

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY
(COMPULSORY)
MARKS : 30

1. Which of the following is not a way to promote gender equality in schools?
 - a) Organise a play about gender equality in school
 - b) Organise a walk, race or athletic events for equality
 - c) Develop posters to promote equality
 - d) Ability grouping
2. The research strategy for assessing personality stability and to study two or more groups assumed to be at different stages of development is
 - a) Stratification
 - b) Cross-sectional
 - c) Observational
 - d) Longitudinal
3. Which of the following method is also known as a case study method?
 - a) Observation method
 - b) Experimental method
 - c) Clinical method
 - d) Introspection method
4. A collection of children's works which respects their development and progress is a
 - a) Reflective journal
 - b) Cumulative Research
 - c) Portfolio
 - d) Anecdotal Record
5. A tool used by a teacher for recording the behaviour of the student which contain description of a specific incidents in the lives of students is
 - a) Interview
 - b) Observation
 - c) Anecdotal records
 - d) Checklist
6. Inclusive Education is based on the
 - a) Principle of segregation
 - b) Principle of acceptance
 - c) Principle of equality
 - d) Principle of normalization
7. Integrated Education differs from Inclusive Education because?
 - a) it focuses on children with special needs to be absorbed into the mainstream education
 - b) it focuses on the inclusion of all children in the classroom
 - c) it focuses on all children in the school
 - d) it focuses on special education of children with special needs
8. Which one of the following is an invisible disability?
 - a) Blind
 - b) Dysgraphia
 - c) Partially blind
 - d) Visually impaired
9. Negative and Non- Co-operative attitudes of the Stake Holders that hinder inclusion is
 - a) Physical barrier
 - b) Attitudinal barrier
 - c) Policy barrier
 - d) Curriculum barrier
10. "Students of disadvantaged groups should be taught along with other students". This implies
 - a) Inclusive education
 - b) Special education
 - c) Integrated education
 - d) Mainstreaming

11. Working memory is thought to contain three distinct central executive storages and rehearsal system such as
- Visual store, verbal store and episodic buffer
 - Visual store, memories and episodic buffer
 - Declarative memory, verbal store and visual store
 - Memories, declarative and episodic
12. Attention means
- Looking at something
 - Concentration of consciousness
 - Keeping memory
 - Attending to number of things
13. As a teacher who firmly believes in Social Constructivist Theory of Vygotsky, which of the following would you prefer to assess the students?
- Standardised test
 - Fact based recall test
 - Collaborative Projects
 - Multiple choice type
14. Which of the following statements is relevant for Learner Centred Approach of teaching?
- Teacher gives information to the students and students are passive listeners
 - Teacher's role is to focus on Discussion and Lecturing
 - Students are made to work independently while teacher facilitates learning
 - Teacher asks students to read the books in the class
15. Which of the following words is used as the linking word in the skill of explaining?
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) Therefore | b) Continue |
| c) Carry on | d) Very good |
16. Assessment is an integral part of teaching-learning process because
- Assessment is the only way to ensure that teachers have taught and students have learnt the contents
 - Assessment helps the teacher to understand children's learning and serves as a feedback for teaching
 - Assessment helps the teacher to identify students who need to be promoted to the higher class
 - Assessment helps the teacher to evaluate the effectiveness of pedagogy
17. Which of the following tools of Assessment is not the tool for Formative Assessment?
- Conversation
 - Multiple choice question
 - Project works
 - Oral question
18. Assessment embedded in the teaching and learning process within the broader educational Philosophy of Assessment for learning is
- Learning Outcomes
 - School based Assessment
 - Continuous Evaluation
 - Formative Assessment
19. Which of the following is not appropriate for a very short answer question?
- Very short answer questions have one specific testing point and can be marked objectively
 - Very short answered questions can be answer in one word
 - Very short answered questions can be answer in one sentence
 - Very short answer questions can be answered in fifty to sixty words
20. Remedial teaching is employed
- to correct the weaknesses found in the pupil's learning environment
 - to improve the performance of the students
 - to diagnose the gap in learning
 - to improve the teaching-learning process

21. Which of the following is feature of growth?
- Growth implies over all changes in size, height and weight.
 - Growth signifies qualitative change only.
 - Growth is continuous process extending the whole life.
 - Changes in the quantitative aspects come under growth.
22. Which of the following stages of development mark the involvement of children in their peer groups?
- Adulthood stage
 - Childhood stage
 - Adolescence stage
 - Early childhood period
23. Which of the following is appropriate for Infancy Stage?
- The growth rate is slower and steadier
 - The growth rate is rapid
 - The growth rate is slow but steady
 - The growth rate is slow
24. Motor development refers to
- the development of large muscles
 - the development of fine muscles
 - the development of control over body movement
 - the development of body movement
25. In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the stage in which a child begins to think logically about objects and events is known as
- Sensory-motor stage
 - Formal operational stage
 - Pre-operational stage
 - Concrete operational stage
26. According to Jean Piaget, Schema building occurs as a result of modifying new information to fit existing Schemas and by modifying old Schemas as per new information. These two processes are known as
- Accommodation and Adaptation
 - Assimilation and Adaptation
 - Equilibration and Modification
 - Assimilation and Accommodation
27. Based on Kohlberg's theory of Moral Development, a teacher can instill moral values in children by
- laying clear rules of behaviour
 - involving them in a discussion on moral issues
 - giving strict instructions on their behaviour
 - giving importance to religious teachings
28. Flexibility in stereo-types of gender development can be observed during
- early childhood period
 - late childhood period
 - adolescence
 - early adulthood period
29. Which of the following is an effective strategy to reduce children's gender stereotyping and gender role conformity?
- Discussion about Gender bias
 - Emphasizing Gender specific
 - Gender segregated play groups
 - Gender segregated seating arrangement
30. Which of the following can play a dominant role to eradicate Gender bias?
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a) Parents | b) Teachers |
| c) Society | d) Friends |

LANGUAGE - II
ENGLISH
(COMPULSORY)
MARKS : 30

31. The spoken skills in a language teaching classroom can be developed through
- Enabling activities with a focus on conversation skills leading to communication competence
 - Group activities where learners can talk in whichever language they would like to
 - Engaging in small talk as confident aggressive learners
 - Emotionally connected with the learners
32. A print-rich classroom is one
- in which children interact with many forms of print
 - in which teachers read printed materials
 - that is printer friendly
 - that shows many printing ideas
33. Phonemic awareness involves
- many findings
 - a group of skills
 - a breaking point
 - a phone call
34. Guided reading helps students develop greater control over the reading process
- Agree
 - Disagree
 - Partially correct
 - Totally incorrect
35. Reading the question in the Examination Hall is the example of _____ reading
- intensive
 - extensive
 - skimming
 - scanning
36. Schema can be best described as
- the way of organising concepts or knowledge about the world, which then effect how we adopt new knowledge to accommodate new experiences automatically
 - a way of storing information
 - the way in which people perceive and process the world in order to make sense of it
 - a way of organising and structuring social categories
37. Reading takes place inside and outside the classroom and beyond the curriculum
- Agree
 - Disagree
 - Partially correct
 - Totally incorrect
38. Some statements given below are true in relation to the process of writing. Choose the correct options that follows:
- Writing process is random writing
 - Writing process is allowing students to write as they want
 - Writing process does not take into consideration grammar and punctuation
 - Writing process has a definite structure
 - Writing process aims at achieving more than just developing writing
 - Writing process is an approach to writing
 - Giving feedback is a crucial feature in writing process.
- i, ii, iii, iv
 - iv, v, vi, vii
 - ii, iii, vi, v
 - iv, vi, ii, iii

39. Why is it important to have a voice in writing?
- Because it is needed in writing
 - It is part and parcel
 - It is most essential
 - A strong voice helps make every word count
40. The true relationship between reading and writing is :
- they are tightly interwoven
 - if a child succeeds at one, they will always succeed in the other
 - they should be taught separately
 - students who cannot write will not be able to read
41. Change into past tense
I will be going to college
- I am going to college
 - I was going to college
 - I am not going to college
 - I have to go to college
42. He **spilled the beans** (choose the appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom)
- to be untidy
 - to be very talkative
 - to reveal something that is supposed to be kept a secret
 - to leave a place quickly
43. _____ called English "A window on the modern world and a key that would unlock the vast pressures of all scientific and humanistic fields".
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - V.R. Gourak
 - R.N. Tagore
 - Mahatma Gandhi
44. The history teacher, who is giving details of some battle to the class. What kind of the function of language is this?
- Interactive function
 - Communicative function
 - Informative function
 - Expressive function
45. Story-telling, role-plays, singing are types of
- assessments
 - activities
 - playing
 - awareness
46. When a child is asked to recite a poem, it can help the teacher to assess his/her
- knowledge of literature
 - proficiency of speaking
 - acting talent
 - comprehension
47. Making meaning implies both understanding and
- fluency
 - competing
 - acquiring
 - interpretation
48. The full form of CCE is
- Comprehensive Continuation Education
 - Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation
 - Continuation and Comprehension Evaluation
 - Constructivist and Comprehensive Evaluation
49. Constructivist view of teaching and learning focus on
- Orientation, elicitation, restructuring, modification, extension, application and evaluation of ideas
 - Extension, restructuring, application, elicitation, evaluation, modification of ideas
 - Orientation, application, evaluation, restructuring of ideas
 - Extension, elicitation, restructuring and evaluation of ideas

50. A student who takes an examination is called
- Examiner
 - Candidate
 - Contestant
 - Invigilator
51. A test is a form of
- checking marks
 - progress card
 - assessment
 - interview
52. A portfolio in Education is a compilation of academic work and other forms of evidence put together for the purpose of
- displaying the work in the bulletin board
 - evaluating course work quality, progress and academic achievement
 - keeping the files and other papers in the library area
 - Storing them for future use
53. A reflective journal is
- an account of one's work in progress
 - a summary
 - a record of reporting
 - a picture magazine
54. Student profiles may be used to assess children's individual levels of learning in
- an examination
 - a unit test
 - a good way
 - a progressive manner

Directions : Q55 to Q57 Read the following passage and answer the questions
Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

A taco is a traditional Mexican dish consisting of a small hand-sized corn or wheat tortilla topped with a filling. The tortilla is then folded around the filling and eaten by hand. A taco can be made with a variety of fillings, including meat, seafood, beans, vegetables and cheese, etc. allowing for great versatility and variety. They are often garnished with various condiments, such as salsa guacamole, or sour cream

and vegetables such as lettuce, onion, tomatoes and chillies. Tacos are common form of antojitos of 'Mexican street food', which have spread around the world.

55. What is a taco?
- A traditional dish
 - A Spanish dish
 - A traditional Mexican dish
 - A sour cream
56. A taco can be made with a _____
- form of antojitos
 - taste of Mexico
 - street food
 - variety of fillings
57. Taco are often garnished with
- filling
 - tradition
 - versatility
 - various condiments
58. Mother tongue influence can be effectively minimized in the classroom by :
- not using the mother tongue more often
 - giving examples from the mother tongue
 - giving a lot of exposure in the target language
 - giving inputs from the target language in a simple, graded manner
59. The primary aim of NCF 2005 is to promote
- Multilingualism
 - National harmony
 - Either (a) and (b)
 - Both (a) and (b)
60. Our view of physical environment may be conditioned by _____
- Our surroundings
 - Our language
 - Our people
 - Our work

MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE
(OPTIONAL)
MARKS : 60

(Choose the correct answer. Each question carries one mark)

61. Find the height of the parallelogram if its area is 24m^2 and base is 4cm
- a) 4 cm
b) 6 cm
c) 5 cm
d) None of the above
62. A Gardener wants to fence a circular garden of diameter 14m. Find the length of the rope he needs to purchase
- a) 44m
b) 28m
c) 88m
d) None of these
63. The arithmetic mean of five given numbers is 85. What is their sum?
- a) 425
b) 85
c) A number between 85 and 425
d) A number greater than 500
64. A man purchased a watch for ₹400 and sold it at a gain of 20% of the selling price. The selling price of the watch is
- a) ₹300
b) ₹320
c) ₹440
d) ₹500
65. The median of 14, 7, 11, 12, 18, 16, 22, 26, 23 is
- a) 15.5
b) 16
c) 17
d) 15
66. 234560 is not divisible by
- a) 5
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
67. Mathematical statements whose truth are assumed to be true without any proof are known as
- a) Theorems
b) Axioms
c) Conjectures
d) Implications
68. What assumption is to be made when proving a Mathematical statement using contradiction method?
- a) Assume that the statement is TRUE
b) Assume that the statement is TRUE in certain cases
c) Assume that the statement is FALSE
d) None of the above
69. The first step in problem solving method is
- a) Formulation of hypothesis
b) Identifying or recognising the problem
c) Analysing the problem
d) Finding the solution to the problem
70. Problem Solving as a strategy of doing Mathematics involves
- a) Activity based approach
b) Estimation
c) Extensive practice
d) Using clues to arrive at a solution

71. Which of the following Teaching-Learning resource would be the most appropriate to teach the concept of areas of plane figures?
- a) Geo Gebra b) Geo board
c) Dot paper d) Abacus
72. Learning Mathematics of the Upper Primary level is about:
- a) Learning problem solving techniques only
b) Gaining understanding of Mathematical Concepts
c) Learning a lot of new formulae and algorithms
d) remembering solutions or methods of various types of Mathematical problems
73. Which of the following can be used as learning resources for visually challenged in Mathematics classroom
- a) Taylor's abacus, fraction kit, number chart
b) Number chart, Computer, Geo board
c) Taylor's abacus, Computer, Geo board
d) Computer, number chart, Geo board
74. A teacher asked the students to collect leaves and to identify Symmetry patterns. This task reflects the teacher's efforts to
- a) relate real life experience with mathematical concepts
b) introduce an intradisciplinary approach
c) enhance creativity amongst students
d) improve mathematical communication
75. One of the major reasons for student's failure in Mathematics at School level is that our assessment process:
- a) emphasizes on testing procedural knowledge that mathematisation abilities
b) is gender biased and ask problems relevant to boy's interest
c) is more subjective in nature and less or no objective type questions are included
d) gives more weightage to Formative Assessment than Summative Assessment
76. Evaluation should be done in Mathematics
- a) at the time of providing learning experiences
b) at the time of clarification of objectives
c) after the clarification of objectives and providing the experiences of learning
d) At all the above levels
77. The multiplicative inverse of $\frac{21}{23}$ is
- a) $\frac{1}{23}$ b) $\frac{23}{21}$
c) 0 d) 1
78. If n and m are two integers such that $n > m$, then the number of integers between m and n are :
- a) $n+m-1$ b) $n+m+1$
c) $n-m+1$ d) $n-m-1$
79. The sum of all prime numbers from 1 to 20 is
- a) 75 b) 76
c) 77 d) 78

80. Which of the following is divisible by 6?

- a) 672 b) 813
c) 263 d) 164

81. Two numbers are in the ratio 5:6 and their sum is 132. The numbers are

- a) 100, 32 b) 80, 52
c) 60, 72 d) 54, 78

82. Solve for x ; $9:6::x:10$

- a) 25 b) 15
c) 20 d) 30

83. Mohit purchased a refrigerator at the price of ₹ 16,000/-. If the tax was 10%, find the amount he had to pay for purchasing the refrigerator

- a) ₹16,500 b) ₹16,800
c) ₹17,600 d) ₹17,800

84. A generalised algebraic expression for the pattern 4,7,10,13,16,.....is

- a) $3k + 1$
b) $4k + 3$
c) $5k - 1$
d) None of the above

85. Constant term in the expression $5x+xy+2-7+5$ is

- a) 5 b) -7
c) 2 d) 0

86. The number of variables used in the expression x^2+2x+1 is

- a) 1 b) x^2
c) 2 d) 3

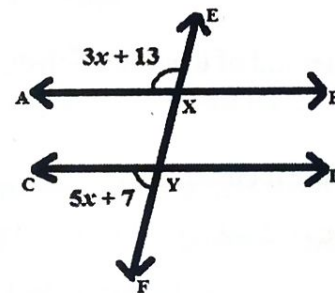
87. If $7x+15 = 50$, then which of the following is the root of the equation?

- a) 7 b) $\frac{65}{7}$
c) 5 d) $\frac{1}{5}$

88. Find the value of $(1005)^2$

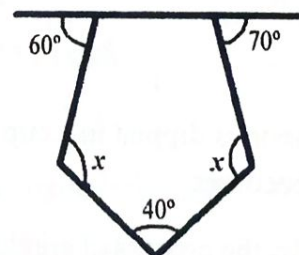
- a) 1000025 b) 1010025
c) 10010025 d) 10101250

89. In the adjacent figure, $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$ and \overline{EF} is a transversal. The value of x is



- a) 30° b) 80°
c) 20° d) 100°

90. Find the value of x in the adjoining figure



- a) 115° b) 125°
c) 135° d) 145°

SCIENCE

Choose the correct answer from the options given:

91. Which of the following is not a quality of Scientific attitude?
- Curiosity to learn more
 - Objectivity in approach to problem
 - Superstition
 - Open-mindedness
92. The statement of First Law of motion indicates
- Knowledge
 - Comprehension
 - Application
 - Evaluation
93. The best method of teaching Science at School level is:
- Lecture method
 - Analytic method
 - Direct method
 - Demonstration method
94. Normal temperature of a healthy person is
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 37°C | b) 37°F |
| c) 33°C | d) 35°C |
95. A metal spoon is dipped in a cup of hot tea. Its other end becomes
- Hot by the process of conduction
 - Hot by the process of convection
 - Hot by the process of radiation
 - Hot by the process of reflection
96. Which of the following is an example of Circular motion
- Motion of a spinning top
 - Motion of a train
 - Motion of a swing
 - Motion of a pendulum
97. A magnifying glass is an example of a
- Concave mirror
 - Convex mirror
 - Concave lens
 - Convex lens
98. Image of an object formed by a plane mirror is
- Real and erect
 - Real and inverted
 - Virtual and erect
 - Virtual and inverted
99. A closed and continuous path along which an electric current flow is called
- Electric current
 - Electric circuit
 - Electric charge
 - Electric pole
100. Which one of these is known as the screen of human eye?
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a) Iris | b) Cornea |
| c) Pupil | d) Retina |

101. The instrument used to measure distance covered by a vehicle is a
- Speedometer
 - Odometer
 - Anemometer
 - Voltmeter
102. Which of these is a set of conductors of electric current
- Wood, Graphite, Copper
 - Copper, Graphite, Silver
 - Graphite, Plastic, Glass
 - Pure water, Silver, Water
103. The speed of a car is 40 km/hr. What is the time taken by the car to reach from one city to another city if the distance between the two cities is 480 km?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) 10 hours | b) 11 hours |
| c) 14 hours | d) 12 hours |
104. Cell organelles are present in the
- Cytoplasm
 - Nucleus
 - Nuclear membrane
 - Vacuole
105. The genetic information of an organism is present in the
- Nuclear membrane
 - Chromosome
 - Plastid
 - Mitochondria
106. Movement of plants in response to the stimulus of touch is known as:
- Phototropism
 - Thigmotropism
 - Hydrotropism
 - Geotropism
107. Cockroaches breathe through
- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| a) Skin | b) Gills |
| c) Spiracles | d) Lungs |
108. Animals cannot
- Breathe
 - Lay eggs
 - Grow
 - Prepare their own food
109. The process of taking in oxygen from the air and giving out of carbon dioxide is called
- Cellular respiration
 - Breathing
 - Digestion
 - Respiration
110. World water day is celebrated every year on
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) 22 nd June | b) 22 nd March |
| c) 21 st March | d) 23 rd July |
111. Acid rain mainly contains
- Sodium chloride
 - Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide
 - Hydrochloric acid
 - Carbon tetrachloride

112. Heat is reflected from the earth's surface and trapped in the atmosphere. Which phenomenon is being referred to?
- Global warming
 - Ozone depletion
 - Green house effect
 - Thermal pollution
113. Percentage of water that is found in oceans and seas is
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a) 30% | b) 97% |
| c) 40% | d) 50% |
114. A testable prediction is a
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Theory | b) Law |
| c) Hypothesis | d) Conclusion |
115. Scientific Inquiry begins with
- A problem to solve or a question to answer
 - Observation
 - Laboratory Test
 - A Checklist Procedure
116. The method of Assessment which focuses on the learning and progress of a group of children working in a task together is known as
- Individual Assessment
 - Group Assessment
 - Self Assessment
 - Peer Assessment
117. Which assessment is carried out at the end of the course?
- Summative assessment
 - Formative assessment
 - Diagnostic assessment
 - None of the above
118. Which of the following is based on the technique of observation?
- Oral test
 - Written test
 - Paper-pencil test
 - Maintenance of Anecdotal records
119. CAI stands for
- Computer Analysed Instruction
 - Computer Assisted Instruction
 - Computer Assisted Interview
 - Computer Analysed Interview
120. The term 'constructivism' in relation to Science education means children should be
- Given complete information about Science
 - Actively involved in the process of learning Science
 - Discouraged to ask questions in the classroom
 - Given the latest information on Scientific development

SOCIAL STUDIES
(OPTIONAL)
MARKS : 60

Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives below:

61. The primary source for collecting information about a child's learning is/are
- parents
 - peers
 - principal
 - teachers
62. What assessment activity you will organise for the learners, best suited for the chapter entitled 'freedom of speech'?
- extempore speech
 - debates
 - oral presentation
 - written work
63. Assessment of collective works of learners over certain period of time is known as
- Profile
 - Assignment
 - Presentation
 - Portfolio
64. The highest order of learning objectives as per revised Bloom's Taxonomy is
- evaluating
 - analysing
 - creating
 - applying
65. What to assess the learners in Social Science learning?
- ability to memorise facts and information
 - ability to think critically, logically and reflect
 - ability to write legibly
 - ability to listen attentively
66. If Social Science teacher adopt picture analysis as learning strategy, the expected Learning Outcomes achieved in learners are
- recognises the different features of a picture
 - draws the picture accordingly
 - lists the items in the picture
 - interprets and reasons the picture correctly
67. The tools of Observation Assessment technique that reflects the level of performances of learners is
- rubric
 - checklist
 - interview schedule
 - anecdotal records
68. As per NCF-2005, Social Science at the Upper Primary level draws its content from
- History, Political Science, Geography, Anthropology
 - History, Political Science, Economics, Sociology
 - History, Political Science, Economics, Geography
 - History, Sociology, Geography, Political Science
69. The implication of NCF-2005 on Social Science Curriculum at the Upper Primary level is based on:
- Theoretical approach
 - Practical approach
 - Inter-disciplinary approach
 - Disciplinary approach

70. "Social Science are a body of knowledge and thought pertaining to human affairs as distinguished from sticks, stones, stars and physical objects" was said by
- James High
 - Charles Beard
 - John V. Michaelis
 - W.H. Griffin
71. Which discipline in Social Science reflects this learning objectives stated as 'to develop an understanding about the Earth as the habitat of human kind and other forms of life'?
- History
 - Geography
 - Sociology
 - Political Science
72. Social Science concepts should be best classified to the learners through
- lived experiences of individuals and communities from the cultural and social milieu of learner
 - conversation and discussion in the class
 - illustrations from textbooks
 - lectures from teachers
73. When a teacher engages learners in small groups during the learning process, he/she is promoting
- individualised learning
 - co-operative learning
 - discovery learning
 - expository learning
74. Critical pedagogy enables the learner in Social Science to
- receive information and facts
 - memorise factual knowledge
 - ask questions from teachers
 - think logically and independently.
75. Role play is different from dramatisation because
- it requires rehearsal intensely
 - the sequence of events are rigidly followed
 - conversations are pre-fixed
 - it is flexible and easy to adopt
76. The teacher while taking Social Science project work must select the topic which
- favour the interest, needs and aptitudes of learners
 - suit the interest, needs and aptitudes of himself/herself
 - is convenient to school's time table
 - is outside Social Science curriculum
77. If you teach the concept of 'Resources' using concept mapping, which of the following words will form the super ordinate concept?
- Natural Resources
 - Resources
 - Human made resources
 - Human Resources
78. An on-site tour to museum in Social Science is classed as
- discovery learning
 - problem-solving learning
 - experimental learning
 - inquiry learning

79. One of the learning outcomes in Class VI Social Science is to describe the factors responsible for availability of different occupations undertaken in rural and urban areas. As a teacher what would be the best learning opportunity for the learners to achieve the said learning outcome?
- To study references from the textbook
 - To enquire from teachers and peers
 - To describe case studies of nearby localities in respect of occupation
 - To analyse from related pictures
80. Learning the past of any locality by interviewing the elders is an example of
- archaeological history
 - literary accounts
 - oral history
 - None of the above
81. Discovery learning in Social Science is to
- find out the facts and information by the learners themselves
 - discuss various concepts with peers
 - narrate experiences as learnt from the document
 - compare and contrast experiences with the help of a teacher
82. When you want the learners to learn about correct chronology of events, the teacher can make the best use of
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a) timeline | b) graphs |
| c) models | d) charts |
83. E-content is an example of
- digital learning resource
 - textual learning material
 - material learning resource
 - non-visual learning resource
84. Which type of Map given below can be used by the teacher as learning resource to locate towns, cities, states and countries along with the boundaries?
- Relief map
 - Thematic map
 - Political map
 - Physical map
85. Identify one learning resource a teacher can contextualise any relevant Social Science concept
- Textbook
 - Teacher handbook
 - Local daily Newspaper
 - Stories
86. Which digital resources a Social Science teacher can adopt on the topic 'Solar System'?
- Scratch
 - Free mind
 - Stellarium mobile
 - Google Earth
87. On the topic 'Types of Banking' which of the following Chart is best suited for the learners to do?
- Tabulation Chart
 - Classification Chart
 - Relationship Chart
 - Narration Chart
88. The purpose of assessment is
- to find out what learning and change takes place in the child over a period of time
 - to encourage students to compete with each other for marks
 - to find out if children are slow learners, bright student or problem child
 - to excel in marks and examination for learners

89. Assessment of learning refers to
- Formative Assessment only
 - Summative Assessment only
 - Both Summative and Formative Assessment
 - Continuous Assessment
90. Continuous and Comprehensive Assessment cover
- Cognitive domains of learning only
 - Cognitive and affective domains of learning
 - Affective and psycho-motor domains of learning
 - Cognitive, affective and psycho-motor domains of learning
91. 'Do or Die' was the slogan raised popularly during the
- Civil Dis-obedience movement
 - Quit India movement
 - Swadeshi movement
 - Non co-operation movement
92. An Indian leader responsible for the integration of princely States to the Indian Union after Partition of India was
- Shri Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - Shri Vallabhai Patel
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
93. Democracy has its roots in ancient
- Egypt
 - Rome
 - Greece
 - Babylon
94. The word 'Secularism' was added in the Preamble to the Constitution of India by
- 40th Amendment Act
 - 42nd Amendment Act
 - 44th Amendment Act
 - 46th Amendment Act
95. Part-IV(A) of the Indian Constitution deals with
- Fundamental Duties
 - Fundamental Rights
 - Directive Principles of State Policy
 - Citizenship
96. RTE Act 2009 is envisaged by which Article of the Indian Constitution?
- Art-21
 - Art-21(A)
 - Art-23
 - Art-24
97. Which of the following is regarded as the custodian of the Indian Constitution?
- Executive
 - Judiciary
 - Legislature
 - President
98. The fourth pillar of Indian democracy is the
- Judiciary
 - Legislature
 - Media
 - Executive
99. The parliamentary system of India is based on the
- Korean model
 - British model
 - Irish model
 - French model
100. India today is a
- developed country
 - under-developed country
 - developing country
 - partially developed country

101. The system which supports the interdependencies of living and non-living things is known as
- Biosphere
 - Ecology
 - Eco-system
 - Lithosphere
102. The lower and the upper most part of the atmosphere consist of
- Stratosphere and Ionosphere
 - Mesosphere and Exosphere
 - Troposphere and Exosphere
 - Troposphere and Stratosphere
103. Which of the following is a Trans-Himalayan river?
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a) Ganga | b) Yamuna |
| c) Indus | d) Ravi |
104. The Himalayans Mountain System belongs to which of the following?
- Fold mountain
 - Volcanic mountain
 - Block mountain
 - None of the above
105. The Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills were formed in the same age as the
- Himalayas
 - Shiawalik range
 - Malwa plateau
 - Himachal range
106. Deccan plateau is an example of
- Intermontane plateau
 - Lava plateau
 - Dissected plateau
 - None of the above
107. Which of the following climatic condition are not found in the desert vegetation?
- Hot and dry climate
 - Very cold winter
 - Very heavy rainfall
 - Common occurrence of sand store
108. When a company engages in the business of drawing attention of the public to their goods and services, it is known as
- Consumerism
 - Commercialism
 - Advertising
 - Producing
109. The primary function of a Commercial Bank is to
- print currency notes
 - regulate functions of banks
 - accept deposits and give out loans
 - devalue currency
110. Choose one of the following hazards of environmental degradation
- Nuclear explosion
 - Volcanic eruption
 - Floods
 - Industrial accidents
111. The practice of safe guarding buyers of goods and services against inferior practices in the market is known as
- Insurance
 - Advertising
 - Consumer protection
 - Consumerism

112. The full form of NITI (Aayog) is
- National Indian Telecommunication Institute
 - National Institution for Transforming India
 - National Indian Technology Institute
 - National Indian Training Institute.
113. The consumer protection Act was passed by the Parliament of India on the
- 24th December, 1986
 - 24th November, 1986
 - 24th October, 1986
 - 24th September, 1986
114. Which of the following areas is not related to agricultural marketing?
- Storage
 - Preservation
 - Processing
 - Use of chemical fertilizers
115. The Harappan Civilization and the reconstruct of its history is based entirely on
- Archaeological evidences
 - Literary records
 - Oral traditions
 - None of the above
116. The Civilization which was associated with the river Nile is called as
- Babylonian Civilization
 - Sumerian Civilization
 - Greek Civilization
 - Egyptian Civilization
117. The battle which led to the emergence and growth of the Mughal Empire in India is
- Battle of Ghogra
 - Battle of Chaura
 - Battle of Panipat-I
 - Battle of Khanwa
118. The main political reason behind the partition of Bengal, 1905 CE was because
- Bengal was too big to govern efficiently
 - to reduce tensions between Hindus and Muslims
 - to weaken growing nationalism in Bengal
 - to develop Bengal economically
119. Which among the following Acts empowered the British Government to imprison anyone without a trial?
- Rowlatt Act
 - Indian Evidence Act
 - Regulating Act
 - Pitt's India Act
120. The immediate cause of the Anglo – Khasi war under the leadership of Tirot Sing Syiem was
- high handedness of British Soldiers
 - Violation of an agreement by the EIC
 - Nongkhlaw massacre
 - repressive policy of David Scott towards the Khasi subjects

LANGUAGE - I
KHASI
(OPTIONAL)
MARKS : 30

Jingbthah : Pyniöng ia ka jubab kaba dei

121. Ki jingthoh ha ka kot khubor ki dei kiba-

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a) Pynngeit | b) Iathuh |
| c) Pynpaw | d) Batai |

122. “Iathuh ia ki jingeh jongphi ban shim klas ia ki khynnah ha ka por khlam kobid-19”. Kane ka jait jingkylli ka hap ha ka thup-

- Closed – ended
- Multiple – choice
- Open – ended
- Objective

123. Haba set jingkylli ia ki klas rit, kawei na ki kamram ba ki nonghikai ki dei ban buh ka long –

- Jingbatai bad ka nuksa
- Jingpynbeit ryntih ia ki jingkylli bad ki marks
- Jingbthah bad nongmuna
- Ka jingbthah, ka nongmuna bad ki marks

124. Ki jingthoh kiba batai ia ka rukom shet jingshet (recipes) ki –

- Batai pynshai katkum ka jingsngew u nongthoh
- Batai pynshai kumno dei ban sngewthuh haba shet jingshet
- Batai kyllum kumno dei ban leh ia ka kam
- Batai bniah beit thik kumno dei ban leh ia ka kam

125. Kano na kine ki jingthoh harum ki bym hap ha ka thup – ‘Expository Writing’?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Poitri | b) Ese |
| c) Magazine | d) Kot pule |

126. Ia ka rukom hikai kaba plie lad ia ki khynnah ban ia phylliew jingmut ha la ka kynhun (Shared Reading) la ju kham pyndonkam eh haba hikai ia ka lynnong-

- Poitri
- Jingiathuhkhana
- Drama
- Ese

127. Kano na kine harum ka long kaba ngim dei ban leh haba ngi ktik jingmut ia ki khynnah da kaba kylli jingkylli shwa ban batai ia ka lynnong?

- Kaba jied lypa ia u/ka khynnah shwa ban ai jingkylli
- Kaba sdang da ka jingkylli kaba kham jem
- Kaba ai jingkylli kat kum ka rta ki khynnah
- Kaba ai jingkylli da kiba la pynkhreh hi da u/ka khynnah

128. Kano na kine harum, kaba ngim pynrung ha ka Mind-map jong ka Unit Plan

- Phangpdeng/topik
- Ki jingshemphang ban ioh
- Ki tiar iarap hikai
- Baroh kitei lai tylli

129. Ka rukom thew jingtip kaba pyni ïa ka jinglum jingtip kaba nang iai kiew ha baroh ki bynta jong ki kam ba ki khyannah ki leh, ka dei ka –
- Sheklis
 - Rubrik
 - Rwat
 - Kaiphod Eksamin

130. Ia ka Rating Scale lah ban

- Shna hi da u/ka nonghikai
- Buh ki scale ha ki 3,5,7,9, bad kumta ter ter
- Pyndonkam ha kaba thew ïa ki jinglong/ jinglah ki khyannah
- Baroh lai ki long kiba dei

131. Ka ktien kynnoh jong ka kyntien ‘Shynraif’ ka dei –

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a) tynir | b) tynier |
| c) tynien | d) tynriew |

132. ‘Knep-knep’ ka iasoh bad ka kyntien –

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) jrong | b) jhieh |
| c) suki | d) tuid |

133. Ka ‘Tiew-lalyngngi’, na kaba la ringdur pharshi ban hikai ïa ngi shaphang ka jingdonkam ban smat ban sting bad biang por ka don ki syntiew rong –

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a) Lieh | b) Stem |
| c) Saw-jngum | d) Japang |

134. “Biah Phongrai” la sin pharshi ïa ki briew –

- ba tlot ka bor pyrkhath
- ba ai jingmut ïa kiwei
- ba shlur ban kren
- ba pynbit nam sinew ïa kiwei

135. Ha ka bam ka dih, barabor ngi dei ban long kiba –

- Mapik-antad
- Mapik-adkar
- Mapik-tadkoit
- Mapik-mapuk

136. Kino na kine ki dak sangeh, dei ban pyndonkam ha kane ka senten? Ani wow jia aiu kumne

a	, ? .
b	? ! ,
c	! ?
d	“ , !

137. Ha kano na kine ki senten harum, don jingbakla ban buh dak jingsangeh?

- Lano phin leit phai pat
- U la ong: ‘ki khlaw sha ngi te ki rben bha’
- U jur bha u slap mynta ka snem
- Um lah shah ïa ka jingkhluit; ma ka pat, ïa ka jingkhriat

138. Ha kano ka snem la pyntreikam nyngkong eh ia ka Skim Bam ja sngi (Mid-Day-Meal)?

- a) 1994 b) 1993
- c) 1995 d) 1996

139. Ka jingwad jingtip shaphang ki jingthung jingtip kiba don ha sawdong sawkun jong ka skul ki iarap ia ki khynnah ban-tip-shaphang-

- a) Ki jait jingthung, ka bih kaba don ha ki, ki jingjulor ka rud ka kiar
- b) Ki jait jingthung kiba itynnad, ka bih kaba don ha ki bad kumno ban weng noh na ki
- c) Ki jait jingthung ki bym itynnad, ban pynneh pynsah ia ka mariang, ka bor dawai ha ki bad ki jinglong jong ki
- d) Ki jait jingthung, ka jinglong jong ki, ka bor dawai ha ki bad ban pynneh pynsah ia ka mariang

140. Ha ka jingshna ia ka Almanak Skul (Academic Calendar of Activities), ka jingdonkam ba nyngkong eh ba ki nonghikai ki dei ban don ha kti ka dei-

- a) Ka thup ki sngi shuti sorkar jong ka snem long skul thymmai
- b) Ka Syllabus
- c) Ka Rutin
- d) Ka thup jong baroh ki nonghikai kiba don ha ka skul

141. Ka Skima (Schema) ka dei –

- a) Ka jingtip bad jingshemphang ba u khynnah u ioh lypa na la iing shwa ba un leit skul
- b) Ka thup jingtip ba u khynnah u la lum naduh ba u dang rit
- c) Ka jingtip bad jingshemphang ba u khynnah u la don lypa ba u pyndonkam ban sngewthuh ia ka phang kaba u ia tyngkhuh ha ka khyllipmat
- d) Ka jinghikai ba u khynnah u ioh na ka jingshongskul.

142. Ia ka Skima lah ban pyntreikam ha ka jingpule –

- a) Shwa bad ha ka por ba pule
- b) Ha ka por bad hadien ba la pule
- c) Shwa bad hadien ba la pule
- d) Shwa, ha ka por bad hadien ba la pule

143. Ha kano na kine ki jingkren phawer harum, ba ki nongpule ki dei ban pyndonkam ia ka Content Skima ban sngewthuh ia ka jingmut tynrai kaba don sha lyndet

- a) 'Ka Niangkongwieng khlem snier'
- b) 'Ka Padiah khlem bai wai'
- c) 'Ka Tabut khlem 'saikun'
- d) 'Kur-ja kur-doh'

144. Kane ka jait Skima ka long kaba laitluid ha kaba ki nongpule ki lah ban wanrah ia ki jingjia bapher bapher bad pynlong ia ki thik tang na ka bynta kawei ka jingdonkam lane ka phang, ka dei ka
- Formal Schemata
 - Content Schemata
 - Linguistic Schemata
 - Cultural Schemata
145. Ban pule da kaba pyndonkam kum ka nongrim ban sngewthuh ia ki jingthoh bad kumjuh ban kham shai shuh ka jingpule ngi pyndonkam da ka –
- Bottom-up model
 - Top-down model
 - Interactive model
 - Baroh lai tylli
146. Ia ka rukom pule ba ngi khot – ‘Scanning’ la pyndonkam ha ka rukom pule kot kaba dawa
- Ban pule stet
 - Ban pule ngam jylliew
 - Ban pule jam
 - Ban pule suki
147. Ka SQ3R ka mut
- Survey, Question, Read, Recite, Review
 - Survey, Question, Read, Review, Recite
 - Survey, Question, Review, Recite, Read
 - Survey, Question, Recite, Read, Review
148. Haba sngap ia kano kano ka jingiakren ha ki jingialang paidbah, ka rukom pule kaba ngi ju pyndonkam ka dei ka –
- Summarizing
 - Note – taking
 - Intensive Reading
 - Extensive Reading
149. Ki khynnah ha ka kyrdan Upper Primary ki dang shem shitom ban thoh jingthoh, ‘Paragraph’ na lade na ka daw ba kim pat nang ban –
- Pyndonkam ia ki senten sdang bad senten pynkut
 - Pyndonkam ia ki kyntien pyniasnoh jingmut na kawei ka senten sha kiwei pat
 - Pyndonkam ia ki conjunction
 - Pyndonkam ia ki dak sangeh
150. Kano na kine harum kam dei ka jingmyntoi ba kongsan ba ki khynnah ki ioh na kaba thoh ia ki jait jingthoh kiba sngewtynnad bad ba pynmyllen (creative writing)?
- Ka jingioh jingkmn
 - Ka jingiohlad ban sei shabar ia la ka sap thoh
 - Ka jingioh jingiaroh na ki nongpule ia ka jingthoh ba la thoh
 - Ka jingioh pynkhih jingmut ia ka bor mutdur

**LANGUAGE - I
GARO
(OPTIONAL)
MARKS : 30**

121. 'Schema' ian Mandeni _____ ko gisikko chipe done nangan salo ua changa -sapaniko jakkalpilani ong.a.
- a) U.i-ma.sianiko
 - b) changa -sapaniko
 - c) skie ra.aniko
 - d) kosako janapgipa pilakkan ong.aia.
122. Activating Prior knowledge ia ong.a.
- a) gitacham u.i-ma.sianiko bak dakani
 - b) gitacham u.i -ma.sianiko bariatani
 - c) gitacham u.i - ma.sianiko kam ka.atani
 - d) kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.ja.
123. Bi.sarangni Poraiani changa-sapaniko namdapatna on.sogimin tarisamsonganirangoni (Reading strategies) badia ong.a.
- a) note- making aro summary
 - b) KWL aro SQ3R
 - c) skimming,scanning aro think aloud
 - d) kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.aia.
124. Ka.mao KWL (reading strategy) ni miksonganiko sosoman.aha iarangoni badia aganchakani tik ong.a. Mesokbo.
- a) k-what students know, w -what students want to learn, L -what students learn as they read
 - b) k-what students know, w - what students want to write, L-what students learn as they write
 - c) k-what students know, w-what students want to read, L-what students learn as they read
 - d) k-what students know, w-what students want to learn, L- what students learn as they write.
125. 'SQ3R' Poraina tarisamsogipa (reading strategy) ko sul sul donode indake ong.genchim.
- a) survey question recite,read aro review
 - b) survey question read, recite aro review
 - c) survey question review, read aro recite
 - d) survey question read, review aro recite.
126. 'Think aloud' ia ong.a.
- a) ning.tue chanchie aganani
 - b) gam.e chanchie aganani
 - c) rake chanchie aganani
 - d) kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.aia.

127. 'Prose aro Poedo'-ko skiani maio dingtanga.
- modulation aro intonation-o
 - gesture aro mimicry -o
 - rhyme aro rhythm-o
 - articulation -o
128. Model Recitation -ko skigipa mai klas-o skimitingo dakgen.
- golpoko skimitingo
 - dakmesokaniko skimitingo
 - poedo -ko skimitingo
 - jeko (a), (b) aro (c) o janapaha gimikon dakaigen.
129. Klas-o skigipa "Bebeni Ripok" golpoko bi.sarangna me.sue aganengon ua iako dakenga.
- Model recitation -ko
 - narration-ko
 - explanation -ko
 - demonstration-ko
130. 'Limerick' - ine aganon iarangoni badia ong.a.
- riting dokchi (6) ka.dingatna segipa poedo
 - riting bongachi (5) duk ong.atna segipa poedo
 - riting bongachi (5) ka.dingatna segipa poedo
 - riting dokchi (6) kusi ong.atna segipa poedo
131. Sea- jotani gadangrangko (writing process) sulsul donode iandake ong.genchim.
- Pre-writing, drafting, editing, revising aro publishing
 - Pre - writing, editing, drafting, revising aro publishing
 - Pre-writing, drafting, revising, editing aro publishing
 - Pre- writing, revising, editing, drafting aro publishing.
132. Maidakgipa sea -jotaniko 'Creative writing' ine agana.?
- man.atangko seani
 - jakandile seani
 - chanchibewale seani
 - serong bewaloni dingtange seani
133. 'Portfolio'- ara
- bi.sa sakantini skie ra.anio namdakroroaniko see rakiani ong.a
 - bi.sa sakantini knatime aganna changaniko see rakiani ong.a
 - bi.sa sakantini seanio aro poraianio neng.nikanirangko see rakiani ong.a
 - kosako janapagioa gimikan ong.aia.
134. Melody aro Harmony ko
- nangipa compositionko sena nanga
 - poedoko sena nanga
 - dramako sena nanga
 - kosako janapgipa gimik seaninan nangaia.

135. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) ko skulo ra.gatani miksonganide

- a) bilsio bi.sarangko changbri porikka ra.aniko dakna
- b) bilsio bi.sarangko changgni porikka ra.an baksana monthly test ra.aniko dakna.
- c) bilsio gimikkan bi.sarangni porika,monthly test, unit test(scholastic) aro be.en bimangko an.senge rakina dakarikiranirango (co-scholastic) porika ra.aniko dakna.
- d) kosako (b) -o janapgiopa aganchanian tik ong.a

136. 'Rubric' ine agnaon iako miksonga.

- a) ku.sikko skie ra.anio bi.sarangni katta agananirango ba seanirango gadangrangko nina jakkalgipa tarisamsoanirang
- b) bi.sarangni kal.susanio nama-namgijani kri gadangrangko on.na tarisamsoanirang
- c) bi.sarangni changa-sapani kri aro uarangko tosusana gita kraa aro nama bewalo gadangrangko on.na tarisamsoanirang
- d) jeko (a) aro (c) -o janapa minggnian ong.aia.

137. Dingtang dingtang textni rokomrangni aganani bimangrangko name nitoe rikaniara badia schemata rokomo ga.aka?

- a) content schemata
- b) formal schemata
- c) cultural schemata
- d) linguistic schemata

138. Skimming iara ta.rake poraiani bewal ong.a, iano mongsongbate:

- a) man.gopa miksonganiko man.na sandia
- b) textko maikai seaha uko u.ina sandia
- c) senokgipao maia chanchiani donga uko man.na sandia
- d) kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.toka

139. Sea-jotani kamo skangipa gadang ka.mao on.sogiminoni badia ong.a?

- a) skang see nichengani
- b) segatani
- c) nipilani
- d) taridapani

140. "Similgipa bibalrangko bijarang dimenga" Salsretgipa katta ia ong.a.

- a) noun
- b) Adjective
- c) Verb
- d) Adverb

141. " Mikka jimbeani gimin dolong be.aha". On.sogimin sentenceoniko badia kattako 'preposition'ine mesokgen.

- a) jimbeani
- b) gimin
- c) be.aha
- d) iano preposition dongja.

142. "Pulrang aro samsirang nitobeahachim indiba matchurang cha.e galaha." Ia sentenceoniko badia conjunction ine bi.sarangna mesokgen.

- a) aro
- b) indiba
- c) nitobeahachim
- d) janapgipa a) aro b) o minggnian ong.a.

143. "Te.brong mina blongen simila." Ia sentence oniko badiako 'Noun' ine bi.sarangna mesokgen?
- a) te.brong b) mina
c) simila d) blongen
144. "To.jing an.tangni songtang noktangona re.bapilaha" Ia sentence pronoun ia ong.a.
- a) To.jing b) songtang
c) an.tangni d) noktangona
145. Bi.sarangna 'Tense' ko skiengon, Tenseko mesokna Verb ni ja.pang kattanan 'gen' ko on.dapa jekai cha.gen, segen, re.gen. Iandakgipa Verb ni Tense ko _____ minga.
- a) da.o ong.gni tense
b) ong.gni tense
c) bak ong.gni tense
d) skang ong.anggimin tense
146. "A.ako cho.aha" Iano 'Cho.aha' ia ong.a
- a) Noun b) Verb
c) Adjective d) Adverb
147. "Tenang chittiko seaha" Ia sentence oniko badiako verb ni object ine bi.sarangna mesokna man.gen.
- a) Tenang
b) chittiko
c) seaha
d) Iano objectan dongja
148. 'A.chikrangni a.barang namen nitoa' Ia sentence oniko badiadverb ine bi.sarangna mesokgen.
- a) nitoa
b) a.barang
c) namene
d) Iano adverb an dongja
149. "Burung bolgrimrang dongjahani a.sel chiring-chibisikrang tipaha". Ia sentenceko bak dake subject aro predicateko mesoksoaha. Badiatik ong.a mesokbo.
- a) Burung bolgrimrang dongjahani/a.sel chiring-chibisikrang tipaha.
b) burung/bolgrimrang dongjahani a.sel chiring-chibisikrang tipaha.
c) burung bolgrimrang / dongjahani a.sel chiring-chibisikrang tipaha.
d) burung bolgrimrang dongjahani a.sel/ chiring-chibisikrang tipaha.
150. "Himangai! mi olanin neng.gokjok. Iano badiako Interjection ine bi.sarangna mesokgen.
- a) Himangai! b) mi
c) olanin d) neng.gokjok

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. তলৰ কোনটো শ্ৰেণীকোঠাৰ শিক্ষণীয় উপকৰণ নহয়?

- a) গোলক
- b) মানচিত্ৰ
- c) চক পেঞ্চিল
- d) অভিজ্ঞতা

122. কবিতা শিক্ষাৰ বাবে কোনটো পদ্ধতি অবলম্বন কৰা হয়?

- a) সূত্ৰ
- b) ব্যাখ্যা
- c) সমীক্ষা
- d) তুলনা

123. কখন প্ৰক্ৰিয়াত ভুল নহয়, যদিহে-

- a) শিক্ষকক সন্মান কৰে
- b) শ্ৰেণীত মনযোগ দিয়ে
- c) হাতৰ আঁথৰ ভাল হয়
- d) উচ্চাৰণ শুদ্ধ হয়

124. সাধাৰণতে পাঠ পৰিকল্পনাৰ বাবে কেইটা স্তৰ ধাৰ্য কৰা হয়?

- a) দুটা
- b) তিনিটা
- c) চাৰিটা
- d) সাতটা

125. নামনি অসমৰ শিক্ষাৰ্থীসকলে অসমীয়া মান্যভাষাৰ জ্ঞান মূলত: আহৰণ কৰে-

- a) মাকৰপৰা
- b) ওচৰ চুবুৰীয়াৰপৰা
- c) দেউতাকৰপৰা
- d) বিদ্যালয়ত শিক্ষকৰপৰা

126. মধ্যভাৰতীয় আৰ্যভাষাৰ শেষ স্তৰক কি বুলি কোৱা হয়?

- a) সংস্কৃত
- b) পালি
- c) প্ৰাকৃত
- d) অপভ্ৰংশ

127. 'নাগামিজ' ভাষাৰ ৰূপ আৰু বাক্যবিন্যাসৰ কোনটো ভাষাৰ সৈতে সাদৃশ্য আছে?

- a) বঙালী
- b) অসমীয়া
- c) ব্ৰজাৱলী
- d) হিন্দী

128. 'অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ সমীক্ষাত্মক ইতিবৃত্ত' পুথিখন কোনে ৰচনা কৰিছিল?

- a) ড° বাণীকান্ত কাকতি
- b) ড° মহেশ্বৰ নেওগ
- c) কালিৰাম মেধি
- d) সত্যেন্দ্ৰনাথ শৰ্মা

129. কোনগৰাকী পণ্ডিতৰ মতে অসমীয়া ভাষাটো মাগধী প্ৰাকৃতৰপৰা জন্ম হৈছে?
- ড° বিৰিঞ্চি কুমাৰ বৰুৱা
 - ড° বাণীকান্ত কাকতি
 - কনকলাল বৰুৱা
 - ডিম্বেশ্বৰ নেওগ
130. অসমীয়া মান্যভাষাটো মূলত: গঢ় লৈ উঠিছিল-
- গোৱালপৰীয়া উপভাষাৰ ভিত্তিত
 - নগাঁৱৰ উপভাষাৰ ভিত্তিত
 - কামৰূপৰ উপভাষাৰ ভিত্তিত
 - শিৱসাগৰৰ উপভাষাৰ ভিত্তিত
131. কোনগৰাকী সাহিত্যিকক 'সাহিত্যৰথী' বুলি অভিহিত কৰা হয়?
- হেমচন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামীক
 - হিতেশ্বৰ বৰবৰুৱাক
 - লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱাক
 - চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালাক
132. পদ্মনাথ গোহাঞিবৰুৱাই কিমান চনত অসম সাহিত্য সভাৰ সভাপতিৰ আসন অনংকৃত কৰিছিল?
- ১৯১৭
 - ১৯১৮
 - ১৯২০
 - ১৯২৪
133. চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালাই সম্পাদনা কৰা কাকতখনৰ নাম কি আছিল?
- আৱাহন
 - বিজুলি
 - বামধেনু
 - জোনাকী
134. ভবেন্দ্ৰনাথ শইকীয়াদেৱে কোনখন আলোচনীৰ মাজেৰে গল্পসাহিত্যৰ জগতত প্ৰবেশ কৰিছিল?
- বামধেনু
 - জোনাকী
 - আৱাহন
 - অৰুনোদই
135. বিৰিঞ্চিকুমাৰ বৰুৱাৰ ছদ্মনামটো হ'ল-
- বাণী বৰুৱা
 - বীণা কুমাৰ
 - বীণা বৰুৱা
 - বিৰিঞ্চি
136. দেৱকান্ত বৰুৱাৰ বিখ্যাত কবিতাপুথিখনৰ নাম কি?
- বালিচন্দা
 - সপোনৰ সুৰ
 - প্ৰতিমা
 - সাগৰ দেখিছা
137. 'ৰূপালীম' নাটকৰ নাট্যকাৰগৰাকীৰ নাম হ'ল-
- লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা
 - জ্যোতিপ্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালা
 - চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালা
 - বিৰিঞ্চিকুমাৰ বৰুৱা
138. তলৰ কোনগৰাকীক 'কথাশিল্পী' তথা শক্তিশালী গদ্য শিল্পী হিচাপে জনা যায়?
- হোমেন বৰগোঁহাঞি
 - লীলা গগৈ
 - বিৰিঞ্চিকুমাৰ বৰুৱা
 - চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালা
139. বিৰিঞ্চিকুমাৰ বৰুৱাই 'ৰাঙ্গা বৰুৱা' ছদ্মনামেৰে কোনখন উপন্যাস ৰচনা কৰিছিল?
- পদুম কুঁৱৰী
 - সেউজী পাতৰ কাহিনী
 - ডাৱৰ আৰু নাই
 - মনোমতী
140. নবকান্ত বৰুৱাৰ কোনটো কবিতাত টি.এচ এলিয়টৰ 'The West Land' কবিতাটোৰ প্ৰভাৱ পৰা বুলি অনুমান কৰা হৈছে?
- ইয়াত নদী আছিল
 - হে অৰণ্য হে মহানগৰ
 - ৰাৱন
 - এটি দুটি এঘাৰটা তৰা

141. অসমীয়া ভাষাত নিত্য বৰ্তমান কালত তৃতীয় পুৰুষৰ ক্ৰিয়া বিভক্তি হৈছে-

- a) ওঁ
- b) অ
- c) অক
- d) এ

142. 'মই কালিলৈ গুৱাহাটীলৈ যাম'-বাক্যটোৰ 'গুৱাহাটীলৈ' শব্দটোত কোনটো শব্দ বিভক্তি যুক্ত হৈছে-

- a) প্ৰথমা বিভক্তি
- b) দ্বিতীয়া বিভক্তি
- c) তৃতীয়া বিভক্তি
- d) চতুৰ্থী বিভক্তি

143. 'অনু' শব্দটোৰ বিপৰীতार्থক শব্দটো হ'ল-

- a) পৰমাণু
- b) ব্হৎ
- c) অনুজ
- d) মহানু

144. তলৰ কোনটো শব্দ 'মেঘ' শব্দটোৰ সমাৰ্থক নহয়?

- a) জলদ
- b) অশ্বুদ
- c) বৰশুণ
- d) নীৰদ

145. কৰ্তা কাৰকত কোনটো বিভক্তি যুক্ত হয়?

- a) প্ৰথমা
- b) দ্বিতীয়া
- c) তৃতীয়া
- d) চতুৰ্থী

146. প্ৰতিপদিকৰ পাছত যোগ হোৱা বিভক্তিক কি বোলে?

- a) শব্দ বিভক্তি
- b) ক্ৰিয়া বিভক্তি
- c) শূণ্য বিভক্তি
- d) এটাও শূদ্ধ নহয়

147. অসমীয়া ভাষাত শব্দ বিভক্তি কেইটা?

- a) ৫টা
- b) ৭টা
- c) ৩টা
- d) ৪টা

148. তলৰ কোনটো শব্দ 'অগ্নি' শব্দৰ প্ৰতিশব্দ?

- a) অনল
- b) জুই
- c) পাৰক
- d) তিনিওটা শূদ্ধ

149. 'ধোদৰ পচলা' জতুৱা ঠাঁচটোৰ অৰ্থ হ'ল-

- a) অকামিলা
- b) আধামৰা
- c) খেলিমেলি
- d) অস্পষ্ট

150. 'দয়ালু' শব্দৰ বিপৰীতार्থক শব্দ হ'ল-

- a) নিৰ্দয়
- b) নিৰ্ভুৰ
- c) নিৰ্ভিক
- d) 'ক' আৰু 'খ' দুয়োটা শূদ্ধ

LANGUAGE-I

BENGALI

(OPTIONAL)

MARKS: 30

121. নীল যে পদ্ম-- 'নীল পদ্ম' কোন সমাস?

- a) দ্বিগু সমাস
- b) প্রাদি সমাস
- c) বছরীহি সমাস
- d) কর্মধারয় সমাস

122. মনমাঝি - এর সঠিক ব্যাসবাক্য কী?

- a) মন যে মাঝি
- b) মন মাঝির ন্যায়
- c) মনরূপ মাঝি
- d) মন ও মাঝি

123. 'ইন্দ্রিয়কে জয় করেছেন যিনি' এক কথায় প্রকাশ কোনটি?

- a) জিতেন্দ্রিয়
- b) ইন্দ্রজীত
- c) জীবন্যুত
- d) কৃতদার

124. ম্যাজিস্ট্রেটের প্রশ্নের উত্তরে, হ্যাঁ বললেও বিপদ, না বললেও বিপদ। এ যেন আসতে যেতে দুদিকেই কাটে। শূণ্যস্থানে কি বসালে অর্থপূর্ণ বাক্যরচনা হবে-

- a) আক্কেল গুডুম
- b) এক ডিলে দুই পাখী মারা
- c) কালধায় ছোট
- d) করাতের দাঁত

125. তিনকড়ি বাবুর সারাজীবনের সঞ্চিত টাকা আলমারী থেকে চুরি যাওয়ায় তিনি চোখে সরষের ফুল দেখতে লাগলেন-এখানে সরষের ফুলের প্রকৃত অর্থ কি?

- a) চক্ষুশূল
- b) বিরক্তি প্রকাশ
- c) বৃথা চেষ্টা করা
- d) চোখে ধাঁধা লাগা

126. বঙ্গভাষা কবিতাটির কবি কে?

- a) মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্ত
- b) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম
- c) সুকুমার রায়
- d) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

127. কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম চলচ্চিত্রের সাথে যুক্ত হন কত সালে?

- a) ১৯৩০ সালে
- b) ১৯৩২ সালে
- c) ১৯৩৪ সালে
- d) ১৯৫০ সালে

128. 'রূপসী বাংলা' বইটি কার লিখা?

- a) বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়
- b) শরৎচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়
- c) জীবননন্দ দাশ
- d) মধুসূদন দত্ত

129. ১৯৪৭ সালে মাত্র একুশ বৎসর বয়সে মৃত্যু হয় তাঁর, কার কথা বলা হয়েছে?

- a) সুকুমার রায়
- b) সুকান্ত ভট্টাচার্য
- c) অতুল প্রসাদ সেন
- d) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

130. কথা বলার ক্ষমতাকে বৃদ্ধি করতে কোন মাধ্যম সাহায্য করে?

- a) ভাষা সম্পর্ক জ্ঞানের মাধ্যম
- b) বুদ্ধির মাধ্যমে
- c) শিক্ষকের কথা বলাকে অনুকরণ করে
- d) কোনটিই নয়

131. 'জীবে প্রেম করে যেইজন সেইজন সেবিছে ঈশ্বর' - এই বাক্যটির ভাব সম্প্রসারণের মূলভাব হল

- a) জীব সেবাই ঈশ্বর আরাধনার শ্রেষ্ঠ পথ
- b) সর্বভূতে ঈশ্বর সত্ত্বার অনুভব
- c) উপরের দুটোই অর্থাৎ (a) ও (b)
- d) কোনটিই নয়

132. ভাব সম্প্রসারণের মূখ্য উদ্দেশ্য হল

- a) ভাষার উৎকর্ষতা সাধন
- b) অর্থ প্রকাশ করা
- c) বক্তব্য বুঝিয়ে দেওয়া
- d) সাহিত্য সৃষ্টিকরা

133. একটি যথার্থ ও মান সম্মত অনুচ্ছেদ রচনার ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নোক্ত কোনটি ভুল

- a) অনুচ্ছেদ সূচনা পর্ব ও শিরোনাম
- b) অনুচ্ছেদের মূল বক্তব্য
- c) অনুচ্ছেদের উপসংহার
- d) অনুচ্ছেদের আকার হবে দীর্ঘ

134. পড়া ও শুনার মধ্যে যে সূক্ষ্ম দক্ষতার কাজ করে সেটি হল

- a) সঠিক শব্দগুলির চয়ন
- b) প্রতিটি শব্দের উচ্চারণ সঠিক ভাবে করা
- c) যা পড়া হচ্ছে তা সঠিক ভাবে পড়ে যাওয়া
- d) উপরের সব কয়টি

135. একজন ছাত্রের দুর্ব্যবহারের জন্য শিক্ষক তাকে শাস্তি দিচ্ছেন শিক্ষক এখানে অনুকরণ করছেন

- a) শাস্তিমূলক প্রতিদান
- b) দৈহিক শাস্তি প্রদান
- c) নেতিবাচক পুণঃ সংযোগ (নেগেটিভ রিইনফোর্সমেন্ট)
- d) তীব্র বক্রোক্তি

136. নিচের কোনটি জীবনী বিষয়ক রচনা?

- a) সন্ধ্যা
- b) আমার প্রিয় গ্রন্থ
- c) বার্ষিক্য
- d) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

137. ব্যঞ্জন সন্ধি কত প্রকার?

- a) কোন প্রকারভেদ নাই
- b) দুই প্রকার
- c) তিন প্রকার
- d) চার প্রকার

138. বিসর্গের সঙ্গ স্বরধ্বনি বা ব্যঞ্জনধ্বনি মিলিত হলে তাহাকে কি সন্ধি বলে?

- a) স্বরসন্ধি
- b) ব্যঞ্জনসন্ধি
- c) বিসর্গ সন্ধি
- d) নিপাতনে সিদ্ধ সন্ধি

139. 'ষড়যন্ত্র' শব্দটির সঠিক সন্ধি বিচ্ছেদ কর:-

- a) ষড়+যন্ত্র
- b) ষট+যন্ত্র
- c) সৎ+যন্ত্র
- d) স্বত+যন্ত্র

140. 'পরীক্ষা' শব্দটির সন্ধি বিচ্ছেদ কোনটি?

- a) পরি+ইক্ষা
- b) পরি+ক্ষা
- c) পরি+ঈক্ষা
- d) পরী+ঈক্ষা

141. 'পশু+অধম' এর শুদ্ধ সন্ধি কি?

- a) পশ্বধম
- b) পশ্বধম
- c) পশ্বাধম
- d) পশাধম

142. চণ্ডীদাস বলেন 'সবার উপর মানুষ সত্য তাহার উপরে নাই'-- এই কোন কালের বাক্য

- a) সাধারণ অতীত
- b) পুরাঘটিত অতীত
- c) সাধারণ বর্তমান
- d) পুরাঘটিত বর্তমান

143. যে কাজ ভবিষ্যতেও হতে থাকবে, তার ক্রিয়ার কাল কে কি বলে?

- a) সাধারণ ভবিষ্যৎ
- b) পুরাঘটিত ভবিষ্যৎ
- c) ঘটমান ভবিষ্যৎ
- d) অনুজ্ঞা ভবিষ্যৎ

144. কাল কাহাকে বলে?

- a) ক্রিয়ার সংঘটনের সময়কে
- b) যে কোন সময়কে
- c) কর্তা যা করে তাকে
- d) ক্রিয়ার কাজকে

145. শৈশবে আম কুড়তে আনন্দ পেতাম - উক্ত বাক্যটি কোন অতীত কাল?

- a) সাধারণ অতীত
- b) নিত্যবৃত্ত অতীত
- c) ঘটমান অতীত
- d) পুরাঘটিত অতীত

146. কারক নির্ণয় করার সহজ উপায় কি?

- a) শব্দটিকে ভাঙ্গা
- b) বিশেষ্যকে প্রশ্ন করা
- c) বিশেষণ কে প্রশ্ন করা
- d) ক্রিয়াকে প্রশ্ন করা

147. 'আমি কি ডরাই সখী ভিখারী রাখবে' এখানে 'রাখবে' কোন কারকে কোন বিভক্তি?

- a) অপাদানে সপ্তমী
- b) কতৃকারকে সপ্তমী
- c) অধিকারনে সপ্তমী
- d) কর্মে সপ্তমী

148. 'তিলে তৈল হয়' এখানে 'তিলে' কোন কারকে কোন বিভক্তি?

- a) কর্মে ৭মী
- b) অপাদানে ৭মী
- c) করণে ৩য়
- d) অধিকারণে ৫মী

149. তৎপুরুষ সমাস কয় প্রকার?

- a) আট
- b) নয়
- c) দশ
- d) এগারো

150. যে সমাস প্রত্যেকটি সমস্যমান পদের অর্থের প্রাধান্য থাকে তাহাকে কী বলা হয়?

- a) দন্ধ সমাস
- b) নিত্য সমাস
- c) প্রাদি সমাস
- d) অলুক সমাস

LANGUAGE - I
NEPALI
(OPTIONAL)
MARKS : 30

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नहरूका सही उत्तरमा चिन्ह लगाऊ :

121. शहीद केप्टेन नोङ्गुरूमको मृत्यु कुन दिन भएको थियो?

- a) 1 जुलाई 1999
- b) 11 जुलाई 1999
- c) 1 जुन 1999
- d) 1 जुन 1998

122. शहीद दुर्गामल्ल कसले लेखेका हुन?

- a) डी पी जोशी
- b) केशवलाल कर्माचार्य
- c) सीताराम पौडयापा
- d) सलील ज्ञवाली

123. केप्टेन भूवनसिंह राईले खोलेको स्कूल कुन हो?

- a) गोर्खा पाठशाला
- b) मोप्रेम मोर्डन स्कूल
- c) नेपाली कन्या पाठशाला
- d) गोर्खा हाई स्कूल

124. शहीद केप्टेन नोङ्गुरूमको शिक्षा कुन कलेजबाट भएको थियो?

- a) शिलाङ कलेज
- b) सन्त एडमन्स कलेज
- c) सन्त एन्थनी कलेज
- d) यू सी सी कलेज

125. यो मध्य कसको सालिग संसद भवनमा स्थापना गरिएको छ?

- a) शहीद दुर्गा मल्ल
- b) केप्टेन भुवन सिंह राई
- c) केप्टेन नोङ्गुरूम
- d) छबिलाल

126. अनित्य जीवन के हो?

- a) कथा
- b) कविता
- c) नाटक
- d) निबन्ध

127. हराएको सारी कथा अनुसार दोषी को हो?

- a) मङ्गली
- b) विधवा भाउज्यू
- c) नन्द
- d) मूसा

128. समस्तीपुरको सुनवाला पाठका लेखक शिलाङबाट कहाँ गईरहेका थिए?

- a) बनारस
- b) गोरखपुर
- c) सुनौली
- d) बीरगञ्ज

129. देशको विकास कवितामा कविले जल्ले गरेपनि आफूलाई के चाहिएको भन्छन्?

- a) काम
- b) धर्म
- c) न्याय
- d) दया

140. ढीलो होस् तर छोरो होस् - यो उखानको अर्थ के हो?

- a) हतार गर्नु b) प्रतीक्षा गर्नु
c) आफ्नो स्वार्थ हेर्नु d) ढीलो गर्नु

141. "रामले पढछ" यस वाक्यमा कुन कारक प्रयोग रगेको छ?

- a) कर्ता b) कर्म
c) करण d) सम्प्रदान

142. साधारणत चिट्ठीका कति रूप छन्?

- a) एक b) तीन
c) दुई d) चार

143. रामले स्याउ किन्यो र खल्लतीमा हाल्यो - यहाँ कुन वाक्य प्रयोग भएको छ?

- a) सरल वाक्य b) संयुक्त वाक्य
c) कठिन वाक्य d) मिश्र वाक्य

144. नेपाली भाषा कुन लिपिमा लेखिएको छ?

- a) गुरुमुखी b) देवनागरी
c) ब्राह्मी d) तामिल

145. डिस्लेक्सिया के को अक्षमता हो?

- a) पढ्न b) लेख्न
c) बुझ्न d) बोल्न

146. सौँचाइमा कमजोर विद्यार्थीले के गर्न सक्दैन?

- a) लेख्न b) पढ्न
c) चित्र कोर्न d) कण्ठस्थ गर्न

147. नेपाली कुन भाषाको सन्तान हो?

- a) शौरसेनी b) भारोपीय
c) द्राविड d) चीनी तिब्बती

148. अनुभूतिको स्वस्फूर्त अभिव्यक्ति नै कविता हो - यो कस्को बनाई हो?

- a) बालकृष्ण सम्
b) वर्डस्वर्थ
c) मैथ्यु आर्नल्ड
d) माधवप्रसाद घिमिरे

149. एक बसाईमा पढेर सकिने एउटै मूल भाव भएको आख्यानात्मक रचनालाई के भनिन्छ?

- a) कथा b) कविता
c) उपन्यास d) नाटक

150. 1915 मा बी ए पास गर्ने उत्तरपूर्वाञ्चल भारतका प्रथम नेपाली को हुन?

- a) डा पूर्ण गुरुड
b) बाबु मणिसिंह गुरुड
c) गोपिनारायण प्रधान
d) राजनारायण प्रधान

LANGUAGE - I

URDU

(OPTIONAL)

MARKS - 30

- 121- تعلیمی نظام کی بنیاد کس پر ہے؟
- (a) معلم پر (b) اسکول پر
- (c) نصاب پر (d) طالب علم پر
- 122- کلاس میں پڑھاتے وقت طلباء مشکل سوالات اور زبان کے بارے میں شبہ کا اظہار کرتے ہیں۔ ایسے میں آپ کیا کریں گے؟
- (a) آپ انکو ہدایت کریں گے کہ پہلے کتاب میں پڑھو پھر بعد میں اس تعلق سے بات چیت کرنا۔
- (b) آپ اس طالب علم کو ڈانٹ کر کہیں گے کہ جمات میں نظم و ضبط بنائے رکھیں۔
- (c) آپ فوری طور پر انکے شبہ کا ازالہ کریں گے اور انکے سوالوں کا جواب دیں گے بہر صورت۔
- (d) آپ انکے سبھی شبہ اور سوالوں کو نوٹ کریں گے اور اگلے دن انکے سوالوں کا تشریحی بخش جواب دیں گے۔
- 123- ڈسلیکسیا (Dyslexia) کس سے متعلق ہے؟
- (a) ذہنی دشواری
- (b) پڑھنے میں دشواری
- (c) گرداری خرابی
- (d) ریاضی خرابی
- 124- اچھا معلم وہ ہوتا ہے جو۔
- (a) تدریسی کا عملی نظریہ اپناتا ہو
- (b) وقت کا پابند ہو
- (c) نصاب کی پوری جانکاری ہو
- (d) مذکورہ سبھی
- 125- سمعی و بصری آلات سے طلبہ کیا حاصل کر سکتے ہیں؟
- (a) نظم و ضبط
- (b) غور و فکر کی صلاحیت
- (c) خاموشی
- (d) خیالات کی تفہیم
- 126- ایک استاد کو جانچ کے دوران درج ذیل میں سے کس بات کو ذہن میں رکھنا چاہیے؟
- (a) ایک بچہ کی پیش رفت کا روانی سے بولنے والوں کے ساتھ تقابل کو
- (b) ایک بچہ کی پیش رفت کا تخلیقی صلاحیت والوں سے تقابل کو
- (c) ایک بچہ کی پیش رفت کا دوسرے بچوں سے تقابل کو
- (d) ایک بچہ کی پیش رفت کا اسکی آموزش کی سابقہ سطح سے تقابل کو
- 127- متن پڑھنے میں سب سے زیادہ کس کی اہمیت ہوتی ہے؟
- (a) متن کے معنی سمجھنا
- (b) تیز رفتار سے پڑھنا
- (c) صحیح تلفظ کیساتھ پڑھنا
- (d) سبھی اعراب کا درست استعمال
- 128- زبان دان کی مندرجہ ذیل صلاحیتیں کس ترتیب میں بہ آسانی حاصل کی جاسکتی ہیں؟
- (a) بولنا، سننا، پڑھنا، لکھنا
- (b) سننا، بولنا، لکھنا، پڑھنا
- (c) سننا، بولنا، پڑھنا، لکھنا
- (d) سننا، پڑھنا، بولنا، لکھنا

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پڑھنے کے دوران جب طلبہ کو نامانوس لفظوں کا سامنا ہوتا ہے تو انہیں بتایا جانا چاہئے کہ وہ تحریر کو سمجھنے کیلئے:

(a) زیادہ آسان تحریروں کا انتخاب کریں
(b) لغت دیکھیں

(c) استاد یا پڑوسی سے رابطہ کریں

(d) معنی کا اندازہ کرنے کیلئے سیاق و سباق سے مدد حاصل کریں

-134 ”ضرب کلیم“ کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

(a) ڈاکٹر محمد اقبال

(b) مرزا اسد اللہ خاں غالب

(c) مفتی پریم چند

(d) فراق گورکھپوری

-135 اردو ڈرامہ کی سب سے مقبول کتاب کونسی ہے؟

(a) امراؤ جان ادا

(b) انارکلی

(c) ٹھنڈا گوشت

(d) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

-136 ”تانج محل ایک خوبصورت عمارت ہے۔“ اس جملہ

میں ”تانج محل“ کونسا اسم ہے؟

(a) اسم معرفہ

(b) اسم نکرہ

(c) اسم جامد

(d) اسم مشتق

-137 ”خطبات احمدیہ“ کے مصنف کون ہیں؟

(a) سر سید احمد خاں

(b) شیخ احمد سرہندی

(c) احمد امین

(d) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

-138 اردو میں حروف تہجی کتنے ہیں؟

(a) 37

(b) 38

(c) 39

(d) 40

-139 مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کون اصنافِ نثر نہیں ہے؟

(a) داستان

(b) قصیدہ

(c) ناول

(d) ان میں سے سبھی

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خالص سائنٹفک طریقہ کہلاتا ہے؟
(خالی جگہ کو پُر کریں)

(a) مشاہدہ کا طریقہ

(b) تجرباتی طریقہ

(c) جائز طریقہ

(d) تقلیدی طریقہ

ہدایت: مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے دئے گئے متبادل جوابات میں سے مناسب ترین متبادل کا انتخاب کیجئے۔

(سوال 131 تا 142)

-131 ”طلباء سبق یاد کر رہے ہیں۔“ اس جملہ میں ”سبق“

کیا ہے؟

(a) فعل

(b) فاعل

(c) مفعول

(d) صفت

-132 ”بابائے اردو“ کون ہیں؟

(a) ڈاکٹر محمد اقبال

(b) مولوی عبدالحق

(c) الطاف حسین حالی

(d) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

-133 مدرسِ حالی کے ہر بند میں کتنے مصرعے ہیں؟

(a) 2

(b) 4

(c) 6

(d) 8

140- مذکورہ کتاب کا تعلق اردو نثری ادب کے کس صنف سے ہے؟

- (a) افسانہ
(b) طنز و مزاح
(c) انشائیہ
(d) ناول

چونکہ اسکا سوراخ نیچے کی جانب ہوتا ہے اسلئے اسکے ردعمل میں راکٹ اوپر کی جانب حرکت کرتا ہے۔ ایندھن جلنے سے چیمبر میں ۲۵۰۰ درجہ سیلیس تک حرارت پیدا ہوتی ہے۔ راکٹ کی دیواریں خاص قسم کی دھاتوں سے بنی ہوتی ہیں اور اس پر ایسے مادوں کی پرت ہوتی ہے جس پر آگ کا اثر نہ ہو۔

عام طور پر راکٹ دو منزلہ سہ منزلہ ہوتے ہیں۔ جب پہلے منزل کا ایندھن جل کر ختم ہو جاتا ہے، وہ منزلہ کٹ کر الگ ہو جاتا ہے اور دوسرے منزلہ کا ایندھن جلنے لگتا ہے۔ راکٹ بھی ہلکا ہو جاتا ہے اور اس کی رفتار اور زیادہ ہو جاتی ہے۔ اس طرح دوسرا منزلہ بھی الگ ہو جاتا اور اب راکٹ کی رفتار تیز تر ہو جاتی ہے۔ بالائی منزلے میں مصنوعی سیارہ رکھا ہوتا ہے ایک خاص بلندی پر اس کا خانہ کھلتا ہے اور مصنوعی سیارہ اسپرنگ کے دھکے سے باہر خلاء میں آ جاتا ہے۔ تیسرا منزلہ اپنا کام ختم کر کے گر جاتا ہے۔ اس کے پرزے زمین کی طرف کھینچ آتے ہیں اور ہوا کی پرتوں کی رگڑ سے جل کر راکھ ہو جاتے ہیں۔

مصنوعی سیارہ یوں تو دھات کا بنا ہوا ایک ڈبہ نظر آتا ہے لیکن اسکی مدد سے ترسیل اور خبر رسانی کے میدان میں زبردست انقلاب آیا ہے۔ مصنوعی سیارہ کی مدد سے اب ہم دنیا کے ایک کونے سے دوسرے کونے تک فون پر بات کر سکتے ہیں۔ ٹیلی ویژن اور ریڈیو کے پروگرام دور دور تک کے علاقوں تک پہنچائے جاسکتے ہیں۔

سیارہ زمین سے اتنی دور ہوتا ہے کہ وہاں سے پورے پورے براعظم اور بحر اعظم نظر آتے ہیں۔

143- دنیا کے ایک کونے سے دوسرے کونے تک بات کرنا کس کی وجہ سے ممکن ہے؟

- (a) ریڈیو کی وجہ سے
(b) فون کی وجہ سے
(c) راکٹ کی وجہ سے
(d) مصنوعی سیارہ کی وجہ سے

141- ”اردو کی آخری کتاب“ کن کی تصنیف ہے؟

- (a) پطرس بخاری
(b) مشتاق احمد یوسفی
(c) ابن انشاء
(d) صالحہ عابد حسین

142- ”قتل حسین اصل میں مرگ پزید ہے

اسلام زندہ ہوتا ہے ہر کر بلا کے بعد“
درج بالا شعر کس شاعر کا ہے؟

- (a) میر تقی میر
(b) مرزا محمد ہادی رسوا
(c) محمد اقبال
(d) مولانا محمد علی جوہر

ہدایت: نیچے دی ہوئی عبارت کو پڑھئے اور دئے گئے متبادلات میں سے مناسب ترین متبادل کا انتخاب کیجئے۔

(سوال 143 تا 145)

مصنوعی سیارہ کو خلاء میں بھیجنے کیلئے بہر حال راکٹ کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ ہندوستان میں راکٹ سازی نے کافی ترقی کر لی ہے۔ پہلے ہمیں اکثر بیرونی ممالک کے راکٹوں کا سہارا لینا پڑتا تھا لیکن اب ہم خود اپنا راکٹ داغنے کے قابل ہو گئے ہیں۔

راکٹ دراصل ایک عموری بند استوار ہوتا ہے جس میں ایندھن جلنے کا ایک چیمبر ہوتا ہے۔ ایندھن جلنے سے کافی مقدار میں گیس پیدا ہوتی ہے۔ جو راکٹ کے نچلے سرے میں لگے نوزل سے تیزی سے نکلتی ہے۔

144- مصنوعی سیارہ خلاء میں کیسے باہر آتا ہے؟

(a) رد عمل سے

(b) حرارت سے

(c) ایندھن کے جلنے سے

(d) اسپرنگ کے دھکے سے

147- ایک اچھا استاد، _____
(صحیح کیجئے)

(a) ہر بچہ پر یکساں نگاہ رکھتا ہے

(b) غریب بچوں کی مدد کرتا ہے

(c) کمزور بچوں پر زیادہ دھیان دیتا ہے

(d) غریب بچوں کی مالی امداد کرتا ہے

145- راکٹ چیمبر میں ایندھن جلنے سے کیا ہوتا ہے؟

(a) روشنی نظر آتی ہے

(b) دھواں نکلتا ہے

(c) آگ نکلتی ہے

(d) گیس پیدا ہوتا ہے

148- ۲۰۰۹ء ٹو ایجوکیشن قانون کے مطابق پرائمری

تعلیم کس جماعت تک لازمی قرار دی گئی ہے؟

(a) چہارم (b) ہشتم

(c) ہفتم (d) دہم

149- ان میں سے کوئی سی شے Teaching Aid میں شمار
نہیں ہے۔

(a) چاک (b) ڈاسٹر

(c) چارٹ و ماڈل (d) حاضری رجسٹر

ہدایت: نیچے دئے گئے سوالات کو پڑھئے اور دئے گئے

متبادلات میں سے مناسب ترین متبادل کا انتخاب

کیجئے (سوال ۱۴۶ تا ۱۵۰)

150- کہانیاں بچوں کو زبان سیکھنے میں کس طرح مددگار ہیں؟

(a) یہ زبان کے قاعدوں کو سکھاتی ہیں

(b) یہ بچوں میں ذہنی فکر کے نشوونما میں مددگار ہیں

(c) یہ کتابوں کا سب سے اہم حصہ ہیں

(d) بچوں کے خالی وقت کے استعمال کرنے میں مددگار ہیں

146- منصوبی (Project) اور تفویضی (Assignment)

عمل کے اغراض و مقاصد کیا ہیں؟

(a) بچوں کی ذہنی نشوونما کو فروغ دینا

(b) بچوں میں متعلقہ مضمون کی دلچسپی کو بڑھانا

(c) بچوں کو متعلقہ مضامین میں مصروف رکھنا

(d) مندرجہ بالا تینوں متبادل صحیح ہیں

LANGUAGE - I
MIZO
(OPTIONAL)
MARKS : 30

121. Mizo ṭawng hman dik lohna thlang rawh:

- a) Intineitu
- b) Uiawm
- c) Ngialnghet
- d) Khawngaihthlakawm

122. Mizo thufing "_____ zai an ngai a ni ngai e,"

- a) Aia upa
- b) Hruaitute
- c) Lehkha thiamte
- d) Mi fingte

123. Ṭampui mitthiin laina a kai chhuak a, mikawlh sakawlhin _____ a puang:

- a) Pasaltha
- b) Zalenna
- c) Thosi
- d) Hmelma

124. Inchemhar tih hi eng sawina nge?

- a) Insual
- b) Inthenawm
- c) Inhua
- d) Induh

125. Thandanga'n "khua sei" a tih kha a awmzia engnge?

- a) Ni a rei
- b) Hun sawina
- c) Khawpui
- d) Lusei khua

126. Biakliana thawnthu zia, Mizo novel hmasa ber ni ta kha engnge ni?

- a) Lali
- b) Hawilopari
- c) Thlirtu
- d) Zorami

127. Raldawna'n a nupui tura Tumchhinga a va hruai khan eng thil nge an theihngihl?

- a) Hlantai
- b) Ngun
- c) Zampher
- d) Darsamkhuih

128. C. Saikhuma'n "Lawmthu kan hrih che," tih hlaah khan 'kan sualna lakah min vengtu,' a tih kha engnge ni?

- a) Nu leh pa
- b) Kohhran
- c) Sawrkar
- d) YMA

129. Thailungi-te khuaah khawchhak khual khan engge an va zawrh?
- a) Thirhlüm b) Tiangthir
c) Kawlnam d) Kawlhrei
130. Zotuithiang Të tih hla kha Biakliana'n eng sâp hla atanga a lehlin nge?
- a) Streams of Consciousness
b) Murmuring Stream
c) Little Rill
d) River of Night
131. Galileo-a khan darthlalang leh hmawlhê hmangin a hmasa ber atan engnge a siam chhuah?
- a) Entlang b) Sana
c) Tarmit d) Inbûkna
132. Rokunga'n "Rangkachak leh Lunghlu aiin," engnge mawi leh hlu a tih zawk?
- a) Pathian hriatna
b) Chapchar Kût
c) Tlawmngaihna
d) Aia upa zah
133. 'Aw min hruai la, aw min kai rawh,' tih hla kha tu phuah nge ni?
- a) Lalruali
b) Zumi
c) Lalsangzuali Sailo
d) Romani
134. Thandanga'n "Lei malsawmna beisei a bo vang," a tih khan tute a sawina nge?
- a) Tualthattu
b) Mite hmuhsit ching
c) Thawk lova seng tumte
d) Mi hausa
135. Lalsangzuali Sailo-i'n 'Inpumkhatna' tih hlaa "huan zau pangpar chi hrang, huan khata par za," a tih kha tu thusawi a sawi chhawn nge?
- a) Nehru
b) Laldenga
c) Gandhi
d) Martin Luther
136. Duhaisam tih hla kha tu phuah nge?
- a) Zira Hnamte
b) Rokunga
c) T. Zorampela
d) Hrawva
137. Piansual leh engin nge tlai luat nei lo?
- a) Mittel
b) Vanduai
c) Phár char
d) Hmelchhiat
138. 'Kei leh ka chenna' tih kha eng ramsa chanchin nge?
- a) Sai b) Hauhuk
c) Sahuai d) Sakei
139. J.F. Laldailova'n 'misual hremna tha ber,' a tih kha engnge ni?
- a) Lung in tàn
b) Engmah tih phal loh
c) Neihchhun laksak
d) Khaihlum
140. Mizo tawng hman dikna thlang rawh:
- a) Zirtirtu interview ka hmachhawn dawn
b) Sum a nei ngah hle mai
c) Niminah ka pen ka hlauh
d) Kohhran chu a intitatu ta a ni

141. Raldawna khan a nu hnenah nula eng anga mawi nge a ngen?
- Phengphehle
 - Chhumleivak
 - Fartuah par
 - Vani-an rah
142. Hlawhhlam tih awmzia engnge ni?
- Nepnawi zuar
 - Hlawh la
 - Tehfung chikhat
 - Ruk ruk
143. Rimawi Ram tih hlaah khan "lunglen zual tukram chul hlui fan ni khan," engin nge lo awi thin?
- Rengchal
 - Thuva
 - Kawrmu
 - Vakul
144. Liandova nupui hming chu _____ :
- Nguntiali
 - Lawiheri
 - Tuaichawngi
 - Rimenhawii
145. Sawmfang tih hi eng sawina nge?
- Mi tam tak
 - Thei rah chi khat
 - Buh
 - Mikhual
146. Tui khurah mipa an lal a, khawiah nge hmeichhia an lal?
- Inchhungah
 - Pumah
 - Khawlaiah
 - Huanah
147. Lalzuia Colney khan thawkrim si lo, thiam ve nih tum kha eng kalkawng nge a tih?
- Setana
 - Misual
 - Mi thatchhia
 - Ramhuai
148. Heng zingah hian *common gender* thlang rawh:
- Tlangval
 - Bawngpui
 - Nghalchang
 - Zirtirtu
149. Heng zingah hian *noun* ni lo thlang chhuak rawh:
- Chawngzawng
 - Kohhran
 - Sairang
 - Mawi
150. Tluk-leh-ding-awn pakhtah hian bial engzat nge awm?
- Paruk
 - Pakua
 - Sawm
 - Pariat