

# UPPER PRIMARY TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST

General Instructions for Candidates

The question paper contains 150 questions. Each question carries one mark.

All questions in Section I are compulsory.

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.

There are four sections in the question paper:

- (i) Child Development & Pedagogy (compulsory) 30 Marks
- (ii) Language I (compulsory) 30 Marks

## (SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER)

30	English
70	(iii) Language II (compulsory)
70	Hindi
70	English
60	(iv) Mathematics and Science
60	Social Studies

All questions in Section I are compulsory for all students.

In Section 2, candidate has to choose one language from the list and in Section 3 a language other than the one selected as language I from the list.

In Section 4 candidates have to answer question from

Mathematics and Science

OR

Social Studies

**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)		
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

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.

**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.
  - (2) Ask her to stay at home during the function.
  - (3) Discourage her from participating
  - (4) Give her a less important duty.
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.
  - (2) She should put in hard work to achieve her ambition.
  - (3) Ask her to be focused only in academics.
  - (4) Girls cannot excel in sports as they are not physically strong.
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
  - (2) transference
  - (3) sublimation
  - (4) egocentrism
8. For conducting a social science class in an interesting way, teachers should -
- (1) give notes
  - (2) give written homework
  - (3) use role-plays effectively
  - (4) encourage extra reading
9. A 11 - 12 year old child generally faces more problems related to -
- (1) eye hand coordination
  - (2) anxiety about studies.
  - (3) need for peer approval
  - (4) understanding mathematics.
10. Which of the following is most essential for learning?
- (1) Good parent child relationship
  - (2) High intelligence
  - (3) Good school
  - (4) Desire to learn

11. Which of the following is not good for quality learning?
- (1) Making notes
  - (2) Using guide books
  - (3) Extra reading
  - (4) Self Study
12. Which of the following may damage a low achieving student psychologically?
- (1) Making children maintain record of the class test marks.
  - (2) Discussing the marks of individual students in the class.
  - (3) Discussing the correct answers in the class.
  - (4) Making children correct their own notebooks.
13. When most of the students in a class do not understand a concept clearly, the teacher should –
- (1) repeat the lesson once again.
  - (2) conduct hands on activities on that concept.
  - (3) ask students to take help from parents.
  - (4) ignore and move to the next concept.
14. To correct the stammering problem of a class VIII student, a teacher should
- (1) ignore the child.
  - (2) provide more opportunities for speaking.
  - (3) check the child whenever she/he stammers.
  - (4) seek professional help.
15. Which of the following statements about the role of a teacher is correct?
- (1) Teacher should be a critic only.
  - (2) Teacher should favour good students.
  - (3) Teacher should have a friendly attitude towards students.
  - (4) Teacher should maintain a distance from students.
16. For ensuring and improving class discipline, the teacher should –
- (1) arrange regular parent – teacher meetings.
  - (2) call authorities to the class.
  - (3) be strict with students and punish them.
  - (4) 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.

23. Talking to children of classes VI to VIII about "Growing up" is -
- (1) not required
  - (2) essential.
  - (3) counterproductive
  - (4) detrimental
24. Which of the following statements about teaching is true?
- (1) Teaching is a prerequisite of learning.
  - (2) Teaching facilitates learning.
  - (3) Teaching restricts initiative of learners.
  - (4) Teaching is necessary for good learning.
25. Sandhya and Mamta of class VII are bright students but are extremely jealous of each other. How will you, as a teacher, handle them?
- (1) Not bother as they will outgrow it.
  - (2) Talk to them discreetly about healthy competition.
  - (3) Discuss this with the whole class.
  - (4) Convey your disapproval to them.
26. In a class, a student asks the teacher a question and the answer is not known to the teacher. As a teacher you should -
- (1) scold the child for asking such questions.
  - (2) ignore the child and continue teaching.
  - (3) tell the child that you will look for the answer.
  - (4) feel ashamed that you did not know the answer.
27. A student who had misbehaved with the teacher in class VI, comes to the same teacher in class VIII. S/He avoids interacting with the teacher due to his / her past behaviour. The teacher should
- (1) ignore the child.
  - (2) remind the child of her/his past behaviour.
  - (3) reassure her/him in a personal discussion.
  - (4) call the parents and report the incidence.



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) श्रिंंगार
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 हममें 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 वहां 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, अकादमियां बनें, यह तो न्यायसंगत है मगर हिन्दी की सारी बोलियां उससे अलग अपने नितान्त स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व का जेहाद कर लें तो हिन्दी किस मुंह से दावा करेगी? पहले भाषा अलग होगी फिर भाषावार प्रान्त-यह राजलिप्सा का परिणाम है। लेकिन हिंदी 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) कमजोर
- (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 पक्ष पोषण कर रहे हैं।

रेखांकित शब्द का सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त समानार्थी कौन सा है?

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

यहाँ किस दावे की बात की जा रही है?

- (1) हिन्दी भाषियों की अधिक संख्या का दावा
  - (2) बोलियों की सत्ता स्थापित होने का दावा
  - (3) बोली बोलने वालों की अधिक संख्या का दावा
  - (4) हिन्दी का वर्चस्व स्थापित करने का दावा
44. 'हिन्दी की रोटी खाने वाले' से क्या अभिप्राय है?
- (1) जिनकी हिंदी शुद्ध हो।
  - (2) जिनको हिंदी बोलने की आदत हो।
  - (3) जिनकी आजीविका हिंदी पर आधारित हो।
  - (4) जिनकी मातृभाषा हिंदी 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?
- (1) बोलियों की संख्या के संदर्भ में।
  - (2) हिंदी बोलने वालों की संख्या के संदर्भ में।
  - (3) भाषाओं की संख्या के संदर्भ में।
  - (4) 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. उसके पास गुजर-बसर के लिए..... धन था।

- (1) पर्याप्त
- (2) यथेष्ट
- (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?  
 (1) बेतुकी बात  
 (2) असम्भवं शर्त  
 (3) जब कुछ न हो सके  
 (4) जब कुछ जोर न चले
52. 'उदयाचल' शब्द के लिए उपयुक्त संधिविच्छेद क्या है?  
 (1) उद+याचल  
 (2) उदय+अचल  
 (3) उद+आचल  
 (4) उदया+चल
53. 'शरणागत' शब्द में कौन-सा समास है?  
 (1) अव्ययीभाव  
 (2) तत्पुरुष  
 (3) बहुव्रीहि  
 (4) द्वन्द्व
54. 'स्थल' शब्द है—  
 (1) तदभव  
 (2) तत्सम  
 (3) देशज  
 (4) विदेशी
55. कौन-सा वाक्य सकर्मक है?  
 (1) वह पढ़ता है।  
 (2) वह सोता है।  
 (3) वह हँसता है।  
 (4) वह जाता है।
56. 'आगे आने वाला' के लिए एक शब्द होगा।  
 (1) गामी  
 (2) अगामी  
 (3) आगामी  
 (4) अनुगामी
57. अशुद्ध वाक्य कौन-सा है?  
 (1) भोजन बनाने की व्यवस्था करें।  
 (2) वह वापिस लौट आया।  
 (3) मैं मंगलवार को व्रत रखता हूँ।  
 (4) तुम्हें कुछ याद आया क्या?
58. चंद्रमा के लिए कौन-सा शब्द प्रयुक्त नहीं होता?  
 (1) निशाकर  
 (2) क्षपाकर  
 (3) दिवाकर  
 (4) रजनीश
59. मानक वर्तनी वाला शब्द कौन-सा है?  
 (1) सम्बन्ध  
 (2) संबंघ  
 (3) सम्बंध  
 (4) संबन्ध

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

ENGLISH

Section - II, Language - I

Upper Primary

31-32. In each of the questions 31 to 32, 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 containing error.

- 31. She died \ of an illness \ which she has recently acquired \ while visiting the 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 \ of the lonely island.  
(1) (2) (3) (4)
- 34. Neither he nor his sister \ was there \ in the house \ when the car was passing.  
(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) leaving
- 37. In the event of poisoning immediately milk 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) uncharitableness  
(3) humanity  
(4) friendship

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

46. You can depend upon her. She \_\_\_\_\_ of the whole matter.
- (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 droughty 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 an unsatisfactory condition of earthly life to a cloud-land of vision and fancy.

Europe?

- (1) castles
- (2) houses
- (3) villages
- (4) churches

52. Why were the medieval cities fit places for breeding plague?
- (1) The houses were built very near to each other.
  - (2) Insanitary conditions prevailed everywhere.
  - (3) The dwellings were damp and cold.
  - (4) The houses were droughty and inconvenient.
53. The medieval castles were intolerable places to live in because they were
- (1) primarily fortresses.
  - (2) breeding places for plague.
  - (3) dark and cold.
  - (4) surrounded by villages.
54. The churches were made specially beautiful in the middle ages because-
- (1) the beauty of the church made the people forget their miseries
  - (2) people believed that God could live only in beautiful places.
  - (3) the church was considered to be supreme.
  - (4) 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-
- (1) the blind faith and ignorance of people.
  - (2) the simple philosophy of life of the people.
  - (3) the contrasts in living conditions.
  - (4) 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
- (1) the business of beekeepers will get severely hurt.
  - (2) there would not be enough fruits and vegetables for us to eat.
  - (3) farmers, and pesticide applicators will have no business.
  - (4) 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?
- (1) pesticides used by humans.
  - (2) destruction of their nesting grounds.
  - (3) use of honey in medicines.
  - (4) destruction of the feeding grounds of bees.
58. The problem of reduction in the number of bees can be solved when .....
- (1) beekeepers will stop keeping bees for their honey.
  - (2) agriculture related persons will keep bee protection in mind.
  - (3) special methods will be used to attract bees to flowers.
  - (4) writers and journalists will start writing about protection of bees.
59. The word in Paragraph 1 which means 'diseases' is .....
- (1) pollinators
  - (2) declines
  - (3) afflictions
  - (4) species
60. The word 'reverse' in the last paragraph means -
- (1) to make a vehicle move backwards for parking.
  - (2) to change something so much that it becomes the opposite of the original.
  - (3) to admit that the stand one took in an argument was wrong.
  - (4) 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) necessary
  - (3) nessary
  - (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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.
88. What is the Government's interest in maintaining the animal reserves according to the passage?
- (1) To feed and protect wild animals
  - (2) To stop the people from using the land
  - (3) To protect people from wild animals
  - (4) To obtain income from tourism
89. What does 'this' refer to in the last sentence of the passage?
- (1) The revenue derived from tourism.
  - (2) The claim put forward regarding the duty of the government.
  - (3) The fact that animals are becoming less shy.
  - (4) The problems concerning the animal reserves.
90. What may be the attitude of animals in these reserves in a few years time?
- (1) They may endanger every visitor who enters an animal reserve.
  - (2) They may become so shy that they are never seen.
  - (3) They may not fear the vehicles of the tourists.
  - (4) They may start leaving the reserve and attacking the local people.

## Section III

## Language II – हिन्दी

61. निम्न में से किस शब्द की वर्तनी सही है?
- ऐतिहासीक
  - इतिहासिक
  - ऐतिहासिक
  - अतिहासिक
62. कौन-सा शब्द 'पत्थर' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है?
- पाषाण
  - चट्टान
  - प्रस्तर
  - अश्म
63. 'ग्वाला' शब्द का स्त्रीलिंग क्या है?
- ग्वालिन
  - ग्वाली
  - गुवाली
  - ग्वाली
64. आप यहाँ क्या कर रहे हैं?  
उपर्युक्त वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द का सही व्याकरणिक परिचय क्या है?
- संज्ञा
  - सर्वनाम
  - विशेषण
  - क्रिया विशेषण
65. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से कौन-सा सही है?
- मेरे को दिल्ली जाने का है।
  - मुझे दिल्ली जाना है।
  - मेरे को दिल्ली जाना है।
  - मन्नें दिल्ली जाना है।
66. जो शब्द किसी शब्द के पीछे लगाकर एक नया शब्द बनाते हैं, उसे कहते हैं—
- संधि
  - प्रत्यय
  - उपसर्ग
  - समास
67. कौन-सा शब्द विशेषण से बनी भाववाचक संज्ञा नहीं है?
- निपुणता
  - सुन्दरता
  - हरियाली
  - ईमानदारी
68. काफी समय बाद जब सलमा मीनू से मिली तो उसने सलमा से कहा, अब तो तुम कमी-कमी दिखाई देती हो।  
उपर्युक्त वाक्य के रेखांकित पद-बंध के लिए कौन सा मुहावरा उपयुक्त है?
- 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) श्लेष  
 (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 निडर 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) निर्मय 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 खूबियाँ 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 भाषाएँ
  - (4) देश की संस्कृति
81. 'संविधान' में हिन्दी को क्या माना गया है?
- (1) राष्ट्रभाषा

- (2) राजभाषा  
(3) सरकारी भाषा  
(4) साहित्यक भाषा
82. इस गद्यांश के लिए उपयुक्त शीर्षक क्या होगा?  
(1) अंतरराज्यीय 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 भाषा 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 हूँ। 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

- (1) ओझल 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.



**(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.