

Time: 2 hours 30 mins.

Total Marks: 150

Child Development and Pedagogy

- Which of the following is NOT a principle of the development?
 - Development occurs along a single course and is not uni-dimensional.
 - Development proceeds from the top-down and from centre outwards.
 - Development is influenced by both 'nature' and 'nurture'.
 - Development occurs in socio-cultural contexts.
- Cephalocaudal principle is applicable in the sphere of:
 - motor Development
 - language Development
 - cognitive Development
 - moral Development
- is a 'sensitive period' pertaining to language development.
 - Pre-natal period
 - Early childhood period
 - Middle childhood
 - Adolescence
- occurs within the family when children first learn their individual identity, acquire language and develop initial cognitive skills.
 - Primary socialization
 - Secondary socialization
 - Latent socialization
 - Active socialization
- According to the theory of Lawrence Kohlberg, at which level is moral thinking based on taking initial perspective of the society?
 - Pre conventional
 - Conventional
 - Post-conventional
 - Late-conventional
- From a Piagetian perspective, the process of taking new information into the existing body of knowledge is called:
 - Accommodation
 - Socialization
 - Assimilation
 - Organization
- Meena has begun to use 'words' and started understanding that words represent objects. She is also beginning to reason logically though she cannot perform conservation. According to Jean Piaget, which stage of cognitive development is Meena in?
 - Pre-operational
 - Formal operational
 - Sensori-motor
 - Concrete operational
- The concept of 'zone of Proximal Development' has been proposed by:
 - Jerome Bruner
 - David Ausubel
 - Robert M. Gagne
 - Lev Vygotsky
- Which statement correctly lays out the fundamental principle of Lev Vygotsky's theory?
 - Learning is a un-conscious process.
 - Learning is a social activity.
 - Learning is genetically programmed.
 - Learning is a discontinuous process that occurs in four stages.
- An example of pedagogical strategy that would promote meaningful learning is:
 - regular individual competitions.
 - use of verbal punishment.
 - uniform rigidly structured curriculum.
 - focusing on 'assessment for learning' rather than only 'assessment of learning'.
- Which one of the following developmental theory advocates that 'cognitive development precedes symbolic language development in a child'?
 - Piaget's cognitive development theory
 - Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory
 - Erikson's theory of psychosocial development
 - Bandura's social learning theory
- Which of the following is not an effective practice adopted by a teacher in the classroom to address gender stereotypes?
 - Counter gender bias.
 - Separate seating arrangement for boys and girls in the class.
 - Discussions on gender discrimination.
 - Use of examples which show boys and girls in non-conformist roles.
- Paro helps her father in his carpentry shop where she successfully measures wooden blocks using techniques taught by her father. She is recently admitted to a public school under EWS scheme, where she is unable to cope up with the academic demands especially in this situation, the teacher should:
 - tell Paro that she does not have the ability to study.
 - give tests and encourage repeated drill and practice.
 - contextualize the curriculum and study material for Paro integrating her mathematical experiences gained outside the school.
 - ask Paro to keep her knowledge gained at home separate from knowledge gained in school.
- Sensitivity to the sounds, rhythms and meaning of words characterize which type of intelligence?
 - Interpersonal
 - Intrapersonal
 - Linguistic
 - Spatial

15. In a socio-constructivist classroom which methods of assessment would be preferred?
- (1) Collaborative projects
 - (2) Objective questions having one word answers
 - (3) Standardized tests.
 - (4) Tests based on mere recall.
16. The 'continuous' aspect in continuous and comprehensive evaluation implies:
- (1) continuous observation and support to children during teaching-learning, employing different tools.
 - (2) continuous comparison of learner's performances with one another through marks, grades and other means.
 - (3) conducting formal 'paper-pencil' tests in fixed intervals throughout the academic session.
 - (4) periodic testing of children to gauge their ability of memorisation and recall.
17. Students should be encouraged to set goals.
- (1) Mastery oriented
 - (2) Failure oriented
 - (3) Failure accepting
 - (4) Self defeating
18. Which of the following is a principle of inclusion?
- (1) Discrimination
 - (2) Standardized instruction
 - (3) Acceptance of individual differences
 - (4) Segregation and labelling
19. A child who has partial vision:
- (1) should be encouraged to opt for home based education.
 - (2) needs to be in a separate institution.
 - (3) should become a part of a regular school with inclusive provisions.
 - (4) should be in a regular school with no special provisions to encouraging coping behaviours.
20. Which of the following practices will support creativity in a classroom?
- (i) acceptance of imaginative answers
 - (ii) emphasis on brainstorming
 - (iii) emphasis on convergent thinking
 - (iv) tolerance to dissent
- (1) i, ii
 - (2) i, ii, iii
 - (3) ii, iv
 - (4) i, ii, iv
21. Which of the following strategy is NOT in line with the philosophy of inclusion to help a child with autism in your class who is finding it difficult to cope up with group activities?
- (1) Giving appropriate visual and written material to be used during the group work.
 - (2) Allowing the child to work in pairs in a relaxing atmosphere with less noise.
 - (3) sending the child to study in special school.
 - (4) seeking the support of remedial teacher in regular classroom itself.
22. In a primary classroom, the teacher must students to ask questions.
- (1) encourage
 - (2) discourage
 - (3) never allow
 - (4) punish
23. **Assertion (A):** Schools must enable children to find their voices, nurture their curiosity- to do things, to ask questions, to engage in discussions and do group work-rather than building their ability to reproduce textual knowledge.
Reason (R): Learning is active and social in its character.
- Choose the correct option.
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - (4) Both (A) and (R) are false.
24. Graphical tools for organizing and representing knowledge and relationships within a particular topic are known as
- (1) chunks
 - (2) advance organizers
 - (3) mnemonics
 - (4) concept maps
25. Choose the example that illustrates intrinsic motivation.
- (1) Roshni is working hard to score well in exams as her parents have promised her a watch on getting above 90%.
 - (2) Rumi completing her homework so that his parents let him watch T.V.
 - (3) Rama reading more books so that her name is first on the 'reading stars' to win her teacher's appreciation.
 - (4) Ravi exploring various resources for his project because he loves learning new things.
26. Which of these strategies is not effective in helping students cope with anxiety?
- (1) Teaching them methods for effective and meaningful learning.
 - (2) Helping them set realistic short term goals.
 - (3) Helping them recognize the source of their anxious feelings.
 - (4) Comparing student's performance with one another in the classroom.
27. Rachita a Mathematics teacher, tries to analyse the errors made by her students in identifying the correct operation to be applied for statement sum. She does this to:
- (1) segregate students who make more errors in comparison to others.
 - (2) give more questions to them as a punishment.
 - (3) correct the errors by giving them more practice.
 - (4) understand the errors since they are a window to children's thinking.
28. National Education Policy 2020 lays emphasis on:
- (1) Learning-for-exams
 - (2) rote learning
 - (3) practice and drill
 - (4) conceptual understanding
29. Children learn most meaningfully
- (1) through lectures and direct instruction.
 - (2) by repeated mechanical practice.
 - (3) when they are actively engaged in tasks and activities.
 - (4) appropriate rewards are offered at every step in completion of the tasks.
30. Giving students access to a range of suitable materials and the scope to self direct their learning is a way of promoting:
- (1) rote learning
 - (2) competitive learning
 - (3) discovery learning
 - (4) learning through instruction

Mathematics

31. In a division sum, the divisor is 5 times the quotient and 4 times the remainder. If the remainder is 5, what is the dividend?
 (1) 80 (2) 85
 (3) 75 (4) 104
32. The second number in five consecutive number is 49. What is the product of the even numbers in these numbers?
 (1) 124800 (2) 123800
 (3) 132600 (4) 117600
33. A steel wire forms a square whose area is 121 cm^2 . If the same wire is bent in the form of a rectangle whose breadth is 8 cm, then the length of rectangle is:
 (1) 44 cm (2) 24 cm
 (3) 28 cm (4) 14 cm
34. Amongst the following fractions, the largest and smallest fractions, respectively, are:
 $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}$
 (1) $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$
 (3) $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$
35. In how many ways, 36 small squares of $1 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm}$ can be arranged so that the resulting area is 36 cm^2 ?
 (1) 1 (2) 4
 (3) 5 (4) 6
36. In a class, there are 60 students such that the number of girls is twice that of boys. Rohit ranked 17th from the top. If there are 9 girls before Rohit, how many boys are ranked after him?
 (1) 12 (2) 13
 (3) 31 (4) 43
37. Sayma reaches bus stand at 9:35 am and is told by Zeenat that the previous bus has left at 9:25 am as per her watch. If Zeenat's watch is 5 minutes fast and the frequency of bus is every 20 minutes, for how long Sayma has to wait to catch the next bus?
 (1) 20 minutes (2) 15 minutes
 (3) 10 minutes (4) 5 minutes
38. What should be subtracted from the sum of 10001, 20022 and 30333 to get 17069?
 (1) 23131 (2) 43287
 (3) 57313 (4) 53397
39. Rates of various eatables in school canteen are given below:
 One samosa ₹ 5.00
 A packet of groundnuts ₹ 6.50
 One gulabjamun ₹ 7.00
 One dhokla ₹ 8.50
 One bottle of nimbu pani ₹ 11.50
 Sunaina buys one samosa, two packets of groundnuts, one gulabjamun and one bottle of nimbu pani. If she gives a ₹ 100 note to the canteen owner, how much would she get back?
 (1) ₹ 44.50 (2) ₹ 55.50
 (3) ₹ 62.00 (4) ₹ 63.50
40. A train starts from Bengaluru at 23:55 hours on 29th June 2020 and reaches Guwahati on 2nd July 2020 at 05:20 hours. What is the total travel time from Bengaluru to Guwahati?
 (1) 48 hours 5 minutes (2) 53 hours 25 minutes
 (3) 52 hours 5 minutes (4) 48 hours 25 minutes
41. The largest three digit number is multiplied by the largest two digit number. The product is divided by the smallest two digit odd number. What is the quotient?
 (1) 8991 (2) 10989
 (2) 9999 (4) 1089
42. A number is larger than half of 50. It is more than three tens and less than four tens. The ones digit is two times the tens digit. What is the number?
 (1) 28 (2) 32
 (3) 36 (4) 38
43. The dimensions of a godown are $5 \text{ m} \times 7 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m}$. What is the largest number of parcels of dimensions $25 \text{ cm} \times 50 \text{ cm} \times 25 \text{ cm}$ which can be accommodated in the godown?
 (1) 2912 (2) 4480
 (3) 1456 (4) 896
44. An auto rickshaw meter shows charges of ₹ 25 for the first two kilometers of journey and ₹ 8 for every subsequent kilometre travelled. Manas pays ₹ 249 as fare to travel from his house to his workplace. How far is his workplace from his home?
 (1) 24 km (2) 27 km
 (3) 30 km (4) 33 km
45. The following table shows marks obtained out of 100 by Sunita and Jessica in five subjects:
- | | Sunita | Jessica |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| Maths | 68 | 74 |
| English | 72 | 60 |
| Social Science | 85 | 78 |
| Science | 78 | 84 |
| Hindi | 79 | 69 |
- Based on the table above identify the correct statement from the following:
 (1) Sunita has scored more marks than Jessica in all the subjects except the languages.
 (2) Sunita's aggregate marks in maths and science are more than Jessica's aggregate marks in these subjects.
 (3) Jessica has scored more than Sunita in three subjects.
 (4) The aggregate marks of Sunita and Jessica would have been equal if Jessica had scored 17 more marks.
46. Which of the following is **NOT** a feature of constructive practice in teaching-learning of mathematics:
 (1) starting the class by assessing learners' initial understanding
 (2) encouraging intuitive solution
 (3) presenting opportunity for cognitive conflict
 (4) encouraging problem solving in prescribed manner

47. Following questions are posed by the teacher in the mathematics classroom:
 (A) Find two numbers whose sum is 8.
 (B) Draw a triangle with perimeter 50 cm.
 (C) What are factors of 25.
 (D) Define 'Perimeter'
 (1) A & B are open ended and C & D are closed ended
 (2) A & C are closed ended and B & D are open ended question
 (3) A, B, C are closed ended and D is open ended question
 (4) A, C, D are closed ended and B is open ended question
48. Which of the following is an important indicator of creative thinking in mathematics?
 (1) Standardized problem solving
 (2) Problem posing
 (3) Error-free calculation
 (4) Recall of correct formula
49. At what level of Van Heile's spatial/geometrical understanding, a child is likely to accept that a square is also a rectangle.
 (1) Level 0 (Visualization)
 (2) Level 1 (Analysis)
 (3) Level 2 (Relationship)
 (4) Level 3 (Deduction)
50. Which of the following is referred to as additive identity for whole number?
 (1) Zero
 (2) One
 (3) The number itself
 (4) The negative of the number
51. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
 (A) Mathematical knowledge can be created by primary school students by observing and identify relations
 (B) Learning mathematics is a social process involving dialogue and negotiation
 (C) Argumentation plays an important role in learning of mathematics
 (D) Culture has no role in creating mathematical understanding in classroom
 (1) A, B (2) B, C, D
 (3) A, B, C (4) A, B, D
52. Which of the following statement is/are true regarding Geometry curriculum at Primary level?
 (A) Geometry needs to be limited to recognition of 2-D shapes like circle, square, triangle, etc.
 (B) Proper definitions should be introduced
 (C) Intuitive understanding of space should be developed.
 (1) A & B (2) B & C
 (3) Only A (4) Only A
53. Which of the following statement is/are true regarding mathematical skills and competencies used by street vendors and shopkeepers?
 (A) They are not useful to solve mathematical problem in class
 (B) They are ambiguous and illogical
 (C) They help in developing alternate strategies in solving mathematical problems
 (1) A&B (2) Only B
 (3) Only A (4) Only C
54. Which of the following activities is least likely to develop spatial reasoning among students?
 (1) Drawing pictographs to represent data
 (2) Working on tanagram puzzles
 (3) Identifying the nets of different solid shapes
 (4) Identifying the axes of symmetry of given shapes
55. Which of the following strategies is best suited to introduce the multiplication of 3 and 5?
 (1) Building rectangular arrays of 3 by 5 using certain objects
 (2) Reciting the tables of 3 and 5 to find the answer
 (3) Finding out the answer with the help of a calculator
 (4) Providing practice is in skip counting
56. Which of the following NOT acceptable with regard to teaching students to solve problems based on mathematical operations?
 (1) The problems chosen should be realistic
 (2) Simple examples with smaller numbers should be taken up first
 (3) Concrete materials may be used to support students' understanding of the steps of the algorithm
 (4) Only one method of solving a particular type of problem should be emphasised
57. In which of the following statements number 'four' is used in (cardinal) sense?
 (1) My office is on the fourth floor of this building
 (2) My son ranked fourth in the competition
 (3) The fourth chapter of this book is very interesting
 (4) Four teams participated in the show
58. Identify the correct statement:
 A. Multiplying a number by another always increase its value
 B. Dividing a number by another always decrease its value
 C. A number multiplied by 10 always has a zero at the units place
 D. Multiplication is the inverse of division
 (1) A & B (2) C & D
 (3) Only C (4) Only D
59. Identify the correct statement among the following:
 (1) Estimation of quantities is not a mathematical skills
 (2) Mathematics can be equated with a list of standard formulae
 (3) Mathematics involves identification of patterns
 (4) Mathematics can be equated with a set of mechanical procedures
60. Which of the following is the most suitable strategy for introducing the concept of symmetry?
 (1) Engaging students in paper folding activities
 (2) Giving clear definition of the concept
 (3) Involving students in discussion
 (4) Encourage students to observe squares and rectangles
- Environmental Studies**
61. Which is the following methods of solid waste disposal method releases air pollutants?
 (1) Landfill (2) Composting
 (3) Vermi composting (4) Incineration

62. A place which has experienced prolonged floods will cause of people.
 (1) Resettlement (2) Displacement
 (3) Repatriation (4) Rehabilitation
63. Tapioca is another name for :
 (1) Radish (2) Kappa
 (3) Ginger (4) Sweet Potato
64. Which of the following dish is popular in Hong Kong?
 (1) Som Jam (2) Ling-hu-fen
 (3) Mapu Tofu (4) Sushi
65. Which type of bird's beak is used to tear and eat meat?
 (1) Cone shaped beak
 (2) Straight & thin beak
 (3) Hooked beak
 (4) Long, thin needle like beak
66. A teacher has to teach grade 4 students related to 'quick snack' in her classroom. Which dish will be prepared quickly?
 (1) Egg sandwich (2) Custard
 (3) Dosa (4) Bhelpuri
67. The art of 'Patachitra' is a traditional painting/handicraft of which State?
 (1) Madhya Pradesh (2) Odisha
 (3) Gujrat (4) Maharashtra
68. During the pandemic doctors are advising to consume vitamin-C rich food. Select the group rich in Vitamin C
 (1) Broccoli, soyabeans, peppers.
 (2) Strawberries, orange, soyabeans.
 (3) Milk, strawberries, lemon.
 (4) Broccoli, strawberries, lemon.
69. Which state has a common practice of 'Jhum cultivation'.
 (1) Odisha (2) Mizoram
 (3) Bihar (4) UttaraKhand
70. Select the group of harvest festivals celebrated in South India :
 (1) Pongal, Ugadi, Bihu and Lohri
 (2) Onam, Pongal, Bihu and Vishu
 (3) Onam, Pongal, Ugadi and Vishu
 (4) Onam, Bihu, Ugadi and Vishu
71. Warli Tribe is well known for Warli Art which is made by using :
 (1) Grass & stones
 (2) Bamboo sticks & stones
 (3) Cowdung & earth
 (4) Earth & stones
72. From which of the following group of states in India, tropic of cancer passes :
 (1) Uttar Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Odisha
 (2) Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand
 (3) Uttar Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand
 (4) Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand
73. Ajay is in Bhopal and he wants to attend conferences in Gangtok and Puducherry. What is the position of Gangtok and Puducherry from where Ajay is :
 (1) North west and South west
 (2) North west and South east
 (3) North east and South east
 (4) North East and South west
74. Which is the smallest migratory bird to travel from Arctic region to India :
 (1) Pintail Duck (2) Little Osprey
 (3) Flamingo (4) Little Stint
75. Roni plans to travel from Italy to India. His friends asked him to bring the special Italian cheese. What technique would be the best way to preserve the cheese and bring it to India:
 (1) Canning (2) Dehydrating
 (3) Salting (4) Vacuum packing
76. During online classes, how will an EVS teacher teach visually challenged students ?
 A. By sharing voice messages.
 B. Using lots of oral explanation.
 C. By peer explanation.
 D. Using concrete experiences.
 (1) A, B and C (2) B, C and D
 (3) B and D (4) A, B, C and D
77. For catering to the educational needs of hearing impaired children, a teacher can modify her online teaching by :
 A. taking support from special educator during online class.
 B. Providing offline class exclusively for them.
 C. Introducing subtitles and instant captions in her videos and ppts.
 D. Using more visuals.
 (1) A, B and C (2) A and B
 (3) A, B, C and D (4) C only
78. In order for pre-service teachers to know his/her values, personality, interest & aptitude. They will use :
 (1) Formative Assessment tools.
 (2) Summative Assessment tools.
 (3) Self Assessment tools.
 (4) Formative & Summative Assessment tools.
79. An EVS teacher has decided to give a home activity for students to understand the process of germination. Which among the following is the most suitable activity :
 (1) Preparing charts with diagram.
 (2) Planting seed in pot.
 (3) Observation of germinating sprouts from moong.
 (4) Watching video clips.
80. An EVS teacher asked her 3rd grade students to put food feeder on their terrace or open area. She then asked them to prepare a data sheet of different birds that visit their feeding spot.
 The objective of this activity is to :
 (1) Engage the student at home.
 (2) Sensitize the students about birds which are extinct.
 (3) Develop observation skill regarding the species of birds & their feeding habits.
 (4) Inculcate compassion for living creatures.
81. A teacher in the class discusses the festivals of our country. Irrespective of different cultures, some festivals are common and celebrated all over the country. Which concept is he or she trying to deal in the class?
 A. The value of festivals in our life.
 B. Unity in diverse culture.
 C. Festivals do not have the cultural or regional barriers.
 D. Festival gives us peace & pleasure.
 (1) A, B, C and D (2) A, B and C
 (3) B, C and D (4) A, C and D

82. A teacher in a rural school is teaching food preservation techniques. The best strategy for her will be to :
- (1) Use self prepared chart with image of various preservation techniques.
 - (2) Display sample of food items that are preserved.
 - (3) Show power point presentation or short video clips of various preservation techniques.
 - (4) Arrange a field trip in the neighbourhood to observe preservation techniques practised at home.
83. An EVS teacher is teaching about Valley of Flowers of NCERT textbook. She can use resources for teaching.
- A. Map of India
 - B. Madhubani Painting
 - C. Different Local Flower
 - D. Worksheets
- (1) A, B, C and D
 - (2) A, B and C
 - (3) B, C and D
 - (4) C and D
84. Which of the following methods would be an effective way to sensitize the students of 4th Grade regarding 'poaching' during a class :
- (1) Debate
 - (2) Showing newspaper clipping
 - (3) Poster Presentation
 - (4) Slogan Writing
85. Effective way to sensitize the students of EVS the issue of 'stereotypes in occupation' is
- (1) Social Media
 - (2) Street plays
 - (3) Newspaper
 - (4) Radio
86. To achieve the goals of environmental education. The curriculum should be based on :
- Learning the environment.
 - Learning the environment.
 - Learning the environment.
- (1) with, for, by
 - (2) about, through, for
 - (3) in, for, with
 - (4) for, in, by
87. A teacher asked his student to find out rose plant in the school garden. Some student noticed that all flowers have not bloomed. He instructed them to observe daily to find out the days they will take to bloom. Here the teacher trying to develop which of the following :
- A. Skill of taking readings for experiment.
 - B. Curiosity among the students.
 - C. Wonder at beauty of nature.
 - D. Enjoyment of process of blooming of flowers.
- (1) C only
 - (2) A and B
 - (3) C and D
 - (4) A Only
88. "At traffic post or at level crossing some people do not switch off the engine of their vehicle even while waiting". An EVS teacher discussed this issue in the class. What did she want to convey to the students:
- (A) Air and noise pollution.
 - (B) Judicious use of non-renewable resources.
 - (C) Misuse of nature resources.
 - (D) Government is not taking steps to prevent this.
- (1) A and B
 - (2) A, B and C
 - (3) A & D
 - (4) A, B, C and D
89. A teachers is talking to the children about the ways in which their houses are decorated during festivals and that they must use locally used materials during celebration of festivals. The purpose of this discussion is/are
- (A) To enhance to students creativity.
 - (B) To use local items to preserve our art and culture.
 - (C) To give support to local vendors.
 - (D) To share that local items are cheaper.
- (1) A, C and D
 - (2) A, B and C
 - (3) A and D
 - (4) A, B, C and D
90. Which of the following tool can collect the qualitative data for the assessment of EVS student.
- (1) Anecdotal records
 - (2) Paper pencil test
 - (3) Worksheet
 - (4) Rating Scale

Language: English

Direction (91-99): Read the passage given below and answer the questions by choosing the correct/most appropriate options.

Padma lives with her mother, a retired anganwadi teacher, and four brothers who are farmers. Her family doesn't mind that she travels at odd hours or is in the company of male colleagues, which in her community was once taboo. They understand the value of her service, she says. One common thread among these young girls is that all their mothers have either worked in or taught at the village anganwadis, and they insisted that their daughters be educated.

"Initially, the people were cold and sceptical," says Padma, "but over the past couple of years, attitudes have changed. They trust us, they have our phone numbers pasted on their walls so that they can reach out when need to."

Possibly the most important change these young women have brought to the valley is getting their tribes to move from traditional medicine to modern medicine. They repeatedly visited families, explained the need for better healthcare and hygiene, and taught them to eat well.

The women earn between ₹10,000 and 18,000 a month based on their experience. A few of them went as far as Vishakapatnam to study, but chose to return home since working in the community was important to them.

The outcome is evident in the figures. According to the 2011 census, the maternal mortality rate in Araku valley was over 400 per 100,000 live births, more than double the national average. In the last two years, however, there have been no deaths during pregnancy or childbirth. While all these years, women gave birth in their homes, aided by the elderly in the family, or maybe a dai, the last two years have seen institutional deliveries reaching 68% of women.

91. Read the following statements:

- A. The girls who work in cities earn an amount ranging from Rs.10,000/- to 18,000/-.
- B. Padma's family is unhappy with the odd hours that her job imposes on her.
- C. These young girls have brought about a change in attitude among their tribes with regard to medical treatment.
- D. The child mortality rate in the Araku Valley has increased.

- (1) Both A and C are true.
- (2) Both B and C are false.
- (3) A is true and C is false.
- (4) Both B and C are true.

92. Which of the following statements is correct?
 (1) Padma's family is not averse to her travelling at odd hours or working with male colleagues.
 (2) Padma and other tribal girls insist on the use of traditional medicines.
 (3) The women went to big cities to earn name and fame.
 (4) Despite the services of these women, the number of child deaths has remained static.
93. Which of the following words cannot be associated with Padma?
 (1) Innovative (2) Progressive
 (3) Bold (4) Orthodox
94. Which of the following was once considered taboo among the tribals?
 (1) Young girls engaged in social work.
 (2) Anganwadi workers visiting strangers.
 (3) Tribal girls studying in cities.
 (4) Tribal girls working with male colleagues
95. What is common among the young anganwadi women workers?
 (1) They belong to educated families.
 (2) Their mothers have worked in anganwadis in different capacities.
 (3) They are all thrilled by the idea of earning money.
 (4) They are all interested in working in cities.
96. Which of the following words has the same meaning as the word 'mortality' used in the passage?
 (1) sanctuary (2) transience
 (3) temporal (4) death
97. Which of the following words is the antonym of the word 'Traditional' used in the passage?
 (1) Customary (2) Established
 (3) Conventional (4) Modern
98. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the sentence "She travels at odd hours"?
 (1) Adjective (2) Adverb
 (3) Conjunction (4) Pronoun
99. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?
No sooner did I reached the station than
 (a) (b) (c)
the train departed
 (d)
 (1) (d) (2) (a)
 (3) (b) (4) (c)
- Direction (100-105):** Read the following poem and answer the questions by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:
- Out of the night that covers me
 Black as the pit from pole to pole,
 I thank whatever gods may be
 For my unconquerable soul.
- In the fell clutch of circumstance,
 I have not winced nor cried aloud.
 Under the bludgeonings of chance
 My head is bloody, but unbowed.
- Beyond this place of wrath and tears
 Looms but the horror of the shade,
 And yet menace of the years
 Find, and shall find, me unafraid
- It matters not how strait the gate,
 How charged with punishment the scroll,
 I am the master of my fate
 I am the master of my soul.
100. The poem is about
 (1) passive suffering.
 (2) a cry against the gods.
 (3) the hostile circumstances that the narrator is facing.
 (4) determination and courage in the face of suffering
101. The poem is a picture of
 (1) deepening gloom.
 (2) a journey from despair to hope.
 (3) man's eternal and irreversible suffering.
 (4) a grudging acceptance of suffering.
102. The poem underlines the:
 (1) prevalence of all-encompassing sorrow.
 (2) cheerful and courageous acceptance of sorrow.
 (3) the hostility of gods towards the narrator.
 (4) a painful reminder of advancing age.
103. The overall tone of the poem is:
 (1) gloomy (2) challenging
 (3) bitter (4) optimistic.
104. Which figure of speech has been used in the line 'Black as the pit from pole to pole'?
 (1) Alliteration (2) Metaphor
 (3) Simile (4) Epigram
105. Which figure of speech has been used in "Under the bludgeonings of Chance?"
 (1) Synecdoche (2) Paradox
 (3) Personification (4) Metonymy
106. The emphasis of grammar in context is on
 (1) internalising the rules of language
 (2) memorising the rules of language
 (3) translating the content
 (4) overgeneralization of rulers
107. Journey from example to generalization is
 (1) inductive (2) deductive
 (3) didactic (4) direct
108. Out of the principles of materials preparation for language learning is that
 (1) complex materials should be chosen for each age group.
 (2) materials need to be graded appropriately.
 (3) any kind of materials can be selected.
 (4) materials should be short and limited.
109. Language acquisition occurs when
 (1) the child is taught the rules of grammar
 (2) the child is given a reward of punishment
 (3) the child has exposure to the language
 (4) the child absorbs the language without conscious attention
110. When a child is asked to recite a poem, it can help the teacher to assess her
 (1) knowledge of literature
 (2) proficiency in speaking
 (3) acting talent
 (4) comprehension
111. 'Brain storming' means
 (1) to be aware of ideas on a topic
 (2) to do some mental exercise
 (3) to make efforts to understand something
 (4) to give some kind of stimulus to the brain

112. Which of the following is an **incorrect** assumption in language teaching?
- Learners acquire language by trying to use it in real situations
 - Learner's first language plays an important role in learning
 - Language teaching should have a focus on communicative activities
 - Language teaching should give importance to writing rather than to speaking
113. A test which is administered at the end of a concept is called a/an
- diagnostic test
 - placement test
 - achievement test
 - memory test
114. The productive skills of language are
- reading and writing
 - reading and listening
 - speaking and writing
 - speaking and listening
115. The purpose of illustration in the text book at primary level is to
- make the text book attractive
 - make the text book colourful
 - understand ideas and concepts
 - understand the story
116. Which one of the statements is correct about language skills?
- Schools should focus only on reading and writing skills as listening and speaking comes automatically.
 - Language skills should be taught in the proper sequence of listening, speaking, reading and writing.
 - All the language skills are interrelated and teaching-learning processes should integrate them.
 - Rules of language are more important than the exposure to the target language
117. Which one of the statements is correct about homework?
- Homework is the best way to involve parents.
 - Homework should be the extension and practice of concepts taught.
 - Every teacher should daily give some homework to the students.
 - Homework is the only means to engage students at home.
118. In teaching of a language the textbook is
- the only means
 - an important resource
 - not important
 - the end of resource
119. One of the important aspects of developing speaking skill is
- to use clear and correct pronunciation
 - to create a sweet and melodious voice
 - to speak keeping in mind the context and the situation
 - to focus only on voice modulation and intonation
120. Journal-writing helps students
- to reflect on their own learning.
 - to reflect on their peers learning.
 - to assess their pronunciation.
 - to assess their listening speaking skills.

Language: Hindi

निर्देश (121-128): निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए—

पिछली शताब्दी में जो कुंजी शब्द सामने आए, वे थे प्रकृति, वातावरण, इतिहास, विकास और प्रगति। मार्क्स ने बताया था कि मानव विचार धाराएँ समाज के आधार की उपज थीं। डार्विन ने दिखाया कि मानवता धीमे जैविक विकास का परिणाम है और फ्रायड के अचेतन के अध्ययनों ने उजागर किया कि लोगों के कार्य प्रायः 'पार्श्विक' आवेगों या प्रवृत्तियों के परिणाम थे।

'ओरिजीन ऑफ स्पीशीज' में डार्विन ने दो सिद्धान्त या दो धारणाएँ सामने रखीं: प्रथम, उसका प्रस्ताव था कि समस्त वर्तमान वनस्पति एवं जानवर रूप पहले के और अधिक पुरातन रूपों से उत्तराधिकार स्वरूप में, एक जैविक विकास से होते हुए पहुँचे हैं। दूसरे प्राकृतिक चयन या छंट का परिणाम यह विकास है।

धर्मक्षेत्रों और वैज्ञानिकों, दोनों ही के बीच सारी वनस्पति और जानवरों की नस्लों की अपरिवर्तनशीलता का बाइबिल का सिद्धान्त कठोरता से माना एवं अनुसरण किया जाता था। जानवर जीवन का हर एक, प्रत्येक रूप एक बार और हमेशा के लिए अलग ही बना दिया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त ईसाईयत और अफलातून एवं अरस्तू के उपदेशों के बीच समन्वय था।

किन्तु डार्विन एक सतर्क व्यक्ति था। उसने उत्तर देने का प्रयास करने से बहुत पहले प्रश्न सामने रखे। इस अर्थ में उसने तरीके का प्रयोग किया जिसे सभी सच्चे दार्शनिक प्रयोग करते हैं: प्रश्न महत्वपूर्ण है, किन्तु उत्तर देने में जल्दी या हड़बड़ी करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

121. 'उत्तराधिकार' का सन्धि-विच्छेद कीजिए?

- उत्तरा + अधिकार
- उत्तर + अधिकार
- उत्तरा + धिकार
- उत्तर + धिकार

122. 'अचेतन' शब्द का विलोम शब्द कौन-सा है?

- चेतनाशून्य
- चेतनाहीन
- चेतन
- चेतनारहित

123. डार्विन का सिद्धान्त—

- जैविक विकास से संबंधित है।
- अचेतन के अध्ययन से संबंधित है।
- ऐतिहासिक विकास से संबंधित है।
- धार्मिक विकास से संबंधित है।

124. पिछली शताब्दी की महत्वपूर्ण अवधारणा नहीं है—

- प्रगति
- विकास
- इतिहास
- दर्शन

125. गद्यांश के अनुसार कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?

- 'ओरिजीन ऑफ स्पीशीज' डार्विन का है।
- प्रश्न पूछना महत्वपूर्ण है।
- जवाब देने में हड़बड़ी न करें।
- फ्रायड ने सात्विक आवेगों का उल्लेख किया।

126. वनस्पति, जानवरों और प्रजातियों के उत्पत्ति संबंधी विचार के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा भिन्न है?

- बाइबिल का सिद्धान्त
- अफलातून के विचार
- डार्विन का सिद्धान्त
- अरस्तू के उपदेश

127. स्थापित मान्यताओं को चुनौती देने के लिए डार्विन ने कौन-सी विधि का अनुसरण किया?

- प्रश्न पूछना, लेकिन उत्तर देने की हड़बड़ी न करना
- सभाओं का आयोजन करना
- भली प्रकार विश्लेषण न करना
- सत्ता से समझौता करना

128. गद्यांश में बाइबिल के किस सिद्धान्त को धर्म क्षेत्रों और वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा माना जाता है?

- (1) वनस्पतियों की भिन्न प्रजातियों का सिद्धान्त
- (2) जानवरों की भिन्न नस्लों का सिद्धान्त
- (3) परिवर्तनशीलता का सिद्धान्त
- (4) अपरिवर्तनशीलता का सिद्धान्त

निर्देश (129-135): निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए—

मैं नहीं चाहता कि मेरा घर चारों ओर से दीवारों से घिरा हो और उसकी सभी खिड़कियाँ बन्द हों। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभी देशों की संस्कृतियों की सुवासित वायु मेरे घर के चारों ओर बहे। लेकिन मैं ऐसी किसी वायु से अपने पाँव नहीं उखड़ने दूँगा। मुझे औरों के घर में दस्तदाज, भिखारी या गुलाम बनकर रहने से इंकार है।

यह बात मेरे मन में दूर-दूर तक नहीं है कि हम एकांतिक बन जाएँ या अपने चारों ओर अवरोध खड़े कर दें लेकिन मैं सादर किन्तु बलपूर्वक यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि औरों की संस्कृति की सराहना का प्रश्न अपनी संस्कृति की सराहना और उसके आत्मसात्करण के बाद उठना उचित है। उससे पहले कदापि नहीं।

मेरा दृढ़ मत है कि बहुमूल्य रत्न हमारी संस्कृति के पास हैं, वे किसी अन्य संस्कृति के पास नहीं हैं। पर हमें उनका ज्ञान ही नहीं है, हमें अपनी संस्कृति के अध्ययन का विरोध करने और उसका अवमूल्य करने की पट्टी पढ़ाई गई है। परिणाम यह है कि हमने अपनी संस्कृति को जीना लगभग छोड़ ही दिया है जो देखने में भले ही सुंदर लगे, पर वह प्रेरणा देने या उदात्तीकरण करने वाला सिद्धान्त नहीं हो सकता।

मेरा धर्म मुझे अन्य संस्कृतियों का अनादर अथवा उपेक्षा करने से बरजता है लेकिन साथ ही, वह मुझे अपनी संस्कृति को आत्मसात करने और उसे जीने का आग्रह भी करता है, क्योंकि ऐसा न करना हमारे लिए निश्चित रूप से आत्मघाती होगा।

129. कौन-सा शब्द 'संस्कृति' का पर्याय नहीं है?

- (1) सभ्यता
- (2) संस्कार
- (3) तहजीब
- (4) शालीनता

130. 'संस्कृति' का सन्धि-विच्छेद क्या है?

- (1) सं + कृति
- (2) सम् + कृति
- (3) सं + कृति
- (4) संस् + कृति

131. विशेषण-विशेष्य का उदाहरण नहीं है—

- (1) चारों ओर
- (2) बहुमूल्य वायु
- (3) सुवासित वायु
- (4) गुलाम व्यक्ति

132. 'सभी देशों की संस्कृतियों की सुवासित वायु मेरे घर के चारों ओर बहे' का आशय—

- (1) सभी संस्कृतियों के सम्मान से है।
- (2) सभी संस्कृतियों के पूर्णरूपेण आत्मसातीकरण से है।
- (3) सभी संस्कृतियों की आलोचना से है।
- (4) बाहरी संस्कृतियों की अवहेलना से है।

133. लेखक अपनी संस्कृति को प्रमुखता देने के पक्ष में है, क्योंकि—

- (1) अपनी संस्कृति के पास ही बहुमूल्य रत्न हैं, दूसरों के पास नहीं।
- (2) दूसरी संस्कृतियाँ हमें गुलाम बना सकती हैं।
- (3) अपनी संस्कृति ही प्रेरणा दे सकती है।
- (4) दूसरी संस्कृतियों का ज्ञान हमें बहुत कम है।

134. 'मेरा धर्म मुझे अन्य संस्कृतियों का अनादर अथवा उनकी अपेक्षा करने से बरजता है, नामक वाक्य है—

- (1) नैतिकवादी
- (2) भौतिकवादी
- (3) आदर्शवादी
- (4) नियतिवादी

135. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का सार—

- (1) सिर्फ अपनी संस्कृति का आदर करना है।
- (2) दूसरी संस्कृतियों से बचकर रहना है।
- (3) दूसरी संस्कृतियों को सर्वोपरि मानना है।
- (4) दूसरी संस्कृतियों के अच्छे तत्वों को अपनी संस्कृति में मिला लेना है।

136. भाषा शिक्षक के रूप में निम्नलिखित में कौन-सी सुधार करने की सर्वश्रेष्ठ तकनीक है?

- (1) शिक्षार्थी को बोलने के समय ही सुधार देना चाहिए।
- (2) सुधार कार्य पूरी कक्षा की गतिविधि के रूप में किया जाना चाहिए ताकि कोई भी शिक्षार्थी त्रुटियों को न दोहराए।
- (3) शिक्षार्थी की त्रुटियों को कभी भी सुधारने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
- (4) शिक्षक त्रुटियों का विश्लेषण करे और उनके पैटर्न को पहचाने उसके पश्चात पुनः पढ़ाए तथा शिक्षार्थियों को उन त्रुटियों के बारे में स्पष्ट करे।

137. श्रव्य भाषावाद पूरी तरह से निर्भर है—

- (1) भाषा को वास्तविक जीवन के संदर्भ में सिखाने में
- (2) दोहराव तथा अभ्यास की आदत डालने में
- (3) लक्ष्य भाषा का प्रयोग करने तथा मातृभाषा के प्रयोग का निषेध करने में
- (4) लक्ष्य भाषा से अनुवाद करने में

138. एक भाषा शिक्षक के रूप में हमें अपने विद्यार्थियों में शब्दकोश के सफल प्रयोगकर्ता की आदत डालने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा तरीका शब्दकोश के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सही नहीं है?

- (1) वाक्य के भाग ढूँढना
- (2) संदर्भ में उपयुक्त अर्थ चुनना
- (3) शब्द की वर्तनी जानना
- (4) प्रत्येक नए शब्द के लिए शिक्षक से पूछना

139. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक प्रामाणिक श्रवण का उदाहरण है—

- (1) सस्वर पठन
- (2) कहानी सुनाना
- (3) रेडियो प्रसारण
- (4) गीत गाना

140. भाषा शिक्षक के रूप में हमें व्याकरण का ज्ञान होना चाहिए।

- (1) अव्यक्त तथा व्यक्त
- (2) सुस्पष्ट
- (3) अव्यक्त तथा सुस्पष्ट दोनों
- (4) विस्तृत

141. निदानात्मक परीक्षण की सफलता निर्भर करती है

- (1) शिक्षण अधिगम के समय और अंतराल पर
- (2) व्याकरण के नियमों पर
- (3) निदानात्मक शिक्षण तथा सामग्री पर
- (4) अधिगम में पिछड़ने के कारणों को पहचानने पर

142. एक बच्चा/बच्ची विद्यालय में भाषा की कक्षा में अपनी प्रथम भाषा को सीखने में अक्सर समस्या का सामना करता है/करती है क्योंकि—

- (1) अपनी भाषा को विद्यालय में सीखना रोचक नहीं है।
- (2) विद्यालयी भाषा घर की भाषा की अपेक्षा अधिक औपचारिक है।
- (3) बच्चा/बच्ची अपनी उस भाषा को जानता है/जानती है तथा विद्यालय में उस भाषा को पुनः सीखने में कोई तथ्य नहीं है।
- (4) विद्यालय में उस भाषा को सीखना कठिन है।

143. कहानी सुनाना विद्यार्थियों की सहायता करता है

- (1) अनुशासन में बैठने में
- (2) कक्षाकक्ष में एकाग्र होने में
- (3) कक्षा के वातावरण का आनन्द लेने में
- (4) अपनी कल्पनाशीलता का विकास करने में

144. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा तरीका विद्यार्थियों के लेखन-कौशल का आकलन करने के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ है?

- (1) पाठ्यपुस्तक के पाठ पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना
- (2) श्रुतलेख
- (3) अपने अनुभव लिखना
- (4) सुलेख प्रतियोगिता

145. आरम्भ में पृथक उदाहरण के माध्यम से नियम समझाकर बार-बार नियमों का अभ्यास कराना

- (1) संदर्भ में व्याकरण की विशेषता है।
- (2) संदर्भ में व्याकरण की सीमा है।
- (3) निगमन उपागम की विशेषता है।
- (4) निगमन उपागम की सीमा है।

146. व्याकरणिक इकाइयों को गतिविधियों के माध्यम से स्पष्ट तथा रोचक तरीके से प्रस्तुत किया जाना चाहिए। इससे

- (1) शिक्षार्थियों को तभी के तभी करने तथा नियमों को समझने में सहायता मिलता है।
- (2) शिक्षार्थियों को नियम कंठस्थ करने में सहायता मिलती है।
- (3) शिक्षार्थी को इसे करने या न करने की आजादी महसूस करने में मदद मिलती है।
- (4) शिक्षार्थियों को अपने कार्य की 'मॉनीटरिंग' करने में सहायता मिलती है।

147. साहित्य में अर्थ के है/हैं।

- (1) केवल एक स्तर
- (2) दो स्तर
- (3) तीन स्तर
- (4) अनेक स्तर

148. भाषा के क्रियात्मक पहलू को भाषा अधिगम के साथ बढ़ावा मिलता है।

- (1) सम्प्रेषणात्मक उपागम
- (2) संरचनात्मक उपागम
- (3) रचनात्मक उपागम
- (4) परम्परागत उपागम

149. भाषा की कक्षा में साहित्यिक पाठ्य सामग्री को के शिक्षण-अधिगम के लिए प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

- (1) भाषा के कार्य तथा नई शब्दावली
- (2) नियमों के पुनर्निर्माण
- (3) अधिगम अक्षमताओं
- (4) उच्चारण विकसित करने

150. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा व्याकरण शिक्षण के विषय में सही है?

- (1) शिक्षकों को स्वयं के व्याकरण ज्ञान को सुधारना चाहिए।
- (2) व्याकरण को अलग से समझाना चाहिए।
- (3) व्याकरण को संदर्भ में समझाना चाहिए।
- (4) शिक्षक के द्वारा जीवन के प्रत्येक पहलू में व्याकरण सिखानी चाहिए।

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Mathematics

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

Environmental Studies

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

Language: English

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

Language: Hindi

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

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Explanation:

1. Development involves various changes in an individual's physical, cognitive, social, emotional, and language aspects that enhance their growth and well-being.
2. Two fundamental principles of development are the cephalocaudal and proximodistal principles. The former describes how development progresses from the head to toe, while the latter describes how it progresses from the center of the body outward.
3. Both nature (hereditary factors) and nurture (environmental factors) play a significant role in an individual's development, shaping their characteristics and outcomes.
4. Social and cultural forces significantly impact a child's development. Factors such as family, peers, culture, social institutions, ethics, and poverty can all have a significant impact on a child's growth and well-being.

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

Explanation: The Cephalocaudal principle is applicable in the sphere of motor development. This principle refers to the pattern of growth and development where areas closer to the head develop before those farther away. In motor development, this means that a baby gains control over their head and upper body movements before mastering control over their lower body and limbs. A child's motor development falls into two categories: fine motor and gross motor.

Fine motor skills involve using your hands and fingers to control small objects. Gross motor skills involve using the large muscles in your body to make large movements.

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

Explanation: The sensitive period for language development is the time between birth and around 7 years of age (early childhood period) when children's brains are highly receptive to acquiring language.

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

Explanation:

1. The initial and fundamental phase of socialization, known as primary socialization, happens in the family during the early years of childhood.
2. The continuous process of acquiring social norms and roles beyond the family, like in schools and workplaces, is called secondary socialization.
3. Unintentional learning of social norms and values through day-to-day observations and interactions with others is termed as latent socialization.
4. The deliberate process of learning and teaching social norms and values through specific actions and practices is referred to as active socialization.

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

Explanation: Kohlberg's six stages were grouped into three levels: pre-conventional, conventional, and post-conventional. here, this would come under conventional level. Lawrence Kohlberg's conventional theory proposes that moral reasoning and ethical decision-making are based on conformity to conventional social expectations and rules. People in this stage seek to fulfill these roles in a literal sense, such as obeying laws and rules in order to maintain social order.

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

Explanation: According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the process of incorporating new information into the existing knowledge structure is called assimilation. It involves modifying new information to fit into pre-existing mental schemas or cognitive frameworks.

Other Concepts of Piaget's Theory:

Schema (pocket of informations): A representation in the mind of a set of ideas or actions which go together.

Accommodation: Involves altering existing ideas or schemas as a result of new experiences.

Equilibration: A mechanism that assists children in achieving a balance between assimilation and accommodation.

Organization: It refers to the ability to study the connection among cognitive structures which makes thinking more efficient.

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

Explanation: Meena is in the preoperational stage (2-7 years old) of cognitive development, according to Jean Piaget. This stage is characterized by the development of symbolic thought, the use of words and other symbols to represent objects and concepts, and the beginning of logical reasoning. However, children in this stage are not yet able to perform Conservation (children gain the abilities of conservation of number, area, volume, and orientation) tasks.

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

Explanation: The concept of the 'zone of proximal development' (ZPD) was proposed by Soviet psychologist Lev Vygotsky. He believed that children's cognitive development occurs through social interaction and collaboration with More Knowledgeable Other (MKO). The ZPD refers to the range of tasks that a child can perform with the guidance and assistance of a more skilled person, but cannot perform independently. It is an important concept in Vygotsky's sociocultural theory of development.

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

Explanation: Learning is a social activity is the fundamental principle of Lev Vygotsky's theory as this theory implies the idea that social interaction plays a crucial role in the learner's cognitive development.

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

Explanation: Meaningful learning focuses on getting tangible outcomes from the learning process. To enhance meaningful learning, the pedagogical strategy should be based on 'assessment for learning' rather than only 'assessment of learning'.

'Assessment for learning' is, generally, formative in nature and helps teachers to monitor their students' progress and to modify the instruction accordingly while 'Assessment of learning' is generally summative in nature occurring at the end of a class, course, semester, or academic year and intended to measure learning outcomes and report these outcomes to students, parents, and administrators. It only evaluates what is taught in the classroom.

11. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The theory that believes 'cognitive development precedes symbolic language development in a child' is Piaget's cognitive development theory. According to his theory, children progress through specific stages of cognitive development—sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational. Each stage reflects a different way of thinking. Piaget held that children first develop cognitive abilities and then use these cognitive abilities to understand and develop language, implying that cognition precedes language.

12. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: This practice reinforces gender segregation and does not promote gender equality or inclusivity in the classroom. Instead, teachers should adopt practices such as countering gender bias, having discussions on gender discrimination, and using examples that show boys and girls in non-conformist roles.

13. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Contextualize the curriculum and study material for Paro integrating her mathematical experiences gained outside the school. By doing this, the teacher can create a learning environment that acknowledges Paro's prior knowledge and experience in carpentry and encourages her to apply these skills to academic learning. This can help Paro develop confidence, motivation to learn and feel included in the classroom.

14. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Gardner described 8 type of intelligence.

1. Interpersonal intelligence refers to the ability to understand and interact effectively with others, including the capacity to read other people's emotions, intentions, and desires.

Examples: Teachers, social workers, actors, and politicians etc.

2. Intrapersonal intelligence refers to the capacity to understand oneself, including one's own emotions, motivations, strengths, and weaknesses.

Examples: Socrates, Albert Einstein, and Mahatma Gandhi.

3. Linguistic intelligence refers to the ability to understand and use language effectively, including the capacity to express oneself well in both oral and written forms.

Example: Poet, writer/author etc.

4. Spatial intelligence refers to the ability to perceive and manipulate visual and spatial information, including the capacity to create mental images,

navigate through physical space, and solve problems using visual and spatial reasoning.

Example: architecture, sculpture etc.

15. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Collaborative projects where students are allowed to work together, negotiate meaning and construct new knowledge. This form of assessment allows for the demonstration of a deeper understanding of the content and the ability to apply it in real-world situations.

16. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: (Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation) is a student-focused approach to evaluation that takes into account all aspects of a student's development, including cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains. It aims to reduce the burden of traditional evaluations and foster a more holistic approach to education by regularly observing performance, identifying areas of improvement, and providing feedback on both academic and non-academic aspects.

17. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: This means that they focus on learning and improvement, rather than simply achieving a specific outcome. Mastery-oriented goals encourage students to develop a growth mindset, embrace challenges, and persist in the face of setbacks, ultimately leading to greater success and satisfaction in their learning.

18. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: This principle emphasizes the need to create learning environments that are accommodating and respectful of the unique needs, abilities, and backgrounds of all learners. It is based on the idea that every student has the right to be included in the regular classroom and to receive appropriate support and accommodations to enable them to learn and participate alongside their peers.

19. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A child with partial vision should become a part of a regular school with inclusive provisions, as inclusive education practices promote the full participation of children with disabilities in regular classrooms and provide accommodations and support to help them succeed.

20. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Acceptance of imaginative answers and tolerance of dissent encourages students to think outside the box and explore unconventional ideas. Emphasis on

brainstorming allows students to generate multiple ideas and explore new possibilities.

21. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a developmental disability caused by differences in the brain.

1. Giving appropriate visual and written material to be used during group work can support students in their learning and improve their ability to work together.

2. Allowing the child to work in pairs in a relaxing atmosphere with less noise can create a positive and productive learning environment.

3. Sending the child to a special school can separate them from their peers and limit their social and academic opportunities.

4. Seeking the support of a remedial teacher in the regular classroom itself can provide targeted assistance and help the student succeed alongside their peers.

22. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The teacher should encourage students to ask questions as it helps to promote curiosity and active engagement in the learning process, leading to better understanding and retention of information.

23. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Learning is not just about acquiring knowledge, but also developing critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. Teachers should create opportunities for students to explore their interests and passions and encourage lifelong learning. Collaborative activities can promote active learning and important social skills.

24. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

1. **Chunks:** A strategy of breaking down information into smaller, more manageable pieces to aid in memory retention and recall.

2. **Advance organizers:** Pre-instructional materials are used to provide students with an overview of the upcoming learning material, helping to facilitate understanding and retention.

3. **Mnemonics:** Memory aids that help students remember information through association, such as an acronym or a rhyme.

4. **Concept map:** A visual tool that organizes information and illustrates the relationships between different concepts, helping to promote deeper understanding and retention of information.

25. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Intrinsic motivation comes from within a person and is driven by personal interest, curiosity, or enjoyment of the task itself. Ravi's motivation for learning and exploring new things is based on his interests and personal enjoyment, rather than external rewards or pressure from others.

26. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Comparing students' performance with one another in the classroom is not an effective strategy for helping students cope with anxiety. Such comparisons can create pressure and competition, which can lead to increased anxiety and ultimately ineffective learning.

27. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: As a Mathematics teacher, she tries to analyze the errors made by her students in identifying the correct operation to be applied for a stated sum to understand the errors since they are a window to children's thinking. Analyzing these errors can give her insights into the students' thought processes and misconceptions, which can be used to tailor her teaching methods and approaches to better address the needs of her students. The teacher can provide targeted feedback and help their students.

28. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) outlines the vision for education in India in the 21st century. It emphasizes the importance of conceptual understanding over rote learning and practice and drill.

NEP 2020 states that "the focus of education should be on conceptual understanding rather than rote learning and learning for exams." It also states that "students should be encouraged to ask questions, think critically, and solve problems."

29. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: This type of active learning promotes critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity, as well as providing opportunities for students to apply their knowledge in real-life situations.

30. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Giving students access to a range of suitable materials and the scope to self-direct their learning is a way of promoting discovery learning. This approach allows students to explore and experiment with the material, develop critical thinking skills, and learn at their own pace. It also promotes a sense of ownership and engagement in the learning process.

Mathematics

31. Option (2) is correct.

Solution: Let dividend d , quotient q , divisor P and remainder r .

$$\text{Given, } P = 5q = 4r \\ r = 5$$

$$\text{Since, } P = 4r$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 4 \times 5$$

$$\text{So, } P = 20$$

According to question,

$$P = 5q$$

$$\Rightarrow q = P/5$$

$$\Rightarrow q = 20/5$$

$$\text{So, } q = 4$$

Using formula,

$$\text{Dividend} = \text{Divisor} \times \text{Quotient} \\ + \text{Remainder}$$

$$d = P \times q + r$$

$$\text{So, } d = 20 \times 4 + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 80 + 5$$

$$P = 20, q = 4$$

$$d = Pq + r$$

$$= 20 \times 4 + 5$$

$$= 85$$

32. Option (1) is correct.

Solution: Let five consecutive numbers be

$$x, x + 1, x + 2, x + 3, x + 4$$

$$\text{Since } x + 1 = 49$$

$$\text{So, } x = 48$$

So, the numbers are: 48, 49, 50, 51, 52

Even numbers are 48, 50 and 52

Thus, product of even numbers

$$= 48 \times 50 \times 52$$

$$= 124800$$

33. Option (4) is correct.

Solution: Given,

$$\text{Area of steel square} = 121 \text{ cm}^2$$

Breadth of the rectangle = 8 cm

Using formula,

$$\text{Area of square} = (\text{side})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (\text{side})^2 = 121$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{side} = 11 \text{ cm}$$

Now, Perimeter (length of steel wire)

$$= 4 \times \text{side}$$

$$= 4 \times 11$$

$$= 44 \text{ cm}$$

Since, Perimeter of square

$$= \text{Perimeter of}$$

Rectangle

$$\Rightarrow 44 = 2(\text{length} \\ + \text{breadth})$$

$$\Rightarrow 44 = 2(\text{length} + 8)$$

$$\Rightarrow 44/2 = \text{length} + 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 22 = \text{length} + 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{length} = 22 - 8$$

$$\text{So, } \text{length} = 14$$

Length of the rectangle formed

$$= 14 \text{ cm}$$

34. Option (1) is correct.

Solution:

$$\text{Given fractions } \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}$$

LCM of 2, 3, 5, 6 and 4 = 60

$$\text{Now, } \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 \times 30}{2 \times 30} = \frac{30}{60}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 \times 20}{3 \times 20} = \frac{20}{60}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4 \times 12}{5 \times 12} = \frac{48}{60}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} = \frac{5 \times 10}{6 \times 10} = \frac{50}{60}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3 \times 15}{4 \times 15} = \frac{45}{60}$$

$$\text{So, } \frac{20}{60} < \frac{30}{60} < \frac{45}{60} < \frac{48}{60} < \frac{50}{60}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{2} < \frac{3}{4} < \frac{4}{5} < \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\text{thus, } \text{largest fraction} = \frac{5}{6},$$

$$\text{smallest fraction} = \frac{1}{3}$$

35. Option (3) is correct.

Solution:

$$\text{Number of squares} = 36$$

$$\text{Side of square} = 1 \text{ cm}$$

Given, Resulting area = 36 cm²

Factors of 36

$$= 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36$$

Using formula,

Perimeter of rectangle

$$= \text{length} \times \text{breadth}$$

Now, number of ways to arrange

small cubes to get area 36 cm² =

$$(1) 1 \text{ cm} \times 36 \text{ cm}$$

$$(2) 2 \text{ cm} \times 18 \text{ cm}$$

$$(3) 3 \text{ cm} \times 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$(4) 4 \text{ cm} \times 9 \text{ cm}$$

$$(5) 6 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}$$

So, there are 5 ways

36. Option (1) is correct.

Solution:

$$\text{Let } \text{number of boys} = x$$

$$\text{then } \text{number of girls} = 2x$$

$$\text{Now, } x + 2x$$

$$\text{So, } 3x = 60$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 60/3$$

$$x = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{number of boys} = 20,$$

$$\text{number of girls} = 2x$$

$$= 2 \times 20$$

$$= 40$$

Since, Rohit ranked from top is 17th

Now, number of boys before Rohit

$$= 17 - 9 - 1$$

$$= 7$$

So, number of boys whose ranked

$$\text{after Rohit} = 20 - 7 - 1$$

$$= 12$$

37. Option (4) is correct.

Solution: According to Zeenat, bus left at 9:25 am but actual time on which bus has left was 9:20 am as her watch is 5 minutes faster.

Now, the next bus arrives at 9:40 am.

So, Waiting time by Sayma

$$= (40 - 35) \text{ min.}$$

$$= 5 \text{ min.}$$

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

Solution: Let the required number which is to be subtracted from the sum of given numbers be x
According to question,
 $10001 + 20022 + 30333 - x$
 $= 17069$
 $\Rightarrow 60356 - x = 17069$
 $\Rightarrow x = 60356 - 17069$
 $= 43287$

So, the required number which is to be subtracted is 43287.

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

Solution: Items bought by Sunaina are one Samosa + two packet groundnuts + one gulab jamun + one bottle of nimbu pani
So, Paid rupees
 $= 1 \times 5.00 + 2 \times 6.50$
 $+ 1 \times 7.00 + 1 \times 11.50$
 $= 36.50$
So, Return rupees by canteen owner
 $= 100 - 36.50$
 $= ₹63.50$

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

Solution:

B	→	G
23:55		5:20
(29 June)		(2 July)

Now, total time is 5 minutes + 24h + 24h + 5h + 20min
 $= 53\text{h } 25\text{min}$

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

Solution: Given, largest 3-digit number is 999, largest 2-digit number is 99 and smallest 2-digit odd number is 11
According to question,
 $\therefore \frac{999 \times 99}{11} = 999 \times 9$
 $= 8991$
So, quotient = 8991

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

Solution: Given,
The number is larger than half of 50.
 $= \text{Larger than } 50/2$
 $= \text{Larger than } 25$
The number is more than three tens.
 $= \text{more than } 30$
The number is less than four tens.
 $= \text{Less than } 40$

According to question,
Number should be between 31 and 39.

Numbers are 31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38 and 39.

Option (1): 28-ones digit is not twice of tens digit

Option (2): 32-ones digit is not two times of tens digit

Option (3): 36-ones digit is two times of tens digit and $30 < 36 < 40$ and $36 > 25$

Option (4): 38-ones digit is not two times of tens digit.

Since, only option (3) satisfies the given condition it is the correct answer.

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

Solution: Given, dimensions of godown are:

$$= 5 \text{ m} \times 7 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m}$$

So, Volume of godown

$$= 5 \times 7 \times 4 \text{ m}^3$$

and dimension of parcels are

$$= 25 \text{ cm} \times 50 \text{ cm} \times 25 \text{ cm}$$

So, volume of parcels

$$= 25 \times 50 \times 25 \text{ cm}^3$$

So, number of parcels

$$= \frac{\text{Volume of godown/}}{\text{Volume of 1 parcel}}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 7 \times 4 \text{ m}^3}{25 \times 50 \times 25 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 7 \times 4 \times 100 \times 100 \times 100 \text{ cm}^3}{25 \times 50 \times 25 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$= 4480$$

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

Solution: Let distance between home and workplace be x km

$$\text{Then, } 25 + (x-2) \times 8 = 249$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x - 16 = 224$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x = 240$$

$$\text{Hence, } x = 30 \text{ km}$$

So, the distance between home and workplace is 30 km.

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

Solution: To solve this question, we check option:

1. Sunita has scored 68 marks in maths while Jessica has scored 74 marks thus option (1) is incorrect.

2. Sunita's aggregate marks in maths and science is
 $68 + 78 = 146$

and Jessica's aggregate marks in maths and science is

$$74 + 84 = 158$$

$$\text{Since, } 158 > 146$$

thus, option (2) is incorrect.

3. Jessica has scored more than Sunita in only two subjects.
Thus, option (3) is incorrect.

4. The aggregate marks of Sunita is
 $68 + 72 + 85 + 78 + 79 = 382$
and the aggregate marks of Jessica is

$$74 + 60 + 78 + 84 + 69 = 365$$

$$\text{Now, } 382 - 365 = 17$$

thus, the aggregate marks of Sunita and Jessica are equal if Jessica had scored 17 more marks, thus, option (4) is correct.

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

Solution: One of the feature of constructive practice in teaching-learning of mathematics is not encouraging problems solving in prescribed manner as it doesn't provide any opportunity to learner to get actively involved in learning process.

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

Solution:

A. If one number be x then another number be $8 - x$ for infinite value of x . So, it is open ended.

B. There can be many triangles whose perimeter is 50 cm. So, it is also open ended.

C. There are finite factor of 25. So, it is closed ended.

D. Definition of perimeter is closed ended.

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

Solution: Problem posing is an important indication of creative thinking in mathematics. It varies from one student to other. It is a method where a child is allowed to frame, think and analyse the question in different ways.

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

Solution: At level 2 (relationship) of Van Heile's spatial/geometrical understanding, a child is likely to accept that a square is also a rectangle.

At this level, the child understands relationship between properties of two geometrical figures. So, the child is able to understand how a square is rectangle?

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

Solution: Additive identity is a digit, which when added to any number gives the same number only. It gives the sum as the number itself.

For example,

$$x + 0 = 0 + x$$

Zero will make no difference to it.

Note: Whole numbers are those number that starts from zero upto infinity.

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

Solution: Mathematics knowledge provided at primary schools primarily focuses on providing hand-on experiences and connecting topics to real life situations. It is a social process that involves dialogues and negotiations. It doesn't emphasis on rote memorization or cramming the formulas and rules. Argumentation plays an important role here as it creates confidence among them.

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

Solution: Geometry curriculum framing at primary level involves intuitive understanding of shape that should be developed and also introducing the concepts to generalize the concepts with real information and real shapes, figures etc.

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

Solution: Mathematical skills and competencies used by street vendors and shopkeepers help in developing alternate strategies in solving mathematical problems as it relates to their daily life activities. Students can connect to different topics to different life situations.

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

Solution: Spatial reasoning is the understanding of space, dimensions,

locations, shapes of the objects. To develop spatial reasoning among students teacher can adopt following activities:

- (i) Working on tanagram puzzles
- (ii) identifying the nets of different solid shapes
- (iii) identifying the axes of symmetry of given shapes

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

Solution: To introduce the concept of multiplication of 3 and 5 a teacher should use rectangular arrays of 3 by 5 using different objects to which students can relate like chocolate, ice-cream, stars etc. It will enhance students' thinking power and improve their repeated addition knowledge also. Here they will portray as:

```

D   D   D
D   D   D
D   D   D
D   D   D
D   D   D

```

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

Solution: To solve problems based on mathematical operations, a teacher should

1. introduce the problems relating in to real-life situations.
2. provide simple examples with smaller numbers so they can understand easily.
3. provide concrete materials that can be used to support the steps of algorithm.
4. use various mathematical tools to generate interest of the students.

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

Solution:

Cardinal numbers:

one, two, three, four, etc.

Ordinal numbers:

first, second, third, fourth.

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

Solution: Relating mathematical knowledge to previous concepts is very important. To make students understand about division they must be aware of subtraction and multiplication as repeated subtraction is division only. Here, multiplication is opposite of division. Multiplication is repeated addition while division is repeated subtraction. For example,

$$4 \times 6 = 24$$

$$\text{or } 24 \div 6 = 4$$

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

Explanation: Mathematical knowledge requires focus, divergent and creative thinking. It involves identification and analysis of patterns. To observe the patterns appropriate information about learning which can be carried forward to grasp further information. Mathematical operations are connected to each other as repeated additions is multiplication etc.

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

Explanation: To introduce the concept of symmetry, a strategy should be engaging students in paper folding activities because by folding paper into equal halves we can detect the line of symmetry. It will give them real-life experience which they learn by themselves. Here, children will learn the concept by folding the paper and observing the lines of symmetry.

Environmental Studies

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

Explanation:

Solid waste:

- Majorly includes everyday item that are abandoned.
- Items are mainly unwanted and useless.
- These are some spectrum of garbage materials arise from (activities):
 - Industrial activities
 - Residential activities
 - Human activities
 - Commercial activities

Solid waste disposal: The process of collecting and further treatment of solid waste *i.e.* trash.

The very known method which is used for treating solid waste and which releases the gaseous pollutant.

Incineration:

- This method involves burning of solid waste in a very high temperature until it is turned into ashes.
- Leftover ash is disposed in landfills
- The combustible portion of the waste is combined with oxygen forming carbon dioxide and water, which are released in atmosphere like dioxins and furans etc.

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

Explanation: Displacement is an involuntary movement of a person or group of persons *i.e.* people away from their home or home regions, it is usually forced in nature.

Thus, a place that has experienced prolonged floods will cause displacement of people.

Additional information to be considered:

- **Resettlement:** This is an act of shifting to another place. Example: shifting person from Chennai to Delhi.
- **Repatriation:** To return to the country of origin. For example, prisoners of war were repatriated back.
- **Rehabilitation:** Setting up things again that were disturbed from the original state. For example,

The forest is rehabilitated after its destruction by fire.

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

Explanation:

- Tapioca is also known as Cassava or Yoca.
- Cassava is called Kappa in Malayalam.
- It is tuberous edible plant of the spurge family and is cultivated throughout the tropics.
- It is also the major crop grown in state of Kerala.
- Tapioca is commonly used in various culinary preparations and can be cooked and consumed in different forms, such as boiled, steamed, or fried.

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

Explanation:

- As different regions have different preferability of food.
- Depending on what grows more and easily at that particular place.
- Hence, different things are eaten at different places.

Ling-hu-fen:

- Popular dish in Hong-Kong.
- Inspired by Cantonese cuisine.
- It is mainly a noodle soup dish with various meat.
- Snake meat is mainly used and preferred in making this dish.
- It is a beloved street food in Hong Kong and is enjoyed by locals and visitors alike.

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

Explanation:

- Hooked beak
 - It helps to tear and break flesh.
 - Raptors have such kind of beak.
 - Eagles have such a type of beak.
- Cone shaped beak
 - It is a short and robust beak.
 - The end is in a conical shape.
 - Allowing them to break open seeds.
 - Sparrows have such beak.
- Straight and thin beaks
 - Helps in eating insects
 - Helps to find bugs and eat them from wood.
 - Wood peckers have such beaks.
- Long, thin needle-like beak:
 - Nectar feeders have such beaks.
 - Humming birds have such beak.

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

Explanation: Classroom activity refers to variety of skill-based learning, techniques which are interactive in nature that helps nourishing healthy educational growth of students.

Quick snack activity: This is used to promote

- Helps students to enhance their pride, confidence, self faith, cooking skills and many other skills which are needed to shape them for bright future.
 - Important aspects of life which may even help them in daily life such as team work, planning, organization, cleaning up and basics of food safety measures to take while preparing food.
- Dish that can be prepared quickly is bhelpuri, as compared to other it will take less time to prepare.
67. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation:
- Pattachitra or Patachitra is adapted from sanskrit language, patta meaning canvas and chitra implying image.
 - It is traditional art form of india and is termed as for contemporary commonly.
 - It is cloth based scroll painting based in the East Indian States of Odisha and West Bengal.
 - Mainly they are illustrated by colourful display of colours and involves representation of mythological entities.
 - Patachitra is not only admired in India but also appreciated globally for its artistic value and cultural significance.
68. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Major foods containing vitamin C are:
- (1) Broccoli
 - (2) Citrus fruits like lemon, orange
 - (3) Strawberries
 - (4) Kiwi
- Vitamin C's component
- It is also known as ascorbic acid.
 - Helps in protecting cells and in repairing cells.
 - Helps in proper functioning of immune system.
 - They are often recommended by doctors and nutritionists for boosting immunity and maintaining a healthy diet, especially during times like a pandemic.
69. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation:
- Jhum cultivation is also known as shifting cultivation or slash and burn agriculture.
 - It is practiced mainly hilly regions of Northeast India as a traditional method of agriculture including Mizoram, Manipur, Assam, etc.
 - It involves cutting and burning of trees and vegetation to create a plot of land for farming.
 - The burnt vegetation serves as a fertilizer for the crops.
 - Furthermore allowing farmers to grow a variety of crops in a small area of land.
 - But this method also have negative impact on environment.
- Many states are encouraging farmers to adopt alternative methods that are more eco-friendly and more sustainable.
70. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Major festivals celebrated in Southern India for harvest are:
- Onam
 - (i) It is celebrated in Kerala
 - (ii) It is celebrated in the end of the monsoon season.
 - (iii) It is to welcome harvest.
 - Pongal
 - (i) It is celebrated in Tamil Nadu.
 - (ii) It is thanks to the sun and nature for their contribution to harvest.
 - Ugadi
 - (i) It is celebrated in Karnataka
 - (ii) It is celebrated in the beginning of spring
 - (iii) It is to celebrate harvest Vishu
 - (i) It is a spring festival in Kerala
 - (ii) They call it the new year in the South-India
- Thus, Onam, Pongal, Ugadi and Vishu are the harvest festival of the South-India.
71. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Warli painting is a traditional art form of the warli tribe, which is located in the western ghats of india as in the region of Maharashtra-Gujarat.
- It uses simple geometric shape and white paint on a red ochre background.
 - The painting mainly depicts everyday life and often feature symbolic elements.
 - It plays an important role in culture and social-life of warli people.
 - It has gained popularity as a form of art and is used in contemporary design.
72. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Tropic of cancer:
- Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line that is at an angle of 23.50°.
 - It is North of the Equator, which passes through the middle of India.
 - There are 17 countries through which the tropic of cancer passes.
- The tropic of cancer passes through eight states of India:
- Gujarat
 - Rajasthan
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Chattisgarh
 - Jharkhand
 - West Bengal
 - Tripura
 - Mizoram
- The city nearest to the tropic of cancer in India is Udaipur city in Tripura.
73. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation:
- Bhopal is located in the center of the country.
 - Gangtok is in Sikkim (North-East).
 - Puducherry is in Tamil Nadu (South-East).
74. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: **Migration:** The phenomenon of movement of a species from its own habitat to some other habitat for a particular period of time every year for a specific purpose like - feeding & breeding.
- Every winter the famous "Keoladeo National Park" (Bharatpur) in Rajasthan hosts thousands of migratory birds coming from Siberia and other extremely cold northern regions.
 - The smallest migratory bird— little saint weighing as low as 15 grams, from the Arctic region travel over 3,000 km to reach India.
 - These birds cover long distances during their migration and are known for their impressive journeys across continents.
75. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Vacuum packing is a method of packing food or other items in a air tight bag or container from which the air has been removed.
1. It helps preserving the freshness and quality of good by removing air and reducing the growth of bacteria, mold and other contaminants that cause spoilage.
 2. It can overall reduce the volume of the items being stored making them more compact and easier to store.
 3. It provides an extra layer of protection against external factors such as moist and pests.
 4. It is also helps in retaining the flavours and nutritional content of food by reducing exposure to oxygen which might cause oxidation and degradation of the food.
 5. Vacuum packing is considered one of the most effective methods for preserving the flavor and quality of cheese during transportation.
76. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation:
Visually challenged students:
- They are the students who are born with visual impairment or become visually impaired later on due to illness, or an accident.
 - For child with a visual impairment, the instructor must ensure that he/she also pays equal attention teaching a subject orally as he/she is doing with visual ones.
 - Teaching by sharing voice notes will help visually challenged

- students to hear the voice to clearly understand concepts and be able to use them too.
- By making them feel positive experience, *i.e.* by peer explanation will result in many benefits and could be implemented feasibly. Ultimately leading in high level of academic engagement.
77. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Children with hearing impairment have a tough time listening intently to every word that is said. They are after comfortable with signs and visuals. Teacher may do the following in such a case:
- (i) Caption and transcripts: Making sure from teacher's side that all related material is captioned and accurate.
 - (ii) Using visual to enhance communication.
 - (iii) Taking support from special educators: This will help teacher to understand the needs of the disabled child.
 - (iv) By implementing these modifications, the teacher can create a more inclusive and accessible online learning environment for hearing-impaired children, ensuring that they have equal opportunities to engage with the educational content.
78. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Preservice teachers: The person who is in the process of preparing to become a teacher.
- Self assessment and reflection refers to the process of critically analysing one values and personality to better or refine them.
 - Teaching is an art and a complex profession. Self-reflection allows instructors to consider things in a broader framework, understanding what is right and what is not for their work to make better choices.
 - The sole purpose for self-assessment is to assist teachers in taking an active role in the advancement of their work.
 - Also helping them in finding their strengths.
 - By engaging in self-assessment, they can better understand themselves, which is essential for personal and professional development, including their future roles as teachers.
79. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Learning by doing, or activity approach is involved while activity which indicates the involvement or engagement of students. this involves the process called "germination".
- Germination:** Germination is a process by which a plant grows from a seed.
- By noticing or observing all of the steps while grow up the plants, the students would learn better like choosing location to grow, they will know about soil, amount of water, temperature, and so on. It provides a practical and real-life experience of how a seed develops into a plant.
80. **Option (3) is correct**
Explanation: Observation learning is the process of learning by watching the behaviour of others. The importance of observation skill mainly lies in helping individuals. Special children creates new response by observing and learning.
Objective of bird watching activity:
- Kids improve their attentiveness, observational and reasoning skills.
 - Children enjoy learning and connecting with different aspects of life.
 - Later, they learn to notice similarities and differences between birds and they gain experience. Ultimately leading to improve their recognition skills.
- Observing birds is the best part about bird watching students can also learn about the feeding habits of various bird species based on their behavior at the food feeder.
81. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation:
- Festivals serves as stress relievers and emotional balancer as they provides peace and pleasures.
 - There are many factors of diversity in Indian society but every person is tied with one thread that is the thread of unity in diversity.
 - Teachings about values of festivals to children also fulfil the main objective of how to staging any festival, socialization, etc.
 - Every religion and community has its festivals spread over the year and as for festivals like, Independence Day and Republic Day never had to do anything with religion or community.
 - They serve as a unifying force, bringing people from various cultural backgrounds together to share in the festivities and promote a sense of national unity and harmony.
82. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Experimental learning is a type of active learning in which student "learn by doing" and then reflect on what they have learned. Here, field trip
- When ideas and knowledge accumulated by students, applied by them in real life situations they are better able to grasp the concept.
- Here, field trip serve to reinforce classroom concepts and bring classroom lessons into life.
 - This helps visualize, experience and can discuss many more informations about any particular subject.
 - By observing these techniques in real-life situations, students can better understand the practical aspects of food preservation and the cultural significance of these methods within their community.
83. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation:
- Worksheets: They can be a useful tool in teaching because they allow students to practice more and apply concepts they comprehend on their very own. Worksheets is not directly related to teaching about the Valley of Flowers, so it may not be the most relevant resource for this specific topic.
 - Different local flowers: By using them as a connection in between students and curriculum.
 - Map of India: Using the map of India as a resource in class can be helpful to enhance students' spatial reasoning skills.
 - Madhubani Painting: It is a style of Indian painting which was named after the 'madhubani' a district of Bihar. It uses natural colour to paint over different types of canvas, walls, floors of sacred places etc.
84. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Poaching means catching and killing animals without permission on someone else's land.
- Poaching poses a huge threat to the survival of rare animals.
 - It is a sensitive topic.
 - Showing newspaper clipping is one of the best way to teach about 'poaching' as it is helpful in spreading awareness regarding the poaching of animals.
 - It helps students to understand about this sensitive topic.
 - This approach can also encourage discussions and conversations among students, allowing them to understand the seriousness of poaching and its effects on the environment and wildlife.
85. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation:
- Street plays: The main objective of street plays is to spread a social message to a big audience.
 - This leads to the creation of a sense of awareness in society.
 - Every street play has a distinct public social message and the actors who performing the

- play should also be able to demonstrate and convey the idea correctly.
- They can showcase the diversity of skills, interests, and talents required in various occupations and break down gender-based or societal biases.
86. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: To achieve the following objectives EVS is organised around three broad principles.
- Learning about the environment.
 - Learning through the environment.
 - Learning for the environment.
- According to NCF 2005, the objective of EVS is to expose students to the real world, nature and society in which they enable them to comprehend and analyse the issues related to environment.
 - To promote positive environment actions to assist the move towards sustainable development.
 - To raise awareness and understanding of children about the environment.
87. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation:
- Taking reading for the experiment-Recording experiment/By observation: It is an important scientific skill. This allow children to keep track of what they saw, heard, questioned or discovered.
 - Curiosity amongst the students: This activity will help the teacher in developing new curiosity as it can lead to new learning opportunities in the environment they are in.
- Curious brain have a strong desire to learn which they often do through asking question with a sole aim to investigate all the possibilities they can think of. By discussing the issue of people not switching off the engine of their vehicle while waiting at traffic posts or level crossings, the EVS teacher wanted to raise awareness about multiple environmental.
88. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Following are the objectives of discussion on topic switching off the engine of vehicles while waiting at stops.
- To let children know about the air and noise pollution caused by vehicles.
 - To let children know about the judicious use of non-renewable resources (petrol, diesel) as they are limited in current time and will be exchanged in future.
 - To let children know about misuse of natural resources by unnecessary ... of cars.
 - To let the children know and let them discuss the steps not being

taken by government to stop this issue.

- The teacher did not convey the message "Government is not taking steps to prevent this" as per the given information.
89. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation:
- To sensitise the children about the preservation of cultural legacy-spreading knowledge of local art to assist handicraft businesses.
 - Supporting local vendors for their self-employment activities and their craft they make.
 - To enhance the student's creativity: Allowing children to explore their ideas by thinking about how houses can be decorated during festivals or in some family function.
 - To show that local items are cheaper: It will help students to gain a understanding of local price of item which will help in increase to use of local items.
90. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Anecdotal records: It is a brief narrative recorded after observing the behaviour of students.
- Providing main light on mindset/behaviour of the student.
 - Helps keeping records of qualitative data of a student for future comparison in performance.
 - Also helps in planning for activities and strategies to use in classroom.
 - They are narrative descriptions that provide insights into the student's understanding, attitudes, and skills related to EVS concepts and activities.

Language: English

91. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: With reference to the line from the passage:
 "The women earn between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 18,000 a month based on their experience", proves that statement (A) is true.
 The following line from the passage:
 "Possibly the most important change theses young women have brought to the valley is getting their tribes to move from traditional medicine to modern medicine." states the fact that statement (c) is true.
 The following line, "In the last two years however, there have been no deaths during pregnancy or childbirth" and "Her family doesn't mind that she travels at odd hours or is in company of male colleagues, which in her community was once taboo." Proves that statements (b) and (d) are false.
92. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Option 1 is correct.
 With reference to the following line from the passage:

"Her family doesn't mind that she travels at odd hours or is in company of male colleagues, which in her community was once taboo."

93. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Innovative means original and creative in thinking. Progressive means developing gradually. Orthodox means conforming to the traditional beliefs or existing norms even if they are obsolete. Bold means tendency to take risks, confident and courageous. Padma is all of the above but orthodox. She is described in the passage as a modern, educated, courageous and innovative girl.
94. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: The following line from the text:
 "Her family doesn't mind that she travels at odd hours or is in the company of male colleagues, which in her community was once taboo."
95. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: With reference to the line:
 "One common thread among these young girls is that all their mothers have either worked in or taught at the village anganwadis, and they insisted that their daughters be educated."
 Clearly states that the young anganwadi women workers are working or being taught by somebody at the anganwadi workers.
96. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Mortality (noun) means the state of being subject to death. Sanctuary refers to refuge. Transience is the state lasting for a short time. Temporal is to something that is limited by time or relating to earthly life. Death means the end of life. So, the word defining 'Mortality' is 'Death.'
97. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Customary means according to custom. Established means set, stable, stationary. Conventional means orthodox. So, the word 'Traditional' is opposite in meaning to "Modern"
98. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Adjectives are the words which describe the qualities or states of being 'noun.'
 So, in the given sentence "hour" which is a noun is described as "odd" (adding a quality to noun). So, odd is an adjective as it is modifying the noun.
99. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The error lies in the usage of 'reached' instead of 'reach.' 'Did' is followed by first form of verb.

100. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: In the following lines:
 "Out of the night that covers me
 Black as the pit from pole to pole"
 The poet is using the metaphor of 'night' for 'difficulties' to show the hardships faced by him. However, he ends the stanza with 'words of courage.'
 "I thank whatever gods may be
 For my unconquerable soul."
 He is thanking the gods for providing him with unshakable resilience, determination, and courage in the face of suffering.

101. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The last stanza of the poem:
 "It matters not how strait the gate,
 How charged with punishment the scroll"
 The poet doesn't care how difficult life becomes. He feels that he is the master of his fate and his inner life. However, hard life becomes, the poet will always remain in charge of his soul and fate. He hopes that things will change and get better in life.

102. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: With reference to the following lines:
 "Beyond this place of wrath and tears
 Looms but the horror of the shade,
 And yet menace of the years
 Finds, and shall find, me unafraid"
 The poet says death is the only certainty of the future that hangs like a horrifying shadow over the present but then he affirms that any difficulty will find him unafraid and courageous.

103. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: This is the poem "Invictus" by William Earnest Henley.
 The poem's mood is dark and gloomy, but the poet never complained of the hardships he faced.
 "Under the bludgeonings of chance
 My head is bloody, but unbowed."
 The poet has suffered hardships but he always stood with pride and kept facing the challenges without giving up. He never complained in the face of adversity.

104. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Simile is a figure of speech involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, used to make a description more emphatic or vivid.
Examples:

- He was as quiet as a mouse.
- She is as busy as a bee.
- Ben slept like a baby.

In the line:
 "Black as the pit from pole to pole,"
 the poet contrasts black and pit using 'as.'
 So, simile is being used here.

Alliteration: Alliteration is a literary device that involves the repetition of the same or a similar sound at or near the beginning of each word in a phrase or sentence. For example, "She sells seashells by the seashore" is an alliterative sentence.

Metaphor: A metaphor is a figure of speech that compares two different things by saying one is the other. For example, "Life is a roller coaster" is a metaphor that compares life to a roller coaster.

Epigram: An epigram is a brief, interesting, memorable, and sometimes surprising or satirical statement or line of verse. It often ends with an ingenious turn of thought. For example, "I can resist everything except temptation."

105. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Personification is a figure of speech in which human characteristics and qualities are attributed to an abstract idea, etc.

Examples:

- The sun smiled down on us.
- The light danced on the surface of the water.
- You can hear the trees whisper in the dark.

In the line:

"Under the bludgeonings of chance
 My head is bloody, but unbowed."
 The poet has attributed the action of hitting to the unexpected happenings of life. Chances and happenings are concepts here described as a person.

Synecdoche: a figure of speech in which a part is made to represent the whole or vice versa, as in England lost by six wickets (meaning 'the English cricket team').

Paradox: A paradox is a statement or situation that seems to contradict itself, but may have some truth or reason behind it. Example: This is the beginning of the end.

Metonymy: Metonymy is a figure of speech in which a concept is referred to by the name of something closely associated with that thing or concept. For example, using "the White House" to mean the president or the executive branch of the US government

106. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Grammar is defined as a theory of language which is rule-governed relating to sounds, word formation, and structure. Teaching grammar in context provides accuracy in the language and allows learners to see how rules can be used in the sentences to improve their linguistic skills.
 So, the emphasis of grammar in context is on 'internalising the rules of language' as grammar rules are made easier if they are given in a context using examples.

107. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Generalization is the form of 'inductive reasoning' that draws conclusions based on recurring patterns or repeated observations. It is a method of constructing a formula with the help of enough concrete examples. It starts with examples and reaches towards generalization.
 Inductive approach proceeds from -

- Particular to general.
- Known to unknown.
- Simple to complex.
- Example to formula.

108. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The modern approach to all language learning and teaching is the scientific one and is based on sound linguistic principles.

Instructional materials are essential tools in the English language arts classroom. They allow students to interact with words, images, and ideas in ways that develop their abilities in multiple literacies such as reading, listening, viewing, thinking, speaking, writing, and technology. Because instructional materials are a primary resource for language arts teachers, they must be selected wisely.

According to the principle of Graded Patterns, one of the principles of materials preparation for language learning is that materials need to be graded properly.

109. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Language acquisition is the process by which humans acquire the capacity to perceive and comprehend language. It requires one to acquire a range of tools including phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and an extensive vocabulary.

Language acquisition does not require any formal instruction, children acquire the language when they have exposure to the language and when they hear language in their surrounding environment. It is a natural process whereby children acquire language by observing and repeating what they hear in their native environment.

110. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The main purpose of poetry recitation in a language classroom is to enjoy and appreciate the poem by reciting it loud. By asking to recite poem a child's proficiency in speaking is being observed.

The key step in learning any language is to read, understand and appreciate the beauty of the language through its literary works.

Poems are often rich in cultural references. A poem can spark off some wonderful creative writing. Students can add more lines or stanzas individually or in pairs or groups.

111. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: 'Brain storming' means to be aware of ideas on a topic, as in brainstorming many creative minds work together and apply their diverse thinking patterns to generate creative ideas on a particular topic. It is a teaching-learning process in which the student plays an active role and the teacher is just to consider all the ideas and form conclusions based on a healthy discussion.

112. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Language teaching refers to a process whereby a child gains fluency over a language. Learners acquire language by trying to use it in real situations. When they hear and use language in their surrounding environment. Learners first language which he/she is exposed to from birth plays a key role in connecting him/her with content. Language teaching should have a focus on communicating and speaking activities as it aims to develop learner's competence to communicate fluently in the target language.

So, to say that 'language teaching should give importance to writing rather than to speaking,' is incorrect.

113. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Diagnostic tests are designed to point out inadequacies in specific skills. These tests are administered at the end of the language course and is comprehensive in format. These tests help the language teacher to know the difficulties in the learner's understanding and to diagnose the problems and provide remedies.

114. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The productive skills of language are speaking and writing because these skills can measure learner's ability to produce language. Both skills are concerned with language product or output through speech or written tests.

115. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The textbook determines the components and method of learning. Students learn what is presented in the textbook, in other words the way the textbook presents materials is the way students learn it.

Illustrations provide young readers with an immediate vision of the characters, setting, and mood of the story. Children instantly respond to characters from their visual appeal. Presentation of topics should be centered on children's interests, needs, and environment and should be suited to the syllabus and objectives of the level.

116. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Language skill refers to the ability to use a language properly and the learner should be proficient in all the four skills of the language: listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

When we speak, we listen simultaneously. When we write, we also read. This engagement with language enables us to internalize the underlying grammaticality of the language.

117. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Homework allows students to revise classroom learnings and builds the habit of self-study.

Develops communicative competence.

Increases concentration.

Homework helps develop time management skills and problem-solving skills in students.

Addressing language issues and making plans to bring improvements.

Hence, homework should be the extension and practice of concepts taught.

118. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: In teaching a language, the textbook is a significant resource as it provides security for the students because they have a road map and know what to expect and what is expected of them.

A text book should contain:

Comprehensible inputs

Age-appropriate materials

Adequate subject matter

Use of suitable language and vocabulary

Interesting and attractive pictures

Proper introduction and conclusion.

119. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The best development of speaking skills occurs when the student is able to relate learning with real-life situations.

It emphasises the functional use of language in the real context.

Prepares the learner to communicate in a meaningful and authentic way.

The four elements of speaking skills are:

- Vocabulary
- Grammar
- Pronunciation
- Fluency

120. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Journal writing is an informal way of writing or a method of writing down emotions, experiences, thoughts, events, etc. This can be written daily or periodically, or when there is an urge to write.

Keeping an everyday account of day-to-day routine through journaling enhances us as a person as it helps us identify our precious mistakes or

the wrong decisions taken and helps improve our writing skills as well.

Thus, journaling improves writing, sharpens mind, provides a sense of pleasure, and help students on reflecting on their own learning.

Journaling is also known to have a soothing and therapeutic effect on the writer.

Language: Hindi**121. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

व्याख्या—दीर्घ संधि होने के कारण उत्तर + अधिकार संधि विच्छेद सही होगा। ह्रस्व या दीर्घ अ, इ, उ के बाद यदि अ, इ, उ जा जाएँ तो दोनों मिलकर दीर्घ (आ, ई और ऊ) हो जाते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए— धर्म + अर्थ = धर्मार्थ।

जब दो शब्दों की संधि करते समय (अ, आ) के साथ (अ, आ) हो तो 'आ' बनता है, जब (इ, ई) के साथ (इ, ई) हो तो 'ई' बनता है, जब (उ, ऊ) के साथ (उ, ऊ) हो तो 'ऊ' बनता है। इस संधि को हम ह्रस्व संधि भी कह सकते हैं।

जैसे—पुस्तक + आलय—पुस्तकालय बनता है।

यहाँ अ+आ मिलकर आ बनाते हैं।

122. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—विलोम का अर्थ विपरीत या उल्टा होता है, इसलिए यहाँ अचेतन का उल्टा चेतन होगा अर्थात् जिसमें आत्मा या जीव हो।

उपसर्ग से बनने वाले विलोम शब्द

आस्था—अनास्था

चल—अचल

ज्ञान—अज्ञान

जो शब्द उपसर्ग की तरह प्रयोग होते हैं उनसे बनने वाले विलोम शब्द

लघुकाय—विशालकाय

राजतंत्र—गणतंत्र

एकतंत्र—बहुतंत्र

123. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—डार्विन का मुख्य सिद्धांत जैविक विकास से सम्बन्धित है। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार प्रत्येक जीव को अपना अस्तित्व बनाए रखने के लिए अन्य जीवों से सम्पूर्ण जीवन संघर्ष करना पड़ता है। डार्विन ने दिखाया है कि मानवता धीमे जैविक विकास का परिणाम है।

डार्विन ने दो सिद्धांत या दो धारणाएँ सामने रखी—प्रथम, उसका प्रस्ताव था कि समस्त वर्तमान वनस्पति एवं जानवर रूप पहले के और अधिक पुरातन रूपों से उत्तराधिकार स्वरूप में, एक जैविक विकास से होते हुए पहुँचे हैं।

दूसरे प्राकृतिक चयन या छांट का परिणाम यह विकास है।

धर्मक्षेत्रों और वैज्ञानिकों, दोनों ही के बीच सारी वनस्पति और जानवरों की नस्लों की अपरिवर्तनीयता का बाइबिल का सिद्धांत कठोरता से माना एवं अनुसरण किया जाता था।

124. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पिछली शताब्दी में जो कुंजी शब्द सामने आए, वे थे प्रकृति, वातावरण, इतिहास, विकास और प्रगति। जबकि पिछली शताब्दी की महत्वपूर्ण अवधारणा नहीं है दर्शन। पिछली शताब्दी में जो कुंजी शब्द सामने आए, वे थे प्रकृति, वातावरण, इतिहास, विकास और प्रगति। मार्क्स ने बताया था कि मानव विचार धाराएँ समाज के आधार की उपज थीं। डार्विन ने दिखाया कि मानवता धीमे जैविक विकास का परिणाम है और फ्रायड के अचेतन के अध्ययनों ने उजागर किया कि लोगों के कार्य प्रायः 'पार्श्विक' आवेगों या प्रवृत्तियों के परिणाम थे।

125. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'ओरिजीन ऑफ़ स्पीशीज़' डार्विन का है। डार्विन एक सर्तक व्यक्ति था। इसलिए उसने प्रश्न पूछना महत्वपूर्ण माना है किन्तु उत्तर देने में जल्दी या हड़बड़ी करने की जरूरत नहीं है। जबकि फ्रायड ने सात्विक आवेगों का उल्लेख नहीं किया है इसलिए (4) कथन गलत है।

126. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—वनस्पति, जानवरों और प्रजातियों के उत्पत्ति सम्बन्धी विचारों के सन्दर्भ में डार्विन का सिद्धान्त बिस्कुल भिन्न है क्योंकि धर्मक्षेत्रों और वैज्ञानिकों, दोनों ही के बीच सारी वनस्पति और जानवरों की नस्लों की अपरिवर्तनशीलता का बाइबिल का सिद्धान्त कठोरता से माना एवं अनुसरण किया जाता था। इसके अतिरिक्त ईसाईयत और अफलातून एवं अरस्तू के उपदेशों के बीच समन्वय था। धर्मक्षेत्रों और वैज्ञानिकों, दोनों ही के बीच सारी वनस्पति और जानवरों की नस्लों की अपरिवर्तनशीलता का बाइबिल का सिद्धान्त कठोरता से माना एवं अनुसरण किया जाता था। जानवर जीवन का हर एक, प्रत्येक रूप एक बार और हमेशा के लिए अलग ही बना दिया गया था।

127. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—डार्विन एक सर्तक व्यक्ति था जबकि फ्रायड के अचेतन के अध्ययनों ने उजागर किया कि लोगों के कार्य प्रायः 'पार्श्विक' आवेगों या प्रवृत्तियों के परिणाम थे। डार्विन ने उत्तर देने का प्रयास करने से पहले प्रश्न सामने रखे। इस अर्थ में उसने तरीके का प्रयोग किया जिसे सभी सच्चे दार्शनिक प्रयोग करते हैं। प्रश्न पूछना महत्वपूर्ण है किन्तु उत्तर देने में जल्दी या हड़बड़ी करने की जरूरत नहीं है। डार्विन ने दो सिद्धान्त या दो धारणाएँ सामने रखी—प्रथम, उसका प्रस्ताव था कि समस्त वर्तमान वनस्पति एवं जानवर रूप पहले के और अधिक पुरातन रूपों से उत्तराधिकार स्वरूप में, एक जैविक विकास से होते हुए पहुँचे हैं। दूसरे प्राकृतिक चयन या छंट का परिणाम यह विकास है। धर्मक्षेत्रों और वैज्ञानिकों, दोनों ही के बीच सारी वनस्पति और जानवरों की नस्लों की

अपरिवर्तनशीलता का बाइबिल का सिद्धान्त कठोरता से माना एवं अनुसरण किया जाता था।

128. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गद्यांश में बाइबिल के अपरिवर्तनशील के सिद्धान्त को धर्म क्षेत्रों और वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा माना जाता है क्योंकि धर्मक्षेत्रों और वैज्ञानिकों, दोनों ही के बीच सारी वनस्पति और जानवरों की नस्लों की अपरिवर्तनशीलता का बाइबिल का सिद्धान्त कठोरता से माना एवं अनुसरण किया जाता है। धर्मक्षेत्रों और वैज्ञानिकों, दोनों ही के बीच सारी वनस्पति और जानवरों की नस्लों की अपरिवर्तनशीलता का बाइबिल का सिद्धान्त कठोरता से माना एवं अनुसरण किया जाता था। जानवर जीवन का हर एक, प्रत्येक रूप एक बार और हमेशा के लिए अलग ही बना दिया गया था।

129. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—समान अर्थ को प्रकट करने वाले शब्द ही पर्याय कहलाते हैं। इसलिए यहाँ संस्कृति का पर्याय शालीनता नहीं है। संस्कृति शब्द के प्रमुख पर्यायवाची शब्द निम्नलिखित हैं— तहजीब, सभ्यता, तमहुन, शिष्टाचार, संस्कार। शालीनता की परिभाषा लज्जा। लाज। शरम। शालीनता शब्द के प्रमुख पर्यायवाची शब्द निम्नलिखित हैं— अदब, तहजीब, तमीज

130. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—व्यंजन सन्धि होने के कारण यहाँ सम् + कृति सही होगा। किसी व्यंजन का व्यंजन से अथवा किसी स्वर से मेल होने पर जो परिवर्तन होता है उसे व्यंजन सन्धि कहते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए अनु + छेद = अनुच्छेद। संस्कृति अर्थात् हमारी वास्तविक पूंजी। जो हम अर्जित करते हैं समाज से, रीति-रिवाज से, अपनों से, गुरुजनों से। इसका सन्धि-विच्छेद होगा—सम् + कृति। संस्कृति शब्द में व्यंजन सन्धि है। वे सन्धि जिसमें व्यंजन वर्ण के परे या तो स्वर आए या व्यंजन आए तो दोनों के मेल से उत्पन्न विकार को व्यंजन सन्धि कहते हैं।

131. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—विशेषण-विशेष्य का उदाहरण चारों ओर नहीं है। जिस शब्द से संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता प्रगट हो उसे विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे— नीला, सुंदर इत्यादि। विशेषण शब्द (संज्ञा/सर्वनाम) की विशेषता बतलाता है, उसे विशेष्य कहते हैं। विशेषण जिसकी विशेषता, संख्या, परिमाण आदि बताता है, वह विशेष्य होता है। विशेषणों की अपेक्षा विशेष्यो की संख्या अनंत होती है। उदाहरण— गाय, कक्षा, वह आदि। विशेषण जिस संज्ञा या सर्वनाम शब्दों की विशेषता बताता है उसे विशेष्य कहते हैं।

विशेष्य या तो संज्ञा रूप में होता है या फिर क्रिया रूप में। उदाहरण—काला घोड़ा, चार कले, लंबी मेज।

132. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'सभी देशों की संस्कृतियों की सुवासित वायु मेरे घर के चारों ओर बहे' का आशय सभी संस्कृतियों के सम्मान से है। लेखक कहता है कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभी देशों की संस्कृतियों की सुवासित वायु मेरे घर के चारों ओर बहे लेकिन मैं ऐसी किसी वायु से अपने पांव नहीं उखड़ने दूँगा। जो बहुमूल्य रत्न हमारी संस्कृति के पास है, वे किसी अन्य संस्कृति के पास नहीं हैं। मेरा धर्म मुझे अन्य संस्कृतियों का अनादर अथवा उपेक्षा करने से बरजता है, लेकिन साथ ही, वह मुझसे अपनी संस्कृति को आत्मसात करने और उसे जीने का आग्रह भी करता है, क्योंकि ऐसा न करना हमारे लिए निश्चित रूप से आत्मघाती होगा।

133. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखक अपनी संस्कृति को प्रमुखता देने के पक्ष में है क्योंकि अपनी संस्कृति ही प्रेरणा दे सकती है। लेखक का मानना है कि बहुमूल्य रत्न हमारी संस्कृति के पास है, वे किसी अन्य के पास नहीं। हमें अपनी संस्कृति के अध्ययन का विरोध करने की पट्टी पढ़ाई गई है। परिणाम यह है कि हमने अपनी संस्कृति को जीना लगभग छोड़ दिया। पर वह प्रेरणा देने या उदात्तीकरण करने वाला सिद्ध नहीं हो सका। मेरा दृढ़ मत है कि जो बहुमूल्य रत्न हमारी संस्कृति के पास है, वे किसी अन्य संस्कृति के पास नहीं हैं। पर हमें उनका ज्ञान ही नहीं है, हमें अपनी संस्कृति के अध्ययन का विरोध करने और उसका अवमूल्यन करने की पट्टी पढ़ाई गई है। परिणाम यह है कि हमने अपनी संस्कृति को जीना लगभग छोड़ ही दिया है जो देखने में भले ही सुंदर लगे, पर वह प्रेरणा देने या उदात्तीकरण करने वाला सिद्ध नहीं हो सकता। प्रस्तुत गद्यांश से यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि हमारी संस्कृति बहुत सुदृढ़ है अपने आप में पर्याप्त है इसलिए हमें अपनी संस्कृति ही प्रेरणा दे सकती है कोई अन्य संस्कृति नहीं।

134. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'मेरा धर्म मुझे अन्य संस्कृतियों का अनादर अथवा उनकी उपेक्षा करने से बरजता है' नामक वाक्य नैतिकवादी है। नैतिकता का आधार पवित्रता न्याय और सत्य है। जिस व्यक्ति में ये गुण होता है, वह निश्चय ही नैतिकता की कसौटी पर खरा उतरगा। जबकि आदर्शवाद जड़ता या भौतिकवाद का विपरीत सिद्धान्त है। आदर्शवाद शब्द आध्यात्मिक दृष्टिकोणों की पहचान है जो इस बात पर जोर देता है कि वास्तविक धारणा और समझ से अविभाज्य है। जो नैतिकता से भरा हुआ हो नीति के अनुसार होने वाला (आचरण या व्यवहार)।

मानव चरित्र को नैतिकता का पर्याय कहा जाता है।

सत्यवादिता, दयालुता, निष्कपटता, सदाचार, संतोष, पारस्परिक सहयोग, ये सभी नैतिकता के आधार बिंदु हैं।

जिस व्यक्ति में ये गुण होंगे, वह निश्चय ही नैतिकता की कसौटी पर खरा उतरेगा।

यही नैतिक मूल्य हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति की पहचान हैं।

135. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का सार दूसरी संस्कृतियों के अच्छे तत्वों को अपनी संस्कृति में मिला लेना है। लेखक कहता है कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभी देशों की संस्कृतियों की सुवासित वायु मेरे घर के चारों ओर बहे। लेकिन मैं ऐसी किसी वायु से अपने पैर उखड़ने नहीं दूँगा।

प्रस्तुत पंक्ति में लेखक कहे रहे हैं की धर्म मुझे अन्य संस्कृतियों का अनादर अथवा उपेक्षा करने से बरजता है लेकिन साथ ही, वह मुझसे अपनी संस्कृति को आत्मसात करने और उसे जीने का आग्रह भी करता है, क्योंकि ऐसा न करना हमारे लिए निश्चित रूप से आत्मघाती होगा।

136. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा शिक्षक के रूप में सुधार की सर्वश्रेष्ठ तकनीक शिक्षक त्रुटियों का विश्लेषण करना और उनके पैटर्न को पहचाने उसके पश्चात् पुनः पढ़ाना तथा शिक्षार्थियों को उन त्रुटियों के बारे में स्पष्ट करना है। यह उपचारात्मक शिक्षण है। कमजोर तथा शिक्षण में पिछड़े छात्रों के निदानात्मक मूल्यांकन के पश्चात् उनकी कमजोरी के क्षेत्र में सुधार के लिए उपचारात्मक शिक्षण का उपयोग होता है।

उपचारात्मक शिक्षण के सिद्धान्त—

(i) अध्यापक एवं छात्र में निकट सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना।

(ii) उपचार की सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्था की योजना स्पष्ट रूप से बना लेनी चाहिए।

भाषा शिक्षण के दौरान जो छोटी-छोटी त्रुटियाँ होती हैं, वे सीखने की प्रक्रिया का स्वाभाविक हिस्सा होती हैं तथा समय के साथ दूर होने लगती हैं।

भाषा शिक्षण के दौरान जो त्रुटियाँ होती हैं, उन्हें जल्दी से दूर करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। यदि त्रुटियाँ जल्दी से दूर नहीं की गयी तो बालक कक्षा में पिछड़ सकता है।

त्रुटियाँ बच्चे की सोच की ओर संकेत करती हैं। कुछ विशेष प्रकार की त्रुटि से बालक की आदत, घर का वातावरण, स्वास्थ्य आदि के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है।

शिक्षण के दौरान जो त्रुटियाँ होती हैं, उन्हें कठोरता से लेने पर बालक के मन में हीनता की भावना घर कर लेती है। भाषा शिक्षण का उद्देश्य हीन भावना को दूर कर विषय के प्रति रुचि उत्पादित करना होता है।

ऐसी स्थिति में शिक्षक को त्रुटियों का विश्लेषण करके और उनके पैटर्न को पहचान कर उसके

पश्चात् पुनः पढ़ाना चाहिए तथा शिक्षार्थियों को उन त्रुटियों के बारे में स्पष्ट बताना चाहिए।

137. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—श्रव्य भाषावाद पूरी तरह दोहराव तथा अभ्यास की आदत डालने पर निर्भर है। बोलने और सुनने के लिए व्याकरणिक और ध्वन्यात्मक संरचना पर जोर दिया जाता है। प्रत्येक कौशल (सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना, लिखना) को सिखाया जाता है।

लिखने और पढ़ने के कौशल की उपेक्षा नहीं की जाती है, लेकिन पूरा ध्यान सुनने और बोलने पर ही रहता है। संवाद श्रव्य-भाषी पाठ्यक्रम की मुख्य विशेषता है।

संवाद भाषा की वस्तुओं को प्रस्तुत करने का मुख्य साधन है। वे शिक्षार्थियों को भाषा के बिट्स का अभ्यास, दोहराव और याद करने का अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

भाषा शिक्षण और सीखने के लिए पैटर्न ड्रिल का उपयोग एक महत्वपूर्ण तकनीक और इस पद्धति के अनिवार्य भाग के रूप में किया जाता है।

138. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—एक भाषा शिक्षक के रूप में हमें अपने विद्यार्थियों में शब्दकोश के सफल प्रयोगकर्ता की आदत डालने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। प्रत्येक नए शब्द के लिए शिक्षक से पूछना शब्दकोश के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सही नहीं है। शब्दकोश ऐसा ग्रन्थ है जिसमें शब्दों की वर्तनी, उसकी व्याप्ति, अर्थ, परिभाषा, प्रयोग इत्यादि का समावेश होता है। शब्दकोश वाक्य 5 भाग ढूँढ़ने में मदद करता है। सम्प्रेषण को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए शब्दकोश अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

शब्दकोश शब्दों, शब्दों के समानार्थी शब्द और उनके अर्थों की सूची को संदर्भित करता है। सम्प्रेषण को प्रभावी बनाने में शब्दकोश का बहुत महत्व है।

शब्दकोश वाक्य के भाग ढूँढ़ने में मदद करता है।

यह संदर्भ में उपयुक्त अर्थ चुनने में मदद करता है।

शब्दकोश शब्द की वर्तनी जानने में सहायक होता है।

139. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—रेडियो प्रसारण ही एक प्रामाणिक श्रवण का उदाहरण है। श्रवण शिक्षार्थी सीखने के मुख्य तरीके के रूप में सुनने और बोलने पर निर्भर करता है।

श्रवण कौशल विकास आधारित शिक्षण उद्देश्य—

(i) धैर्य एवं ध्यानपूर्वक सुनने की कुशलता अर्जित कर सके।

(ii) शुद्ध एवं अशुद्ध उच्चारण ध्वनियों एवं शब्दों में भेद करने में समर्थ हो सके।

(iii) सुनी हुई विषयवस्तु के आधार पर, शिष्टाचारपूर्वक प्रश्न पूछ सके तथा शंका का समाधान कर सके।

(iv) रेडियो, कैसेट एवं दूरदर्शन पर समाचारों एवं वार्ताओं को सुनकर समझ सके।

भाषा की कक्षा में विभिन्न संचार माध्यमों का प्रयोग भाषा विकास संबंधी विभिन्न आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर भाषा विकास को सशक्त बनाता है।

संचार माध्यम अपनी विश्वनीयता और प्रामाणिकता जैसे गुणों के वजह से भी शिक्षण प्रक्रिया का एक अभिन्न अंग बन कर महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

भाषा शिक्षण में संचार माध्यम संबंधी विभिन्न मुद्रित (अखबार, पत्रिका) और अमुद्रित (टेलीविजन, रेडियो) सामग्री का प्रयोग कक्षा में शिक्षण प्रक्रिया को जीवंत रूप प्रदान करता है।

140. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा शिक्षक के रूप में हमें व्याकरण का अव्यक्त तथा सुस्पष्ट दोनों का ज्ञान होना चाहिए। अव्यक्त ज्ञान का अर्थ है बालकों को मनोविज्ञान के बारे में शिक्षक को जानकारी होनी चाहिए, जिसे बालकों के समक्ष व्यक्त नहीं किया जा सकता अपितु अधिगम को सुलभ बनाने हेतु उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है। भाषा शिक्षक को व्याकरण का सुस्पष्ट ज्ञान होना भी आवश्यक है।

एक कुशल अध्यापक में विषय का पूर्ण ज्ञान होना अति आवश्यक है। एक अच्छा अध्यापक में यह गुण होना भी आवश्यक है कि छात्र उसकी बात को अच्छी तरह से समझ सके इसके लिए उसे छात्रों के स्तर अनुसार एवं विषय की प्रकृति अनुसार उचित शिक्षण विधि का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

भाषा शिक्षक को व्याकरण का अव्यक्त तथा सुस्पष्ट दोनों होना चाहिए।

अव्यक्त ज्ञान का अर्थ है बालकों के मनोविज्ञान के बारे में शिक्षक को जानकारी होनी चाहिए, जिसे बालकों के सामने व्यक्त तो नहीं किया जाता पर बालकों की सीखने की विविधता से निपटने तथा अधिगम को सहज बनाने में यह ज्ञान काम में आता है।

भाषा शिक्षक को अपने विषय के बारे में सुस्पष्ट व विस्तृत ज्ञान होना भी अनिवार्य है।

141. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—निदानात्मक परीक्षण की सफलता अधिगम में पिछड़ने कारणों को पहचानने पर निर्भर करती है। निदानात्मक परीक्षण एक ऐसा शैक्षिक उपादान है जिसके आधारे पर पठित विषय-वस्तु की सूक्ष्म इकाई में बालक की विशिष्टता एवं कमियाँ दिखाई देती हैं। कमजोरियों का पता निदानात्मक परीक्षण द्वारा लगाया जाता है। क्रो एवं क्रो के अनुसार—“निदानात्मक परीक्षणों का निर्माण छात्रों की अधिगम सम्बन्धी विशिष्ट कठिनाइयों का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने या निदान करने के लिए किया जाता है।”

निदानात्मक परीक्षण के उद्देश्य—

■ निदानात्मक परीक्षण का कार्य है अनुत्तीर्ण बालक की कठिनाइयों को पहचानना और उन्हें दूर करने का हर संभव प्रयास करना।

■ उपचारात्मक शिक्षण की व्यवस्था करना।

■ अधिगम संबंधी कठिनाइयों का सही निदान करना।

- अधिगम में पिछड़ने के कारणों की सही पहचान।
- निदानात्मक परीक्षण का कार्य अधिगम क्रिया में उचित सुधार लाकर अनुत्तीर्ण बालक की संख्या में कमी लाना है।
- निदानात्मक परीक्षण का उद्देश्य ऐसे तत्वों व गलतियों को खोजना है, जो विद्यार्थी की विषय विशेष की प्रगति में रुकावट डालती है।

142. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—एक बच्चा/बच्ची विद्यालय में भाषा की कक्षा में अपनी प्रथम भाषा को सीखने में अकसर समस्या का सामना करता है/करती है क्योंकि विद्यालयी भाषा घर की भाषा की अपेक्षा अधिक औपचारिक है। बच्चा अपनी मातृ भाषा में सहज अनुभव करता है और अपने विचारों को भी सहज ढंग से अपनी मातृ भाषा में प्रस्तुत कर पाता है।

बच्चों द्वारा मातृभाषा के शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हुए अपनी बात को कहना पूर्णतः स्वभाविक है। बच्चे जिस वातावरण में रहते हैं उस वातावरण में बात करने में अभ्यस्त होते हैं तथा सहज महसूस करते हैं।

उसकी भाषा में उसकी क्षेत्रिय भाषा की झलक मिलनी स्वभाविक है।

बच्चे के घर पर बोली जाने वाली भाषा और विद्यालय में व्यवहार में लाई जाने वाली स्वीकृत मानक भाषा से अलग होती है।

विद्यालय में प्रयोग में लायी जाने वाली भाषा अपेक्षाकृत अधिक औपचारिक होती है।

यदि बच्चा स्कूल की भाषा के साथ ताल-मेल नहीं बैठा पाता तो उसे भाषा के साथ-साथ अन्य विषयों के भी नए संदर्भों से जूझना पड़ता है, क्योंकि अन्य विषय भी उसी भाषा में होते हैं।

इस प्रकार बच्चा अपने परिवेश में कुशल होने के बावजूद भी अधिगम में केवल भाषा के कारण पिछड़ जाता है और उसमें पढ़ाई के प्रति अरुचि उत्पन्न हो जाती है।

143. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कहानी सुनाना विद्यार्थियों की अपनी कल्पनाशीलता का विकास करने में सहायता करता है।

कहानी शिक्षण के उद्देश्य—

- छात्रों में हिन्दी साहित्य एवं भाषा के प्रति अनुराग का विकास करना।
- छात्रों की भाषा शैली, शब्दावली तथा मुहावरों से अवगत कराना।

कहानियाँ बालकों को स्वयं रचना शक्ति के विकास का अवसर देती हैं। इससे उनमें सृजन क्षमता का विकास होता है। नयी कक्षाओं की रचना भी कर सकते हैं।

कहानी शिक्षण—अधिगम प्रक्रिया का प्रभावी उपकरण है जो शिक्षार्थी के पठन विकल्पों को व्यापक बनाता है।

भाषा की कक्षा में कहानी सुनाने का मुख्य उद्देश्य होता है बच्चों की कल्पना शक्ति का विकास करना है।

यह प्राथमिक स्तर पर शिक्षण की एक विधि के रूप में प्रभावी रूप से उपयोग किया जाता है और शिक्षार्थियों को एक प्रासंगिक शिक्षण वातावरण प्रदान करता है।

यह दुनिया की प्रकृति की कल्पना और अन्वेषण करने की क्षमता को बढ़ावा देता है। यह उन्हें अपने स्वयं के अनुभवों के आधार पर अर्थ का निर्माण करने में सक्षम बनाता है। भाषा की कक्षा में कहानी सुनाने के अन्य उद्देश्य—

- कल्पना, रचनात्मकता, सक्रिय भागीदारी और सुनने के कौशल के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित करना
- विचारों और भावनाओं को संप्रेषित करने के लिए बच्चों की इच्छा को बढ़ाना
- दुनिया की प्रकृति की कल्पना करने और उसका पता लगाने की क्षमता को बढ़ावा देता है
- दुनिया भर की संस्कृतियों के अंतर और सामान्यताओं को प्रकट करना
- भलाई और विश्राम की भावना को बढ़ावा देना
- सक्रिय भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करना
- मौखिक प्रवीणता को बढ़ाना।

144. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—अपने अनुभव लिखना विद्यार्थियों के लेखन-कौशल का आकलन करने के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ तरीका है। भावों एवं विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति जब लिखित रूप में होती है तो इसे लेखन-कौशल कहते हैं।

लेखन कौशल के उद्देश्य—

- शुद्ध अक्षर विन्यास का ज्ञान कराना।
- वर्णों को ठीक-ठीक लिखना सीखना।
- अनुभवों का लेखन करना।
- अनुभवों का लेखन करना।
- छात्रों की सृजनात्मक शक्ति का विकास करना।

लेखन-क्षमता के आकलन के लिए स्थिति में बच्चों को ऐसी गतिविधियों में लिप्त होने का मौका देना चाहिए जिससे कि उनके विचारों में मौलिकता का समावेश हो सके। इसके लिए उपयुक्त तरीके निम्न हैं—

- पत्र लेखन
- विज्ञापन
- कहानी लेखन
- संपादकीय लेखन
- कविता लेखन
- डायरी लेखन
- अपने अनुभव पर कोई लेख लिखना, आदि

145. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—आरम्भ में पृथक उदाहरण के माध्यम से नियम समझाकर बार-बार नियमों का अभ्यास करना निगमन उपागम की सीमा है। निगमन विधि शिक्षण कहते हैं जिसमें सामान्य से विशिष्ट की ओर बढ़ा जाता है। निगमन विधि का प्रयोग करते समय शिक्षक बालकों के सामने पहले किसी सामान्य नियम को रखते हैं तत्पश्चात् उस नियम की सत्यता

को प्रमाणित करने हेतु विभिन्न उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करते हैं।

नियम से शुरू हो कर उदाहरण की ओर जाती है इस विधि में शिक्षक अपनी भाषा में विद्यार्थियों को नियम या परिभाषा बता कर उनके सिद्धांत एवं परिभाषा को स्पष्ट करता है।

इस विधि में परिभाषाओं को रटने पर ध्यान दिया जाता है।

यह एक अमनोवैज्ञानिक विधि है क्योंकि यह सूक्ष्म से स्थूल की ओर के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है।

नियम समझाकर बार-बार अभ्यास पर बल दिया जाता है।

बार-बार अभ्यास से बालक नियमों को आत्मसात कर लेता है और बालक को भ्रांति संबंधि त्रुटियाँ होने की संभावना बहुत कम होती है।

146. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—व्याकरणिक इकाइयों को गतिविधियों के माध्यम से स्पष्ट तथा रोचक तरीके से प्रस्तुत किया जाना चाहिए। इससे शिक्षार्थियों को तभी के तभी करने तथा नियमों को समझने में सहायता मिलती है। व्याकरण का ज्ञान भाषा के शुद्ध प्रयोग के लिए आवश्यक है क्योंकि व्याकरणशास्त्र में शब्दानुशासन है अर्थात् व्याकरण ही भाषा को अनुशासन कर नियमबद्ध करता है।

व्याकरण-शिक्षण के उद्देश्य—

- विद्यार्थियों में सृजनात्मक प्रवृत्ति तथा तर्कशक्ति को पैदा करना।
- विद्यार्थियों को व्याकरण के नियमों का ज्ञान कराना और उनमें नियमों के व्यवहारिक प्रयोग की योग्यता को विकसित करना।

व्याकरणिक इकाइयों को स्पष्ट तथा रोचक तरीके से प्रस्तुत करने के लिए निम्न सोपान अपनाए जा सकते हैं—

- उपविषय के अनुसार उद्देश्यों का निर्धारण।
- उपयुक्त उदाहरणों एवं उन पर आधारित प्रश्नों का उल्लेख।
- विद्यार्थियों के सहयोग से अध्याप्य प्रकरण या उपविषय के लिए अपेक्षित उदाहरणों का संग्रह।
- उदाहरणों का विश्लेषण प्रश्नोत्तर द्वारा।
- नियमीकरण तर्क पहुँचाने के लिए शब्दों का संश्लिष्ट रूप प्रस्तुत करना,
- समानता के आधार पर सामान्यीकरण।
- उपयुक्त तुलना एवं व्याख्या द्वारा विद्यार्थियों से नियम निष्कर्ष निकलवाना।
- विद्यार्थियों द्वारा प्राप्त ज्ञान के परीक्षण के रूप में नवीन परिस्थितियों में नियम का प्रयोग करना।
- नए उदाहरणों की खोज करना।
- व्याकरण के नियम एवं उदाहरण की समझ का प्रयोग करना।

147. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—साहित्य में अर्थ के अनेक स्तर हैं। किसी भाषा के वाचिक और लिखित शास्त्र

समूह को साहित्य कह सकते हैं। साहित्य स + हित अर्थात् जिसमें सभी के हित की भावना समाहित हो। साहित्य शब्द को व्यापक अर्थ में लिया गया है। साहित्य का तात्पर्य कविता, कहानी, उपन्यास, नाटक, रिपोर्टाज, आत्मकथा इत्यादि गद्य और पद्य की सभी विधाओं से है। किसी भाषा के वाचिक और लिखित (शास्त्रसमूह) को साहित्य कह सकते हैं। साहित्य में अर्थ के अनेक स्तर होते हैं, जिस पर भाषा का स्वरूप प्रभाव्य रहता है। दुनिया में सबसे पुराना वाचिक साहित्य हमें आदिवासी भाषाओं में मिलता है। इस दृष्टि से आदिवासी साहित्य सभी साहित्य का मूल स्रोत है।

सबसे पुराना जीवित साहित्य ऋग्वेद है जो संस्कृत भाषा में लिखा गया है।

भारत की भाषाओं का परिवार यद्यपि एक नहीं है, फिर भी उनका साहित्यिक आधारभूमि एक ही है।

सभी भारतीय साहित्यों में अपनी-अपनी विशिष्ट विभूतियाँ हैं।

148. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा के क्रियात्मक पहलू को भाषा अधिगम को सम्प्रेषणात्मक उपागम के साथ बढ़ावा मिलता है। सम्प्रेषणात्मक उपागम के साथ बढ़ावा मिलता है। सम्प्रेषणीय दृष्टिकोण इस विचार पर आधारित है कि किसी भी भाषा की सफलतापूर्वक सीखना वास्तविक अर्थ को सम्प्रेषित करने के द्वारा आ जाता है। सम्प्रेषणीय उपागम भाषा शिक्षण की एवं विधि है जो विद्यार्थियों को सम्प्रेषण में शामिल करने के लिए प्रेरित करती है।

संज्ञानात्मक/ज्ञानात्मक अधिगम

इस प्रकार के अधिगम का संबंध ज्ञान से है। अर्थात् अधिगमकर्ता अपने ज्ञान में बढ़ोतरी करता है। इस प्रकार के अधिगम में ज्ञान अर्जित करने की सभी विधियाँ सम्मिलित हैं।

क्रियात्मक अधिगम

यह क्रिया से संबंधित अधिगम है। इसे मनोदैहिक अधिगम भी कहते हैं।

विभिन्न प्रकार की क्रियाओं द्वयजैसे तैरना सीखना, सिलाई सीखना, खाना बनाना, नृत्य, संगीत, झाड़ंग, टाइपिंग सीखना, भावभंगिमा द्वारा बोलकर विचारों का आदान प्रदान आदि के माध्यम से होने वाला अधिगम क्रियात्मक अधिगम कहलाता है।

यह अधिगम कला में निपुण बनाता है।

भावात्मक अधिगम

यह जीव की भावनाओं से संबंधित अधिगम है। यदि किसी बालक को चित्र, रंग, संकेत, आकृति, लुभावनी वस्तु, संवेग शब्द आदि को आधार मानकर सिखाया जाता है तो यह भावनात्मक अधिगम कहलाता है। जैसे ट्रैफिक के सिग्नल को देख कर गाड़ी को रोकना सीखना, जीवविज्ञान में चित्रों के माध्यम से सिखाना आदि

149. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा की कक्षा में साहित्यिक पाठ्य सामग्री को भाषा के कार्य तथा नई शब्दावली के शिक्षण-अधिगम के लिए प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। बालकों के भाषा सीखने में समाज तथा परिवार एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

भाषा शिक्षण का उद्देश्य—

- समझ के साथ पाठन की योग्यता का विकास करना।
- सहज अभिव्यक्ति की क्षमता का विकास करना।
- वक्ता के कथन को समझने की योग्यता का विकास करना।
- विभिन्न विषयों की भाषा को समझने की योग्यता का विकास करना।

साहित्यिक पाठ्य सामग्री का भाषा शिक्षण में निम्न प्रकार सहायक है—

- शब्द भण्डार की वृद्धि करने में
- नई शब्दावली बनाने में
- संदर्भानुसार अर्थ की समझ पैदा करने में
- पठन संस्कृति का विकास करने में
- विभिन्न मनोस्थिति समझने में

- मानवीय गुणों का विकास करने में
- सृजनात्मकता का विकास करने में
- व्याकरणिक नियमों को स्वभाविक रूप से समझने में

- सौंदर्यानुभूति करने में

अतः निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि भाषा की कक्षा में साहित्यिक पाठ्य सामग्री को भाषा के कार्य तथा नई शब्दावली के शिक्षण-अधिगम के लिए प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

150. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—व्याकरण के संदर्भ में समझाना चाहिए ही व्याकरण शिक्षण के विषय में सही है।

व्याकरण शिक्षण के उद्देश्य—

- विद्यार्थियों को विविध ध्वनियों का ज्ञान देना।
- व्याकरण के द्वारा विद्यार्थियों में रचना एवं सृजनात्मक प्रवृत्ति का विकास करना।
- विद्यार्थियों को शुद्ध भाषा का प्रयोग सिखाना।
- विद्यार्थियों को भाषा सम्बन्धि नियमों के ज्ञान के बारे में समझाना।

पाठ के संदर्भ में व्याकरण—

यह पढ़ाए जा रहे पाठ के संदर्भ में व्याकरणिक बिंदु को स्पष्ट करने से सम्बंधित है।

यह पाठ में निहित व्याकरणिक नियमों का उल्लेख कर व्याकरण सीखने पर बल देता है। यह शिक्षण कार्य या पाठ के दौरान पाठ में आने वाले शब्दों का उपसर्ग-प्रत्यय, संधि विच्छेद, समास आदि बताकर व्याकरणिक नियमों को आसानी से समझने में सहयोग करता है।

शिक्षक द्वारा इस विधि का प्रयोग इसलिए किया जाता है क्योंकि संदर्भ में व्याकरण सिखाने पर बच्चों के लिए व्याकरणिक नियमों को ग्रहण करना सरल हो जाता है।

वे व्याकरण को पाठ के संदर्भ में आसानी से समझते हैं जिससे उन्हें उन नियमों को बिना समझे कंठस्थ करने की जरूरत नहीं होती