Teachingninja.in

⭐ **Latest Govt Job updates**

⭐ **Private Job updates**

⭐ **Free Mock tests available**

Visit - teachingninja.in

MTET

Previous Year Paper
Paper-I 2020

2020

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH & TRAINING
MEGHALAYA, SHILLONG

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

QUESTION BOOKLET
MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST
PAPER - I

SERIES - C

BOOKLET SERIAL NO. : 1879

Full Marks : 150
Time : 10:30 AM - 1:00 PM

ROLL NO. L P | | | 3 | 4 | 2 | **OMR SHEET NO.**

CENTRE NAME : Dadengree

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This booklet contains **150** questions to be answered in a separate OMR Answer Sheet using Black Ball Point Pen.
2. **Part I contains**
   Child Development & Pedagogy   -   30 questions
   Language II (English)   -   30 questions
   Mathematics   -   30 questions
   Environmental Studies   -   30 questions

   Part II contains Language I paper - (Khasi - 30 questions, Garo - 30 questions, Assamese - 30 questions, Bengali - 30 questions, Hindi - 30 questions & Nepali - 30 questions.)

   (YOU HAVE TO CHOOSE ONLY ONE LANGUAGE I PAPER FROM PART II TO ANSWER IN THE GIVEN ANSWER SHEET)

3. Answers must be shown by completely blackening the corresponding circles in the Answer Sheet against the relevant question number by **Black Ball Point Pen** as given below :

   ⓐ ⓑ ● ⓓ

4. If you find any question difficult, try the next one. You can come to that question after you have finished the others.
5. There will **NOT** be any negative marking for wrong answers.
6. The Answer Sheet must be handed over to the Invigilator before you leave the Examination Hall.
7. Do not write anything anywhere in this Booklet except your Roll Number, Centre Name and Rough Work can be done in the space provided for.

   The Invigilators are to check that entries made above are correct before signing below :

Signature of Invigilator

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY
(COMPULSORY)
MARKS : 30

Choose the correct Answer :

1. Which one of the following is not a step of diagnostic testing?
   a) Selecting materials for remedial teaching
   b) Locating the errors/learning difficulties
   c) Identifying the students who need help
   d) Discovering the casual factors

2. The most effective strategy to teach students is by -
   a) Drawing pictures on the blackboard
   b) Showing pictures to all the students
   c) Giving a detailed explanation
   d) Asking students to perform the activity

3. Assessment conducted by Teachers on students during the teaching-learning process is to
   a) Identify students for promotion
   b) Improve the teaching approach according to learners' need
   c) Find out the brilliant students
   d) Award grade to students

4. In CCE, 'the term 'Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation' refers to
   a) Evaluation of all school subjects
   b) Evaluation of co-scholastic area
   c) Evaluation of scholastic area
   d) Evaluation of both scholastic and co-scholastic areas

5. If students do not understand what is taught in the class, the teacher should
   a) Repeat the lesson once again
   b) Teach the lesson again giving more examples
   c) Proceed to the next lesson so that syllabus could be covered
   d) Evaluate the previous knowledge of the students

6. Which of the following factors does not contribute to the teaching-learning process in the classroom?
   a) Socio-economic background of students
   b) Classroom activities that encourage learning
   c) Learning through experience
   d) Teacher's knowledge

7. Effectiveness of classroom teaching has to be judged by
   a) Smart classroom
   b) Course coverage
   c) Highly qualified teachers
   d) Learning outcomes of students

8. Knowledge of Child Psychology is a must for an Elementary School Teacher because
   a) It helps the Teacher how to maintain discipline in the classroom
   b) It helps the Teacher in understanding the behaviour of children
   c) It helps the Teacher to reflect upon the syllabus
   d) It helps the Teacher how to assess the children

3

C-I

9. Students' achievement mainly depends on
   a) Good study materials
   b) Parents' involvement
   c) Effective teaching-learning process in the classroom
   d) Private tuition

10. A student who has difficulty in maintaining attention because of limited ability to concentrate may be diagnosed with
    a) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
    b) Down's syndrome
    c) Mental retardation
    d) Autism

11. How shall you deal with a child who is in the habit of coming late to School?
    a) Shall give physical punishment
    b) Complain to the Head of the School
    c) Shall invite the child's guardians for discussion
    d) Shall give strong warning

12. Which of the following is not considered as a sign of being gifted?
    a) Creativity in ideas
    b) Fighting with others
    c) Novelty in expression
    d) Curiosity

13. School is a _____ Institution.
    a) Social
    b) Philosophical
    c) Psychological
    d) Environmental

14. Elementary Schooling stage covers the age group of :
    a) 0-16 years   b) 4-12 years
    c) 6-14 years   d) 14-18 years

15. Playway Method is based on the principle that learning takes place through -
    a) Lecturing   b) Seeing
    c) Listening   d) Doing

16. A Teacher uses audio-visual resources and activities during the teaching-learning process because they-
    a) Facilitate effective assessment
    b) Provide a diversion to learners
    c) Utilize maximum number of senses to enhance learning
    d) Provide relief to the Teacher

17. The best method to study growth and development of the child is -
    a) Psychoanalytic Method
    b) Comparative Method
    c) Developmental Method
    d) Statistical Method

18. "Individual learns from his own mistakes". This statement is based on which learning theory?
    a) Instrumental conditioning
    b) Insight
    c) Trial and Error
    d) Classical conditioning

19. Creativity refers to the ability of
    a) Convergent thinking
    b) Rational thinking
    c) Concrete thinking
    d) Divergent thinking

20. Which of the following is not a factor of motivation?
    a) Prize   b) Incentive
    c) Praise   d) Practice

4

C-I

Teachingninja.in

21. In which teaching method, learners' participation is optimal and proactive?
    a) Discussion Method
    b) Buzz Session Method
    c) Brainstorming Session Method
    d) Project Method

22. When a child writes 'clod' for 'cold', 'gril' for 'girl', 'fier' for 'fire'. She/He is suffering from
    a) Dyslexia
    b) Dyscalculia
    c) Dysgraphia
    d) Visual-spatial organization disability

23. Inclusive Education is based on the philosophy of
    a) Acceptance
    b) Segregation
    c) Exclusion
    d) Discrimination

24. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of learning?
    a) Development of skills
    b) Modification of behaviour
    c) Solving of problems
    d) Elimination of errors

25. When a child gets bored while doing a task, it is a sign that
    a) The child is not intelligent
    b) The child finds that the task has become mechanically repetitive
    c) The child is not capable of learning
    d) The child needs to be disciplined

26. The primary task of a teacher is
    a) To teach the prescribed curriculum
    b) To promote study habits
    c) To stimulate and guide students' learning
    d) To provide diagnostic and remedial teaching

27. Education develops a child's
    a) Intuition   b) Expression
    c) Innate powers   d) Accuracy

28. Which of the following is a feature of the constructivist classroom?
    a) Strict adherence to fixed curriculum
    b) Materials are primarily textbooks and workbooks
    c) Teachers' role is interactive and have a dialogue with students
    d) Teachers disseminate information to students; students are recipients of knowledge

29. The ability to create, discover or produce a new idea or object is
    a) Knowledge   b) Intelligence
    c) Invention   d) Creativity

30. A child-centred classroom is characterized by
    a) A teacher and active learners
    b) A variety of learning activities for the learners
    c) Children sitting at the centre of the classroom
    d) Children teaching other children under the supervision of a Teacher

C-I

LANGUAGE - II
ENGLISH
(COMPULSORY)
MARKS : 30

Directions: (Questions 31 to 38), Fill in the blanks with the correct alternatives:

31. It has been raining cats and dogs _____ morning.
    - a) for
    - b) since
    - c) by
    - d) through

32. They _____ the crime during the day.
    - a) committed
    - b) performed
    - c) prosecuted
    - d) discharged

33. We rested _____ the shade of the tree.
    - a) in
    - b) under
    - c) ourselves under
    - d) ourselves in

34. He picked up the coin which _____ on the ground.
    - a) lie
    - b) lays
    - c) laid
    - d) laid up

35. Do not _____ my hand so tightly.
    - a) hold
    - b) catch
    - c) grab
    - d) sieze

36. A person who writes for newspapers and magazines is called a _____
    - a) Librarian
    - b) Stenographer
    - c) Poet
    - d) Journalist

37. On the horizon, we can see a _____ of mountains.
    - a) chain
    - b) bunch
    - c) cluster
    - d) pack

38. The suitable meaning for the word 'ancestors' is _____
    - a) successor
    - b) forefather
    - c) follower
    - d) descendant

Directions: (Questions 39-45), Read the passage given below and choose the correct answer from the given alternatives:

Chocolate - there is nothing quite like it, is there? Chocolate is simply delicious. What is chocolate? Where does it come from?

Christopher Colombus was probably the first to take cocoa beans from the New World to Europe in around 1502. But the history of Chocolate goes back atleast 4000 years! The Aztecs, who lived in America, thought that their bitter cocoa drink was a divine gift from heaven. In fact, the scientist Carolus Linnaeus named the plant Theobroma, which means "food of the gods".

The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez went to America in 1519. He visited the Mexican emperor Montezuma. He saw that Montezuma drank cocoa mixed with vanilla and spices. Cortez took some cocoa home as a gift to the Spanish King Charles. In Spain, people began to drink Cortez's chocolate in a drink with chilli peppers. However, the natural taste of cocoa was too bitter for most people. To sweeten the drink, Europeans added sugar to the cocoa drink. As a sweet drink, it became more popular. By the 17th Century, rich people in Europe were drinking it. Later, people started using Chocolate in pastries, like pies and cakes. In 1828, Dutch Chocolate makers started using a new process for removing the fat from cocoa beans, and getting to the centre of the cocoa beans. The Dutch Chocolate maker Conrad J. Van Houten made a machine that pressed the fat from the bean. The resulting powder mixed better with water than cocoa did. Now, some call Van Houten's Chocolate "Dutch Chocolate".

C-I

It was easy to mix Dutch Chocolate powder with sugar. So other chocolate makers started trying new recipes that used powdered chocolate. People started mixing sweetened chocolate with cocoa butter to make solid chocolate bars. In 1849, an English chocolate maker made the first chocolate bar. In the 19th Century, the Swiss started making milk chocolate by mixing powdered milk with sweetened chocolate. Milk chocolate has not changed much since this process was invented.

Today, two countries - Brazil and Ivory Coast - account for almost half the World's chocolate. The United States imports most of the chocolate in the World, but the Swiss eat the most chocolate per person. The most chocolate eaten today is sweet milk chocolate, but people also eat white chocolate and dark chocolate.

Cocoa and dark chocolate are believed to help prevent heart attacks, or help keep them from happening. They are supposed to be good for the circulatory system. On the other hand, the high fat content of chocolate can cause weight gain which is not good for people's health. Other health claims for chocolate have not been proven, but some research shows that chocolate could be good for the brain.

Chocolate is a popular holiday gift. A popular Valentine's Day gift is a box of chocolate candies with a card and flowers. Chocolate is sometimes given for Christmas and birthdays. Chocolate eggs are sometimes given at Easter.

Chocolate is toxic to some animals. An ingredient in chocolate is poisonous to dogs, cats, parrots, small rodents and some livestock. Their bodies cannot process some of the chemicals found in chocolate. Therefore, they should never be fed chocolate.

39. How did people first consume chocolate?
   a)   As a sweet drink
   b)   As a bitter drink
   c)   As a chocolate drink
   d)   In cakes and pastries

40. Why did Linnaeus name the plant Theobroma?
   a)   Because he believed it to be a "gift from heaven"
   b)   Because he believed it to be a "food of the gods"
   c)   Because chocolate was rare
   d)   Because he thought chocolate to be toxic

41. The word "a divine gift" here means
   a)   a chocolate gift
   b)   a delicious gift
   c)   a gift from God
   d)   a bitter gift

42. Who made the first powdered chocolate?
   a)   Cortez
   b)   King Charles
   c)   Columbus
   d)   Van Houten

43. When you "prevent" something, you _____
   a)   do not let it happen
   b)   do not discuss it
   c)   do not plan it
   d)   do not stop it

44. If something is 'toxic' it is _____
   a)   harmless   b)   poisonous
   c)   popular   d)   disgusting

45. Pastries are _____
   a)   sweet baked goods
   b)   chocolate candy bars
   c)   chocolate candies
   d)   bitter-tasting drinks

Directions : Answer all the following questions accordingly :

46. The basic need to use language by human beings is for
   a)   action
   b)   communication
   c)   expression
   d)   recreation

47. English is described as a 'Link Language' as
   a)   it links the people of different regions
   b)   it connects the areas
   c)   it links the different dialects
   d)   it separates the different regions

7   C-I

48. Language learning basically means acquiring the four major skills of
   a) listening, speaking, reading and describing
   b) speaking, reading, describing and writing
   c) listening, reading, writing and describing
   d) listening, speaking, reading and writing

49. Reception in language refers to
   a) the ability to receive ideas
   b) the need to receive ideas and information
   c) the ability to receive ideas and information
   d) the ability to receive and comprehend ideas and information

50. Which of the following statement is correct?
   a) Children come to school with a treasure of experience and their mother tongue acts like a resource in learning English
   b) Children's first language is a hurdle in learning English
   c) It is difficult to teach English as they use their first language in every aspect and ignore English
   d) As a teacher you would like to give a list of English words on the very first day

51. Which of the following is true with regard to silent reading?
   a) It is a kind of reading which produces sound
   b) It helps in the improvement of the listening ability
   c) It helps in inculcating a love for reading
   d) It greatly enhances the pronunciation of the reader

52. Intensive reading entails
   a) getting the overall meaning or idea of the passage
   b) a detailed study of the passage
   c) reading for enjoyment or pleasure
   d) refusing to read

53. Role plays make great language activities for enhancing
   a) reading and speaking skills
   b) reading and writing skills
   c) listening and speaking skills
   d) listening and writing skills

54. The use of punctuation is a basic skill of
   a) listening   b) speaking
   c) reading   d) writing

55. 'Reading readiness' means when children are mature enough to be ready to learn and _____
   a) write   b) read
   c) spell   d) identify

56. The skill of writing involves _____
   a) a way which is almost equal to the way of speaking
   b) similar procedure to the reading skill
   c) putting down on paper, signs and symbols to represent the sounds that we use in speaking
   d) listening and paying attention

57. Picture books are an excellent resource for
   a) Old people
   b) Middle age groups
   c) Infants
   d) Beginners

58. The beginning of all language learning starts with
   a) listening and speaking
   b) speaking and reading
   c) speaking and writing
   d) listening and reading

59. To teach speaking or speech in the classroom, the teacher must be the speech model for students to
   a) emulate   b) enunciate
   c) immaculate   d) reciprocate

60. The skills of _____ and writing are skills that involve production on the part of the language learner.
   a) listening   b) speaking
   c) reading   d) describing

MATHEMATICS
(COMPULSORY)
MARKS : 30

Choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives :

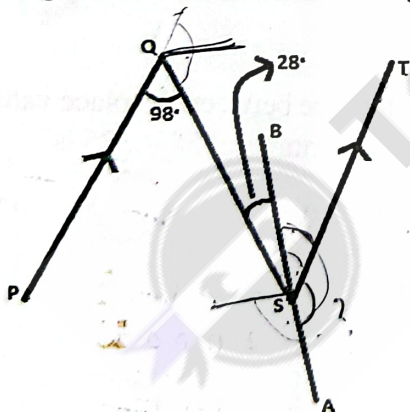**61.** An acute angle is

a)   90°

b)   More than 90°

c)   Less than 90°

d)   More than 180°

62. A book is 24 cm long, 14 cm wide and 2 cm high. If two such books are piled together one on top of the other, the volume of two books in cubic cm is

a)   5376

b)   672

c)   2688

d)   1344

63. In the figure below, PQ is parallel to ST, AB is a straight line. The measure of angle AST is

a)   110°

b)   125°

c)   70°

d)   98°

64. Which of the following is the decimal form of "two ones and five tenths"?

a)   0.2

b)   0.25

c)   2.5

d)   25.0

65. Mr Neil has a rectangular backyard that is 32m wide and 46m long. How much fencing will he need to enclose the yard? If fencing costs Rs. 98 per metre, how much will he have to pay?

a)   124m; Rs. 9048

b)   78m; Rs. 7644

c)   1512m; Rs. 1,48,176

d)   156m; Rs. 15,288

66. 6% of the mangoes are rotten. If the number of rotten mangoes is 54, then the total number of mangoes is :

a)   900

b)   950

c)   1010

d)   1040

67. In my building $\frac{3}{4}$ people are children and the rest are adults. If the number of adults is 10, the number of people in the building is

a)   20

b)   10

c)   25

d)   40

68. If the selling price of 12 pens is equal to the selling price of 8 pens, the gain percent is

a)   12%

b)   30%

c)   50%

d)   60%

69. A triangle is formed by sides of lengths 13cm, 4cm and 5cm, then

a)   The triangle is an Acute angled triangle

b)   The triangle is an Obtuse angled triangle

c)   The triangle is a Right triangle

d)   No triangle can be formed

C-I

70. The point of intersection of medians of a triangle is called

a) Circumcentre   b) Incentre

c) **Centroid**   d) Orthocenter

71. The mean of 0.3, 3, 0.03 and 0.002 is

a) **0.833**   b) 0.803

c) 83.3   d) 833

72. A rectangular garden of length 20m and width 8m has a path of width 2m running all around inside it. The area of the path is

a) 160m²   b) 64m²

c) 52m²   d) **96m²**

73. If each side of an equilateral triangle is doubled, then its area becomes

a) Twice   b) Thrice

c) **4 times**   d) 8 times

74. How many natural numbers are there between 17 and 60 which are exactly divisible by 3?

a) 12   b) 13

c) **14**   d) 15

75. Heuristic method in teaching-learning Mathematics is also known as-

a) **Discovery method**

b) Lecture method

c) Problem solving method

d) Analytic method

76. Choose the correct option

a) **Every prime number except 2 is odd**

b) Every prime number is odd

c) 1 is a prime number

d) A prime number has only one divisor

77. 9,45,81,641 is a standard numeral in the

a) **Hindu-Arabic system**

b) International system

c) American system

d) None of the above

78. A fraction $\frac{x}{y}$ will have terminating decimal if y has no prime factors other than

a) 2, 3   b) 3, 5

c) **2, 5**   d) 2, 3, 5

79. The difference between the place values of two threes in the numeral 5836325 is

a) 299700   b) **29700**

c) 1   d) 0

$$\begin{array}{r} 30000 \\ 300 \\ \hline 29700 \end{array}$$

80. The simplified value of $1 + \cfrac{2}{1 + \cfrac{3}{1 + \cfrac{4}{5}}}$ is

a) **$\frac{7}{4}$**   b) $\frac{4}{7}$

c) $\frac{7}{5}$ d) $\frac{3}{7}$

C-I

81. The product of 9 fractions

$(1-\frac{1}{2})(1-\frac{1}{3})(1-\frac{1}{4})....(1-\frac{1}{10})$

is

a) $\frac{10}{11}$ b) $\frac{1}{9}$

c) $\frac{1}{10}$ d) $\frac{1}{2}$

82. The HCF of 13, 91 and 117 is

a) 117   b) 1183

c) 91   d) 13

83. What number should be subtracted from $\frac{3}{7}$ to

get $\frac{5}{7}$?

a) $-\frac{2}{7}$ b) $\frac{2}{7}$

c) $\frac{3}{5}$ d) $\frac{1}{5}$

84. The value of $\sqrt{248+\sqrt{52+\sqrt{144}}}$ is

a) 14   b) 16

c) 17   d) 18

85. Meena had 5 metres of cloth. She used to make

kurta $2\frac{3}{4}$ metres. How much cloth was left?

a) $\frac{9}{4}$ metres   b) $2\frac{1}{2}$ metres

c) 3 metres   d) $\frac{1}{4}$ metres

86. A bottle of medicine contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ litres. Each

dose of medicine is $\frac{3}{14}$ litres. How many doses

are there in the bottle?

a) 4   b) 5

c) 6   d) 7

87. Two cubes have volume in the ratio 1:27. The ratio of the area of the face of one to that of the other is

a) 1:3   b) 1:6

c) 1:9   d) 1:18

88. Sengkan and Tangseng together have Rs. 41, $\frac{1}{4}$ of Syngkan's money is Rs. 2, more than $\frac{1}{7}$ of Tangseng's money, then Sengkan will have

a) Rs. 20   b) Rs. 27.50

c) Rs. 29   d) Rs. 30.50

89. The value of $(0.5)^2 \times (0.1)^3$ is

a) 25   b) 0.00025

c) 0.25   d) 0.0025

90. A book priced at Rs. 250 was sold at a gain of 12%, the selling price of the book is

a) Rs. 270   b) Rs. 300

c) Rs. 290   d) Rs. 280

11

C-I

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
(COMPULSORY)
MARKS : 30

Choose the correct answer :

91. Which of the following should be avoided while assessing students in EVS?

   a) Judging the answers given by students in terms of right and wrong ✗

   b) Discuss 'what we have learnt' given at the end of each chapter of EVS textbook

   c) Use indicators for assessment ✗

   d) Qualitative assessment of student's learning

92. Which of the following is not a correct statement about assessment?

   a) Enable qualitative and quantitative understanding of the progress of learning among the students

   b) Assessment motivate and guide students in further learning

   c) Assessment process must not go beyond diagnosis to remedy

   d) Provide feedback to students about their progress

93. Mohan wants to introduce the topic "Food components" to students of Class V. He should

   a) Write down the name of food components on the blackboard and explain

   b) Give examples of different foods rich in nutrients

   c) Use chart showing different kinds of food

   d) Ask students to open their tiffin box, see the contents, followed by explanation

94. The concept of 'seed germination' can be taught best by

   a) Asking the students to perform an activity to sow seeds, observe different stages and draw them

   b) Showing photographs of seed germination

   c) Showing germinated seeds to the students and explaining the process of germination

   d) Presenting the germination stages by drawing on the board

95. The energy possessed by an oscillating pendulum of a clock is

   a) Kinetic energy

   b) Potential energy

   c) Restoring energy

   d) Mechanical energy

96. Deforestation may reduce the chances of

   a) Frequent landslide

   b) Erosion of surface soil

   c) Rainfall

   d) Frequent cyclone

97. Among the following, choose the correct option related to the three R's strategy useful for conserving our natural resources

   a) Recycle, Regenerate, Reuse

   b) Reduce, Regenerate, Reuse

   c) Reduce, Reuse, Redistribute

   d) Reduce, Recycle, Reuse

98. Which of the following changes cannot be reversed?

   a) Milk to Paneer

   b) Cold milk to hot milk

   c) Yarn to knitted sweater

   d) Wet clothes to dry clothes

C-I

99. In which state of matter, the distance between the molecules is minimum?
   a) Solid
   b) Liquid
   c) Gas
   d) Plasma

100. Which energy is converted into electrical energy by a solar cell?
   a) Chemical energy
   b) Nuclear energy
   c) Solar energy
   d) Magnetic energy

101. Bronze is a mixture of two metals. These two metals are
   a) Copper and Zinc
   b) Copper and Tin
   c) Copper and Iron
   d) Aluminium and Tin

102. Mushroom is an example of
   a) Algae
   b) Fungi
   c) Parasitic plants
   d) Symbiotic plants

103. An example of immiscible substance is
   a) Milk
   b) Water
   c) Oil
   d) Lemon juice

104. The process by which liquid state changes to gaseous state is called?
   a) Evaporation
   b) Condensation
   c) Sublimation
   d) Distillation

105. Which of the following is an example of a herbivore?
   a) Rabbit
   b) Lion
   c) Human being
   d) Snake

106. For a balanced eco-system, the total land area under forest cover that a country should ideally have is
   a) 31%
   b) 32%
   c) 33%
   d) 34%

107. Which of the following statement is 'not true'?
   a) The ground level water in a place does not remain constant
   b) Ground water is pure
   c) Deforestation is responsible for depletion of water table
   d) In drip irrigation, drops of water are sprinkled over the plants

108. The total population of Meghalaya as per 2011 census is
   a) 29,66,889
   b) 28,66,889
   c) 27,66,889
   d) 26,66,889

109. The state flower of Meghalaya is
   a) Lily
   b) Jasmine
   c) Lady slipper
   d) Lotus

110. One of the unique feature of Khasi, Jaintia and Garo is that they follow a
   a) System of matrilineal society
   b) System where mother is the head of the family
   c) System of equal distribution of ancestral property
   d) System where female member receive less priority in society

111. Mawlynnong village which is also known as Asia's cleanest village is located at
   a) Ri-bhoi District
   b) South West Khasi Hills District
   c) West Khasi Hills District
   d) East Khasi Hills District

112. What is the literacy rate of Meghalaya according to the 2011 census?
   a) 71.05%
   b) 72.53%
   c) 75.48%
   d) 79%

113. The total number of National Parks in Meghalaya is
   a) 2
   b) 3
   c) 4
   d) 5

13

C-I

114. Which of the following statement is not true about EVS?
a) It is composite in nature
b) Concepts in EVS and their interpretation for learners are contextual
c) As a Teacher of EVS, I must pay attention only to the 'cognitive' growth and development of learners
d) As a good Teacher of EVS, I must ensure that these values which I practise in life need to be practised by my learners as well

115. The scope of EVS can best be described as
a) It is experiential
b) It is a constructivist approach
c) It is teaching-based
d) It is child-centred

116. Which of the following represents one of the objectives of teaching EVS at primary level?
a) To inform the learners about the books they should read to expand their knowledge
b) To connect the experiences of the learners in school with the outside world
c) To make learners aware of technical terms and definitions
d) To assess technical terms related to EVS

117. While teaching EVS, a Teacher begins by conducting activities, followed by questions and discussion. Which of the following statement(s) represent the objectives of conducting activities and having questions and discussion
(i) Assess the children's process skill
(ii) Provide an opportunity to the children to explore
(iii) Provide an opportunity to the children to express themselves
(iv) Discriminate between the children based on their pace of learning
a) (iii) only
b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
d) (iv) only

118. While forming groups for a group activity in EVS, a Teacher should
a) Form only two groups with many learners in each group
b) Form groups according to the learner's marks
c) Ensure separate groups for boys and girls
d) Ensure co-operation and participation of all learners

119. EVS is organized around three broad principles. They are
a) Learning about the environment; Learning through the environment and Learning for the environment
b) Learning within the environment; Learning of the environment and Learning for the environment
c) Learning from the environment; Learning by the environment and Learning in the environment
d) Learning on the environment; Learning around the environment and Learning for the environment

120. Which of the following statement is not true about 'Observation' as a method for teaching learning EVS?
a) Encourage students to see, think and establish connections
b) The students are not able to infer similarities and differences
c) The acquired knowledge is from real and concrete situations and objects
d) Satisfies and develops curiosity of the students

LANGUAGE - I
KHASI
(OPTIONAL)
MARKS : 30

Jingbthah : Jubab ïa ki jingkylli kiba iasnoh bad ka jinglong tynrai jong ka ktien Khasi (naduh 121-125) da kaba pyniong ïa ka jubab kaba dei napdeng ki saw tylli ba lah ai.

121. Ha ka Khyrmit ba phra jong ka Riti Synshar ka Ri India, don _____ tylli ki ktien ha ka ri.

   a) 12   b) 14

   c) 22   d) 24

122. Haba ong 'ka rong ka rup' ka kyntien 'rup' hangne ka mut –

   a) Ka rong rupa   b) Ka rupa

   c) Ka jingphyrnai   d) Ka dur

123. Ban pynkhih ia ka sawa jong u symbol _____ donkam ban pynkhih ia baroh ar ki rmiang shyntur.

   a) |n| b) |b|

   c) |t| d) |d|

124. Ka ktien tnad ka pher na ka ktien pdeng ha :

   a) Ka jingdon ki kyntien

   b) Ha ka kynnoh bad ring sur

   c) Ka rukom pyndonkam ïa ki sawa

   d) Baroh kitei haneng

125. Haba ong 'Maw-ramsong' ka mut u dei u _____

   a) Jait maw u ba don ha ki jaka ba long riat

   b) Jait maw sohriew

   c) Jait mawlong mawteh

   d) Jait mawshun

Jubab ïa ki jingkylli kiba iasnoh bad ka kramar jong ka ktien khasi, (naduh 126-130) da kaba pyniong ïa ka jubab ba dei napdeng saw tylli kiba la ai.

126. Ka Adverb 'then then', la pyndonkam bad ka _____

   a) Ka rukom iaid

   b) Ka rukom ieng

   c) Ka rukom teh

   d) Ka rukom shad

127. Ka ktien Khasi ka riewspah shibun ha ki klas kyntien kiba ngi khot _____

   a) Priposishon   b) Berb

   c) Adberb   d) Adjektib

128. 'Shuh shwa, ngan sa leit jang jang hangtai'. Ka kyntien 'shuh', ka dei ka _____

   a) Noun   b) Berb

   c) Adjektip   d) Pronoun

129. Ka ktien kynnoh jong ka ktien 'khunkha' ka dei _____

   a) Khun jei   b) Khun jiap

   c) Khunlong   d) Khunjien

130. Ka kyntien 'U' bad kyntien 'Ka' ha ka kramar Khasi, kim dei tang ki pronoun hynrei ki ieng ruh kum ka _____

   a) Artikel, adjektip, gendar

   b) Gendar, Artikel, Intensiphaiar

   c) Gendar, Intensiphaiar, Diterminar

   d) Artikel, Gendar, Diterminar

Ka jingbthah : Pule ïa kane ka jingthoh harum bad sa jubab ïa ki jingkylli kiba bud (Naduh 131 haduh 135) da kaba pyniong ïa ka jubab kaba dei napdeng ki saw tylli ki jubab ba lah ai.

Ki briew shityllup ka pyrthei ki don la ka jong ka ktien bad ki ïa pher kawei na kawei pat. Ka jingiapher ka ktien ka long katkum ka jaka bad ka jaitbynriew. Ka ktien ka long kaba kordor, hynrei kaba kham kordor ka long ka rukom kren. Ha ka juk barim; mynba dang hok ka pyrthei, ki ktien ki dang synlar bad ka rukom kren ka dang donburom bad dang don akor. Ha kane ka juk ba mynta ba la shai ka pyrthei, ki ktien ki la bun syrtap, ka rukom kren ka la kyllaiñ bad ka akor ka la nang duh. Ha ka jait bynriew Khasi, wat la ka pyrthei ka la kylla, dang don kiba bat ïa ka akor ka burom ha kaba pyndonkam ïa ki ktien bad ka rukom ban kren khamtam ïa ki briew kiba la rangbah bad kiba don burom.

Naduh dang rit la donkam ban hikai ïa ki khynnah ban nang ïa ka akor ban kren, ka jingnang jong ki khynnah ban kren donakor bad pyndonkam ïa ki ktien kiba bha ka shong ha ki kmie ki kpa bad ki nonghikai.

Namarkata, ki ktien donakor ka pynsan pynrangbah ïa ki ynda ki la rangbah. Don ki briew kiba im tang ban kren kai ia ki lok ki jor. Ynda la marmlien ha kane ka rukom, ha ka kam kaba shisha ruh mih ka ktien biria kaba pynsting thew ïa kiba sngap.

Kumjuh haba mih ka ktien khlemakor ha khmat ki briew kiba donburom, ka thad rong ïa la ka long rynieng bad ka pynpaw ïa ka jinghiar dor ka longïing-longsem.

Haba ia kren para briew donkam ban antad ïa ka ktien, da khan shwa ban kren bad kren tang ïa kaba don ha ka jingmut khnang ba ki briew kin ym ioh daw bad ban sah ha ka bha ka miat baroh shi linter ka jingim.

Ha u briew ka ktien ka long kaba kordor tam ban ïa kiei kiei baroh. Ym lah ban thied ïa ka ktien da ka spah hynrei lah ban ioh da uno uno u briew uba nang ban sumar bad sharia ïa ka.

131. Kane ka jingthoh ka kren shaphang -
   a) Ka ktien bad ka akor
   b) Ka akor u Khasi
   c) Ka akor ka burom
   d) Ka akor ban kren

132. Ka ktien ka long kaba kordor, hynrei kaba kham kordor ka long -
   a) Ka rukom ban kren
   b) Ka rukom kren
   c) Ka rukom kren, rukom khana
   d) Ka ktien ka thylliej

133. Ki kmie ki kpa kiba don burom ki ju hikai ïa ki khun da ka ktien kaba don akor bad kata ka ktien ka _____ ïa ki
   a) Pynheh pynsan
   b) Pynroi pynsan
   c) Kyntiew
   d) Pynsan pynrangbah

134. Ki briew kiba mlien ban kren kai, ha ka kam kaba shisha ruh, mih ka ktien kaba
   a) Pynsting thew
   b) Pynkhia thew
   c) Sting thew
   d) Khia thew

135. Ka ktien 'Khan shwa' ka mut -
   a) Da puson   b) Da husiar
   c) Da thew   d) Da pyrkhat

Ka jingbthah :- Pule shwa ïa kane ka poim harum bad sa jubab ïa ki jingkylli kiba bud (naduh 136-140) da kaba pyniong ïa ka jubab kaba dei napdeng ki saw tylli kiba lah ai.

1. Haba poi ka pyrem bad 'erphang ka beh
   Ka 'eriong ka kyrhuh, tnat dieng ki kaweh;
   Kynjai keiñ nga im na la ïing trep ngam krih,
   Da jingkmen nga ap ba jingthung kin sa mih.
   Nga shngaiñ ban pyrkhat ba don ryngkat U Blei,
   La jingdum ka tap lup, la synñia ka pyrthei.

2. Ka 'eriong na jngai bah, u slap ka wan kit,
   Ka leilieh ka thaba pyrthat u patied;
   Ka khynwin ka pyrthei; ka bneng ka kyrhuh,
   Mynsynñia nga kyndit, dap sngewtieng bad nga kyiuh.
   Pynban ynda step, i ka phngaiñ phar ka bneng,
   Ka aiom ba samkmen, la jingthung ban ioh bseng.

136. Ka kyntien 'erphang ka mut - :
   a) Ka lyer kaba beh naphang
   b) Ka jait lyer langthari
   c) Ka 'eriong kaba kit slap
   d) Ka lyer kyrthep ha u bnai Rymphang

137. Ka ïingtrep hangne kadei ka :
   a) Jait ïing ba la sop da u phlang
   b) Sem rep lum ba la shna ha ki jaka rep
   c) Jait ïing ba sop da u tynriew
   d) Sem ba ker biar da u traw

138. Ka jingkmen u myllung ka dei na ka daw jong :
   a) Ka jingwan jong ka lyer kit slap
   b) Ka jingphngaiñ jong ka bneng
   c) Ka jingioh slap jong ki jingthung
   d) Ka jingwan jong u slap

139. Ka kyntien patied hangne ka mut :
   a) Ka rukom sawa bunsien
   b) Ka jingiaitied pyrthat ba bunsien
   c) Ka jingkhynwin bunsien jong u pyrthat
   d) Ka jingshoh pyrthat ba bunsien

140. U myllung u sngewshngaiñ namar:-
   a) Ka jingpyrkhat ba U Blei u don ryngkat bad u
   b) Ka jingngeit ba U Blei u don ryngkat bad u
   c) U kyrmen ba ki jingthung kin sa san bha
   d) Ba ka 'eriong ka khlem jynrat ia ka iingtrep jong u

Ka jingbthah: Jubab ïa ki jingkylli jingtbit ha kaba pyndonkam ia ka ktien (Naduh 141-145) da kaba pyniong ïa ka jubab kaba dei.

141. Ka jingmut jong ka jingtbit ban pule ka long ban -
   a) Peit ïa ki dak bad pynwandur katkum ka sur
   b) Pyrkhat ia kaei ban pule
   c) Kren ïa kano kano ka phang
   d) Ban pyndonkam ïa ki aiñ ka krammar

142. Ka jingtbit ha kaba kren, kam dawa ïa u nongkren ban buh jingmut ïa kawei na kine -
   a) Ka rta ki nongsngap
   b) Ka phang ban kren
   c) Ki jait kyntien ban pyndonkam
   d) Ka jingpynmih jingsawa da ka lyer ba u ring mynsiem

143. Ïa ka rukom kren kaba pyndei na kawei ka jingmut sha kawei pat la khot -
   a) Kren dohnaid   b) Kren ram-ïa
   c) Kren suwan   d) Kren umdum

144. Kaba ai dikteshon ka pynroi ïa ki khynnah ha ka jingtbit ban -
   a) Shahshkor bad thoh
   b) Kren bad pule
   c) Shahshkor, kren bad thoh
   d) Shahshkor, kren, pule bad thoh

145. Kano na kine harum ka dei ka jingbakla kaba kongsan eh ban pule jam na ka kot ha khmat kiwei pat?
   a) Kaba kynnoh bakla ïa ki kyntien
   b) Kaba bakla shim thup kyntien
   c) Ka jingbat jan than eh ia ka kot
   d) Ka jingbymbiang ka sur pule

Ka jingbthah :- Jubab ïa ki jingkylli nongrim hikai ïa ka ktien (naduh 146-150), da kaba pyniong ïa ka jubab kaba dei napdeng ki saw tylli kiba lah ai.

146. Kano na kine harum kam dei ka nongrim ba ngi bud ha ka jinghikai ïa ka ktien.
   a) Ka jingjied ïa ki kyntien ba kham pyndonkam ki khynnah katkum ka rta
   b) Kaba hikai kren shwa ban hikai thoh
   c) Ka jinghikai shwa da ka 'recitation'
   d) Ka jingbuh beit buh ryntih ïa ki kyntien katkum ka kyrdan jingeh

147. Ka 'Constructivism Approach' ka dei ka rukom pyrkhat hikai kaba ngi ong-
   a) Hikai da kaba pyni
   b) Hikai da kaba pule
   c) Hikai da kaba ai kam ïa ki khynnah
   d) Hikai da kaba iathuhkhana

148. Kano na kine harum kan dei ha kajuh ka phang?
   a) Batai   b) Blakbod
   c) Shart   d) Kot dur

149. Ka skima ka trei kam ha ki khynnah ha ka por :
   a) Shwa ban hikai
   b) Haba dang hikai
   c) Haba kut ka jinghikai
   d) Naduh ba sdang haduh ba kut ka jinghikai

150. Ki jait jingkylli 'objektip' barabor ki dei ki jait jingkylli kiba ka jubab ka dei-
   a) Kaba lyngkot bha
   b) Ban don tang kawei
   c) Kaba don tang shi kyntien
   d) Kaba don tang shi senten

LANGUAGE - I
GARO
(OPTIONAL)
MARKS : 30

Ka.mao sing.anirangna ong.ako basee ia chinko (v) mesokbo

121. Dakmesokaniko (Role play) dakaton badia nangchongmotgipa ong.a?

    a)   Changatango pangchake dakmesokani

    b)   Obostao pangchake sagitaba/ maiaba gita dakmesokani

    c)   Nigiparangko ka.dingatna man.ani

    d)   Gimikan ong.tokaia

122. Na.a diltugipa biapo skul ka.engon, poraina sapaniko bariatna songbadko bi.sarangko poraiaton, iako agre mikpakma nina nangja

    a)   Tik ong.e gam.ataniko

    b)   Sul gnang poraianiko

    c)   Songbad gitalkosa poraianiko

    d)   Songbad gitchamko poraianiko

123. Skichengani Kitap I oni jak 25 - Lesson 30 - segipa "Chitti Seaniko Mesokani" ian bi.sarangna skie ra.anio changa-sapaniko bariatna badiako miksonga?

    a)   Seanina   b)   Poraianina

    c)   Agananina   d)   Knatimanina

124. Bi.sarangna sea-jotaniko skichengna ka.mao on.giminoniko badiako dakatchenggen?

    a)   Jakkandile seaniko (Guided)

    b)   Jakgitele seaniko (Tree)

    c)   Skanggipa jakgitele seaniko aro gnigipa jakkandile seaniko

    d)   Apsan somoion (a) aro (b) ko dakatgen

125. Sena Changani (Writing skill) ko nambatatna gita skianio maidakgipa daka-rikani (activities ko bi.sarangna on.na man.gen?

    a)   Kitapko poraidile sena ranta ka.atna

    b)   Kitaponiko nie sena ranta ka.atan baksa mikosto mingatna

    c)   Dictationko on.e seatangko poraiatna

    d)   Dictationko on.na, kitaponiko nie seatna aro chanchie kan.dikgipa golpo ba poedorangko seatna

126. 'Noksako Nie Seani' (Picture Composition) ko ranta ka.atanichi bi.sarangna mai namgniko on.a?

    a)   Chanchibewalna aro punctuationko jakkalna didianiko on.a

    b)   Spellingko namatna dakchaka

    c)   Gam.ata ba punctuationna dakchaka

    d)   Golponi miksonganiko ui.atna dakchaka

127. Classroomo skigipa lessonko skina gita Model readingko dakengon iarang dongna nanga

    a)   Ku.rama salani (Voice intonation)

    b)   Jak ja.arangko ileng - siksak dakatani (Gesture)

    c)   Minggnikon nanga

    d)   Kosan nanga

128. Sentenceko seon 'comma' ko indakgipa biaprango donna gita skie on.na nanga

    a)   Sentence ro.dugaode bijangchio jeoba

    b)   Sentenceo je biapoba on.tisa dongdipe gam.ode

    c)   Minggnian ong.a

    d)   Minggnian ong.ja

129. Classroomo poedoko skion bi.sarangko gisik nangatna gita badiako dakatgen
   a) Finger puppetko jakkale poedoko minge mesokgen
   b) Poedoko mingtaitaiatgen
   c) Noksa saldilgen
   d) Chrokdilgen

130. Ku.sikko skie ra.anio nangchongmolgipa mingbri changa sapani (basic learning skills) rangko sulsul donode indake ong.gen
   a) Listening, Writing, Speaking, Reading
   b) Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing
   c) Reading, Writing, Listening, Speaking
   d) Writing, Speaking, Reading, Listening

131. Knatimna Changani (Listening Skill) skia-poraiao maidake mongsonggipa bak ong.a?
   a) Poraina didiatako man.a
   b) Skie ra.ani a.bachengani ong.a
   c) Ma.siako bariatna chol ong.a
   d) An.tangtangna ma.sia ra.na nanggipa topicrangko basena

132. Aganna changa sapani (Speaking skill) ko classroomo skieniara, bi.sarangna ia nangniko on.a
   a) Gam.aniko dingtanggrikatna (Sound discrimination)
   b) Kattarangchi miksongatangko talatna (Verbal expression)
   c) Chanchichipna Changaniko apalatna (Develop power of observation)
   d) Janapgimin gimikan ong.ja

133. Bi.sarangna golpo aganachi skie on.engon badiako nangja?
   a) Modulation aro intonation
   b) Mimicry aro gesture
   c) Dictation aro transcription
   d) Gimikkon nangja

134. Lessonni golpoko bi.sarangna mai skiani bewal (Method) ko jakkale skiode knatimna kusi ong.gen aro lessonko ma.siatna dakchakgen?
   a) Dake mesokachi (Demonstration method)
   b) Skiapani skiachi (Lecture method)
   c) Dakimesokanichi (Dramatization method)
   d) Agangrikanichi (Discussion method)

135. Poraina sapaniko bariatna skigipa badiako dakatchenga nanga?
   a) Jinma jinma poraianiko
   b) Doldol dake poraianiko
   c) Skigipa an.tangan poraie mesokchenganiko
   d) Sakprakprakko poraiataniko

136. Ku.akma (Prose) ko skianio Audio-Visual Aid maikai dakchaka?
   a) Krae aro nike ma.sina man.a
   b) Spellingko namatna dakchaka
   c) Pronounciation ko ma.sina dakchaka
   d) Somoiko galgija skie ra.na dakchaka

137. Magazinena article seaniara ia seani rokom ba bewalo ga.aka
   a) Expressive writing
   b) Expository writing
   c) Guided writing
   d) Gimikan ong.a.

138. Mobile Phoneo agan-golpogrikaniko nirike ia skillo ga.aka ine ma.sia
   a) Reading skill
   b) Listening skill
   c) Speaking skill
   d) Gimikan ong.aia

139. Ka.mao on.sogiminrangoni badia chanchiatangko parake seani onga
   a) Chilti seani
   b) Mingatako seani
   c) Kitaponiko note tariani
   d) Gimikan ong.ja

140. 'Realia' ian mingsa teaching aid ba skianio jakkalchapna man.gipa bostu ong.a maidakgipa bostuko indake agana?
   a) Nitobee chart papero noksarangko tapa
   b) A.mangoniko bimang tiktak ong.e taria
   c) Photo ka.e ba.rao nitobe tapa
   d) Janapgimin ong.ja

141. Sena-jotna changa ine aganon, iako miksonga
   a) Sena aro noksa salna changa
   b) Orto gnang kattarangko sena changa
   c) Poedo sena changa
   d) Iarang pilakan ong.a

142. A.chik ku.sikko sronge aro tik ong.e sena man.na gita; bi.sarang seanio iako tik ong.e donna changna nanga
   a) Raka (.) ko tik ong.e donna
   b) Punctuation ko tik ong.e donna
   c) Kattarangko sronge donna
   d) Kosako janapginnin gimkan ong.a

143. Ka.mao on.sogimin sentencerangoni badia sentenceo sing.ani chin (?) ko donchina ge.etgen?
   a) Covid-19 sabisioni chel.e dongchina skigipa ge.eta
   b) Hand sanitizerko jakkaljringbo
   c) Ku.sik aro gingtingko ba.rachi katipna gualjaengakonba
   d) Rongtal- antalaniko ja.rikjringo nambatgen

144. 'David aro Goliat' lessonko skina gita jakkaltobegipa teaching aid-ara ia ong.gen.
   a) Flash Card
   b) Playing Card
   c) Memory Card
   d) Gimikan namaigen

145. Proseko skina mai skiani bostu (Teaching-aid) ko jakkale bi.sarangko gisiko nangbatatna man.gen?
   a) Blackboardko jakkalanichi
   b) Lessonko skigipa poraitaitaie on.anichi
   c) Bi.sa sakantikon lessono pangchake sing.anichi
   d) Lessono pangchake noksarangko ba bostuko mesoke agangrikachi

146. Golpoko skiachi bi.sarangna mai mai changa sapaniko (skills) bariata
   a) Knatimna changan baksa chanchibewal golponi miksonganiko ma.sina man.a
   b) Grammarko namdapatna man.a
   c) Mikosto minganiko bariata
   d) Pronounciationko namdapatna dakchaka

147. Dakmesokani (Dramatization) maikai bi.sarangni aganna changani (Speaking skill) ko namdapatna dakchaka
   a) Sakantian bak ra.panichi
   b) Ka.dongataniko on.a
   c) Aganna aro kattarangko ong.e gam.atna dakchaka
   d) Spellingko namdapata

148. Bi.sarang lessoni miksonganiko tale ma.sina gita ia poraianiko ran.ta ka.na nanga
   a) Gam.e poraiani (Loud reading)
   b) Gisiktango poraiani (Silent reading)
   c) Ritingantikon jaksi jotdike poraina
   d) Skigipa lessonko gam.e basakoba jripjrip poraidilna nanga

149. Chitti seani (Letter writing) maikai (Writing skill) sena changaniko on.a
   a) Chitti sena changroroa
   b) Chanchibewalna skia
   c) Spellingko tik ong.e sena, punctuationko jakkalna aro chamchibewale sena changaniko on.a
   d) Sena changani a.bachengani chitti sena skianian ong.a

150. Punctuation jakkalaniko skina, maidakgipa daka-ka.ani (activities) ko on.e ma.siatgen
   a) Lessonni paragraphrangko setaitaiatachi
   b) Dialogue seanirangko poraiate aro punctuationrangko donate ran.ta ka.atanichi
   c) Poedorangni podrangko minga aro seaniko dakatanichi
   d) Lessonko salanti poraiatjringanichi

C-I

LANGUAGE - I
ASSAMESE
(OPTIONAL)
MARKS : 30

তলত দিয়া প্ৰতিটো প্ৰশ্নৰ চাৰিটাকৈ বিকল্প উত্তৰ দিয়া
আছে। আটাইতকৈ উপযুক্ত উত্তৰটো লিখা :

121. 'চকু চৰহা' শব্দটোৰ অৰ্থ হ'ল —

   a) আনৰ ভাল দেখিব নোৱাৰা

   b) এলেহুৱা

   c) আনৰ ভাল দেখি আনন্দিত হোৱা

   d) ভাবি চিন্তি সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা

122. 'সঞ্চয়' শব্দৰ সন্ধি হ'ল —

   a) সন + অচয়   b) সম্ + চয়

   c) সঞ্চ + য   d) স + ঞ্চয়

123. যিবোৰ শব্দই পুৰুষ আৰু স্ত্ৰী উভয়কে বুজায় সেইবোৰ
   শব্দক কি বোলা যায় —

   a) ক্লীৱ লিংগ   b) স্ত্ৰী লিংগ

   c) সমাৰ্থক শব্দ   d) উভয় লিংগ

124. কোনখন কবিতাপুথি পদ্মনাথ গোহাঞি বৰুৱাই ৰচনা
   কৰিছিল?

   a) লীলাকাব্য   b) প্ৰতিমা

   c) মালতী   d) প্ৰিয়তমা

125. 'মমতাৰ চিঠি' কবিতাটোৰ কবিগৰাকীৰ নাম কি?

   a) হেমচন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী

   b) হেম বৰুৱা

   c) চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালা

   d) দেৱকান্ত বৰুৱা

126. 'এখুদ ককাইদেউ' কাৰ ছদ্মনাম?

   a) জ্যোতিপ্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালা

   b) লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা

   c) নৱকান্ত বৰুৱা

   d) হেম বৰুৱা

127. হোমেন বৰগোহাঞিৰ কোনখন গ্ৰন্থ হিন্দী আৰু
   অন্যান্য ভাৰতীয় ভাষালৈ অনুবাদ হৈছে?

   a) আত্মানুসন্ধান

   b) হেমিংৰে

   c) পিতাপুত্ৰ

   d) ধুমুহা আৰু ৰামধেনু

128. জ্যোতিপ্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালাৰ কিমান চনত জন্ম হৈছিল?

   a) ১৯১৩   b) ১৯০৩

   c) ১৯২৩   d) ১৯১৭

129. পঠন কেই প্ৰকাৰৰ?

   a) দুই প্ৰকাৰৰ   b) তিনি প্ৰকাৰৰ

   c) চাৰি প্ৰকাৰৰ   d) পাঁচ প্ৰকাৰৰ

130. মাতৃভাষা শিক্ষণৰ মূল কৌশল কেইটা?

   a) তিনিটা   b) চাৰিটা

   c) পাঁচটা   d) ছটা

C-I

131. পাঠ পৰিকল্পনাই শিক্ষকক তলত দিয়া ধৰণেৰে সহায় কৰে —

   a) শিক্ষণ ব্যৱস্থাক মানি চলিবলৈ

   b) শিক্ষাদান ফলপ্ৰসূ আৰু আনন্দদায়ক কৰিবলৈ

   c) শিক্ষণ উদ্দেশ্যত উপনীত হ'বলৈ

   d) ওপৰোক্ত তিনিওটা সঠিক

132. বৰ্ণশুদ্ধি পৰিশোধনৰ উপায় —

   a) মধুৰতা

   b) শিষ্টাচাৰ

   c) শ্ৰুতিলিপি, অননুলিপি

   d) উচ্চাৰণ

133. পঠনত হ'ব পৰা দোষ হ'ল —

   a) মেপৰ অনুশীলন

   b) শিকনৰ সময়ত হুলস্থূল হৈ থাকিলে

   c) ব্লেকবোৰ্ডৰ অনুশীলন

   d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

134. অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ প্ৰথম ব্যাকৰণখন হ'ল -

   a) Grammatical Notes on the Assamese Language

   b) A Grammar of the Assamese Language

   c) আধুনিক অসমীয়া অভিধান

   d) অসমীয়া অভিধান

135. 'Assamese, its formation and development' - গ্ৰন্থখন কাৰ ৰচনা?

   a) বাণীকান্ত কাকতি

   b) ভীমকান্ত বৰুৱা

   c) দীপ্তি ফুকন পাটগিৰি

   d) ৰমেশ পাঠক

136. তলত দিয়া কোনখন গ্ৰন্থ ড০ বিবিধিণি কুমাৰ বৰুৱাই লিখিছে?

   a) অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ ব্যাকৰন

   b) ধ্বনি বিজ্ঞানৰ ভূমিকা

   c) অসমীয়া ভাষা

   d) অসমীয়া ভাষা আৰু সংস্কৃতি

137. খং, জেং, জপা—আদি শব্দবোৰ অসমীয়া ভাষালৈ কোন ভাষাৰ পৰা অহা বুলি অনুমান কৰা হৈছে?

   a) খাচী ভাষাৰ পৰা

   b) বড়ো ভাষাৰ পৰা

   c) গাৰো ভাষাৰ পৰা

   d) বাংলা ভাষাৰ পৰা

138. অসমীয়া ভাষাটো তলৰ কোনটো প্ৰাকৃতৰ পৰা জন্ম হোৱা বুলি অনুমান কৰা হৈছে?

   a) পৈশাচী প্ৰাকৃত

   b) মাগধী প্ৰাকৃত

   c) মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰী প্ৰাকৃত

   d) শৌৰসেনী প্ৰাকৃত

139. অসমীয়া নাট্য সাহিত্যৰ জনক কোন?

   a) ৰাম সৰস্বতী   b) মাধৱ কন্দলি

   c) মাধৱদেৱ   d) শঙ্কৰদেৱ

140. মাধৱ কন্দলিক কি কবি নামেৰে জনা যায়?

   a) অপ্ৰমাদী   b) ৰসৰাজ

   c) ব্যাস   d) বিহগী

22   C-I

141. নৱ বৈষ্ণৱ ধর্ম কোনে প্ৰৱর্তন কৰিছিল?

a) শঙ্কৰাচার্য্য   b) শঙ্কৰদেৱ

c) দামোদৰদেৱ   d) মাধৱদেৱ

142. 'জোনাকী' কাকতৰ প্রথম সম্পাদক কোন আছিল?

a) লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা

b) হেমচন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী

c) হেম বৰুৱা

d) চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালা

143. 'পদুম কুঁৱৰী' কোনে ৱচনা কৰিছিল?

a) লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা

b) চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালা

c) ৰজনীকান্ত বৰদলৈ

d) নৱকান্ত বৰুৱা

144. অসমীয়া ভাষাত ৱচন কেইবিধ?

a) এবিধ   b) দুবিধ

c) তিনিবিধ   d) পাঁচবিধ

145. পৰস্পৰ অর্থৰ সম্পর্ক থকা দুটা বা ততোধিক পদৰ মিলনেই হৈছে —

a) সমাস   b) প্রত্যয়

c) কাৰক   d) বচন

146. 'আকাশ' শব্দৰ সমার্থক শব্দ —

a) লোচন   b) বতাহ

c) নীলিমা   d) গগন

147. তলত দিয়া কোনটো বিসর্গ সন্ধিৰ উদাহৰণ?

a) তৎ + উপৰি = তদুপৰি

b) সম + গতি = সংগতি

c) হিম + আলয় = হিমালয়

d) নিঃ + চিন্ত = নিশ্চিন্ত

148. ঋ, ৰ, ষ—বর্ণৰ পিছত একেটা পদত 'ন' থাকিলে 'ণ' হয়—এইটো কিহৰ নিয়ম?

a) ণত্ব বিধিৰ   b) ষত্ব বিধিৰ

c) সমাসৰ   d) সন্ধিৰ

149. ''যি পুথি পঢ়িলে আখৰ আৰু শব্দ শুদ্ধৰূপে জোটাব আৰু লিখিবৰ নিয়মাৱলী শিকিব পাৰি তাকে ব্যাকৰণ বোলে'' কথাষাৰ কৈছিল —

a) সত্যনাথ বৰাই

b) লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱাই

c) হেমচন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱাই

d) ওপৰৰ এজনো নহয়

150. অসমীয়া ভাষাত একবচনৰ পৰা বহুবচনলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ কৰাৰ এটা প্ৰক্ৰিয়া হ'ল —

a) লিং পৰিৱর্তন কৰি

b) উপসর্গ যোগ কৰি

c) কাল পৰিৱর্তন কৰি

d) বহুবচনবাচক প্রত্যয় যোগ কৰি

১৭

23

C-I

Teachingninja.in