CONTENTS

LOWER PRIMARY
TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST

(SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER)

A Sample for
Lower Primary Teacher Eligibility Test

Time : 1 hr 30 minutes   MM : 150

General Instructions for candidates

1.   This test consists of 5 Sections:

Section I Items 1 – 30	:	Child Development
Section II Items 31 – 60	:	Language I
Section III Items 61 – 90	:	Language II
Section IV Items 91–120	:	Mathematics
Section V Items 121–150	:	Environmental Science

2.   All items are of the multiple choice variety with four alternatives out of which only one is correct.

3.   In Section II & III, attempt the tests for the languages you have opted as language I and language II. Make sure that your choice for language I is different from the choice for language II.

4.   All items are compulsory and each item carries one mark.

5.   Do not spend time on an item, the answer to which, you are not sure about. Proceed to the next item and return to such items, if the time permits.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

1. Due to an extended winter break, the school management arranges for classes during holidays. What will be your reaction as a teacher?

   (1) Protest and not take classes.
   (2) Request reconsideration of decision.
   (3) Tell students to prepare on their own.
   (4) Accept it as your responsibility.

2. In your class you find that some students cannot understand a topic because of the wide gap in their previous knowledge. What would you do?

   (1) Arrange extra classes to help them.
   (2) Ask the parents to arrange help at home.
   (3) Continue with your classes.
   (4) Seek Principal's help.

3. A student of your class consistently displays dishonesty and blames others frequently. He may be a case of -

   (1) low self-esteem.   (2) over-protection
   (3) bad company   (4) child-abuse.

4. A group of young children have become inattentive in the class. Which of the following strategies is more appropriate to regain their attention?

   (1) A brief physical activity
   (2) Suspending the class for that period
   (3) Asking children to be attentive.
   (4) Sending the class out for games.

5. TLM should be used to -

   (1) make teaching more useful
   (2) make teaching impressive.
   (3) provide concrete examples
   (4) facilitate learning.

6. The plan for a class project is ideally developed by –

   (1) the teachers with the help of students.
   (2) the students with the help of teachers.
   (3) the students by themselves.
   (4) the teachers and parents.

7. Radha is extremely unwilling to share and prefers solitary activity. This indicates that she is –

   (1) a popular child.   (2) a rejected child.
   (3) a jealous child.   (4) a happy child.

8. Which of the statements given below is NOT TRUE for corporal punishment?

   (1) It helps in disciplining pupils.
   (2) It makes children aggressive.
   (3) It gives the message that 'might is right'.
   (4) It helps the emotional development of children.

9. If a child writes with his/her left hand and is comfortable doing things with it, she / he should be-

   (1) discouraged.   (2) made to write with left hand.
   (3) allowed his preference. (4) sent to seek medical help.

10. Seven year old Manohar is unable to read as per the class level. The teacher should –

    (1) give him reading exercises of a lower level.
    (2) inform the parents.
    (3) detain him in the same class.
    (4) try to find out the cause with expert help.

11. A school will become a true second home for the child if –

    (1) its environment resembles that of home environment.
    (2) meals are also provided in school.
    (3) it helps in overall development of the child.
    (4) it generates the desire to learn.

4

12. Which is the most unreliable predictor of the level of a child's educational achievement?

    (1)   Background of the parents.
    (2)   Class behavior
    (3)   Socio-economic status.
    (4)   Height and weight of the child.

13. A first generation learner may experience the greatest difficulty with –

    (1)   writing in worksheets.
    (2)   self-study.
    (3)   long answer questions.
    (4)   learning the first language.

14. The children of 6 – 11 years become proportionately thinner because they–

    (1)   do a lot of exercise
    (2)   gain height during this period
    (3)   eat junk food
    (4)   watch a lot of television

15. Ratheesh, a 9 year old child, misbehaves in the class. What should the teacher do?

    (1)   Inform the parents.
    (2)   Punish
    (3)   Counsel
    (4)   Ignore

16. According to the Right to Education Act, admission of children to a particular class has been proposed to be on the basis of –

    (1)   ability of the child.
    (2)   age of the child.
    (3)   socio-economic status of the child.
    (4)   education of the parents.

17. Which of the following is NOT a sign of 'being gifted'?

    (1) Curiosity.
    (2) Creativity.
    (3) Poor relationship with peers.
    (4) Interest in extra reading.

18. CCE stands for –

    (1) Continuous Curricular Examination.
    (2) Curricular and Co-Curricular Evaluation.
    (3) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation.
    (4) Compulsory Comprehensive Evaluation.

19. Which of the following behaviors is NOT expected of a 6 year old child?

    (1) Clay modelling without soiling the clothes.
    (2) Colouring the pictures.
    (3) Cleaning up the table without being told.
    (4) Singing and dancing.

20. What is the aim of group activity in class room teaching?

    (1) To reduce the workload of the teacher.
    (2) To make most children participate in learning.
    (3) To clarify the concepts effectively.
    (4) To provide freedom to students.

21. Which principle states that 'Best learning takes place when the teacher is successful in arousing the interest of a student'?

    (1) Principle of Motivation
    (2) Principle of Stimulation
    (3) Principle of goal setting
    (4) Principle of Association.

22. Shivangi, a student of class IV usually takes away things belonging to her classmates quietly. The teacher should –

    (1) punish her.
    (2) try to understand the reasons.
    (3) ignore considering it as a child like behaviour.
    (4) complain to the parents.

23. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

    (1) Some children come to school without breakfast.
    (2) Some children like strict teachers.
    (3) A child with a special need is always aware of it.
    (4) Children copy the behavior of their parents.

24. Which of the following may be the LEAST APPROPRIATE activity to start a day in school?

    (1) Quiz.   (2) Assembly.
    (3) Giving homework.   (4) Physical Training.

25. Students can acquire values best through -

    (1) teaching.   (2) good role models.
    (3) obeying parents and teachers (4) reading religious books.

26. Students of classes II and III appreciate teachers who -

    (1) behave with them affectionately . (2) speak clearly.
    (3) dress up nicely.   (4) tell parents to help them.

27. When a student consistently forgets to do the homework, the student may –

    (1) be a naughty child.   (2) be a lazy student
    (3) have a problem at home. (4) not be liking the subject.

28. Children coming from the families of first generation learners should be –

    (1) sent to special schools.
    (2) educated in regular schools.
    (3) made to repeat the class.
    (4) grouped together in class activities.

29. Dyslexia is a –

   (1) behavioural disorder.   (2) neurological disorder.
   (3) genetic disorder.   (4) mental disorder.

30. Atulya finishes all her work quickly during the class. Atulya may be –

   (1) a case of ADHD (Attention Deficit Hypractive Disorder).
   (2) a naughty child.
   (3) a gifted child.
   (4) an attention seeker.

These sections II & III relate to questions in language I and Language II respectively.

The states will provide a list of languages for being opted from as Language I and Language II

A candidate will be required to answer questions in any one of the languages designated as Language I and any one from among the languages designated as Language II.

Languages I and II selected by a candidate will, however, be different

This will be applicable for question papers of both the levels (Lower Primary and Upper Primary)

In this Sample Question Papers provided Hindi has been treated as Language I and English as language II. In section 2 Hindi has been treated as first Languages I and English as Language II. In section 3 English is treated a language I and Hindi as language II.

Language I – हिन्दी

31. शब्द की सही वर्तनी कौन सी है?
    (1) आर्शीवाद
    (2) आशीर्वद
    (3) आसीरवाद
    (4) आशिर्वाद

32. कौन—सा शब्द 'राक्षस' शब्द का पर्यायवाची नहीं है?
    (1) सुर
    (2) दानव
    (3) पिशाच
    (4) दैत्य

33. कौन—सा शब्द 'आयुष्मती' का पुल्लिंग रूप है?
    (1) आयुष्मान
    (2) आयुष्मत
    (3) आयुष्मन
    (4) आयुष्माण

34. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से कौनसा वाक्य सर्वाधिक सही है?
    (1) मैं अपने दोस्त के साथ अपने घर जा रहा हूँ।
    (2) मैं मेरे दोस्त के साथ मेरे घर जा रहा हूँ।
    (3) मैं मेरे दोस्त के साथ अपने घर जा रहा हूँ।
    (4) मैं अपने दोस्त के साथ मेरे घर जा रहा हूँ।

35. उसने अपने बेटे को ढूंढने की बहुत कोशिश की।
    उपर्युक्त वाक्य के रेखांकित पद के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त मुहावरा क्या होगा?
    (1) आकाश—पाताल एक करना
    (2) घाट—घाट का पानी पीना
    (3) उलटी गंगा बहाना
    (4) उड़ती चिड़िया पहचानना

36. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से किस वाक्य में विराम चिह्नों का प्रयोग सही है?
    (1) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' हमारे राष्ट्र कवि थे क्या आपने उनकी उर्वशी पढ़ी है।
    (2) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' हमारे राष्ट्र कवि थे। क्या आपने उनकी 'उर्वशी' पढ़ी है।
    (3) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' हमारे राष्ट्र कवि थे, क्या आपने उनकी 'उर्वशी' पढ़ी है?
    (4) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' हमारे राष्ट्र कवि थे। क्या आपने उनकी 'उर्वशी' पढ़ी है!

37. नीचे लिखे वाक्य के रेखांकित अंश के लिए उपयुक्त 'लोकोक्ति' के क्रमांक पर चिह्न लगाइए।

वैसे तो रामू पाँचवी कक्षा तक ही पढ़ा है, पर अपने <u>गांव में वह विद्वान माना जाता है</u>। किसी ने ठीक ही कहा है—

    (1) अंधों में काना राजा

    (2) एक पंथ दो काज

    (3) एक अनार सौ बीमार

    (4) काठ की हाँडी बार बार नहीं चढ़ती

38. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उस शब्द को चुनिए जो 'कमल' का पर्यायवाची <u>नहीं</u> है।

    (1) नीरज

    (2) नीरद

    (3) पंकज

    (4) पद्म

39. आप अपनी बहन की शादी के अवसर पर अपने मित्र को किस प्रकार का पत्र लिखेंगे?

    (1) बधाई पत्र

    (2) आमंत्रण पत्र

    (3) निवदेन पत्र

    (4) निमंत्रण पत्र

40. आज अहमद भी विद्यालय चलेगा।

उपर्युक्त वाक्य में <u>रेखांकित पद</u> व्याकरण की दृष्टि से क्या है?

    (1) अव्यय

    (2) निपात

    (3) विशेषण

    (4) संज्ञा

41. 'अतुलित' शब्द के प्रारम्भ में लगे 'अ' को व्याकरण की दृष्टि से क्या कहते हैं?

    (1) प्रत्यय

    (2) उपसर्ग

    (3) धातु

    (4) मूल शब्द

42. 'स्वागत' का संधिविच्छेद होता है:

    (1) सु+आगत

    (2) स्वा+गत

    (3) स्व+अगत

    (4) सु+अगत

वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द के क्रमांक पर चिह्न लगाइए।

43. 'मरीज' के ठीक होने की.........................है।
  (1) आशा
  (2) आशंका
  (3) शंका
  (4) इच्छा

44. उनके लिए सवारी का प्रबंध कर दो.........................असुविधा न हो।
  (1) इसलिए
  (2) क्योंकि
  (3) ताकि
  (4) शायद

45. निम्नलिखित में से कौन–सा वाक्य शुद्ध है?
  (1) मुझसे उसकी आँख का आँसू देखा नहीं जाता।
  (2) मुझसे उसकी आँखों के आँसू देखे नहीं जाते।
  (3) मुझसे उसकी आँख में आँसू देखा नहीं जाता।
  (4) मुझसे उसकी आँखों में आँसू देखी नहीं जाती।

निम्नलिखित वाक्य में खाली स्थान में कौन–सा शब्द आएगा?

46. जल के बिना जीवन नहीं.........................जल ही जीवन है।
  (1) ताकि
  (2) मानो
  (3) अर्थात्
  (4) परंतु

47. मैं एक <u>परिचित</u> से मिला।
उक्त वाक्य में रेखांकित का विपरीत अर्थ देने वाला वाक्य कौन–सा है?
  (1) मैं एक मूर्ख व्यक्ति से मिला।
  (2) मैं एक अनजान व्यक्ति से मिला।
  (3) मैं एक सज्जन से मिला।
  (4) मैं एक निकम्मे व्यक्ति से मिला।
निम्नलिखित वाक्यों के रिक्त स्थानों में आने वाले उपयुक्त शब्द के क्रमांक पर चिह्न लगाइए।

48. बस आप.........................को मेरे साथ चलना है।
  (1) स्वयं
  (2) ही
  (3) भी
  (4) तक

(1) ही

(2) तो

(3) भी

(4) भर

50. उसकी झलक..........................दिखाई देती है, फिर वह अदृश्य हो जाता है।

(1) अस्पष्ट

(2) भर

(3) तो

(4) केवल

51. 'सुंदर' शब्द के लिए उपयुक्त भाववाचक संज्ञा है–

(1) सुंदरतम

(2) सौंदर्य

(3) सौंदर्यता

(4) सुंदरताई

52. 'निरादर' शब्द में कौन सा <u>उपसर्ग</u> लगा है?

(1) निः

(2) निर

(3) निरा

(4) निर्

53. अभिव्यक्ति का समानार्थी कौन सा है?

(1) सुनना

(2) देखना

(3) पढ़ना

(4) बोलना–लिखना

54. 'जिसे जीता न जा सके' के लिए एक शब्द होगा।

(1) अजेय

(2) दुर्जेय

(3) जेय

(4) विजित

55. 'किंकर्त्तव्ययूढ़' का सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त अर्थ कौन सा है?

(1) क्या करूँ

(2) समझ नहीं आया

(3) बहुत मुश्किल

(4) असम्भव

स्पष्टता, आत्मविश्वास, विषय की अच्छी पकड़ और प्रभावशाली भाषा में अपने विचारों और भावनाओं को व्यक्त करना ही संप्रेषण कला है जो निरंतर अभ्यास से निखारी जा सकती है। एक दिन में कोई अच्छा वक्ता नहीं बन सकता तथा भाषा पर अनायास ही किसी की पकड़ नहीं हो पाती। इसी अभ्यास के बल पर स्वामी विवेकानंद ने जिस संप्रेषण कला का विकास किया था, उसने अमेरिकावासियों को चकित और मोहित कर दिया था। स्वामी जी का यही गुण आज के युवाओं के लिए आदर्श है और इसी गुण के बल पर वे साक्षात्कार एवं अन्य परीक्षाओं में उल्लेखनीय सफलता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। संप्रेषण में यदि थोड़ा हास्य–व्यंग्य भी शामिल हो तो संप्रेषण कला और अधिक प्रभावशाली और धारदार हो जाती है।

आज के समय में हिंदी के साथ–साथ अंग्रेजी भाषा पर भी प्रभावशाली नियंत्रण किसी भी क्षेत्र में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक हो गया है। भले ही आपके पास उच्च कोटि की डिग्री हो, किंतु यदि आपका लिखित और बोलचाल की अंग्रेजी और हिंदी पर अधिकार नहीं है तो आपकी उन्नति और रोजगार की संभावनाएं नहीं है। जो विद्यार्थी अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के लेखन, पठन और भाषण में दक्ष हैं, वे हर प्रतियोगिता में अन्य प्रत्याशियों की तुलना में लाभ की स्थिति में रहते हैं। संप्रेषण कला में दक्ष होने के लिए आपको कठिन परिश्रम करना ही होगा। स्मरण रखिए कि सीखने की कोई उम्र नहीं होती।

56. पहले अनुच्छेद का कथ्य क्या है?
    (1) आत्मविश्वास
    (2) संप्रेषण
    (3) विवेकानंद
    (4) सफलता

57. 'सीखने की कोई उम्र नहीं होती' का अर्थ है–
    (1) एक उम्र विशेष में ही सीखा जा सकता है।
    (2) एक उम्र तक ही सीखा जा सकता है।
    (3) जीवन भर सीखा जा सकता है।
    (4) लंबी उम्र तक सीखा जा सकता है।

58. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश मुख्यतः किस को सम्बोधित कर रहा है?
    (1) शिक्षकों को
    (2) युवाओं को
    (3) अभिभावकों को
    (4) स्त्रियों को

59. उन्नति और रोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या आवश्यक माना गया है?
    (1) केवल डिग्री
    (2) गहन अध्ययन
    (3) हिंदी और अंग्रेजी लिखने व बोलने का समान अधिकार
    (4) लेखन

60. 'संप्रेषण' का सर्वोत्तम अर्थ क्या है?
    (1) अपनी बात को सुनने वाले तक पहुंचा पाना।
    (2) धुँआधार भाषण देना।
    (3) शुद्ध भाषा में लिख पाना।
    (4) किसी बात को विश्वास पूर्वक कह पाना।

Language 1
ENGLISH

31-34 In questions 31-34 identify the appropriate alternative from the given ones for filling in the blanks in the given sentences:

31. I need a pencil. Please give me...............................
    (1) any   (2) one   (3) same   (4) a pencil

32. I met a group of students. Some of ....were very smart.
    (1) they   (2) their   (3) them   (4) theirs

33. Though they were sent last week, ...of the parcels have arrived yet.
    (1) none   (2) some   (3) all   (4) most

34. The officer retired in 2008. No innovations have taken place _____
    (1) after   (2) then   (3) since   (4) beyond

35-38 In questions 35-38 select the word with the correct spelling for filling in the blanks in the given sentences.

35. I can speak Hindi well even though it is not my.....................
    (1) mother tong   (2) mother tongue   (3) mother tonge   (4) mother tonug

36. The Tsunami left almost no....................................
    (1) surwivors   (2) survivers   (3) survivors   (4) servivors

37. She is quite high up in the management ....
    (1) hierarchy   (2) heirarchy   (3) hierarky   (4) hyrarchy

38. When I pleaded, the officer ....to my request for leave.
    (1) exceeded   (2) ekseeded   (3) exceded   (4) acceded

39-42 Each of the following sentences in questions 39-42 are divided into four parts marked as 1, 2, 3, & 4. One of the parts has an error in it. Identify and mark it's number on the answer sheet.

39. I didn't knew /   about   /   the staff meeting / today.
    (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

40. I wish /   I was /   a Bollywood   / star.
    (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

41. The matron /   looked after /   the patients / himself.
    (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

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42. There was / a weakness / in the methods / that are employed.
     (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

43-44 In questions 43-44 select the opposites of the underlined words in the given sentences.

43. We are <u>excited</u> about playing in the school team.
    (1) serious
    (2) depressed
    (3) bored
    (4) silent

44. As a witness <u>concealed</u> the facts in the Court.
    (1) exaggerated
    (2) altered
    (3) announced
    (4) revealed

45-46 In questions 45-46 select the word which means the same as the underlined word in the given sentences.

45. Take care not to get <u>hurt</u> with the steam from the kettle.
    (1) burnt
    (2) bruised
    (3) scalded
    (4) cut

46. The sons <u>take after</u> their father.
    (1) go behind
    (2) resemble
    (3) imitate
    (4) respect

47-50 Select and mark the correct word for the blanks.

47. You always bring a gift ....you come to my house.
    (1) wherever
    (2) whenever
    (3) whatsoever
    (4) however

48. I ....buy an alarm clock today. I do not want to be late anymore.
    (1) can
    (2) might
    (3) must
    (4) may

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(1) silver
(2) steel
(3) silk
(4) gold

50. The old banyan tree had ....roots.
    (1) gnarled
    (2) curving
    (3) fragile
    (4) minute

51-55.   Read the following passage and answer the questions 51 to 55 that follow.

The Mayan Indians lived in Mexico thousands of years before the Spanish arrived in the 1500s. The Maya's were an intelligent, culturally rich people whose achievements were many. They had farms, beautiful places, and cities with many buildings. The Maya's knew a lot about nature and the world around them. This knowledge helped them to live a better life than most people of that time, because they could use it to make their lives more comfortable and rewarding. Knowledge about tools and farming, for instance, made their work easier and more productive.

The Maya's believed in many gods, including rain god, sun god and corn god. They built large temples to honour their gods. Skilful workers built cities around these temples. It was difficult for them to construct these cities because they had no horses to carry the heavy stones they used to build with. Workers had to carry all of the building materials themselves. Today, many of these ancient Mayan cities and temples are still standing.

Although the cities that the Maya's built were beautiful and the people worked hard to build them, very few of the people lived in them. Usually, only the priests lived in the cities. The other people lived in small villages in the forest. Their houses were much simpler than the elaborate structures in the cities. They lived in small huts with no windows. The walls were made of poles covered with dried mud, and the roof was made of grass or leaves. Most Maya's lived a simple life close to nature.

The Mayan priests studied the sun, moon, stars and planets. They made a calendar from what they learned. The year was divided into 18 months of 20 days each with five days left over. The Mayan calendar was more accurate than the European calendars of the time.
Around the year 800, the Maya's left their villages and beautiful cities, never to return. No one knows why this happened. They may have died from an infectious disease. They may have left because the soil could no longer grow crops. Archaeologists are still trying to find the lost secrets of the Maya's. They are still one of the our greatest mysteries.

51. The Maya's were an intelligent, culturally rich people whose achievements were many. 'Achievement' here means -
    (1) skills.
    (2) successes.
    (3) inovations.
    (4) secrets.

52. The Maya's lived in Mexico -
    (1)   only after the arrival of the Spanish.
    (2)   at the same time as the Spanish arrived.
    (3)   only a few year before the Spanish arrived.
    (4)   thousands of years before the Spanish arrived.

53. Many Mayan cities and temples can be found in good shape even today because they-
    (1)   are so well built.
    (2)   are not very old.
    (3)   have been rebuilt.
    (4)   are being taken care of.

54. Most Maya's lived in-
    (1)   the beautiful cities they built.
    (2)   huts made of mud and leaves.
    (3)   in caves in the jungle.
    (4)   in the stone temples they built.

55. What is the main idea of this passage?
    (1)   The Mayan calendar was more accurate than the European calendar.
    (2)   The Maya's were excellent farmers and hard working people.
    (3)   The Maya's were a culturally rich and an advanced society.
    (4)   The Mayan cities and temples were difficult to build.

56-57. Read the following passage and answer the questions 56 to 60 that follow:

One day, a Brahmin by the name of Sevaram asked Birbal for help. He said that his forefathers had been great Sanskrit scholars and that people used to respectfully refer to them as 'Panditji'. He said that he had no money nor need for wealth; he was content living a simple life but he had just one wish. He wished people would refer to him as 'Panditji'. He asked Birbal how he could achieve this.

Birbal said that the task was fairly simple if the Brahmin were to follow his advice. word for word, for the realisation of his aspirations. Then Birbal advised the Brahmin to shout at the any one who would call him 'Panditji' from then on.

Now the children who lived on the same street as the Brahmin, did not like him since he often scolded them. They were just waiting for an opportunity to get back at him. Birbal told the children that the Brahmin would get really irritated about their calling him 'Panditji'. The children then started calling him 'Panditji' and the Brahmin, as advised by Birbal, would shout at them. The children spread the word to all the other children in the neighbourhood that Sevaram hated being called 'Panditji'. Thus, finally everyone started calling him 'Panditji'.

After a while Sevaram got tired of scolding but by then, everyone had already started calling him 'Panditji'. Thus, the game was over but the name stuck.

that -
- (1) he was a scholar.
- (2) he wanted to be respected.
- (3) he felt that people were mean to him.
- (4) he wanted to be like his forefathers.

57. Sevaram started shouting at the children who called him 'Panditji'. This shows that
- (1) he really hated children.
- (2) he changed his mind about being called 'Panditji'.
- (3) he thought that it was best to follow Birbal's instruction.
- (4) shouting at children made Sevaram happy.

58. The children started calling Sevaram 'Panditji' because-
- (1) they wanted to irritate him.
- (2) they knew he liked to be called 'Panditji'.
- (3) they did everything that Birbal told them to do.
- (4) they highly respected Sevaram.

59. Sevaram stopped scolding the children because-
- (1) he was happy that they called him 'Panditji'.
- (2) he was fed up of scolding them.
- (3) they stopped calling him 'Panditji'.
- (4) they began calling him by another name.

60. The 'game was over' means that-
- (1) the game the children were playing was over.
- (2) Sevaram stopped scolding the children.
- (3) the children were tired of playing the game.
- (4) what Birbal had planned was successful.

Section III – Language 2

NOTE

Candidates are required to attempt questions in Section III (Language 2) in a language other than the one chosen as language I from the list of languages.

61-65. Each of the sentences in questions 61-65 is divided into four parts marked 1, 2, 3, and 4. One of the four parts has an error in it. Identify and mark it's number in answer sheet.

61. On Sunday / I always / go to bed / on 10 o' clock.

    (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

62. Some trees/shed all their / leaf / in autumn.

    (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

63. The little bird/ was having / beautiful / wings.

    (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

64. The teacher/wants us / to read/ this books.

    (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

65. Don't get off / the train / unless / it has completely stopped.

    (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

66-70 In Questions 66-67 select the most appropriate word to fill in the blanks in the given sentences.

66. The story that the mountaineer _____was very exciting.

    (1)   explained

    (2)   narrated

    (3)   repeated

    (4)   revealed

67. The snakes were so _____that they could swallow a man.

    (1)   harmful

    (2)   deadly

    (3)   huge

    (4)   many

68.   I was _____ my socks for so long. Finally, I found them in my shoes.

    (1)   looking for

    (2)   looking after

    (3)   looking at

    (4)   looking down

69.   The cricket match scheduled for Saturday has been _____

    (1)   called out.

    (2)   called on.

    (3)   called off.

    (4)   called up.

70.   It is a pleasure to drive on a <u>smooth</u> road but the road to the Tiger Hill was very -

    (1)   steep.

    (2)   rough.

    (3)   dangerous.

    (4)   coarse.

71-75. In questions 41 to 45 select the word with correct spellings for filling in the blanks in the given sentences.

71.   Please give me a _____ of paper.

    (1)   peice

    (2)   piece

    (3)   piese

    (4)   peace

72.   I can't find my _____ book.

    (1)   grammar

    (2)   gramar

    (3)   grammer

    (4)   gramer

(1)   opposite

(2)   oposite

(3)   apposite

(4)   opposit

74.   My friend and I have _____ hobbies.

(1)   diffrent

(2)   different

(3)   difrent

(4)   defferent

75.   The _____ is not working properly.

(1)   matchine

(2)   machine

(3)   machin

(4)   mashine

76-80. In questions 46 to 50 identify the appropriate alternative from the given ones for filling in the blanks in the given sentences.

76.   Now-a-days our school _____ for the Sports Day.

(1)   prepared

(2)   was preparing

(3)   is preparing

(4)   has prepared

77.   If you reach the school late, your Principal _____ angry.

(1)   will be

(2)   was being

(3)   has been

(4)   is being

78. These are such beautiful houses. _____ of them is yours?

(1) Who

(2) Which

(3) Whose

(4) What

79. There was very _____ water in the jug.

(1) much
(2) few
(3) many
(4) little

80. Nisha was still doing her homework with candle-light _____ the lights went out.

(1) if

(2) but

(3) when

(4) while

81-85. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Rohit gets ready for his job interview. He takes a shower, shaves, brushes his teeth and clips his fingernails. Then he combs his hair and puts on the new suit he bought just for the day. Rohit feels confident but at the same time he is also very nervous. Here is why. Rohit graduated at the top of his class in college. Still, he is aware that the economy of the country is bad. His father lost his job at the bank just a few weeks ago! Furthermore, many people are being interviewed for the same job and there is a lot of competition. But Rohit is still positive. He thinks he has a good chance of getting the job at the technology company.

Rohit arrives at the interview venue at 9:45. In fact he is 15 minutes early. "Have a seat. Mr. Quraishi will be with you right away," the receptionist says. "You will be called in as soon as he is free."

Rohit sits down, thinking about his preparation for the interview. He recalled some of the things he ought to do. Particularly that he should look people in the eye, give a firm handshake and speak clearly. He feels pretty ready. "Mr. Quraishi is ready to see you now," the receptionist says. Rohit takes a deep breath and walks into Mr. Quraishi's office.

"Good morning, sir," Rohit said.

(1) A college job

(2) A banking job

(3) A technical job

(4) A receptionist's job

82. What does it mean to be confident?

(1) To be early

(2) To be sure

(3) To be worried

(4) To be nervous

83. Why might Rohit be nervous?

(1) He did not do well in college.

(2) He is not a very good speaker.

(3) His father has just lost his job.

(4) Many others are competing for the same job.

84. What has Rohit learned during his preparation for the interview?

(1) To be humble

(2) To tell good jokes

(3) To talk about college

(4) To be confident.

85. Why might Rohit be positive about getting this job?

(1) The economy is improving.

(2) He did well in college.

(3) He is good at technology.

(4) He knows Mr. Quraishi well.

86-90 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

For centuries, people have been playing kicking games with a ball. The game of football developed from some of these early games. The English gave the game its first set of rules in 1863. In football, two teams of eleven players each, try to kick to finally head the ball into their opponents' goal. The goalie, as the goalkeeper is often called, tries to keep the ball out of the goal, and he is the only player on the field who is allowed to handle the ball with his hands. The other players can only use their feet, heads and bodies to control the ball.

In European countries. football is also called 'association football', while in America, it is commonly known as Soccer. Some people believe that the word "Soccer" is a derivation from the word 'association'. While others think that the name came from the high socks that the players wore for playing the game.

Brazil is the home of many great football players, including one of the most famous players of all times, Pele. Pele played for many years in Brazil and later in New York.

People in more than 140 countries around the world play football. As the national sport of most European and Latin American countries, football can definitely claim to be the world's most popular sport.

86. How many players play in a football match from both the sides?

    (1)   Eleven
    (2)   Twelve
    (3)   Twenty two
    (4)   Twenty four

87. Which of the following parts of the body can only a goalkeeper use in a football game?
    (1)   Head
    (2)   Feet
    (3)   Hands
    (4)   Shoulders

88. In which country is the game of football known as 'soccer'?

    (1)   Netherlands
    (2)   United State of America
    (3)   Brazil
    (4)   United Kingdom

89. Football can claim to be the most popular sport because

    (1)   in it all the players play together all the while
    (2)   it requires a lot of stamina to play it
    (3)   it calls for coordination among the team mates
    (4)   it is played on most counties of Europe and America

90. The word 'popular' in the last paragraph of the passage means:

    (1)   complicated and having many steps
    (2)   liked or enjoyed by a large number of people
    (3)   easy to learn through playway
    (4)   liked or enjoyed by only a few people

61. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से शुद्ध रूप शब्द के क्रमांक पर चिह्न लगाइए।
    (1) दवाइयाँ
    (2) दवाईयाँ
    (3) दवाईया
    (4) दवइयाँ

62. नीचे लिखे शब्दों में से कौन–सा शब्द 'रात' का पर्यायवाची <u>नहीं</u> है?
    (1) निशाकर
    (2) रात्रि
    (3) रजनी
    (4) विभावरी

63. 'विद्वान' शब्द का स्त्रीलिंग रूप क्या है?
    (1) विद्वानी
    (2) विद्वाना
    (3) विद्वावती
    (4) विदुषी

64. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से कौन–सा वाक्य सही है?
    (1) मैंने बगीचे में अनेकों लोगों को देखा।
    (2) मैंने बगीचे में अनेक लोगों को देखा।
    (3) मैंने बगीचे में अनेक लोग देखा।
    (4) मैं बगीचे में अनेकों लोग देखा।

65. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से कौन–सा शब्द सदा बहुवचन में प्रयुक्त होता है?
    (1) वधु
    (2) गुरू
    (3) आँसू
    (4) साधु

66. नीचे लिखे शब्दों में से कौन सा विशेषण संज्ञा से <u>नहीं</u> बना?
    (1) कृपालु
    (2) काला
    (3) लालची
    (4) घरेलू

67. तुम क्यों उसके काम में <u>अड़चन डालते</u> रहते हो?
उपर्युक्त वाक्य के रेखांकित पद–बंध के लिए उपयुक्त मुहावरा कौन सा होगा?
    (1) जले पर नमक छिड़कना
    (2) पापड़ बेलना
    (3) टाँग अड़ाना
    (4) मुँह की खाना

68. भाई! ध्यान रखें, झगड़ा कभी <u>एक ही तरफ से</u> नहीं होता।
ऊपर दिए वाक्य के रेखांकित पद–बंध के लिए उपयुक्त लोकोक्ति कौन–सी है?
    (1) एक म्यान में दो तलवारें नहीं समातीं
    (2) एक करेला दूसरा नीम चढ़ा
    (3) ताली एक हाथ से नहीं बजती
    (4) एक हाथ लेना दूजे हाथ देना

69. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से किस में विराम चिह्नों का सही प्रयोग हुआ है?
    (1) आचार्य जी ने कहा, " सलमा, गीता और बबली को अन्दर बुलाओ
    (2) आचार्य जी ने कहा—सलमा गीता और बबली को अन्दर बुलाओ।
    (3) आचार्य जी ने कहा, 'सलमा, गीता और बबली को अन्दर बुलाओ।'
    (4) आचार्य जी ने कहा, सलमा, गीता और बबली को अन्दर बुलाओ?

70. 'जिसके विषय में ज्ञान न हो' के लिए एक शब्द कौन-सा है?
    (1) ज्ञात
    (2) अभिज्ञात
    (3) अनजान
    (4) अज्ञात

71. 'कौन-से शब्द में 'र' अन्य से भिन्न है?
    (1) क्रम
    (2) कर्म
    (3) करण
    (4) ड्रामा

नीचे लिखे गद्यांश पढ़िए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर की संख्या पर निशान लगाइए।

मैं जंगल में कभी हथियार लेकर नहीं गया और न ही मेरे पास कोई हथियार है। मैंने कभी ऐसा महसूस नहीं किया कि वन्य प्राणियों के अध्ययन के लिए जंगल में हथियार लेकर जाना चाहिए। वैसे जंगल में हाथी और भालू ज्यादा खतरनाक होते हैं। एक बार मैं और नरेश कॉर्बेट—नेशनल पार्क में शूटिंग कर रहे थे। जैसे ही हाथियों को हमारी गंध मिली तो हाथियों के समूह का मुखिया नर-हाथी जोर से चिंघाड़ा और सभी हाथी भाग खड़े हुए। पर एक हथिनी हमारी और बढ़ने लगी संयोग से एक मोरनी रास्ते में अंडे दे रही थी। हथिनी को आते देख मोरनी ने अपने पंख फड़फड़ाए और हथिनी चुपचाप वापस लौट गई।

72. हथिनी ही लेखक की ओर क्यों बढ़ने लगी?
    (1) वह अधिक घातक थी।
    (2) वह पालतू थी, इसलिए निडर थी।
    (3) लेखक के व्यवहार से परिचित थी।
    (4) लेखक बिना हथियार के था।

73. लेखक जंगल में हथियार लेकर क्यों नहीं जाता था?
    (1) क्योंकि लेखक के पास हथियार नहीं थे।
    (2) क्योंकि लेखक को हथियार चलाना नहीं आता था।
    (3) बिना छेड़े जंगली जीव घातक नहीं होते।
    (4) क्योंकि जंगल में हथियार लेकर जाना नियम—विरुद्ध है।

74. मोरनी ने पंख क्यों फड़फड़ाए?
    (1) वह एकांत चाहती थी।
    (2) हथिनी उसे पसंद नहीं थी।
    (3) वह हथिनी को बुलाना चाहती थी।
    (4) पंख फड़फड़ाए बिना वह अंडे नहीं दे सकती थी।

75. मोरनी के पंखों की फड़फड़ाहट को सुनकर हथिनी क्यों लौट गई?
    (1) क्योंकि हथिनी मोरनी के पंखों की फड़फड़ाहट सुनकर डर गई थी।
    (2) क्योंकि हथिनी के सभी साथी लौट गए थे।
    (3) क्योंकि वह मोरनी की आवश्यकता समझ गई थी।
    (4) क्योंकि वह अकेली पड़ गई थी।

पक्षी विज्ञान से संबंधित जितनी विचित्र बातें हैं उनमें सबसे ज्यादा अजीब है पक्षियों का एक देश से उड़कर दूसरे देश को जाना और फिर लौटना, अर्थात् कुछ समय के लिए उनका प्रवास। यह अजीब बात अब भी रहस्य बनी हुई है। साल में दो बार, बसंत और पतझड़ में, लाखों चिड़ियाँ किसी सुनिश्चित स्थान पर पहुँचने के लिए लंबी यात्रा करती हैं, कभी–कभी वे महाद्वीप और महासागर तक पार करती हैं।

चिड़ियों के इस प्रवास की खास बात यह है कि इन दोनों स्थानों के बीच उनका आवागमन बिल्कुल नियमित होता है। उनकी यात्राओं की भविष्यवाणी तक की जा सकती है जिसमें एक हफ्ते या उससे कम का ही आगा–पीछा हो सकता है। चिड़ियाँ लौटकर उन्हीं क्षेत्रों, प्रायः उसी बाग अथवा खेत में आ जाती हैं। ये ही उनके गर्मी और जाड़े के निवास होते हैं और उनके बीच, हो सकता है, कई हजार मील तक का फासला हो।

77. प्रवासी चिड़ियाँ किन्हें कहते हैं?
(1)   जो चिड़ियाँ लंबी उड़ानें भरती हैं।
(2)   लंबी यात्रा पर प्रस्थान करती हैं।
(3)   महासागर पार करती है।
(4)   एक देश से दूसरे देश जाती और लौटती हैं।

78. पक्षियों के आवागमन को नियमित क्यों कहा गया है?
(1)   आने जाने का समय व स्थान निश्चित होता है।
(2)   आवागमन की भविष्यवाणी की जा सकती है।
(3)   आने और जाने के समय में कम ही अन्तर होता है।
(4)   जाने का समय निश्चित होता है।

79. चिड़ियों के प्रवास से संबंधित कौन सी बात सही नहीं है?
(1)   उनकी यात्राओं की भविष्यवाणी की जा सकना।
(2)   उनका हजारों मील दूर जाना।
(3)   आवागमन नियमित होना।
(4)   चिड़ियों को उड़ना हमेशा अच्छा लगता है।

80. पक्षी विज्ञान के लिए कौन सी बात अभी तक रहस्य बनी हुई है?
(1)   पक्षियों का प्रवास।
(2)   उनका एक देश से दूसरे देश को जाना।
(3)   उनका दूसरे देश से लौटकर आना।
(4)   हजारों मील लंबी उड़ानें भरना।

81. चिड़ियाँ अपनी कौन–सी शक्ति के आधार पर प्रवास करती हैं?
(1)   स्थान को पहचानने की शक्ति।
(2)   उड़ने की शक्ति।
(3)   सहयोग की शक्ति।
(4)   काल–और स्थान बोध की शक्ति।

82. 'प्रवास' शब्द में कौन–सा उपसर्ग है?
(1)   प्र
(2)   वास
(3)   प्रवा
(4)   स

83. 'मरियल' शब्द में कौन–सा प्रत्यय है?
    (1) ल
    (2) यल
    (3) इयल
    (4) रियल

84. रिक्त स्थान के लिए सही विकल्प के क्रमांक पर निशान लगाइए।
तुम .... कुछ खा नहीं रहे, मैं ही खाए जा रहा हूँ।
    (1) ही
    (2) तो
    (3) भी
    (4) अधिक

85. अभि+अर्थी से बनने वाला शब्द होगा–
    (1) अम्यार्थी
    (2) अभिर्थी
    (3) अभ्यर्थी
    (4) आभ्यर्थी

86. कौन–सा शब्द तत्पुरुष समास का उदाहरण है?
    (1) सुख–दुख
    (2) प्रतिदिन
    (3) कष्टसाध्य
    (4) नीलकमल

87. 'आश्चर्य' शब्द का तद्भव रूप होगा–
    (1) हैरानी
    (2) अचरज
    (3) अद्भुत
    (4) चकित

88. 'अन्तराल' के समानार्थी के क्रमांक पर चिह्न लगाइए।
    (1) जिसका पता न हो
    (2) बीता हुआ समय
    (3) बीच का समय
    (4) आने वाला समय

89. 'कुशल' के विपरीतार्थक शब्द के क्रमांक पर निशान लगाइए।
    (1) कमजोर
    (2) अनाड़ी
    (3) मूर्ख
    (4) अशिक्षित

90. वह धीरे–धीरे जा रहा है। वाक्य में रेखांकित पद है–
    (1) सर्वनाम
    (2) विशेषण
    (3) क्रिया विशेषण
    (4) प्रविशेषण

91. 22222222 ÷ 22 = ?

    (1) 1111   (2) 110101   (3) 1010101   (4) 111001

92. What is the next number in of the number sequence :

    1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55,89, ... ?

    (1) 90   (2) 103   (3) 127   (4) 144

93. Anuradha made a cash down payment of Rs.88,800 for her new scooter and paid rest of the amount in sixty equal instalments of Rs.7520. How much would she have paid, had she decided to pay 100 instalments of equal amount.

    (1) Rs.4500   (2) Rs.5400   (3) Rs.6500   (4) Rs.6450

94. the place value of zero in 1341.01 is-

   (1) Hundreds   (2) Tens   (3) Units   (4) Tenths

95. Surjeet bought 48 packets of red baloons, 66 packets of blue baloons and 35 packets of yellow baloons. Each pack contained a dozen baloons. He mixed them up and gave away 213 baloons. Then he repacked the remainder into packets of 25 baloons each. How many packets of baloons did he repack?

    (1) 63   (2) 57   (3) 68   (4) 72

96. Rama gave her cousin $\frac{1}{3}$ of her stamp collection. She gave her sister $\frac{2}{5}$ of the remainder and had 96 stamps left. How many stamps did she have at first?

(1) 240   (2) 360   (3) 570   (4) 720

97. ABCD is a rectangle of perimeter 48cm. with AB = 6cm and CD = DE. What is the area of the triangle ACE?
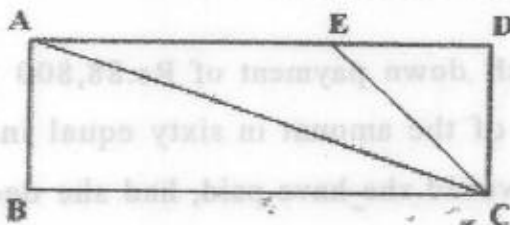
(1) $18cm^2$ (2) $24cm^2$ (3) $30cm^2$ (4) $36cm^2$

98. Suman and Harpreet had some money in the ratio 5:2. Suman had Rs.300. If Harpreet's money consists of only 5 Rs. coins, how many coins did Harpreet have?

(1) 60   (2) 32   (3) 24   (4) 18

99. Which point is NOT labelled correctly on the number line?



(1) Q   (2) R   (3) S   (4) T

box at the street. Which of the following measurements could be correct?

(1) 30 millimetre   (2) 30 centimetre

(3) 30 metre   (4) 30 kilometre

101. A car travels from A to B and then to C. The car takes 3 hours to travel from A to B at an average speed of 42 km/h. It travels 128 km from B to C at an average speed of 64 km/h. If the car takes a total of 5 hours, what is the average speed of the car travelling from A to C?

(1) 55 km/h   (2) 22 km/h

(3) 50.8 km/h   (4) 53 km/h

102. The diagram shows 4 squares. What percentage of the biggest square is the smallest square?
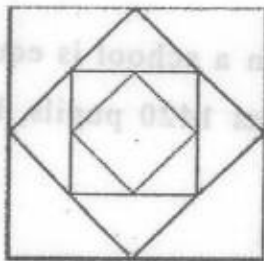
(1) 37.5%   (2) 5%

(3) 12.5%   (4) 6.25%

103. A container was $\frac{1}{4}$ filled with water. When 1.4 l of water was poured into the container, it becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ filled. What is the capacity of the container?

(1) 8.2 l   (2) 12.6 l

(3) 14.8 l   (4) 16.8 l

104. Sher Singh bought some oranges and apples. Oranges were bought at 7 for Rs.50 and apples at 5 for Rs.30. If Sher Singh spent an equal amount of money on the apples and oranges, what was the least number of fruits he bought?

(1) 12   (2) 21

(3) 25   (4) 46

105. Three-fourth of the number of girls in a school is equal to half of the number of boys. If the school has 1420 pupils, how many of them are boys?

(1) 852 boys   (2) 720 boys

(3) 568 boys   (4) 284 boys

106. Which of the numbers 12, 16, 18, 20 divides completely the number divisible by both 8 and 3?

(1) 12   (2) 16

(3) 18   (4) 20

107. A woman spends 6 months ... annual income is Rs. 72300, what are her annual savings?

(1) Rs.24100　　　　(2) Rs.21087.50

(3) Rs.18075　　　　(4) Rs.12050

108. The given figure is formed by two squares, the side of each square is a whole number. If the area of the figure is 58cm², what is the perimeter of the figure?
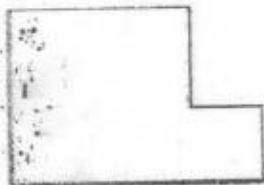
(1) 34cm　　(2) 37cm　　(3) 40cm　　(4) 46cm

109. Which digit is at the thousands place in 2750.16.
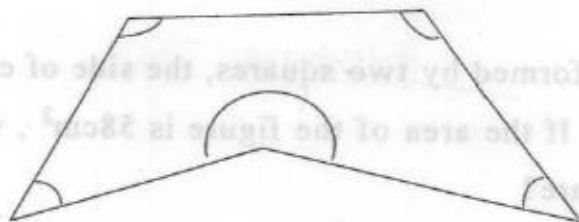
(1) 7　　　　　　(2) 5

(3) 2　　　　　　(4) 0

110. In how many ways, $\frac{7}{12}$ can be written as a sum of two fractions in lowest terms, given that denominators of the two fractions are different and each is not more than 12?

(1) Two　　　　　(2) Three

(3) Four　　　　　(4) Six

111. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 2,4, 6 and 8.

(1) 534800　　　(2) 543888

(3) 534810　　　(4) 542316

112. What is the sum of all the interior angles of the figure?

(1) 270°   (2) 360°

(3) 450°   (4) 540°

113. The given figure is made up of three rectangles. The area of each rectangle is given. If AB = 8cm, what is the length of BC?
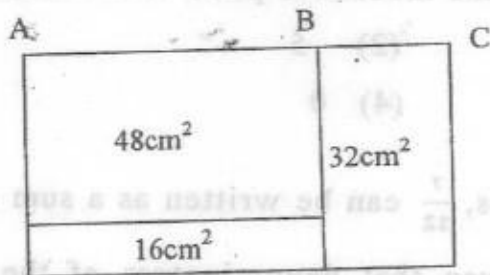
(1) 3cm   (2) 4cm

(3) 6cm   (4) 12cm

114. Which of the following is **not** equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$?

(1) 1.25   (2) 12.5%

(3) $\frac{5}{4}$ (4) $\frac{10}{8}$

115. On simplifying $2^3(5-6) - (\frac{1}{2})^2 + \sqrt{9}$, what do you get?

(1) 14.35   (2) -5.25

(3) -4.89   (4) -2.89

36

(1) Square (2) Rectangle
(3) Rhombus (4) Trapezium

117. Which of the following expressions results in a value less than 1?

(1) $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}$ (2) $1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3}$

(3) $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$ (4) $1\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{3}$

118. Two glasses of equal volume contain milk upto one third and one fourth of their capacity respectively. They are then filled up with water and the contents mixed in a bowl. What is the ratio of milk and water in the bowl?

(1) $2:7$ (2) $5:12$

(3) $5:13$ (4) $7:17$

119. What is the ones (or unit) digit in $23^{23} - 17^{17}$?

(1) 0   (2) 2

(3) 3   (4) 7

37

Environmental Studies

121. The taste buds for bitter taste are present at the -

    (1)   centre of tongue.
    (2)   back of tongue.
    (3)   tip of Tongue.
    (4)   edges of Tongue.

122. For eating hard food items, Molar & Premolars are used because -

    (1)   they are flat.
    (2)   they are fixed firmly.
    (3)   they are pointed.
    (4)   they have less area to press.

123. In a Pitcher plant, the Pitcher is made by modification of -

    (1)   leaf.
    (2)   branches.
    (3)   stem.
    (4)   flower.

124. Malarial parasite is found in the -

    (1)   salivary glands of Female Anopheles.
    (2)   stomach of Male Anopheles.
    (3)   month of Male Culex.
    (4)   proboscis of Female Culex.

125. In elbow and knee joints, the bones can move in -

    (1)   all directions.
    (2)   four directions.
    (3)   one direction.
    (4)   two directions.

126. Which part of the plant evaporates water?

    (1)   Stomata.
    (2)   Fruit.
    (3)   Branch.
    (4)   Root.

127. Which fruit among the following has only one seed?

    (1)   Fig.
    (2)   Banana.
    (3)   Mango.
    (4)   Apple.

128. Kathakali is a kind of -

    (1)   dance – drama.
    (2)   classical dance.
    (3)   drama.
    (4)   emotional dance.

129. Igloos are the example of -

    (1)   houses.
    (2)   sky scrappers.
    (3)   boat houses.
    (4)   tents.

130. Carrot, Radish, Sweet Potatoes are the modifications of -

    (1)   stems.
    (2)   roots.
    (3)   buds.
    (4)   branches.

131. At the District level disputes related to land/property are settled in the district by -

    (1)   Superintendent of Police / Deputy Commissioner of Police.
    (2)   District Planning Officer.
    (3)   District Collector / Deputy Commissioner.
    (4)   District Session Judge.

132. In the case of a road accident, the most valuable period of attention to the victim is -

    (1)   the first two hours.
    (2)   the first one hour.
    (3)   the first hour in hospital.
    (4)   the first two hours in the hospital.

(1)   somewhat below the surface.
(2)   at the top surface.
(3)   under the deep soil.
(4)   near the water content of soil.

134.   Which of the following is not a celestial body?

(1)   Sun.
(2)   Moon.
(3)   Insat II.
(4)   Saturn.

135.   Islam : Quran : : Hinduism : ?

(1)   Ramayan.
(2)   Upnishad.
(3)   Rigveda.
(4)   Bhagwad Gita.

136.   Which of the following is **not** an Air pollutant?

(1)   Smoke.
(2)   Cabron Dioxide.
(3)   Nitrogen gas.
(4)   Sulphur dioxide.

137.   If a map is in front of you, the East direction is shown -

(1)   at the top of the map.
(2)   at the bottom of the map.
(3)   towards your right hand.
(4)   towards your left hand.

138.   In the map of physical geography the rivers are shown with -

(1)   gray colour.
(2)   green colour.
(3)   blue colour.
(4)   white colour.

139. The lowest strip of the Indian National flag is of -

(1) White colour.
(2) Saffron colour.
(3) Green colour.
(4) Red colour.

140. While reading a book, the ideal distance between the book and eye should be -

(1) 15 cm.
(2) 25 cm.
(3) 35 cm.
(4) 45 cm.

141. Which of the following is a gum producing tree?

(1) Jamun.
(2) Eucalyptus.
(3) Mango.
(4) Guava.

142. By joining which of the following two stars and extending the line can the pole star be identified?
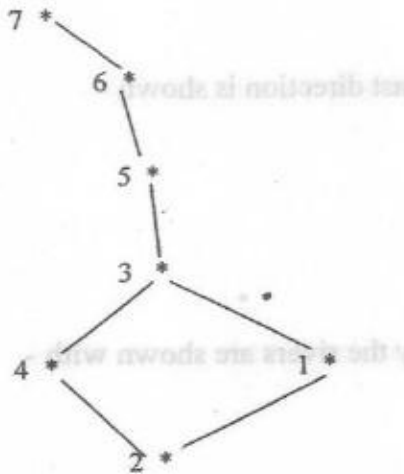
SAPTRISHI / GREAT BEAR / URSA MAJOR

(1) 1st and 2nd
(2) 6th and 7th
(3) 3rd and 4th
(4) 5th and 6th

143. Lightening occurs in the sky when two clouds -

    (1)   collide with each other.
    (2)   overlap each other.
    (3)   out burst together.
    (4)   exchange the electric charge.

144. While walking through the Zebra Crossing -

    (1)   first look towards right and then left.
    (2)   first look straight and then right.
    (3)   first look towards left then right.
    (4)   first look straight and then left.

145. Water in earthen pot remains cool due to -

    (1)   condensation.
    (2)   evaporation.
    (3)   sedimentation.
    (4)   sublimation.

146. Which one of the following **is not** an Indian national symbol?

    (1)   Lotus.
    (2)   Lion.
    (3)   Elephant.
    (4)   Peacock.

147. Moon changes its shape every day due to its movement -

    (1)   around the Sun.
    (2)   around the Earth.
    (3)   from left to right in space.
    (4)   from east to west in sky.

148. In which of the following, is a wheel used?

    (1)   Making pulley.
    (2)   Movement of Animals in Jungle.
    (3)   Cutting plants.
    (4)   To fill air in foot ball.

149. Which one **is not** a means of communication?

    (1)   Television
    (2)   Mobile phone
    (3)   Post office
    (4)   Inland letter

150. Which among the following is closest to Earth?

    (1)   Sun
    (2)   Moon
    (3)   Pole Star
    (4)   Saturn

Q. No.	Key	Q. No.	Key
1.	4	17.	3
2.	1	18.	3
3.	1	19.	3
4.	1	20.	2
5.	4	21.	2
6.	2	22.	2
7.	2	23.	3
8.	1	24.	3
9.	3	25.	2
10.	1	26.	1
11.	3	27.	3
12.	4	28.	2
13.	2	29.	2
14.	2	30.	3
15.	3		
16.	2		

Section – II

Language 1 Hindi

Q. No.	Key	Q. No.	Key
31.	2	46.	3
32.	1	47.	2
33.	1	48.	2
34.	1	49.	3
35.	1	50.	2
36.	3	51.	2
37.	1	52.	4
38.	2	53.	4
39.	4	54.	1
40.	1	55.	1
41.	2	56.	2
42.	1	57.	3
43.	1	58.	2
44.	3	59.	3
45.	2	60.	1

Section II – Language 1 English

Q. No.	key	Q. No.	KEY
31.	2	47.	2
32.	3	48.	3
33.	1	49.	4
34.	3	50.	1
35.	2	51.	2
36.	3	52.	4
37.	1	53.	1
38.	4	54.	2
39.	1	55.	3
40.	2	56	2
41.	4	57.	3
42.	4	58.	1
43.	2	59.	2
44.	4	60.	4
45.	3		
46.	2		

Section II – Language 2

ENGLISH

Question Number	Key	Question Number	Key
61.	4	76.	3
62.	3	77.	1
63.	2	78.	2
64.	4	79.	4
65.	3	80.	3
66.	2	81.	3
67.	3	82.	2
68.	1	83.	4
69.	3	84.	4
70.	2	85.	2
71.	2	86.	3
72.	1	87.	3
73.	1	88.	2
74.	2	89.	4
75.	2	90.	2

Section III – Language II

Hindi

Question Number	Key	Question Number	Key
61.	1	76.	2
62.	1	77.	4
63.	4	78.	1
64.	2	79.	4
65.	3	80.	1
66.	2	81.	4
67.	3	82.	1
68.	3	83.	3
69.	1	84.	2
70.	4	85.	3
71.	2	86.	3
72.	1	87.	2
73.	3	88.	3
74.	1	89.	2
75.	3	90.	3

Section IV

Mathematics

Q.No.	Key	Q.No.	Key
91.	3	107.	3
92.	4	108.	1
93.	2	109.	3
94.	4	110.	2
95.	1	111.	2
96.	1	112.	
97.	4	113.	2
98.	3	114.	2
99.	3	115.	2
100.	3	116.	4
101.	3	117.	4
102.	3	118.	4
103.	4	119.	1
104.	4	120.	3
105.	1		
106.	1		

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Section V

Question	Key	Question	Key
121.	2	136.	3
122.	2	137.	3
123.	1	138.	3
124.	1	139.	3
125.	3	140.	2
126.	1	141.	2
127.	3	142.	1
128.	1	143.	4
129.	1	144.	1
130.	2	145.	2
131.	3	146.	3
132.	2	147.	2
133.	2	148.	1
134.	3	149.	3
135.	4	150.	2