

CTET SOLVED QUESTION PAPER-I

(Held on Sep. 21, 2014)

PART-I

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

*Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.*

1. Cognitive development is supported by [CTET 2014]
 - (A) conducting relevant and well-designed tests as frequently as possible
 - (B) presenting activities that reinforce traditional methods
 - (C) providing a rich and varied environment
 - (D) focussing more on individual activities in comparison to collaboration
2. Human developments is [CTET 2014]
 - (A) quantitative
 - (B) qualitative
 - (C) unmeasurable to a certain extent
 - (D) both quantitative and qualitative
3. The nature-nurture debate refers to [CTET 2014]
 - (A) genetics and environment
 - (B) behaviour and environment
 - (C) environment and biology
 - (D) environment and upbringing
4. Which of the following is a passive agency of socialization? [CTET 2014]
 - (A) Health club
 - (B) Family
 - (C) Eco club
 - (D) Public library
5. In Vygotsky's theory, which aspect of development gets neglected? [CTET 2014]
 - (A) Social
 - (B) Cultural
 - (C) Biological
 - (D) Linguistic
6. Which of the following stages are involved when infants "THINK" with their eyes, ears and hands? [CTET 2014]
 - (A) Concrete operational stage
 - (B) Pre-operational stage
 - (C) Sensory motor stage
 - (D) Formal operational stage
7. Ria does not agree with Rishabh about setting up a class picnic. She thinks that the rules can be revised to suit the majority. This kind of peer disagreement, according to Piaget, refers to [CTET 2014]
 - (A) Heteronomous morality
 - (B) Cognitive immaturity
 - (C) Reaction
 - (D) Morality of cooperation
8. Which one of the following is a form of Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence? [CTET 2014]
 - (A) Practical Intelligence
 - (B) Experimental Intelligence
 - (C) Resourceful Intelligence
 - (D) Mathematical Intelligence
9. Who developed the first intelligence test? [CTET 2014]
 - (A) David Wechsler
 - (B) Alfred Binet
 - (C) Charles Edward Spearman
 - (D) Robert Sternberg
10. Phonological awareness refers to the ability to [CTET 2014]
 - (A) reflect and manipulate the sound structure
 - (B) speak fluently and accurately
 - (C) know, understand and write
 - (D) master the rules of grammar
11. Gender discrimination in a classroom [CTET 2014]
 - (A) does not affect the performance of the students
 - (B) may lead to diminished effort or performance of the students

- (C) may lead to enhanced effort or performance of the male students
(D) is done more by the male teachers than their female counterparts
- 12.** Which one of the following is an example of learning style? [CTET 2014]
(A) Visual (B) Accrual
(C) Factual (D) Tactual
- 13.** A teacher collects and reads the work of the class, then plans and adjusts the next lesson to meet student needs. He/She is doing [CTET 2014]
(A) Assessment of learning
(B) Assessment as learning
(C) Assessment for learning
(D) Assessment at learning
- 14.** Teachers who work under School Based Assessment [CTET 2014]
(A) are overburdened as they need to take frequent tests in addition to Monday tests
(B) need to assign project work in each subject to individual students
(C) observe students minutely on a daily basis to assess their values and attitudes
(D) feel a sense of ownership for the system
- 15.** “How do grades differ from marks?” This question belongs to which of the following classes of questions? [CTET 2014]
(A) Divergent
(B) Analytic
(C) Open-ended
(D) Problem-solving
- 16.** Girl students [CTET 2014]
(A) learn questions on Mathematics well but face difficulty only when they are asked to reason them out
(B) are as good in Mathematics as boys of their age
(C) perform less competently in spatial concepts than boys of their age
(D) possess more linguistic and musical abilities
- 17.** Difficulty in recalling sequence of letters in words and frequent loss of visual memory is associated with [CTET 2014]
(A) Dyslexia (B) Dyscalculia
(C) Dysgraphia (D) Dyspraxia
- 18.** ‘Education-of-all-in-schools-for-all’ could be a tagline for which of the following? [CTET 2014]
(A) Cohesive education [CTET 2014]
(B) Inclusive education
(C) Cooperative education
(D) Exclusive education
- 19.** Fluency, elaboration, originality and flexibility are the factors associated with [CTET 2014]
(A) giftendness [CTET 2014]
(B) talent
(C) divergent thinking
(D) acceleration
- 20.** Gifted students may be asked to spend more time on questions dealing with [CTET 2014]
(A) remembering (B) understanding
(C) creating (D) analysing
- 21.** Learning disabilities in Mathematics can be assessed most appropriately by which of the following tests? [CTET 2014]
(A) Aptitude test
(B) Diagnostic test
(C) Screening test
(D) Achievement test
- 22.** Concept maps are most likely to increase understanding of new concepts by [CTET 2014]
(A) transferring knowledge between content areas
(B) focussing attention on specific detail
(C) prioritizing academic content for study
(D) increasing ability to organize information logically

23. According to the theory of social learning of Albert Bandura, which one of the following is true? [CTET 2014]
 (A) Play is essential and should be given priority in school
 (B) Modelling is a principal way for children to learn
 (C) An unresolved crisis can harm a child
 (D) Cognitive development is independent of social development
24. Deductive reasoning involves [CTET 2014]
 (A) reasoning from general to particular
 (B) reasoning from particular to general
 (C) active construction and reconstruction of knowledge
 (D) methods including inquiry learning and heuristics
25. When children learn a concept and use it, practice helps in reducing the errors committed by them. This idea was given by [CTET 2014]
 (A) E.L. Thorndike (B) Jean Piaget
 (C) J.B. Watson (D) Lev Vygotsky
26. Which of the following skills is associated with emotional intelligence?
 (A) Memorising [CTET 2014]
 (B) Motor processing
 (C) Envisaging
 (D) Empathising
27. The inner force that stimulates and compels a behavioural response and provides specific direction to that response is [CTET 2014]
 (A) Motive (B) Perseverance
 (C) Emotion (D) Commitment
28. Which term is often used interchangeably with the term “motivation”? [CTET 2014]
 (A) Incentive (B) Emotion
 (C) Need (D) Inspiration
29. _____ motives deal with the need to reach satisfying feeling states and to obtain personal goals. [CTET 2014]
 (A) Effective
 (B) Affective
 (C) Preservation-oriented
 (D) Safety-oriented
30. Which one of the following is a factor that affects learning positively? [CTET 2014]
 (A) Fear of failure
 (B) Competition with peers
 (C) Meaningful association
 (D) Pressure from parents

PART-II MATHEMATICS

Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

31. The difference of the place value and the face value of 5 in 35362 is [CTET 2014]
 (A) 0 (B) 495
 (C) 4995 (D) 5005
32. 10 ones + 10 tens + 10 thousands equal [CTET 2014]
 (A) 11100 (B) 101010
 (C) 10110 (D) 11011
33. The sum of the positive factors of 210 is [CTET 2014]
 (A) 576 (B) 575
 (C) 573 (D) 366
34. Gorang worked $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours on Monday, 190 minutes on Tuesday, from 5 : 20 a.m. to 9 : 10 a.m. on Wednesday, and 220 minutes on Friday. He is paid ₹42 per hour. How much did he earn from Monday to Friday? [CTET 2014]

- (A) ₹560 (B) ₹580
(C) ₹540 (D) ₹637
35. The sum of the greatest 4-digit number and the smallest 3-digit number is [CTET 2014]
(A) 7000 (B) 9899
(C) 10099 (D) 10999
36. Twenty-six and twenty-six hundredths is written as [CTET 2014]
(A) 2626 (B) 26.26
(C) 262.6 (D) 2.626
37. The product of remainders of $19009 \div 11$ and $9090 \div 11$ is [CTET 2014]
(A) 4 (B) 5
(C) 8 (D) 12
38. How many $\frac{1}{6}$ are there in $3\frac{1}{3}$? [CTET 2014]
(A) 12 (B) 15
(C) 18 (D) 20
39. What number should be subtracted from the product 1109×505 so as to get 505050? [CTET 2014]
(A) 49495 (B) 55005
(C) 54995 (D) 59495
40. Which of the following is *not* correct? [CTET 2014]
(A) 1 mm is one-tenth of 1 cm
(B) 1 kg 12 grams = 1.012 kg
(C) 10 metre 10 cm = 1010 cm
(D) $\frac{23}{100} = 2.30$
41. A tank contains 240 litres (L) 128 millilitres (mL) of milk, which can be filled completely in 16 jars of the same size. How much milk will be their in 22 such jars? [CTET 2014]
(A) 330 L 176 mL
(B) 331 L 760 mL
(C) 331 L 176 mL
(D) 332 L 650 mL
42. Number of degrees in four and two-third right-angles is [CTET 2014]
(A) 310 (B) 420
(C) 330 (D) 400
43. A water tank is 11 m long, 10 m wide and 9 m high. It is filled with water to a level of 6 m. What part of the tank is empty? [CTET 2014]
(A) $\frac{1}{4}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$
(C) $\frac{1}{6}$ (D) $\frac{2}{3}$
44. Perimeters of a rectangle and a square are equal. Perimeter of the square is 96 cm and breadth of the rectangle is 4 cm less than the side of the square. Then two times the area (in square cm) of the rectangle is [CTET 2014]
(A) 560 (B) 960
(C) 1040 (D) 1120
45. Difference of (smallest common multiple of 4, 5 and 6) and (smallest common multiple of 5, 6 and 9) is [CTET 2014]
(A) 30 (B) 45
(C) 48 (D) 60
46. As per NCF 2005, teaching of numbers and operations on them, measurement of quantities, etc. at primary level caters to the [CTET 2014]
(A) narrow aim of teaching mathematics
(B) higher aim of teaching mathematics
(C) aim to mathematise the child's thought process
(D) aim of teaching important mathematics
47. In Class 3, a teacher asked the students to add 4562 and 728. A student responded to the question as follows :
- $$\begin{array}{r} 4562 \\ + 728 \\ \hline 11842 \end{array}$$

The response reflects that the child lacks the [CTET 2014]

- (A) Skill of addition
 (B) Concept of place value
 (C) Skill of addition by regrouping
 (D) Concept of order property of addition
48. Which of the following problems from the textbook of Class IV refers to 'multidisciplinary problem'?
- [CTET 2014]
- (A) Draw the flag of India and identify the number of lines of symmetry in the flag
 (B) Draw the mirror image of a given figure
 (C) How many lines of symmetry are there in a given figure?
 (D) To draw a line of symmetry in a given geometrical figure
49. The following grid is drawn on a square paper :

			●			●	
			●			●	
			●			●	
Th	H	T	O	Th	H	T	O

This representation reflects

- (A) position of numbers on abacus
 (B) concept of place value
 (C) equivalence of tens and ones
 (D) mathematical game
50. Children at primary stage are able to classify the given shapes based on their appearance. According to Van Hiele levels of geometry, they are at [CTET 2014]
- (A) Visualization stage
 (B) Analytic stage

(C) Informal deduction stage

(D) Formal deduction stage

51. Manipulative models, static pictures, written symbols, spoken and written language, real world situations or contexts are five ways to represent [CTET 2014]

(A) Mathematical thinking and ideas

(B) Geometrical proof

(C) Mathematics curriculum

(D) Mathematical vocabulary

52. After teaching the concept of division, a teacher created a 'Mathematical Wall' in the classroom and asked the students to write any two division facts in the assigned columns within 48 hours :

MATH WALL			
Ankit $25 \div 5 = 5$	Ankur $0 \div 6 = 0$	Babita	Bobby
Pragya	Dhruv	Sohan	Harsh
Rahul	Smita	Sunil	Tushar

This activity can help the teacher to

[CTET 2014]

- (A) make the classroom environment noise free
 (B) engage the students for next two days in some mathematical work
 (C) give opportunity of expression to every child and to learn from each other
 (D) keep the record of number of facts learnt by the students
53. Possible indicator pertaining to visual memory barrier hampering with learner's mathematical performance is [CTET 2014]

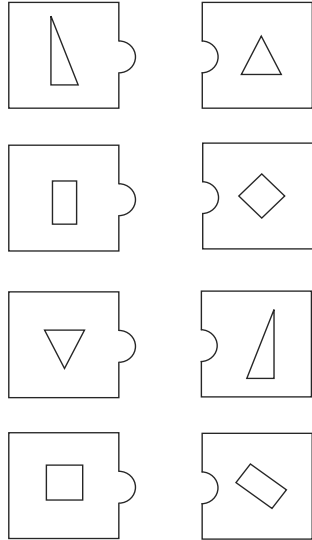
(A) difficulty in retaining mathematical facts and difficulty in telling time

(B) difficulty in using a number line

(C) difficulty to count on within a sequence

(D) difficulty in handling small manipulations

54. A teacher in class III distributed the following cards and asked the children to match the same shapes. [CTET 2014]



Objective of this game is to

- (A) make the classroom environment engaging and joyful
 (B) help children to recognize same shapes in different orientations
 (C) enhance eye-hand coordination
 (D) develop the concept of similarity and congruency
55. Geo-Board is an effective tool to teach [CTET 2014]
 (A) basic geometrical concepts like rays, lines and angles
 (B) geometrical shapes and their properties
 (C) difference between 2D and 3D shapes
 (D) concepts of symmetry
56. Proficiency in Mathematical language in classroom can be enhanced by presenting the problems in the following sequence : [CTET 2014]
 (A) Everyday language → Mathematized situation language → Language of Mathematical problem solving → Symbolic language
- (B) Symbolic language → Language of Mathematical problem solving → Mathematized situation language → Everyday language
 (C) Everyday language → Language of Mathematical problem solving → Mathematized situation language → Symbolic language
 (D) Language of Mathematical problem solving → Mathematized situation language → Symbolic language → Everyday language
57. Procedural fluency in Mathematics implies knowledge of rules, formulae or algorithms and implementing them with accuracy and flexibility and efficiency. Flexibility in Mathematics refers to [CTET 2014]
 (A) ability to solve different types of problems from the same topic
 (B) ability to solve problems from arithmetic and geometry with same efficiency
 (C) ability to solve a particular kind of problem using more than one approach
 (D) ability to solve problems with accuracy, writing all steps
58. A child mentally calculated $(27 + 38)$ as 65. When he was asked to explain his method of addition, he responded that 38 is near to 40 so $(27 + 40)$ is 67, then I removed 2 to get 65. This strategy of addition is [CTET 2014]
 (A) Direct modelling
 (B) Regrouping
 (C) Compensating
 (D) Incrementing
59. Mental Math activities are important because they provide a chance to [CTET 2014]
 (A) develop mental computation procedures as the students try to

- identify the relationship between numbers for fast calculations
- (B) master procedures learnt in class using paper-pencil
- (C) master algorithms learnt and practice more number of problems in less time
- (D) development their speed with accuracy for calculations and help to improve performance in examinations
60. A child of primary class is not able to differentiate between number, operation symbols, coins and clock hands. This indicates that the child has problem regarding [CTET 2014]
- (A) Auditory memory
- (B) Working memory
- (C) Visual processing
- (D) Language processing

PART-III

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

61. Bronze is a mixture of two metals. These two metals are [CTET 2014]
- (A) Copper and Zinc
- (B) Copper and Tin
- (C) Copper and Iron
- (D) Aluminium and Tin
62. Select from the following a group that comprises of methods of cooking food: [CTET 2014]
- (A) Boiling, Kneading, Roasting
- (B) Baking, Boiling, Rolling
- (C) Frying, Soaking, Roasting
- (D) Baking, Frying, Roasting
63. Select the correct statement about Mount Everest : [CTET 2014]
- (A) It is a part of Jammu and Kashmir and the height of its peak is 8900 m.
- (B) It is a part of Nepal and the height of its peak is 8900 m.
- (C) It is a part of India and the height of its peak is 9850 m.
- (D) It is a part of Tibet and the height of its peak is 9850 m.
64. "Desert Oak" is a tree whose roots go deep into the ground till they reach water.
- The depth of these roots is nearly 30 times the height of the tree. This tree is found in [CTET 2014]
- (A) Rajasthan (B) Abu Dhabi
- (C) Australia (D) Russia
65. A train started from Gandhidham on 16th July, 2014 at 05:15 hours and reached Nagercoil on 18th July, 2014 at 04:45 hours. The distance covered by the train is 2649 km. The average speed of the train, in km/hr, is nearly [CTET 2014]
- (A) 57 (B) 56
- (C) 55 (D) 54
66. Which is the best period for the people of Bihar state to start bee-keeping? [CTET 2014]
- (A) January to March
- (B) April to June
- (C) July to September
- (D) October to December
67. Select the correct statements about the 'Khejadi' tree : [CTET 2014]
- This tree is mainly found in desert areas.
 - It grows without much water.
 - It is a shady tree and children like to play in its shade.
 - It stores water in its trunk and people use thin pipes to drink this water

- (A) a, b and c (B) b, c and d
(C) a, c and d (D) a, b and d
68. Which one of the following statements is correct about elephants?[CTET 2014]
(A) Elephants like to take too much rest because of their heavy bodies
(B) A three-month-old baby elephant generally weighs about 2 quintals
(C) An adult elephant can eat even more than 2 quintals of leaves and twigs in one day
(D) Elephants sleep for 8 to 10 hours in a day.
69. Read the following paragraph written by a student about his house in a village :
“I have come from a village. It rains heavily at our place. Hence our houses are made almost 10 to 12 feet (3 to 3.5 metres) above the ground. They are made on bamboo pillars. The inner sides of our houses are also made of wood.”
This village must be in [CTET 2014]
(A) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Assam
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Uttarakhand
70. In Braille script, rows of raised dots are made on a thick paper. This script is based on [CTET 2014]
(A) 4 points (B) 6 points
(C) 8 points (D) 10 points
71. Which one of the following birds can rotate its neck backwards to a large extent? [CTET 2014]
(A) Mynah
(B) Owl
(C) Crow
(D) Koel
72. In which of the following parts of our country do people grow eatables such as tapioca and coconut in their courtyards and they find food prepared using these to be very tasty? [CTET 2014]
(A) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Assam
(C) Goa
(D) Kerala
73. A doctor prescribed some medicines to a patient and also suggested him to eat jaggery, amla and more green leafy vegetables. This patient must be suffering from [CTET 2014]
(A) Fever
(B) Typhoid
(C) Malaria
(D) Anaemia
74. Some birds can see four times as far as we can see. These birds are [CTET 2014]
(A) Crows, Kites, Nightingales
(B) Eagles, Pigeons, Parrots
(C) Kites, Eagles, Vultures
(D) Doves, Crows, Peacocks
75. With respect to the location of Delhi on the map of India, the capital of Himachal Pradesh (Shimla) and the capital of Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal) are located respectively in its [CTET 2014]
(A) North-East and North-West
(B) South-West and South-East
(C) North and South
(D) South-East and North-West
76. The abbreviation EVS stands for [CTET 2014]
(A) Environmental Skills
(B) Environmental Science
(C) Environmental Sources
(D) Environmental Studies
77. Which one of the following is *not* an objective of teaching of EVS at primary stage? [CTET 2014]
(A) Learning in the classroom must be linked to the life outside the school
(B) Teachers must ensure perfect discipline in the classroom

- (C) Children must be encouraged to ask questions
- (D) Children must be encouraged to explore their immediate environment
- 78.** Aanchal frequently asks probing and imaginative questions in her Class V EVS class. By doing so, she aims at improving
- (A) observation skills [CTET 2014]
- (B) emotional skills
- (C) thinking skills
- (D) speaking skills
- 79.** While teaching the topic on 'Our friend – Birds' to Class III students, Nalini followed the following methodologies : [CTET 2014]
- Showing a documentary film on birds
 - Using a chart having pictures of different birds and explaining briefly
 - Taking the students to the nearby park and asking them to observe the birds carefully
- Nalini is using different approaches of learning in order to
- (A) follow her lesson plan
- (B) meet different requirements of learners having multiple intelligences
- (C) impress other teachers and parents
- (D) promote reasoning skills in the students
- 80.** Which one of the following teaching strategies will be more effective for maximum involvement of students in teaching the topic of 'Games we play'? [CTET 2014]
- (A) Take the students to the play-field and make them play different games on different days
- (B) Make play-cards of different games and show it to students
- (C) Ask the students to learn the names of different indoor and outdoor games
- (D) Ask the students to watch sports programmes on television and prepare a simple project on the same
- 81.** Which one of the following is *not* a suitable Formative Assessment task in EVS? [CTET 2014]
- (A) Explain the definitions of important terms given in the lesson
- (B) Perform the given practical activity and record your observations
- (C) Draw labelled diagram of given experimental set-up
- (D) Discuss disadvantages of water
- 82.** After teaching the lesson on animals, Sheetal arranged a visit of her Class IV students to the zoo. This would help the students to [CTET 2014]
- (A) develop skills of animal protection
- (B) have a change in the daily time table routine
- (C) co-relate classroom learning to real-life situations
- (D) develop sensitisation about how to domesticate animals
- 83.** Shalini wants to introduce the topic on 'Nutrition' to her Class V students. She should [CTET 2014]
- (A) draw the diagram of the digestive system on the blackboard
- (B) give examples of different foods rich in nutrients
- (C) use chart showing different kinds of foods
- (D) ask the students to open their tiffin boxes, see the contents, followed by her explanation
- 84.** Rashmi was taught the followed steps (not in sequence) to be followed while preparing a question paper :
- Writing the questions
 - Preparing the design
 - Editing the question paper

- iv. Preparing the blueprint
The correct sequence of steps to be followed is
(A) iv, ii, i, iii
(B) ii, iv, i, iii
(C) iv, i, ii, iii
(D) i, ii, iv, iii
- 85.** Harpreet wants to suggest to her students as to how an individual can contribute in the best possible way towards environmental protection. Her best suggestion would be
(A) use public transport system for travelling
(B) do not keep a personal vehicle like car, scooter, etc
(C) avoid frequent travel outside the home
(D) get the engine of personal vehicle checked regularly
- 86.** Out of the following, the most effective way to arouse curiosity in Class V students is to [CTET 2014]
(A) provide more hands-on experiences
(B) give them more practice in written work
(C) conduct frequent unit tests
(D) ask probing and imaginative questions
- 87.** Asking the question “How will our life get affected if there were no electricity for a month?” aims at
(A) sensitizing the students on using electricity judiciously
(B) assessing the students on sources of electricity
(C) promoting imaginative and thinking skills of students
(D) assessing the students on their general awareness
- 88.** The section on ‘Survey and Write’ in some chapters of EVS textbook for Class V primarily aims at [CTET 2014]
(A) assessing the students on their general awareness
(B) providing opportunity to students to explore and learn
(C) helping the students to learn basic concepts of the subject
(D) improving practical skills of students
- 89.** Gunjan organises the following activities on different days to sensitise students to the concept of conservation of trees :
a. Encouraging every student to adopt a tree and look after it
b. Organizing a debate on forest conservation
c. Organizing a poster-making competition on trees
d. Showing children storage of logs of wood
Which one of the above activities will be least effective in achieving the desired objective?
(A) a
(B) b
(C) c
(D) d
- 90.** After having taught the lesson ‘What if it finishes’ to Class V students, Sheela administered a test to know the level of understanding of students about the topic. To her surprise, she observed that large number of students had not understood the related concepts. This could be mainly due to the reason that [CTET 2014]
(A) she did not use the correct methodology to teach the topic
(B) the cognitive level of students was not good
(C) the topic was not suitable for inclusion in the textbook
(D) students did not find the topic interesting

Candidates should answer questions from the following Part only if they have opted for ENGLISH as LANGUAGE-I.

**PART IV
LANGUAGE I
ENGLISH**

Directions : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q.No. 91 to 99) by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

In this floating village in Brazil, there is only one way to travel. Students go to school by boat. Locals go to worship by boat. Taxis arrive by boat. Even the soccer field is often a boat. There are three homemade fields on land, but they are submerged now in the annual flooding of the Black River. If the wooden goal posts had nets, they would be useful this time of year only for catching fish. So young players and adults improvise. They play soccer at a community centre that has a roof but no walls. They play on the dock of a restaurant. And they play on a parked ferry, a few wearing life jackets to cushion their fall. The high-water mark in the Rio Negro this year was the fifth highest in more than a century of measurements.

As scientists study the impact of deforestation on the Amazon basin, and the cooling and warming of the Pacific Ocean, extreme patterns observed over the last 25 or 30 years raise an important unanswered question : “Are these trends human-induced climate change, or can we explain this with natural variability?”

Villagers said that passing boats sometimes knocked down power lines during periods of exceptionally high water. And while the soccer fields are usually available for about half the year, the land

has recently been dry enough for only four or five months of play. “We don’t have a place for the children to play,” said de Sousa, a shop owner. “They are stuck in the houses, bored.” The most adventurous, though, will find a game somewhere.

- 91.** The floating village is famous for its _____ [CTET 2014]
 (A) Black River
 (B) Craze for sports
 (C) annual flooding
 (D) suffering of the locals
- 92.** The wooden goal posts had nets that are _____ during floods. [CTET 2014]
 (A) floating around
 (B) used as nets
 (C) useless
 (D) misused
- 93.** “The passing boats sometimes knocked down power lines” suggests that the _____ [CTET 2014]
 (A) rescue boats are careless
 (B) water was charged
 (C) the flood levels were high
 (D) electric poles had fallen
- 94.** A word that can best replace the word ‘improvise’ is _____ [CTET 2014]
 (A) contrive (B) share
 (C) plan (D) devise
- 95.** In this paragraph, ‘to cushion’ means to _____ [CTET 2014]
 (A) separate (B) protect
 (C) pad (D) abate
- 96.** Identify the correct statement
 Flooding has _____ over a period of

- time. [CTET 2014]
 (A) remained the same
 (B) been increasing
 (C) been unpredictable
 (D) been decreasing
97. Pick out the *false* statement [CTET 2014]
 (A) The lines remain in place during the floods
 (B) The residents enjoy football the most
 (C) The goal posts and nets are useless during the floods
 (D) The community centre is the only space for playing
98. The antonym of the word 'exceptionally' is [CTET 2014]
 (A) extraordinary (B) generally
 (C) markedly (D) easily
99. "... will find a game somewhere" suggests that [CTET 2014]
 (A) people will play football in the water
 (B) football is lost during the floods
 (C) the Black River is no threat to a game of football
 (D) high grounds are reserved for the popular game
- Directions :** Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow (Q.No. 100 to 105) by selecting the *most appropriate* option.
- THE LAST CONQUEROR**
- Victorious men of earth, no more
 Proclaim how wide your empires are;
 Though you bind-in every shore
 And your triumphs reach as far
 As night or day,
 Yet you, proud monarchs, must obey
 And mingle with forgotten ashes, when
 Death calls ye to the crowd of common men.
- Devouring Famine, Plague, and War,
 Each able to undo mankind,
 Death's servile emissaries are;
 Nor to these alone confined,
 He hath at will
 More quaint and subtle ways to kill;
 A smile or kiss, as he will use the art,
 Shall have the cunning skill to break a heart.
100. "...servile emissaries" means [CTET 2014]
 (A) risky behaviour [CTET 2014]
 (B) humble messengers
 (C) those who protect
 (D) messengers of peace
101. "More quaint and subtle ways to kill; A smile or kiss, as he will use the art," – tells the reader that the speaker [CTET 2014]
 (A) believes in human goodness
 (B) is afraid of his enemies
 (C) hates wars
 (D) distrusts human nature
102. "... the cunning skill" – refers to [CTET 2014]
 (A) a weapon of war
 (B) skilful soldier
 (C) a manipulative king
 (D) hidden threat
103. "... mingle with forgotten ashes" means [CTET 2014]
 (A) dead persons
 (B) fires on the battlefield
 (C) threats to life
 (D) hidden dangers
104. Here, 'subtle' means [CTET 2014]
 (A) stupid (B) hidden
 (C) suggestive (D) sullen
105. "And your triumphs reach as far As night or day," – The poetic device found in these words is a [CTET 2014]
 (A) pathetic fallacy (B) metaphor

- (C) simile (D) formula

Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

- 106.** The teaching of reading by associating characters or groups of characters with sounds is the _____ method.
 (A) morphemic [CTET 2014]
 (B) direct
 (C) phonic
 (D) whole-language
- 107.** Teachers can remediate for the student with language learning difficulty by [CTET 2014]
 (A) focusing on individual progress with individualized instruction
 (B) providing notes that are summarized and simplified
 (C) initially, giving information as reading only, no writing
 (D) conduct extra classes for the student to 'catch up' with others
- 108.** Teachers can demystify abstract grammatical terminology so that students can write through the [CTET 2014]
 (A) explicit teaching of certain structures
 (B) separating of spoken and written forms of language
 (C) linking of spoken language with writing
 (D) frequent feedback on only grammatical errors
- 109.** Language is taught by beginning with simple sentences instead of the initial sounds and blends. This implies that [CTET 2014]
 (A) communication is based on complete sentences
 (B) pronunciation has no place in language acquisition
 (C) grammar and pronunciation have equal place in language teaching
 (D) grammar is an important basis of communication
- 110.** Which activity best supports the practice of speaking skills? [CTET 2014]
 (A) Students independently research a topic and present a formal report
 (B) Teacher's giving purposeful dictation by integrating it with a spoken activity
 (C) Individually, students read a case-study and draft a response
 (D) Students tell their version of a story based on some hints, and apply it to a problem-solving situation
- 111.** Develop a resource box for Class I. Teacher gives 3 instructions to each student regarding which items are to be put in it. [e.g. : puppets, pieces of coloured fabric, brushes, stencils, colour pencils, small toys, etc.] Student follows instructions. The activity is [CTET 2014]
 (A) listening with concentration for specific information needed for a task
 (B) stage in a listening session when a listener completes a task
 (C) listening to natural conversation between teacher and student
 (D) listening to a speech which is semi-scripted
- 112.** Vocabulary in the target language should be kept under control, i.e., graded. This can be done by [CTET 2014]
 (A) teachers providing a short list of words that are commonly used
 (B) students learning and practising in the context of real situations
 (C) students write/speak using a graded list of new words
 (D) students read a prescribed book and take a vocabulary quiz
- 113.** To achieve communicative competence, learners need to be competent in four aspects : linguistic, sociolinguistic, discourse, and strategic competences.

- Here, 'linguistic competence' concerns students.' [CTET 2014]
- (A) use of syntax lexis and structures
 (B) expression of meaning of what they communicate
 (C) use of formats and stylistic devices
 (D) content organization and use of vocabulary
- 114.** Examples of "Creative Reading" projects for assessment are [CTET 2014]
- (A) reference work done in the library for more information on the theme
 (B) surfing the internet for related information
 (C) dramatization, role-play and re-writing from a different point of view
 (D) reading for meaning
- 115.** The teacher's cues for activities are given in the first language, in a second language class. This _____ exploits the communicative potential of a given structure. [CTET 2014]
- (A) sandwich approach
 (B) communicative approach
 (C) bilingual technique
 (D) structural technique
- 116.** The second language classroom is a confluence of varied languages. Teachers should give their students [CTET 2014]
- (A) adequate self-explanatory notes
 (B) summaries and simplified versions of texts
 (C) worksheets with a variety of tasks while covering the syllabus
 (D) comfortable environments to develop requisite skills
- 117.** "... supply 'comprehensible input' in low anxiety situations" is the basis of language acquisition. An example would be [CTET 2014]
- (A) teacher-directed learning in the classroom
 (B) collaboration of students in learning situations
 (C) home work designed to use parents' support
 (D) students receive feedback for error correction regularly
- 118.** How can teachers respond to or 'correct' students' writing in ways that are effective? [CTET 2014]
- (A) Correcting every error in the essay
 (B) Writing detailed comments in the margin
 (C) Offering encouraging and summary remarks
 (D) Locating patterns of error and suggesting improvement
- 119.** Some parents of students with learning difficulties may have unrealistic expectations from their children. The teacher can support such students by [CTET 2014]
- (A) persuading them to liaise with other such students
 (B) explaining to the parents about the child's characteristics and abilities
 (C) providing instructions for dealing with the students at home
 (D) making a clear reference to the learning objectives
- 120.** Educators use YouTube to teach visual learners with videos, podcasts for auditory learners and interactive games for tactile learners in a language class. Here, multi-media caters to individual [CTET 2014]
- (A) linguistic differences
 (B) learning styles
 (C) authentic second language
 (D) learning disabilities

Candidates should answer questions from the following Part only if they have opted for HINDI as LANGUAGE-I.

भाग IV

भाषा I

हिन्दी

निर्देश : गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्र.सं. 91 से 99) में **सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।**

गुलज़ार जी, क्या लिखते समय पाठक आपके चिंतन में होते हैं ?

देखिए, जब मैं लिखता हूँ, मेरे ज़ेहन में मैं होता हूँ। मैं तय करता हूँ, मुझे क्या करना है। मैं पहले यही तय करता हूँ। बात मुझे अपनी कहनी होती है। पाठक को सामने रखकर लिखने का कोई मतलब नहीं होता। दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात मैं महसूस करता हूँ वह है कम्युनिकेशन..... अपनी बात को पाठक तक पहुँचाना.... आर्ट ऑफ कम्युनिकेशन.... हाँ मैं अपने लेखन को इस कसौटी पर रखता हूँ। मीडिया से जुड़े होने के कारण कहने के तरीके को लेकर मैं सोचता अवश्य हूँ। विषय मेरे होते हैं, मेरी बात सही है या नहीं। आप अपनी ग्रोथ के साथ एक अहाता बनाते चलते हैं। हर फ़ाइन आर्ट लोगों तक पहुँचनी ही चाहिए। संगीत हो, कला हो, या लेखन हो वो अपने लक्ष्य तक पहुँचनी चाहिए, कहने का ऐसा तरीका तो होना ही चाहिए।

91. जब गुलज़ार लिखते हैं तो विषय किसके होते हैं ?
 (A) पाठकों के [CTET 2014]
 (B) फ़िल्म बनाने वालों के
 (C) स्वयं उनके
 (D) मीडिया के
92. गुलज़ार के अनुसार लिखने वाले के ज़ेहन में स्वयं लेखक होता है। इसका आशय यह है कि [CTET 2014]
 (A) लेखक स्वयं को सर्वोपरि मानता है
 (B) लेखक पाठक की उपेक्षा करता है
 (C) लेखक को अपनी ग्रोथ चाहिए
 (D) लेखक की संवेदनाएँ, आत्मानुभूति केंद्र में होती है
93. एक लेखक के लिए दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात क्या है ?
 [CTET 2014]
 (A) संप्रेषण (B) मीडिया
 (C) कला (D) लेखन
94. किसी भी कला का लक्ष्य क्या है ? [CTET 2014]
 (A) वह सुंदर तरीके से कही गई हो
 (B) लोगों तक वह बात पहुँचे

- (C) मीडिया द्वारा सराहा जाए
 (D) सरल भाषा का प्रयोग करना

95. गुलज़ार अपने लेखन को किस कसौटी पर कसते हैं ?
 [CTET 2014]
 (A) वह बात पाठक तक पहुँच रही है या नहीं
 (B) वह व्यंग्य भरे अंदाज़ में कही गई है या नहीं
 (C) वह सब लोगों द्वारा सराही गई है या नहीं
 (D) मेरी ग्रोथ हो रही है या नहीं
96. गुलज़ार लिखने से पहले क्या तय करते हैं ?
 [CTET 2014]
 (A) किसके लिए कहना है
 (B) क्या कहना है
 (C) कैसे कहना है
 (D) क्यों कहना है
97. 'ज़ेहन' का अर्थ है [CTET 2014]
 (A) दिल (B) दिमाग
 (C) खयाल (D) सपना
98. 'संगीत' से विशेषण शब्द बनेगा [CTET 2014]
 (A) संगीता (B) संगीतज्ञ
 (C) संगीतवाला (D) संगीतवान
99. 'कहने का ऐसा तरीका तो होना ही चाहिए।' वाक्य में निपात शब्द शब्द हैं [CTET 2014]
 (A) ऐसा, तो (B) तो, का
 (C) ही, ऐसा (D) तो, ही
- निर्देश :** कविता की पंक्ति पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्र.सं. 100 से 105) में **सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।**
- जब नहीं था
 इन्सान
 धरती पर थे जंगल
 जंगली जानवर, परिंदे
 इन्हीं सबके बीच उतरा
 इन्सान
 और घटने लगे जंगल
 जंगली जानवर, परिंदे
 इन्सान
 बढ़ने लगा बेतहाशा

अब कहाँ जाते जंगल,
जंगली जानवर, परिंदे
प्रकृति किसी के साथ
नहीं करती नाइन्साफी
सभी के लिए बनाती है जगह
सो अब
इन्सानों के भीतर उतरने लगे हैं
जंगल, जंगली जानवर
और परिंदे

100. धरती पर इन्सान के आने के बाद क्या हुआ ?
[CTET 2014]
(A) जंगल घटने लगे (B) जानवर घटने लगे
(C) पक्षी घटने लगे (D) उपर्युक्त सभी
101. 'इन्सान बढ़ने लगा बेतहाशा' का भाव है
[CTET 2014]
(A) इन्सान खूब तरक्की करने लगा
(B) इन्सान खूब तेज़ भागने लगा
(C) इन्सान खूब बड़ा होने लगा
(D) इन्सान अपने पैरों पर चलने लगा
102. प्रकृति किसके प्रति नाइन्साफी नहीं करती ?
[CTET 2014]
(A) जंगल के प्रति
(B) पशु-पक्षियों के प्रति
(C) इन्सानों के प्रति
(D) उपर्युक्त सभी के प्रति
103. कविता के अंत में क्या व्यंग्य किया गया है ?
[CTET 2014]
(A) प्रकृति ने इन्सानों के प्रति नाइन्साफी की
(B) इन्सानों में अब इंसानियत खत्म हो गई है
(C) इन्सानों के भीतर जंगल की तरह पेड़ उग आए हैं
(D) इन्सानों ने जंगल उगाना शुरू कर दिया है
104. 'अब कहाँ जाते जंगल' का भाव है कि
[CTET 2014]
(A) अब जंगल कही जाने लायक नहीं रहे
(B) अब जंगल खूब बढ़ने लगे
(C) अब जंगल समाप्त होने लगे
(D) अब जंगलों में परिंदे नहीं रहते
105. 'जंगल' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है [CTET 2014]
(A) बगीचा (B) वन
(C) कानन (D) अरण्य

निर्देश : नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के लिए सबसे सही विकल्प चुनिए।

106. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सिखाने की सर्वश्रेष्ठ विधि है
(A) बच्चों के साथ कविता गाना [CTET 2014]
(B) बच्चों को कहानी सुनाना
(C) बच्चों को पाठ्य-पुस्तक पर आधारित वीडियो कार्यक्रम दिखाना
(D) बच्चों को भाषा का प्रयोग करने के विविध अवसर देना
107. बच्चे प्रारंभ से ही [CTET 2014]
(A) एकभाषिक होते हैं
(B) द्विभाषिक होते हैं
(C) बहुभाषिक होते हैं
(D) भाषा में कमज़ोर होते हैं
108. प्राथमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा का माध्यम [CTET 2014]
(A) हिन्दी होना चाहिए
(B) अंग्रेज़ी होना चाहिए
(C) उर्दू होना चाहिए
(D) बच्चे की मातृभाषा होना चाहिए
109. भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है? [CTET 2014]
(A) बच्चे स्कूल आने से पूर्व ही भाषायी पूँजी से लैस होते हैं।
(B) बच्चे स्कूल आकर ही भाषा सीखते हैं।
(C) बच्चे अपने परिवार से ही भाषा सीखते हैं।
(D) बच्चे स्कूल में मानक भाषा का ही प्रयोग करते हैं।
110. प्राथमिक स्तर की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों का निर्माण करते समय आप किस बिन्दु पर विशेष ध्यान देंगे ?
[CTET 2014]
(A) प्रसिद्ध लेखकों की रचनाएँ शामिल हों
(B) हिन्दी भाषा के वैविध्यपूर्ण रूप शामिल हों
(C) उपदेशात्मक पाठ शामिल हों
(D) कहानियाँ अधिक से अधिक शामिल हों
111. पाठ के अंत में अभ्यास और गतिविधियाँ देने का उद्देश्य है [CTET 2014]
(A) बच्चों को अभिव्यक्ति के अवसर देना
(B) बच्चों को व्यस्त रखने हेतु गतिविधियाँ बनाना
(C) बच्चों को याद करने हेतु सामग्री उपलब्ध करने में सहायता करना
(D) गृहकार्य की सामग्री जुटाना

112. प्राथमिक स्तर पर एक भाषा-शिक्षक से सर्वाधिक अपेक्षित है [CTET 2014]
 (A) पाठ्य-पुस्तक में दी गई सभी कहानी-कविताओं को कंठस्थ करना
 (B) बच्चों को मानक भाषा का प्रयोग करना सिखाना
 (C) कक्षा और कक्षा के बाहर बच्चों को भाषा प्रयोग के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना
 (D) बच्चों की निरंतर परीक्षाएँ लेना
113. चॉम्स्की के अनुसार कौन-सा कथन सही है? [CTET 2014]
 (A) बच्चों में भाषा सीखने की जन्मजात क्षमता होती है।
 (B) बच्चों में भाषा सीखने की जन्मजात क्षमता नहीं होती।
 (C) बच्चों में भाषा सीखने की क्षमताएँ बहुत सीमित होती हैं।
 (D) बच्चों को व्याकरण सिखाना ज़रूरी है
114. भाषा में आकलन की प्रक्रिया [CTET 2014]
 (A) पाठ के अंत में दिए अभ्यासों के माध्यम से होती है
 (B) सीखने-सिखाने के दौरान भी चलती है
 (C) केवल बच्चों का निष्पादन जानने के लिए होती है
 (D) केवल शिक्षक का निष्पादन जानने के लिए होती है
115. भाषा अर्जित करने की प्रक्रिया में किसका महत्त्व सर्वाधिक है? [CTET 2014]
 (A) भाषा-कक्ष का
 (B) भाषा-प्रयोगशाला का
 (C) पाठ्य-पुस्तक का
 (D) समाज का
116. पढ़ना सीखने की प्रक्रिया में किसकी भूमिका सर्वाधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है? [CTET 2014]
 (A) भाषा-प्रयोगशाला की
 (B) बाल-साहित्य के सार्थक प्रयोग की
 (C) पाठ्य-पुस्तक की
 (D) भाषा-परीक्षाओं की
117. एक समावेशी कक्षा में भाषा-शिक्षक को किस बिन्दु का सबसे अधिक ध्यान रखना चाहिए? [CTET 2014]
 (A) सभी बच्चों को समान रूप से गृहकार्य देना
 (B) सभी बच्चों को समान गतिविधि में शामिल होने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना
 (C) सभी बच्चों से समान अपेक्षाएँ रखना
 (D) विविध प्रकार की दृश्य-श्रव्य सामग्री का उपयोग करना
118. भाषा अर्जित करने में वागोत्स्की ने किस पर सबसे अधिक बल दिया है? [CTET 2014]
 (A) भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक पर
 (B) समाज में होने वाले भाषा-प्रयोगों पर
 (C) परिवार में बोली जाने वाली भाषा पर
 (D) कक्षा में बोली जाने वाली भाषा पर
119. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण का उद्देश्य यह है कि [CTET 2014]
 (A) बच्चे मानक भाषा का प्रयोग करना जल्दी सीख जाएँ
 (B) बच्चे भाषा-परीक्षा में सदैव अच्छे अंक लाएँ
 (C) बच्चे विभिन्न स्थितियों में भाषा का प्रभावी प्रयोग कर सकें
 (D) बच्चे भाषा के व्याकरण को जान सकें
120. बच्चों की भाषा का आकलन करने के लिए सबसे उचित तरीका क्या है? [CTET 2014]
 (A) बच्चों की लिखित परीक्षा लेना
 (B) बच्चों के भाषा-प्रयोग का अवलोकन करना
 (C) बच्चों से किताब पढ़वाना
 (D) बच्चों से परियोजना-कार्य करवाना

Candidates should answer questions from the following Part only if they have opted for ENGLISH as LANGUAGE-II.

PART V LANGUAGE II ENGLISH

Directions : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q.No. 121 to 129) by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

World Animal Day had been observed on 4th October since 1931, as a way of highlighting the plight of endangered species. Since then, it has become a day for remembering and paying tribute to all animals and the people who love and respect them. It's celebrated in different ways in every country, with no regard to nationality, religion, faith or political ideology.

Since the official World Animal Day website was launched by *Naturewatch Foundation*, the number of events taking place throughout the world has increased and the trend continues. And, that is the aim of the World Animal Day initiative: to encourage everybody to use this special day to highlight their importance in the world; celebrate animal life in all its forms; celebrate humankind's relationship with the animal kingdom acknowledge the diverse roles that animals play in our lives – from being our companions, supporting and helping us, to bringing a sense of wonder into our lives; and acknowledge and be thankful for the way in which animals enrich our lives. Increased awareness will lead the way to improved standards of animal welfare throughout the world. Building the initiative is a way to unite the animal welfare movement with something that everyone can join in, whether they are part of an organization, group, or as an

individual. Through education, we can help create a new culture of respect and sensitivity, to make this world a fairer place for all living creatures. On the website people will find everything they need to make World Animal Day a reality in their area. If we care about animals, we shouldn't miss this special day to help make animal welfare issues front page news around the globe – a vital catalyst for change.

- 121.** In reading this passage, we learn that the World Animal Day is an/a _____ celebration. [CTET 2014]
 (A) monthly, on the 4th
 (B) year long
 (C) annual
 (D) commemoration held in 1931
- 122.** The writer points out that animals are important because they [CTET 2014]
 (A) can replace people by being more resourceful
 (B) will outlive human beings in the years to come
 (C) can be put to work in many ways
 (D) make us appreciate the diversity of life
- 123.** The launch of the website is to [CTET 2014]
 (A) promote social networking by animal lovers
 (B) provide guidelines to celebrate Animal Day
 (C) give information about endangered animal species
 (D) serve as a source of reference about animals

- 124.** The writer implies that animals are
[CTET 2014]
(A) treated cruelly by human beings
(B) usually given due protection
(C) ignored altogether
(D) often subject to mistreatment
- 125.** Identify the correct statement.
[CTET 2014]
(A) Animals often pose a danger to people
(B) People tend to forget to celebrate Animal Day
(C) Animal Day reminds us to care for other species
(D) The new website was started by the writer
- 126.** The expression : 'a sense of wonder' means
[CTET 2014]
(A) a critical reaction
(B) a sympathetic attitude
(C) an emotional response
(D) a deep understanding
- 127.** A closest synonym for the word 'sensitivity' as used here is
[CTET 2014]
(A) passivity (B) affection
(C) awareness (D) tolerance
- 128.** The antonym of the word 'initiative' is
[CTET 2014]
(A) enterprise (B) idleness
(C) indifference (D) advance
- 129.** A word in the essay that means 'impetus' is
[CTET 2014]
(A) trend (B) catalyst
(C) reality (D) welfare

Directions : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q.No. 130 to 135) by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

Meditating can have an almost instant effect on reducing stress, researchers have found. They say three consecutive days of 25-minute sessions can have a dramatic

effect. Researchers studied 'mindful meditation' – the guiding principle is to live more 'in the moment,' spending less time going over past stresses and worrying about future problems. Techniques include moving the focus of attention around the body and observing sensations that arise – the so-called 'body scan'. A secular practice, it is said to help people recognise and overcome negative thoughts. For the study, the research team had 66 healthy individuals aged 18 – 30 years old participate in a three-day experiment. Some participants went through a brief mindfulness meditation training program; for 25 minutes for three consecutive days, the individuals were given breathing exercises to help them monitor their breath and pay attention to their present moment experiences. A second group of participants completed a matched three-day cognitive training program in which they were asked to critically analyze poetry in an effort to enhance problem-solving skills. Following the final training activity, all participants were asked to complete stressful speech and mathematical tasks in front of stern-faced evaluators. Each individual reported their stress levels in response to stressful speech and mathematical performance stress tasks, and provided saliva samples for measurement of cortisol, commonly referred to as the stress hormone. The participants who received the brief mindfulness meditation training reported reduced stress perceptions to the speech and mathematical tasks, indicating that the mindfulness meditation fostered psychological stress resilience.

- 130.** The text is a _____ piece of writing.
[CTET 2014]
(A) factual (B) descriptive
(C) biographical (D) reflective
- 131.** The writer's attitude to meditation is
[CTET 2014]

- (A) indifferent
(B) different
(C) suspicious sometimes
(D) supportive
- 132.** The writer, by referring to the experiment, suggests that, it is
[CTET 2014]
(A) stress that cannot be controlled
(B) possible for us to control stress
(C) Mathematics is a stressful subject
(D) Poetry analysis is easier than solving Mathematical problems
- 133.** The 'body scan' is a reference to
[CTET 2014]
(A) an experiment in a lab
(B) a form of meditation
(C) a research experiment
(D) a problem-solving activity
- 134.** An antonym for the word 'stressful' would be
[CTET 2014]
(A) annoying (B) calming
(C) challenging (D) erasing
- 135.** The word that can replace 'perception' in the text is
[CTET 2014]
(A) belief
(B) attention
(C) conceptualisation
(D) trust
- Directions :** Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.
- 136.** The teacher's role is shifting from "sage on the stage" to "guide on the side". Technology integration helps this process when
[CTET 2014]
(A) systems store more data and administer tests individually to students
(B) students actively search for and explore answers instead of receiving standard inputs
(C) easy retrieval of large quantities of stored data is used to facilitate preparation of notes
(D) assessment of students' online inputs is done quickly without supervision, at any time
- 137.** Slow learners fail to grasp effectively and mix up words and structures easily. Teachers can remediate by beginning with
[CTET 2014]
(A) setting drills for practice
(B) pairing them with 'clever' students
(C) identifying the areas of difficulty
(D) preparing a summary of the content
- 138.** According to language acquisition theory, when there is a lack of sufficient information in the language input, there is a universal grammar that applies to all
[CTET 2014]
(A) colloquial languages
(B) modern language
(C) classical languages
(D) human languages
- 139.** For English as a second language, 'acquisition-poor environment's is one where
[CTET 2014]
(A) Hindi/Mother tongue is the lingua franca
(B) English language is used only in the classroom
(C) English is not spoken at home at all
(D) access to any learning material is unavailable to students
- 140.** At Class II, sharing stories, familiar experiences, and interests, employing gestures where appropriate, is a sub-skill of _____ function. [CTET 2014]
(A) reading (B) listening
(C) speaking (D) writing
- 141.** In the case of vocabulary use, grammar provides a pathway to learners to
[CTET 2014]
(A) speak in formal situations with greater accuracy and confidence
(B) re-tell listening inputs into oral output

- (C) combine lexical items into meaningful and communicative expression
- (D) draft formal pieces of writing in higher classes
- 142.** Selection of language items while determining the second language syllabus should take into account _____. [CTET 2014]
- (A) the minimal disruption of school schedule
- (B) how easy it is to learn/use the item
- (C) how easy it is to teach the concept
- (D) the frequency and range of use of the items
- 143.** One of the sub-skills that is assessed for speaking would be [CTET 2014]
- (A) understanding, and responding in a paragraph, to literary works
- (B) using appropriate volume, clarity and gestures in individual or group situations
- (C) spelling common, frequently used words correctly
- (D) listening actively and responding to others in small and large group situations
- 144.** Grammar gains its prominence in language teaching, particularly in English as a foreign language. Accuracy in language use can be achieved through [CTET 2014]
- (A) intensive practice with sentence patterns
- (B) grammar is taught as the basis for all four language skills
- (C) reading more books written in the target language
- (D) integrating knowledge of structures with use and meaning
- 145.** “Some research has shown that developing students’ native language skills leads to higher scores academically over the long term in English.” A bilingual class would be characterized by [CTET 2014]
- (A) the use of students' native language in the second language class
- (B) revision work done in the native language
- (C) more guided translation activities, individual/collaborative
- (D) the re-formulation of concepts, structure-use in the native language
- 146.** Motivation is an important factor in language learning. For example, in Class VI, _____ may be done. [CTET 2014]
- (A) memorization and use of necessary vocabulary
- (B) systematic analysis and use of structures
- (C) use of visual devices and game-like exercises
- (D) use of the mother tongue as the ‘medium’
- 147.** Second language acquisition is more effective when it [CTET 2014]
- (A) is used as the basis for discussing grammatical concepts
- (B) involves periodic revision work by the teacher and students
- (C) involves mostly self-study by students, using certain guidelines
- (D) is practised in situations familiar to students
- 148.** Among the four language skills, which pair constitutes the *reinforcement skills*? [CTET 2014]
- (A) Reading and listening
- (B) Speaking and listening
- (C) Reading and speaking
- (D) Speaking and writing
- 149.** Students of Class IV can recognize flawed usage or sentence construction when the teacher [CTET 2014]
- (A) tells them something is wrong

- (B) gives alternatives as possible corrections
 (C) lets them find the corrections
 (D) focuses on certain surface errors
150. The teacher and student/s discuss a topic and the former starts the conversation by asking a question, then the student/s respond by giving examples and explanations. The speaking assessment here is to grade how well students
- [CTET 2014]
 (A) speak fluently and creatively
 (B) process information and respond appropriately
 (C) express themselves
 (D) respond in an appropriate tone and express themselves fluently and accurately

Candidates should answer questions from the following Part only if they have opted for HINDI as LANGUAGE-II.

भाग V
भाषा II
हिन्दी

निर्देश : गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्र.सं. 121 से 128) में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

मैं दिखाना चाहती हूँ कि हम आलोचनात्मक शिक्षाशास्त्र के ज़रिए चीज़ों पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश नहीं करते, क्योंकि अब तो यही चलन बन गया है। हम आमतौर पर कहते हैं — अरे, सीखने का कितना खुशनुमा माहौल है और देखो, बच्चे कैसे-कैसे प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, वगैरह। मगर अब ये खुशनुमा ढंग से सीखना भी एक ढर्रा बन गया है, इसको बहुत बेजान बना दिया गया है। हम अकसर सोचते हैं कि बस कोई गतिविधि करना ही काफ़ी है, भले ही वो बिल्कुल निरर्थक हो, भले ही बच्चे उसके ज़रिए कुछ न सीख रहे हों। बस गतिविधियाँ करवाने की मारामारी मची हुई है। आज हमारे यहाँ यही हालात हैं। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि हमें इस बारे में एक नए सिरे से सोचना चाहिए। बेशक, गतिविधि का महत्व है मगर बच्चों को वो चीज़ें मत सिखाइए जो बाद में आनी हैं। मसलन, उन्हे नंबर लाइन सिखाकर उसके आधार पर टाइम लाइन की बात मत कीजिए। हर चीज़ को एक सन्दर्भ में कीजिए। इसकी वजह यह है कि बच्चे इसी तरह सीखते हैं। संख्याएँ संदर्भ से ही आती हैं। संख्या एक बहुत अमूर्त धारणा है। एक बच्चे के लिए 'दो' समझना अमूर्त बात है। वह कैसे समझेगा कि किसी चीज़ के 'दो' होने का क्या मतलब है?

121. बच्चों के सीखने के तरीके में सबसे अधिक क्या महत्वपूर्ण है? [CTET 2014]

- (A) संख्या (B) संदर्भ
 (C) गतिविधि (D) उपर्युक्त सभी

122. गद्यांश में किसके ढर्रा बन जाने की बात की गई है? [CTET 2014]

- (A) प्रयोग करने के
 (B) खुशनुमा माहौल के
 (C) खुशनुमा ढंग से सीखने के
 (D) गतिविधि करने के

123. गद्यांश के अनुसार [CTET 2014]

- (A) गतिविधि कराना उचित नहीं है
 (B) गतिविधियों का निरंतर प्रयोग करते रहना चाहिए
 (C) गतिविधि के ज़रिए बच्चे कुछ नहीं सीखते
 (D) गतिविधियाँ सार्थक होनी चाहिए

124. बच्चों के लिए क्या मुश्किल है? [CTET 2014]

- (A) संख्या जैसी अमूर्त अवधारणा को समझना
 (B) गतिविधियों का महत्व समझना
 (C) संख्याओं के महत्व को समझना
 (D) गतिविधियों के माध्यम से सीखना

125. अकसर लोग क्या सोचते हैं? [CTET 2014]

- (A) गतिविधि कराना ही काफ़ी है
 (B) किसी भी गतिविधि से बच्चे सीखते हैं

- (C) गतिविधि से समय की बचत होती है
(D) गतिविधियाँ बहुत बेजान होती हैं
126. 'गतिविधियाँ करवाने की मारामारी मची हुई है' का आशय है [CTET 2014]
(A) गतिविधियाँ कराने समय मार-पीट हो रही है
(B) गतिविधियाँ कराना बहुत महँगा पड़ता है
(C) सभी लोग देखादेखी निरर्थक गतिविधियाँ भी करवाने में लगे हुए हैं
(D) सभी लोग देखादेखी सार्थक गतिविधियाँ करवाने में लगे हुए हैं
127. 'अमूर्त' का विलोम है [CTET 2014]
(A) मूर्त (B) साकार
(C) प्रत्यक्ष (D) मूर्तिवान
128. 'हालात' का समानार्थी है [CTET 2014]
(A) हालत (B) स्थिति
(C) समस्या (D) परिप्रेक्ष्य
- निर्देश :** नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (प्र. स. 129 से 135) में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।
- देखिए, यह सिर्फ सिद्धांत की बात नहीं है, यह तो हमारे अनुभवों और व्यवहार से भी दिखाई दे रही है। आज क्या स्थिति है? शिक्षा में हमने बहुत प्रगति की है। पहले बहुत कम स्कूल थे, अब हर गाँव में और हर मोहल्ले में स्कूल है। बहुत दूरस्थ इलाके में भी स्कूल खुल चुके हैं लेकिन उन स्कूलों में जो शिक्षा मिल रही है वह नाममात्र की शिक्षा मिल रही है। पाँचवी पास हो जाएँगे, छठी, आठवीं में बच्चा पहुँच जाएगा लेकिन उनकी लिखने, पढ़ने और हिसाब करने की योग्यता बहुत कमजोर है। यह क्यों हो रहा है? इसलिए हो रहा है कि इस देश में जितने पैसे वाले लोग हैं उन्होंने अपनी व्यवस्था अलग बना ली है और उनको अब इस बात की परवाह नहीं है कि सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ाई हो रही है या नहीं। कितने शिक्षक हैं, क्या व्यवस्था है, शिक्षक आता है या नहीं, ये सारी चीजें हैं जिनसे उनको कोई मतलब नहीं है।
129. शिक्षा में प्रगति हुई है, गद्यांश के अनुसार इसका प्रमाण है [CTET 2014]
(A) बच्चे अच्छा सीख रहे हैं
(B) दूर-दराज के गाँवों में भी स्कूल खुल गए हैं
(C) दूर-दराज के गाँवों में सभी बच्चे पढ़ने जाते हैं
(D) बच्चे हिसाब में पक्के हो गए हैं
130. दूरस्थ इलाकों में [CTET 2014]
(A) अच्छी शिक्षा मिल रही है
(B) अच्छे शिक्षक पढ़ाते हैं
(C) अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं मिल रही है
(D) शिक्षक रोज समय पर आते हैं
131. बच्चे पढ़ाई में कमजोर हैं, इसका कारण है [CTET 2014]
(A) पैसे वाले लोगों ने अपने अलग स्कूल खोल लिए हैं
(B) पैसे वाले लोगों को इस बात से कोई सरोकार नहीं है
(C) पैसे वाले लोग गाँव में कम जाते हैं
(D) पैसे वाले लोगों की व्यवस्था खराब है
132. गद्यांश के अनुसार बच्चों की बेहतर शिक्षा के लिए [CTET 2014]
(A) अधिक स्कूल खोले जाने चाहिए
(B) शिक्षा-व्यवस्था में से पैसे वाले लोगों को निकाल देना चाहिए
(C) बच्चों, शिक्षकों और पूरी शिक्षा-व्यवस्था पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए
(D) बच्चों को अधिक समय तक पढ़ाना चाहिए
133. 'शिक्षा' में 'इक' प्रत्यय लगने पर शब्द बनेगा [CTET 2014]
(A) शैक्षिक (B) शिक्षिक
(C) शैक्षीक (D) शिक्षित
134. 'प्रगति' में कौन-सा प्रत्यय लगेगा? [CTET 2014]
(A) वान (B) वाला
(C) शील (D) दार
135. गद्यांश में किस शब्द के एक से अधिक अर्थ हैं? [CTET 2014]
(A) शिक्षा (B) प्रगति
(C) योग्यता (D) पास
- निर्देश :** निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।
136. विद्यालय आने से पूर्व बच्चों के पास [CTET 2014]
(A) व्याकरण की समझ बिल्कुल नहीं होती
(B) व्याकरण की पूर्ण समझ होती है
(C) व्याकरण की सचेत समझ नहीं होती
(D) व्याकरण की सचेत समझ होती है

137. 'प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा मुख्यतः भाषा-शिक्षा है।' इस कथन का निहितार्थ यह है कि [CTET 2014]
 (A) बच्चों को केवल भाषा की ही शिक्षा दी जाए
 (B) बच्चों के भाषा-विकास पर ध्यान दिया जाए
 (C) बच्चों को अनेक भाषाएँ सिखाना अनिवार्य है
 (D) बच्चों को मानक भाषाएँ सिखाई जाएँ
138. जो शिक्षक बच्चों का भाषा से अर्थपूर्ण परिचय कराना चाहते हैं [CTET 2014]
 (A) वे पाठ्य-पुस्तक में रोजमर्रा की भाषा को स्थान देते हैं
 (B) वे साहित्य के शिक्षण पर बल देते हैं
 (C) वे भाषागत शुद्धता पर अत्यधिक बल देते हैं
 (D) वे बच्चों की भाषा का आकलन नहीं करते
139. पढ़ने की प्रक्रिया में सर्वाधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है [CTET 2014]
 (A) वर्णमाला का क्रमिक ज्ञान [CTET 2014]
 (B) शब्दों को पढ़ने की कुशलता
 (C) वाक्यों को पढ़ने की कुशलता
 (D) पढ़ी गई पाठ्य-वस्तु का अर्थ ग्रहण करना
140. एक भाषा-शिक्षक के रूप में आप अपनी क्या ज़िम्मेदारी महसूस करते हैं? [CTET 2014]
 (A) समय-सीमा के भीतर भाषा का पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण करना
 (B) समय-सीमा के भीतर पाठ्य-पुस्तक पूर्ण करना
 (C) बच्चों को भाषा के विविध स्वरूपों और प्रयोगों से परिचय
 (D) बच्चों द्वारा भाषा परीक्षाओं में अच्छे अंक लाना
141. मातृभाषा में शिक्षा से [CTET 2014]
 (A) कक्षा में पढ़ाई करने में सुविधा होगी
 (B) शिक्षार्थियों की अधिकाधिक प्रतिभागिता होगी
 (C) बेहतर परिणाम निकलेंगे
 (D) उपर्युक्त सभी
142. भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के सम्बन्ध में कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है? [CTET 2014]
 (A) भाषा परिवेश से सीखी जाती है।
 (B) भाषा अर्जित करना सहज होता है।
 (C) संचार-माध्यम भाषा सीखने में मदद करते हैं।
 (D) भाषा विद्यालय में ही अर्जित की जाती है।
143. लिखना [CTET 2014]
 (A) एक तरह की बातचीत है
 (B) एक यांत्रिक कौशल है
 (C) अत्यंत जटिल कौशल है
 (D) पढ़ना के बाद सीखा जाता है
144. भाषा-कौशलों के सम्बन्ध में कौन-सा कथन सही है? [CTET 2014]
 (A) भाषा-कौशल परस्पर अंतःसंबंधित होते हैं।
 (B) भाषा-कौशल परस्पर अंतःसंबंधित नहीं होते।
 (C) भाषा-कौशल एक-दूसरे पर प्रभाव नहीं डालते हैं।
 (D) भाषा-कौशल स्तरानुसार सीखे जाते हैं।
145. भाषा सीखने में बातचीत का इस रूप में सर्वाधिक महत्त्व है कि [CTET 2014]
 (A) इससे बच्चों का अच्छा समय व्यतीत हो जाता है
 (B) शिक्षक और बच्चे - दोनों ही बातचीत में रस लेते हैं
 (C) बच्चे विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए भाषा का प्रयोग करना सीखते हैं
 (D) बच्चे दूसरों के शुद्ध उच्चारण का अनुकरण कर सकते हैं
146. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषा का आकलन करने में क्या सबसे कम उपयोगी है? [CTET 2014]
 (A) चित्र देखकर कहानी, कविता लिखना
 (B) पाठ के अंत में दिए सवालों का जवाब लिखना
 (C) किसी घटना का वर्णन करना
 (D) नानी को चिट्ठी लिखते हुए अपनी नई दोस्त के बारे में बताना
147. पहली कक्षा की नादिरा पढ़ते हुए बार-बार अटकती है। ऐसे में आप क्या करेंगे? [CTET 2014]
 (A) नादिरा को डाँटेंगे कि वह सही से क्यों नहीं पढ़ती
 (B) उसे पढ़ने के लिए मना कर देंगे
 (C) उससे कहेंगे कि पहले पढ़ना सीख लो फिर कक्षा में पढ़ना
 (D) धैर्य से काम लेते हुए पढ़ना सीखने में उसकी मदद करेंगे
148. भाषा सीखने और भाषा अर्जित करने में अंतर का सर्वप्रमुख कारण है [CTET 2014]
 (A) भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तकें
 (B) भाषा में आकलन
 (C) भाषायी परिवेश
 (D) भाषा का व्याकरण

149. आपके विचार से भाषा-शिक्षण के संदर्भ में सबसे कम महत्वपूर्ण है [CTET 2014]
 (A) भाषा-शिक्षण के प्रति शिक्षक का नजरिया
 (B) भाषागत विविधता के प्रति संवेदनशीलता
 (C) भाषा के आकलन की प्रक्रियाएँ
 (D) किसी भाषा विशेष का साहित्य
150. हिन्दी भाषा की कक्षा में मोना लिखते समय कठिनाई का अनुभव करती है। यह समस्या किससे सम्बन्धित है? [CTET 2014]
 (A) डिस्लेक्सिया (B) डिस्ग्राफिया
 (C) डिस्केलकेलिया (D) डिस्लेखिया

ANSWERS

Part – I

Child Development And Pedagogy

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (D) 5. (C) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (A)
 11. (B) 12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (D) 15. (B) 16. (B) 17. (A) 18. (B) 19. (A) 20. (C)
 21. (B) 22. (D) 23. (B) 24. (A) 25. (A) 26. (D) 27. (A) 28. (C) 29. (B) 30. (C)

Part – II

Mathematics

31. (C) The place value of 5 in 35362
 = 5000
 The face value of 5 in 35362 = 5
 The difference = 5000 – 5 = 4995
32. (C) 10 ones + 10 tens + 10 thousands
 = $10 \times 1 + 10 \times 10 + 10 \times 1000$
 = $10 + 100 + 10000$
 = 10, 110
33. (A) The positive factors of 210
 = 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 15, 21, 30, 35, 42, 70, 105, 210
 Sum of positive factors of 210
 = $1 + 2 + 3 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 10 + 14 + 15 + 21 + 30 + 35 + 42 + 70 + 105 + 210$
 = 576
34. (D) Gorang worked on Monday
 = 4h 30 min
 He worked on Tuesday
 = 3h 10 min
 He worked on Wednesday
 = 3h 50 min
 He worked on Friday
35. (C) The greatest 4-digit number
 = 9999
 The smallest 3-digit number
 = 100
 The sum = $9999 + 100$
 = 10099
36. (B) $26 + \frac{26}{100} = 26 + 0.26 = 26.26$
37. (A) Remainder in $19009 \div 11 = 1$
 Remainder in $9090 \div 11 = 4$
 Product of remainders = $1 \times 4 = 4$

38. (D) Number of $\frac{1}{6}$ in $3\frac{1}{3}$

$$= \frac{10}{3} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{10}{3} \times \frac{6}{1} = 20$$

39. (C) Number = $1109 \times 505 - 505050$

$$= 560045 - 505050$$

$$= 54995$$

40. (D) For option (A) $1 \text{ mm} = \frac{1}{10} \text{ cm}$

For option (B) $1 \text{ kg } 12 \text{ grams}$

$$= 1.012 \text{ kg}$$

For option (C) $10 \text{ metre } 10 \text{ cm}$

$$= 1010 \text{ cm}$$

For option (D) $\frac{23}{100} = 0.23$

41. (A) 16 tanks contain = 240.128 litres

$$\therefore 1 \text{ tanks contains} = \frac{240.128}{16}$$

$$\therefore 22 \text{ tanks contain} = \frac{240.128 \times 22}{16}$$

$$= 330.176 \text{ litres}$$

$$= 330\text{L } 176 \text{ mL}$$

42. (B) $4\frac{2}{3} \times 90^\circ$

$$= \frac{14}{3} \times 90^\circ = 420^\circ$$

43. (B) Empty tank = $9 - 6 = 3\text{m}$

$$\text{Empty part of the tank} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

44. (D) Let the side of the square be x

Breadth of the rectangle = $x - 4$

According to question

$$4x = 96$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 24 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Breadth of the rectangle} = 24 - 4$$

$$= 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Length} = \frac{P}{2} - b = \frac{96}{2} - 20$$

$$l = 48 - 20 = 28$$

$$\text{Area} = l \times b = 28 \times 20 = 560 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Two times area of rectangle} = 2 \times 560$$

$$= 1120 \text{ cm}^2$$

45. (A) (Smallest common multiple of
4, 5 and 6) = 60

(Smallest common multiple of
5, 6 and 9) = 90

Hence, difference = $90 - 60 = 30$

46. (A) 47. (B) 48. (A)

49. (B) 50. (A) 51. (A)

52. (C) 53. (A) 54. (B)

55. (B) 56. (A) 57. (C)

58. (C) 59. (A) 60. (C)

Part III

Environment Studies

61. (B) 62. (D) 63. (B) 64. (C) 65. (B) 66. (D) 67. (A) 68. (B) 69. (B) 70. (B)

71. (B) 72. (D) 73. (D) 74. (C) 75. (C) 76. (D) 77. (B) 78. (C) 79. (B) 80. (A)

81. (D) 82. (C) 83. (D) 84. (B) 85. (A) 86. (D) 87. (C) 88. (B) 89. (D) 90. (A)

Part IV**Language I****English**

91. (B) 92. (C) 93. (C) 94. (A) 95. (C) 96. (D) 97. (D) 98. (B) 99. (C) 100. (B)
101. (D) 102. (D) 103. (A) 104. (C) 105. (C) 106. (C) 107. (A) 108. (C) 109. (D) 110. (D)
111. (A) 112. (B) 113. (A) 114. (C) 115. (C) 116. (D) 117. (B) 118. (D) 119. (B) 120. (B)

Part IV**Language I****Hindi**

91. (C) 92. (D) 93. (A) 94. (B) 95. (A) 96. (B) 97. (B) 98. (B) 99. (D) 100. (D)
101. (A) 102. (D) 103. (B) 104. (C) 105. (A) 106. (D) 107. (C) 108. (D) 109. (A) 110. (B)
111. (A) 112. (C) 113. (A) 114. (B) 115. (D) 116. (B) 117. (D) 118. (B) 119. (C) 120. (B)

Part V**Language II****English**

121. (C) 122. (D) 123. (B) 124. (D) 125. (C) 126. (C) 127. (C) 128. (C) 129. (B) 130. (B)
131. (D) 132. (B) 133. (B) 134. (B) 135. (C) 136. (B) 137. (C) 138. (D) 139. (D) 140. (C)
141. (C) 142. (D) 143. (B) 144. (D) 145. (D) 146. (C) 147. (D) 148. (D) 149. (B) 150. (B)

Part V**Language II****Hindi**

121. (B) 122. (C) 123. (D) 124. (A) 125. (A) 126. (C) 127. (A) 128. (B) 129. (B) 130. (C)
131. (B) 132. (C) 133. (A) 134. (C) 135. (D) 136. (C) 137. (B) 138. (A) 139. (D) 140. (C)
141. (D) 142. (B) 143. (D) 144. (A) 145. (C) 146. (B) 147. (D) 148. (C) 149. (D) 150. (B)