

CTET Solved Paper

Paper-1
19th Dec. 2019

Time: 2 hours 30 mins.

Total Marks: 150

Child Development and Pedagogy

Directions: Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 1 to 30) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

- The most critical period of acquisition and development of language is:
(1) pre-natal period (2) early childhood
(3) middle childhood (4) adolescence
- Which of the following is a stage of moral development proposed by Lawrence Kohlberg?
(1) Latency Stage
(2) The social contract orientation
(3) Concrete operational stage
(4) Industry vs. Inferiority stage
- During classroom discussions, a teacher often pays more attention to boys than girls. This is an example of:
(1) Gender bias (2) Gender identity
(3) Gender relevance (4) Gender constancy
- Which of the following is an effective strategy to reduce children's gender stereotyping and gender-role conformity?
(1) Discussion about gender bias
(2) Emphasizing gender-specific roles
(3) Gender-segregated playgroups
(4) Gender-segregated seating arrangement
- Which of the following theorists while viewing children as active seekers of knowledge emphasized the influence of social and cultural content on their thinking?
(1) John B. Watson (2) Lev Vygotsky
(3) Jean Piaget (4) Lawrence Kohlberg
- While working on a jig-saw puzzle, 5 years old Najma says to herself, "Where is the blue piece? No, not this one, darker one that would go here and make this shoe".
This kind of talk is referred to by Vygotsky as:
(1) private speech (2) talk aloud
(3) scaffolding (4) egocentric speech
- Giving cues to children and offering support as and when needed is an example of:
(1) reinforcement (2) conditioning
(3) modelling (4) scaffolding
- Which of the following behaviours characterize the 'concrete operational stage' as proposed by Jean Piaget?
(1) Hypothetico-deduction reasoning; propositional thought
(2) Conservation; class inclusion
(3) Deferred imitation; object permanence
(4) Make-believe play; irreversibility of thought
- Which of the following is a Piagetian construct in the context of the cognitive development of children?
(1) Schemas
(2) Observational learning
(3) Conditioning
(4) Reinforcement
- Primary objective of the Assessment should be:
(1) assigning a rank to students
(2) understanding children's clarity and confusion about related concepts
(3) labelling students as per their score
(4) marking pass or fail in the report cards
- Which of the following statements about intelligence is correct?
(1) Intelligence is a fixed ability determined at the time of birth only.
(2) Intelligence can be accurately measured and determined by using standardized tests.
(3) Intelligence is a unitary factor and a single trait.
(4) Intelligence is multi-dimensional and a set of complex abilities.
- Ruhi always thinks of multiple solutions to a problem many of which are original solutions. Ruhi is displaying characteristics of a/an:
(1) creative thinker (2) convergent thinker
(3) rigid thinker (4) egocentric thinker
- In a situation of less participation of students belonging to a deprived group in the teaching-learning process, a teacher should:
(1) ask the children to withdraw from school
(2) accept this situation as it is
(3) lower her expectations from such students
(4) reflect on her own teaching and find ways to improve student involvement
- In an inclusive classroom, a teacher _____ Individual Education Plans
(1) should not prepare
(2) should occasionally prepare
(3) should actively prepare
(4) should discourage the preparation of
- The primary characteristic of children with 'dyslexia' includes:
(1) attention deficit disorders
(2) divergent thinking; fluency in reading
(3) inability to read fluently
(4) engaging in repetitive locomotor actions
- The concept of 'Inclusive Education' as advocated in the Right to Education Act, 2019 is based on:
(1) the behaviouristic principles
(2) a sympathetic attitude towards disabled
(3) a rights-based humanistic perspective
(4) mainstreaming of the disabled by offering them primarily vocational education

17. In the constructivist framework, learning is primarily:
 - (1) based on rote-memorization
 - (2) centered around reinforcement
 - (3) acquired through conditioning
 - (4) focused on the process of meaning-making
18. 'Naive theories' that children construct about various phenomena:
 - (1) should be ignored by the teacher
 - (2) should be punished by the teacher
 - (3) should be 'replaced' by the correct one through repetitive memorization
 - (4) should be challenged by presenting counter-evidence and examples
19. Child-centered pedagogy promotes:
 - (1) exclusive reliance on textbooks
 - (2) giving primacy to children's experiences
 - (3) rote memorisation
 - (4) labelling and categorization of students based on ability
20. Emotions and cognition are _____ each other.
 - (1) completely separate from
 - (2) independent of
 - (3) inter-woven with
 - (4) not related to
21. Which of the following statements about learning is correct from a constructivist perspective?
 - (1) Learning is the process of reproduction and recall.
 - (2) Learning is the process of rote memorization.
 - (3) Learning is conditioning of behaviours by repetitive association.
 - (4) Learning is the process of the construction of knowledge by active engagement.
22. Presenting students with clear examples and non-examples:
 - (1) is an effective way to encourage conceptual change
 - (2) leads to confusion in the minds of students
 - (3) causes gaps in their understanding of concepts
 - (4) focuses on procedural knowledge rather than conceptual understanding
23. Repeatedly asking children to engage in learning activities either to avoid punishment or to gain a reward.
 - (1) decreases extrinsic motivation
 - (2) increases intrinsic motivation
 - (3) would encourage children to focus on mastery rather than performance goals
 - (4) decreases children's natural interest and curiosity involved in learning
24. Which of the following practices promotes meaningful learning?
 - (i) Corporal punishment
 - (ii) Co-operative learning environment
 - (iii) Continuous and comprehensive evaluation.
 - (iv) Constant comparative evaluation.
 - (1) (i), (ii)
 - (2) (ii), (iii)
 - (3) (i), (ii), (iii)
 - (4) (ii), (iii), (iv)
25. How can teachers facilitate the understanding of complex concepts in children?
 - (1) By delivering a lecture.
 - (2) By organizing competitive events.
 - (3) By repetitive mechanical drill.
 - (4) By providing opportunities for exploration and discussion.
26. A primary school teacher can encourage children to become effective problem solvers by:
 - (1) offering materialistic rewards for every small task
 - (2) emphasizing only procedural knowledge
 - (3) dismissing and penalizing 'incorrect answers'.
 - (4) encouraging children to make intuitive guesses and then brainstorming on the same
27. In which of the following periods do physical growth and development occur at a rapid pace?
 - (1) Infancy and early childhood
 - (2) Early childhood and middle childhood
 - (3) Middle childhood and adolescence
 - (4) Adolescence and adulthood.
28. Which of the following is NOT a principle of development?
 - (1) Development is lifelong.
 - (2) Development is modifiable.
 - (3) Development is influenced by both heredity and environment.
 - (4) Development is universal and cultural contents do not influence it.
29. The primary cause of individual variations is:
 - (1) the genetic code received by the individuals from birth parents
 - (2) the inborn characteristics
 - (3) the environmental influences
 - (4) the complex interplay between heredity and the environment
30. Which of the following are examples of a secondary socializing agency?
 - (1) Family and neighbourhood.
 - (2) Family and media.
 - (3) School and media.
 - (4) Media and neighbourhood.

Mathematics

Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

31. Three brands of pens A, B and C are available in packets of 10, 12 and 24 respectively. If a shopkeeper wants to buy equal number of pens of each brand, what is the minimum number of packets of each brand, he should buy?
 - (1) A = 10, B = 12, C = 5
 - (2) A = 5, B = 12, C = 10
 - (3) A = 10, B = 5, C = 12
 - (4) A = 12, B = 10, C = 5
32. The side of a square is 4 cm. It is cut into 4 equal squares. What is the area of each small square?
 - (1) 4 cm^2
 - (2) 1 cm^2
 - (3) 16 cm^2
 - (4) 8 cm^2
33. Which of the following statements is not correct?
 - (1) All prime numbers are odd numbers.
 - (2) There are infinitely many numbers.
 - (3) A prime number has only two factors.
 - (4) There are only four single digit prime numbers.

34. A number that is divisible by all the numbers from 1 to 10 (both inclusive) is:
 (1) 10 (2) 10
 (3) 604 (4) 2520
35. Ayesha has only ₹ 5 and ₹ 10 coins with her. If the total number of coins she has is 25 and the amount of money with her is ₹ 160, then the number of ₹ 5 and ₹ 10 coins with her are:
 (1) 18 and 7 respectively (2) 10 and 15 respectively
 (3) 15 and 10 respectively (4) 20 and respectively
36. **Evaluate:**
 $17.5 \times 3 - 21 \div 7 - 3 \times 12.5$
 (1) 52.5 (2) 12
 (3) 120 (4) 50
37. One-sixth of the trees in a garden are neem trees. Half of the trees are Ashoka trees and the remaining are eucalyptus trees. If the number of neem trees is five, how many eucalyptus trees are there in the garden?
 (1) 5 (2) 10
 (3) 15 (4) 20
38. A train leaves Delhi on 29th August, 2019 at 16:30 hours and reaches its destination on 31st August at 08:45 hours. The total travel time of the journey is:
 (1) 36 hours 15 minutes (2) 38 hours 45 minutes
 (3) 39 hours 45 minutes (4) 40 hours 15 minutes
39. In which of the following, lengths have been arranged in decreasing order?
 (1) 8500 mm, 800 cm 8 mm, 80 dm 8 cm, 8 m
 (2) 80 dm 8 cm, 8500 mm, 8 m, 800 cm 8 mm
 (3) 8 m, 80 dm 8 cm, 8500 mm, 800 cm 8 mm
 (4) 8500 mm, 80 dm 8 cm, 800 cm 8 mm 8 m
40. A 180 cm long wire is formed into a rectangle. If the width of his rectangle is 30 cm, what is its length?
 (1) 45 cm (2) 60 cm
 (3) 90 cm (4) 120 cm
41. When asked to write 44, some students of grade II wrote it as 404. As a teacher, how will you address this?
 (1) correct their answer in their copies
 (2) explain principle of exchange using concrete material
 (3) group them with those who have done it correctly
 (4) tell them to find out correct answer
42. The main purpose of introducing 'mapping' in the primary Mathematics curriculum is/are
 A. to promote spatial thinking
 B. to promote proportional reasoning
 C. to make subject easy and interesting
 D. to break the monotony of numbers
 (1) A & C (2) A & D
 (3) A & B (4) B & C
43. Which of the following topics are not part of primary school Mathematics curriculum as per NCF 2005?
 (1) Tessellation (2) Symmetry
 (3) Patterns (4) Ratio
44. Which of the following resources/TLM can be used by the teacher to show that two rectangles of different dimensions can have same area without using formula?
 A. Scale B. Graph paper
 C. Thread D. Tiles
 (1) Only B (2) B & D
 (3) Only C (4) A & D
45. Which of the following could be contributing factor to underachievement in mathematics?
 (1) Gender
 (2) Socio-cultural background
 (3) Nature of Mathematics
 (4) Innate ability of person
46. Which of the following is the most appropriate strategy to explain that $\frac{1}{4}$ is less than $\frac{1}{3}$?
 (1) using LCM method (2) using paper strips
 (3) using Dienes blocks (4) using number chart
47. Which of the following is the most important aspect of making lesson plan while teaching Mathematics to primary school children?
 (1) following the sequence of text book.
 (2) presenting mathematical concepts in structures manner.
 (3) providing opportunities to students to allow construction of concepts.
 (4) writing activities and questions for reference.
48. Which of the following can NOT be considered a feature of a constructivist Mathematics classroom?
 (1) The role of language and dialogue in learning Mathematics is given due attention.
 (2) The teacher acknowledges that students may construct multiple understandings from a given interaction.
 (3) Objective type test items are used as the primary means of assessment.
 (4) Connections between Mathematics and other curricular areas are highlighted.
49. Which of the following statements is in agreement with the constructionist view of Mathematics?
 (1) Mathematics is about learning facts.
 (2) Mathematicians are required to discover the 'truths'.
 (3) Mathematics is entirely objective.
 (4) Visualisation is an important aspect of Mathematics.
50. Which of the following activities is best suited for the development of spatial understanding among children?
 (1) Drawing the top view of a bottle
 (2) Locating cities on a map
 (3) Noting the time of moon rise
 (4) Representing numbers on a number line
51. Which of the following is NOT true with respect to the learning of Mathematics?
 (1) Ability to perform and excel in Mathematics is innate.
 (2) Teachers' beliefs about learners have powerful impact on learning outcomes.
 (3) Students' socio-economic background impacts their performance in Mathematics.
 (4) School's language of instruction can impact a child's performance in Mathematics.

52. Identify the type of the following word problem:
"I have 6 pencils. Manish has two more than me. How many pencils does Manish have?"

(1) Comparison addition
(2) Comparison subtraction
(3) Takeaway addition
(4) Takeaway subtraction

53. Which of the following is NOT true of the Hindu-Arabic system of numeration?

(1) The position of a digit in a number dictates its value.
(2) It is additive in nature.
(3) It follows the base 2 system.
(4) It is multiplicative in nature.

54. Identify a desirable practice for teaching Geometry at primary level?

(1) Geometry at primary level should be limited to recognition of simple basic shapes.
(2) The teacher should begin by giving clear definitions of simple shapes and showing examples.
(3) Children should be given ample opportunities to develop an intuitive understanding of space.
(4) Developing extensive geometric vocabulary need not be an objective at primary level.

55. Which of the following is an indicator of mathematical reasoning?

(1) Ability to provide definitions of mathematical concepts.
(2) Ability to provide a justification for a mathematical procedure.
(3) Ability to calculate efficiently.
(4) Ability to recall the correct formulae in different situations.

56. The price list of vegetables in a super market is given as follows:

Items	Quantity	Price (₹)
Tomato	1 kg	40
Potato	2 kg	25
Carrot	250 g	20
Bottlegourd	1 kg	10
Chillies	100 g	10
Lemon	4 pieces	10

Sanjay buys $\frac{1}{2}$ kg tomatoes, 1 kg potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ kg

carrot, 250 g chillies and 6 lemons. He gives a note of ₹ 200 to the bill clerk at the counter. How much money will he get back?

(1) ₹ 112.50 (2) ₹ 87.50
(3) ₹ 86.50 (4) ₹ 97.50

57. ■ I am a 2-digit number.
■ The digit in tens place and the digit in units place are consecutive prime numbers.
■ The sum of digits is multiple of 3 and 4.

The number is:

(1) 57 (2) 23
(3) 35 (4) 13

58. The parking rates of car in a railway station parking are depicted as follows:

(a)	Upto 2 hrs	₹ 50
(b)	More than 2 hrs and upto 5 hrs	₹ 75
(c)	After 5 hrs	₹ 10 per extra hour upto 8 hrs.
(d)	More than 8 hrs and upto 12 hrs	₹ 150
(e)	More than 12 hrs and upto 24 hrs	₹ 250

Rajeev parks his car at 7.00 a.m. and comes back to pick it up at 4.30 p.m. on the same day. How much money does he have to pay?

(1) ₹ 135 (2) ₹ 150
(3) ₹ 130 (4) ₹ 100

59. Which of the following is at third place when the numbers are arranged in ascending order?

7.07, 7.70, 7.707, 7.007, 0.77

(1) 7.70 (2) 7.007
(3) 7.07 (4) 7.707

60. In a five digit number, the digit at ten's place is 8, digit at units place is one-fourth of the digit at ten's place, the digit thousands place is 0, digit at hundreds place is twice that of units place and the digit at ten thousands place is thrice the digit at unit's place. What is the number?

(1) 64082 (2) 64028
(3) 46028 (4) 60482

Environmental Studies

Directions: Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 61 to 90) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

61. A person boarded an express train on 29th November, 2019 at Surat (Gujarat) for Nagarcoil (Kerala). The train departed from Surat at 19:45 hours and reached Nagarcoil at 11:45 hours on 1st December, 2019. If the distance between Surat and Nagarcoil by train route is nearly 2120 km, the average speed of the train during this journey was:

(1) 132.5 km/h (2) 60 km/h
(3) 53 km/h (4) 45 km/h

62. Which one of the following is a weight lifter of International fame?

(1) Sunita Williams (2) Bachhendri Pal
(3) Suryamani (4) Karnam Malleshwari

63. Which one of the following is a group of roots?

(1) Beetroot, Potato, Ginger
(2) Carrot, Turmeric, Ginger
(3) Sweet Potato, Radish, Turmeric
(4) Carrot, Beetroot, Radish

64. Desert Oak is a tree which is found in:

(1) Abu Dhabi (2) Australia
(3) Desert of Rajasthan (4) The desert of UAE

65. Consider the following statements about Nepenthes, a plant which hunts.

A. This plant is found in Australia, Indonesia and Meghalaya in India.
B. It has a pitcher-like shape and the mouth is covered by a leaf.

- C. It can trap and eat only small insects.
D. It emits a pleasant sound to attract small insects which get trapped and cannot get out.
The correct statements are:
(1) A and B only (2) A and C only
(3) B and D only (4) A, B and C
66. In which one of the following states of India is Dandi seashore located where Mahatma Gandhi did his famous march before independence?
(1) Andhra Pradesh (2) Karnataka
(3) Maharashtra (4) Gujarat
67. High fever with shiver which can be treated with the bark of Cinchona tree is:
(1) typhoid (2) malaria
(3) chikungunya (4) dengue
68. A doctor is located at X and his hospital is located at Y. There is no straight lane from the doctor's house to the hospital. So, the doctor first goes to A which is 600 m due east of X, then goes to B which is 450 m due south of A, then to C which is 120 m due west of B and finally reaches the hospital at Y which is 90 m due north of C. With respect to the hospital the correct direction of the doctors house is:
(1) north-east (2) north-west
(3) south-east (4) south-west
69. "Cheraw" is the dance form of the people of:
(1) Jharkhand (2) Mizoram
(3) Manipur (4) Meghalaya
70. Neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu are:
(1) Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka
(2) Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra
(3) Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Kerala
(4) Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka
71. Which one of the following should **NOT** be the objective of teaching EVS at primary level as per NCF-2005?
(1) To nurture the curiosity and creativity of the child particularly in relation to the natural environment.
(2) To engage the child in exploratory and hands on activities to acquire basic cognitive and psychomotor skills through observation, classification, interference, etc.
(3) To train children to locate and comprehend relationships between the natural, social and cultural environment.
(4) To develop precise quantitative skills among children through understanding of environmental issues.
72. EVS for classes-III to V is a subject area which integrates:
(1) the concepts and issues of Science
(2) the concepts and issues of Science, Social studies and Environmental education
(3) the concepts and issues of Social science and Science
(4) the concepts and issues of Science and Environmental education
73. Which of the following is true w.r.t. EVS?
(1) EVS is a subject taught from classes I to V.
(2) For classes I and II, EVS is taught through language and Mathematics.
(3) For classes II, III and IV, issues and concerns of EVS are taught through language and Mathematics.
(4) For classes I and II, concerns and issues of EVS are taught through Science and Social science
74. Children get lot of space to learn EVS through exploration. This indicates that:
(1) EVS is learnt through rote.
(2) EVS is learnt through information.
(3) EVS is child centred.
(4) EVS is teacher centred.
75. Which of the following is a sub theme under the theme suggested in the EVS syllabus?
(1) Family and friends
(2) Food
(3) Animals
(4) Things we make and do
76. Which of the following is a desirable practice for an EVS teacher?
(1) Addressing multicultural dimensions of diverse classrooms.
(2) Encouraging children to provide important information related to the concepts of EVS.
(3) Linear arrangement of six themes of EVS.
(4) Relying only in textbooks.
77. Which of the following is/are important in constructing knowledge in EVS by the children?
A. Active participation of children.
B. Community members of children.
C. Text books of EVS.
D. Description and definition given in the textbook of EVS.
(1) A, B and C (2) A and C only
(3) A, C and D (4) C only
78. Children can be effectively engaged in EVS learning through:
A. Narratives
B. Stories
C. Effective explanation of concepts by the teacher
D. Effective demonstration and explanation of concepts by the teacher
(1) A, C, D (2) A and B only
(3) C and D only (4) A, B and C
79. Objectives of EVS teacher who encourages his/her children to observe animals and make picture on their own is/are to:
A. Develop creativity of children
B. Develop observation and design skills of children
C. Develop aesthetic sense of children
(1) A only (2) A and C only
(3) B only (4) A, B and C
80. In EVS learning of crafts and arts while working in groups, is encouraged because:
A. Group learning is easier and very effective strategy for teachers to tackle the problem of indiscipline of the class.
B. Group learning promotes peer learning.
C. Group learning improves social interactions.
D. Group learning help in completing the syllabus of EVS in time.
(1) A and D only (2) B and D only
(3) B and C only (4) C and D only

81. Which of the following is/are the most effective resource for EVS learning?
 A. Family members
 B. Members of the community
 C. Newspapers
 D. Classroom
 (1) D only (2) C and D only
 (3) A, B and C (4) A and B only
82. Which of the following principle of learning is followed in EVS?
 (1) Global to local (2) Abstract to concrete
 (3) Unknown to known (4) Known to unknown
83. Which of the following is **NOT** a tool for formative assessment of learning in EVS?
 (1) Portfolio
 (2) Rating scale
 (3) Anecdotal records
 (4) Annual achievement test
84. Which of the following should be avoided while assessing children in EVS?
 (1) Judging the answers given by children in terms of right or wrong.
 (2) Discuss "What we have learnt" given at the end of each chapter of EVS textbook of class V.
 (3) Use indicators for assessment.
 (4) Qualitative assessment of children's learning.
85. A teacher of class V conducts an activity in which she asks her children to drop some sugar on the ground and asks them to wait until the ants come there. Children can be given meaningful learning from this activity if teacher _____.
 (1) encourages her/his children to observe the activity
 (2) encourages his/her children to share their experiences
 (3) encourages her/his children to observe, share their experiences followed by discussion on the activity
 (4) encourages her/his children to answer the questions at their home related to the activity.
86. Consider the following list:
 Tortoise, Crocodile, Crow, Duck, Fish
 In this list which one of the following is different from the others?
 (1) Fish (2) Crow
 (3) Crocodile (4) Tortoise

87.

Column-I (City/State)		Column-II (Most liked food)	
A.	Hongkong	I.	Boiled tapioca with any cury
B.	Kerala	II.	Fish cooked in mustard oil
C.	Kashmir	III.	Sea fish cooked in coconut oil
D.	Goa	IV.	Chholay Bhature
		V.	Cooked snakes

The correct match of term of Column-I with that of Column-II is:

- (1) A-V; B-II; C-III; D-IV (2) A-V; B-I; C-II; D-III
 (3) A-V; B-III; C-II; D-I (4) A-III; B-II; C-IV; D-I

88. Which one of the following bird's species moves its neck back and forth with a jerk.
 (1) Owl (2) Crow
 (3) Barbet (4) Mynah
89. Consider the following description of houses:
 A. In Rajasthan the villagers live in mud houses with roofs of thorny bushes.
 B. In Manali (Himachal Pradesh) houses are made on bamboo pillars
 C. In Leh two floor houses are made of stones. The ground floor is for animals and for storing necessary things.
 The correct statements (s) is/are:
 (1) A and B (2) B and C
 (3) A and C (4) Only C
90. Consider the following statements about elephants:
 A. Elephants do not rest very much, they sleep 2 to 4 hours only in a day.
 B. An adult elephant can eat more than 200 kg of leaves and twigs in a day.
 C. They love to play with mud and water, the mud and water, the mud keeps their skin cool.
 D. In elephant herd the oldest female elephant decides everything.
 The correct statements are:
 (1) A, B and C (2) B, C and D
 (3) C, D and A (4) A, B and D

Language: English

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 91 to 99), by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

- Kangri Karchok, the Kailash Purana of the Tibetans describes the sacred elephant-mouthed river or Langchen Khambab as a long and extensive river that rises from the "lake unconquerable", the Tso Maphan or Manasarovar that flows from the mountainous regions of Tibet. According to this holy book, this cold river with its sands of gold, circles the holy Manasarovar seven times before taking its course to the west.
- The Langchen Khambab flows down from the red coloured mountains of the Kanglung Kangri Glacier in the Trans- Himalayan region of Tibet, channelling its way through the earth forests of Tholing and Tsparang of the Gugi Kingdom. These earth forests are full of an 'out pillars formed by rocks that collectively appear like a forest from afar - of the world' landscape that was formed by geological movements of the earth and erosion by wind and water. The Khyunglung ruins also lies on the northern bank of the Sutlej river in this valley which was once known as the "Garuda Valley".
- This mighty river then flows north-west for about 260 km before entering Himachal Pradesh through Shipki La cutting across the formidable Himalayan ranges of Zaskar, the Greater Himalaya and the Dhauladhar. Subsequently, the waters meander through the gigantic Kinnaur Kailash-Jorkanden Range at Reckong Peo creating the terrifying Sutlej

- gorge. Then it streams into Shimla, Kullu, Mandi and Bilaspur and is responsible for the rich cultivation of grapes, apples and apricots all along its banks. After its confluence with the River Spiti at Khab it is known as Sutlej.
4. It is 1,448 km in length, making it the longest among the five rivers of Punjab. Extensively used for irrigation, it is topographically divided into the Upper Sutlej Basin and Lower Sutlej Basin. It leaves the Himachal boundary to enter the plains of the Punjab at the Bhakra Dam, the second highest gravity dam and a major point of water supply and electricity generation for the North of India.
91. What makes the earth forests of Tholing and Tsparang look amazing?
- (1) The ruins on the banks of the Sutlej.
 - (2) Abundance of flora and fauna.
 - (3) Cool breeze that makes people feel drowsy.
 - (4) Pillars formed by rocks resembling a forest.
92. Langchen Khambab is a boon for the North of India because:
- (1) it is a major source of water supply and power generation.
 - (2) it brings along with it mountain soil and minerals.
 - (3) the prosperity of the whole of India depends on it.
 - (4) it abounds in aquatic animals.
93. Read the following sentences:
- A. Kangri Karchok is a holy book of Tibetans.
 - B. Langchen Khambab is responsible for the rich cultivation of various types of fruits in Himachal Pradesh.
- (1) A is true, B is false.
 - (2) B is true, A is false.
 - (3) Both A and B are true.
 - (4) Both A and B are false.
94. Which one of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word 'gigantic' as used in the passage (Para 4)?
- (1) terrifying
 - (2) high
 - (3) formidable
 - (4) huge
95. Which one of the following words is the most opposite in meaning to the word 'sacred' as used in the passage (Para 1)?
- (1) pure
 - (2) noble
 - (3) unholy
 - (4) moral
96. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?
- I am not in best position to advise you in this matter
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (1) (a) | (2) (b) | | |
| (3) (c) | (4) (d) | | |
97. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence:
- I don't know why he is so hostile to me.
- (1) Adjective
 - (2) Adverb
 - (3) Preposition
 - (4) Pronoun
98. 'Lake unconquerable' refers to:
- (1) Langchen Khambab river
 - (2) Lake Manasarovar
 - (3) Lake Rakshatal
 - (4) The Sutlej river
99. According to Kangri Karchok, Langchen Khambab does not/is not
- (1) have sands of gold.
 - (2) circle the Manasarovar seven times.
 - (3) flow very gently through the hills.
 - (4) a cold river.
- Directions:** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 100 to 105) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:
- Light Brigade**
By Alfred Tennyson
- Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
"Forward the Light Brigade!
Charge for the guns!" he said.
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
Forward, the Light Brigade!"
Was there a man dismay'd?
Not tho' the soldier knew
Some one had blunder'd.
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die.
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
100. The expression 'the valley of death' refers to :
- (1) the place where the dead soldiers are lying buried.
 - (2) the impending death of soldiers.
 - (3) the house of death.
 - (4) a nightmarish place.
101. Which of the following statements is **not** true?
- The military discipline teaches the soldiers:
- (1) to do and die.
 - (2) to obey their commander's order.
 - (3) to act tactfully on the battlefield.
 - (4) not to ask any questions.
102. Which of the following adjectives does not apply to the soldiers?
- (1) courageous
 - (2) disciplined
 - (3) patriotic
 - (4) impractical
103. Name the figure of speech used in 'the Valley of Death'.
- (1) Metaphor
 - (2) Simile
 - (3) Synecdoche
 - (4) Metonymy
104. Which literary device is used in the expression, 'to do and die'?
- (1) Assonance
 - (2) Alliteration
 - (3) Simile
 - (4) Personification
105. In the first stanza of the extract, the soldiers are:
- (1) talking to each other about their personal problems.
 - (2) waiting for their commander's order.
 - (3) thinking about the result of the war.
 - (4) seen riding fast to the enemy territory.

106. In the multilingual classroom learners can interact
 (1) in the medium of instruction followed by the school.
 (2) in their own language and can be a mix of words from more than one language.
 (3) only in the language prescribed in the three-language formula.
 (4) in the language with which the teacher is familiar.
107. Diagnostic tests are administered to
 (1) find out deficiencies of the students with a view to planning remedies.
 (2) assess the suitability of a candidate for a specific programme.
 (3) test the language proficiency of students for providing them with jobs.
 (4) judge the students' capabilities.
108. The structural approach gives more importance to
 (1) speech and reading (2) reading only
 (3) speech only (4) reading and writing
109. Which among the following does not come under meaning-based activities?
 (1) Interacting with the text.
 (2) Using previous knowledge.
 (3) Reading the text and then narrating the same to peers.
 (4) Reading out every word aloud and translating it.
110. comprehension is the skill of reading a piece of text closely or intensely for the purpose of extracting specific information from the text.
 (1) Inferential (2) Global
 (3) Local (4) Transactional
111. It is a type of writing in which the teacher provides the situation and helps the class to prepare it. The teacher continuously provides feedback, direction and expansion of ideas to the learners.
 (1) Controlled writing (2) Guided writing
 (3) Free writing (4) Product writing
112. A teacher asked the students of class V to read the text thoroughly. Then she asked them to answer the questions with reference to the context (RTC). In this process she is encouraging students for
 (1) skimming (2) scanning
 (3) intensive reading (4) extensive reading
113. The term 'Comprehensible input' is associated with
 (1) Lev Vygotsky (2) Stephen Krashan
 (3) Noam Chomsky (4) James Asher
114. Which one of the following is not a sub-skill of reading?
 (1) Connecting (2) Predicting
 (3) Synthesizing (4) Transcribing
115. Which one of the following is least important in enhancing the speaking skills of children?
 (1) Listening patiently to children's talk.
 (2) Giving them an opportunity to express their feelings and ideas.
 (3) Asking closed-ended questions.
 (4) Organizing discussions on a given topic.
116. At the primary level literature is helpful in developing the language of learners:
 (1) it encourages the learners to complete the worksheets based on it.
 (2) it is an authentic material covering various genres.
 (3) it develops teachers' interpretative, creative and critical abilities.
 (4) it is a good basis for the only expansion of vocabulary.
117. A teacher prepares a worksheet and removes every seventh word from the text. Then she asks the learners to read the text after that they were asked to complete the worksheet with missing words. The task given on the worksheet is a
 (1) speaking task (2) writing task
 (3) cloze test (4) open test
118. Language is arbitrary' means that
 (1) something is determined by judgement and for a specific reason.
 (2) it is based on a valid reason and not on chance.
 (3) there is a strong relation between the words of a language and their meaning.
 (4) there is no inherent relation between the words of a language and their meaning.
119. The teacher observed that Pravin could not write a paragraph on her own even after brainstorming the topic. However, she was able to write it under adult or peer guidance. This guidance is called
 (1) Team teaching (2) Counselling
 (3) Scaffolding (4) Socialization
120. The purpose of textual exercise is not to
 (1) develop creativity among learners.
 (2) provide opportunity to express themselves.
 (3) memorise the answers to the questions.
 (4) give exposure to language learning.

Language: Hindi

निर्देश (121-129): नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए—

आधुनिक शिक्षा का नतीजा हमने देख लिया। हमने उस शिक्षा का नतीजा भी देख लिया, जिसमें 'विकसित विज्ञान' का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, जिसके कारण व्यक्ति को कहीं भी या कितना भी मिलने के बावजूद तृप्ति नहीं होती। इसका कारण यही है कि शिक्षा के स्वाभाविक और आवश्यक अंगों को छोड़कर हमने ऐसे विषयों पर अधिक ध्यान दिया, जो मनुष्य का एकतरफा विकास करते हैं, जिनके कारण व्यक्तित्व का बड़े-से-बड़ा भाग अतृप्त रह जाता है। बाल्यावस्था में भी कला-शिक्षा को अभी तक उचित स्थान नहीं मिला है। जहाँ मिलता भी है, वहाँ बच्चा ग्यारह-बारह वर्ष का होते ही उसके शिक्षा-क्रम में से कला-प्रवृत्तियों को निकाल दिया जाता है। ऐसा ही हर्बर्ट रीड ने कहा है—

"हमारा अनुभव हमें बताता है कि हर व्यक्ति ग्यारह साल की उम्र के बाद, किशोर-अवस्था और उसके बाद भी सारे जीवन-काल तक किसी-न-किसी कला-प्रवृत्ति को अपने भाव-प्रकटन का जरिया बनाये रख सकता है। आज के सभी विषय-जिन पर हम अपनी एकमात्र श्रद्धा करते हैं, जैसे गणित, भूगोल, इतिहास, रसायनशास्त्र और यहाँ तक कि साहित्य भी — जिस तरह पढ़ाये जाते हैं, उन सबकी बुनियाद तार्किक है। इन पर एकमात्र जोर देने के कारण कला-प्रवृत्तियाँ, जो भावना-प्रधान होती हैं, पाठ्यक्रम से करीब-करीब निकल जाती हैं। ये प्रवृत्तियाँ केवल

पाठ्यक्रम से ही नहीं निकल जाती, बल्कि इन तार्किक विषयों को महत्व देने के कारण व्यक्ति के दिमाग से भी बिल्कुल निकल जाती हैं। किशोर-अवस्था को इस तरह गलत रास्ते पर ले जाने का नतीजा भयानक हो रहा है। सभ्यता रोज-ब-रोज बेढब होती जा रही है। व्यक्ति का गलत विकास हो रहा है। उसका मानस अस्वस्थ है, परिवार दुखी है। समाज में फूट पड़ी है और दुनिया पर ध्वंस करने का ज्वर चढ़ा है। इन भयानक अवस्थाओं को हमारा ज्ञान-विज्ञान सहारा दे रहा है। आज की तालीम भी इसी दौड़ में साथ दे रही है।

121. अनुच्छेद के आधार पर हमें किस पर सर्वाधिक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है?

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (1) विज्ञान पर | (2) कला प्रवृत्ति पर |
| (3) किशोरावस्था पर | (4) बाल्यावस्था पर |

122. अनुच्छेद के अनुसार गणित, भूगोल, इतिहास आदि विषय—

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) तर्क प्रधान हैं | (2) भाव प्रधान हैं। |
| (3) कला प्रधान हैं। | (4) बोध प्रधान हैं। |

123. ज्ञान-विज्ञान को बहुत अधिक महत्व देने के कारण—

- (1) समाज उन्नति कर रहा है।
- (2) समाज में विभाजन हो रहा है।
- (3) व्यक्ति सृजन की राह पर है।
- (4) व्यक्ति विध्वंस की राह पर नहीं है।

124. किशोरावस्था तार्किकता की प्रधानता और भाव के अभाव में का रास्ता अपना रही है।

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (1) पतन | (2) ज्ञान |
| (3) प्रगति | (4) कर्म |

125. इनमें से कौन-सा शब्द समूह से भिन्न है?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) तार्किक | (2) स्वाभाविक |
| (3) साहित्यिक | (4) अभिव्यक्ति |

126. 'आज की तालीम भी इसी दौड़ में साथ दे रही है।' वाक्य में निपात है—

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| (1) आज | (2) भी |
| (3) इस | (4) में |

127. 'विकसित' शब्द में प्रत्यय है—

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| (1) सित | (2) इत |
| (3) त | (4) सत |

128. अनुच्छेद के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि आधुनिक शिक्षा का नतीजा—

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) सुखद है | (2) दुःखद है। |
| (3) औसत है | (4) पता नहीं। |

129. आधुनिक शिक्षा में किस विषय को सबसे अधिक महत्व दिया जाता है?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) कला को | (2) भाषा को |
| (3) विज्ञान को | (4) इतिहास को |

निर्देश (130-135): निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए—

साकार, दिव्य गौरव विराट!

पौरुष के पुंजीभूत ज्वाल!

मेरी जननी के हिमकिरीट!

मेरे भारत के दिव्य भाल!

मेरे नगपति! मेरे विशाल!

युग-युग अजेय, निर्बध, मुक्त,

युग-युग गर्वोन्नत नित महान,
निस्सीम व्योम में तान रहे,
युग से किस महिमा का वितान?
कैसी अखंड यह चिर समाधि?
यतिवर! कैसा यह अमर ध्यान?
तू महाशून्य में खोज रहा
किस जटिल समस्या का निदान?

उलझन का कैसा विषम-जाल

मेरे नगपति! मेरे विशाल!

130. 'हिमकिरीट' का आशय है—

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) ठंडा मुकुट | (2) बर्फ का मुकुट |
| (3) चाँदी का मुकुट | (4) स्वर्णिम मुकुट |

131. 'नगपति' का विग्रह और समास होगा—

- (1) रत्नों (नग) का पति — तत्पुरुष
- (2) नगों (पर्वतों) का पति है जो — कर्मधारय
- (3) नगों (पर्वतों) का पति — तत्पुरुष
- (4) नगों का पति है जो, ऐसा — बहुव्रीहि

132. किस पंक्ति में कहा गया है कि हिमालय शक्ति की ज्वालाओं का ढेर है?

- (1) युग-युग अजेय, निर्बध, मुक्त
- (2) मेरे भारत के दिव्य भाल
- (3) पौरुष के पुंजीभूत ज्वाल
- (4) साकार, दिव्य गौरव विराट

133. 'जिसे जीता न जा सके' उसके लिए कविता में कौन-सा शब्द प्रयुक्त हुआ है?

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (1) अजेय | (2) अखंड |
| (3) अमर | (4) दिव्य |

134. 'निस्सीम' शब्द में कौन-सी सन्धि है?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) स्वर | (2) व्यंजन |
| (3) विसर्ग | (4) दीर्घ |

135. हिमालय को 'यतिवर'! कहकर संबोधित किया गया है, क्योंकि वह—

- (1) भारत का प्रहरी है।
- (2) पर्वतों का स्वामी है।
- (3) समाधि में लीन है।
- (4) समस्या का हल ढूँढ़ रहा है।

136. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषा का आकलन करने का उद्देश्य है—

- (1) उसकी पठन क्षमता का आकलन।
- (2) उसके भाषा-प्रयोग की क्षमता का आकलन।
- (3) उसकी लेखन क्षमता का आकलन।
- (4) उसकी बोलने की कुशलता का आकलन।

137. इनमें से कौन-सा भाषा-आकलन में सबसे कम प्रभावी तरीका है?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) कहानी कहना | (2) कहानी लिखना |
| (3) घटना-वर्णन | (4) श्रुतलेख |

138. आकलन की प्रक्रिया में केवल बच्चे की क्षमताओं का आकलन नहीं होता बल्कि शिक्षक की शिक्षण-प्रक्रिया का भी आकलन होता है। यह विचार—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (1) पूर्णतः सही है | (2) अंशतः सही है। |
| (3) पूर्णतः गलत है | (4) निराधार है। |

139. रोमा ने तीसरी कक्षा में पढ़ने वाली ऋतिका की भाषा-क्षमता, भाषा-निष्पादन संबंधी क्रमिक प्रगति का ब्यौरा उसके अभिभावकों को दिया। रोमा के आधार पर यह जानकारी दी।
 (1) अवलोकन (2) पोर्टफोलियो
 (3) जाँच सूची (4) लिखित परीक्षा
140. पहली कक्षा में भी लिखना के अंतर्गत आता है।
 (1) वाक्य लिखना (2) शब्द लिखना
 (3) अक्षर बनाना (4) चित्र बनाना
141. प्राथमिक स्तर पर पढ़ना सीखने में सबसे कम महत्वपूर्ण है—
 (1) अनुमान लगाना (2) संदर्भानुसार अर्थ
 (3) अक्षरों की पहचान (4) पढ़ने का उद्देश्य
142. 'भाषा अर्जन क्षमता' किसके साथ संबंधित है?
 (1) पियाजे (2) चॉमस्की
 (3) स्किनर (4) ब्रूनर
143. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने में भाषा संबंधी कौन-सा संसाधन सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है?
 (1) कम्प्यूटर (2) बाल साहित्य
 (3) समाचार-पत्र (4) टेलीविजन
144. बच्चे अपनी मातृभाषा का प्रयोग करते हुए हिन्दी भाषा की कक्षा में अपनी बात कहते हैं। यह बात है।
 (1) स्वाभाविक (2) निन्दनीय
 (3) विचारणीय (4) अनुचित
145. बहु-भाषिकता हमारी पहचान भी है और हमारी व का अभिन्न अंग भी।
 (1) सभ्यता, संस्कृति (2) सभ्यता, साहित्य
 (3) संस्कृति, साहित्य (4) संस्कृति, चुनौतियाँ
146. प्राथमिक स्तर की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में कार्टून, भाषण, विज्ञापन आदि बच्चों के भाषा-क्षमता विकास में हैं।
 (1) सहायक (2) बाधक
 (3) निरर्थक (4) अनुपयोगी
147. पाँचवीं कक्षा की सुहानी 'पाँचों, किन्हे, आँखें, दोनों' आदि शब्द लिखती है। आप सुहानी के लेखन क्षमता के बारे में क्या कहेंगे?
 (1) वह अनुनासिक चिन्ह का प्रयोग बिलकुल नहीं जानती।
 (2) वह अनुनासिक चिन्ह के प्रयोग के प्रति सजग है।
 (3) वह अनुनासिक चिन्ह के प्रयोग के प्रति लापरवाह है।
 (4) वह अनुनासिक चिन्ह के नियम का अति सामान्यीकरण करती है।
148. विद्यालय में भाषा शिक्षण के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम शुरू करते समय सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है—
 (1) बच्चे की लिखित क्षमता को पहचानना।
 (2) बच्चे की सहज भाषायी क्षमता को पहचानना।
 (3) बच्चे की सहज मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति को पहचानना।
 (4) बच्चे की पठन क्षमता को पहचानना।
149. कई बार बच्चे जब स्कूल आते हैं तो दो या तीन भाषाओं को और बोलने की क्षमता से लैस होते हैं।

- (1) पढ़ने (2) लिखने
 (3) रटने (4) समझने

150. किसी विषय को सीखने का मतलब है उसकी को सीखना, उसकी को सीखना।

- (1) अवधारणाओं, विषय-वस्तु (2) विषय-वस्तु, उपयोगी
 (3) अवधारणाओं, शब्दावली (4) शब्दावली, विषयी

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Mathematics

31. (4)	32. (1)	33. (1)	34. (4)	35. (1)
36. (2)	37. (2)	38. (4)	39. (4)	40. (2)
41. (2)	42. (3)	43. (4)	44. (2)	45. (2)
46. (2)	47. (3)	48. (3)	49. (4)	50. (1)
51. (1)	52. (1)	53. (3)	54. (3)	55. (2)
56. (2)	57. (1)	58. (2)	59. (3)	60. (4)

Environmental Studies

61. (3)	62. (4)	63. (4)	64. (2)	65. (1)
66. (4)	67. (2)	68. (2)	69. (2)	70. (4)
71. (4)	72. (2)	73. (2)	74. (3)	75. (3)
76. (1)	77. (1)	78. (2)	79. (4)	80. (3)
81. (3)	82. (4)	83. (4)	84. (1)	85. (3)
86. (2)	87. (2)	88. (4)	89. (3)	90. (3)

Language: English

91. (4)	92. (1)	93. (3)	94. (4)	95. (3)
96. (2)	97. (2)	98. (2)	99. (3)	100. (4)
101. (4)	102. (4)	103. (1)	104. (2)	105. (4)
106. (2)	107. (1)	108. (3)	109. (4)	110. (3)
111. (2)	112. (3)	113. (2)	114. (4)	115. (3)
116. (2)	117. (3)	118. (4)	119. (3)	120. (3)

Language: Hindi

121. (2)	122. (1)	123. (2)	124. (1)	125. (3)
126. (2)	127. (2)	128. (3)	129. (3)	130. (2)
131. (2)	132. (3)	133. (1)	134. (3)	135. (3)
136. (2)	137. (4)	138. (1)	139. (2)	140. (4)
141. (3)	142. (2)	143. (2)	144. (1)	145. (1)
146. (1)	147. (4)	148. (2)	149. (4)	150. (3)

CTET Solved Paper (Answers with Explanation)

Paper-1
19th Dec. 2019

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Language development is an essential part of child development. It supports a child's ability to communicate, express and understand feelings. In addition, having a solid foundation in a the first language makes acquiring a second easier.

Language development starts with sounds and gestures (Infancy), then words and sentences (early childhood). A child can learn a lot from the parents and family members when they talk and their response when the child communicates.

The various stages of language development:

The pre-linguistic stage is the first stage of language development between zero and six months.

The second stage is the **Babbling stage** when the child communicates in syllables and sounds. For example, babies typically start to babble sounds like "baba" and "dada" when they are 3 to 6 months old.

In the **Holophrastic stage** (between the ages of nine and 18 months), Children say simple words that refer to everyday objects or help children identify their basic needs.

The two-word stage (19–26 months) is the utterance of two morphemes.

In the Telegraphic stage (the age of 2 1/2 years), Children combine more than two words.

The multi-word stage includes the production of longer and more complex grammatical utterances.

Language acquisition starts three months before birth and gradually leads to the child's mastery of his/her native language/s at around adolescence. Language learning, language acquisition and language development are synonymous.

2. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Social Contract Orientation is a stage of moral reasoning where the individual acts with an understanding that people create laws for the common good and that these laws can be changed if new demands or conditions arise.

The individual views laws and rules as flexible tools for improving human purposes and can be changed to

safeguard individual rights and the majority's interests.

3. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Gender bias results when a person faces unfair disadvantages (or benefits from unearned advantages) because of gender.

Pre-conceived attitudes and expectations about how girls and boys perform academically and behave socially create bias.

A teacher allocating gender-specific roles to the students or paying more attention to boys exemplifies gender bias.

4. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A teacher must constantly be aware that his/her action, attitude, approaches, and manner will help shape the child's gender role. The teacher can act as an agent of change with a pre-hand knowledge of gender bias.

Thus, in gender sensitization, the teacher, as an 'agent of change', can create awareness by discussing gender bias in the classroom.

5. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Vygotsky's social development theory states that learning is a crucially social process instead of an independent journey of discovery.

He expounds that a child's learning benefits greatly from the guidance of a more knowledgeable community member, such as a parent or teacher. He also suggested that children internalize and learn from the beliefs and attitudes they see around them. He believed that culture played an essential role in shaping cognitive development, which differed across cultures.

Vygotsky stressed the importance of language as the root of all learning and believed that learning was an active process rather than a natural or passive one.

6. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Private speech is a self-communicative, self-guidance, and self-regulation of behaviour, usually between the ages of two and seven. Although audible, it is neither intended for nor directed at others. In quotes:

"Vygotsky sees 'private speech' as a means for children to plan activities and strategies and therefore aid their development."

Piaget viewed private speech as "egocentric or immature."

According to Piaget and Vygotsky, private speech is communicating with oneself for self-guidance and self-regulation.

7. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Scaffolding is a method of guided learning that helps a student learn by pairing them with an educator. The educator should have more significant experience with the task or process than the student, but they should also understand the student's level and how to address it.

Scaffolding aims to create an environment where students feel comfortable asking questions until they can perform the skill without help.

8. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: According to Piaget, in the concrete-operational stage, thinking is followed by logical operations, such as conservation, reversibility or classification, allowing logical reasoning.

Decreases in egocentrism also mark the concrete operational stage.

Children in the concrete stage can think about things like others see them.

Kids in the preoperational stage focus on just one aspect of a situation or problem. However, in the concrete operational stage, they can engage in "decentration." and can concentrate on many aspects of a situation simultaneously, which plays a critical role in understanding conservation.

9. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Schema is an organization of knowledge about the world that helps individuals to build new knowledge or information.

Piaget included the idea of a schema in the theory of cognitive development.

A child develops specific knowledge or unique perception to understand the world through experiences.

Schemas can be changed and reconstructed throughout a person's life through assimilation and accommodation.

10. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The assessment aims to gather relevant information about student performance or progress or

to determine student interests to judge their learning process. Assessments help to understand a child's clarity and confusion about related concepts.

The four main types of assessment are:

1. Diagnostic,
2. Formative,
3. Interim, and
4. Summative.

11. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: Howard Gardner propounded the 'Multidimensional Intelligence Theory.'

This theory helps us understand how cultures shape human potential using Intelligence as a multidimensional set of complex abilities.

Gardner states that to capture the full range of abilities and talents people possess, they have many kinds of Intelligence, including musical, interpersonal, spatial-visual, and linguistic Intelligence.

The general public has a different conception of Intelligence, which refers to a state of above-normal thinking capacity. Scientific psychology conceives Intelligence as a predominantly but not exclusively biological characteristic expressed in behaviour that varies from person to person. It is a quantitative concept, such as height and weight, but unlike height and weight, Intelligence cannot be directly observed, touched, or measured in physical terms.

Hence, the concept of Intelligence is simultaneously both controversial and complex.

12. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: Creative thinkers look at ideas from multiple perspectives and examine how their solutions fit into the scope of their work.

Creative thinking uses their imaginative and critical skills to construct new and meaningful ideas. In other words, they brainstorm the situations and act according to them, giving rise to a variety of ideas and alternate solutions.

13. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: Inclusive education means all students are equal participants in the learning process, even with disabilities, based on the belief that those with disabilities should not depend on specialized services alone to benefit from educational resources, activities and practices that are otherwise available to all.

A teacher should treat students equally; disadvantaged students can perform to the same standard as their advantaged counterparts and progress to university.

The main reason for the low participation could be their low sense of belonging, mainly belonging to a disadvantaged group that will result in harmful, possibly antisocial or delinquent, behaviours. Suppose the students belong to a deprived group and are unwilling to participate in class activities. In that case, a teacher should continue to teach and make an effort to improve children's involvement by encouraging them through teaching by different methods and making them more inclusive and comfortable so that they feel open to participate. Thus, a teacher would reflect on her teaching and find ways to improve student involvement.

14. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: An individualized Education Plan (IEP) is an educational plan specially designed to meet the unique needs of every child. This plan helps a child to reach his/her specific goals within a specified period of time. IEP is a reflection of the opinions of various stakeholders associated with children such as teachers, parents, students, special educators, school management, etc. IEP is a roadmap for students' success.

A teacher's role in an IEP meeting is to provide information regarding the child's present academic performance levels, the educational goals during the school year, and the child's strengths and weaknesses (as well as per subject).

15. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: Dyslexia is considered as a learning disorder also called a reading disability. An individual suffering from dyslexia faces difficulty in reading as he/she faces problems in identifying the sounds and relating the letters and words with each other. Emotional support, specialized programs, and providing support by specific tutoring can help an individual with dyslexia to succeed in life.

16. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: Inclusive education places all children in the same classrooms and schools, not only children with disabilities but speakers of minority languages too. This act entitles all children between the ages of 6-14 years to free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education.

Hence, it is a rights-based humanistic perspective considering all humans as equal.

17. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: Constructivism states that learners construct knowledge

rather than passively take in information. With their reflections and experiences of the world, people build their representations and incorporate new information into their pre-existing knowledge (schemas).

Thus, constructivists remain focused on the process of meaning-making.

18. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: The naive theory is a logical and consistent set of knowledge and beliefs about a specific subject (such as physics or psychology) dealing with the relationship between the concepts and categories in a subject, skills, traits and understanding of the subject, and appeal to an entity whose existence, nature, properties, qualities or relations is unobserved by humans directly.

Children construct naïve theories for various phenomena which should be supported with evidence and examples. This will help children to construct knowledge.

19. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: Child-centered pedagogy gives primacy to children's experiences and encourages them to express their thoughts and ideas freely. In addition to this, in child-centered pedagogy, children play an active role where they work at their own pace with the help of diverse experiences provided to them.

20. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: The relation between emotions and cognitions are interwoven with one other as Cognitive involves abilities such as attention, perception, memory, problem-solving, thinking, etc. Whereas on the other hand, Emotions involve individual strong feelings. Cognitive involves knowing and emotions involve interpreting the situations.

21. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: Constructivism theorists believe that learners construct knowledge rather than passively take in information. People build their representations from the experiences and reflections of the world and incorporate new information into their pre-existing knowledge (schemas). It facilitates Inquiry-based learning (IBL), where learners pose questions and seek answers to their questions via research and direct observation.

22. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: Examples provide an instance of similarity, and non-examples provide contrast. A non-example may be similar to the concept but contain one or more attributes and provide concept

boundaries. Students determine what attributes are relevant to the newly learned concept and which are not.

To build a foundation of a chapter or concept, a teacher should start the lesson or topic with some examples and non-examples, so that students can easily build a connection with the key terms that will enable them to focus on the text easily.

23. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Due to the presence of curiosity and interest of children in grasping some information or knowing something new, children construct knowledge based on their previous knowledge. But, if a teacher repeatedly asks children to engage in learning activities either to avoid punishment or to gain a reward will decrease children's natural interest and curiosity involved in learning.

24. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: To promote meaningful classroom learning, a teacher should:

- help students regulate their emotions and motivation.
- Meaningful learning is an active learning process that encourages learners to construct new knowledge-based on previous knowledge.
- promote dialogue and discussion among children to build multiple perspectives.

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation was introduced as a school-based evaluation system by the CBSE in 2009 with the enactment of the Right to Education Act.

It refers to students' overall cognitive, psychomotor, and affective development.

In cooperative learning, a structured activity is designed for students working in a small group, having different levels of abilities to meet desired learning objectives and goals.

25. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Exploration-based learning is an active learning approach. Students' abilities are balanced with difficulty level in the system to provide fulfilling learning experiences. Exploration-based learning is an active learning approach where a teacher provides fulfilling learning experiences of various difficulty levels to learners to balance their abilities.

Exploration promotes curiosity and discovery while controlling the fear of failure. Children are permitted and encouraged to explore to advance their education. Exploration is essential in education, especially for young children.

26. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: A teacher can help students develop creative problem-solving skills by asking open-ended questions (For example, a teacher can ask open-ended questions to improve a child's ability to think critically and creatively, making them better problem-solvers) and encouraging Grappling (persevering, thinking critically, analyzing data, and constructing an in-depth understanding of a problem with no clear solution). Emphasize the importance of Process Over Product and Creating self-strategies.

27. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Growth chart of an individual:

Infancy: birth till the age of 2 years.

This is the rapid growth phase, though the growth rate decreases over time.

Early childhood: 2 year to 5 year.

In this phase, growth occurs in relatively constant annual increments.

28. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Human development is for everyone, though not the same as genetic, environmental, sociocultural, and economic factors all affect the development process of an individual negatively or positively.

Universal development- means that all children develop in the same way no matter what culture they come from, like all children learn to crawl, stand and walk at the same time.

The unique cultural influences, like customs and beliefs around food, artistic expression, language, and religion, affect children's emotional, social, physical, and linguistic development.

Hence, the development is not universal and cultural contents influence it.

29. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Heredity (Genetic factors) plays an essential role in creating individual variations. For example, parents' genes decide a child's height, intellect and personality.

The impact of environmental factors may vary for each individual, like friends, economic class, access to basic needs, social amenities, housing, weather, climate, and hygiene.

Socioeconomic factors such as income, education, employment, community safety, and social support can affect development in a positive as well as negative way.

Hence, individual variations result from the complex interplay between heredity and the environment.

30. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Socialization is a process where a child interacts with others in society to understand or learn about his/her society, culture, surroundings, etc. Secondary socialization takes place in a formal setup where a child gets an opportunity to get exposure to learn appropriate behavior and learn to respect diversity by knowing and understanding others' opinions, culture, and societal norms. Thus, schools and media act as an agent of secondary socialization.

Mathematics

31. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: For minimum number of packets of each brand, shopkeeper should take L.C.M. of 10, 12 and 24. L.C.M. of 10, 12 and 24

2	10, 12, 24
2	5, 6, 12
3	5, 3, 6
5	5, 1, 2
2	1, 1, 2

$$= 1, 1, 1$$

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 2$$

$$= 120$$

Number of packets of brand A

$$= \frac{120}{10} = 12$$

Number of packets of brand B

$$= \frac{120}{12} = 10$$

Number of packets of brand C

$$= \frac{120}{24} = 5$$

So, A = 12, B = 10, C = 5

32. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Side of a square} &= 4 \text{ cm} \\ \text{Area of square} &= \text{side} \times \text{side} \\ \text{Area of big square} &= 4 \times 4 \\ &= 16 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Now, it is cut into 4 equal squares

So,

Area of small squares

$$= \frac{16}{4} = 4 \text{ cm}^2$$

33. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Correct statements are:

- There are infinitely many prime numbers as numbers are infinite too.
- A prime number has only two factors i.e. one and the number itself.
- There are only four single digit prime numbers i.e. 2, 3, 5, 7.

34. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: For number that is divisible by all the numbers from 1 to 10, we need to take L.C.M.

2	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
2	1, 1, 3, 2, 5, 3, 7, 4, 9, 5
2	1, 1, 3, 1, 5, 3, 7, 2, 9, 5
3	1, 1, 3, 1, 5, 3, 7, 1, 9, 5
3	1, 1, 1, 1, 5, 1, 7, 1, 3, 5
5	1, 1, 1, 1, 5, 1, 7, 1, 1, 5
7	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 7, 1, 1, 1
	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

L.C.M. of numbers from 1 to 10 is
 $= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$
 $= 2520$.

35. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation:

Coins with Ayesha

= Rs. 5 and Rs. 10

Total number of coins

= 25

Amount of money with her

= Rs. 160

Let the total number of 5 Rs. coins

= x

then, total number of Rs. 10 coins

= $25 - x$

ATQ,

$$5x + 10(25 - x) = 160$$

$$5x + 250 - 10x = 160$$

$$10x - 5x = 250 - 160$$

$$5x = 90$$

$$x = \frac{90}{5}$$

$$x = 18$$

Number of Rs. 5 coins

= $x = 18$

Number of Rs. 10 coins

= $25 - x$

= $25 - 18$

= 7.

36. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation:

$$17.5 \times 3 - 21 \div 7 - 3 \times 12.5$$

According to BODMAS

$$= 52.5 - 21 \div 7 - 37.5$$

$$= 52.5 - 3 - 37.5$$

$$= 12.$$

37. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: Let the total numbers of trees be = x

Given

Number of neem trees in garden

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times x$$

Number of ashoka trees in garden

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times x$$

Number of eucalyptus trees in garden

$$= x - \left[\frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{2}x \right]$$

$$= x - \left[\frac{x + 3x}{6} \right]$$

$$= x - \frac{4x}{6}$$

$$= \frac{6x - 4x}{6}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x$$

Now, we know that number of neem tree

$$= 5 = \frac{1}{6} \times x$$

$$x = 5 \times 6$$

$$= 30$$

So, eucalyptus tree

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 30 = 10.$$

38. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: Train leaves Delhi on 29th August 2019 at

= 16:30 hours

Train reaches destination on 31st August at

= 8:45 hours

Now,

• 29th August 2019 to 30th August 2019

$$16:30 - 16:30 = 24 \text{ hours}$$

• From 30th August 2019 to 31st August 2019

$$16:30 - 8:45 = 7:30 + 8:45$$

$$\text{Total time} = 40 \text{ hours}$$

$$15 \text{ minutes}$$

39. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: For option (4), we have number arranged in ascending order: 8500 mm, 80 dm 8 cm, 800 cm 8mm, 8m.

Note:

$$1 \text{ dm} = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ km} = 100 \text{ dm}$$

$$1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$1 \text{ m} = 1000 \text{ mm}$$

40. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation:

$$\text{Width of rectangle} = 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Length of wire} = \text{Perimeter}$$

$$= 180 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Perimeter of rectangle} = 2(L + B)$$

$$\text{So, ATQ, } 180 = 2(L + 30)$$

$$90 = L + 30$$

$$L = 60 \text{ cm}$$

41. **Option (2) is correct.**

Experiment: To provide the knowledge of concepts using grouping, teacher should divide the students in two equal groups of 22 each which will be sum of 44 in all. So, here we use concrete material for teaching i.e. helpful in acknowledging the difference between 44 and 404.

42. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: Mapping is a method of organizing concepts and using it in lesson plans, spatial thinking, mathematical understanding and learning. Its main purpose is:

- to promote proportional reasoning.

- to make the subject more understandable.
- to enhance spatial thinking.

43. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: According to NCF, 2005, mathematics curriculum in primary classes has been based on:

- **Tessellation:** tiling the surface using one or more geometrical shapes.
- **Symmetry:** similar parts when divided into halves.
- **Patterns:** using different mathematical patterns.

44. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: To show that two rectangles of different dimensions can have same area, teacher can opt for graph paper activity in which student can count number of blocks on the graph paper and also tiles can also be used as a TLM for showing the dimensions of rectangles with same area.

45. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: Underachievement in mathematics is when student is performing on lower side but has more talent and can achieve better. Here, socio-cultural background can be contributing factor as students coming from different background have different perspectives on maths.

46. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: Paper strip will be the most appropriate strategy to explain that $\frac{1}{4}$ is less than $\frac{1}{3}$ as students will be doing themselves and providing hand-on experience always have deeper, clearer, strong impact on learners mind.

47. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: Important aspects to make lesson plan while teaching mathematics to primary school children are as follows:

1. Children should be allowed to construct their knowledge on their own.
2. Ample opportunities should be given to students.
3. Lesson plan should be made according to individual needs in the classroom.

48. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: Features of a constructive classroom are:

1. Role of language and dialogue in learning should be given equal importance.
2. Relations/connectivity should be there with other subjects and Mathematics.
3. Multiple understanding and information should be provided in less words.

49. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: For the constructionist view of Mathematics, following are the key points:

1. Visualisation of numbers/topics is important.
2. Focussing on better understanding of topics rather than completing questions on basis of particular rules.
3. Engage students with real-life problems related to topic so that student can realise relevancy of topic.

50. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: For spatial understanding among children, teacher should provide students following activities such as: drawing top view of bottle so that students can visualise the shape of the bottle from the top as well.

51. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: To learn mathematics, following things should be kept in mind such as:

1. Students socio-economic background have a great impact in their performances.
2. Language of instruction can have a deeper impact on learner's performance.
3. Teacher's beliefs about learners that after teaching the concept should be clear with the learners.

52. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Here, the word problem shows comparison addition as the student needs to find the relation between pencil among two people while adding the pencils for Manish.

53. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: According to Hindu-Arabic system of numeration:

1. Position of a digit tells about its value i.e. place value.
2. It is additive in nature as to read a number, we simply add the expanded forms of number.
3. It is multiplicative in nature as for its place value number has to be multiplied with place.
4. It follows base 10 system.

54. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: To teach geometry at primary level, children should be provided with ample opportunities to have understanding of space using real life examples and objects so that they can actively participate and can enjoy mathematics.

55. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Mathematical reasoning occurs when one can give justification for a procedure, rules, steps, outcomes and can find

the validity of question. It promotes better understanding and grasp of topics to think logically and systematically.

56. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

Cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ kg tomatoes

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 40 = \text{Rs. } 20$$

(1 kg tomatoes = Rs. 40)

Cost of 1 kg potatoes

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 25 = \text{Rs. } 12.5$$

(2 kg potatoes = Rs. 25)

Cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ kg carrot

$$= 2 \times 20 = \text{Rs. } 40$$

(250 gm carrot = Rs. 20)

Cost of 250 gm chillies

$$= 10 \times 2.5 = \text{Rs. } 25$$

(100 gm = Rs. 10)

Cost of six lemons

$$= \frac{10}{4} \times 6 = 15$$

(4 pieces = Rs. 10)

Amount given to bill clerk

$$= \text{Rs. } 200$$

Money Sanjay got back

$$= 200 - (20 + 12.5 + 40 + 25 + 15) \\ = 200 - (112.5) \\ = \text{Rs. } 87.5$$

57. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: For a two digit number i.e. Tens Ones numbers are consecutive

Sum of digit is multiple of 3 and 4

$$= 3 \times 4 = 12$$

Number is 57.

58. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: For Rajeev's car parking charges, we have:

Time to park car

$$= 7:00 \text{ a.m.}$$

Time to pick car

$$= 4:30 \text{ p.m.}$$

Time car parked

$$= 9 \text{ hours } 30 \text{ minutes}$$

$\therefore$ More than 8 hours and upto 12 hours, rate applied is Rs. 150.

So, Rajeev needs to pay Rs. 150.

59. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Numbers arranged in ascending order are as follows:

$$0.77 < 7.007 < 7.07 < 7.70 < 7.707$$

Number which is at third place is 7.07.

60. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Number is of five digit.

ATQ, Th T H T O

Digit at tens place

$$= 8 \quad \quad \quad _ _ _ 8 _$$

Digit at unit's place is

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2 \quad \quad \quad _ _ _ 8 \ 2$$

Digit at thousand is palce

$$= 0 \quad _ _ _ 0 _ _ _ 8 \ 2$$

Digit at hundred place

$$= 2 \times 2 = 4 \quad _ _ _ 0 \ 4 \ 8 \ 2$$

Digit at thousand's place

$$= 3 \times 2 = 6 \quad _ _ _ 6 \ 0 \ 4 \ 8 \ 2$$

So, the number is 60482.

Environmental Studies

61. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Express train from Surat to Nagarcoil

Distance = 2120 km

Time taken = 19:45 (29th Nov., 2019)

to

19:45 (30th Nov., 2019)

to

11:45 hr (1st Dec., 2019)

Total time taken

$$= 40 \text{ hours } (24 + 16)$$

Average speed of train

$$= \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time taken}} \\ = \frac{2120}{40}$$

$$= 53 \text{ km/hr}$$

62. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Karnam Malleshwari is a renowned weightlifter who earned a bronze medal in the 2000 Sydney Olympics. She holds the distinction of being the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal.

63. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Carrot, beetroot, and radish are all root vegetables. As roots, they absorb nutrients from the soil and transport them to other parts of the plant through their vascular systems.

64. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The Desert Oak tree is a species found in Australia. It is commonly found in dense forests within arid desert regions.

65. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Nepenthes also known as tropical pitcher plants, are interesting plants that can attract and catch insects. They produce a smell that bugs find tempting. When insects come close, they see special leaves called pitchers. These pitchers have a deep hole filled with liquid that can digest insects. The opening of the pitcher is partly covered, making it hard for insects to get out. The plant uses this trapping method to get nutrients, especially in places with few nutrients. Nepenthes can be found in Australia, Indonesia, Meghalaya, and other parts of Southeast Asia. They can grow in different habitats and come in different sizes. Scientists study

Nepenthes to learn more about how plants evolve, the environment, and carnivorous plants.

66. **Option (4) is correct.**

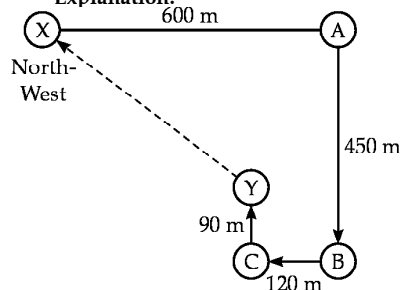
Explanation: The Dandi seashore, located in Gujarat, India, is a historically significant site where Mahatma Gandhi initiated his famous Dandi March on January 31, 1930. The purpose of this march was to protest against the British salt tax. Starting from the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad, Gandhi led a peaceful march that covered a distance of about 390 kilometers, ultimately reaching the coastal village of Dandi.

67. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: **Disease:** Malaria is a disease caused by a parasite transmitted through mosquito bites. Symptoms include high fever, chills, headache, and nausea. The primary treatment for malaria is antimalarial medications, such as quinine, which was traditionally derived from the bark of cinchona trees.

68. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation:



- Starting from X goes toward A i.e. 600 m.
- Then, goes from A → B i.e. 450 m south.
- Then goes towards west, B → C i.e. 120 m.
- Finally, move towards Y i.e. 90 m, north of C.

So, from X to Y, direction is north-west.

69. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: Cheraw is a traditional dance form originating from Mizoram, a state in Northeast India. It involves rhythmic movements performed by people using bamboo sticks. The dance is often associated with the harvest season and is considered a vibrant celebration of the local culture and agricultural abundance in Mizoram.

70. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: Tamil Nadu, a southern state of India, shares its borders with Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Karnataka. The state capital of Tamil Nadu is Chennai. Known for its rich cultural heritage and historical landmarks, Tamil Nadu is also famous for its temples,

classical music, and traditional arts and crafts.

71. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: When teaching Environmental Studies (EVS) at the primary level, the following objectives are prioritized:

1. Encouraging and nurturing the curiosity and creativity of learners to enhance their performance.
2. Offering hands-on activities to facilitate a deeper understanding of the subject matter.
3. Establishing connections between each topic and real-life situations, allowing students to perceive the relevance of the subject and fostering a sense of connection with it.

72. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: When students in classes III to V learn EVS (Environmental Studies), they study topics that combine social science, science, and EVS together. It's important to teach EVS in a way that shows how these subjects are connected. By doing this, students can see how everything relates to the real world. This way of teaching helps students understand the environment, society, and science better and see how they all fit together.

73. **Option (2) is manner.**

Explanation: When teaching Environmental Studies (EVS) in primary classes, it's important to take a holistic approach. This means combining EVS with language and mathematics to make learning more interesting and connected. By learning about different subjects together, students can see how everything is related. This way of teaching helps students understand the environment better and also improves their critical thinking skills. It makes learning more enjoyable and meaningful for students.

74. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: The EVS subject is designed to be child-centered, focusing on the interests and needs of students. It provides opportunities to visualize and explore various topics, allowing for a more engaging learning experience. By incorporating hands-on activities and encouraging exploration, EVS supports the natural development of students both academically and morally. It helps them gain knowledge, skills, and values that contribute to their overall growth and development.

75. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: Environmental Studies (EVS) covers six major themes:

water, travel, food, shelter, things we make and do, and family and friends. Under the topic of family and friends, there are four sub-themes: relationships, work and play, animals, and plants. These themes and sub-themes help provide a comprehensive understanding of the environment and its interactions with human life, society, and nature.

76. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: An EVS teacher should support classrooms with students from different backgrounds and consider each student's needs. This helps ensure that everyone feels equal and included. The teacher should teach about different cultures with a positive attitude and give everyone a fair chance to participate. This creates a welcoming environment where students feel respected and valued, promoting a positive learning experience that celebrates diversity.

77. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: To effectively impart knowledge of EVS to children, several factors should be considered:

1. Encourage active participation of learners to make a deep impact on their understanding.
2. Engage community members in constructing knowledge and fostering a connection to real-world experiences.
3. Provide appropriate textbooks with colorful pictures and engaging content to enhance the learning experience and capture the children's interest.

78. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: To engage children in EVS (Environmental Studies), the use of narratives and stories can be highly effective. By incorporating stories related to environmental themes, students can develop an interest in the subject and feel a sense of connection. Additionally, storytelling promotes imagination and enhances creativity in children, allowing them to explore different perspectives and think critically about environmental issues. It adds an element of fun and engagement to the learning process.

79. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: By encouraging students to observe and create their own pictures of animals, the teacher aims to foster creativity skills. This activity also helps improve students' observation skills and aesthetic sense. Moreover, it provides a hands-on experience for learners, allowing them to develop a deeper understanding of the subject. Through this interactive approach, students can engage actively in

the learning process and gain a more profound appreciation for the animal kingdom.

80. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Encouraging art and craft activities in EVS learning, especially when done with peer learning, has several benefits. It enhances social interaction among students and helps them understand different perspectives. Additionally, it stimulates brainstorming and fosters creativity. Through art and craft, students can express their ideas and engage in hands-on learning experiences, making the EVS lessons more enjoyable and memorable. It also promotes collaboration and teamwork among students, further enriching their overall learning journey.

81. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The most effective resources for EVS learning are often found right next to individuals, such as family members, newspapers, and members of the community. These resources provide a better learning experience because they offer a variety of real-life experiences and situations. By engaging with these resources, learners can gain practical knowledge and a deeper understanding of the environment around them. It helps bridge the gap between classroom learning and the real world, making EVS education more meaningful and relevant.

82. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: In primary classes, the principle of known to unknown is followed in EVS. This means that students start with what they already know and gradually progress towards more complex concepts. By building upon their existing knowledge, students develop their cognitive abilities and can better visualize new information. This approach helps students make connections and understand the subject matter more effectively, laying a solid foundation for further learning in EVS.

83. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: For formative assessment of learning in EVS, several tools can be used, including:

- 1. Portfolio:** This tool evaluates students' overall academic progress by assessing their project work, assignments, and other tasks.

- 2. Rating scale:** Students are marked on their performance throughout the session using categories such as good, bad, or excellent, providing an indication of their progress.

- 3. Anecdotal records:** These records provide detailed information about students, covering both academic and non-academic criteria. They help teachers understand students' strengths, weaknesses, and overall development.

84. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: While assessing children in EVS, it is important to focus on the following points:

1. Conduct qualitative assessments to accurately identify areas where students may need additional support or remedial measures.
2. Use appropriate indicators to assess students' progress, ensuring that they have been given ample opportunities to demonstrate their learning and understanding.
3. Provide opportunities for students to recap and reflect on what they have learned during the session, reinforcing their knowledge and understanding of the topics covered in EVS.

85. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Teachers should encourage children to observe activities carefully and provide their own analysis and experiences. This approach makes the activity more meaningful, engaging, and fruitful for learners. By allowing students to reflect on their observations and draw their own conclusions, they develop critical thinking skills and a deeper understanding of the subject matter. It also promotes independent thinking and empowers students to actively participate in their own learning process.

86. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Except crow, all remaining (tortoise, crocodile, duck, fish) are aquatic animals whereas crow is a bird.

87. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Correct matched are as follows:

1. Hong King cuisines are generally based on cooked snake.
2. In Kerala, boiled tapoica with curry is very popular.
3. In Kashmir, due to cold weather, mustard is highly used for its heating property. So, fish cooked in mustard oil is eaten frequently.
4. Due to high yield of coconut, Goan people likes to have fish cooked in coconut oil.

88. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Mynah birds are a species commonly found in India and Southeast Asia. They are known for their remarkable ability to mimic various sounds, including human speech and other bird calls. Additionally, mynah birds have a

distinctive behavior where they can move their necks back and forth in a jerking motion. This characteristic adds to their unique appearance and behaviors.

89. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation:

1. In Rajasthan, villagers live in mud houses with roofs made of thatch or straw. This traditional construction helps regulate the temperature inside the rooms, keeping them cooler in the hot weather.

2. In Leh, houses are typically built using stones. These houses often have two floors, with the lower floor used for keeping animals and the upper floor for storing belongings. In contrast, houses in Manali are constructed using a combination of stone and wood, rather than bamboo pillars.

90. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Elephants typically rest for about 2 to 4 hours a day. They enjoy playing in mud and water, which helps them regulate their body temperature and stay cool. In a herd, the decisions are usually made by the oldest female elephant. These majestic creatures can consume up to 100 kilograms of leaves and twigs in a single day to meet their dietary needs.

Language: English

91. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Quoting the passage's lines, "These earth forests are full of pillars formed by rocks that collectively appear like a forest from afar- 'an out of the world landscape' that was formed by the geological movements of the earth and erosion by wind and water." Hence, these pillars make the Earth forests of Tholing and Tsparang look amazing.

92. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Quoting the passage's lines, "It leaves the Himachal boundary to enter the plains of the Punjab at the Bhakra Dam, the second highest gravity dam and a major point of water supply and electricity generation for the North of India."

These lines support the statement that Langchen Khambab is a boon for the North of India.

93. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Quoting the passage's lines, "Kangri Karchok, the Kailash Purana of the Tibetans describes the sacred elephant-mouthed river or Lancheng Khambab as a long and extensive river that rises from the 'lake unconquerable', the Tso

Maphan" establishes that statement A is true.

"Then it streams into Shimla, Kullu, Mandi and Bilaspur and is responsible for the rich cultivation of grapes, apples and apricots all along its banks." These lines suggest that statement B is also true.

94. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: 'Gigantic' means very great in size or extent, huge or enormous.

Hence the word nearest in meaning is 'huge'.

95. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: 'Sacred' is holy, divine, transcendent, ultimate being.

Hence the word opposite in meaning is 'unholy'.

96. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: In the sentence, "I am not in best position to advise you in this matter", the noun phrase 'best position' is missing a determiner before it.

Hence the correct sentence would be, "I am not in the best position to advise you in this matter."

97. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: The interrogative adverbs **why**, **where**, **how** and **when** are placed at the beginning of a question and can be answered with a sentence or a prepositional phrase. After an interrogative adverb in a question, the verb comes first. Here, 'why' poses an indirect question as the speaker doesn't know the reason for the hostility.

98. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: Quoting the passage's lines, "Kangri Karchok, the Kailash Purana of the Tibetans.....that rises from the 'Lake Unconquerable,' the Tso Maphan or Mansarovar that flows from the mountainous regions of Tibet."

These lines refer to Mansarovar as Unconquerable Lake.

99. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: Quoting the passage's lines, "According to this holy book, this cold river with its sands of gold, circles the holy Mansarovar seven times before taking its course to the west."

Hence, saying that this river flows gently through the hills is incorrect.

100. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: The poem 'The charge of the light brigade' by Alfred Lord Tennyson describes a war scene where soldiers are dying everywhere.

Hence, the 'valley of death' refers to a nightmarish place as the valley is full of dead soldiers, disturbing and horrifying.

101. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: 'Their's not to make reply,

Their's not to reason why,
Their's but to do and die:

Into the valley of Death."

The above lines show that the role of the soldier is to obey and "not to make a reply...not to reason why," so they followed orders and rode into the "valley of death."

102. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: Soldiers are courageous, disciplined and patriotic but not impractical.

"Their's not to make reply" shows they are patriotic and perform their duties without asking questions.

"Their's not to reason why" shows that they act on command without caring for their lives and are thus disciplined.

"Their's but to do and die: Into the valley of Death." shows that they go to the battlefield without caring for their lives and are courageous.

103. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: A metaphor compares or explains an idea between two objects that are not related to each other in the literal sense but help explain the concept behind it.

In the phrase "valley of death." Comparing a valley with Death is metaphoric, as both are unrelated yet interrelated.

104. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: Alliteration is a literary device in which there is a conspicuous repetition of initial consonant sounds of nearby words in the phrase.

In the phrase 'to do or die, the letter 'd' is repeated, causing alliteration.

105. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: "Half a league, half a league,

Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death

Rode the six hundred."

"Forward, the Light Brigade!

Charge for the guns!" he said.

The above lines indicate that all the soldiers were riding towards the enemy territory.

106. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: A Multilingual classroom demands that students' mother tongue get a place in the classroom; the teacher should encourage learners to communicate and express themselves in their language and respect their views.

107. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: A Diagnostic test is a test that is conducted at the start of the teaching-learning process and is used to access the areas of language that need attention.

Diagnostic Tests helps to know the learner's strengths, weakness, and

understanding of a particular topic or concept. So that, a remedial plan of action can be prepared for the areas that need attention.

108. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: The structural approach assumes that language teaching is best through systematically selecting and grading structures or sentence patterns. The basic principle underlying the process is: Language is speech, not writing.

109. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: When a language learning teacher plans meaningful activities for learners so that they can connect to concrete things in life so that they can connect with them effectively and efficiently, then such activities are called as Meaning-based activities.

110. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: Local Comprehension is also called intensive reading skill. It is a reading skill that encourages a reader to read a text intensively and extract the required information from it. Such type of reading skill helps an individual to enhance his/her reading and critical thinking skills and have a deeper and better understanding of the text.

111. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: Guided Writing involves the teacher interacting with a small group of students with similar Writing needs to be undertaken strategically in response to an identified challenge the selected students face.

Guided Writing aims for children to create their unique work as they usually would, but with specific guidance.

112. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: Intensive reading requires learners to read in detail with specific learning aims and tasks, unlike extensive reading, which requires reading texts for enjoyment and developing general reading skills.

Intensive reading material includes reports, contracts, news articles, blog posts, and short stories.

113. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: The linguist Stephen Krashen developed the input hypothesis theory in the 1970s and 1980s.

The teacher shows a video to students to understand it as a natural conversation between two people and acquire new vocabulary, and useful expressions are an example of comprehensible input.

Comprehensible input is language input that listeners can understand despite not understanding all its words and structures.

114. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: The Transcription Technique has three steps:

Step 1: Listen to a recording in the target language, and transcribe (write down) the recording as one listens.

Step 2: recording the written text by speaking.

Step 3: repeat these two steps until mastery of that text.

The main benefit of transcription is that it enables students to record their lectures, seminars, Q&A sessions and more word-for-word. They can then review the content in detail later, ensuring they understand it and haven't missed any key points.

115. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Closed-ended questions require an answer from a limited number of options, usually multiple-choice questions with a single-word answer, 'yes' or 'no', or a rating scale (e.g. from strongly agree to disagree strongly).

However, some examples of close-ended questions require answers other than yes or no.

What year were you born?

On a scale of 1-10, how satisfied are you?

Which university did you attend?

How often do you use public transport?

116. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Literature generates fun, helping to talk about grammar and sentences interactively.

Students can express their viewpoints and introduce controversial and more in-depth topics, like Translations.

Literature can help students to learn the culture of that same language, helping students to take an interest in the target language and to communicate accordingly in different situations.

117. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A reading comprehension assessment is called a cloze test, where a language teacher provides an opportunity for learners to understand the text and identify the correct missing or deleted words from the passage. Such a type of activity helps a teacher to understand the learner's ability to decode the missing words from the passage and his/her understanding level.

118. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Language is the arbitrary vocal symbol implying that language consists of speech sounds (e.g., sounds produced using speech organs) based on the social framework. A specific word has a meaning because the language users have given the meaning. However, linguistic signs are not predictable from their word form,

nor is the word form dictated by their meaning/function. Therefore, deducing the underlying meaning from its word form is impossible.

119. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Scaffolding refers to a method where teachers offer particular support to students as they learn and develop a new concept or skill. For example, in the instructional scaffolding model, a teacher may share further information or demonstrate how to solve a problem.

120. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The text allows people to communicate their ideas across time and space. Indeed, much of each person's knowledge comes from reading textbooks. However, people who never discover how to learn from the text have strong constraints on what they can know and do.

Language: Hindi

121. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—अनुच्छेद के आधार पर हमें कला प्रवृत्ति पर सर्वाधिक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। शिक्षा के स्वाभाविक और आवश्यक अंगों को छोड़कर हमने ऐसे विषयों पर अधिक ध्यान दिया, जो मनुष्य का एकतरफा विकास करते हैं, जिनके कारण व्यक्तित्व का बड़े से बड़ा भाग अवृत्त रह जाता है। बाल्यावस्था में भी कला-शिक्षा को अभी तक उचित स्थान नहीं मिला है। जहाँ भी मिलता है, वहाँ बच्चा ग्यारह-बारह वर्ष का होते ही उसके शिक्षा-क्रम में से कला-प्रवृत्तियों को निकाल दिया जाता है।

आधुनिक शिक्षा में केवल तार्किक विषयों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है जिसकी वजह से सम्पूर्ण विकास असंभव है।

कला प्रवृत्ति बाल्यावस्था से ही जरूरी है।

122. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—अनुच्छेद के अनुसार गणित, भूगोल, इतिहास आदि विषय तर्क प्रधान हैं।

आज के सभी विषय-जिन पर हम अपनी एकमात्र श्रद्धा करते हैं, जैसे गणित, भूगोल, इतिहास, रसायनशास्त्र और यहाँ तक कि साहित्य भी जिस तरह पढ़ाए जाते हैं, उन सबकी बुनियाद तार्किक है। इन पर एकमात्र जोर देने के कारण कला-प्रवृत्तियाँ, जो भावना प्रधान होती हैं, पाठ्यक्रम से करीब-करीब निकल जाती हैं।

अवतरण में इसकी विवेचना की गई है की गणित, भूगोल, इतिहास, रसायनशास्त्र और यहाँ तक कि साहित्य भी तार्किक बुनियाद के मुताबिक ही पढ़ाई जाती है।

अतः विकल्प 'तर्क प्रधान हैं' सही है।

123. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—किशोरावस्था को इस तरह गलत रास्ते पर ले जाने का नतीजा भयानक हो रहा

है। सम्यता रोज व रोज बेदब होती जा रही है। व्यक्ति का गलत विकास हो रहा है। उसका मानस अस्वस्थ है, परिवार दुखी है। समाज में फूट पड़ी है और दुनिया पर ध्वंस करने का ज्वर बढ़ा है। इस भयानक अवस्थाओं को हमारा ज्ञान-विज्ञान सहारा दे रहा है।

124. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—किशोरावस्था में तार्किकता की प्रधानता है और भाव के अभाव में वे पतन का रास्ता अपना रही है क्योंकि कला-प्रवृत्तियाँ जो भावना प्रधान होती हैं, पाठ्यक्रम से करीब-करीब निकल जाती हैं। इसलिए किशोरावस्था को इस तरह गलत रास्ते पर ले जाने का नतीजा भयानक हो रहा है।

गद्यांश की पंक्ति के अनुसार कला और भाव की प्रवृत्तियाँ केवल पाठ्यक्रम से ही नहीं निकल जाती, बल्कि तार्किक विषयों को महत्व देने के कारण व्यक्ति के दिमाग से भी बिलकुल निकल जाती हैं।

किशोर-अवस्था को इस तरह गलत रास्ते पर ले जाने का नतीजा भयानक हो रहा है जो की पतन का कारक है।

अतः सही विकल्प 'पतन' है।

पतन का विलोम शब्द—उत्थान होता है।

पतन का अर्थ—नष्ट होना, गिरना

उत्थान का अर्थ—उठना

125. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—इन शब्दों में से अभिव्यक्ति शब्द भिन्न है क्योंकि इसमें 'अभि' उपसर्ग लगा हुआ है जबकि अन्य तीनों में 'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है।

उपसर्ग—

(i) वे शब्दांश जो किसी शब्द में आगे जुड़कर उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं, उन्हें उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

(ii) उदाहरण के लिए—आहार = आ + हार प्रत्यय—

(i) वे शब्दांश जो किसी शब्द के बाद में जुड़कर उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं, उन्हें प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

(ii) उदाहरण के लिए—तार्किक, स्वाभाविक, साहित्यिक। तीनों में 'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है।

विकल्प "तार्किक, स्वाभाविक, साहित्यिक" में 'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है और 'अभिव्यक्ति' में 'अभि' उपसर्ग का प्रयोग हुआ है।

'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग —

तर्क + इक = तार्किक

स्वभाव + इक = स्वाभाविक

साहित्य + इक = साहित्यिक

'अभि' उपसर्ग का प्रयोग—

अभि + व्यक्ति = अभिव्यक्ति

अभि का अर्थ 'पास, चारों ओर, अधिकता, सामने' होता है।

'अभि' उपसर्ग से बनने वाले अन्य शब्द 'अभिनन्दन, अभिनेता, अभिमत, अभिरक्षक, अभिमुख' आदि हैं।

126. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘आज की तालीम भी इसी दौड़ में साथ दे रही है।’ वाक्य में निपात ‘भी’ है।

निपात—

- (i) किसी भी बात पर अत्यधिक भार या जोर डालने के लिए जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है, उन्हें निपात कहते हैं।
(ii) उदाहरण के लिए—भी, तक, केवल, काश इत्यादि।

किसी भी बात पर अधिक भार देने के लिए जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है निपात कहलाता है। जैसे—आज राज तुम्हें पार्टी में रुकना ही पड़ेगा। ‘ही’ निपात शब्द है। निपात शब्द—भी, तो, तक, केवल, ही, मात्र आदि।

127. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘विकसित’ शब्द में ‘इत’ प्रत्यय है।
प्रत्यय—

- (i) वे शब्दांश जो किसी शब्द के बाद में जुड़कर उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं, उन्हें प्रत्यय कहते हैं।
(ii) उदाहरण के लिए—विकसित, मोहित, नियमित। इन तीनों शब्दों में ‘इत’ प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है।
‘विकास + इत = विकसित’
‘इत’ प्रत्यय से बनने वाले अन्य शब्द
‘सुगन्ध + इत = सुगन्धित’
नियम + इत = नियमित
पीड़ा + इत = पीड़ित
मोह + इत = मोहित
शिक्षा + इत = शिक्षित
प्रमाण + इत = प्रमाणित
द्रव + इत = द्रवित
व्यथा + इत = व्यथित’ आदि हैं।

128. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—अनुच्छेद के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि आधुनिक शिक्षा का नतीजा औसत है। इनमें ‘विकसित विज्ञान’ का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है जिसके कारण व्यक्ति को कहीं भी या कितना भी मिलने के बावजूद तृप्ति नहीं होती। जिसका कारण ये है कि इसमें कला-प्रवृत्तियों का अभाव है तथा मात्र एक ही प्रकार के विषयों पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है जो कि ‘तार्किक’ है।

129. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—आधुनिक शिक्षा में विज्ञान विषय को सबसे अधिक महत्व दिया जाता है। इसके कारण व्यक्ति को कहीं भी या कितना भी मिलने के बावजूद तृप्ति नहीं होती। इसका कारण यही है कि शिक्षा के स्वाभाविक और आवश्यक अंगों को छोड़कर हमने ऐसे विषयों पर अधिक ध्यान दिया, जो मनुष्य का एकतरफा विकास करते हैं, जिनके कारण व्यक्तित्व का बड़े से बड़ा भाग अतृप्त रह जाता है।
आधुनिक शिक्षा में ‘विज्ञान’ विषय को सबसे अधिक महत्व दिया जा रहा है। जिसकी वजह से पूरी तरह से विकास असंभव है।

आधुनिक शिक्षा में ‘विकसित विज्ञान’ का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, जिसके कारण व्यक्ति को कहीं भी या कितना भी मिलने के बावजूद तृप्ति नहीं होती। अतः सही विकल्प श्विज्ञान कोश है।

130. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘हिमकिरीट’ का आशय बर्फ का मुकुट है।
‘हिम’ से तात्पर्य ‘बर्फ’ से है।
‘किरीट’ का अर्थ ‘मुकुट’ है।

131. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘नगपति’ का विग्रह और समास होगा— जो नगों अर्थात् पर्वतों का पति है। इसमें कर्मधारय समास होगा।

समास—

- (i) दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों के योग से नया शब्द बनने की विधि को समास कहते हैं।

समास के प्रकार—

- (1) अव्ययीभाव समास
- (2) तत्पुरुष समास
- (3) द्विगु समास
- (4) द्वन्द्व समास
- (5) कर्मधारय समास
- (6) बहुव्रीहि समास

कर्मधारय समास—

- (i) जिन समास में प्रथम पद विशेषण या उपमान होता है तथा द्वितीय पद विशेष्य या उपमेय होता है अर्थात् विशेषण-विशेष्य और उपमना-उपमेय का सम्बन्ध रहता है, उसे कर्मधारय समास कहते हैं।
(ii) उदाहरण के लिए—परमेश्वर = परम है जो ईश्वर
नगपति का विग्रह और समास ‘नगों (पर्वतों) का पति है जो—कर्मधारय’ होगा। अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं। अतः सही विकल्प ‘नगों (पर्वतों) का पति है जो—कर्मधारय’ है।
नग अर्थात् पर्वत
पर्वतों का पति अथवा नगपति

132. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘पौरुष की पुंजीभूत ज्वाल’ में कहा गया है कि हिमालय शक्ति की ज्वालाओं का ढेर है।
प्रस्तुत गद्यांश की पंक्ति ‘पौरुष के पुंजीभूत ज्वाल’ का तात्पर्य है कि हिमालय शक्ति की ज्वालाओं का ढेर है।
पौरुष का अर्थ—पुरुष की शक्ति

133. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘जिसे जीता न जा सके’ इसके लिए कविता में अजेय शब्द प्रयुक्त हुआ है। कवि कहता है कि—
‘मेरे नगपति! मेरे विशाल!
युग-युग अजेय, निर्बन्ध, मुक्त,
युग-युग गर्वोन्नत नित महान्,
निस्सीन व्योम में तान रहे,
युग से किस महिमा का वितान?’

प्रस्तुत पद्यांश में हिमालय को ‘अजेय’ इसलिए कहा है क्योंकि हिमालय युगों-युगों से अजेय है, उसे कोई भी नहीं जीत पाया है।

विशेष

- ‘अखंड’ का अर्थ ‘जिसके टुकड़े नहीं किये गए हों, सम्पूर्ण’ है।
- ‘अमर’ का अर्थ ‘न मरने वाला, अविनाशी’ है।
- ‘दिव्य’ का अर्थ ‘अलौकिक’ है।

134. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘निस्सीम’ शब्द में विसर्ग सन्धि है।
सन्धि—

- (i) सन्धि का सामान्य अर्थ जोड़ना होता है।
(ii) जब दो अक्षर या वर्ण आपस में मिलते हैं तब उनकी मिलावट से विकार उत्पन्न होता है, इसी मिलावट को सन्धि कहते हैं।

सन्धि के प्रकार—

- (i) स्वर सन्धि
- (ii) व्यंजन सन्धि
- (iii) विसर्ग सन्धि

विसर्ग सन्धि—

- (i) विसर्ग का स्वर या व्यंजन के साथ मेल होने पर जो विकार उत्पन्न होता है उसे विसर्ग सन्धि कहते हैं।
(ii) उदाहरण के लिए—
दुः + चरित्र = दुरचरित्र

‘निस्सीम’ शब्द में ‘विसर्ग’ सन्धि है। शेष विकल्प असंगत हैं। अतः सही विकल्प ‘विसर्ग’ है।
निस्सीम का संधि विग्रह—निर् + सीम

135. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हिमालय को ‘यतिवर’। कहकर सम्बोधित किया गया है क्योंकि वह समाधि में लीन है।

‘यतिवर’ का अर्थ श्रेष्ठ योगी होता है। जिस प्रकार योगी गूढ़ रहस्यों को जानने के लिए ध्यान मग्न रहता है, उसी प्रकार हिमालय भी जटिल समस्या का हल ढूँढ़ने के लिए ध्यान मग्न है।

यतिवर का अर्थ श्रेष्ठ योगी है।

जैसे—योगी—जीव जगत के गूढ़ रहस्यों को जानने के लिए, ध्यान-मग्न हो अखंड और चिर समाधि में लीन रहता है उसी प्रकार हिमालय भी मानो किसी जटिल समस्या का हल ढूँढ़ने के किये सदियों से एक ही स्थान पर ध्यान में डूबा है।
ध्यानावस्थित योगी जिस प्रकार मौन होता है, उसी प्रकार हिमालय भी मौन है।
इसी कारण हिमालय को ‘यतिवर’ कहा है।

136. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषा का आकलन करने का उद्देश्य उसके भाषा-प्रयोग की क्षमता का आकलन करना है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) भाषा की अलग-अलग भूमिकाओं का जानने में सहायक।
- (ii) सृजनात्मक प्रक्रिया में सहायक।
- (iii) स्कूल की भाषा और बच्चों की भाषा के बीच सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने में सहायक।

(iv) भावों और विचारों की स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक अभिव्यक्ति में सहायक।

प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषा का आकलन करने का उद्देश्य उनकी भाषा प्रयोग की क्षमता का आकलन कर भाषा संबंधी समस्याओं को उपचारात्मक शिक्षण द्वारा दूर करना है ताकि बच्चे—

- विभिन्न संदर्भ में भाषा प्रयोग में सफल हो सकें।
- अपने मनोभाव को किसी के सामने आसानी से रख सकें।
- दक्षता के साथ सहज अभिव्यक्ति के विकास को सुनिश्चित कर सकें।
- पठित वस्तु के अर्थ को ग्रहण करते हुए एक निश्चित उद्देश्य से पढ़-लिख सकें।

137. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—श्रुतलेख भाषा-आकलन में सबसे कम प्रभावी तरीका है क्योंकि इसमें बालक मौन रहता है। वह केवल सुनकर ही लिखता रहता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) मौलिकता व सृजनात्मक का समावेश न हो पाना।
- (ii) स्वतन्त्र अभिव्यक्ति में सहायक न होना।
- (iii) सुनकर लिखने पर बल देना।
- (iv) उच्चारण में सहायक न होना।

बच्चों द्वारा कहानी कहना-लिखना और घटना वर्णन करना प्रभावी तरीका होगा क्योंकि किसी कहानी या घटना के मौखिक या लिखित वर्णन करने के दौरान बच्चे—

- वास्तविक अनुभव के साथ भाषाई कौशलों को सुगमता से ग्रहण करेंगे।
- तथ्यों को स्वयं के निजी अनुभवों से जोड़ कर अपने विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करेंगे।
- स्वतंत्र एवं मौलिक अभिव्यक्ति के अवसर प्राप्त कर अपने विचारों को खुल कर रखेंगे।

नोट—श्रुतलेख भाषा आकलन के संदर्भ में सबसे कम प्रभावी तरीका है क्योंकि यह साधारण रूप से शब्दों को सुन कर लिखने का एक अभ्यास है। इसके तहत शिक्षक एक-एक शब्दों का शुद्ध उच्चारण करते हैं तथा बच्चे उन्हें सुन कर शुद्ध-शुद्ध लिखते हैं।

138. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—आकलन की प्रक्रिया में केवल बच्चे की क्षमताओं का आकलन नहीं होता बल्कि शिक्षक की शिक्षण प्रक्रिया का भी आकलन होता है। यह विचार पूर्णतः सही है।

आकलन—

- (i) सूचनाओं का एकत्रित करने की प्रक्रिया आकलन कहलाती है।

आकलन का उद्देश्य—

- (i) छात्रों के विकास को निरन्तर देना।
- (ii) छात्रों की योग्यता, क्षमता तथा गुण इत्यादि का पता लगाना।
- (iii) शिक्षकों की कुशलता एवं सफलता का पता लगाना।

आकलन के प्रकार—

- (i) निर्माणात्मक
- (ii) योगात्मक

(iii) निदानात्मक

139. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—रीमा ने तीसरी कक्षा में पढ़ने वाली ऋतिका की भाषा-क्षमता, भाषा-निष्पादन सम्बन्धी क्रमिक प्रगति का ब्यौरा उसके अभिभावकों को दिया। रीमा ने पोर्टफोलियो के आधार पर यह जानकारी दी।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) उत्कृष्ट कार्यों को व्यवस्थित रूप से संकलित कर सुरक्षित रखा जाता है।
- (ii) समस्याओं को समझकर उपचारात्मक शिक्षण दिया जाता है।
- (iii) निरन्तर प्रगति का ब्यौरा रखा जाता है। बच्चों की भाषा विकास से संबंधित निरन्तर प्रगति का विस्तृत वर्णन किया जाता है। बच्चों की उत्कृष्ट कार्यों को उद्देश्यपूर्ण तथा व्यवस्थित रूप से संकलित कर सुरक्षित रखा जाता है। बच्चों की भाषा संबंधी आवश्यकताओं और समस्याओं को समझ कर उपचारात्मक शिक्षण द्वारा दूर किया जाता है। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि शिक्षक पोर्टफोलियो के द्वारा भाषा-क्षमता, भाषा-निष्पादन संबंधी क्रमिक प्रगति का ब्यौरा उसके अभिभावकों को दे सकता है।

140. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पहली कक्षा में चित्र बनाना भी लिखने के अन्तर्गत आता है क्योंकि बालक चित्र देखकर ही अक्षर ज्ञान प्राप्त करते हैं। उनके द्वारा खींची गई शुरुआती लाइनों में चित्र छिपे होते हैं क्योंकि उनकी मन स्थिति पर चित्र अंकित होते हैं।

पहली कक्षा में चित्र बनाना भी लिखना के अन्तर्गत आता है क्योंकि बच्चे—

- वर्णमाला सीखने के लिए चित्रों का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- चित्र देख कर और उसे बनाकर अक्षर ज्ञान प्राप्त करते हैं।
- द्वारा खींची गई शुरुआती आड़ी तिरछी लाइनों में चित्र छिपे होते हैं।
- चित्र के आधार पर वाक्य बनाते हैं जो उनकी मनस्थिति को प्रकट करता है।

141. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्राथमिक स्तर पर पढ़ना सीखने में सबसे कम महत्वपूर्ण अक्षरों की पहचान है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) प्राथमिक स्तर पर छात्र अनेक शब्दों के प्रभाव से परिचित होते हैं।
- (ii) छात्रों के लिए ध्वनियाँ अमूर्त होती हैं। पठन का मुख्य उद्देश्य किसी अवतरण के विचार को आत्मसात् करना है। यह महत्वपूर्ण विचारों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने का तरीका है। ऐसे कई प्रयोगों के आधार पर कई भाषा वैज्ञानिकों का विचार है कि अक्षर पहचान और पढ़ने में जमीन आसमान का अंतर है। दरअसल, पढ़ने का मतलब अक्षरों से जुड़ी ध्वनियाँ पैदा करना न होकर लिखी हुई चीज का अर्थ निकालना है।

पढ़ने को हम जब इस व्यापक अर्थ में लेते हैं तो स्पष्ट है कि कई विद्यार्थी जो उच्चारण शायद कर भी लेते हों, सही अर्थों में पढ़ नहीं पाते हैं। अन्य कई भाषा वैज्ञानिकों का मानना है कि पढ़ना सीखने का सर्वोत्तम तरीका पढ़ना ही है—पढ़कर ही पढ़ना सीखा जा सकता है।

साइकिल और उसे चलाने के बारे में बारीक जानकारी हासिल करने का यह अर्थ नहीं कि उक्त व्यक्ति साइकिल चला भी लेगा।

साइकिल चलाना तो उस पर चढ़कर ही सीखा जा सकता है।

142. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘भाषा अर्जन क्षमता’ चॉमस्की के साथ सम्बन्धित है।

चॉमस्की के भाषा विकास का सिद्धान्त—

- (i) इस सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन 1959 में किया।
- (ii) चॉमस्की का मानना है कि बालक में भाषा को सीखने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है।
- (iii) भाषा अर्जन की यह क्षमता कुछ निश्चित समय तक होती है।
- (iv) भाषा के सीखने के साथ-साथ व्याकरण को सीखने एवं उसमें शुद्धता की मात्रा भी बढ़ती रहती है, इसलिए यह प्रक्रिया सार्वभौमिक है।

आधुनिक भाषा विज्ञान के जनक के रूप में प्रसिद्ध नोम चॉमस्की ने भाषा विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। चॉमस्की द्वारा प्रस्तावित नीतिवादी सिद्धान्त तर्क देता है कि भाषा एक अद्वितीय मानवीय उपलब्धि है।

उनका दृढ़ विश्वास है कि बच्चों में भाषा सीखने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है जो भाषा अधिग्रहण में आधार के रूप में कार्य करती है। चॉमस्की ने ‘भाषा अर्जन क्षमता’ सिद्धान्त में पूर्व स्थापित संरचनावादी भाषा-वैज्ञानिकों की मान्यताओं के चुनौती देकर ट्रांसफॉर्मेशनल ग्रामर की बुनियाद रखी।

चॉमस्की के अनुसार बच्चों शब्दों की निश्चित संख्या से कुछ निश्चित नियमों का अनुकरण करते हुए वाक्यों का निर्माण करना सीख जाते हैं। वाक्य निर्माण के इस नियम को चॉमस्की ने जेनेरेटिव ग्रामर की संज्ञा दी।

143. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने में भाषा सम्बन्धी बाल साहित्य संसाधन सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) बाल साहित्य कहानियों को रोचक तरह से प्रस्तुत करता है।
- (ii) रंगीन चित्रों द्वारा बालक को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करता है।
- (iii) काल्पनिक दुनिया की सैर कराता है।
- (iv) बाल साहित्य में समाज कल्याण से जुड़ा एक उद्देश्य निहित होता है।

प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने के लिए बाल साहित्य एक सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण संसाधन है क्योंकि बाल साहित्य—

- बच्चों में सृजनशीलता को रोचक तथा चित्रात्मक कहानियाँ द्वारा बढ़ाता है।
- बच्चों को बड़े, स्पष्ट तथा रंगीन चित्रों तथा पाठों के द्वारा पढ़ने की और उन्मुख करता है।
- बच्चों को उत्साही पाठक बनने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता तथा उन्हें काल्पनिक दुनिया की सैर कराता है।

144. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—बच्चे अपनी मातृभाषा का प्रयोग करते हुए हिन्दी भाषा की कक्षा में अपनी बात कहते हैं। यह स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया है क्योंकि बालक बचपन से ही मातृभाषा में अपने संवेगों को अभिव्यक्त करते आया है और मातृभाषा का प्रयोग वह प्रतिदिन अपने घर में ही करता है। बच्चों द्वारा मातृभाषा के शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हुए हिंदी भाषा की कक्षा में अपनी बात को कहना पूर्णतः स्वभाविक है। मातृ भाषा प्रयोग द्वारा बच्चे—

- पढ़ाए जा रहे संप्रत्य आसानी से सीखते हैं।
 - संज्ञानात्मक तथा भाषाई रूप से विकसित होते हैं।
- उपरोक्त स्थिति में एक शिक्षक द्वारा बच्चों को टोकने के बजाये उनकी मातृभाषा के शब्दों के स्थान पर हिंदी के शब्दों का प्रयोग कर वाक्य को दोहराना उचित विकल्प होगा क्योंकि यह अनुप्रयोग बच्चों को—
- हिंदी के शब्दों को दोहराने पर बालक मातृभाषा के बदले प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले हिंदी शब्दों का अनायास ही ज्ञान हो जाएगा और उनकी अस्मिता को भी चोट नहीं लगेगी।
 - मातृभाषा को हिंदी भाषा से जोड़ कर भाषा प्रयोग में दक्ष बनाएगी।
 - कक्षा के वातावरण से स्वयं को सरलतापूर्वक जोड़ने में मदद करेगी।
 - संवादात्मक परिस्थितियों का सामना करने की योग्यता प्रदान करेगी।
 - मातृभाषा और हिंदी के अंतर को समझते हुए भाषा प्रयोग में मदद करेगी।

145. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—बहु-भाषिकता हमारी पहचान भी है और हमारी सभ्यता व संस्कृति का अभिन्न अंग भी है क्योंकि सभ्यता संस्कृति के आँचल में बहु-भाषिकता पल्लवित होती है।

बहुभाषिकता—

- ऐसे व्यक्ति जो दो या उससे अधिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- व्यक्ति मातृभाषा से अलग भाषा का प्रयोग करता है।

बहुभाषिकता के लाभ—

- अधिक संवाद कौशल
- उच्च भाषाई बोध
- स्मृति में सुधार
- कुशल बहुकार्यात्मकता

बहु-भाषिकता एक ऐसा गुण है जो एक व्यक्ति को दो या दो से अधिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग करने में सक्षम बनाती है। यह किसी व्यक्ति को विभिन्न संवादात्मक परिस्थितियों का सामना करने योग्य बनाती है।

बहु-भाषिकता हमारी पहचान भी है क्योंकि हमारे देश में विभिन्न भाषाओं का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

हमारे संविधान में भी आठवीं अनुसूची में 22 भाषाएँ हैं।

यह हमारी सभ्यता व संस्कृति का अभिन्न अंग भी है क्योंकि भारत की भाषाई विविधता देश की विरासत है और ये हमारी विविधतापूर्ण संस्कृति की परिचायक है।

146. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्राथमिक स्तर की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में कार्टून, भाषा, विज्ञापन आदि बच्चों के भाषा-क्षमता विकास में सहायक हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- कार्टून बालकों के भीतर रुचि पैदा करते हैं।
 - भाषण बालकों को विभिन्न अवधारणाओं से अवगत कराते हैं।
 - विज्ञापन बालकों को आज की दुनिया से जोड़ने का प्रयास करते हैं।
- प्राथमिक स्तर की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में कार्टून, भाषण और विज्ञापन आदि बच्चों के भाषा क्षमता विकास में सहायक हैं क्योंकि—
- कार्टून बच्चों में भाषा के प्रति रुचि पैदा कर उनमें आलोचनात्मक तथा चिंतनशील सोच विकसित करता है।
 - विभिन्न अवधारणाओं से संबंधित भाषण बच्चों को महत्वपूर्ण तथ्यों से अवगत करा उनका भाषाई विकास करते हैं।
 - प्रासंगिक विज्ञापन पाठ के संप्रत्ययों को रंगीन चित्रों के माध्यम से दिलचस्प बनाते हैं जो बच्चों में भाषाई विकास को अंजाम देता है।

147. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पाँचवीं कक्षा की सुहानी 'पाँचों, किन्हे, आँखें, दोनों' आदि शब्द लिखती है। वह अनुनासिक चिन्ह के नियम का अति सामान्यीकरण करती है। इसके द्वारा बच्चे नियमों को आत्मसात् कर लेते हैं। सामान्यीकरण द्वारा बच्चे एक जैसी चीजों को कुछ आधारभूत नियमों के आधार पर आत्मसात् करते हैं। सामान्यीकरण की प्रवृत्ति जब अति सामान्यीकरण में बदल जाती है तब यह भाषा दोष का रूप ले लेती है।

अतः बच्चे जब एक ही नियम को हर जगह प्रयोग करने लगते हैं तो उनके भाषा प्रयोग में त्रुटियाँ होने लगती हैं।

उदाहरण—बच्चे द्वारा अनुनासिक चिन्ह के नियमों का अति सामान्यीकरण कर लिया जाना इसलिए वो हर शब्द में अनुनासिक चिन्ह का गलत प्रयोग करते हैं।

148. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—विद्यालय में भाषा शिक्षण के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम शुरू करते समय सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है कि बच्चे की सहज भाषायी क्षमता को पहचानना।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- भाषा शिक्षण का शैक्षिक स्थल विद्यालय होता है।
 - सृजनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से सहायक।
 - मौखिक व लिखित प्रयोग में सहायक।
- उनकी भाषायी क्षमता के अनुसार कार्यक्रमों को तैयार किया जा सके। उनकी भाषायी जरूरतों के अनुरूप उचित संसाधनों का प्रयोग किया जा सके। उनकी भाषायी त्रुटियों को दूर करने के लिए सही पद्धति का प्रयोग किया जा सके।

149. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कई बार बच्चे जब स्कूल आते हैं तो दो या तीन भाषाओं को समझने और बोलने की क्षमता से लैस होते हैं क्योंकि बच्चे केवल अपनी मातृभाषा को ही जानते और समझते हैं। वे आस-पड़ोस और समाज की भाषा को आसानी से ग्रहण कर लेते हैं लेकिन स्कूल की भाषा से वे अवगत नहीं होते।

बच्चों में भाषा अर्जन क्षमता जन्मजात होती है। बच्चों की भाषा अर्जन क्षमता ही भाषा अधिग्रहण में आधार बनती है। कई बार बच्चे जब स्कूल आते हैं तो वे पहले से ही दो या तीन भाषाओं को समझने और बोलने के क्षमता से लैस होते हैं क्योंकि अधिकतर बच्चे स्कूलों शिक्षा शुरू होने से पहले ही—

- कई भाषाओं का उचित प्रयोग करना सीख लेते हैं।
- घर, आस पड़ोस और समाज की भाषा ग्रहण कर लेते हैं।
- भाषा के नियमों को आत्मसात् कर पूर्ण भाषिक क्षमता रखते हैं।

150. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—किसी विषय को सीखने का मतलब है कि उसकी अवधारणाओं को सीखना, उसकी शब्दावली को सीखना।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- विषय को गहना से जानना।
 - व्यापक अर्थों को जानना।
 - शब्दावली से अवगत होना।
 - विचारधारा से अवगत होना।
- किसी विषय की व्यापकता का अर्थ इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि किसी विषय को सीखने का अर्थ है—

- उसकी अवधारणाओं को सीखना।
- उसकी शब्दावली को सीखना।
- उसके बारे में चर्चा करना।
- उसके बारे में आलोचनात्मक विमर्श करना।
- उसके बारे में लिख सकना।