

REET 2016

Level-1

Question Paper

1. The description of personality based on external appearance is called
A. deep view B. surface view
C. normative vies D. observational view
2. Individual differences are found in
A. intelligence level B. attitudes
C. motor abilities D. All of these
3. What is essential to start the process of thinking?
A. Past experience B. Language
C. Reasoning D. Problem
4. The concept of Intelligence Quotient (IQ) was developed by
A. William Stern B. Reid
C. Terman D. Cattell
5. Which of the motives is relatively stronger in children from progressive families?
A. Affiliation B. Curiosity
C. Achievement D. Aggression
6. Which the following is not the cause of backwardness?
A. Lack of native intelligence
B. Physical defect
C. Specific backwardness
D. Healthy environment
7. The first typological classification of personality was presented by
A. Munn B. Sheldon
C. Hippocrates D. Cattell
8. General and specific factor theory was propounded by _____.
A. Alfred Binet B. Spearman
C. Guilford D. Thurstone
9. Indirect methods of tension reduction are often known as _____.
A. problem solving method
B. defence mechanism
C. subjective technique
D. None of these
10. _____ results from the differences in the structure and function of the brain.
A. Tension B. Backwardness
C. Dyslexia D. None of these
11. An individual whose mental quotient is _____ is normally spoken of as mentally retarded.
A. below 70 B. above 70
C. between 80-100 D. None of these
12. _____ children have ability to absorb abstract concept.
A. Backward B. Gifted
C. Mentally retarded D. None of these
13. Which is not a type of Evaluation?
A. Norms B. Formative
C. Summative D. CCE
14. Which of the following is not the problem of the socially deprived?
A. Lack of motivation for learning
B. No opportunities to develop creativity
C. Healthy conditions of their living
D. Facing discriminatory behaviour in the school
15. In teaching process student is _____.
A. dependent variable
B. independent variable
C. intervening variable
D. None of the above
16. According to RTE ACT, 2009 working hours per week for teachers are _____.
A. 40 hours B. 42 hours
C. 45 hours D. 48 hours
17. NCF 2005 lays emphasis on _____.
A. learning by doing
B. role method
C. solving the problem
D. All of these
18. Which of the following is not the part of the triangle of evolution?
A. Educational objectives
B. Evaluation
C. Teaching experiences
D. Learning experiences
19. Which of the following statements is not true about the importance of Action Research?
A. The consumer is the researcher
B. The solution of the problems can be achieved quickly
C. The solution of the problems are put in practice and not evaluated
D. None of the above
20. "Environment is an external force which influences us". Who said this?
A. Woodworth B. EJ Ross
C. Anastasi D. None of these
21. Reasoning, curiosity and observation are developed at the age of _____.
A. 7 years B. 11 years
C. 9 years D. 6 years
22. Area of physical development is _____.
A. nervous system
B. growth of muscles
C. endocrine glands
D. All of the above
23. In this stage the children develop great love of exploring and wandering.
A. Infancy B. Later childhood
C. Adolescence D. Maturity
24. The theory of transfer of learning by Thorndike is called
A. similarity principle
B. theory of identical elements
C. theory of formal discipline
D. None of the above
25. Which of the following is not the law of Heredity?
A. Similarity B. Variation
C. Regression D. Motivation
26. At the age of _____. The visual and auditory sense development is almost complete.
A. 3 or 4 years B. 6 or 7 years
C. 8 or 9 years D. None of these
27. Under signal learning, which of the following is learnt?
A. Traditional accommodation
B. Psychology
C. Environment
D. Psychophysical
28. Which of the following is an example of Acquired Motives?
A. Hunger B. Reward
C. Interest D. Rest

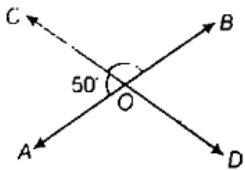
29. Motivation is characterized by
A. cognitive arousal B. affective arousal
C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of these
30. Thinking is mental activity in the _____. Aspect
A. cognitive B. affective
C. psychomotor D. None of these
31. Ram loses the cost of 6 pens of selling of 144 pens. What is the percentage of loss?
A. 2 B. 6
C. 14 D. 4
32. The average of 3 numbers is 7 and average of first two numbers is 4. What is the third number?
A. 15 B. 13
C. 7 D. 4
33. Mohan purchase a car in Rs. 250000 and sold in Rs. 348000. What is the percentage of profit in car?
A. 40 B. 39.2
C. 38.4 D. 38
34. In how many years interest of Rs. 3000 will be Rs. 1080 at the simple interest rate of 12% annually?

- A. 3yr B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ yr
C. 2yr D. $3\frac{1}{3}$ yr

35. At what rate the simple interest will be $\frac{2}{5}$ times to the original sum in 10 yr?

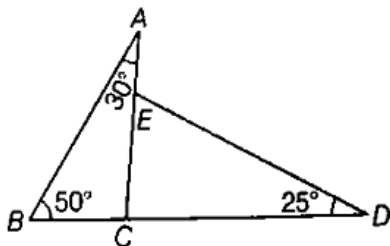
- A. 4% B. $5\frac{2}{3}$ %
C. 6% D. $6\frac{2}{3}$ %

36. Two lines \overline{AB} and \overline{CD} cut each other at O. if $\angle AOC = 50^\circ$, then $\angle BOC$ is equal to



- A. 40° B. 50°
C. 140° D. 130°

37. In the given figure $\angle BAC = 30^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 50^\circ$ and $\angle CDE = 25^\circ$, then $\angle AED$ is equal to



- A. 105° B. 115°
C. 95° D. 75°

38. The sum of length of 2 sides of a triangle is always
A. less than third B. greater than third
C. equal to third D. $\frac{2}{3}$ to third
39. The diagonal of a rectangle field is 17 m and its perimeter is 46 m. what is the area of the field?
A. 112 sq m B. 120 sq m
C. 132 sq m D. 289 sq m
40. "Mathematics is the mirror of civilization and culture". Who said this statement?
A. Bacon B. Hogben
C. Locke D. Dutton
41. The ratio of volumes of 2 cubes is 27 : 64. What will be the ratio of the areas of surfaces?
A. 3 : 8 B. 3 : 4
C. 9 : 16 D. 27 : 64
42. Mathematics is the science of
A. space B. education
C. calculations D. life of human
43. What is the importance of Mathematics at Primary Level?
A. Cultural B. Social
C. Religious D. Mental
44. Which of the following is right?
A. $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$
B. $(a - b)^2 < a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$
C. $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab^2 + b^2$
D. $(a - b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab^2 + b^2$
45. Difference between achievement test and diagnostic test is
A. of objectives B. of nature
C. of level of difficulty D. None of these
46. Most of use of Mathematics done in the activities of human life, that is
A. cultural B. psychological
C. social D. economical
47. Evaluation is closely related with
A. content
B. evaluation strategies
C. objectives
D. Process of learning
48. Most effective teaching aid is
A. non-projected B. direct experience
C. projected D. None of these
49. The most important characteristic of objective type test is
A. reliability B. validity
C. objectivity D. All of these
50. Which work is not related to a teacher?
A. Planning B. Guidance
C. Teaching D. Budgeting
51. $4 - (2 - 9)^0 + 3^2 + 1 + 3$ is equal to
A. 17 B. 16
C. 15 D. 12
52. When the number 3^{98} is divided by 5, the remainder is
A. 1 B. 2
C. 3 D. 4

53. Which of the fraction is least?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| $\frac{24}{25}$ | $\frac{10}{11}$ |
| A. | B. |
| $\frac{99}{100}$ | $\frac{68}{69}$ |
| C. | D. |

54. Ten thousand + Ten ones + Ten tens equals

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|----------|-----------|
| A. 10110 | B. 11010 |
| C. 10011 | D. 101010 |

55. Number of minutes in 10 days is equal to number of seconds in

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A. 2 h | B. 3 h |
| C. 4 h | D. 5 h |

56. $(256)^{0.16} \times (16)^{0.18}$ will be equal to

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|-------|-----------|
| A. 4 | B. 16 |
| C. 64 | D. 256.25 |

57. Which of the following is not correct?

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|----------------|----------------|
| A. $-16 > -15$ | B. $-16 < -20$ |
| C. $-16 > 1$ | D. $-16 < -3$ |

58. The least number which is a perfect square and is also divisible by 10, 12, 15 and 18 is

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|---------|---------|
| A. 3600 | B. 2500 |
| C. 1600 | D. 900 |

59. What is the LCM of $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{4}{27}$?

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|----------------|------------------|
| $\frac{1}{54}$ | $\frac{10}{27}$ |
| A. | B. |
| $\frac{20}{3}$ | |
| C. | D. None of these |

60. Two numbers are in ratio of 3 : 4 and LCM is 84. Which is the larger number of these two numbers?

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|-------|-------|
| A. 21 | B. 24 |
| C. 28 | D. 84 |

61. Concave mirror can form image when the object is placed very close to the mirror

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|----------------------------------|
| A. Real, Erect and Smaller |
| B. Virtual, Erect and Magnified |
| C. Virtual, Opposite and Smaller |
| D. Real, Opposite and Smaller |

62. Which of the following is one of three biodiversity hot spots of India?

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|-------------------|------------------|
| A. Aravalli Hills | B. Khasi Hills |
| C. Himalaya | D. None of these |

63. Which is the state animal of Rajasthan?

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|----------|----------|
| A. Tiger | B. Cow |
| C. Camel | D. Sheep |

64. Which statement is correct in the following?

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|---------------------------------|
| A. All metals are tensile |
| B. All non-metals are tensile |
| C. Generally metals are tensile |
| D. Some non-metals are tensile |

65. Which is not a source of air pollution?

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|----------------|-------------------|
| A. Automobiles | B. Industries |
| C. Solid waste | D. Dust particles |

66. Which of the following is not listed as wetland in Ramsar Convention?

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|---------------------------|
| A. Wooller lake |
| B. Rudrasagar Lake |
| C. Keoladeo National Park |
| D. Rajsamand Lake |

67. Which is not a renewable resource in Rajasthan?

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|----------------------|----------------|
| A. Hydro electricity | B. Natural gas |
| C. Wind energy | D. Solar power |

68. "Science may be defined as an ordered knowledge of natural phenol- menon and the rational study of the relations between the concepts in which those phenomenon are expressed".

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|----------------|-----------------|
| A. WC Dampier | B. BS Bloom |
| C. Karl Popper | D. JWN Sullivan |

69. In which of the following the garden cultivation is studied?

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|------------|-----------------|
| A. Botany | B. Horticulture |
| C. Geology | D. Anatomy |

70. Which of the following is desirable aim of science Education at Primary level?

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| A. To know the facts and principles of science and its applications |
| B. To nurture the natural curiosity, aesthetic sense and creativity in science and technology |
| C. To imbibe the values of honesty, integrity and co-operation |
| D. All of the above |

71. Which is the principle of learning Environment Study?

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| A. Principle of necessity |
| B. Principle of utility |
| C. Principle of relationship with life |
| D. All of the above |

72. Which gas is responsible for "Global Warming"?

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|---------------------------------------|
| A. Nitrogen (N ₂) |
| B. Methane (CH ₄) |
| C. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) |
| D. Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) |

73. How many main steps are followed in project method?

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|----------|----------|
| A. Four | B. Three |
| C. Eight | D. Six |

74. To create interest in subject Environment Studies in lower classes, the teaching method used, must be

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|--------------------------------|
| A. inductive |
| B. recreative and game related |
| C. cramming |
| D. deductive |

75. Principle of 'Specific to General' is used in

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. analytic method | B. heuristic method |
| C. synthetic method | D. inductive method |

76. Which is projected aids?

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|-------------------|------------------|
| A. Bulletin Board | B. OHP |
| C. Model | D. Flannel Board |

77. What is the characteristics of a good question paper?

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|---------------------|------------------|
| A. Validity | B. Reliability |
| C. Both (A) and (B) | D. Comprehensive |

78. In which year Child Marriage Prevention Act was passed in India?

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|---------|---------|
| A. 2006 | B. 2008 |
| C. 2011 | D. 1997 |

79. Which is not a characteristic of a family?
 A. At least two different adults of different gender living together
 B. The income of each member deposited separately
 C. They use same house, food and perform common social activities
 D. Common responsibility for security and children
80. When National child labour Elimination Authority was formed?
 A. 16th August, 1996
 B. 5th June, 1990
 C. 22nd July, 2002
 D. 26th September, 1994
81. Which type of fertilizer is useful for gardening?
 A. Urea
 B. Sodium Phosphate
 C. DAP
 D. Vermi Compost
82. Which is not a correct match?

	Type of cloth	State
A.	Firan	J & k
B.	Pano-Bhaju	WB
C.	Rahide	HP
D.	Phulkari	Panjab

- A. A
 C. C
 B. B
 D. D
83. Which of the following stones is not used for flooring of the houses in Rajasthan?
 A. Marble
 B. Kota stone
 C. Soap stone
 D. Sand stone
84. The total number of members of Parliament from Rajasthan is
 A. 20
 B. 25
 C. 22
 D. 24
85. Which is not a correct match?

	Fair	State
A.	Ambaji Fair	Gujarat
B.	Magh Fair	UP
C.	Nainadevi Fair	Asom
D.	Beneshwar Fair	Rajasthan

- A. A
 C. C
 B. B
 D. D
86. Where Rajasthan State Chemical Works is located?
 A. Deedwana
 B. Nagaur
 C. Barmer
 D. Parbatsar
87. In which year Consumer Protection Act was introduced in India?
 A. 1981
 B. 1985
 C. 1986
 D. 1988
88. Malaria is caused by
 A. Plasmodium falciparum
 B. Entamoeba
 C. Retrovirus
 D. Salmonella
89. Where will you find ciliated epithelium in body of animals?
 A. Stomach
 B. Bronchiole
 C. Intestine
 D. Air sac
90. Which of the following is not a simple tissue?
 A. Xylem
 B. Parenchyma
 C. Collenchyma
 D. Sclerenchyma

English Language - 1

91. Which of the following contains the words beginning with the same consonant sound?
 A. Charm-Choices
 B. Church-Chemistry
 C. Cheap-keep
 D. Ship-Chip
92. Which of the following contains the same vowel sound?
 A. kid-beat-tight
 B. deep-keep-sweep
 C. find-seat-kite
 D. feed-fine-mean
93. Choose the correct phonetic symbol for the medial sound of the word 'machine'.
 A. /s/
 B. /dz/
 C. /f/
 D. /tʃ/
94. The basic language skills are
 A. listening-speaking-reading-translation
 B. speaking-talking-answering-expressing
 C. listening-speaking-reading-writing
 D. reading-writing-questioning-communicating
95. Language learning is related to
 A. knowledge
 B. skills
 C. Power
 D. copying
96. Bilingual method was suggested by
 A. Dodson
 B. Smith
 C. Herbert
 D. Reason
97. The grammar translation method emphasizes
 A. oral fluency
 B. command over speech
 C. use of mother tongue
 D. project method
98. Structures and patterns are used as a teaching unit in
 A. direct method
 B. structural method
 C. grammar and translation method
 D. project method
99. The productive skills of a language are
 A. listening and writing
 B. reading and writing
 C. speaking and listening
 D. speaking and writing
100. Proper speech habits can be developed effectively through
 A. vocabulary practice
 B. quizzes
 C. dictations
 D. pronunciation
101. Language skills can be learnt better
 A. if they are taught in an integrated manner
 B. with the help of challenging drills
 C. through written tests and practices
 D. if taught in isolation
102. A video is
 A. an audio aid
 B. a visual aid
 C. an audio-visual aid
 D. None of these
103. Audio-visual aids make learning
 A. easy
 B. interesting
 C. effective
 D. All of these
104. Unit test is an expression of _____ evaluation.
 A. normative
 B. effective
 C. formative
 D. cognitive
105. Proficiency tests include
 A. speaking
 B. reading
 C. writing
 D. speaking and writing

106. Communicative competence tests take into account
A. grammatical accuracy
B. situational appropriateness
C. fluency
D. All of the above
107. In objective type questions _____ choice is provided.
A. limited B. minimum
C. multiple D. no
108. The basic requirement of a language proficiency test is that it must be
A. complex B. reliable
C. ambiguous D. simple

Direction (109-113): Read the following passage and given the answer.

The Kingfisher is a bird that gets its name because it truly is a king among the fish catching birds. In catching fish, it sits on a limb of a tree that hangs over a stream, looking into the water beneath. Then, as it sights a fish, it drops like a stone into the water. Seconds later, it pops up with the fish in its bill. In addition to fish, it eats worms, crabs and selfish. It is found mostly near the fresh water streams of Europe and North America. The Kingfisher's cry is shrill and piercing. The North American Kingfisher, called the belted Kingfisher, because of a belt of blue feathers across its white breast, is larger than the European variety. The European Kingfisher is a beautiful bird. Its feathers are bright blue, orange, deep red, pink and green.

109. Find out the word from the text which means 'branch'.
A. bill B. limb
C. shrill D. pops up
110. The opposite of 'polluted' is
A. fresh B. belted
C. piercing D. bright
111. Which of the word is correctly spelt?
A. Enthusiastic B. Enthusastic
C. Enthuesistic D. Enthesistic
112. The adjective 'beautiful' can give us the noun
A. beautify B. beauty
C. beautifully D. beautifulness
113. Find out the word from the text which means 'a small current of water'.
A. stream B. pops
C. shrill D. drops

Directions (114-117): Read the following passage and given the answer.

Passage

Animals may become extinct in many ways. First of all they may evolve into another species and not really die out of all. For example, through time, many early form of horses and human beings have progressively changed by evolution into new species. The old species has changed and not really die out, so this is called pseudo extinction. The second common way, in which animals have died out, is for a single species to disappear because of some local disturbance, many animals that have very special diets, for example, could die

out very easily if their source of food goes down. It is thought that certain species of dinosaurs were adapted to eating particular kinds of reedy plants. When these disappeared, those particular species of dinosaurs starved and died out.

114. The words 'extinct' and 'particular' are
A. adjectives B. adverbs
C. nouns D. verbs
115. Which of the following phrases has a determiner in it?
A. For example B. The old species
C. Local disturbance D. Starved and died out
116. The verb in the sentence "The old species has changed and not really died out" is in
A. simple present B. simple past
C. present perfect D. past perfect
117. Which of the following has the three degrees of the adjective in their correct form?
A. early – earlier – earliest
B. hot – more hot – hottest
C. easy – more easy – most easy
D. special – specialer – specialist
118. The verb in the sentence "It is thought that certain species" is in
A. simple past B. simple present
C. present progressive D. none of the above
119. Which question is correct in its structure?
A. How did she complete task?
B. How she completed the task?
C. How did she completed the tasks?
D. How she did complete the task?
120. "I know him." The passive voice form of the sentence will be
A. He is known by me B. He knows me
C. He is known to me D. None of the above

Hindi Language - 1

121. संरचना के आधार पर किए गए वाक्यों के वर्गीकरण में इनमें से कौन-सा प्रकार नहीं है?
A. सरल वाक्य B. मिश्र वाक्य
C. आज्ञार्थक वाक्य D. संयुक्त वाक्य
122. 'सुदामा के तन्दुल' का अर्थ है
A. गरीबी में जीना
B. गरीबी में भी तन्दुल का शौक रखना
C. सामान्य किन्तु प्रेमपूर्वक भेंट
D. बढ़-चढ़ कर बातें करना
123. 'खरी मजूरी चोखा काम' का अर्थ है
A. लोग मजदूरी की परवाह करते हैं कार्य की नहीं
B. पूरी मजदूरी देने पर अच्छा कार्य होता है
C. साधारण काम के अधिक पैसे माँगना
D. बिना काम के दौलत चाहना
124. हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षण की विधि है
A. अनुकरण विधि
B. आगमन निगमन विधि
C. भाषा प्रयोगशाला
D. उपरोक्त सभी

125. गृह कार्य का मुख्य उद्देश्य है
A. छात्र को घर पर व्यस्त रखना
B. पढ़ाए गए पाठ को दोहराने के लिए अवसर देना
C. सुलेख की योग्यता का विकास करना
D. सम्बन्धित पाठ में रुचि उत्पन्न करना
126. भाषा शिक्षण के उपागम हैं
A. पाठ संसर्ग उपागम B. रचना शिक्षण उपागम
C. (A) और (B) दोनों D. इनमें से कोई नहीं
127. छात्रों के शब्द भण्डार में वृद्धि करने का उपाय है
A. शब्दकोश का उपयोग
B. छात्रों में स्वाध्याय की प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ाना
C. शिक्षक द्वारा अच्छे व नये शब्दों का प्रयोग
D. उपरोक्त सभी
128. आगमन विधि के रूपों की संख्या है
A. पाँच B. दो
C. सात D. तीन
129. शिक्षण कौशल का उपयोग किया जाता है
A. कक्षा के अन्दर B. कक्षा के बाहर
C. (A) और (B) दोनों D. इनमें से कोई नहीं
130. लिखित अभिव्यक्ति का साधन नहीं है
A. पत्र लेखन B. निबन्ध लेखन
C. वाद-विवाद D. नाट्य लेखन
131. बालकों को लिखना सिखाने से पहले यह आवश्यक है
A. अक्षर सिखाना
B. बारहखड़ी सिखाना
C. लेखन सम्बन्धी जिज्ञासा उत्पन्न करना
D. उनको क्रियाशील बनाना
132. प्रिन्ट मीडिया में सम्मिलित नहीं किया जा सकता
A. समाचार-पत्र B. पत्रिकाएँ
C. पाठ्य-पुस्तक D. नाट्य लेखन
133. SITE क्या है?
A. टी वी चैनल
B. उपग्रह अनुदेशात्मक दूरदर्शन प्रयोग
C. (A) और (B) दोनों
D. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
134. वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों की उपयोगिता का प्रमुख कारण है
A. रटई से मुक्ति B. पाठ्यक्रम व्याप्ति
C. निष्पक्ष मूल्यांकन D. विद्यार्थियों का हित
135. विचारों की अच्छी अभिव्यक्ति किस प्रकार के प्रश्नों में हो सकती है?
A. वस्तुनिष्ठ B. अतिलघुतरात्मक
C. निबन्धात्मक D. लघुतरात्मक
136. किसने मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया को त्रिमुखी बताकर त्रिकोण के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया?
A. मौरीसन B. हरबर्ट
C. ब्लूम D. क्रेथवाल

137. उपचारात्मक शिक्षण द्वारा
A. अध्यापकों की कमियों का उपचार करते हैं
B. छात्रों के घालय होने पर उपचार करते हैं
C. छात्रों की कमजोरियों का निदान कर उसे दूर करने हेतु शिक्षण करते हैं
D. कुछ कह नहीं सकते
138. उच्चारण सुधारने का कार्य किन कक्षाओं में करना चाहिए?
A. प्रारम्भिक B. माध्यमिक
C. उच्च-माध्यमिक D. उच्च कक्षाओं में

निर्देश (139-143): निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

भारत अब प्रौढ़ावस्था में आ पहुँचा है। भीषण घात-प्रतिघात से साक्षात्कार करते हुए भी उसने बहुमुखी विकास किया है, इसमें सन्देह नहीं। लेकिन उसका एक प्रकोष्ठ अन्धकार में अभी भी डूबा हुआ है- हृदय, जोकि मानवीय क्रिया व्यापार कानियन्ता है। इस समय वह स्वार्थपरता और भोगवाद के ऐसे रोग से ग्रसित हो गया है जिसके कारण मानवीय आचरण भी बनैला हो गया है। क्षेत्रवाद, जातिवाद, भाषावाद, सम्प्रदायवाद-प्रभृति विभिषिकाएँ जो आजादी के साथ उपहार में मिली थीं, आए दिन कहीं-न-कहीं अपनी लोमहर्षक लीला सम्पन्न करती रहती हैं। परिणामस्वरूप शिथिल पड़ते अनुशासन के बन्धन, विखण्डित होती श्रद्धा और कलंकित होता विश्वास-मानवता के लिए काँटों की सेज बन प्रस्तुत हो रही है। कतिपय लोलकपोलों की कृत्रिम रंगीनियाँ समूह देशवासियों का पर्याय मान लेना उचित नहीं। अतः कल्पना के भव्य महलों के ध्वंसावशेषों पर यथार्थ की झोपड़ियों का निर्माण ही उचित होगा।

139. वह शब्द बताइए जिसमें सन्धि तथा प्रत्यय दोनों का प्रयोग हुआ है
A. रंगीनियाँ B. ध्वसाविशेषों
C. अधीरता D. सम्प्रदायवाद
140. इनमें से वह शब्द बताइए जिसमें समास तथा उपसर्ग का प्रयोग हुआ है
A. घात-प्रतिघात B. भारतवासियों
C. कर्मयोगी D. आत्मनिर्भरता
141. वह तत्सम शब्द बताइए जिसके साथ उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय दोनों का प्रयोग हुआ है
A. मानवीय B. मानवता
C. अधीर D. विखण्डित
142. कर्म तत्पुरुष समास का उदाहरण इनमें से कौन-सा है?
A. लोमहर्षक B. आत्मनिर्भरता
C. देशवासियों D. सर्वाधिक
143. इनमें से कौन-सा शब्द तत्सम है?
A. स्वतन्त्रता B. श्रद्धा
C. झोपड़ियों D. आजादी

निर्देश (144-148): निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

कुसुम शाम को मन्दिर में दर्शन करते हुए घर गई। वह देर तक गीत गाती रही। उसे समय का पता ही न था। आधी रात बीत गई। उसने सितार बजाई। फिर भी उसका मन न लगा। उसने टहलना शुरू किया, रात किसी तरह कटी। सुबह उसकी आँखें नींद से बोझिल हो रही थीं। वह देर तक सोती रही। माँ ने आकर जगाया और कलेवा करने के लिए कहा। जैस-तैसे वह उठी, नहाई और साइकिल से कॉलेज के लिए चली। कॉलेज में उसकी सखी न घी के पराँठे खिलाए। कुसुम के संगीत प्रेम की कॉलेज में छात्र ही नहीं, परिवार में मामा, चाचा, नाना और भाई-बहन भी प्रशंसा करते हैं।

144. जैस-तैसे के बीच कौन से चिन्ह का प्रयोग किया गया है ?
A. लाघव B. विवरण
C. योजक D. अर्धविराम
145. 'कुसुम शाम को घर गई।' इस वाक्य में कौन-सा काल है?
A. सामान्य भूत B. आसन्न भूत
C. पूर्ण भूत D. संदिग्ध भूत
146. कारक चिह्न के प्रयोग के बावजूद इनमें से किस शब्द का बहुवचन नहीं बनता?
A. घी B. गीत
C. घर D. सखी
147. इनमें से किस शब्द का लिंग नहीं बदलता?
A. चाचा B. छात्र
C. साइकिल D. मामा
148. इनमें से कौन-सा शब्द सदैव बहुवचन में ही प्रयुक्त होता है?
A. दर्शन B. मन
C. पराँठा D. सितार
149. 'ईश्वर तुम्हें सफलता प्रदान करे।' यह वाक्य है
A. संकेतवाचक B. विधानवाचक
C. इच्छावाचक D. विस्मयावाचक
150. 'मेरा छोटा भाई प्रशान्त धार्मिक पुस्तकें अधिक पढ़ता है।' इस वाक्य में विधेय का विस्तार है
A. छोटा भाई B. धार्मिक पुस्तकें अधिक
C. मेरा भाई प्रशान्त D. पढ़ता है

English Language - 2

151. The dramatic monologue, a technique of drama, is a
A. dialogue with self by the character
B. it is for the audience
C. it expresses mind and innermost feeling of the character on the stage
D. All of the above
152. The English sonnet has
A. three quatrains and a couplet
B. two quatrains and a couplet

- C. four quatrains and a couplet
D. None of the above

153. The elegy is a
A. Mourning or lamentation poem
B. It is formal and sustained poem
C. It is judged by its theme or subject matter not by its meter or stanza form
D. All of the above
154. What does the word 'diphthong' mean?
A. One sound B. Two sounds glide
C. Single word D. Double words
155. Monophthongs are _____ in numbers.
A. 8 B. 10
C. 12 D. 14
156. The correct transcription of the word 'examination' is
A. /ɪg.zæmɪ'neɪʃn/ B. /ekdzemineʃMən/
C. /egzemlneʃən D. /egdəmine|ʃən/
157. The correct transcription of the word 'classes' is
A. /kla :slz/ B. /ɪŋglɪʃ/
C. /klesedz/ D. /klasldz/
158. The correct transcription of the word 'English' is
A. /ɪŋglɪʃ/ B. /ɪŋglɪʃ/
C. /english/ D. /englɪs/
159. Which of these is a constituent of communicative competence?
A. Grammatical competence
B. Strategic and socio-linguistic competence
C. Discourse competence
D. All of the above
160. Delayed language development is called
A. deficiency B. aphasia
C. dumbness D. handicap
161. Which of these is not a cause of disorders?
A. Socio-economic, emotional, environmental are educational cause
B. Excessive use of toffees, chocolates and fast food
C. Poor model
D. Repression and over control by parents are teachers
162. Which of these is the goal of communicative approach?
A. Appropriateness B. Acceptable language
C. Fluency D. All of the above
163. In present era English language teaching is facing
A. over emphasis on grammar
B. lack of language laboratory
C. teaching through translation
D. All of these
164. Unit test is an expression of _____ evaluation
A. normative B. formative
C. effective D. affective
165. Highly reliable test is
A. objective type B. essay type
C. true and false D. None of these

Directions: In the following question, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are

suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

166. Terrorists are trying to _____ several bridges.
A. blow up
B. breakdown
C. fallout
D. None of the above
167. Which of these is the strategy of remedial teaching?
A. Action research B. Programmed test
C. Both (A) and B. D. None of these
168. The aim of remedial teaching is
A. to diagnose learning difficulties
B. to eliminate ineffective habits
C. reteach incorrectly learnt skills
D. B. and C.

Directions (169-173): Read the following passage and give the answer.

There is no short cut to success. The route to success is hard and long. Consistent hard work is the main secret of success. Those who shun work are bound to fail. The second ingredient of success is perseverance. Perseverance is the steadfast pursuit of an aim without any let-up or hindrance. There may be difficulties, obstacles, hurdles and barriers in your path, but you don't have to get discouraged, disheartened and frightened. You have to push on with fortitude. Temptations of comfort and enjoyment have to be brushed aside. Another important and indispensable requirement for success is concentration. All your attention and energy should be riveted to your aim in life. You should not be able to think of anything except your goal. No digressions and deviations.

169. In the above paragraph the word 'second' indicates
A. sequence B. addition
C. emphasis D. time
170. Which one of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?
A. Aim of life
B. Hard work and success
C. Shortcut of success
D. The secret of success
171. Hard work _____ in success.
A. result B. results
C. resulted D. None of these
172. In the above passage the author wants to convey
A. success is the result of hard work
B. perseverance is essential for success
C. to get success, get rid of all obstacles
D. All of the above
173. People do hard work, hard work is essential for success, so people are hard working. Above lines contain
A. the fallacy of hasty generalization
B. the fallacy of false analogy
C. the fallacy of equivocation
D. the fallacy of composition

Directions (174-177): Read the following passage and give the answer.

Extract 1

1. The seed I spent or sown it where
2. The land is his and none of mine?
3. We speak like strangers, there's no sign
4. Of understanding in the air,
5. This child is built to my design
6. Yet what he loves I cannot share.

Extract 2

7. Silence surrounds us. I would have
8. Him prodigal, returning to
9. His father's house, the home he knew,
10. Rather than see his make and move
11. His world, I would forgive him too,
12. Shaping from sorrow a new love.

Extract 3

13. Father and son, we both must live
 14. On the same globe and the same land,
 15. He speaks I cannot understand.
 16. Myself, why anger grows from grief
 17. We each put out an empty hand
 18. Longing for something to forgive.
174. The rhyming scheme of Extract 1 is
A. a b b a a b B. a b b c d e
C. a b c d e f D. a b b a b a
175. In the above poem which line contains simile?
A. Only line 3 B. Only line 5
C. Both lines 3 and 5 D. None of these
176. Which lines in Extract 2 contain 'Assonance'?
A. 9, 12, 11 B. 7, 11, 12
C. 7, 9, 10, 12 D. All of these
177. Which lines match in rhyming in Extract 3?
A. 14, 15, 17 B. 13, 14, 18
C. 13, 15, 17, 18 D. 14, 15, 16
178. Everyone _____ follow the traffic rules.
A. can B. may
C. could D. must
179. Language learning starts from
A. Listening B. Speaking
C. Reading D. writing
180. The English curriculum is concerned with
A. learning of language
B. learning through language
C. Both A and B.
D. Neither A nor B.

Hindi Language - 2

181. 'यही वही लड़का है जिसले कल चोरी की थी।'
A. संज्ञा उपवाक्य B. विशेषण उपवाक्य
C. क्रिया-विशेषण उपवाक्य D. क्रिया उपवाक्य
182. 'चाहो तो इस कलम से पूरी कहानी लिख लो।' इस वाक्य में कलम किस कारक में हैं?
A. करण कारक B. कर्म कारक
C. अपादान कारक D. सम्प्रदान कारक
183. 'जहाँ-जहाँ वह गया उसका बहुत सम्मान हुआ।' रेखांकित अंश है
A. विशेषण उपवाक्य B. संज्ञा-विशेषण उपवाक्य
C. क्रिया-विशेषण उपवाक्य D. सरल उपवाक्य
184. भाषा का मुख्य कौशल है

- A. लिखना B. पढ़ना
C. बोलना D. ये सभी
185. योजना शिक्षण विधि के प्रवर्तक हैं
A. जॉन डीवी B. डब्ल्यू एच किलपैट्रिक
C. डाल्टन D. अरस्तू
186. छोटे बालकों की कल्पनाशक्ति विकसित करने का माध्यम है
A. महापुरुषों B. रसानुभूति कविताएँ
C. पौराणिक गाथाएँ D. परियों की कहानियाँ
187. भाषा शिक्षण के सिद्धान्त हैं
A. प्रेरणा का सिद्धान्त
B. क्रिया द्वारा सीखने का सिद्धान्त
C. जीवन से जोड़ने का सिद्धान्त
D. उपरोक्त सभी
188. भाषाई कौशल यथा-सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना, एवं लिखना विकास किस कक्षा तक पूर्ण हो जाना चाहिए?
A. कक्षा दो B. कक्षा तीन
C. कक्षा पाँच D. कक्षा आठ
189. छात्र मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति की योग्यता का मूल्यांकन करने समय निम्न में से आवश्यक है
A. शुद्ध उच्चारण
B. उचित गीत
C. व्याकरण सम्मत भाषा का प्रयोग
D. उपरोक्त सभी
190. श्रवण कौशल को विकसित करने के लिए उपयुक्त प्रणाली है
A. व्याख्या प्रणाली B. तुलना प्रणाली
C. गीत प्रणाली D. खेल प्रणाली
191. प्रश्न-पत्र निर्माण करने से पूर्व निम्न में से किस प्रपत्र को तैयार करना आवश्यक है?
A. पूरक पुस्तक B. ब्लू प्रिण्ट
C. पाठ्यक्रम D. प्रश्नों के प्रकार
192. श्रव्य-दृश्य सामग्री नहीं है
A. छाया चित्र B. दूरदर्शन
C. चलचित्र D. ड्रामा
193. मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति कौशल का विकास करने का सशक्त माध्यम है
A. विद्यालय पत्रिका B. नाटक
C. वाद-विवाद D. क्विज कार्यक्रम
194. मूल्यांकन का आवश्यक गुण है
A. वस्तुनिष्ठता B. विश्वसनीयता
C. वैद्यता D. ये सभी
195. भाषा दक्षता का प्रारम्भिक कौशल है
A. सुनना B. बोलना
C. पढ़ना D. लिखना
196. भाषा शिक्षक का विशेष अनिवार्य गुण है
A. विषय का विस्तृत ज्ञान
B. बाल मनोविज्ञान का ज्ञान

- C. शिक्षक विधियों का ज्ञान
D. शुद्ध उच्चारण
197. निम्न में सके उपलब्धि परीक्षण निर्माण का चरण नहीं हैं
A. शैक्षणिक उद्देश्यों को लिखना
B. छात्रों की कमियों के कारणों की जानकारी प्राप्त करना
C. प्रश्न निर्माण करना
D. समंकन योजना तैयार करना
198. भावात्मक पक्ष के मापन हेतु उपयुक्त मापनी है
A. व्यक्तित्व मापनी B. अभिवृत्ति मापनी
C. उपलब्धि मापनी D. प्रायोगिक परीक्षा

निर्देश (199-203): निम्नलिखित काव्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

फ्रांस के प्रसिद्ध दार्शनिक रोमा रोलां ने कहा था कि पूर्व में एक भयंकर आग लगी है जोकि वहाँ के अन्धविश्वास एवं कुरीतियों रूपी झाड़-झंखाड़ को दग्ध करती हुई शीघ्र ही पाश्चात्य को भी अपनी चपेट में लेने वाली है। रोलां का संकेत स्पष्ट रूपसे दयानन्द सरस्वती की ओर था जोकि भारतीय जन-जागरण के पुरोधा के रूप में उभरकर सामने आए थे।

199. अन्धविश्वास में समास है
A. तत्पुरुष B. कर्मधारय
C. द्वन्द्व D. अव्ययीभाव
200. उपसर्ग, तत्सम शब्द और हिन्दी के प्रत्यय से निर्मित शब्द है
A. दार्शनिक B. झाड़-झंखाड़ों
C. कुरीतियों D. पाश्चात्य
201. दिए गए शब्दों में 'पुरः' उपसर्ग से निर्मित शब्द है
A. पुरातन B. पुरोधा
C. सुबह D. पुराण
202. निम्नलिखित में तत्सम शब्द है
A. संकेत B. चपेट
C. झाड़ D. आग
203. निम्नलिखित में पूर्वकालिक क्रिया प्रयोग है
A. भयंकर B. उभरकर
C. करती हुई D. के रूप में

निर्देश (204-208): निम्नलिखित काव्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

क्षमा शोभती उस भुजंग को जिसके पास गरल हो
उसको क्या जो दन्तहीन, विषरहित, विनीत सरल हो
तीन दिवस तक पंथ माँगते रघुपति सिन्धु किनारे
बैठे पढ़ते रहे छन्द अनुनय के प्यारे-प्यारे
उत्तर में जब एक नाद, भी उठा नहीं सागर से
उठी अधीर धधि पौरुष की आग राम के शर से
सिन्धु देह धर त्राहि-त्राहि करता आ गिरा शरण में
चरण पूज दासता ग्रहण की बँधा मूढ़ बन्धन में
सच पूछो तो शर में ही वसती है दीप्ति विनय की

सन्धिवचन संपूज्य उसी का जिसमें शक्ति विजय की

204. उपरोक्त काव्यांश के प्रथम चरण का भाव है
- क्षमा करना भुजंग का स्वभाव है
 - क्षमा शक्तिशाली को शोभा देती
 - बलहीन व्यक्ति के लिए क्षमा आभूषण
 - भुजंग का गरल ही उसकी क्षमा है
205. तीसरे और चौथे चरण का केन्द्रीय विचार है
- अनुनय-विनय से दुष्टों को नहीं समझाया जा सकता
 - अनुनय-विनय को कभी नहीं त्यागना चाहिए
 - विनम्रता जीवन का सार है
 - अनुनय के प्यारे-प्यारे छन्द-निरर्थक होते हैं
206. इस काव्यांश की भाषा है
- माधुर्य गुण युक्त किन्तु अन्त तक पहुँचते-पहुँचते ओजपूर्ण
 - अति सरल
 - कठिन, समझने में दुष्कर
 - विषय-वस्तु के प्रतिकूल/विपरीत

207. इस काव्यांश के 5, 6, 7 चरण में किस भाव की अभिव्यक्ति हुई है?
- समुद्र की उददण्डता की
 - समुद्र के साहस की
 - राम की सहनशीलता की
 - राम के पौरुष की
208. विनय की दीप्ति किसमें निवास करती है?
- क्रोध में
 - प्रहार करने में
 - शर में
 - सन्धिवचन में
209. कर्ता के साथ 'ने' कारक चिह्न युक्त वाक्य में
- क्रिया सदैव सामान्य वर्तमान काल की होती है
 - क्रिया सदैव भूतकाल की होती है
 - क्रिया अपूर्ण वर्तमान काल की होती है
 - क्रिया पूर्ण वर्तमान काल की होती है
210. निम्नलिखित में कौन अव्यय का प्रकार नहीं है?
- क्रिया-विशेषण
 - सम्बन्धबोधक
 - समुच्चयबोधक
 - संज्ञा-विशेषण



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