GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING
NONGRIMMAW, LAITUMKHRAH, SHILLONG-793011

MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (MTET)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY
(COMPULSORY)
Marks : 30

Choose the correct answer:

1. The branch of Psychology which deals with teaching and learning is known as
a) Educational Psychology
b) Physiological Psychology
c) Social Psychology
d) Development Psychology

2. Childhood stage is a period between
a) 1to 5 years
b) 5 to 12 years
c) 12 to 15 years
d) 15 to 20 years

3. Development
a) Is a continuous process
b) Stops with maturity
c) Stops when physical growth stops
d) Continues only up to adolescence

4. The physical growth during infancy period is accompanied by
a) Motor activity
b) Cognitive ability
c) Assimilation of the environment
d) None of these

5. Development starts from
a) Pre-natal stage
b) Infancy stage
c) Pre-childhood stage
d) Post-childhood stage

6. Which one of the following statement cannot be categorized as an Activity Based Method?
a) Asking the students to explore the different parts of a plant
b) Explaining to children about the different parts of a plant using the blackboard
c) Encourage the students to differentiate the different types of leaves

d) Facilitate children to collect different types of flowers from the environment and differentiate them

7. The term Psychology has its origin from:
a) Latin   b) Greek
c) German   d) French

8. Growth usually indicates
a) Change in social behavior of an individual
b) Change in emotional behavior of an individual
c) Change in the quality or character
d) Physical change in a body which can be observed and measured

9. Which one of the following is a true statement corresponding to Cephalocaudal principle?
a) Development is from head to foot
b) Development is from foot to head
c) Development is from middle to periphery
d) None of these

10. Inclusive Education is based on the philosophy of
a) Segregation
b) Acceptance
c) Exclusion
d) None of these

11. If a child writes 16 as 61 and get confused between b & d, this is a case of
a) Visual Impairment
b) Learning Disability
c) Mental Impairment
d) Mental Retardation

12. Which one of the following is a Role Play Method
a) Children draws the picture of an Elephant in a drawing book
b) Children answer to questions given by the

teacher orally

c) Children play the character of Jack and Jill in the classroom

d) Children sing the ABC songs

13. When Children With Special Needs (CWSN)has to adapt to the formal system of Education, such type of Education is called
a) Inclusive Education
b) Integrated Education
c) Both Integrated and Inclusive Education
d) None of the above

14. When a study focuses on one person in depth, giving a detailed view of a particular condition or set of behaviours then it is called
a) Survey Study
b) Case Study
c) Action Research
d) Experimental Study

15. Which one of the following is a Constructivist Approach of teaching and learning?
a) Teacher explains the concept of Evaporation using a model
b) Teacher explains to the children about gravity and ask students to answer some questions asked by the teacher
c) Teacher ask the students to sit individually and do self learning after classroom teaching
d) Teacher provides a 'magnet' and 'pins' to students and ask them to explore in order to understand "Magnetic Force"

16. A teacher shows the students how to disect a flower and then ask the children to do the same in a hands - on manner, this method is called
a) Lecture Method
b) Play way Method
c) Demonstration Method
d) Questioning Method

17. Children's needs was categorized as
a) Emotional needs
b) Physiological and Psychological needs
c) Physical needs

d) Social needs

18. A classroom where students sits in rows and columns, keep quiet, listen to the lecture of the teacher all the time, this refers to a
a) Child-centered Classroom
b) Teacher-centered Classroom
c) Both teacher and child centered Classroom
d) None of the above

19. Which of the following is not an adaptive materials for children with Visual impairment
a) Braille slates
b) Cane
c) Ordinary Print Text books
d) Taylor frame

20. A learner who could not achieve what he is supposed to achieve due to some external factors is called as:
a) Slow learner
b) Under achiever
c) Gifted child
d) Creative learner

21. Functional incapability of a person in their day to day life is termed as
a) Impairment
b) Handicap
c) Disability
d) None of the above

22. Match the materials in **List I** with respective categories of aids in **List II**

List - I	List - II
A. Non-projected Aid	1. Field trips
B. Projected Aid	2. Specimens
C. Audio visual Aid	3. Television
D. Experimental Aid	4. Film strips

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
a)	1	2	3	4
b)	2	4	3	1
c)	3	2	1	4
d)	4	1	3	2

23. A Play-way Method is based on the principle that learning takes place through
a) Lecturing
b) Demonstration
c) Listening
d) Doing

24. The aim of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation is to:
a) Compare one student with another student
b) Compare one student with his/her previous performance
c) Compare one student with the whole class
d) Compare one student with students from another class

25. Which of the following is not a tool for Formative Assessment in Scholastic domain?
a) Observation Schedule
b) Peer-assessment Sheet
c) Term-end Examination
d) Monthly Test

26. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation is also known as
a) Continuous and Consistent Evaluation
b) Continuous and Comparative Evaluation
c) School Based Evaluation
d) Continuous and Competitive Evaluation
27. Affective Domain is related to
a) Thinking
b) Feelings
c) Doing
d) None of the above

28. Co-scholastic areas under Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation refers to
a) Subject based areas.
b) Co-curricular activities and Personal & Social development
c) Tools for assessment
d) None of the above

29. The communication process which involves the systematic use of signal and symbols to transform and achieve understanding of information about object or phenomena is called
a) Verbal communication

b) Non-verbal communication
c) Verbal and non verbal communication
d) Negative communication

30. Which is **NOT** a correct statement regarding the characteristics of Constructivist Approach?
a) The students construct knowledge on their own
b) The classroom environment is democratic
c) The teacher act as facilitator
d) Students never ask question as they are not allowed to do

LANGUAGE-II
ENGLISH
(COMPULSORY)
Marks : 30

Directions : Answer all the following questions accordingly:

31. It is said that the objective of teaching English is to enable the students to master
a) The language skills
b) The four language skills
c) The literature skills
d) The four literature skills

32. Information, ideas and messages are received through
a) Listening and speaking
b) Speaking and writing
c) Reading and listening
d) Writing and reading

33. _____ skills are the in-born skills that we possess
a) Reading and listening
b) Speaking and writing
c) Reading and writing
d) Listening and speaking

34. English occupied a prominent place in the past due to the following reasons:
a) It was the language of the rulers
b) It was the language of the court
c) It was the language of communication
d) All of the above

35. To read a text and be able to answer the questions at the end is a test on
a) Comprehension reading
b) Writing comprehension
c) Reading comprehension
d) Comprehension writing

36. Listening exercises are most effective if they are constructed round a task, such as _____
a) Drawing picture   b) Story telling
c) Paragraph writing   d) Letter writing

37. As an English teacher, the first language skill to focus on is the
a) Writing skill   b) Reading skill
c) Speaking skill   d) Listening skill

38. Students are asked to read silently in order to

a) Be able to memorise the text
b) Be able to learn the spellings
c) Be able to know the text
d) Be able to understand the text thoroughly

39. Of all the language skills, _____ skill is the most difficult for learners to master.
a) Listening   b) Speaking
c) Reading   d) Writing

40. Which two processes run simultaneously during a dialogue?
a) Listening and seeing
b) Listening and speaking
c) Reading and listening
d) Listening and laughing

41. _____ Skill is a skill that requires fluency and confidence to be able to master it.
a) Listening   b) Speaking
c) Reading   d) Writing

42. The most important sub-skill of Speaking skill is
a) Pronunciation   b) Intonation
c) Rhythm   d) Stress

43. Student - teachers are taught that Formal Grammar consists of
a) Ideas and expressions of thought
b) Practical rules of grammar
c) Rules and regulations of the language
d) Functional rules of the language

44. In the Indian Constitution, English has been conferred the status of
a) National Language
b) National Associate Language
c) Associate Official Language
d) Official Associate Language

45. The value and importance of English language cannot be underestimated because of the following reason:
a) English is the lingua franca of the world
b) It has already united Indians
c) It has given us the opportunity to study English literature that is so vast and rich
d) All of the above

46. English Language teachers expect learners to write

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a) With comprehension
b) With self expression and creativity
c) Independently
d) All of the above

Directions :(Questions 47 - 50), Read the passage given below and fill up the blanks using the best alternatives from those given below:

Mr. Lyngdoh is a very strict man. He ____(47)____ that life is meant only for work and it is foolish to waste one's time or money. He is not a poor man, but he wants his children to lead simple lives. His wife ____(48)____ dead and his eldest daughter, Iba, keeps the house. She has seven brothers and sisters. The children get up at 4:30 every morning. They read their lessons from 5am to 8am while Iba prepares breakfast. The children walk to school. They do not wear shoes. They carry some rice and ____(49)____ vegetables in a tiffin- box to school and eat their lunch under a tree. They return home at 4 in the evening. Pynshngain, Mr. Lyngdoh's eldest son, goes to market to buy vegetables. The children read their lessons again from 5:30pm to 8:30pm. Then they have dinner and go to bed. They ____(50)____ go to the cinema or to a restaurant.

47. a) believed   b) had believed
c) believes   d) is believing
48. a) has   b) is
c) are   d) had
49. a) many   b) a little
c) much   d) some
50. a) never   b) always
c) hardly   d) scarcely

Directions : Choose the appropriate meaning for the underlined idioms and phrases:

51. I keep the fellow at arm's length
a) From a distance   b) To a distance
c) At a distance   d) On a distance
52. I am prepared to meet you halfway
a) Come to a compromise
b) To meet half of the journey

c) To help
d) To give advice
53. Choose the option similar in meaning to the word in bold : **Ancestor**
a) Old   b) Forefather
c) Past   d) Dead
54. Choose the option opposite in meaning to the word in bold: **Exterior**
a) Internal   b) Inferior
c) Superior   d) Interior

Give the meaning of the following word:

55. Manuscript is
a) A Document
b) A Typed Document
c) A Handwritten Document
d) An Edited Document

Directions : Fill in the blanks with the correct alternatives:

56. They've both worked here _____ over ten years
a) in   b) for
c) since   d) during
57. The village was destroyed _____ fire
a) on   b) by
c) from   d) with
58. I have not seen him _____ Wednesday last
a) on   b) from
c) since   d) until
59. I will call _____ you tomorrow.
a) in   b) at
c) on   d) by
60. He is incapable _____ doing any good.
a) of   b) on
c) for   d) to

MATHEMATICS
(COMPULSORY)
Marks : 30

Choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives :

61. The product of two numbers is 105. If one is -7, the other number is:
a) 15
b) -15
c) -17
d) 17

62. Which of the following pair of numbers are co-prime?
a) 52 and 81
b) 26 and 34
c) 13 and 39
d) 54 and 27

63. The LCM of 36, 24 and 48 is :
a) 102
b) 144
c) 114
d) 141

64. The HCF of three numbers 13, 91 and 117 is
a) 1183
b) 117
c) 91
d) 13

65. "A housewife needs Mathematics for looking after her household activities ". This statement reflects which values of teaching - learning Mathematics?
a) Utilitarian Value
b) Disciplinary Value
c) Social Value
d) Cultural value

66. Developing speed, precision, brevity accuracy and neatness in computation and calculation in Mathematics reflects.
a) Knowledge objective
b) Skill objective
c) Application objective
d) Interest objective

67. Children in a class may be asked to construct few triangles of any size or shape. Then they are asked to measure and sum up the angles in each case. They may find that the sum is the same in all cases. This may lead them to conclude that the sum of the three angles of a triangle is 180^0. This method is known as :
a) Analytics and Synthetic Method
b) Laboratory Method
c) Play-way Method
d) Inductive Method

68. Which of the following method is child- centric?
a) Lecture method
b) Inductive method
c) Deductive method
d) Analytic -synthetic method

69. According to National Curriculum Framework (NCF) - 2005, higher aim of teaching Mathematics means.
a) Developing good numerical skills and ability for student
b) To enable to produce employable adult
c) To be able to contribute to economic development of one's country
d) Developing inner resources of the growing child

70. The difference between the place value and face value of 8 in 5832 is
a) 800
b) 795
c) 0
d) 792

71. Choose the correct option :
a) Every rational number is an Integer
b) Every whole number is an Integer
c) Every whole number is a Rational Number
d) Every rational number is a Fraction

72. $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{12} + (- \frac{1}{9})$ equals
a) $\frac{5}{29}$
b) $\frac{7}{29}$
c) $\frac{47}{72}$
d) $\frac{31}{72}$

73. The value of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 18 is
a) 9
b) 8
c) 7
d) 18

74. An Auditorium has 600 seats. $\frac{1}{3}$ of the seats are empty. The number of empty seats are

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a) 120   b) 60

c) 200   d) 180

75. A cable of $27\frac{1}{2}$ m long is cut into equal pieces measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ m each. The number of pieces that has been cut are

a) 10   b) 11

c) 9   d) 8

76. A decimal with "9 in the tenth place, 6 in the hundredths place, 8 in the ones place, 5 in the tens place" is

a) 5.896   b) 58.96

c) 589.6   d) 58.096

77. 43.800 when converted into fraction equals

a) $\dfrac{219}{5}$ b) $\dfrac{219}{2}$

c) $\dfrac{438}{100}$ d) $\dfrac{438}{1000}$

78. What should be added to 3.189 to get 7?

a) 3.181   b) 3.118

c) 3.811   d) 38.11

79. $15.73 \div 10^4$ is equal to

a) 0.01573   b) 0.001573

c) 157300   d) 157.3

80. 3.009 x 78.1 is equal to

a) 23.50029   b) 235.0029

c) 2350.029   d) 23500.29

81. $\dfrac{1}{20}$ equals to

a) 10%   b) 15%

c) 20%   d) 5%

82. If 10% of the journey is 72 km, then the length of the whole journey is

a) 7.2km   b) 720 km

c) 7200 km   d) 72000 km

83. 12% of Rs 620 is equal to _____

a) Rs 74.02 p   b) Rs 74.50 p

c) Rs 74.25 p   d) Rs 74.40 p

84. Which of the following side can form a triangle?

a) AB= 7cm, BC = 8cm , AC= 7cm

b) AB = 4cm , BC = 2cm , AC= 1 cm
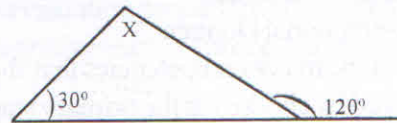
c) AB = 5 cm, BC = 3cm , AC = 2cm

d) All of these

85. The selling price of a sofa set is Rs 7000.00. If the loss percentage is 12.5%, the cost price would be

a) Rs 9,000   b) Rs 8,500

c) Rs 8,000   d) Rs 7,500

86. The selling price of 10 pencils is equal to the cost price of 11 pencils. What is the profit percent?

a) 3%   b) 5 %

c) 10%   d) 12%

87. What is the value of x in the figure.

a) 60^0 b) 80^0

c) 90^0 d) 100^0

88. The area of a rectangular lawn is 255m². If its length is 15m, then its perimeter is

a) 60m   b) 62m

c) 64m   d) 68m

89. A cuboid has

a) 6 edges   b) 8 edges

c) 10 edges   d) 12 edges

90. A square sheet of paper has a perimeter of 40cm. Find its area

a) 46cm²   b) 100cm²

c) 80cm²   d) 160cm²

Choose the correct answer:

91. In earlier days, environmental balance remain undisturbed mainly because
a) Less population   b) Less interference
c) Less demands   d) All of the above

92. Buildings, bridges and roads are examples of
a) Natural Environment
b) Psychological Environment
c) Socio-cultural Environment
d) Bio-physical Environment

93. The learner predicts that cutting of forest may endanger our life. This example is the expected behaviourial outcome of
a) Cognitive Domain
b) Affective Domain
c) Psychomotor Domain
d) Socio-emotional Domain

94. One of the major competencies that should be achieved by children at the primary stage is
a) Development of awareness about his social well being
b) Development of awareness about his social well being in the context of social and natural environment
c) Development of awareness about his social well-being in the context of the natural environment only
d) None of the above

95. The opportunity to give pupils the excitement by finding things themselves is known as
a) Enquiry Learning
b) Discovery Approach
c) Infusion Approach
d) Integrated Approach

96. Environmental Studies at the Primary level draw its content from Science, Social Science and Environmental Science. Hence it is a
a) Composite Subject area
b) Single Subject area
c) Triple Subject area
d) Double Subject area

97. The ultimate aim of teaching Environmental Studies is to
a) Keep our environment clean
b) Sustain our planet and its resources for future generations
c) Make people healthy
d) Develop the society

98. The shape of EVS can be best described as
a) Child-centred Approach
b) Constructivist Approach
c) Teacher-centred Approach
d) None of the above

99. The full form of GEMS is
a) Global Environmental Monitoring System
b) Global Environment Manual System
c) Global Environment Management System
d) Global Environment Mechanical System

100. The main aim of EVS as spelt out in National Curriculum Framework 2005 is
a) Memorizing basic principles of the subject
b) Expose students to real life world
c) Making students sit passively in the classroom and receiving information from the teacher
d) Developing understanding of basic concepts of the subject

101. A material that allows only a little light to pass through it, is
a) Translucent   b) Transparent
c) Opaque   d) Transient

102. Water is called a universal
a) Mixture   b) Solvent
c) Both a and b   d) Element

103. Symbiotic Nitrogen fixing bacteria lives in the root nodules of
a) Corn   b) Leguminous plants
c) Green plants   d) Ferns

104. After teaching the lesson on animals, the teacher arranged a visit for Class IV students to the Zoo. This should help the students to
a) Develop skills of animals protection
b) Have a change in the daily time table routine
c) Correlate classroom learning to real life situations
d) Develop sensitization about how to domes-

ticate animals

105. The learner-centred method of teaching EVS is
a) Project Method
b) Lecture Method
c) Demonstration Method
d) Historical Method

106. The type of nutrition that takes place in man is
a) Saprophytic Nutrition
b) Autotrophic Nutrition
c) Heterotrophic Nutrition
d) Symbiotic Nutrition

107. The total area of Meghalaya is
a) 22,924 sq.km   b) 22,294 sq.km
c) 22,429 sq.km   d) 22,942 sq.km

108. Which country is to the South of Meghalaya?
a) Bangladesh   b) Nepal
c) Bhutan   d) Afghanistan

109. Meghalaya attains statehood on
a) 18th January, 1972
b) 21st January, 1972
c) 22nd January, 1972
d) 23rd January, 1972

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

111. World Water Day is observed on
a) 22nd March   b) 27th May
c) 17th June   d) 25th September

112. The Khasis originated from which of the following families?
a) Indo-Aryan family
b) Austro-Asiatic family
c) Sino-Tibetan family
d) Indo-Mongoloid family

113. In which year United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation added Nokrek National Park to its list of Biosphere Reserves?
a) 1999   b) 2003
c) 2005   d) 2009

114. One of the oldest occupations of the Khasis is
a) Weaving

b) Agriculture
c) Rearing animals
d) Casting and moulding of iron

115. If the weight of an object is equal or less than the buoyant force, the object
a) Partially immersed in water
b) Completely immersed in water
c) Floats on water
d) Sinks into the water

116. A definite shape and a definite volume are properties of which state of matter?
a) Solid only   b) Liquid only
c) Solid and liquid   d) Liquid and gas

117. The most important source of energy for most ecosystems is
a) Air   b) Water
c) Sunlight   d) Soil

118. Soil and crop management practices involve
a) Mixed cropping   b) Crop rotation
c) Contourbunding   d) All of the above

119. An evaluation procedure conducted during the teaching learning process is known as
a) Diagnostic Evaluation
b) Formative Evaluation
c) Summative Evaluation
d) Remedial Evaluation

120. Standardized Test undertaken to find out how much a student has learnt from a given course of study taken by them in a term
a) Teacher-mode test
b) Achievement test
c) Term-end examination
d) Diagnostic test

LANGUAGE I

KHASI

(OPTIONAL)

MARKS - 30

Ka Jingbthah: Pule ïa kane ka jingthoh harum bad sa jubab ïa ki jingkylli kiba bud (naduh 121 haduh 125) da kaba buh shade mark ïa ka jubab kaba dei na ki saw tylli ki jubab ba la ai.

Ka jingieid ïa la ka Ri bad ka Jaitbynriew kam shym ïapher ei ei na kaba ieid ïa lade bad ïa la ka ïing ka sem; namar ba ka jaitbynriew ka dei hi ka doh ka snam bad ka jait ka kynja jong ngi hi. Lada ngim ieid ïa la ka jaitbynriew bad ka Ri, hato kata kam dei ka jingisih ïa lade hi? Ban kham sngewthuh kham bha ïa ka jingmut ba shisha jong ka jingieid Ri, ngi dei ban thew da u diengpruh jong ka jingieid ïa lade bad ïa la ka ïing ka sem.

Ka jingieid kaba ngi don na ka bynta la ka jong ka ïing ka sem ka pynmih ïa ka sap jong ka jingieid ïa la ka Ri bad ka jaitbynriew. Kata ka jingieid kaba ngi don ïa la ka Ri ka kyrsoi bad pynlong ïa ngi ban don ïa ka jingkitkhlieh na ka bynta ban pynbha bad ban tei ïa ka. Yn ym lah ban don ka jingieid ïa la ka Ri bad ka Jaitbynriew khlem ka jingieid ïa la ka ïing bad ka longïing. Ha kajuh ka rukom, ym lah ban don ka jingieid ïa la ka ïing ka sem khlem ka jingieid ïa la ka Jaitbynriew bad ïa la ka Ri. Kine baroh ar ki ïa ïaid ryngkat ryngkat namar ba ki dei ki juh kiei kiei, kiba mih na kajuh ka sap tynrai jong ka long briew man briew.

121. Ka phang pdeng jong ka jingthoh ka long shaphang kaei?

a) Ka jingieit para briew.

b) Ka jingieit Ri.

c) Ka jingieit ïa ka Jaitbynriew.

d) Ka jingieit ïa ka Ri bad ka Jaitbynriew.

122. Kat kum ka jingthoh, ka jingieit Ri –

a) Ka ïa ryngkat bad ka jingieit ïa ka malade.

b) Ka kham palat ban ïa ka jingieit ïa ka malade.

c) Ka kham duna ban ïa ka jingieid ïa ka malade.

d) Kam don jingïasnoh bad ka jingieid ïa ka malade.

123. Ha ka jingïarap lem iwei ïa iwei pat,

a) Dei ban ap ynda la don ba ong.

b) Dei ban leh ynda la kham ïa don lang.

c) Dei ban sdang shim jingkitkhlieh na lade.

d) Dei ban leh ynda la ïoh hukum.

124. Ban pyrkhat ba lah ban don ki khep ba ka kham dei ban pyrkhat ïa ka jingbit jingbiang jong kiwei pat ban ïa kaba pyrkhat ïa la ka jong ka jingbit, ka long ka rukom pyrkhat-

a) Kaba khim jingmut

b) Kaba jyndong

c) Ka bym pat rangbah

d) Kaba pyni ïa ka jingrangbah jingmut

125. Kino na kine ki kyntien ba la pyndonkam lang ha ka jingthoh ki bym dei ki ktien kynnoh?

a) Ka ïing, ka sem

b) Ka doh, ka snam

c) Ka Ri, ka Jaitbynriew

d) Long briew, man briew

Ka Jingbthah: Pule ïa kane ka poim harum bad sa jubab ïa ki jingkylli kiba bud (naduh 126 hauh 130) da kaba buh shade mark ïa ka jubab kaba dei na ki saw tylli ki jubab ba la ai.

Ki lum ki wah ki sawa shaw,
Da ki jingpah jingput ba syiang;
Na shapoh khlaw ki dieng ki maw,
Ngam tip kiei? Ka mon ka diang.
Ki tem ki put ki rwai ki siaw,
Katno sngewthiang ban sngap ïa ki;
Teng teng ki shkor ki thap kyllut,
Shaei don pat ym lah ïohi.

126. Ha kane ka poim don katno jur ki kyntien kynnoh?

a) 4   b) 5
c) 6   d) 7

127. Ka jingsawa ba u myllung u ïohsngew ka dei ka jingsawa jong –
a) Ka jingpah jong ki sim bad ki khniang
b) Ka jingsawa ka um bad ka lyer
c) Ki jingthaw ba im bad ba khih ka mariang
d) Ki dieng ki siej ha ka por jur lyer

128. Haba ong 'ki tem' ki put u myllung u-
a) Ïohsngew ba don ba tem shisha
b) Ïohi ba don ba put shisha
c) Lap ba don kiba put bad don kiba tem
d) Shu ring dur ha ka jingmut

129. Ka kyntien ' thap' hangne ka mut-
a) Shah thap
b) Sngew
c) Lah jan
d) Ym ïohsngew shuh

130. Haba ong 'ka mon ka diang' hangne ka mut-
a) Na shatei bad na shathie
b) Ha ka lynti ïaid u myllung
c) Na ki arliang ka surok rong
d) Na mihngi bad na sepngi

Jingbthah: Ha kawei pa kawei ka jingong(statement) la don lypa ïa ki jubab ,namarkata pule bniah ïa kawei pa kawei ka jingong nangta tik ïa ka jubab kaba phi sngew ïahap eh.

131. Haba kren, u nongkren u dei ban –

i) Kren beit ïa ka Ktien khlem jingthut

ii) Nang ban kren ban khana

iii) Kren katkum ka phang

iv) Kren katkum ki khep ne jaka

Kano na kitei kiba la ai haneng phi sngew kaba dei eh?

a) (i) ,(iii) bad (iv)

b) (ii) bad (iii)

c) (i), (iii) bad (iv)

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

132. Haba pule, ki khynnah ki dei ban nang ban pule

a) pule shaid shaid khlem jingthut

b) pule ban ïoh ïa ka jingsngewthuh

c) pule khlem thut, ban ïoh ïa ka jingsngewthuh bad ban sngewtynnat ban pule

d) Baroh kitei kim dei

Ka Jingbthah: Jubab ïa ki jingkylli jingtbit ha kaba pyndonkam ïa ka ktien (naduh 133 hauh 135) da kaba buh shade mark ïa ka jubab kaba dei na ki saw tylli ki jubab ba la ai:

133. Ha ka jingpynbna kaba don ha khmat ka klinik u doktor la thoh, "Ha ki nongthiah pang, I doktor in ym peit nongpang mynta ka sngi"; ka jingbakla ka dei ha ka kyntien kaba katno hapoh inverted koma

a) 10   b) 11
c) 6   d) 3

134. Haba thoh shithi ophis shano shano, ka rukom khublei (salutation) ka dei ban long kat kum-

a) Ka jingïadei ba ha ïing ha sem

b) Ka mon laitluid

c) Ka jingïadei briew

d) Ka jingïadei kyrdan

135. Ha kano na kine ki kyntien ka don ka jingbakla ha ka rukom pynïasnoh ne pynïakhlad kyntien:

a) Ai um   b) Ïa lade
c) Sam um   d) Bamja

136. Ka Kong B ka kwah ban hikai ïa ka lynnong 'Ka Daïalok' na ka bynta ki khynnah klas II .Kano na kine ki rukom hikai kiba ïahap ban pynïoh ïa ka jingsngewtynnat jong ki khynnah?

a) Kan pule ïa ka lynnong

b) Kan batai bad ïathuh khana shaphang ka lynnong

c) Kan jied ar ngut ki khynnah ban ïashim bynta ha ka jingïalehkai shaphang ka lynnong

d) Kan phah pule ïa ka ha ki khynnah

137. Don katno tylli ki rukom pynkhih jingmut ha ka jinghikai ïa ka ktien?

a) Don tang kawei; da kaba kylli jingkylli

b) Don ar; da kaba kylli jingkylli bad thoh

c) Don lai, da kaba kylli jingkylli ai jingkam bad iathuh khana lyngkot

d) Don saw tylli; kaba thoh, kaba kylli jingkylli, kaba pynrwai bad kaba iathuh khana

138. Haba hikai ia kano kano ka jingrwai u nonghikai nyngkong eh u dei ban

a) Pule nongmuna

b) Ktik jingmut

c) Phah pule jam ia ki khynnah

d) Pyni da ka nuksa

139. Haba hikai 'Rapid Reader' u nonghikai un pyniaid ryntih ïa ka rukom hikai kumne –

i) Pynshai ïa ka jingmut jong ki kyntien ba kham eh

ii) Lam jingmut na khmat

iii) Shna jingkylli

iv) Sngap ïa ki jingkylli na ki khynnah

a) (i),(iii),(ii),(iv)   b) (ii),(i),(iii),(iv)
c) (iv),(iii),(i),(ii)   d) (ii),(iii),(i),(iv)

140. Ki khynnah ki la roi ha ka jingtbit jong ka ktien lada

a) Ki ioh mark shibun/nang ban thoh

b) Ki lah ban pule lyndet

c) Ban jubab ia kaba kylli u nonghikai

d) Ki nang ban pyndonkam ia ka ktien kat kum ki khep ha ka jingim ba man ka sngi

Ka Jingbthah: Jubab ïa ki jingkylli kiba ïa snoh bad ki sur sawa (phonetics) (naduh 141 hauh 145) da kaba buh shade mark ïa ka jubab kaba dei na ki saw tylli ki jubab ba la ai:

141. Ha ka kyntien 'Sadhai' u ei u sawa uba don hapdeng
a) |d| b) |h|
c) |a| d) |d^h|

142. Ka sur sawa jong u 'y' ha ka kyntien 'kynmaw' ka dei ïa kaba la pynmih ha-
a) Ki rymmiang shyntur (Bilabial)
b) Ki bniat (dental)
c) Pdeng ka shyntur (Alveolar)
d) Shadien ka shyntur (Palatal)

143. Haba pynmih ïa u sawa_____ ha ka Ktien Khasi, ngi ïoh sngew ba i tduh thylliej i tied ïa ki doh bniat haba kynnoh ïa u sawa:
a) d   b) m
c) k   d) ng

144. Kawei na ki kyndon kiba ka ktien pdeng ka dei ban don ki long –
a) Ka jingjied ba shu jia ryngkhat
b) Ka jingroi ha ka jingtip
c) Kaba da jied kyrpang
d) Ba pyndonkam ïa ka kot jong kiwei

145. Kano na kine harum kam dei ka kynnoh pyndait ktien kaba na khmat (prefix)?
a) Pyn-   b) Kyn-
c) Syn -   d) Byn-

146. Khublei! Ngin ïashem pat!. Kane ka jait jingkren ka hap ha ka bynta jong ka jingkren kaba ngi tip kum ka:
a) Konjongshon
b) Interjekshon
c) Priposishon
d) Baroh kitei kim dei

147. *Mynhyndai* ki juh ïalehthma da u sum bad da ka wait. Ka kyntien '*mynhyndaï*' hangne ka ïeng kum ka:
a) Verb   b) Adverb
c) Adjective   d) Baroh kitei kim dei

148. Ia ka senten la pynlong da ki
a) Kyntien
b) Klass kyntien
c) Da ki sawa jong ki kyntien
d) Baroh kiba la kdew haneng

149. 'Pynhiar synjat' ka mut-
a) Ai jingbthah
b) Ïakut lypa
c) Kaba ïateh ktien shong-kurim
d) Ai jingmut lypa

150. Ka ktien kynnoh jong ka kyntien Dum ka dei
a) Ngaiñ   b) Phngaiñ
c) Rang   d) Maswa

Sing·anirangna on·sogiminrangoniko kragipa aganchakanirangko basee

121. Ku·sikko skie ra·anio badita ming mongsongbate a·bachenggipa changa sapanirang (basic learning skills) donga? On·sogiminoniko sandibo:
a) Ming 5.   b) Ming 6.
c) Ming 3   d) Ming 4.

122. Skigipani skimitingo bi·sani knatime u·i-ma·sirikna man·aniara badia skill-o ga·akea? On·sogiminoniko sandibo:
a) Reading skill
b) Speaking skill
c) Listening skill
d) Gimikan ongja.

123. Skigipani sing·anina bi·sani chanchiatangko name tik ong·e aganchakna changaniara badia skill-o ga·akea? On·sogiminoniko sandibo:
a) Writing   b) Listening
c) Speaking   d) Reading

124. Klas-o bi·sa aganchakna aro senaba changode, ua bi·sara mai mai skill-rangko man·aha?On·sogiminoniko sandibo:
a) Reading aro listening
b) Listening aro speaking
c) Speaking aro writing
d)Janapgiminoni gimikan ong·ja.

sing·ani mingprakna ge·prak *shade mark* ka·e mesokbo:

125. Skill-rangko sulsul donode indake ong·genchim:
a) Reading, Speaking, Listening aro Writing.
b) Listening, Reading, Speaking aro Writing
c) Listening, Speaking, Reading aro Writing
d) Speaking, Listening, Reading aro Writing.

126. Maikai skigipa bi·sarangko aganna changa-sapataniko (speaking skill) bariatgen? On·sogiminoniko sandibo:
a) Klas-o jeni gimin skiaha uko seatanichi (Class work)
b) Mingatako sesoatanichi (Dictation)
c) Bi·sa skarang baksa agangrikatanichi (Conversation)
d) Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·ja.

127. "Matburingrang" lessonko bi·sarangna skigipani poraie mesokania (model reading) on·sogiminoni badiagipa poraiani rokom-o ga·aka?
a) Gam·e poraiani (loud reading)
b) Gam·atgija poraiani (silent reading)
c) Minggnion
d) Gimikon ga·akja.

128. Ka·mao on·sogiminrangoni mai mai dakatanirangko on·achi (activities) bi·sarangni sena-jotna changaniko bariatgen?
a) Chitti seaniko skianichi
b) Paragraph sena skianichi
c) Mingako seatanichi (Dictation) aro sena ranta ka·anichi (hand writing)
d) Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·aia.

129. "Sal aro Jajong" lesssonko skina ka·mao donsogiminrangoni badia skiao jakkalgni bosturangko (teaching aids) jakkale skina man·jawa?
a) Flash Card
b) Flannel Board
c) Chart aro model
d) Realia.

130. Bi·sarangna poedoko mingachi listening skillko bariatna "Do·rong" poedoko skiengon, on·sogiminoni badiako skang dakchengna nanga?
a) Choral Recitation
b) Model Recitation
c) Choral repetition
d) Gimikkon dakchengna nangaia.

131. Listening skillko bariatna, ka·mao segiminoniko badiako jakkale na·a conversationko dakdilgen?
a) Video clipko mesokachi
b) Bi·sarangoniko seoke agangrikatachi
c) Skigipa bi·sarang baksa agangrikachi
d) Janapgimin pilakkon nangchongmota.

132. "Menggo Manggni aro Makkre" ia lessonko bi·sarangna golpo aganachi skina skang mai tarisamsoaniko dakgen?

a) Bi·sarangni gisikko skigni bakona salbana sing·anirangko skang simsake tarie ra·chenggen.
b) Outlinerangko bikotgen.
c) Golponi kri bosturangko (aids) am·sandie donchenggen
d) Iarang pilakkon nangtelaia.

133. "Se·el aro Mes Bi·sa" ia golpoko klas-o dakmesokatanichi ka·mao sesogiminoniko badiako bi·sarangna ra·bana man·a?
a)Dakmesokengggipa bi·sarangna ka·donganiko
b)Dakmesokengggipa bi·sarangna aganna sapaniko
c) Dakmesokaniko nienggipa bi·sa skarangnaba an·saoe skie ra·aniko
d) Janapgimin pilakko

134. "Daud aro Goliat" golpoko role play-o bi·sarangna klas-o skina man·a. Iano role-play ine aganode janapgiminoni badiako miksonga?
a) Daud aro Goliat gita daksningatani
b) Daud maikai Goliatko so·otaha ua obosta ba kamko daksningatani
c) A aro B-o janapgipa minggnian ong·aia.
d) Janapgiminrangoni gimikan ong·ja.

135. Dol dake Klas-o agangrikataniko (Dialogue) dakatanichi mongsongbate ka·mao janapgipako ra·baa.
a) Aganna sapani aro ka·donganiko
b) Kratcha·ani aro dukniko
c) Bi·saskarangko man·dikataniko
d) Simsakani aro kenaniko

136. "Bi·sani Mangsonga" poedoko bi·sarangna mingmesokaniko (model

recitation) dakon iarangoni badiako nangbata?

a) Kraa gita modulation aro intonationko jakkalani

b) Ka·sirokrok indiba ka·sinbee mingna nanga

c) Poedoni kri ma·rap ma·rap knatoe sul sale, nanga gita il·eng siksake

d) A aro C-o janapgipa minggnian dontelna nanga.

137. Poraina changat-sapataniko (reading skill) bi·sarango bariatna iako dakna nanga.

a) Gam·e poraiani (Loud reading)

b) Gam·atgija poraiani (silent reading)

c) Ia minggnikon nanga.

d) Ia minggnikon nangja.

138. Gam·e poraianiara (loud reading) on·sogiminoni badia bi·sarangni changa-sapaniko ra·bana man·a.

a) Gam·ataniko (pronunciation)

b) Rongtale/ srange gam·ataniko (enunciation)

c) Ku·rangni tang·ona tang·doa baksa miksongani kri parakjojolna changaniko (intonation & expression)

d) Iarang pilakkon ra·bana man·a.

139. "Ripeng Chong·mot" poedoko gam·atgija jrip jrip poraiaton, skigipa bi·sarangko on·sogiminoniko mai maiko dakna on·na nangja?

a) Ku·misichi gam·ate poraiako

b) Ku·chil moate gam·atgija poraiako

c) Il·engsiksake aro agre bamgope jripjrip poraiako

d) Janapgimin pilakkon dakna on·na nangja.

140. Noksako nie bi·sani poraina man·ania (picture reading) iarangoni

badia changa-sapaniko (skill/ ability) bariata?

a) Noksako ku·rang baksa nangrimatna man·aniko (Auditory-visual relation)

b) Jakasioni jakraona nibewale poraianiko (directionality)

c) Oikorni bimangni kri dingtanggrikatna man·aniko (Visual discrimination)

d) Bi·sani ki·tapko badale poraina sapaniko (book handling)

141. Bi·sarangna chitti seaniko skion iarangoni badiako skang skichenggen?

a) Maikai janapna nanga(How to address)

b) Chittini katta ja·pangko (Heading)

c) Maikai chitti seako bon·atna nanga (How to end).

d) Jeoni a·bachengoba ong·aia

142. Klas-III ba klas-IV-o poraigipa bi·sarangna paragraph sena ge·eton badiako skang dakchenggen?

a) Chanchichengna ge·etgen aro noksako mesokgen.

b) Noksako mesokchenggen, ja·mano noksani gimin chanchie sechina ge·etgen.

c) Sechengna ge·etgen, uni ja·mano noksako mesokgen.

d) A aro B-o segipako skang dakatchenggen.

143. Full stop-ni chinko iarangoni badia sentencerangni bon·ao on·na nanga ine na·a skigenchim?

a) Sing·ani sentenceni bon·ao (interrogative sentence)

b) Parakani ba Janapani sentence-ni bon·ao (Declarative/ Assertive)

c) Aiao Inmanani (Exclamatory)

d) Ge·etani sentence-ni bon·ao (Imperative) aro B-o janapgipa sentenceni bon·ao

144. Dal·gipa oikkorko badia biaprango jakkalna nanga ine na·a bi·sarangna skigenchim?
a) Sentenceni skanggipa kattani oikor-o
b) Proper Noun-ni skanggipa oikor-o
c) Mongsonggipa kattarangni skanggipa oikor-o
d) Katta bichongni skanggipa oikor-o, un baksana A, B aro C-o janapgipao

145. Noksa salachi (picture composition)bi·sarangni changteaniko (creativity) bikotna na·a mai dakatanirangko on·genchim?
a) Noksa salna ge·etgenchim
b) Skanggipa an·tang sale mesokchenggenchim
c) Jeni gimin salatnasia, uni katta bichongko see mesokchenggen.
d) B aro C-ko dakmano, chanchie salna ge·etgen aro noksani kri kattarangko ka·mao sena ge·etgenchim.

146. Knatimna changanichi bi·sarang iani dingtanggrikaniko u·ina man·a.
a) Gam·ani dingtanggrikani
b) Spellingni dingtangani
c) Miksongani dingtangani

d) Kosako janapa gimikon

147. Aganna changani bi·sarangko iako namatna dakchaka
a) Kattako tik ong·e aro rongtale gam·atna
b) Katta man·dapatna
c) Me·sue golpo aganna
d) Spellingko namdapatna

148. Noksako nie golpo seanichi bi·sarang
a) An·senganiko man·a
b) Spellingko namatna man·a
c) Seaniko ta·rakbata
d) Chanchibewale banaie sena change

149. Bi·sarangna klas-o skianio maina skiao jakkalgni bosturangko (teaching aids) jakkala?
a) Skianiko ga·sudapatna
b) Skianiko taldapatna
c) Bi·sarangko gisiko nangatna
d) Kosako janapa gimikan onga

150. "Peru aro Draka Bite" lessonko skiengmitingo bi·sarangko gisik nange knatimatna ka·mao on·sogiminrangoni badiako jakkaljawachim?
a) Golpo agananiko
b) Noksarangko mesokaniko
c) Modulation, intonation aro gestureko
d) Noksa salataniko

LANGUAGE I

ASSAMESE

(OPTIONAL)

MARKS - 30

তলৰ প্ৰতিটো প্ৰশ্নৰ চাৰিটাকৈ বিকল্প উত্তৰ দিয়া আছে। তাৰ পৰা আটাইতকৈ উপযুক্ত উত্তৰটো চিহ্নিত কৰি প্ৰতিটো প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া। প্ৰতিটো প্ৰশ্ন বাধ্যতামূলক।

(প্ৰথম গোট)

121. পৃথিবীৰ সৰ্ববৃহৎ ভাষাপৰিয়ালটো হ'ল-

a) ভাৰত ইউৰোপীয়   b) ইটালীয়

c) ভাৰতীয়-আৰ্য্য   d) তিব্বতী

122. নাগামিজ ভাষাটো কোনখন ৰাজ্যত ব্যৱহাৰ হয় ?

a) মেঘালয়   b) ত্ৰিপুৰা

c) নাগালেণ্ড   d) মিজোৰাম

123. ভাৰতীয় আৰ্য্যভাষাৰ প্ৰধান ভাগ হল-

a) ২টা   b) ৩টা

c) ৬টা   d) ১০টা

124. বৌদ্ধ সাহিত্যসমূহ ৰচনা হৈছিল-

a) বঙালী ভাষাত   b) অপভ্ৰংশ ভাষাত

c) পালি ভাষাত   d) গ্ৰীক ভাষাত

125. শংকৰদেৱে প্ৰৱৰ্তন কৰা ধৰ্মটোৰ নাম কি ?

a) নৱবৈষ্ণৱ ধৰ্ম   b) শৈৱ ধৰ্ম

c) শাক্ত ধৰ্ম   d) ইছলাম ধৰ্ম

(দ্বিতীয় গোট)

126. কোনে প্ৰথমে ৰামায়ণ অসমীয়ালৈ অনুবাদ কৰে ?

a) ৰামসৰস্বতীয়ে   b) শ্ৰীমন্ত শংকৰদেৱে

c) মাধৱ কন্দলীয়ে   d) হেম সৰস্বতীয়ে

127. প্ৰাচীন অসমীয়া কবিসকলৰ সকলোতকৈ সৰহ সংখ্যক পদ ৰচনা কৰি গৈছে –

a) ৰামসৰস্বতীয়ে   b) শ্ৰীমন্ত শংকৰদেৱে

c) মাধৱদেৱে   d) ৰত্নাকৰ কন্দলীয়ে

128. শ্ৰীমন্ত শংকৰদেৱৰ প্ৰথম কাব্যখন হৈছে-

a) হৰিশ্চন্দ্ৰ উপাখ্যান

b) ৰুক্মিণী হৰণ

c) বলিছলন

d) অজামিল উপাখ্যান

129. কোনে মাধৱদেৱৰ নামঘোষাক মহাপ্ৰস্থানিক গীত বুলি আখ্যা দিছে ?

a) ড° বিৰিঞ্চিকুমাৰ বৰুৱাই

b) ড° সূৰ্যকুমাৰ ভূঞাই

c) ড° বাণীকান্ত কাকতিদেৰে

d) ড° সত্যেন্দ্ৰনাথ শৰ্মাই

130. মাধৱদেৱে ৰচনা কৰা ভটিমাটো হৈছে

a) নাট ভটিমা
b) দেৱ ভটিমা

c) ৰাজ ভটিমা
d) গুৰু ভটিমা

131. জোনাকীৰ প্ৰথম সম্পাদক আছিল ।

a) লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা

b) চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালা

c) হেমচন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী

d) পদ্মনাথ গোহাঞিঞ্চি বৰুৱা

132. চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালাৰ এখন কবিতা পুথি হ'ল-

a) সাগৰ দেখিছা
b) প্ৰতিমা

c) তুমি
d) সাদৰী

133. 'অলকানন্দা' পুথিখনৰ ৰচক-

a) হেম বৰুৱা
b) অমূল্য বৰুৱা

c) নলিনীবালা দেৱী
d) ৰাম গগ

134. অসমীয়া চুটি গল্পৰ জনক বুলি কাক কোৱা হয় ?

a) হেমচন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামীক

b) চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালাক

c) লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱাক

d) পদ্মনাথ গোহাঞিঞ্চি বৰুৱাক

135. জ্যোতিপ্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালাৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ নাটকখন হ'ল-

a) লভিতা
b) নিমাতী কইনা

c) ৰূপালীম
d) কাৰেঙৰ লিগিৰি

136. উচ্চাৰণ অনুসৰি অসমীয়া ভাষাত বিশিষ্ট স্বৰধ্বনিৰ সংখ্যা মুঠতে-

a) আঠোটা
b) নটা

c) দহোটা
d) এঘাৰটা

137. ষত্ববিধি অনুসৰি ঋ-কাৰৰ পিছত থকা 'স' কিহলৈ পৰিবৰ্তিত হয়-

a) ক্ষ
b) ষ

c) শ
d) স

138. অসমীয়া ভাষাত সন্ধি কেইপ্ৰকাৰৰ

a) তিনি
b) পাঁচ

c) ছয়
d) আঠ

139. অসমীয়া ভাষাত লিঙ্গভেদ কৰা হয়-

a) প্ৰাণীবাচক শব্দৰ

b) কেৱল পুংলিঙ্গবাচক শব্দৰ

c) কেৱল স্ত্ৰীলিঙ্গবাচক শব্দৰ

d) অপ্ৰাণীবাচক শব্দৰ

140. অসমীয়া ভাষাত একবচনৰপৰা বহুবচনলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ কৰাৰ এটা প্ৰক্ৰিয়া হ'ল-

a) বহুবচনবাচক প্ৰত্যয় যোগ কৰি

b) লিঙ্গ পৰিবৰ্তন কৰি

c) কাল পৰিবৰ্তন কৰি

d) উপসৰ্গ যোগ কৰি

141. স্বৰ সন্ধিৰ এটি উদাহৰণ হ'ল-

a) দিক + অন্ত = দিগন্ত

b) নীল + আচল = নীলাচল

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C-I

c) সৎ + জন = সজ্জন

d) উৎ + ছেদ = উচ্ছেদ

142. বিসর্গৰ পাছত ট বা ঠ থাকিলে বিসর্গৰ ঠাইত হ'ব-

a) স

b) ষ

c) শ

d) ক্ষ

143. চ বা ছ-ৰ আগত বিসর্গ থাকিলে বিসর্গৰ ঠাইত হ'ব-

a) শ

b) ষ

c) স

d) হ

144. অ বা আ-ৰ পিছত অ বা আ থাকিলে দুয়ো মিলি হয়-

a) ই-কাৰ

b) উ-কাৰ

c) আ-কাৰ

d) এ-কাৰ

145. কিছু পৰিমাণে বহল অথচ চেপেটা বস্তুক নিৰ্দিষ্ট কৰি বুজাবলৈ কোনটো প্রত্যয় ব্যৱহাৰ হয়?

a) কোছা

b) খনী

c) টি

d) জনী

(চতুর্থ গোট)

146. অসমীয়া ভাষাত থকা বিদেশী শব্দ দেখা যায়-

a) পার্চী, আৰবী

b) পাকিস্তানী

c) বাংলাদেশী

d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

147. ষষ্ঠ শ্রেণীৰ মাতৃভাষাৰ পাঠ্যক্রমত থাকিব লাগে-

a) চিন্তামূলক আৰু কাল্পনিক ৰচনা

b) বানান শিকাৰ আগ্রহ

c) লিখাৰ কৌশল

d) সাৰাংশ লিখন

148. মাতৃভাষা শিক্ষাদান কৰাৰ এটা উদ্দেশ্য হ'ল-

a) পঢ়াৰ প্রতি আগ্রহ জন্মোৱা

b) ব্যক্তিত্ব বিকাশ

c) আবেগিক কৰি তোলা

d) মাতৃভাৰ বিনিময় কৰা

149. অসম মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা পৰিষদে অনুমোদন কৰা এখন দ্রুত পঠনৰ পুথি হ'ল-

a) গালিভাৰ

b) আদর্শ পাঠ

c) ৰচনা বিচিত্রা

d) অসমৰ ভাষা

150. তলৰ কোনটো শ্রেণীকোঠাৰ শিক্ষনীয় উপকৰণ নহয়-

a) চক পেঞ্চিল

b) মানচিত্র

c) গোলক

d) অভিজ্ঞতা

121. বাংলা ভাষায় মোট স্বরবর্ণ কয়টি ?

a) এগারো

b) একান্ন

c) নয়

d) পঁয়ত্রিশটি

122. অ, ই, উ, ঋ এই বর্ণগুলি কিরূপ স্বরকে বোঝায় ?

a) হ্রস্বস্বর

b) যৌগিক স্বর

c) দীর্ঘস্বর

d) হ্রস্বস্বর

123. একটি বা একাধিক বর্ণ মিলিত হয়ে যখন কোনো অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তখন তাকে আমরা কী বলি ?

a) শব্দ

b) বাক্য

c) উক্তি

d) ধ্বনি

124. যে বর্ণ অন্য বর্ণের সাহায্য ছাড়া উচ্চারিত হয় না তাকে কী বলে ?

a) স্পর্শবর্ণ

b) অন্তঃস্থবর্ণ

c) ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ

d) অঘোষ বর্ণ

125. শ, ষ, স, হ, এই চারটি বর্ণকে কী বলে?

a) কণ্ঠ্যবর্ণ

b) স্পর্শবর্ণ

c) ঘোষবর্ণ

d) উষ্মবর্ণ

126. বর্গের প্রথম ও তৃতীয় বর্ণ, যেগুলি উচ্চারণে নিঃশ্বাসের মৃদুতা থাকে, সেগুলি কিরূপ বর্ণ ?

a) মহাপ্রাণ বর্ণ

b) অল্পপ্রাণ বর্ণ

c) ঘোষ বর্ণ

d) নাসিক্য বর্ণ

127. 'উত্তমর্ণ' –শব্দটির সন্ধি বিচ্ছেদ করঃ (সঠিক বিচ্ছেদটি বেছেনাও)

a) উত্তম + ঋণ

b) উত্ত + মর্ণ

c) উত্তম + অর্ণ

d) উঃ + তমর্ণ

128. 'মাতৃ + উপদেশ' বর্ণগুলিকে সন্ধিবদ্ধ কর (সঠিক শব্দ চিহ্নিত কর)

a) মাত্রিদেশ

b) মাত্রুপদেশ

c) মাতৃউপদেশ

d) মাত্রি উপদেশ

129. বাংলা ভাষায় সন্ধিকে মোট কয়টি ভাগে বিভক্ত করা হয়েছে ?

a) দুইটি

b) চারটি

c) তিনটি

d) পাঁচটি

130. বাংলা ব্যাকরণ অনুযায়ী মূল পদ কয়টি?

a) ছয়টি

b) চারটি

c) আটটি

d) পাঁচটি

131. বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত প্রতিটি শব্দকে কী বলা হয় ?

a) ধ্বনি

b) বর্ণ

c) পদ   d) চিহ্ন

132. কোন্ পদের কখনও কোনোরূপ পরিবর্তন হয় না ?

a) বিশেষ্যের বিশেষণ   b) অব্যয়

c) সর্বনাম   d) বিশেষণ

133. "ঝম্ ঝম্ করে বৃষ্টি পড়ছিল- রেখাঙ্কিত শব্দগুলি কোন পদ বোঝায় ?

a) নাম পদ   b) অব্যয়পদ

c) ক্রিয়াপদ   d) সর্বনাম পদ

134. 'দাতা' শব্দটির উপযুক্ত বিপরীত শব্দ কোনটি ?

a) দাতৃ   b) দেয়

c) গ্রহীতা   d) দাতব্য

135. নীরস বিষয়কেও ------------- করতে হবে ।

শূন্যস্থানে কোন্ বিপরীত শব্দটি বসবে ?

a) বিরস   b) সাহস

c) সরস   d) রসহীন

136. যে সকল শব্দ স্ত্রী ও পুরুষ উভয়কেই বোঝায় তাদেরকে কি বলে ?

a) নিত্যস্ত্রীলিঙ্গ   b) উভয়লিঙ্গ

c) ক্লীবলিঙ্গ   d) মধ্যম লিঙ্গ

137. যারদ্বারা বিশেষ্য ও সর্বনামের সংখ্যা প্রকাশপায়, তাকে কী বলে ?

a) বচন   b) লিঙ্গ

c) বিভক্তি   d) কারক

138. আকাশে 'নক্ষত্রপুঞ্জ' শোভা পাচ্ছে, রেখাঙ্কিত শব্দটি কোন্ বচন ?

a) একবচন   b) বহুবচন

c) দ্বিবচন   d) ত্রিবচন

139. 'সৈনিক' কোন্ লিঙ্গ ?

a) পুংলিঙ্গ   b) স্ত্রীলিঙ্গ

c) উভয়লিঙ্গ   d) ক্লীবলিঙ্গ

140. 'কৃশানু' শব্দটির সঠিক সমার্থক শব্দ কোনটি ?

a) সূর্য্য   b) জল

c) অগ্নি   d) বায়ু

141. "কুঞ্জে কুঞ্জে গাহে বিহঙ্গ" - রেখাঙ্কিত শব্দটির উপযুক্ত সমার্থক শব্দ চিহ্নিত কর। ·

a) কান্তা   b) ধেনু

c) পাখি   d) নন্দিনী

142. নীচে দেওয়া শব্দগুলোর একটিকে সমার্থক শব্দ ভুল দেওয়া আছে, ভুল খুঁজে চিহ্নিত কর ।

a) ফুল – কুসুম, পুষ্প

b) চন্দ্র – নিশাকর, মৃগাঙ্ক

c) কন্যা – সুরধনী, জাহ্নবী

d) ঈশ্বর – বিধাতা, বিধি

143. "সোনার তরী" কাব্যগ্রন্থের রচয়িতা কে?

a) কিশোর কবি সুকান্ত

b) মাইকেল মধুসূদন

c) কবিগুরু রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

d) সত্যেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত

144. বাংলা 'বর্ণপরিচয়' কার লিখা ?

a) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

b) ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র বিদ্যাসাগর

c) ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র গুপ্ত

d) নবীনচন্দ্র

145. বিশ্বকবি রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর কত সালে নোবেল পুরস্কার পেয়েছিলেন ?

a) ১৯০৫ সালে   b) ১৯৫১ সালে

c) ১৯১৩ সালে   d) ১৯৬১ সালে

146. বাংলা সাহিত্যের চিরকালীন সম্পদ 'হ য ব র ল' কার লিখা ?

a) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর   b) যোগীন্দ্রনাথ

c) সুকুমার রায়   d) সুকান্ত ভট্টাচার্য্য

147. ছোটদের কবিতা পড়ানোর সময়, শিক্ষক কোন্ পদ্ধতিটি অবলম্বন করবেন ?

a) শিক্ষক ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের বলবেন কবিতাটি পড়তে

b) শিক্ষক নিজেই কবিতাটি পড়ে বুঝিয়ে দেবেন

c) শিক্ষক ছবি দেখিয়ে, গান গেয়ে কবিতাটি আবৃত্তি করবেন

d) এর একটিও শিক্ষকের করা উচিত নয়

148. মানব শিশুর সর্বাঙ্গীন বিকাশের কোন স্তরে শিক্ষার গতি সবচেয়ে বেশী হয় ?

a) কৈশোরে

b) বাল্যকালের গুরুতে

c) বাল্যকালের শেষদিকে

d) শৈশবে

149. শিশুমনের বোধশক্তি ও ধারণাশক্তিকে একজন শিক্ষক অতিসহজে, অল্প সময়ে কিভাবে জাগাতে পারেন ?

a) মাতৃভাষার মাধ্যমে শিশুর মনোভাব আদান প্রদান করে

b) শিশুকে কড়া শাসন করে

c) শিশুটিকে শ্রেণীকক্ষের এককোণে বসিয়ে রেখে

d) শিশুটিকে বাড়তি মরের কাজ করতে দিয়ে

150. 'ব্যাকরণ' পড়াবার সময় ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের বিষয়বস্তু ভালোভাবে বোঝানোর জন্য আপনি কোন্ পথটি বেছে নেবেন ?

a) ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের মনোযোগ সহকারে শুনতে বলবেন

b) ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের মধ্যে প্রতিযোগীতার ব্যবস্থা করবেন

c) তাদের মনোযোগ কাড়ার জন্য কঠোর শাসন করবেন

d) শ্রেণীকক্ষে, চার্ট পেপারে ছবি এঁকে কিংবা অন্যান্য শিক্ষণ সামগ্রীর সাহায্যে বিষয়টি বোঝাবার চেষ্টা করবেন

121. 'बुद्धिमान हंस' के लेखक कौन हैं?
a) प्रेमचंद
b) शिवकुमार
c) महात्मा गांधी
d) धर्मपाल शास्त्री

122. 'बुद्धिमान हंस' किस प्रकार की रचना है?
a) कविता
b) निबंध
c) कहानी
d) नाटक

123. 'मेरा विद्यार्थी जीवन' किस प्रकार की रचना है?
a) कविता
b) निबंध
c) कहानी
d) नाटक

124. 'मैं हाईस्कूल में साधारण विद्यार्थी माना जाता था' – यह किसका कथन है?
a) प्रेमचंद
b) रामचंद्र शुक्ल
c) पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू
d) महात्मा गाँधी

125. गाँधी जी के विद्यालय में संस्कृत विषय – कक्षा से शुरू होता है।
a) चौथी
b) पाँचवीं
c) छठी
d) सातवीं

126. गाँधी जी के विद्यालय के संस्कृत अध्यापक का नाम क्या है?
a) जयशंकर पाण्डेय
b) गणेश पाण्डेय
c) कृपाशंकर पाण्डेय
d) कृष्ण पाण्डेय

127. ''जब सुबह बहेलिया आए तो तुम सब ऐसे दिखाना जैसे कि मर चुके हो और बिलकुल चुपचाप पड़े रहना।'' यह किसका कथन है?
a) बूढ़े हंस का
b) हंसों के झुंड का
c) शिकारी का
d) कौआ का

128. बुधिमान हंस कौन है?
a) हंस का बच्चा
b) हंस की माँ
c) बूढ़ा हंस
d) छोटा हंस

129. ''हाथ हिलाते, – मन मुस्काते, गाते गीत

a) कदम बढ़ाते
b) पाँव बढ़ाते
c) आगे चलते
d) चोटी चढ़ते

130. ''चल मर्दाने सीना ताने'' के कवि कौन हैं?
a) डॉ. हरिवंश राय बच्चन
b) शारदा प्रसाद मिश्र
c) बालकृष्ण राव
d) पंत

131. ''विनती' कविता में बच्चों ने अपने आप को क्या बताया है?
a) बुद्धिमान
b) मासूम
c) प्यारे
d) नादान

132. 'विनती' में बच्चे अपने आप को कौन से राह पर लगाना चाहते हैं?
a) मुशकिल
b) कठिन
c) सही
d) आसान

133. 'चल मर्दाने सीना ताने' में कैसे व्यक्ति को जीत मिलती है?
a) जो मंजिल की ओर चलेग
b) जो पीछे मुड़कर न देखेगा
c) जो परिश्रम करेगा
d) जो न रुकेगा।

134. हंसों का झुंड कहाँ निवास करता था?
a) जंगल
b) पेड़
c) घर
d) बगीचा

135. हेडमास्टर ने उच्ची कक्षाओं के विद्यार्थियों के लिए क्या अनिवार्य कर दिया था?
a) पढ़ना
b) लिखना
c) व्यायाम और खेल
d) समय पर आना

136. निचे दिए गए स्वरों के क्रम को पूरा कीजिए :
अ आ इ –उ ऊ ऋ
a) अं
b) ई
c) ओ
d) अः

137. ट ठ ड ढ के बाद कौन–सा व्यंजन आता है ?

C-I

a) न   b) ण

c) म   d) त्र

138. अध्यापक शब्द में कौन-सी मात्रा का प्रयोग किया गया है ?

a) ी   b) ा

c) ि   d) ो

139. 'छात्र' शब्द का स्त्रीलिंग शब्द कौन-सा है ?

a) छात्रगण   b) छात्र

c) छात्री   d) छात्रा

140. कितने प्रकार के लिंग होते हैं ?

a) एक   b) दो

c) तीन   d) चार

141. शब्दों का वह रूप जिससे एक या अधिक का पता चले, क्या कहलाता है ?

a) पर्यायवाची शब्द   b) विलोम शब्द

c) वचन   d) काल

142. एक से अधिक के लिए शब्द का जो रूप प्रयुक्त होता है, वह क्या कहलाता है ?

a) पर्यायवाची शब्द   b) लिंग

c) काल   d) बहुवचन

143. राम स्कूल जा रहा है – में कौन-से काल का प्रयोग किया गया है ?

a) भूतकाल   b) भविष्य काल

c) वर्तमान काल   d) कोई भी नहीं

144. सीता गाना गा रही थी – में कौन से काल का प्रयोग किया गया है ?

a) भूतकाल   b) भविष्य काल

c) वर्तमान काल   d) कोई भी नहीं

145. 'नरक' शब्द का विलोम क्या है ?

a) पाताल   b) स्वर्ग

c) पृथ्वी   d) भूतल

146. निचे दिए गए विलोम शब्दों को पहचानकर सही उत्तर पर (..) चिहन लगाइए :

a) उत्थान – पतन, स्वतंत्र-परतंत्र, आय – व्यय, कृपण –

उदार

b) जय – पराजय, निरादर – आदर, पाप – पुण्य, आदान – दान

c) चंचल – स्थिर, घरेलू – पालतू, एकता – अनेकता, कायर – वीर

d) हानि – लाभ, चल – अचल, अंधेरा – प्रकाश, आदि – अंत

147. जो शब्द अर्थ की दृष्टि से समान होते हैं उन्हें क्या कहते हैं ?

a) पर्यायवादी   b) विलोम

c) लिंग   d) वचन

148. पर्यायवाची शब्द पहचानिए :

तडाग, तालाब, ताल –

a) सरिता   b) जलाशय

c) नीर   d) सलिल

149. 'स्त्री' का पयार्यवाची शब्द लिखिए :

a) छात्रा   b) बेटी

c) नारी   d) बहन

150. 'आँख' शब्द का पर्यायवाची क्या है ?

a) नयन   b) कान

c) हस्त   d) अश्रु

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121. सुनाइमा कमजोर छात्रले के गर्न सक्दैन ?
a) समूहमा भाग लिन
b) साधारण प्रश्नको उत्तर दिन सक्दैन
c) कठिन प्रश्नको उत्तर दिन्छ
d) पढ़ाइमा बढी ध्यान दिन्छ

122. बालकहरूको बोली कस्तो हुनुपर्छ ?
a) मधुरो
b) तीखो
c) झर्रो
d) मसिनो

123. पढ़्दाखेरि कसरी पढ़्नुपर्छ ?
a) खुब जोडजोडले
b) मध्यम स्वरले
c) मनमनै
d) शब्दमा बल दिएर

124. लेखाइले विद्यार्थीको कस्तो प्रतिभा झल्किन्छ ?
a) कमजोर प्रतिभा
b) सोँच विचारको प्रतिभा
c) जागरूकता
d) उसको प्रतिभा

125. पढाइमा कमजोर बालकको प्रतिभा कस्तो हुन्छ ?
a) अरचनात्मक
b) अक्रियाशील
c) अस्पष्ट
d) सृजनशील

126. सोंचाइमा कमजोर विद्यार्थीको कमजोरी कसरी सुधार्न सकिन्छ ?
a) धेरै गृहकार्य दिएर
b) धेरै प्रश्न सोधेर
c) धेरै लेखन दिएर
d) सृजनात्मक कार्य दिएर

127. भानुभक्त आचार्यको जन्म कहिले भएको थियो ?
a) 13 जुलाई 1812
b) 13 जुलाई 1814
c) 29 जुलाई 1817
d) 29 जुलाई 1871

128. भानुभक्त आचार्यले कसबाट प्रेरणा पाए ?
a) दाउरेबाट
b) हुलीबाट
c) घाँसीबाट
d) भरियाबाट

129. लक्ष्मी प्रसाद देवकोटाको जन्म कहाँ भएको थियो
a) पोखरा
b) बनारस
c) शिलाङ
d) काठमाण्डौ

130. सूर्यविक्रम ज्ञवालीलाई साहित्यकार भन्दा पनि के रूपमा बढी जानिन्छ ?
a) इतिहासकार
b) नाटककार
c) व्याकरणाचार्य
d) गणितज्ञ

131. पारसमणि प्रधानको जन्म कहाँ भएको हो ?
a) कर्सियाङमा
b) कालेबुङमा
c) दार्जिलिङमा
d) डुवर्समा

132. 'सू-ध-पा' भन्नाले कसकसलाई बुझाउँछ ?
a) सूर्यविक्रम ज्ञवाली, पारसमणि प्रधान र धरणीधर शर्मा कोइराला
b) लेखनाथ पौडयाल, लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा र बालकृष्ण सम
c) गुरुप्रसाद मैनाली, रामलाल अधिकारी र पुष्करशमशेर
d) भानुभक्त आचार्य, मोतीराम भट्ट, राजनारायण प्रधान

133. हरिभक्त कटुवालको मृत्यु कहिले भएको थियो ?
a) 10 अक्तोबर 1975
b) 10 दिसंबर 1985
c) 10 सितंबर 1980
d) 10 नवंबर 1970

134. हरिभक्त कटुवालले 'जीवन एक दृष्टि' कवितामा जीवनलाई केसँग तुलना गरेका छन् ?
a) बाइसाइकलको ट्यूबसँग
b) टुटेको चप्पलसँग
c) टुटेको ऐनासँग
d) काटिएको चङ्गासँग

135. कृष्णप्रसाद ज्ञवाली रचित 'शिलाङ' कवितामा केको वर्णन पाइन्छ ?
a) प्रकृतिको वर्णन
b) सामाजिक वर्णन
c) भौगोलिक वर्णन
d) आर्थिक वर्णन

136. स्नेको के पेशा थियो ?
a) जालहारी
b) खेतीवाला
c) गाडी गुडाउने
d) फूलबारी सफागर्ने

137. विन्दु कस्तो स्वभावकी केटी थिई ?
a) शान्त स्वभावकी   b) चन्चले स्वभावकी
c) मुखाले स्वभावकी   d) फरासिलो स्वभावकी

138. विक्रमवीर थापा तलकामध्ये के हुन् ?
a) रिटाएर सैनिक
b) चित्रकार
c) साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार विजेता
d) माथिकामध्ये सबै

139. पारसमणि प्रधानले 'मातृभाषा' निबन्धमा नेपालमा कति थरिका बोली बोलिन्थे भनेका छन् ?
a) एघार   b) बाह्र
c) तेह्र   d) चौध

140. 'बाइबल' लाई नेपाली प्रथमपल्ट अनुवाद कसले गरेका हुन् ?
a) पादरी गङ्गा प्रसाद प्रधान
b) पण्डित राजीवलोचन
c) मिस्टर बेन्स
d) ऐटन साहब

141. विदेशको बासी स्माउ भन्दा आपनो बारीको के मिठो हुन्छ ?
a) सुन्तला   b) नास्पती
c) फर्सी   d) काँक्रा

142. नेपाली भाषी कसका सन्तान हुन् ?
a) आर्यजातिका
b) पूर्वोत्तर भारतका आदिवासीका
c) द्रविड जातिका
d) शैरसेनी परिवारका

143. शिक्षाको सच्चा स्वरूप के हो ?
a) संयम राख्नु   b) सदाचारी हुनु
c) रिसाउनु   d) निर्लोभी हुनु

144. 'भात खाएको ठाउँमा सीता खस्छ' भन्नुको अर्थ के हो ?
a) काम गर्न जन्नुपर्छ
b) उधारो दिए शत्रुता हुन्छ
c) चुप्प लागेर बस्नुपर्छ
d) भुल हुनु स्वाभाविक हो

145. नेपाली भाषामा वर्णहरू कतिवटा छन् ?
a) अडचालीस   b) उन्पचास
c) पचास   d) एकाउन्न

146. नेपालीमा स्वरवर्ण कतिवटा छन् ?
a) दश   b) एघार
c) बार   d) तेर

147. अर्थ निस्कने शब्दलाई के भनिन्छ ?
a) सार्थक शब्द   b) निरर्थक शब्द
c) अनेकार्थक शब्द   d) विकृत शब्द

148. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा भनेको के हो ?
a) सामान्य नाम   b) विशेष नाम
c) भाव बुझाउने नाम   d) पशुपन्छीको नाम

149. सङ्ख्यावाचक विशेषण र विशेष्यको मेल हुनेलाई के भनिन्छ ?
a) द्विगु समास   b) द्वन्द्व समास
c) वहुव्रीहि समास   d) तत्पुरुष समास

150. सन्धि' भनेको के हो ?
a) दुई शब्दको मेल   b) दुई पदको मेल
c) दुई वर्णको मेल   d) दुई वाक्यको मेल