

Time: 2 hours 30 mins.

Total Marks: 150

Child Development and Pedagogy

- Which of the following principle suggests that different body parts develop at different rates at various stages of development?
 - (1) Development is unidimensional.
 - (2) Development is unidirectional.
 - (3) Development is a discontinuous process.
 - (4) Direction of development is proximodistal and cephalocaudal.
- Which of the following statements is correct?
 - (1) Children's development takes place in a socio-cultural context.
 - (2) Childhood is a period that can be divided into 10 distinct stages.
 - (3) Children's thinking is not influenced by social interactions.
 - (4) Children's development is solely determined by genetics.
- The process of predetermined unfolding of genetic dispositions is called—
 - (1) adaptation.
 - (2) learning.
 - (3) socialization.
 - (4) maturation.
- is a primary and is a secondary agent of socialization.
 - (1) family, school
 - (2) media, family
 - (3) school, media
 - (4) media, neighbourhood
- According to Lawrence Kohlberg, what is the primary basis for 7-8 year old children's moral decision?
 - (1) Social order maintenance
 - (2) Social contract maintenance
 - (3) Punishment and obedience
 - (4) Universal Ethical Principal
- Seriation in Jean's Piaget's theory refers to—
 - (1) the ability to order objects based on one dimension, for example 'length'.
 - (2) the ability to take the perspective of others.
 - (3) a narrative form of thinking as used in story telling.
 - (4) the ability to spatially map places, like one's school.
- Naseema, a 5 year old is certain that rolling out a ball of clay into a snake creates more clay. According to Jean Piaget what is the reasoning behind her thinking?
 - (1) Animistic thinking
 - (2) Centration
 - (3) Hypothetic—deductive reasoning
 - (4) Transitive Inference
- Lev Vygotsky offered a theory of cognitive development along the principal of—
 - (1) social constructivism.
 - (2) behaviourism.
 - (3) psychoanalysis.
 - (4) universalism.
- Which of the following is the term used by Lev Vygotsky to describe child's act of speaking to herself?
 - (1) Private speech
 - (2) Talk aloud
 - (3) Scaffolding
 - (4) Ego-centricism
- Which of the following characterizes a progressive classroom?
 - (1) Focus on drill and practice
 - (2) Ability-based fixed segregation
 - (3) Collaborative Learning
 - (4) Use of rewards and punishment
- A child has the ability to understand the intentions and desires of others. The child has:
 - (1) Spatial intelligence
 - (2) Interpersonal intelligence
 - (3) Intrapersonal intelligence
 - (4) Naturalistic intelligence
- Which of the following statements is proposed in National Education Policy 2020?
 - (1) Being educated in one's mother tongue is detrimental to educational and technological advancements.
 - (2) Schools should encourage children to learn and speak English as their first language.
 - (3) Multilingualism has great cognitive benefits for young students.
 - (4) Bilingual approach confuses students and hampers learning.
- Gender roles are—
 - (1) learned behaviour.
 - (2) innate behaviour.
 - (3) biological constructions.
 - (4) genetically determined.
- The primary goal of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is—
 - (1) to compare students performance with one another.
 - (2) to assess children's understanding and modify the curriculum and pedagogy for students.
 - (3) to assign ranks to students as per their performance.
 - (4) to declare students as 'pass' or 'fail' in particular subjects.
- Before deciding an assessment method for her class, what all should the teacher keep in mind?
 - (i) Who is going to use the results beside me?
 - (ii) What is the best way to find out learning curves of individual students?

- (iii) Which method would help me to reflect on my pedagogy?
 (iv) Which method would help to label and segregate students?
 (1) (i) (ii) (iii) (2) (i) (iv)
 (3) (ii) (iii) (iv) (4) (i) (ii)
16. Inclusive education implies that
 (1) EWS (Economically Weaker Section) quota be made available only in government schools.
 (2) Students with disabilities should be placed in special schools only.
 (3) Only English be taught in government schools.
 (4) All children, irrespective of their abilities be provided quality education.
17. **Assertion (A)**—While teaching, a teacher should use a variety of ways to represent the context of teaching.
Reason (R)—Teachers need to adapt their pedagogy to suit the diverse needs of learners.
 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.
18. A child is facing regular difficulty in writing. She also experiences a challenge in formation of alphabets and spacing of words. These characteristics hints towards which of the following learning disability?
 (1) Dyslexia
 (2) Dysgraphia
 (3) Dyscalculia
 (4) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
19. To cater to individual differences among the students, a teacher should—
 (1) use standardized instructional methods and uniform ways of assessment.
 (2) use a variety of pedagogical approaches and mean of assessment.
 (3) use uniform pedagogy to ensure memorization and focus on summative assessment.
 (4) increase the number of paper-pencil tests and focus on recall.
20. Which of the following is an essential characteristic of creativity?
 (1) Divergent thinking (2) Impulsiveness
 (3) Centration in thought (4) Convergent thinking
21. Young children construct knowledge and make meanings through
 (i) Active exploration
 (ii) Play
 (iii) Active on materials and experimenting
 (iv) Interaction with peers and adults
 (1) (i), (iii) (2) (i), (iii), (iv)
 (3) (i), (ii), (iii) (4) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
22. To help children memorise the phone numbers, a teacher suggested students to divide 10 digits of phone number into 3-4 smaller units and then remember. The strategy suggested by the teacher here is called—
 (1) chunking. (2) encoding.
 (3) assimilation. (4) adaptation.
23. Which of the following form of learning should be emphasised most in schools?
 (1) Acquiring different skills and knowledge through interaction with surroundings
 (2) Rate-memorizing the content
 (3) Passive imitation of others
 (4) Conditioning of behaviours through stimulus - response association
24. Which of the following set exemplify a social constructivist approach to facilitate reading among students?
 (i) Salma uses flash cards to help students learn new words and rewards them with candy for correct responses.
 (ii) Pramati has her students choose from a variety of books to read. Those students who read a particular book are made to discuss the book on a regular basis.
 (iii) Arundhati emphasise the importance of using contextual material to help determine the meaning of new words.
 (iv) Rekha has her students write each word they miss on a spelling test five times to help them remember the word.
 (1) (i), (iv) (2) (i), (iii)
 (3) (ii), (iii) (4) (i), (ii)
25. As a teacher how can you facilitate problem solving abilities in your students?
 (1) Generating fear amongst your students.
 (2) Encouraging a fixed way of solving problem.
 (3) Encouraging use of analysis.
 (4) Emphasising on use of passive memorisation strategies.
26. Which of the following will result in facilitation of meaningful learning?
 (1) Promoting de-contextualised learning in the classroom.
 (2) Encouraging multiple ways of working at a problem.
 (3) Encouraging rote learning.
 (4) Copying answers written by the teacher on the blackboard.
27. Students are likely to experience the emotion of when they attribute internal factors to explain their success at a task.
 (1) shame (2) anger
 (3) pride (4) anxiety
28. At primary level of education, use of multi- sensory approach should be encouraged because -
 (1) it makes learning more effective.
 (2) it gives opportunities to exclude certain children from education.
 (3) it saves lot of instruction time of teacher.
 (4) it yields to docility among children.
29. Children often form alternative conceptions and misconceptions about various concepts. Which of the following statement is **NOT** correct in this context?
 (1) Alternative conceptions and misconceptions formed by students should be highly discouraged by the teacher.
 (2) Formation of alternative conceptions and misconceptions is very natural among children as well as adults.

- (3) A teacher should definitely attend to these alternative conceptions and misconceptions as they are significant in process of teaching-learning.
- (4) Alternative conceptions and misconceptions are not always baseless rather these represent children's intuitive ideas about world around them.
30. view of learning explains that tangible incentives and rewards motivate students for leaning.
- (1) Humanistic (2) Behavioural
(3) Cognitive (4) Socio-Cultural

Mathematics

31. In a school there are 96 teachers, out of which $\frac{3}{8}$ th teaches High school classes. If $\frac{2}{9}$ th of the High school teachers are Mathematics teachers, then the number of High school teachers who don't teach Mathematics are:
- (1) 36 (2) 30
(3) 28 (4) 60
32. $\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{5}\right)$ is:
- (1) $\frac{13}{30}$ (2) $\frac{3}{10}$
(3) $\frac{39}{30}$ (4) $\frac{19}{30}$
33. What is the difference between the face value of the number 7 in the numbers 4782 and 32170.
- (1) 630 (2) 712
(3) 0 (4) 770
34. Which of the following statements is **not true** for the set of whole numbers?
- (1) $a + b = b + a$
(2) $a - b = b - a$
(3) $a \times b = b \times a$
(4) $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$
35. When asked to divide a number by 6, Rani has divided it by 9 and she got the quotient as 21 and remainder as 3. Realising her mistake, later she divided it by 6. What will be the quotient and remainder?
- (1) Quotient—31, Remainder—0
(2) Quotient—31, Remainder—3
(3) Quotient—32, Remainder—3
(4) Quotient—32, Remainder—0
36. Which of the following is a pair of 'like fractions'?
- (1) $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$
(3) $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$ (4) $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$
37. Which of the following numbers are not perfect cubes?
- (1) 729 (2) 1000
(3) 333 (4) 216

38. Shikha went to a brick kiln to buy bricks. The rate of the bricks was 2500 rupees per one thousand bricks. How many bricks can she buy if she has only 4000 rupees?
- (1) 10000 (2) 1600
(3) 16000 (4) 4000
39. Mini told her teacher 'I made a rectangle whose each side is 4 cm'. Which of the following statements is correct:
- (1) A rectangle cannot have all sides equal
(2) All squares are rectangle
(3) All rectangles are square
(4) There is no link between a square and a rectangle
40. The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 4:5:6. What will be the measure of the angles of the triangle?
- (1) 50°, 60°, 70° (2) 45°, 60°, 75°
(3) 48°, 60°, 72° (4) 52°, 60°, 68°
41. Ragini reaches the station at 2:00 in the afternoon. She has to take a train to Aligarh. There are four trains. Train A, Train B, Train C, Train D scheduled for departure at 17:05, 4:32, 18:30 and 19:15 respectively. Which train must she take so that she spends minimum amount of time waiting for the train?
- (1) Train A (2) Train B
(3) Train C (4) Train D
42. Rita is a ward-member of her area; she wishes to create a community room of size 11 feet × 16 feet. To lay tiles on the floor she has four options: 1.5 feet × 1.5 feet, 2 feet × 2 feet, 2.5 feet × 2.5 feet, 3 feet × 3 feet. Which size of tile should she buy for the community room, so that she can lay the tiles without cutting?
- (1) 1.5 feet × 1.5 feet (2) 2 feet × 2 feet
(3) 2.5 feet × 2.5 feet (4) 3 feet × 3 feet
43. Ms. Renu divided her students into groups of 8 each and asked them to record their weights. She further asked the groups to calculate the mean weight of their respective group. Group A (which consists of 8 students) measured their weights and calculated the mean weight as 38.2 kg. Later on they realized that the weight of one of the students they recorded is incorrect. Instead of 25.9 kg, they recorded it as 29.5 kg. What will be the correct mean for the group?
- (1) 37.75 kg (2) 38.65 kg
(3) 37.2 kg (4) 38.9 kg
44. Observe the following pattern and select the next term:
- $(9 - 1) \div 8 = 1$
 $(98 - 2) \div 8 = 12$
 $(987 - 3) \div 8 = 123$
 $(9876 - 4) \div 8 = 1234$
- (1) $(98765 - 5) \div 8 = 123456$
(2) $(9876 - 4) \div 8 = 12345$
(3) $(98765 - 4) \div 8 = 12345$
(4) $(98765 - 5) \div 8 = 12345$
45. Priyanshu has currency notes of ₹10 and ₹20. She uses 2 notes of ₹20 and 1 note of ₹10 to form ₹50. How many other combinations are possible to form the same amount using both the currency notes? You can ignore the spatial arrangements of the currency notes.
- (1) 0 (2) 1
(3) 2 (4) 3

46. Following are four questions posed by a mathematics teacher. Which of the following is an open-ended question?
- (1) If sum of two numbers is 15 and one of them is 7, what will be the other number?
 - (2) If the age of Anil is 7 years and his father's age is 5 times more than that of Anil's age. What will be the age of his father?
 - (3) If sum of two numbers is 17, then what are the numbers?
 - (4) What should be added to 17 to get 23?
47. A teacher uses the following riddle in the class while developing the concept of place value 'I am less than 5 tens and 4 ones'. The objective of this riddle is to
- (1) Do a summative assessment.
 - (2) Break the monotony of a mathematics class.
 - (3) Ask close ended questions on place value.
 - (4) Reinforce the concept of base 10 and place value.
48. Which among the following is/are the objective/objectives of teaching 'shapes' at Primary class?
- (a) To develop visualisation skill
 - (b) To memorise the names of geometrical shapes
 - (c) To enhance spatial reasoning ability
- (1) (a) and (b)
 - (2) (a) and (c)
 - (3) (b) and (c)
 - (4) Only (b)
49. Which of the following teaching-learning resources in mathematics can be used for visually challenged students?
- (a) Geoboard
 - (b) Geogebra
 - (c) Abacus
 - (d) Graphic calculator
- Choose the correct option:**
- (1) (a) and (d)
 - (2) (a) and (c)
 - (3) (b) and (d)
 - (4) (a), (b) and (d)
50. While teaching 'geometrical shapes' a teacher thinks of planning a trip to historical places. It reflects:
- (1) Field trips have been recommended by CBSE, so they must be done
 - (2) A good break from routine mathematics class and an opportunity to visit the historical places.
 - (3) Shapes are an integral part of any architecture and such trips encourage mathematics beyond classroom.
 - (4) Teachers has completed most of the syllabus well in time and now needs to provide leisure.
51. A primary class mathematics teacher poses the following question to his students:
"Reena and Shama went to a shop to buy a bag. There were many bags with different price tags. They got confused by looking at so many price tags. Can you help them by arranging the price tags either in ascending or descending order?"
Bag-A → ₹4732,
Bag-B → ₹2364,
Bag-C → ₹1934,
Bag-D → ₹3475,
Bag-E → ₹2937,
Bag-F → ₹3004.
In the given context, which of the following statements is true?
- (1) Only the concepts of ascending and descending order can be strengthened using the question.
 - (2) The teacher can use the question to go beyond comparison of numbers and introduced the concept of data handling and sorting of data.
 - (3) It is not a mathematical question as it does not involve basic operations on numbers.
 - (4) The teacher should avoid bringing contextual questions into the classroom.
52. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, which of the following represents the vision of a mathematics classroom?
- (1) Students memorizing the formulae
 - (2) Teacher as the only narrator in the class
 - (3) Students copying solved examples from the textbook
 - (4) Children posing and solving meaningful problems in the classroom.
53. Which of the following statements is true for 'Anecdotal Records' as an assessment tool in mathematics?
- (1) It includes the project and field work done by the child
 - (2) It is used to record and judge the quality of a child's work against a specified criteria
 - (3) It records the presence or absence of a particular skill or process
 - (4) It includes written description of a child's progress on a day to day basis and provides observational narrative records.
54. A class III teacher introduces the multiplication in her class using repeated addition and rectangular arrays. She is
- (1) Introducing multiplication through informal strategies by utilising the previous knowledge and experiences of students.
 - (2) Teaching multiple formal algorithms of multiplication.
 - (3) Wasting a lot of time and should focus on teaching formal algorithm only.
 - (4) Finding leisure time for herself by keeping the students engaged.
55. A child is counting the number of balls by putting a finger on the balls one by one and saying number names in order. She has counted some balls twice. Which pre number concept is yet to be strengthened in the child?
- (1) One-to-one correspondence
 - (2) Seriation
 - (3) Classification
 - (4) Cardinality
56. Misconceptions in mathematics can be removed by
- (1) Engaging children with examples and non-examples
 - (2) Framing similar questions and repeating them many times
 - (3) Lot of practice and drill of questions
 - (4) Demonstrating the algorithm again
57. Ms. Romi in her mathematics class asks her students to create appropriate situations for following computations:
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (i) $10+2$ | (ii) 10×2 |
| (iii) $10-2$ | (iv) $10\div 2$ |
- Which of the following statements is correct about the pedagogy used by Ms. Romi?
- (1) She is testing the problem solving skills of student by giving mixed set of problems

- (2) She is testing the language proficiency of students
- (3) She is trying to help students to develop mathematical statements and problem solving skills
- (4) She is trying to maintain discipline in her class by giving some task to the students.
58. Which of the following statements are indicative of higher aims of teaching mathematics?
- (a) Mathematics education should turn out employable adults who contribute to economic and social development.
- (b) Mathematics education should develop child's inner resources like abstract thinking and drawing logical conclusions.
- (c) Children should see mathematics as a way of life like communicating, discussing and developing attitude for problem solving.
- (d) Mathematics education should focus on factual knowledge and procedural fluency.
- (1) (a) and (c) (2) (b) and (c)
- (3) (c) and (d) (4) (b) and (d)
59. According to Newman, there are five levels to be undertaken before a student is able to solve a word problem. They are listed below in a random order.
- (a) Comprehend what the task is asking.
- (b) Must be able to read the question.
- (c) Undertake the necessary mathematical operations.
- (d) Need to translate the problems into mathematical demands.
- (e) Represent the answer as a meaningful construct. Which of the following represents the correct order of levels?
- (1) (b), (a), (c), (d), (e) (2) (b), (d), (a), (c), (e)
- (3) (a), (b), (e), (c), (d) (4) (b), (a), (d), (c), (e)
60. Which of the following is **NOT** desirable for the professional development of mathematics teachers?
- (1) Attending workshops and seminars on mathematics
- (2) Developing teaching-learning resources
- (3) Minimum interaction with other mathematics teachers working in same school or in neighbourhood schools.
- (4) Participating in faculty development programmes.

Environmental Studies

61. The distance between Trivandrum and Gandhidham is 2268 kilometers. If a train covers this distance in 42 hours, the average speed of the train in between the railway stations of these two cities in metre per second is.
- (1) 54 (2) 30
- (3) 27 (4) 15
62. A student is at A and wants to reach at B. For this he first goes to O which is 150 m due north of A and then he goes from O to B is 80 m. By covering a distance of A from B and the direction of A with respect to B are respectively.
- (1) 130 m; South-west (2) 130 m; South-east
- (3) 170 m; South-east (4) 170 m; South-west
63. Select true statement about sloths from the following?
- (1) Sloths look like bear and spend almost 22 hour a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch.
- (2) Sloths look like chimpanzee and spend almost 17 hours a day sleeping while hanging on a tree branch.
- (3) Sloths look like chimpanzee and spend almost 22 hours a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch.
- (4) Sloths look like bear and spend almost 17 hours a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch.
64. When you pour milk through a piece of cloth, cream remains on it. The method of separation here is—
- (1) Filtration (2) Sieving
- (3) Sedimentation (4) Decantation
65. On the map of Galconda Fort given in the class V textbook, 1cm distance is equal to a distance of 110 metres on the ground. On this map the distance between Fateh Darwaja and Jamali Darwaja is 10.7 cm. On the ground, the minimum distance between the two would be.
- (1) 1.070 km (2) 1.177 km
- (3) 10.70 km (4) 11.77 km
66. A group of three states having Bay of Bengal on one side is—
- (1) Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
- (2) Odisha, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
- (3) Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
- (4) Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
67. Suppose you are in Madhya Pradesh. With respect to this state the direction of our country's thickest forest is.
- (1) Due North (2) North-East
- (3) North-West (4) South-West
68. The height of the peak of Mount Everest is.
- (1) 8600 m (2) 8850 m
- (3) 8950 m (4) 8990 m
69. A shooting star is a
- (1) Star (2) Comet
- (3) Meteor (4) Asteroid
70. Consider the following statements about the 'Khejadi' tree.
- A. This tree is mainly found in desert areas.
- B. This tree can grow without much water.
- C. This tree stores water in its trunk which can be used for drinking when needed.
- D. The bark of this tree is used for making medicine and its wood is not affected by insects.
- E. This tree has very few leaves.
- The correct statements are
- (1) A, B and D (2) A, B and C
- (3) B, C and D (4) A, C and E
71. Consider the following statement given by a student "I have come from an area where rainfall is very scarce. It is very hot too. Our houses are made of mud. The walls of the houses are very thick and also plastered with mud. The roofs are made of thorny bushes."
- This student must be from a village of
- (1) Laddakh (2) Assam
- (3) Rajasthan (4) Uttar Pradesh

72. Consider the following statement made by a student while giving her introduction in a meeting; 'I am from a place where most of the people prefer to eat fish cooked in mustard oil.' The student must be from.

- (1) Goa (2) Kerala
(3) Kashmir (4) Mizoram

73. Select correct statement from the following

- (1) An adult elephant can eat more than 2 quintals (220kg) of green leaves and twigs in one day.
(2) Because of their heavy weights most elephants like to take too much rest after eating.
(3) Even a three-month-old baby elephant generally weighs about 200 kg.
(4) On an average most elephants sleep for 9-10 hours in a day.

74. Select the group which can be recycled after use.

- (1) Polythene Bag, Paper, Batteries, Mobile phones.
(2) Bedsheets, Newspaper, Plastic Bottle, Batteries.
(3) Iron nails, Glass Bottle, Steel Mug, Cardboard Box.
(4) Leather bag, Wooden table, Plastic Vase, Bedsheets.

75. Match the following—

| Column-I | Column-II |
|---|---------------|
| (i) Chholey-Bhature | A. Goa |
| (ii) Boiled tapioca with curry made using coconut | B. Kerala |
| (iii) Fish cooked in mustard oil | C. Uttrakhand |
| (iv) Sea fish cooked in coconut oil | D. Kashmir |
| | E. Punjab |

- (1) (i)-E, (ii)-D, (iii)-B, (iv)-A
(2) (i)-C, (ii)-D, (iii)-B, (iv)-A
(3) (i)-E, (ii)-A, (iii)-B, (iv)-D
(4) (i)-E, (ii)-B, (iii)-D, (iv)-A

76. Select a suitable assessment task for class IV students of EVS.

- (1) Writing question answers of the chapter on floating and sinking.
(2) Performing the activity to observe sinking and floating.
(3) Explaining definition of floating and sinking.
(4) Learning the list of objects which sank or floated.

77. Art and craft should be integrated in EVS teaching, because it promotes.

- (A) creativity (B) peer learning
(C) discipline in the class (D) inclusion
(1) A and D (2) A and B
(3) A, B and C (4) A, B and D

78. Which of the following strategy promotes inquiry while teaching the theme 'Shelter' to class IV students?

- (1) Asking students to collect pictures of different types of houses.
(2) Sharing pictures of different types of shelters.
(3) Asking students to narrate their experiences of visiting different house construction sites.
(4) Showing a power point presentation of different shelters across the country.

79. EVS the primary classes is a subject area which integrates.

- (1) the concepts and issues of Science and Environmental Education.
(2) the concepts and issues of Social Science.
(3) the concepts and issues of Science and Social Science.
(4) the concepts and issues of Science, Social Studies and Environmental Education.

80. Which of the following is an objective of EVS at the primary level.

- (1) To sensitise learners to issues related to gender discrimination.
(2) To develop simple models from locally available materials.
(3) To gradually prepare students for upper primary science concepts.
(4) To orient students towards occupational choices available in their locality.

81. A teacher asks her students to consult their family members to find out the names of different plant parts like roots, stem and flowers eaten as food. This activity is designed to—

- (1) promote experiential learning.
(2) promote learning of concepts related to food.
(3) make the lesson more enjoyable and interesting.
(4) allow the students to discover about food freely.

82. Which of the following strategy of teaching EVS to the visually impaired student is most appropriate?

- (1) Make a mixed peer group in class.
(2) Allow more time to finish a task.
(3) Break the tasks into parts and teach the parts separately.
(4) Use more of tactile teaching – learning materials.

83. The most appropriate stage of the lesson plan where students should be assessed while teaching EVS is.

- (1) At the end of the lesson.
(2) At the introduction of the assessed.
(3) When students wish to assessed.
(4) Over the course of teaching – learning.

84. You have to assess your students' EVS projects and give them quick feedback. Which assessment tool will you choose?

- (1) Observation (2) Rating scale
(3) Check-list (4) Peer assessment

85. The objective of assessment of EVS learning is that

- (1) teacher gathers information about the students' achievement.
(2) it is a way of teaching rather than evaluation.
(3) it provides feedback about students' progress in mastering new knowledge.
(4) it informs about students' learning to provide support for the next step.

86. Primary classes (Classes I to V) will consist of which of the following stages according to NEP, 2020?

- (A) Preparatory Stage
(B) Middle Stage
(C) Foundational Stage
(1) A Only (2) B Only
(3) A & C (4) B & C

87. Which of the following is NOT a process skill at primary level?
- (1) Mapping
 - (2) Defining variables operationally
 - (3) Testing Hypothesis
 - (4) Recalling facts
88. Which is a sub-theme under the theme 'Family and Friends'?
- (1) Things We Make and Do
 - (2) Work and Play
 - (3) Food and Water
 - (4) Our Shelter
89. Which of these is a divergent question a teacher of EVS will ask her students to promote creativity?
- (1) What are the steps of harvesting onions starting from sowing onion seeds in the soil?
 - (2) What step will you take to reduce air pollution in metro cities like Delhi?
 - (3) How will you separate salt from salt solution?
 - (4) Why leaves have green colour?
90. The dynamic, holistic and experiential nature of EVS learning by students is best assessed by.
- (1) Rating scale.
 - (2) Pen-paper Tests.
 - (3) Authentic Assessment strategies.
 - (4) Oral tests.

Language: English

Direction (91-99): Read the extract given below and answer the questions follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

Field Studies Loss of Learning During the Pandemic (extract)

Studies across the world have clearly indicated that school closures have significant negative impact on learning levels of children, with children from disadvantaged backgrounds being affected more severely. The loss of learning is not simply the curricular learning that children would have acquired if schools had remained open. It includes the ability that children have forgotten due to lack of usage, for example the ability to read with understanding, the ability to write, and the ability to perform basic mathematical operations like addition and multiplication. This regression further compromises new learning since these abilities are foundational to all further learning. This situation must be juxtaposed with the fact that we are already facing a crisis in learning, particularly with respect to foundational literacy and numeracy. At the time of writing this report, schools have been closed for almost an entire academic year. A child who was in class 1 in March 2020 will move to class 3 in 2021 without having engaged with the curriculum of class 2, except through sporadic online or community-based engagements. Thus, the loss of learning during the pandemic comprises the 'forgetting/ regression' of a proportion of abilities children already knew, including the loss of foundational abilities that make it possible for children to take up further learning, and the absence of curricular learning for an entire academic year. Examples of foundational abilities would be the ability to read numbers up to 99 in class 2 that forms the basis of performing more complex mathematical operations

in higher classes. Similarly, for children in class 2, the ability to respond to comprehension questions based on a story forms the basis for acquiring higher order abilities related to reading and writing. The absence of any one of these foundational abilities manifests not only in the inability to acquire more complex abilities, but also in a disconnect from learning, peers and schooling, often causing children to drop out of school altogether.

91. Pick the correct option to give the reason for negative impact of pandemic on education
- Assertion (A):** School closures have significant negative impact on learning levels of children.
- Reasoning (R):** Children have forgotten previous learnings due to lack of use and not learnt skills and competencies of current curriculum.
- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (2) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (3) A is true and R is false
 - (4) A is false and R is true
92. Complete the sentence by choosing the correct option. Loss of learning during the pandemic refers to
- (1) lack of ability to do the assigned job
 - (2) forgetting completely what one has learnt
 - (3) lack of ability to read with understanding
 - (4) lack of interest in studies.
93. When you 'juxtapose' two things what do you do?
- (1) Simply place them opposite to each other.
 - (2) Place the two things directly opposite to each other and compare.
 - (3) Bring out the striking contrast by placing them opposite to each other.
 - (4) Place them opposite to each other, directly compare them to bring out similarities.
94. Pick the option which states the best meanings of the word 'sporadic' used in the passage
- (1) happening at regular intervals
 - (2) happening at scattered and isolated places
 - (3) happening at a few places
 - (4) happening suddenly everywhere
95. Select the option that lists correctly the foundational abilities of a student of class 2.
- (a) perform complete mathematical operations.
 - (b) to read numbers up to 99.
 - (c) to correctly respond to comprehension questions
 - (d) to make correct inferences.
- (1) a and b
 - (2) a and c
 - (3) c and d
 - (4) b and c
96. What makes it possible for children to learn further? Pick the best option to answer the question.
- (1) ability to learn complex things easily
 - (2) already acquired foundational abilities of language and mathematics
 - (3) ability to respond to comprehension question based on a language
 - (4) ability to acquire higher order thinking skills.
97. Which of the following words is opposite in meaning to the word, 'severely' as used in the passage?
- (1) barely
 - (2) mildly
 - (3) casually
 - (4) poorly

98. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?
The members discussed about the arrangements
 (1) (2) (3)
for the annual event
 (4)
99. Which part of speech is the underlined word in, "School closures have significant negative impact on learning levels of children."
 (1) Pronoun (2) Adverb
 (3) Adjective (4) Noun
- Direction (100-105):** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:
1. I come from haunts of coot and hern.
 I make a sudden sally
 And sparkle out among the fern,
 To bicker down a valley.
2. By thirty hills I hurry down,
 Or slip between the ridges,
 By twenty thorpes, a little town,
 And half a hundred bridges.
3. Till last by Philip's farm I flow
 To join the brimming river,
 For men may come and men may go,
 But I go on forever.
4. I chatter over stony ways,
 In little sharps and trebles,
 I bubble into eddying bays,
 I babble on the pebbles.
5. With many a curve my banks I fret
 By many a field and fallow,
 And many a fairy foreland set
 With willow-weed and mallow.
100. Identify and name the figure of speech used in the line, 'I come from haunts of coot and hern'.
 (1) Metaphor (2) Synecdoche
 (3) Personification (4) Hyperbole
101. The brook chatters over stony ways
 (1) noiselessly
 (2) in little sharps and trebles
 (3) in a meandering fashion
 (4) gleefully
102. Which of the following is **Not True** according to the poem?
 (1) The brook chatters over stony ways.
 (2) Man is mortal and Nature is eternal.
 (3) The brook will finally join the brimming river.
 (4) Man may go and come anywhere and everywhere.
103. The line 'I make a sudden sally' means:
 (1) I flow evenly
 (2) I flow by fits and starts
 (3) I leap enthusiastically
 (4) I move in a zig-zag manner
104. Where is the brook headed for?
 (1) Philip's farm (2) a valley
 (3) the brimming river (4) fields and bays
105. Identify and name the figure of speech used in 'with willow-weed' in stanza 5?
 (1) Hyperbole (2) Alliteration
 (3) Metaphor (4) Metonymy
106. If a teacher wants to help students learn vocabulary, which would be the most effective way!
 (1) Use of stories and imagery
 (2) Use of drilling
 (3) Use of written exercise
 (4) Use of textbooks
107. Multilingualism as a resource education aims at
 (1) making use of languages of learner's for teaching-learning.
 (2) making learners learn as many languages as possible.
 (3) using classical languages for teaching-learning.
 (4) enabling to learn English language for jobs and mother tongue for culture.
108. comprehension is the skill of reading a piece of text closely or intensely for the purpose of extracting specific information from the text.
 (1) Inferential (2) Global
 (3) Local (4) Transactional
109. In the context of 'theory of multiple intelligences' which one of the following intelligences is related to language?
 (1) Fluency—Accuracy Intelligence
 (2) Linguistic—Verbal Intelligence
 (3) Vocabulary Grammar Intelligence
 (4) Visual—Spatial Intelligence
110. Which of these may be the benefit of multilingualism?
 (i) Increase vocabulary and effective speech
 (ii) Tolerance and respect toward other cultures
 (iii) Restricted employment opportunities
 (iv) Meta—linguistic awareness
 (1) (i), (ii), (iii) (2) (i), (iii)
 (3) (i), (ii) (4) (i), (ii), (iv)
111. According to Vygotsky, when a child regulates his/her own action with the help of language but that language is not audible to others he/she involved in
 (1) inner speech (2) private speech
 (3) social speech (4) egocentric speech
112. Which branch of linguistics deals with the language in context?
 (1) Semantics (2) Pragmatics
 (3) Morphology (4) Phonetics
113. Consider the statements (A) and (B) regarding language development among infants.
 (A) In infancy vocal tracts of a baby are more like animal than an adult human's
 (B) During 6 to 12 months, a baby is involved in variegated bubbling and repetitive babbling.
 (1) (A) is true, (B) is false.
 (2) (A) is false, (B) is false.
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are true
 (4) Both (A) and (B) are false
114. A dialect passes through these stages to get the status of 'standard dialect'.
 (1) selection, codification, elaboration of functions and acceptance
 (2) selection, acceptance, codification and elaboration of functions
 (3) selection, elaboration of functions, codification and acceptance
 (4) selection, acceptance, codification and elaboration of functions.

115. Consider the statements (A) and (B) regarding dialect.

- (A) A variety of language, spoken in one part of a Country is known as regional dialect.
 (B) A variety of language used only by the people having similar education background is known as social dialect.
- (1) (A) is true, (B) is false.
 (2) (A) is false, (B) is true.
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are true.
 (4) Both (A) and (B) are false.

116. To wife: Hurry up, we'll be late.

To colleague: It's time to leave, we'll be late for meeting

To senior manager: Madam, it's 4 p.m. and the meeting is at 4:15PM, shouldn't we leave?

This variation in speech is also known as:

- (1) Purist (2) Standard variety
 (3) Register (4) Idiolect

117. For participating in a group debate, a language teacher puts one condition *i.e.* in a group, 4 students should be from junior class and 1 student should be from senior class, who can assist juniors whenever required. This idea of group foundation depends on

- (1) Piaget's Theory (2) Vygotsky's Theory
 (3) Bloomfield's Theory (4) Krashen's Theory

118. Being a teacher, what would you like to prefer if any student has shown disruptive behaviour during group presentation?

- (1) Yell at him/her in front of the group/class
 (2) Speak to him/her in the class
 (3) Talk with him/her in the class
 (4) Leave him/her and look forward to self-discipline

119. A set of assumptions which explains the language as a set of structure or rules is known as:

- (1) Communicative Approach
 (2) Interactive Approach
 (3) Structural Approach
 (4) Input Approach

120. Consider the statements (A) and (B) regarding communicative language teaching.

- (A) The role of teacher is just like a facilitator or monitor rather than simply being the model for correct speech.
 (B) Learners have to participate in classroom activities based on individual approach to learning.
- (1) (A) is true, (B) is false
 (2) (A) is false, (B) is true
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are true
 (4) Both (A) and (B) are false

Language: Hindi

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

मित्रता संसार की सबसे बड़ी नियामत है। सच्चा मित्र कौन है? जो सदाचारी और विश्वासपात्र हो, जो आवश्यकता पड़ने पर मदद के लिए सदैव तत्पर रहे। दोषों को बताने से भी हिचकिचाए नहीं और गुणों का बखान करते समय गर्व का अनुभव करे। वास्तव में सच्चा मित्र तो वही है जो हमारी गलतियों को बताए और सुधार का मार्ग दिखाए। तुलसीदास

जी ने भी कहा है कि सच्चा मित्र वही है जो अपने मित्र के दुःख से दुःखी हो, अपने बड़े से बड़े दुःख को धूल के कण के समान और मित्र के कण के समान दुःख को बड़ा दुःख समझे। मित्र को बुरे मार्ग से हटाकर अच्छे मार्ग पर चलाए, मित्र के गुण प्रकट करे और उसके अवगुणों को अपने तक सीमित रखे। विपत्ति के समय जो सौ गुना स्नेह करे, लेन-देन में शंका न रखे और अपनी शक्ति के अनुसार सदा हित करता रहे। वास्तव में सच्चे मित्र की पहचान विपत्ति के समय ही होती है। धन रहने पर तो सभी मित्र बनना चाहते हैं, पर गरीबी आने पर एक-एक करके सब कन्नी काटते हैं, पर सच्चा मित्र इससे ऊपर होता है।

121. गद्यांश के आधार पर संसार की सबसे बड़ी देन है—

- (1) मित्रता (2) शत्रुता
 (3) पास-पड़ोस (4) रिश्तेदार

122. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश में किस कवि का उल्लेख किया गया है?

- (1) सूरदास (2) कुम्भनदास
 (3) तुलसीदास (4) कालिदास

123. आपका सच्चा मित्र कौन होगा?

- (1) जो कठिन समय में आपका साथ दे
 (2) जो केवल खुशहाली में आपका साथ दे
 (3) जो आपके गुणों का वर्णन करता रहे
 (4) जो सबके सामने आपकी गलतियाँ बताए

124. 'अपने बड़े से बड़े दुःख को धूल के कण के समान समझना' वाक्य का क्या भाव है?

- (1) अपने दुःख को मिट्टि के समान समझना
 (2) अपने दुःख को छोटे से छोटा समझना
 (3) अपने दुःख को बहुत बड़ा समझना
 (4) अपने दुःख को घातक समझना

125. यदि आपका मित्र गलत राह पर जा रहा है, तो मित्र के रूप में आपका क्या दायित्व है?

- (1) सभी के समान उसके कार्यों के लिए फटकार लगाकर सुधारने के लिए कहना
 (2) उसे एकांत में सही राह पर चलने के लिए समझाना
 (3) अपने काम से काम रखना
 (4) उसे उसके हालात पर छोड़ देना

126. निम्न में से समूह से भिन्न शब्द है—

- (1) दुःखी (2) प्रसन्न
 (3) विश्वसनीय (4) शंका

127. 'मार्ग' शब्द है—

- (1) तत्सम (2) तद्भव
 (3) देशज (4) आगत

128. 'सीमित' का विलोम शब्द है—

- (1) असामान्य (2) असमान
 (3) असीमित (4) परिसीमित

निर्देश (129-135): निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए—

मनुष्य ही प्रकृति के विनाश का कारण बनता जा रहा है। प्रकृति ने मनुष्य को ही नहीं, अपने सभी प्राणियों को सुख और सन्तोषपूर्वक जीवन बिताने के सभी साधन पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराए हैं। अन्य जीव आज भी प्रकृति से आजभर के लिए साधन पाना चाहते हैं। मनुष्य को भले ही सोने के लिए दो गज जमीन जरूरी हो मगर वह फर्लांगों में फँसे बंगले का निर्माण करता है। भले ही इसके लिए कितने ही पेड़ क्यों न काटने पड़ें। भले ही इससे प्रकृति के अनंत जीव बेआसरा क्यों न होते हों। भले ही प्रकृति प्रदूषित होती हों, मगर वह यहाँ से वहाँ अन्य प्राणियों की भाँति

पाँव-पाँव नहीं, प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले वाहनों में ही जाएगा। उसे इससे कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता है कि आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ कहाँ रहेंगी, प्रकृति से कुछ पा सकेंगी या नहीं। वह तो आज ही अपनी विलासिता के लिए, अपनी सनक के लिए, अपनी फिजूल खर्ची की आदत के वशीभूत हो प्रकृति का अधिक से अधिक दोहन कर लेना चाहता है।

129. उसे इससे अन्तर नहीं पड़ता है। इसमें रेखांकित शब्द के स्थान पर क्या प्रयोग कर सकते हैं?

- (1) समानता (2) फर्क
(3) दायित्व (4) जिम्मेदारी

130. 'विनाश' का विलोम है—

- (1) विनाशकारी (2) सर्वनाश
(3) सृजन (4) विसर्जन

131. पेड़ों की अत्यधिक कटाई का प्रभाव किस पर पड़ेगा?

- (1) वन्य जीवों पर
(2) पक्षियों पर
(3) मनुष्य पर
(4) वन्य जीवों, पक्षियों तथा मनुष्य सभी पर

132. अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ियों के भविष्य को सुरक्षित करने के लिए हमें क्या कदम उठाना होगा?

- (1) संसाधनों का अपव्यय करना होगा
(2) वर्तमान में जिस गति से संसाधनों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, उसी गति से भविष्य में भी प्रयोग करना होगा
(3) संसाधनों का अभी से अपने घरों में भण्डारण करना होगा
(4) आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए धरोहर के रूप में संसाधनों का संरक्षण करना होगा

133. 'पाँव-पाँव' शब्द है—

- (1) पुनरुक्त शब्द (2) विलोम शब्द
(3) रुढ़ शब्द (4) तत्सम शब्द

134. मनुष्य की क्या प्रवृत्ति है?

- (1) आवश्यकता से अधिक साधनों का दोहन करना है।
(2) प्रकृति अन्य प्राणियों की आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान रखना है।
(3) अन्य जीवों के साथ समरस रहना है।
(4) वर्तमान के लिए साधन पाना है।

135. इनमें से प्रकृति के अनुकूल क्या है?

- (1) पेड़ों की अंधाधुंध कटाई करना
(2) आवश्यकता से अधिक संसाधनों का संग्रह करना
(3) आवश्यकता से अधिक संसाधनों का दुरुपयोग करना
(4) प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण करना

136. व्याख्यात्मक अथवा सूचनात्मक किसे कहेंगे?

- (1) विवरण (2) वृत्तांत
(3) प्रतिपादन (4) वर्णन

137. लेखन की योग्यता में कमी जो विकृत हस्तलेखन से सम्बन्धित है, को क्या कहेंगे?

- (1) लेखन वैकल्य (डिस्ग्राफिया)
(2) क्रिया वैकल्य (डिस्प्राक्सिया)
(3) गणन वैकल्य (डिस्कैल्कुलिया)
(4) वाचन वैकल्य (डिस्लैक्सिया)

138. शिक्षिका विद्यार्थियों को कुछ परिवर्तनों पर अधूरे-अधूरे वाक्य लिखकर देती है। विद्यार्थियों को प्रत्येक अधूरे वाक्य को उसके सही भाग से जोड़ना है।

कक्षा में ऐसी गतिविधि कराने का क्या उद्देश्य हो सकता है?

- (1) सही वाक्य-विन्यास पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना।
(2) लेखों की रचना करना सिखाना।
(3) विराम-चिह्नों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना।
(4) शिक्षार्थियों को अपने वाचन में सुधार करने योग्य बनाना।

139. शिक्षक अपने विद्यार्थियों को किसी एक अनुच्छेद का सम्पूर्ण अर्थ ग्रहण करने के लिए एक रिकॉर्डिंग सुनने के लिए कहता है। इसे क्या कहते हैं?

- (1) अवबोधन कार्य
(2) मुख्य अंश सुनने के लिए श्रवण कार्य
(3) भावार्थ जानने हेतु श्रवण कार्य
(4) सरसरी तौर से श्रवण कार्य

140. वह गतिविधि जिसमें पठन सामग्री को सुनना, टिप्पणी लिखना तथा पठन सामग्री को पुनः लिखना सम्मिलित है। यह क्या कहलाती है?

- (1) श्रुतलेख।
(2) सुनी गई पाठ्यसामग्री की पुनः निर्मिति।
(3) कथन विश्लेषण
(4) दो या दो से अधिक भाषा का प्रयोग।

141. "मनुष्य भाषा अर्जन की क्षमता के साथ जन्म लेते हैं।" यह कथन किससे सम्बन्धित है?

- (1) वायगोत्सकी (2) पियाजे
(3) चॉम्सकी (4) ब्रूनर

142. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा समाजभाषा विज्ञान का हिस्सा नहीं है?

- (1) सत्तात्मक कारकों, सामाजिक आर्थिक तथा/अथवा राजनैतिक, तथा भाषा परिवर्तन पर उनके प्रभावों का अध्ययन।
(2) बोलने से सम्बन्धित कुछ विशेषताओं के प्रति लोगों के व्यवहार का अध्ययन।
(3) बोलचाल की भाषा में ध्वनियों का अध्ययन।
(4) समाज में बोली के बारे में सामान्य दृष्टिकोण।

143. अभिकथन (अ): स्कूल में प्रवेश करने वाले सभी बच्चे उच्च दक्षता के साथ भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं।

तर्क (त): भाषा और सांस्कृतिक विविधता के कारण वे अपनी क्षमताओं का प्रदर्शन करने में असमर्थ हैं।

- (1) दोनों (अ) और (त) सही हैं और (त), (अ) की सही व्याख्या है।
(2) दोनों (अ) और (त) सही हैं, लेकिन (त), (अ) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(3) (अ) सही है, लेकिन (त) गलत है।
(4) (अ) गलत है, लेकिन (त) सही है।

144. सूची 'अ' व सूची 'ब' के आधार पर सही विकल्प का चयन करें।

| सूची-अ | सूची-ब |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| (i) इमिग्रेशन फॉर्म भरना | (i) सटीकता पर ध्यान देना |
| (ii) एक व्यावसायिक बैठक में एक प्रस्तुति देना | (ii) प्रवाह पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना |
| (iii) आपात स्थिति में मदद के लिए पुकारना | (iii) सटीकता पर ध्यान देना |
| (iv) किसी पार्टी में दोस्तों से बात करना | (iv) प्रवाह पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना |

- (1) i-ii, ii-i, iii-iv, iv-iii (2) i-i, ii-iii, iii-ii, iv-iv
(3) i-iii, ii-ii, iii-iv, iv-i (4) i-iv, ii-ii, iii-iii, iv-i

145. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी भाषा कौशल के शिक्षण हेतु सबसे उपयुक्त गतिविधि है?

- (1) कविता वाचन।
- (2) कक्षा में नाटक करना।
- (3) वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करना।
- (4) भाषण प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन करना।

146. सृजनात्मक लेखन के विकास के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त अभ्यास क्या हो सकता है?

- (1) औपचारिक लेखन।
- (2) अनौपचारिक लेखन।
- (3) प्रतिवेदन लेखन।
- (4) निबन्ध लेखन।

147. संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल है?

- (1) अवधी
- (2) नागपुरी
- (3) बोडो
- (4) राजस्थानी

148. राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा 2005 प्राथमिक स्तर पर किस भाषा को 'अनुदेशन माध्यम' बनाने की सिफारिश करता है?

- (1) मातृभाषा
- (2) क्षेत्री भाषा
- (3) आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित कोई भी भाषा
- (4) अंग्रेजी

149. व्याकरण शिक्षण हेतु सबसे उपयोगी विधि कौन-सी है?

- (1) लेक्चर विधि
- (2) आगमन विधि
- (3) निर्देश विधि
- (4) वार्तालाप विधि

150. चॉम्सकी के अनुसार भाषा के अर्जन का आधार क्या है?

- (1) इन्द्रियों से प्राप्त अनुभव
- (2) भौतिक अनुक्रिया
- (3) बाह्य
- (4) अन्तर्जात

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (4) | 2. (1) | 3. (4) | 4. (1) | 5. (3) |
| 6. (1) | 7. (3) | 8. (1) | 9. (1) | 10. (3) |
| 11. (2) | 12. (3) | 13. (3) | 14. (2) | 15. (1) |
| 16. (4) | 17. (1) | 18. (2) | 19. (2) | 20. (1) |

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 21. (4) | 22. (1) | 23. (1) | 24. (3) | 25. (3) |
| 26. (2) | 27. (3) | 28. (1) | 29. (1) | 30. (2) |

Mathematics

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

Environmental Studies

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

Language: English

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

Language: Hindi

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

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: In cephalocaudal growth, growth starts from the head and moves down to the feet while in proximodistal growth, growth starts from the torso, or the body's center, and moves outwards, to the arms and the legs.
2. **Option (1) is correct answer**
Explanation: From the given options, only option (1) 'children's development takes place in a socio-cultural context' statement is correct. Several research studies have shown that child development and learning occur within a social-cultural, political, and historical context.
3. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: The process of predetermined unfolding of genetic dispositions is known as maturation. Maturation refers to the unfolding or gradual opening-up of traits or potentials present in an individual because of genetic inheritance.
4. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Family is a primary and School is a secondary agent of socialization. Socialization has 4 major agents - family, school, peers, and mass media. The family is usually considered the primary agent of socialization, and schools, peer groups, and mass media are considered secondary.
5. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: According to Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development, children at the age of 7-8 typically operate within the pre-conventional level of moral reasoning. At this stage, their moral decisions are primarily based on avoiding punishment and obeying authority figures. This means that they consider an action to be morally right if it avoids punishment and wrong if it leads to punishment. In essence, their moral choices are guided by the fear of negative consequences rather than a deep understanding of ethical principles.
6. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Here, seriation refers to the ability to sort objects or situations according to any characteristic, such as size, color, shape, or type. In this stage, children can arrange objects in a serial order depending on the object's defining features and can also arrange objects based on one dimension, for example 'length'.
7. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Centration is the tendency to focus on one aspect of a situation and ignore other important aspects. In this case, Naseema is focusing on the length of the clay snake. She is not considering the fact that the volume of the clay has not changed, even though the shape has changed.
8. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Lev Vygotsky offered a theory of cognitive development along the principle of - social constructivism which implies the idea that social interaction plays a crucial role in the learner's cognitive development.
9. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Private speech' is the term used by Lev Vygotsky in his "Socio-cultural Theory" to describe a child's act of speaking to herself that is a kind of speech directed to self with no communicative function.
10. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Collaborative Learning characterizes a progressive classroom that refers to a situation where two or more individuals attempt to learn something together. Development of higher-level thinking, oral communication, self-management, and leadership skills are the key features of Collaborative Learning.
11. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Interpersonal intelligence is the ability to understand and relate to others. It includes the ability to understand the emotions, intentions, and desires of others. People with high interpersonal intelligence are good at reading social cues, understanding non-verbal communication, and building relationships.
12. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The New Education Policy (NEP) has a segment called 'multilingualism, and power of language'. It has great cognitive benefits for young students'. According to NEP 2020, mother tongue/local/regional language should be the medium of instruction till grade five.
13. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Gender roles are learned behaviors because they are not hardwired into our brains. We learn about gender roles from the people around us, from the media, and from our culture. Gender roles can be rigid or flexible, but they are always learned.
14. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Continuous and comprehensive evaluation (CCE) is an approach to assessment that emphasizes ongoing assessment of student learning. CCE is often used in contrast to traditional summative assessment, which is typically done at the end of a unit or course. The primary goal of CCE is to improve student learning. This is done by providing teachers with regular feedback on student progress, so that they can adjust their instruction accordingly. CCE can also be used to identify students who need additional support.
15. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: An assessment method will reflect the established learning goals and activities of the students, that's why a teacher always keeps in mind before deciding an assessment method—
 - Who is going to use the results beside me?
 - What is the best way to find out learning curves of individual students?
 - Which method would help me to reflect on my pedagogy?
16. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Inclusive education implies that all children, irrespective of their abilities be provided quality education. It means inclusion of all children in the education system, regardless of their differences and disabilities.
17. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). While teaching a concept, a teacher should encourage her students. A teacher should use a variety of ways to represent the context of teaching. Teachers need to adapt their pedagogy to suit the diverse needs of learners, which vary from one society to another and from one educational level to another.

Teacher may encourage students by doing

- Embrace small group and learning stations
- Group by learning style, not ability
- Promote project-based learning
- By promoting active learning tools etc.

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

Explanation: According to the given information, concern child having Dysgraphia type of learning disability which refers to a disability that affects learners' ability to write coherently. It is a neurological condition and learning difference in which someone has difficulty with writing for their age level.

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

Explanation: Every student is a unique individual. To cater individual differences in their class a teacher should use a variety of pedagogical approaches and means of assessment as it will help in:

- Selecting relevant prompts to be suitable for their ability level.
- Combining different types of prompts to make them inculcate skills.
- Catering to the range of learning needs and requirements of diverse learners.
- Making learning effective for students who learn in different ways, such as visually, auditory, etc.

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

Explanation: Divergent thinking is an essential characteristic of creativity. It is the primary identifying feature of creativity as it refers to a way of solving a problem by exploring many possible solutions.

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

Explanation: Young children construct knowledge by experimenting, observing and participating with other children and adults. Thus, they construct knowledge and make meanings through active exploration, play, active on materials and experimenting and interaction with peers and adults. Children construct knowledge and build on what they already know.

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

Explanation: Chunking is a memory strategy that involves grouping related information together so that it can be remembered more easily.

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

Explanation: Learning is the process of acquiring different skills and knowledge through interaction with surroundings. This should be emphasized most in schools. All new learning involves transfer

based on previous learning. Rote memorization is not always helpful in learning anything.

NOTE: Learning is the process of acquiring knowledge and skills, while acquisition is the process of developing a skill, habit, or quality.

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

Explanation: A social constructivist approach to facilitate reading among students emphasizes the importance of interaction and collaboration. It is based on the idea that learning is a social process that takes place through interaction with others.

Pramati has her students choose from a variety of books to read. Those students who read a particular book are made to discuss the book on a regular basis. This allows students to share their ideas and understanding of the text with each other, which can help them to construct a deeper understanding of the text.

Arundhati emphasize the importance of using contextual material to help determine the meaning of new words. This allows students to use the context of the text to help them figure out the meaning of new words, which is a clause more active and engaged way of learning than simply memorizing definitions.

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

Explanation: A teacher encouraging the use of analytics can facilitate problem-solving abilities in students. Teacher explains the problem and encourages students to think about why the task is important.

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

Explanation: Facilitated learning is where the students are encouraged to take more control of their learning process. Encouraging multiple ways of working on a problem result in the facilitation of meaningful learning as it helps in developing thoughts and rationality in learners and helps them to evolve as problem solvers.

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

Explanation: Emotions play a role in how and why students learn. Pride is an emotion that encourages students to put effort into learning. Students are likely to experience the emotion of pride when they attribute internal factors to explain their success at a task.

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

Explanation: Multisensory learning is a teaching approach that uses multiple senses to help students learn. This can include using visual, auditory, tactile, and kinesthetic learning activities.

For example, if a student is learning about the solar system, they could use a multi-sensory approach by

reading about it, looking at pictures of the planets, and even touching a globe. This would help them to better understand the concepts and remember the information. Therefore, multi-sensory approach is a more effective way to learn, especially at the primary level of education when students are still developing their cognitive skills.

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

Explanation: Among the given options, only option (1) is not correct in the regarding alternative conceptions and misconceptions. Alternative conceptions and misconceptions formed by students should not be discouraged by the teacher. These conceptions and misconceptions are not unusual. In fact, they are a normal part of the learning process.

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

Explanation: The behavioral view of learning is based on the idea that learning is a process of conditioning. This means that learners are more likely to repeat behaviors that are rewarded and less likely to repeat behaviors that are not rewarded.

Tangible incentives and rewards, such as money, prizes, or good grades, are effective in motivating students because they satisfy the learner's basic needs. For example, a student may be motivated to study hard if they are promised a good grade or a reward.

Mathematics

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

Explanation: Total Number of teachers = 96

High school teachers

$$= 96 \times \frac{3}{8} = 36$$

Mathematics teachers in High school

$$= 36 \times \frac{2}{9} = 8$$

High school teachers who don't teach mathematics

$$= 36 - 8 = 28$$

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

Explanation:

$$\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{10-12}{15} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{-2}{15} \right)$$

$$= \frac{15+4}{30} = \frac{19}{30}$$

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

Explanation: The face value of 7 in 4782 is 7. The face value of 7 in 32170 is 7. Thus, the difference is

$$7 - 7 = 0$$

34. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The statement $a - b = b - a$ is not true. Let $a = 1$ and $b = 2$.

Thus, $1 - 2 = 2 - 1$ is not equal
 $-1 \neq 1$

35. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Let a number wrongly is divided by 9. Quotient is 21 and remainder is 3.

Using formula,

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

It means, Number is

$$(9 \times 21) + 3 = 192$$

Later on, same number is divided by 6 then

$$\frac{192}{6} = 32 \text{ and remainder is } 0$$

Quotient = 32 and Remainder = 0.

36. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ have same

denominator that's why it is a pair of like fractions.

37. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Perfect cube: When a number is factorised and its factors can be arranged into triplets of equal factors, it is called as perfect cube of that number.

$$(1) \quad 729 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \\ = 3 \times 3 = 9$$

729 is a perfect cube.

$$(2) \quad 1000 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \\ = 2 \times 5 \\ = 10$$

1000 is a perfect cube.

$$(3) \quad 333 = 3 \times 3 \times 37$$

333 is not a perfect cube.

$$(4) \quad 216 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \\ = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

216 is a perfect cube.

38. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Rate of bricks was 2500 per thousand. It means price of one brick

$$= \frac{2500}{1000} \\ = ₹2.5 \text{ per brick.}$$

She can buy

$$\frac{4000}{2.5} = 1600 \text{ brick in ₹4000.}$$

39. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: All sides of a square are equal and parallel to each other. This is an important property of square. Thus, every square is a rectangle because it is a quadrilateral with all four angles right angles.

40. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Let the required angles be $(4x)$, $(5x)$ and $(6x)$

We know that the sum of the angles of a triangle is 180°

$$\text{So, } 4x + 5x + 6x = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{or } 15x = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{Therefore, } x = 12^\circ$$

So, the required angles are $(4 \times 12^\circ)$, $(5 \times 12^\circ)$ and $(6 \times 12^\circ)$, i.e., 48° , 60° and 72° .

41. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

Departure time of trains:

Train A- 17:05 = 5:05 p.m.

Train B- 4:32 = 4:32 a.m.

Train C- 18:30 = 6:30 p.m.

Train D- 19:15 = 7:15 p.m.

Elapsed time = End time

– Starting time

Train A = 5.05 p.m. – 2.00 p.m.

= 03 Hr 05 Min.

Train B = 4.32 a.m. – 2.00 p.m.

= 14 Hr 32 Min.

Train C = 6.30 p.m. – 2.00 p.m.

= 4 Hr 30 Min.

Train D = 7.15 p.m. – 2.00 p.m.

= 5 Hr 15 Min.

Thus, she must take Train A

42. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

Given:

Area of the room = 11 feet \times 16 feet

Area of (1) tile = 1.5 feet \times 1.5 feet

Area of (2) tile = 2 feet \times 2 feet

Area of (3) tile = 2.5 feet \times 2.5 feet

Area of (4) tile = 3 feet \times 3 feet

Now,

Number of (1) tile

$$= \frac{11 \text{ feet} \times 16 \text{ feet}}{1.5 \text{ feet} \times 1.5 \text{ feet}}$$

$$= \frac{176}{2.25}$$

$$= 78.22$$

Number of (2) Tiles

$$= \frac{\text{Area of room}}{\text{Area of 1 tile}}$$

$$= \frac{11 \text{ feet} \times 16 \text{ feet}}{2 \text{ feet} \times 2 \text{ feet}}$$

$$= \frac{176}{4}$$

$$= 44.$$

Rita should use 2 feet \times 2 feet tile.

Number of (3) tiles

$$= \frac{11 \text{ feet} \times 16 \text{ feet}}{2.5 \text{ feet} \times 2.5 \text{ feet}}$$

$$= \frac{176}{6.25}$$

$$= 28.16$$

Area of (4) tiles

$$= \frac{11 \text{ feet} \times 16 \text{ feet}}{3 \text{ feet} \times 3 \text{ feet}}$$

$$= \frac{179}{9}$$

$$= 19.55$$

43. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Average weight of Group A students

$$= 38.2$$

Total weight of students of group A

$$= (\text{Number of Students}$$

$$\times \text{Average Weight})$$

$$= 8 \times 38.2$$

$$= 305.6$$

Correct Average of Group A

Total weight – wrong weight

$$= \frac{\text{+Corrected weight}}{\text{Number of student}}$$

$$= \frac{305.6 - 29.5 + 25.9}{8}$$

$$= \frac{302}{8} = 37.75 \text{ kg}$$

44. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The next term of the given pattern is following:

$$(98765 - 5) \div 8 = \frac{98760}{8} \\ = 12345$$

45. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: As per the given information, only one combination is possible to form the amount of ₹50.

$$(\₹20 \times 2) + (\₹10 \times 1) = ₹40 + ₹10 \\ = ₹50$$

2 notes of ₹20 and 1 note of ₹10 is already used.

To make ₹50, one more combination can be done.

$$(\₹10 \times 3) + (1 \times ₹20) = ₹30 + ₹20 \\ = ₹50$$

So, this is the only one arrangement that can be done.

46. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Open-ended questions prompt a conversation because they can't be answered with one-word answers. In option (3), if sum of two numbers is 17. Then, what are the numbers? There are so many combinations should be mentioned in the answer of this question. That's why, it is an open-ended question.

47. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Riddle is puzzling question phrased as a problem to be solved or guessed. It should be a part of the mathematics classrooms as it is child – centered and makes a happy classroom where children get the opportunity to observe, explore and share experiences.

48. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Teaching shapes developed through practice and working with shapes in different situations. The objective of teaching shapes in primary classes is to develop visualization skills and enhance spatial reasoning ability. It helps them to learn skills in other curriculum areas including reading, math, and science.

49. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A combination of the abacus, geoboard, braille codes, tactile materials, and concrete materials can be used as learning resources for visually challenged in a Mathematics classroom and the other resources like fraction kit and number chart are used for normal students.

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

Explanation: Trip to historical place or excursion is a visit to a location outside the classroom provides alternative learning strategies for students, adding variety that is beneficial for both students and teachers.

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

Explanation: Questions of mathematics develops logical and critical thinking. It stimulates learning, problem solving skill, development of many ideas and concepts. Among the given options, the teacher can use the question to go beyond comparison of numbers and introduce the concept of data handling and sorting of data, is true statement.

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

Explanation: Mathematics teaching should focus on child's enjoyment of learning as NCF-2005 states that the vision of a mathematical classroom is represented by children posing and solving meaningful problems in the classroom.

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

Explanation: An anecdotal record is a detailed descriptive narrative recorded after a specific behavior or interaction occurs. It is not used to record and judge the quality of a child's work against specified criteria because teacher records this in summative assessment and anecdotal is not a tool for summative assessment.

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

Explanation: Informal strategy of teaching includes playing games and solving puzzles which boosts the arithmetic concept of primary students. It is a concrete way of learning which enables them to understand and memorise the basic concepts. A class III teacher introduces the multiplication in her class using repeated addition and rectangular arrays. She is introducing multiplication through informal strategies by utilising the previous knowledge and experiences of students.

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

Explanation: Pre number concepts are basic mathematical skills that children learn in kindergarten. For example: Counting, sorting, matching, measuring, recognising numbers, patterns, colours, shapes etc. One to one correspondence is an early learning math skill that involves the act of counting each object in a set once, and only once with one touch per object. A child is counting the number of balls by putting a finger on the balls one by one and saying number names in order. She has counted some balls

twice. It means this concept is yet to be strengthened in the child as she has counted some balls twice.

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

Explanation: Misconceptions is a term used to describe deep, sensitive misunderstandings in mathematics. Misconceptions are committed because students think they are correct. In mathematics, it can be removed by engaging children with examples and non-examples. It enhances their accuracy and boost confidence.

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

Explanation: Ms. Romi is trying to help students to develop mathematical and problem-solving skill in her mathematics classes by asking question related to different situations. Problem-solving is the act of finding answers and solutions to complicated problems. It is also a way to structure, organise and process the given information which further develops logical and critical thinking in children.

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

Explanation: Mathematics provides an effective way of building mental discipline. According to George Polya, higher aim in mathematics is to develop the child's resources, to think and reason mathematically, to pursue assumptions to their logical conclusion, and to handle abstraction.

It also develops problem-solving skills in children whether it is a textbook problem or problems of daily life. So, children should see mathematics as a way of life like communicating, discussing and developing attitude for problem-solving.

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

Explanation: According to Newman, there are five levels to be undertaken before a student is able to solve a word problem. The correct order of levels is—Reading and decoding, comprehending, transforming, processing and encoding.

- (b) Must be able to read
(a) Comprehend what the task is asking
(d) Need to translate the problem into mathematical demand
(c) Undertake the necessary mathematical operations.
(e) Represent the answer as a meaningful construct.

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

Explanation: Minimum interaction with other mathematics teachers working in same school is not desirable for the professional development of mathematics teachers. Hence, Teacher professional development supports active learning, collaboration with peers, and models best practices in the

field is desirable for the professional teachers.

Environmental Studies

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

Explanation:

Given,

$$\text{Total Distance} = 2268 \text{ kilometers,}$$

$$\text{Time taken} = 42 \text{ hours}$$

Therefore,

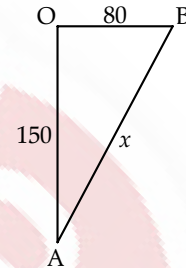
$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$= \frac{2268}{42}$$

$$= 54 \text{ km/hour}$$

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

Explanation:



By using Pythagoras theorem,

$$AB^2 = AO^2 + OB^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 150^2 + 80^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 22500 + 6400$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 28900$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{28900}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 170.$$

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

Explanation: True statement regarding Sloths look like bear and spend almost 17 hours a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch. They have a sleep cycle of 17 hours a day.

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

Explanation: The process of separating cream from milk is Filtration. We see that cream gets separated from the milk and is left behind on the cloth. Milk being liquid and cream being solid, the separation is done by filter action that's why this is filtration process.

This process is commonly used to separate cream from milk to make products like clarified butter (ghee) or to remove impurities from liquids.

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

Explanation: Given:

$$\text{Scale } 1 \text{ cm} = 110 \text{ meters}$$

The distance between Fateh Darwaja and Jamali Darwaja

$$= 10.7 \text{ cm.}$$

$$1 \text{ cm on map} = 110 \text{ meters on the ground.}$$

The actual distance between cities

$$= 10.7 \times 110 \text{ meters}$$

$$= 1177 \text{ meters.}$$

$$1177 \text{ meters} = 1.177 \text{ km.}$$

Thus, the actual distance between Fateh Darwaja and Jamali Darwaja = is approximately 1.177 km.

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

Explanation: From the given options, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu is group of three states having Bay of Bengal on one side. Eastern military command of India is situated in the port city of Kolkata and busiest ports Chennai and Vizag are also located on the bay. Kerala, Karnataka, and Maharashtra are located on the western coast of India.

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

Explanation: If we are in Indian state Madhya Pradesh, on Indian map, the eastern part of the country has the thickest forest and these states are similarly Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

From Madhya Pradesh's perspective, the direction of the Sundarbans would be North-East.

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

Explanation: Mount Everest is the highest of the Himalayan Mountains and it is the highest point on Earth. The height of this peak is 8,850 meters (29,035 feet). Mount Everest is situated between Nepal and Tibet. This height is subject to change over time due to geological and other factors, but as of my last update in September 2021, this is the commonly accepted height.

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

Explanation: A shooting star is a meteor. A Meteor or shooting stars are little rocks from space that catch fire as soon as they enter the Earth's atmosphere or another planet with at high speed.

The rapid heating causes the meteoroid to glow and produce the visible streak of light we observe from the ground. Shooting stars are not stars themselves but rather the visible phenomenon of meteors burning up in the Earth's atmosphere.

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

Explanation: From the given options, Statement A, B and D is correct statement regarding the 'Khejadi' tree. 'Khejadi' tree can grow without much water that's why it is found mainly in desert areas like in the state of Rajasthan and so many medicines are making by the bark of this tree.

This tree can grow without much water. The Khejadi tree is well-adapted to survive in water-scarce environments and can tolerate drought conditions.

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

Explanation: Rajasthan is such a state in the country where generally there is less rain and summer season is too hot. To avoid heat, people keep the walls of their houses thick and make beautiful painting on them. Rajasthan, located in the north-western part of India, is known for its arid and hot climate, and it is the region where such architectural features and construction materials are commonly found.

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

Explanation: Kashmir is the only cold region among the given options where people eat fish fried in mustard oil with great gusto while in Goa and Kerala food Sea fish are prepared in coconut oil.

Fish and mustard oil are integral components of the cuisine in Mizoram and many other north-eastern states of India.

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

Explanation: An elephant is a giant animal, so the weight of two to three months old baby elephant, called a calf, is around 200 kgs (2 quintals) and these are usually found in tropical habitats.

They have a large appetite and can consume a substantial amount of food, primarily consisting of green leaves and twigs, in a single day.

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

Explanation: Recycling is the greatest ecologically waste disposal technique, which means gathering waste and produces a new product from it. Very first iron nails, then glass bottle and steel mugs and the end of the chain comes a cardboard box which can be used easily after recycling.

Plastic bottles can be recycled to produce new plastic products or packaging.

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

Explanation:

| Column-I | Column-II |
|--|-------------|
| (i) Chholey Bhature | (E) Punjab |
| Chole bhature is a food dish popular in Punjab. | |
| (ii) Boiled Tapioca with curry made using coconut. | (B) Kerala. |
| Boiled tapioca with any curry made using coconut is popular in Kerala. | |
| (iii) Fish cooked in mustard oil. | (D) Kashmir |
| Fish cooked in mustard oil is popular in Jammu and Kashmir. | |
| (iv) Sea fish cooked in coconut oil. | (A) Goa |
| Fish cooked in coconut oil is popular in Goa among tourist. | |

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

Explanation: A student of class IV cannot understand the activity of floating and sinking only on the basis of textbook, but he can learn by observing the process of floating and sinking by doing this action himself. It is the best method to assess the creativity of the students.

Assessment tasks should align with the learning objectives and content of the subject.

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

Explanation: Art and craft should be assimilated with Environmental Studies teaching because it promotes inclusion, creativity, and peer learning. Art and craft inspire children to explore their emotions, expand their imagination and helps them develop their own creativity.

Art and craft activities can be adapted to accommodate various learning styles and abilities.

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

Explanation: In inquiry-based learning, asking students to narrate their experiences of visiting different houses and construction sites will promote inquiry as well as students also have the opportunity to share their findings with their classmates and learn from each other while teaching the theme 'Shelter' to class IV students.

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

Explanation: Through environmental study in primary classes, an attempt is made to give information about the real world and the environment around them to the children. That's why, environmental study, in primary classes is a subject area that integrates the concepts and issues of science, social studies, and environmental education.

As a result, EVS integrates elements from both science and social science disciplines to offer a holistic understanding of the environment and society.

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

Explanation: Environmental Studies (EVS) at the primary stage predicts children to the real situations in their surroundings and to sensitize students about the gender issues and role of socialization in gender discrimination. Teams of female and male teachers in the school try to remove this disparity in the minds of the children.

It focuses on developing an understanding of the natural environment, living organisms, and the interactions between humans and their surroundings, which form the basis for more advanced scientific learning.

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

Explanation: Many times teacher gives homework to children for the purpose of teaching them to learn by doing. For example, Plant that is used as food, they are asked to know the names of body parts of the plants from the family members or they are asked to prepare a list of ingredients used in the kitchen in their household. This activity is a simple way to encourage experiential learning (the process of learning by doing by engaging students in hands-on experiences). This may lead creativity as well as memorize factual information. The students can learn about various plants and their edible parts through this interactive and experiential learning process.

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

Explanation: Tactile materials permit enriching educational experiences for students with vision impairments and it is the most appropriate strategy for teaching Environmental Studies to visually impaired students. Tactile teaching-learning materials are educational resources that can be experienced through touch and physical interaction.

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

Explanation: The number of assessments that can be included in a lesson is unlimited, teachers should employ as many as are necessary to ensure that students are learning and can access their students during the teaching-learning process. So, the most appropriate stage of the lesson plan where students should be assessed while teaching EVS during teaching-learning process. This allows teachers to monitor students' learning, identify areas where additional support may be needed, and make necessary adjustments to their teaching strategies.

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

Explanation: A teacher can assess how much work done and quality of completed work through Self Evaluation Checklist. The checklist assessment tool will be used by the teacher to give children quick feedback in EVS project work. As I assess each project, I can mark the checklist items that are met by the students, providing a clear and concise feedback on their performance.

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

Explanation: Assessment is the logical gathering, analysis and use of evidence about educational programs to improve student learning. In other words, the

objective of the assessment of EVS learning is that teacher collects information about the student's achievement.

By assessing students' learning, teachers can make informed decisions about their instructional strategies and tailor their teaching to meet the specific needs of students.

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

Explanation: The old 10+2 system will be replaced with the new 5+3+3+4 system in New Education Policy - 2020. On the basis of age groups it will consist of Foundational stage (3 years of preschool + Grades 1-2), Preparatory stage (Grades 3- 5), Middle stage (Grades 6-8), High school stage (Grades 9-12 in two phases, i.e. 9 and 10 in the first and 11 and 12 in the second phase). Primary classes (Classes I to V) will consist of Preparatory and Foundational Stages.

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

Explanation: Mapping, defining variables operation-ally and testing hypothesis is a process skill at primary level and it is ways of thinking about and interacting with materials and phenomena that can lead to an understanding of new scientific ideas and concepts. But recalling is not a process skill at primary level.

It is more of a memory-based activity and does not involve higher-order thinking or problem-solving.

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

Explanation: Family and friends consists of four subthemes - relationships, work and play animals & Plants. Work and play subtheme to allow children to look at their own bodies as a part of themselves in a more contextual and connected manner.

"Our Shelter" focuses on aspects related to the types of homes and shelters people live in, their features, and the significance of having a safe and comfortable living space.

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

Explanation: Divergent question are those questions which do not have a fix or definite answer. Different students can present different answers according to their intellectual ability. What steps would you take to reduce air pollution in cities like Delhi? This is a question of divergent nature which can have different answer.

A divergent question is a type of open-ended question that allows for multiple possible answers and encourages creative thinking and problem-solving.

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

Explanation: Authentic assessments estimate how students are learning the study material as well as the subject matter over time. Energetic/Dynamic, holistic, and experiential nature of Environmental studies learning by students can be best assessed by authentic assessment strategies.

Authentic assessment strategies are better suited to assess students' understanding and application of knowledge in real-world contexts.

Language: English

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

Explanation: It is true that schools across the country were closed during the Corona Pandemic and this had a negative effect on education. The complete disconnect from education was obliterated most of the previous knowledge of the students. Thus, both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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

Explanation: In the lines "The loss of learning is not simply the curricular learning that children would have acquired if schools had remained open. It includes the ability that children have forgotten due to lack of usage, for example the ability to read with understanding, the ability to write, and the ability to perform basic mathematical operations like addition and multiplication." the sentence "It includes the ability that children have forgotten due to lack of usage,..." is the complementary of the above statement that "the loss of learning..." which gives the meaning that students have forgotten what they have acquired earlier because they were not able to apply or use it because of pandemic.

Therefore the correct option will be "forgetting completely what one has learnt".

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

Explanation: Juxtapose is when you place two concepts next to or near each other, thereby highlighting their innate differences or similarities. Here, as a result of school closure there has been a regression in ability to write, read with understanding and performing basic mathematical operations. This strengthens the idea and adds meaning to the concept that there already is a problem in the world in relation to crisis in children's learning abilities in recent times.

The two ideas are 'juxtaposed' or seem unrelated but when put together, have similarities and create a wider impact.

94. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: In the given passage, the word Sporadic is used in the sense of happening at scattered and isolated place.
95. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: According to information given in passage, foundational abilities are essential skills that serve as the basis for acquiring more complex abilities and further learning. In the case of a student in class 2, two examples of such foundational abilities are mentioned in lines " Examples of foundational abilities...complex mathematical operations in higher classes." and "Similarly, for children in class 2...reading and writing." So the correct answer will be "To read numbers up to 99" which itself will lead to performing more complex mathematical operations, and another will be "To correctly respond to comprehension questions".
96. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: As per the information given in paragraph, Children secure foundational abilities in language and mathematics during primary school that form the basis of further learning. Thus, we conclude that option 2 is correct answer.
97. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The word 'severely' indicates a high degree or intensity of negativity while 'mildly' denotes a lower degree or intensity. Therefore, 'mildly' is the opposite of 'severely' in terms of the impact on learning levels.
98. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Option (2) "discussed about" contains an error. The word "about" use after discussed is not correct. The verb is never used with the preposition.
99. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The underline word in given sentence is an adjective and adjective is a word that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun. Here, significant describe the negative effect of learning that's why it is an adjective.
100. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The figure of speech in the line 'I come from haunts of coot and hern' is Personification. In the line "I come from haunts of coot and hern," the speaker is personifying the haunts, not the coot and hern themselves. The haunts, which are the locations where the coot and hern dwell, are being portrayed as if they can "come" or have a sense of movement. This is an example of personification, because personification is attributing/giving human characteristics or qualities to inanimate objects, animals, or abstract concepts and here poet gives movement to haunt which is an inanimate object.
101. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Normally, a brook or a stream meanders along rocky paths, which means that the stones try to block its path, so the stream moves faster. The brook moves forward with serious agitation over the stones. The conclusion is that the river chirps over the stony paths in short, sharp and treble sounds.
102. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: The statement "Man may go and come anywhere and everywhere." is not true according to the given poem. The essence of the poem is that there are many ups and down in human life.
103. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The line from the poem, 'I make a sudden sally' means to leap enthusiastically. The word 'sally' means an action of rushing or bursting forth. The stream suddenly takes an enthusiastic leap forward or 'makes a sudden sally'
104. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The lines "Till last by Philip's farm I flow" clearly indicates that the brook will continue its flow until it reaches Philip's farm, where it joins the brimming river.
105. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Alliteration refers to figure of speech in which same consonant is repeated. The figure of speech used is alliteration in given stanza because the sound of "w" is repeated through the line- with willow weed.
106. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: If a teacher wants to teach vocabulary to students, the most effective way to help them learn vocabulary is to use stories and imagery. Imaginary stories are used in language teaching as a strategy that broadens learners' reading choice.
107. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Multilingualism practice builds on the development and general accomplishment of cross-cultural communication skills. Multilingualism is a resource education aims at making use of languages of learners for teaching- learning.
108. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct answer is local comprehension, which is the skill of reading a piece of text closely or intensely with the aim of extracting a particular type of information from the text. It is a type of strategy that focuses on gaining a deeper and better understanding of the text.
109. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Among the given options, Linguistic-Verbal Intelligence is related to language in the context of the 'theory of multiple intelligences as given by Howard Gardner. Verbal-linguistic intelligence enables students to communicate through language. This method is quite appropriate to reveal and express one's thoughts and it is related to the ability and capability to handle the mother tongue or other languages in oral or written form.
110. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Multilingualism highlights the importance of a charming transition between home and school language as it increases vocabulary and effective speech. This reflects a greater number of independent cognitive strategies at their own disposal and greater flexibility in the use of these strategies to solve problems. Multilingualism is also a way of ensuring that every child feels safe and accepted and that no one is held back due to linguistic background. Knowledge of multiple languages encourages children to tolerate and respect other cultures and provides them with many employment opportunities.
111. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Vygotsky was a Soviet psychologist. According to social development theory of Vygotsky, when a child regulates his own action with the help of language but that language is not audible to others, they are involved in inner speech.
112. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Pragmatics is one of the most unique branches of linguistics, in that concentrating on the relationship between natural language and users of that language.
113. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Both Option A and B are true. Vocal tracts of babies in infancy are indeed more similar to those of animals than to adult human vocal tracts also during 6 to 12 months, a baby is involved in variegated bubbling and repetitive babbling, that's why they say word like ba-ba-ba, pa-paa
114. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The four stages of standard dialect are as follows: (a) selection of norm, (b) codification of form, (c) elaboration of function, and (d) acceptance by the community. Thus option 1 is correct answer.

115. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Statement A is true but B is false. A regional dialect is not a separate language but it is a variety of a language spoken in a particular area of a country.

116. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: On the basis of the nature and character of variation of speech according to its function is called registral variation and such varieties are known as registers.

117. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Given the circumstances, the idea of group foundation is based on Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory. According to this theory "a kid's most important discoveries are guided by adults acting as tutors". This is related to the concept of the "zone of proximal development" (ZPD) in Vygotsky's theory, where the assistance and guidance of more competent individuals help children achieve higher levels of understanding and skills.

118. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The behavior of the students is affected by many other elements including the environment, family conditions. It is the moral responsibility of the teacher to talk to the students in the classroom to make them efficient and understand their problems and give proper advice.

119. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A structural approach is simply a language tool used by learners to master the structure or pattern of sentences. It is the descriptive approach that gives more importance to speech without reference to meaning. It is a set of assumptions that explain language as a set of structures or rules.

120. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Yes, it is true, teacher is just like a facilitator or monitor, and the responsibility of a teacher is to provide the necessary scaffolding and teaching of skills when necessary. Communicative language teaching encourages learners to actively participate in classroom activities and promotes an individualized approach to learning. Thus both statements are true.

Language: Hindi

121. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दिए गये गद्यांश के आधार पर मित्रता संसार की सबसे बड़ी देन है जो विषम परिस्थितियों में साथ देती है। सच्चा मित्र सही सलाह और सही रास्ता दिखाता है।

122. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दिए गये गद्यांश में महान कवि तुलसीदास का उल्लेख किया गया है। तुलसीदास ने सच्ची मित्रता को मनुष्य की सबसे बड़ी पूँजी माना है। सच्चा मित्र सही राह भी दिखाता है और बुरे मार्ग के प्रति सचेत भी करता है।

123. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—महान कवि तुलसीदास के अनुसार किसी व्यक्ति का सच्चा मित्र वही होगा जो कठिन समय में भी उसके साथ खड़ा रहे। वो व्यक्ति जो झूठी तारीफ करे या केवल खुशहाली में साथ रहे वो सच्चा मित्र नहीं अवसरवादी होते हैं।

124. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—अपने बड़े से बड़े दुःख को धूल का कण समझना एक लोकोक्ति है जिसका अर्थ अपने दुःख को छोटे से छोटा समझना होता है।

125. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दिए गये गद्यांश में महान कवि तुलसीदास ने सच्ची मित्रता की परिभाषा और सच्चे मित्र के दायित्व के बारे में बताया है। अगर कोई व्यक्ति गलत राह की तरफ अपने कदम बढ़ा रहा है तो उसके मित्र का यह दायित्व है कि उसे एकांत में सही राह पर चलने के लिए समझाए। यही सच्ची मित्रता है।

126. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दिये गये शब्दों में शंका अन्य शब्दों से भिन्न है। शंका एक विशेष्य शब्द है जबकि दुःखी, प्रसन्न और विश्वसनीय विशेषण शब्द हैं। अतः शंका सभी से भिन्न है।

127. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—मार्ग एक तत्सम शब्द है। तत्सम शब्द संस्कृत भाषा के दो शब्द तत्+सम से बना है जिसका अर्थ है—उसके समान (यहाँ जो अर्थ दिया गया है वो अर्थ 'तद्भव' का है)।

128. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सीमित हिन्दी भाषा का शब्द है जिसका अर्थ होता है अल्प, कम, सीमा के अन्दर। इसका विलोम या उल्टा शब्द है असीमित अर्थात् ज्यादा या जिसकी कोई सीमा न हो।

129. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—अंतर और फर्क के भावार्थ और शब्दार्थ समान हैं इस कारण से दिए गये वाक्य में अंतर के स्थान पर फर्क शब्द का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है और इससे वाक्य का अर्थ समान रहेगा।

130. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—विनाश का अर्थ होता है नाश, ध्वंस, बरबादी, क्षति आदि। विनाश का विलोम या उल्टा शब्द है सृजन अर्थात् रचना या उत्पत्ति।

131. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दिए गये गद्यांश के अनुसार पेड़ों की अत्यधिक कटाई का सबसे बुरा प्रभाव

वन्य जीवों, पक्षियों एवं मानव जाति, सभी पर पड़ेगा। पेड़ों से लाभ ही लाभ है। यह वातावरण में फैले प्रदूषण को कम करता है जो मानव जाति के अस्तित्व के लिए आवश्यक है। पेड़ कम होते जा रहे हैं जो पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के संतुलन को कमजोर कर रहा है और यह पक्षियों और वन्य जीवों के लिए घातक है।

132. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हमारी आवश्यकताएँ असीमित हैं परन्तु उपलब्ध संसाधन सीमित हैं इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि वर्तमान में हम उपलब्ध संसाधनों का उपयोग इस प्रकार से करें कि आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए धरोहर के रूप में संसाधनों को संरक्षित रख सकें।

133. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पाँव-पाँव पुनरुक्त शब्द है जिसमें पाँव का प्रयोग दो बार किया गया है। जब किसी वाक्य में एक ही शब्द की पुनरावृत्ति होती हो तो उस शब्द को पुनरुक्त शब्द कहा जाता है।

134. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दिए गये गद्यांश के अनुसार मनुष्य अपनी आवश्यकता से अधिक संसाधनों का दोहन करता है जिसका परिणाम यह है कि मनुष्य की आनेवाली पीढ़ियों के लिए संसाधनों की उपलब्धता एक गंभीर चुनौती बन गयी है।

135. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण करके हम प्रकृति को अनुकूल बना सकते हैं। संसाधनों का अनुकूलतम प्रयोग कर हम सीमित संसाधनों से अपनी असीमित आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सकते हैं।

136. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—किसी वस्तु को स्पष्ट रूप से समझने की क्रिया को व्याख्यात्मक या सूचनात्मक कहा जाता है। दिए गये विकल्पों में विवरण एक व्याख्यात्मक या सूचनात्मक शब्द है।

137. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखन की योग्यता में कमी जो विकृत हस्तलेखन से संबंधित है उसे लेखन वैकल्प (डिस्ग्राफिया) कहते हैं। इससे ग्रसित बच्चे लिखते समय कुछ अक्षरों को लिखना छोड़ देते हैं।

138. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—छात्रों को सही वाक्य विन्यास के प्रति सजग करने और उसे सुधारने के लिए शिक्षकों के द्वारा। कक्षा में कई प्रयोगात्मक गतिविधियाँ की जाती हैं जैसे—छात्रों को पर्चे पर कुछ अधूरे वाक्य लिखकर दिये जाते हैं और उनसे कहा जाता है कि अधूरे वाक्यों को पूरा करें।

139. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—जब एक शिक्षक अपने छात्रों को किसी एक अनुच्छेद का संपूर्ण अर्थ ग्रहण करने के लिए एक रिकार्डिंग सुनने के लिए

कहते हैं तो इस क्रिया को भावार्थ जानने हेतु श्रवण कार्य कहते हैं।

140. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पठन सामग्री को सुनकर टिप्पणी लिखने का अर्थ है पठन सामग्री पर अपना लिखित विचार प्रकट करना। पठन सामग्री को पुनः अपने विचारों के साथ लिखने से पठन सामग्री का पुनः निर्माण होता है।

141. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—यह कथन चॉम्सकी से संबंधित है। नांआम चॉम्सकी एक बहुत प्रसिद्ध भाषा वैज्ञानिक थे जिनका यह मानना था कि मनुष्य में भाषा अर्जन की क्षमता जन्म से ही होती है।

142. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—समाजभाषा विज्ञान के अंतर्गत भाषा के समाज पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का अध्ययन किया जाता है। समाजभाषा विज्ञान का विषय विभिन्न सामाजिक वर्गों की भाषिक अस्मिता, भाषा के प्रति सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण, भाषा की सामाजिक शैलियाँ आदि हैं। अतः दिए गये विकल्पों में विकल्प (3) बोलचाल की भाषा में ध्वनियों का अध्ययन, समाजभाषा विज्ञान का हिस्सा नहीं है।

143. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—अभिकथन सत्य है। विद्यालय आने से पूर्व बच्चों को भाषा का ज्ञान होता है और वो बोलना जानते हैं। बच्चे भाषा की जटिल व समृद्ध संरचनाओं का ज्ञान विद्यालय आने से पूर्व से ही रखते हैं इसके बावजूद भाषा और सांस्कृतिक विविधता के कारण वे अपनी

क्षमताओं का प्रदर्शन करने में असमर्थ होते हैं। अतः अभिकथन और तर्क दोनों सत्य हैं परन्तु तर्क अभिकथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।

144. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—a-(i), b-(iii), c-(ii), d-(iv)

| Column-I | Column-II |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| (i) इमिग्रेशन फॉर्म भरना | (i) सटीकता पर ध्यान देना |
| (ii) एक व्यवसायिक बैठक में एक प्रस्तुति देना | (ii) सटीकता पर ध्यान देना |
| (iii) आपात स्थिति में मदद के लिए पुकारना | (iii) प्रवाह पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना |
| (iv) किसी पार्टी में दोस्तों से बात करना | (iv) प्रवाह पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना |

145. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कक्षा में नाटक की गतिविधि एक स्वांग रचना खेल है जो छात्रों की कल्पना, तर्क शक्ति और अभिव्यक्ति की क्षमता का विकास करती है। अतः ये भाषा कौशल शिक्षण की सबसे उपयुक्त विधि है।

146. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सृजनात्मक लेखन साहित्य लेखन का आधार स्तंभ है और इसके विकास के लिए अनौपचारिक लेखन सबसे उपयुक्त अभ्यास है। अनौपचारिक लेखन के अंतर्गत निम्नत्रण पत्र, शुभकामना पत्र, सलाह पत्र, झयरी लेखन व सांत्वना पत्र लेखन आदि आते हैं।

147. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भारतीय संविधान के 71वें संशोधन 1992, के बाद से आठवीं अनुसूची में वर्तमान में कुल 22 भारतीय भाषाओं को शामिल किया गया है जिसमें बोडो भाषा भी सम्मिलित है। भारतीय संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची भारत में बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं से संबंधित है।

148. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा 2005 के अनुसार अनुदेश का माध्यम मातृभाषा होनी चाहिए। अध्ययन की जाने वाली पहली भाषा मातृभाषा या क्षेत्रिय भाषा होनी चाहिए। इस रूपरेखा के अंतर्गत स्कूलों में तीन भाषा सूत्र प्रणाली का पालन किया जाना चाहिए संचार माध्यम भाषा, अध्ययन की भाषा एवं आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा।

149. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—आगमन विधि को विश्लेषण प्रणाली भी कहते हैं और यह व्याकरण सीखने के लिए सबसे उपयोगी विधि है। इसमें अनुभवों और उदाहरणों के माध्यम से सामान्य नियमों का निर्माण किया जाता है।

150. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—नांआम चॉम्सकी एक बहुत प्रसिद्ध भाषा वैज्ञानिक थे जिनका यह मानना था कि मनुष्य में भाषा अर्जन की क्षमता जन्म से ही होती है और भाषा अर्जन का आधार अन्तर्जात व है। चॉम्सकी के अनुसार भाषा अर्जन क्षमता ही भाषा अधिग्रहण में आधार बनती है।