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LOWER PRIMARY
TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST

(SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER)
A Sample for
Lower Primary Teacher Eligibility Test

Time: 1 hr 30 minutes

General Instructions for candidates

1. This test consists of 5 Sections:

   Section I  Items 1 – 30 : Child Development
   Section II  Items 31 – 60 : Language I
   Section III  Items 61 – 90 : Language II
   Section IV  Items 91–120 : Mathematics
   Section V  Items 121–150 : Environmental Science

2. All items are of the multiple choice variety with four alternatives out of which only one is correct.

3. In Section II & III, attempt the tests for the languages you have opted as language I and language II. Make sure that your choice for language I is different from the choice for language II.

4. All items are compulsory and each item carries one mark.

5. Do not spend time on an item, the answer to which, you are not sure about. Proceed to the next item and return to such items, if the time permits.
Section I

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

1. Due to an extended winter break, the school management arranges for classes during holidays. What will be your reaction as a teacher?

   (1) Protest and not take classes.
   (2) Request reconsideration of decision.
   (3) Tell students to prepare on their own.
   (4) Accept it as your responsibility.

2. In your class you find that some students cannot understand a topic because of the wide gap in their previous knowledge. What would you do?

   (1) Arrange extra classes to help them.
   (2) Ask the parents to arrange help at home.
   (3) Continue with your classes.
   (4) Seek Principal’s help.

3. A student of your class consistently displays dishonesty and blames others frequently. He may be a case of -

   (1) low self-esteem.  (2) over-protection
   (3) bad company      (4) child-abuse.

4. A group of young children have become inattentive in the class. Which of the following strategies is more appropriate to regain their attention?

   (1) A brief physical activity
   (2) Suspending the class for that period
   (3) Asking children to be attentive.
   (4) Sending the class out for games.

5. TLM should be used to -

   (1) make teaching more useful
   (2) make teaching impressive.
   (3) provide concrete examples
   (4) facilitate learning.
6. The plan for a class project is ideally developed by -
   (1) the teachers with the help of students.
   (2) the students with the help of teachers.
   (3) the students by themselves.
   (4) the teachers and parents.

7. Radha is extremely unwilling to share and prefers solitary activity. This indicates that she is -
   (1) a popular child.
   (2) a rejected child.
   (3) a jealous child.
   (4) a happy child.

8. Which of the statements given below is NOT TRUE for corporal punishment?
   (1) It helps in disciplining pupils.
   (2) It makes children aggressive.
   (3) It gives the message that ‘might is right’.
   (4) It helps the emotional development of children.

9. If a child writes with his/her left hand and is comfortable doing things with it, she/he should be -
   (1) discouraged.
   (2) made to write with left hand.
   (3) allowed his preference.
   (4) sent to seek medical help.

10. Seven year old Manohar is unable to read as per the class level. The teacher should -
    (1) give him reading exercises of a lower level.
    (2) inform the parents.
    (3) detain him in the same class.
    (4) try to find out the cause with expert help.

11. A school will become a true second home for the child if -
    (1) its environment resembles that of home environment.
    (2) meals are also provided in school.
    (3) it helps in overall development of the child.
    (4) it generates the desire to learn.
12. Which is the most unreliable predictor of the level of a child’s educational achievement?
   (1) Background of the parents.
   (2) Class behavior.
   (3) Socio-economic status.
   (4) Height and weight of the child.

13. A first generation learner may experience the greatest difficulty with—
   (1) writing in worksheets.
   (2) self-study.
   (3) long answer questions.
   (4) learning the first language.

14. The children of 6—11 years become proportionately thinner because they—
   (1) do a lot of exercise.
   (2) gain height during this period.
   (3) eat junk food.
   (4) watch a lot of television.

15. Ratheesh, a 9 year old child, misbehaves in the class. What should the teacher do?
   (1) Inform the parents.
   (2) Punish.
   (3) Counsel.
   (4) Ignore.

16. According to the Right to Education Act, admission of children to a particular class has been proposed to be on the basis of—
   (1) ability of the child.
   (2) age of the child.
   (3) socio-economic status of the child.
   (4) education of the parents.
17. Which of the following is NOT a sign of 'being gifted'?

(1) Curiosity.
(2) Creativity.
(3) Poor relationship with peers.
(4) Interest in extra reading.

18. CCE stands for –

(1) Continuous Curricular Examination.
(2) Curricular and Co-Curricular Evaluation.
(3) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation.
(4) Compulsory Comprehensive Evaluation.

19. Which of the following behaviors is NOT expected of a 6 year old child?

(1) Clay modelling without soiling the clothes.
(2) Colouring the pictures.
(3) Cleaning up the table without being told.
(4) Singing and dancing.

20. What is the aim of group activity in classroom teaching?

(1) To reduce the workload of the teacher.
(2) To make most children participate in learning.
(3) To clarify the concepts effectively.
(4) To provide freedom to students.

21. Which principle states that 'Best learning takes place when the teacher is successful in arousing the interest of a student'?

(1) Principle of Motivation
(2) Principle of Stimulation
(3) Principle of goal setting
22. Shivangi, a student of class IV usually takes away things belonging to her classmates quietly. The teacher should –

(1) punish her.
(2) try to understand the reasons.
(3) ignore considering it as a child like behaviour.
(4) complain to the parents.

23. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

(1) Some children come to school without breakfast.
(2) Some children like strict teachers.
(3) A child with a special need is always aware of it.
(4) Children copy the behavior of their parents.

24. Which of the following may be the LEAST APPROPRIATE activity to start a day in school?

(1) Quiz.
(2) Assembly.
(3) Giving homework.
(4) Physical Training.

25. Students can acquire values best through -

(1) teaching.
(2) good role models.
(3) obeying parents and teachers
(4) reading religious books.

26. Students of classes II and III appreciate teachers who -

(1) behave with them affectionately.
(2) speak clearly.
(3) dress up nicely.
(4) tell parents to help them.

27. When a student consistently forgets to do the homework, the student may –

(1) be a naughty child.
(2) be a lazy student
(3) have a problem at home.
(4) not be liking the subject.

28. Children coming from the families of first generation learners should be –

(1) sent to special schools.
(2) educated in regular schools.
(3) made to repeat the class.
(4) grouped together in class activities.
29. Dyslexia is a —
   (1) behavioural disorder.  (2) neurological disorder.
   (3) genetic disorder.        (4) mental disorder.

30. Atulya finishes all her work quickly during the class. Atulya may be —
   (1) a case of ADHD (Attention Deficit Hypractive Disorder).
   (2) a naughty child.
   (3) a gifted child.
   (4) an attention seeker.
A GUIDELINE NOTE FOR SECTION II & SECTION III

These sections II & III relate to questions in language I and Language II respectively.

The states will provide a list of languages for being opted from as Language I and Language II.

A candidate will be required to answer questions in any one of the languages designated as Language I and any one from among the languages designated as Language II.

Languages I and II selected by a candidate will, however, be different.

This will be applicable for question papers of both the levels (Lower Primary and Upper Primary).

In this Sample Question Papers provided Hindi has been treated as Language I and English as language II. In section 2 Hindi has been treated as first Languages I and English as Language II. In section 3 English is treated a language I and Hindi as language II.
Section II  

Language I - हिंदी

31. शब्द की सही वर्तनी कौन सी है?
   (1) आशीवाद
   (2) आशीवाद
   (3) आशीवाद
   (4) आशिवाद

32. कौन-सा शब्द 'राखसा' शब्द का पर्यायवाची नहीं है?
   (1) सूर
   (2) दानव
   (3) पिशाच
   (4) दैत्य

33. कौन-सा शब्द 'आयुण्मती' का पुंजिंग रूप है?
   (1) आयुमान
   (2) आयुण्मत
   (3) आयुमनै
   (4) आयुङ्मण

34. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से कौन सा वाक्य सर्वाधिक सही है?
   (1) मैं अपने दोस्त के साथ अपने घर जा रहा हूँ।
   (2) मैं अपने दोस्त के साथ अपने घर जा रहा हूँ।
   (3) मैं अपने दोस्त के साथ अपने घर जा रहा हूँ।
   (4) मैं अपने दोस्त के साथ मेरे घर जा रहा हूँ।

35. उसने अपने बेटे को उठाने की महत्व कोशिश की।
   उपर्युक्त वाक्य के रेखांकित पद के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त मुहावरा क्या होगा?
   (1) आकाश-पातल एक क्षण
   (2) वट-बाट का पानी पीना
   (3) उड़द गँगा पहाना
   (4) उड़ती फिडिया पहानना

36. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से किस वाक्य में विराम कहनों का प्रयोग सही है?
   (1) रामभारी सिंह 'दिनकर' हमारे राष्ट्र कवि थे क्या आपने उनकी उर्वशी पढ़ी है?
   (2) रामभारी सिंह 'दिनकर' हमारे राष्ट्र कवि थे। क्या आपने उनकी 'उर्वशी' पढ़ी है?
   (3) रामभारी सिंह 'दिनकर' हमारे राष्ट्र कवि थे, क्या आपने उनकी 'उर्वशी' पढ़ी है?
   (4) रामभारी सिंह 'दिनकर' हमारे राष्ट्र कवि थे। क्या आपने उनकी 'उर्वशी' पढ़ी है!
37. नीचे लिखे वाक्य के रेखांकित अंश के लिए उपस्थित ‘लोकोकित’ के क्रमांक पर चिह्न
लगाएं।
(1) अंधों में काना राजा
(2) एक पंजी दो जाज
(3) एक अनार सी बीमार
(4) काठ की हंगी बार बार नहीं पड़ता।

38. ‘निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उस शब्द को चुनिए जो ‘कमल’ का पर्यायवाची नहीं है।
(1) नीरज
(2) नीरद
(3) पंकज
(4) पदम

39. आप अपनी बहन की शादी के अवसर पर अपने मित्र को किस प्रकार का पत्र लिखेंगे?
(1) बधाई पत्र
(2) आमंत्रण पत्र
(3) निवेदन पत्र
(4) निमंत्रण पत्र

40. आज अहमद भी विदालय चलेगा।
उपरुक्त वाक्य में रेखांकित पद के व्याकरण की दृष्टि से कम्यूनिकेशन की जागरूकता के प्रयोग की जाए?
(1) अन्य
(2) निर्माण
(3) विशेषण
(4) संज्ञा

41. ‘अतुलित’ शब्द के प्रारंभ में लगे ‘अ’ का व्याकरण की दृष्टि से क्या कहते हैं?
(1) प्रत्युत्तर
(2) उपसार्थ
(3) जातु
(4) मूल शब्द

42. ‘स्वागत’ का विद्विधारण होता है:
(1) स्व+अगत
(2) स्व+गत
(3) स्व+अगत
(4) स्व+अगत
43. "मरीज" के ठीक होने की
(1) आशा
(2) आशाका
(3) शानका
(4) दुःख

44. उनके लिए सवारी का प्रबंध कर दो..................................................असुविधा न होे?
(1) इसलिए
(2) क्योंकि
(3) ताकि
(4) शायद

45. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा वाक्य शुरू है?
(1) गुज़रे उसकी आँख का आँखें देखा नहीं जाता।
(2) गुज़रे उसकी आँखों के आँखें देखा नहीं जाते।
(3) गुज़रे उसकी आँख में आँखें देखा नहीं जाता।
(4) गुज़रे उसकी आँखों में आँखें देखी नहीं जाती।

निम्नलिखित वाक्य में खाली स्थान में कौन सा शब्द आएगा?

46. जल के बिना जीवन नहीं..................................................जल ही जीवन है।
(1) ताकि
(2) मानो
(3) अपारत
(4) परेतु

47. मैं एक पुरुष के हूँ।
उक्त वाक्य में देखाकर का विपरीत अर्थ देने वाला वाक्य कौन सा है?
(1) मैं एक मूर्ख व्यक्ति से मिला।
(2) मैं एक अन्य व्यक्ति से मिला।
(3) मैं एक राजनीति से मिला।
(4) मैं एक निकम्मे व्यक्ति से मिला।

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों के रिक्त स्थानों में आने वाले उपयुक्त शब्द के क्रमांक पर चिह्न लगाएं।

48. भा आप...............................को मेरे साथ चलना है।
(1) सवर्य
(2) ही
(3) भी
(4) तक
49. तुम क्या ......................... कहते रहो, वह तुम्हारी बात नहीं सुनेगा।
   (1) ही
   (2) तो
   (3) भी
   (4) भर

50. उसकी झलक......................... दिखाई देती है, फिर वह अदृश्य हो जाता है।
   (1) असप्त
   (2) भर
   (3) तो
   (4) केवल

51. सुंदर शब्द के लिए उपयुक्त भावात्मक संज्ञा है–
   (1) सुंदरसम
   (2) सौम्यर्थ
   (3) सांदर्यता
   (4) सुंदरताइं

52. 'निरादर' शब्द में कोन सा उच्चतम लगा है?
   (1) निर
   (2) मिर
   (3) निरा
   (4) निर

53. अभिव्यक्ति का समानार्थी कोन सा है?
   (1) चुनना
   (2) देखना
   (3) पढ़ना
   (4) बोलना–लिखना

54. 'जिसे जीता न जा सके' के लिए एक शब्द होगा।
   (1) अजेय
   (2) दुर्जेय
   (3) जेम
   (4) विजित

55. 'किफायतीमुक्त' का सवालात्मक उपयुक्त अर्थ कौन सा है?
   (1) क्या कहेंगे
   (2) नहीं आया
   (3) बहुत मुश्किल
   (4) असम्भव
स्पष्टता, आत्मविश्वास, विषय की क़ीमत पकड़ और प्रभावशाली भाषा में अपने विचारों और मान्यताओं को व्यक्त करना ही संप्रेषण कला है जो निर्ततर अभ्यास से निम्नांक जाकर सकती है। एक दिन में कोई अच्छा वक्ता नहीं बन सकता तथा भाषा पर अध्ययन ही किसी की पकड़ नहीं हो पाती। इसी अभ्यास के बल पर स्वाभिमान विश्वासनांने जिस संप्रेषण कला का विकास किया था, उसके अमरिकावीयों को चकित और मोहित कर दिया था। स्वामिन जी का यह गुण आज के सुविवासों के लिए आदर्श है और इसी गुण के कल पर वे साक्षात्कार एवं अन्य परीक्षाओं में उल्लेखीय सफलता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। संप्रेषण में यदि मोह मन को हस्त-धिर्म भी शामिल हो तो संप्रेषण कला और अध्ययन प्रभावशाली और धारावाहिक हो जाती है।

आज के समय में हिंदी के साथ-साथ अंग्रेजी भाषा पर भी प्रभावशाली अवधारणा किसी भी क्षेत्र में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक है गया है। चलें ही आपके पास उच्च कोटी की सीख हो, कितु यदि आपका विनिक्षेप और बोलचाल की अंग्रेजी और हिंदी पर अध्यक्ष नहीं है तो आपकी उन्नति और रोजगार की समापनाने नहीं है। जो विद्वानों अंग्रेजी और हिंदी के लेखन, पढ़न और वल्लभन में दल है, वे हर प्रतियोगिता में अपने प्रशासितों की तुलना में लाग की शिक्षा में रहते हैं। संप्रेषण कला में दशा होने के लिए आपको कठिन परीक्षण करना ही होगा। स्मरण रखिए कि सीखने की कोई उम्र नहीं होती।

56. पहले अनुसरण का कौन कहा क्या है?
   (1) आत्मविश्वास
   (2) संप्रेषण
   (3) विश्वासनांद
   (4) सफलता

57. ‘सीखने की कोई उम्र नहीं होती’ का अर्थ है—
   (1) एक उम्र विश्वास में ही सीख जा सकता है।
   (2) एक उम्र तक ही सीख जा सकता है।
   (3) जीवन में सीखना जा सकता है।
   (4) लंबी उम्र तक सीख जा सकता है।

58. उपरुपर गद्दांश वेतन किस को सम्बोधित कर रहा है?
   (1) विद्वानों को
   (2) युवाओं को
   (3) अभिमानपक को
   (4) रिक्तों को

59. उन्नति और रोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या आवश्यक माना गया है?
   (1) कानून डिग्री
   (2) गौरव अवधारण
   (3) हिंदी और अंग्रेजी लिखनेवैसे बोलने का समान अधिकार
   (4) लेखन

60. ‘संप्रेषण’ का सर्वोत्तम अर्थ क्या है?
   (1) अपनी बात को जुड़कर वस्तुतः तरक पढ़ता जाना।
   (2) दूरआधार भाषण देना।
   (3) शुद्ध भाषा में लिख पाना।
   (4) किसी बात को विश्वास पूर्वक कह पाना।
Section - II

Language 1
ENGLISH

31-34 In questions 31-34 identify the appropriate alternative from the given ones for filling in the blanks in the given sentences:

31. I need a pencil. Please give me………………………………………..
   (1) any (2) one (3) same (4) a pencil

32. I met a group of students. Some of……………………………………….were very smart.
   (1) they (2) their (3) them (4) theirs

33. Though they were sent last week, ……………………………………………of the parcels have arrived yet.
   (1) none (2) some (3) all (4) most
   The officer retired in 2008. No innovations have taken place ……………………..
   (1) after (2) then (3) since (4) beyond

35-38 In questions 35-38 select the word with the correct spelling for filling in the blanks in the given sentences.

35. I can speak Hindi well even though it is not my…………………..
   (1) mother tong (2) mother tongue (3) mother tong (4) mother tonug

36. The Tsunami left almost no………………………………………..
   (1) survivors (2) survivors (3) survivors (4) survors

37. She is quite high up in the management……………………………..
   (1) hierarchy (2) heirarchy (3) hierarchy (4) hierarchy

38. When I pleaded, the officer …………………………………………..to my request for leave.
   (1) exceeded (2) ekscceeded (3) exceeded (4) acceded

39-42 Each of the following sentences in questions 39-42 are divided into four parts marked as 1, 2, 3, & 4. One of the parts has an error in it. Identify and mark it's number on the answer sheet.

39. I didn't knew / about / the staff meeting / today.
   (1) (2) (3) (4)

40. I wish / I was / a Bollywood / star.
   (1) (2) (3) (4)

41. The matron / looked after / the patients / himself.
   (1) (2) (3) (4)
42. There was / a weakness / in the methods / that are employed.

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

43-44 In questions 43-44 select the opposites of the underlined words in the given sentences.

43. We are excited about playing in the school team.
   (1) serious
   (2) depressed
   (3) bored
   (4) silent

44. As a witness concealed the facts in the Court.
   (1) exaggerated
   (2) altered
   (3) announced
   (4) revealed

45-46 In questions 45-46 select the word which means the same as the underlined word in the given sentences.

45. Take care not to get hurt with the steam from the kettle.
   (1) burnt
   (2) bruised
   (3) scalded
   (4) cut

46. The sons take after their father.
   (1) go behind
   (2) resemble
   (3) imitate
   (4) respect

47-50 Select and mark the correct word for the blanks.

47. You always bring a gift .................. you come to my house.
   (1) wherever
   (2) whenever
   (3) whatsoever
   (4) however

48. I .................. buy an alarm clock today. I do not want to be late anymore.
   (1) can
   (2) might
   (3) must
   (4) may
49. My aunt has a heart of _______. She helps anyone who comes to her door.
   (1) silver  
   (2) steel   
   (3) silk    
   (4) gold

50. The old banyan tree had _______________ roots.
   (1) gnarled     
   (2) curving    
   (3) fragile    
   (4) minute

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

The Mayan Indians lived in Mexico thousands of years before the Spanish arrived in the 1500s. The Maya’s were an intelligent, culturally rich people whose achievements were many. They had farms, beautiful places, and cities with many buildings. The Maya’s knew a lot about nature and the world around them. This knowledge helped them to live a better life than most people of that time, because they could use it to make their lives more comfortable and rewarding. Knowledge about tools and farming, for instance, made their work easier and more productive.

The Maya’s believed in many gods, including rain god, sun god and corn god. They built large temples to honour their gods. Skilful workers built cities around these temples. It was difficult for them to construct these cities because they had no horses to carry the heavy stones they used to build with. Workers had to carry all of the building materials themselves. Today, many of these ancient Mayan cities and temples are still standing.

Although the cities that the Maya’s built were beautiful and the people worked hard to build them, very few of the people lived in them. Usually, only the priests lived in the cities. The other people lived in small villages in the forest. Their houses were much simpler than the elaborate structures in the cities. They lived in small huts with no windows. The walls were made of poles covered with dried mud, and the roof was made of grass or leaves. Most Maya’s lived a simple life close to nature.

The Mayan priests studied the sun, moon, stars and planets. They made a calendar from what they learned. The year was divided into 18 months of 20 days each with five days left over. The Mayan calendar was more accurate than the European calendars of the time.

Around the year 800, the Maya’s left their villages and beautiful cities, never to return. No one knows why this happened. They may have died from an infectious disease. They may have left because the soil could no longer grow crops. Archaeologists are still trying to find the lost secrets of the Maya’s. They are still one of the our greatest mysteries.

51. The Maya’s were an intelligent, culturally rich people whose achievements were many. ‘Achievement’ here means -
   (1) skills.  
   (2) successes. 
   (3) innovations. 
   (4) secrets.
52. The Maya’s lived in Mexico -
(1) only after the arrival of the Spanish.
(2) at the same time as the Spanish arrived.
(3) only a few year before the Spanish arrived.
(4) thousands of years before the Spanish arrived.

53. Many Mayan cities and temples can be found in good shape even today because they-
(1) are so well built.
(2) are not very old.
(3) have been rebuilt.
(4) are being taken care of.

54. Most Maya’s lived in-
(1) the beautiful cities they built.
(2) huts made of mud and leaves.
(3) in caves in the jungle.
(4) in the stone temples they built.

55. What is the main idea of this passage?
(1) The Mayan calendar was more accurate than the European calendar.
(2) The Maya's were excellent farmers and hard working people.
(3) The Maya’s were a culturally rich and advanced society.
(4) The Mayan cities and temples were difficult to build.

56-57. Read the following passage and answer the questions 56 to 60 that follow:

One day, a Brahmin by the name of Sevaram asked Birbal for help. He said that his forefathers had been great Sanskrit scholars and that people used to respectfully refer to them as 'Panditji'. He said that he had no money nor need for wealth; he was content living a simple life but he had just one wish. He wished people would refer to him as 'Panditji'. He asked Birbal how he could achieve this.

Birbal said that the task was fairly simple if the Brahmin were to follow his advice, word for word, for the realisation of his aspirations. Then Birbal advised the Brahmin to shout at the any one who would call him 'Panditji' from then on.

Now the children who lived on the same street as the Brahmin, did not like him since he often scolded them. They were just waiting for an opportunity to get back at him. Birbal told the children that the Brahmin would get really irritated about their calling him 'Panditji'. The children then started calling him 'Panditji' and the Brahmin, as advised by Birbal, would shout at them. The children spread the word to all the other children in the neighbourhood that Sevaram hated being called 'Panditji'. Thus, finally everyone started calling him 'Panditji'.

After a while Sevaram got tired of scolding but by then, everyone had already started calling him 'Panditji'. Thus, the game was over but the name stuck.
56. The fact that Sevaram did not wish for money but wanted to be called Panditji shows that -
   (1) he was a scholar.
   (2) he wanted to be respected.
   (3) he felt that people were mean to him.
   (4) he wanted to be like his forefathers.

57. Sevaram started shouting at the children who called him ‘Panditji’. This shows that
   (1) he really hated children.
   (2) he changed his mind about being called ‘Panditji’.
   (3) he thought that it was best to follow Birbal’s instruction.
   (4) shouting at children made Sevaram happy.

58. The children started calling Sevaram ‘Panditji’ because -
   (1) they wanted to irritate him.
   (2) they knew he liked to be called ‘Panditji’.
   (3) they did everything that Birbal told them to do.
   (4) they highly respected Sevaram.

59. Sevaram stopped scolding the children because -
   (1) he was happy that they called him ‘Panditji’.
   (2) he was fed up of scolding them.
   (3) they stopped calling him ‘Panditji’.
   (4) they began calling him by another name.

60. The ‘game was over’ means that -
   (1) the game the children were playing was over.
   (2) Sevaram stopped scolding the children.
   (3) the children were tired of playing the game.
   (4) what Birbal had planned was successful.
Section III – Language 2

NOTE
Candidates are required to attempt questions in Section III (Language 2) in a language other than the one chosen as language I from the list of languages.
Section III – Language 2

61-65. Each of the sentences in questions 61-65 is divided into four parts marked 1, 2, 3, and 4. One of the four parts has an error in it. Identify and mark its number in answer sheet.

61. On Sunday I always go to bed on 10 o' clock.
   (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

62. Some trees shed all their leaf in autumn.
   (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

63. The little bird was having beautiful wings.
   (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

64. The teacher wants us to read this books.
   (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

65. Don’t get off the train unless it has completely stopped.
   (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

66-70 In Questions 66-67 select the most appropriate word to fill in the blanks in the given sentences.

66. The story that the mountaineer explained was very exciting.
   (1) explained
   (2) narrated
   (3) repeated
   (4) revealed

67. The snakes were so deadly that they could swallow a man.
   (1) harmful
   (2) deadly
   (3) huge
   (4) many
68. I was ______ my socks for so long. Finally, I found them in my shoes.

   (1) looking for
   (2) looking after
   (3) looking at
   (4) looking down

69. The cricket match scheduled for Saturday has been ______

   (1) called out.
   (2) called on.
   (3) called off.
   (4) called up.

70. It is a pleasure to drive on a ______ road, but the road to the Tiger Hill was very ______.

   (1) steep.
   (2) rough.
   (3) dangerous.
   (4) coarse.

71-75. In questions 41 to 45 select the word with correct spellings for filling in the blanks in the given sentences.

71. Please give me a ______ of paper.

   (1) peice
   (2) pieces
   (3) peace
   (4) piece

72. I can’t find my ______ book.

   (1) grammar
   (2) grammer
   (3) grammar
   (4) gramer
73. The ___________ of 'rich' is 'poor'.
   (1) opposite
   (2) posite
   (3) apposite
   (4) opposit

74. My friend and I have _______________ hobbies.
   (1) diffent
   (2) different
   (3) diferent
   (4) different

75. The _______________ is not working properly.
   (1) matchine
   (2) machine
   (3) machin
   (4) mashine

76-80. In questions 46 to 50 identify the appropriate alternative from the given ones for filling in the blanks in the given sentences.
76. Now-a-days our school ___________ for the Sports Day.
   (1) prepared
   (2) was preparing
   (3) is preparing
   (4) has prepared

77. If you reach the school late, your Principal ___________ angry.
   (1) will be
   (2) was being
   (3) has been
   (4) is being
78. These are such beautiful houses. ______ of them is yours?
   (1) Who
   (2) Which
   (3) Whose
   (4) What

79. There was very ______ water in the jug.
   (1) much
   (2) few
   (3) many
   (4) little

80. Nisha was still doing her homework with candle-light ______ the lights went out.
   (1) if
   (2) but
   (3) when
   (4) while

81-85. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Rohit gets ready for his job interview. He takes a shower, shaves, brushes his teeth and clips his fingernails. Then he combs his hair and puts on the new suit he bought just for the day. Rohit feels confident but at the same time he is also very nervous. Here is why. Rohit graduated at the top of his class in college. Still, he is aware that the economy of the country is bad. His father lost his job at the bank just a few weeks ago! Furthermore, many people are being interviewed for the same job and there is a lot of competition. But Rohit is still positive. He thinks he has a good chance of getting the job at the technology company.

Rohit arrives at the interview venue at 9:45. In fact he is 15 minutes early. “Have a seat. Mr. Quraishi will be with you right away,” the receptionist says. “You will be called in as soon as he is free.”

Rohit sits down, thinking about his preparation for the interview. He recalled some of the things he ought to do. Particularly that he should look people in the eye, give a firm handshake and speak clearly. He feels pretty ready. “Mr. Quraishi is ready to see you now,” the receptionist says. Rohit takes a deep breath and walks into Mr. Quraishi’s office.

“Good morning, sir,” Rohit said.
81. What kind of a job is Rohit being interviewed for?
   (1) A college job
   (2) A banking job
   (3) A technical job
   (4) A receptionist's job

82. What does it mean to be confident?
   (1) To be early
   (2) To be sure
   (3) To be worried
   (4) To be nervous

83. Why might Rohit be nervous?
   (1) He did not do well in college.
   (2) He is not a very good speaker.
   (3) His father has just lost his job.
   (4) Many others are competing for the same job.

84. What has Rohit learned during his preparation for the interview?
   (1) To be humble
   (2) To tell good jokes
   (3) To talk about college
   (4) To be confident.

85. Why might Rohit be positive about getting this job?
   (1) The economy is improving.
   (2) He did well in college.
   (3) He is good at technology.
   (4) He knows Mr. Quraishi well.

86-90 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

For centuries, people have been playing kicking games with a ball. The game of football developed from some of these early games. The English gave the game its first set of rules in 1863. In football, two teams of eleven players each, try to kick to finally head the ball into their opponents' goal. The goalie, as the goalkeeper is often called, tries to keep the ball out of the goal, and he is the only player on the field who is allowed to handle the ball with his hands. The other players can only use their feet, heads and bodies to control the ball.
In European countries, football is also called ‘association football’, while in America, it is commonly known as Soccer. Some people believe that the word “Soccer” is a derivation from the word ‘association’. While others think that the name came from the high socks that the players wore for playing the game.

Brazil is the home of many great football players, including one of the most famous players of all times, Pelé. Pelé played for many years in Brazil and later in New York.

People in more than 140 countries around the world play football. As the national sport of most European and Latin American countries, football can definitely claim to be the world’s most popular sport.

86. How many players play in a football match from both the sides?

(1) Eleven  
(2) Twelve  
(3) Twenty two  
(4) Twenty four

87. Which of the following parts of the body can only a goalkeeper use in a football game?

(1) Head  
(2) Feet  
(3) Hands  
(4) Shoulders

88. In which country is the game of football known as ‘soccer’?

(1) Netherlands  
(2) United State of America  
(3) Brazil  
(4) United Kingdom

89. Football can claim to be the most popular sport because

(1) All the players play together all the while  
(2) it requires a lot of stamina to play it  
(3) it calls for coordination among the team mates  
(4) it is played on most countries of Europe and America

90. The word ‘popular’ in the last paragraph of the passage means:

(1) complicated and having many steps  
(2) liked or enjoyed by a large number of people  
(3) easy to learn through playway  
(4) liked or enjoyed by only a few people
Section III  Language II – हिंदी

61. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से रुद्र रूप शब्द के क्रमांक पर चिह्न लगाएं।
   (1) दवाईयाँ
   (2) दवाईयाँ
   (3) दवाईया
   (4) दवाईयाँ

62. नीचे लिख शब्दों में से कोन-सा शब्द ‘रत’ का पर्यायवाची नहीं है?
   (1) निशाकर
   (2) रात्रि
   (3) रजनी
   (4) विभावारी

63. शिवदान शब्द का स्त्रीलिंग रूप क्या है?
   (1) शिवदानी
   (2) शिवदाना
   (3) शिवदानवती
   (4) शिवदानी

64. नीचे लिख वाक्यों में से कोन-सा वाक्य सही है?
   (1) मैंने बनीचे में अनेकों लोगों को देखा।
   (2) मैंने बनीचे में अनेक लोगों को देखा।
   (3) मैंने बनीचे में अनेकों लोग देखा।
   (4) मैं बनीचे में अनेक लोग देखा।

65. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से कोन-सा शब्द सदा विशेषण संज्ञा से नहीं बना?
   (1) बुध
   (2) गुरू
   (3) आसू
   (4) साँझु

66. नीचे लिख शब्दों में से कोन सा विशेषण संज्ञा से नहीं बना?
   (1) कुपालु
   (2) काला
   (3) साँसू
   (4) धरेल

67. तुम कौन उसके काम में क्यों डालते होते हो?
   उपयुक्त वाक्य के रेखांकित पद-वंश के लिए उपयुक्त मुहावरा कौन सा होगा?
   (1) जले पर नवक छड़कना
   (2) कायदे बेलना
   (3) टोराग अड़कना
   (4) सुन्दर की खाना

68. माने! ध्यान रखो, जगत्रा कभी एक ही तरफ से नहीं होता।
   ऊपर दिए वाक्य के रेखांकित पद-वंश के लिए उपयुक्त लोकोकित कौन-सी है?
   (1) एक म्यान में दो तलवारें नहीं समागते
   (2) एक करेला दुसरा नीं चढ़ा
   (3) ताली एक हाथ से नहीं बजाती
   (4) एक हाथ लेना दुसे हाथ देना
69. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से किस में शिल्प निहितों का सही प्रयोग हुआ है?
(1) आचार्य जी ने कहा, "सलमा, गीता और बबली को अन्दर बुलाओ।"
(2) आचार्य जी ने कहा, सलमा गीता और बबली को अन्दर बुलाओ।
(3) आचार्य जी ने कहा, "सलमा, गीता और बबली को अन्दर बुलाओ।"
(4) आचार्य जी ने कहा, सलमा, गीता और बबली को अन्दर बुलाओ।
70. 'जिसके विषय में जानना न हो' के लिए एक शब्द कौन-सा है?
(1) ज्ञान
(2) अभिज्ञात
(3) अनजान
(4) अज्ञात
71. 'कौन से शब्द में 'र' अन्य से भिन्न है?
(1) क्रम
(2) कर्म
(3) करण
(4) ज्ञान

नीचे लिखे गद्यांश पढ़िए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर की संख्या पर निश्चित कीजिए।
में जंगल में कभी ही एक बालिका लेकर नहीं गया और तभी गेहूँ पर नाश करने का झांका है। जब भी जंगल में जंगल में अच्छा और ठीक दिन में शुरू होते हैं। क्या है यह बालिका का आंसू नींद और तभी ही नया खेल खेलने होता। जीत आने हैं।
72. हस्तिनी ही लेखक का अंत बदने लगी?
(1) यह अधिक घातक थी।
(2) यह पालतू थी, इसलिए निर्धर थी।
(3) लेखक के व्यवहार से परिवर्तित थी।
(4) लेखक की हस्तिनी के से।
73. लेखक जंगल में हरियाणा लेकर क्यों नहीं जाता था?
(1) क्योंकि लेखक के पास हरियाणा नहीं थी।
(2) क्योंकि लेखक को हरियाणा खाना नहीं आता था।
(3) लेखक बीड़े की जंगली जीव खाता नहीं था।
(4) क्योंकि जंगल में हरियाणा लेकर जाना निर्देशित नहीं था।
74. मोरनी ने पंख क्यों फड़का?
(1) यह एकांत चाहती थी।
(2) हस्तिनी जलते पानी नहीं थी।
(3) यह हस्तिनी की बुलाना चाहती थी।
(4) पंख फड़का लिया वह अंदर नहीं दे सकती थी।
75. मोरनी के पंखों की फड़काव को सुनकर हस्तिनी क्यों लोट गई?
(1) क्योंकि हस्तिनी मोरनी के पंखों की फड़काव सुनकर डर गई थी।
(2) क्योंकि हस्तिनी के संतोष से लोट गई थी।
(3) क्योंकि यह मोरनी की आवाज समझ गई थी।
(4) क्योंकि यह अंदर जा पड़ गई थी।
76. इस गद्यांश में लेखक क्या कहना चाहता है?
(1) मोर्नी कहीं भी बड़े दे देती है।
(2) पशु-पक्षियों की भी माँ बोली है।
(3) हस्तियों पर हाथी से ज्यादा आक्रामक होती है।
(4) पशु, मनुष्यों की आपेक्षिक पक्षियों का ज्यादा लिहाज करते हैं।

77. प्रवासी चिड़ियाँ किन्हें कहते हैं?
(1) जो चिड़ियाँ आँखी उड़ाने भरती हैं।
(2) लंबी यात्रा पर प्रवास करती हैं।
(3) महासागर पार करती हैं।
(4) एक देश से दूसरे देश जाती और लौटती हैं।

78. पक्षियों के आवागमन को नियंत्रित करने का कौन सा माध्यम है?
(1) आपने जाने का समय पर रखा निर्धारित है।
(2) आवागमन की मशीनों की जा सकती है।
(3) आपने और जाने के समय में कम ही अंतर होता है।
(4) जाने का समय निर्धारित है।

79. चिड़ियाँ के प्रवास से संबंधित कौन सी बात नहीं है?
(1) उनकी यात्राओं की मशीनों की जा सकती है।
(2) उनका हाथ गर्दन पड़ जाना।
(3) आवागमन नियंत्रित होगा।
(4) चिड़ियाँ की चुटकी क्रमशः अच्छी लगता है।

80. पक्षियों के लिए कौन सी बात अभी तक रहस्य बनी हुई है?
(1) पक्षियों का प्रवास।
(2) उनका एक देश से दूसरे देश का जाना।
(3) उनके परिवार को लौटकर आना।
(4) उनका चुड़ाना हमेशा अच्छा लगता है।

81. चिड़ियाँ अपनी कौन-सी शक्ति के आधार पर प्रवास करती है?
(1) रथ को पहचानने की शक्ति।
(2) चुड़ाने की शक्ति।
(3) सहयोग की शक्ति।
(4) काँट-आदर रथ में की शक्ति।

82. 'प्रवास' शब्द में कौन-सा उपयोग है?
(1) प्र
(2) वार
(3) प्रवा
(4) स
83. मात्रेय शब्द में कौन-सा प्रत्यय है?
(1) ला
(2) यल
(3) इयल
(4) रियल

84. दीवाल स्थान के लिए सही विकल्प के क्रमांक पर निशान लगायें।
पुरूष
(1) ही
(2) रो
(3) भी
(4) अधिक

85. अनिताजी से बनने वाला शब्द होगा—
(1) अनाथी
(2) अमिशी
(3) अम्ली
(4) अम्बी

86. कौन-सा शब्द तपुरुष समास का उदाहरण है?
(1) शुद्ध-दुःख
(2) प्रतिदिन
(3) कब्रीसागर
(4) नीलकमल

87. 'आदर्श' शब्द का तदर्थ रूप होगा—
(1) हैरानी
(2) अवरज
(3) अपमान
(4) वषकत

88. 'अन्तराल' के समानांतर के क्रमांक पर चिह्न लगाएं।
(1) वितरक पता न हो
(2) बैठक आ न समय
(3) बीच का समय
(4) आने वाला समय

89. 'कृपया' के विपरीतार्थक शब्द के क्रमांक पर निशान लगाएं।
(1) कमजोर
(2) अनाही
(3) मूर्ख
(4) अशिक्षित

90. यह चीज़-चीज़ क्या कह रहा हैं। वाक्य में रेखांकित पद है—
(1) सर्वनाम
(2) विशेषण
(3) क्रिया विशेषण
(4) प्रविशेषण
Section IV  

Mathematics

91. \[ \frac{22222222}{22} = ? \]

(1) 1111 (2) 110101 (3) 1010101 (4) 11001

92. What is the next number in of the number sequence:

1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, ....... ?

(1) 90 (2) 103 (3) 127 (4) 144

93. Anuradha made a cash down payment of Rs. 88,800 for her new scooter and paid rest of the amount in sixty equal instalments of Rs. 7520. How much would she have paid, had she decided to pay 100 instalments of equal amount.

(1) Rs. 4500 (2) Rs. 5400 (3) Rs. 6500 (4) Rs. 6450

94. the place value of zero in 1341.01 is-

(1) Hundreds (2) Tens (3) Units (4) Tenths

95. Surjeet bought 48 packets of red baloons, 66 packets of blue baloons and 35 packets of yellow baloons. Each pack contained a dozen baloons. He mixed them up and gave away 213 baloons. Then he repacked the remainder into packets of 25 baloons each. How many packets of baloons did he repack?

(1) 63 (2) 57 (3) 68 (4) 72
96. Rama gave her cousin \( \frac{1}{4} \) of her stamp collection. She gave her sister \( \frac{2}{5} \) of the remainder and had 96 stamps left. How many stamps did she have at first?

(1) 240 (2) 360 (3) 570 (4) 720

97. ABCD is a rectangle of perimeter 48cm. with \( AB = 6 \)cm and \( CD = DE \). What is the area of the triangle ACE?

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{A} & \quad \text{E} & \quad \text{D} \\
\text{B} & \quad \text{C}
\end{align*}
\]

(1) 18cm\(^2\) (2) 24cm\(^2\) (3) 30cm\(^2\) (4) 36cm\(^2\)

98. Suman and Harpreet had some money in the ratio 5:2. Suman had Rs.300. If Harpreet’s money consists of only 5 Rs. coins, how many coins did Harpreet have?

(1) 60 (2) 32 (3) 24 (4) 18

99. Which point is NOT labelled correctly on the number line?

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Q} & \quad \text{R} & \quad \text{S} & \quad \text{T} \\
-0.6 & \quad 0 & \quad 0.6 & \quad 1 & \quad 2 & \quad 2.4 & \quad 3 & \quad 3.6 & \quad 4
\end{align*}
\]

(1) Q (2) R (3) S (4) T
100. Sundram measured the distance from his front door to the letter box at the street. Which of the following measurements could be correct?

(1) 30 millimetre  
(2) 30 centimetre  
(3) 30 metre  
(4) 30 kilometre

101. A car travels from A to B and then to C. The car takes 3 hours to travel from A to B at an average speed of 42 km/h. It travels 128 km from B to C at an average speed of 64 km/h. If the car takes a total of 5 hours, what is the average speed of the car travelling from A to C?

(1) 55 km/h  
(2) 22 km/h  
(3) 50.8 km/h  
(4) 53 km/h

102. The diagram shows 4 squares. What percentage of the biggest square is the smallest square?

(1) 37.5%  
(2) 5%  
(3) 12.5%  
(4) 6.25%
103. A container was \( \frac{1}{4} \) filled with water. When 1.41 of water was poured into the container, it becomes \( \frac{1}{3} \) filled. What is the capacity of the container?

(1) 8.2 l  (2) 12.6 l  (3) 14.8 l  (4) 16.8 l

104. Sher Singh bought some oranges and apples. Oranges were bought at 7 for Rs.50 and apples at 5 for Rs.30. If Sher Singh spent an equal amount of money on the apples and oranges, what was the least number of fruits he bought?

(1) 12  (2) 21  (3) 25  (4) 46

105. Three-fourth of the number of girls in a school is equal to half of the number of boys. If the school has 1420 pupils, how many of them are boys?

(1) 852 boys  (2) 720 boys  (3) 568 boys  (4) 284 boys

106. Which of the numbers 12, 16, 18, 20 divides completely the number divisible by both 8 and 3?

(1) 12  (2) 16  (3) 18  (4) 20
107. A woman spends 6 months of her income in 8 months. If her annual income is Rs. 72300, what are her annual savings?

(1) Rs.24100  (2) Rs.21087.50
(3) Rs.18075  (4) Rs.12050

108. The given figure is formed by two squares, the side of each square is a whole number. If the area of the figure is 58cm², what is the perimeter of the figure?

(1) 34cm  (2) 37cm  (3) 40cm  (4) 46cm

109. Which digit is at the thousands place in 2750.16.

(1) 7  (2) 5  
(3) 2  (4) 0

110. In how many ways, \( \frac{7}{12} \) can be written as a sum of two fractions in lowest terms, given that denominators of the two fractions are different and each is not more than 12?

(1) Two  (2) Three
(3) Four  (4) Six

111. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 2, 4, 6 and 8.

(1) 534800  (2) 543888
(3) 534810  (4) 542316
112. What is the sum of all the interior angles of the figure?

(1) 270°  (2) 360°  
(3) 450°  (4) 540°

113. The given figure is made up of three rectangles. The area of each rectangle is given. If \( AB = 8 \text{cm} \), what is the length of \( BC \)?

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
48 \text{cm}^2 & 32 \text{cm}^2 & 16 \text{cm}^2 \\
\end{array}
\]

(1) 3cm  (2) 4cm  
(3) 6cm  (4) 12cm

114. Which of the following is not equal to \( 1\frac{1}{4} \)?

(1) 1.25  (2) 12.5%  
(3) \( \frac{5}{4} \)  (4) \( \frac{10}{8} \)

115. On simplifying \( 2^3(5-6)-(\frac{1}{2})^2 + \sqrt{9} \), what do you get?

(1) 14.35  (2) -5.25  
(3) -4.89  (4) -2.89
116. Which of the following is not a parallelogram?
(1) Square  (2) Rectangle  (3) Rhombus  (4) Trapezium

117. Which of the following expressions results in a value less than 1?
(1) \(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\)  (2) \(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3}\)
(3) \(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}\)  (4) \(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\)

118. Two glasses of equal volume contain milk up to one third and one fourth of their capacity respectively. They are then filled up with water and the contents mixed in a bowl. What is the ratio of milk and water in the bowl?
(1) 2 : 7  (2) 5 : 12  (3) 5 : 13  (4) 7 : 17

119. What is the ones (or unit) digit in \(23^{33} - 17^{17}\)?
(1) 0  (2) 2  (3) 3  (4) 7
Section V

Environmental Studies

121. The taste buds for bitter taste are present at the -
   (1) centre of tongue.
   (2) back of tongue.
   (3) tip of tongue.
   (4) edges of tongue.

122. For eating hard food items, Molar & Premolars are used because -
   (1) they are flat.
   (2) they are fixed firmly.
   (3) they are pointed.
   (4) they have less area to press.

123. In a Pitcher plant, the Pitcher is made by modification of -
   (1) leaf.
   (2) branches.
   (3) stem.
   (4) flower.

124. Malarial parasite is found in the -
   (1) salivary glands of female Anopholes.
   (2) stomach of male Anopholes.
   (3) mouth of male Culex.
   (4) proboscis of female Culex.

125. In elbow and knee joints, the bones can move in -
   (1) all directions.
   (2) four directions.
   (3) one direction.
   (4) two directions.

126. Which part of the plant evaporates water?
   (1) Stomata.
   (2) Fruit.
   (3) Branch.
   (4) Root.
127. Which fruit among the following has only one seed?
(1) Fig.  
(2) Banana.  
(3) Mango.  
(4) Apple.

128. Kathakali is a kind of -
(1) dance – drama.  
(2) classical dance.  
(3) drama.  
(4) emotional dance.

129. Igloos are the example of -
(1) houses.  
(2) sky scrappers.  
(3) boat houses.  
(4) tents.

130. Carrot, Radish, Sweet Potatoes are the modifications of -
(1) stems.  
(2) roots.  
(3) buds.  
(4) branches.

131. At the District level disputes related to land/property are settled in the district by -
(1) Superintendent of Police / Deputy Commissioner of Police.  
(2) District Planning Officer.  
(3) District Collector / Deputy Commissioner.  
(4) District Session Judge.

132. In the case of a road accident, the most valuable period of attention to the victim is -
(1) the first two hours.  
(2) the first one hour.  
(3) the first hour in hospital.  
(4) the first two hours in the hospital.
133. In the soil, humous is found -

(1) somewhat below the surface.
(2) at the top surface.
(3) under the deep soil.
(4) near the water content of soil.

134. Which of the following is not a celestial body?

(1) Sun.
(2) Moon.
(3) Insat II.
(4) Saturn.


(1) Ramayan.
(2) Upanishad.
(3) Rigveda.
(4) Bhagwad Gita.

136. Which of the following is not an Air pollutant?

(1) Smoke.
(2) Cabron Dioxide.
(3) Nitrogen gas.
(4) Sulphur dioxide.

137. If a map is in front of you, the East direction is shown -

(1) at the top of the map.
(2) at the bottom of the map.
(3) towards your right hand.
(4) towards your left hand.

138. In the map of physical geography the rivers are shown with -

(1) gray colour.
(2) green colour.
(3) blue colour.
(4) white colour.
139. The lowest strip of the Indian National flag is of-

(1) White colour.
(2) Saffron colour.
(3) Green colour.
(4) Red colour.

140. While reading a book, the ideal distance between the book and eye should be-

(1) 15 cm.
(2) 25 cm.
(3) 35 cm.
(4) 45 cm.

141. Which of the following is a gum producing tree?

(1) Jamun.
(2) Eucalyptus.
(3) Mango.
(4) Guava.

142. By joining which of the following two stars and extending the line can the pole star be identified?

```
    7 *
   /|
  / |
  6
  |
  5
  |
  3
  |
  1
  |
  4
  |
  2 *
```

SAPTRISHI / GREAT BEAR / URS MAJOR

(1) 1st and 2nd
(2) 6th and 7th
(3) 3rd and 4th
(4) 5th and 6th
143. Lightening occurs in the sky when two clouds -
   (1) collide with each other.
   (2) overlap each other.
   (3) out burst together.
   (4) exchange the electric charge.

144. While walking through the Zebra Crossing -
   (1) first look towards right and then left.
   (2) first look straight and then right.
   (3) first look towards left then right.
   (4) first look straight and then left.

145. Water in earthen pot remains cool due to -
   (1) condensation.
   (2) evaporation.
   (3) sedimentation.
   (4) sublimation.

146. Which one of the following is not an Indian national symbol?
   (1) Lotus.
   (2) Lion.
   (3) Elephant.
   (4) Peacock.

147. Moon changes its shape every day due to its movement -
   (1) around the Sun.
   (2) around the Earth.
   (3) from left to right in space.
   (4) from east to west in sky.

148. In which of the following is a wheel used?
   (1) Making pulley.
   (2) Movement of Animals in Jungle.
   (3) Cutting plants.
   (4) To fill air in foot ball.
149. Which one is not a means of communication?

(1) Television
(2) Mobile phone
(3) Post office
(4) Inland letter

150. Which among the following is closest to Earth?

(1) Sun
(2) Moon
(3) Pole Star
(4) Saturn
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**Section - II**

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### Section II – Language 1 English

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### Section II – Language 2

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**Hindi**

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### Section IV

**Mathematics**

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