GSCE | George School of Competitive Exams

CENTRAL TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (PAPER-I - For Classes I to V)
Model Set

NAME :	ROLL NO : ....
TIME : 2:30 Minutes	FULL MARKS : 150

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. Individual attention is important in the teaching - learning process because –
   (1) Teacher training programme prescribe it
   (2) It offers better opportunities to teachers to discipline each learner
   (3) Learners always learn better in groups
   (4) Children develop at different rates and learn difficulty

2. Errors of learners often indicate –
   (1) The need for mechanical drill
   (2) Absence of learning
   (3) Socio-economic status of the learners
   (4) How they learn

3. Human Personality is the result of –
   (1) Interaction between heredity and environment
   (2) Only environment
   (3) Only heredity
   (4) Upbringing and education

4. Which of the following is a domain of learning?
   (1) affective   (2) Spiritual
   (3) Professional   (4) Experimental

5. When a child gets bored doing a task, it is a sign that–
   (1) The child is not intelligent
   (2) The child is not capable of learning
   (3) The child needs to be disciplined
   (4) The task may have become mechanically repetitive

6. Which of the following is a teacher-related factor affecting learning?
   (1) Availability of teaching-learning resource
   (2) Mastery over the subject matter
   (3) Nature of the content or learning experiences
   (4) Proper seating arrangement

7. Which of the following is the first-step in the scientific method of problem solving?
   (1) Problem awareness
   (2) Collection of relevant information
   (3) Formation of hypothesis
   (4) Verification of hypothesis

8. A teacher makes use of a variety of tasks to cater to the different learning styles of her learners. She is influenced by –
   (1) Gardner's multiple intelligence theory
   (2) Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory
   (3) Piaget's cognitive development theory
   (4) Kohlberg's moral development theory

9. Vygotsky emphasised the significance of the role played by which of the following factors in the learning of children?
   (1) Moral   (2) Physical
   (3) Social   (4) Hereditary

10. A teacher never gives answers to questions herself. She encourages her students to suggest answers, have group discussions and adopt Collaborative learning. This approach is based on the principle of –
    (1) Setting a good example and being a role model
    (2) Readiness to learn
    (3) Active participation
    (4) Proper organization of instructional material

11. A child can not distinguish between 'saw' and 'was', 'nuclear' and 'unclear'. He/she is suffering from –
    (1) Dyslexima   (2) Dismorphemia
    (3) Dyslexia   (4) Word jumbling disorder

12. Now-a-days there is a tendency to refer to 'wrong concepts' of children as "alternative conceptions". This could be attributed to –
    (1) using fancy terms to describe children's errors
    (2) children being thought of as adult-like in their thinking.
    (3) children's understanding being nuanced and their being passive in their own learning
    (4) recognition that children are capable of thinking and their thinking is different from that of adults.

13. An empowering school will promote which of the following qualities the most in its teachers?
    (1) Tendency to experiment
    (2) Memory
    (3) Disciplined nature
    (4) Competitive aptitude

14. Adolescents may experience
    (1) Feeling of self-actualisation
    (2) Feeling of satisfaction about life
    (3) Anxiety and concern about themselves
    (4) Feeling of fear about sins committed in childhood

15. Orthopedically impaired children are likely to have –
    (1) Dyslexia   (2) Dysgraphia
    (3) Dysthymia   (4) Dyscalculia

16. Partial reinforcement –
    (1) Works best training animals
    (2) Is more effective than continuous reinforcement
    (3) Is less effective than continuous reinforcement
    (4) Cannot be applied actual classrooms

17. Which one of the following is an example of a fine motor skill?
    (1) Climbing   (2) Hopping
    (3) Running   (4) Writing

18. Assessment for learning takes into account the following except –
    (1) Mistakes of students
    (2) Learning styles of students
    (3) Strengths of students
    (4) Needs of student

(1)

19. Which of the following characteristics is the hallmark of the problem-solving approach?
    (1) The problem is based on only one principle.
    (2) There is an implicit hint given in the problem statement.
    (3) The problem is original
    (4) There is usually one approach for getting the right answer

20. The term 'curriculam' in the field of education refers to –
    (1) Methods of teaching and the content to be taught
    (2) Overall programme of the school which students experience on a day-to-day basis
    (3) Evaluation process
    (4) Text material to be used in the class

21. 'Dyslexia' is associated with –
    (1) Mental disorder
    (2) Mathematical disorder
    (3) Reading disorder
    (4) Behavioural disorder

22. Education of children with special needs should be provided –
    (1) Along with other normal children
    (2) By method developed for special children in special school
    (3) In a special school
    (4) By special teachers in special schools

23. _____ is not considered a sign of 'being gifted'.
    (1) Creative ideas   (2) Fighting with others
    (3) Novelty in expression (4) Curiosity

24. "Children actively construct their understanding of the world" is a statement attributed to –
    (1) Crow   (2) Piaget   (3) Pavlov   (4) Skinner

25. Motivation, in the process of learning –
    (1) Sharpens the memory of learners
    (2) Differentiates new learning from old learning
    (3) Makes learners think unidirectionally
    (4) Creates interest for learning among young learners

26. The 'insight theory of learning' is promoted by –
    (1) Gestalts' theories   (2) Pavlov
    (3) Vygotsky   (4) Piaget

27. 'Mind mapping' refers to –
    (1) A technique to enhance comprehension
    (2) A plan of action for an adventure
    (3) Drawing the picture of a mind
    (4) Researching the functioning of the mind

28. Which is the important institution to make a person as a human –
    (1) School   (2) Church
    (3) Family   (4) Community

29. The feeling of shame and pride develops in this stage –
    (1) Infancy   (2) Childhood
    (3) Adolescence   (4) Adulthood

30. 'Development is a never ending process'– This idea associated with –
    (1) Principle of Inter-relation
    (2) Principle of continuity
    (3) Principle of integration
    (4) Priciple of interaction

Language-I (Bengali)

অল্প কয়েকটি মৌলিক উপাদান মিলে গড়েছে সারা বস্তুজগৎ। রাসায়নিক বিশ্লেষণে এদের পাওয়া যায়। আবার তারার আলোর বর্ণালিতে মেলে এদেরই বিশেষ বিশেষ বর্ণচ্ছত্র। সুদূর তারকার সঙ্গে এই পৃথিবীর ধাতুগত নিকট আত্মীয়তা রয়েছে। আবার কী কঠিন, কী তরল, কী গ্যাসীয় সকল অবস্থায় মৌলিক বস্তু একই পরমাণুর সমষ্টি। যৌগিক বস্তু-অণু অবস্থা বৈগুণ্যে ভেঙে উপাদানিক পরমাণুতে বিযুক্ত হতে পারে। মৌলিক পরমাণু কঠোর তাপে দহন ও প্রচণ্ড বৈদ্যুতিক নির্যাতন সহ্য করে তবু বদলায় না। মৌলিক উপাদানের মধ্যে আবার গোত্রবিভাগ আছে, ব্যবহার অনুসারে তাদের পর্যায় বিন্যাস চলে, মেন্ডেলইয়েফের ছক ভালো করে দেখলে তা স্পষ্ট হয়ে উঠবে, নিকটধর্মী উপাদানগুলিকে বেশির ভাগ ছকের এক স্তম্ভে মিলবে। প্রত্যেক পরমাণু যেন একটা সূক্ষ্ম সৌরমণ্ডল।

31. কোন বিখ্যাত বৈজ্ঞানিকের রচনা এটি?
    (1) সত্যেন্দ্রনাথ বসু   (2) মেঘনাদ সাহা
    (3) সি.ভি. রমন   (4) এঁদের কেউই নন

32. 'আলোর বর্ণালিতে' যেটি পাওয়া যায় তা আসলে হল—
    (1) মৌলিক উপাদান   (2) আলোর ছত্র
    (3) রাসায়নিক বিশ্লেষণ   (4) উপরের প্রত্যেকটি

33. পরমাণুর সঙ্গে সৌরমণ্ডলের সম্পর্ক প্রসঙ্গে বলা হয়েছে যে—
    (1) উভয়ের মধ্যে কোনো সম্পর্ক নেই
    (2) পরমাণুই সূক্ষ্ম সৌরমণ্ডল
    (3) সৌরমণ্ডল সৃষ্টি হয়েছে পরমাণু থেকে
    (4) এদের কোনোটিই নয়

34. 'বিশ্লেষণ'—পদান্তর করুন।
    (1) বিশ্লেষণাত্মক   (2) বিশ্লেষিত
    (3) বিশ্লেষক   (4) বিশ্লেষণী

35. 'প্রত্যেক'-সন্ধিবিচ্ছেদ করলে হয়—
    (1) প্রতি + এক   (2) প্রত্য + ইক্
    (3) প্রতি + ইক্   (4) প্রত্য + এক

36. 'বস্তুজগৎ'—ব্যাসবাক্য লিখুন।
    (1) বস্তুর নিমিত্ত জগৎ   (2) বস্তুময় জগৎ
    (3) বস্তুর যে জগৎ   (4) এদের কোনোটিই নয়

37. 'বৈগুণ্য'—সমার্থক শব্দ লিখুন।
    (1) শোক   (2) দোষ
    (3) দৃষ্টি   (4) এদের কোনোটিই নয়

দূরে স্বপ্নালোকে উজ্জয়িনীপুরে বন্ধুরে
খুঁজিতে গেছিনু কবে শিপ্রানদীপারে
মোর পূর্বজন্মের প্রথমা প্রিয়ারে।
সুখে তার লোধ্ররেণু, লীলাপদ্ম হাতে,
কর্ণমূলে কুন্দকলি, কুরুবক মাথে,
তনু দেহে রক্তাম্বর নীবীবন্ধে বাঁধা
চরণে নূপুরখানি বাজে আধা-আধা।
              বসন্তের দিনে
ফিরেছিনু বন্ধুরে   পথ চিনে চিনে।।

মহাকাল মন্দিরের মাঝে
তখন গম্ভীরমন্দ্রে সন্ধ্যারতি বাজে।
জনশূন্য পণ্যবীথি, ঊর্ধ্বে যায় দেখা
অন্ধকার হর্ম্য'—পরে সন্ধ্যারশ্মিরেখা।।

38. উল্লিখিত কবিতাটির প্রেক্ষাপট কী?
    (1) দেবী
    (2) দেবদাসী
    (3) প্রাচীন সময়ে নায়িকার সজ্জা
    (4) রাজকন্যা

39. যে সজ্জায় কবি প্রিয়াকে দেখেছেন, তাতে তাকে মনে হয়েছে—
    (1) রাজকন্যা   (2) আশ্রমকন্যা
    (3) বনবালা   (4) নগরকন্যা

40. উল্লিখিত কবিতাটিতে কবির মূল ভাবনা হল—
    (1) প্রাচীন জনপদ বর্ণনা   (2) প্রেমের ভাবনা
    (3) দুঃখের ভাবনা   (4) প্রাচীন সাহিত্য-স্মরণ

41. 'কুরুবক'—প্রত্যয় নিষ্পন্ন করুন।
    (1) কু—রু + বক   (2) কু—রু + অক
    (3) কুরু + অক   (4) এদের কোনোটিই নয়

42. 'সন্ধ্যারতি'—সন্ধিবিচ্ছেদ করুন।
    (1) সন্ + ধা + রতি   (2) সন্ধ্যা + আরতি
    (3) সন্ধ্যা + রতি   (4) সনধা + রতি

43. 'লোধ্ররেণু'—শব্দের অর্থ কী হবে?
    (1) বৃক্ষের পত্ররেণু   (2) শ্বেতবর্ণ গাছের ফুলরেণু
    (3) ফলজাত রেণু   (4) এদের কোনোটিই নয়

44. 'অন্ধকার'— প্রত্যয় নিষ্পন্ন করুন।
    (1) অন্ধ — কৃ + অর্   (2) অন্ধ — কৃ + অনট্
    (3) অন্ধ — কৃ + অণ্   (4) এগুলির কোনোটিই নয়

45. কর্ণমূলে—ব্যাসবাক্য লিখুন।
    (1) কর্ণমূলে যা   (2) কর্ণ ও মূলে
    (3) কর্ণের মূলে   (4) কর্ণমূলে যার

46. একটি ভাষা উচ্চারণ করতে গেলে প্রয়োজন—
    (1) শুধুমাত্র ভাষা শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে জোর দিতে হবে
    (2) ভাষা শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে জোর দিতে হবে
    (3) যে ভাষা আমরা বলব, তার ফলশ্রুতি কী, সেদিকে নজর দিতে হবে
    (4) ভাষা শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে অধিকতর নজর দিতে হবে

47. ভাষার প্রধান কার্যকারিতা হল—
    (1) বাক্য গঠন এবং তার অন্তর্নিহিত অর্থ অনুধাবন
    (2) মানুষ যা বলতে চায়, তাকে ভাষার মাধ্যমে প্রকাশ করা
    (3) শব্দের ব্যবহার
    (4) ব্যাবহারিক ব্যাকরণ

48. একজন শিক্ষার্থীর তিনটি মূল ভাব থাকে। সেগুলি হল—
    (1) তারা ব্যাবহারিক বিষয় পছন্দ করে
    (2) তারা শ্রুত এবং দৃশ্য বিষয়গুলি পছন্দ করে
    (3) তারা শ্রুত ও ব্যাবহারিক বিষয়গুলি পছন্দ করে
    (4) (1) ও (2) উভয়েই

49. চিরন্তন এবং ব্যাবহারিক ব্যাকরণের মধ্যে যে পার্থক্য আছে তা হল—
    (1) চিরন্তন ব্যাকরণকে প্রথামুক্তভাবে পড়ানো সম্ভব; ব্যাবহারিক ব্যাকরণকে প্রথাযুক্তভাবে পড়ানো উচিত
    (2) চিরন্তন ব্যাকরণ পঠনের ওপর নির্ভর করে; ব্যাবহারিক ব্যাকরণ শিখনের ওপর নির্ভর করে
    (3) চিরন্তন ব্যাকরণ অনুপূর্বিক বিষয় নির্ভর, ব্যাবহারিক ব্যাকরণ সংশ্লেষণাত্মক বিষয় নির্ভর
    (4) কোনোটিই প্রযুক্ত হবে না

50. গাঠনিক পরিকল্পনা এবং FCA–এই দুটি পদ্ধতির উদ্দেশ্য কী?
    (1) ব্যাবহারিক এবং সংযোগমূলক দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি করা
    (2) তর্কবিদ্যা সংক্রান্ত বোধ জাগ্রত করা
    (3) ব্যাকরণ সংক্রান্ত সমস্যার সমাধান করা
    (4) এর কোনোটিই নয়

51. সামান্যীকরণকে কী বলা হয়?
    (1) শিখনের পরিবর্তনশীলতা   (2) ধারাবাহিক শিখন
    (3) সমস্যার সমাধান   (4) এদের কোনোটিই নয়

52. যে পদ্ধতিতে একজন শিক্ষার্থীর কাছে দক্ষতা এবং ব্যাবহারিক শিক্ষা দেওয়া হয়, সেটি হল—
    (1) শিখন   (2) দক্ষতা
    (3) যুক্তিমূলক সিদ্ধান্ত   (4) আত্তীকরণ

53. আধুনিক শিক্ষাব্যবস্থা মূলত—
    (1) শিখনপ্রণালী কেন্দ্রিক   (2) শিশুকেন্দ্রিক
    (3) শিক্ষককেন্দ্রিক   (4) বিদ্যালয়কেন্দ্রিক

54. শিক্ষার্থীদের গ্রন্থাগারে পঠনের ক্ষেত্রে নীচের কোন বক্তব্যটি সঠিক নয়?
    (1) এর মাধ্যমে শিক্ষার্থীদের মধ্যে অন্যের মনের ভাব অনুধাবন করার ক্ষমতার বৃদ্ধি ঘটে
    (2) এর মাধ্যমে শিক্ষার্থীদের লিখে মনের ভাব প্রকাশের দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি করা যায়
    (3) এর মাধ্যমে শিক্ষার্থীদের পঠনের অভ্যাস গঠন করা যায়
    (4) এর মাধ্যমে শিক্ষার্থীদের শুদ্ধ বানান লেখার ক্ষমতা গড়ে ওঠে

55. ছাত্রদের শিখন দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য শ্রেণিকক্ষে শিক্ষকের কোন পদ্ধতিটি গ্রহণ করা উচিত নয়?
    (1) ছাত্রদের লেখাগুলি পারস্পরিক সংশোধন করতে দেওয়া
    (2) ছাত্রদের মধ্যে মাঝে মাঝে স্বরচিত লেখার প্রতিযোগিতা করা
    (3) ছাত্রদের লেখাগুলি নিয়ে শ্রেণিকক্ষে বিস্তৃত মনোজ্ঞ আলোচনা করা
    (4) কোনো অজানা বিষয় নিয়ে ছাত্রদের লিখতে দেওয়া

56. শিক্ষা অনুসারী বিষয়গুলির গুরুত্ব কী?
    (1) তারা ছাত্রদের মানসিকভাবে সুসংহত করে তোলে
    (2) তারা ছাত্রদের ভবিষ্যৎ প্রস্তুতি সম্পর্কে উদ্দীপ্ত করে তোলে
    (3) ওপরের সবকটি
    (4) এদের কোনোটিই নয়

57. ব্যাকরণ শিক্ষার প্রধান দুটি প্রকল্পনা হল—
    (1) সাধারণ এবং জটিল
    (2) প্রথাগত এবং ব্যাবহারিক

(3) অনুসারী এবং অপসারী

(4) পাঠ্যক্রম অনুসারী এবং পাঠ্যক্রম বহির্ভূত

58. শিখন, কথা বলা, পড়া, লেখা এগুলি হল—

(1) ভাষাগত উদ্দীপনা
(2) মোটর উদ্দীপনা
(3) চিরন্তন উদ্দীপনা
(4) কথ্য উদ্দীপনা

59. যে শিক্ষক দ্বিতীয় ভাষা শিক্ষা দেবেন, তিনি—

(1) L – 1 এবং L – 2-এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য নির্ধারণ করতে পারবেন

(2) ওই শিক্ষার্থীর প্রথম ভাষা সম্পর্কে অবহিত হবেন

(3) ভাষার সবকটি বিষয় জানবেন

(4) আগ্রহমূলক উপস্থাপনা করতে পারবেন

60. দ্রুত ব্যাবহারিক পরীক্ষা হল—

(1) কথা বলার ক্ষমতার সাথে ব্যাবহারিকতত্ত্বের যোগসূত্র স্থাপন করা

(2) তাৎক্ষণিকভাবে ভাষাকে ব্যবহার করা

(3) কথা বলার ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি করা

(4) ভাষার মাধ্যমে আত্তীকরণ দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি করা

Language-II (English)

Directions (61-75): *Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.*

61. The aim of mechanical drills is to
(1) improve the fluency of the learners
(2) improve the accuracy of the learners
(3) strengthen the role learning capacity of the learners
(4) encourage creative use of language among the learners

62. Which of the following is not an appropriate tool for Formative Assessment?
(1) Assignment
(2) Oral questions
(3) Term test
(4) Quiz and games

63. Which of the following statements is true?
(1) The fundamental difference between speech and writing is that written language is consciously monitored and frozen in time; we can return to it whenever we want.
(2) Spoken language is far more transient in nature and changes far more rapidly than the written language.
(3) All the languages of the world, with minor modifications, can be written in one script, just as any single language can be written in all the scripts of the world.
(4) All of the above

64. A teacher can develop listening skills in English by
(1) speaking to them continuously both within the classroom and outside
(2) focusing only on listening skills without associating it with other language skills
(3) making the learners listen to everything they hear passively
(4) creating opportunities for them to listen to a variety of sources and people and engage in listening activities

65. Which type of conditioning is displayed when the child is punished for telling a lie?
(1) Avoidance training
(2) Reward training
(3) Unreinforced training
(4) Reinforced training

66. The two most common assessment methods are listed as follows for teachers' reference
(1) Summative Assessment, Cumulative Assessment
(2) Formative Assessment, Summative Assessment
(3) Cumulative assessment, Formative Assessment
(4) Formative Assessment, Evaluation Assessment

67. When language is learnt naturally and without any systematic practice, then it is called as
(1) first language
(2) dearth
(3) acquisition
(4) None of these

68. The emphasis from teaching to learning can be shifted by
(1) adopting child centered pedagogy
(2) encouraging rote learning
(3) adopting frontal teaching
(4) focusing on examination results

69. While reading for comprehension, we understand that the following pairs are examples of homograph. Which one of these is a homograph?
(1) warm/tepid [being neither too hot nor too cold]
(2) lead [metal] / lead [give direction]
(3) lead [give direction] / dead [metal]
(4) mail [post] / male [gender]

70. What is the study of poetry's meter and form called?
(1) Prosody
(2) Potology
(3) Rheumatology
(4) Scansion

71. Remedial teachers should liaise with .... to seek for professional support with a view to helping pupils solve their problems.
(1) strict tutors
(2) related book writers
(3) math experts
(4) related professionals

72. Language acquisition
(1) is a technique intended to simulate the environment in which children learn their native language
(2) requires the memorisation and use of necessary vocabulary
(3) involves a systematic approach to the analysis and comprehension of grammar as well as to the memorisation of vocabulary
(4) refers to the process of learning a native or second language because of the innate capacity of the human brain

73. Which of the following is a feature of progressive education?
(1) Instruction based solely on prescribed text
(2) Emphasis on scoring good marks in examinations
(3) Frequent tests and examination
(4) Flexible time table and seating

74. Read the two sentences given below
The lizard ate the fly.
The fly ate the lizard.
A teacher can use this example to explain that
(1) there is no difference in the two sentences because both have the same words
(2) when subject and object change positions, the meaning of the sentences change
(3) they are examples of reported speech
(4) they are a collection of words

75. Which among the following is a feature of a child centred language classroom?
    (1) Teacher gives instructions and expects children to obey and be disciplined
    (2) Children interact in the target language through tasks that require multiple intelligences
    (3) Children work individually to prepare projects
    (4) Teacher plans assessment every day

Directions (76-84): *Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.*

Edmund Burke called the press the Fourth Estate of the realm. I think he did not use this title for the Press thoughtlessly as social ruling group or class. The three Estates or Realms (in England) Lords Spiritual (i.e. the Bishops in the House of Lords), the temporal, (i.e. other Lords) and Commons, i.e. the common people. The Press has been rightly called the Fourth Estate as it also constitutes a ruling group or class like the Lords and Commons. It cannot be denied in a free country that the press exercises good deal of influence in shaping public opinion and pointing out the weaknesses or defects of society or of government and in general bringing to light all those good or bad things in society which would have otherwise remained unnoticed. The power is not limited or put under any check. The press, instead of, being controlled by anyone controls life and thought of a nation. Hence, the press constitutes and Estate by itself.

Obviously, thus power which the press in a country wields depends upon the number of newspaper readers. The opinions and comments of newspapers can influence. The life of a nation only when they are read by people. Reading in turn, requires that the general mass of people should be educated. Thus, the spread of education determines the extent of the newspapers. Where readers are few; newspapers must necessarily be few. Their influence, in that case can extend only to a small minority of population. In a country like India, the percentage of literacy is very low and the standard of journalism is not very high. So, press has to play the role of a teacher here.

76 Edmund Burke called the Press
    (1) instrument of public opinion
    (2) distributor of news (3) the Fourth Estate
    (4) Lord Temporal

77. The term Fourth Estate stands for
    (1) an area of land   (2) landed property
    (3) social ruling group of class
    (4) instrument of power

78. Out of the following the one which is not included in the Three Estates is
    (1) Lords Spiritual   (2) Justices of peace
    (3) Lord Temporal   (4) Commons

79. The free press does not perform the function of
    (1) shaping public opinion
    (2) supporting at all times the official policy
    (3) criticising government
    (4) exposing social abuses

80. How much power does a free press possess?
    (1) Only that much power which is allowed by the government of the country
    (2) Unlimited power without any check
    (3) Unlimited power subject to the maintenance of law and order and public morality
    (4) No power at all

81. The secret of the press is
    (1) the money which the newspaper owners can wield
    (2) the number of newspaper readers
    (3) the extent to which it supports official policy
    (4) the patronage enjoyed by it of the government

82. The number of newspaper readers is determined by
    (1) the low price of newspapers
    (2) the patronage extended to it by the moneyed people
    (3) education of the general mass of people
    (4) the availability of newsprint

83. The Press exercises power by
    (1) enlisting the support of the people
    (2) keeping watch over the acts of the government
    (3) controlling life and thought of a nation
    (4) because it is a great moneyed concern

84. The state of journalism in India
    (1) is upto the mark   (2) is rather low
    (3) is in its infancy   (4) is not very high

Directions (85-90): *Read the passage and answer the questions given below it by selecting the most appropriate option.*

The fossil remains of the first flying vertebrates, the pterosaurs have intrigued paleontologists for more than two centuries. How such large creatures, which had wingspans from 8 to 12 meters, solved the problems of powered flight and exactly what these creatures were reptiles or birds- are among the questions scientists have puzzled over.
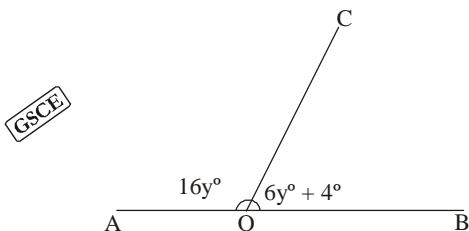
Perhaps the least controversial assertion about the pterosaurs is that they were reptiles. Their skulls, pelvises and hind feet are reptilian. The anatomy of their wings suggests that they did not evolve into the class of birds. In pterosaurs, a greatly elongated fourth finger of each forelimb supported a wing like membrane. In birds the second finger is the principle strut of the wing. If the pterosaur walked or remained stationary, the fourth finger and with it the wing, could only turn upward in an extended inverted V-shape alongside of the animal's body. Both the pterosaurs and the birds have hollow bones, a feature that represents a saving in weight. In the birds, however, these bones are reinforced more massively by internal struts.

Although, scales typically cover reptiles, the pterosaurs probably had hairy coats. The recent discovery of a pterosaur specimen covered in long, dense and relatively thick hair-like fossil material was the first clear evidence that this reasoning was correct. Efforts to explain how the pterosaurs became air-borne have led to suggestions that they launched themselves by jumping from cliffs, by dropping from trees or even by rising into light winds from the crests of waves.

85. The pterosaurs flew by
    (1) momentum gained by running
    (2) jumping off a mountain ledge
    (3) pushed by wind before take off
    (4) jumping upwards with force

86. A synonym for 'compressed' from the passage is
    (1) strut   (2) launch   (3) densen   (4) light

87. The opposite of 'controversial' is
    (1) undisputed   (2) unquestionable
    (3) uncertain   (4) debatable

88. It can be understood from the passage that scientists believe that the
    (1) pterosaurs walked on all fours
    (2) large wings help pterosaurs to fly great distances
    (3) hollow bones showed they evolved from bats
    (4) fossil remains explain how they flew

89. The skeleton of a pterosaur can be distinguished from a birds by the
    (1) the anatomy of its wing span
    (2) size if its wings span
    (3) presence of hollow bones
    (4) hook-like projections at the hind feet

90. Which is the characteristic of pterosaur?
    (1) Lived mostly in the forest
    (2) They hung upside down like bats before flight
    (3) Flew to capture prey
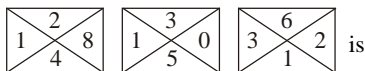   (4) Unable to fold their wing fully at rest

Mathematics

91. Find the value of the variable in the given diagram.

    (1) 20°   (2) 8°
    (3) 10°   (4) 12°

92. Pattern of

 is

    (1)

    (2)

    (3)

    (4)

93. Height of hemi-sphere is equal to its
    (1) circumference   (2) capacity
    (3) surface   (4) radius

94. If ones and hundreds places of the number 9385 be interchanged, what is the sum of the new and the original number?
    (1) 18968   (2) 14774
    (3) 198   (4) 477

95. Find the sum of $5\frac{2}{3} + 9\frac{8}{9} + 7\frac{5}{6} + 9\frac{1}{8}$

    (1) $32\frac{25}{72}$ (2) $181\frac{30}{72}$

    (3) $181\frac{37}{72}$ (4) $32\frac{37}{72}$

96. Which of the following is the difference between the greatest and the least number that can be written using the digits 6, 2, 7, 4, 3 each only once.
    (1) 52965   (2) 56968
    (3) 52961   (4) 48968

97. Which of the following is the smallest 3 digit number exactly divisible by 6, 8 and 12?
    (1) 120   (2) 240
    (3) 180   (4) 360

98. 7386038 is divisible by
    (1) 3   (2) 4
    (3) 9   (4) 11

99. Convert 42.72574 hm into centimetre.
    (1) 407257.4 cm   (2) 427257.4 cm
    (3) 2427574 cm   (4) 42725.74 cm

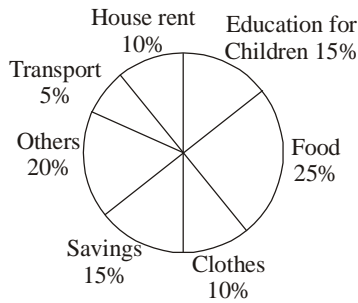100. Mohan purchased 2 dozen bananas, $\frac{1}{2}$ kg apples and $1\frac{1}{2}$ kg other fruits everyday. If weight of $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen bananas is 750 gm, how many kilogram fruits he purchases everyday?
    (1) 3 kg   (2) 5 kg

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

101. Covert 116 h in days.
    (1) 4 day   (2) 5 day

    (3) $4\frac{5}{6}$ day   (4) $5\frac{5}{6}$ day

102. Internal length, breadth and height of a rectangular box are 10 cm, 8 cm and 6 cm, respectively. How many boxes are needed to pack 6240 cm cubes?
    (1) 12   (2) 13
    (3) 15   (4) 17

Direction (103): *Study the given pie chart carefully and answer the question based on it.*

Adjoining pie chart gives the expenditure (in percentage) on various items and savings of a family during a month.

Pie chart: House rent 10%, Education for Children 15%, Transport 5%, Others 20%, Food 25%, Savings 15%, Clothes 10%

103. On which item, the expenditure was maximum?
(1) Clothes
(2) Food
(3) House rent
(4) Others

104. See this pattern

F ⅄ ⊓ 〉 ?

Then, which will be the next in the above pattern ?
(1) ⊔
(2) ⅄
(3) ⊒
(4) ⊓

105. One orange costs two and a half rupees. How much will three and a half dozen orange cost?
(1) ₹ 90
(2) ₹ 105
(3) ₹ 112
(4) ₹ 120

106. Which of the following is the main goal of Mathematics education in School?
(1) Making the child more intelligent
(2) Mathematisation of child's thinking
(3) Strengthening child's learning
(4) Helping childs to secure maximum marks

107. At a nursery stage, which method of teaching and writing is appropriate to use?
(1) French method
(2) Free Imitation method
(3) Kindergarten method
(4) All of the above

108. An ideal lesson plan is
(1) objective based
(2) based on previous knowledge
(3) based on teaching levels
(4) All of the above

109. Which work is not related with a teacher?
(1) Planning
(2) Teaching
(3) Guidance
(4) Budgeting

110. The nature of Mathematics is
(1) ornamental
(2) logical
(3) difficult
(4) not for common

111. Mathematics is the Science of
(1) space
(2) numbers
(3) calculations
(4) All of these

112. According to Hogben, "Mathematics is the mirror of civilisation" this statement corresponds to which value of mathematics?
(1) Cultural
(2) Social
(3) Disciplinary
(4) None of the above

113. The basic teaching model is developed by
(1) Jean Piaget
(2) B.F. Skinner
(3) Robert Glaser
(4) Gordon

114. Who developed question-answer method?
(1) John Dewey
(2) Socrates
(3) Kilpatrick
(4) Herbert

115. Recapitulatory questions should be based on
(1) taught knowledge
(2) knowledge to be taught
(3) knowledge not to be taught
(4) All of the above

116. Which teaching comparison of fractions in which the numerators are same e.g., $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$. Rohit's response was "Since the numerators are same and since 7 is larger than 5, therefore $\frac{3}{7}$ is bigger than $\frac{3}{5}$."

This suggests that
(1) Rohit does not know the concept of equivalent fractions
(2) Rohit has not practised well
(3) Rohit does not understand the magnitude of fractions
(4) Rohit does not know the concept of numerator and denominator

117. Following is a problem from text book of class V "There are 4 poles of measure 105 cm, 215 cm, 150 cm and 235 cm respectively. If they have to be cut into pieces of equal length, what is the maximum length of each piece?"
This question is asked to
(1) give practice of word problems based on HCF and LCM
(2) test knowledge of factors and multiples
(3) check the skill of finding HCF
(4) enhance problem solving skills using learnt concepts

118. Following is a problem from text book of class III "Which matematical operation will be used to solve the following problem? A milkman sold 1410L milk in 10 days. How many litres of milk did he sell in a day?" Which competence of Bloom's cognitive domain is referred in the above question?
(1) Synthesis
(2) Knowledge
(3) Comprehension
(4) Analysis

119. Which one of the following is not the principle of teaching?
(1) Exposure
(2) Gradation
(3) Review
(4) Phonology

120. Shailja can express a number in different way, e.g., 4 = 2 + 2 or 4 = 1 + 3 etc. In which developmental phase of numbers is she?
(1) Quantifying phase
(2) Partitioning phase
(3) Factoring phase
(4) Operating phase

Environmental Studies

121. With reference to 'Global Environment Facility', which of the following statements is/are correct ?
    (1) It serves as financial mechanism for 'Conservation on Biological Diversity' and 'United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change'.
    (2) It undertakes scientific research on environmental issues at global level
    (3) It is an agency under OECD to facilitate the transfer of technology and funds to underdeveloped countries with specific aim to protect their environment.
    (4) Both (1) and (2)

122. Formative assessment in EVS at primary stage does not include
    (1) grading and ranking of students
    (2) identifications of learning gaps of students
    (3) identification of deficiencies in teaching
    (4) enhancement of students' learning

123. The learning process occurs during the Instrumental conditioning is said to be (According to Thorndike)
    (1) The learning process involves problem solving
    (2) The learning process involves trial and error
    (3) Both of the above
    (4) None of the above

124. The significance of individual differences from the study point of view is
    (1) The classification of the students in ability groups
    (2) The individualized teaching of the students
    (3) The home work according to individuals interests
    (4) All of the above

125. The place where it rains too much, there the houses are made up of
    (1) stones   (2) ice
    (3) bamboo   (4) plastic

126. The non-biotic pollutants of underground water is/are
    (1) Bacteria   (2) Algae
    (3) Arsenic   (4) Viruses

127. Full form of BOD is
    (1) Biographical Oxygen Demand
    (2) Biological Oxygen Demand
    (3) Bibliographical Oxygen Demand
    (4) None of these

128. Endangered species are listed in
    (1) Dead Stock Book   (2) Red Data Book
    (3) Live Stock Book   (4) None of the above

129. Temperature at which the vapour pressure of a substance is equal to atmospheric pressure is called
    (1) absolute zero   (2) melting point
    (3) freezing point   (4) boiling point

130. Teaching process is changeable in nature according to
    (1) Political changes
    (2) Cultural possibilities
    (3) Philosophical principles
    (4) All of the above

131. Which of the following factors does not affect the distribution of plants and animals?
    (1) Soil   (2) Relief
    (3) Ecosystem   (4) Drainage

132. Which of the following represents one of the objectives of teaching EVS at Primary School?
    (1) To make learners aware of technical terms and definitions
    (2) To assess technical terms related to EVS
    (3) To inform the learners about the books they should read to expand their knowledge
    (4) To connect the experiences of the learners in school with the outside world

133. On the basis of teaching objectives teaching can be classified as
    (1) Cognitive-Affective-Psychomotor
    (2) Memory level-Understanding Reflective level
    (3) Autocratic-Democratic-Laissesfaire
    (4) None of the above

134. A good assignment in EVS should primarily aim at
    (1) provide extended learning opportunities
    (2) revise the lesson for effective learning
    (3) ensure better utilization of time
    (4) keep the students engages and disciplined

135. Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) are increased due to which of the following factor?
    (i) Jhum cultivation
    (ii) Burning of fossil fuels
    (iii) Rise of cattle and dairy farming
    (iv) Fertilizer use
    (1) i, ii and iii only   (2) ii, iii and iv only
    (3) i, iii and iv only   (4) All are correct

136. Match List-I (Environmental Degradation) with List-II (Constituent Causing Degradation) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List-I	List-II
A. Acid rain	(i) Nitrogen
B. Automobile Smoke	(ii) Carbon dioxide
C. Ozone Depletion	(iii) Nitrogen oxide
D. Global Warming	(iv) Oxide of sulphur
	(v) Clorofluro-carbon

    Code:

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

137. The best way, specially at primary level, to address the learning difficulties of students is to use
(1) easy and interesting textbooks
(2) story-telling method
(3) a variety of teaching methods suited to the disability
(4) expensive and glossy support material

138. While doing experiments and practical work, Shyama's performance is the best in her class. She is considered a very creative person. So, she is learning a concept by
(1) modelling
(2) imitation
(3) convergent thinking
(4) divergent thinking

139. The reaction which takes place after the Conditioning in Pavlov's experiment is called
(1) A relationship between conditioned stimulus and conditioned response
(2) A relationship between conditioned response and conditioned stimulus
(3) A relationship between unconditioned stimulus and unconditioned response
(4) A relationship between conditioned stimulus and unconditioned response

140. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation should be adopted by all schools because
(1) it affords teachers opportunities to test learners frequently
(2) it is the latest development in the field of education
(3) traditional pen-paper tests do not assess and enhance all the attributes and abilities of learners
(4) it frees the learners from studies and hard work

141. Consider the following statements regarding Environment studies.
(i) Environment education should be Continuous and Compulsory, right from the pre-school to all formal as well as non-formal higher levels.
(ii) Environmental education should encourage stewardship to help reduce human impact on the planet
Whice of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only i
(2) Only ii
(3) Both i and ii
(4) Neither i nor ii

142. Consider the following statements regarding social environment.
(i) Social environment is the set of cultural norms, customs, beliefs, values etc.
(ii) The interaction between environment and society does not depend on the social and political system but depends on the economical structure.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only i
(2) Only ii
(3) Both i and ii
(4) Neither i nor ii

143. Which of the following statements cannot be considered as a feature of the process of learning?
(1) Learning is goal-oriented
(2) Unlearning is also a learning process
(3) Educational institutions are the only place where learning takes place
(4) Learning is a comprehensive process

144. What happens if a person does not successfully resolve a crisis within a stage?
(1) They regress
(2) They move to the next stage without any complications
(3) They move to the next stage with issues left from the previous stage
(4) They do not move to the next stage

145. Environmental factors that shape the development of a child include all of the following except
(1) Quality of nutrition
(2) physique
(3) culture
(4) quality of education

146. Good EVS curriculum should be 'true to the child, true to life and true to the subject.'
Which of the following characteristics of a curriculum does not meet the above requirements?
(1) It emphasizes more on terms and definitions.
(2) It promotes the value of freedom from fear and prejudice
(3) It requires the learner to view the subject as a social enterprise
(4) It emphasizes more on processes of teaching and learning

147. Higher priority and space has been given in NCERT textbooks on EVS to
(1) include large number of practice questions
(2) explain basic concepts of the subjects
(3) provide opportunities to learners for contemplation and wondering
(4) provide exact definitions of technical terms

148. One can adopt the following educational approach for mentally retarded children
(1) Small sized classes
(2) Special curriculum
(3) Special teaching methods
(4) All of the above

149. What is true about ecosystem?
(1) Primary Consumers are least dependent upon it
(2) Primary Consumers outnumbers Producers
(3) Producers are more than primary consumers
(4) Secondary Consumers are the largest and most powerful

150. Sustainable development is a case of inter-generational sensibility in respect of use of
(1) Natural resource
(2) Material resource
(3) Industrial resource
(4) Social resource

CENTRAL TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (PAPER-I - For Classes I to V)
Model Set

Answers with Explanation

1. (4)	2. (1)	3. (1)	4. (1)	5. (4)	6. (2)	7. (1)	8. (1)	9. (3)	10. (3)
11. (3)	12. (4)	13. (4)	14. (3)	15. (2)	16. (2)	17. (4)	18. (4)	19. (2)	20. (2)
21. (3)	22. (1)	23. (2)	24. (2)	25. (1)	26. (1)	27. (4)	28. (1)	29. (2)	30. (2)
31. (1)	32. (3)	33. (2)	34. (2)	35. (1)	36. (2)	37. (2)	38. (3)	39. (3)	40. (4)
41. (2)	42. (2)	43. (2)	44. (3)	45. (3)	46. (3)	47. (3)	48. (3)	49. (3)	50. (1)
51. (1)	52. (1)	53. (2)	54. (2)	55. (1)	56. (3)	57. (1)	58. (1)	59. (1)	60. (1)

61. (3)	62. (3)	63. (4)	64. (4)	65. (3)
66. (2)	67. (3)	68. (1)	69. (2)	70. (1)
71. (4)	72. (1)	73. (4)	74. (2)	75. (2)
76. (3)	77. (3)	78. (2)	79. (2)	80. (3)
81. (2)	82. (3)	83. (3)	84. (4)	85. (2)
86. (3)	87. (2)	88. (2)	89. (1)	90. (3)

91. (2) $\angle AOC + \angle BOC = 180°$ (linear pair)

$16y° + 6y° + 4° = 180°$

$22y° = 180° - 4°$

$y° = \dfrac{176°}{22} = 8°$

$\Rightarrow y = 8°$

92. (3) In a given pattern, numbers are arranged in the following way

$14 \times 2 = 28$, $15 \times 2 = 30$, $31 \times 2 = 62$

In option (3) the numbers are arranged in similar way.

$02 \times 2 = 04$, $15 \times 2 = 30$, $26 \times 2 = 52$

93. (4) Height of hemi-sphere is equal to its radius.

94. (1) Original number = 9385

New number = 9583

$\therefore$ Required sum

$= 9583 + 9385 = 18968$

95. (4) Required sum $= (5 + 9 + 7 + 9) + \left(\dfrac{2}{3} + \dfrac{8}{9} + \dfrac{5}{6} + \dfrac{1}{8}\right)$

$= 30 + \left(\dfrac{2 \times 24 + 8 \times 8 + 5 \times 12 + 1 \times 9}{72}\right)$

$= 30 + \left(\dfrac{48 + 64 + 60 + 9}{72}\right)$

$= 30 + \dfrac{181}{72} = 30\dfrac{181}{72}$

$= 30 + 2\dfrac{37}{72} = 32\dfrac{37}{72}$

96. (1) The greatest number using the given digits = 76432

The least number using the given digits = 23467

Thus, the required difference would be

```
  76432
 -23467
 ------
  52965
```

97. (1) LCM of the given digits =

```
2 | 6, 8, 12,
2 | 3, 4,  6,
3,| 3, 2,  3,
  | 1, 2,  1,
```

$= 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2 = 24$

According to the option smallest 3 digit number is 120 which is divisible by 24 LCM of given digits.

98. (4) The given number is 7386038. The sum of the digits at even places $= 3 + 6 + 3 = 12$. The sum of the digits at odd places $= 7 + 8 + 0 + 8 = 23$. The difference is given by $23 - 12 = 11$

$\therefore$ The given number is divisible by 11.

99. (2) $\because$ 1 hm = 10000 cm

$\therefore$ 42.72574 hm $= 42.72574 \times 10000$ cm

$= 427257.4$ cm

100. (2) $\because$ Weight of $\dfrac{1}{2}$ dozen bananas = 750 g

$\therefore$ Weight of 2 dozen bananas $= 750 \times 4 = 3000$g

Hence, total weight of fruits purchased by Mohan

everyday $= 3000\text{g} + \dfrac{1}{2}\text{kg} + 1\dfrac{1}{2}\text{kg}$

$= 3\text{kg} + 2\text{kg} = 5\text{kg}$

101. (3) $\because$ 24h = 1day

$\therefore$ 1h $= \dfrac{1}{24}$ day

$\therefore$ 116h $= \dfrac{116}{24}$ day $= 4\dfrac{5}{6}$ day

102. (2) Volume of rectangular box = $10 \times 8 \times 6 = 480$ cm^3

Volume of cubes = 6240 cm^3

$\therefore$ Required boxes

$= \dfrac{\text{Volume of cubes}}{\text{Volume of rectangular box}} = \dfrac{6240}{480} = 13$

103. (2) Expenditure is maximum on food.

104. (3) The rule of the given pattern is turning by 45º each time.

105. (2) $\because$ 1 dozen oranges = 12 oranges

$\therefore 3\dfrac{1}{2}$ dozen organges $= 12 \times 3\dfrac{1}{2}$ oranges

$= 12 \times \dfrac{7}{2} = 42$

Now, cost of 1 orange = ₹ 2.50

$\therefore$ Cost of 42 oranges = 2.50 × 42 = ₹ 105

106. (2)	107. (3)	108. (4)	109. (4)	110. (2)
111. (4)	112. (2)	113. (3)	114. (2)	115. (1)
116. (1)	117. (4)	118. (4)	119. (3)	120. (2)
121. (1)	122. (1)	123. (2)	124. (4)	125. (3)
126. (3)	127. (2)	128. (2)	129. (4)	130. (4)
131. (3)	132. (4)	133. (1)	134. (1)	135. (4)
136. (3)	137. (3)	138. (4)	139. (4)	140. (3)
141. (4)	142. (1)	143. (3)	144. (3)	145. (2)
146. (4)	147. (3)	148. (4)	149. (3)	150. (1)