

**HTET PGT (ENGLISH)**

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**भाग - I/PART - I****बाल विकास व शिक्षाशास्त्र/CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY**

**निर्देश :** निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए :

1. वर्तमान शिक्षा व्यक्ति को जीवन से अलग करती है क्योंकि

- (1) यह जीवन का समग्र भाग नहीं है
- (2) यह व्यक्ति को दाना-पानी देने में असमर्थ है
- (3) यह व्यक्ति को नौकरी देने में असमर्थ है
- (4) यह व्यक्ति की मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं करती है

2. शिक्षण की आधुनिक संकल्पना के अनुसार, एक अध्यापक को मुख्य भूमिका निभानी चाहिए

- (1) दार्शनिक की
- (2) मित्र की
- (3) कार्यसहभागी की
- (4) अनुदेशक की

3. एक विषय पर सर्वाधिक एवं आधुनिकीकृत सूचना किस स्रोत से प्राप्त होती है ?

- (1) विश्वकोश
- (2) इन्टरनेट
- (3) नवीनतम अकादमिक पत्रिकाएँ
- (4) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन

**Directions :** Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option :

1. Present day education cuts off the man from life because

- (1) it is not an integral part of life
- (2) it is unable to provide bread and butter to man
- (3) it is unable to provide job to man
- (4) it is unable to fulfill the basic needs of a man

2. According to modern concept of teaching, teacher should play mainly the role of a

- (1) Philosopher
- (2) Friend
- (3) Working partner
- (4) Instructor

3. Which source will provide maximum and up-to-date information about a subject ?

- (1) Encyclopaedias
- (2) Internet
- (3) Latest academic journals
- (4) International conferences

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4. आपकी कक्षा के कुछ छात्रों का ध्यान पढ़ने से हट गया है। आप उनका ध्यान पुनः केन्द्रित करने के लिए कौन-सा उपाय करेंगे ?

- (1) छोटी-सी शारीरिक क्रिया करवाना
- (2) थोड़ी देर के लिए कक्षा को निलंबित करना
- (3) बच्चों को ध्यान लगाने के लिए कहना
- (4) कक्षा को खेल के लिए भेजना

5. जब अध्यापक प्रथम बार कक्षा-कक्ष में प्रवेश करे तो उसे बात करनी चाहिए

- (1) विद्यालय भवन के बारे में
- (2) विद्यालय के प्रधानाध्यापक के बारे में
- (3) पाठ्यपुस्तक के बारे में
- (4) अपने एवं छात्रों के बारे में

6. महात्मा गांधी द्वारा चलाई गई शिक्षा की प्रणाली जानी जाती है

- (1) बुनियादी शिक्षा प्रणाली
- (2) व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रणाली
- (3) बाल केन्द्रित शिक्षा प्रणाली
- (4) हस्तकला शिक्षा प्रणाली

4. Some students of your class have become inattentive; which strategy would you use to regain their attention ?

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

5. When a teacher enters in the class room for the first time he should talk about

- (1) school building
- (2) school headmaster
- (3) textbook
- (4) himself and students

6. The education system developed by Mahatma Gandhi is known as

- (1) Basic education system
- (2) Vocational education system
- (3) Child centred education system
- (4) Handicraft education system

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7. अध्यापक का कौन-सा कार्य उपयुक्त अधिगम वातावरण बनाने में मदद **नहीं** करता ?

- (1) बच्चों को सुरक्षा का भाव देना
- (2) बच्चों को स्वतंत्रता का भाव देना
- (3) बच्चों को अन्य बच्चों की आलोचना करने देना
- (4) बच्चों को निर्भय बनाना

8. निम्न में से कौन-सा छात्रों के पलायन का कारण **नहीं** होता ?

- (1) अरुचिकर विद्यालयी कार्यक्रम
- (2) अध्यापक का पक्षपातपूर्ण व्यवहार
- (3) बहुत अधिक गृह कार्य
- (4) बहुत अधिक छुट्टियाँ

9. जब अध्यापक एक छात्र को सफलता का अहसास कराता है तो वह उपयोग कर रहा होता है

- (1) तत्परता के नियम का
- (2) अभ्यास के नियम का
- (3) प्रभाव के नियम का
- (4) मानसिक तत्परता के नियम का

10. प्रकृतिवाद के अनुसार शिक्षा का केन्द्र होना चाहिए

- (1) अध्यापक
- (2) बालक
- (3) पाठ्यक्रम
- (4) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

7. Which of the following acts of the teacher does **not** help in creating proper learning environment ?

- (1) Providing the children with feeling of security
- (2) Giving the children sense of freedom
- (3) Allowing children to criticize other children
- (4) Making children fearless

8. Which of the following is **not** the cause of truancy of students ?

- (1) Uninteresting school programme
- (2) Teacher's partial behaviour
- (3) Too much home work
- (4) Too many holidays

9. When a teacher gives the learner the sense of success, he is using

- (1) the law of readiness
- (2) the law of practice
- (3) the law of effect
- (4) the law of mental set

10. According to Naturalism, the centre of education should be

- (1) Teacher
- (2) Child
- (3) Curriculum
- (4) None of the above

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11. आपकी कक्षा के एक विद्यार्थी में झूठ बोलने की आदत है। आप उसके साथ कैसा व्यवहार करेंगे ?
- (1) झूठ न बोलने के लिए कहेंगे
  - (2) उसे सजा देंगे
  - (3) उसकी उपेक्षा करेंगे
  - (4) उसे विश्वास में लेंगे एवं परामर्श देंगे
12. प्रतिभावान बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रावधान है
- (1) योग्यता के आधार पर समूह बनाना
  - (2) दोहरी कक्षा-न्नति देना
  - (3) कार्यक्रम को समृद्ध बनाना
  - (4) विशिष्ट विद्यालयों का प्रावधान करना
13. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 1986 के अनुसार शिक्षा पर निवेश कुल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन का प्रतिशत होना चाहिए
- (1) 6%                      (2) 10%
  - (3) 4%                      (4) 3%
14. स्कूल प्रशासन कमजोर बच्चों के लिए आयोजित अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं में से कुछ आपको आवंटित करता है। एक अध्यापक के रूप में आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी ?
- (1) प्रतिवाद करेंगे और कक्षा नहीं लेंगे
  - (2) निर्णय के पुनर्विचार का आग्रह करेंगे
  - (3) विद्यार्थियों से कहेंगे कि वे स्वयं तैयारी करें
  - (4) इसे अपने दायित्व के रूप में स्वीकार करेंगे
11. A student of your class is in the habit of telling a lie. How would you deal with him ?
- (1) tell him not to tell a lie
  - (2) punish him
  - (3) just ignore him
  - (4) will take him into confidence and counsel
12. The best provision for the education of the talented children is
- (1) Ability grouping
  - (2) Giving double promotion
  - (3) Enriching programme
  - (4) Providing special schools
13. As per National Policy on Education, 1986 percentage of national production must be invested on education
- (1) 6%                      (2) 10%
  - (3) 4%                      (4) 3%
14. School administration assigned you some extra classes which are meant for weak students. What will be your reaction as a teacher ?
- (1) Protest and not take classes
  - (2) Request reconsideration of decision
  - (3) Tell student to prepare on their own
  - (4) Accept it as your responsibility

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15. अध्यापन की पद्धति के रूप में व्याख्यान प्रणाली के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों का अध्ययन करें :
- A. सूचना प्रदान करने की यह एक कुशल विधा है।
- B. विद्यार्थियों को आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि से सोचने के लिए प्रेरित करने हेतु यह एक प्रभावपूर्ण प्रणाली है।

इनमें से कौन-सा कथन *सही* है ?

- (1) केवल A (2) केवल B  
(3) A तथा B दोनों (4) न A न B

16. शिक्षण कार्य प्रारम्भ करने से पूर्व शिक्षक को

- (1) छात्रों को खड़ा करना चाहिए  
(2) छात्रों को मानसिक रूप से तैयार करना चाहिए  
(3) श्याम-पट को साफ करना चाहिए  
(4) छात्रों को चुप रहने के लिए कहना चाहिए

17. शिक्षण करते समय आपको लगे कि जो कुछ आपने पढ़ाया है वह सही *नहीं* है तो आप

- (1) प्रकरण अधूरा छोड़ देंगे तथा दूसरा प्रकरण शुरू कर देंगे  
(2) छात्रों से कहेंगे कि गलती हुई और उसे ठीक कर देंगे  
(3) छात्रों का उससे ध्यान हटा देंगे  
(4) छात्रों को डाँट पिलायेंगे

15. Study the following statements about lecturing as a method of teaching :

- A. It is an efficient method of giving information.  
B. It is an efficient way of making students think critically.

Which of these statements is/are *correct* ?

- (1) A only (2) B only  
(3) Both A & B (4) Neither A nor B

16. Before starting to teach a teacher must

- (1) make the students stand  
(2) make the students mentally ready  
(3) clean the black board  
(4) ask the students to keep silence

17. While teaching if you realize that what you have taught is *not* correct, you would

- (1) leave the topic unfinished and shift to another  
(2) tell the students that it was a mistake and correct it  
(3) divert the attention of the students  
(4) Scold students

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(8)

18. सलीम संगीत में निष्णात है परन्तु गणित में अच्छा नहीं कर पाता। गणित के अध्यापक के रूप में आप सलीम को क्या कहेंगे ?

- (1) उससे कहेंगे कि संगीत का कोई भविष्य नहीं है
- (2) उससे संगीत छोड़कर गणित की पढ़ाई करने को कहेंगे
- (3) उसके अभिभावकों को बुलाकर बात करेंगे
- (4) उससे कहेंगे कि वह गणित में भी अच्छा प्रदर्शन कर सकता है और उसे गणितीय अवधारणाएँ समझायेंगे

19. प्रतिभावान बालक की पहचान अवलोकन द्वारा नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि

- (1) अवलोकन वस्तुनिष्ठ तकनीक नहीं है
- (2) अवलोकन व्यक्तिनिष्ठ प्रविधि है
- (3) अवलोकन सिर्फ विशेषज्ञों द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है
- (4) उपरोक्त में से सभी

20. एक लंबे व्याख्यान को देते हुए अध्यापक को

- (1) बीच में विराम लेना चाहिए
- (2) लगातार बोलना चाहिए
- (3) बीच में प्रश्न पूछने चाहिए
- (4) अपनी भाव-भंगिमा बदलनी चाहिए

18. Salim is very good in Music but is not able to do well in Mathematics. As a teacher of Mathematics, how will you handle Salim ?

- (1) Tell him that Music does not have a future
- (2) Tell him to leave Music and study Maths
- (3) Call his parents and talk to them
- (4) Tell him that he can do well in Mathematics and explain the Mathematical concepts to him

19. A talented child can **not** be identified through observation because

- (1) observation is not an objective technique
- (2) observation is a subjective technique
- (3) observation is used by those who are expert
- (4) All of the above

20. While delivering a long lecture what a teacher should do ?

- (1) Should break in between
- (2) Should speak continuously
- (3) Should ask questions in between
- (4) Should change own posture

21. आपकी कक्षा की एक लड़की की रुचि स्पोर्ट्स में है और वह स्पोर्ट्स में अपने कैरियर को बढ़ाना चाहती है। आप उसे क्या परामर्श देंगे ?

- (1) लड़कियों का खेल जगत में कोई भविष्य नहीं है
- (2) उसे अपनी आकांक्षा की पूर्ति हेतु कठोर परिश्रम करना चाहिए
- (3) उसे सिर्फ पढ़ाई में ध्यान लगाने को कहेंगे
- (4) लड़कियाँ खेलों में उत्कृष्ट नहीं कर सकतीं क्योंकि वे शारीरिक रूप से कमजोर होती हैं

22. बुद्धि के लिए कौन-सा कथन सत्य नहीं है ?

- (1) बुद्धि सीखने की योग्यता है
- (2) बुद्धि समस्या हल करने की योग्यता है
- (3) बुद्धि परिश्रम करने की योग्यता है
- (4) बुद्धि नवीन परिस्थिति के साथ अनुकूलन करने की योग्यता है

23. सर्वाधिक प्रभावी मूल्यांकन पद्धति है

- (1) वार्षिक परीक्षा प्रणाली
- (2) सपुस्तक परीक्षा प्रणाली
- (3) सेमेस्टर प्रणाली
- (4) वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नपत्र पद्धति

21. A girl of your class is interested in sports and wants to pursue her career in sports. What will you suggest her ?

- (1) Girls have no future in sports
- (2) She should put in hard work to achieve her ambition
- (3) Ask her to be focused only in academics
- (4) Girls can not excel in sports as they are not physically strong

22. Which is *not* true about intelligence ?

- (1) Intelligence is the ability to learn
- (2) Intelligence is the ability to solve problems
- (3) Intelligence is the ability to work hard
- (4) Intelligence is the ability to adapt to novel situation

23. The most effective evaluation method is

- (1) Annual examination method
- (2) Examination with book method
- (3) Semestral method
- (4) Objective question paper method

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24. निम्नलिखित को सुमेलित कीजिए :

- A. स्लाइड प्रोजेक्टर (i) दृश्य साधन  
 B. टी वी (ii) श्रव्य साधन  
 C. चार्ट (iii) दृश्य-श्रव्य साधन  
 D. आवाज रिकॉर्डर (iv) प्रक्षेपण साधन

	A	B	C	D
(1)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(2)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(3)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(4)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

25. पद 'व्यापक मूल्यांकन' का तात्पर्य है

- (1) अलग-अलग समय किया जाने वाला मूल्यांकन  
 (2) अध्यापकों के एक समूह द्वारा किया जाने वाला मूल्यांकन  
 (3) लंबी अवधि के कई टेस्ट  
 (4) विद्यार्थी की संवृद्धि के शैक्षणिक व सहशैक्षणिक आयामों का मूल्यांकन

26. वस्तुओं को क्रम से जमाने की क्षमता बालक में विकसित होती है जब वह

- (1) इन्द्रियगति अवस्था में हो  
 (2) पूर्व क्रिया अवस्था में हो  
 (3) मूर्त क्रिया अवस्था में हो  
 (4) औपचारिक क्रिया अवस्था में हो

24. Match the following :

- A. Slide Projector (i) Visual mean  
 B. TV (ii) Audio mean  
 C. Chart (iii) Audio-visual mean  
 D. Voice Recorder (iv) Projective mean

	A	B	C	D
(1)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(2)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(3)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(4)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

25. The term 'comprehensive evaluation' means

- (1) Evaluation conducted at several points of time  
 (2) Evaluation by a group of teachers  
 (3) Several test for long duration  
 (4) Evaluation of curricular & co-curricular aspects of pupil growth

26. The capacity to arrange objects serially is developed in the child when he is in

- (1) Sensory motor stage  
 (2) Pre-operational stage  
 (3) Concrete operational stage  
 (4) Formal operational stage



27. अधिगम स्थानान्तरण की योग्यता को बढ़ाने के लिए अध्यापक को नहीं करना चाहिए

- (1) स्व-क्रिया को प्रोत्साहित करना
- (2) रटने की प्रवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहित करना
- (3) सूझ द्वारा सीखने का विकास करना
- (4) सामान्यीकरण पर बल देना

28. जब कोई बच्चा किसी शब्द का गलत उच्चारण करता है तो आप क्या करेंगे ?

- (1) कहेंगे कि ऐसे मत बोलो
- (2) शुद्ध उच्चारण बतायेंगे
- (3) गलत उच्चारण के लिए उसे डाटेंगे
- (4) ध्यान नहीं देंगे

29. प्रभावी एवं सफल नेतृत्व का आधार है

- (1) प्रशंसा
- (2) सम्पूर्ण समूह का हित
- (3) समूह की सेवा
- (4) स्वयं का हित

30. छात्रों में अच्छे नागरिक के गुण कैसे समाहित किये जा सकते हैं ?

- (1) उन्हें अच्छी नागरिकता पर भाषण देकर
- (2) उन्हें राष्ट्रीय नायकों से परिचित कराकर
- (3) उन्हें कतिपय सामुदायिक सेवा कार्य आवंटित करके
- (4) उन्हें भारतीय संविधान से परिचित कराकर

27. For enhancing the ability of transfer of learning the teacher should **not**

- (1) encourage self activity
- (2) encourage the habit of rote learning
- (3) develop the habit of learning by insight
- (4) emphasise on generalization

28. When a child mispronounces a word, what will you do ?

- (1) Tell - don't say like this
- (2) Tell the correct pronunciation
- (3) Rebuke the child for wrong pronunciation
- (4) Ignore

29. The basis of effective and successful leadership is

- (1) Appreciation
- (2) The interest of entire group
- (3) Service of group
- (4) Self interest

30. How the virtue of good citizen can be inculcate among students ?

- (1) By lecturing them on good citizenship
- (2) By familiarising them with national heroes
- (3) By assigning them some community service work
- (4) By familiarising them with Indian Constitution

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भाग - II/PART - II

भाषा - I (हिन्दी)/LANGUAGE-I (HINDI)

31. निम्न में से 'गंगा' के पर्यायवाची शब्दों का समूह है

- (1) मंदाकिनी, भागीरथी, त्रिपथगा
- (2) कृष्णा, त्रिपथगा, अर्कजा
- (3) मंदाकिनी, कालिन्दी, तरणि
- (4) सरिता, शैलजा, तरंगिणी

32. निम्न शब्दयुग्म का सही अर्थ चुनिए  
'लग्न - लगन'

- (1) उत्साह - मुहूर्त
- (2) मुहूर्त - उत्साह
- (3) एक वैवाहिक अनुष्ठान - लगाव
- (4) एक तारा - निश्चित समय

33. 'पाथेय' का अर्थ है

- (1) मार्ग का भोजन
- (2) मार्ग
- (3) पथ प्रदर्शक
- (4) अनुचर

34. 'न' प्रत्यय से निर्मित शब्द चुनिए

- (1) खून
- (2) चलन
- (3) दातुन
- (4) पतलून

35. कौन-सा शब्द विशेषण नहीं है ?

- (1) सजल
- (2) जल
- (3) जलमय
- (4) जलीय

निर्देश: अधोलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर दिये गये प्रश्नों (प्रश्न सं० 36-39) के उत्तर सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनकर दीजिए :

मन फिर घूम गया कौसल्या की ओर, लाखों-करोड़ों कौसल्याओं की ओर और लाखों-करोड़ों कौसल्याओं के द्वारा मुखरित एक अनाम अरूप कौसल्या की ओर, इन सबके राम वन में निर्वासित हैं, पर क्या बात है कि मुकुट अभी उनके माथे पर बँधा है और उसी के भीगने की इतनी चिंता है ? क्या बात है कि तुलसीदास ने 'कानन' को सत अवध समाना कहा और चित्रकूट में ही पहुँचने पर उन्हें 'कलि की कुटिल कुचाल' दीख पड़ी ?

इस देश की ही नहीं, पूरे विश्व की एक कौसल्या है, जो हर बारिश में बिसूर रही है - 'मोरे राम के भीजे मुकुटवा' (मेरे राम का मुकुट भीग रहा होगा)। मेरी संतान, ऐश्वर्य की अधिकारिणी संतान वन में घूम रही है, उसका मुकुट, उसका ऐश्वर्य भीग रहा है, मेरे राम कब घर लौटेंगे ? मनुष्य की इस सनातन नियति से एक दम आतंकित हो उठता हूँ, ऐश्वर्य और निर्वासन दोनों साथ-साथ चलते हैं। जिसे ऐश्वर्य सौंपा जाने को है, उसको निर्वासन पहले से बदा है। जिन लोगों के बीच रहता हूँ, वे सभी मंगल नाना के नाती हैं, वे मुद मंगल में ही रहना चाहते हैं, पर मैं अशेष मंगलाकांक्षाओं के पीछे से झाँकती हुई दुर्निवार शंकाकुल आँखों में झाँकता हूँ तो मंगल का सारा उत्साह फीका पड़ जाता है और बंदनवार न दिखकर बटोरी हुई रस्सी की शक्ल में कुंडली मारे नागिन दिखती है।

36. 'दुर्निवार' का विलोम है

- (1) कठिन
- (2) सरल
- (3) आशंका युक्त
- (4) पीड़ा दायक

37. मनुष्य की नियति है

- (1) दुखों में निमग्न रहना
- (2) दुख व सुख दोनों की अपरिहार्यता
- (3) निरंतर भीगते रहना
- (4) षड्यंत्रों का शिकार होना

38. 'मंगल नाना के नाती' से लेखक का तात्पर्य है

- (1) बहुत आशावादी होना
- (2) बहुत निराशावादी होना
- (3) बहुत धैर्यवान होना
- (4) बहुत उत्साहित होना

39. 'सत अवध समाना' का भाव है

- (1) सौ युगों के समान
- (2) सात युगों के समान
- (3) अत्यन्त ऐश्वर्य युक्त
- (4) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

**निर्देश :** अधोलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर दिये गये प्रश्नों (प्रश्न सं० 40-44) के उत्तर सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनकर दीजिए :

शिरीष वसन्त के आगमन के साथ लहक उठता है, आषाढ तक तो निश्चित रूप से मस्त बना रहता है। मन रम गया तो भादों में भी निर्घात फूलता रहता है। इस प्रकार शिरीष कालजयी अवधूत की भाँति जीवन की अजेयता का मन्त्रप्रचार करता रहता है। शिरीष का फूल संस्कृत साहित्य में बहुत कोमल माना गया है। शिरीष के फूलों की कोमलता देखकर परवर्ती कवियों ने समझा कि उसका सब कुछ कोमल है। यह भूल है। इसके फल

इतने मजबूत होते हैं कि नये फूलों के निकल आने पर भी स्थान नहीं छोड़ते। जब तक नये फल पत्ते मिलकर धकियाकर उन्हें बाहर नहीं कर देते तब तक वे डटे रहते हैं। वसन्त के आगमन के समय जब सारी वनस्थली पुष्प-पत्र से मर्मरित होती रहती है, शिरीष के पुराने फल बुरी तरह खड़खड़ाते रहते हैं। मुझे इनको देखकर उन नेताओं की बात याद आती है, जो किसी प्रकार जमाने का रुख नहीं पहचानते और जब तक नयी पौध के लोग उन्हें धक्का मारकर निकाल नहीं देते तब तक जमे रहते हैं।

मैं सोचता हूँ कि पुराने की यह अधिकार लिप्सा क्यों नहीं समय रहते सावधान हो जाती ? जरा और मृत्यु, ये दोनों ही जगत् के अतिपरिचित और अति प्रामाणिक सत्य हैं। तुलसीदास ने अफसोस के साथ इनकी सच्चाई पर मुहर लगायी थी - "धरा को प्रमान यही तुलसी जो फरा सो झरा, जो बरा सो बुताना।"

40. 'जो फरा सो झरा' में तुलसीदास ने किस ओर संकेत किया है ?

- (1) जीवन की शाश्वतता पर
- (2) जीवन की निस्सारता पर
- (3) जीवन की क्षणभंगुरता पर
- (4) उपर्युक्त सभी पर

41. संस्कृत साहित्य में किसे कोमल माना गया है ?

- (1) शिरीष के फलों को
- (2) शिरीष के फूलों को
- (3) शिरीष के पत्रों को
- (4) शिरीष की शाखाओं को

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42. 'निर्घात' का विलोम है

- (1) अगाध
- (2) आघात
- (3) निगाध
- (4) प्रगाढ़

43. लेखक के अनुसार नेताओं के साथ तुलनीय है

- (1) शिरीष के फल
- (2) शिरीष के फूल
- (3) वसन्त की ऋतु
- (4) पतझड़ की ऋतु

44. शिरीष पुष्प का पल्लवन होता है

- (1) जेठ में
- (2) आषाढ़ में
- (3) भादों में
- (4) वसन्त में

45. हिन्दी शब्दकोश के अनुसार निम्न शब्दों का सही क्रम है

- 'ज्ञानार्जन, ज्वाला, ज्येष्ठ, जौहरी'
- (1) ज्वाला, ज्ञानार्जन, ज्येष्ठ, जौहरी
  - (2) जौहरी, ज्ञानार्जन, ज्येष्ठ, ज्वाला
  - (3) ज्येष्ठ, ज्वाला, जौहरी, ज्ञानार्जन
  - (4) जौहरी, ज्येष्ठ, ज्वाला, ज्ञानार्जन

46. हमारे स्कूल में कई सचिन तेंदुलकर हैं : इसलिए क्रिकेट में हम सदैव जीतते हैं। रेखांकित शब्द में संज्ञा है

- (1) व्यक्तिवाचक
- (2) भाववाचक
- (3) जातिवाचक
- (4) परिभाव वाचक

47. 'अनु + इष्ट' का संधि शब्द है

- (1) अनिष्ट
- (2) अन्विष्ट
- (3) अनुष्ट
- (4) अनीष्ट

48. संयुक्त व्यंजन 'ज्ञ' की ध्वनियाँ हैं

- (1) ज् + अ
- (2) ज् + ज् + अ
- (3) ज + न
- (4) ज् + न + अ

49. 'प्रवचन' में उपसर्ग है

- (1) प
- (2) पः
- (3) प्र
- (4) प्रव

50. निम्न में से वर्तनी की दृष्टि से शुद्ध शब्द चुनिए

- (1) एव्य
- (2) संग्रहीत
- (3) कोमलांगिनी
- (4) तदुपरान्त

51. 'हरि' शब्द के अर्थों का सही समूह है

- (1) विष्णु, सिंह, गज
- (2) विष्णु, सिंह, बंदर
- (3) अश्व, बादल, विष्णु
- (4) विष्णु, शिव, नारद

52. 'गुरुद्वारा' में समास है

- (1) तत्पुरुष
- (2) द्वन्द्व
- (3) बहुव्रीहि
- (4) अव्ययीभाव

53. दिये गये शब्द के लिए उचित पर्यायवाची चुनें 'सरस्वती'

- (1) शारदा
- (2) वनिता
- (3) नलिनी
- (4) सुरसरि

54. 'दाँत काटी रोटी' मुहावरे का अर्थ है

- (1) परस्पर घनिष्ठता होना
- (2) परस्पर प्रतिस्पर्धा होना
- (3) परस्पर वैर होना
- (4) परस्पर ईर्ष्या होना

55. कौन-सा वाक्य मिश्र वाक्य नहीं है ?

- (1) शोभा मुझसे कहती है कि जाओ।
- (2) एक जोकर देखा जो भारी भरकम था।
- (3) तुम इसलिये अच्छे हो क्योंकि तुम मेहनती हो।
- (4) दरवाजा खुलने के कारण चोरी हो गई।

56. 'सावन हरे न भादों सूखे' लोकोक्ति का अर्थ है

- (1) परवाह ना करना
- (2) बेशर्म होना
- (3) हमेशा एक जैसा रहना
- (4) निर्लिप्त रहना

57. निम्न में से मूर्धन्य वर्ण है

- (1) अ
- (2) इ
- (3) ऋ
- (4) ए

58. 'प्रोत्साहन' का संधि-विच्छेद है

- (1) प्र + उत्साहन
- (2) प्रः + उत्साहन
- (3) प + उत्साहन
- (4) प्रो + साहन

59. 'बन्ध्या' शब्द का विलोम चुनिए

- (1) उर्वर
- (2) उपजाऊ
- (3) उर्वरा
- (4) बंजर

60. निम्न शब्दों में से तद्भव शब्द है

- (1) पाषाण
- (2) परख
- (3) प्रहरी
- (4) पृष्ठ

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भाग - III / PART - III

भाषा - II (अंग्रेजी) / LANGUAGE-II (ENGLISH)

61. 'He hardly works.'

The underlined word means

- (1) arduously (2) mostly  
(3) scarcely (4) strenuously

62. Choose the correct word for the following *phrase* :

'Fear of foreigners'

- (1) Hydrophobia  
(2) Xenophobia  
(3) Homophobia  
(4) Claustrophobia

63. Give *one word* for "That which can be eaten."

- (1) edible (2) chewable  
(3) palatable (4) digestive

64. She had a headache; otherwise she ..... with me.

- (1) would come  
(2) would have come  
(3) came  
(4) will come

65. Which sentence is *incorrect* ?

- (1) I left without any one knowing.  
(2) I hope you will excuse my leaving early.  
(3) As he was going up the hill, he saw an old temple.  
(4) I dislike your behaving in this way.

66. Complete the given sentence :

'The human body is like an engine. It requires fuel to .....

- (1) work  
(2) keep it going  
(3) run from  
(4) keep it on action

67. He ..... not oppose me.

- (1) dare (2) dares  
(3) did dare (4) was dare

68. Choose the correct *Article* for the blank :

'Give me ..... yellow teapot which is on the table.'

- (1) a (2) an  
(3) the (4) Zero article

69. They told me that he ..... in Jaipur.

- (1) were
- (2) was
- (3) will be
- (4) can be

70. His score is higher than .....

- (1) you
- (2) yours
- (3) your
- (4) yourself

71. Choose the correct **Pronoun** for the blank :

'He is the only person ..... can help you.'

- (1) who
- (2) that
- (3) he
- (4) which

72. Choose the correct **Preposition** for the blank :

'One must abide ..... one's promise'.

- (1) in                      (2) by
- (3) for                    (4) to

73. I have been here ..... Monday.

- (1) from
- (2) since
- (3) for
- (4) till

74. Change the **Voice** of the following sentence :

'We were let go.'

- (1) They let us go.
- (2) We were let to go.
- (3) They were let us to go.
- (4) Let us go.

75. Which word is wrongly spelt ?

- (1) believe              (2) relieve
- (3) brief                (4) decieve

**Directions :** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 76 to 85) by selecting the **most appropriate** option :

Conversation is indeed the most easily teachable of all arts. All you need to do in order to become a good conversationalist is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners. There are, for example, number less hobbies to tack about. But the important thing is that you must talk about the other fellow's hobby rather than your

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own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. Talk to your friends about the things that interest them and you will make your reputation for good fellowship, charming wit and a brilliant mind. There is nothing that pleases people more than your interest in their interest.

It is as important to know what subject to avoid, as what subjects to select for good conversation. If you don't want to be set down as a wet blanket or a bore, be careful to avoid certain unpleasant topics. Avoid talking about yourself, unless you are asked to do so. People are interested in their problems, not in yours. Sickness and death bore everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is a doctor, but he gets paid for it. To be a good conversationalist you must know not only what to say but how to say it. Be civil and modest. Don't overemphasize your own happiness. Be mentally quick and witty, but don't hurt others with your wit. Finally, try to avoid mannerism in your conversation. Don't bite your lips, or click your tongue, or roll your eyes, or use your hands excessively as you speak.

76. The secret of your popularity lies in

- (1) cultivating good hobbies
- (2) being able to converse about what is of interest to the listener
- (3) having a knowledge about a large variety of hobbies
- (4) talking about your hobby

77. The secret of becoming a good conversationalist is

- (1) talking about problems
- (2) avoiding mannerism in conversation
- (3) using your wit
- (4) knowing what to say and how to say it

78. A doctor is the only one who readily listens to conversation about sickness because

- (1) it is his job and he earns from that
- (2) he is not interested in anything's else
- (3) sickness and death interest everybody
- (4) he is a kind person

79. Courtesy and politeness are recommended through which word in the passage

- (1) willingly
- (2) civil
- (3) overemphasize
- (4) None of the above



80. To become a good conversationalist, you need to
- (1) find a good teacher
  - (2) find an interesting subject
  - (3) practice the art of conversation
  - (4) converse about what you and the listener find interesting
81. You should avoid talking about yourself because
- (1) you are a bore
  - (2) it will make you appear unpleasant
  - (3) you don't know how to choose the subject of a good conversation
  - (4) people are not interested in you or your problems
82. 'Mannerism' in the passage means
- (1) not hurting others with your wit
  - (2) having good manners
  - (3) gesture or way of speaking typical to a person
  - (4) using polite language
83. Which word in the passage is the *opposite* of 'arrogant' ?
- (1) witty
  - (2) mentally quick
  - (3) conversationalist
  - (4) modest
84. What pleases people most is
- (1) your reputation for good fellowship
  - (2) your clever use of language
  - (3) your taking interest in what is of interest to them
  - (4) your brilliant mind
85. Which word in the passage means to strongly stress that something is particularly important ?
- (1) overemphasize
  - (2) mentally
  - (3) excessively
  - (4) mannerism
86. I am ..... after ten years in the business.
- (1) wise
  - (2) wisest
  - (3) more wise
  - (4) wiser

A

(20)

87. Choose the correct **Adverb** for the blank :

'The sun ..... rises in the east'.

- (1) sometimes
- (2) often
- (3) always
- (4) rarely

88. The dumb ..... not speak.

- (1) has                      (2) does
- (3) is                        (4) do

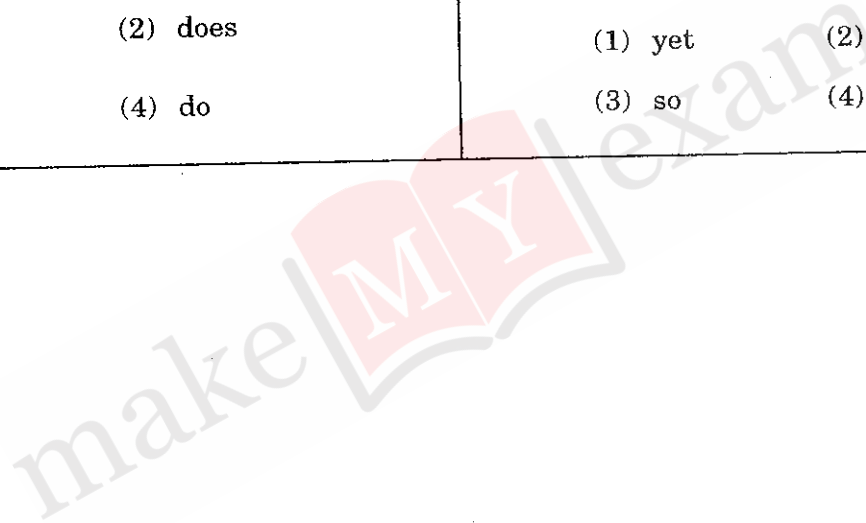
89. Choose the correct **Phrase** for the blank :

'The craft in which I sailed rapidly ..... the open sea.'

- (1) made out
- (2) made up
- (3) made for
- (4) made off

90. He is poor, ..... he is satisfied with his situation.

- (1) yet                      (2) but
- (3) so                        (4) while



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91. She is too clever and writes too cleverly.

The underlined words are

- (1) an adverb and an adjective
- (2) an adverb and an adverb
- (3) an adjective and an adverb
- (4) an adjective and an adjective

92. 'A Thing of Beauty' has been taken from

- (1) Shelly's Skylark
- (2) Keat's Endymion
- (3) Wordsworth's Prelude
- (4) Coleridge's Ancient Mariner

93. Which of the following is *incorrect* ?

- (1) Sheep live in flocks
- (2) Here are two pie for the beggar
- (3) There is no gentry in the town
- (4) Who are these people

94. 'Fear No More' is a poem of

- (1) Wordsworth
- (2) John Milton
- (3) William Shakespeare
- (4) W. B. Yeats

95. Which of the following is *true* ?

- (1) Skylark is written by Keats
- (2) West Wind is written by Wordsworth
- (3) Ode on Immortality is written by Coleridge
- (4) Paradise Lost is written by Milton

96. The policeman said, 'Liar !' It can be changed into *indirect speech* as

- (1) The policeman said that I was a liar
- (2) The policeman shouted at me calling me a liar
- (3) The policeman called me a liar
- (4) The policeman asked me if I was a liar

A

( 22 )

97. A figure of speech in which one word or idea is set against another to heighten the effect of what is said, is called
- (1) Paradox
  - (2) Antithesis
  - (3) Epigram
  - (4) Oxymoron
98. 'The child is the father of man' is an example of
- (1) Pun
  - (2) Epigram
  - (3) Oxymoron
  - (4) Antithesis
99. Choose correct answer for the blank  
It is the best ..... you can buy.
- (1) which            (2) what
  - (3) that            (4) none
100. Choose the correct form of the verb for the blank in the sentence  
Look, the moon in the sky .....
- (1) rises
  - (2) is rising
  - (3) has risen
  - (4) will rise

Instructions for Question Nos. 101 to 107 :

*Read the passage and answer the questions given below it.*

Gandhi chided the lawyers for collecting big fee from the share croppers. He said, "I have come to the conclusion that we should stop going to law courts taking such cases to the courts doing little good. Where the peasants are so crushed and fear-stricken, law courts are useless.

101. The peasants are so crushed. This means
- (1) The peasants are ill-treated
  - (2) The peasants are oppressed with force
  - (3) The peasants are destroyed
  - (4) The peasants are frightened
102. The meaning of the term *share croppers* in the passage is
- (1) farmers who own farms
  - (2) farm labourers who work on farms
  - (3) tenant farmers who pay a share of their crop as rent
  - (4) none of the above

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A

103. According to Gandhiji law courts are useless

- (1) where the peasants are crushed
- (2) where the peasants are fear-stricken
- (3) where the peasants are crushed and fear-stricken
- (4) none of the above

104. The word peasants in the passage means

- (1) rich farmers
- (2) countryman working on the land for wages
- (3) landless workers
- (4) farm labourers

105. Gandhiji chided the lawyers for

- (1) not taking cases of the poor
- (2) collecting big fee from the poor
- (3) not helping him in his movement
- (4) not fighting against the government

106. What advice does Gandhi give to the lawyers ?

- (1) to stop taking cases
- (2) to go to law courts
- (3) to take cases of peasants free
- (4) to help share croppers

107. The meaning of the word Chided in the passage is

- (1) advised
- (2) scolded
- (3) argued
- (4) requested

108. 'Ancient Mariner' was written by

- (1) Wordsworth
- (2) S. T. Coleridge
- (3) Browning
- (4) H. D. Thoreau

109. "Lend me some money, friend."

It can be expressed in *indirect speech* as

- (1) The friend requested to lend him some money
- (2) Ram asked his friend to lend him some money
- (3) Ram ordered his friend to lend him some money
- (4) Ram told his friend that he should lend him some money

A

(24)

110. Which part of the sentence has error

It rained very heavily this morning.

(1) (2) (3)

No error

(4)

111. My first jump from an aeroplane.

This noun group has the pattern

(1) Adjective + Noun + Preposition group

(2) Determiner + Adjective + Noun + Preposition group

(3) Determiner + Preposition group + Noun + Adjective

(4) Preposition group + Determiner + Adjective + Noun

112. In 'How to Tell Wild Animals' the poet suggests that

You can identify an Asian Lion by

(1) hearing the roars

(2) seeing the black strips

(3) seeing the animal lap

(4) hearing the animal weep

113. I saw her leave the library.

The underlined word is

(1) a finite verb

(2) an infinitive

(3) non-finite verb

(4) infinitive without to

114. Which part of the sentence has an error ?

He received

many presents

(1) (2)

on the Christmas day. No error

(3) (4)

115. Choose the correct answer for the blank in the sentence.

I proposed ..... tomorrow in the morning

(1) to start

(2) starting

(3) to have started

(4) being started

116. We would rather you ..... us about it

(1) did not tell

(2) do not tell

(3) not have told

(4) have not told

( 25 )

A

117. The war began on 4th August.

The underlined word in this sentence means

- (1) broke off
- (2) broke in
- (3) broke out
- (4) broke up

118. In the poem 'No Men Are Foreign' the poet tells that no men are strange because

- (1) We are all human
- (2) We all have similar physical features
- (3) We all live on the same earth
- (4) All of the above

119. Which of the following sentences is *correct* ?

- (1) Being fine, we decided to go swimming
- (2) Being fine the day we decided to go swimming
- (3) The day being fine, we decided to go swimming
- (4) We, being fine, we decided to go swimming

120. She has passed B. A. last year.

The correct form of this sentence is

- (1) She had passed B.A. last year
- (2) She had been passed B.A. last year
- (3) She passed B.A. last year
- (4) She would have passed B.A. last year

121. Having written the letter I posted it. The underlined words are

- (1) present participle
- (2) past participle
- (3) gerund
- (4) perfect participle

122. Choose the correct alternative for the blank

She ..... all hopes when she was saved.

- (1) has given up
- (2) gave up
- (3) had given up
- (4) would have given up





(27)

A

129. He holds the rope with one hand and stretches out the other to the boy in the water.

The simple sentence for the compound sentence is

- (1) He holds the rope with one hand stretching the other to the boy in the water
- (2) Stretching the other to the boy in the water he holds the rope with one hand
- (3) Holding the rope with one hand he stretches the other to the boy in the water
- (4) He holds the rope with one hand while stretching the other to the boy in the water

130. The poem 'Aunt Jennifer's Tigers' points out

- (1) the troubles a tiger experiences
- (2) the futility of women's life
- (3) the constraints of married life
- (4) militarism that echoes in it

131. Choose the correct modal for the blank in

When she was 10 years old she ..... wear frock.

- (1) would
- (2) used to
- (3) must
- (4) none of the above

132. 'Heaven Lake' is the famous work of

- (1) Raja Rao
- (2) Vikram Seth
- (3) B. R. Laxman Rao
- (4) R. K. Narayan

133. 'To burn a midnight oil' means

- (1) To keep awake in the night
- (2) To burn lamp to keep light in the house
- (3) To study hard at night
- (4) To burn lamp to save electricity

134. Wait until the doctor ..... the patient.

Choose the correct answer for the blank

- (1) examines
- (2) is examining
- (3) has examined
- (4) will have examined

135. Why is a thing of beauty goes for ever ?  
Because

- (1) beauty never dies
- (2) its loveliness increases
- (3) it never withers
- (4) all of the above

A

(28)

136. 'If the baby is a girl what will they call her?' He wondered.

It can be said in *indirect speech* as

- (1) He wondered what they would call the baby if it was a girl
- (2) He wondered if the baby was a girl what they would call her
- (3) He wondered what would they call her if it was a girl
- (4) He wondered if the baby was a girl what the people call her

137. What is the name of the little girl in the story 'The Little Girl'?

- (1) Alice           (2) Grannie
- (3) Kezia           (4) Ramia

138. Sita said, "How foolish I am!"

In *indirect speech* this sentence would be like

- (1) Sita said that she was foolish
- (2) Sita cried out that she was a great fool
- (3) Sita accepted that she was very foolish
- (4) Sita reported that she was very foolish

139. A fast train can go fast.

The underlined words in the above sentence are

- (1) an adverb and an adjective
- (2) an adjective and an adverb
- (3) an adjective and an adjective
- (4) an adverb and an adverb

140. When did Louis Fischer first visit Gandhi?

- (1) in 1947           (2) in 1942
- (3) in 1916           (4) in 1917

141. We ..... all day when you came. Choose the correct answer for the blank

- (1) were working
- (2) had been working
- (3) have been working
- (4) had worked

142. 'Dust of Snow' is the poem of

- (1) Walt Whitman
- (2) Robert Frost
- (3) Andrienne Rich
- (4) Robin Klein

(29)

A

143. Ram and his brother .....  
present here.

Choose the correct answer

- (1) is
- (2) are
- (3) has been
- (4) have been

144. We denied having done it.

This sentence if changed into  
complex, will be written as

- (1) we denied that we had done it
- (2) we had done it and we denied
- (3) we did it but we denied
- (4) we did it but denied doing so

145. 'Wings of Fire' is an autobiography of

- (1) Mahatma Gandhi
- (2) Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- (3) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
- (4) R. N. Tagore

146. You must go on a diet.

The *negative form* of this is

- (1) You must not go on a diet
- (2) You need not go on a diet
- (3) You need not to go on a diet
- (4) Must you not go on a diet

147. One of the boys saved his son.

The *passive voice* of the above  
sentence is

- (1) His son was saved
- (2) His son was saved by one of the boys
- (3) His son has been saved by one of the boys
- (4) His son was being saved by one of the boys

148. Which of the following is *not* true ?

- (1) Robert Browning is a famous victorian poet
- (2) Alfred Tennyson is a famous Neoclassical poet
- (3) Charles Lamb is a famous essayist
- (4) Charles Dickens is a famous novelist

A

(30)

149. Choose the correct forms of verbs for the blanks in

I ..... a flower now. It ..... sweet.

- (1) am smelling, is smelling
- (2) am smelling, smells
- (3) smell, is smelling
- (4) am smelling, has smelt

150. 'Are you coming home with me', he asked.

The *indirect speech* of this sentence is

- (1) He asked me if I was going home with him
- (2) He asked me I was coming home with him
- (3) He asked me if I would come home with him
- (4) He asked me that I was coming home with him

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