PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER

CTET Paper II — 8 December 2019 (Set E) — Social Studies

CTET · 8 December 2019

117 of the paper's 150 questions · +1 for a correct answer, −0 for a wrong one · 150 minutes

Left out of the original paper: 33 (any question that needs a figure, a symbol or formatting we cannot show, or whose text did not read back cleanly from the booklet).

Questions from the Central Board of Secondary Education's paper of 8 December 2019. Each question is followed by its answer, and the answer key is repeated on the last page.

Take it as a timed practice test: exambharo.com/ctet/previous-year-papers/ctet-2019-paper-2-8-dec-set-e-social-studies/

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. Noor forgot to bring her tiffin to school and asked Tanya to share her tiffin saying "You should share your tiffin with me today because I shared my tiffin with you yesterday". According to Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development, Noor's statements represents _____ orientation typical at _____ stage.

(a) law and order ; post-conventional

(b) obedience ; pre-conventional

(c) being nice ; conventional

(d) exchange ; conventional

Answer: (d)

2. Widely held beliefs about typified charac[illegible]eemed appropriate for different sexes in the society are referred to as

(a) gender discrimination.

(b) gender roles.

(c) gender identity.

(d) gender stereotypes.

Answer: (d)

3. Recently there have been conscious efforts to include stories in curriculum where father is involved in household works and mother is doing adventure activities. This move is important because

(a) it aims to strengthen gender bias.

(b) it aims to eliminate gender stereotyping.

(c) it aims to encourage gender constancy.

(d) it aims to increase gender discrimination.

Answer: (b)

4. According to Vygotsky, when adults adjust the support to extend the child's current level of performance, it is called

(a) discovery learning.

(b) zone of proximal development.

(c) scaffolding.

(d) inter-subjectivity.

Answer: (c)

5. According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, hypothetico-deductive reasoning develops during

(a) sensori-motor stage.

(b) pre-operational stage.

(c) concrete operational stage.

(d) formal operational stage.

Answer: (d)

6. According to _____, it is important to understand the social processes and influence of the cultural context on children's thinking.

(a) Lawrence Kohlberg

(b) Jean Piaget

(c) Lev Vygotsky

(d) Albert Bandura

Answer: (c)

7. Drawing implications from Piaget's theory of cognitive development, a teacher of grade 6-8 in his classroom should

(a) discourage use of logical arguments.

(b) present problems that require reasoning based solutions.

(c) use only concrete materials to teach a concept.

(d) rely solely on prescribed syllabus.

Answer: (b)

8. As per Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence, what would be the characteristics of a person with 'Logico-mathematical' intelligence ?

(a) Sensitivity to the sounds, rhythms and meaning of words

(b) Ability to perceive visual-spatial world accurately

(c) Ability to produce and appreciate pitch, rhythm and aesthetic quality of musical expressiveness

(d) Sensitivity to and capacity to detect patterns, handle long chains of reasoning

Answer: (d)

9. The process by which children develop habits, skills, values and motives that make them responsible, productive members of society is called

(a) socialization.

(b) inclusion.

(c) mainstreaming.

(d) differentiation.

Answer: (a)

10. Which of the following statements about the role of heredity and environment in human development is correct ?

(a) The only reason for individual differences is heredity.

(b) Environmental influences totally shape the development of a human.

(c) Neither heredity nor environment influence human development.

(d) Heredity and environment both influence human development in a complex interplay.

Answer: (d)

11. In a progressive classroom

(a) knowledge is constructed by the learner.

(b) knowledge is received passively by the learner.

(c) knowledge is reproduced by the learner as it is.

(d) knowledge is recalled by the learner as per instructions of the teacher.

Answer: (a)

12. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation includes

(a) only formative assessment

(b) only summative assessment

(c) neither formation nor summative assessment

(d) both formative and summative assessments using a wide variety of strategies.

Answer: (d)

13. A student in your class has been told again and again from different sources that people from his social group typically perform poorly in academics. To reduce the impact of this stereotype and resultant stereotype threat, a teacher's initial step can be :

(a) ignoring such concerns.

(b) organizing competition between students from different social groups.

(c) suggesting the student to leave academics and join some other domain.

(d) presenting stories and examples of role models from different social groups.

Answer: (d)

14. In an inclusive classroom, a teacher should

(a) believe that every child has a potential to learn as per their abilities and strength.

(b) show an attitude of pity and sympathy towards disabled learners.

(c) use labels such as 'handicapped child', 'retarded child' to categorize children.

(d) pay attention only to the gifted and talented children.

Answer: (a)

15. A student shows the following signs in the classroom : – Anxiety around reading – Difficulty in recognizing words or letters – Poor vocabulary skills – Difficulty with understanding or remembering what was read These are an indication of

(a) an autistic student.

(b) a creative student.

(c) a student with learning disability.

(d) a student with 'mental impairment'.

Answer: (c)

16. A teacher can address needs of specially abled learners in an inclusive classroom by

(a) emphasizing upon practice and drill and using paper-pencil tests for assessment.

(b) following uniform ways of instructing the students.

(c) giving a lot of written homework and stressing on copying of answers from other 'bright students'.

(d) developing specific learning objectives based on an analysis of each student's learning strengths and weaknesses.

Answer: (d)

17. A teacher can encourage creative learners in her classroom by

(a) emphasizing convergent thinking.

(b) discouraging divergent thinking.

(c) encouraging multiple perspectives and appreci[illegible]g original ideas.

(d) discouraging the students from taking risks a[illegible]undertaking challenges.

Answer: (c)

18. Which of the following factors supports m[illegible]ul learning in the classroom ?

(a) Increasing number of tests to motivate children to learn

(b) Increasing rewards to motivate children to learn

(c) Following only the lecture mode of instruction

(d) Showing genuine interest in the content matter and having concern for children's overall well-being and learning

Answer: (d)

19. An example of effective problem solving strategy is

(a) Not paying any attention to evaluating the solution.

(b) Functional fixedness – focusing on only the conventional function of an object.

(c) Response set – getting stuck on one way of representing a problem.

(d) Means-end analysis – dividing the problem into number of sub-goals.

Answer: (d)

20. Which of the following is NOT an effective strategy for teaching-learning ?

(a) Encouraging children to make intuitive guesses

(b) Experimentation and exploration

(c) Dialogue and discussion

(d) Focusing on reproduction of knowledge as given

Answer: (d)

21. How can teachers deal with children who are non-attentive in the classroom ?

(a) Ask the children to go out of the class.

(b) Scold them frequently in front of the entire class.

(c) Talk to them and find out reasons for their disinterest.

(d) Give them a lot of worksheets as homework.

Answer: (c)

22. Constructivist approach suggests that _____ is crucial for constructing knowledge.

(a) prior knowledge of the learner

(b) conditioning

(c) punishment

(d) rote memorization

Answer: (a)

23. Children construct 'naive theories' about various phenomenon. In this background a teacher should

(a) challenge these conceptions of the children through dialogue.

(b) dismiss these ideas that children ha

(c) ignore children's ideas and theories.

(d) scold the children for having these ideas that interfere with her teaching.

Answer: (a)

24. The relationship between cognition and emotions is

(a) independent of each other.

(b) uni-directional – emotions influence cognition.

(c) uni-directional – cognition influences emotions.

(d) bi-directional – a dynamic interplay between both.

Answer: (d)

25. Which of the following factors affect learning ? (i) Interest of the student (ii) Emotional health of the student (iii) Pedagogical strategies (iv) Social and cultural context of the student

(a) (i), (ii)

(b) (ii), (iii)

(c) (i), (ii), (iii)

(d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Answer: (d)

26. _____ are an important aspect of the process of meaningful construction of knowledge.
    (a) Social interactions
    (b) Drill and repetitive recall
    (c) Rewards and punishment
    (d) Stimulus-response associations

    Answer: (a)

27. When students repeatedly engage in an activity (such as design and conduct an experiment) to earn a reward that is not directly related to that activity (such as earn a 'star' or 'badge') they are likely to
    (a) develop materialistic attitude towards learning.
    (b) enjoy learning for the sake of understanding.
    (c) persist in doing the activity even without the reward.
    (d) set mastery goals for themselves rather than work to please others.

    Answer: (a)

28. The concept of childhood is
    (a) universally the same across different cultural contexts.
    (b) a social construction according to contemporary socio-constructivist theorists.
    (c) that children are born evil and have to be civilized.
    (d) that children begin with nothing at all and their characteristics are shaped entirely by environment.

    Answer: (b)

29. Which of the following characterize the period 'middle childhood' ?
    (a) Physical growth and development occur at very rapid pace.
    (b) Ability to think abstractly and use of scientific reasoning develops.
    (c) Children begin to think logically but concretely.
    (d) Learning occurs primarily through sensory and motor activities.

    Answer: (c)

30. Family and neighbourhood are
    (a) psychological agencies for children.
    (b) primary socializing agencies.
    (c) middle socializing agencies.
    (d) secondary socializing agencies. IMPORTANT :

    Answer: (b)

Social Studies

31. Which of the following are block mountains ?

(a) Himalayas

(b) Appalachians

(c) Ural

(d) Vosges

Answer: (d)

32. Statement (A) : Only one side of the moon is visible to us on Earth. Statement (B) : The moon moves around the Earth in about 27 days and takes exactly the same time to complete 1 spin. Select the correct option from the given alternatives.

(a) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (B) are true, but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true, but (B) is false.

(d) (A) is false, but (B) is true.

Answer: (a)

33. Consider the statements A, B, C on metamorphic rocks and choose the correct answer : A. When igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure they change to metamorphic rocks. B. Metamorphic rocks melt to form molten magma when subjected to great heat and pressure. C. Marble is a metamorphic rock.

(a) B and C are correct and A is incorrect.

(b) A and B are correct and C is incorrect.

(c) A, B, C all are correct.

(d) A and C are correct and B is incorrect.

Answer: (c)

34. On entering which layer of the atmosphere from space do the meteorites burn up ?

(a) Mesosphere

(b) Thermosphere

(c) Exosphere

(d) Stratosphere

Answer: (a)

35. Transhumance is related to

(a) Movement of people

(b) Closely built area of houses

(c) Artificial enclosures for keeping small house plants.

(d) Places where settlements develops

Answer: (a)

36. Consider the statements A and B on permanent winds and choose the correct option : A. These winds blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction. B. Westerlies and Easterlies are examples of these winds.

(a) A is true, B is false.

(b) A is false, B is true.

(c) Both A and B are true.

(d) Both A and B are false.

Answer: (c)

37. Campos in Brazil and Llanos in Venezuela are examples of

(a) Temperate grasslands

(b) Tundra type of vegetation

(c) Tropical grasslands

(d) Mediterranean vegetation

Answer: (c)

38. Consider the Statements A and B about 'climate' and choose the correct answer. A. Climate refers to the day to day changes in the atmosphere. B. Climate of a place is affected only by its altitude and relief.

(a) A is true, B is false.

(b) A is false, B is true.

(c) Both A and B are true.

(d) Both A and B are false.

Answer: (d)

39. Identify the source of energy from the gi[illegible]ures A and B : A. It is a conventional source of energy. B. This source of energy is released when crude oil is brought to surface.

(a) Biogas

(b) Natural gas

(c) Geo-thermal energy

(d) Wax

Answer: (b)

40. India's research station 'Maitri' is located in

(a) Australia

(b) Antarctica

(c) Europe

(d) Asia

Answer: (b)

41. Which of the following is not true for minerals ?

(a) They are naturally occuring substances.

(b) They have a definite chemical composition.

(c) They are formed in different types of geological environments.

(d) All minerals are non-metallic.

Answer: (d)

43. Below are two statements (A) and (B) in the context of contemporary debates on 'dates and periods' of Indian history. Statement (A) : A Periodisation like 'Hindu – Muslim – British' is appropriate as the religion of the rulers has been the only important historical change. Statement (B) : It is problematic to assign precise dates and time spans to 'historical processes' that happened over a period of time.

(a) Both (A) and (B) are correct and (B) is the correct interpretation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (B) are correct, but (B) is not the correct interpretation of (A).

(c) (A) is correct, but (B) is wrong.

(d) (A) is wrong, but (B) is right.

Answer: (d)

44. Below are the two statements in the context of new popular Indian art in the nineteenth century. Statement (A) : Many painting mocked at the changes they saw around, ridiculing the new tastes of those who spoke in English and warned against women moving out of their homes. Statement (B) : Images were used to express nationalist ideas and inspire people against British rule.

(a) Both (A) and (B) are correct and (B) is the correct interpretation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (B) are correct, but (B) is not the correct interpretation of (A).

(c) (A) is correct, but (B) is wrong.

(d) (A) is wrong, but (B) is right.

Answer: (b)

45. Which of the following may be considered as a primary source for understanding early humans in India ?

(a) Kangra style painting

(b) Girnar rock inscription

(c) Padshahnama painting

(d) Rock paintings of Madhya Pradesh

Answer: (d)

46. Children in pre-British times were taught

(a) In state institutions.

(b) By payment of a fixed fee.

(c) Throughout the year except harvest time when they worked in the fields.

(d) For assessment through an annual exam.

Answer: (c)

47. Below are two statements (A) and (B) in the context of emergence of nation states in Europe in 18-19 th centuries. Statement (A) : Till the eighteenth century, people in Europe saw themselves as nation states. Statement (B) : A consciousness was created in the early nineteenth century among the people that each linguistic community was a separate nation.

(a) Both (A) and (B) are correct and (B) is the correct interpretation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (B) are correct but (B) is not the correct interpretation of (A).

(c) (A) is correct, but (B) is wrong.

(d) (A) is wrong, but (B) is correct.

Answer: (d)

49. How do we know today that ostriches were found in India during the Palaeolithic period ?

(a) We have vivid description of these birds in the writings of that time.

(b) Large quantities of ostrich egg shells were found at Patne in Maharasthra.

(c) We have archived oral memories on ostriches in Delhi's National Museum.

(d) These are described in the memories of foreign travellers.

Answer: (b)

50. How did the Harappan civilization come to an end ? A. It appears as if the rulers lost control. B. There could have been deforestation in the area. C. There were floods in the entire area of the civilization. D. The rivers dried up probably. Choose the correct explanation.

(a) A, B, C

(b) A, B, D

(c) A, C, D

(d) B, C, D

Answer: (b)

51. Under the Mahayana Buddhism

(a) Buddha's presence was shown in sculpture by using certain signs.

(b) Statues of Buddha were made.

(c) Bodhisattvas were not accepted as they were yet to attain enlightenment.

(d) Mathura and Taxila declined as centres of sculpture.

Answer: (b)

52. What is true in the context of administration and consolidation under the Khaljis and Tughlaqs ?

(a) Large parts of the subcontinent remained under the control of the Delhi Sultans.

(b) The forested areas in the gangetic plain were penetrated for the first time.

(c) It was difficult to control distant provinces like Bengal from Delhi.

(d) Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughlaq forced their control in the gangetic plains for a longer duration.

Answer: (c)

53. Which of the following statements is incorrect in the historical reconstruction of tribal people ?
    (a) Contemporary historians and travellers give scanty information about tribes.
    (b) Most tribal groups kept written records.
    (c) Tribal people preserved rich customs and oral traditions.
    (d) Tribal societies depended on each other for their diverse needs.

    Answer: (b)

54. How did the British consolidate their control over India after the Revolt of 1857 ?
    (a) By transfer of powers of the East India company to the British crown for a more responsible management of Indian affairs.
    (b) By recruiting more soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, Central India and South India.
    (c) By making policies to protect the landless and peasants.
    (d) By appeasement and safeguarding property rights.

    Answer: (a)

55. Which of the following NOT a feature of Representative Democracy ?
    (a) Representatives chosen through elections.
    (b) Decision making in the hands of the representatives.
    (c) Direct participation of people in decision making.
    (d) Franchise rights to people.

    Answer: (c)

56. Which particular region in India is known as the ' e Tibet' ?
    (a) Ladakh
    (b) Arunachal Pradesh
    (c) Sikkim
    (d) Himachal Pradesh

    Answer: (a)

57. What is the appellate system in India ?
    (a) provision for applying for judicial services.
    (b) provision for appeal in the Parliament against a court order.
    (c) provision for the Executive Head of the State acting as the highest appellate authority.
    (d) provision for appeal to a higher court against the decision of a lower court.

    Answer: (d)

58. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Peninsular Plateau ?
    (a) It lies to the South of Northern plains.
    (b) Aravali Hills border it on the North-West side.
    (c) It is rich in minerals like coal and iron-ore.
    (d) Rivers Mahanadi and Krishna are some of the west flowing rivers in the plateau.

    Answer: (d)

59. Which of the following statements about Africa is correct ?

(a) A large part of Africa lies in the Southern Hemisphere.

(b) It is the only continent through which the Tropic of Cancer, Equator and Tropic of Capricorn pass.

(c) Gobi desert is located in this continent.

(d) It is separated from Asia by Ural mountains on the west.

Answer: (b)

60. The Southern parts of India particularly Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh receive rainfall in Autumn because

(a) winds move back from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal.

(b) winds blow from Arabian Sea to Bay of Bengal.

(c) winds blow from Bay of Bengal to Arabian Sea.

(d) winds move back from mainland to Arabian Sea.

Answer: (a)

61. What is known as the Costa Rican approach in the area of public health ?

(a) equal spending on health and defence.

(b) defence budget to be more than health budget.

(c) not having an army to maintain to be able to spend more on public health.

(d) spending on the health of the armymen.

Answer: (c)

62. In 1997, the Supreme Court in India formulated t' Vishakha guidelines to protect women from sexual harassment _____.

(a) in vehicles

(b) at work places

(c) in marital relationship

(d) on streets

Answer: (b)

63. Who amongst the following appoints the governor of a state in India ?

(a) Members of the Legislative Assembly

(b) Members of the Parliament

(c) Central Government

(d) Attorney General

Answer: (c)

64. Who among the following is not a rural administration officer ?

(a) Patwari

(b) Municipal ward councillor

(c) Land record officer

(d) Lekhpal

Answer: (b)

65. What are the D.K. Basu guidelines which were laid down by the Supreme Court of India ?

(a) guidelines related to prevention of sexual harassment at workplace.

(b) guidelines related to protection of children from hazardous employment.

(c) guidelines related to protection of women from domestic violence.

(d) guidelines related to the procedures to be followed by police for arrest, detention and interrogation.

Answer: (d)

66. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 in its title recognizes the rights of which category ?

(a) Scheduled Tribes

(b) Scheduled Castes

(c) Economically Backward Classes

(d) Most Backward Classes

Answer: (a)

67. An example of secondary source is

(a) The Constitution of India

(b) Census Report, 2011

(c) Record of Registration of Births and Deaths.

(d) Our Pasts (I) – NCERT textbook in history for class 6

Answer: (d)

68. Consider the two statements below : A. Examinations are artificial situations created for the convenience of the system and not for the individual learner. B. A shift in emphasis on testing competencies and away from memory would reduce stress in social science classrooms.

(a) Only statement A is true.

(b) Both statements A and B are true.

(c) Statement A is true but statement B is false.

(d) Statement B is true but statement A is false.

Answer: (b)

69. The main aim of a social science teacher should be

(a) to develop competition among students.

(b) to develop an awareness of connections between all elements that shape society.

(c) to make learners memorize the socio-historical facts.

(d) to prepare learners in maintaining the status quo in the society and accept all decisions of the government.

Answer: (b)

70. The primary purpose of assessment in social science is

(a) To recall textbook knowledge and reduce exam stress for all learners.

(b) Categorising and labelling learners.

(c) To highlight social differences amongst the learners.

(d) To give learners feedback and setting standards for them to strive towards.

Answer: (d)

71. Films can be used as an effective pedagogic tool in the social science classrooms because A. films can bring the world into the classroom. B. films inspire us with the power of discovering the unseen and the unheard contexts. C. films bring stories, voices and images that in life may be far removed from us. D. films are objective medium which can encourage learners to frame their views in a singular manner. Choose the correct option.

(a) A, B, C

(b) A, B, D

(c) A, C, D

(d) B, C, D

Answer: (a)

73. In an effort to connect learning with learner's life, the social science teacher needs to A. intentionally and explicitly includes diverse cultural perspectives in the subject content. B. point out the personal and family backgrounds of the learners in the class. C. give learners opportunity to share their examples and experiences in the class. Choose the correct option.

(a) A and B are correct.

(b) A and C are correct.

(c) B and C are correct.

(d) Only B is correct.

Answer: (b)

74. While teaching history, 'genealogy chart' is used to A. Represent the growth and development of an empire or a dynasty. B. Show sequence and functional relationships. C. Provide a chronological framework. D. Develop a sense of space in learners. Choose the correct option.

(a) A, B and C are correct.

(b) A, C and D are correct.

(c) B, C and D are correct.

(d) Only C and D are correct.

Answer: (a)

75. What adaptations in the teaching -learning process should a social science teacher make while engaging with learners who are visually challenged ? A. Speak clearly and loudly with appropriate pauses and reiterations. B. Use a variety of visually appealing worksheets. C. Give verbal clues to create opportunities to imagine. D. Introduce tactile materials during class room discussions. Choose the correct option.

(a) A and B only

(b) A, C and D only

(c) B only

(d) B, C and D only

Answer: (b)

76. Consider the statements on project method in social science teaching : A. It is inspired by pragmatic perspective. B. It turns learners into a discoverer. C. It is entirely a teacher-centered method. D. It allows learning through self-directed activity. Choose the correct option :

(a) A and B are correct.

(b) A, B and C are correct.

(c) A, B and D are correct.

(d) A, C and D are correct.

Answer: (c)

77. A social science teacher willing to enquire with a constructivist perspective would view the learners as A. Curious to explore on social processes. B. Imaginative on the basis of sources. C. Trying to suggest solutions to problems. D. Postponing discussions on controversial issues for higher education level. Choose the correct option.

(a) A and B only

(b) A, B and C only

(c) A, B and D only

(d) B, C and D only

Answer: (b)

78. Which of the following may be helpful towards making social science curriculum more inclusive ? A. Engendering the curriculum B. Uniform instructions and a fixed teaching way in classroom. C. Engaging with different sources – official as well as of subaltern contexts. D. One exam paper fitting all learners. Choose the correct option.

(a) A and B only

(b) A and C only

(c) B and D only

(d) B, C and D only

Answer: (b)

79. Why should students learn to be critical ?

(a) To point out flaws and being cynical about everything.

(b) To maintain the status quo in society.

(c) To understand how issues are related to their own lives.

(d) To appreciate uniform, homogeneous perspective.

Answer: (c)

80. Select the example that represents diversity from the following examples :

(a) Saroj got the chance to go to school while Nirmala did not get the chance to go to school.

(b) Allen belongs to a poor family, while Simon’s family is very rich.

(c) Raghu does not want to include Suresh in the football team because he comes from a particular community of society.

(d) Paritosh known good Bangla; whereas Suchita speakes Hindi.

Answer: (d)

81. A social science excursion trip in a school involved a visit to Ziro, Bombdila, Namdapha National Park, Tawang and Leisang village. On which medium could you ask the students to mark the two states they had visited ?

(a) Mizoram and Meghalaya on a map

(b) Manipur and Sikkim on a timeline

(c) Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur on a map

(d) Nagaland and Tripura on a time line

Answer: (c)

82. Contemporary understanding of social science pedagogy encourages teachers to do all of the following, except :

(a) Encourage learners to learn by reading local experiences of others and finding about their own.

(b) Promoting all learners to give identical answers to questions so that all improve.

(c) Appreciate learners ability to make questions on the given subject content and accepting it as a valid test of learning.

(d) Give opportunities to learners to use their knowledge developed in the classroom at concrete situations.

Answer: (b)

83. The following is not an example of gender stereotyping :

(a) Only boys being encouraged to participate in th ootball tournament.

(b) Only the girls in class are asked to decorate th lass boards.

(c) While boys try to monopolise the class discu ons, attention is given to both girls and boys to encourage participation.

(d) Boys and girls are made to sit in sepa s for ensuring discipline in class.

Answer: (c)

84. Effective teaching of social science would require : A. Perpetuating all cultural practices of the past. B. Critical analysis of literary texts, howsoever old they may be. C. Discarding all sources which are non-textual. D. Giving primacy to triangulation of sources. Choose the correct option.

(a) A and C only

(b) B and C only

(c) B and D only

(d) C and D only

Answer: (c)

85. Sensitivity on 'social justice' in a classroom can be encouraged by : A. Incorporating contemporary excerpts from people's struggles and stories of advocacy during classroom discussions. B. Keeping the understanding of the historical context of the Indian social milieu in the context of unequal power equations. C. Engaging in classroom discussions on the constitutional provisions on social justice. D. Prompt corporal punishment on the defaulting children. Choose the correct option.

(a) A and B
(b) A, B and C
(c) B, C and D
(d) C and D

Answer: (b)

86. Pedagogy of history would try to : A. Construct history on the basis of sources. B. Trace continuity and change in the social processes in history. C. History engage with differences in interpretations and accept the dominant community's views D. History view events by situating them within socio-political contexts of a particular period. Choose the correct option.

(a) A, B, C only
(b) A, B, D only
(c) A, C, D only
(d) B, C, D only

Answer: (b)

87. The right to pollution free air has been recognized part of which particular Fundamental Right in India ?

(a) Equality
(b) Life
(c) Justice
(d) Freedom

Answer: (b)

88. Who coined the phrase 'Unity in Diversity' to describe India ?

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) B.R. Ambedkar
(c) M.K. Gandhi
(d) Rajendra Prasad

Answer: (a)

89. How many members in Lok Sabha are nominated and not elected ?

(a) 4 (four)
(b) 1 (one)
(c) 2 (two)
(d) 0 (none)

Answer: (c)

90. In 2006, the form of government in Nepal changed from Monarchy to _____.

(a) Autocracy

(b) Tyranny

(c) Democracy

(d) Oligarchy

Answer: (c)

Language I (English)

106. A teacher asks her learners to collect words / phrases on various aspects they see and notice in their markets and streets. Later, the learners write the words and phrases according to the category and discuss them in the class. What is this practice known as ?

(a) Topic words learning

(b) Genre based words

(c) Active vocabulary

(d) Thematic vocabulary learning

Answer: (d)

107. What does CLIL stand for ?

(a) Content Language Inter Learning

(b) Content and Language based Interesting Learning

(c) Content and Language Integrated Learning

(d) Context for Language Integrated Learning

Answer: (c)

108. Which of the following statements is corr

(a) Receptive vocabulary are words we speak and productive vocabulary are words we hear.

(b) Receptive vocabulary are words we recognize when we hear or see and productive vocabulary are words we speak or write.

(c) Receptive vocabulary are words we discourse with people and productive vocabulary are words in written text.

(d) Words from other languages are receptive vocabulary and words from native languages are productive vocabulary.

Answer: (b)

109. A teacher divides her class into groups of four and reads out a text of about six sentences. Learners listen to and jot down important words and phrases. The teacher reads out the text the second time. Then learners discuss in groups the jotted down words and recreate the text nearer to the one read out by the teacher. What is this task know as ?

(a) Composition Dictation

(b) Mutual Dictation

(c) Punctuation Dictation

(d) Real Dictation

Answer: (a)

110. Intensive reading refers to

(a) reading a text for detailed information.

(b) reading a text for pleasure.

(c) reading a text for editing.

(d) reading a text for someone else.

Answer: (a)

111. Knowing a word means

(a) how, where and when it is used.

(b) how the word is spelt.

(c) who speaks the word.

(d) to know to write the word.

Answer: (a)

112. Which typology of question does the following question belong to ? Imagine you are the narrator of the story. Write an entry in your diary about your experiences in about 100 words.

(a) Informative question

(b) Inferential question

(c) Cloze question

(d) Extrapolative question

Answer: (d)

113. Poetry teaching is _____.

(a) to learn words and phrases.

(b) to learn poetic devices.

(c) for enjoyment and appreciation.

(d) to write a critical commentary.

Answer: (c)

114. Learning outcomes aim at

(a) output oriented learning

(b) achieving maximum levels of learning

(c) achieving minimum levels of learning

(d) ensuring all the competencies are acquired by learners.

Answer: (d)

115. A teacher brings a newspaper to her class VIII students and asks them to find some advertisements. She then asks them to list out how advertisements are designed and what an advertisement contains. What is the newspaper here ?

(a) For reading.

(b) An instrument of language learning.

(c) A technique of language learning.

(d) Materials for language learning.

Answer: (d)

116. National Curriculum Framework 2005 assigns 'supplementary' and 'complimentary' roles to English language. This means that

(a) English language teaching should support learning of other languages and subjects.

(b) English language teaching has nothing to do with teaching-learning of other languages.

(c) English language teaching is a hindrance to learning of other languages.

(d) English language teaching violates the mother tongue based language education.

Answer: (a)

117. A reader uses her prior knowledge, makes semantic cues and syntactic cues then moves to other more specific information. What model of reading the reader here adopts ?

(a) Bottom up model

(b) Top down model

(c) Interactive model

(d) Whole language model

Answer: (b)

118. Drilling is a teaching-learning technique or a strategy in _____.

(a) Constructivist language teaching

(b) Structuralism

(c) Communicative learning teaching

(d) Lexical approach

Answer: (b)

119. Which of the following statements is TRUE of la uage learning ?

(a) First language interferes in the learn of s ond language.

(b) First language supports the learning of s d language.

(c) Language learning has nothing to do with content learning.

(d) Every language is different and learning of languages is also discreet.

Answer: (b)

120. Multilingualism as a resource in education aims at

(a) making use of languages of learners for teaching-learning.

(b) making learners learn as many languages as possible.

(c) using classical languages for teaching-learning.

(d) enabling to learn English language for jobs and mother tongue for culture.

Answer: (a)

Language II (English)

136. A teacher asks her learners to discuss in groups of four, jot down ideas and then develop them in an outline to write a paragraph. Learners then edit the paragraph into a final draft. Which strategy of writing does the teacher follow here ?

(a) Group work

(b) Process approach

(c) Product approach

(d) Discussion method

Answer: (b)

137. Transactional listening

(a) lays emphasis on conveying information.

(b) lays emphasis on harmonious communication in the social context.

(c) does not require careful attention to details and facts.

(d) is interactive by nature.

Answer: (a)

138. CALP stands for

(a) Cognitively Academic Language Proficiency

(b) Cognitively Advanced Language Proficiency

(c) Competency based Academic Language Proficiency

(d) Comparative Academic Language Proficiency

Answer: (b)

139. 'A task' in Task Based Language Learning mea[illegible] ____.

(a) an activity where the target languag[illegible]y the learner for a communicative purpose.

(b) a piece of work designed by the teache[illegible]anguage teacher.

(c) a text-book exercise to be carried out by learners individuals.

(d) a task for the teacher for assessing learners language learning.

Answer: (a)

140. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, which one of the following is NOT an objective of language teaching-learning ?

(a) the competence to understand what one hears.

(b) ability to read with comprehension.

(c) effortless expression.

(d) to know the history of languages.

Answer: (d)

141. Which one of the following is NOT true of language learning ?

(a) Reading is making meaning.

(b) Grammatical rules are important for learning a language.

(c) Language learning takes time.

(d) Language learning needs a context.

Answer: (b)

142. Which is an effective way of teaching-learning grammar ?

(a) Teaching the rules first followed by examples.

(b) Presenting grammar form in a natural discourse, then explaining how the form is made and used.

(c) Presenting single sentence examples in plenty of ways and then explaining the form.

(d) Teaching through a typical grammar book.

Answer: (b)

143. What status is given to English language in the Indian Constitution ?

(a) Recognised language

(b) Associate official language

(c) Official language

(d) Foreign language

Answer: (b)

144. A language teacher asks learners to write a paragraph on 'scarcity of water'. Learners gather information from science and social science books and other sources before writing. Such task aims at :

(a) developing the scientific attitude.

(b) completing the syllabus of other subjects simultaneously.

(c) achieving language learning across the curriculum.

(d) enhancing co-curricular skills.

Answer: (c)

145. Which one of the following is NOT an assessment tool for language learning ?

(a) Observation schedule

(b) Portfolio

(c) Assignment

(d) Realia

Answer: (d)

146. Teaching a novel is to promote :

(a) reading for pleasure

(b) reading for details

(c) reading to become a writer

(d) reading to learn vocabulary

Answer: (a)

147. Story telling as a strategy in language teaching is aimed at _____.

(a) learning the morals.

(b) learning to retell the story.

(c) engaging learners with language.

(d) testing the memory of learners.

Answer: (c)

148. 'Input Hypothesis' refers to

(a) the relationship between what the learner is exposed to of a language and language acquisition.

(b) the relationship between what languages the learners know and the languages they are taught.

(c) the relationship among the learner, teacher and the materials.

(d) all the inputs of the school.

Answer: (a)

149. Which one of the following makes the communication a cyclic process ?

(a) Sender

(b) Receiver

(c) Feedback

(d) Message

Answer: (c)

150. Top-down process of reading :

(a) proceeds from whole to part.

(b) proceeds from part to whole.

(c) proceeds from centre to periphery.

(d) proceeds from bottom to top.

Answer: (a)

Answer key

Answer key from the Central Board of Secondary Education's official answer key for this sitting. "—" means the key gave none.

Child Development and Pedagogy

1 **(d)**	2 **(d)**	3 **(b)**	4 **(c)**	5 **(d)**	6 **(c)**	7 **(b)**	8 **(d)**		
9 **(a)**	10 **(d)**	11 **(a)**	12 **(d)**	13 **(d)**	14 **(a)**	15 **(c)**	16 **(d)**		
17 **(c)**	18 **(d)**	19 **(d)**	20 **(d)**	21 **(c)**	22 **(a)**	23 **(a)**	24 **(d)**		
25 **(d)**	26 **(a)**	27 **(a)**	28 **(b)**	29 **(c)**	30 **(b)**				

Social Studies

31 **(d)**	32 **(a)**	33 **(c)**	34 **(a)**	35 **(a)**	36 **(c)**	37 **(c)**	38 **(d)**		
39 **(b)**	40 **(b)**	41 **(d)**	43 **(d)**	44 **(b)**	45 **(d)**	46 **(c)**	47 **(d)**		
49 **(b)**	50 **(b)**	51 **(b)**	52 **(c)**	53 **(b)**	54 **(a)**	55 **(c)**	56 **(a)**		
57 **(d)**	58 **(d)**	59 **(b)**	60 **(a)**	61 **(c)**	62 **(b)**	63 **(c)**	64 **(b)**		
65 **(d)**	66 **(a)**	67 **(d)**	68 **(b)**	69 **(b)**	70 **(d)**	71 **(a)**	73 **(b)**		
74 **(a)**	75 **(b)**	76 **(c)**	77 **(b)**	78 **(b)**	79 **(c)**	80 **(d)**	81 **(c)**		
82 **(b)**	83 **(c)**	84 **(c)**	85 **(b)**	86 **(b)**	87 **(b)**	88 **(a)**	89 **(c)**		
90 **(c)**									

Language I (English)

106 **(d)**	107 **(c)**	108 **(b)**	109 **(a)**	[illegible] **(a)**	111 **(a)**	112 **(d)**	113 **(c)**		
114 **(d)**	115 **(d)**	116 **(a)**	117 **(b)**	[illegible] **(b)**	119 **(b)**	120 **(a)**			

Language II (English)

136 **(b)**	137 **(a)**	138 **(b)**	139 **(a)**	140 **(d)**	141 **(b)**	142 **(b)**	143 **(b)**		
144 **(c)**	145 **(d)**	146 **(a)**	147 **(c)**	148 **(a)**	149 **(c)**	150 **(a)**			