাৰ মাতৃভাষাৰ সমতুল্য
- (d) মাতৃভাষা শিকা কষ্টসাধ্য

149. ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ বানান ভুল হোৱাৰ কাৰণবোৰ হ'ল

- (a) শব্দজ্ঞানৰ অভাৱ
- (b) গ্ৰাম্য ভাষাৰ অভাৱ
- (c) থলুৱা ভাষাৰ প্ৰয়োগ
- (d) ওপৰৰ তিনিটাই শুদ্ধ

150. তলৰ কোনটো মাতৃভাষা শিক্ষণৰ উদ্দেশ্য নহয়?

- (a) মাতৃভাষাৰ প্ৰতি ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ আগ্ৰহ বঢ়োৱা
- (b) কবি, সাহিত্যিকসকলৰ লগত পৰিচয় কৰাই দিয়া
- (c) মৌলিক চিন্তাধাৰা আৰু কল্পনাশক্তিৰ উৎকৰ্ষসাধন কৰা
- (d) আবৃত্তি ভঙ্গী, ধ্বনি আৰু ছন্দৰ সহায়ত কবিতাৰ সৌন্দৰ্যবোধ জগাই তোলা

LANGUAGE—I
BENGALI
(Optional)
(Marks : 30)

121. বাংলা ভাষায় স্বরবর্ণ মোট কয়টি?

- (a) ১২ টি
- (b) ১৩ টি
- (c) ১১ টি
- (d) ১৪ টি

122. বাংলায় পদ কত প্রকার?

- (a) চার প্রকার
- (b) ছয় প্রকার
- (c) সাত প্রকার
- (d) পাঁচ প্রকার

123. যে বর্ণ স্বরবর্ণের সাহায্য ছাড়া উচ্চারিত হতে পারে না তাকে কী বর্ণ বলে?

- (a) স্বরবর্ণ
- (b) ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ
- (c) ঘোষবর্ণ
- (d) হ্রস্বস্বর

124. 'ক' বর্ণের বর্ণগুলিকে কী বর্ণ বলা হয়?

- (a) কণ্ঠ্য বর্ণ
- (b) তালব্য বর্ণ
- (c) দন্ত্য বর্ণ
- (d) উষ্মবর্ণ

125. নীচের কোন্ বর্ণগুলি দন্ত্য বর্ণ?

- (a) ক, খ, গ, ঘ, ঙ
- (b) ত, থ, দ, ধ, ন
- (c) প, ফ, ব, ভ, ম
- (d) শ, ষ, স, হ

126. বর্ণের দ্বিতীয় ও চতুর্থ বর্ণ কী নামে পরিচিত?

- (a) অল্পপ্রাণ বর্ণ
- (b) কণ্ঠ্য বর্ণ
- (c) মহাপ্রাণ বর্ণ
- (d) দন্ত্য বর্ণ

127. কোন্ বর্ণ উচ্চারণ করতে জিহ্বা মূর্ধা স্পর্শ করে?

- (a) তালব্য বর্ণ
- (b) ঘোষবর্ণ
- (c) মূর্ধন্য বর্ণ
- (d) দন্ত্য বর্ণ

128. 'বীর' শব্দটির বিশেষণ কোনটি?

- (a) বীরত্ব
- (b) বীরময়
- (c) বিরাম
- (d) বীরোচিত

129. যে পদকে কোনভাবে পরিবর্তন করা যায় না তাকে কী বলা হয়?

- (a) ক্রিয়া
- (b) অব্যয়
- (c) সর্বনাম
- (d) বিশেষ্য

130. 'ক' থেকে 'ম' পর্যন্ত যে পঁচিশটি ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ রয়েছে সেগুলিকে কী বলে?

- (a) স্পর্শবর্ণ
- (b) অল্পপ্রাণ বর্ণ
- (c) ঘোষবর্ণ
- (d) মহাপ্রাণ বর্ণ

131. 'নেতা' শব্দটির বিপরীত লিঙ্গ কোনটি?

- (a) দাত্রী
- (b) নেত্রী
- (c) ধাত্রী
- (d) পৌত্রী

132. 'অমৃত' শব্দের বিপরীত শব্দ কোনটি?

- (a) মৃত
- (b) গরল
- (c) তিক্ত
- (d) সরল

133. 'গৃহী' শব্দের বিপরীত শব্দ কোনটি?

- (a) সন্ন্যাসী
- (b) সংসারী
- (c) ভোগী
- (d) রোগী

134. 'মানব' শব্দটির বিপরীত লিঙ্গ কোনটি?

- (a) মানবিক
- (b) মানবী
- (c) অসুর
- (d) মহিলা

135. 'যে ব্যক্তির দু-হাত সমান চলে'—তাকে এককথায় কী বলে?

- (a) সব্যসাচী
- (b) দোহাতী
- (c) দ্বৈরথ
- (d) দুর্দান্ত

136. 'হাতির চিৎকার'-কে এককথায় কী বলে?

- (a) কেকা
- (b) গর্জন
- (c) বৃংহণ
- (d) টংকার

137. কত সালে রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর 'নোবেল' পুরস্কার লাভ করেন?

- (a) ১৯১০
- (b) ১৯১৫
- (c) ১৯১৬
- (d) ১৯২০

138. 'পথের পাঁচালী' উপন্যাসটি কার লেখা?

- (a) বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়
- (b) মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্ত
- (c) মানিক বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়
- (d) বিভূতিভূষণ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়

139. 'ভাবসম্প্রসারণ' কথাটির অর্থ কী?

- (a) ভাবের সংকোচন
- (b) ভাবের সম্প্রসারণ
- (c) ভাবের পরিবর্তন
- (d) ভাবের সৃষ্টি

140. 'বন্দেমাতরম্' কার রচনা?

- (a) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর
- (b) সুকুমার রায়
- (c) বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়
- (d) মধুসূদন দত্ত

141. ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র বিদ্যাসাগরের মায়ের নাম কী?

- (a) সারদা দেবী
- (b) ভগবতী দেবী
- (c) সন্ধ্যা দেবী
- (d) বিমলা দেবী

142. “জীবে প্রেম করে যেইজন
সেইজন সেবিছে ঈশ্বর।”

এই কথাটির অর্থ কী?

- (a) জীবের সেবা করাই ঈশ্বরের সেবা করা
- (b) জীবের ক্ষতি করাই নিজের ক্ষতি করা
- (c) মিথ্যা কথা বলা মহাপাপ
- (d) অন্যায় সহ্য করা উচিত নয়

143. “অন্যায় যে করে আর অন্যায় যে সহ্যে
তব ঘৃণা তারে যেন তৃণসম দহে।”

এই কথাটির অর্থ কী?

- (a) অন্যায় সহ্য করা উচিত
- (b) অন্যায়কারী ও অন্যায়সহকারী দুজনকেই ঘৃণা করা উচিত
- (c) অন্যায় করা উচিত নয়
- (d) অন্যায় করলে শাস্তি পেতে হয়

144. “মেঘ দেখে কেউ করিসনে ভয়
আড়ালে তার সূর্য হাসে।”

এই পংক্তিটির মূল অর্থ কী?

- (a) মেঘ দেখে সূর্য হাসছে
- (b) মেঘের সাথে সূর্যের লুকোচুরি খেলা
- (c) দুঃখ-কষ্টে ভয় পাওয়া উচিত নয় কারণ দুঃখের পর সুখ খুঁজে পাওয়া যায়
- (d) সুখ-দুঃখ সবই সমান

145. ‘এবং’ শব্দটি কী জাতীয় পদ?

- (a) বিশেষ্য
- (b) বিশেষণ
- (c) ক্রিয়া
- (d) অব্যয়

146. ‘কোমল’ শব্দটির বিপরীত শব্দ কোনটি?

- (a) কঠিন
- (b) শান্ত
- (c) ভালো
- (d) বিশ্রী

147. ‘তেজস্বী’ শব্দের স্ত্রীলিঙ্গ কোনটি?

- (a) তেজযুক্ত
- (b) তেজস্বিনী
- (c) স্রোতস্বিনী
- (d) তেজহীন

148. ‘প্রথমে জন্মেছে যে’—এই কথাটি এককথায় কী হবে?

- (a) অনুজ
- (b) অগ্রজ
- (c) ভ্রাতা
- (d) আত্মীয়

149. ‘বাক্যরচনা’ করতে শিখলে শিক্ষার্থীরা কী বিষয়ে জ্ঞানলাভ করে?

- (a) পড়া মুখস্থ করতে শেখে
- (b) বাক্যের সঠিক গঠনরীতি সম্পর্কে জ্ঞানলাভ করে
- (c) লেখার সৌন্দর্য বৃদ্ধি হয়
- (d) আবৃত্তি করতে শেখে

150. ‘ইহলোক’ শব্দটির বিপরীত শব্দ কোনটি?

- (a) পাতাল
- (b) জগৎ
- (c) পরলোক
- (d) বিশ্বসংসার

LANGUAGE—I
HINDI
(Optional)
(Marks : 30)

121. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा दीर्घ स्वर है?
(a) ई (b) उ
(c) इ (d) अ
122. 'ऌ' की मात्रा किस स्वर के लिए प्रयोग की जाती है?
(a) ऐ (b) ए
(c) ओ (d) ई
123. 'झ' वर्ण किन वर्णों के संयोग से बना है?
(a) ज + ञ (b) ज् + ञ
(c) ज + न्य (d) ज + ध
124. जिन वर्णों का उच्चारण नाक तथा मुख से होता है, उन्हें क्या कहते हैं?
(a) अनुस्वार (b) अनुनासिक
(c) अयोगवाह (d) अंतस्थ
125. निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प में भाववाचक संज्ञा शब्द प्रयुक्त हुआ है?
(a) गंगा (b) हँसी
(c) चैत्र (d) सभा
126. निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प में व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा है?
(a) वेद (b) पुराण
(c) शास्त्र (d) रामायण
127. लिंग की दृष्टि से 'दही' शब्द क्या है?
(a) स्त्रीलिंग (b) पुल्लिंग
(c) नपुंसक लिंग (d) उभयलिंग
128. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शब्द सदैव एकवचन के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है?
(a) होश (b) लोग
(c) दर्शन (d) जनता
129. आदर प्रकट करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है
(a) एकवचन (b) बहुवचन
(c) विशेषण (d) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
130. 'सामान्य' शब्द का विलोम है
(a) विशिष्ट (b) प्रतिष्ठित
(c) असामान्य (d) अवशिष्ट
131. 'सज्जन' शब्द का विलोम है
(a) सहयोगी (b) चापलूस
(c) बड़ा व्यक्ति (d) दुर्जन
132. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शब्द 'फूल' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है?
(a) सुमन (b) कुसुम
(c) पुष्प (d) तनुजा
133. निम्नलिखित में से 'आँख' शब्द का पर्यायवाची है
(a) गोलक (b) लोचन
(c) ज्योति (d) देवदीप
134. "ममता कम बोलती है।" रेखांकित वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द का चयन कीजिए।
(a) समभाषी (b) मृतभाषी
(c) मितभाषी (d) मृदुभाषी
135. 'दूर की सोचनेवाला' के लिए एक शब्द है
(a) दूरगामी (b) दूरदर्शी
(c) भविष्यवक्ता (d) सूक्ष्मदृष्टा

136. 'प्रकृति का संदेश' नामक कविता के कवि हैं

- (a) द्वारिका प्रसाद माहेश्वरी
- (b) सोहनलाल द्विवेदी
- (c) सलील जवाली
- (d) माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी

137. 'हम अनेक, किंतु एक' कविता के कवि हैं

- (a) माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी
- (b) सोहनलाल द्विवेदी
- (c) द्वारिका प्रसाद माहेश्वरी
- (d) हरिवंश राय बच्चन

138. 'प्रकृति का संदेश' नामक कविता में पर्वत हमें क्या संदेश देता है?

- (a) मन को गहरा बनाओ
- (b) ऊँचाई को छू लो
- (c) मन में मृदुल उमंग भरो
- (d) धैर्य रखो

139. रिक्त स्थान के लिए सही विकल्प चुनिए :

कंठ जो अनेक हैं,
_____ भी अनेक हैं।

- (a) गीत (b) देश
- (c) बोलियाँ (d) राग

140. _____ अनेक, बात एक
हम अनेक, किंतु एक।

- (a) स्वर (b) राग
- (c) अंग (d) प्रदेश

141. _____ के दादाजी एक दिन उसे जंगल में घुमाने के लिए ले गए।

- (a) करण (b) दीपक
- (c) मनोज (d) आशीष

142. दादाजी का सबसे प्रिय मित्र निम्नलिखित में से कौन था?

- (a) आम का पेड़ (b) नीम का पेड़
- (c) कटहल का पेड़ (d) देवदार का पेड़

143. "दादाजी, भला पेड़ आपका मित्र कैसे हो सकता है?" यह कथन किसका है?

- (a) दीपक का
- (b) आशीष का
- (c) दीपक के मित्र का
- (d) आशीष के मित्र का

144. दादाजी, यह हमें _____ भी तो देता है।

- (a) छाया (b) माया
- (c) ऑक्सीजन (d) धूप

145. लकड़हारा कहाँ रहता था?

- (a) शहर (b) नगर
- (c) गाँव (d) जंगल

146. लकड़हारे की कौन-सी चीज नदी में गिर गई थी?

- (a) आरी (b) कुल्हाड़ा
- (c) फरसा (d) हथौड़ा

147. "आज शाम बच्चों को क्या खिलाऊँगा?" यह किसका कथन है?

- (a) लोहार (b) मल्लाह
- (c) कसाई (d) लकड़हारा

148. उसी समय अचानक नदी से _____ प्रकट हुए।

- (a) वायुदेवता (b) अग्निदेवता
- (c) जलदेवता (d) इंद्रदेव

149. लकड़हारे का कुल्हाड़ा किस धातु का था?

- (a) सोना (b) लोहा
- (c) चाँदी (d) पीतल

150. लकड़हारा खुशी-खुशी घर पहुँचा और उसने अपनी _____ से सारी घटना बताई।

- (a) पत्नी (b) बेटी
- (c) माता (d) बहन

LANGUAGE—I
NEPALI
(Optional)
(Marks : 30)

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नहरूका सही उत्तरमा चिह्न लगाउनुहोस् :

121. शिक्षकलाई कस्तो कुराको ज्ञान हुनुपर्छ ?
(a) आफूले पढाउने विषय
(b) विद्यार्थीको रुचि
(c) विद्यार्थीको परिवारको विषयमा
(d) माथि दिएका सबै
122. सोचाइमा कमजोर भएको विद्यार्थीले के गर्न सक्दैन ?
(a) लेख्न (b) पढ्न
(c) चित्र कोर्न (d) कण्ठस्थ गर्न
123. वाच्य कति प्रकारका छन् ?
(a) एक (b) दुइ
(c) तीन (d) चार
124. विद्यार्थीको क्षमताको विकास कसरी हुन्छ ?
(a) समूहमा परियोजना बनाएर
(b) छुट्टाछुट्टै काम दिएर
(c) तर्क प्रतियोगिता राखेर
(d) माथि दिएका सबै गरेर
125. दुइ अक्षरको मेललाई के भनिन्छ ?
(a) संज्ञा (b) सन्धि
(c) विशेषण (d) समास
126. दशरथ राजाका चार भाइ छोरामध्ये राम कुन भाइ हुन् ?
(a) जेठा (b) माहिला
(c) साहिंला (d) कान्छा
127. पारसमणि प्रधानको जन्म कहाँ भएको थियो ?
(a) शिलाङ्ग (b) कालेबुङ्ग
(c) आसाम (d) सिक्किम
128. तल दिएकामध्ये कुन पुस्तक भानुभक्तले लेखेका होइनन् ?
(a) रामायण (b) प्रश्नोत्तरी
(c) भक्तमाला (d) तरुण तपसी
129. हरिभक्त कटुवालको 'जीवन एक दृष्टि' कवितामा मान्छेको जीवनलाई केसँग तुलना गरिएको छ ?
(a) गाडीको चक्कासँग
(b) बाइसाइकलको ट्यूबसँग
(c) टुटेको चप्पलसँग
(d) फुटेको ऐनासँग
130. लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटाको जन्म कहिले भएको थियो ?
(a) 12 नवेम्बर, 1919
(b) 12 नवेम्बर, 1909
(c) 14 नवेम्बर, 1909
(d) 14 नवेम्बर, 1919
131. दशैंमा नौ दिनसम्म कुन देवी-देवताको पूजा गरिन्छ ?
(a) विष्णु (b) शिव
(c) दुर्गामाता (d) गणेश
132. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा भनेको के हो ?
(a) सामान्य नाम
(b) विशेष नाम
(c) भाव बुझाउने नाम
(d) द्रव्यवाचक नाम
133. 'युगवाणी'-को सम्पादन कसले गरे ?
(a) हरिभक्त कटुवाल
(b) पारसमणि प्रधान
(c) लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा
(d) धरणीधर शर्मा कोइराला

134. 'जून' कविताका रचयिता को हुन्?
- (a) कृष्णप्रसाद ज्ञवाली
(b) लेखनाथ पौड्याल
(c) लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा
(d) लीलबहादुर क्षत्री
135. विदेशको बासी स्याउभन्दा आफ्नो बारीको के मिठो हुन्छ?
- (a) सुन्तला (b) स्याउ
(c) काँक्रो (d) नास्पाती
136. केप्टेन क्लिफोर्ड नोडरुमको जन्म कहिले भएको थियो?
- (a) 8 मार्च, 1973
(b) 7 मार्च, 1975
(c) 1 जुलाई, 1973
(d) 1 जुलाई, 1975
137. हाम्रो राष्ट्रिय पन्थीको नाम के हो?
- (a) कौवा (b) ढुकुर
(c) मयूर (d) परेवा
138. चपरासीको असल नाम के थियो?
- (a) हर्केवीर (b) मानवीर
(c) महावीर (d) वीर
139. 'उपहार' कथाका लेखक को हुन्?
- (a) सूर्यविक्रम ज्ञवाली
(b) पारसमणि प्रधान
(c) विक्रमवीर थापा
(d) पुष्कर शमशेर
140. शिक्षा के हो?
- (a) उर्लदो सभ्यताको देन
(b) धूर्तता र कुटिलता
(c) पैसा कमाउनु
(d) जागीर दिनु
141. नारद सत्यलोकमा कसलाई भेट्न गए?
- (a) रामलाई (b) देवीलाई
(c) शिवलाई (d) ब्रह्मलाई
142. 'चिठी' नामक निबन्धमा चिठी कसले कसलाई लेखेको हो?
- (a) बाबाले आमालाई
(b) दिदीले बहिनीलाई
(c) भाइले दाइलाई
(d) दाइले भाइलाई
143. 'माछाको मोल' कथाका कथाकारको जन्म कहाँ भएको थियो?
- (a) नेपाल (b) बङ्गाल
(c) सिक्किम (d) दार्जिलिङ्ग
144. 'कवि र कविता' कविताका रचयिता को हुन्?
- (a) पारसमणि प्रधान
(b) हरिभक्त कटुवाल
(c) इन्द्रबहादुर राई
(d) कृष्णप्रसाद ज्ञवाली
145. कथाकारले विन्दुलाई के उपहार दिए?
- (a) पुस्तक (b) कलम
(c) सारी (साडी) (d) कोट
146. संज्ञा र सर्वनाम-को गुण बुझाउने शब्द के हो?
- (a) समास (b) विशेषण
(c) वाच्य (d) काल
147. 'शिक्षाको उद्देश्य' के हो?
- (a) कथा (b) निबन्ध
(c) कविता (d) उपन्यास
148. 'खाई नपाई छालाको टोपी लगाई'—यो उखानको अर्थ के हो?
- (a) उल्झन (b) परोपकार
(c) व्यर्थको झञ्झट (d) कृतिको बखान
149. "स्वावलम्बनलाई छोडेर अर्काको भर पर्ने व्यक्ति कहिल्यै पनि सफल हुँदैन।" यो वाक्य कुन पाठमा पाइन्छ?
- (a) भविष्य निर्माण (b) चिठी
(c) पर्ख हे साथी (d) कर्तव्य
150. वर्णानुक्रम-अनुसार सङ्कलन गरिएको पुस्तकलाई के भनिन्छ?
- (a) भावमय कोश (b) अन्नमय कोश
(c) प्राणमय कोश (d) शब्दकोश