

Time: 2 hours 30 mins.

Total Marks: 150

Child Development and Pedagogy

- Which domain of development relates to intellectual abilities such as attention, memory, problem-solving, imagination and creativity?
(1) Emotional domain (2) Cognitive domain
(3) Social domain (4) Physical domain
- Sana learnt to hold a glass and a bottle before she could hold a pen or button her shirt. This example indicates that:
(1) Development is unidimensional.
(2) Direction of development is cephalo-caudal.
(3) Direction of development is proximo-distal.
(4) Direction follows a random pattern.
- Development of children is a result of:
(1) only heredity.
(2) only environment.
(3) schooling and education.
(4) interaction between heredity and environment.
- Which of these is NOT a primary agent of socialization?
(1) Family (2) Neighbourhood
(3) Peers (4) Government
- On the basis of children's responses to Heinz's dilemma, Lawrence Kohlberg has proposed specific developmental stages of:
(1) Moral Development
(2) Social Development
(3) Psychological Development
(4) Personal Development
- 9-year-old Leela classifies a collection of buttons according to their size. She then combines all groups of buttons and re-distributes them on the basis of holes on them. According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, Leela is in stage of development.
(1) Pre-operational
(2) Formal-operational
(3) Concrete-Operational
(4) Sensori-Motor
- occurs when children transform their experiences to fit into their existing schemes.
(1) Assimilation (2) Accommodation
(3) Centration (4) Conservation
- Lev Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development is called a theory as he argues that children's learning takes place in a context.
(1) psycho-dynamic (2) psychosexual
(3) social-cultural (4) behaviouristic
- When a teacher adjusts the support offered to a child to fit the child's current level of performance and to help her reach her zone of proximal development, the teacher is:
(1) using co-operative learning.
(2) demonstrating inter-subjectivity.
(3) scaffolding the child.
(4) inducing cognitive conflict in the child.
- In a progressive classroom:
(1) teaching is textbook-centric.
(2) emphasis is placed on summative assessment.
(3) learners play an active part in their learning.
(4) teachers use rewards and punishment to direct children's learning.
- intelligence refers to the ability to recognize and respond appropriately to the moods, temperaments and intentions of others.
(1) Interpersonal (2) Intrapersonal
(3) Spatial (4) Logics-mathematical
- National Education Policy 2020 proposes that:
(1) children in primary grades should be taught in home/local languages.
(2) there should be one uniform language of instruction in primary classes.
(3) teachers should be discouraged to use a bilingual approach.
(4) multilingualism should be heavily discouraged.
- A School gives preference to boys while selecting students for Badminton competition and to girls for music competitions. This indicates:
(1) Gender stability (2) Gender identity
(3) Gender equality (4) Gender stereotyping
- Continuous and comprehensive evaluation entails which of these:
(i) planning on parameters and tools of evaluation
(ii) meticulous record keeping by the teacher
(iii) periodic testing and ranking of children
(iv) integration with the teaching-learning process
(1) i, ii, iv (2) ii, iv
(3) i, ii, iii (4) ii, iii
- What should be the underlying principle for assessment according to National Education Policy 2020?
(1) Primarily testing rote memorization skills
(2) Encouraging learning of content only
(3) Optimizing learning and development for all students
(4) Assessing students only into the cognitive domains through end-of-the-year examination
- Which of the following is the latest legislation passed by the Indian Parliament for people with disability?
(1) National Education Policy
(2) Person with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act
(3) Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act
(4) Right to Education Act

17. Which of the following statement accurately describes the spirit of inclusion in a primary classroom?
 (1) Teacher promotes the use of a standard and uniform language only
 (2) Teacher holds prejudice towards children from certain caste groups
 (3) Teacher does not have any expectations from children with special educational needs
 (4) Teacher practices culturally responsive pedagogy.
18. The set of characteristics that defines gifted students are:
 (i) learns rapidly and retains
 (ii) is alert, keenly observant and responds quickly
 (iii) performs better with acceleration
 (1) (i), (ii) (2) (i), (iii)
 (3) (i), (ii), (iii) (4) (ii), (iii)
19. Which of the following is NOT an effective pedagogical strategy for the inclusion of students with the severe visual impairment ?
 (1) Speaking clearly and explicitly
 (2) Three-dimensional maps and charts
 (3) Felt books and felt boards
 (4) Use of computers to give visual presentations
20. **Assertion (A):** Teachers should provide diverse learning opportunities to facilitate meaningful learning for all children.
Reasons (R): All children have the potential to learn. 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.
21. A student with external Locus of control would attribute his/ her failure in the examination to:
 (1) lack of ability. (2) lack of preparation.
 (3) (faulty) attitude. (4) (bad) luck.
22. Which of the following should be kept in mind while creating an effective environment in a progressive classroom:
 (i) Methods of arranging the material to encourage exploration
 (ii) Ways of supporting students in risk-taking
 (iii) Putting students of some ability in one group
 (iv) Varied methods of assessment
 (1) (iv), (i) (2) (ii), (iv)
 (3) (i), (ii), (iv) (4) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
23. Which of the following is a cooperative learning strategy?
 (1) Shaping (2) Seriation
 (3) Social isolation (4) Reciprocal questioning
24. Mohan provides students with containers of different capacities to help them learn the concept of volume. Farah asks students to brainstorm on possibilities of making waste disposal a mechanical task so that people do not have to do these menial tasks.
 Both of the teachers are employing in their classroom.
 (1) Behaviourism (2) Constructivism
 (3) Direct instruction (4) Operant conditioning
25. **Assertion (A):** Apart from academic learning it is important to focus on the socio-emotional needs of the students in an educational setup.
Reasons (R): Emotions play a significant role in cognition.
 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 and (R) is false.
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are false.
26. Understanding errors made by children in academic work:
 (1) is relevant merely in assessing students' intellectual abilities.
 (2) is relevant only to judge a teacher's efficiency in teaching.
 (3) is relevant to understand teaching as well as the learning process.
 (4) is not relevant to any domain related to teaching or learning.
27. Critical thinking involves:
 (i) metacognition
 (ii) analysis
 (iii) reflection
 (1) (i), (ii), (iii) (2) (i), (ii)
 (3) (ii), (iii) (4) (i), (iii)
28. Anita, a teacher of 4th grade is facing a situation in her class where several students are reporting boredom in ongoing theme. In this scenario, she should:
 (1) Ignore these students and continue teaching the same content.
 (2) Punish these students and report this to their parents.
 (3) Reflect on the content of the lesson and method of teaching.
 (4) Assume that these students are not capable of learning.
29. What should a teacher tell her students to encourage them to be intrinsically motivated for tasks?
 (1) The students who finishes first will get 5 stars.
 (2) Let me see who finishes first, and who is the smartest.
 (3) Working on this is so interesting. Let's see what we can learn from this activity.
 (4) Those who do not finish quickly will not go out and play the games period.
30. Pace of learning is:
 (1) dependent solely on personal factors.
 (2) dependent solely on environmental factors.
 (3) dependent on the interaction of personal and environmental factors.
 (4) independent of both personal and environmental factors.

Mathematics

31. For conducting a group activity, Ms. Anju, a class 4 teacher has used a collection of pebbles. She has distributed $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the pebbles to group 1, $\frac{1}{4}$ th to group 2 and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd to group 3. After distributing if she

- has 26 pebbles left with her, what was the minimum number of pebbles she might have brought in the class?
- (1) 60 (2) 120
(3) 73 (4) 146
32. A teacher asked students of class II to mark some points on a sheet of paper. Later, she asked the students to draw a rectangle in the same sheet without passing through any of these points. Then she asked the students to count the points inside the rectangle. Through this activity, she cannot teach
- (1) Comparison of Numbers
(2) Area of rectangle
(3) Inside-Outside
(4) Spatial Understanding
33. What is the number of tens in 708?
- (1) 0 (2) 8
(3) 7 (4) 70
34. In a six digit number, the digit at thousands place is 4. The digit at tens place is double that of digit at thousands place and digit at hundreds place is half of the digit at thousands place. The digit at units place is half of the digit at hundreds place. Digit at Ten thousands place is sum of the digits at thousands and hundreds place and digit at lakhs place is half the digit at ten thousands place. What will be the number?
- (1) 634821 (2) 364812
(3) 634281 (4) 364281
35. Farhan's father asked him to arrange some mangoes in groups. When he arranged them in a group of 2, then 1 mango was left. He did the same with groups of 3 and 7 and each time one mango was left. He knows that the number of mangoes are less than 50. If he arranges them in groups of 5, how many mangoes will be left?
- (1) 0 (2) 1
(3) 2 (4) 3
36. What is the next term of the sequence 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34,?
- (1) 43 (2) 47
(3) 55 (4) 68
37. Gopalji has 8 cows and each of them gives 2 litre of milk everyday which he sells in a nearby hotel at a rate of ₹15.00 per litre. If he sells milk every day in the month of June, how much amount he should earn?
- (1) ₹3600 (2) ₹7200
(3) ₹7600 (4) ₹9000
38. A wire of length 86 cm is used to form a rectangle whose length (largest side) is 26 cm. Then same rectangle has been changed into another rectangle whose length (largest side) is 31 cm. What will the difference between the breadth (smallest side) of both the rectangles?
- (1) 17 cm (2) 12 cm
(3) 5 cm (4) 3 cm
39. Teacher asked class 5 students to observe the corners of the following objects: Note book, Table, Black board. Through this activity she can discuss about:
- (1) Right angle
(2) Area of rectangles
(3) Perimeter of rectangles
(4) Difference between square and rectangle
40. Raghu started from his home to school at 9:10 am. It requires 20 minutes to reach school. When he reached exactly half way he noticed that he forgot his math notebook at home. So he went back and took it. If he travelled in same speed throughout his journey, where will be the minute hand of the clock when he reaches school?
- (1) 6 (2) 7
(3) 8 (4) 10
41. Ganesh and Dinga want to pack 400 cubes of side 1 cm in various boxes. There are four different boxes A, B, C, D having dimension 20 cm × 10 cm × 6 cm, 15 cm × 9 cm × 10 cm, 11 cm × 11 cm × 10 cm, 6 cm × 4 cm × 10 cm respectively available for packing. How many centimetre cubes can be arranged in boxes A, B, C and D respectively?
- (1) 1100, 1350, 1260, 290 (2) 1210, 1200, 1300, 290
(3) 1200, 1250, 1310, 240 (4) 1200, 1350, 1210, 240
42. If a water tank has 500 litre water, then how many maximum pots, of equal capacity of 250 ml, can be filled from the water tank?
- (1) 200 (2) 600
(3) 2500 (4) 2000
43. A number series is given with two of the terms missing. Choose the correct alternative that will continue the same pattern.
2, 0, 4, 2, 6, 6,, 12, 10,
- (1) 10, 20 (2) 12, 10
(3) 8, 20 (4) 8, 48
44. What is the median of the following fractional numbers:
- $$\frac{7}{9}, \frac{13}{16}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{21}{25}, \frac{17}{21}$$
- (1) $\frac{13}{16}$ (2) $\frac{17}{21}$
(3) $\frac{7}{9}$ (4) $\frac{21}{25}$
45. Children of a class were asked which of these they liked the most—Tea, Coffee or Milk. Children who like Tea, Coffee and Milk are $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$ respectively of the total children of the class. If 20 children like coffee, how many children like milk?
- (1) 10 (2) 20
(3) 30 (4) 40
46. A mathematics teacher asks the students to identify all the rectangles in a tangram. The above activity is appropriate for assessing the learners at which level of geometric reasoning according to the Van-Hiele.
- (1) Visualization
(2) Axiomatic
(3) Establishing relationships between different shapes.
(4) Recognition of shapes
47. Games and puzzles are effective strategies in teaching mathematics since they help in enhancing
- (1) Procedural understanding
(2) Conceptual understanding
(3) Utilization understanding
(4) Factual understanding

48. Which of the following reflects the correct sequence of learning mathematics, as given by Zolton Dienes:
- (1) Mathematical abstraction, Perceptual variability principle, Constructivity principle
 - (2) Perceptual variability principle, Mathematical variability principle, Constructivity Principle
 - (3) Mathematical variability principle, Constructivity principle, Perceptual variability principle
 - (4) Constructivity principle, Perceptual variability principle, Mathematical variability principle
49. Ismail, a primary mathematics teacher, always first carry out some activities to understand his student's previous knowledge. Based on the student's performance, he decides whether to move ahead with the next concept or revise and consolidate the previous concept and then move to the next concept. As a mathematics teacher, Ismail,
- (1) Is following a linear model of assessment which includes planning, teaching a topic and assessing the teaching episode.
 - (2) Is wasting a lot of time and should focus on completing the syllabus
 - (3) Should carry out the assessment only after completing the topic
 - (4) Is following a cyclic model of assessment which includes gathering information through assessment to improve learning environment for students.
50. Anees has given a group project to his students to classify different geometrical shapes. Which of the following assessment techniques will be best suitable to assess students' performance in this project?
- (1) Rubrics
 - (2) Paper pencil test
 - (3) Check list
 - (4) Concept map
51. Which of the following statement describes most appropriately the purpose of word problems in mathematics curriculum?
- (1) They can be used to test language competencies of the students.
 - (2) They are helpful in introducing any formal algorithm of solving problems in mathematics.
 - (3) They make mathematics more linked to the world outside the school.
 - (4) They can be easily solved by all the students.
52. Which of the following processes are part of Pre-number concepts in young children?
- (1) Classification, patterning and one-to-one correspondence
 - (2) Counting, skip counting and classification
 - (3) Skip counting, patterning and conservation of number
 - (4) Classification, counting and ordering of numbers
53. Which one of the following should **NOT** be feature of Mathematics text books at primary level?
- (1) Concept should be linked to higher classes
 - (2) Concept should be presented in a hierarchical manner
 - (3) Concept should be presented from complex to simple
 - (4) Concept should be presented in contextual form wherever possible
54. Use of manipulatives is integral to the teaching-learning of mathematics at primary level because
- (1) It helps to make connections with other subjects in Primary curriculum
 - (2) It helps the school score better during annual inspection
 - (3) It helps the learner to comprehend the mathematical concept
 - (4) It saves teacher's time as she/he does not have to solve the problems on black board
55. To an addition problem,
$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ +38 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
, a class 2 student responded as 84 . As a reflective mathematics teacher, what will be your reaction to the child's answer?
- (1) Ask the child to recheck the answer
 - (2) Tell the child that the answer is wrong and consult the answer with the peers
 - (3) Facilitate the child in conceptualising the addition through regrouping with a focus on place value system
 - (4) Ask the child to go through the solved problems in the textbook and practice similar questions
56. National Curriculum Framework, 2005 recommends that teaching-learning of mathematics in primary classes need to follow an integrated approach which implies that:
- (a) mathematics needs to be integrated with problem solving.
 - (b) mathematics needs to be integrated with child's experiences inside and outside the classroom.
 - (c) mathematics needs to be integrated with other subjects like Environmental Science and Language.
 - (d) mathematics need not be integrated with higher mathematics.
- Options:**
- (1) b and c
 - (2) a and b
 - (3) c and d
 - (4) a and d
57. Which of the following is a dynamic mathematics software that brings together geometry, algebra, spreadsheets, graphing, statistics and calculus in one easy-to-use package?
- (1) GeoGebra
 - (2) Pattern Shapes
 - (3) Geometry Pad
 - (4) Splash Math
58. Which among the following activities is/are appropriate for teaching numbers from 1 to 9.
- a. Give different objects and use one-to-one correspondence and ask students to count.
 - b. Give a number and ask students to collect the objects associated with the number.
 - c. Recite the number from 1 to 9 in a sequence orally till the students could memorise it
- Options:**
- (1) a and b
 - (2) b and c
 - (3) a and c
 - (4) only a

59. In a class test to the question, **find out 23% of 200**, two students answered in following ways:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Student A: } 23\% \text{ of } 200 &= 23\% \text{ of } (100 + 100) \\ &= 23 + 23 \\ &= (20 + 20) + (3 + 3) \\ &= 46 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Student B: } 23\% \text{ of } 200 &= 200 \times \frac{23}{100} \\ &= 2 \times 23 \\ &= 46 \end{aligned}$$

Which of the following statements is the most appropriate in the given context?

- (1) Since student B has used the standard algorithm, teacher gives full marks to student B and zero to student A
 - (2) Teacher gives full marks to both the students as they have attempted the question using their own algorithms. Both formal and informal algorithms are integral to solving problems in mathematics.
 - (3) Teacher gives zero marks to student A and directs him to redo the question using the algorithm taught in the class.
 - (4) Teacher accepts both the responses but directed student A to refrain from using informal algorithm
60. Ms. Kamala, while introducing the concept of "Similarity" has provided different experiences to her students such as models of different shapes, pictures of shapes projected via computer, discussion in groups etc. The intention of Ms. Kamala in providing multiple experiences to the learners is:
- (1) to give some free time to children
 - (2) to help slow learners
 - (3) to help gifted learners
 - (4) to cater the needs of all learners

Environmental Studies

61. Your house is located at X and your school is located at Y. To reach your school at Y you first go 3 km due north and then 4 km due east. With respect to your school at Y the minimum distance and direction of your house respectively are:
- (1) 7 Km south
 - (2) 7 Km east
 - (3) 5 Km south west
 - (4) 5 Km north west

62.

Place	Most liked food
A. Goa	I. Chholay Bhature
B. Kashmir	II. Cooked Snakes
C. Kerala	III. Boiled tapioca with curry
D. Hongkong	IV. Sea fish cooked in coconut oil
	V. Fish cooked in mustard oil

The correct match of the items of column I and II is:

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

63. Chillies are one of the most important spices used almost in every part of our country. This spice was brought in our country by the traders coming from
- (1) China
 - (2) South Africa
 - (3) South America
 - (4) Afghanistan
64. Neighbouring states of Gujarat are
- (1) Rajasthan , Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh
 - (2) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka
 - (3) Rajasthan , Bihar, Madhya Pradesh
 - (4) Rajasthan , Karnataka, Maharashtra
65. The name of the bird which has eyes in front of its head like in human beings is
- (1) kite
 - (2) eagle
 - (3) vulture
 - (4) owl
66. A group of three birds whose every member can see distinctly the object four times as far as human beings can see from a distance of 2 meters is
- (1) eagles, crows, pigeons
 - (2) eagles, kites, vultures
 - (3) Pigeon, parrot, kites
 - (4) Crows, Kites, nightingales
67. The Andaman Islands were hit by the tsunami in the year.
- (1) 2001
 - (2) 2002
 - (3) 2004
 - (4) 2012
68. Consider the following statements about sloth.
- A. A sloth spends almost 20 hours a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch.
 - B. A sloth eats the leaves of the same tree on which it lives. It hardly needs everything else.
 - C. Sloths life is about 20 years and in that time it moves around only two trees.
- The correct statements is/are.
- (1) Only A
 - (2) Only B
 - (3) A and B
 - (4) B and C
69. A tourist boarded a train on 12-10-2021 from Gandhidham for Nagarcoil. The train departed from Gandhidham at 22:30 hours and reached Nagarcoil at 22:30 hours after two days on 14-10-2021. If the distance between the railway station of Gandhidham and Nagarcoil is 2592 km, the average speed of the train was.
- (1) 15 m/s
 - (2) 27 m/s
 - (3) 30 m/s
 - (4) 54 m/s
70. The state in which the "Ghana National Park" is located is.
- (1) Uttar Pradesh
 - (2) Utrakhand
 - (3) Rajasthan
 - (4) Gujarat
71. What kind of houses should the villagers/people living in the regions with heavy rains (Such as Assam) make ?
- (1) Bamboo houses.
 - (2) Houses on stilts (Bamboo pillars) with sloping roofs.
 - (3) Houses with mud and straws.
 - (4) wooden houses with flat roofs.
72. The pitcher plant which can trap and eat insects and even frogs is also found in one of the eastern states of our country. The name of this state is.
- (1) Nagaland
 - (2) Meghalaya
 - (3) Assam
 - (4) Mizoram

73. The clinical Pathology Reports of two children were as given follows:
Aarti : Age - 12 yrs, Female, Haemoglobin - 10.5 g/dL
Naman : Age - 12 yrs, Male, Haemoglobin - 8 g/dL
which one of the following conclusions can be drawn on the basis of the above reports?
(1) Aarti is anaemic (2) Naman is anaemic
(3) Both are anaemic (4) Both are not anaemic
74. Consider the following statements about Al-Biruni, a traveller who visited our country:
(A) Al-Biruni visited India more than a thousand years ago.
(B) He wrote about those things of our country that he found very different from things in his own country, specially the ponds for strong water.
(C) We can learn a lot about our history from his writings.
The correct statement is/are.
(1) Only B (2) Only C
(3) B and C (4) A, B and C
75. Which one of the following persons first peeped into a mosquito stomach and proved that the mosquito spread malaria. Later on he was awarded the Noble Prize for Medicine for this discovery.
(1) Gregor Mendel (2) Rosalind Franklin
(3) Ronald Ross (4) Beaumont
76. In Environment studies the thematic approach has been adopted instead of topics because:
(A) It enables a connected and interrelated understanding.
(B) It enables easier teaching and understanding.
(C) It enables delimiting the content for a particular class.
(D) It enables students to learn from experiences.
(1) A, B & C (2) A, C & D
(3) A, B & D (4) B, C & D
77. Nature of Environmental studies is
(1) More a noun than a verb.
(2) More a verb than a noun.
(3) Both noun and verb.
(4) Neither noun nor verb.
78. While planning to teach 'Pollution' in her next class, Nivedita found that students from rural background have not heard of term "Pollution" and hence will have difficulty in understanding it.
Which method should Nivedita use to introduce this concept?
(A) Lecture
(B) Brain Storming
(C) Play through Puppets
(D) Field visit
(1) C & D only (2) A & C only
(3) B & C only (4) B & D only
79. After completing a chapter on "Family and Friends" Chetan decides to take a Unit test of students.
Which of the following statements is the most suitable objective of taking this test?
(A) Assessment of students progress.
(B) Assessment of students learning.
(C) Informing parents about students progress.
(D) Declaring students pass or fail.
(1) A, B & D (2) A, B & C
(3) B, C & D (4) A, C & D
80. William, a teacher wants to set up a Bird watching club for his class. Whom should he appoint as leader of this club?
(1) To the student who gains highest marks in class.
(2) To most notorious student of class.
(3) Form small groups and ask them to select leaders.
(4) He should declare himself leaders.
81. While discussing chapter 'Food', Gurpreet asks questions to students, such as "Who eats last in your family? Who buys the vegetables? Who cooks the food in your family?" She is trying to discuss on which of the following issue of EVS?
(A) Eating habits of family.
(B) Family should eat together.
(C) Role of family members in cooking food.
(D) Challenge gender roles in family.
(1) A & D only (2) B & C only
(3) C & D only (4) A, B, & C only
82. Shyam informs his teacher in an online class that he was asked by his father to provide food to the neighbouring poor children during Covid lockdown. This behaviour of Shyam will be recorded in which of the following tools to assess co-scholastic aspect?
(1) Observation schedule (2) Rating scale
(3) Anecdotal Record (4) Portfolio
83. Iqbal, a student of Geeta's class is visually impaired. Geeta observes that he is not coming to school since past few days. On talking to his parents, she finds that Iqbal is finding difficulty to see what is written on the board and also not able to participate in classroom processes. What should Geeta do to motivate Iqbal to attend school?
(1) Allow him to learn from home.
(2) Ask his parents to consult a doctor.
(3) Plan a classroom play with a role to play for Iqbal.
(4) Make Iqbal sit in the front seat.
84. Rishi is planning to teach, "Things that we make and do". He wants to discuss how silk is produced. Which of the following is the most suitable strategy for this?
(1) Classroom discussion.
(2) Inviting expert lecture.
(3) Documentary presentation.
(4) Visit to a sericulture Unit.
85. An EVS Teacher must
(1) construct curriculum (2) follow curriculum
(3) transmit curriculum (4) implement curriculum
86. There are no text books of EVS for classes I & II. This is because:
(1) Environmental concepts are difficult to teach students of these classes.
(2) Environmental components have been integrated with Language and Mathematics.
(3) This has been done to reduce the burden of teachers and students.
(4) The curriculum lays emphasis on moving beyond the text books.
87. Ramesh plans a play for the class V as the method for teaching 'Animals'. What should he do?
(1) Select an already written play & direct it.
(2) Write the play himself & direct it.
(3) Ask students to write the play & enact.
(4) Search for an already enacted play.

88. During discussing 'water', Shivangi asked her students of class I to draw sky. Sam coloured sky green. On asking why he has chosen this colour, he replied the pond near his home is green and since water comes from sky, sky must be green. Shivangi must
- (1) Appreciate his creativity.
 - (2) Tell him that the sky is blue.
 - (3) Arrange sky observation.
 - (4) Tell him that the sky is black.
89. Formative assessment for EVS is
- (A) Assessment for learning
 - (B) Assessment of learning
 - (C) Assessment as learning
 - (D) Assessment about learning
- (1) A & C Only (2) A, B & C
 - (3) B and C only (4) B, C & D
90. Which of the following tool can be used for formative assessment in E.V.S ?
- (1) Peer assessment (2) Self assessment
 - (3) Observation (4) Annotated record

Language: English

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

- (1) The monthly report card in school would make some children gloat and others weep. I did neither. I just took it because I saw it as a transaction between my teacher and my father! Reading it always made my father blow up. The teacher must have said something not so nice. But I was unconcerned. I had too much else going on that interested me.
- (2) The alarming increase in student suicides today is because we have created a society founded on the premise that life is a race. So you rush to the finishing line! Is it any wonder that so many choose to end their lives? This is the self-destructive model we have created for ourselves.
- (3) If our joy is about being better than someone else, it is not success; it is sickness. To reap the benefits of someone else's failure is a tragic way to live.
- (4) Each individual is born with a particular kind of genius. Education should create the right atmosphere to allow that genius to flower to its optimal potential.
- (5) A student asked, how to live in an increasingly competitive and ambitious world. I told him, whether, knowledge, power, love or fame, you are essentially trying to experience a little more of life than you have now. The man going to the bar and the man going to the temple are seeking the same thing! They are looking for fulfilment, but through different means. Both want an experience of life that is a little more intense and pleasurable than it is currently.
- (6) At present, the stimuli are outside. But once you know that the source of both pleasure and pain, agony and ecstasy are within you, why would you outsource it? Why would you export it to alcohol or heaven or to some authority figure?

91. Which of the following is FALSE?
The author was unconcerned about his report card because:
- (1) his teacher seemed to be satisfied
 - (2) he believed it was something between his father and his teacher.
 - (3) he was occupied with other things which interested him.
 - (4) the report would make his father flare up.
92. According to the author competition based learning
- (1) is not appreciated by parents.
 - (2) is needed by students.
 - (3) leads to overall development.
 - (4) is self-destructive.
93. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
Our students miss out on the joy of learning because:
- (1) they want to outperform others.
 - (2) they love to study books.
 - (3) their focus is only on studies.
 - (4) they think life is a race.
94. The role of education, according to the author, should be
- (1) to help talented students to realise their full potential.
 - (2) to equip students with useful skills.
 - (3) to sharpen the competitive ability of the students.
 - (4) to build the character of the students.
95. Read the sentences given below:
- A. We all look for fulfilment in our own way.
 - B. The source of both pleasure and pain is within us.
- (1) Both A and B are true
 - (2) Only A is true
 - (3) Both A and B are false
 - (4) Only B is true
96. Which one of the following words is similar in meaning to the word, 'alarming' as used in the passage? (para 2)
- (1) disgusting (2) disappointing
 - (3) disheartening (4) disturbing
97. Which of the following words is most opposite in meaning to the word, 'particular' as used in the passage. (para 4)
- (1) random (2) general
 - (3) peripheral (4) integral
98. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?
"It was a transaction between my teacher and my father".
- (1) Adjective (2) Conjunction
 - (3) Preposition (4) Pronoun
99. Which part of the sentence given below contains an error?
Reading it always made my father to blow out
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (1) b | (2) a | (3) d | (4) c |

Directions (100-105): Read the extract given below and answer the questions by selecting correct/most appropriate options.

1. Oft I had heard of Lucy Gray,
And when I crossed the wild
I chanced to see at break of day
The solitary child.
 2. No mate, no comrade Lucy knew;
She dwelt on a wild moor,
The sweetest thing that ever grew
Beside a human door!
 3. You yet may spy the Fawn at play,
The Hare upon the green;
But the sweet face of Lucy Gray
Will never more be seen.
 4. "Tonight will be a stormy night,
You to the town must go,
And take a lantern, Child to light
Your Mother thro, the snow."
100. Complete the following sentences:
The poet had heard of Lucy Gray.
(1) seldom (2) often
(3) rarely (4) never
 101. The poet 'chanced to see' Lucy
(1) at noon (2) at dusk
(3) in the afternoon (4) at dawn
 102. The poet calls Lucy Gray a solitary child because:
(1) she is shy by nature.
(2) her parents had kept her apart from others.
(3) she has no friend, no companion.
(4) she is an introvert.
 103. Lucy's father asked her to take a lantern with her because
(1) the moor was interested with snakes.
(2) it was going to be a stormy night.
(3) the way to the town was not safe.
(4) she might encounter robbers.
 104. What rhyme scheme has been used in the first stanza of the extract?
(1) ab, ac (2) aa, bb
(3) ab, ab (4) aa, aa
 105. Identify and name the figure of speech used in 'to the town' in stanza:
(1) simile (2) alliteration
(3) metaphor (4) hyperbole
 106. Graphology is the study of
(1) the graph system
(2) how words are pronounced and its graphical representation.
(3) writing system of a language and the conventions used in representing speech in writing.
(4) lexical items and how they are grouped together.
 107. The task and activities in language learning should
(1) be based on the chapters of the textbooks only.
(2) be in simple language
(3) provide an opportunity of learning by doing.
(4) not be related to any concept of the textbook.
 108. The activities and exercises included in the textbook primarily aim at
(1) engaging students after school hours.
(2) enhancing language skills and vocabulary.
(3) developing taste for the textbooks reading.
(4) only transacting textual material in a language classroom.
 109. Every poem has a specific meaning and children love to read poems. What do you understand by this statement?
(1) Poet has written a poem with some meaning and every child must understand that meaning to enjoy it.
(2) Every child enjoys and understands the poem as per their background and experience.
(3) Finding different meanings for the same poem may hamper the reading process.
(4) Poems should be read to understand the specified meaning.
 110. Diagnostic assessment is part of
(1) Summative assessment
(2) Formative assessment
(3) Both summative and annual assessment
(4) Assessment of learning
 111. Which approach basically promotes fluency?
(1) Structural approach
(2) Communicative approach
(3) Behaviouristic approach
(4) Grammar translation approach
 112. Which one of the following would you adopt in your language classroom to enhance critical thinking among the learners?
(1) Read aloud the textbook in the classroom.
(2) Write the answers to the questions on the blackboard.
(3) Giving situations and asking them to discuss and solve them among the group.
(4) Organising a handwriting competition.
 113. Which one of the following refers to deducing meaning from the clues available in the text?
(1) Inferential (2) Global
(3) Local (4) Transactional
 114. involves generating ideas, deciding on the form of the written text and also thinking about who will read it.
(1) Transcription (2) Composition
(3) Transactional (4) Connotation
 115. As a teacher you wish to enhance reading skill of your learners. To encourage them for self-reading, you will:
(1) ask the principal to arrange a period specifically for self-reading in the time-table other than the English periods.
(2) ask their parents to help them at home.
(3) talk to your learners about what they do and don't like to read and also share your experiences with them giving examples.
(4) instruct them to read a book daily otherwise they will lose their grades.
 116. Comprehensible input refers to
(1) reading the text and comprehending it.
(2) reading the text giving input while summarising it.
(3) meaningful oral and written language slightly above the learner's current level of mastery.
(4) meaningful oral and written language slightly below the learner's current level of mastery.
 117. Apart from the four language skills which one of the following is also called a language skill?
(1) Study skill (2) Communication skill
(3) Thinking skill (4) Oral skill

118. Language normally used in informal conversation but not in formal speech or writing is called
- (1) collocation (2) colloquial
(3) clue (4) chunk
119. Prose does not include a
- (1) play (2) novel
(3) poem (4) story
120. When a writer describes an incident or a scene which had occurred in his life or any other persons' life on the basis of memory, it is called
- (1) character sketch (2) travelogue
(3) essay on experience (4) memoir

Language: Hindi

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

मेरे दिमाग में बात आयी कि प्रेमचंद के ज़माने में आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल भी थे और प्रेमचंद ने कभी भी आचार्य शुक्ल की तरफ नहीं देखा। उनकी ज़रूरत नहीं महसूस की।

फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु के ज़माने में हिन्दी कहानी के सबसे बड़े आलोचक नामवर सिंह थे— रेणु ने उनकी तरफ नहीं देखा। मुझे अपने लिए एक दूसरे आलोचक की तलाश करनी चाहिए, जिसे हम 'सामान्य पाठक' कहते हैं—ऐसा मुझे लगा। जिसे आम पाठक कहते हैं, कॉमन रीडर या सामान्य पाठक कहते हैं और जो लेखक उनकी स्मृतियों में और जुबान पर रह जाता है, कोई भी आलोचक उसे अनदेखा न करने के लिए मजबूर होता है। तो मैंने उस सामान्य पाठक को अपना आलोचक समझा। बाद के दिनों में जो कुछ भी लिखा, मैंने देखा कि उस आम पाठक की दिलचस्पी उसमें हो रही है।

जब मैंने लिखना शुरू किया था, तो ढेर सारे लोग लिख रहे थे हमारे साथ के। दिल्ली के लोग, चंडीगढ़ के लोग, इलाहाबाद के कथाकार—लेखक, जालंधर के कथाकार, पटना में और कलकत्ता में भी। लेकिन ज़्यादातर लेखकों की नज़र दिल्ली या इलाहाबाद के उन लेखकों पर रहती थी, जो आधुनिक लेखक कहे जाते थे। मेरी भी कोशिश लगभग वैसी ही थी कि आधुनिक हो सकूँ और आधुनिक लेखन वह था, जो परम्परा से विद्रोह कर के किया जा रहा था, परम्परा को नकार कर किया जा रहा था। हम ऐसा नहीं सोच रहे थे। कहीं न कहीं मेरे भीतर लोक—परम्परा कहिए या प्रेमचंद की परम्परा—वह थी, लेकिन मैं वैसा दिखना चाह रहा था जैसा वे कह रहे थे, लिख रहे थे।

121. इनमें से कौन सबसे बड़े आलोचक हैं?
- (1) रामचंद्र वर्मा (2) प्रेमचंद
(3) फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु (4) नामवर सिंह
122. लेखन ने सामान्य पाठक को की संज्ञा दी है।
- (1) कॉमन रीडर (2) आम पाठक
(3) आलोचक (4) मजबूर
123. उस ज़माने में लेखकों की नज़र इलाहाबाद या दिल्ली के लेखकों पर रहती थी, क्योंकि—
- (1) वे प्रतिष्ठित थे
(2) वे पुरस्कृत लेखक थे
(3) वे सर्वश्रेष्ठ लेखक कहे जाते थे
(4) वे आधुनिक लेखक कहे जाते थे
124. आधुनिक लेखक की पहचान है—
- (1) परम्पराओं का विरोध (2) आधुनिक विचार
(3) परम्पराओं का निर्माण (4) आधुनिक लेखन शैली
125. लेखक ने अनुच्छेद में स्वयं के किस द्वंद्व की ओर संकेत किया है?
- (1) लोक परम्परा और आलोचना
(2) लोक परम्परा और आधुनिक लेखन

- (3) आलोचना और आधुनिक लेखन
(4) परम्परा, विद्रोह, नकारना
126. शब्द के लिए 'आधुनिक' विशेषण का प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता।
- (1) लेखक (2) पाठक
(3) लोक परम्परा (4) जीवन शैली
127. कौन—सा शब्द व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा का उदाहरण नहीं है—
- (1) चंडीगढ़ (2) दिल्ली
(3) पटना (4) राजधानी
128. कौन—सा शब्द समूह से भिन्न है?
- (1) लिखना (2) पढ़ना
(3) दिखना (4) देखना

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

पूरे विश्व के लाखों लोग पिछले कई वर्षों से इसी प्रयास में संलग्न हैं कि सीखना सदा जारी रहे और सीखने के इस इल्म के साथ सारा समाज सजग और सबल समाज के रूप में विकसित हो सके। सीखने की निरंतरता और सीखने की सहजता के रिश्ते को परिभाषित करना इस प्रयास की पहली शर्त थी, मगर हम ऐसा नहीं कर सके। पहली आवश्यकता तो यही थी कि सीखने के हर प्रयास को प्रतिष्ठित किया जाता, उसे मान दिया जाता, सम्मान दिया जाता और फिर जो भी सीखने की ओर प्रवृत्त होता उसे आगे बढ़ने का अवसर दिया जाता। सीखने के सारे रास्ते खोल दिए जाते। मगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ। हमने सीखने के इल्म को न तो प्रतिष्ठित किया और न ही हमने सीखने को स्वधर्म माना। इसके विपरीत हमने सिखाने के बड़े इंतजाम किए और इन इंतजामों में सिखाने का साधन प्रबल हो गए और सीखने वाला गौण हो गया। सीखने वाला न केवल गौण हुआ बल्कि साधनों के अंबार में दबा गया, बहुत पीछे छूट गया। यह क्या हुआ—इसका किसी को पता भी नहीं चला!

वास्तविकता कुछ और भी है। भारतीय समाज की ओर जब आस्थावान दृष्टि से देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि हर आदमी अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप कुछ सीख लेने और कर लेने के प्रयास में निरंतर जुटा हुआ है। यह उसके अस्तित्व का सवाल भी है और रोजी—रोटी का सवाल भी। जितने और जैसे कौशल का विकास हमारे समाज में सहज रूप से होता रहा है, वैसा कौशल निर्माण सम्भवतया औपचारिक शिक्षा संस्थाओं के बूते की बात भी नहीं थी।

129. भारतीय समाज में सीखने का संबंध से है—
- (1) जीवन की बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं
(2) अध्ययन से जुड़ी आवश्यकताओं
(3) स्वयं और दूसरों की अस्मिता
(4) अस्तित्व और बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं
130. लेखक के अनुसार सीखने के संदर्भ में कौन—सी बात उचित नहीं है—
- (1) सीखने की निरंतरता
(2) सीखने की साधनों को महत्त्व देना
(3) सीखने के पर्याप्त अवसर देना
(4) सीखने में सहजता का होना
131. लेखक ने की सीमाओं का उल्लेख किया है—
- (1) आजीवन शिक्षा (2) औपचारिक शिक्षा
(3) अनौपचारिक शिक्षा (4) सतत शिक्षा
132. सीखने की प्रक्रिया में प्रमुख है और गौण।
- (1) साधन, विद्यालय (2) विद्यालय, साधन
(3) सीखने वाला, साधन (4) निरंतरता, सहजता
133. अनुच्छेद में और के महत्त्व का उल्लेख किया गया है।
- (1) साधन, निरंतरता (2) सीखना, सीखने वाले
(3) सीखने, साधनों (4) प्रयासों, साधनों

134. 'संस्थाओं के बूते की भी बात नहीं थी।' वाक्य में 'बूते' शब्द का अर्थ है—
 (1) सम्मान (2) सामर्थ्य
 (3) अस्तित्व (4) संदेश
135. कौन-सा शब्द-समूह विशेषणों का शब्द-समूह है?
 (1) सजग, सबल, आस्थावान (2) सजग, सबल समाज
 (3) आस्थावान, प्रतिष्ठा, प्रबल (4) प्रतिष्ठा, सबल, सजग
136. 'नारियल वाले और भीरू भाई की बातचीत को अपने घर की बोली में लिखो।' यह प्रश्न को पोषित करता है।
 (1) बोलियों (2) बहुभाषिकता
 (3) भाषा-परीक्षा (4) लेखन-क्षमता
137. 'क्या तुम अपने आसपास की ऐसी जगह सोच सकते हो, जहाँ बहुत शोर होता है। उस जगह के बारे में लिखो।' यह प्रश्न—
 (1) रोचक और जटिल है।
 (2) बच्चों की जानकारी की परीक्षा लेता है।
 (3) पाठ को बच्चों की निजी दुनिया से जोड़ता है।
 (4) पाठ को अन्य विषयों से जोड़ता है।
138. 'भाषा-अर्जन क्षमता'—
 (1) जन्मजात होती है (2) अर्जित की जाती है
 (3) सीखी जाती है (4) सप्रयास होती है
139. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण का उद्देश्य नहीं है—
 (1) पूर्व अर्जित कौशलों का उत्तरोत्तर विकास करना
 (2) मुख्य विचार को ढूँढ़ने के लिए पढ़ना
 (3) विषय सामग्री के माध्यम से नए शब्दों के अर्थ जानना
 (4) व्याकरण की परिभाषाओं को कंठस्थ करना
140. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक बनाते समय आप किस बिन्दु पर सर्वाधिक बल देंगे?
 (1) भाषा की सरलता (2) भाषा की रंगतें
 (3) प्रसिद्ध साहित्यकार (4) पाठों की संख्या
141. कहानी पढ़ते समय एक शिक्षक के रूप में आप किस बिन्दु पर सर्वाधिक ध्यान देंगे?
 (1) तेज गति पर (2) भावानुसार पठन पर
 (3) बच्चों के पठन पर (4) कक्षा के अनुशासन पर
142. 'पठन के द्वारा ज्ञानार्जन एवं आनंद प्राप्ति में समर्थ बनाना' प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण का—
 (1) एकमात्र उद्देश्य है।
 (2) एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है।
 (3) सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है।
 (4) सबसे कम महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है।
143. लेखन कौशल में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु है—
 (1) अक्षरों की बनावट (2) मात्राओं का ज्ञान
 (3) विचार (4) सुंदर लेखन
144. मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति के विकास में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है—
 (1) बातचीत (2) कहानी कहना
 (3) कविता पाठ (4) समाचार वाचन
145. वायगोत्स्की के अनुसार बच्चे से सीखते हैं।
 (1) श्रुतिलेख संबंधी कार्य (2) पाठ्यचर्या सहगामी क्रियाओं
 (3) सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया (4) दूसरों का अनुकरण करने
146. बच्चों की कल्पनाशीलता और सृजनात्मकता का विकास करने की दृष्टि से कौन-सा विषय सर्वाधिक उचित है?
 (1) स्वतंत्रता दिवस (2) जब बिजली चली गई
 (3) गणतंत्र दिवस (4) बाल दिवस

147. पाठ के संदर्भ में ही सहज रूप से आए व्याकरणिक बिन्दुओं को उसी संदर्भ में स्पष्ट करना कहलाता है।
 (1) सूत्र प्रणाली (2) पाठ्य-पुस्तक प्रणाली
 (3) पाठ में व्याकरण (4) संदर्भ व्याकरण
148. विद्यार्थी विशेष की समस्या को पहचानकर उसके अनुसार शिक्षण विधि में सुधार का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है।
 (1) पोर्टफोलियो (2) जाँच-सूची
 (3) परीक्षा (4) आकलन
149. लिखने में कठिनाई होना से संबद्ध है।
 (1) डिस्लेक्सिया (2) डिस्ग्राफिया
 (3) डिस्कैलकुलिया (4) अफ्रेजिया
150. भाषा सीखने में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है—
 (1) भाषा शिक्षक (2) पाठ्य-पुस्तक
 (3) आकलन की जटिलता (4) भाषा समृद्ध परिवेश

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Mathematics

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

Environmental Studies

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

Language: English

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

Language: Hindi

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

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Explanation: As Bloom advocates, the cognitive domain involves knowledge and the development of intellectual skills, which includes recognizing specific facts, procedural patterns, and concepts that develop intellectual abilities and skills.

Forming, storing and recalling memories are critical components of cognition.

Hence, the cognitive domain relates to intellectual abilities such as attention, memory, problem-solving, imagination and creativity.

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

Explanation: According to the proximodistal principle, the development proceeds outward from the body's center. The ability to use various body parts, such as mid-body, grows before the extremities of the arms and legs.

For example, infants use their arms before they can use their fingers effectively.

Hence, Sana holding a glass and a bottle before holding a pen or buttoning her shirt indicates that the development direction is proximodistal.

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

Explanation: Heredity and environment are vital in determining an individual's development. The development depends on the environment, but the pace of development depends on heredity. Hence, the development of children is a result of the interaction between heredity and the environment.

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

Explanation: Primary agents of socialization are the most important as they are the first step of learning in a child's life: his family.

Peers, schools, and the mass media are the secondary agents of socialization. These agents interact impersonally to perform specific tasks like learning institutions, the Government, media, peer groups and the workplace.

Hence, the Government is a secondary agent of socialization.

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

Explanation: Morality is the difference between right and wrong.

Moral development is the process in which a person can judge between good and evil based on ethics and principles that exist in society. Kohlberg emphasizes that this is a continual process that occurs throughout the lifespan.

For example, the Heinz Dilemma in his theory is about a person named Heinz whose wife had cancer. Her doctors said that the local pharmacist had the only drug that might save her, and he sold it at a very high price as it was an expensive drug. Heinz tried to negotiate, but after failing to pay the price, he stole the drug from the pharmacy. The question raised by Kohlberg was if Heinz did the right thing. The justification could be as follows:

As her husband, Heinz must save his wife's life, so he should steal the drug. However, stealing is unethical, so Heinz should accept the penalty for breaking the law.

Hence based on children's response to Heinz's dilemma, Kohlberg has proposed Moral development.

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

Explanation: In the concrete-operational stage, according to Piaget, thinking is characterized by logical operations, such as conservation, reversibility or classification and allowing logical reasoning. A child can use logic in solving problems involving the physical world. For example, the child can understand the principles of cause and effect, size, and distance.

Hence, by classifying buttons according to their size and redistributing them based on the number of holes, Leela is at the Concrete operational stage of development.

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

Explanation: Assimilation: Jean Piaget described how one adds information or experiences into existing structures of knowledge or schemas. As the current information blends with the new, a child expands or modifies their schemas, but they does not fundamentally change how the schema is organized. Thus, assimilation is the cognitive process of blending newly acquired information into existing cognitive schemas, perceptions, and understanding. This integration does not alter the existing beliefs.

Hence, assimilation occurs when children transform their experiences to fit into their existing schemes.

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

Explanation: Vygotsky's social development theory emphasizes that social interactions can shape a child's cognitive development and learning ability. His sociocultural theory states that "learning is a crucially social process as opposed to an independent journey of discovery."

His theory emphasized:

(i) significance of culture in learning.

(ii) language is the root of culture.

(iii) a person learns and develops within their community role.

Hence, according to Vygotsky's sociocultural theory, children's learning occurs in a social context.

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

Explanation: Theorists applied Vygotsky's zone of proximal development (ZPD) theory in the classroom to practice scaffolding in learning. Scaffolding is the help/support (provided by the teacher) in the zone of proximal development, that is the gap between what a learner can do independently and what they can achieve with help. As the child begins to learn and master the skill, the support provided by the teacher decreases. Eventually, the child can begin to do the task on their own.

Hence, when a teacher adjusts the support offered to the child to fit the child's current level of performance and help her to reach her zone of proximal development, the teacher is scaffolding the child.

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

Explanation: Progressivists believe people learn best from the facts most relevant to their lives. Hence, the curricula are planned based on student's needs, experiences, interests, and abilities.

In a progressive classroom based on exploration and experience, teachers act as facilitators, and students explore their physical, mental, moral, and social growth. To facilitate learning, the teacher may include small groups debating, custom-made activities, and learning stations.

Hence, in a progressive classroom, learners play an active role in their learning.

11. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Interpersonal Intelligence enables one to communicate with others through verbal and nonverbal communication effectively. It is the ability to be distinctive and sensitive about others' feelings and temperaments and to entertain multiple perspectives.

People with good Interpersonal (social) Intelligence:

- Listen carefully to others.
- Start conversations with strangers quickly.
- Have a large circle of friends.
- Make introductions between people.
- Influence others easily.
- Think mainly in terms of other people.
- Understand people's motivations.

Hence, Interpersonal Intelligence refers to the ability to recognize and respond appropriately to the moods, temperaments and intentions of others.

12. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: National Education Policy 2020 states (in quotes below): "Built on the foundational pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability, this policy is aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower by making both school and college education more holistic,"

As mentioned in para 4.11 of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, "wherever possible, the medium of instruction until at least Grade 5, but preferably till Grade 8 and beyond, is to be the home language/mother tongue/local language/regional language."

13. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Gender stereotyping refers to ascribing roles based on gender. (Men and Women).

Gender stereotyping in a school environment can affect a young person's classroom experience, academic performance, subject choice and well-being.

Hence, a school giving preference to boys for badminton competitions and girls for music competitions is an example of gender stereotyping.

14. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Features of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE):

- (i) Planning on Parameters and Tools of Evaluation: This is a key aspect of CCE. Educators

define various parameters and choose appropriate tools for assessing students' performance, which helps in a comprehensive evaluation of their skills and knowledge.

- (ii) Meticulous Record Keeping by the Teacher: CCE involves maintaining detailed records of a student's progress, strengths, and areas needing improvement. This information helps teachers provide targeted support and monitor each student's development over time.

- (iii) Integration with the Teaching-Learning Process: CCE is not just about assessing after teaching; it's about incorporating evaluation into the teaching-learning process itself. Regular assessment helps teachers adjust their teaching methods to better suit individual student needs.

15. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: NEP-2020 focuses on – regular, formative and competency-based assessment, "promoting learning and development of students and testing higher-order skills (analysis, critical thinking and conceptual clarity etc.)."

The goal of NEP-2020 is to transform the culture of assessment. "It enables teachers to use various learning techniques and experiments."

It gives students the freedom to choose any subject or stream without restrictions.

NEP 2020 emphasizes the overall development of the education system.

16. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The RPWD Act 2016 provides that (in quotes) "the appropriate Government shall ensure that the PWD enjoy the right to equality, life with dignity, and respect for his or her own integrity equally with others."

"Disabled persons have the right to economic and social security and to a decent level of living. "They have the right, according to their capabilities, to secure and retain employment or to engage in a useful, productive and remunerative occupation and to join trade unions."

17. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Diversity adds new perspectives to a classroom. Students of different genders, races, and backgrounds bring multiple insights and thoughts into a classroom which can add well-shaped views and can help students learn more from each other.

Culturally responsive teachers help to connect the students to

learn cultures, languages, and life experiences which helps them understand rigorous curriculum and develop higher-level academic skills. In addition, teachers provide opportunities for choice in classroom activities, encourage child-directed learning, and assist students as they engage in these activities.

18. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Gifted students can understand material several grade levels above their peers and have surprising emotional depth and sensitivity at a young age.

A strong sense of curiosity and enthusiasm about unique interests and topics guides them.

They have a mature sense of humour.

Hence, the characteristics that define gifted students are that they learn rapidly and retain, are alert, keenly observant and respond quickly.

19. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: A practical pedagogical approach to severely visually impaired students includes the following:

- Use of many touches and feel materials.
- Use of three-dimensional maps and charts.
- Verbal clues to create opportunities to imagine.
- Introduction of tactile materials such as felt books and felt boards.

Hence, using computers is not an effective pedagogical method for severely visually impaired students.

20. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Learning is meaningful when the individual completely comprehends a concept or a fact, and that specific fact relates to other stored facts in the brain.

Characteristics of meaningful learning:

- Discourage Rote Memorization.
- Encourage Self-Testing.
- Students should get the opportunity to figure out the problem.
- No harsh punishment for errors.

Hence, the teacher should provide diverse learning opportunities to all children since all children have the potential to learn.

21. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: In an "external locus of control," students believe their successes or failures result from external factors (luck, fate, circumstance, injustice, bias, or teachers who are unfair or prejudiced) beyond their control. When locus of control is external a person blames the outcome on fate, luck, or happenstance. The locus of control is internal when a person believes his actions determine the outcome.

22. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Progressive learning helps students build their problem-solving acumen and communication skills by following their questions and collaborating with peers and teachers.

Methods of arranging the material to encourage exploration:

Teaching Learning materials should be arranged to generate knowledge through direct experiences and collaboration.

Children should be encouraged to learn from their mistakes.

Teachers should foster skill-oriented learning.

A teacher should create a culture of mutual respect.

Moreover, they should base their teaching on real-life problems to support understanding.

Various assessment methods can help students understand concepts deeply instead of rote memorization and reproducing it on an exam.

Thus, putting students of the same ability in one group does not facilitate progressive learning as it defies the principle of cooperative learning in a progressive classroom.

23. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Reciprocal Questioning: Reciprocal Questioning is a cooperative learning strategy. In this strategy, students take on the role of the teacher by formulating their list of questions about a reading selection.

For example, a teacher could have their students read chapter one of a textbook and ask them to write a summary of the text and compile questions for class discussion.

24. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Both of the teachers are employing constructivism in their classroom. This educational philosophy centers on active participation and interaction, allowing students to construct knowledge through real-world experiences and collaborative exploration. Mohan's use of containers with different capacities enables students to grasp the concept of volume through hands-on experimentation. Similarly, Farah's approach of having students brainstorm mechanical waste disposal methods encourages critical thinking and problem-solving, empowering them to create their own solutions rather than passively receiving information.

25. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The correct option is Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). It is important to address the socio-emotional needs of students in an educational setting apart from academic learning. This is because

emotions indeed play a significant role in cognition. Emotions can influence how students perceive, process, and retain information, impacting their overall learning experience and outcomes. Therefore, recognizing and addressing socio-emotional needs can enhance students' cognitive development and overall well-being.

26. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Errors indicate to the teacher what students are thinking and what diverts them from the correct solution. Understanding students' mistakes can help the teacher focus on the aspects of the to-be-learned concepts that need to be clarified.

When making errors, students can better assimilate information according to their needs and learning styles. Therefore, teachers should allow students time to practice instead of rote memorization.

27. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Metacognition helps form autonomous students, increasing consciousness about their cognitive processes and self-regulation so that they can regulate their learning and transfer it to any area of their lives.

Critical and Reflective are a set of abilities that help students examine their thinking and others, like making judgments based on reasoning, where students consider options, analyze options using specific criteria, and conclude. Reflective thinking helps to develop a questioning attitude and new perspectives and helps identify areas for change and improvement.

28. Option (3) is correct.

Boredom disengages many learners from educational activities, seriously decreasing their abilities to acquire knowledge. In addition, students who feel bored often lose interest in the material covered, disrupt the pace of the class, and interrupt other learners.

In order to prevent boredom, a teacher should:

- Add an Activity to Spur Creativity.
- Give short breaks for healthy snacks.
- Motivate Students to Cultivate Positive Habits.
- Vary the Routines.

Hence, In this situation, Anita should reflect on the content of the lesson and method of teaching.

29. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Intrinsic motivation is an inner feeling where an internal desire drives a person's behaviour.

It creates more sustained interest, excitement, confidence, persistence, self-esteem and performance.

To motivate a student intrinsically:

- Empower students with a feeling of conscious choice.
- Set a greater goal.
- Reinvent the system of rewards.
- Forget negative motivation.
- Beef up learners' self-esteem.
- Provide honest and instructive feedback.
- Encourage collaboration.

30. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The pace of learning means to learn at a pace equivalent to one's capabilities about their interest which provide an appropriate level of challenge.

The personal factors that influence the pace of learning are Intelligence, age and maturation, motivation, sensation and perception, fatigue and boredom, emotional condition, needs and interests, attention, aptitude and attitude. In addition, the environment or the immediate surroundings with which the individual continuously interacts decides the pace of learning.

Mathematics

31. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Number of pebbles distributed by Anju, to her class is:

$$\text{For group 1} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ th be pebbles}$$

$$\text{For group 2} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ th be pebbles}$$

$$\text{For group 3} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ rd be pebbles}$$

$$\text{Number of pebbles left with her} = 26$$

$$\text{Let the total number of pebbles} = x$$

According to question,

$$\Rightarrow x - \left[\frac{1}{5}x + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{3}x \right] = 26$$

$$\Rightarrow x - \left[\frac{12x + 15x + 20x}{60} \right] = 26$$

$$\Rightarrow x - \left(\frac{47x}{60} \right) = 26$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{60x - 47x}{60} = 26$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{13x}{60} = 26$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{26 \times 60}{13}$$

$$\text{So, } x = 120$$

The minimum number of pebbles she might have brought in her class was 120.

32. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Teacher is using activity based learning approach.

Here, by asking students to draw rectangle on sheet of paper without using any points she will be able to teach inside and outside concepts, spatial understanding as students can visualize the shapes with points only but she cannot teach area of rectangle through this activity as number of points would help in determining the area of a 2D-figure.

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

Explanation: To calculate the number of tens, we divide the number with 10 *i.e.*

$$\begin{array}{r} 708 \\ 10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Quotient} &= 70 \\ \text{Remainder} &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

So, 10 is 70 times in the given number.

Hence, the number of tens in 708 is 70.

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

Explanation: For a six digit number, Digit at thousands place = 4

Digit at tens place is double of thousands place
= 4 (2)
= 8

Digit at hundreds place is half of digit at thousands place
= $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

Digit at units place is half of digit at hundreds place
= $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

Digit at ten thousand's place is sum of digits at hundred and thousand place
= 2 + 4 = 6

Digit at lakhs place is half the digit at ten thousands place
= $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

L T Th T H T O

So, the number is 3 6 4 2 8 1

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

Explanation:

LCM of 2, 3 and 7 = 42

For each time in arrangement, one mango was left

So, total mangoes = 42 + 1 = 43

To arrange mangoes in group of 5, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Total mangoes}}{5} \\ &= \frac{43}{5} \text{ i.e. } \frac{40}{5} + 3 \end{aligned}$$

Remaining mangoes = 3

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

Explanation: For the sequence 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, ...

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pattern is} \quad &0 + 1 = 1 \\ &1 + 1 = 2 \\ &2 + 1 = 3 \\ &3 + 2 = 5 \\ &5 + 3 = 8 \\ &8 + 5 = 13 \end{aligned}$$

$$13 + 8 = 21$$

$$21 + 13 = 34$$

$$34 + 21 = 55$$

So, next term will be 55

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

Explanation:

Number of cows has Gopalji = 8

Amount of milk obtained everyday = 2 litres

Cost of 1 litre milk = ₹ 15

Number of days in month of June = 30

Total sale amount in June month
= Number of cows × amount of milk received everyday × cost of 1 litre milk × number of days in June
= 8 × 2 × 15 × 30
= 16 × 15 × 30
= ₹ 7,200

Gopalji should earn ₹ 7,200 in the month of June.

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

Explanation:

Largest side of rectangle (1)

$$= 26 \text{ cm}$$

Length of wire = 86 cm

Perimeter of rectangle = 2(L + B)

Or, 86 = 2(26 + B)

$$\frac{86}{2} = 26 + B$$

Or,

$$43 = 26 + B$$

Or,

$$B = 43 - 26$$

$$B_1 = 17 \text{ cm}$$

Now,

Length of rectangle (2) is

$$= 31 \text{ cm}$$

Perimeter of rectangle = 86 cm

$$B_2 = \text{Breadth}$$

$$\frac{86}{2} = 31 + B_2$$

$$43 = 31 + B_2$$

$$B_2 = 43 - 31$$

$$= 12 \text{ cm}$$

Difference between the breadth of both the rectangle = $B_1 - B_2$

$$= 17 - 12$$

$$= 5 \text{ cm}$$

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

Explanation: According to the observation of the students, they can easily identify rectangular shape and right angles in the objects. All the objects are similar to each other and also each of them is same in figure irrespective of their sizes.

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

Explanation:

Time to leave home for school

$$= 9:10 \text{ am}$$

Total time taken to reach school

$$= 20 \text{ minutes}$$

For half way distance, Raghu goes home to school and back to home

$$10 + 10 = 20 \text{ min}$$

Again goes back to school

$$= 20 \text{ min}$$

Total time taken by Raghu

$$= 20 + 20$$

$$= 40 \text{ min}$$

∴ Time taken to reach school from home

$$= 9:10 \text{ am} + 40 \text{ min}$$

$$= 9:50 \text{ am}$$

The minute hand of the clock will be at 10.

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

Explanation:

Dimensions of box A

$$= 20 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}$$

Dimensions of box B

$$= 15 \text{ cm} \times 9 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}$$

Dimensions of box C

$$= 11 \text{ cm} \times 11 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}$$

Dimensions of box D

$$= 6 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}$$

Total number of cubes

$$= 4000$$

Side of each cube

$$= 1 \text{ cm}$$

Volume of cube

$$= (\text{side})^3$$

$$= \text{Length} \times \text{Breadth} \times \text{Height}$$

$$= 1 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 1 \text{ cm}^3$$

Volume of box A

$$= 20 \times 10 \times 6$$

$$= 1200 \text{ cm}^3$$

Volume of box B

$$= 15 \times 9 \times 10$$

$$= 1350 \text{ cm}^3$$

Volume of box C

$$= 11 \times 11 \times 10$$

$$= 1210 \text{ cm}^3$$

Volume of box D

$$= 6 \times 4 \times 10$$

$$= 240 \text{ cm}^3$$

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

Explanation:

Capacity of water tank

$$= 500 \text{ litre}$$

$$= 5,00,000 \text{ ml}$$

$$[1 \text{ lt} = 1000 \text{ ml}]$$

Capacity of pots to be filled

$$= 250 \text{ ml}$$

Required number of pots

$$= \frac{5,00,000}{250} = 2000$$

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

Explanation: Number series is 2, 0, 4, 2, 6, 6,, 12, 10,

Here, the series follows the pattern for alternate number, there is an addition of 2 to get and for second alternate number. So, it is following table of 2.

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} & +2 & & +2 & & +2 & & +2 \\ \hline 2 & 0 & 4 & 2 & 6 & 6 & 8 & 12 & 10 & 20 \end{array}$$

Missing terms are 8 and 20.

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

Explanation:

$$\text{Median} = \left(\frac{n+1}{2} \right)^{\text{th}} \text{ term}$$

Number of terms = 5 (odd number)
So, middle observation will be the answer after arranging numbers in ascending order.

$$\frac{2}{3} = 0.66$$

$$\frac{7}{9} = 0.77$$

$$\frac{17}{21} = 0.80$$

$$\frac{13}{16} = 0.81$$

$$\frac{21}{25} = 0.84$$

Fractions arranged in ascending order are as follows:

$$\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{17}{21}, \frac{13}{16}, \frac{21}{25}$$

$$\text{Median} = \left\{ \frac{(5+1)}{2} \right\}^{\text{th}} \text{ term}$$

Or, Median = (6/2)th term

So, Median = 3rd term

Middle term is $\frac{17}{21}$, so it is the median.

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

Explanation:

Let the total number of children = x

Children who like coffee = 20

Fraction of children who like coffee

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

According to question

$$\frac{1}{3}x = 20$$

$$\text{Or, } x = 20 \times 3 \\ x = 60$$

Now, number of children who like milk

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times 60$$

$$= 10$$

\therefore 10 children like milk.

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

Explanation: According to Van-Hiele theory for primary classes there are two levels for how students learn geometry.

Level 1: Visualization

In this, students try to learn geometry by observing different objects. The students recognise different objects by their appearance.

Level 2: Analysis

The students learn parts and properties of geometrical figures.

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

Explanation: Games and puzzles are effective strategies in teaching mathematics as they help to:

1. enhance conceptual understanding.
2. break monotony of boring classroom.
3. think creatively.
4. develop interest of the students for better learning.

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

Explanation: According to Zolton Dienes theory, the correct sequence of mathematics learning is:

1. Perceptual variability principle that ensures that different teaching aids should be used for same concept to make better teaching-learning experience.
 2. Mathematical variability principle: It works upon principle that while teaching a particular topic, teacher should impart irrelevant facts also so that students can conclude for relevant variables.
 3. Constructivity principle states that students must construct knowledge on their own while analysing activities and topics.
49. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: Ismail, a mathematics teacher is following cyclic model of assessment in which periodic assessment are taken place for previous knowledge that will carry forward to new information. It ensures interrelation and interdependent curriculum. It also makes sure that every student has attained clarity about previously learned concepts.

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

Explanation: Rubric is a method to check about student's performance. It is an assessment based on activities done by learners that reflects procedures, understanding, perception and learning outcomes. It can also be used for assessing learners by being comprehensive in nature.

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

Explanation: The purpose of word problems in mathematics curriculum is:

1. to relate topics to the real-life.
2. provide hand-on experiences.
3. student can use this knowledge in solving real-life problems.

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

Explanation: For pre-number concepts in young children, stages are as follows:

1. **Classification:** Here students identify different things and classify on the basis of their categories.
2. **Patterns:** Understanding of different shapes, patterns, lines are used for generalising.
3. **One to one corresponding:** To count the things according to the numbers should be done thoroughly with students.

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

Explanation: Features of mathematics textbooks at primary level are:

1. Concept should be presented from simple to complex.
2. Concept should be in a hierarchical manner.

3. Concept should be linked to higher classes.

4. Concept should real-life experience and needs.

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

Explanation: Manipulatives are objects that keeps students engaged in the activities while learning concepts. At primary level, they are helpful as:

1. they facilitate better grasp of the topics.
2. maintain interest of the students.
3. generate confidence in students.
4. make learning more enjoyable.

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

Explanation: As a reflective mathematics teacher, she should facilitate the child in understanding the process through place value system and regrouping the numbers according to it. Real-life experiences, examples and manipulates can be useful in this.

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

Explanation: According to NCF, 2005, teaching-learning in primary classes for mathematics should be:

1. taught in way that students can relate it to their own real-life.
2. taught integrating EVS and language with it.
3. not focussing on entire curriculum to be covered but on concept clarity.
4. to enhance cognitive abilities rather than rote memorization.

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

Explanation: Geogebra is a mathematics software that deals with interaction between geometry and algebra. It encourages students to use their creativity to solve questions and also can visualize the algebraic expressions on geometric spreadsheets.

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

Explanation: For the teaching of numbers from 1 to 9, following activities can be useful:

1. using one-to-one correspondence manipulative and asking students to count.
2. provide a number and asks student to collect objects associated with the number.
3. using flash cards.

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

Explanation: Both the students have done the answers correctly but using their own different algorithms. Teacher should give full marks to both of them as it will generate confidence among students to use their creativity and understanding to solve different questions. It also enhances logical thinking and promotes divergent thinking.

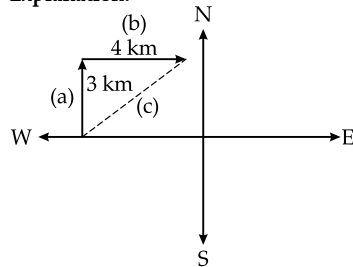
60. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: While introducing the concept of 'similarity', Ms. Kamala provided different things to cater the needs of all learners as for a activity based learning, teacher should make sure that every child could understand it and makes best use of the activity. It should be connected to the real-life. Every learner has a different learning style and individual different cognitive abilities which should be kept in mind while providing activities to the learners.

Environmental Studies

61. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation:



To find (c), we know Pythagoras theorem *i.e.*

$$\begin{aligned} H^2 &= P^2 + B^2 \\ (c)^2 &= (b)^2 + (a)^2 \\ c^2 &= 3^2 + 4^2 \\ c^2 &= 9 + 16 \\ c^2 &= 25 \\ c &= 5 \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

(a) is showing north direction.

(b) is showing east direction.

To go the Y point to X point the direction is south west. Pythagoras' theorem states that, in a right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse side is equal to the sum of squares of the other two sides.

62. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

- For Goa, located on west coast of India, people there like to eat sea fish cooked in coconut oil.
- For Kashmir, located in northern part of India, people like to eat fish cooked in mustard oil.
- For Kerala, located in southern part of India, people like to have boiled tapioca with any curry.
- For Hong-Kong, dishes are mostly prepared from snake. So, people there like to eat snake and snake soup.

Different regions have different food.

Depending on what grows easily at which place, different things are eaten at places.

63. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Chillis is a spice that generally brought in our country by the traders from South America. Chillis are native to South America.

People have been cultivating and trading them for at least 6,000 years. Chillis were brought from South America to India by the Portuguese through their trading colony of Goa. Chillis belong to the genus *Capsicum*, a member of the nightshade family that includes tomatoes, potatoes and eggplants.

64. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Gujarat is a state in India. The neighboring states of Gujarat are Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

Gujrat lies in the western part of India.

It is surrounded by Pakistan in the northwest.

In the south, it is surrounded by the Arabian Sea.

It is landlocked by the three Indian states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

65. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Owls have binocular vision *i.e.* eyes on front of their heads. They move their heads to see around and estimates distances to catch their prey.

Birds with eyes on the sides of their heads have a wide visual field.

It is useful for detecting prey.

Such birds can focus on two different things at a time.

When its eyes focus on two different things, it increases its range of vision.

They don't have to move their heads to look around.

They can see four times as far as we can.

Example: Kites, Eagles, Vultures.

Binocular vision

While those with eyes on the front of their heads have binocular vision. Such birds can estimate distances when hunting.

When a bird focuses both eyes on an object, it can estimate the distance.

They must to move their heads to see around.

The binocular vision of birds makes them see distinctly.

Example: Owl, Crows, Doves, Peacock, Nightingales, Parrots, Pigeons, etc.

Owl:

An owl is a nocturnal bird, which means it sleeps during the day and is awake at night.

They have eyes on the front of their head.

Owls are carnivores.

They eat rodents, small and medium-sized mammals, insects, fish, and other birds.

Owls can rotate their neck back up to 270 degrees.

66. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Eagles, Kites and Vultures have monocular vision *i.e.* they can detect their prey easily as they have eyes on the sides of their

heads. They can detect an object four times as far as humans can. They can focus on two things at a time.

While those with eyes on the front of their heads have binocular vision. Such birds can estimate distances when hunting.

They must move their heads to see around.

The binocular vision of birds makes them see distinctly.

Example: Owl, Crows, Doves, Peacock, Nightingales, Parrots, Pigeons etc.

67. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Andaman island were hit by a tsunami in year 2004 in which several countries of South and Southeast Asia got struck by tsunami. It killed almost 2,25,000 people across the country.

The Indian Ocean tsunami hit the coasts of several countries of South and Southeast Asia in December 2004.

The tsunami and its aftermath were responsible for immense destruction and loss on the rim of the Indian Ocean.

On December 26, 2004, at 7:59 AM local time, an undersea earthquake with a magnitude of 9.1 struck off the coast of the Indonesian island of Sumatra.

Over the next seven hours, a tsunami, a series of immense ocean waves, triggered by the quake reached out across the Indian Ocean, devastating coastal areas as far away as East Africa.

Some locations reported that the waves had reached a height of 30 feet (9 metres) or more when they hit the shoreline.

The tsunami killed at least 225,000 people across a dozen countries, with Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Maldives, and Thailand sustaining massive damage.

68. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A sloth survives on the plant of the same tree on which it lives. They live for about 40 years and sleeps for almost 17 hours a day. Only once a week, they came down from tree to relieve themselves.

They maintain a low body temperature of about 86°F to 93°F.

They move in and out of the shade to regulate their body temperature.

The sloth eats the leaves of the same tree on which it lives.

It hardly needs anything else.

When it has eaten enough leaves from that tree, it moves to the nearby tree.

69. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Train boarded on 12-10-2021 from Gandhidham fro Nagarcoil Departure

= 22:30 hours

Arrives at Nagargoil at
= 22:30 hours after 2
days

Distance between Gandhidham and
Nagargoil = 2592 km

Speed of train = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time taken}}$

Time from Gandhidham to Nagargoil
= 24 hrs + 24 hrs
= 48 hours (2 days)

Average speed = $\frac{2592 \text{ km}}{48 \text{ hour}}$
= 54 km/hr.

For conversion of km/hr to m/sec,
we multiply by $\frac{5}{18}$

So, $54 \times \frac{5}{18} = 15 \text{ m/sec.}$

70. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Ghana national park is located in Bharatpur district of eastern part of Rajasthan.

It is located in the Bharatpur district, the eastern part of Rajasthan.

Keoladeo attracts several migratory birds that make the region their breeding and wintering grounds.

It is a UNESCO World Heritage and also a Ramsar site.

The Siberian crane is one of the rare species that was spotted here till about the turn of the century.

Tigers are found in specially dedicated areas like Keoladeo Ghana National Park (in Rajasthan).

71. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: People living in regions like Assam, deals with heavy rainfall so they make their houses on stilts such as bamboo pillars with sloping roofs. They do it to avoid flooding the house during rain and also interior of the homes are developed from wood only.

Every region has a different house. The type of house depends on the climatic conditions in the region. Houses are built specially to suit the needs of the people.

72. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Pitcher plant is found in the eastern states of our country. It is generally found in Meghalaya. Pitcher plant can trap and eat insects and even frog as their food. They are carnivorous plants that depend on other heterotrophs for their living. Carnivorous plants obtain the essential nutrients from the heterotrophs.

These plants trap insects and obtain the nutrients which they do not get from the soil.

They are not called heterotrophs or consumers, because they only derive nutrients from insects.

These plants get energy from the process of photosynthesis.

Hence, they are both producers and carnivores.

73. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: According to clinical pathology report,

Aarti and Naman both are suffering from anemia as their haemoglobin levels are very low. For girls, haemoglobin level should be in between 12-15 g/dl and for boys, it should be in between 12.7-17.7g/dl. A disease is a condition that negatively affects the normal functioning of the cells, tissues, and organs.

It can be caused by germs, lack of a healthy diet, or may even be genetic

74. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Al-Biruni was the traveller from Uzbekistan who visited India more than a thousand years ago. We can learn a lot about history of India from his writings. He wrote about those things of our country that he found very different from the things in his own country, especially the ponds for storing water. A birth stamp was also released by the government in 1973. Al-Biruni was born in 973, in Khwarizm in present-day Uzbekistan.

Al-Biruni carefully observed and noted down the details of all that he saw in numerous books.

He wrote especially about those things that he found very different from his own country, like architecture and people's lifestyles.

75. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Ronald Ross discovered that malaria is spread by female anopheles' mosquito. He peeped into the stomach of mosquito and proves the presence of malaria through them. Tablets made from quinine can be used as a treatment of the disease. He received the Nobel Prize in 1902. He discovered the malarial parasite in the gastrointestinal tract of a mosquito in 1897.

He proved that malaria was transmitted by mosquitoes.

He further laid the foundation for the method of combating the disease.

76. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Formative assessment for EVS is about assessment of learners throughout the session. It is a continuous progressive examination of students where teachers assess them for what they have learnt and if there is a difficulty or mistakes, it can be corrected using appropriate remedy. It is the reflection of their own learning and making adjustments to get a better understanding of the concepts.

EVS at the primary level is not a single subject area. It is visualized as a composite study area that draws learning experiences from physical,

biological, chemical social, cultural, and other dimensions of study.

77. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Field trip to a sericulture unit can be beneficial for students who are learning about silk as it will provide a hand-on experience to them which make good impact on their minds and will also retain for a much longer period. It will enhance the confidence of learners and generate curiosity to get more information about the topic.

Environmental studies aid children in comprehending how things work and interact in their environment. At the primary level, it is an integrated subject area that incorporates knowledge from science, social studies, and environmental education.

Its aim is to help children acquire a holistic or integrated view of the environment in which they live.

78. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Anecdotal records is the descriptive record of the students that contains all the specific details like behavior, interactivity, cognitive ability, scholastic, non-scholastic developments. For formative assessment in EVS, anecdotal records can be used for focusing on difficult areas of the learners and also providing appropriate assignments and tasks to with child can understood easily.

79. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: To assess co-scholastic areas such as helping behaviour of Shyam, anecdotal record would be an effective tool. We can easily assess the behavioural pattern and recognise the learning gaps of children.

It helps in modifying the learning activities to improve student achievement.

The main purpose is to assess the student's learning and progress and make inferences about the learning and development of students.

To develop a deep understanding of children's knowledge understanding and what the teacher can do with their knowledge.

It serves as feedback for the students, teachers as well as parents.

80. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: There is no prescribed textbook for EVS in class I and II as it is involved in integrated manners with language and mathematics. Students see the world holistically rather than dividing into different subject for content. It helps to lighten the curriculum load.

A leader can be defined as someone who can guide students through

the learning process in such a way that they can grasp and apply the knowledge they have gained with the help of a teacher.

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

Explanation: Gender issues have arisen due to the historical, cultural, and social domination of males over females. The gender-related issues must be understood in detail in the classrooms for minimizing the bias toward males in society.

Key Points

- Gender roles are based on norms or standards created by society. Masculine roles are usually associated with strength, duration, and dominance while feminine roles are associated with passivity, nurturing, and subordination.
- Gender roles in family- All of our interactions, especially in our families are shaped by gender roles. Gender roles have an impact on how partners handle household responsibilities, how family members communicate, and how parents engage with their children. The differences in how mothers and fathers raise their children can have an impact on a child's perception of gender roles.
- Gender role socialization is a process by which parents and caregivers mold their children's knowledge of gender roles. Gender role socialization affects all the families in different ways depending on the family's general structure, socioeconomic status, culture, and the children's age range.
- By discussing gender issues and roles in the classroom children will construct knowledge about gender bias and gender equality.
- If they eat together or if the mother eats the last, the teacher can challenge gender roles on getting this type of answer.

Hence, we conclude that Gurpreet is trying to discuss the role of family members in cooking food and challenge gender roles in the family.

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

Explanation: In environmental studies the thematic approach has been adopted instead of topics because

- it enables the students to relate previous knowledge to new one.
- it enables delimiting the content for particular class.
- it provides experiences to learn for better grasp of topic.
- it helps learners to comprehend more abstract concepts.
- it provides relationship between two or more concepts.

Assessment tools and techniques for determining the student's academic capabilities, fluency, and skills in a particular subject area, as well as their progress towards academic proficiency in that subject area. It includes quizzes, portfolios, observations, rating scales, anecdotal records, etc.

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

Explanation: To address their difficulties, the teachers should—

- Make them sit in the front row of the classroom.
- Arrange textbooks for such children with larger print sizes.
- Try to arrange suitable counseling for them and their family.
- Instead of providing assignments and activities, the teacher should give oral instructions to the visually impaired children.
- Teachers should show the real object in class for children an experience to provide tactile learning experiences.

Hence, we conclude that Geeta should make Iqbal sit in the front seat to motivate him to attend school.

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

Explanation: Teaching strategy: It is a method adopted by the teacher to assist the children throughout the learning process.

Key Points

Field-trip or excursion: It is a visit to a location outside the classroom where students can try new things, have new experiences, and obtain first-hand observation.

Importance of field trip

- To provide hands-on experience.
- To develop observation and perception skills.
- To promote personal and social development.
- To increase interest and motivation towards the subject.

Hence, we conclude that the most suitable strategy for teaching the process of sericulture is visiting a sericulture unit.

Whereas discussion, lecture, and documentary presentation will not help children in connecting the classroom to the real-world situation.

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

Explanation: According to Ramesh, role playing is the best method to teach 'Animals' to students of Class-V, for better understanding of students, he should:

- asks students to write the play to improve their writing skills.
- asks students to enact the play for good vocal projection, word articulation, linguistic fluency, etc.

- provides them ample opportunities for enhancing their creative thinking.

A structured plan of educational experiences and activities delivered to a learner under the supervision of an educational institution is known as a curriculum. In schools, it is more structured, whereas in higher education it is more flexible.

Key Points: Curriculum construction is a specialized field of work that requires a teacher to have a thorough understanding of the underlying concept of curriculum as well as the ability to systematically design learning experiences to fulfill society's socially desirable goals.

A teacher should construct a curriculum as it helps in suggesting suitable learning strategies, teaching methods, and instructional materials. It helps in providing the proper implementation of the curriculum on the part of teachers and learners. Hence, we conclude that an EVS teacher must construct a curriculum.

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

Explanation: At the primary level, EVS is an integrated subject area that incorporates knowledge from the sciences (physical, chemical, and biological), social studies (history, geography political science, and so on), and environmental education (protection and conservation).

Key Points

- There are no prescribed textbooks for classes I and II because environmental studies are not taught at very primary level (classes 1 and 2) as a distinct subject but the concepts which are important to know at that stage of life are taught through language and mathematics.

■ As children see the world holistically rather than dividing it into distinct subject areas, it is important to provide learning experiences that blur the lines between subject areas. This not only helps to lighten the curriculum load but also helps children to learn more effectively.

Hence, we conclude that there are no textbooks of EVS for classes because environmental components have been integrated with language and mathematics.

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

Explanation: Teaching methods are the methods adopted by the teacher to assess the children throughout the learning process.

Key Points

- Plays improve both verbal and non-verbal communication. It enhances vocal projection, word articulation, linguistic fluency,

and persuasive communication. Playing drama, being an audience rehearsing, and performing helps to enhance listening and observation abilities.

- It builds confidence and gently builds up the self-esteem of the children by being an active part of the activity.
- While organizing a play in the classroom, the teacher should ask the students to write the play and enact it as it will help them think on their feet and generate new ideas.
- It will help them in sparking their interest in the world in which they live and making them more inquisitive.
- Plays can help create strong bonds between children as they laugh, learn and grow together.

Hence, we conclude that the teachers should ask children to write the play and enact it.

88. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Learning through experiences—Children learn through observation, hearing, exploration, experimentation, and questioning. Children can learn about and interact with the world around them through learning to explain and discuss concepts. These abilities lay the groundwork for the children's interest in learning, knowledge acquisition, and establishing connections to real-life events.

Key Points

Importance of real-life experiences in learning—

A synopsis or neural link is formed in a young child's brain with each experience. The more experiences they have, the more synapses they develop. The more meaningful an experience the more likely a child is to desire to repeat it. The link between the kid and the experience grows deeper and more permanent with each repetition and the child gains confidence and competence. Making learning meaningful is important to children's understanding of the learning concepts and the world around them. Teachers make learning meaningful when they link the lesson to children's previous experiences, relate concepts to children's lives, and provide children with hands-on learning. Classroom management issues will be much reduced because engagement will increase as a result of using real-life connections in teaching. Students are less prone to act out if they are interested in learning something. Hence, we conclude that Shivangi must arrange sky observation as

it will help children connect the classroom to real life.

89. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Formative assessment refers to a range of approaches used by teachers to assess students' comprehension, learning needs, and academic progress during a lesson, unit, or throughout the course.

Key Points

- **Assessment for learning:** it is the process of finding and understanding the evidence for learners and teachers to utilize in determining where children are in their learning process, where they need to go, and how to get there. This is also known as formative assessment.
- **Assessment as learning:** It is the use of an activity or a task that helps children to use assessment to improve their own learning. It helps children to reflect on their own learning and make adjustments so that they achieve a deeper understanding of the concepts.

Hence, we conclude that formative assessment for EVS is both, assessment for learning and assessment as learning.

90. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Assessment tools are the techniques for determining a student's academic capabilities, fluency, and skills in a particular subject area, as well as their progress towards academic proficiency in that subject area.

Key Points

Formative assessment refers to the assessment for monitoring the student's progress throughout the learning and teaching process.

It mainly focuses on finding and diagnosing students' needs rather than grading and ranking them.

Assignments, projects, portfolios, anecdotal records, rating scales, quizzes, etc. are the appropriate tools for formative assessment.

Anecdotal records: An anecdotal record is a thorough descriptive narrative that is recorded after a specific behavior or interaction of children.

It helps the teacher in planning learning activities, providing information to families, and recognizing learning gaps.

They are used to keep track of specific observations of students' actions, skills, and attitudes.

Hence, we conclude that anecdotal records can be used for formative assessment in EVS.

Language: English

91. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Quoting from the passage, "I just took it because I saw it as a transaction between my teacher and my father!"

Hence, Option (2) is correct.

"Reading it always made my father blow up."

Hence, Option (4) is correct.

"The teacher must have said something not so nice."

Hence, option (1) needs to be corrected.

"But I was unconcerned. I had too much else going on that interested me."

Hence, option (3) is also correct.

92. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Quoting the lines from the passage, "The alarming increase in student suicides today is because we have created a society founded on the premise that life is a race. So you rush to the finishing line! Is it any wonder that so many chose to end their lives? This is the self-destructive model that we have for ourselves."

The above lines show that the competition-based success model we have created for ourselves is self-destructive.

93. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Quoting the lines from the passage, "The alarming increase in student suicides today is because we have created a society founded on the premise that life is a race. So you rush to the finishing line!," "If our joy is about being better than someone else, it is not success; it is sickness. To reap the benefits of someone else's failure is a tragic way to live."

These lines show that the students miss out on the joy of learning because they want to outperform others, focus only on studies, and feel that life is a race.

Hence, the statement that they love studying books must be corrected.

94. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Quoting the lines from the passage, "Education should create the right atmosphere to allow that genius to flower to its optimal potential."

These lines state that the author wants education to help a student reach his full potential.

95. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Quoting the lines from the passage, "The man going to the bar and the man going to the temple are seeking the same thing! They are looking for fulfilment, but through different means."

These lines state that statement 'A' is true.

"But once you know that the source of both pleasure and pain, agony

- and ecstasy are within you, why would you outsource it?"
The above line states that statement 'B' is also true.
96. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Alarming' means 'disturbing' or 'worrying'.
The author is worried that students are involved in the rat race and unhealthy competition to succeed, which is triggering suicide.
97. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Particular' refers to something specific.
'General' means concerning all or most people or things.
Hence, 'general' is the opposite of 'particular'.
98. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: A preposition usually precedes a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun, to show direction, time, place, location, or spatial relationships or to introduce an object.
Between means 'in' or 'into', the space that separates two places, people, or objects.
In the sentence, "It was a transaction between my teacher and my father", between is expressing a relation to the element in the clause.
99. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The sentence has 'always' in it, showing present tense, and the verb that follows should also be 'makes.'
Hence, the sentence should read like this, "Reading it always makes my father blow out".
100. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Lucy Gray' is a poem by William Wordsworth.
"Of I had heard of Lucy Gray,
And when I crossed the wild."
These lines from the poem state that the poet saw Lucy often.
101. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: This line from the poem 'Lucy Gray' by William Wordsworth, "I chanced to see at break of day The solitary child."
The poet claims he saw "the solitary child" right "at break of day", which means 'dawn'.
102. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: "No mate, no comrade Lucy knew;
She dwelt on a wide moor,"
These lines state that Lucy had "no mate" and "no comrade" and that she was a "solitary child".
103. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Quoting the lines from the poem 'Lucy Gray',
"Tonight will be a stormy night,
You to the town must go;
And take a lantern, Child, to light
Your mother through the snow."
The poet here states that Lucy's father sent her out in the snow with a lantern to find her mother as it will be a stormy night.
104. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: "Of I had heard of Lucy Gray:
And, when I crossed the wild,
I chanced to see at break of day
The solitary child."
In the above lines, 'Gray' and 'day' rhymes 'a'.
'wild' and 'child' rhymes 'b'.
The poem has an ab, ab rhyme scheme.
105. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Alliteration is the literary device where the words have the repetition of the same consonant sound at the start. The purpose is to give writing a lulling, lyrical, and emotive effect.
Hence, 'to the town' is an alliteration.
106. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Graphology is a process used to determine personality traits and details about a person based on their handwriting. Unfortunately, it is a false system that believes that handwriting is an expression of personality though no cold, hard scientific evidence describes the accuracy of results.
107. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Learning by doing is the simple idea of learning more about something when we act on that idea.
The task and activities in language learning should be based on previous activities and not be repetitive.
Meaningful activities engage students in active, constructive, intentional, authentic, and cooperative ways.
Learning by doing is the simple idea of learning more about something when we act on that idea.
108. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Students can use textbooks for revision, class work and home assignments, and they can note down the summary, essential points and views of scholars in their textbooks. The textbook controls the contents, method and teaching and learning procedures. Textbooks are resource books for ideas and activities, for instruction/learning, and to enhance language skills and vocabulary.
109. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation:
A poem is a piece of writing which appeals to the senses (audio and visual). The words spell beauty, and the sounds appeal to the senses as they are rhythmic. It is artistic writing that stirs a reader's imagination or emotions.
Hence, a poem should be enjoyed for its beauty and subject, and a reader can have his understanding of the poem depending on his background and experience.
110. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Diagnostic Assessment is part of the Formative Assessment. Formative assessments are taken during a unit to assess how students learn the material the teacher has been teaching. Diagnostic assessments analyze what students have learned in the past, often from different teachers or classes. So, it is done before the Formative Assessment.
111. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The communicative approach is based on learning to communicate from real-life situations in the real world. The learners use their natural language acquisition strategies to learn a language in a natural context.
The following examples can explain this,
A teacher can divide the class into two groups and give them two reading topics. Then the teacher can ask both groups to present their views on the given topics, facilitating the easy flow of communication. Children will present their views in their natural language as per their understanding, facilitating vocabulary and speech.
112. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Critical thinking demands reasoned judgements that are logical and well-thought-out. It is a way of thinking that does not blindly accept some arguments and conclusions but rather questions them. It requires seeing what evidence supports a particular argument or conclusion.
In order to enhance critical thinking in the language classroom, Teachers should encourage students to develop their ideas through constant support and guidance.
A teacher should help them with their tasks by providing scaffolding – techniques/strategies to help them achieve their goals which can help them in their research, organise their thoughts, or put ideas in perspective), so they can complete not only the task but also have a sense of achievement, which is a great motivator to keep working.
113. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Inferential is a method of deducing meaning from the clues available in the text, which is not stated directly but only suggested and reaching conclusions based on evidence and reasoning.
Students can better understand an author's meaning by inferring, processing more complex character development, and comparing themes. Making inferences about what we are reading is a foundational skill required for readers to move past the fundamental comprehension of a text.

114. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A composition is a form of writing expressing ideas, thoughts, feelings, observations and experiences.

It requires organised thinking and writing as it involves generating ideas, deciding on the form of the written text, and also thinking about who will read it.

115. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Reading skills refer to a child's approach towards reading, which helps them understand the text and its meaning. It serves as a fundamental building block for learning. Reading skills strengthen the Brain and improve memory.

As a teacher, talking to the students about their likes and dislikes of reading and making them understand with experiences and examples is essential.

116. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Dr Stephen Krashen, an American linguist, formulated the idea of Comprehensible input, an instructional technique for teachers to provide input that allows students learning English to understand most of the language but not necessarily all.

Hence, learners acquire language by taking in and understanding a language that is "just beyond" their current level of competence.

117. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Language and critical thinking are related concepts that facilitate each other's development. For example, as children engage in critical thinking, their language skills expand because they are encouraged to develop and use more complex language with words like "because", phrases with "if" and "then", and different verb tenses.

With their prior knowledge, experiences, and beliefs, children use language to verify new experiences and knowledge, make connections, reflect upon ideas, and determine courses of action.

118. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Colloquial refers to the language that one uses in everyday conversation. It is an informal way of speaking that creates a conversational tone. Writing in colloquial language gives the text a casual approach. It is not necessarily "wrong", but a writer uses it to achieve informality.

119. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Prose is a form of formal academic writing that naturally follows the flow of speech and uses a language's ordinary grammatical structures.

So, play, novel, and story are all forms of prose.

On the other hand, a poem expresses beauty with rhyming sounds, which gives rhythm to the expressions.

Prose uses language in its natural and organic form, whereas Poetry employs language's aesthetic and rhythmic characteristics to convey meaning.

120. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: A memoir is a narrated account of events and memories from the author's life (personal experiences).

It is a personal, non-fictional, first-hand account of the author's life.

Writers often use memories from their own lives to tell a good story.

Language: Hindi

121. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु के जमाने में हिन्दी कहानी के सबसे बड़े आलोचक नामवर सिंह थे। नामवर सिंह

- (1) जन्म - 28 जुलाई 1927, वाराणसी
- (2) हिन्दी के मूर्धन्य आलोचक एवं सम्पादक
- (3) छायावाद, कविता के नए प्रतिमान, दूसरी परम्परा की खोज इत्यादि प्रमुख कृतियाँ
- (4) अध्ययनशील तथा विचारक प्रकृति फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु
- (5) जन्म - 4 मार्च 1921, बिहार
- (6) 1942 के भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन में सक्रिय भाग
- (7) नेपाली दमनकारी रणसत्ता के विरुद्ध सशस्त्र क्रांति के सूत्रधार
- (8) ऋणजल-धनजल, मैला आँचल, आदिम रात्रि की महक इत्यादि प्रमुख कृतियाँ

122. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखक ने सामान्य पाठक को कॉमन रीडर की संज्ञा दी है। लेखक कहता है कि एक दूसरे आलोचक की तलाश करनी चाहिए, जिसे हम सामान्य पाठक कहते हैं। जिसे आम पाठक कहते हैं, कॉमन रीडर या सामान्य पाठक कहते हैं और जो लेखक उनकी स्मृतियों में और जुबान पर रहता है।

जिसे आम पाठक कहते हैं, कॉमन रीडर या सामान्य पाठक कहते हैं और जो लेखक उनकी स्मृतियों में और जुबान पर रह जाता है, कोई भी आलोचक उसे अनदेखा न करने के लिए मजबूर होता है। तो मैंने उस सामान्य पाठक को अपना आलोचक समझा।

123. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उस जमाने में लेखकों की नजर इलाहाबाद या दिल्ली के लेखकों पर रहती थी क्योंकि वे आधुनिक लेखक कहे जाते थे। लेखक ने कहा कि मेरी भी कोशिश लगभग वैसी ही थी कि आधुनिक हो सकूँ।

आधुनिक लेखन

- (i) परम्परा से विद्रोह
- (ii) राष्ट्रीयता का भाव
- (iii) बौद्धिक विकास
- (iv) सामंतवाद का पतन

उस जमाने में लेखकों की नजर इलाहाबाद या दिल्ली के लेखकों पर रहती थी, क्योंकि वे आधुनिक लेखक कहे जाते थे

लेकिन ज्यादातर लेखकों की नजर दिल्ली या इलाहाबाद के उन लेखकों पर रहती थी, जो आधुनिक लेखक कहे जाते थे।

मेरी भी कोशिश लगभग वैसी ही थी कि आधुनिक हो सकूँ।

124. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखक का कहना था कि मेरी भी कोशिश लगभग वैसी ही थी कि आधुनिक हो सकूँ और आधुनिक लेखन वह था, जो परम्परा से विद्रोह कर के किया जा रहा था, परम्परा को नकार कर किया जा रहा था।

आधुनिक लेखन वह था, जो परम्परा से विद्रोह कर के किया जा रहा था, परम्परा को नकार कर किया जा रहा था।

125. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखक ने अनुच्छेद में स्वयं के लोक परम्परा और आधुनिक लेखन के द्वंद्व की ओर संकेत किया है। लोक परम्परा

लोक परम्परा

- (1) सामाजिक जीवन में व वैयक्तिक व्यवहार में एकरूपता उत्पन्न करती है।
- (2) हमारे व्यवहार के तरीकों का द्योतक है।
- (3) लोक परम्परा अनुभव सिद्ध व्यवहारों का संग्रह होती है।
- (4) लोक परम्परा के पीछे अनेक पीढ़ियों का अनुभव तथा सामाजिक अभिमत होती है।

आधुनिक लेखन

- (1) परम्परा से विद्रोह
- (2) राष्ट्रीयता का भाव
- (3) बौद्धिक विकास
- (4) सामंतवाद का पतन

आधुनिक लेखन वह था, जो परम्परा से विद्रोह कर के किया जा रहा था, परम्परा को नकार कर किया जा रहा था। हम ऐसा नहीं सोच रहे थे।

कहीं न कहीं मेरे भीतर लोक-परम्परा कहिए या प्रेमचंद की परंपरा वह थी, लेकिन मैं वैसा दिखना चाह रहा था जैसा वे कह रहे थे, लिख रहे थे।

126. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लोक परम्परा लोक से जुड़ी हुई होती है जिसके कारण इसमें आधुनिक, विशेषण का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता।

लोक परम्परा

- (i) हमारे व्यवहार के तरीकों का द्योतक है।
- (ii) लोक परम्परा के पीछे अनेक पीढ़ियों का अनुभव तथा सामाजिक अभिमत होती है।

जबकि लेखक, पाठक और जीवन-शैली तीनों का प्रयोग आधुनिक विशेषण के रूप में किया जा सकता है।

परंपरागत तौर पर लोक कला क्षेत्र अथवा समुदाय विशेष के लोगों द्वारा किया गया वह कलाकर्म है।

जिसके मूल में शुभ का विचार होता है और जो अवसर विशेष से जुड़े अनुष्ठानों एवं आवश्यकताओं को सम्पन्न करने हेतु किया जाता है।

127. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—इनमें से राजधानी शब्द व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा का उदाहरण नहीं है।

व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा

किसी व्यक्ति विशेष, स्थान विशेष या वस्तु विशेष के नाम के द्योतक शब्द को व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं।

- (i) व्यक्ति विशेष — रवि, सीता, कृष्ण
(ii) स्थान विशेष — जयपुर, दिल्ली, पटना, चंडीगढ़
(iii) वस्तु विशेष — रामायण, गीता

128. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—इनमें से दिखना आबू समूह भिन्न है।

शब्द—समूह

वह ध्वनि समूह जिसका कोई अर्थ हो उसे शब्द कहते हैं। किसी भाषा में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले आबू को शब्द—समूह कहते हैं।

129. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हर आदमी अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप कुछ सीख लेने और कर लेने के प्रयास के निरन्तर जुटा हुआ है। यह उसके अस्तित्व का सवाल भी है और रोजी—रोटी का सवाल भी।

भारतीय समाज की ओर जब आस्थावान दृष्टि से देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि हर आदमी अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप कुछ सीख लेने और कर लेने के प्रयास में निरन्तर जुटा हुआ है। यह उसके अस्तित्व का सवाल भी है और रोजी—रोटी का सवाल भी।

130. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—इनमें से लेखक के अनुसार सीखने के सन्दर्भ में सीखने के साधनों को महत्त्व देना उचित नहीं है।

सीखने की प्रक्रिया

- (i) सीखने में निरन्तरता
(ii) सीखने के पर्याप्त अवसर देना
(iii) सीखने में सहजता का होना
सीखने की प्रक्रिया में—
सीखने के लिए उचित वातावरण
सीखने के पर्याप्त साधन

131. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखक ने औपचारिक शिक्षा की सीमाओं का उल्लेख किया है।

भारतीय समाज की ओर जब आस्थावान दृष्टि से देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि हर आदमी अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप कुछ सीख लेने और कर लेने के प्रयास में निरन्तर जुटा हुआ है। यह उसके अस्तित्व का सवाल भी है और रोजी—रोटी का सवाल भी। जितने और जैसे कौशल का विकास हमारे समाज में सहज रूप से होता रहा है, वैसा कौशल निर्माण सम्भवतया औपचारिक शिक्षा संस्थाओं के बूते की बात भी नहीं थी।

औपचारिक शिक्षा—

नियमित शिक्षा प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक शिक्षा कहते हैं—

इस प्रक्रिया में छात्रछात्रा को नियमित रूप से शिक्षा संस्थान में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने जाना होता है।

अध्यापक भी नियमित रूप से छात्रों को शिक्षा प्रदान करते हैं।

इसके लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य निश्चित होते हैं।

निश्चित पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्यपुस्तक, शिक्षण विधि या समय—सारणी होती है।

अनौपचारिक शिक्षा—

यह पत्राचार, सम्पर्क कार्यक्रमों, जन संचार के साधनों द्वारा शिक्षा प्रदान की जाती है।

इसके लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य निश्चित नहीं होते हैं और न ही कोई निश्चित पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्यपुस्तक, शिक्षण विधि या समय—सारणी होती है।

यह शिक्षा जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक निर्बाध रूप से लगातार चलती रहती है।

सतत शिक्षा—

सतत शिक्षा एक ऐसी व्यापक अवधारणा है जो सभी रूपों में चलने वाले शैक्षिक क्रियाकलापों को अंतर्निहित करती है।

इसके अंतर्गत औपचारिक सहज तथा गैर औपचारिक सभी प्रकार की शैक्षिक प्रणालियां आ जाती हैं।

सतत शिक्षा मूल्य शिक्षा को जीवन और जीवन को शिक्षा समझने वाली अवधारणा है।

आजीवन शिक्षा—

ऐसी शिक्षा जन्म से मृत्यु तक निरन्तर चलती रहे, इसके अंतर्गत औपचारिक शिक्षा तथा अनौपचारिक शिक्षा आते हैं।

132. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखक का मानना है कि सीखने के इल्म को न तो प्रतिष्ठित किया और न ही सीखने को स्वधर्म माना। इसके विपरीत सिखाने के बड़े इंतजाम किए और इन इंतजामों में सिखाने के साधन प्रबल हो गए और सीखने वाला गौण हो गया।

सीखने की प्रक्रिया का अभिन्न अंग है, आसपास के वातावरण, प्रकृति, चीजों व लोगों से कार्य व भाषा दोनों के माध्यम से संवाद स्थापित करना है।

सीखने के सारे रास्ते खोल दिए जाते। मगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ। हमने सीखने के इल्म को न तो प्रतिष्ठित किया और न ही हमने सीखने को स्वधर्म माना।

इसके विपरीत हमने सिखाने के बड़े इंतजाम किए और इन इंतजामों में सिखाने के साधन प्रबल हो गए और सीखने वाला गौण हो गया। सीखने वाला न केवल गौण हुआ बल्कि साधनों के अंबार में दब गया, बहुत पीछे छूट गया। यह क्या हुआ इसका किसी को पता भी नहीं चला।

वास्तव में सीखने की प्रक्रिया में सीखने वाला प्रमुख है तथा साधन गौण।

133. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखक ने बताया कि सीखना सदा जारी रहे और सीखने के इस इल्म के साथ

सारा समाज सजग और सबल समाज के रूप में विकसित हो।

(i) सीखने की निरन्तरता और सीखने की सहजता।

(ii) सीखने की और प्रवृत्त होना।

(iii) सीखने के साधन प्रबल हो गए हैं।

(iv) सीखने वाला गौण हो गया है।

पूरे विश्व के लाखों लोग पिछले कई वर्षों से इसी प्रयास में संलग्न हैं कि सीखना सदा जारी रहे और सीखने के इस इल्म के साथ सारा समाज सजग और सबल समाज के रूप में विकसित हो सके।

सीखने की निरन्तरता और सीखने की सहजता के रिश्ते को परिभाषित करना।

इंतजामों में सिखाने की साधन प्रबल हो गए और सीखने वाला गौण हो गया।

134. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—संस्थाओं के बूते की भी बात नहीं थी। 'वाक्य में बूते' शब्द का अर्थ सामर्थ्य है।

(i) सम्मान का अर्थ — प्रतिष्ठा

(ii) अस्तित्व का अर्थ — मौजूदगी

(iii) सन्देश का अर्थ — खबर, समाचार
किसी शब्द का विलोम शब्द उस शब्द के अर्थ से उल्टा अर्थ वाला होता है।

एक ही शब्द के एक से ज्यादा अर्थ निकले उसे पर्यायवाची शब्द कहते हैं।

135. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सजग, सबल, आस्थावान शब्द—समूह विशेषणों का शब्द—समूह है।

शब्द—समूह

वह ध्वनि समूह जिसका कोई अर्थ हो उसे शब्द कहते हैं। किसी भाषा में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले शब्दों के शब्द—समूह कहते हैं।

विशेषण

संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम शब्दों की विशेषता (गुण, दोष, संख्या, परिणाम इत्यादि) बताने वाले शब्द विशेषण कहलाते हैं; जैसे— सुन्दर, लम्बा, दयालु, सजग इत्यादि।

आस्थावान— आस्था रखने वाला, आस्था से युक्त।

प्रतिष्ठा— मान—मर्यादा, सम्मान, इज्जत

प्रबल— बलवान, उग्र, तेज, प्रचंड।

सजग— सतर्क, सावधान।

136. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—नारियल वाले और भीखू भाई की बातचीत को अपने घर की बोली में लिखो। यह बहुभाषिकता को पोषित करता है।

बहुभाषिकता

(i) बहुभाषी का अर्थ ऐसे व्यक्ति से है जो दो या अधिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग करता है।

बहुभाषिकता के लाभ

(i) अधिक संवाद कौशल

(ii) उच्च भाषाई बोध

(iii) उत्कृष्ट प्रबन्धकारी कार्य पद्धति

(iv) अपने परिवेश के अनुरूप ढलना

(v) स्मृति में सुधार

बच्चों को उनकी मातृ/गृहभाषा प्रयोग की अनुमति देती है।

बहुभाषिकतावाद को जीवंतता प्रदान कर शिक्षण को सहज बनाती है।

बच्चों को बहुसंवादात्मक परिस्थितियों का सामना करने की योग्यता प्रदान करती है।

बच्चों को संस्कृति से जोड़ते हुए संस्कृति का आदान-प्रदान करती है।

बच्चों को मातृभाषा प्रयोग द्वारा कक्ष के वातावरण से जोड़ कर बहुभाषिकता को पोषित करती है।

137. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—क्या तुम अपने आस-पास की ऐसी जगह सोच सकते हो, जहाँ बहुत शोर होता है। उस जगह के बारे में लिखो। यह पाठ को बच्चों की निजी दुनिया से जोड़ता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु

- (i) तर्क शक्ति का विकास।
 - (ii) बौद्धिक चिन्तन की क्षमता का विकास।
 - (iii) अनुभव और चिन्तन को महत्व।
- कक्षा में अंतःक्रिया करने के लिये शिक्षक बहुत प्रकार के प्रश्न करता है। बिना प्रश्नों के कक्षा अंतःक्रिया नहीं कराई जा सकती है। इसके साथ ही साथ विद्यार्थियों के अधिगम आकलन के लिये भी विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रश्नों की आवश्यकता होती है। प्रश्नों के स्वरूप और संरचना का बहुत महत्व है।

138. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा-अर्जन की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है।

भाषा अर्जन

- (i) एक प्राकृतिक प्रक्रिया।
- (ii) किताब और व्याकरण की आवश्यकता नहीं होती।

चॉम्स्की ने भाषा अर्जन के विषय में कहा है कि 'भाषा अर्जन की क्षमता बालकों में जन्मजात होती है और वह भाषा की व्यवस्था को पहचानने की आवृत्ति के साथ पैदा होता है। भाषा अर्जन की विधियाँ

- (i) अनुकरण
- (ii) अभ्यास
- (iii) पुनरावृत्ति
- (iv) सहजता

भाषा अर्जन को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक

- (i) परिवेश
- (ii) सीखने की इच्छाशक्ति
- (iii) छात्र की मानसिक तथा शारीरिक स्थिति
- (iv) सिखाई जाने वाली भाषा का छात्र के जीवन से सम्बन्ध

इस प्रक्रिया में बालक सुनकर, बोलकर, भाषा ग्रहण करता है तथा निरंतर परिमार्जन करता रहता है। भाषा सीखने की प्रक्रिया में भाषा अर्जन की प्रक्रिया महत्वपूर्ण होती है। सीखी हुई भाषा को समझने की क्षमता अर्पित करना तथा उसे दैनिक जीवन में प्रयोग में लाने को भाषा अर्जन कहते हैं।

भाषा अर्जन क्षमता तथा अंतर्निहित भाषा की अवधारणा प्रसिद्ध भाषा वैज्ञानिक नोआम चॉम्स्की से संबंधित है। इन्होंने आधुनिक भाषा विज्ञान के जनक के रूप में भाषा विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। नोआम चॉम्स्की का मानना है कि बच्चों में भाषा अंतर्निहित एवं जन्मजात होती है।

139. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण का उद्देश्य व्याकरण की परिभाषाओं को कठस्थ करना नहीं है।

भाषा शिक्षण के उद्देश्य

- (i) सहजता के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए प्रेरित करना।
- (ii) कहानी के माध्यम से निर्देश देना।
- (iii) औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों तरह के माहौल को प्रभावी बनाना।

प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण पाठ्यचर्या में केन्द्रित स्थान प्राप्त करता है। भाषा के द्वारा आधारभूत कौशल दूसरे क्षेत्रों के संप्रत्ययों को समझने में सहायक होता है। भाषा की चार आधारभूत क्षमताएँ हैं—

- (i) सुनना
- (ii) बोलना
- (iii) पढ़ना
- (iv) लिखना

भाषा शिक्षण बच्चों में बच्चों में संप्रेषण कुशलता तथा मौलिकता को विकसित कर उन्हें विभिन्न संदर्भों में भाषा प्रयोग में सफल बनाने से संबंधित है। प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा के द्वारा प्राप्त आधारभूत कौशल दूसरे क्षेत्रों के संप्रत्ययों को समझने में सहायक होता है। भाषा शिक्षण का उद्देश्य भाषा की समझ और अभिव्यक्ति का विकास करना है।

प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण का उद्देश्य बच्चों में भाषा की समझ और सहज अभिव्यक्ति के विकास को सुनिश्चित करना होता है। यह बच्चों में संप्रेषण कौशल को दक्ष करती है जिससे बच्चे विभिन्न संदर्भों में भाषा प्रयोग में सफल होते हैं। अपने मनोभाव को किसी के सामने आसानी से रख पाना ही भाषा शिक्षण को सार्थक बनाता है।

140. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक बनाते समय भाषा की रंगतों पर सर्वाधिक बल देना होगा। भाषा के द्वारा ही व्यक्ति अपने विचारों को दूसरे तक पहुँचाने का कार्य करता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु

- (i) परिवेश को समझने में सहायक।
- (ii) सहज अभिव्यक्ति में सहायक।
- (iii) भाषा के सफल प्रयोग में सहायक।
- (iv) अनुभवों को साझा करने में सहायक।

एक पाठ्य-पुस्तक शिक्षण प्रक्रिया में प्रभावी शिक्षण की सुविधा के लिए उपयोग किया जाने वाला एक आवश्यक उपकरण है। सामूहिक शिक्षण व्यवस्था में पाठ्य-पुस्तक बहुत ही आवश्यक एवं उत्तम शैक्षिक साधन है।

हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षण के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण औजार है। हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक के माध्यम से न सिर्फ बच्चों का भाषा विकास होता है, बल्कि भाषा एवं सामाजिक विमर्श को भी बढ़ावा मिलता है।

141. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कहानी पढ़ते समय एक शिक्षक के रूप में भावानुसार पठन पर सर्वाधिक ध्यान देंगे।

कहानी के माध्यम से सिखाना

- (i) बौद्धिक विकास
 - (ii) कठिन विषयों को आसानी से समझाना
- कहानी के माध्यम से सिखाने के लाभ
- (i) पारिवारिक सम्बन्ध मजबूत होना
 - (ii) मन की शांति
 - (iii) प्रेरणा का स्रोत
 - (iv) भावाभिव्यक्ति का उचित माध्यम पढ़ना अथवा पठन भाषा के चार कौशलों में से एक है। यह एक सार्थक, उद्देश्यपूर्ण एवम् चिंतन प्रधान प्रक्रिया है जो पठन के दौरान भावानुसार पठन तथा अनुमानिक कौशल को विकसित करती है। पठित वस्तु के अर्थ को ग्रहण करते हुए, एक निश्चित उद्देश्य से पढ़ना तथा आगे आने वाले तथ्यों का अनुमान लगाना ही सही मायने में सार्थक सिद्ध होता है।

142. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'पठन के द्वारा ज्ञानार्जन एवं आनंद प्राप्ति में समर्थ बनाना' प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है।

- भाषा शिक्षण के उद्देश्य
- (i) सहजता के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए प्रेरित करना।
- (ii) औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों तरह के माहौल को प्रभावी बनाना।
- (iii) पठन के द्वारा ज्ञानार्जन करना।
- (iv) आनंद प्राप्ति में समर्थ बनाना।

प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण पाठ्यचर्या में केन्द्रित शासन प्राप्त करता है। भाषा के द्वारा आधारभूत कौशल दूसरे क्षेत्रों के संप्रत्ययों को समझने में सहायक होता है। भाषा की चार आधारभूत क्षमताएँ हैं—

- (i) सुनना
- (ii) बोलना
- (iii) पढ़ना
- (iv) लिखना

अधिगम अथवा सीखना किसी स्थिति के प्रति सक्रिय प्रतिक्रिया को दर्शाता है। यह एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जो जीवनपर्यंत चलती रहती है एवं जिसके द्वारा हम ज्ञान अर्जित करते हैं।

143. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखन कौशल में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु विचार है।

लेखन कौशल

लेखन कौशल का अर्थ है भाषा-विशेष में स्वीकृत लिपि-प्रतीकों के माध्यम से विचारों तथा भावों को अंकित करने की कुशलता। लेखक द्वारा लिपिबद्ध विचारों तथा भावों को

वे ही पद और समझ सकते हैं जिन्हें उस भाषा तथा लिपि-व्यवस्था का अच्छा ज्ञान हो।

लेखन कौशल का महत्व

- (i) भाषा के लिपिबद्ध प्रतीकों का मानव-सभ्यता के विकास में विशेष योगदान रहा है।
- (ii) अन्य भाषा में लेखन-कौशल के विकास द्वारा अन्य भाषा-भाषी जन समुदाय के साथ विचारों का आदान-प्रदान सम्भव होता है।
- (iii) मातृभाषा तथा अन्य भाषा में लेखन-कौशल का विकास भाव-प्रकाशन के स्थायी एवं व्यापक रूप पर अधिकतर प्राप्त करने का साधन है।

लिखना अर्थात् लेखन कौशल चारो भाषा कौशलों में सबसे अंतिम चरण है। बच्चों में लेखन कौशल का विकास मौलिक विचारों को लिखित रूप देने तथा विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए लिखने की क्षमता को संदर्भित करता है।

144. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—विकल्प मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति के विकास में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बातचीत है।

मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति

मानव प्रधानतः अपनी अनुभूतियों तथा मनोवेगों की अभिव्यक्ति उच्चरित अथवा मौखिक भाषा में ही करता है। भावों के आदान-प्रदान का एक ही साधन भाव या वाणी है।

मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति का महत्व

- (i) सहज व सरलतम माध्यम।
- (ii) अनुकरण और अभ्यास के अवसर प्राप्त होना।
- (iii) विचारों के आदान-प्रदान की नई जानकारियाँ।
- (iv) सामाजिक सम्बन्धों को सुदृढ़ बनाना। भाषा के चार मुख्य कौशल सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना तथा लिखना है। इन कौशलों के प्रयोग के द्वारा ही मानव अपने विचारों का सरलतापूर्वक आदान प्रदान करता है। भाषा से संबंधित इन चारों प्रक्रियाओं को प्रयोग करने की क्षमता ही भाषा कौशल कहलाती है। यहां सुनना और पढ़ना विचारों को ग्रहण करने से तथा बोलना और लिखना विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करने से संबंधित है। मानव प्रधानतरु अपनी अनुभूतियों तथा मनोवेगों की अभिव्यक्ति मौखिक भाषा में ही करता है क्योंकि भावों की अभिव्यक्ति का साधन साधारणतरु उच्चरित भाषा ही होती है। मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति से तात्पर्य मन के विचारों को स्वतंत्र रूप से बोल कर अभिव्यक्त करने से है।

145. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—वाङ्मोत्की ने बालक के संज्ञानात्मक विकास में समाज एवं उसके सांस्कृतिक

सम्बन्धों के बीच संवाद को एक महत्वपूर्ण आयाम घोषित किया। इनके अनुसार अधिगम और विकास की पारस्परिक प्रक्रिया में बालक की सक्रिय भागीदारी होती है जिसमें भाषा का संज्ञान पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है।

मनोवैज्ञानिक वायगोत्की का मानना था कि सामाजिक संपर्क विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। उनके अनुसार, सीखना तब होता है जब बच्चे लोगों और पर्यावरण के साथ संपर्क करते हैं।

146. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—बच्चों की कल्पनाशीलता और सृजनात्मकता का विकास करने की दृष्टि से जब बिजली चली गई विषय सर्वाधिक उचित है।

सृजनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति

- (i) किसी नवीन व वांछित वस्तु के उत्पादन की ओर प्रवृत्त करे।
- (ii) नवीन रचना या विचारों की प्रस्तुति।
- (iii) मौलिक परिणामों को अभिव्यक्ति करना।

सृजनात्मकता के तत्व

- (i) प्रवाह
 - (ii) विविधता
 - (iii) मौलिकता
 - (iv) विस्तारण
- लिखना अर्थात् लेखन कौशल चारो भाषा कौशलों में सबसे अंतिम चरण है। बच्चों में लेखन कौशल का विकास सृजनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति एवं मौलिक विचारों को लिखित रूप देने तथा विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए लिखने की क्षमता को संदर्भित करता है। सृजनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति से तात्पर्य बच्चों द्वारा अपने विचारों को सुंदर, क्रमबद्ध व रचनात्मक तरीके से प्रकट करने से है। यह विचारों में मौलिकता अर्थात् नवीनता से समबन्धित है। सृजनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति के विकास के लिए ऐसे वातावरण की आवश्यकता होती है जिसमें बालक स्वयं को स्वतंत्र महसूस करे।

147. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पाठ के सन्दर्भ में ही सहज रूप से आए व्याकरणिक बिन्दुओं को उसी सन्दर्भ में स्पष्ट करना सन्दर्भ व्याकरण कहलाता है। प्रयोग के आधार पर भाषा की संरचना का दृष्टांतयुक्त समग्र वर्णन तथा विवेचन करने वाला व्याकरण की सन्दर्भ व्याकरण है।

मुख्य बिन्दु

- (i) नियमों को समझने में सहायक।
- (ii) भाषा संरचना को सुदृढ़ करना। व्याकरण किसी भाषा के बोलने तथा लिखने के नियमों की व्यवस्थित पद्धति है अर्थात् व्याकरण भाषा को व्यवस्थित करने का कार्य करती है। व्याकरण भाषा को स्थिर रखती है। यह भाषा के स्वरूप की सार्थक व्यवस्था

करता है। यह भाषा का शरीर विज्ञान है तथा व्यवहारिक विश्लेषण करता है।

148. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—विद्यार्थी विशेष की समस्या को पहचानकर उसके अनुसार शिक्षण विधि में सुधार आकलन का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। आकलन

- (i) अवलोकन करना।
- (ii) प्रगति एवं उपलब्धियों का विश्लेषण करना।

(iii) विकास तथा अधिगम को बढ़ावा देना।

आकलन की विशेषताएँ

- (i) वैधता
- (ii) विश्वसनीयता
- (iii) व्यावहारिकता
- (iv) उपयोगिता

आकलन एक रचनात्मक प्रक्रिया है जो सीखने की प्रक्रिया में समस्या को पहचानकर सुधार के उद्देश्य से गुणात्मक और मात्रात्मक आंकड़ों को एकत्र करने, प्राप्त करने और उपयोग करने को संदर्भित करता है।

149. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लिखने में कठिनाई होना डिस्ग्राफिया से सम्बद्ध है।

डिस्ग्राफिया — लिखने में असमर्थ होना

डिस्लेक्सिया — पढ़ने में अक्षम होना

डिस्कैलकुलिया — गणना करने में अक्षम होना

डिस्ग्राफिया

यह सुसंगत रूप से न लिख पाने की एक अक्षमता है और यह एक दिमागी बीमारी की पहचान के रूप में चिन्हित है। अवधारणात्मक पाठों, हस्तलेखन के कौशल में बाधित है।

अधिगम अक्षमता तंत्रिका संबंधी विकार को संदर्भित करती है जो संज्ञानात्मक हानि का कारण बनती है। डिस्लेक्सिया (पढ़ने में अक्षमता), डिस्ग्राफिया (लिखने में असमर्थता), डिस्कैलकुलिया (गणना करने में असमर्थता), आदि अधिगम अक्षमता का उदाहरण हैं।

150. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा सीखने में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण भाषा समृद्ध परिवेश है। बच्चे अपने परिवेश में भाषा आसानी से अर्जित कर लेते हैं। इसलिए परिवेश का समृद्ध होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। समृद्ध भाषाई परिवेश से तात्पर्य ऐसे परिवेश से है, जिसमें भाषा के प्रयोग के अधिक से अधिक अवसर हो। भाषा प्रयोग से तात्पर्य भाषा की विद्यालयधकक्षा में किसी न किसी रूप में उपस्थिति से है। यह उपस्थिति भाषा के किसी भी रूप जैसे—बोलने, सुनने, पढ़ने या लिखने के रूप में हो सकती है। समृद्ध भाषाई परिवेश का मुख्य उद्देश्य बालक को भाषा के चारों कौशलों (श्रवण कौशल, वाचन कौशल, पठन कौशल तथा लेखन कौशल) में निपुण बनाना है।