76. Consider the following characteristics of the houses:

A. Ground floor without windows
B. Slanting wooden roofs made of tree trunks
C. House made almost 10-12 feet above the ground on stone pillars
D. Thick walls made of stone, mud and lime
E. Wooden floors

Which of the above characteristics can be found in the houses of Leh and Ladakh?

(1) A, B, C
(2) B, C, D
(3) C, D, E
(4) A, D, E

77. Study the following:

Crows make their nests high up on a tree using all kinds of things, even pieces of wood and wires. A clever bird who does not make its own nest lays eggs in a crow's nest. The poor crow hatches them along with its own eggs.

Which bird is this?

(1) Sunbird
(2) Indian Robin
(3) Barbet
(4) Koel

78. Which one of the following is not a seed?

(1) Aniseed
(2) Wheat
(3) Black Pepper
(4) Sago (Sabudana)
79. Rehana goes to Kerala along with her family. There she sees tall trees which are very different from those in her hometown, Shimla. Which trees could she have seen in Kerala?

(1) Pine
(2) Coconut
(3) Apple
(4) Litchi

80. From the following materials collected from a vegetable market by children, identify those with seeds inside:

Potato, Tomato, Pear, Chikoo, Lady finger, Bitter-gourd, Onion, Cucumber

(1) Pear and Chikoo
(2) Tomato, Pear and Chikoo
(3) Tomato, Pear, Chikoo, Lady finger, Cucumber
(4) Tomato, Pear, Chikoo, Lady finger, Bitter-gourd, Cucumber

81. Neeta goes to Andhra Pradesh and she purchases two sarees, which are exclusively made there. What are they called?

(1) Kalamkari and Kantha
(2) Pochampally and Kalamkari
(3) Pochampally and Kanjivaram
(4) Kalamkari and Chanderi
82. Which one of the following diseases may be caused by stagnant water?

(1) Chicken pox
(2) Malaria
(3) Polio
(4) Pneumonia

83. Which of the following makes a correct pair?

(1) Karnataka – Kathak
(2) Assam – Bihu
(3) Orissa – Bharatnatyam
(4) Tamil Nadu – Lavani

84. The Eskimo makes his house i.e. ‘igloo’ from ice. What is the reason for this?

(1) Only ice is available in polar regions.
(2) Ice does not allow cold air and water to come inside.
(3) The air between the ice walls prevents the inside heat from escaping.
(4) Ice is available free of cost, other material will cost a lot.

85. Which one of the following is not a characteristic feature of the roots of a Banyan tree?

(1) Roots provide support to trees like pillars.
(2) Roots hang down from the branches.
(3) There are underground roots.
(4) Roots store food.
86. As a newly appointed EVS teacher in a school, your foremost priority before beginning to teach would be to:

1. prepare lesson plans in advance.
2. identify the slow learners in the class.
3. prepare detailed chapterwise notes for learners.
4. prepare socio-cultural profiles of the learners.

87. Poems and stories are effective in transacting the themes of EVS. This is because poems and stories:

A. can be rich depictions of the child’s environment.
B. can provide contextual learning environment.
C. can explain various abstract concepts effectively.
D. can nurture creativity and aesthetic sense.

(1) A and B
(2) A, B and D
(3) only C
(4) only B

88. As a teacher of Class V, which of the following resources would you find best to use while dealing with a topic on ‘conservation of fuels’?

1. Textbooks
2. Reference books
3. Posters
4. Newspapers
89. A teacher of Class IV asks students to put their worksheet, observation reports and material collected during a term in a folder. These folders can be called:

(1) Anecdotal records
(2) Portfolios
(3) Assignments
(4) Projects

90. The chapter in Class V NCERT EVS text-book titled, ‘Sunita in Space’ describes astronaut Sunita Williams’ experiences in spaceship. What could be the reason/reasons for including this?

A. This incident gives a peep into the life of an astronaut.
B. This incident describes physical conditions in a spaceship.
C. This incident challenges gender stereotypes.
D. This incident helps in explaining the concept of gravity.

(1) A only
(2) D only
(3) A, B and C
(4) A, B, C and D
Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 91-99) by selecting the most appropriate options:

Madam Cama's Paris home became a shelter for world revolutionaries. Even Lenin, the father of Russian revolution visited her house and exchanged views. Savarkar got all encouragement in writing the history of the First Indian War of Independence from Cama. She helped its printing in Holland as no English publisher came forward to publish it. It was a banned book but found its way to India. Smuggled ingeniously under "Don Quixote" covers! She became the publisher of "Vande Mataram", a revolutionary magazine and its distributor, an extremely difficult task in the days of British espionage. Another magazine "Madan's Talwar" was also started in memory of Madan Lal Dhirgra who laid down his life for the country. Both the magazines were outlawed in India and England. Madam Cama somehow found ways to send them to Indian revolutionaries.

Madam Cama also fought for the cause of women. Speaking at National Conference at Cairo, Egypt in 1910, she asked, "Where is the other half of the Egypt? I see only men who represent half the country!" She stressed the role of women in building a nation.

When the First World War broke out in 1914, Madam Cama took an anti-British stand and tried her best to make the Indian people aware of the exploitative nature of British imperialism.

The British had banned her entry into India, being afraid of her revolutionary past and staunch nationalistic outlook. But the lioness was getting old and 35 years of fighting on foreign-land had taken its toll. She decided to return to her motherland. Her health was worsening. After reaching Bombay, she was hospitalized and died on 13th of August, 1936.

91. Not only did Madam Cama participate in India's struggle for freedom, she also:
   (1) worked for the upliftment of the poor.
   (2) opened schools in slums.
   (3) created awareness of the importance of cleanliness among women.
   (4) championed the cause of women.

92. Madam Cama's entry into India was banned because:
   (1) she was a revolutionary and staunch nationalist.
   (2) she had a criminal past.
   (3) she spoke vehemently against the British.
   (4) she was spreading rumours about the British.
93. The author's attitude to Madam Cama can be described as:
   (1) hostile
   (2) laudatory
   (3) critical
   (4) contradictory

94. The word, 'ingeniously' most nearly means:
   (1) secretly
   (2) cleverly
   (3) wilfully
   (4) devilishly

95. The word which is opposite in meaning to 'famous' is:
   (1) unpopular
   (2) undesirable
   (3) mysterious
   (4) unknown

96. 'Madam Cama fought for the cause of women.'
   Tense of the above sentence has been correctly changed into past perfect in:
   (1) Madam Cama had fought for the cause of women.
   (2) Madam Cama has been fighting for the cause of women.
   (3) Madam Cama is fighting for the cause of women.
   (4) Madam Cama had been fighting for the cause of women.

97. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the sentence given below?
   'I see only men who represent half of the country.'
   (1) Adjective
   (2) Pronoun
   (3) Adverb
   (4) Noun

98. How did the book, 'The First Indian War of Independence' find its way to India? The book was:
   (1) couriered
   (2) mailed
   (3) smuggled
   (4) sent through a secret agent

99. Madan Lal Dhingra was a:
   (1) businessman
   (2) freedom fighter
   (3) poet
   (4) journalist
Q
Directions: Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 100-105) by selecting the most appropriate options:

So he spoke, mildly; Sohrab heard his voice
The mighty voice of Rustum and he saw
His giant figure planted on the sand,
Sole, like some single tower, which a chief
Hath builded on the waste in former years
Against the robbers; and he saw that head,
Streak'd with its first grey hairs; hope filled his soul,
And he ran forward and embraced his knees,
And clasp'd his hand within his own,....

100. The description of Rustum's physical appearance shows that he was
(1) old
(2) middle-aged
(3) a teenager
(4) young

101. The way Sohrab reacted when he saw Rustum shows that
(1) he was enraged, when he saw Rustum.
(2) he felt great love and admiration for him.
(3) he was utterly confused.
(4) he was overcome with grief.

102. The poet describes Rustum's voice as
(1) powerful
(2) booming
(3) shrill
(4) loud

103. The figure of speech used in lines 3 and 4 is:
(1) metaphor
(2) personification
(3) metonymy
(4) simile

104. Name the literary device used in:
"____ he saw that head
Streak'd with its first grey hairs'.
(1) Contrast
(2) Imagery
(3) Alliteration
(4) Simile

105. The encounter between Rustum and Sohrab took place
(1) in a forest
(2) on the sea-shore
(3) in a desert
(4) in a valley
106. A child in class II writes: “I laik tu red a buk” instead of writing “I like to read a book”. What does the child’s writing show?
(1) He needs to work on phonetics.
(2) He needs remedial classes to improve spelling.
(3) He has used invented spellings.
(4) He is not paying any attention to the class.

107. In a constructivist classroom, language learning should be based on:
(1) drill and practice of grammatical items.
(2) the transaction of the prescribed textbook by the teacher.
(3) learners’ previous knowledge in constructing their new knowledge using authentic tasks.
(4) the assumption that English language can only be learnt if the teacher transmits it to the learners.

108. A teacher is reading a lesson from class III textbook about a girl Nina who is not interested in attending a marriage party as she does not want to leave the sparrow alone locked in her house. Suddenly a boy, Ali stands up and tells the teacher how one day he saved an injured pigeon which was lying in his balcony. Ali’s reaction to the story can be described as:
(1) connecting the text with his personal experience.
(2) interrupting the teacher in between.
(3) an opportunity to use oral language in the class.
(4) his attention seeking nature in the class.

109. Reading comprehension is an ability to:
(1) translate the written symbols into corresponding sounds.
(2) perceive and decode letters in order to read the text fluently.
(3) construct meaning by interacting with the text.
(4) understand all the words in the text to understand its meaning.

110. A teacher has given a task to be done in groups. What will be the role of the teacher during this group work?
(1) Ensure that the task is finished on time, so she should remind them of the time, again and again.
(2) Ensure that everyone in a group participates in the task and try to support them if required.
(3) The teacher should give full autonomy to the groups and she should sit aside on a chair.
(4) Ensure that students do not make a noise in the class.

111. Which of the following type of questions in a test will be helpful in assessing the creativity of the learners?
(1) One word question
(2) Open ended question
(3) Multiple choice question
(4) True/False type of question

112. Deficiency in the ability to write associated with impaired handwriting is a symptom of:
(1) Aphasia
(2) Dyscalculia
(3) Dysgraphia
(4) Dysphasia
113. In a role play a student at the end said, “This news report is presented by the reporter, Anshu and cameraman, Priya.” The teacher said that instead of cameraman you should say cameraperson. It indicates that the teacher is using a:

1. masculine gender
2. feminine gender
3. gender biased language
4. gender neutral language

114. The theory of Universal Grammar was formulated by:

1. Stephen Krashen
2. Steven Pinker
3. Jean Piaget
4. Noam Chomsky

115. Dictionary is a very important tool for learning a language. Which of the following is least important about the use of dictionary?

1. Check the spelling of a word.
2. Looking the meaning of a word.
3. Check the passive voice of a word.
4. Check the part of speech of a word.

116. Which of the following is a technique of assessment?

1. Rubrics
2. Interview
3. Checklist
4. Rating scale

117. Learning to speak in a second language does not involve:

1. second language grammatical knowledge.
2. its pronunciation.
3. culturally bound speaking events.
4. theoretical knowledge of a language.

118. While developing writing skill among students, a language teacher should most importantly focus on:

1. good handwriting.
2. grammatical aspects.
3. word limits.
4. expression of ideas.

119. A teacher divided the students of class V into groups of six and provided each with a short story. Then she asked them to imagine, discuss and write the story with a different ending. In this activity the teacher is developing their:

1. controlled writing.
2. guided writing.
3. creative writing.
4. product writing.

120. Before starting a new lesson from the textbook, a teacher should focus on:

1. the moral of the lesson.
2. the grammatical aspects in the lesson.
3. choosing difficult words in the lesson and giving their meaning.
4. connecting the theme of the lesson with learners' previous experience.
91. विचारकों की एक विशेषता यह है कि उनमें:

   (1) महत्वाकांक्षाएँ नहीं होतीं।
   (2) भौतिक महत्वाकांक्षाएँ कम होती हैं।
   (3) पद-प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त करने की इच्छा होती है।
   (4) रचनात्मक कार्य करने की क्षमता होती है।

92. सुकरात का अपना काम न करने देने की स्थिति कठोर देख जैसी प्रतीत होती क्योंकि:

   (1) वह अन्तिम क्षण में भी सांत था।
   (2) वह जीवन के कार्य समाप्त कर चुका था।
   (3) वह स्पुस्त प्रशोधकों की अपेक्षा नहीं करता था।
   (4) उसे जीवन का उदेश्य प्राप्त करने से रोक दिया गया होता।

93. मनुश्य को बाहरी सुख क्यों लुभाते हैं?

   (1) आराम के लिए
   (2) सम्पत्ति के लिए
   (3) भरों-पूरे जीवन के लिए
   (4) अच्छे जीवन के लिए
94. "जो व्यक्ति रचनात्मक कार्य करने में समर्थ है..."

वक्तव्य में रेखांकित शब्द के स्थान पर कौन सा शब्द प्रयुक्त नहीं किया जा सकता है?

(1) सामाजिक
(2) क्षेत्रवाणी
(3) साधन
(4) रक्तराशाली

95. "प्रतिष्ठा के अंतरांसे लाद दिया जाता" - रेखांकित का तात्पर्य है?

(1) भार से
(2) बेर से
(3) आभार से
(4) तत्काल से

96. "भली भईं निर्धार कर चुका था।" उपयुक्त वाक्यांश में किया-विशेषण है?

(1) भई
(2) भली माहि
(3) निर्धार
(4) कर चुका

97. "महावाक्यसंग" किन शब्दों से मिलकर बना है?

(1) महत् + आकार्ष
(2) महत्व + आकार्ष
(3) महत्व + आकार्ष
(4) महत्व + कार्ष

98. भौतिक लाभ किनें नहीं लुभाते?

(1) धन-संपत्ती लोगों को
(2) सामाजिकवाणी लोगों को
(3) जीवन का लघु पूर्व करने वालों को
(4) रचनात्मक कार्य करने वालों को

99. "पूजी" का रचिता काले माहरी कदन से संकेत मिलता है कि "पूजी" का अर्थ है?

(1) धन-संपत्ति
(2) एक विचार
(3) एक प्रेम
(4) विरासत

निर्देश : निर्माणित काल्पनिक को पढ़कर दिए गए अवस्थाओं (पंज. 100-105) के सबसे उचित उत्तर लिखकर लिखिए।
100. ‘व्याकुल व्यथा निरालाने बाली’ में प्रयुक्त अलंकार है:

(1) यमक अलंकार
(2) रूपक अलंकार
(3) उपमा अलंकार
(4) अनुप्रस

101. ‘बचपन’ में निम्न हैं:

(1) संस्कृति
(2) विशेषण
(3) विजय-विशेषण
(4) सर्वनाम

102. ‘ननद-नन-सी पूल उठी, वह छोटी-सी कृष्टिया मेरी’ का भाव है:

(1) छोटी कृष्टिया बड़ी हो गई।
(2) कृष्टिया सुंदर हो गई।
(3) कृष्टिया में आनंद उभरा उठा।
(4) कृष्टिया में शांति छा गई।

103. ‘भिट्टा सकणगा तू मेरे मन का संताप?’

उक्त पंक्ति में ‘तू’ किसे कहा गया है?

(1) दूल्हा की
(2) दूल्हन की
(3) कबिका की
(4) पाटक की

104. कवित्री अपने बचपन को बयों बुलाना चाहती है?

(1) अपनी माँ की याद में
(2) अपनी बिटिया की याद में
(3) बचपन के आनंद की याद में
(4) बचपन के छिलके की याद में

105. बच्चे की आँखों से निकलते आँसूओं को देखकर क्या अनुभूति होती है?

(1) कड़ी
(2) सुंदरी
(3) विजय
(4) व्यार

निदेश : नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उचित उत्तर बाले विकल्प चुनिए।

106. प्राचीन स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषाविद्या क्षमताओं का विकास करने का अर्थ है?

(1) भाषाविद्या निर्माण पर अधिकार
(2) भाषाविद्या संरचनाओं पर अधिकार
(3) भाषा-प्रयोग की कृपालंक पर अधिकार
(4) भाषा-अनुकरण की कृपालंक पर अधिकार

107. व्यक्तित्व-शिक्षण की आगमन विषय की विशेषता है?

(1) पहले उपहारण प्रस्तुत करना।
(2) पहले नियम बताना।
(3) पहले नियम का विश्लेषण करना।
(4) पहले मानोरंजन गतिविधियें कराना।
108. किसी भी भाषा पर अधिकार प्राप्त करने के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है:
(1) उस भाषा का व्यक्तिगत ज्ञान है।
(2) शब्दों के अर्थ ज्ञान है।
(3) उस भाषा की वाचन-संसर्गना ज्ञान है।
(4) उस भाषा का अधिकारलक्ष्य प्रदर्शन करना।

109. समावेशी कक्षा में बच्चों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में भाषा-शिक्षा के रूप में आपकी मुख्य उपभोक्ता नहीं है:
(1) विभिन्न आवश्यकताओं वाले बच्चों के लिए उपलब्ध संसाधनों की छोटा करना।
(2) बच्चों की भाषा संबंधी क्षमताओं की पहचान करना।
(3) बच्चों को विभिन्न प्रकार की दुरंत-प्रश्न सामग्री उपलब्ध कराना।
(4) बच्चों का आकलन करते समय अंतिम उदार बनाना।

110. पढ़ने की संस्कृति के विकास के क्रम में पठन को प्रोत्साहित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।
(1) सामूहिक
(2) वैयक्तिक
(3) साधन
(4) मौन

111. भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष है:
(1) कागज की गुणवत्ता
(2) आकर्षक चित्र
(3) पाठक का उदेश्यपूर्ण चयन
(4) अभ्यासों की बहुलता

112. समग्र भाषा पहले पर आधारित कक्षा:
(1) सभी भाषाओं को सीखने पर बल देती है।
(2) गतिविधियों के आयोजन पर बल देती है।
(3) बच्चों के भाषायी विकास की समस्त समझ पर बल देती है।
(4) बाल साहित्य को पढ़कर सुनाने पर बल देती है।

113. विद्यालय के बाहर का जीवन और वहाँ प्राप्त शान एवं अनुभव भाषा सीखने के लिए आवश्यक प्रेरणा देते हैं, व्यक्ति के
(1) इससे व्यक्तिगत नियमों की जानकारी प्राप्त होती है।
(2) मानने वाली का सम्पूर्ण शान मिलता है।
(3) लेखन की विभिन्न शैलियों का परिचय मिलता है।
(4) समृद्ध भाषाक परिवेश मिलता है।

114. पहली कक्षा में प्रवेश लेने से पहले आत्मीय पर बच्चे:
(1) लूटलाकर बोलते हैं।
(2) पढ़न-लेखन में दक्ष होते हैं।
(3) रच-अभिव्यक्ति जानते हैं।
(4) भाषा के व्यक्तिगत नियम जानते हैं।