

Time: 2 hours 30 mins.

Total Marks: 150

Child Development and Pedagogy

- Which one of the following statement is correct with respect to development of children?
 - The domains of development are distinct and unrelated from one another.
 - Different theories of child development agree on the same ideas regarding development of children.
 - Development of children is influenced by their social context.
 - Development is a smooth and continuous process for all children.
- Which of the following is an example of fine motor skill for grade III students?
 - Running with friends
 - Putting beads in a thread
 - Climbing steps in building
 - Hopping like a rabbit
- Which of the following traits are determined solely by heredity?
 - Colour of eyes
 - Intelligence
 - Moral development
 - Social skills
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 - (i), (ii)
 - (i), (ii), (iii)
- Schools teach new behaviours and rules to children and expect them to act accordingly. The school is acting as an agency of socialisation.
 - primary
 - constructive
 - secondary
 - analytic
- According to Lawrence Kohlberg, at which level of moral development does the child display "good boy- good girl" orientation?
 - Pre Conventional Level
 - Conventional level
 - Level of heteronomous morality
 - Level of morality of cooperation
- Sita's ability to modify her actions of riding a scooter based on her experiences of riding a bicycle would be an example of
 - Assimilation
 - Equilibrium
 - Accommodation
 - Disequilibrium
- In stage children start using semiotic functions rapidly develop language skills?
 - Formal Operational
 - Concrete Operational
 - Preoperational
 - Sensori-motor
- In a teacher and 2-4 students form a collaboration group and take turns leading dialogues on the content of a text passage.
 - Reciprocal teaching
 - Scaffolding
 - Discovery learning
 - Programmed Instruction
- Which of the following technique has been proposed by Lev Vygotsky for teaching primary school children?
 - Instructional scaffolding
 - Reinforcement
 - Equilibration
 - Programmed learning
- In the context of progressive education, which of the following statements is correct?
 - Students with low ability should be ignored in the class.
 - There should be no place for democracy in a classroom.
 - Student should be encouraged to become problem-solvers.
 - The classrooms should be primarily textbook - centric and all the rules should be dictated by the teacher.
- According to Howard Gardner, the ability to detect and respond appropriately to the moods, temperament and Intentions of others is known as:
 - Linguistic intelligence
 - Bodily-Kinesthetic intelligence
 - Inter personal intelligence
 - Intra personal intelligence
- Which of the following is reflected in the statement of a father to his son, "Don't cry like a girl, you are a boy"?
 - Gender identity
 - Gender stereotype
 - Gender constancy
 - Gender equality
- Which of the following statements about continuous and comprehensive evaluation is NOT correct?
 - It is an easy way for the teachers to test learners frequently.
 - It is the latest development in the teaching learning process.
 - It creates interest among the learners for studies.
 - Conventional paper pen tests do not assess all the attributes and abilities of learners.

14. **Assertion (A):** A teacher should understand the social, cultural, religions and linguistic diversity of the classroom
Reason (R): Learners in Classroom comprise a homogeneous group.
 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.
15. Priyanka uses 'VIBGYOR' to make the students learn the sequence of 7 colours in a rainbow. This strategy for memorising the sequence of colours is called:
 (1) means end analysis. (2) mnemonics.
 (3) distributed practice. (4) goal directed strategy.
16. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair?
 (1) Creativity - Convergent thinking
 (2) Dyslexia - Difficulty in reading text
 (3) Intelligence - A unitary trait
 (4) Inclusion - education for learners with disability in special schools.
17. Which of the following strategies are effective for successful implementation inclusion of students with learning disabilities?
 (i) Use of multiple means of representations of content
 (ii) Promoting individualized educational planning as per needs of students
 (iii) Promoting outcome-oriented goals instead of process - oriented learning
 (iv) Setting up same standards for all students and ignoring the diversity in class
 (1) (i), (iii), (iv) (2) (i), (iii)
 (3) (i), (ii) (4) (i), (ii), (iv)
18. A student of your class faces problems in expressing views and often switches between school mainstream language and the dialect spoken in his/her hometown. As a teacher, you must:
 (1) emphasize the purity of language usage.
 (2) recommend the child to a special school.
 (3) introduce similar word-meanings in the target language gradually.
 (4) rebuke student for mixing languages.
19. In an inclusive classroom,
 (1) students with special needs are expected to adapt to the general curriculum that is followed for everyone.
 (2) students with special needs learn outside of the system of mainstream education with content designed separately for them.
 (3) students with special needs are always placed separately in a special classroom along with a special educator.
 (4) students with special needs learn within the system of mainstream education and there is a commitment to remove all barriers for full participation of everyone.
20. Saurabh shows the following characteristics in the inclusive classroom
 (a) Holds books very close or very far from him while reading.
 (b) Blinks often and close one eye or has redness in eye.
 (c) May misread material on the chalkboard.
 These are an indication of:
 (1) Cerebral palsy (2) Visual impairment
 (3) Dyslexia (4) Dysarthria
21. Which of the following features is NOT prescribed in the National Education Policy 2020?
 (1) It is important to identify and foster the unique capabilities of each student.
 (2) Emphasis should be placed on conceptual understanding rather than rote learning and learning - for- exams.
 (3) There should be due focus on creativity and critical thinking to encourage logical decision - making and innovation.
 (4) Teachers should focus on use of rewards and punishment to promote compliance in children.
22. The curriculum in schools should follow the curriculum principle of moving from to and from to
 (1) abstract, concrete; local, global
 (2) concrete, abstract; global, local
 (3) concrete, abstract; local, global
 (4) abstract, concrete; global, local
23. A teacher encourages her students to identify and recognise meaningful words such as 'pen', 'tiger', 'water', to initiate reading. Which principle of learning is this pedagogy situated in?
 (1) Operant conditioning
 (2) Classical conditioning
 (3) Reductionism
 (4) Constructivism
24. Conceptual changes in children's thinking should be encouraged by:
 (1) the use of punishment.
 (2) giving multiple examples and encouraging children to reason.
 (3) asking children to memorize the 'correct concepts'.
 (4) repeated drill and practice.
25. A student in your class feels anxious and concerned about the competitive environment. As a teacher you feel:
 (a) High academic anxiety keeps people motivated and responsible and helps in having a more sustainable and prosperous life.
 (b) Increased apprehension and uneasiness of the students can also be accompanied by emotional fear which might interfere with students' concentration power and memory.
 (1) (a) is incorrect but (b) is correct
 (2) Both (a) & (b) are incorrect
 (3) (a) is correct but (b) is incorrect
 (4) Both (a) & (b) are correct

26. Children belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, first generation school goers, girls and children with disabilities are at a/an in terms of access to education.
- (1) disadvantaged position
 - (2) advantage
 - (3) equal platform
 - (4) privileged position
27. **Assertion (A):** Learning in schools should be detached from the social context of children.
Reason (R): Before children enter school, they already have a well-defined vocabulary and an understand of concept.
Select the correct option from the given alternatives.
- (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.
28. A student feels that she would not be able to achieve success on a test and will never be able to improve her performance. Such beliefs about ability:
- (1) increases the students' motivation to learn.
 - (2) does not affect the students' motivation in any manner.
 - (3) makes the student feel a sense of giving up on the task and experiencing 'learned helplessness'.
 - (4) helps the student relax.
29. Which of the following strategy by teacher is most effective in keeping students continually motivated to learn:
- (1) inculcating incremental belief about ability among students.
 - (2) frequent distribution of rewards and inculcation of competition among students.
 - (3) attributing uncontrollable factors to failure.
 - (4) promoting performance oriented goals among students.
30. Errors made by children are indicative of:
- (1) poor intelligence.
 - (2) low ability.
 - (3) their inability to reproduce knowledge.
 - (4) children's thinking process which is qualitatively different from that of adults.

Mathematics

31. Ratiram is a milk seller in the city. He sells 10 litres of milk every day at ₹45 per litre, but every week he has to pay ₹50 as a tax to municipal corporation. How much money does Ratiram earn in September 2021?
- (1) ₹13250
 - (2) ₹13500
 - (3) ₹13450
 - (4) ₹13400
32. James took loan of ₹500.00 from a local money lender and Kabeer took the same amount form cooperative society. James paid ₹11.00 every day for 55 days to repay the loan. Kabeer paid ₹600.00 to bank after 55 days. Both the loans were closed by 55 days. Who has paid more amount and by how much?
- (1) Kabeer; ₹5.00 more than that of James.
 - (2) James; ₹5.00 more than that of Kabeer.
 - (3) Kabeer; ₹10.00 more than that of James.
 - (4) Both of them paid equal amount
33. In a mini bus a maximum of 15 students can sit and three times of that can sit in a big bus. 112 students want to go for a trip such that each student should occupy exactly one seat. What is the minimum number of vehicles they require?
- (1) 2 mini buses and 2 big buses
 - (2) 1 mini bus and 2 big buses
 - (3) 3 mini buses and 1 big bus
 - (4) 4 mini buses and 1 big bus
34. A positive integer is called a perfect number if it is equal to the sum of all its divisors, except the number itself. Which of the following is not a perfect number?
- (1) 6
 - (2) 48
 - (3) 28
 - (4) 496
35. Consider the following statements:
- (i) One metre is one-hundredth of one kilometre.
 - (ii) One lakh is equal to one hundred thousand.
 - (iii) One millilitre is one-hundredth of one litre.
 - (iv) One crore is equal to one hundred lakh.
- Which of the above statements are correct.
- (1) (i) and (iv)
 - (2) (ii) and (iv)
 - (3) (ii) and (iii)
 - (4) (iii) and (iv)
36. I am a 5 digit number and divisible by 5 but not by 10. Digits at my tens and thousands place are the second and third prime numbers respectively. The digit at hundreds place is an even prime number and ten thousands place is it's half. Who I am?
- (1) 27155
 - (2) 17255
 - (3) 15235
 - (4) 21355
37. Which of the following set of fractions on adding will result to 1?
- (1) $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{4}{16}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$
 - (2) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$
 - (3) $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{8}$
 - (4) $\frac{4}{16}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{8}$
38. Which one of the following is **NOT** a correct statement?
- (1) All squares are rectangles.
 - (2) All parallelograms are squares.
 - (3) All squares are rhombus.
 - (4) All rectangles are parallelograms.
39. Which of the following three-digit numbers look the same of half a turn?
- (1) 696
 - (2) 881
 - (3) 444
 - (4) 808
40. The side of a cube is 5 cm. How many times will the new surface area become if the side of the cube is doubled?
- (1) 2 times
 - (2) 3 times
 - (3) 4 times
 - (4) 6 times
41. The side of a square is 33 cm. The length and breadth of a rectangle are two-third and one-third of the side of the square respectively. The difference of their areas (in square cm) is—
- (1) 748 cm²
 - (2) 847 cm²
 - (3) 1331 cm²
 - (4) 857 cm²
42. Naresh started his journey at 11:20 am on June 30 and finished at 5:40 pm on July 1. The time taken in completing the journey is—
- (1) 30 hours 20 minutes
 - (2) 54 hours 20 minutes
 - (3) 5 hours 40 minutes
 - (4) 29 hours 40 minutes

43. Class 3 students wrote secret messages in the class. Today they wrote opposite words using secret messages. Teacher represented BLACK as AKZBJ. Which of the following is the correct opposite of the given word in secret message?

- (1) UGJTF (2) VGHSD
(3) XIJUF (4) XGJSF

44. Athira wants to purchase half a dozen eggs, half kg rice, 250 gms of salt and 1 match box. The following are the price list in the shop.

Item	Price
Egg	₹4.00 each
Match box	₹3.00 each
Rice	₹32.00 per kg
Salt	₹16.00 per kg

If she has ₹45.50 with her, then

- (1) She has to add ₹1.50 to purchase all the items
(2) She will get ₹2.00 balance with her
(3) She has exact amount required
(4) She will have enough amount to purchase 500 gms of salt, along with the other items in the list.

45. Rekha bought a cake on her birthday. She invited her five friends but two of them couldn't join earlier. She cut the cake into two halves and kept one half for herself and gave the rest to her friends. Later two of her friends also arrived. She got happy to see them and divided her part into three equal pieces. How much part of the original cake she could eat?

- (1) $\frac{2}{7}$ (2) $\frac{1}{5}$ (3) $\frac{1}{6}$ (4) $\frac{2}{5}$

46. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the principles of the Dienes theory?

- (1) Constructivity Principle
(2) Dynamic Principle
(3) Reversibility Principle
(4) Mathematical Variability Principle

47. Number, according to Piaget, is a synthesis of two kinds of relationships the child creates among objects. They are:

- (1) Order and Hierarchical inclusion
(2) Order and Reversibility
(3) Seriation and Hierarchical inclusion
(4) Seriation and Conservation

48. Students often make a mistake in comparing the decimal numbers. For example 0.50 is greater than 0.5. The most probable reason for this error is—

- (1) Overgeneralization of whole number facts to decimal numbers
(2) Lack of practice of comparison of numbers
(3) Lack of representation of decimal numbers on a number line
(4) It is a careless mistake by the students

49. Which of the following represents a National initiative taken by the Ministry of Education in 2011 to ensure that every child in the country attains foundational literacy and numeracy?

- (1) SAMAGRA SHIKSHA (2) SAKSHAR BHARAT
(3) NIPUN BHARAT (4) SAKSHAM BHARAT

50. Which of the following statements is true for peer assessment?

- (1) It includes assessing students and providing feedback to the work of their peers
(2) It cannot be done in pairs or groups

(3) It is a tool of summative assessment

(4) It refers to child's own assessment of learning, interests and attitudes

51. To introduce the angle sum property (the sum of interior angles of a triangle is 180°), the teacher provided cut-outs of different types of triangles to the students. She tells the students to measure interior angles of each triangle: the students concluded that sum of interior angles of any given triangle is 180° irrespective of the size or shape of the triangle. The activity is an example of

- (1) Demonstration method
(2) Inductive method
(3) Deductive method
(4) Analysis method

52. Neha was solving a problem in which subtraction of $673 - 257$ was required. She said, "257 plus 100 will be 357, 457, 557, 657. So, 257 plus 400 is 657". "Now 657 plus 10 is 667, 677, so, 657 plus 20 is 677 and 4 less in 677 is 673.

"Therefore, 400 plus 20 minus 4 is 416". Hence $673 - 257$ is 416.

Which of the following statements is most appropriate for the strategy of Neha?

- (1) It shows Neha is able to use her conceptual understanding of addition and subtraction in developing her own personal algorithm.
(2) Neha does not know formal algorithm of subtraction.
(3) Neha is unnecessarily mixing the concept of addition in solving a problem on subtraction.
(4) It is an informal strategy hence cannot be used in written tests.

53. Which one of the following is a feature of a constructivist mathematics classroom?

- (1) Children copying answers from the black board
(2) Children reciting the multiplication tables in the form of rhymes
(3) Children are engaged in meaningful activities
(4) Teacher explaining the procedure to solve a given problem

54. Which of the following activities is meant to enhance problem-solving abilities among the students of class-III?

- (1) A crossword puzzle containing clues for all key terms learnt like even number, odd number, composite number, prime number, etc.
(2) An activity involving students working in groups and exploring the various dimensions of two digit multiplication.
(3) Conducting an intra-class quiz on 'numbers' and 'operations'.
(4) A worksheet based on solving problems on four basic operations using formal algorithms.

55. Which of the following is a desirable feature of a good mathematical question?

- (1) The question should require more than the recall or replication of a fact or procedure.
(2) The question should always be closed ended as it is easier for the teacher to evaluate the notebooks of students.
(3) The question should be devoid of all contextual situations.
(4) The question should be similar to what is being given in the textbook.

56. Children at primary stage are able to classify the given shapes based on their appearance. They are at which level, according to Van Hiele's levels of geometric reasoning?

- (1) Analysis level (2) Visualisation level
(3) Relationship level (4) Axiomatic level

57. A student solves the addition problem in the following way:

$$\begin{array}{r} 253 \\ + 138 \\ \hline 3811 \end{array}$$

Which one of the following statements represents correct remedial technique for the error made by the student?

- (1) Repeat the same question multiple times
(2) Give the correct answer to the student
(3) Strengthen the concept of place value using Deines blocks
(4) Give similar type of problems to practice
58. A primary mathematics teacher asked the students to take out a 'Ruler' as he/she was going to teach the topic on length measurement. After listening to this term students got confused how can they take out a king or queen. Mathematics teachers often face such situation in the classroom. The ambiguity in terminology arose because the word 'Ruler' is an example of
- (1) Homophones (2) Homonyms
(3) Polysemy (4) Prepositions
59. Which two numbers when divided will give the quotient 4? Such questions:
- (1) Develop metacognitive skills.
(2) Being open-ended; encourage divergent thinking.
(3) Are discouraged as they produce many answers.
(4) Cannot be solved by children at primary level.
60. 'Mathematics for All' is one of the vision statements of National Curriculum Framework (2005). Which of the following statements most appropriately represents this vision statement?
- (1) Mathematics teaching and learning should be free from gender bias.
(2) Mathematics teaching and learning should be free from gender, caste and ability based discriminations.
(3) Mathematics textbooks should be made available free of cost to students.
(4) Mathematics should be taught as a compulsory subject upto class XII.

Environmental Studies

61. Whole Moong or Chana seeds are dipped overnight in water and left for a / two. The part of the sprout which develops first is
- (1) Stem (2) leaf
(3) root (4) fruit
62. Test for the presence of starch with dilute Iodine solution gives which of the following colour.
- (1) Blue-black (2) Blue-violet
(3) Blue-orange (4) Blue-green
63. Beriberi disease / disorder is caused by deficiency of which of the following Vitamins.
- (1) Vitamin B12 (2) Vitamin B2
(3) Vitamin B1 (4) Vitamin B3

64. Jute fiber is obtained from which part of the Jute plant.

- (1) Seed (2) Leaf
(3) Flower (4) Stem

65. Which of the following is NOT a root?

- (1) Radish (2) Sweet Potato
(3) Tapioca (4) Potato

66. Which of the following is a Parasitic plant?

- (1) Peepal (2) Cuscuta
(3) Grapes (4) Money Plant

67. In which of the following plants, seeds are dispersed by animals?

- (1) Drumstick (2) Maple
(3) Calotropis (4) Mango

68. Which of the following is referred to as 'cotyledons'?

- (1) Seed coat (2) Embryo
(3) Seed leaves (4) Micropyle

69. Which of the following plants do NOT form Root Nodules having Nitrogen fixing bacteria in it

- (1) Sweet pea (2) Garden pea
(3) Tulsi (4) Groundnuts

70. The arrangement of veins and the veinlets in the leaf is termed as:

- (1) Lamina (2) Venation
(3) Midrib (4) Petiole

71. Which of the following is NOT Fossil Fuel?

- (1) Coal (2) Wood
(3) Petroleum (4) Natural Gas

72. Which of the following is conventional source of energy?

- (1) Solar Energy (2) Tidal Energy
(3) Geothermal Energy (4) Fossil Fuels

73. Loss of water in the form of vapor from the aerial parts of the plant is called:

- (1) Photosynthesis (2) Growth
(3) Respiration (4) Transpiration

74. Himalaya May Apple, a medical plant is only found in higher altitude regions. This plant is categorized as:

- (1) Exotic (2) Abundant
(3) Endemic (4) Endangered

75. The planet which is smaller than earth in our solar system is

- (1) Mars (2) Jupiter
(3) Mercury (4) Saturn

76. As per NCF 2005, which of the following should be the objective of EVS at primary level?

- (1) To critically address gender concerns and issues of marginalisation.
(2) To develop the memorisation skill of the child.
(3) To emphasise the importance of description in learning of EVS at primary level.
(4) To recognise and recall the environmental issues of primary concerns.

77. Which of the following favours the integrated nature of EVS at primary level?

- (A) concepts & issues of science, social science and environment education are integrated.
(B) the child looks his/her environment in a holistic manner.
(C) It is theme based.
(D) It includes topics & subtopics of science and social science.
- (1) A and B Only (2) A, B and C
(3) B and C Only (4) B, C and D

78. Which of the following is true in relation to the EVS learning.
 (A) learning through experience.
 (B) Learning from concrete to abstract.
 (C) Known to unknown.
 (D) Contextual nature of EVS.
 (1) A, B, C and D (2) B, C, and D
 (3) C and D Only (4) D Only
79. Which of the following is the theme of EVS syllabus?
 (1) Work and Play
 (2) Things we make and do
 (3) Animals
 (4) Plants
80. 'Sunita in space' of EVS textbook of NCERT is based on:
 (1) Everyday challenges
 (2) Real life incidents
 (3) Real people and their experiences
 (4) Real places
81. Which of the following can be the appropriate suggested resources for addressing the issue of spoilage and wastages of food?
 (1) Sharing family experiences and interaction with a person involved with food preservation.
 (2) Audio-Video for the issue.
 (3) lecture and discussion.
 (4) Think, ink, pair and share.
82. In EVS, a teacher can induct 'cleanliness' drive in school under:
 (1) Project work (2) Assignment
 (3) Field visit (4) Experiment
83. In Chapter 15 of NCERT of EVS class V 'Blow hot, blow cold' an interesting story by Dr. Zakir Hussain was used. The major objective of this story is to develop the:
 (1) concept of water cycle.
 (2) Condensate in process.
 (3) understanding of the process of breathing at primary level.
 (4) interest of students.
84. The most appropriate objective of conducting formative assessment in the learning of EVS is to
 (1) address the quantitative & qualitative progress of the students.
 (2) assess the students subject wise progress.
 (3) give them marks and position.
 (4) promote the students to next grade.
85. A teacher of EVS always keeps a small diary and pen with him and observes day to day significant & interesting behaviour of his students. Teacher is using
 (1) Anecdotal tool (2) Portfolio
 (3) Rating Scale (4) Check list
86. Which of the following can be the indicator/s for assessment in EVS?
 (A) observation (B) Cooperation
 (C) Remember (D) Recall
 (1) A & B only (2) A, C & D only
 (3) B, C and D only (4) C and D only
87. The real challenge for an EVS teacher in his classroom is:
 (1) giving information to students.
 (2) providing worksheets to students.
 (3) providing opportunities to students for their learning.
 (4) giving home assignment.
88. Which one is the effective resource for learning of EVS?
 (1) Poems & stories
 (2) Textbook of environmental education
 (3) Worksheet
 (4) Visuals
89. Which one can be the important resource other than EVS textbooks?
 (1) members of the community.
 (2) reading materials.
 (3) science lab.
 (4) map of the world.
90. Which of the following assessment will be enjoyed by the students in an EVS class?
 (1) Assessment through portfolio.
 (2) Paper pencil test.
 (3) Oral questions.
 (4) Sharing of feedback of paper pencil test.

Language: Hindi

निर्देश (91-99): नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए—

मैं अक्सर सोचता हूँ कि वे शहर कितने दुर्भाग्य हैं, जिनके अपने कोई खण्डहर ही नहीं। उनमें रहना उतना ही भयानक अनुभव हो सकता है, जैसी किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति से मिलना, जो अपनी स्मृति खो चुका है, जिसका कोई अतीत नहीं। अगर मुझसे कोई नरक की परिभाषा पूछे तो वह है, हमेशा वर्तमान में रहना एक अंतहीन रोशनी, जहाँ कोई छाया नहीं, जहाँ आदमी हमेशा आँखें खोले रहता है।

जब वर्तमान का बोझ असह्य हो, मैं अपना घर छोड़कर शहर के दूसरे 'घरों' में चला जाता हूँ— जहाँ अब कोई लोग नहीं रहते— जहाँ अंधेरा होते ही चमगादड़ आते हैं। ये हमारे शहर में खण्डहर हैं— शहर की स्मृतियाँ और स्वप्न। एक ऐसा भी युग था, जब न शहर थे न खण्डहर— आदमी अपना अतीत खुद अपने भीतर लेकर चलता था। या यूँ कहें कि स्मृति अभी तक इतिहास नहीं बनी थी।

91. 'जिनके अपने कोई खण्डहर नहीं' रेखांकित शब्द से आशय है—

- (1) इतिहास (2) वर्तमान
 (3) अस्तित्व (4) भविष्य

92. 'शहर के दूसरे घरों में चला जाता हूँ' 'दूसरे घरों' से लेखक का आशय है—

- (1) मित्रों के घर (2) ऐतिहासिक इमारतें
 (3) अस्थायी निवास (4) शहर की सड़कें

93. लेखक के अनुसार कौन-से शहर दुर्भाग्य हैं?

- (1) जिनका अपना कोई नाम नहीं।
 (2) जहाँ लोग नहीं रहते हैं।
 (3) जिनकी अपनी कोई स्मृतियाँ नहीं।
 (4) जिनके वर्तमान पर कोई संकट हो।

94. लेखक के अनुसार 'नरक' की परिभाषा क्या है—

- (1) सदैव स्वप्न देखना (2) सदैव वर्तमान में रहना
 (3) सदैव अपने घर में रहना (4) सदैव आँखें खोले रहना

95. 'वर्तमान में रहने' से क्या आशय है?

- (1) अपने पूर्वजों को याद न करना।
 (2) भविष्य की चिंता न करना।
 (3) ऐतिहासिकता का अनुभव न करना।
 (4) दिन प्रतिदिन की जरूरतों को पूरा करना।

96. 'जहाँ आदमी हमेशा आँखें खोले रहता है।' वाक्य के माध्यम से किस ओर संकेत करता है?
- (1) देर तक विश्राम करने (2) देर तक व्यायाम करने
(3) रात में भी जगने (4) रात में गहरी नींद सोने

97. सही शब्द चुनिए—

'जहाँ होते ही चमगादड़ आते हैं।'

- (1) प्रकाश (2) एकान्त
(3) अँधकार (4) शान्ति

98. कौन-सा शब्द भिन्न है?

- (1) भयानक (2) भुजंग
(3) भयंकर (4) भावुक

99. वे शहर कितने हैं?

वाक्य में रिक्त स्थान के लिए उचित शब्द हैं—

- (1) दुर्भाग्य (2) दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण
(3) दुखद (4) भाग्यपूर्ण

निर्देश (100-105): नीचे दिए गए पद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए—

मोको कहाँ ढूँढे रे बँदे,

मैं तो तेरे पास में।

ना मैं देवल न मैं मसजिद, ना काबे कैलास में।

ना को कौनो - क्रिया-करम में, नाहि जोग बैराग में।

खोजी होय तो तुरतै मिलिहौं, पल भर की तालास में।

कहै कबीर सुनो भाई साधो, सब स्वाँसों की स्वाँस में।

100. 'मैं तो तेरे पास में' रेखांकित शब्द किसके लिए प्रयुक्त हुआ है?

- (1) मनुष्य (2) कवि स्वयं
(3) धार्मिक स्थल (4) ईश्वर

101. कवि के अनुसार ईश्वर को धार्मिक स्थलों में नहीं पाया जा सकता, क्योंकि वह निवास करता है—

- (1) प्रत्येक प्राणी में (2) कर्मकांडों में
(3) तीर्थस्थलों में (4) योग-वैराग्य में

102. कवि के अनुसार ईश्वर तुरंत किसे मिल सकता है?

- (1) प्रत्येक विद्वान को।
(2) सज्जन लोगों को।
(3) समर्पित भक्त को।
(4) मोह-माया त्यागने वाले को।

103. 'ढूँढे' शब्द है—

- (1) क्रिया विशेषण (2) क्रिया
(3) संज्ञा (4) विशेषण

104. 'सब स्वाँसों की स्वाँस में।' का आशय है—

- (1) ईश्वर सर्वव्यापी है।
(2) सबको श्वास लेते रहना चाहिए।
(3) ईश्वर श्वास में निवास करता है।
(4) ईश्वर तीर्थाटन से मिलता है।

105. 'कौनों' का अर्थ है—

- (1) किसी भी (2) कोई भी
(3) कभी भी (4) कहीं भी

106. मानव मस्तिष्क में सार्वभौमिक व्याकरण नियमों के एक समूह के रूप में होती है। यह विचार किसने प्रतिपादित किया है?

- (1) बी.एफ. स्किनर (2) वाट्सन
(3) लेव वायगोत्स्की (4) नॉम चॉमस्की

107. निम्नलिखित में से विकास का निकटस्थ क्षेत्र कहते हैं—

- (1) मस्तिष्क का वह भाग जो भाषायी विकास के साथ कार्य करता है।
(2) बच्चे के वास्तविक विकास तथा किसी दूसरे की सहायता से कर सकने वाले काम के बीच का अन्तर।
(3) भाषा में प्रवाह जो बच्चे किशोरावस्था में पहुँचने पर अर्जित करते हैं।
(4) दो बच्चों के बीच में भाषा अर्जन की निपुणता में अंतर।

108. बच्चों की मौखिक भाषा को विकसित करने में सहायता करने के लिए उनसे बातचीत करना का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है।

- (1) प्रक्रिया लेखन उपागम (2) गहन पठन
(3) उत्पाद लेखन उपागम (4) प्रारंभिक साक्षरता

109. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी शब्द सम्पदा निर्माण की रणनीति नहीं है?

- (1) संदर्भ में शब्दों को परिभाषित करना।
(2) वर्णों की रूपरेखा बनाना।
(3) शब्द के भागों का विश्लेषण करना।
(4) संबद्धता स्थापित करना।

110. लेखन है।

- (1) एक उत्पादक कौशल (2) विशिष्ट विधा तक सीमित
(3) एक ग्रहणशील कौशल (4) एक रेखीय प्रक्रिया

111. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कक्षा में 'मुद्रित/लिखित समृद्ध परिवेश' के निर्माण में सहायता नहीं करता है?

- (1) दीवारों पर कहानियों के चार्ट लगाना।
(2) कक्षा में पठन-कोना सृजित करना।
(3) कक्षा में विद्यार्थियों की रचनाएँ प्रदर्शित करना।
(4) कक्षा में खिलौनों का कोना बनाना।

112. भाषा अधिगम में 'बोधगम्य निवेश' का क्या अर्थ है?

- (1) बच्चों को ऐसे भाषायी अवसर उपलब्ध कराना जो उनकी भाषा से एक स्तर ऊपर हैं।
(2) बच्चों को लक्ष्य भाषा के अधिकतम अवसर उपलब्ध कराना।
(3) कहानी सुनाने के माध्यम से भाषा अधिगम को रोचक बनाना।
(4) कक्षा की दीवारों पर बच्चे की रचनाएँ प्रदर्शित करना।

113. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए तथा समग्र भाषा उपागम के संदर्भ में सही को चुनिए—

- (a) समग्र भाषा उपागम बच्चे की बनाई वर्तितियों के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित करता है।
(b) समग्र भाषा उपागम में बच्चे पढ़ना सीखने के लिए वर्ण तथा ध्वनियों से आरम्भ करते हैं।
(c) समग्र भाषा उपागम रचनावाद पर आधारित है।
(1) a तथा b सही हैं तथा b गलत है।
(2) a तथा c सही हैं तथा b गलत है।
(3) b तथा c सही हैं तथा a गलत है।
(4) a, b तथा c सही हैं।

114. एक पठन सामग्री को बारीकी से पढ़ने का क्या अर्थ है?

- (1) पठन सामग्री में है क्या, यह जानना।
(2) पठन में रुचि उत्पन्न करना।
(3) विशिष्ट सूचना ढूँढना।
(4) पठन सामग्री की प्रामाणिकता जाँचना।

115. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शिक्षार्थियों की उच्चारण तथा शब्द सम्पदा निर्माण में सहायता करता है?
- (1) मौन पठन।
 - (2) शिक्षार्थियों के लिए सस्वर वाचन।
 - (3) पाठ्यपुस्तक पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना।
 - (4) सरसरी तौर पर पढ़ना।
116. किस के द्वारा प्रस्तावित किया गया कि बच्चे भाषा सीखने के लिए अनुकूलन तथा समायोजन का प्रयोग करते हैं?
- (1) स्टीफन क्रेशन
 - (2) बी.एफ. स्किनर
 - (3) जीन पियाजे
 - (4) नॉम चॉम्स्की
117. कक्षा I का कबीर 'शान्ति' शब्द सुनकर 'फान्ति', 'डान्ति', 'मान्ति' जैसे निरर्थक शब्द बोलकर मजे लेता है। यह प्रदर्शित करता है कि—
- (1) उसने गलत संकल्पना विकसित कर ली है।
 - (2) वह ध्वन्यात्मक जागरूकता विकसित कर रहा है।
 - (3) उसे इस तथ्य को भूलने तथा दुबारा से सही याद करने की आवश्यकता है।
 - (4) उसे स्वयं को सुधारने के लिए और अधिक अभ्यास की आवश्यकता है।
118. कक्षा में दिए गए कार्य के रूप में कक्षा III का गीत कुछ व्याकरणिक त्रुटियों के साथ वाक्य लिखता है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी प्रक्रिया शिक्षक के द्वारा प्रयोग की जा सकती है?
- (1) गलतियों पर लाल पेन से घेरा बनाकर उसके ऊपर सही रूप लिखना।
 - (2) गलतियों पर घेरा बनाकर बच्चे को उसे सही करने के लिए कहना।
 - (3) गलतियों को रेखांकित करना, गलती की प्रकृति लिखकर शिक्षार्थियों को उन्हें सुधारने के लिए कहना।
 - (4) बच्चे को प्रत्येक गलती पाँच बार सही तरीके से लिखने के लिए कहना।
119. माध्यम की भाषा में निपुणता विकसित करने के लिए घर की भाषा का प्रयोग क्या करता है?
- (1) लक्ष्य भाषा को सीखने में बाधक सिद्ध होता है।
 - (2) दोनों भाषाओं में मुश्किलें पैदा करता है।
 - (3) एक प्रभावकारी रणनीति सिद्ध हो सकती है।
 - (4) किसी भी कीमत पर बचना चाहिए।
120. भाषा का व्याकरण कब सबसे अच्छा सीखा जा सकता है?
- (1) पठन सामग्री तथा संरचनाओं की पहचान को एकीकृत करके।
 - (2) व्याकरणिक संकल्पनाओं का अलग से अभ्यास करके।
 - (3) व्याकरणिक संरचनाओं को कंठस्थ करके।
 - (4) संरचनात्मक उपागम को अपनाकर।

Language: English

Direction (121-128): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

1. At least a third of the ice in the Himalayas and the Hindu Kush region will melt this century as temperatures rise, disrupting river flows vital for growing crops from China to India, according to the scientists.
2. Vast glaciers make the Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH) region—which is home to the world's highest peaks

topped by Mount Everest and K²—a third pole behind Antarctica and the Arctic region, they said.

3. "Global warming is on track to transform the frigid glacier-covered mountain peaks of the HKH cutting across eight countries to bare rocks in a little less than a century," said Wester of the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development.
 4. The report, by 210 authors, said that more than a third of the ice in the region will melt by 2100 even if the governments take tough action to limit global warming under the 2015 Paris climate agreement.
 5. The study said that the thaw will disrupt rivers including the Yangtze, Mekong, Indus and the Ganga where farmers rely on glacier melt water in the dry season. About 250 million people live in the mountains and 1.65 billion in river valleys below.
 6. Changes in river flows could also harm hydropower production and cause more erosion and landslides in the mountains.
121. Read the following statements
- A. Para 1 deals with the cause of the thaw in the Himalayan region.
 - B. Para 2 provides a solution to deal with the effects of climate change.

Choose the correct option:

- (1) A is true and B is false
 - (2) B is true and A is false
 - (3) Both A and B are false
 - (4) Both A and B are true
122. According to the author the Himalayas and Hindu Kush region is important because:
- (1) It is home to red pandas and snow leopards.
 - (2) It has dense pine and gir forests.
 - (3) It has the world's highest peaks.
 - (4) It has a variety of rare herbs and shrubs.
123. Which of the following statements is not supported by evidence in the text?
- (1) Implementation of the 2015 Climate Agreement will reduce rising temperatures.
 - (2) The melting of the Himalayas will disrupt river flows.
 - (3) Climate change will severely affect people living in small island states.
 - (4) The thaw will cause more erosion and landslides.
124. Which paragraph deals with the cause and effect of the thaw in the Himalayan region?
- (1) Paragraph 1
 - (2) Paragraph 3
 - (3) Paragraph 4
 - (4) Paragraph 5
125. Which of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word, 'bare' as used in the passage? (Para 3)
- (1) clear
 - (2) naked
 - (3) distant
 - (4) tough
126. Which of the following words is opposite in meaning to the word, 'harm' as used in the passage? (Para 6)
- (1) attract
 - (2) benefit
 - (3) raise
 - (4) promote
127. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the sentence, '...river flows are vital for growing crops?'
- (1) Noun
 - (2) Adverb
 - (3) Pronoun
 - (4) Adjective

128. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?

If we will be late they will be angry

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
 (1) (b) (2) (c)
 (3) (a) (4) (d)

Directions (129-135): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

- Heaven seems to turn up when we least expect it, I gave up a good job in Delhi and came to live in a hill station; partly because I love mountains and forests and partly because I wanted to devote more time to writing. I live at the edge of a forest of oak and maple. I am happy among trees but the full magic of a tree was only brought home to me some time ago when I was in the plains.
 - I was walking through a stretch of wasteland, a desert that seemed to stretch endlessly across a wide, flat plain. Just as I was beginning to find the heat and the glare a little discouraging, I saw a tree, just one small, crooked tree shimmering in the distance and seeing it there all by itself, but growing stubbornly where other trees would not grow, I was filled with love and admiration for it. When I reached the tree, I found that it had given shelter to other small plants from the sun. A pair of parrots emerged from a hole in the tree trunk and flew across the plain, flashes of red and green and gold. Finding that tree there, struggling on its own but giving life to other things, was like finding a bit of heaven, where I least expected it.
 - Almost always it is unexpected that delights us, that takes us by the throat and gives us a good shaking, leaving us gaping in wonder. It may only be a shaft of sunlight slanting through the pillars of a banyan tree or dewdrops caught in a spider's web or, in the stillness of the mountains, the sudden chatter of a mountain stream as you go round the bend of a hill. Or an emperor's first glimpse of a winding river and the world beyond.
129. The author decided to shift to the mountains because:
- he wanted to recuperate after his long illness.
 - his friends urged him to come and participate in the festivities.
 - he loved mountains and wanted to do his writing work.
 - he was fed up with the hectic life in Delhi.
130. What lifted the writer's drooping spirit in the desert heat?
- A huge black cloud covering the sky above him.
 - A single crooked tree struggling to survive in the desert.
 - The sight of a green tract at a little distance away.
 - A caravan trudging through the desert.
131. The writer was filled with love and admiration for
- the stillness of the mountains.
 - flashes of red and green and gold.
 - dewdrops caught in a spider's web.
 - the small crooked tree standing alone in the desert.

132. The phrase 'a bit of heaven' in para 3 means something

- amazing
- really enjoyable
- really unexpected
- evoking strange feelings

133. Which of the following words has the same meaning as the word, 'crooked' in the passage (para 2)?

- ugly
- twisted
- scary
- disturbing

134. Which of the following words is the most opposite in meaning to the word, 'sudden' as used in the passage (para 3)?

- quick
- gradual
- slow
- leisurely

135. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?

Farmers and gardeners have been badly affected

- (a) (b) (c)
by the drought.
 (d)

- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (a)

136. Chomsky proposed the assumption that:

- child requires language through imitation.
- language learning is like habit formation.
- child is born with innate language learning capacity.
- child acquires language through reward and punishment.

137. Cooperative learning strategies focus on

- students competing with each other.
- students helping one another to learn.
- students maintaining silence in the class.
- students listening to teacher patiently.

138. Which of the following is true for writing as a process?

- Writing is receptive
- Writing is recursive
- Writing is linear
- Writing is memorising and reproducing

139. Which of the following is **NOT** for print rich environment in a class?

- It helps the students to learn the language in a meaningful and fun filled way.
- Students are exposed to many forms of print.
- It helps in developing reading skills.
- Students are encouraged to do clay moulding as a free play activity.

140. The term 'comprehensible input in language is proposed by:

- Lev Vygotsky
- Stephen Kreshan
- Noam Chomsky
- Watson

141. In language teaching and learning, 'whole language' is a/an

- Method
- Technique
- Approach
- Strategy

142. Skimming is reading a text to:

- get the general idea of the text
- create interest in reading
- find specific information
- understand the details of the text

143. Reading aloud to students helps in
- (1) building the learners' vocabulary and enhancing pronunciation
 - (2) helps the teacher to demonstrate her authority in class
 - (3) comprehend the details of the text
 - (4) helps the teacher to maintain silence in class
144. Piaget' theory on language development suggests that language is learnt through
- (1) assimilation and accommodation
 - (2) interaction with the society
 - (3) trial and error
 - (4) universal grammar in the child's mind
145. In a language classroom teacher facilitates and motivates children towards transfer of concepts and skills from home language to language of instruction at school. This strategy
- (1) confuses the students
 - (2) promotes language learning
 - (3) hinders learning of target language
 - (4) interferes in the development of proficiency in target language
146. National Educational Policy (NEP) 2020 focuses on
- (1) three R's
 - (2) foundational literacy and numeracy
 - (3) only numerical concepts
 - (4) mathematics
147. Which one of the following is NOT true for story telling as a pedagogical tool?
- (1) It helps to memorise the moral of the story
 - (2) It helps to explore regional and cultural diversity of our country.
 - (3) It helps in integrating stories into curriculum at all levels.
 - (4) It helps to enhance the power of imagination and creativity.
148. Integration of Toy Based Pedagogy in language learning can be done through
- (1) role play using toys
 - (2) setting up toy corner in the classroom
 - (3) using toys to teach moral values
 - (4) drawing the favourite toys
149. Which one of the following is the most suitable assessment activity for assessing learners' listening skill?
- (1) Enacting a character in a role play
 - (2) Describing a market scene
 - (3) Reading a newspaper in a morning assembly
 - (4) Retelling the story narrated by the teacher
150. A teacher uses menu card in a language task. This menu card

- (1) is a relevant material for catering technology
- (2) is an authentic material for language pedagogy
- (3) will tempt students towards eating the food
- (4) cannot be used as material in language class

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Mathematics

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

Environmental Studies

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

Language: Hindi

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

Language: English

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

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Explanation: Children's physical, social, cultural, economic, and historical circumstances contribute significantly to their development. Social interactions help young children engage in activities that enhance their fine and gross motor skills.

Socioeconomic position, race and ethnicity, nativity, gender, and age are crucial factors which may influence a range of interrelated behaviours.

Vygotsky's sociocultural theory asserts that learning is a crucially social process instead of an independent journey of discovery.

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

Explanation: Fine motor skill refers to the coordination of small muscles in movement with the eyes, hands, and fingers. It contributes to the development of manual dexterity and precision in tasks that require precise hand movements. Threading beads is an excellent activity for children to strengthen their finger muscles and improve their fine motor control. This can support their ability to hold a pencil and write with greater ease in the future.

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

Explanation: Heredity plays a significant role in the 'Physical development of the child'. Heredity determines which traits are passed from the parent to the offspring, like the colour of eyes, hair, skin, height and more. While the other options are related to the environment or individual can acquire these traits from environment.

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

Explanation: Secondary agents of socialization, like religious communities, workplaces, schools, places of worship, and recreational institutions, teach us how to act appropriately in a group or social situation.

A school, as a secondary agent of socialization, helps create a social self' in an individual through school activities designed to promote sharing, fair play, and collaboration. However, school is a secondary means because the home

environment is the primary agent of socialization.

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

Explanation: Kohlberg's theory proposes three levels of moral development (in which people move in a fixed order and moral understanding), which includes pre-conventional, conventional, and post-conventional.

Conventional morality is stage 2 of moral development. First, there is an acceptance of society's conventions concerning right and wrong, where an individual follows society's rules and norms even when there are no consequences for obedience or disobedience.

At the conventional level, most adolescents and adults begin to acquire the moral standards of valued adult role models, stress the responsibilities of relationships, and need a social order to define those relationships. It influences our view of what is right and wrong.

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

Explanation: The theory of cognitive development (Jean Piaget) includes accommodation.

It is the process by which we learn and develop our cognitive abilities.

A schema is an organized pattern of knowledge. We organize information into schemas to increase our understanding of the world. For example, a child's schema of a bus may include a large motor vehicle that has four large wheels, has several rows of seats, and is used for travelling long distances. Accommodation involves modifying or changing the existing schema to fit the new information, rather than changing the information to fit the schema.

Disequilibrium occurs when new knowledge does not fit with one's accumulated knowledge

NOTE: In short Assimilation: means Addition of information.

Accommodation: means modifications of information.

Equilibrium: balance the information by the assimilation and accommodation.

Disequilibrium: New informations cannot fit in existing informations.

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

Explanation: Semiotic functions include all imaginative and depictive actions of the human mind. They are not components of the thinking process but represent knowledge about the world.

Examples are traffic signs, emojis, logos and brands used by international corporations to sell us things.

The Pre-operational stage in Jean Piaget's 'Theory of Cognitive Development' begins around age two and lasts until about seven.

The child cannot use logic to transform or combine different ideas during this stage. According to Piaget, the development of semiotic functions, which involve the use of symbols and signs, starts to emerge during the Preoperational stage, around the age of two.

NOTE:

Piaget gave four stages.

about cognitive development-

The Sensorimotor Stage (0-2 years)

The Pre-Operational Stage (2-7 years)

The Concrete Operational Stage (7-11 years)

The Formal Operational Stage (11 years and above)

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

Explanation: Reciprocal teaching encourages students to think about their thought processes while reading.

It helps students learn to involve actively and monitor their reading.

It encourages students to ask questions during reading and helps make the text more understandable.

For example, the teacher and students ask questions about the sentence. The students ask questions first, and the teacher must answer with the book closed. Then, the students close their books, and the teacher asks questions.

Reciprocal teaching involves four strategies that guide the discussion: predicting, question generating, clarifying, and summarizing.

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

Explanation: Vygotsky's scaffolding theory focuses on students' ability to learn information through a more informed individual.

Scaffolding provides temporary support to students as they engage in learning tasks that are challenging

and beyond their current level of understanding. Students freely ask questions, provide feedback and support their peers in learning new material.

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

Explanation: Progressive learning encourages students to reflect on their learning, follow their questions, and collaborate with peers and teachers, thus building their investigating, problem-solving, and communication skills.

A progressive classroom helps students develop the emotional intelligence and social skills they need to work in groups, enjoy healthy relationships, and live fulfilling and successful lives.

The progressive classroom teacher encourages, guides and stimulates thinking by providing enriching classroom interaction.

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

Explanation: Interpersonal intelligence is one of Howard Gardner's eight (according to NCERT) multiple intelligences, and this intelligence refers to how good an individual is at understanding and dealing with others.

A person with high interpersonal intelligence excels in understanding and responding to the emotions, moods, temperaments, and intentions of others. They are adept at building relationships, demonstrating empathy, resolving conflicts, and effective communication.

Examples: Mahatma Gandhi and Cesar Chavez etc.

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

A gender stereotype is a generalized conception about attributes or characteristics that expected to be possessed by men and women or the roles that men and women perform. Gender stereotypes can be positive and negative, for example, "women are nurturing" or "women are weak." In the given statement of a father to his son, "Don't cry like a girl, you are a boy", clearly described that this is a prospective or generalized view about the men or women which must be followed by the society as per gender stereotype.

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

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) is a school-based evaluation covering all aspects of school activities related to a child's development.

It emphasizes two main objectives, such as continuity of evaluation and assessment of learning outcomes. School-based CCE has the following characteristics:

It is more comprehensive, broader, and continuous than the traditional system.

It aims primarily to help learners with orderly learning and development.

It takes care of the learner's needs as responsible citizens of the future.

Encourages the learning of students by including new teaching techniques and methods.

CCE Explores the learning needs as well as the potential of the students.

It identifies the continuous learning progress of students on smaller content portions regularly.

Recognizes and deals with the needs of students who need to be academically sound.

Encourages students to participate in extra-curricular activities instead of focusing on academics.

Divides the huge CBSE portion into smaller chunks and reduce the pressure of enormous studying.

CCE leads to holistic education, which calls for overall student development.

It encourages the development of additional life skills, emotional skills and thinking abilities.

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

Explanation: Race: Race refers to the differences in people's skin tones and is associated with racial prejudice.

Ethnicity: An ethnicity includes the culture and heritage that form their community and family. They can differ by country, region, city, or even neighbourhood.

Language: For some students, English may be their second language.

Religion: Religion encompasses a variety of world religions and the diverse beliefs and practices observed within each religious sect.

Economics: Public school students come from various household wealth and income levels, including both affluent families to those living at or below the poverty line.

Sexual orientation and gender identity: Students often begin to better understand their sexual and gender identities during their school years.

'Learning diversity' refers to range of experiences and attributes a child brings to their formal learning at school. Teachers try to meet the needs of all learners so that every student experience success.

Hence, an Inclusive classroom is Heterogenous and not Homogenous.

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

Explanation: Mnemonics are the memory devices that help learners recall more critical information, especially in lists like characteristics, steps, stages, and parts.

Three Types and examples of mnemonic devices:

- Acronyms and acrostics.
- Association.
- Chunking.
- Method of loci.
- Songs and rhymes.

The greater the association created between the words to learn and something already known, the easier it will be to remember them. That is why mnemonics is a powerful way to learn new vocabulary.

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

Dyslexia is a learning disorder which leads to difficulty in reading. A person with dyslexia has problems identifying speech sounds and relating to letters and words (decoding).

Dyslexia is believed to have neurological origins and is characterized by difficulties in language processing, including reading.

The following are the ways to support learners with dyslexia.

A teacher can create supportive and collaborative classroom culture.

The teacher can use multisensory input and activities.

The teacher can offer learners choices.

The teacher can use L-shaped cards because for the framing of sections of textbook pages to pay more attention.

The teacher can present new language in small and manageable chunks.

They can spend some time explicitly teaching exam strategies.

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

Inclusive education follows the principle that all children should learn together, regardless of differences, including people with disabilities. It acknowledges that each person has different strengths, requirements, and learning styles.

The following are the ways to practice inclusiveness:

With the help of projectors, smart boards, and other such tools in the classroom. Setting clear goals for the child.

Teaching questioning skills can enhance reasoning abilities and prepare students for questions presented in diverse formats during exams.

The teacher can help them by creating a supportive, respectful environment and promoting diversity and fairness.

They can create a supportive peer culture both inside and outside the classroom.

To plan learning which includes participation from everyone and encourages success.

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

Explanation: In the given scenario, where a student switches between the school mainstream language and the dialect spoken in their hometown, it is essential for the teacher to support the student in developing their language skills. Introducing similar word-meanings gradually in the target language can assist the student in transitioning and expanding their vocabulary and understanding. This approach promotes language development without devaluing the student's home dialect.

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

Explanation: Successful inclusive education happens through accepting, understanding, and attending to student differences and diversity, including physical, cognitive, academic, social, and emotional. Inclusive education believes that all children, regardless of their disability, should be educated in public schools alongside non-disabled children.

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

Explanation: In visual impairment, the eye does not see objects as clearly as usual.

Loss of Central Vision. Losing central vision creates a blur or blind spot, but side (peripheral) vision remains intact.

- Loss of Peripheral (Side) Vision.
- Blurred Vision.
- Generalized Haze.
- Extreme Light Sensitivity.
- Night Blindness.

The teacher can practice the following strategies to include vision-disabled students:

By speaking to the class upon entering and leaving the room.

Calling the student with a visual impairment by name to catch their attention.

By seating the students away from glaring lights (e.g., by the window) and preferably in front of the class.

Using descriptive words such as straight, forward, left, and more.

21. **Option (4) is correct. (Teachers should focus on using rewards and punishment to promote compliance in children).**

The NEP 2020 recognizes and fosters the unique capabilities of each student by training teachers and parents to promote their holistic development in both academic and non-academic spheres.

Flexibility allows learners to choose their learning trajectories and program and thereby choose their paths in life according to their talents and interests.

Creativity and critical thinking foster logical decision-making and innovation.

Hence, it is correct to say teachers should focus on using rewards and punishment to promote compliance in children is not included in NEP 2020.

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

Explanation: Concrete thinking focuses on things that are concrete and tangible. In contrast, abstract thinking is a higher-level mode that involves processing theoretical concepts and allows us to make connections.

For example, a concrete thinker would interpret the phrase 'people living in glass houses should not throw stones' literally, referring to breakable panes of glass. An abstract thinker, in contrast, would understand that figure of speech means that people who have faults of their own should not criticize others.

Students' local contexts can be their family, school, community, or even their country, while global contexts refer to international or universal frameworks.

Prompting our learners to develop their inquiry in local and global contexts, especially if they connect with real-life issues, can challenge their pre-existing representations of several matters and concepts, which helps them to reorganize their understanding based on a more universal, internationally-minded perspective.

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

Explanation: Jean Piaget's theory of constructivism indicates that humans create knowledge by interacting with their experiences and ideas.

Constructivism states that learners create knowledge rather than take it passively.

Constructivist teaching emphasizes that learning occurs as learners actively construct meaning and knowledge rather than passively receive information.

Here, the teacher is trying to encourage students to focus meaningful words like tiger, pen, water to create their own knowledge.

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

Explanation: When students engage in categorizing, naming, and sorting activities, they prepare for more-complex thinking, which helps reduce misconceptions.

Concept formation activities:

Let students know that they still need to get all the answers.

Question everything and encourage them to do the same.

Force students to make their own choices.

Avoid exams like the plague.

Push them to try new things.

Moreover, encourage them to take risks in their work by giving them time to explore their thoughts and producing innovative solutions on a wide range of projects they are working on to show what is possible when they apply themselves creatively.

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

Fear severely affects the brain architecture of memory and learning. As a result, students who confront fatal and chronic fearful experiences tend to lose their learning capacities, due to which they either show poor academic and low learning performance or failing grades.

While academic competition can motivate students to work harder and achieve higher grades, it can also create unhealthy stress levels, leading to anxiety and depression, which can adversely affect academic performance.

Stress often comes from academic competition between individual students can easily lead to stress and anxiety. This stress may cause them to neglect other interests, leading to an unbalanced life.

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

The "disadvantaged" is a generic term for individuals or groups who face unique problems such as physical or mental disability, and lack of money or economic support.

To help students in a disadvantaged position, a teacher should provide equal opportunities and support to all students, recognizing that disadvantaged students can perform to the same standard as their advantaged counterparts and have the potential to progress to university.

They should offer counsel, set up mentoring for students and teachers, improve teacher training and education and develop relevant curricula.

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

Explanation: Children grow up in specific physical, social, cultural, economic, and historical circumstances (their socio-cultural context), all of which will influence their childhood.

While children interact with each other, their understanding of objects, words, emotions, and social cues may differ depending on where they encounter them.

Socially competent children adjust better and accept diversity, change and new forms of learning better.

When they enter school, children have sufficient knowledge of the

language they can communicate in their mother tongue. However, they need to develop as they can utter only a few syllables or words to communicate, and the concept still needs to be fully developed.

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

Explanation: 'Learned helplessness' occurs when a person has experienced a stressful situation repeatedly and is convinced that they cannot control or change the situation, so they do not try — even when opportunities for change become available.

Seligman has developed three critical features for recognizing learned helplessness:

Becoming passive when confronted with traumatic events.

Difficulty believing that they can control trauma and an increase in stress levels.

'Learned helplessness' results in a lack of self-esteem, low motivation, persistence, the conviction of being inept, and failure.

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

Explanation: Incremental beliefs encourage people to develop their abilities.

Motivation improves the student's learning performance and helps a learner understand which outcomes are strengthening and which are punishing. Thus, motivation helps encourage a child to strive for better results.

In order to motivate a child:

Give verbal praise for successful progress or accomplishment.

Give personal attention to students.

Provide informative, helpful feedback when it is relevant or appropriate.

Provide motivating feedback (praise) immediately following task performance.

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

Explanation: Mistakes are an opportunity to learn and to have growth. By examining our mistakes, we can see where we have made errors and learn to avoid those errors in the future. Sometimes mistakes can even benefit us — forcing us to look at things from an angle we may have never considered before.

Children differ in how they think about and understand their experiences.

Mathematics

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

Solution:

Cost of 1 litre of milk = Rs. 45

Quantity of milk sold everyday = 10 lts.

Total cost of milk sold in a day = 45×30

Total cost of milk sold in September month 30 days

$$= 450 \times 5 \\ = \text{Rs. } 13500$$

Tax paid every week to municipal corporation

$$= \text{Rs. } 50$$

Number of weeks in September = 5

$$\text{Total Tax paid} \\ = 50 \times 5 \\ = \text{Rs. } 250$$

Now, ATQ

Total money earned by Ratiram in September

$$= [\text{Total cost of milk} - \text{Tax paid}] \\ = 13500 - 250 \\ = \text{Rs. } 13250$$

TRICK

$$\text{Total cost of milk in September} \\ = [\text{Cost of 1 lt.} \times \text{Quantity of milk sold} \times \text{No. of Days}] \\ = 45 \times 10 \times 30 \\ = 13,500$$

$$\text{Total money earned} \\ = \text{Total cost} - \text{Tax paid} \\ = 13500 - [50 \times 5] \\ = 13,250$$

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

Solution: For James,

$$\text{Amount of loan taken} \\ = \text{Rs. } 500$$

$$\text{Amount paid per day} \\ = \text{Rs. } 11$$

$$\text{No. of day to repay loan} \\ = 55$$

$$\text{Total amount paid} = 11 \times 55 \\ = \text{Rs. } 605$$

For Kabeer,

$$\text{Amount of loan taken} \\ = \text{Rs. } 500$$

$$\text{Number of days to repay loan} \\ = 55$$

$$\text{Total amount paid} = \text{Rs. } 600$$

ATQ,

$$\text{Difference in amount paid} \\ = 605 - 600 \\ = \text{Rs. } 5$$

So, James paid Rs. 5.00 more than that of Kabeer.

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

Solution:

$$\text{Total no. of students for each seat} \\ = 112$$

$$\text{No. of students that can sit in mini bus} \\ = 15$$

$$\text{No. of students that can sit in big bus} \\ = 3 \times 15 \\ = 45$$

■ For 2 Big Buses

$$\text{No. of students that can come} \\ = 2 \times 45 \\ = 90$$

■ For 2 Mini Buses

$$\text{No. of students that can occupy seats} \\ = 2 \times 15 \\ = 30$$

$$\text{Total no. of seats} = 30 + 90 \\ = 120$$

So, for 112 students 2 mini buses and 2 big buses are required.

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

Solution: Considering all the options, we get:

Option 1:

$$\text{Divisor of 6 are} = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\text{Sum of divisors} = 1 + 2 + 3 \\ = 6 \text{ a perfect no.}$$

Option 2:

Divisor of 48 are

$$= 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24$$

$$\text{Sum of divisors} = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 12 + 16 + 24 \\ = 76 \text{ [not a perfect no.]}$$

Option 3:

Divisor of 28 are

$$= 1, 2, 4, 7, 14$$

$$\text{Sum of divisors} = 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14 \\ = 28 \text{ [a perfect no.]}$$

Option 4:

Divisor of 496 are

$$= 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 31, 62, 124, 248$$

$$\text{Sum of divisors} = 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + 16 + 31 + 62 + 124 + 248 \\ = 496 \text{ [a perfect square]}$$

So, here, 48 is not a perfect number.

[INFO]—Perfect number is a positive integer in which it is equal to the sum of all its positive divisors, excluding the no. itself]

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

Explanation:

$$(i) \frac{1}{100^{\text{th}}} \text{ of 1 km}$$

$$= \frac{1}{100} \times 1000$$

$$[1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ metre}] \\ = 10 \text{ metre [False]}$$

$$(ii) 1,00,000 \text{ is equals to one hundred thousand}$$

$$= 100 \times 1000 \\ = 1,00,000 \text{ [True]}$$

$$(iii) \frac{1}{100^{\text{th}}} \text{ of 1 litre}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{100} \times 1000$$

$$= 10 \text{ litres [False]}$$

$$(iv) \text{ One crore is equals to one hundred lakh}$$

$$= 100 \times 1,00,000 \\ = 1,00,00,000 \text{ (One crore) [True]}$$

So, (ii) and (iv) statements are correct.

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

Solution:

Th	T	H	T	O
1	5	2	3	5

Digit at tens place is second prime no. = 3

Digit at thousand place is third prime no. = 5

Digit at hundred place is even prime no. = 2

Digit at ten thousand place is half of 2
 $= 1$
 Now, ATQ
 Only option 3 i.e. 15235 satisfies the statement.

[INFO—Prime numbers are the no.s that have only 2 factors i.e. 1 and itself.]

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

Solution:

$$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{4}{16} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$$

Taking LCM of 8, 16, 4, 8, we get 16

$$\text{So, } \frac{6+4+4+2}{16} = \frac{16}{16} = 1$$

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

Solution: Opposite sides of a parallelogram are of equal length but in square all sides are equal.

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

Solution:

Full turn: Rotating digit by 360°

Half turn: Rotating digit by 180°

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

Solution:

Side of a cube = 5 cm

Surface area of cube

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6 \times (\text{side})^2 \\ &= 6 \times (5)^2 \\ &= 6 \times 25 \\ &= 150 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Now,

New side is doubled

$$\begin{aligned} &= 5 \times 2 \\ &= 10 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

New surface area

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6 \times (10)^2 \\ &= 6 \times 100 \\ &= 600 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

ATQ,

$$\frac{\text{New surface area}}{\text{Old surface area}} = \frac{600}{150} = 4$$

So, new surface area will be four times the old/original surface area.

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

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Side of a square} &= 33 \text{ cm} \\ \text{Area of square} &= \text{Side} \times \text{Side} \\ &= 33 \times 33 \\ &= 1089 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Length of rectangle = $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of side

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{of a square} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times 33 \\ &= 22 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Breadth of rectangle

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{3} \text{ rd of side} \\ &\text{of square} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 33 \\ &= 11 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Area of rectangle

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Length} \\ &\quad \times \text{Breadth} \\ &= 22 \times 11 \\ &= 242 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Difference in their areas

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1089 - 242 \\ &= 847 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

Solution: From June 30th to July 1st

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i.e. } 11:20 \text{ am} - 11:20 \text{ am} \\ &= 24 \text{ hours} \end{aligned}$$

On July 1st

$$\begin{aligned} 11:20 \text{ am} - 5:40 \text{ pm} \\ &= 6 \text{ hrs.} + 20 \text{ minutes} \end{aligned}$$

Total time taken

$$\begin{aligned} &= 24 \text{ hours} + 6 \text{ hours} \\ &\quad + 20 \text{ min} \\ &= 30 \text{ hours } 20 \text{ min} \end{aligned}$$

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

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{B} & \text{L} & \text{A} & \text{C} & \text{K} \\ \downarrow -1 & \downarrow -1 & \downarrow -1 & \downarrow -1 & \downarrow -1 \\ \text{A} & \text{K} & \text{Z} & \text{B} & \text{J} \end{array}$$

So, opposite of BLACK is WHITE

Now,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{W} & \text{H} & \text{I} & \text{T} & \text{E} \\ \downarrow -1 & \downarrow -1 & \downarrow -1 & \downarrow -1 & \downarrow -1 \\ \text{V} & \text{G} & \text{H} & \text{S} & \text{D} \end{array}$$

So, VGHSD is the correct secret message.

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

Explanation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost of 1 egg} &= \text{Rs. } 4 \\ \text{Half dozen eggs} &= 6 \times 4 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 24 \\ \text{[1 dozen} &= 12 \text{ articles]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cost of 1 kg rice} = \text{Rs. } 32$$

$$\text{Cost of half kg rice} = \frac{1}{2} \times 32$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 16$$

$$\text{Cost of 1 kg salt} = \text{Rs. } 16$$

$$\text{Cost of 250 gm salt} = \frac{16}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Rs. } 4 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cost of 1 matchbox} = \text{Rs. } 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total cost of articles} &= 24 + 16 + 4 \\ &\quad + 3 \\ &= 47 \end{aligned}$$

Now,

$$\text{Money she has} = \text{Rs. } 45.50$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Amount to be added} \\ &= 47 - 45.50 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 1.50 \end{aligned}$$

So, she has to add Rs. 1.50 to purchase all items.

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

Explanation:

$$\text{No. of friends} = 5$$

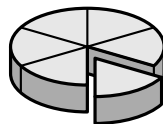
$$\text{No. of friends not joined} = 2$$

$$\text{Friends that came} = 5 - 2 = 3$$

Cake Portion

Half portion to 3 friend

$$\text{Piece of cake with Rekha} = \frac{1}{2}$$



Now,

Her portion divided in 3 pieces

$$= \frac{1}{2} \div 3$$

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

So, $\frac{1}{6}$ part of the original cake she

should eat.

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

Explanation: There are four principles of Dienes theory:

(i) Constructive principle

(ii) Dynamic principle

(iii) Perceptual variability

(iv) Mathematical variability

So, reversibility principle is not in Dienes theory.

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

Explanation: According to Piaget, the number is a gathering of seriation and classification. Order and hierarchical inclusion is a two kinds of relationship that child creates among objects.

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

Explanation: In whole numbers, there is a rule that after adding a zero to a number on its right side increases its value to 10 times.

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

Explanation: NIPUN stands for National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy Bharat programme. It was launched in 2020, ensuring that every child in India gains foundational numeracy and literacy by the end of grade 3.

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

Explanation: Peer assessment is the assessment done in pairs or groups that engages students in learning process and develop their capacity.

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

Explanation: In inductive method is a student-led approach to teaching where teacher provides learners with examples and allows them to arrive at their own conclusions. It is the best way to engage students analytical abilities and other cognitive functions.

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

Explanation: Here, Neha shows divergent thinking rather than following the routine learning by rote memorization. She follows repeated addition and subtraction by rounding by tens and hundreds.

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

Explanation: Constructivist approach in classroom is letting students learn on their own to deepen their knowledge, developing meaningful context to comprehend the content and taking part in learning as an active learner.

54. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation:
 (i) Problem solving abilities are abilities that enable people to handle unexpected situations or difficult challenges at work.
 (ii) A group project is the best activity to enhance problem-solving ability.
55. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Features of a good mathematical question is that it doesn't require memorization to solve problems. It increases the curiosity of learners and increases the thinking capacity of children.
56. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Van Hiele's theory describes how young people learn geometry. There are five levels of geometric thinking. Each level uses its own language and symbols. People use visual perception and non-verbal thinking.
57. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Dienes blocks give concrete representation of numbers in exact proportion to each other so that children can easily recognize the place values of different numbers like ones, tens, hundred etc.
58. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Homonyms are the words which has same spelling or pronunciation but different meaning. Here, the student got confused in homonym of the word 'Ruler' i.e. an instrument of measurement or a king or queen. So, they can be distinguished in the context or situation they are being used.
59. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Open-ended questions are those that don't have a fixed answer or method to solve the questions. It can give the respondents to share their views in language reflecting creativity, self expression and real views. Divergent thinking is a thought process use to generate creative ideas by exploring many possible solutions.
60. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: According to NCF (2005), Mathematics for all is the mathematics that keeps in mind all caste, gender, abilities, interests. It ensures inclusive education and also brings joy to the children and makes sure that it is our responsibility not to deprive children of such education.

Environmental Studies

61. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: This is an example of germination of seeds i.e. sprouting of seedling from an angiosperm. Here, the moong dal sprout is also

an example. During the process, white structure emerges to form a root.

Most plants retain food storage with their seeds.

Such as carbohydrates, proteins, or oils.

The growing embryo receives nutrients from this food store.

Hydrolytic enzymes are activated when the seed absorbs water.

These stored food resources are broken down into metabolically usable molecules.

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

Explanation: Iodine test is the test done by putting the sample in the iodine solution and if it changes colour then it contains starch. Starch presence in the sample will turn it into blue-black color.

Plants follow the autotrophic mode of nutrition.

It prepares its own food using the process of photosynthesis.

The carbohydrate (starch) is prepared by the leaves of the plant in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll.

The presence of the starch in the leaves can be determined by the iodine test.

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

Explanation: Beri-beri is a disease caused by lack of nutrients over a long period of time. It is caused by deficiency of vitamin B1. In this disease lack of coordination, muscle weakness or a loss of muscle occurs. Vitamins help in protecting our bodies against diseases.

The deficiency of one or more nutrients can cause diseases or disorders in our bodies.

Diseases that occur due to a lack of nutrients over a long period are called deficiency diseases.

Vitamins deficiency mainly consists of two types: primary and secondary. Some examples of vitamin deficiency diseases are rickets, beriberi, and pellagra.

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

Explanation: Jute is obtained from the stem part of the jute plant. It is obtained due to its golden and silky shine part. It is the longest and most used natural. It is grown in Tripura, West Bengal states of India.

Jute is extracted from the bark of the white jute plant (*Corchorus capsularis*) and to a lesser extent from tossa jute (*C. olitorius*).

It is a natural fibre with a golden and silky shine and hence called the Golden.

Jute is an annual crop taking about 120 days (April/May-July/August) to grow.

It thrives in tropical lowland areas with humidity of 60% to 90%.

Jute is a rain-fed crop with little need for fertilizer or pesticides.

Jute is one of the most affordable natural fibres and is considered second only to cotton in the amount produced and variety of uses of vegetable fibres.

The jute crop is grown in nearly 83 districts of seven states - West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Meghalaya.

West Bengal alone accounts for over 50% of raw Jute production.

Bihar ranks 2nd in terms of Jute production.

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

Explanation: Potato is a stem that grows from nodes of the potato only

Note:

- Radish is a tap root.
- Sweet potato is an adventitious root.
- Tapioca is a modified root.

Nodulated roots

- The roots of pea and other leguminous plants have numerous swollen nodules on fine branches of roots.
- These nodules are formed due to the symbiotic association of Rhizobium (bacterium) that live inside the root cortical cells of the roots.
- They fix nitrogen and an active nodule is pink in colour.

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

Explanation: Parasitic plants are there which rely on other plants for their own food. They cannot synthesize their food so they climb on host plants and extract all the nutrients. *Cuscuta* is also a parasitic plant that cannot synthesize its food. Nutrition is a process by which an organism consumes and uses food materials.

There are various modes of nutrition mainly, Autotrophic, Heterotrophic, Chemoautotrophic, Saprophytic, etc. Parasitism is a type of heterotrophic nutrition.

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

Explanation: Seed dispersal is the movement of seeds away from their parent plant. It can be by air, water or with the help of animals.

Here, mango seeds are dispersed by animals as animals eat the soft juicy part of the fruit and leave the seed by dropping from its mouth at another place.

Every plant/ tree has a different type of seed.

Seeds of plants/trees travel from one place to another by different methods.

Seed Dispersal is an adaptive mechanism in the movement or transport of seeds away from their parent plant.

This helps to ensure the germination and survival of some of the seeds in adult plants.

There are many vectors to transport the seed from one place to another.

- Some travel by wind, some travel by water and some travel with the help of animals.
Seeds travel from one place to another to help in the propagation of plants/ trees.
68. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Cotyledons are referred to as seed leaves. They store the baby plant; provides nourishment and provides, provides food for the generation to them.
A seed is an important part of a flowering plant.
They give rise to a new plant.
They may be of different shapes, colours and sizes.
They are in a dormant condition until they receive adequate sunlight, water, and soil.
The growth of the plant from a seed is known as germination.
69. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Tulsi is a medicinal herb that doesn't have nitrogen fixing bacteria in its roots.
Note: Nitrogen fixation is the conversion of complex nitrogenous compounds into simple substances for better absorption i.e. nitrogen (N_2) into Ammonia.
Nitrogen cycle:
 - It is a biogeochemical cycle.
 - It transforms inert nitrogen in the atmosphere into nitrogen that is beneficial to plants and animals.**Nitrogen fixation:**
 - Nitrogen is a limiting nutrient for both natural and agricultural ecosystems.
 - Nitrogen exists as two nitrogen atoms joined by a very strong triple covalent bond ($N \equiv N$).
 - The process of conversion of nitrogen (N_2) to ammonia is termed nitrogen fixation.
70. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Venation is defined as arrangement of veins and the veinlets in the leaf. It is of two types i.e. reticulate venation and parallel venation.
The part of the leaf by which it is attached to the stem is called a petiole.
The broad, green part of the leaf is called the lamina.
The lines on the leaf are called veins. These give support and transport water and minerals through the leaf. A prominent line in the middle of the leaf is called the midrib.
The design made by veins in a leaf is called leaf venation.
If this design is net-like on both sides of the midrib, the venation is reticulated.
71. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Fossil fuels are those fuels which are formed by decomposition of dead and decaying matter over millions of years ago. They are a non-renewable sources
- of energy like coal, petroleum and natural gas.
Here, wood is a natural resource and is used as a domestic and industrial fuel for its availability and being less expensive than other fuels.
72. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Conventional resources are those resources which will get exhausted one day. They are non-renewable resources and also may take a large span of years to remake like coal, petroleum etc. Here, fossil fuel is a conventional source of energy.
 - Solar energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy are non-conventional sources of energy as they can never be exhausted.
73. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Loss of water in the form of vapour from the aerial parts of the plant is called transpiration. It is the stomata which is present inside the leaves for the intake of carbon dioxide and the loss of water. Rate of transpiration is affected by light, temperature, humidity and wind.
74. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Species of flora and fauna that can be found in particular areas are known as endemic species. For example, Himalaya may apple is a medicinal plants for usage of its roots can be found in higher altitudinal regions like North India, Pakistan, Bhutan and Western China.
Note:
 - (i) Exotic species are those which are invaded and forms a negative effect on the environment.
 - (ii) Endangered species are those which are on the point of extinction.
75. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The planet which is smaller than earth in our solar system is Mercury.
On the basis of sodium, planets in ascending order are: Mercury, Mars, Venus, Earth, Neptune, Uranus, Saturn and Jupiter.
Planets:
 - A celestial body moving in an elliptical orbit around a star is known as a planet.
 - The planet of our solar system is divisible into two groups:
 - Inner planets or terrestrial planets: they are made up of rocks and metals and relatively have high density. These are basically from the Sun to the asteroid belt.
 - Outer planets or Jovian planets: Mostly constituting gas.
76. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: According to the National curriculum framework 2005 following are the objectives of EVS at primary level.
 - (i) To integrate EVS in a manner that it gets covered through language and math.
- (ii) To develop curiosity about the natural environment.
 - (iii) To create awareness among learners for the improvement of the environment.
 - (iv) To critically address gender concerns and issues of marginalization.
77. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Integrated nature EVS at primary level includes/supports:
 - (i) concepts and issues of science, social science and environmental education are integrated.
 - (ii) looking at the environment in a holistic manner
 - (iii) theme based study
 - (iv) taking students for a trip
 - (v) providing real-life examples
78. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: For EVS learning, it is important that students:
 - (i) learn through experiencing it
 - (ii) learn from concrete to abstract
 - (iii) known to unknown
 - (iv) learn about contextual nature of EVS
 - (v) involving all the students for learning
79. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: For EVS textbook syllabus, there is a theme that consists of six topics those are as follows:
 - Family and friends, consists of 4 sub themes
 - relationships
 - work and play
 - animals
 - plants
 - food
 - water
 - shelter
 - travel
 - things we make and do
80. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Topic 'Sunita in space' of EVS textbook of NCERT is based on real peoples and their experiences as it talks about the happenings in space that occurs to them for example not being able to walk and just floating around. Sunita's experiences of living in space:
 - We could not sit in one place. We kept floating in the spaceship from one end to another.
 - Water too doesn't stay in one place. It floats around as blobs. To wash our faces or hands we had to catch these blobs and wet paper with them.
 - We ate very differently there. The real fun was when all of us would float into the dining area of the spaceship and catch the floating food packets!
 - In space, there was no need to use a comb. My hair kept standing all the time!

- Not being able to walk, we had to get used to floating around.
 - We had to learn to do simple things differently. To stay in one place, we had to strap ourselves there. Papers also had to be stuck to the wall of the spaceship. It was a lot of fun living in space but it was also difficult.
 - All of the above-mentioned points are according to the real-life experiences of Sunita. Hence "Sunita in space" is based on real people and their experiences.
81. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The topic that gets connected to real life situations and day to day activities of children will have more impact on learning of the children. Here, addressing the issue of spoilage and wastage of food is from the topic "wastage of food" in which interaction with family and learning to preserves of food from them will be more impactful. Sharing family experiences and interaction with a person involved with food preservation EVS has many topics and concepts which are learned through many learning resources. The learning resources depend on the topic that is being taught.
82. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: In EVS, a teacher can induce a cleanliness 'drive' in school under project work as it will help in diverse skills. Through group project based learning, children tends to develop various skills such as co-operation, problem solving, analyzing understanding etc.
Project work: It is an educational method in which students working alone or in groups, analyze a real-life problem or address a current-day theme within a set time limit working independently and with clearly defined task divisions. It provides extensive hands-on experience with the problem that the project is focused on. Projects are typically made in groups so that the students can learn diverse skills such as cooperation, problem-solving, making decisions, and investigating. As a result, they are referred to as group project-based learning. Hence, we conclude that a teacher can induce a cleanliness drive in school under project work.
83. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Blow that, blow cold' was a story by Zakir Hussain which is taught in primary classes to:
 (i) understand the process of breathing
 (ii) provide hand on experience
 Understanding of the process of breathing at the primary level. Stories can be used to explain and illustrate abstract ideas or concepts
- in a way that makes them accessible and attainable.
84. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Formative assessment is the assessment taken throughout the session in which it focuses on scholastic as well as non-scholastic areas. It provides quantitative and qualitative progress of the students. It provides continuous and comprehensive evaluation of the students. It works upon every prospect of the learner inside or outside the classroom. Address the quantitative & qualitative progress of the students. 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 course. It includes unit tests, monthly tests, quarterly tests, etc.
85. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Providing detailed information about children including academic and non-academic development in day-to-day activities is written in anecdotal records. It helps in arranging suitable activities and lesson plans on the basis of interest of the students. Assessment tools are the techniques used for determining a student's academic talent and aptitude in a subject. They assist students in identifying methods for strengthening their academic fluency and improving their learning experience. It includes rating scales, checklists, anecdotal records, etc.
86. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Indicates for assessment in EVS includes: Analysis, discussion, experimentation, explanation, questioning, expression, cooperation, observation, classification etc. Assessment is the process of gathering, interpreting, recording, and using information about a learner's response to an educational task. It helps in diagnosing the gaps in realizing the objectives of EVS and taking necessary measures to provide feedback to students about their progress and also motivating and guiding them in future learning.
87. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: EVS learning is directly connected to how things actually work and how they interact with the environment. Different students have different interests and from separate, distinguished, diversified cultures and to adhere all the students equally and providing opportunity to all. provide opportunities to students for their learning
- 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 science, and environmental education.
88. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: EVS learning in primary classes is done mainly by language and math only. Here, the teacher engages students in attractive, interesting poems and stories where they are also getting information or knowledge of EVS concepts in the background. It is the best way to teach EVS with burdening learners and providing contextual learning in a creative way. It arouses interest among students which keeps them active throughout the session/class. Teaching-learning resources also known as teaching-learning material are any collection of things, including animate and inanimate objects, human and non-human resources that will help to achieve desired learning objectives.
89. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: EVS textbooks provide knowledge about the environment, facts, happenings which can also be taken through members of the community such as family, friends, neighborhood etc. This is also known as experiential learning where students are learning from their community members. It creates to learn in real life situations with real examples told by them. It shortens the gap of real and virtual knowledge.
Members of the community: Teaching-learning resources also known as teaching-learning material (TLM) are any collection of things, including animate and inanimate objects, and human and non-human resources that will help to achieve desired learning objectives.
90. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Portfolio is a kind of written documents on books on a student's works which is done over a specific period of time. It helps teachers to analyze the progress of the students and remedies for the mistakes made by them. In an EVS classroom, portfolio assessment will be enjoyed by the students as it will allow students to perform creatively and act according to their own behavior and knowledge. It ensures quality learning over a period of time. It ensures every learner is active in the classroom and promotes divergent and independent thinking. Assessment is the process of gathering, interpreting, recording, and using information about

learners' responses to an educational task.

It helps in diagnosing the gaps in realizing the objectives of EVS and taking necessary measures to provide feedback to students about their progress and also motivating and guiding them in future learning.

Language: Hindi

91. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'जिनके अपने कोई खण्डहर नहीं' रेखांकित शब्द से आशय इतिहास से है। इस गद्यांश में लेखक ने कहा है कि मैं अक्सर सोचता हूँ कि वे शहर कितने दुर्भाग्य हैं, जिनके अपने कोई खण्डहर ही नहीं। उनमें रहना उतना ही भयानक अनुभव हो सकता है, जैसे किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति से मिलना, जो अपनी स्मृति खो चुका है, जिसका कोई अतीत नहीं।

इतिहास—

अर्थ—व्यक्ति, समाज, देश की महत्वपूर्ण, विशिष्ट एवं सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की घटनाओं का कालक्रम से लिखा हुआ विवरण, तथ्यों घटनाओं का काल क्रमानुसार विवेचन।

वर्तमान—

अर्थ—उपस्थित, प्रस्तुत, विद्यमान, मौजूद।

विलोम शब्द—'भूत'

विशेषण शब्द

अस्तित्व—

अर्थ—सत्ता, वजूद, विद्यमानता, उपस्थिति, मौजूदगी।

92. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'शहर के दूसरे घरों में चला जाता हूँ।' दूसरे घरों से लेखक का आशय ऐतिहासिक इमारतों से है। इस गद्यांश में लेखक ने कहा है कि जब वर्तमान का बोझ असह्य हो, मैं अपना घर छोड़कर शहर के दूसरे 'घरों' में चला जाता हूँ—जहाँ अब कोई लोग नहीं रहते—जहाँ अँधेरा होते ही चमगादड़ आते हैं। ये हमारे शहर में खण्डहर हैं।

मित्र—

अर्थ—सखा, सहचर, स्नेही, स्वजन, सुहृदय, साथी, दोस्त, संगी।

घर—

अर्थ—गृह, निकेतन, भवन, आलय, निवास, सदन, आवास, निलय, धाम।

सड़क—

अर्थ—पथ, राह, मार्ग, रास्ता, डगर।

अस्थायी—अ + स्थायी = अस्थायी

'अ' (नहीं) उपसर्ग और 'स्थायी' मूल शब्द अर्थ—जो अधिक दिन या समय तक रहनेवाला न हो, अस्थिर।

विलोम शब्द—'स्थायी'

ऐतिहासिक—इतिहास + इक = ऐतिहासिक

'इतिहास' मूल शब्द और 'इक' प्रत्यय

अर्थ—इतिहास से संबंध रखनेवाला

विलोम शब्द—'अनैतिहासिक'

विशेषण शब्द

इमारत—

अर्थ—महल, मकान, कोठरी, हवेली

93. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखक का मानना है कि वे शहर दुर्भाग्य हैं जिनके अपने कोई खण्डहर ही नहीं। उनमें रहना उतना ही भयानक अनुभव हो सकता है, जैसे किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति से मिलना जो अपनी स्मृति खो चुका है, जिसका कोई अतीत नहीं।

स्मृति—

अर्थ—याद, स्मरण, अनुस्मरण, दोबारा याद दिलाना।

विलोम शब्द—'विस्मृति'

वर्तमान—

अर्थ—उपस्थित, प्रस्तुत, विद्यमान, मौजूद।

विलोम शब्द—'भूत'

संकट—

अर्थ—विपदा, आफत, आपत्ति, मुसीबत, आपदा।

विलोम शब्द—'असंकट'

94. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखक ने कहा है कि अगर मुझसे कोई नरक की परिभाषा पूछे तो वह है, हमेशा वर्तमान में रहना एक अंतहीन रोशनी, जहाँ कोई छाया नहीं जहाँ आदमी हमेशा आँखें खोले रहता है।

स्वप्न—

अर्थ—नींद में अवचेतन मन की कल्पना, सपना, ख्वाब, (झीम)

विलोम शब्द—'जागरण'

वर्तमान—

अर्थ—उपस्थित, प्रस्तुत, विद्यमान, मौजूद।

विलोम शब्द—'भूत'

घर—

अर्थ—गृह, निकेतन, भवन, आलय, निवास, आवास, निलय, धाम।

आँख—

अर्थ—लोचन, अक्षि, नयन, नेत्र, चक्षु, दृग, अक्षि, दीदा, चख, नैन

95. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'वर्तमान में रहने' से आशय ऐतिहासिकता का अनुभव न करना है क्योंकि हमेशा वर्तमान में रहना एक अंतहीन रोशनी, जहाँ कोई छाया नहीं, जहाँ आदमी हमेशा आँखें खोले रहता है।

पूर्वज—

अर्थ—जिसकी उत्पत्ति या जन्म पूर्वजन्म में अथवा किसी के पूर्व या पहले हुआ हो। बाप, दादा परदादा आदि पूर्व पुरुष।

भविष्य—

अर्थ—आनेवाला समय, वर्तमान के बाद आनेवाला काल।

चिंता—

अर्थ—ध्यान, फिक्र, सोच, ऊहापोह, परवाह, विचार, रंज, दुःख।

अनुभव—

अर्थ—तजुर्बा, अनुभूति, आपबीती, संवेदनशीलता, इंद्रियबोध, शक्ति, संवेदन, संवेदना।

विलोम शब्द—'अनुभवहीन'

प्रतिदिन—

अर्थ—प्रत्येक दिन, हर रोज

क्रिया विशेषण

96. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'जहाँ आदमी हमेशा आँखें खोले रहता है।' वाक्य में माध्यम में रात में जगने की ओर संकेत किया है।

विश्राम—

अर्थ—फुसंत, मौका, आराम, राहत, करार, सुकून

विलोम शब्द—'परिश्रम'

व्यायाम—

अर्थ—कसरत, अभ्यास।

रात—

अर्थ—रात्रि, रैन, रजनी, निशा, यामिनी, तमी, निशि, यामा, विभावरी।

नींद—

अर्थ—निद्रा, शयन, सुप्ति, तंद्रा, सुप्तावस्था

97. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'जहाँ अँधकार होते ही चमगादड़ आते हैं।' लेखक कहता है कि जब वर्तमान का बोझ असह्य हो, मैं अपना घर छोड़कर शहर के दूसरे 'घरों' में चला जाता हूँ—जहाँ अब कोई लोग नहीं रहते—जहाँ अँधेरा होते ही चमगादड़ आते हैं।

प्रकाश—

अर्थ—ज्योति, चमक, प्रभा, छवि, दीप्ति, रोशनी, उजाला, आलोक

विलोम शब्द—'अन्धकार, तम'

एकान्त—

अर्थ—अकेला, निजी, शांत, अलग।

विलोम शब्द—'भीड़'

विशेषण शब्द

शान्ति—

अर्थ—सुकून, अमन, आराम, चौन, सुख, तसल्ली

विलोम शब्द—'अशांति'

98. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—इनमें से भुजंग शब्द भिन्न है। भुजंग शब्द विशेष्य है जबकि भयानक, भयंकर और भावुक शब्द विशेषण हैं।

विशेषण—संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं जैसे—काला, मोटा, पतला इत्यादि।

विशेष्य—विशेषण शब्द जिस संज्ञा या सर्वनाम शब्द की विशेषता बताता है, उसे विशेष्य कहते हैं।

विशेषण के प्रकार—

(i) गुणवाचक विशेषण

(ii) संख्यावाचक विशेषण

(iii) परिमाणवाचक विशेषण

(iv) सार्वनामिक विशेषण

भुजंग का अर्थ—सर्प, साँप, अहि, शेषनाग, नाग, व्याल, फणीश, सारंग।

भयानक का अर्थ—भयंकर, डरावना, आतंकपूर्ण, खौफनाक, उग्र, भय उत्पन्न करने वाला।

भावुक का अर्थ—सोचने—समझनेवाला, भावना करनेवाला, भावों के वशीभूत होनेवाला (व्यक्ति)।

99. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—वे शहर कितने दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हैं? लेखक बताता है कि मैं अक्सर सोचता हूँ कि वे शहर कितने दुर्भाग्य हैं, जिनके अपने कोई खण्डहर ही नहीं। उनमें रहना उतना ही भयानक अनुभव हो सकता है, जैसे किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति से मिलना जो अपनी स्मृति खो चुका है, जिसका कोई अतीत नहीं।

दुर्भाग्य—दुर् + भाग्य = दुर्भाग्य
'दुर्' (कठिन/गलत) उपसर्ग और 'भाग्य' (किस्मत) मूल शब्द

अर्थ—बद—किस्मती, बुरा भाग्य।

विलोम शब्द—'सौभाग्य, भाग्य'

संधि विच्छेद—'दुर् + भाग्य' (विसर्ग संधि)

दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण—

दुर् + भाग्य + पूर्ण = दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण

'दुर्' (कठिन/गलत) उपसर्ग, 'भाग्य' (किस्मत)

मूल शब्द और 'पूर्ण' प्रत्यय

अर्थ—दुर्भाग्य या बुरे भाग्य से पूर्ण

दुखद—

अर्थ—दुख देने वाला, अप्रिय, कष्टकारी, जो कष्ट पहुँचाता हो

विलोम शब्द—'सुखद'

विशेषण शब्द

100. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'मैं तो तेरे पास में' रेखांकित शब्द ईश्वर के लिए प्रयुक्त हुआ है। ईश्वर तो सबके पास है, उसे तुम कहाँ ढूँढ रहे हो?

मनुष्य—

अर्थ—पुरुष, नर, जन, मनुज, मर्त्य, मानव।

कवि—

अर्थ—काव्य की रचना करनेवाला।

पुल्लिंग

'कवि' का स्त्रीलिंग रूप 'कवयित्री'

धार्मिक—धर्म + इक = धार्मिक

'धर्म' मूल शब्द और 'इक' प्रत्यय

अर्थ—धर्मशील, पुण्यात्मा, धर्म संबंधी।

विलोम शब्द—'अधार्मिक'

विशेषण शब्द

ईश्वर—

अर्थ—परमपिता, परमात्मा, प्रभु, ईश, जगदीश, भगवान, परमेश्वर, जगदीश्वर, विधाता।

101. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कवि के अनुसार ईश्वर को धार्मिक स्थलों में नहीं पाया जा सकता क्योंकि वह प्रत्येक प्राणी में निवास करता है। प्रत्येक जीव की श्वास में ईश्वर है और मनुष्य ईश्वर को अन्य स्थलों पर ढूँढ रहा है।

प्राणी—

अर्थ—जीवधारी, प्राणधारी, जानवर, जीव, प्राणवान।

विशेषण शब्द

कर्मकांड—

अर्थ—पूजा, यज्ञ आदि से संबंधित धार्मिक कर्म।

ऐसा शास्त्र जिसमें धार्मिक कर्मों के सम्पादन की विधियाँ लिखी हैं।

तीर्थस्थल—

अर्थ—धार्मिक और आध्यात्मिक महत्त्व वाले स्थानों को कहते हैं।

समास विग्रह—तीर्थ करने का स्थल (तत्पुरुष समास)

वैराग्य—

अर्थ—सांसारिक बंधनों से विमुखता, सुखभोगों से होने वाली विरक्ति, अनासक्ति।

102. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कवि के अनुसार ईश्वर तुरन्त समर्पित भक्त को मिल सकता है। समर्पित भक्त ही ईश्वर को स्वयं में खोजने का प्रयास करता है।

विद्वान—

अर्थ—शिक्षित व्यक्ति, जानकार या पंडित व्यक्ति।

पुल्लिंग शब्द

'विद्वान' का स्त्रीलिंग शब्द है 'विदुषी'।

सज्जन—

अर्थ—अच्छा आदमी, महान, सम्मानजनक, शरीफ।

संधि विग्रह—सत् + जन (व्यंजन संधि) त्/ द् + ज = जज

विलोम शब्द—'दुर्जन'

समर्पित—

सम् + अर्पित = समर्पित

'सम्' (अच्छी तरह) उपसर्ग और 'अर्पित' मूल शब्द

अर्थ—समर्पण करना, अर्पण करना, प्रदान करना, आदरपूर्वक सौंपा गया, अर्पित।

विलोम शब्द—'असमर्पित'

मोह—

अर्थ—अज्ञान, नासमझी, मूर्खता, बेवकूफी।

माया—

अर्थ—छल, छलना, प्रपंच, प्रतारणा, इंद्रजाल, कपट, धोखा

103. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'ढूँढें' शब्द क्रिया है।

क्रिया—

(i) जिस शब्द के द्वारा किसी कार्य के करने या होने का बोध होता है उसे क्रिया कहते हैं।

(ii) क्रिया अर्थात् कार्य करना।

(iii) उदाहरण के लिए— बच्चे पतंग उड़ा रहे हैं। 'उड़ाना' एक क्रिया है।

क्रिया के भेद—

(i) सकर्मक क्रिया

(ii) अकर्मक क्रिया

क्रिया विशेषण—

जिन शब्दों से क्रिया की विशेषता का बोध होता है उन्हें क्रियाविशेषण कहते हैं।

पहचान—कम, ज्यादा, भारी, हल्का, बहुत, अल्प, तेज धीमा, बराबर, आज, कल, परसो,

धीरे—धीरे, सही, गलत, ठीक, अवश्य आदि।

जैसे—वह धीरे—धीरे चलता है।

(इस वाक्य में 'चलता' क्रिया है और 'धीरे—धीरे' उसकी विशेषता बता रहा है। अतः 'धीरे—धीरे' क्रियाविशेषण है।)

संज्ञा—किसी जाति, द्रव्य, गुण, भाव, व्यक्ति, स्थान आदि के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं।

पहचान—पशु (जाति), सुन्दरता (गुण), व्यथा (भाव), मोहन (व्यक्ति), दिल्ली (स्थान)।

जैसे—मोहन जाता है।

विशेषण—जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता द्वागुण, संख्या, मात्रा या परिमाण आदि बताते हैं विशेषण कहलाते हैं।

पहचान— बड़ा, काला, लम्बा, दयालु, भारी, सुंदर, कायर, टेढ़ा—मेढ़ा, एक, दो, वीर पुरुष, गोरा, अच्छा, बुरा, मीठा, खट्टा आदि।

जैसे— गीता सुंदर है।

104. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'सब स्वॉसों की श्वास में' का आशय ईश्वर के सर्वव्यापी होने से है। जब तक मनुष्य के भीतर स्वॉस है तब तक ईश्वर मनुष्य की आत्मा में व्याप्त है अर्थात् ईश्वर मनुष्य के ही भीतर है।

ईश्वर—अर्थ—परमपिता, परमात्मा, प्रभु, ईश, जगदीश, भगवान, परमेश्वर, जगदीश्वर, विधाता।

निवास—अर्थ—घर, मकान, गृह, आलय, गृह, सदन, रोह, भवन, धाम, निकेतन।

सर्वव्यापी—सर्व + व्यापी = सर्वव्यापी

'सर्व' (सब) उपसर्ग और व्यापी मूल शब्द

अर्थ—हर तरफ फैला हुआ, सबमें समाया हुआ।

तीर्थाटन—अर्थ—धार्मिक उद्देश्य या भक्ति से पवित्र स्थान पर दर्शन, पूजा आदि के लिए जाने की क्रिया तीर्थयात्रा, तीर्थभ्रमण।

105. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'कौनों' का अर्थ है— किसी भी। यह एक सर्वनाम है।

सर्वनाम—

(i) यह संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

(ii) जैसे— मैं, तुम, हम, वह इत्यादि।

(iii) सर्वनाम अर्थात् सबका नाम।

सर्वनाम के भेद—

(i) पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम

(ii) निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम

(iii) अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम

(iv) संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम

(iv) प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम

(v) निजवाचक सर्वनाम

पद के अनुसार—

ना तो कौनो क्रिया—करम में, नाहि जोग बैराग में।

अर्थात् कवि ने बताया है कि ईश्वर ना ही किसी क्रिया कर्म में हैं और ना ही यज्ञ व वैराग्य में।

106. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—मानव मस्तिष्क में सार्वभौमिक व्याकरण नियमों के एक समूह के रूप में होती है। यह विचार नॉम चॉमस्की द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया है।

नॉम चॉमस्की—

(i) व्यवहारवादी विचारक और भाषाविद थे।

(ii) इनके अनुसार बालक में व्याकरण एवं भाषा को सीखने की दक्षता जन्मजात होती है।

(iii) इनका भाषा विकास सिद्धांत 1959 में प्रतिपादित हुआ।

(iv) बालक की भाषा में अधिग्रहण क्षमता होती है, वह शुरुआती 5 वर्ष तक प्रभावशील होती है।

बी.एफ. स्किनर का मानना था कि बच्चे क्रियात्मक अनुबंधन के माध्यम से भाषा सीखते हैं तथा अनुकरण और पुनर्बलन भाषा का विकास का परिणाम है।

लेव वायगोत्स्की ने भाषा का सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक सिद्धान्त दिया।

107. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—बच्चे के वास्तविक विकास तथा किसी दूसरे की सहायता से कर सकने वाले काम के बीच के अन्तर को विकास का निकटस्थ क्षेत्र कहते हैं।

बाइगोत्स्की—

(i) इन्होंने सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन किया।

(ii) इस सिद्धान्त को निकट विकास क्षेत्र के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

(iii) इनके अनुसार बच्चे को अधिगम करवाने या उनका विकास करने हेतु उचित मार्गदर्शन की आवश्यकता होती है।

(iv) बच्चों को यह मार्गदर्शन समाज और संस्कृति से प्राप्त होता है।

(v) इनके अनुसार बच्चा समाज के साथ अन्तःक्रिया करके अपना विकास करता है।

एक सोवियत मनोवैज्ञानिक, 'लिव वायगोत्स्की' ने "सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक सिद्धान्त" को प्रतिपादित किया है। यह सिद्धान्त इस विचार को बताता है कि सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया शिक्षार्थी की संज्ञानात्मक क्षमता के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। वायगोत्स्की के समाजशास्त्रीय सिद्धान्त के अनुसार, संस्कृति, सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया (जिसमें नीचे दिए गए तीन घटक हैं), जिसमें भाषा की परस्पर क्रिया के कारण विकास होता है।

वायगोत्स्की के अनुसार,

विकास का निकटस्थ क्षेत्र या 'Zone of Proximal development (ZPD)— बच्चा स्वतंत्र रूप से और सहायता के साथ क्या कर सकता है के बीच का अंतर।

एक शिक्षार्थी अपने वास्तविक विकास पर क्या कर सकता है और किसी की मदद से वह क्या कर सकता है, इसके बीच अंतर।

बच्चे को अकेले करने के लिए कार्यों की सीमा बहुत कठिन है, लेकिन वयस्कों और अधिक कुशल सहकर्मी की मदद से संभव है।

किसी के मार्गदर्शन में शिक्षार्थी के वास्तविक विकास स्तर और उसके विकास के स्तर के बीच की दूरी।

स्कैफ़लडिंग (पाढ़)—यह एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया को संदर्भित करती है, जिसके माध्यम से अधिगमकर्ता को लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु अधिगम में वृद्धि करने के लिए अस्थायी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

अधिक ज्ञात अन्य (MKO)—यह उच्च कौशल स्तर और शिक्षार्थी की तुलना में अवधारणकों की बेहतर समझ वाले व्यक्ति को संदर्भित करता है।

अतः निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि बच्चे के वास्तविक विकास तथा किसी दूसरे की सहायता से कर सकने वाले काम के बीच का अन्तर को विकास का निकटस्थ क्षेत्र कहते हैं।

108. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—बच्चों की मौखिक भाषा को विकसित करने में सहायता करने के लिए उनसे बातचीत करना प्रारम्भिक साक्षरता का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

(i) सुनने और बोलने के पर्याप्त अवसर देना।

(ii) रूचि से जुड़े विषयों को देना।

(iii) ध्वनि के विशेष संकेतों के बारे में जागरूक करना।

भाषा विकास, संचार, आकस्मिक और प्रारंभिक साक्षरता सुनने, समझने, मौखिक/ बोलने के कौशल और लेखन के कौशल पर आधारित है। अर्थात् प्रारंभिक साक्षरता से अभिप्राय बालक के मौखिक कौशल के विकास तथा लेखन/पठन के आरम्भ से है।

109. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—इनमें से संबद्धता स्थापित करना शब्द संपदा निर्माण की रणनीति नहीं है।

शब्द संपदा—

(i) शब्दों का भण्डार ही शब्द संपदा है।

(ii) शब्दों का वह समूह जिससे बालक अर्थ को समझते हैं।

शब्द संपदा रणनीति—

(i) वर्णों की रूपरेखा बनाना।

(ii) सन्दर्भ में शब्दों को परिभाषित करना।

(iii) शब्द के भागों का विश्लेषण करना।

शब्द संपदा शब्दों का वे समूह हैं, बच्चे जिसका मतलब जानते हैं। समझकर उनका इस्तेमाल करते हैं। बच्चों का शब्द भण्डार जितना ज्यादा होता है, उनको किसी पाठ को पढ़कर समझने में उतनी ही आसानी होती है। शब्द संपदा जितनी अधिक होगी भाषा उतनी ही समृद्ध मानी जायेगी।

किसी भी विकसित या प्रगतिशील भाषा की मूल विशेषता होती है कि उसमें विविध प्रकार के शब्द जुड़ते जाते हैं। हिंदी की शब्द संपदा का वर्गीकरण निम्न आधरों पर किया जा सकता है—

स्रोत की दृष्टि से—तत्सम, तद्भव, देशज, विदेशज

निर्माण या गठन की दृष्टि से—रूढ़शब्द, यौगिक, योगरूढ़

प्रयोग की दृष्टि से—सामान्य, पारिभाषिक

परिवर्तनीयता की दृष्टि से—विकारी, अविकारी।

110. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखन एक उत्पादक कौशल है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

(i) अपने भावों तथा विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करना।

(ii) मौलिकता को प्रोत्साहन देना।

(iii) अभिव्यक्ति कौशल को बढ़ावा देना।

उत्पादक कौशल का अर्थ अभिव्यक्त करने की क्षमता के विकास से है बच्चे के अपने विचारों, अपनी समझ को दूसरे के सामने व्यक्त करने का कौशल ही उत्पादक कौशल है।

भाषा शिक्षण के चार प्रमुख कौशल होते हैं—गृहणात्मक कौशल— श्रवण (सुनना), पठन (पढ़ना), उत्पादक कौशल—वाचन (बोलना), लेखन (लिखना)।

111. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—इनमें से कक्षा में खिलाओं का कोना बनाना मुद्रित/लिखित समृद्ध परिवेश के निर्माण में सहायता नहीं करता है।

कक्षा में मुद्रित/लिखित समृद्ध परिवेश—

(i) कक्षा में पठन—कोना सृजित करना।

(ii) दीवारों पर कहानियों के चार्ट लगाना।

(iii) कक्षा में विद्यार्थियों की रचनाएँ प्रदर्शित करना।

मुद्रित समृद्ध परिवेश या प्रिंट समृद्ध वातावरण से आशय ऐसे वातावरण से है जहाँ 'बच्चों को अपने इर्द-गिर्द चित्र, चार्ट, कक्षा में पठन कोना, बाल-साहित्य, विद्यार्थी द्वारा लिखी रचनाओं का प्रदर्शन विज्ञापन, होर्डिंग्स, कैलेंडर, सूचियाँ आदि देखने-पढ़ने के अवसर मिलते हैं' क्योंकि बच्चे भाषा तब बेहतर तरीके से सीखते हैं जब भाषा का समृद्ध परिवेश हो।

112. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा अधिगम में 'बोधगम्य निवेश' का अर्थ बच्चों को ऐसी भाषायी अवसर उपलब्ध कराना जो उनकी भाषा से एक स्तर ऊपर हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

(i) अन्तःक्रिया के माध्यम से भाषाई क्षमता को विकसित करना।

(ii) संरचनाओं को सीखने के प्राप्त अवसर देना।

(iii) परिकल्पना निर्माण करने में सहायता करना।

(iv) स्टीफन क्रैशन भाषा विज्ञान के एक विशेषज्ञ हैं, जो भाषा अधिग्रहण और विकास के सिद्धांतों में विशेषज्ञता रखते हैं।

बोधगम्य निवेश—समझ विकसित करने के लिए उपयोग में लायी जाने वाली विभिन्न प्रकार की सामग्री को बोधगम्य निवेश कहते हैं।

स्टीफन क्रैशन भाषा विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में एक विशेषज्ञ हैं, जो भाषा अधिग्रहण और विकास के सिद्धांतों में विशेषज्ञता रखते हैं। उन्होंने द्वितीय भाषा अधिग्रहण का सिद्धांत दिया जो व्यापक रूप से जाना जाता है और अच्छी तरह से स्वीकार किया जाता है।

113. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—a तथा c सही हैं तथा b गलत है।

समग्र भाषा उपागम—

(i) समग्र भाषा उपागम बच्चे की बनाई वर्तनियों के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित करता है।

(ii) समग्र भाषा उपागम रचनावाद पर आधारित है।

(iii) वाक्यों/शब्दों को सन्दर्भ के साथ सम्पूर्णता में पढ़ने और समझने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना।

(iv) अर्थ-निर्माण और सार्थक संवाद के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना।

भाषा को समग्रता की दृष्टि से देखने पर ही भाषा प्रयोग में अर्थ निर्माण की प्रक्रिया बन पाती है। भाषा को टुकड़े में पढ़ने पर वाक्य का अर्थ गुम जाता है।

भाषा शिक्षण में शिक्षक का समग्रतावादी दृष्टिकोण महत्वपूर्ण होता है।

समग्रतावादी दृष्टिकोण रखने वाला शिक्षक भाषा को पूर्ण व अर्थपूर्ण वाक्य के रूप में सीखाना आरम्भ करता है।

बालकों को उनके पूर्व ज्ञान से जोड़ने के लिए उनके सक्रिय अनुभवों को साझा करने के लिए कहता है। फिर उन अनुभवों के माध्यम से पढ़ना और लिखना सिखाता है। जैसे—

कक्षा दो के भाषा शिक्षक द्वारा बालको द्वारा कही गयी खास बात को सीधे श्यामपट्ट पर लिखने के लिए कहता है।

शिक्षक मानक वर्तनी या वर्तनी की शुद्धता पर ध्यान केंद्रित ना कर अभिव्यक्ति पर, ग्रहण करे और भाषा को समझने पर ध्यान केंद्रित रखता है।

114. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—एक पठन सामग्री को बारीकी से पढ़ने का अर्थ विशिष्ट सूचना को ढूँढना है। इसलिए इसमें गहनता से पठन की आवश्यकता होती है, जिससे कोई मुख्य बिन्दु छूट न जाए। बारीकी से पढ़ने का संबंध गहन पठन से होता है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी विषय वस्तु को गहराई से समझना।

विशेष तथ्यों को समझने के लिए गहन पठन की आवश्यकता होती है।

किसी पाठ्य सामग्री में विशिष्ट तथ्यों या सूचना को ढूँढने में यह पठन प्रविधि प्रयोग में लायी जाती है। जैसे—समाचार पत्र में नौकरी के लिए विज्ञापन को बारीकी से पढ़ना, अपने सैलफोन में अपने प्रिय मित्र का फोन नंबर देखना।

इसके अन्तर्गत विषय के ज्ञान को आत्मसात किया जाता है।

115. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—शिक्षार्थियों के लिए सस्वर वाचन ही उच्चारण तथा शब्द संपदा निर्माण में सहायता करता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

(i) शब्द संपदा से भाषा प्रभावशाली बनती है।

(ii) बच्चों के ज्ञान भण्डार में वृद्धि करना।

(iii) उच्चारण के द्वारा सटीक वाचन पर बल देना।

(iv) सुसंगठित वाक्यों के प्रयोग के लिए प्रेरित करना।

शब्द संपदा शब्दों का वे समूह हैं, बच्चे जिसका मतलब जानते हैं। समझकर उनका

इस्तेमाल करते हैं। बच्चों का शब्द भण्डार जितना ज्यादा होता है, उनको किसी पाठ को पढ़कर समझने में उतनी ही आसानी होती है। शब्द संपदा जितनी अधिक होगी भाषा उतनी ही समृद्ध मानी जायेगी।

किसी भी विकसित या प्रगतिशील भाषा की मूल विशेषता होती है कि उसमें विविध प्रकार के शब्द जुड़ते जाते हैं। हिंदी की शब्द संपदा का वर्गीकरण निम्न आधारों पर किया जा सकता है—

स्रोत की दृष्टि से—तत्सम, तद्भव, देशज, विदेशज

निर्माण या गठन की दृष्टि से—रूढ़शब्द, यौगिक, योगरूढ़

प्रयोग की दृष्टि से—सामान्य, पारिभाषिक परिवर्तनीयता की दृष्टि से—विकारी, अविकारी।

116. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—जीन पियाजे के द्वारा प्रस्तावित किया गया है कि बच्चे भाषा सीखने के लिए अनुकूलन तथा समायोजन का प्रयोग करते हैं।

जीन प्याजे—

(i) संज्ञानात्मक विकास सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन किया।

(ii) मानव बुद्धि की प्रकृति पर बल दिया।

(iii) व्यक्ति के विकास में उसका बचपन महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करता है।

(iv) व्यक्ति वातावरण के तत्वों पहचानता है और प्रतीकों की सहायता से उन्हें समझने की कोशिश करता है।

संज्ञानात्मक विकास की अवस्थाएँ—

(i) संवेदिक पेशीय अवस्था

(ii) पूर्व-संक्रियात्मक अवस्था

(iii) मूर्त संक्रि

(iv) अमूर्त संक्रियात्मक अवस्था

जीन पियाजे स्विट्जरलैंड के एक मनोवैज्ञानिक थे। बालकों में बुद्धि का विकास किस प्रकार से होता है, यह जानने के लिए उन्होंने अपने स्वयं के बच्चों को अपनी खोज का विषय बनाया। बच्चे जैसे जैसे बड़े होते गए, उनके मानसिक विकास सम्बन्धी क्रियाओं का वे बड़ी बारीकी से अध्ययन करते रहे। इस अध्ययन के परिणामस्वरूप उन्होंने जिन विचारों का प्रतिपादन किया, उन्हें पियाजे के मानसिक या संज्ञानात्मक विकास के सिद्धांत के नाम से जाना जाता है।

117. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कक्षा 1 का कबीर शान्ति शब्द सुनकर फान्ति, ज्ञान्ति, मान्ति जैसे निरर्थक शब्द बोलकर मजे लेता है। वह ध्वन्यात्मक जागरूकता विकसित कर रहा है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

(i) शब्दों के तुक मिलना और उन्हें पहचानना।

(ii) लय को पहचानना।

(iii) ध्वनि उच्चारण का ज्ञान होना।

ध्वन्यात्मक जागरूकता एक व्यापक कौशल है जिसमें मौखिक भाषा की इकाइयों जैसे शब्द, शब्दांश और शब्दों की तुक मिलने (rhymes) की पहचान और हेरफेर करना शामिल है।

जिन बच्चों में ध्वन्यात्मक जागरूकता होती है, वे मौखिक छंदों को पहचानने और बनाने में सक्षम होते हैं, एक शब्द में शब्दांशों की संख्या को ताली बजा सकते हैं, और 'पैसा' और 'माँ' जैसी प्रारंभिक ध्वनियों वाले शब्दों को पहचान सकते हैं। रिम्स (rhymes) जैसे—'शान्ति' का रिम्स (rhymes) 'फान्ति', 'ज्ञान्ति', मान्ति है। ध्वन्यात्मक जागरूकता बच्चों को बोली जाने वाली भाषा की ध्वनियों के साथ पहचानने और काम करने देती है। पूर्वस्कूलों में, इसका अर्थ है कि तुकबंदी वाले शब्दों को निकालना और एक नाम में शब्दांशों की संख्या की गणना करना।

118. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कक्षा में दिए गए कार्य के रूप में कक्षा III का गीत कुछ व्याकरणिक त्रुटियों के साथ वाक्य लिखता है।

शिक्षक द्वारा प्रयोग की प्रक्रिया—

(i) गलतियों को रेखांकित करना।

(ii) गलती की प्रकृति लिखकर शिक्षार्थियों को उन्हें सुधारने के लिए कहना।

(iii) गलतियों का निदान करने के लिए क्रमिक चरणों का प्रशिक्षण देना।

(iv) गलतियों के ठीक ही न करना बल्कि समझाना भी चाहिए।

त्रुटियाँ स्वभाविक हैं और सीखने की प्रक्रिया में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम हैं जो बच्चों की सोच को अंतर्दृष्टि देती है। त्रुटियाँ बच्चों की मदद का मार्ग तय करती हैं तथा इसे सीखने की प्रक्रिया का एक पड़ाव भी कह सकते हैं।

119. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—माध्यम की भाषा में निपुणता विकसित करने के लिए घर की भाषा का प्रयोग करना एक प्रभावशाली रणनीति सिद्ध हो सकती है।

बच्चा घर पर सहज और निर्बाध रूप से भाषा के साथ अंतःक्रिया करता है। विद्यालय में आने से पहले बच्चों के पास भाषा का एक अद्भुत खजाना है जिसका भरपूर इस्तेमाल उनकी भाषा सीखने की प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ावा देने, भाषा को समृद्ध करने में किया जा सकता है। बच्चे अपने साथ अपनी भाषा, अपने अनुभव और दुनिया को देखने का अपना दृष्टिकोण आदि विद्यालय में लेकर आते हैं।

120. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा का व्याकरण पठन सामग्री तथा संरचनाओं की पहचान को एकीकृत करके अच्छा सीखा जा सकता है।

भाषा का व्याकरण—

(i) पूर्ण एवं शुद्ध ज्ञान को बढ़ावा देता है।

(ii) विचारों की उचित अभिव्यक्ति में सहायता प्रदान करता है।

(iii) संरचनाओं को पहचानने में मदद करता है।

(iv) भाषा सम्बन्धित नियमों का ज्ञान कराता है।

(v) भाषा को सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था प्रदान करता है।

व्याकरण किसी भाषा के बोलने तथा लिखने के नियमों की व्यवस्थित पद्धति है अर्थात् व्याकरण भाषा को व्यवस्थित करने का कार्य करती है। व्याकरण शिक्षण से भाषा में शुद्धता, अनुशासन, तथा स्थिरता आती है।

भाषा का व्याकरण सबसे अच्छा सीखा जा सकता है—

- भाषा का पूर्ण एवं शुद्ध ज्ञान प्रदान करके।
- मनोभावों एवं विचारों की शुद्ध अभिव्यक्ति करके।
- व्याकरण भाषा के स्पष्ट, नियमबद्ध तथा मानक रूप की जानकारी प्रदान करके।
- पठन सामग्री तथा संरचनाओं की पहचान को एकीकृत करके।
- भाषा की प्रकृति तथा प्रयोग सम्बंधित आधारभूत नियमों का ज्ञान करा कर।
- भाषा में प्रयुक्त ध्वनियों, शब्दों तथा वाक्यों की रचना से सम्बंधित नियमों का संकलन एवं विश्लेषण कर भाषा को सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था प्रदान करके।

Language: English

121. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

- (i) A is true as it is clearly mentioned in the first paragraph of the passage that at least a third of the ice in the Himalayas and the Hindu Kush region will melt this century. Here the word 'melt' suggests that something will be in liquid form again after freezing.
- (ii) B is false as it states about the situation of glacier, making the Hindu Kush Himalaya region home to the world's largest/highest peaks topped by Mount Everest. It didn't mention about the effects of climate change.

122. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: It is mentioned in the second paragraph of the passage that "vast glaciers make the Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH) region home to the world's highest peaks topped by Mount Everest."

123. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

- (i) Option 1 i.e. implementation of the 2015 Paris climate Agreement will reduce using temperature is supported by evidence report by 210 authors which is mentioned in paragraph four of the passage.
- (ii) Option 2 i.e. the melting of the Himalayas will disrupt river flows is supported by the evidence from a study which is mentioned in paragraph 5 of the passage.
- (iii) Option 3 i.e. climate change will severely affect people living in small island state is supported by the evidence from the paragraph five of the

passage in which the study said about 250 million people living in the mountains, getting affected by disrupting rivers.

But no evidence is provided against option four.

124. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Paragraph 1 clearly states about the cause and effect of the thaw in the Himalayan region in which it mentioned that melting of ice will result in disrupting river flows vital for growing crops from China to India; caused by temperature rise in the area.

125. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: "Bare" means not covered by anything. For instance, in the paragraph 3 of the passage tells about the after effects of global warming in which frigid glacier will be soon converted in the "bare" rocks.

So, "naked" is most similar in meaning to the word "bare" as used in the passage.

126. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: "Harm" means a damage or injury which is just opposite to the word benefit which means useful effect or advantage of something.

127. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

- (i) Here, the underlined word 'vital' is an adjective which is describing the noun. Vital means essential or necessary. There are 8 parts of speech: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection. They indicate how the words work within sentence.
- (ii) Noun is a word that is used to identify a person, place, thing or idea.
- (iii) Adverb is a word that modifies a verb, adjective, determiner, clause, preposition etc.
- (iv) Pronoun is a word that are used as a substitute for a noun.

128. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: "If we are late, they will be angry" is the correct form for the sentences because the future 'will' is only used in main clause. The given sentence is an example of a conditional sentence. It is a first condition, which deals in future speculation. The structure of the sentence in first condition is: If clause in simple present tense + Clause 2 in simple future tense.

129. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: From the first paragraph of the passage which states that Heaven seems to turn up when we least expect it, I gave up a good job in Delhi and came to live in a hill station; partly because I love mountains and forests and partly

because I wanted to devote more time to writing, we can conclude that option 3 is correct.

130. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: From the first paragraph of the passage, which clearly states that "I saw a tree, just one small, crooked tree shimmering in the distance and seeing it there all by itself, but growing stubbornly where other trees would not grow, I was filled with love and admiration for it", we can conclude that option 2 is correct.

131. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: From the first paragraph of the passage which clearly mentioned that "I saw a tree, just one small, crooked tree shimmering in the distance and seeing it there all by itself, but growing stubbornly where other trees would not grow, I was filled with love and admiration. We can conclude that the small crooked tree was standing alone in the desert."

132. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The phrase 'a bit of heaven' in paragraph 2 means something really unexpected as poet finds the tree who was standing alone in desert as a bit of heaven which makes him feels astonished and evoked strong feelings in him. He became amazed and astonished by that bliss of happiness.

133. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

- "Twisted" is the word that has the same meaning as the word "crooked" in paragraph 2 of the passage.
- Crooked and twisted both mean that something is out of shape or not in its natural position.
- Ugly means unpleasant in appearance.
- Scary means something horrifying or frightening.
- Disturbing means causing feeling of worry or being upset.

134. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

- Quick means doing something in a short duration of time or with speed.
- Gradual means developing by fine steps or changing slowly, which is opposite to the word "sudden" in the passage which means changing fastly.
- Slow word suggests that something happening without much speed or not doing something immediately.
- Leisurely means unhurried or casually.

So, "gradual" is the most appropriate opposite word in respect to the word "sudden" of the passage.

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

Explanation: The correct statement is: farmers and gardeners have been affected badly by the drought, as the word affected is a verb and usually an adverb is placed after the verb it is modifying. Usually adverbs that modify the adjectives come before the adjective. For example: He is badly injured by the car.

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

Explanation: Chomsky, father of modern linguistics, proposed that the innate capacity to acquire language is the output of unique features of the human biological inheritance. He also mentions that children's brain makes them acquire and produce language on their own.

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

Explanation: Cooperative learning is an instructional method in which students work in small groups of learners and aim to improve their learning experience while focusing on common goals. Teacher's role is to guide the students rather than just being a knowledge provider, promoting the success of each student while motivating the student. Cooperative learning also promotes support among the students, helping each other for better understanding of the skills and concepts.

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

Explanation: Recursive means breaking out the problems into simple terms for better understanding. Writing is a recursive process in which students create unique ideas for producing language through written text. It is the process of writing, to put abstract, thought, idea, concepts and knowledge into words. It enforces imagination to reality by being self-expressive and original.

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

Explanation: A print rich environment in a class promotes learning language in a meaningful and fun-filled way. It enhances curiosity among students to learn new things. It also helps in developing reading skills. It develops interests of students when they are exposed to different forms of print such as labels, instructions, pictures, quotes, colours etc. Visual methods are the best way of developing interests.

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

Explanation: According to Stephen Kreshen, there are two fundamental approaches for language performance i.e. acquisition and learning. "Comprehensible input" suggests that learners adopt language by experiencing it and understanding language which is above their recent level of competence. It is the process of learning or experiencing mother tongue first without any practice efficiently.

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

Explanation: An approach is a set of assumptions dealing with nature of language and language learning. It is based on constructivism which allows learners to self experience learning to perform any task. Whole language approach sees language as a complete process of writing, speaking, reading, and listening in an integrated manner.

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

Explanation: Skimming means reading selectively to get a general idea of what the topic is all about and also it takes place while reading, allowing to look for particular details to get the general idea of the text.

Scanning means quickly reading the text to find some particular information likewise we find words in a dictionary.

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

Explanation: Reading aloud to students helps in building the learners vocabulary and enhancing pronunciation. It builds confidence of the students. It increases interest, perceives attention of the listeners and also introduces students to the new words with correct pronunciation. The practice of loud reading also helps in tone, speed, emphasis, articulation, correct information etc.

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

Explanation: Assimilation means improving existing knowledge of something new.

Accommodation is changing one's own beliefs or schemes to 'accommodate' the new information. According to 'Piaget' theory on language development, language is learnt through these two complementary activities. The theory also suggests that a child first creates mental structures and then forms new schemes where language development happens.

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

Explanation: In language classroom, a teacher readily transfers her concepts and skills to children with some modification. It promotes language learning as students readily listen to the teacher, try to imitate and attentively group all the information which are lately used or shown by them in one or other way.

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

Explanation: National Educational Policy (2020) ensures to improve educational results for better learning of the children, acquiring new skills rather than opting for rote technique. It focuses on achieving universal foundational literacy and numeracy in primary schools for lifelong learning.

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

Explanation: Story telling as a pedagogical tool helps students in maintaining their interest throughout the lesson. It encourages, creativity, fosters imagination power, develops language skill in an integrated manner. It also broadens their thought process.

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

Explanation: Integration of Toy Based Pedagogy in language learning can be done by setting up a toy corner in the classroom. Toys will generate interest of the students in the classroom, and they will learn best through play way method. It will help children think creatively in the world of toys, games, and activities based on the topics to be learned.

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

Explanation: Retelling the story mentioned/narrated by the teacher is the most suitable assessment activity for assessing learners 'listening skills' as students will summarize or dictate the story in their own way now, which is required for better learning and appropriate assessment. It will check the pronunciation and fluency of the speakers, and may improve their communication skills.

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

Explanation: Menu cards allow students to use their creativity for language learning. It will connect students to daily life and promote understanding of the topics while focusing on the play way method, in which students indulge themselves actively to achieve the goals of learning.