



12

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL OF THE BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

इस पुस्तिका की सील तब तक न खोले जब तक कहा न जाए

A

JDD-14/SPEDT/X-14

Serial No.

POST CODE : 146/14

पोस्ट कोड

Write here Roll number and Answer-Sheet No.

यहाँ क्रमांक एवं उत्तर-पत्रिका संख्या लिखें

453277

Roll No./ अनुक्रमांक

Answer-Sheet No./ उत्तर-पत्रिका संख्या

Time Allowed : 2 hours

OBJECTIVE TYPE ONE-TIER EXAMINATION

Maximum Marks : 200

निर्धारित समय : 2 घंटे

वस्तुनिष्ठ चयन-टियर परीक्षा

अधिकतम अंक : 200

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले नीचे लिखे अनुदेशों को ध्यान से पढ़ लें।

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This Booklet contains 200 questions in all comprising the following Sections :

Sections	Test Components	No. of Questions	Page No.
(A)	i) General Awareness	20	4 - 7
	ii) General Intelligence and Reasoning Ability	20	8 - 11
	iii) Arithmetical and Numerical Ability	20	12 - 15
	iv) Test of Language : Hindi	20	16 - 18
	v) Test of Language : English	20	19 - 21
(B)	Post Specific Subject-Related Questions	100	22 - 47

2. All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.
 3. The paper carries negative markings. For each wrong answer 0.25 mark will be deducted.
 4. In case of any discrepancy between the English and Hindi versions of any question, the English version will be treated as final/authentic.
 5. OMR Answer-Sheet is enclosed in this Booklet. You must complete the details of Roll Number, Question Booklet No., etc., on the Answer-Sheet and Answer-Sheet No. on the space provided above in this Question Booklet, before you actually start answering the questions, failing which your Answer-Sheet will not be evaluated and you will be awarded 'ZERO' mark.
 6. You must not tear off or remove any sheet from this Booklet. The Answer Sheet must be handed over to the Invigilator before you leave the Examination Hall.
 7. Use of Calculator/Palmtop/Laptop/Other Digital Instrument/Mobile/Cell Phone/Pager is not allowed.
 8. Candidates found guilty of misconduct/using unfair means in the Examination Hall will be liable for appropriate penal/legal action.
 9. The manner in which different questions are to be answered has been explained at the back of this Booklet, which you should read carefully before actually answering the questions.
 10. No Rough Work is to be done on the Answer-Sheet.

उम्मीदवारों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश

1. इस पुस्तिका में कुल 200 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें निम्नलिखित भाग शामिल हैं :

भाग	परीक्षण विषय	प्रश्नों की संख्या	पृष्ठ क्रमांक
(अ)	i) सामान्य जानकारी	20	4 - 7
	ii) सामान्य बुद्धिमत्ता तथा तार्किक योग्यता	20	8 - 11
	iii) अंकगणितीय एवं संख्यात्मक योग्यता	20	12 - 15
	iv) भाषा परीक्षण : हिन्दी	20	16 - 18
	v) भाषा परीक्षण : अंग्रेजी	20	19 - 21
(ब)	पोस्ट स्पेसिफिक विषय - संबंधी प्रश्न	100	22 - 47

2. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं तथा सबके बराबर अंक हैं।
 3. प्रश्न पत्र में नकारात्मक अंकन होगा। हर गलत उत्तर के लिए 0.25 अंक काटा जायेगा।
 4. यदि किसी प्रश्न के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी अनुवाद में कोई अंतर है तो अंग्रेजी अनुवाद को ही सही समझा जायेगा।
 5. इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका में ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रिका संलग्न है। प्रश्नों के उत्तर वास्तव में शुरू करने से पहले आप उत्तर-पत्रिका में अपना रोल नम्बर, प्रश्न पुस्तिका संख्या, इत्यादि तथा इस प्रश्न पुस्तिका में उपरोक्त दिए गए स्थान पर उत्तर-पत्रिका की संख्या लिखें। अन्यथा आपकी उत्तर-पत्रिका को जाँचा नहीं जायेगा और शून्य अंक दिया जायेगा।
 6. इस पुस्तिका से कोई पन्ना फाड़ना या अलग करना मना है। परीक्षा-भवन छोड़ने से पहले उत्तर-पत्रिका निरीक्षक के हवाले कर दें।
 7. कैलकुलेटर/पामटॉप/लैपटॉप/अन्य डिजिटल उपकरण/मोबाइल/सेल फोन/पेजर का उपयोग वर्जित है।
 8. परीक्षा-भवन में अनुचित व्यवहार एवं कार्य के लिए दोषी पाये गये अभ्यर्थी व्यक्तिगत दंडनीय/वैधानिक कार्यवाही के पात्र होंगे।
 9. विभिन्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने की विधि इस पुस्तिका के पीछे छपे हुए निर्देशों में दे दी गई है, इसे आप प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ लें।
 10. कोई रफ कार्य उत्तर-पत्रिका पर नहीं करना है।

Go through instructions given in Page No. 48 (Back Cover Page)

A*

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JDD-14/SPEDT/X-14

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

रफ कार्य के लिए स्थान

VTSEZA



SECTION – A
i) General Awareness

1. The term 'epicentre' is associated with
 - (A) Earthquakes
 - (B) Volcanoes
 - (C) Cyclones
 - (D) Landslides
2. Garba is a dance form of
 - (A) Gujarat
 - (B) Rajasthan
 - (C) Orissa
 - (D) Assam
3. Where are the traces of Portuguese culture found in India ?
 - (A) Goa
 - (B) Kozhikode
 - (C) Kannur
 - (D) Kochi
4. Which is the capital of Gujarat ?
 - (A) Shillong
 - (B) Gandhinagar
 - (C) Jaipur
 - (D) Ahmedabad
5. Who was the first President of India ?
 - (A) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
 - (B) R. Venkatraman
 - (C) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (D) Hamid Ansari
6. In the context of Indian wildlife, the flying fox is a
 - (A) Bat
 - (B) Kite
 - (C) Stork
 - (D) Vulture
7. Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam is located in
 - (A) Karnataka
 - (B) Tamil Nadu
 - (C) Andhra Pradesh
 - (D) Kerala
8. 'Queensberry Rules' is the name given to the rule in
 - (A) Hockey
 - (B) Cricket
 - (C) Tennis
 - (D) Boxing
9. Which of the following awards is given by UNESCO to those who popularize use of science life ?
 - (A) Booker Prize
 - (B) Magsaysay Award
 - (C) Kalinga Award
 - (D) Kalidas Samman
10. DTAA stands for
 - (A) Direct Tariff Avoidance Agreement
 - (B) Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement
 - (C) Direct Taxation Avoidance Agreement
 - (D) Double Tariff Avoidance Agreement



11. Which was the first private bank to introduce a debit card in India ?
(A) SBM
(B) SBI
(C) ICICI
(D) HDFC
12. Which one of the following petroleum refinery products has the lowest boiling point ?
(A) Kerosene
(B) Diesel
(C) Gasoline
(D) Lubricating oil
13. Which one of the following is the first National Park established in India ?
(A) Bandipur
(B) Corbett
(C) Velavadar
(D) Periyar
14. The function of DNA in the body is
(A) To help in the synthesis of proteins
(B) To control the heredity
(C) To assist in the release of energy
(D) None of these
15. Which of the following is called a 'red planet' ?
(A) Pluto
(B) Venus
(C) Jupiter
(D) Mars
16. Hippophobia is the fear of which animal ?
(A) Lion
(B) Horse
(C) Tiger
(D) Fox
17. Which event brought about a profound change in Ashoka's administrative policy ?
(A) The Third Buddhist Council
(B) The Kalinga War
(C) His embracing of Buddhism
(D) His sending of missionary to Ceylon
18. Who wrote national anthem of India ?
(A) B. G. Verghese
(B) B. C. Chatterjee
(C) Aravind Adiga
(D) Dr. Rabindranath Tagore
19. Dronacharya award is given for excellence in
(A) Literary work
(B) Social science
(C) Coaching in sports
(D) Journalism
20. World Ozone Day is observed on
(A) 16th Sep.
(B) 16th Oct.
(C) 16th Nov.
(D) 26th Sep.



ii) General Intelligence and Reasoning Ability

21. Ramu has 60 one rupee currency notes which bear numbers in order. If the number of the first note is 7575, find the number of the last note.
- (A) 7635
(B) 7632
(C) 7633
(D) 7634
22. What number should come next in this given series ? F2, ?, D8, C16, B32
- (A) A16
(B) E4
(C) G4
(D) B3
23. What number should come next in this series ? U32, V29, ?, X23, Y20
- (A) W17
(B) Z17
(C) W26
(D) Z26
24. Cloth is to Meter as Sugar is to
- (A) Chain
(B) Gallon
(C) Kg
(D) Litre
25. Find the odd man out :
225, 400, 36, 35
- (A) 225
(B) 400
(C) 35
(D) 36
26. A book contains 50 leaves. On each page, there are 20 lines and in each lines, there are 10 words. How many words does that book contain ?
- (A) 10,000
(B) 15,000
(C) 20,000
(D) 30,000
27. What number should come next in the series ? 1000, 200, 40, ?
- (A) 8
(B) 10
(C) 15
(D) 20
28. Doctor is to Medicine as Teacher is to
- (A) Books
(B) Education
(C) School
(D) Teaching
29. Raghav is 8th from the top and 28th from the bottom in the class. How many students are there in the class ?
- (A) 33
(B) 36
(C) 34
(D) 35
30. Find the odd man out :
5000, 220, 3779, 542
- (A) 5000
(B) 220
(C) 3779
(D) 542



31. How many meaningful five letter English words can be formed with the letters MASTE using each letter only once in each word ?
(A) None (B) One
(C) Two (D) Three
32. Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belongs to that group ?
(A) 63 (B) 48
(C) 24 (D) 42
33. In a certain code SAFER is written as 5@3#2 and RIDE is written as 2©%#. How is FEDS written in that code ?
(A) 3#©5
(B) 3@%5
(C) 3#%5
(D) 3#%2
34. Shalini walked 15 m towards South, took a right turn and walked 3 m. She took a right turn again and walked 15 m before stopping. Which direction did Shalini face after stopping?
(A) West (B) South
(C) East (D) North
35. Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?
(A) Mars
(B) Earth
(C) Moon
(D) Venus
36. How many such digits are there in the number 9254716 each of which is as far away from the beginning of the number as when the digits are rearranged in ascending order ?
(A) None
(B) One
(C) Two
(D) Three
37. Find the correct alternative for the question mark : 9, 11, 20, 31, ?, 82
(A) 71 (B) 60
(C) 51 (D) 41
38. Among B, F, J, K and W each having a different weight, F is heavier than only J. B is heavier than only J. B is heavier than F and W but not as heavy as K. Who is the third heaviest among them ?
(A) B (B) F
(C) K (D) W
39. In a certain code TRIED is written as '53126' and ORBIT is written as '73915'. How is BORE written in that code ?
(A) 9732 (B) 9632
(C) 9372 (D) 9532
40. Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group ?
(A) 14 (B) 18
(C) 24 (D) 36



iii) Arithmetical and Numerical Ability

41. $63 \div \sqrt{(0.0049)}$
(A) 1.285
(B) 900
(C) 90
(D) 12.85
42. If $x \div y = 2 \div 3$ then $y^2 \div x^2 = ?$
(A) $\frac{4}{9}$ (B) $\frac{2}{3}$
(C) $\frac{5}{2}$ (D) $\frac{9}{4}$
43. $(6^3)^2 =$
(A) 108
(B) 324
(C) 1296
(D) 46656
44. A reduction of 10% in the price of rice enables a person to obtain 22 kg more for Rs. 250. What is the original price of rice per kg ?
(A) 7
(B) 28
(C) 1.24
(D) 1.4
45. $\sqrt{(54)} =$
(A) $6\sqrt{3}$
(B) $3\sqrt{6}$
(C) $4\sqrt{2}$
(D) $3\sqrt{18}$
46. If $32 = (\sqrt{2})^x$ therefore $x =$
(A) 6
(B) 7
(C) 8
(D) 10
47. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{18}, x, \dots$
(A) $\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $\frac{1}{44}$
(C) $\frac{1}{54}$ (D) $\frac{1}{24}$
48. $\sqrt{(0.36 + 0.16 + 0.48)} = ?$
(A) 0.1
(B) 1
(C) 0
(D) 1.1
49. $999^2 + 2(999) + 1 = ?$
(A) 1000
(B) 10000
(C) 998
(D) 1000000
50. $\left(\frac{7}{8}\right) \times \left(\frac{64}{21}\right) \times \left(\frac{3}{24}\right) \times \left(\frac{6}{5}\right) \times \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$
(A) 1
(B) 0
(C) 10
(D) 100



51. If a cycle is sold for Rs. 1,120, profit earned is 40%. At what price should it be sold so as to earn a profit of 60% ?
(A) Rs. 1,320
(B) Rs. 1,180
(C) Rs. 1,280
(D) Rs. 1,260
52. The profit earned after selling an article of Rs. 625 is the same as the loss incurred after selling the article for Rs. 435. What is the cost price of the article ?
(A) Rs. 540
(B) Rs. 550
(C) Rs. 530
(D) Rs. 520
53. Arun sold an article for Rs. 460 and earned a profit of 15%. At what price should it be sold so as to earn a profit of 20% ?
(A) Rs. 500
(B) Rs. 490
(C) Rs. 460
(D) Rs. 480
54. A shopkeeper sells 200 meters of cloth for Rs. 9,000 at a profit of Rs. 5 per meter. What is the cost price of 1 meter of cloth ?
(A) Rs. 30
(B) Rs. 35
(C) Rs. 40
(D) Rs. 45
55. A shopkeeper claims to sell his articles at a discount of 10% but marks his articles by increasing the cost of each by 20%, what is his percentage gain ?
(A) 8% (B) 10%
(C) 6% (D) 12%
56. Gulabchand whose salary is Rs. 1,000 per month, receives an increase of 6%. What is his new salary ?
(A) 1,060
(B) 1,012
(C) 1,600
(D) 1,096
57. 60 is 12% of ?
(A) 300 (B) 400
(C) 500 (D) 25
58. 8% of Rs. 400 = ?
(A) Rs. 32.00 (B) 3,200.00
(C) Rs. 50.00 (D) Rs. 4.00
59. Find the least number by which when 128 is divided it becomes a perfect square.
(A) 2 (B) 8
(C) 16 (D) 4
60. Find the least number which when added to 624 makes it a perfect square.
(A) 3
(B) 2
(C) 5
(D) None of these



iv) Test of Language : Hindi

भाषा परीक्षण : हिन्दी

61. अपने से छोटों के प्रति मर्यादा दिखाने वाला प्रयोग

- (A) नमस्कार
- (B) प्रणाम
- (C) अभिवादन
- (D) आशीर्वाद

62. हकीम शब्द है

- (A) फारसी
- (B) तुर्की
- (C) अरबी
- (D) पुर्तगाली

63. निम्नलिखित में से यह बेमेल शब्द है

- (A) 3 ऋण
- (B) पितृऋण
- (C) ऋषिऋण
- (D) देवऋण

64. गजानन के लिए यह पर्यायवाची नहीं है

- (A) हेरम्ब
- (B) मूषक
- (C) द्वैमातुर
- (D) एकदन्त

65. पाड़ा _____ को कहते हैं।

- (A) भैंस के बच्चे
- (B) कुत्ते के बच्चे
- (C) गाय के बच्चे
- (D) हाथी के बच्चे

66. पुण्डरीक का अर्थ है

- (A) लाल कमल
- (B) नील कमल
- (C) श्वेत कमल
- (D) कमलिनी



67. पत्र में भवदीय शब्द प्रयोग

- (A) पत्र के आरंभ में होता है
- (B) पत्र के आरंभ में ही दाहिनी ओर होता है
- (C) पत्र के अंत में बाईं ओर होता है
- (D) पत्र के अंत में दाहिनी ओर होता है

68. साक्षर का विपरीतार्थक शब्द है

- (A) क्षर
- (B) निक्षर
- (C) अक्षर
- (D) निरक्षर

69. हाथी का स्त्रीलिंग रूप

- (A) हथिनी
- (B) हाथिनी
- (C) हस्तिनी
- (D) मादाहाथी

70. सही रूप है

- (A) दन्ड
- (B) दण्ड
- (C) दम्ड
- (D) दंड

71. हिन्दी की लिपि है

- (A) पाली
- (B) प्राकृत
- (C) देवनागरी
- (D) नागरी

72. शुद्ध रूप है

- (A) उनका संतान अच्छा है
- (B) उनकी संतान अच्छी है
- (C) उनके संतान अच्छे हैं
- (D) उनकी संतान अच्छी हैं

73. सही रूप है

- (A) उसने भयंकर भूलें कीं
- (B) उसने भयानक भूलें कीं
- (C) उसने अक्षम्य भूलें कीं
- (D) उसने भयावह भूलें कीं



74. “ ” – इसे कहते हैं

- (A) कोष्ठक चिह्न
- (B) उद्धरण चिह्न
- (C) निर्देशन चिह्न
- (D) भोजक चिह्न

75. वाक्य में जहाँ अधिक समय तक रुकना पड़े वहाँ प्रयुक्त होनेवाला चिह्न है

- (A) अर्ध विराम
- (B) पूर्ण विराम
- (C) अल्प विराम
- (D) विराम

76. पुलिस शब्द का प्रयोग हिन्दी में

- (A) पुल्लिंग है
- (B) नपुंसक लिंग है
- (C) उभय लिंग है
- (D) स्त्रीलिंग है

77. हिन्दी में वचन

- (A) दो हैं
- (B) तीन हैं
- (C) एक ही है
- (D) चार हैं

78. हिन्दी भाषा में _____ बोलियाँ हैं।

- (A) अठारह
- (B) बीस
- (C) पाँच
- (D) सैंकड़ों

79. भाषा प्रयोग से बनती है; प्रयोगालय में नहीं।

- (A) यह वाक्य गलत है
- (B) यह वाक्य अर्ध सत्य है
- (C) यह वाक्य सही है
- (D) यह वाक्य सही होने की गुंजाइश कम है

80. 'ऊँ' यह _____ स्वर है।

- (A) सन्धि
- (B) ह्रस्व
- (C) दीर्घ
- (D) लुप्त



v) Test of Language : English

भाषा परीक्षण : अंग्रेजी

81. I would have bought that pen if it _____ not been so expensive.
(A) has
(B) had
(C) have
(D) having
82. I am _____ this examination in the hope of getting the job.
(A) having
(B) giving
(C) taking
(D) sitting
83. I could not open the lock because I _____ the key.
(A) lose
(B) had lost
(C) losing
(D) lost
84. Last year my sister _____ his M.A.
(A) passing
(B) pass
(C) passed
(D) had passed
85. Her shoes _____ as she walked along the street.
(A) noised
(B) creaked
(C) squeaked
(D) lose
86. Some new bridges are _____ on the river.
(A) building
(B) build
(C) being built
(D) built

A



87. It is high time you _____ this place.
(A) leaving
(B) leave
(C) left
(D) have left
88. None of the player _____ injured.
(A) is
(B) was
(C) were
(D) has
89. Two dozen oranges _____ only five rupees.
(A) cost
(B) costing
(C) costs
(D) costed
90. Earthquake _____ ten houses.
(A) destroy
(B) destroyed
(C) destroying
(D) was destroyed
91. I _____ your proposal and regret I cannot accept them.
(A) studying
(B) study
(C) have studied
(D) studied
92. I always _____ trouble with my car these days.
(A) having
(B) have
(C) had
(D) has
93. She _____ before the idol when she visited the temple.
(A) kneel
(B) knelt
(C) kneeled
(D) all are incorrect

94. He was _____ very quickly when I met him yesterday.

- (A) -walk
- (B) walked
- (C) walking
- (D) walks

95. We _____ tennis yesterday if it has not rained.

- (A) played
- (B) would played
- (C) would have played
- (D) playing

96. The teacher made him _____ the exercise.

- (A) repeating
- (B) repeats
- (C) repeated
- (D) repeat

97. Boil the milk otherwise it will _____ bad.

- (A) get
- (B) go
- (C) grow
- (D) will

98. Two girls were _____ for a bus were knocked down by a truck.

- (A) were waiting
- (B) waiting
- (C) waited
- (D) were waited

99. I trust that you will _____ your promise.

- (A) agree
- (B) let
- (C) keep
- (D) retain

100. You are supposed to _____ here.

- (A) stopped
- (B) stopping
- (C) stop
- (D) none of these

A



SECTION – B
Post Specific Subject-Related Questions

101. The first generation learner may experience the greatest difficulty with
(A) Writing in worksheets
(B) Self-study
(C) Long answer questions
(D) Learning the first language
102. Child Labour Prohibition Act, (1986)
(A) Prohibits all types of child labour up to 14 years of age of child
(B) Prohibits child labour in risk-taking works only
(C) Prohibits child labour during school hours only
(D) Prohibits child labour by imposing the responsibility of children's education on the employers
103. The creative learner refers to one who is
(A) very talented in drawing and painting
(B) highly intelligent
(C) capable of scoring consistently good marks in tests
(D) good at lateral thinking and problem solving
104. The children of 6-11 years become proportionately thinner because they
(A) Do a lot of exercise
(B) Gain height during period
(C) Eat junk food
(D) Watch a lot of television
105. Ratheesh, 19 year old child, misbehaves in the class. What should the teacher do?
(A) Inform the parents
(B) Punish
(C) Counsel
(D) Ignore
106. Individual learners differ from each other in
(A) Principles of growth and development
(B) Rate of development
(C) Sequence of development
(D) General capacity for development
107. According to the Right to Education Act, admission of children to a particular class has been proposed to be on the basis of
(A) Ability of the child
(B) Age of the child
(C) Socio-economic status of the child
(D) Education of the parents
108. Children coming from the families of first generation learner should be
(A) Sent to special school
(B) Educated in regular schools
(C) Made to repeat the class
(D) Grouped together in class activities



109. Heredity is considered as a social structure
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Dynamic
 - (D) Static
110. Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children aims at providing educational opportunities to children with disabilities in
- (A) Regular schools
 - (B) Special schools
 - (C) Open schools
 - (D) Blind Relief Association schools
111. Dyslexia is a
- (A) Behavioural disorder
 - (B) Neurological disorder
 - (C) Genetic disorder
 - (D) Mental disorder
112. Which of the following is not a sign of reading difficulty among young learners ?
- Difficulty in
- (A) Letter and word recognition
 - (B) Reading speed and fluency
 - (C) Understanding words and ideas
 - (D) Spelling consistency
113. Which of the following is not the characteristic feature of intrinsically motivated children ?
- (A) They always succeed
 - (B) They enjoy doing their work
 - (C) They display a high level of energy while working
 - (D) They like challenging tasks
114. The statement 'Men are generally more intelligent than women'
- (A) Is true
 - (B) May be true
 - (C) Show gender bias
 - (D) Is true for different domains of intelligence
115. Charry took her class for a field trip and after coming back, she discussed the trip with her students. It may be connotated as
- (A) Assessment of Learning
 - (B) Assessment for Learning
 - (C) Learning for Assessment
 - (D) Learning of Assessment
116. The best method of checking student's homework is
- (A) To assign it to intelligent student of the class
 - (B) To check the answers in the class in group manner
 - (C) To check them with the help of specimen answer
 - (D) To check by the teacher himself in a regular way



117. The priority to girls education should be given because
- (A) The girls are more intelligent in comparison to the boys
 - (B) The girls are lesser in number than boys
 - (C) The girls were badly discriminated in favour of boys in the past
 - (D) Only girls are capable of leading for social change
118. The success of integrated education depends on
- (A) The support of community
 - (B) The excellence of text books
 - (C) The highest quality of teaching learning material
 - (D) The attitudinal changes in teachers
119. The idea of Basic Education is propounded by
- (A) Dr. Zakir Hussain
 - (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (C) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (D) Rabindranath Tagore
120. The best remedy for the student's problems related with learning is
- (A) Suggestion for hard work
 - (B) Supervised study in library
 - (C) Student achievement level
 - (D) Diagnostic learning
121. Custom is an important
- (A) Social control
 - (B) Social institution
 - (C) Way of political behaviour
 - (D) Way of thinking of Marxists
122. Main function of religious structure is
- (A) Replacement of population
 - (B) Socialization of new population
 - (C) Maintenance of a sense of purpose
 - (D) Production and distribution of goods and services
123. Function of educational structure is
- (A) Replacement of population
 - (B) Socialization of new population
 - (C) Maintenance of a sense of purpose
 - (D) System maintenance
124. The state is a National Institution, was maintained by
- (A) T.H. Green
 - (B) Herbert Spencer
 - (C) Aristotle
 - (D) Plato
125. Social equality is supported by
- (A) Marxism
 - (B) Capitalism
 - (C) Domestic Institution
 - (D) Socialism



126. The fundamental unit of human society is known as
- (A) Social group
 - (B) Tribal group
 - (C) Individual
 - (D) Family
127. What is the nature of man, according to Aristotle ?
- (A) Social
 - (B) Political
 - (C) Cultural
 - (D) Religious
128. A school is a miniature
- (A) State
 - (B) Society
 - (C) Family
 - (D) Organisation
129. Which aim of education is most useful for the community ?
- (A) Cultural
 - (B) Livelihood
 - (C) Socialization
 - (D) Technological
130. National Policy on Education (1986) makes a recommendation (8.1) that "The existing schism between the formal system of education and the country's rich and varied cultural tradition needs to be bridged". This assumes that
- (A) There is a social and cultural lag in Indian society
 - (B) There is insufficient progress of education in India
 - (C) There is enough socio-cultural progress in India
 - (D) There is great need for social change in India
131. General Psychology and Educational Psychology are dissimilar, in that Educational Psychology
- (A) Is concerned with the child and not with the adult
 - (B) Is concerned with the various aspects of learning
 - (C) Deals only with the applications and not with the theory
 - (D) Selects and emphasise certain data from general field
132. Educational Psychology is branch of Psychology. Psychology is a science. Who is the father of experimental Psychology ?
- (A) Boring
 - (B) Hull
 - (C) Wundt
 - (D) Tolman



133. Which method has made Educational Psychology a science ?
- (A) Observation method
 - (B) Clinical method
 - (C) Survey method
 - (D) Experimental method
134. The oldest method in Psychology is
- (A) Introspection
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Clinical method
135. Name the method which deals with only one person at a time and promotes his adjustment
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Clinical method
 - (D) Experimental method
136. Educational Psychology is concerned with
- (A) The learner
 - (B) The learning process
 - (C) The learning situation
 - (D) All of these
137. The content of Educational Psychology includes
- (A) Special items concerning teaching and learning
 - (B) Wide ranging items concerning human motivation and learning
 - (C) Special items concerning processes of education in particular
 - (D) None of these
138. The primary task of the teacher is
- (A) To teach the prescribed curriculum
 - (B) To stimulate and guide student learning
 - (C) To promote habits of conformity to adults demands and expectations
 - (D) To provide diagnostic and remedial aid wherever indicated
139. The first step in conducting an experiment is
- (A) To collect data
 - (B) To setup a laboratory
 - (C) To formulate a hypothesis
 - (D) To interpret data
140. Which of the following is the most important factor underlying the success of beginning teacher ?
- (A) His personality and ability to relate to the class
 - (B) His attitudes and outlook on life
 - (C) His verbal facility and organizational ability
 - (D) His scholarship and intellectual ability



141. Which method of research contributes most to the advancement of Educational Psychology as a science ?
(A) Clinical method
(B) Experimental method
(C) Historical method
(D) Survey method
142. The overprotected child will tend to display
(A) Aggressiveness
(B) Defensiveness
(C) Immaturity
(D) Negativism
143. Dynamic Psychology is the Psychology of
(A) Motivation and Emotion
(B) Perception and Attention
(C) Learning and Memory
(D) Personality and Intelligence
144. Both the terms "emotion" and "motivation" came from the same Latin root
(A) Movement
(B) Move
(C) Moment
(D) Movere
145. Who assumed that human motives are arranged in a hierarchy of potency ?
(A) Neal Miller (1959)
(B) Janis and Mann (1977)
(C) Jerome Singer (1962)
(D) A. H. Maslow (1970)
146. According to Maslow, the self-actualizing tendency is
(A) Instinct
(B) Imprinting
(C) Growth motivation
(D) Deficiency motivation
147. A young woman who turns herself into a religious worker has a strong
(A) Approach gradient
(B) Social motive
(C) Hyper vigilance
(D) Encephalization
148. Motives can be
(A) Inferred from behaviour
(B) Observed directly
(C) Used to explain behaviour
(D) Used to predict behaviour
149. The "need for success", "expectancy for success" and the "incentive value of success" are three motivational factors which determine the strength of
(A) Social Motives
(B) Biological Motives
(C) Personal Motives
(D) Achievement Need



150. Behaviour of the mentally ill persons is greatly influenced by their
- (A) Conscious motives
 - (B) Innate releasing mechanism
 - (C) Unconscious motives
 - (D) Fixed-action pattern
151. Physiologists use the term homeostasis to describe the body's tendency to maintain a balance or equilibrium among its
- (A) External physiological status and environment
 - (B) Internal physiological status and the environment
 - (C) Displacement behaviour and encephalization
 - (D) Approach gradient and avoidance gradient
152. The technique by which the strength of need is measured in terms of readiness with which a task is learned under different conditions of motivation is known as
- (A) Activity wheel
 - (B) Obstruction method
 - (C) The choice and preference method
 - (D) Learning method
153. An intra-organic activity or condition of tissue supplying stimulation for a particular type of behaviour is known as
- (A) Need
 - (B) Motive
 - (C) Drive
 - (D) Conflict
154. The goals which the person tries to escape are called
- (A) Positive goals
 - (B) Vectors
 - (C) Valences
 - (D) Negative goals
155. A person's need for feeling competent and self-determining in dealing with his environment is called
- (A) Intrinsic motivation
 - (B) Instinct
 - (C) Imprinting
 - (D) Coolidge effect
156. Curiosity comes under
- (A) Social motives
 - (B) Personal motives
 - (C) Non-homeostatic motives
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)



157. "Intrinsic Motivation Theory" was developed by
(A) Halow (1950)
(B) Sigmund Freud (1902)
(C) Mark and Ervin (1970)
(D) Dollard (1939)
158. Which one of the following is not a psychological motive ?
(A) Need for achievement
(B) Need for affection
(C) Need for belonging
(D) Need for oxygen
159. An object or thing which directs or stimulates behaviour
(A) Instinct (B) Incentive
(C) Need (D) Motive
160. A pituitary hormone associated with the secretion of milk is known as
(A) Prolactin
(B) Adrenalin
(C) Estrogen
(D) Progesterone
161. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up
(A) Through a resolution of the provisional government
(B) By the Indian National Congress
(C) Under the Indian Independence Act, 1947
(D) Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
162. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution ?
(A) Rajendra Prasad
(B) C. Rajagopalachari
(C) Tej Bahadur Sapru
(D) B. R. Ambedkar
163. Which of the following Act gave representation to the Indians for the first time in legislation ?
(A) Indian Councils Act, 1919
(B) Govt. of India Act, 1935
(C) Indian Councils Act, 1909
(D) Govt. of India Act, 1919
164. The idea of the Constitution of India was first of all given by
(A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Shri M.N. Roy
(D) Mahatma Gandhi
165. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held in
(A) Bombay
(B) Lahore
(C) Calcutta
(D) New Delhi



166. Which of the following persons is not part of an Individual Education Plan team ?
- (A) Parents of the child
 - (B) Regular education teacher of the child
 - (C) Representative of the school
 - (D) (A), (B), (C)
167. Which of the following conditions is not among the primary reasons for preschool children to be served by special education providers ?
- (A) Development delay
 - (B) Autism
 - (C) Speech and language impairment
 - (D) Spina bifida
168. Which of the following services is not part of public health ?
- (A) Vaccination clinics
 - (B) Outpatient therapy services
 - (C) Fluoridation of drinking water
 - (D) Workplace safety inspections
169. Regulation of health professionals occurs at this level of public health services
- (A) International
 - (B) Federal
 - (C) State
 - (D) Local
170. Which of the following services is considered part of the assurance function of public health agencies ?
- (A) Enforce sanitation laws
 - (B) Diagnose and investigate infectious disease outbreaks
 - (C) Formation of community health partnerships
 - (D) Develop policies that address community health problems
171. Which of the following conditions is not a high priority public health focus area that can be addressed by occupational therapists and physical therapists ?
- (A) Arthritis
 - (B) Nutrition and overweight
 - (C) Knee ligament repair
 - (D) Chronic back condition
172. A teacher will become an effective communicator if
- (A) He uses instructional aids
 - (B) He helps students get meaning out of what he teaches
 - (C) He asks questions between teachings
 - (D) He helps students get correct answers to the questions on the topic
173. A good teacher is one who is capable of
- (A) Finishing the course in time
 - (B) Inducing the students to learn
 - (C) Giving a good result
 - (D) Helping students in preparing good notes

174. A student tries to solve a problem without any help from a teacher. The teacher should
- Advise him/her to take help from his/her colleagues
 - Pay no attention to him/her
 - Scold him/her for foolishness
 - Appraise his/her individual effort
175. Which one of the following is an indicative of the quality of teaching ?
- Period of maintaining peace in the classroom
 - Standard of questions raised by students in the classroom
 - Standard of answers replied by students in the classroom
 - Pass percentage of the students
176. The main purpose of teaching is
- Development of thinking power
 - Development of reasoning power
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - Giving information only
177. A teacher needs to study Philosophy of Education because of
- Understanding theory inherited in Philosophy
 - Being acquainted with abstract knowledge
 - Setting aims and objectives of curriculum
 - Getting ideas to control teaching behaviour
178. 'Values are inherent in every human being' is reflected in
- Realism
 - Pragmatism
 - Naturalism
 - Idealism
179. In a classroom, ideal situation is that in which
- The lecturer delivers his lecture with full confidence as he prepares himself for the lecture before coming in the classroom.
 - Students come in the classroom with full preparedness and discuss with each other on the subject in the presence of the lecturer.
 - Lecturer and the students discuss on the subject.
 - While delivering the lecture, the lecturer uses audio-visual means.
- 1 and 3
 - 3 and 4
 - Only 2
 - Only 4
180. In order to understand his students, a teacher should be well versed in which of the following ?
- Child Psychology
 - Inclination towards understanding the children
 - Opinion of the students towards the subject matter
 - All of the above

181. Which method of teaching encourages the maximum use of knowledge ?
(A) Problem Solution Method
(B) Laboratory Method
(C) Self-Study Method
(D) Team-Study Method
182. In which of the following important features is a open book exam method ?
(A) Students remain serious
(B) It increases attendance in the class-room
(C) It reduces the worry of students related to examination
(D) It compels student for thinking
183. Effective teacher is
(A) Who has control over the class
(B) Who can deliver more information in limited period
(C) Who inspires students how to learn
(D) Amends carefully the assignment
184. Methods used to organize classroom activities and instruction, creating a happy and productive learning environment are known as
(A) Co-operative learning
(B) Lesson planning
(C) Classroom management
(D) Method of loci
185. According to your text, the best way to reduce wasted class time is
(A) Squeezing more minutes of instruction out of a classroom day
(B) To have all the lesson materials ready to go
(C) To effectively communicate the value of learning to students
(D) To start class promptly when the bell rings
186. To maintain the momentum in the classroom, the best thing a teacher can do is
(A) To provide frequent breaks in the lesson, keeping task engagement high
(B) To walk around and engage the students in their work
(C) To avoid interruptions or slowdowns, keeping task engagement high
(D) To have all the lesson materials prepared in advance
187. According to studies of teacher's actions, the most important time for a teacher to define and implement his or her classroom management plan
(A) Is during the first few days of the school year
(B) Is right after report cards come out
(C) At the last day of each grading period
(D) Is during the second week of school, once the composition of the class has stabilized



188. Teachers can eliminate much routine classroom misbehaviour without breaking the momentum of the lesson
- (A) By setting up a token economy whereby students are rewarded for staying on task
 - (B) By the use of simple nonverbal cues to students
 - (C) By isolating potential troublemakers from the rest of the class
 - (D) By talking fast and moving the lesson along
189. Which of the following is not a formal assessment ?
- (A) Assignment
 - (B) Paper
 - (C) Quiz
 - (D) Discussion
190. Which of the following is not an informal assessment ?
- (A) Assignment
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Rating scales
 - (D) Discussion
191. Education _____ explains the gaining experience from birth through old age.
- (A) Training
 - (B) Philosophy
 - (C) Programmer
 - (D) Psychology
192. According to human factor, individuals may vary from _____ to day in their performance.
- (A) Day
 - (B) Week
 - (C) Year
 - (D) Month
193. When a teacher is certified to teach it doesn't mean his _____ is completed.
- (A) Learning
 - (B) Education
 - (C) Training
 - (D) Planning
194. The staff should examine the programme continuously with the _____ of the principal.
- (A) Administration
 - (B) Supporting
 - (C) Helping
 - (D) Leadership

195. The current view of childhood assumes that
- (A) Children are similar to adults in most ways
 - (B) Children are best treated as young adults
 - (C) Childhood is basically a "waiting period"
 - (D) Childhood is a unique period of growth and change
196. Creative writing should be an activity planned for
- (A) Only those children reading on grade level
 - (B) Only those children who can spell and also, can write cohesive sentences
 - (C) Only those children who want to write for the newspaper of the class
 - (D) All children
197. The normal twelve years old child is most likely to
- (A) Have difficulty with gross motor coordination
 - (B) Have anxiety feelings about pleasing adults
 - (C) Confine his/her interests to the here and now
 - (D) Be eager for peer approval
198. The reason why students run from school is
- (A) Lack of interesting class teaching work
 - (B) Lack of interest in studies on the part of students
 - (C) Not giving punishment to students
 - (D) Callous attitude of teachers towards the problem
199. You find a student to be intelligent. You will
- (A) Remain pleased with him
 - (B) Not give him additional homework
 - (C) Motivate him so that he can make more progress
 - (D) Inform his parents about the fact that he is intelligent
200. The term 'identical elements' is closely associated with
- (A) Group instruction
 - (B) Transfer of learning
 - (C) Jealousy between twins
 - (D) Similar test questions



IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

उम्मीदवारों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश

11. This booklet contains 48 pages.
12. Please check all the pages of the Booklet carefully. In case of any defect, please ask the Invigilator for replacement of the Booklet.
13. **Directions :** Each question or incomplete statement is followed by four alternative suggested answers or completions. In each case, you are required to select the one that correctly answers the question or completes the statement and blacken (●) appropriate circle A, B, C or D by Blue / Black Ball-Point Pen against the question concerned in the Answer-Sheet. (For V.H. candidates corresponding circle will be blackened by the scribe)
14. Mark your answer by shading the appropriate circle against each question. The circle should be shaded completely without leaving any space. The correct method of shading is given below.

Wrong Method	Wrong Method	Wrong Method	Correct Method

The Candidate must mark his/her response after careful consideration.

15. There is only one correct answer to each question. You should blacken (●) the circle of the appropriate column, viz., A, B, C or D. If you blacken (●) more than one circle against any one question, the answer will be treated as wrong. If you wish to cancel any answer, you should completely erase that black mark in the circle in the Answer-sheet, and then blacken the circle of revised response.
16. A machine will read the coded information in the OMR Answer-Sheet. In case the information is incomplete/different from the information given in the application form, the candidature of such candidate will be treated as cancelled.
17. Use the space for rough work given in the Question Booklet only and not on the Answer-Sheet.
18. You are NOT required to mark your answers in this Booklet. All answers must be indicated in the Answer-Sheet only.

11. इस पुस्तिका में 48 पेज हैं।
12. इस पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठों का ध्यानपूर्वक निरीक्षण करें। यदि कोई दोष है, तो निरीक्षक को उसे बदलने के लिए कहें।
13. निर्देश : प्रत्येक प्रश्न अथवा प्रत्येक अधूरे कथन के बाद चार उत्तर अथवा पूरक कथन सुझाये गये हैं। प्रत्येक दशा में आपको किसी एक को चुनना है जो प्रश्न का सही उत्तर दे अथवा कथन को पूरा करें और आपको उत्तर-पत्रिका में उपयुक्त गोलाकार खाने A, B, C या D को नीला या काला बॉल-पॉइन्ट पेन से काला (●) करना है। (दृष्टिबाधित उम्मीदवारों के लिए संगत गोलाकार लिपिक द्वारा काला किया जाए)
14. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने उचित वृत्त का चिन्हांकन करके अपना उत्तर लिखें। वृत्त को बिना कोई स्थान छोड़े चिन्हांकित करें। चिन्हांकित करने का सही तरीका नीचे दिया गया है।

गलत तरीका	गलत तरीका	गलत तरीका	सही तरीका

अभ्यर्थी को अपना उत्तर ध्यान पूर्वक सोच विचार के उपरान्त चिन्हित करना चाहिए।

15. प्रत्येक प्रश्न का केवल एक ही सही उत्तर है। आपको समुचित कॉलम अर्थात् A, B, C या D के गोलाकार खाने को काला (●) करना है। यदि आप किसी प्रश्न के सामने एक से अधिक गोलाकार खाने को भरेंगे (●) तो आपका उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा। यदि आप किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो आप उत्तर-पुस्तिका के उस गोलाकार खाने से काले निशान को पूरी तरह से मिटा दें और तब बदले हुए उत्तर के लिए गोलाकार खाने को काला कर दें।
16. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रिका में भरी गई कूट सूचना को एक मशीन पढ़ेगी। यदि सूचना अपूर्ण है अथवा आवेदन पत्र में दी गई सूचना से भिन्न है, तो ऐसे अभ्यर्थी की अभ्यर्थिता निरस्त समझी जायेगी।
17. कच्चे कार्य के लिए केवल प्रश्न पत्र में दिए गये स्थान का प्रयोग करें। उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कच्चा कार्य न करें।
18. इस पुस्तिका के अन्दर आपको उत्तर अंकित नहीं करने हैं। उत्तर केवल उत्तर-पत्रिका में ही दें।

Go through instructions given in Page No. 1 (Facing Page)