

UPPER PRIMARY TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST

Time: 1 hr, 30 minutes

MM : 150

General Instructions for Candidates:

1. The question paper contains 150 questions. Each question carries one mark.
2. All questions in Section I are compulsory.
3. Each question has four options, out of which there is only one correct answer. The answer chosen by you must be marked in the answer sheet by darkening the relevant option.
4. There are four sections in the question paper:

(i) Child Development & Pedagogy (compulsory)	30 MCQs	30 Marks
(ii) Language I (compulsory)		
Hindi	30 "	30 "
English	30 "	30 "
(iii) Language II (compulsory)	30 "	30 "
Hindi	30 "	30 "
English	30 "	30 "
(iv) Mathematics and Science	60 "	60 "
Social studies	60 "	60 "

All questions in Section I are compulsory for all students

In Section 2 candidate has to choose one language from the given list and in Section 2 a language other than the one selected as language I from the given list.

In Section 4 candidates have to answer question from

Mathematics and Science

OR

Social Studies

In Sections II and III answer questions in the languages selected out the lists for language I and II. In Section IV answer questions either in Mathematics & Science or in Social Studies have to be attempted.

5. Do not spend time on questions, the answers to which, you are not sure about. Proceed to the next ones and return to such questions if time permits.
6. Answer have to be given on the OMR sheet by filling any one circle marked 1, 2, 3, 4 (both blue or black ball pen) against the several number of the question to indicate the correct answer. Filling in of more then one circles will invalidate the answer. Decide carefully before darkening a circle because answers once marked cannot be changed.

- (1) Avoid buying time
- (2) Give an appropriate reply
- (3) Tell him/her what you do not understand
- (4) Improve the quality

- (1) Do not tell or give reply on first hearing
- (2) Listen carefully to the question
- (3) Take to the person
- (4) Be indifferent to the reply

- (1) Decide the information of the class
- (2) Write the reply in short steps
- (3) Ask the person to write down the question
- (4) Let him continue with the question

Section - I

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

1. Raja, a student of your class, is very tense due to the acne on his face. What will you do?
 - (1) Ignore him.
 - (2) Tell him that it is normal and is due to hormonal changes.
 - (3) Tell him to go to a doctor as it is a medical problem.
 - (4) Scold and tell him not to waste time on these issues.
2. A student wants to share his personal problems and asks for permission to call on you at your residence. What should be your response?
 - (1) Avoid giving time.
 - (2) Give an appointment readily.
 - (3) Tell him that you do not encourage students to visit at the residence.
 - (4) Ignore the child.
3. If you come to know that a child of your class is facing problems related to parents' separation at home, what would you do?
 - (1) Do not talk to the child on this issue.
 - (2) Treat her/him sympathetically.
 - (3) Talk to the parents.
 - (4) Be indifferent to the child.
4. If You come to know that the father of a student has been tested HIV positive, what will you do?
 - (1) Disclose the information to the class.
 - (2) Make the child sit separately.
 - (3) Ask the parents to withdraw the child.
 - (4) Let him continue with the studies like others.

5. Kavya, a student of your class, is visually challenged and you have a function coming up. What will you do?

- (1) Give her the part of a narrator. (1)
- (2) Ask her to stay at home during the function. (2)
- (3) Discourage her from participating. (3)
- (4) Give her a less important duty. (4)

6. Manjusha is very interested in sports and wants to pursue her career in sports. What will you suggest to her?

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

7. Twelve year old Radhika has begun to imitate the style of talking of her teacher. This form of behavior is known as -

- (1) compensation (1)
- (2) transference (2)
- (3) sublimation (3)
- (4) egocentrism (4)

8. For conducting a social science class in an interesting way, teachers should -

- (1) give notes (1)
- (2) give written homework (2)
- (3) use role-plays effectively (3)
- (4) encourage extra reading (4)

9. A 11 – 12 year old child generally faces more problems related to -

- (1) eye hand coordination (1)
- (2) anxiety about studies. (2)
- (3) need for peer approval (3)
- (4) understanding mathematics. (4)

10. Which of the following is most essential for learning?

- (1) Good parent child relationship (1)
- (2) High intelligence (2)
- (3) Good school (3)
- (4) Desire to learn (4)

11. Which of the following is not good for quality learning?
- Making notes
 - Extra reading
 - Using guide books
 - Self Study
12. Which of the following may damage a low achieving student psychologically?
- Making children maintain record of the class test marks.
 - Discussing the marks of individual students in the class.
 - Discussing the correct answers in the class.
 - Making children correct their own notebooks.
13. When most of the students in a class do not understand a concept clearly, the teacher should –
- repeat the lesson once again.
 - conduct hands on activities on that concept.
 - ask students to take help from parents.
 - ignore and move to the next concept.
14. To correct the stammering problem of a class VIII student, a teacher should
- ignore the child.
 - provide more opportunities for speaking.
 - check the child whenever she/he stammers.
 - seek professional help.
15. Which of the following statements about the role of a teacher is correct?
- Teacher should be a critic only.
 - Teacher should favour good students.
 - Teacher should have a friendly attitude towards students.
 - Teacher should maintain a distance from students.
16. For ensuring and improving class discipline, the teacher should –
- arrange regular parent – teacher meetings.
 - call authorities to the class.
 - be strict with students and punish them.
 - evaluate the methods and approaches used in the class.

17. To address the diversity in academic achievement, an effective teaching method can be -
- (1) dictating notes.
 - (2) cooperative teaching.
 - (3) lecturing
 - (4) giving tests.
18. In which stage of cognitive development is a child, when s/he is able to work out problems logically and can do multiple classification?
- (1) Pre operational stage
 - (2) Formal operational stage
 - (3) Concrete operation stage
 - (4) Sensori-motor stage
19. Gaurav of class VII gave a letter to his classmate Seema saying that he loves her. What should the teacher do?
- (1) Ignore the issue
 - (2) Punish Gaurav
 - (3) Counsel Gaurav appropriately
 - (4) Let the Principal handle the issue
20. Children from the under privileged sections of the society can benefit more if they are –
- (1) provided with training for self employment.
 - (2) exempted from homework and class tests.
 - (3) provided with richer learning environment in school.
 - (4) given simpler learning tasks.
21. Students in classes VII – VIII face problems mostly related to
- (1) identity crisis.
 - (2) emotional sensitivity.
 - (3) low interest in academics.
 - (4) hyperactivity.
22. The term comprehensive evaluation implies -
- (1) evaluation conducted at several points of time.
 - (2) evaluation by a group of teachers.
 - (3) several tests for long hours.
 - (4) evaluation of scholastic and Co-scholastic aspects of pupil growth.

28. Raju, a student of your class, is being teased by his classmates for his dark complexion. What do you need to do as a teacher?
- (1) Ignore this issue
 - (2) Reprimand the class.
 - (3) Tell Raju not to pay attention.
 - (4) Talk to the class about individual differences.
29. 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 and explain the concepts to him.
30. While teaching if you realize that what you have taught is not correct, you should -
- (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 to finish the remaining tasks.

In Section II – Language 1, attempt either Hindi or English +

+ States will mention the languages being offered

31. निम्न में से किस शब्द की वर्तनी सही है?
- (1) श्रींगार
 - (2) शृंगार
 - (3) श्रंगार
 - (4) श्रिंगार
32. कौन सा शब्द 'अंधकार' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है?
- (1) अँधेरा
 - (2) तम
 - (3) तिमिर
 - (4) निशा
33. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से कौन-सा वाक्य सही है?
- (1) आप एक गिलास गरम दूध पी लीजिए।
 - (2) आप गरम दूध का एक गिलास पीजिए।
 - (3) आप एक गिलास गरम दूध पी लो।
 - (4) आप एक गिलास पीजिए गरम दूध।
34. कौन-सा शब्द 'चतुर' से बनी भाववाचक संज्ञा नहीं है?
- (1) चतुराई
 - (2) चतुरता
 - (3) चातुर्य
 - (4) चतुरानन
35. मोहन बड़ा चालाक है, वह हमेशा स्वार्थ-साधने में लगा रहता है। उपर्युक्त वाक्य के रेखांकित वाक्यांश का भाव किस मुहावरे में व्यक्त होता है?
- (1) उलटी गंगा बहाना
 - (2) कान भरना
 - (3) अपना उल्लू सीधा करना
 - (4) आकाश-पाताल एक करना
36. 'बन्दर क्या जाने अदरक का स्वाद' इस लोकोक्ति का आशय है—
- (1) बन्दर अदरक का स्वाद नहीं जानता।
 - (2) मूर्ख लोग अदरक के गुणों को नहीं जानते।
 - (3) मूर्ख लोगों में विवेक नहीं होता।
 - (4) नासमझ व्यक्ति गुणों की पहचान नहीं कर पाते।
37. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से किस वाक्य में सही विराम चिह्नों का प्रयोग है?
- (1) नेताजी धीरे-धीरे मंच पर आए और बोले, "भाइयो और बहनो! आप मेरी बात ध्यान से सुनिए।
 - (2) नेताजी धीरे-धीरे मंच पर आए और बोले, "भाइयो और बहनो आप मेरी बात ध्यान से सुनिए।
 - (3) नेताजी धीरे-धीरे मंचपर आए और बोले, "भाइयो और बहनो, आप मेरी बात ध्यान से सुनिए"।
 - (4) नेताजी धीरे-धीरे मंच पर आए और बोले, "भाइयो और बहनो, आप मेरी बात ध्यान से सुनिए?"

निम्न गद्यांश को पढ़िए और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर पर चिह्न लगाइए।

बात जब राष्ट्रभाषा की हो तो बहुत कुछ सोचना पड़ता है। 64 साल बाद भी हम राष्ट्रभाषा के प्रश्न को हल न कर पाए तो महज इसलिए के हमें सिर्फ

सेंटिमेंट(भावुकता) भर है, संकल्प-शक्ति और व्यावहारिकता में हम आज भी कोरे हैं। कमाल पाशा तुर्क की यह कथा आज किंवदंती बन चुकी है जिसमें कमाल ने तुर्की आजादी के तुरंत बाद अपने अधिकारियों से पूछा कि कितने दिनों में तुर्की भाषा अंग्रेजी का स्थान ले लेगी, जवाब मिला दो से तीन वर्ष। इस पर कमाल ने कहा 'तब मान लो कि वह अवधि आज पूरी हो गई' और उसी दिन से तुर्की वहाँ की राष्ट्रभाषा बन गई।

उलझनें हिन्दी की राह में इसलिए भी अधिक हैं कि उसके संयुक्त परिवार में अपनी-अपनी सत्ता और पहचान के लिए प्यास बढ़ती जा रही है। पता नहीं कब-मैथिली, मराठी, भोजपुरी, खोरठा, अवधी, ब्रज, राजस्थानी आदि अपने अपने चूल्हे अलग कर लें। यदि ऐसा हुआ तो जिस संख्या के आधार पर कल तक हम दावे करते आए थे, उसे खोखला सिद्ध करने में कितनी देर लगेगी। हर बोली की उन्नति हो, अकादमियाँ बनें, यह तो न्यायसंगत है मगर हिन्दी की सारी बोलियाँ उससे अलग अपने नितान्त स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व का जोहाद कर लें तो हिन्दी किस मुँह से दावा करेगी? पहले भाषा अलग होगी फिर भाषावार प्रान्त—यह राजलिप्सा का परिणाम है। लेकिन हिन्दी की रोटी खाने वाले हमारे कई धुरन्धर साहित्यकार अपने अटपटे आचरण से उसी आत्मघाती राजनीति का पक्षपोषण कर रहे हैं।

38. राष्ट्रभाषा के प्रश्न को हल न कर पाने का क्या कारण है?

- (1) संकल्प का अभाव
- (2) प्रश्न की जटिलता
- (3) समस्या की लंबी अवधि
- (4) समस्या के प्रति समझ की कमी

39. 'संकल्पशक्ति और व्यावहारिकता में हम आज भी कोरे हैं' वाक्य में कोरेपन से क्या तात्पर्य है?

- (1) अनभिज्ञ
- (2) सरल
- (3) कमज़ोर
- (4) मूर्ख

40. कमालपाशा ने किस गुण के आधार पर तुर्की भाषा को तुरंत लागू किया?

- (1) दृढ़ इच्छा-शक्ति
- (2) सैन्य शक्ति
- (3) धन-वैभव
- (4) शौर्य-पराक्रम

41. दिए गए गद्यांश के संदर्भ में 'अपने—अपने चूल्हे अलग कर लें' से क्या तात्पर्य है?

- (1) अलग—अलग चूल्हों पर रोटी सेंकना
- (2) अपनी—अलग सत्ता स्थापित करना
- (3) अलग भोजन करना
- (4) अलग हो जाना

42. हमारे कई धुरन्धर साहित्यकार अपने अटपटे आचरण से उसी आत्मघाती राजनीति का पक्षपोषण कर रहे हैं।

रेखांकित शब्द का सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त समानार्थी कौन सा है?

- (1) अजीब
- (2) अस्पष्ट
- (3) अभद्र
- (4) अशिष्ट

43. यदि ऐसा हुआ तो जिस संख्या बल के आधार पर कल तक हम दावे करते आए थे, यहाँ किस दावे की बात की जा रही है?
- हिन्दी भाषियों की अधिक संख्या का दावा
 - बोलियों की सत्ता स्थापित होने का दावा
 - बोली बोलने वालों की अधिक संख्या का दावा
 - हिन्दी का वर्चस्व स्थापित करने का दावा
44. 'हिन्दी की रोटी खाने वाले' से क्या अभिप्राय है?
- जिनकी हिन्दी शुद्ध हो।
 - जिनको हिन्दी बोलने की आदत हो।
 - जिनकी आजीविका हिन्दी पर आधारित हो।
 - जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी हो।
45. 'यदि ऐसा हुआ तो जिस संख्या बल के आधार पर कल तक हम दावे करते आए थे, यहाँ 'संख्या' शब्द किस संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त हुआ है?
- बोलियों की संख्या के संदर्भ में।
 - हिन्दी बोलने वालों की संख्या के संदर्भ में।
 - भाषाओं की संख्या के संदर्भ में।
 - बोली बोलने वालों की संख्या के संदर्भ में।

निम्नलिखित शब्द समूहों में एक शब्द का अर्थ बाकी तीनों से कुछ भिन्न है। उस शब्द के क्रमांक पर निशान लगाइए।

46. (1) प्रतिबद्धता
 (2) अभिप्रेरणा
 (3) अभिरुचि
 (4) तटस्थता
47. (1) उदार
 (2) सहिष्णु
 (3) आशावान
 (4) अधीर
- नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में दिए गए रिक्त स्थान के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त शब्द चुनिए।
48. पंच ने होकर न्याय किया।
 (1) तटस्थ
 (2) निष्पक्ष
 (3) विवेकशील
 (4) अधीर
49. छासके पास गुजर-बसर के लिए घन था।
 (1) पर्याप्त
 (2) यथोच्च
 (3) मनचाहा
 (4) अत्यंत
50. 'सहानुभूति' के विपरीतार्थक शब्द के अंक पर निशान लगाइए।
 (1) नाराजगी
 (2) क्रूरता
 (3) संवेदनहीनता
 (4) सहमति

51. कहावत 'नै नौ मन तेल होगा न राधा नाचेगी' का क्या अभिप्राय है?
- बेतुकी बात
 - असम्भव शर्त
 - जब कुछ न हो सके
 - जब कुछ जोर न चले
52. 'उदयाचल' शब्द के लिए उपयुक्त संधिविच्छेद क्या है?
- उद+याचल
 - उदय+अचल
 - उद+आचल
 - उदया+चल
53. 'शरणागत' शब्द में कौन-सा समास है?
- अव्ययीभाव
 - तत्पुरुष
 - बहुवीहि
 - द्वद्व
54. 'स्थल' शब्द है—
- तदभव
 - तत्सम
 - देशज
 - विदेशी
55. कौन-सा वाक्य सर्कर्मक है?
- वह पढ़ता है।
 - वह सोता है।
 - वह हँसता है।
 - वह जाता है।
56. 'आगे आने वाला' के लिए एक शब्द होगा।
- गामी
 - अगामी
 - आगामी
 - अनुगामी
57. अशुद्ध वाक्य कौन-सा है?
- भोजन बनाने की व्यवस्था करें।
 - वह वापिस लौट आया।
 - मैं मंगलवार को व्रत रखता हूँ।
 - तुम्हें कुछ याद आया क्या?
58. चंद्रमा के लिए कौन-सा शब्द प्रयुक्त नहीं होता?
- निशाकर
 - क्षपाकर
 - दिवाकर
 - रजनीश
59. मानक वर्तनी वाला शब्द कौन-सा है?
- सम्बन्ध
 - संबंध
 - सम्बंध
 - संबन्ध

60. चंचल का विलोम है-

- (1) चपल
- (2) स्थिर
- (3) अचिर
- (4) अचल

ENGLISH

Section - II: Language - I

The newspaper has got a good circulation from the other countries.

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

The newspaper has got a good circulation from the other countries.

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

He never goes to the cinema on the same day.

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

He never goes to the cinema on the same day.

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Who can help me with my work?

- (A) working
helping
learning
introducing
solving

In the event of losing my car, I can't drive

- (A) coupling
coupling
clumsy
stop
sense

This penmanship and mine is worse than both of yours.

- (A) penmanship
penmanship
penmanship
penmanship
penmanship

Upper Primary
Section - II, Language - I

ENGLISH

31-35. In each of the questions 31 to 35, the given sentences are divided into four parts marked as 1, 2, 3 and 4. One part has an error in it. Identify the part for answering.

31. She died / of an illness / which she has recently acquired / while visiting her village.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
32. The newspaper / has a bigger circulation / from any other / morning newspaper.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
33. Robinson Crusoe was puzzled / to seeing a footprint/ on the sand / on the lonely island.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
34. Neither he nor his sister / were there/ in the house / when the census people came.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
35. To my point of view / his action / was totally wrong / and thoughtless.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

36-40 In questions 36 to 40 choose from the given words the one that best expresses the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

36. Who has been meddling with my papers? I can't find my diary.
(1) working
(2) resting
(3) interfering
(4) leafing
37. In the event of poisoning, immediately make the person drink salt water to induce vomiting.
(1) control
(2) clean
(3) stop
(4) cause
38. His benevolence has made it possible for many poor children to pursue education.
(1) charity
(2) unselfishness
(3) humanity
(4) friendship

39. Even as a child, Edison had an inquisitive mind.
- (1) complex
 - (2) curious
 - (3) mature
 - (4) brilliant

40. The procession dispersed into a number of small groups.
- 1. broke-up
 - 2. broke-down
 - 3. broke-off
 - 4. broke-out

41-43. In questions 41-43 select the appropriate prefix/suffix for the underlined word to fill in the blank.

41. Mr. Verma _____ powered a lawyer to plead his case.
- (1) im_
 - (2) em_
 - (3) extra_
 - (4) il_

42. He lost his way because he was _____ guided.
- (1) dis_
 - (2) un_
 - (3) mal_
 - (4) mis_

43. Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves from bond _____.
- (1) _age
 - (2) _ance
 - (3) _ness
 - (4) _ship

44-46. In questions, 44 to 46 select the appropriate idiom from among those given to complete the sentences.

44. When I was a child, my mother _____ for wasting time in reading the comics.
- (1) lost ground.
 - (2) set her face against
 - (3) took me to task
 - (4) put me in mind.

45. You may do this the way you like. I _____ the whole affair.
- (1) keep off
 - (2) wash my hands of
 - (3) turn away from
 - (4) stand my ground in

of the whole matter.

46. You can depend upon her. She _____

- (1) is over head and ears
- (2) doesn't have wind of
- (3) made the most
- (4) knows the ins and outs

47-48. Identify the figure of speech used in the given sentences.

47. 'Words are like leaves; and where they most abound,

Much fruit of sense is rarely found.'

The figure of speech used is a:

- (1) Metaphor
- (2) Simile
- (3) Transferred epithet
- (4) Oxymoron

48. 'Death lays his icy hands on kings.'

- (1) Metaphor
- (2) Hyperbole
- (3) Personification
- (4) Apostrophe

49-50. Identify the part of speech of the underlined words in the given sentences.

49. On account of his age, he was disqualified from the competition.

- (1) noun
- (2) verb
- (3) adverb
- (4) adjective

50. He has been asked to account for his conduct in the past week.

- (1) noun
- (2) verb
- (3) adverb
- (4) preposition

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

Europeans in the middle ages were great builders of churches and castles. These two classes of buildings expressed the ideas that ruled medieval life. The village might be, and generally was, a collection of damp, dirty and draughty hovels, the city an insanitary huddle of houses, fit breeding place for plague, the castle primarily a fortress and secondarily a dark, cold inconvenient dwelling. But the church was built as well as decorated, as lavishly as local effort could manage. Its windows were of glass and its walls were painted with pictures in bright colours. Its spire or the tower pointing upwards, directed the gaze of villager and citizen away from any unsatisfactory condition of earthly life to a cloud-land of vision and fancy.

51. Which of the following buildings was given particular attention in the middle ages in Europe?
- castles
 - houses
 - villages
 - churches
52. Why were the medieval cities fit places for breeding plague?
- The houses were built very near to each other.
 - Insanitary conditions prevailed everywhere.
 - The dwellings were damp and cold.
 - The houses were draughty and inconvenient.
53. The medieval castles were intolerable places to live in because they were
- primarily fortresses.
 - breeding places for plague.
 - dark and cold.
 - surrounded by villages.
54. The churches were made specially beautiful in the middle ages because-
- the beauty of the church made the people forget their miseries
 - people believed that God could live only in beautiful places.
 - the church was considered to be supreme.
 - angels come to live only in beautiful churches.
55. While writing about the Europe of the Middle Ages in this passage, the author attempts to project-
- the blind faith and ignorance of people.
 - the simple philosophy of life of the people.
 - the contrasts in living conditions.
 - the insanitary conditions of the cities.

56-60 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

One third of all our food – fruits and vegetables – would not exist without pollinators visiting flowers. But honeybees, the primary agents that fertilize food-producing plants, have suffered a dramatic decline in recent times, mostly from afflictions introduced by humans.

Domestic honeybees have already lost as many as one-third of their hives and their wild cousins have become virtually extinct in many places around the world.

A variety of troubles threaten the pollinators: Endless waves of development destroy nesting and feeding grounds; pesticides decimate them along with other beneficial insects.

Agribusiness increasingly treats honeybees as a mass commodity, exposing them to uncontrollable plagues of pests, introduced through human error.

Researchers have seen fewer and fewer pollinators during their travel right from the Sonoran Desert to the Malaysian rainforests. Floral biologists too increasingly realise that there is a reduction in the number of pollinators. The problem can be solved if farmers, beekeepers and pesticide applicators can come together to protect bees which are the primary flower fertilizers. This effort will require operations that extend from farms, orchards and backyards to the deserts of Mexico. Indeed nothing short of a global initiative can reverse the situation.

56. If we do not protect the bees, a time will come when
- the business of beekeepers will get severely hurt.
 - there would not be enough fruits and vegetables for us to eat.
 - farmers, and pesticide applicators will have no business.
 - we will have to depend upon only artificial food and chemicals.
57. Which of the following is not a direct reason for the decline in the number of bees?
- pesticides used by humans.
 - destruction of their nesting grounds.
 - use of honey in medicines.
 - destruction of the feeding grounds of bees.
58. The problem of reduction in the number of bees can be solved when
- beekeepers will stop keeping bees for their honey.
 - agriculture related persons will keep bee protection in mind.
 - special methods will be used to attract bees to flowers.
 - writers and journalists will start writing about protection of bees.
59. The word in Paragraph 1 which means 'diseases' is
- pollinators
 - declines
 - afflictions
 - species
60. The word 'reverse' in the last paragraph means –
- to make a vehicle move backwards for parking.
 - to change something so much that it becomes the opposite of the original.
 - to admit that the stand one took in an argument was wrong.
 - to respect what has been said before and accept it.

Upper Primary

Section III

Language II

ENGLISH

Each of the following sentences are divided into 4 parts marked 1, 2, 3 & 4. One of the parts has an error in it. Identify the part and mark it.

61. Every student/ has to wear / their uniform / from tomorrow.

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

62. All the furnitures/ in the drawing room / is made of / teak.

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

63. Either the monitor/ or the teacher/ have the keys /of the music room.

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

64. She /kept looking/ on herself/ in the mirror.

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

Select the most appropriate word from among those given to complete the sentences.

65. Events which occur once in two years would be termed as _____ events.

- (1) centennial
(2) bi-ennial
(3) annual
(4) bi-annual

66. Two persons who work together in the same office are called.....

- (1) friends.
(2) officers.
(3) companions.
(4) colleagues.

Select a word opposite in meaning to the underlined word to complete the given sentences.

67. When the enemy attacks a country, its army..... it with all its might.

- (1) defeats
(2) fights
(3) defends
(4) repels

68. Onions have become _____ now whereas they were quite cheap last year.
- (1) expensive
 - (2) insufficient
 - (3) abundant
 - (4) scarce

Select the word with the correct spelling to fill in the blanks in the given sentences.

69. I ----- a letter from my grand father.
- (1) recieved
 - (2) received
 - (3) resieved
 - (4) recived

70. It is ----- for all the students of the class to attend the scout camp.
- (1) necessary
 - (2) necesary
 - (3) neessary
 - (4) necessary

71. I subscribe to a number of-----.
- (1) megazines.
 - (2) magezines.
 - (3) magazines.
 - (4) magazins.

72. You must----- silence in the auditorium.
- (1) maintain
 - (2) meintain
 - (3) mentain
 - (4) maintane

Select the correct word form among those given in brackets to complete the sentences.

73. I need your ----- (assist) to complete the assignment.
- (1) assist
 - (2) assistant
 - (3) assistance
 - (4) assisting

74. ----- (laugh) is the best medicine.
- (1) Laugh
 - (2) Laughing
 - (3) Laughter
 - (4) Laughed

75. The heater we bought last week was found to be _____ (defect).
(1) defect
(2) defective
(3) defected
(4) defecting
76. Training in first- aid proves to be most----- (use) in emergencies.
(1) using
(2) usage
(3) used
(4) useful
- Fill in the blanks in the sentences, by selecting the most appropriate word from among 1st those given.
77. Kamal and Tara are good friends. ----- study in the same school.
(1) Those
(2) They
(3) These
(4) Them
78. You needn't hurry ----- there is plenty of time for the train to arrive.
(1) as
(2) though
(3) yet
(4) till
79. I saw an accident while I ----- to school.
(1) am going
(2) went
(3) have gone
(4) was going
80. No one will buy this horse as it is blind ----- one eye.
(1) to
(2) by
(3) in
(4) at

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

The surface of the moon looks a lot like a desert. It is dry, rocky and sandy. There are no plants on the moon. Not even a small cactus.

In the year 1969, human beings from the Planet Earth first stepped on the moon. They walked around a bit and collected some moon rocks to carry back with them. They had brought an acorn with them, along with a watering can and some potting soil. They were supposed to plant the acorn a few hundred yards away from the spaceship

but they forgot to do so. You can't really blame them though. They had so much else to do. But what if they had remembered to plant the acorn?

An acorn doesn't need a lot of things to grow. It needs water, soil, sunlight and carbon-dioxide. There is plenty of soil and sunlight on the moon but water and carbon dioxide are in short supply. That is why the astronauts had also taken a watering can with them.

They also carried a small plastic greenhouse with them. The plan was to place the green house right over the planted acorn. Then the greenhouse was supposed to be filled with carbon dioxide.

After the acorn sprouted, it would pop up through the soil right in the middle of the green house. There would be lots of water, soil, sunlight and carbon dioxide for the small plant to grow tall and strong. As the little oak tree grew, it would produce more and more carbon dioxide from its leaves. Its branches would reach out and bump into the walls of the greenhouse. One day; the top of the oak tree would poke its way through the top of the greenhouse when that happened, some of the carbon dioxide and the oxygen would escape through this hole. But the strong plant would continue to grow and continue to produce more of the needed gases.

So if you think of the moon's atmosphere as a small glass bottle in space, it might be possible for an oak tree to grow in its soil. If only the astronauts had not forgotten to plant the acorn...

Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blanks in the given sentence.

- 81 An acorn is the -----of an oak tree.
(1) seed
(2) sapling
(3) cutting
(4) back

82. The passage is about
(1) why the astronauts forgot to plant the acorn.
(2) what the astronauts carried with them.
(3) how the acorn would have grown on the moon.
(4) how to grow an oak tree.

83. The surface of the moon would allow the plant to grow because it has enough-
(1) water and soil.
(2) sunlight and soil.
(3) carbon dioxide and water.
(4) carbon dioxide and sunlight.

84. A green house is-----
- (1) a green building in which a large variety of plants are grown.
 - (2) a house made of the green plants of different kinds.
 - (3) a glass house that shelters plants from the vagaries of weather.
 - (4) a house where rare and delicate plants are stored.
85. The phrase 'reach out' in the passage means:
- (1) grow under the walls of the greenhouse
 - (2) strike the wall of the greenhouse
 - (3) enter the wall of the greenhouse
 - (4) grow over the wall of the greenhouse
- Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**
- Today the animal reserves in East Africa are facing a number of threats. Although they earn considerable revenue by attracting tourists, they do occupy land which is increasingly sought after by local people. While these reserves feed and protect animals, they are in danger of turning into barren areas or deserts. Trees, shrubs, and grass too are gradually being eaten by grazing herds.
- Another problem is to be found in the changing attitude of the animals themselves. Many of them are losing their hereditary fear of man. In this way they may become a danger to visitors and in turn to themselves. Attacks on vehicles are also beginning to increase, and it is possible that the problem will become more serious in a few years time.
- The problem of shortage of land is not a simple one. As the population increases, more and more people look hungrily at the land set aside for animal reserves. They claim that a Government's first duty is towards the citizens and not towards the tourists or wild animals. Despite the income obtained from tourism, this is an argument which is difficult to counter satisfactorily.
86. Which of the following will be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- (1) Problems Facing East African Tourists
 - (2) Popularity of Animal Reserves as Tourist Spots
 - (3) Survival of Forest Reserves
 - (4) The insanitary conditions of the cities
87. Why do many local people look hungrily at the animal reserves?
- (1) They may wish to visit them frequently.
 - (2) They may seek land for their cultivation.
 - (3) They may want to kill the animals for food.

- (4) They may dislike living in deserted places. (1)
88. What is the Government's interest in maintaining the animal reserves according to the passage? (1)
- (1) To feed and protect wild animals (1)
 - (2) To stop the people from using the land (2)
 - (3) To protect people from wild animals (3)
 - (4) To obtain income from tourism (4)
89. What does 'this' refer to in the last sentence of the passage? (1)
- (1) The revenue derived from tourism. (1)
 - (2) The claim put forward regarding the duty of the government. (2)
 - (3) The fact that animals are becoming less shy. (3)
 - (4) The problems concerning the animal reserves. (4)
90. What may be the attitude of animals in these reserves in a few years time? (1)
- (1) They may endanger every visitor who enters an animal reserve. (1)
 - (2) They may become so shy that they are never seen. (2)
 - (3) They may not fear the vehicles of the tourists. (3)
 - (4) They may start leaving the reserve and attacking the local people. (4)

Section III

Language II – हिन्दी

61. निम्न में से किस शब्द की वर्तनी सही है? (5)
- (1) ऐतिहासिक
 - (2) इतिहासिक
 - (3) ऐतिहासिक
 - (4) अतिहासिक
62. कौन–सा शब्द 'पत्थर' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है? (5)
- (1) पाषाण
 - (2) चट्टान
 - (3) प्रस्तर
 - (4) अश्म
63. 'ग्वाल' शब्द का स्त्रीलिंग क्या है? (5)
- (1) ग्वालिन
 - (2) ग्वाली
 - (3) गुवाली
 - (4) ग्वाली
64. आप यहां क्या कर रहे हैं? उपर्युक्त वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द का सही व्याकरणिक परिचय क्या है? (5)
- (1) संज्ञा
 - (2) सर्वनाम
 - (3) विशेषण
 - (4) क्रिया विशेषण
65. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से कौन–सा सही है? (5)
- (1) मेरे को दिल्ली जाने का है।
 - (2) मुझे दिल्ली जाना है।
 - (3) मेरे को दिल्ली जाना है।
 - (4) मन्ने दिल्ली जाना है।
66. ज्ञो शब्द किसी शब्द के पीछे लगाकर एक नया शब्द बनाते हैं, उसे कहते हैं— (5)
- (1) संधि
 - (2) प्रत्यय
 - (3) उपसर्ग
 - (4) समास
67. कौन–सा शब्द विशेषण से बनी भाववाचक संज्ञा नहीं है? (5)
- (1) निपुणता
 - (2) सुन्दरता
 - (3) हरियाली
 - (4) ईमानदारी
68. काफी समय बाद जब सलमा मीनू से मिली तो उसने सलमा से कहा, अब तो तुम कभी–कभी दिखाई देती हो। उपर्युक्त वाक्य के रेखांकित पद–बंध के लिए कौन सा मुहावरा उपयुक्त है? (5)
- (1) गुदड़ी का लाल होना

- (2) चींटी के पर निकलना
 (3) उंगली पर नचाना
 (4) ईद का चांद होना
69. सर्वोदय शब्द का सही संधिविच्छेद है—
 (1) सर्व+उदय
 (2) सर्वो+दय
 (3) सर्वा+दय
 (4) सर्व+ऊदय
70. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से किस वाक्य में विरामचिह्नों का प्रयोग सही है?
 (1) गीता में कहा गया है, कर्म करो, फल की चिन्ता मत करो।
 (2) गीता में कहा गया है, 'कर्म करो, फल की चिन्ता मत करो।'
 (3) गीता में कहा गया है कर्म करो फल की चिन्ता मत करो।
 (4) गीता में कहा गया है, 'कर्म करो, फल की चिन्ता मत करो।'
71. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से कौन-सा वाक्य मिश्रित वाक्य है?
 (1) राम के घर पहुंचते ही सीता चली गई।
 (2) राम घर पहुंचा और सीता चली गई।
 (3) जैसे ही राम घर पहुंचा वैसे ही सीता चली गई।
 (4) राम घर पहुंचा, सीता चली गई।
72. रहिमन पानी राखिए, बिन पानी सब सून।
 पानी गए न ऊबरै, मोती मानुस चून॥
 इस दोहे में कौन-सा अलंकार है?
 (1) अनुप्रास
 (2) यमक
 (3) शलेष
 (4) रूपक
73. $2\frac{1}{2}$ को शब्दों में क्या कहते हैं?
 (1) दो और आधा
 (2) अढ़ाई
 (3) ढाई
 (4) ढैया
74. 79 को शब्दों में क्या कहते हैं?
 (1) एक कम अस्सी
 (2) उनासी
 (3) उन्न्यासी
 (4) उन्नासी
- नीचे लिखे पद्यांश को पढ़िए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही उत्तरों पर निशान लगाइए।
 यह अरण्य झुरमुट जो काटे अपनी राह बना ले!
 क्रीतदास यह नहीं किसी का, जो चाहे अपना ले!
 जीवन उसका नहीं युधिष्ठिर, जो उससे डरते हैं
 वह उनका जो चरण रोक निर्भय होकर लड़ते हैं।

75. इस कविता की विषय वस्तु क्या है?

- (1) जंगल
- (2) खरीदा गया गुलाम
- (3) लड़ाई
- (4) जीवन

76. किसका जीवन सार्थक है?

- (1) जो उसे अपना लेते हैं।
- (2) जो परिस्थितियों का मुकाबला निढ़र होकर करते हैं।
- (3) जो उससे डरते हैं।
- (4) जो अपनी राह खुद बनाते हैं।

77. 'अरण्य' शब्द का अर्थ है—

- (1) झुरमुट
- (2) बगीचा
- (3) जंगल
- (4) पेड़—पौधे

78. 'अपनी राह बनाना'— मुहावरे का आशय है—

- (1) अपने गंतव्य तक पहुंचने के लिए स्वयं प्रयत्न करना।
- (2) अपनी इच्छानुसार कार्य करना।
- (3) अपनी राह खोजना।
- (4) निर्भय होकर लड़ना।

79. यह कविता किसको संबोधित है?

- (1) अरण्य को
- (2) युधिष्ठिर को
- (3) क्रीतदास को
- (4) जीवन को

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश पढ़िए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर पर निशान लगाए।
राष्ट्रीय एकता की बहुत बड़ी पहचान है— राष्ट्रभाषा। सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र में अंतरराज्यीय व्यवहार के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय भाषा का होना आवश्यक है। भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा हिमालय से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक विशाल— राष्ट्र को एक सूत्र में पिरो सकती है। संविधान ने हिन्दी को 'राजभाषा' माना है। भारत के राजनीतिज्ञों ने राष्ट्रीय एकता के इस सूत्र को राजनीति का मुद्दा बना दिया है। राष्ट्रीय एकता की प्रतीक हिन्दी की बात करने वालों को संकीर्णतावादी कहना ठीक नहीं है। भारत की सभी भाषाओं को विकसित और समृद्ध होने का अधिकार है। उनमें परस्पर विरोध ठीक नहीं। अंग्रेजी उनकी फूट का लाभ उठा रही है। इस देश की खूबियां इसी देश के चश्मे से पहचानी जा सकती हैं, विदेशी चश्मे से नहीं। अंग्रेजी प्रयोग के अपने क्षेत्र हैं। देश के चौमुखी विकास में आज उसका भी योगदान है पर वह यहाँ के आम लोगों की भाषा कभी नहीं हो सकती।

80. 'देश का चश्मा' से क्या अभिप्राय है?

- (1) देश में बना चश्मा
- (2) देश को देखने का नजरिया
- (3) देश की भाषाएं
- (4) देश की संस्कृति

81. 'संविधान' में हिन्दी को क्या माना गया है?

- (1) राष्ट्रभाषा

- (2) राजभाषा
(3) सरकारी भाषा
(4) साहित्यिक भाषा

82. इस गद्यांश के लिए उपयुक्त शीर्षक क्या होगा?
(1) अंतर्राज्यीय भाषा
(2) अंग्रेजी का मोह
(3) राष्ट्रभाषा का प्रभाव
(4) राष्ट्रीय एकता की पहचान—राष्ट्रभाषा

83. 'अंग्रेजी' के विषय में लेखक का मत किस से प्रकट होता है?
(1) अंग्रेजी विदेशी भाषा है, उसको भारत में महत्व नहीं देना चाहिए।
(2) अंग्रेजी की आवश्यकता है, पर वह आम भाषा नहीं है।
(3) अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग देश के सम्मान को ठेस पहुंचाता है।
(4) अंग्रेजी धीरे—धीरे राजभाषा का दर्जा ले रही है।

84. भारत के राजनीतिज्ञों ने राष्ट्रीय एकता के इस सूत्र को राजनीति का मुद्दा बना दिया है उपर्युक्त वाक्य में 'इस सूत्र' से क्या अभिप्राय है?
(1) भारतीय भाषाएँ
(2) राष्ट्रभाषा
(3) अंग्रेजी
(4) प्रश्न

85. रिक्त स्थान के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द कौन—सा है?
महात्मा गांधी ने अंग्रेजों से शब्दों में 'भारत छोड़ो' कह दिया।
(1) संक्षिप्त
(2) सरल
(3) दो टूक
(4) महत्वपूर्ण
नीचे दिए वाक्यों में रिक्त स्थान के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द के क्रमांक पर चिह्न लगाइए।
86. बच्चों में माषा सुनने, बोलने, पढ़ने और लिखने की क्षमता होती है।
(1) जन्मजात
(2) अधूरी
(3) कम ही
(4) थोड़ी सी

"जुबान संभालिए, वरना बुरा होगा। मैं ऐसी बातें सुनने का (87) नहीं हूं। यहां तो किसी ने आँख (88) तो उसकी आँखें निकाल लीं।"

87. (1) शौकीन (2) आदी (3) अधिकारी (4) पात्र
88. (1) दिखाई (2) उठाई (3) झपकाई (4) बन्द की

89. बीड़ी बनाने की तरह ही कालीन बुनना भी मिर्जापुर के लिए कुटीर है।
(1) धंधा
(2) काम
(3) जीविका
(4) उद्योग

90. 'नजरों से गिरना' से क्या तात्पर्य है?

- (1) ओङ्गल होना
- (2) मुँह फेर लेना
- (3) बदनाम होना
- (4) सम्मान खो देना

SECTION - IV

This section consists of two parts. One part has 60 questions on Mathematics and Science and the other has 60 questions on Social Studies. A candidate has to choose one of the two parts to answer questions from.

Section IV

(A) Social Studies

91. The application of the essential principles of modern engineering in Harappan cities is most characteristically evident from the practice of -
(1) lay out of many of these cities in two or more parts.
(2) channeling of water into the Great Bath and the drainage of used water from it.
(3) building of one or two-storey high houses with rooms around a courtyard.
(4) laying of bricks in an interlocking pattern while building walls.
92. One of the possible reasons for the absence of pompous buildings in the Harappan cities was-
(1) low living standard of the Harappan people.
(2) absence of class distinction in the Harappan society.
(3) absence of a monarchical system of government.
(4) scarcity of requisite material necessary for their construction.
93. The most striking way in which the rising heterodox faiths like Jainism and Buddhism differed from the Later Vedic view of life was in relation to:
(1) The law of Karma
(2) The doctrine of rebirth
(3) The faith in self-purification
(4) The belief in God
94. In one of his inscriptions, Ashoka proclaimed, "Work I do, and work I must; yet, I am not satisfied". The said statement shows that Ashoka -
(1) was not satisfied with the progress made by Buddhism under his patronage.
(2) desired his officials to emulate his noble example of serving the people.
(3) wanted to extol his image in the eyes of the contemporary kings and his subjects.
(4) was genuinely committed to serving the people relentlessly.
95. In ancient times rulers wanted to control major trading routes primarily because -
(1) such routes passing through many kingdoms provided an easy option for territorial aggrandizement.
(2) trade routes were also in most instances, the routes through which culture and religion travelled.
(3) control of these routes served the strategic purpose of preventing foreign cultural influence and military invasions.
(4) they could benefit from taxes, tributes and gifts that were brought by traders travelling along these routes.
96. In the context of studying the past, manuscripts as important material for historical reconstruction, are rather difficult to use because -
(1) they provide a great deal of detailed information to be precisely used by historians.
(2) they are often found in monastic or temple repositories away from public access.
(3) these documents frequently provide multiple versions of the same text.
(4) writings in these documents are often of archaic nature and difficult to read.

97. In medieval India, the term 'Rajput' generally referred to a group of -
(1) extremely chivalrous people who were of royal descent.
(2) warlike people who inhabited parts of medieval Rajputana.
(3) rulers, chieftains and warriors who claimed the status of Kshatriyas.
(4) people who represented the ruling class all over the subcontinent.
98. Which of the following statements is **not** true about castes in medieval India?
(1) People were grouped into castes and sub-castes on the basis of their heritage and occupations.
(2) Irrespective of the power and resources controlled by the members of a caste, caste rankings in the society were fixed permanently.
(3) Castes framed their own rules and regulations to manage the conduct of their members.
(4) Along with the rules and regulations of their respective castes people were also required to follow the rules of villages in which they lived.
99. Which of the following statements about the Mughal rule in India is **not** true?
(1) The Mughals imposed structures of administration and ideas of governance that outlasted their rule.
(2) The Mughals celebrated their genealogy pictorially, with each ruler getting a picture made of Timur and himself.
(3) The careful balance between defeating and not humiliating their opponents enabled the Mughals to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains.
(4) The Mughals copiously followed the rule of primogeniture to ensure smooth succession.
100. Which of the following statements is **true** about the new religious developments in medieval India?
(1) New religious developments were hindered in medieval India due to the inherent orthodoxy of the major religious groups in India.
(2) This was an age when Islam, Brahmanical Hinduism, Sufism and the various strands of 'bhakti' influenced one another.
(3) New religious developments in medieval India were made possible essentially because of the liberal political attitude of rulers like Akbar.
(4) Despite the propagation of liberal ideas like human equality and universal brotherhood no 'sufi' or 'bhakti' saint actually rejected the prevalent orthodox religions.
101. Which one of the following factors most helped the rise of the Marathas in the Deccan?
(1) The conquest of Muslim territories of the South.
(2) Their appointments of Muslims on higher judicial posts.
(3) Their training in the arts of administration and war.
(4) Their insistence about maintaining equality in social affairs.
102. Under the British, written records were maintained and preserved primarily because -
(1) the British wanted to prove their administrative superiority over the earlier Indian rulers.
(2) through written records the British wanted to claim legal legitimacy for their rule in India.

- (3) the British administration in India was accountable to the Home government in London.
- (4) the culture of keeping administrative records helped the British in studying and deciding policies.
103. In the context of the British rule in India the term 'colonial' meant:
- (1) India's status as a dependent country under Britain
- (2) Britain's rule in India as a victorious power in war
- (3) Britain's holding of territory in India for economic interests
- (4) Complete subjugation of India by Britain in all spheres
104. Which of the following statements is true about the lives of tribal groups during the British rule?
- (1) The tribal chiefs retained much of their traditional administrative power but lost their land titles.
- (2) 'Jhum' cultivators who took to plough cultivation often reaped good harvests.
- (3) The Forest Department established forest villages in many regions to ensure a regular supply of cheap labour.
- (4) The opening up of the forest areas to trade improved the economic condition of the tribal people.
105. Which of the following statements is not true about Gandhiji's leadership in Indian freedom movement?
- (1) Throughout India's freedom movement Gandhiji wished to build class unity and not class conflict.
- (2) During the course of the freedom struggle sometimes people thought of Gandhiji as a kind of messiah.
- (3) At times, using Gandhiji's name, tribals and peasants undertook actions that did not conform to Gandhian ideals.
- (4) Throughout India's freedom movement Gandhiji's leadership remained uncontested.
106. Which climatic region has the least temperature range?
- (1) Equatorial region
- (2) Monsoon region
- (3) Tropical region
- (4) Tundra region
107. The core of the Earth is:
- (1) Solid
- (2) Liquid
- (3) Gaseous
- (4) Plasma
108. In plantation farming-
- (1) a single cash crop is grown and processed for export
- (2) the farming is practised in semi-arid areas and therefore crop failure is common.
- (3) number of crops are grown.
- (4) there is no special emphasis on any one crop.

109. The sea between Sri Lanka and India is known as:
- Palk Isthmus
 - Palk Strait
 - Tuticorin
 - Gulf of Kuchchh
110. Which one of the following is the most porous rock?
- Basalt
 - Granite
 - Sandstone
 - Slate
111. Which layer of the Earth is **most suitable** for flying jet aircraft?
- Troposphere
 - Stratosphere
 - Thermosphere
 - Exosphere
112. If the axis of the earth were perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, then-
- all parts of the world would have only days.
 - half of the world would have only days and other half would have only nights.
 - all parts of the globe would have equal days and nights at all times of the year.
 - all parts of the world would have varying lengths of days and nights.
113. Most of the countries adopt their respective standard time from the –
- longitude of the country.
 - latitude of the country.
 - central meridian of the country.
 - longitude and Latitude both of the country.
114. Fossils of animals, plants and other micro organisms are found in:
- Plutonic rocks
 - Sedimentary rocks
 - Metamorphic rocks
 - Igneous rocks
115. For a time of one hour the longitudinal distance is equal to-
- 15°
 - 30°
 - 45°
 - 60°
116. Which one of the following is called a great Circle?
- The Arctic Circle
 - The tropic of Cancer
 - The Tropic of Capricorn
 - The Equator

117. Which one of the following countries is Not land-locked?

- (1) Afghanistan
- (2) Myanmar
- (3) Nepal
- (4) Switzerland

118. The Centre from which the earthquake waves originate is called the:

- (1) Seismic Epicentre
- (2) Seismic Focus
- (3) Seismic Centre
- (4) Seismic Core

119. An important mountain range of Europe is:

- (1) The Andes
- (2) The Atlas
- (3) The Alps
- (4) The Rockies

120. Raw materials required for Iron and Steel Industry are:

- (1) Iron-ore + Lime + Coal
- (2) Iron-ore + Lime + Tin
- (3) Iron-ore + Lime + Bauxite
- (4) Iron-ore + Steel + Coal

121. Regions in India are culturally diverse because of -
(1) social reasons.
(2) political reasons.
(3) economic reasons.
(4) historical reasons.

122. Which of the following statements displays our prejudice against life in Indian villages?

- (1) People in villages are traditional.
- (2) People in villages are undemanding.
- (3) People in villages are simple.
- (4) People in villages are backward.

123. Democratic governments in our times are usually referred to as:

- (1) People's democracy
- (2) Participatory democracy
- (3) Representative democracy
- (4) Parliamentary democracy

124. On which of the following counts can an individual be not discriminated against as per the Indian law?
(1) the language a person speaks.
(2) the way a person worships.
(3) the caste that a person belongs to.
(4) the food habits of a person maintains.

125. Which of the following is **not** a key element of a democratic government?
- People's participation through voting in elections.
 - Resolution of conflicts through the rule of law.
 - Commitment to equality and justice.
 - Unquestionable authority of the government to rule.
126. People in India generally experience inequality in terms of -
- their right to exercise political freedom.
 - their social status owing to caste identity.
 - their economic status owing to material circumstances.
 - their right to practice and profess a faith of their choice.
127. Which of the following is **not** a correct statement?
- The Gram Sabha plays a key role in making the Gram Panchayat responsible.
 - The elected representatives from each ward to the Gram Panchayat are called Panchs.
 - The Secretary of the Gram Sabha is appointed by the government.
 - The Sarpanch is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha.
128. The Indian Constitution recognises that citizens are equal in terms of Their -
- legal status.
 - cultural status.
 - economic status.
 - social status.
129. In regard to urban administration, which of the following is **not** a correct statement:
- Groups of councillors who form committees debate and decide issues.
 - The decisions of the municipal corporation are implemented by the Commissioner.
 - The terms 'Municipal Corporation' and 'Municipal Council' are synonymous.
 - Whereas the municipal 'Councillors' are elected, the 'Commissioner' is appointed.
130. Which of the following statements about Members of the Legislative Assemblies is **not** true?
- She/He can ask questions of the government in the Assembly.
 - She/He can debate an issue of public importance in the Assembly.
 - She/He can vote on a money bill and other bills as and when required.
 - She/He can defect from her/his party without inviting disqualification.
131. Which of the following is **not** a key feature of the Indian Constitution?
- Parliamentary form of government.
 - Independent Judiciary.
 - A set of written rights for the citizens.
 - Supremacy of the Executive.

132. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (1) All societies hold the same views similarly about the roles that the boys and girls play.
 - (2) Our society does not differentiate between boys and girls when they are growing up.
 - (3) The work that women do at home is valued as much as what men do outside home.
 - (4) Care-giving work is not a part of the larger system of social inequality.
133. Which of the following statements is **not** true:
- (1) The Fundamental Rights are the conscience of the Constitution.
 - (2) Directive Principles of State Policy are directions to the government.
 - (3) Secularism is a principle that does not allow a state religion.
 - (4) Federalism refers to equality of status between the Central and State governments.
134. It is important to separate religion from the state because it -
- (1) helps the state in protecting the democratic rights of citizens irrespective of their religion.
 - (2) enables the state to prevent anyone from changing her / his religion.
 - (3) helps the state to enact any legislation that may even run contrary to the religious sensibilities of any particular group.
 - (4) helps the state to effectively regulate the activities of different religious organizations.
135. The basic idea of a representative democracy is that:
- (1) The government takes steps to ensure who the people will choose as their representatives.
 - (2) The people decide for themselves who their representatives will be through free and fair elections.
 - (3) The representatives of people decide what type of government the state will have.
 - (4) The government seeks the opinion of the people's representatives to formulate state policies.
136. The independence of judiciary in India has been ensured by -
- (1) vesting the courts with the power to resolve disputes.
 - (2) accepting the courts as the final interpreter of the Constitution.
 - (3) providing for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights by the courts.
 - (4) Instituting the scheme of separation of powers in the Constitution.
137. The Supreme Court and the High Courts in India have the power to modify or cancel laws if -
- (1) people, who think such laws are not fair, approach any of these courts to decide on the issue.
 - (2) such laws are perceived to be in favour of the interests of certain groups and against the interests of others.
 - (3) on appeal, any of these courts is satisfied that such laws do not adhere to the basic tenets of the Constitution.
 - (4) such laws become controversial on account of a lack of consensus among the political parties.

138. In which one of the following is prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 not violated?
- Forcing a member of SC/ST to drink or eat any inedible items
 - Forcing any one not to vote or to vote for a particular candidate
 - Provision of employment in Govt. Sector organisations
 - Forcing to remove clothes from the person of a member of a SC/ST community
139. In which year were the fundamental duties added to our constitution?
- 1976
 - 1950
 - 1947
 - 1977
140. The Head of State of which of the following countries is not called a President
- USA
 - India
 - Germany
 - France

141. People are more likely to be healthy if -
(1) the public distribution system is made more efficient.
(2) they have proper housing facilities.
(3) appropriate sanitation facilities are provided.
(4) they get minimum education and work opportunity.
142. Health service is called public when such services are -
(1) owned by the members of the public.
(2) available to the general public without discrimination.
(3) provided by the government to all citizens.
(4) provided to the people by philanthropic organizations.
143. Agricultural labourers in villages are forced to accept low wages because -
(1) labourers are available in abundance in villages.
(2) they do not own their own farm lands to grow crops.
(3) they work in others' fields as servants.
(4) they are unskilled workers.
144. In which of the following ways does the media not play an important role?
(1) In covering news and discussing events taking place in the country and the world.
(2) In mobilizing public opinion by focusing on a particular story.
(3) In setting an agenda for the government to pursue.
(4) In giving primacy to uncritical news and views favouring the government.
145. In the context of cotton cultivation and the marketing of cotton cloth in India the merchants make a lot of profit because -
(1) the cotton producers are mostly ignorant about how the market operates.
(2) the cotton producers remain mostly busy in production activities and have no time for marketing activities.
(3) the cotton producers remain mostly dependent on merchants for both raw materials and markets.
(4) the government does not help the cotton producers in marketing their products.
146. In India the government bears the primary responsibility for providing public facilities because -
(1) there is a general lack of private initiatives in providing essential public facilities in India.
(2) provision of such facilities can be shared by all.
(3) the government collects taxes for providing such facilities to general public.
(4) people cannot afford the facilities provided for by private parties.
147. Multinational companies are eager to set up production bases in India because -
(1) they want to contribute to the process of economic development in India.
(2) the cost of production in India is much lower than in the developed countries.
(3) they can get around laws in India to do profitable business.
(4) there is a good communication system available in India.

148. "Malls" are:
- the markets of consumer durables.
 - places with eating joints and fitness saloons.
 - a place where whole sale buying and selling takes place.
 - an enclosed shopping centre with many shops.
149. Which of the following is not a common means of livelihood in traditional villages?
- Services
 - Fishing
 - Farming
 - Weaving
150. The scrutiny of which type of content is NOT a part of Censorship of TV Programmes?
- Interests of Political Parties
 - Vulgarity and violence
 - National Integration
 - Communal harmony.

Section IV B (Mathematics and Science)

91. Which set shows the given numbers ordered from greatest to smallest

- (1) $\frac{3}{8}$, 38%, 0.0038, -3.8
(2) 38%, $\frac{3}{8}$, 0.0038, -3.8
(3) -3.8, $\frac{3}{8}$, 38%, 0.0038
(4) 0.0038, -3.8, 38%, $\frac{3}{8}$

92. Which expression is true?

- (1) $-16 > -15$
(2) $-16 < -20$
(3) $-16 > 1$
(4) $-16 < -3$

93. In 1997, the population of China was approximately 1,240,000,000. How is this population written in scientific notation?

- (1) 1.24×10^9
(2) 124×10^7
(3) 1.24×10^8
(4) 12.4×10^8

94. The sides of a right-angled triangle are in the ratio 5:12:13. The sum of the shortest side and the longest side is 144 cm, what is the length of the third side of the triangle?

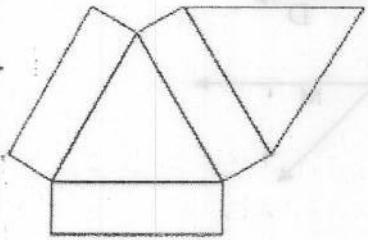
- (1) 104cm
(2) 96cm
(3) 40cm
(4) 6cm

95. The prime factorization of two numbers is $2 \times 3^2 \times 7 \times 13$ and $3 \times 7 \times 13^3 \times 17$. Which of the following is NOT a common factor?
- (1) 147
 - (2) 637
 - (3) 1911
 - (4) 1326
96. The circumferences of the front wheel and the rear wheel of a tricycle are 60cm and 45cm respectively. When Bobby begins to ride the tricycle, the point P on the front wheel and the point Q on the rear wheel touch the ground. What is the minimum distance travelled before P and Q will touch the ground again at the same time?
- (1) 105 cm
 - (2) 180 cm
 - (3) 210 cm
 - (4) 360 cm
97. A shopkeeper earns a profit of Rs.2 per pen and incurs a loss of 50 paise per pencil while selling pens and pencils of her old stock. In a particular month she incurred a loss of Rs.10. In this month she sold 45 pens. How many pencils did she sell in the month?
- (1) 90 pencils
 - (2) 120 pencils
 - (3) 160 pencils
 - (4) 200 pencils
98. The weight of a 3 month old baby is 6.08 kg. This is 190% of her weight at birth. What was her weight at birth?
- (1) 3.2 kg
 - (2) 3.02 kg
 - (3) 2.3 kg
 - (4) 2.03 kg

99. Which among the following is the greatest number?

- (1) 63.5×10^5
- (2) 653×10^4
- (3) 730000
- (4) 0.065×10^9

100. How many faces are there of the solid formed with the following net?

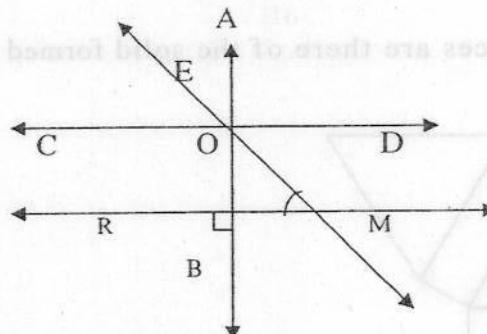


- (1) Eight
- (2) Six
- (3) Five
- (4) Four

101. Which of the following will give : $x \leq 12$?

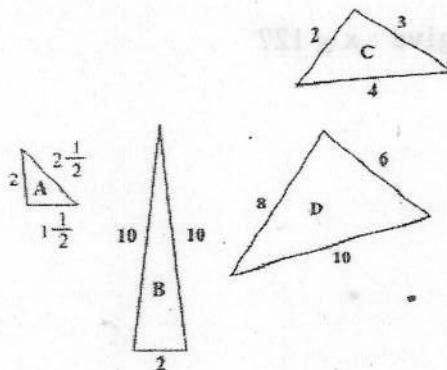
- (1) $3x + 3 \geq 12$
- (2) $6x \geq 2x + 8$
- (3) $4x - 12 \leq 3x$
- (4) $\frac{1}{2}x + 6 \geq 24x$

102. Lines AB and RM are perpendicular to each other. Line CD is parallel to line RM. If $\angle AOE$ is 43.5° , what is the measure of $\angle 2$?



- (1) 43.5°
- (2) 46.5°
- (3) 50.5°
- (4) 90°

103. Which two triangles are similar?



- (1) Triangles A and D
- (2) Triangles B and C
- (3) Triangles C and D
- (4) Triangles A and B

104. Which of the following lists contains only the three-dimensional objects?

- (1) pentagon, sphere, octahedron
- (2) pyramid, quadrilateral, cone
- (3) prism, circle, polygon
- (4) sphere, cone, prism

105. Which choice shows the statement below written in algebraic form?

"The sum of ten times a number and sixteen is greater than four fifth of the number."

- (1) $10(n + 16) > 4n - 5$
- (2) $10(n + 16) \leq 4\left(\frac{n}{5}\right)$
- (3) $10n + 16 = 4(n - 5)$
- (4) $10n + 16 > \frac{4}{5}n$

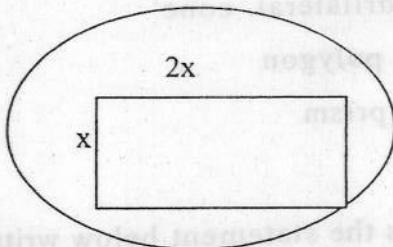
106. The exact value of $\square(64 \times 10^{-6})$

- (1) 24×10^{-3}
- (2) 24×10^{-2}
- (3) 4×10^{-3}
- (4) 4×10^{-2}

107. Which conclusion about the roots of the equation $(x-1)^2 = -1$ is correct?

- (1) The roots are real and unequal.
- (2) The roots are real and equal.
- (3) The roots are imaginary and equal
- (4) The roots are imaginary and unequal.

108. If the area of the rectangle given in the figure is 32cm^2 , what will be the circumference of the circle in case?



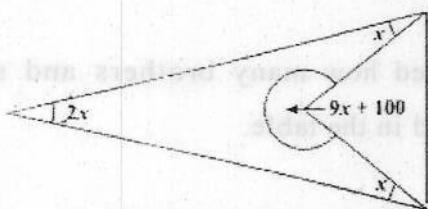
- (1) $2\pi x$
(2) πx^2
(3) $2\pi x^2$
(4) $4\pi x^2$
109. A rectangular piece of card measures 20cm by 14cm . Squares of side x cm are cut from the four corners and the card is folded to make an open box. What is the volume of the box?

- (1) $4 \times (10 - x)(7 - x)$
(2) $4 \times (10 - x) + (7 - x)$
(3) $4 \times [(10 - x) + (7 - x)]$
(4) $4 \times (10 - x)^2 (7 - x)$

110. What is the sum of internal angles of a polygon of 20 sides?

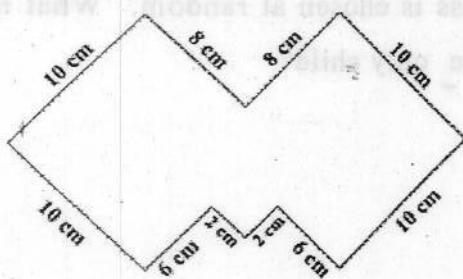
- (1) 360°
(2) 720°
(3) 1620°
(4) 3240°

111. In the figure, what is the value of x ?



- (1) 20°
- (2) 25°
- (3) 30°
- (4) 35°

112. What is the area of this shape?



- (1) 140cm^2
- (2) 160cm^2
- (3) 180cm^2
- (4) 200cm^2

113. Cherie rolls a dice ten times and writes down her scores:

2 5 2 5 6 2 1 5 4 2

What is the median of this data?

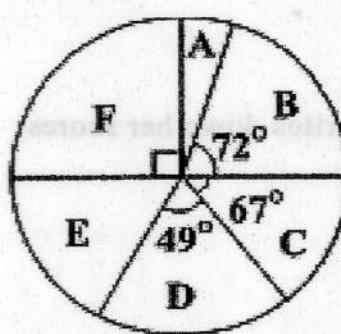
- (1) 2
- (2) 3
- (3) 3.4
- (4) 4

114. A class of 32 students noted how many brothers and sisters they had. Their results are summarized in the table.

		Brothers				
		0	1	2	3	
Sister		0	4	5	1	0
		1	7	6	3	0
2		0	4	0	0	
3		1	0	0	1	

One student from the class is chosen at random. What is the probability that this student will be the only child?

- (1) $1/8$
 - (2) $5/32$
 - (3) $7/32$
 - (4) $41/3$
115. The pie chart represents the votes cast for six candidates in a school council election:



What fraction of the votes was cast for candidate E?

- (1) $64/360$
- (2) $1/20$
- (3) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (4) $29/90$

116. Which of the following expressions on simplification gives $(3x+4)$?

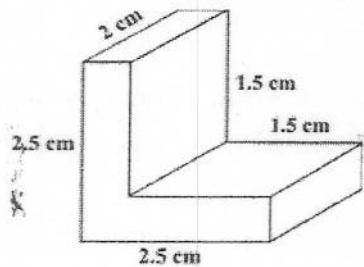
(1) $\frac{3(x+4)+4(3x+2)}{5}$

(2) $\frac{2(5x-6)+4(x-5)}{5}$

(3) $\frac{3(x+4)+4(3x+7)}{5}$

(4) $\frac{(5x+15)+4(3-4x)}{5}$

117. What is the surface area of this solid?



- (A) 18cm^2
(B) 22cm^2
(C) 28cm^2
(D) 32cm^2

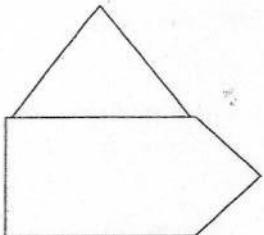
118. A group of boys and girls planted a total of 148 trees. Each boy planted 7 trees and each girl planted 5 trees. There were 4 more boys than girls in the group. How many girls were there in the group?

- (1) 10
(2) 14
(3) 8
(4) 12

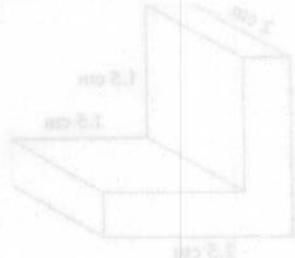
119. A shirt and skirt cost Rs.1380. Three shirts and two skirts cost Rs.3310.
What is the cost of a skirt?

- (1) Rs.1930
- (2) Rs.550
- (3) Rs.830
- (4) Rs.1020

120. Hexagon ABCDEF has a perimeter of 40cm. Equilateral triangles BCD and DEF have perimeters of 18cm and 12cm respectively. What is the area of rectangle ABDF?

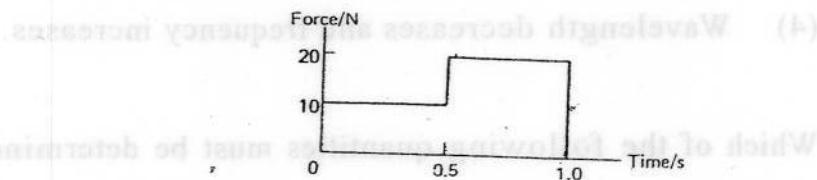


- (1) 12cm^2
- (2) 24cm^2
- (3) 30cm^2
- (4) 34cm^2



(Physics)

121. Force is applied to an object of mass 3 Kg. at rest on a friction free horizontal surface as indicated on the graph:



After one second, the speed of the object in ms^{-1} is :

- (1) 5 (2) 10 (3) 15 (4) 20

122. A car of mass m has an engine which can deliver power P . The minimum time in which the car can be accelerated from rest to a speed v is:

- (1) $\frac{mv}{P}$ (2) $\frac{P}{mv}$ (3) $\frac{2P}{mv^2}$ (4) $\frac{mv^2}{2P}$

123. A star has a diameter of approximately 0.5 that of Earth and mass of 0.1 that of Earth. The force experienced by a body of mass 1 Kg. on the surface of that star compared to that on Earth is greater by factor:

- (1) 0.2 (2) 0.4 (3) 0.8 (4) 1

(contd.)

124. When light enters glass from air:

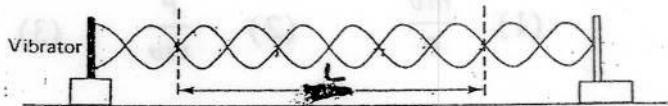
- (1) Wavelength increases and velocity decreases.
- (2) Wavelength decreases and velocity decreases.
- (3) Wavelength increases and frequency decreases.
- (4) Wavelength decreases and frequency increases.

125. Which of the following quantities must be determined in order that the thermal capacity of a body can be calculated when specific heat capacity of the body is known?

- (1) Latent heat.
- (2) Temperature.
- (3) Mass.
- (4) Thermal conductivity.

126. A vibrator sets up standing waves in a string as shown in the diagram. If the frequency of vibrator is 'f' then the speed of the wave is:

(1) $\frac{fL}{6}$



(2) $\frac{fL}{3}$

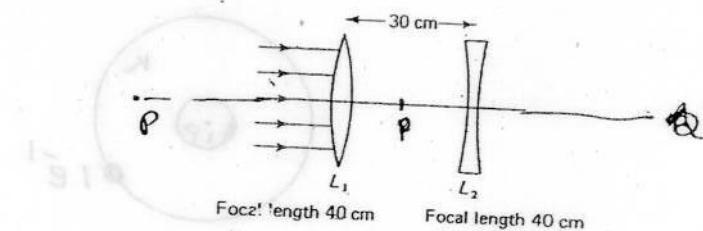
(3) $3fL$

(4) $6fL$

127. A diverging lens is prescribed by ophthalmologist to correct-

- (1) myopia.
- (2) presbyopia.
- (3) hyper metropia
- (4) astigmatism.

128. A diagram represents two thin lenses L_1 and L_2 placed coaxially, 30cm apart. A beam of light parallel to the axis is incident on L_1 . The final image formed by refraction through both the lenses is-



- (1) Real and between L_1 and L_2 .
- (2) Real and between L_2 and Q.
- (3) Virtual and between P and L_1 .
- (4) Virtual and between L_2 and Q.

129. Electric bill is paid for:

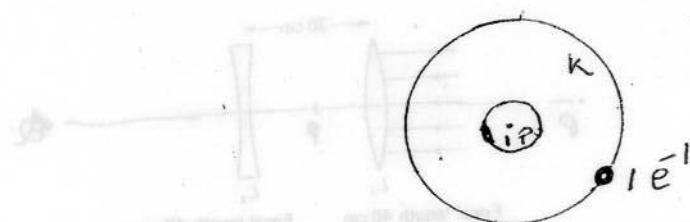
- (1) Power
- (2) Energy
- (3) Resistance
- (4) Current

130. The physical quantity which corresponds the rate of change of momentum is:

- (1) Mass.
- (2) Acceleration.
- (3) Impulse.
- (4) Force.

(CHEMISTRY)

131. The following atomic diagram represents:



- (1) Nitrogen atom
- (2) Helium atom
- (3) Hydrogen atom
- (4) Sodium atom

132. Which one of the following is an ionic compound?

- (1) H_2O
- (2) NH_3
- (3) CO_2
- (4) NaCl

133. The relative atomic masses of many elements are not whole numbers because -

- (1) elements are mixtures of isotopes.
- (2) elements are mixtures of isobars.
- (3) elements have fractional absolute masses.
- (4) all elements are not in gaseous state.

134. A solution 'x' reacts with crushed egg-shells to give a gas that turns lime water milky. The solution 'x' contains:

- (1) KCl (Aq)
- (2) NaCl (Aq)
- (3) HCl (Aq)
- (4) LiCl (Aq)

135. In which of the following cases you expect can a displacement reaction be expected?

- (1) Zinc sulphate solution + Copper turnings
- (2) Copper sulphate solution + Granulated zinc
- (3) Zinc sulphate solution + Iron filings
- (4) Ferrous sulphate solution + Copper turnings

136. A magnesium ribbon was burnt in air, its ash was dissolved in water. The resulting solution was tested with blue litmus paper, red litmus paper and phenolphthalein solution. Which of the following would be the expected outcome?

- (1) Blue litmus changes to red.
- (2) Red litmus remains unchanged.
- (3) Phenolphthalein solution remains colour less.
- (4) Colour of phenolphthalein solution changes to pink.

cause India has a long history of trade with China. The Chinese were the first to use gunpowder in warfare.

137. Some of the observations are given below:
- (i) Copper sulphate solution gets decolourised by zinc metal.
 - (ii) Copper sulphate solution gets decolourised by iron metal.
 - (iii) Iron does not affect zinc sulphate solution.
- In the context of the above statement which one of the following is the correct ascending (increasing) order of reactivity?
- (1) Cu < Fe < Zn
 - (2) Cu < Zn < Fe
 - (3) Fe < Cu < Zn
 - (4) Fe < Zn < Cu

138. Which of the following is a neutralization reaction?
- (1) $2\text{Cu} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \longrightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{CuCO}_3$
 - (2) $\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$
 - (3) $\text{HCl} + \text{NaOH} \longrightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - (4) $\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \longrightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2$
139. Which acid is secreted by the stomach wall to activate digestive enzymes?
- (1) Lactic Acid.
 - (2) Hydrochloric Acid.
 - (3) Sulphuric Acid.
 - (4) Tartaric Acid.

140. An inorganic compound 'x' on strongly heating gave oxygen, an oxide of nitrogen and a residue. Compound 'x' does not dissolve in nitric acid but dissolves in ammonium hydroxide solution. On being treated with tap water it gave a white turbidity. The compound x is:
- (1) Ag NO_3
 - (2) K NO_3
 - (3) Na NO_3
 - (4) $\text{NH}_4 \text{NO}_3$

141. After a vigorous exercise a person may experience pain in muscles due to

- (1) presence of lactic acid in muscles
- (2) accumulation of lactic acid
- (3) accumulation of acidic salts
- (4) accumulation of acidic salts

142. "Woodlouse" Ciliopores are organisms that live in same place -

- (1) 2 pairs of jointed legs
- (2) 3 pairs of jointed legs
- (3) 4 pairs of jointed legs
- (4) 5 pairs of jointed legs

143. If you add a solid sample to a beaker containing a liquid sample of

- (1) the compound will dissolve in water
- (2) the compound will not dissolve in water
- (3) the compound will dissolve in oil
- (4) the compound will not dissolve in oil

144. Iodine is used for

- (1) purple colour
- (2) purple colour
- (3) purple colour
- (4) purple colour

(BIOLOGY)

141. Organic manure as a better option to the use than Chemical fertilizers because -

- (1) it improves soil texture.
- (2) it helps to increase eco-friendly microbes in soil.
- (3) it decreases the water holding capacity of soil.
- (4) it increases the porosity of soil.

142. During the rainy season you and your friend find one small snake like worm moving on the ground. Your friend wonders whether it is a small snake or an earthworm. You point out to him that it is an Earthworm, as it has:

- (1) a mouth and an anus
- (2) a clitellum near its mouth
- (3) moist skin.
- (4) soft skin.

143. After vigorous exercise, a person may experience pain in muscles due to -

- (1) break down of glucose and release of energy.
- (2) accumulation of Pyruvic acid.
- (3) formation and accumulation of Lactic Acid
- (4) formation of ethyl alcohol.

144. Mosquitoes, Cockroaches and Butterflies are classified under the same phylum because all of them have -

- (1) 3 pairs of jointed legs.
- (2) wings to fly.
- (3) metamorphosis.
- (4) mouth Parts

145. In human blood, a toxic substance called carbamino haemoglobin is formed by -

- (1) the combination of carbon dioxide with haemoglobin.
- (2) the combination of carbon monoxide with haemoglobin.
- (3) combination of methane with haemoglobin.
- (4) combination of nitrogen with haemoglobin

146. Identify the correct pair :

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| (1) Puberty | - | Childhood |
| (2) Larynx | - | Adam's Apple |
| (3) Male Hormone | - | TSH |
| (4) Menarche | - | Stoppage of Menstrual cycle |

147. Which among the following statements about the process of fertilization is correct?

- (1) Fertilization always occurs inside the body of an organism.
- (2) Fertilization also occurs during asexual reproduction.
- (3) Fertilization does not occur in plants.
- (4) Fertilization involves fusion of male and female gametes.

148. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the components starting from smaller to larger structures?

- (1) Chromosome – Gene – Nucleus – Protoplasm.
- (2) DNA – Chromosome – Nucleus – Protoplasm.
- (3) Chromosome – DNA – Gene – Nucleus.
- (4) Nucleus – Protoplasm – Mitochondria – Cell wall.

149. Identify the incorrect pair:

- (1) Pancreas – endocrine gland
- (2) Pancreas – exocrine gland
- (3) Pancreas – digestive gland
- (4) Pancreas – excretory gland.

150. An industrial unit is situated in a city near a river. It emits gases from the chimney and also other effluents without any treatment which of the following situations would be unlikely to happen in the city?

- (1) The river water will not be polluted at all.
- (2) The percentage of pollutant gases will increase in air.
- (3) The aquatic plants and animals of the river will be adversely affected.
- (4) Chances for residents of the city to suffer from respiratory diseases will be higher.

Section I**CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY**

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

Section II**L-1 (Hindi)**

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

Section II – Language 1

ENGLISH – I, UPPER PRIMARY

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

Section III

Language 2 Hindi

Questions No.	Key	Questions No.	Key
61.	3	76.	2
62.	2	77.	3
63.	1	78.	1
64.	2	79.	2
65.	2	80.	2
66.	2	81.	2
67.	3	82.	4
68.	4	83.	2
69.	1	84.	2
70.	2	85.	3
71.	2	86.	1
72.	3	87.	2
73.	2	88.	1
74.	2	89.	4
75.	4	90.	4

English – Section III – Language 2

Questions No.	Key	Questions No.	Key
61.	3	76.	4
62.	1	77.	2
63.	3	78.	1
64.	3	79.	4
65.	2	80.	3
66.	4	81.	1
67.	3	82.	3
68.	1	83.	2
69.	2	84.	3
70.	4	85.	2
71.	3	86.	3
72.	1	87.	2
73.	3	88.	4
74.	3	89.	2
75.	2	90.	1

Section IV

SOCIAL STUDIES – KEY

Question Number	Key	Question Number	Key
91.	D	121.	D
92.	C	122.	D
93.	D	123.	C
94.	B	124.	D
95.	D	125.	D
96.	C	126.	A
97.	C	127.	D
98.	B	128.	A
99.	D	129.	C
100.	B	130.	D
101.	D	131.	D
102.	D	132.	A
103.	D	133.	D
104.	C	134.	A
105.	D	135.	B
106.	A	136.	D
107.	A	137.	C
108.	A	138.	C
109.	B	139.	A
110.	C	140.	C
111.	B	141.	B
112.	C	142.	C
113.	C	143.	A

114.	B	144.	D
115.	A	145.	C
116.	D	146.	C
117.	B	147.	B
118.	B	148.	B
119.	C	149.	A
120.	A	150.	A

(Mathematics (Upper Primary)

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

Section IV

PHYSICS

<u>Q. No.</u>	<u>Key</u>
121.	1
122.	4
123.	2
124.	2
125.	3
126.	2
127.	1
128.	2
129.	1
130.	4

CHEMISTRY

<u>Q. No.</u>	<u>Key</u>
131.	3
132.	4
133.	1
134.	3
135.	2
136.	4
137.	1
138.	3
139.	2
140.	1

BIOLOGY

<u>Q.No.</u>	<u>Key</u>
141.	3
142.	2
143.	3
144.	1
145.	1
146.	2
147.	4
148.	2
149.	4
150.	4