**Time: 2 hours 30 mins.** | **Total Marks: 150**

## Child Development and Pedagogy

**1.** Principle of 'cephalocaudal' suggests that development _____.
(1) proceeds from centre to outward
(2) proceeds from head to toe
(3) occurs at same rate among all individuals
(4) is a coaction of nature and environment

**2.** Which of the following is a hereditary factor which influences development?
(1) Social policies
(2) Educational institutions
(3) Biological maturation
(4) Cultural practices

**3.** Which of the following is the primary agent of socialization for very young children?
(1) Books            (2) Cinema
(3) Parents workplace      (4) Family

**4.** According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, most children become capable to think logically about concrete problems at _____ stage.
(1) Sensorimotor       (2) Preoperational
(3) Concrete operational  (4) Formal operational

**5.** According to Jean Piaget, the combining, arranging, recombining and rearranging of behaviours and thoughts into coherent systems is called
(1) disequilibration     (2) conceptualisation
(3) organisation        (4) misconception

**6.** Lev Vygotsky gave significant importance to _____ in development of thinking and learning.
(1) Rewards and punishments.
(2) Cultural tools
(3) Same ability-based groupings
(4) Advance organisers

**7.** In Lev Vygotsky's theory, the strategy of 'simplifying questions, giving cues and telling initial steps to solve a question helps them in overcoming the obstacles of solving a given question' is referred to as:
(1) Scaffolding        (2) Analogy
(3) Maturation         (4) Socialisation

**8.** Lawrence Kohlberg evaluated the _____ among children and adults.
(1) impact of praise on emotions
(2) factors influencing physical development
(3) development of moral reasoning
(4) course of emotional development

**9.** Which of the following aspect should be promoted by a teacher among her students?
(1) Passive imitation
(2) Rote memorisation
(3) Knowledge construction
(4) High competition

**10.** As per recent conceptualisation of intelligence, intelligence Quotient (IQ) tests are not appropriate to assess an individual's intelligence because they are often
(1) valid              (2) reliable
(3) culturally biased       (4) comprehensive

**11.** Language and thought _____ .
(1) interact in many significant ways
(2) develop independent of each other
(3) have no influence on an individual's development
(4) interact only in a fixed and uniform way

**12.** Around what age do children generally get an initial sense of gender roles?
(1) 4 years            (2) 10 years
(3) 14 years           (4) 18 years

**13.** To promote inclusion in education, a teacher should create a class environment which _____
(1) nurtures acceptance of diversity
(2) promotes stereotypes and labelling
(3) nurtures entity belief about ability
(4) promotes competitive feeling among students

**14.** To utilise assessment as 'Assessment for learning,' it should be done mainly :
(1) as an on-going activity
(2) after completion of half syllabus
(3) at end of the session only
(4) at beginning of the session only

**15.** Which of the following questions will be helpful in promoting critical thinking among students?
(1) What is the formula of $(a+b)^2$ ?
(2) Who was India's first President ?
(3) How can we avoid water crisis in future ?
(4) On which date is Children's Day celebrated ?

**16.** For successful inclusion of students belonging to disadvantaged groups, it is important to
(1) teach them in a separate section only
(2) promote sense of belonging among them
(3) ignore the social-cultural context of these students
(4) make tuition-taking after school compulsory for them

17. Students with Dyscalculia are likely to face challenge in
    (1) Mathematics
    (2) Singing
    (3) Running
    (4) Drawing

18. Which of the following provisions becomes a barrier for inclusion of students with visual impairment ?
    (1) Braille books
    (2) Tactile maps
    (3) Assistance of scribe
    (4) Written exams

19. Which of the following is a typical characteristic of students with Autism?
    (1) Repetitive behaviour
    (2) Cognitive flexibility
    (3) High communicable skills
    (4) Urge for frequent changes in routine

20. Reshma started to read independently at the age of 3 and has read every book she could get her hands on. Reshma is showing characteristics of
    (1) Autism
    (2) Giftedness
    (3) Dyslexia
    (4) Intellectual disability

21. Children learn best by
    (1) Guided discovery
    (2) Drill and practice
    (3) Passive imitation
    (4) Rote memorisation

22. Assertion (A) : School should emphasize on mere reproduction of materials learned.
    Reason (R) : Memory is neither constructive nor interpretative.
    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.

23. A teacher should design and transact learning activities which are
    (1) very abstract in nature
    (2) in sync with students interest
    (3) alien and foreign to students context
    (4) aimed at mere reproduction of previous knowledge

24. In order to maximise students engagement in learning process, a teacher should
    (1) minimise autonomy of students
    (2) maximise distractions
    (3) minimise individual choices
    (4) maximise authenticity of task

25. A general strategy that might lead to solution of a given problem is called
    (1) Mnemonics
    (2) Fundamental fixedness
    (3) Response set
    (4) Heuristics

26. Alternative conceptions carried by students
    (1) serve no purpose in process of learning
    (2) are purely illogical and irrational
    (3) represent students 'naive' theories
    (4) should be absolutely ignored by the teacher

27. Learning is
    (1) significantly influenced by emotions
    (2) not influenced by emotions
    (3) rarely influenced by social context
    (4) not influenced by social context

28. Assertion (A) : A teacher should motivate students to learn for understanding the concept.
    Reason (R) : Learning is more effective and meaningful when it is mastery oriented.
    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.

29. Which of the following factor hinders learning among students ?
    (1) Playful interaction with environment
    (2) Self-motivated practice
    (3) Urge to know and discover
    (4) Rigid and inflexible curriculum

30. Being cognizant of one's own cognitive processes is referred to as _____ .
    (1) Memorisation
    (2) Accommodation
    (3) Metacognition
    (4) Delayed imitation

## Mathematics

31. Without repeating the digits 0, 3 and 5, how many different three digit numbers can be formed using these three digits?
    (1) 1
    (2) 2
    (3) 3
    (4) 4

32. In the number 10467, which digit has the highest place value?
    (1) 7
    (2) 6
    (3) 1
    (4) 4

33. 20 litres of milk was divided equally among all students of a school. If each student got $\frac{1}{4}$ litre of milk, then number of students in the school was :
    (1) 180
    (2) 82
    (3) 80
    (4) 100

34. How many twin primes are there between 1 and 50?
    (1) 5
    (2) 6
    (3) 3
    (4) 4

35. The product of a proper fraction and an improper fraction is :
    (1) greater than both proper fraction and improper fraction
    (2) less than both proper fraction and improper fraction
    (3) greater than proper fraction and less than improper fraction
    (4) less than proper fraction and greater than improper fraction

36. The sum of the greatest and smallest numbers of four digits is :
    (1) 8999
    (2) 10999
    (3) 11110
    (4) 11111

37. Number of lines that can be drawn through a point is :
    (1) Two
    (2) Four
    (3) Ten
    (4) Infinitely many

38. What is the shape of each face of a cube ?
    (1) Rectangle      (2) Triangle
    (3) Square          (4) Pentagon

39. $2\dfrac{2}{3}$ of a right angle is equal to :

    (1) 180°            (2) 200°
    (3) 210°            (4) 240°

40. A scooter travelled 67 km 8 hm 4 dam in one month and 48 km 8 dam 7 m in the second month. How much more distance did it travel in the first month than the second month ?
    (1) 19 km 7 hm 5 dam 3 m
    (2) 20 km 8 hm 6 dam
    (3) 20 km 9 hm 8 dam 4 m
    (4) 15 km 9 hm 7 dam 5 m

41. In a school, the students started studying at 10:10 a.m. and recess was at 12:55 p.m. What was the study time up to recess ?
    (1) 2 hours 35 minutes
    (2) 2 hours 45 minutes
    (3) 2 hours 45 minutes
    (4) 3 hours 45 minutes

42. Four identical squares are joined together to form a rectangle whose area is 256 sq units. What is the perimeter of each square ?
    (1) 24 units        (2) 32 units
    (3) 40 units        (4) 16 units

43. What will be the next statement in the following pattern ?
    1 + 3 = 4,
    3 + 6 = 9,
    6 + 10 = 16,
    ___ + ___ = ___
    (1) 7 + 17 = 24     (2) 8 + 17 = 25
    (3) 10 + 15 = 25    (3) 10 + 14 = 24

44. In the 'tally marks' representation, which of the following correctly represents 9 observations ?

    (1) ⊥⊥⊥⊥ ||      (2) ||||| ||||
    (3) ||||| |||||      (4) ⊥⊥⊥⊥ ||||

45. The mean of the first ten even natural numbers is :
    (1) 10             (2) 11
    (3) 12             (4) 20

46. Harman, a class-V student can describe the properties of a square but is not able to explain the relationship between squares, rectangles and parallelograms. Harman is at which level of thinking as per Van-Hiele Theory of Geometric thinking ?
    (1) Visualisation   (2) Abstraction
    (3) Deduction       (4) Analysis

47. Which of the following are mostly utilised to establish mathematical truths ?
    A. Experimentation
    B. Verification
    C. Logical reasoning
    D. Postulates
    Options :
    (1) A, B and C      (2) Only B
    (3) A, C and D      (4) C and D

48. Which among the following is/are helpful in developing aesthetic values while learning mathematics ?
    A. Providing students with opportunities to solve more problems.
    B. Exploring the use of mathematics in various arts, architecture and rangolis.
    C. Providing opportunities to students to formulate their own questions and investigate mathematical situations in their surroundings.
    Choose the correct options :
    (1) A and B         (2) A and C
    (3) B and C         (4) Only B

49. Individuals are assessed by comparing their performance or score against their own previous performance or score in :
    (1) Benchmark Assessment
    (2) Ipsative Assessment
    (3) Criterion-Referenced Assessment
    (4) Norm-Referenced Assessment

50. Which among the following is/are major aim/aims at introducing shapes in primary level mathematics ?
    A. To develop visualisation skill.
    B. To develop spatial reasoning skill.
    C. To memorize the names of the shapes.
    Choose the correct option :
    (1) Only A          (2) A and B
    (3) Only B          (4) B and C

51. Which of the following items are a necessary component(s) of a resource room for primary school mathematics teaching and learning ?
    A. Charts, books and multiplication tables.
    B. Stationery items like pen, pencil, ruler etc.
    C. Concrete teaching-learning material like ganitmala, tangrams, 3D-shapes, geoboards, blocks, tiles etc.
    D. Catalogues, teacher journals, and other reading materials for teachers
    (1) Only C          (2) A and B
    (3) A and C         (4) A, C and D

52. A class-V student can recognize and group different geometrical shapes according to their properties and attributes. Which of the following cognitive skills most appropriately helps the child to complete the above task ?
    (1) Induction       (2) Decomposition
    (3) Reversibility   (4) Classification

53. Which among the following is the most appropriate activity for teaching the concept of money in daily life to primary class students?
    A. Organising a role play.
    B. Visiting a nearby market
    C. Teaching the rules of conversion for different types of money.
    D. Using an algorithm
    Choose the correct option :
    (1) A and B         (2) Only C
    (3) C and D         (4) B and D

54. Which of the following(s) is/are negation of the statement 'All triangles are equilateral triangles' ?
   A. It is false that all triangles are equilateral triangles.
   B. There exists a triangle which is not an equilateral triangle.
   C. All equilateral triangles are triangles.
   (1) A and B
   (2) Only C
   (3) Only B
   (4) A and C

55. A child states that : "If line AB is shorter than line CD and line CD is shorter than line EF, then line AB will be shorter than line EF."
   Which property of measurement is being referred here?
   (1) Associative Property
   (2) Commutative Property
   (3) Transitive Property
   (4) Conservative Property

56. Which of the following is an example of play-way method of teaching counting and concept of number to children of grade I?
   (1) Teacher taking children to playground and making them recite numbers.
   (2) Allowing children to play freely as it may promote knowledge of numbers and counting skills.
   (3) Teacher using concrete materials like pebbles, tokens, beads and allowing children to play with these in a guided manner.
   (4) Teacher using number chart and showing it to all children seated across the class using a pointer.

57. Lesson planning belongs to which phase of teaching?
   (1) Pre-active
   (2) Interactive
   (3) Post-active
   (4) Interactive and Post-active

58. A primary grade mathematics teacher distributes various circular cut-outs, rectangular strips to different groups of students in her class. She then asks them to use the material and solve the following question :

   "Sum of which fractions would make $\frac{1}{2}$ "

   Such questions :
   (1) should be discouraged as it leads development of misconceptions related to fractions
   (2) are too difficult for children to solve at this level
   (3) should be encouraged as it leads to multiple answers
   (4) should be discouraged as multiple answers have no place in mathematics

59. The children in a mathematics class are given few wooden blocks for an activity. The children came up with the following statements :
   "My Math book weighs more than 2 blocks but less then 3 blocks."
   "The weight of my pencil box is a bit less than 2 blocks."
   The purpose of the above activity is :
   (1) to engage students in creative work while teacher is busy
   (2) to strengthen the concept of addition of weights
   (3) to introduce the concept of conversion of units to measure weight
   (4) to form the base to introduce the concept of measurement of weights

60. Which of the following assessment techniques are *not* part of Formative Assessment in mathematics?
   (1) Portfolios
   (2) Rubrics
   (3) Observation
   (4) Term-End Examination

## Environmental Studies

61. A person boarded a train on 6th September, 2022 at Ahmedabad for Thiruvananthapuram. The train departed at 11:30 hours from Ahmedabad and reached Thiruvananthapuram at 3:00 hours on 8th September, 2022. If the distance covered by the train is 2277 kilometres, the average speed of the train is:
   (1) 60.5 km/h
   (2) 57.9 km/h
   (3) 59.5 km/h
   (4) 59.0 km/h

62. The teaching material for visually challenged students is in braille script. The baraille script is based on _____ points/dots.
   (1) Four
   (2) Six
   (3) Eight
   (4) Two

63. Baoli refers to:
   (1) Well
   (2) Stepwell
   (3) Pond
   (4) Stream

64. The process of cooling due to evaporation is slow when the area of water surface in contact with the atmosphere:
   (1) increases and the humidity (water vapour) in air is high.
   (2) increases and the humidity (water vapour) in air is low.
   (3) decreases and the humidity (water vapour) in air is low.
   (4) decreases and the humidity (water vapour) in air is high.

65. A teacher is displaying different vegetables with their edible parts. For garlic, she displays its—
   (1) Bulb
   (2) Root
   (3) Seed
   (4) Rhizome

66. Millennium Development Goals with the aim of international development were replaced by which of the following in the United Nations General Assembly in the year 2015?
   (1) Environment development Goals.
   (2) Gender equality Goals.
   (3) Sustainable development Goals.
   (4) Social development Goals.

67. The term 'oil' is used for which of the following?
   (1) Petrol and crude oil
   (2) Diesel and petrol
   (3) Crude oil and diesel
   (4) Petrol, diesel and crude oil

68. Select from the following a pair of Union Territories of India:
   (1) Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh
   (2) Lakshdweep and Chandigarh
   (3) Delhi and Uttarakhand
   (4) Ladakh and Mizoram

**69.** Which of the following statements is/are *true* regarding 'Watershed Management'?
A. Conservation of groundwater and surface water.
B. Can be handled at an individual level.
C. Allocation of funds is needed to plan.
D. Framing of watershed policy for conserving water.
   **(1)** A and B
   **(2)** A, C and D
   **(3)** A, B and C
   **(4)** Only A

**70.** Which of the following is the National Tree of India?
   **(1)** Peepul Tree
   **(2)** Neem Tree
   **(3)** Banyan Tree
   **(4)** Kadamba Tree

**71.** Changpa is:
   **(1)** A tribe living in cold deserts.
   **(2)** A tribe living on the mountains.
   **(3)** A tribe living in plateau region.
   **(4)** A tribe living near rivers.

**72.** With respect to the location of the Capital of India, the direction of Chandigarh (Capital of Punjab) and Dehradun (Capital of Uttrakhand) respectively are:
   **(1)** North-east and North-west
   **(2)** South-east and North-east
   **(3)** North-west and North-east
   **(4)** South-west and North-west

**73.** The importance factor contributing to substance abuse is:
   **(1)** The gender of the abuser.
   **(2)** Locality where they belong from growing tobacco.
   **(3)** Substances regularly used by other family members.
   **(4)** Climatic condition of the area.

**74.** Migration is an important concept in the social sciences. Emigration basically denotes which of the following?
   **(1)** Movement from one country to another.
   **(2)** Movement from one urban region to another.
   **(3)** Movement out of a country.
   **(4)** Movement into a country.

**75.** The place where the Changpas use to keep their sheep and goats is called:
   **(1)** Rebo
   **(2)** Lekha
   **(3)** Shed
   **(4)** Pen

**76.** Which of the following terms describes the characteristics of an EVS teacher ?
A. Content transmitter
B. Learning facilitator
C. Co-learner
D. Behaviour transformer
E. Content transactor
   **(1)** A and B
   **(2)** A and E
   **(3)** B and C
   **(4)** B and D

**77.** 'Buzz groups' in EVS teaching-learning process are to :
   **(1)** Check affects of noise pollution.
   **(2)** Assess the goals of EVS transaction.
   **(3)** Assign a small group an issue along with task to complete.
   **(4)** Reduce lack of interest in themes.

**78.** During a forest visit, Shima observed a brightly coloured flower plant. Shima requested her teacher to pluck the plant for her garden. Teacher replied "Every beautiful flower and plant should not be plucked. This is a rare plant and the species may be lost if all the students start plucking the plant from the forest." Teacher is trying to fulfil which of the following objectives of EVS teaching?
A. Developing an awareness about relationship between human beings and environment.
B. Developing an awareness about environmental problems resulting due to human activities..
C. Developing an awareness about conserving environment for human survival.
D. Developing a sense of responsibility to ensure appropriate actions to solve environmental problems.
   **(1)** A, B and C
   **(2)** B, C and D
   **(3)** A, C and D
   **(4)** A, B and D

**79.** In order to study an identified environmental issue which method would be most appropriate ?
   **(1)** Interview method
   **(2)** Observation method
   **(3)** Problem-solving method
   **(4)** Questionnaire method

**80.** Revati wants to educate children about planting the seeds which they collected. Which of the following resources should Revati use of this ?
   **(1)** Community resources
   **(2)** Institutional resources
   **(3)** Natural resources
   **(4)** Technology resources

**81.** Asking lots of questions to the students in EVS classroom :
   **(1)** makes students understand the concepts better.
   **(2)** engages them and improves discipline.
   **(3)** helps students realise the importance of the topic.
   **(4)** helps in differentiating between learners.

**82.** Swami lives near a river. Due to heavy rains, water pipelines were damaged and drinking water supply was interrupted. Swami's father bought a water can. Swami asked his father. "Why do we have to purchase canned water when so much water is flowing in the river around us ?" What should Swami's father do ?
   **(1)** Tell Swami that during rainy season water gets contaminated and its is unsafe to drink such water.
   **(2)** Tell Swami that river water may contain bacteria, viruses and other parasites and may cause diseases.
   **(3)** Tell Swami that canned water is treated to make it clean and safe drinking.
   **(4)** Tell Swami to compare river water and canned water in a glass and observe the difference.

**83.** Effective discussion:
   **(1)** deviates from the man topic.
   **(2)** encourages participation.
   **(3)** involves criticism.
   **(4)** helps in identifying the best view.

84. Class-V planned to plant some plants in the school garden. Tessi suggested that the boys should dig pits by taking mud out and the girls will water the plants. Kush objected, "Why can girls not dig pits?" How should the classroom teacher address this issue?
    (1) Tell the children that Tessi is right because boys are more stronger physically than girls.
    (2) Tell the children that girls are more caring than boys hence they should water the plants.
    (3) Tell the children to choose their role in planting plants according to their choice.
    (4) Tell the children to discuss what girls and boys should do and why they think so.

85. 'Comprehensive' in Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation refers to :
    (1) both scholastic and non-scholastic areas of a student's growth.
    (2) regularity in assessment.
    (3) identifying learning difficulties.
    (4) evaluation of co--curricular activities.

86. Which of the following are the process skills of Environmental Studies ?
    A. Enlisting facts
    B. Questioning
    C. Hypothesizing
    D. Experimenting
    E. Reaching final conclusion
    F. Dialogue
    G. Changing conclusion based on observation
    H. Analysis of data
    (1) B, D, F, G and H
    (2) A, B, C, D and E
    (3) A, C, D, F and G
    (4) A, D, E, F and H

87. For EVS teaching, effective teaching-learning material:
    (1) needs to be costly.
    (2) should be made by teachers themselves.
    (3) needs to be learner-centred.
    (4) should be impersonal.

88. A teacher asked students to bring seeds to teach, "How seeds grow into plants." Soha and Tara brought different sized mustard seeds. Soha's seeds were bigger than Tara's seeds. Teacher asked student. "Which seeds will grow  bigger plants ?"Which of the following response of students will be suitable ?
    (1) Bigger sized seeds will grow bigger plants.
    (2) Smaller sized seeds will grow smaller plants.
    (3) Big and small sized seeds will grow same sized plants.
    (4) Seeds must be sown to observe which seeds will grow bigger plants.

89. Importance of practical work at primary level:
    (1) clearly focuses on outcome of the practical work.
    (2) helps to retain information for a longer time.
    (3) enhances teacher's role in learning.
    (4) enhances affective domain of students.

90. Shabana was conducting an activity to teach classification. She asked her students to place things in different groups.
    Riddhi placed knife and apple together in one group. What should Shabana do ?
    (1) Tell Riddhi that knife is a metal and must be placed along with other metals.
    (2) Tell Riddhi that apple is a fruit and must be placed along with other fruits.
    (3) Tell Riddhi that she has placed knife and apple together in one group, which is wrong.
    (4) Ask Riddhi to explain why she has placed knife and apple together in one group.

## Language: English

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

"Pandemic" is a household word today. According to Merriam-Webster's dictionary, it was the most searched word in 2020 and was declared the word of the year—thanks to COVID-19, the latest, but not the last, pandemic that humanity encounters.

A disease outbreak across continents and spreading globally is a pandemic. Hundreds of them have "plagued" humankind down the millennia, and we have records of major outbreaks such as "The  Plague". The three plague pandemics over different regions and periods, killed as many as 350 million people approximately. This was followed by seven major outbreaks of cholera, five of influenza, and three of Corona virus, including the latest. How and when do pandemics originate ? There is enough evidence to suggest that infections of pandemic proportions emerged when the hunter-gatherer, nomadic tribes transitioned into more sedentary agrarian settlers. By a rough estimate, infectious diseases could have emerged only within the past 11,000 years following the rise of agriculture. For infections to spread and sustain, it needed large groups of population. Such settlements were unheard of in history before the advent of agriculture. Such diseases were earlier called "crowd diseases".

The twin disease burden that humanity faces—communicable diseases such as influenza, chicken pox and non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes and cancer owe their origin to a great extent to this transition of man from hunter-gatherer to agriculturist. To put is simply, the growth of civilisation is the root cause of diseases.

Most microbes which cause diseases were originally colonising animals. For a disease to establish as a pandemic, complex movements of animal-human transmission are involved. This again was facilitated when the agrarians domesticated animals such as goats, cows, horses and pigs. In the process of milching, riding, ploughing they established longer and closer nearness which made such animal-to-human transmission possible.

91. "Pandemic" became a household word because:
    (1) it was the most searched/used word in 2020.
    (2) it was declared word of the year.
    (3) of COVID-19.
    (4) of humanity encounters.

**92.** Which epidemic has been described to have killed the maximum number of people?
 **(1)** the three plagues
 **(2)** seven attacks of cholera
 **(3)** five attacks of influenza
 **(4)** COVID-19

**93.** When did humankind begin to become civilised?
 **(1)** with the industrial revolution
 **(2)** with the invention of automobiles
 **(3)** with the beginning of agricultural settlements
 **(4)** with inter continental travelling

**94.** Study the following statements:
 **(a)** Hunter and gathers were responsible for the spread of infections diseases.
 **(b)** Nomadic tribes were sedentary in their living.
 **(c)** Diabetes and cancer are not contagious.
 **(1)** (a) and (b) are correct but (c) is incorrect
 **(2)** (b) and (c) are correct but (a) is incorrect
 **(3)** (a) and (c) are correct but (b) is incorrect
 **(4)** (a) and (b) are incorrect but (c) is correct

**95.** Study the following statements:
 **(a)** Most viruses originally prospered on animals.
 **(b)** From domesticated animals they transmitted to humans.
 **(1)** (a) is correct and (b) is incorrect
 **(2)** (b) is correct and (a) is incorrect
 **(3)** Both (a) and (b) are correct
 **(4)** Both (a) and (b) are incorrect

**96.** 'Hundreds of them have <u>plagued</u> humankind.' The underlined word is a/an:
 **(1)** Noun   **(2)** Pronoun
 **(3)** Verb   **(4)** Adjective

**97.** 'How and when do pandemics originate?'
The above is a/an........clause.
 **(1)** Principal   **(2)** Noun
 **(3)** Adjective  **(4)** Adverb

**98.** 'There is enough <u>evidence</u> to suggest......'
The underlined word means the same as:
 **(1)** expression  **(2)** proof
 **(3)** charge   **(4)** guess

**99.** 'To put it simply, the <u>growth</u>........'
The underlined word is opposite in meaning to:
 **(1)** variance   **(2)** decay
 **(3)** taboo   **(4)** deliverances

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

One day there fell in great Benares temple court.
A wondrous plate of gold, whereon these words were writ;
'To him who loveth best, a gift from Heaven.'
There at
The priests made proclamation. 'At the midday hour,
Each day, let those assemble who for virtue deem
their right to Heaven's gift the best, and we will hear
the deeds of mercy done, and so adjudge.'
The news
ran swift as light, and soon from every quarter came
nobles and munshis, hermits, scholars, holy men,
and all renowned for gracious or for splendid deeds,
meanwhile the priests in solemn council sat and heard
what each had done to merit best the gift of Heaven.

**100.** Who gifted the plate of gold?
 **(1)** It eas donated by a rich man.
 **(2)** It was a piece of offering to a deity.
 **(3)** It was a boon from God.
 **(4)** It fell from the sky.

**101.** The priests decided:
 **(1)** to go from place to place in search of the deserving person
 **(2)** to invite people to recite their acts of mercy
 **(3)** to draw a lottery among the devotees
 **(4)** to use the gold to renovate the temple

**102.** Why did some 'hermits' ask for the gold plate?
 **(1)** Such hermits might have been fake hermits.
 **(2)** They might have felt greedy.
 **(3)** Such hermits might have been fake hermits and they might have felt greedy.
 **(4)** They were living in and serving the society.

**103.** 'as swift as light'
The figure of speech used here is:
 **(1)** Simile   **(2)** Metaphor
 **(3)** Personification **(4)** Hyperbole

**104.** ".... let those <u>assemble</u> ..."
The word opposite in meaning to the underlined word is:
 **(1)** couple   **(2)** disperse
 **(3)** raise   **(4)** organise

**105.** '... who for virtue <u>deem</u>'
The underlined word means the same as:
 **(1)** believe   **(2)** prove
 **(3)** describe  **(4)** function

**106.** Language is:
 **(1)** an artificial system
 **(2)** a rule-governed system
 **(3)** a grammatical system
 **(4)** a system which does have rules

**107.** What is India's language-in-school education strategy know as?
 **(1)** Multilingualism
 **(2)** Three-language formula
 **(3)** Official language policy
 **(4)** National Education Policy 2020

**108.** A child moves from Patna to Mumbai. She has English as one of the languages in school and she is able to learn Marathi with her interaction with peers and people from her neighbourhood. What do you understand by this?
 **(1)** Learning both the languages is language acquisition.
 **(2)** English language learning is language acquisition and Marathi learning is language learning.
 **(3)** English language learning is language learning and Marathi learning is language acquisition.
 **(4)** Learning both the languages is language learning.

**109.** Peter is a good reader in his mother tongue and he is able to read very well in English language too. What is this known as?
 **(1)** Competency transfer
 **(2)** Moving from familiar to unfamiliar
 **(3)** Linguistic ability
 **(4)** Skill transfer

**110.** Ashish, a teacher of class-7 supplied a riddle to learners and divided them into groups of four. Learners in groups of four have to solve the riddle by speaking out what they think. What is this language learning strategy known as?
(1) Think aloud protocol
(2) Thinking to speak
(3) Speak aloud protocol
(4) Problem-based speaking

**111.** One major consideration while selecting a text for a textbook is that:
(1) The text should be from the life of the learner.
(2) The text should be in natural language and an authentic text.
(3) The text should be from the country where the learner lives.
(4) The text should be from an appropriate genre.

**112.** Which one of the languages is *not* a classical language?
(1) Sanskrit (2) Tamil
(3) Malayalam (4) Hindi

**113.** Knowledge about language is:
(1) Procedural knowledge
(2) Declarative knowledge
(3) Process-based knowledge
(4) Grammar of a language

**114.** Centrality of language is:
(1) recognizing that language plays a role in learning of content subject
(2) recognizing that languages are learnt in isolation
(3) recognizing that language and learning are interrelated
(4) recognizing that language is for communication and ideas do not need a language

**115.** Portfolio assessment is:
(1) recording of the learning by learners in the classroom
(2) to find out where the learner lacks
(3) to support the annual board examination
(4) recording of all learning acts of learners for assessment

**116.** Skimming is:
(1) reading for the overall meaning of the text.
(2) reading for specific information
(3) reading the author's intention
(4) reading beyond the text

**117.** Competency-based teaching enables:
(1) learners to focus on mastery of the content
(2) learners to become experts in the subject
(3) learners to function in society and at work
(4) learners to secure high percentage

**118.** Raghavan, teacher of class-8 divides the class into groups of five and assigns each one a character and language input to speak in a conversation on a particular topic. What is this task known as?
(1) Think aloud protocol
(2) Role play
(3) Dramatics
(4) Langauge development

**119.** A teacher organizes her class in such a way that learners jot down points, make an outline, write the first draft, improve it and write the final draft in the writing class. What strategy does the teacher adopt here?
(1) Process-based learning
(2) Process approach to writing
(3) Product-based approach to writing
(4) Writing for purposes

**120.** Which one of the ways is effective for teaching of pronunciation?
(1) Teaching phonology to all learners.
(2) Teaching through transcription of words and sounds
(3) Illustrating through contrastive pairs
(4) Illustrating with the correspondence between letters and sounds.

## Language: Hindi

**निर्देश (121-129):** *निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही। सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए।*

कल तो समझ लीजिए कि मेरे घर पर लगभग चौथाई देश इकट्ठा हो रखा था। सुदूर उत्तर में असम, मिजोरम, मणिपुर और अरुणाचल से लोग। दक्षिण की बात करें तो तमिल और मलगाली। हम सभी एक ही उम्र के, ना कोई बूढ़ा, ना कोई बच्चा। गजब बात यह कि जिस तरह की आड़ी–तिरछी सामाजिक व्यवस्था और अक्सर खाली रहने वाली जेब के चलते मैंने फैजाबाद छोड़ा, इन सबने भी अपनी–अपनी जगहें कमोवेश उन्हीं वजहों से छोड़ी। असम वाले दोस्त से मैंने पूछा गुवाहाटी ना छोड़ते तो क्या कर रहे होते? उसने बताया, "हम आपकी तरह इतनी टेंशन नहीं लेते। असम ना छोड़ा होता तो घर में गिटार पड़ा है, कहीं किसी पेड़ के नीचे बैठकर टुनटुना रहे होते और गा रहे होते।"

इन दिनों ब्रह्मपुत्र उधिराई हुई है, असम तबाह है तो फिर भला वह कैसे चर्चा में ना आती। मैंने अभी तक यही सुना था कि ब्रह्मपुत्र चीन से जब चलती है तो इसे वहाँ यारलंग सांगपो के नाम से पुकारते हैं। यानी, घोड़े जैसी नदी या घोड़ा नदी। यह भी सुना था कि भारत आते ही इसे ब्रह्मपुत्र के नाम से पुकारा जाने लगता है।

**121.** "कल तो समझ लीजिए कि मेरे घर पर लगभग चौथाई देश इकट्ठा हो रखा था।" वाक्य में लगभग चौथाई देश से तात्पर्य है:
(1) देश की लगभग चौथाई जनसंख्या
(2) देश के कुल राज्यों के एक–चौथाई राज्यों से लोग
(3) देश के कुल राज्यों के एक–चौथाई राज्य
(4) देश की लगभग एक–चौथाई भूमि

**122.** "आड़ी–तिरछी सामाजिक व्यवस्था" से आशय है:
(1) सामाजिक समानताएँ (2) सामाजिक विषमताएँ
(3) सामाजिक सरोकार (4) सामाजिक व्यवस्था

**123.** लेखक ने कौन–सा शहर छोड़ा था?
(1) फिरोजपुर (2) फैसलाबाद
(3) फैजाबाद (4) फिरोजाबाद

**124.** गद्यांश के अनुसार "गजब बात" क्या थी?
(1) सभी ने अपनी मर्जी से अपने शहर छोड़े।
(2) सभी ने सामाजिक अव्यवस्था के कारण अपने शहर छोड़े।
(3) सभी ने परिवार के दबाव में आकर अपने शहर छोड़े।
(4) सभी अपने शहर छोड़कर पछता रहे थे।

**125.** समूह से भिन्न शब्द युग्म है:

(1) आड़ी–तिरछी     (2) उल्टी–सीधी

(3) अपनी–अपनी     (4) अच्छी–बुरी

**126.** निम्न में से कौन–सा विशेषण–विशेष्य का संबंध नहीं दर्शाता है?

(1) सामाजिक व्यवस्था     (2) चौथाई देश

(3) गजब बात     (4) अरुणाचल प्रदेश

**127.** 'सामाजिक–व्यवस्था' के समास है:

(1) तत्पुरुष समास     (2) द्विगु समास

(3) द्वंद्व समास     (4) बहुब्रीहि समास

**128.** "इन दिनों ब्रह्मपुत्र उधिराई हुई है, असम तबाह है।" वाक्य में रेखांकित पद से तात्पर्य है:

(1) बाढ़ आना     (2) वर्षा होना

(3) जलमग्न होना     (4) जल कम होना

**129.** चीन ने ब्रह्मपुत्र को...............के नाम से पुकारते हैं।

(1) यारलंग सांगपो     (2) यालरंग संगपो

(3) यारलंग संगामो     (4) याररलंग संगमो

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

उषा आ रही है

जगत जग चला है

निशा धुल चली है

घिरी दृष्टि तम से

सहज खुल चली है

नई जिंदगी पाश में बंधनों के

नई चाल में आज अँगड़ा रही है।

**130.** कविता की पंक्तियों के आधार पर बताइए कि भोर होने पर क्या होता है।

(1) पक्षी गीत गाते हैं     (2) अँधेरा दूर हो जाता है

(3) अंधकार बढ़ जाता है     (4) द्वार खुल जाते हैं

**131.** 'दृष्टि का तम से घिरना' का क्या आशय है?

(1) अज्ञान का अँधेरा     (2) पराजय का अँधेरा

(3) दृष्टि का कमजोर होना     (4) आँखों से दिखाई देना

**132.** 'जगत जग चला है' से आशय **नहीं** है:

(1) उठ जाना     (2) जागरूक होना

(3) कर्मशील होना     (4) पृथ्वी का घूमना

**133.** 'निशा धुल चली है' से तात्पर्य है:

(1) कठिनाइयाँ दूर हो गई हैं।     (2) निराश दूर हो गई है।

(3) आसमान साफ हो चुका है।     (4) रात उजली हो गई है।

**134.** 'निशा' का पर्यायवाची शब्द है:

(1) आभा     (2) उषा

(3) रात्रि     (4) शयन

**135.** 'उषा आ रही है' पंक्ति में...............अलंकार है।

(1) अनुप्रास     (2) मानवीकरण

(3) उपमा     (4) रूपक

**136.** भाषा क्या है?

(1) एक कृत्रिम व्यवस्था है।

(2) नियम द्वारा शासित व्यवस्था है।

(3) एक व्याकरणिक व्यवस्था है।

(4) एक ऐसी व्यवस्था है जिसमें नियम हैं।

**137.** भारत की विद्यालयी शिक्षा में भाषा युक्ति क्या कहलाती है?

(1) बहुभाषावाद     (2) त्रि–भाषा सूत्र

(3) कार्यालयी भाषा नीति     (4) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020

**138.** एक बालिका पटना से मुंबई स्थानांतरित होती है। यह विद्यालय में एक भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी पढ़ती है और सहपाठियों तथा आस–पड़ोस के लोगों के साथ अन्तःक्रिया करके वह मराठी सीखने की स्थिति में है। इस तथ्य से आपकी क्या समझ बन रही है?

(1) दोनों भाषाओं का सीखना भाषा अर्जन है।

(2) अंग्रेजी भाषा का सीखना भाषा अर्जन है और मराठी भाषा का सीखना भाषा अधिगम है।

(3) अंग्रेजी भाषा की सीखना भाषा अधिगम है और मराठी भाषा की सीखना भाषा अर्जन है।

(4) दोनों भाषाओं का सीखना भाषा अधिगम है।

**139.** पीटर अपनी मातृभाषा में बहुत अच्छी तरह पढ़ लेता है और वह अंग्रेजी भाषा में भी बहुत अच्छी तरह पढ़ लेता है। किस रूप में जाना जाएगा?

(1) दक्षता स्थानांतरण

(2) परिचित से अपरिचित की ओर जाना

(3) भाषिक योग्यता

(4) कौशल स्थानांतरण

**140.** आशीष कक्षा सात का अध्यापक है, उसने अपने विद्यार्थियों को एक पहेली हल करने के लिए दी और विद्यार्थियों को चार के समूह में बाँट दिया। चार के समूह में बँटे शिक्षार्थियों ने यह बोलकर पहेली का हल निकालना है कि वे पहेली के हल करने के बारे में क्या सोचते हैं। भाषा अधिगम की इस युक्ति को किस नाम से जाना जाएगा?

(1) तुरन्त सोचने से जुड़ा नियम

(2) बोलने के लिए सोचना

(3) ऊँचे स्वर में बोलने का नियम

(4) समस्या आधारित बोलना

**141.** किसी पाठ्यपुस्तक के लिए पाठ्यसामग्री का चयन करते समय एक मुख्य आधार है:

(1) पाठ्यसामग्री शिक्षार्थी के जीवन से जुड़ी होनी चाहिए।

(2) पाठ्यसामग्री स्वाभाविक भाषा में होनी चाहिए और प्रामाणिक सामग्री होनी चाहिए।

(3) पाठ्यसामग्री उस देश की होनी चाहिए जिसका शिक्षार्थी निवासी है।

(4) पाठ्यसामग्री उपयुक्त विधा से होनी चाहिए।

**142.** निम्नलिखित में से कौन–सी भाषा शास्त्रीय भाषा **नहीं** है ?

(1) संस्कृत     (2) तमिल

(3) मलयालम     (4) हिन्दी

**143.** भाषा के बारे में ज्ञान क्या कहलाता है?

(1) कार्यविधि आधारित ज्ञान     (2) घोषणात्मक ज्ञान

(3) प्रक्रिया आधारित ज्ञान     (4) भाषा का व्याकरण

**144.** भाषा की केन्द्रीयता क्या है?

(1) इस बात की पहचाना करना कि विषय–वस्तु को सीखने में भाषा की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है।

(2) इस बात की पहचान करना कि भाषाएँ एकांत में सीखी जाती हैं।

(3) इस बात की पहचान करना कि भाषा और अधिगम पारस्परिक रूप से सम्बन्धित हैं।

(4) भाषा सम्प्रेषण के लिए है और विचारों के लिए भाषा की जरूरत नहीं है।

145. पोर्टफोलियो आकलन क्या है?

    (1) कक्षा में शिक्षार्थियों के अधिगम का अभिलेख रखना

    (2) यह पता लगाना कि शिक्षार्थी के सीखने में कहाँ कमी है

    (3) वार्षिक बोर्ड परीक्षा को समर्थित करना

    (4) आकलन के लिए शिक्षार्थियों के सीखने संबंधी सभी कार्यों का अभिलेख करना

146. सरसरी तौर पर पठन है:

    (1) पाठ्यसामग्री में से समग्र अर्थ प्राप्त करने के लिए पठन

    (2) विशिष्ट सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए पठन

    (3) लेखक की मंशा जानने के लिए पठन

    (4) पाठ्यसामग्री से आगे का पठन

147. दक्षता–आधारित पठन किस बारे में सक्षम बनाता है?

    (1) शिक्षार्थी को विषयवस्तु में निपुणता प्राप्त करने के लिए केन्द्रित करना

    (2) शिक्षार्थी विषय का विशेषज्ञ बन सके

    (3) शिक्षार्थी समाज एवं कार्यस्थल पर कार्य कर सकें

    (4) शिक्षार्थी अधिक अंक ला सके

148. कक्षा आठ का अध्यापक राघवन विद्यार्थियों को पाँच के समूह में बाँटता है और प्रत्येक को एक विशिष्ट टॉपिक पर वार्तालाप में बोलने के लिए एक पात्र (चरित्र) एवं भाषा देता है। इस कार्य को किस रूप से जाना जाएगा ?

    (1) तुरन्त सोचने से जुड़ा नियम (2) रोल प्ले

    (3) नाटक (4) भाषा विकास

149. एक अध्यापक अपनी कक्षा इस प्रकार से आयोजित करती है कि विद्यार्थी लेखन संबंधी कक्षा में मुख्य बिन्दु लिख सकें, रूपरेखा तैयार कर सकें, पहला प्रारूप लिख सकें, उसमें सुधार कर सकें और अन्ततः अन्तिम प्रारूप तैयार कर सकें। यहाँ पर अध्यापक किस युक्ति का इस्तेमाल कर रहा है ?

    (1) प्रक्रिया–आधारित अधिगम

    (2) लेखन का प्रक्रिया उपागम

    (3) लेखन का उत्पाद–आधारित उपागम

    (4) उद्देश्य क लिए लेखन

150. उच्चारण सिखाने के लिए कौन–सा तरीका प्रभावशाली है?

    (1) सभी शिक्षार्थियों को स्वरविज्ञान पढ़ाना

    (2) शब्दों और ध्वनियों के प्रतिलेखन के माध्यम से पढ़ाना

    (3) विपरीत शब्दों के उदाहरण देकर सिखाना

    (4) वर्णों और ध्वनियों की आपसी सम्बद्धता दिखाकर सिखाना

## ANSWER KEY

### Child Development and Pedagogy

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

### Mathematics

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

### Environmental Studies

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

### Langauge: English

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

### Langauge: Hindi

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

## Child Development and Pedagogy

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

**Explanation:** The principle of cephalocaudal describes the pattern of physical and motor development in which growth and progress occur from the head downwards to the lower part of the body. In simpler terms, it means that during early development, a child's head and upper body develop before their legs and feet. This principle is widely recognized in developmental psychology and provides an explanation for the sequential nature of physical growth and the acquisition of motor skills in infants and young children. Therefore, it can be inferred that the cephalocaudal principle suggests that development proceeds from the head to the toes.

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

**Explanation:** Biological maturation pertains to the innate process of growth and development that unfolds in an individual as time passes. It includes changes in physical development, such as the maturation of bones, muscles, and organs, along with changes in cognitive, emotional, and social development. Consequently, it can be inferred that biological maturation is a hereditary factor that exerts an influence on development.

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

**Explanation:** The family, comprising parents and siblings, serves as the primary and most impactful social environment encountered by a child. Within the family, children acquire the values, beliefs, customs, and behaviours that are deemed suitable and desirable in their culture. Parents, specifically, play a vital role in the process of socialization. They offer emotional support, guidance, and feedback to their children, assisting in shaping their perception of the surrounding world. Therefore, it can be inferred that the family serves as the principal influencer of socialization for very young children.

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

**Explanation:** The concrete operational stage, which is one of Jean Piaget's proposed stages of cognitive development, typically takes place between the ages of 7 and 12 years, marking the third stage in the sequence. During this stage, children begin to exhibit logical and systematic thinking regarding tangible events and objects present in their surroundings. They also develop an understanding of concepts such as conservation (the amount of a substance remains constant despite changes in shape or appearance), reversibility (changes can be undone or reversed), and classification (objects can be grouped and categorized). Therefore, it can be inferred that, according to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, most children acquire the ability to think logically about concrete problems during the concrete operational stage.

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

**Explanation:** In Piaget's cognitive development theory, organization is one of the two fundamental processes through which individuals adapt to their environment and construct their understanding of the world. Organization involves the grouping and categorization of experiences and knowledge into mental structures known as schemas, which are mental frameworks that enable individuals to interpret, organize, and assimilate new information into their existing knowledge. Piaget proposed that individuals are continuously involved in the process of organization as they either assimilate new information into existing schemas or adjust existing schemas through accommodation to accommodate new information. Therefore, it can be inferred that according to Jean Piaget, the process of combining, arranging, recombining, and rearranging behaviours and thoughts into coherent systems is referred to as organization.

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

**Explanation:** According to Vygotsky, cultural tools such as language, symbols, and artefacts play a mediating role between individuals and their environment, shaping their perception, thinking, and behaviour. Vygotsky argued that children's cognitive development is not solely determined by their individual capacities; instead, it is heavily influenced by the cultural context in which they are raised. Through social interaction and the utilization of cultural tools, individuals gradually internalize the skills, knowledge, and values of their culture, leading to the formation of their own distinctive ways of thinking and problem-solving. Therefore, it can be inferred that Lev Vygotsky attributed significant importance to cultural tools in the development of thinking and learning processes.

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

**Explanation:** Scaffolding is an instructional approach that involves providing temporary support and guidance to learners, enabling them to accomplish tasks that would be challenging for them to complete independently. The support offered is tailored to the learner's current level of understanding and abilities. It is gradually reduced as the learner gains proficiency. Scaffolding can take various forms, including modelling, prompting, feedback, and questioning. The scaffolding process helps learners develop the ability to solve problems independently, think critically, and become more self-reliant in their learning. Therefore, it can be inferred that in Lev Vygotsky's theory, scaffolding refers to the strategy of simplifying questions, providing cues, and offering initial steps to help individuals overcome obstacles when solving a given problem.

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

**Explanation:** Lawrence Kohlberg proposed a theory of moral development that consists of six stages, categorized into three levels: pre-conventional, conventional, and post-conventional. At each stage, individuals exhibit different modes of thinking when confronted with moral issues, influenced by their cognitive development and experiences with moral dilemmas. Kohlberg's theory highlights the significance of reasoning and introspection in making moral decisions, suggesting that individuals can advance through the stages of moral development with appropriate experiences and support. Therefore, it can be inferred that Lawrence Kohlberg's work focused on evaluating the

progression of moral reasoning in both children and adults.

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

**Explanation:** Encouraging knowledge construction and fostering active learning represents a significant goal for teachers, as it facilitates the development of a lifelong passion for learning and provides students with essential skills to thrive in an ever-evolving world. Knowledge construction entails the dynamic process of constructing new knowledge and comprehension by integrating fresh information with pre-existing knowledge and personal experiences. This process involves critical thinking, problem-solving, creativity, and collaboration, thereby urging students to cultivate a profound and meaningful understanding of the subject matter they are studying. Consequently, it can be inferred that teachers should actively promote knowledge construction among their students.

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

**Explanation:** IQ tests have faced criticism for their potential bias against certain cultural groups, because they tend to reflect the experiences, knowledge, and values of the dominant culture. Such bias can result in inaccurate or unfair evaluations of individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds, perpetuating stereotypes and inequalities. Additionally, contemporary understandings of intelligence highlight the significance of multiple intelligences, encompassing emotional intelligence, social intelligence, practical intelligence, creative intelligence, and more. These forms of intelligence often not adequately assessed by traditional IQ tests, which primarily focus on cognitive abilities like verbal and mathematical reasoning. Therefore, it can be inferred that, based on recent conceptualizations of intelligence, IQ tests are not suitable for assessing an individual's overall intelligence due to their tendency to be culturally biased.

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

**Explanation:** Language and thought are deeply interconnected and mutually influence each other in various significant ways. Language serves as a tool for expressing and communicating thoughts, ideas, and experiences. It provides a structure and framework for organizing our thoughts and understanding the world around us. In turn, our thought processes shape how we use language to convey meaning and communicate with others. The

interaction between language and thought is essential for cognitive development, as it enables individuals to express complex ideas, engage in problem-solving, and participate in social interactions effectively. Therefore, language and thought interact in intricate and meaningful ways, influencing how we perceive and interpret the world.

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

**Explanation:** Around the age of 4, children typically develop an initial understanding of gender roles. During this stage, they become aware of and comprehend the physical and behavioural differences between males and females, leading them to internalize gender stereotypes and societal expectations. For instance, they might believe that boys should engage in activities with trucks while girls should focus on playing with dolls, or that boys should exhibit toughness and strength while girls should demonstrate nurturing and emotional qualities. Therefore, it can be inferred that the age of 4 is when children begin to form their initial understanding of gender roles.

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

**Explanation:** In order to foster inclusion in education, it is important for the teacher to establish a classroom atmosphere that cultivates acceptance of diversity. This entails creating a safe and supportive learning environment where all students feel valued, regardless of their race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religion, or ability. The teacher should actively encourage open communication, respect, and empathy among students, serving as a role model for these behaviours. Promoting inclusion can also involve incorporating diverse perspectives and materials into the curriculum, and providing opportunities for students to share their own experiences and viewpoints.

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

**Explanation:** Assessment for learning encompasses the provision of consistent and continuous feedback to students regarding their progress, with the objective of assisting them in recognizing their strengths and areas for improvement, and developing strategies to enhance their learning. It is intended to be carried out throughout the entire learning process, rather than solely at the conclusion of a unit or course. This approach ensures that students receive regular feedback and support, enabling them to adapt and modify their learning strategies when necessary. Consequently, it

can be inferred that for assessment to serve as "Assessment for learning," it should primarily be regarded as an ongoing and continuous activity.

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

**Explanation:** The question, "How can we prevent a water crisis in the future?" serves as a valuable tool for fostering critical thinking among students. This question necessitates the analysis and evaluation of information, drawing of conclusions, and the development of solutions based on a comprehensive understanding of the issue at hand. Furthermore, it prompts students to consider the broader implications of the problem, including its effects on the environment and society. In contrast, alternative options merely require students to recall and reproduce information, lacking the engagement of higher-level thinking skills. Therefore, it can be inferred that this particular question effectively promotes critical thinking among students.

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

**Explanation:** Fostering a sense of belonging among students from disadvantaged backgrounds is vital for their academic success. This objective can be accomplished through a range of strategies, including cultivating a classroom environment that is welcoming and inclusive, providing avenues for student input and empowerment, and ensuring that students' cultural backgrounds are acknowledged and respected. As a result, it can be inferred that the promotion of a sense of belonging among students from disadvantaged group is essential for their successful inclusion in the educational setting.

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

**Explanation:** Dyscalculia refers to a learning difficulty that impacts an individual's comprehension and manipulation of numbers and mathematical concepts. This condition can present challenges for individuals when it comes to performing mathematical operations, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, as well as understanding mathematical concepts like fractions, decimals, and percentages. To promote the success of individuals with dyscalculia in mathematics and other areas that require mathematical reasoning and problem-solving, it is crucial for them to receive appropriate support and accommodations. Therefore, it can be inferred that students with dyscalculia are likely to encounter difficulties in the domain of mathematics.

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

**Explanation:** Students with visual impairment may encounter obstacles when it comes to accessing and processing visual information. In particular, written exams that heavily rely on visual elements such as graphs, charts, diagrams, or written instructions can pose significant challenges for these students. In the absence of appropriate accommodations, students with visual impairment may find it difficult to comprehend or respond to exam questions, which can adversely affect their academic performance. To ensure the inclusion of students with visual impairment, schools can implement various accommodations, including providing Braille or audio versions of written exams, offering oral administration of exams, facilitating assistance from a scribe or reader, or utilizing assistive technology. Hence, it can be inferred that written exams serve as a barrier to the inclusion of students with visual impairment.

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

**Explanation:** Repetitive behaviour is a prevalent characteristic of individuals with autism, taking on diverse manifestations such as the repetition of words or phrases, engaging in repetitive physical movements, or displaying a rigid adherence to routines or rituals. Repetitive behaviour can serve as a coping mechanism or a means of regulating sensory input; however, it can also pose challenges to daily functioning and social interaction.

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

**Explanation:** Reshma displays traits associated with giftedness. Gifted individuals typically demonstrate exceptional cognitive abilities, exhibit a strong sense of curiosity, and display a fervent thirst for knowledge and exploration. Moreover, they often possess distinct interests, high levels of motivation, and a preference for complex and challenging learning experiences. Based on these observations, it can be inferred that Reshma displays characteristics aligned with giftedness.

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

**Explanation:** Guided discovery is an instructional approach that fosters active exploration, inquiry, and the acquisition of new knowledge and skills in students, facilitated by a teacher or facilitator. Within this approach, students are presented with problems, questions or challenge and are encouraged to utilize their existing knowledge and skills to investigate, generate hypotheses, conduct experiments, test their findings, and reflect on their learning. Guided discovery is widely recognized as an engaging, meaningful, and effective method of learning, as it stimulates higher-order thinking skills, creativity, and motivation among students.

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

**Explanation:** The statement (A) is incorrect. In the field of education, the objective is not limited to memorizing and reproducing information. Rather, it focuses on cultivating critical thinking skills, creativity, problem-solving abilities, and fostering lifelong learning habits. Simply reproducing information does not necessarily lead to a profound and meaningful comprehension of the subject matter, nor does it adequately prepare students for real-world challenges or complexities.

Similarly, the reason (R) is also inaccurate. Memory is not a passive process of recording information. Instead, it is an active and dynamic process that involves the integration of new information with prior knowledge and experiences. Memory can be influenced by various factors such as attention, motivation, emotions, and context. It encompasses encoding, storage, and retrieval of information and can be enhanced through effective learning strategies and techniques.

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

**Explanation:** Learning activities that align with students' interests and preferences have a greater potential to foster motivation, curiosity, and active participation, thereby enhancing their learning outcomes and promoting lifelong learning.

On the other hand, creating learning activities that are too abstract or disconnected from students' real-life experiences and contexts may fail to effectively engage them or facilitate meaningful learning. Such activities can result in disinterest or disengagement among students.

It is important to note that simply reproducing previous knowledge does not contribute to deeper learning or a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. True learning involves critical thinking, application, and the ability to make connections between different concepts and ideas.

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

**Explanation:** To maximize student engagement in the learning process, it is essential to establish a supportive, challenging, and stimulating learning environment that fosters active and meaningful participation.

Incorporating authentic tasks that align with students' interests, goals, and experiences is key to promoting their engagement, interest, and motivation, ultimately leading to improved learning outcomes. Authentic tasks are inherently engaging and meaningful to students, as they relate to real-world contexts. These tasks encourage higher-order thinking skills, problem-solving abilities, and creativity, further enhancing the learning experience.

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

**Explanation:** Heuristics are cognitive shortcuts that streamline the processing of complex information, enabling individuals to make swift and intuitive judgments with limited data.

These mental shortcuts are commonly employed when facing with uncertain or ambiguous situations, assisting in idea generation, alternative exploration, and problem-solving. Various heuristics can be utilized, such as trial and error, working backward, employing analogies, breaking down problems into smaller components, and drawing from past experiences to inform present decisions.

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

**Explanation:** Students may develop alternative conceptions based on their everyday experiences, cultural background, or prior learning, that can resist change.

Although these alternative conceptions may differ from established scientific knowledge, they are not necessarily illogical or irrational. Rather, they reflect students' attempts to make sense of new information using their existing knowledge and theories.

These alternative conceptions, often referred to as "naive" theories, stem from incomplete or inaccurate information.

Teachers play a vital role in identifying and addressing students' alternative conceptions by creating opportunities for students to compare and contrast their ideas with scientifically accepted concepts. Engaging in activities that challenge and refine students' thinking can also help in addressing these alternative conceptions effectively.

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

**Explanation:** Emotions have a significant impact on the learning process as they can affect attention, motivation, memory, and decision-making.

Positive emotions like curiosity, interest, and enjoyment have the potential to enhance learning by fostering engagement, persistence, and in-depth understanding of information.

On the other hand, negative emotions such as fear, anxiety, and frustration can hinder learning by reducing attention, memory retention, and comprehension. They can also lead to avoidance or disengagement from learning tasks.

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

**Explanation:** The given statement (A) is true as a teacher's role is not limited to promoting memorization of information for exam success. Instead, the focus should be on facilitating meaningful learning and understanding of concepts among students. This approach encourages long-term retention and comprehension of the material.

The explanation (R) correctly supports statement (A) by highlighting the importance of mastery-oriented learning. In this type of learning, students are motivated to gain a deep understanding and mastery of the subject matter rather than solely aiming for high scores. When students adopt a mastery-oriented approach, they are more likely to employ effective learning strategies, actively seek feedback, persevere through challenges, and apply their knowledge in various contexts.

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

**Explanation:** A curriculum that is rigid and inflexible can impede student learning by restricting their ability to explore, be creative, and think critically. This type of curriculum often prioritizes rote memorization of facts and emphasizes standardized testing, rather than fostering meaningful engagement with the subject matter and the application of knowledge to real-world contexts. As a result, students may experience boredom and disengagement, leading to a decline in motivation and a diminished enthusiasm for learning.

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

**Explanation:** Metacognition refers to the capacity to introspectively examine and regulate one's own thoughts, emotions, and behaviours in order to enhance learning and performance. It enables learners to develop a heightened awareness of their individual strengths and weaknesses, establish objectives, track their advancement, and adapt their learning strategies accordingly.

# Mathematics

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

**Explanation:** Using the formula;

$$_n\mathrm{P}^r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

Here, $n = 3$ and $r = 3$;
Therefore substituting the values;

$$_3\mathrm{P}^3 = \frac{3!}{(3-3)!}$$

$$= \frac{3!}{0!}$$

$$= 6$$

Therefore, there are 6 different three digit numbers that can be formed using 0, 3 and 5 without repeating any of the digits.
These numbers are 305, 350, 503, 530, 035, and 053.
035, and 053 are two digits numbers. Hence, the total three digit numbers formed will be 4.

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

**Explanation:** In the given number 10467, the digit 7 occupies the ones place, the digit 6 is in the tens place, the digit 4 is in the hundreds place, the digit 0 is in the thousands place, and the digit 1 is in the ten thousands place. Consequently, considering the positional value of each digit, the digit 1 holds the highest place value among all the digits in the number.

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

**Explanation:** Let the number of students be $x$.
Amount of milk received by each student $= \dfrac{1}{4}$ litre

Total amount of milk distributed $= 20$ litres.
Therefore;
Amount of milk received by $x$ students
$=$ total amount of milk distributed.

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{4}x = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x = 20 \times 4 = 80$$

Number of students in the school is 80.

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

**Explanation:** We know that, if $x$ and $y$ are twin primes then both $x$ and $y$ must be individually prime and they should differ by 2.
Therefore, twin prime between 1 and 50.

3, 5
5, 7
11, 13
17, 19
29, 31
41, 43

Hence, there are 6 pairs of twin prime between 1 and 50.

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

**Explanation:**
**Improper fraction:** Where the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator.
**Proper fraction:** Where numerator value is always less than the denominator value.
Now as per the definition, the product of a proper and an improper fraction is lesser than the improper fraction and greater than the proper fraction involved.

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

**Explanation:** Given, number of digits $= 4$
As per the question, the sum of greatest and smallest number of 4 digit $= 9999 + 1000 = 10999$

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

**Explanation:** Infinite number of lines can pass through a point.

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

**Explanation:** The shape of every face of a cube is a square and all faces have equal dimension.

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

**Explanation:** Number of degrees in

$$2\frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{3} \times 90°$$

$$= 8 \times 30°$$
$$= 240°$$

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

**Explanation:**
Given, first month: 67 km 8 hm 4 dam
Second month $= 48$ km 8 dam 7 m
First let's convert hm and dam to meters and add all the distances together.
**First month:**

$67$ km $= 67,000$ m
$8$ hm $= 800$ m
$4$ dam $= 40$ m

**Second month;**

$48$ km $= 48,000$ m
$8$ dam $= 80$ m
$7$ m $= 7$ m

Now,
Distance travelled in first month
$= 67,000$ m
$+ 800$ m $+ 40$ m
$= 67,840$ m
Distance travelled in second month
$= 48,000$ m $+ 80$ m
$+ 7$ m
$= 48,087$ m
Then difference;
$67,840 - 48,087 = 19,753$ m
or $= 19$ km 7 hm 5 dam 3 m.

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

**Explanation:** Given,
Start time $= 10:10$ a.m.
$= 10 \times 60 + 10$
$= 610$ minutes.
Recess time $= 10:55$ p.m.
$= 12 \times 60 + 55$

= 775 minutes.

Study time = recess time
　　　　　　　　　　– start time
　　　　　= 165 minutes
or　　　　= 2 hrs 45 minutes.

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

**Explanation:** Let side length of the each square is $x$

Since all four squares are identical, their side lengths are the same.

The area of each square
$$= x \times x = x^2$$

There are four squares forming a rectangle, the total area of the rectangle　　　$= 4 \times x^2$
　　　　　　= 256
　　　$x = 8$

Each square has a side length of 8 units.

The perimeter of each square
　　　　　　$= 4 \times 8$
　　　　　　= 32 units

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

**Explanation:** Based on the given logic, in a pattern consisting of two numbers, the sum of the numbers is provided. The difference between the numbers follows the sequence of consecutive natural numbers starting from 2. Additionally, the first number of the second pattern is equal to the last number of the first pattern.

Applying this logic, the numbers in the fourth pattern would be 10 and 15.

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

**Explanation:** In the tally, 9 can be represented as $\cancel{||||}$ $||||$

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

**Explanation:** First ten even natural numbers in the ascending order:
　2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20
Hence, Mean
$$= \frac{2+4+6+8+10+12+14+16+18+20}{10}$$
　　= 11

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

**Explanation:** At the visualization level of geometric thinking, students have the ability to recognize shapes and describe their properties. However, they may struggle with understanding the relationships between different shapes and using deductive reasoning to prove geometric statements. Communication using precise language and symbols can also be challenging for them.

Based on the information given, it can be concluded that Harman is operating at the visualization level of geometric thinking. He can describe the properties of a square, demonstrating some understanding of the shape. However, he faces difficulty in explaining the connections between squares, rectangles, and parallelograms, indicating a lack of understanding in seeing the relationships between these shapes.

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

**Explanation:** Logical reasoning is an essential process that involves the use of deductive reasoning to draw conclusions based on given information. This reasoning is particularly prominent in mathematics, where it entails constructing proofs that demonstrate how mathematical statements logically follow from a set of axioms or previously proven statements. Logical reasoning forms a fundamental aspect of mathematics, enabling the development of new mathematical theories and the verification of mathematical statements.

Postulates, also known as axioms, are foundational assumptions that are accepted without requiring proof. They serve as the starting points of mathematical reasoning, upon which all other theorems and propositions are derived. In the context of geometry, postulates are utilized to establish fundamental concepts such as points, lines, angles, and planes. They provide the groundwork for reasoning and understanding geometric relationships.

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

**Explanation:** Engaging in the exploration of mathematics within various art forms, architecture, and rangolis can serve as an effective approach to faster aesthetic values while learning mathematics. This interdisciplinary study enables students to recognize and admire the beauty and ingenuity inherent in mathematics. Furthermore, it facilitates the comprehension of practical applications of mathematics beyond traditional academic contexts.

Moreover, encouraging students to generate their own inquiries and investigate mathematical phenomena present in their surroundings contributes to the cultivation of aesthetic values. By examining authentic real-world problems, students can witness firsthand how mathematics can be utilized to discover elegant and innovative solutions. This process fosters a deeper appreciation for the subject and its potential, encouraging students to recognize the inherent aesthetics within mathematical reasoning and problem-solving.

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

**Explanation:** Ipsative Assessment is a type of assessment that involves evaluating an individual's performance or score by comparing it to their own previous performance or score. This form of assessment emphasizes monitoring an individual's progress over time rather than making comparisons with others. Ipsative Assessment finds application in educational settings to gauge students' growth, in employee evaluations to measure individual development, and in personal development to track personal progress and improvement. By providing valuable insights into an individual's strengths and weaknesses, Ipsative Assessment aids in setting personal goals for improvement.

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

**Explanation:** Visualisation skills refer to the capacity to mentally manipulate shapes and objects, playing a crucial role in mathematical thinking. Introducing shapes to students at an early age allows them to develop the ability to recognize and visualize geometric figures, comprehend their properties, and explore their interconnections. Spatial reasoning skills encompass the aptitude to comprehend, analyze, and manipulate shapes and objects in two and three dimensions. These proficiencies are vital across various disciplines, including mathematics, science, engineering, and architecture. Through engaging with shapes, students acquire the ability to reason about spatial concepts such as symmetry, area, and volume.

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

**Explanation:** To ensure the effectiveness of a resource room in primary school mathematics, certain components are essential. Resources such as charts, books, and multiplication tables play a vital role as students can refer to them while learning new concepts and skills. These materials serve to reinforce learning and provide visual aids that aid comprehension. Stationery items like pens, pencils, and rulers are also necessary for students to complete their work and for teachers to create visual aids on the board or chart paper.

However, the most critical components of a resource room for primary school mathematics are concrete teaching-learning materials. These encompass manipulatives such as ganitmala, tangrams, 3D shapes, geoboards, blocks, tiles, and other hands-on

materials that allow students to engage with mathematical concepts in a tangible way. By using these materials, students can explore abstract concepts through visual and physical representation, enhancing their understanding and retention.

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

**Explanation:** Induction is the cognitive skill that most appropriately helps a Class-V student recognize and group different geometrical shapes according to their properties and attributes.

Induction is the process of reasoning from specific examples or observations to general conclusions. In the context of recognizing and grouping geometrical shapes, the student would observe and analyze specific shapes, identifying their properties and attributes. By examining multiple examples, the student can then generalize their observations to form a broader understanding of the characteristics that define each shape or shape group.

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

**Explanation:** Organizing a role play activity can provide students with a valuable real-life scenario to practice using money and understanding its value. By assigning roles such as shopkeepers, customers, or bankers, students can engage in transactions using fake money, simulating real-world financial interactions. Through this activity, students can learn important money management skills, including counting currency, making change, and calculating discounts.

Another effective approach is taking students on a field trip to a nearby market. This hands-on experience allows them to observe and interact with different types of currency and denominations in an authentic context. They can gain first-hand knowledge about the value of goods and services and witness how money is used in everyday transactions.

During the market visit, the teacher can facilitate discussions to deepen students' understanding. They can explore topics such as the various types of money used in the market, the concept of value in relation to goods, and the significance of budgeting and saving. These discussions foster critical thinking and provide practical insights into money management principles.

By combining role play activities and market visits, educators can create engaging and interactive learning experiences that help students develop essential financial literacy skills. Through hands-on practice and real-life observations, students can gain a comprehensive understanding of money, its value, and its application in different contexts.

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

**Explanation:**

Option 1 represents the negation of the statement "All triangles are equilateral triangles," indicating that the statement is false. By negating the statement, it acknowledges the existence of triangles that are not equilateral, such as isosceles triangles, scalene triangles, and right-angled triangles. This option recognizes the presence of these non-equilateral triangles and contradicts the notion that all triangles are equilateral.

Similarly, option 2 is also a valid negation of the statement "All triangles are equilateral triangles." It suggests that there is at least one triangle that is not an equilateral triangle. This negation allows for the possibility that certain triangles may not possess equal sides and angles. It could be a scalene, isosceles, or right-angled triangle, thereby contradicting the original statement that implies all triangles are equilateral.

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

**Explanation:** The given statement refers to the application of the Transitive Property of measurement. The Transitive Property states that if there is a relationship between a quantity A and a quantity B, and another relationship between B and a quantity C, then there exists a relationship between A and C.

In the given statement, the relationship being considered is between line AB and line CD, where line AB is identified as being shorter than line CD. Additionally, there is a separate relationship between line CD and line EF, with line CD being shorter than line EF.

Applying the Transitive Property, it can be concluded that line AB is also shorter than line EF. This conclusion is derived from the fact that line AB is related to line CD (shorter than CD), and line CD is related to line EF (shorter than EF).

Therefore, according to the Transitive Property, the relationship between line AB and line EF can be established, indicating that line AB is indeed shorter than line EF.

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

**Explanation:** An appropriate example of the play-way method for teaching counting and the concept of numbers to grade I children is when the teacher utilizes concrete materials such as pebbles, tokens, and beads, and allows the children to engage in guided play with these materials.

This teaching approach involves incorporating hands-on activities and manipulatives to create a playful learning environment. By providing tangible objects, children are actively involved in the learning process, which helps them develop a deeper understanding of counting and numbers.

Through interactive play and exploration, children can grasp the fundamental concepts of counting and numbers in a more enjoyable and meaningful way. This method fosters engagement and allows children to actively participate, promoting their cognitive development and conceptual understanding.

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

**Explanation:** The process of lesson planning entails several steps, including identifying learning objectives, choosing suitable teaching strategies, and designing assessments that are in line with the objectives.

After the pre-active phase, the interactive phase comes next, which is when the actual teaching and learning occur.

During this phase, the teacher conducts the lesson, and the students actively participate in learning activities that are designed to help them achieve the desired lesson objectives.

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

**Explanation:** The teacher's use of circular cut-outs and rectangular strips encourages a hands-on learning approach that allows students to visualize fractions.

Since there are multiple fractions that can add up to 12, this question prompts students to explore different possibilities and solutions, fostering divergent thinking.

Open-ended questions are valuable in developing problem-solving skills and facilitating a deeper comprehension of the concept.

Therefore, it is beneficial to encourage the inclusion of such questions in mathematics classes, as they stimulate critical thinking, reasoning, and creativity among students.

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

**Explanation:** Through the process of comparing the weight of everyday objects like books and pencil boxes to the weight of blocks, children are able to develop a sense of the relative weight of objects.

This activity not only aids in strengthening their understanding of weight but also reinforces the concept of addition and subtraction as they may need to add or remove blocks to make comparisons.

Additionally, the use of blocks allows children to compare the weight of multiple objects and arrange them in order from heaviest to lightest or vice versa.

Moreover, this activity serves as a foundation for introducing the concept of units of measurement for weight, such as grams or kilograms. As the children progress, the teacher can gradually transition from using blocks to using standard units of measurement for weight, providing a seamless transition in their understanding of weight and measurement.

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

**Explanation:** Formative assessment encompasses a variety of techniques including observation, questioning, peer and self-assessment, portfolios, and rubrics. Its purpose is to provide feedback to both teachers and students, with the aim of enhancing learning outcomes. This type of assessment is ongoing and allows for adjustments to be made during the learning process.

In contrast, Term-End Examination is an example of Summative Assessment, which is conducted at the conclusion of a term or semester to evaluate students' overall learning. This assessment typically takes the form of a formal written test or examination, assessing the knowledge and skills acquired over a specific period of time.

While formative assessment emphasizes monitoring progress and providing feedback for improvement, summative assessment focuses on measuring the final outcomes of learning. It aims to provide a comprehensive evaluation of students' knowledge and skills acquired throughout the term or semester.

## Environmental Studies

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

**Explanation:**

Average speed of the train

$$= \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Total Time}}$$

Given, the total distance covered
= 2277 km

Total time taken
= Departure time – Arrival time
= 3:00 hrs on 8th Sept
– 11:30 hrs on 6th Sept.
= 39.5 hours.

Now,

$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{2277 \text{ km}}{39.5 \text{ hrs}}$$

$$= 57.7 \text{ km/hr}$$

$$\approx 57.9 \text{ km/hr}.$$

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

**Explanation:** Braille is a universally recognized writing system designed specifically for blind individuals. It consists of a code comprising 63 characters, each composed of one to six raised dots arranged in a six-position matrix or cell. The Braille characters are embossed in lines on paper and are read by gently running the fingertips over the manuscript. The system was invented by Louis Braille, who lost his sight at the age of three. He created Braille in 1824 while he was a student at the National Institute for Blind Children, known as the Institution Nationale des Jeunes Aveugles, located in Paris. To honour Louis Braille's contribution, World Braille Day is celebrated annually on January 4th, coinciding with his birthday in 1824.

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

**Explanation:** Baolis, also known as stepwells, are structures that serve as wells or ponds where people access the water by descending a series of steps. They were traditionally built in the arid regions of India as a means of water storage. Baolis were often constructed separately for drinking and bathing purposes. While the primary function of most baolis was water storage, they commonly located in close proximity to mosques and temples. The architectural design of a baoli typically includes three main components: a well for collecting water, a flight of steps allowing access to the groundwater at different levels, and intermediate pavilions for resting or gathering.

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

**Explanation:** When there is an increase in the area of the water surface that is in contact with the atmosphere, a greater number of water molecules have the opportunity to evaporate and escape into the air. When the air has low humidity, it has the capacity to hold more water molecules, which facilitates a faster evaporation process and consequently leads to quicker cooling. In such conditions, the low humidity enables water molecules to evaporate more efficiently from the water surface, enhancing the speed of the cooling process. Conversely, when the air has high humidity levels, it becomes more challenging for water molecules to evaporate, resulting in a slower cooling process.

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

**Explanation:** The bulb is the part of garlic that is commonly consumed. Garlic is categorized as a bulbous plant, indicating that it develops an underground bulb that contains the edible component of the plant. Within the garlic bulb, there are multiple cloves, each of which is also edible. While garlic does possess a root system, these roots are not typically eaten. It is more common to grow garlic from bulbs or individual cloves rather than from seeds.

Garlic and onion are plants belonging to the genus Allium, of the amaryllis family. The garlic has many bulbs in a cluster whereas onion is a single bulb.

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

**Explanation:** The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were universally adopted by all United Nations Member States as a collective initiative to eradicate poverty and safeguard the planet by 2030. At their core, the SDGs are guided by the principle of "leaving no one behind," emphasizing the importance of inclusivity and equity. These goals replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were launched globally in 2000 to address the injustices of poverty. The MDGs set measurable and universally agreed-upon targets to combat extreme poverty, hunger, diseases, and promote primary education for all children, among other crucial development priorities. The SDGs consist of 17 interconnected goals and 169 targets, integrating and recognizing the inseparable nature of the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental aspects.

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

**Explanation:** The term "petroleum" is derived from the combination of the words "Petra" (rock) and "oleum" (oil). It is extracted from the layers of rock beneath the Earth's surface. Petroleum originates from the remains of marine organisms that lived in ancient seas. As these organisms died, their bodies settled at the seafloor and became covered by layers of sand and clay. Over millions of years, the absence of oxygen, along with high temperatures and pressures, transformed the organic matter into petroleum and natural gas. Petroleum is a thick, dark, oily liquid with an unpleasant odour. The term "petroleum" generally refers to a range of substances such

as petrol, diesel, and crude oil. It is a mixture of various components including petroleum gas, petrol, diesel, lubricating oil, and paraffin wax. The process of separating these different constituents through refining takes place in a petroleum refinery. Crude oil serves as the source of petroleum, and through fractional distillation, not only petroleum but also numerous by-products are extracted. Some of the by-products of petroleum include paraffin wax, petrol, diesel, grease, and lubricating oil. These resources are typically found in sedimentary rocks. Hence, the term "oil" can be used to refer to petrol, diesel, and crude oil.

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

**Explanation:** Union Territories in India are:

**i.** National Capital Territory of Delhi.

**ii.** Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**iii.** Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

**iv.** Chandigarh.

**v.** Lakshadweep.

**vi.** Ladakh.

**vii.** Puducherry.

**viii.** Jammu and Kashmir

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

**Explanation:** Watershed Management is a comprehensive process aimed at safeguarding and preserving water resources within a specific area. It encompasses the protection and management of both groundwater and surface water sources, including lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water.

The primary objective of watershed management is to secure an adequate supply of clean water for various purposes, such as drinking, agriculture, and sustaining natural ecosystems.

Successful watershed management necessitates meticulous planning and the implementation of strategies to prevent water pollution, regulate water usage, and maintain the overall well-being of the watershed. It is a collaborative effort that involves the active participation of communities, government organizations, and other stakeholders.

Adequate funding is essential for carrying out watershed management activities, including project planning, implementation, and monitoring to assess conservation progress. The establishment of a policy or set of guidelines is crucial for a systematic approach to watershed management, facilitating the development of rules and regulations for effective water resource conservation within the

watershed. By practicing effective watershed management, we can ensure the long-term health, cleanliness, and sustainability of our water sources, benefiting both present and future generations.

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

**Explanation:** The National tree of India is the Indian fig tree, scientifically known as Ficus bengalensis or commonly referred to as the Banyan tree. This remarkable tree has branches that extend and root themselves, creating new trees over a vast area. As these roots grow, they give rise to additional trunks and branches. Due to this unique characteristic and its exceptional longevity, the Banyan tree is often regarded as immortal and holds great significance in the myths and legends of India. Therefore, the correct answer is option 1.

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

**Explanation:** The Changpa tribe, located in Ladakh, is a nomadic community. The tribe comprises a relatively small population of approximately 5,000 individuals. One of their significant activities involves producing the renowned pashmina shawl using the wool obtained from their goats. The Changpa people communicate using Changskhat, a dialect of the Tibetan language, and follow the Tibetan Buddhist tradition. They reside in high-altitude regions, enduring challenging living conditions. Transportation of their belongings relies on horses and yaks, as they carry everything they own. The Changpas highly value their goats and sheep, as they provide them with essential resources such as meat for sustenance, wool for clothing, and skin for their tents. To ensure the production of high-quality wool, the Changpa graze their goats in colder and higher regions, promoting the growth of softer and finer hair. Their dwelling consists of spacious cone-shaped tents known as Rebo.

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

**Explanation:** New Delhi, situated in the northern region of India, serves as the capital city of the country. Chandigarh, on the other hand, is a union territory located in the NCR (North) area. Dehradun holds the position of being the capital city of the state of Uttarakhand.

A map is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale.

There are three components of Maps – distance, direction and symbol.

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

**Explanation:** Substance abuse pertains to the harmful or risky utilization of psychoactive substances, including drugs and alcohol. Its repercussions extend to various aspects of an individual's well-being, encompassing physical, psychological, and social dimensions. An influential factor in the development of substance abuse is the regular consumption of substances by family members, particularly parents or siblings. This can shape an individual's perceptions and beliefs surrounding substance use, as well as their accessibility to such substances. Additionally, factors such as peer pressure, social and economic circumstances, mental health conditions, and a combination of genetic and environmental elements can also contribute to the occurrence of substance abuse.

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

**Explanation:** Emigration refers to the act of people relocating from their original or native location to another place. This movement entails a permanent departure from one's home country. As a consequence, emigration results in a decline or negative growth of the population in the country of origin. Factors such as unemployment, natural disasters, and various other circumstances serve as common causes for individuals opting to emigrate.

International migration – The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence and across an international border to a country of which they are not nationals.

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

**Explanation:** The Changpa tribe is a nomadic community residing in Ladakh. Their goats and sheep hold immense importance as they provide sustenance through meat, clothing through wool, and material for constructing tents using their skins. To ensure the production of superior-quality wool, the Changpa graze their goats in higher and colder areas, enabling the goats to grow softer and finer hair/fur. Their dwelling consists of large cone-shaped tents known as Rebo, and they also have a designated area adjacent to the Rebo called Lekha, where they keep their sheep and goats. The walls of the Lekha are constructed using stones.

Lekha is a place where Changpas kept their goat and sheep. People in Ladakh dry fruits and vegetables

in summer to store for winter when they do not get anything.

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

**Explanation:** In the educational context, teachers play a vital role in enabling students to gain knowledge and skills through various means. They provide the necessary resources and guide students in exploring environmental concepts, fostering an environment that promotes active engagement in the learning process. Acting as facilitators, teachers encourage student participation, critical thinking, and problem-solving. In this role, they actively collaborate with their students, recognizing that learning is a shared experience. Both teachers and students contribute to the acquisition of knowledge and understanding. Furthermore, teachers foster an atmosphere where students are encouraged to explore their own ideas, perspectives, and experiences, promoting a sense of shared learning and mutual respect.

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

**Explanation:** In this approach, the teacher employs small group assignments, wherein students are given a specific topic or issue related to the subject matter. The students are then tasked with completing a project or assignment that relates to the given topic or issue. Collaboratively, the group works together towards achieving the common goal. This approach is frequently utilized in Environmental Studies (EVS) teaching, as it fosters active learning and develops critical thinking skills in students. Through the use of buzz groups, students are encouraged to delve deeper into the issues at hand, actively engaging with the subject matter. As a result, this approach enhances comprehension and retention of the material among students.

The large groups are divided into smaller buzz groups the find the solution to the problem arises.

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

**Explanation:** The teacher plays a significant role in developing students' awareness and sense of responsibility towards the environment. By emphasizing the importance of not plucking plants and explaining the potential loss of rare species if everyone engages in such actions, the teacher raises awareness about the relationship between human beings and the environment. This helps students understand the value of plants in their natural habitats. Moreover, the teacher's response highlights the need for environmental conservation

to ensure human survival. By emphasizing that the species may be lost if plants are indiscriminately plucked, the teacher instills a sense of responsibility in students. This encourages them to think critically about their actions and consider the environmental impact of their choices. Overall, the teacher's explanations promote awareness, conservation, and a sense of responsibility among students regarding environmental issues.

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

**Explanation:** The problem-solving method offers children a chance to independently or guidedly solve problems by following systematic steps. This approach places the learner at the centre, emphasizing their active engagement in the learning process. The method involves several steps: identifying and defining the problem, analysing and scrutinizing it, anticipating outcomes and setting sub goals, exploring possible strategies or solutions, selecting and implementing the best solution, and evaluating the result or outcome. By employing this method, children develop their problem-solving skills, encouraging critical thinking and decision-making abilities. They become actively involved in finding solutions and gain a deeper understanding of the problem-solving process.

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

**Explanation:** Revati has various resources at her disposal to teach children about the process of planting and growing seeds. She can utilize natural resources like plants, seeds, soil, and water to provide hands-on learning experiences. Additionally, she can tap into community resources by involving local gardeners or farmers who can contribute their knowledge and support to the activity. Institutional resources such as schools, libraries, or community centres can also offer space and materials for the activity. However, it's important to note that while these institutional resources are valuable, they may not directly align with the specific focus of planting seeds as effectively as the natural resources do.

Institutes, especially public service sector ones; can be very effective local learning resources.

Each institute has its own unique mandate and vision which eventually contributes to the development/economic goal of the society.

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

**Explanation:** Active student engagement is crucial for stimulating critical thinking and fostering active participation in the learning process. When students are encouraged to answer questions, it activates their thinking and motivates them to actively contribute. Through posing questions, teachers can effectively assess students' understanding, detect any misconceptions, and offer necessary clarifications. This interactive approach not only enhances comprehension but also promotes long-term retention of the subject matter. By actively engaging students in question-and-answer sessions, teachers create an environment that encourages deeper understanding and active involvement in the learning process. Whether through traditional storytelling, literature, case studies, or multimedia formats, stories have the potential to enhance the learning experience and create a lasting impact on students.

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

**Explanation:** Swami's father should have a conversation with him about the risks of drinking contaminated water during the rainy season. He should explain that water contamination can occur due to various factors like agricultural runoff, overflowing sewage systems, and increased turbidity from heavy rainfall. Contaminated water can harbour harmful microorganisms that lead to diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, and typhoid fever. Drinking contaminated water can also cause skin infections, respiratory issues, and gastrointestinal disorders. It is crucial to treat water to remove contaminants and ensure its safety. Canned water, which undergoes treatment to make it clean and safe, becomes a reliable option during interruptions in the regular drinking water supply caused by natural disasters or other factors. Swami's father should stress the importance of treating water and the need for safe drinking water to protect against health risks during the rainy season.

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

**Explanation:** Effective classroom discussions play a crucial role in promoting active student participation. They provide a platform for students to express their thoughts, share their opinions, and engage in constructive exchanges of ideas. By encouraging discussions, students have the opportunity to contribute their perspectives,

actively listen to others, and gain insights from diverse viewpoints. This participatory approach not only fosters critical thinking but also enhances communication skills and creates a collaborative learning environment. Classroom discussions are a valuable tool for promoting student engagement, encouraging critical thought, and nurturing effective communication within the classroom.

Skilled facilitation can help steer the discussion towards the main topic, encourage healthy debate, manage criticism constructively, and facilitate the identification of the most compelling viewpoints.

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

**Explanation:** The objective is to foster critical thinking, empathy, and understanding among students through a discussion-based approach. Engaging in such discussions allows students to share their perspectives, listen to others' viewpoints, and analyse the reasoning behind their ideas. The teacher plays a crucial role in guiding the conversation by posing thought-provoking questions that challenge existing notions. For example, questions like why certain tasks were assigned based on gender can spark insightful discussions. The teacher's role is to create an inclusive and respectful environment where all students feel comfortable expressing their opinions. By exploring these questions, students have the opportunity to critically examine their own biases and challenge gender stereotypes. They may come to realize that physical strength and caring qualities are not limited to a specific gender, and assigning roles based on gender is unjust and perpetuates inequality. Through these discussions, students develop a deeper understanding of diverse perspectives and learn to question societal norms.

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

**Explanation:** Student assessment encompasses both scholastic and non-scholastic areas, evaluating different aspects of their academic and overall development. Scholastic areas primarily assess a student's academic performance, measuring their knowledge, understanding, and application of concepts across various subjects. This includes evaluating their performance in tests, assignments, projects, and examinations. On the other hand, non-scholastic areas focus on assessing a student's co-curricular activities and life skills, as well as their attitudes, values, physical education, and arts. This broader assessment considers aspects such as participation in sports, cultural activities, social work, communication skills, teamwork, leadership qualities, and moral values. By considering both scholastic and non-scholastic areas, a more comprehensive evaluation of a student's growth and development can be achieved.

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

- **Enlisting facts:** While important for gathering information, it is not a specific process skill in Environmental Studies.
- **Hypothesizing:** Forming hypotheses based on observations and prior knowledge is a crucial skill in scientific investigation within Environmental Studies.
- **Experimenting:** Conducting experiments, making observations, and collecting data are vital skills to test hypotheses and gain a deeper understanding of environmental phenomena.
- **Dialogue:** Effective communication, collaboration, and the exchange of ideas and perspectives through dialogue are essential process skills in Environmental Studies.
- **Changing conclusions based on observation:** Analysing data and revising conclusions based on new evidence or observations demonstrate the ability to think scientifically in Environmental Studies.

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

**Explanation:** When designing teaching and learning materials, it is important to consider the needs of the learners. The materials should be engaging, interactive, and customized to suit their age, level of understanding, and cultural background. By adopting a learner-cantered approach, the materials aim to promote active engagement and foster meaningful learning experiences. This approach enhances the learners' comprehension and retention of environmental concepts. Additionally, learner-cantered materials contribute to the creation of a positive and inclusive learning environment, supporting the holistic development of the learners. Overall, the focus is on creating tailored and interactive materials that empower learners and facilitate their overall growth.

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

**Explanation:** The growth of a plant is not solely determined by the size of its seed. While seed size may vary, it does not directly dictate the eventual size of the plant. Various other factors significantly influence a plant's growth. Elements like soil quality, water availability, sunlight exposure, and nutrient supply all play vital roles in determining the plant's development. These factors interact and contribute to the overall growth and well-being of the plant. Therefore, it is essential to consider the environmental conditions and the availability of necessary resources beyond just the size of the seed when assessing the potential size and health of a plant.

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

**Explanation:** Practical work in education offers several valuable benefits for students. It allows them to develop a clear understanding of the desired outcome of their work, fostering a sense of purpose and direction. Through practical activities, students have the opportunity to directly observe, investigate, and draw conclusions based on their own experiences and observations, enhancing their learning process. Engaging in practical work enables students to develop critical thinking skills, as they are encouraged to analyse and evaluate the outcomes of their experiments or tasks. Additionally, it helps students develop practical skills that are applicable in real-world contexts, such as laboratory techniques or hands-on problem-solving abilities. Ultimately, practical work promotes active learning by actively involving students in the learning process, stimulating their curiosity and providing them with opportunities to explore and discover knowledge first hand.

Practical work at the primary level offers numerous benefits, including a clear focus on outcomes, improved retention of information, an enhanced role for teachers, and positive impacts on the affective domain of students.

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

**Explanation:** This approach allows for a productive interaction between Riddhi and Shabana regarding Riddhi's classification choice. By asking Riddhi to explain her reasoning, Shabana can assess Riddhi's understanding of the concept of classification and how objects are grouped based on common characteristics. It provides an opportunity for Shabana to guide Riddhi towards a correct understanding by facilitating learning through feedback and correcting any misconceptions. This process encourages Riddhi to reflect on her thought process and helps Shabana understand Riddhi's reasoning, enabling her to provide

appropriate guidance. Overall, asking for an explanation supports both assessment and learning, promoting a deeper understanding of classification principles.

This approach promotes active engagement, encourages Riddhi to think and articulate her reasoning, and enables Shabana to provide guidance and correct any misconceptions effectively. It also fosters a positive and inclusive learning environment where students feel comfortable sharing their thoughts and engaging in discussions.

## Language: English

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

**Explanation:** The 'Pandemic' COVID-19 was at its full form during the year 2020, no wonder the word 'pandemic' became a very important and popular term of the year 2020. It became a household word that year.

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

**Explanation:** The passage mentions that the three plague pandemics over different regions and periods killed as many as 350 million people approximately. These plague pandemics are considered among the deadliest outbreaks in history. While the passage does not provide specific details about each of the seven attacks of cholera or five attacks of influenza, the number of casualties mentioned for the three plague pandemics is significantly higher than the other options.

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

**Explanation:** The growth of civilization, which began with the transition to agricultural settlements, is the root cause of diseases. This aligns with the evidence presented in the passage, which highlights the role of agriculture in the emergence and spread of infectious diseases. The industrial revolution, invention of automobiles, and intercontinental traveling are all significant milestones in human history but are not directly linked to the origins of civilization and the subsequent rise of diseases.

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

**Explanation:** Hunters and gatherers were not responsible for the spread of diseases. It was the agricultural settlements that resulted in the spread of diseases. Statement (a) is incorrect.

Nomadic tribes were not sedentary in their living. In fact these nomadic tribes were characterized by continuous shifting of base and movement . Their lifestyle was not at all sedentary. Statement (b) is incorrect.

Statement (c) is correct as diabetes and cancer are not contagious.

So option (4) is correct.

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

**Explanation:** Many viruses originally prospered on animals, and from domesticated animals, they transmitted to humans, leading to the emergence of pandemics and infectious diseases throughout history.

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

**Explanation:** An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun. In this case, "plagued" is used to describe the noun "hundreds," indicating that humankind has been affected or troubled by numerous pandemics throughout history.

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

**Explanation:** A noun clause is a clause that functions as a noun within a sentence. It can act as the subject, object, or complement in a sentence. In the given question, the clause "How and when do pandemics originate?" is functioning as the subject of the sentence.

The clause is a noun clause because it is a dependent clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. It is introduced by the interrogative pronouns "how" and "when," and it functions as a single unit to represent a complete idea within the sentence.

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

**Explanation:** In the context of the given passage, the word "evidence" refers to factual information or data that supports a particular claim or hypothesis. It signifies tangible proof that substantiates the stated statement. The passage mentions that there is evidence to suggest how and when pandemics originate, indicating that there are factual findings or research supporting the given information.

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

**Explanation:** In the given context, the sentence states, "To put it simply, the growth of civilization is the root cause of diseases." The word "growth" refers to the development, expansion, or progress of civilization. It implies an increase or improvement in size, quantity, or quality.

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

**Explanation:** The poem states that the plate of gold was a gift of heaven. This indicates that it was a boon from God.

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

**Explanation:** The priests called upon people to assemble and share the deeds of mercy they had performed. The priests then listened to these accounts to determine who would be considered most deserving of the gift from Heaven. This option accurately represents the decision made by the priests based on the passage.

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

**Explanation:** All the people who visited came to the court of the temple to proclaim or tell about their good deeds. Their aim was to prove to the council of priests why they deserved the plate of gold. The gold plate, a gift from heaven was to be given to that person who had been the most merciful, kind and magnanimous. The most probable cause of gifting the gold plate to such kind of person could be to motivate them further in their path of goodness. This is the reason why the hermits asked for the gold plate so as to serve the society.

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

**Explanation:** A simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as" to create a vivid image or understanding. In this case, the phrase compares the swiftness of the news spreading to the speed of light. By using the word "as," it indicates that the news travelled rapidly, just like light travels quickly.

The purpose of using a simile in this context is to emphasize the speed and efficiency with which the news travelled throughout the area. It helps the reader or listener grasp the magnitude and rapidity of the spread, highlighting the significance and importance of the information being conveyed.

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

**Explanation:** To assemble means to gather or come together in one place, while dispersing means to scatter or spread apart. In the context of the passage, the priests made a proclamation for people to assemble at the temple court at the midday hour. This means they wanted people to come together and gather in one place to present their deeds of virtue.

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

**Explanation:** The word "deem" means to believe or consider something to be true or to have a particular quality. In the given context, it suggests that those who believe or consider themselves to be virtuous have the right to claim Heaven's gift. The priests are calling

upon those who hold virtue in high regard and believe in their own virtuousness to gather and present their deeds of mercy for judgment. Therefore, the word "deem" aligns with the idea of belief rather than proving, describing, or functioning.

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

**Explanation:** Language is a complex system of communication that allows humans to express thoughts, ideas, and emotions. It is not an artificial system created by humans, as it has evolved naturally over time through human interaction and social development. Language is not limited to being just a grammatical system, as it encompasses various components such as vocabulary, syntax, semantics, phonetics, and pragmatics.

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

**Explanation:** The three-language formula is India's language-in-school education strategy. It was introduced by the Indian government in 1968 and has been followed as a guideline for language instruction in schools across the country.

According to the three-language formula, students in schools are expected to learn three languages. The first language is typically the mother tongue or regional language of the state in which the school is located. The second language is usually a widely spoken language in India, such as Hindi, while the third language is an elective chosen from a list of options including other Indian languages, foreign languages, or Sanskrit.

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

**Explanation:** Language acquisition refers to the natural process of acquiring a language through immersion and interaction with speakers of that language. It typically occurs during childhood and is a subconscious process. In this case, the child learns Marathi through interaction with peers and people in her neighbourhood, which aligns with the concept of language acquisition.

On the other hand, language learning refers to the conscious process of studying and acquiring a language through formal instruction, such as in a school setting. In this case, the child learns English as one of the languages in school, which falls under the category of language learning.

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

**Explanation:** Linguistic ability refers to a person's aptitude or proficiency in understanding and using language. In the given scenario, Peter possesses a strong reading skill in his mother tongue, which demonstrates his competency and proficiency in that language. Additionally, he is also able to read well in English, indicating his linguistic ability to comprehend and utilize the English language.

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

**Explanation:** The Think aloud protocol is a language learning strategy where learners verbalize their thoughts and ideas as they work through a problem or task. In this case, the learners in groups of four are required to solve the riddle by speaking out what they think. By expressing their thoughts aloud, they are practicing their speaking skills and actively engaging in the language learning process.

This strategy helps learners develop their language proficiency by encouraging them to articulate their ideas, use vocabulary and grammar structures, and express themselves effectively in the target language. It also allows the teacher to assess the learners' language abilities and provide feedback or guidance as needed.

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

**Explanation:** When selecting a text for a textbook, the most crucial consideration is that the text should be in natural language and authentic, reflecting real-life communication. Authentic texts expose learners to genuine language usage, aiding their development of practical language skills. While texts from the learner's life or the learner's country can be valuable in certain contexts, they are not general requirements. The primary focus should be on language features, authenticity, and relevance rather than the genre of the text.

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

**Explanation:** classical languages are defined by their ancient origins, extensive literary traditions, and historical significance. They are associated with rich cultural heritage and possess a substantial body of classical literature. In India, six languages are recognized as classical languages: Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, and Odia.

Sanskrit is one of the oldest classical languages, with a well-documented history and a vast collection of ancient texts. Tamil is one of the oldest surviving classical languages globally, with a vibrant literary tradition spanning over 2,000 years and encompassing works on grammar, poetry, and philosophy. Malayalam, spoken in the Indian state of Kerala, is another classical language with a long literary tradition and significant classical literature.

On the other hand, Hindi, while widely spoken in India and having official status, is not considered a classical language. It evolved from the Khari Boli dialect of the Delhi region and became a standardized form of Hindustani, influenced by various dialects and languages such as Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic. However, Hindi lacks the ancient historical roots and extensive classical literature associated with classical languages.

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

**Explanation:** Declarative knowledge refers to factual knowledge or knowledge about facts and information. In the context of language, declarative knowledge refers to the understanding of the rules, vocabulary, syntax, semantics, and other aspects of a language. It includes knowledge about the structure and grammar of a language, as well as knowledge of word meanings, sentence formation, and the rules for conveying meaning through language.

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

**Explanation:** The centrality of language refers to the understanding that language and learning are closely interconnected. Language is not just a means of communication; it is also a fundamental tool for acquiring knowledge and understanding various subjects. Language serves as the primary medium through which we learn, express our thoughts, and engage with the world around us.

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

**Explanation:** Portfolio assessment refers to the collection and documentation of evidence of a learner's knowledge, skills, and abilities over a period of time. It involves the systematic gathering of samples of a learner's work and provides a comprehensive record of their learning progress and achievements.

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

**Explanation:** Skimming refers to a reading technique that involves quickly going through a text to get a general sense of its content, without reading every word or sentence in detail. It is often used when you need to quickly assess the main ideas or key points of a text.

When skimming, you might look at headings, subheadings, bold or italicized text, bullet points, and the first and last sentences of paragraphs to gather information about the main topics or themes of the text. You may also scan for keywords or

phrases that stand out. Skimming allows you to get an overview of the material, understand the main concepts, and decide if it is relevant or worth reading more thoroughly.

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

**Explanation:** Competency-based teaching is an educational approach that emphasizes the development and demonstration of specific skills or competencies. It focuses on ensuring that learners acquire a deep understanding and mastery of the content rather than simply memorizing facts or achieving high scores on tests.

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

**Explanation:** Role play is a task where participants assume specific characters or roles and engage in a simulated conversation or interaction. In this case, Raghavan, the teacher, divides the class into groups of five and assigns each group a character and a language input to speak about a particular topic. Each group member takes on the role of the assigned character and participates in the conversation accordingly.

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

**Explanation:** The strategy described in the question, where learners go through a series of steps including jotting down points, making an outline, writing a first draft, improving it, and writing a final draft, aligns with the process approach to writing.

The process approach to writing emphasizes the importance of the writing process itself rather than solely focusing on the final product. It recognizes that writing is a complex task that involves multiple stages, and it emphasizes that learners should engage in pre-writing, drafting, revising, and editing activities.

In the given scenario, the teacher is guiding the students through the various stages of writing, allowing them to develop their writing skills progressively. The students start by jotting down points, which represents the pre-writing or brainstorming stage. Then they make an outline, which helps them organize their thoughts and structure their writing. Writing a first draft follows, providing an opportunity for students to put their ideas into written form. The subsequent step of improving the draft involves revising and editing to refine their work. Finally, the students write a final draft, which represents the culmination of their writing process.

By adopting this strategy, the teacher is focusing on helping the learners understand and engage in the different stages of writing, encouraging them to develop their writing skills and produce a well-crafted final piece. This approach recognizes that writing is a developmental process that requires planning, revising, and editing, and it supports students in becoming more effective writers.

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

**Explanation:** Illustrating through contrastive pairs is the most effective method for teaching pronunciation. It allows learners to practice specific sounds in context, develop their ability to differentiate between similar sounds, and ultimately improve their overall pronunciation skills.

## Language: Hindi

**121. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**लेखक अपने गद्यांश में व्यक्त कर रहा है कि वह महसूस कर रहा था जैसे देश के लगभग एक चौथाई लोग एक स्थान पर इकट्ठे हो गए हों। लोग देश के हर कोने से वहाँ मौजूद थे।

**122. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**इस गद्यांश में उल्लेखित पंक्तियों के संदर्भ में कहा जा सकता है कि इतनी अद्भुत बात यह है कि जैसे कि समाज में विभिन्न विषमताएं होती हैं और अक्सर आर्थिक समस्याओं के कारण बहुत सारे लोग अपने शहरों को छोड़ देते हैं, ऐसा ही मैंने भी फैजाबाद के माहौल के कारण किया है। इसी तरह, इन सभी लोगों ने भी अपने–अपने कारणों से अपने शहरों को छोड़ा, जहाँ सामाजिक विषमताएं मौजूद थीं।

**123. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**ग़ज़ब बात यह कि जिस तरह की आड़ी–तिरछी सामाजिक व्यवस्था और अक्सर खाली रहने वाली जेब के चलते मैंने फ़ैज़ाबाद छोड़ा, इन सब ने भी अपनी–अपनी जगहें कमोबेश उन्हीं वजहों से छोड़ीं।

इस गद्यांश में लेखक द्वारा बताया गया है कि लोग अपने जीविकोपार्जन के लिए अपने शहर को त्यागकर बाहर जाते हैं।

**124. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**ग़ज़ब बात यह कि जिस तरह की आड़ी–तिरछी सामाजिक व्यवस्था और अक्सर खाली रहने वाली जेब के चलते मैंने फ़ैज़ाबाद छोड़ा, इन सब ने भी अपनी–अपनी जगहें कमोबेश उन्हीं वजहों से छोड़ीं।

यहाँ "आड़ी–तिरछी सामाजिक व्यवस्था" से तात्पर्य उन सामाजिक नियमों, परंपराओं, अन्यायपूर्णताओं या विषमताओं से है जो समाज में मौजूद होती हैं और उन्हें संघर्ष करना पड़ता है। "खाली रहने वाली जेब" इस वाक्य में एक अर्थ यह है कि आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण

लोगों की जेबे रिक्त हो जाती हैं, जिससे उन्हें अपने शहर को त्यागना पड़ता है। इस गद्यांश के माध्यम से, लेखक यह प्रकट कर रहा है कि लोग अपने निवास स्थानों को छोड़कर अपनी मानसिकता, सामाजिक समर्थन या आर्थिक संकट के कारण अन्य स्थानों की तलाश में निकलते हैं।

**125. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**पुनरुक्त शब्द एक ऐसा युग्म है जहाँ वाक्य में एक ही शब्द का पुनर्प्रयोग दो बार लगातार किया जाता है और इससे विशेष अर्थ प्रकट होता है। इस प्रकार के पुनरुक्त शब्दों के अन्य विकल्पों में कोई दूसरा शब्द नहीं होता है। इसलिए, यह समूह "अपनी अपनी" अलग है। जब ऐसा होता है, तो यह पुनरुक्त शब्द के रूप में जाना जाता है। यह एक मद्देसित उदाहरण है कि इस प्रकार के पुनरुक्त शब्द वाक्य में एक ही शब्द को बार–बार, जाते–जाते, खेलते–खेलते आदि रूपों में प्रयुक्त करके विशेष अर्थ को दर्शाते हैं।

**126. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**अरुणाचल प्रदेश एक प्रदेश का नाम है और इसलिए यह संज्ञा के रूप में वर्णित होता है। इसमें विशेषण और विशेष्य का संबंध नहीं होता है। अन्य उदाहरण में, "सामाजिक व्यवस्था" में "सामाजिक" विशेषण है जो व्यवस्था की विशेषता बताता है और "व्यवस्था" विशेष्य है। इसी तरह, "चौथाई देश" में "चौथाई" विशेषण है जो देश की विशेषता बताता है और "देश" विशेष्य है। उदाहरण के रूप में, "गज़ब बात" में "गज़ब" विशेषण है जो बात की विशेषता बताता है और "बात" विशेष्य है। विशेषण संज्ञा की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द होते हैं जबकि विशेष्य संज्ञा शब्द होते हैं जिनकी विशेषता बताई जाती है।

**127. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**सामाजिक व्यवस्था का विग्रह सामाज की व्यवस्था होता है, जहाँ "की" विभक्ति का लोप हो जाता है। तत्पुरुष समास में, समास का वह रूप होता है जिसमें द्वितीय पद या उत्तर पद प्रधान होता है। द्विगु समास में, पहला पद संख्यावाचक होता है और उससे समूह का बोध होता है, जैसे "चौराहा", "अष्टाध्याय", "सप्ताह" आदि। द्वन्द समास में, दोनों पद प्रधान होते हैं, जैसे "दिन–रात", "खाना–पीना" आदि।

**128. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**इन दिनों ब्रह्मपुत्र उधिराई हुई है, असम तबाह है तो फिर भला वह कैसे चर्चा में ना आती।

शब्द "उधिराई" उफान या बाढ़ के आगमन के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

**129. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**गद्यांश में लेखक बता रहे हैं कि उन्होंने पहले यही सुना था कि जब ब्रह्मपुत्र चीन से बहती है, तो उसे वहाँ यारलंग सांगपो के नाम से पुकारते हैं। इसका अर्थ होता है, "घोड़े जैसी नदी" या "घोड़ा नदी"। उन्होंने यह

भी सुना था कि जब यह नदी भारत में पहुंचती है, तो इसे ब्रह्मपुत्र के नाम से पुकारने लगते हैं।

**130. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**

निशा धुल चली है
घिरी दृष्टि तम से
सहज खुल चली है

आधारित पद्यांश के अनुसार, यह विचार है कि जब सुबह की प्रारंभिक घड़ी होती है, तो रात का अंधकार कम हो जाता है। और सूर्य निकलकर अंधकार को दूर करते हुए प्रकाश फैलाता है।

**131. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**कवि ने पद्यांश में बताया है की भोर होती है तो अंधेरा हट जाता है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि जब व्यक्ति को ज्ञान का अनुभव होता है, तो सभी अज्ञान के अंधेरे दूर हो जाते हैं। दृष्टि की तम से छुटकारा पाना अज्ञान के अंधकार के निशान है।

**132. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**इस पद्यांश के द्वारा संकेतित किया गया है कि लोग अब जागरूक और कर्मशील हो गए हैं। वे सब उठ चुके हैं और जाग चुके हैं। सभी अपने कर्मों के प्रति समर्पित हो रहे हैं। अज्ञान के अंधकार समाप्त हो चुके हैं और सभी ज्ञान के साथ अपने कर्म को समझ चुके हैं। पद्यांश में उल्लिखित वाक्य "यह पृथ्वी घूमने लगी है" का विशेषार्थिक अर्थ प्रदान नहीं किया गया है।

**133. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**निशा धुल चली है वाक्य का तात्पर्य है कि सभी कठिनाइयाँ परित्याग कर दी गई हैं। इस कविता में कवि व्यक्त कर रहे हैं कि ज्ञान के मार्ग पर सभी कठिनाइयाँ परिहारित हो चुकी हैं। ज्ञान की प्रकाशमय सुबह आ चुकी है और सभी अंधकार मिट गए हैं।

**134. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**"निशा" शब्द का अर्थ होता है "रात". इसी तरह "रात्रि" भी "रात" का पर्यायवाची शब्द है। इसलिए, इन दोनों शब्दों को पर्यायवाची कहा जा सकता है। "निशा" के अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं: "रात्रि", "रजनी", "यामिनी", "विभावरी", "त्रियामा"।

**135. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**पंक्ति में "उषा आ रही है" वाक्य में मानवीकरण अलंकार का प्रयोग किया गया है। यहाँ "उषा" का अर्थ है सुबह, जिसे मानवीय क्रिया का आरोपित किया गया है। इसलिए यहाँ मानवीकरण अलंकार का प्रयोग किया गया है। मानवीकरण अलंकार का अर्थ है जब मनुष्य से अलग वस्तुओं या प्राणियों पर मानवीय क्रियाएं या भावनाएं आरोपित की जाती हैं, तो वहाँ मानवीकरण अलंकार प्रयोग होता है।

**136. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**भाषा की प्रकृति पर चर्चा करते हुए कहा गया है कि भाषा एक नियमित व्यवस्था है। यह नियमों पर आधारित व्यवस्था होती है। भाषा एक संपत्ति और सामाजिक वस्तु है। भाषा अनुकरणीय और परिवर्तनशील होती है। भाषाएँ एक–दूसरे के साथ आपस में प्रभावित होती हैं और विकसित होती हैं। एक समृद्ध भाषा में कई भाषाओं के शब्द समाहित होते हैं। भाषा संज्ञानात्मकता, लचीलापन और सामाजिक सहिष्णुता को विकसित करती है। जितना अधिक हम भाषा का उपयोग करेंगे, उतनी ही मजबूती से हमें भाषा का नियंत्रण होगा। भाषा एक माध्यम है जिसके द्वारा मानव संवाद संचारित किया जाता है और इसमें नियम और व्याकरण का पालन होता है।

**137. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**त्रि–भाषा सूत्र को भारत में 1968 में राष्ट्रीय नीति प्रस्ताव में प्रस्तुत किया गया था। इस सूत्र के माध्यम से, संबंधित राज्यों को हिंदी, अंग्रेजी और क्षेत्रीय भाषा के अध्ययन के लिए प्रदान किया गया था। एनईपी 2020 में, बहुभाषावाद और राष्ट्रीय एकता को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए त्रि–भाषा सूत्र पर जोर देने का निर्णय लिया गया था।

त्रिभाषा सूत्र (कोठारी आयोग 1968) के अनुसार, पहली भाषा विद्यालयों में मातृभाषा या क्षेत्रीय भाषा होगी। दूसरी भाषा हिंदी भाषी राज्यों में अन्य आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाएं या अंग्रेजी होगी। गैर–हिंदी भाषी राज्यों में, यह हिंदी या अंग्रेजी होगी। तीसरी भाषा हिंदी भाषी राज्यों में अंग्रेजी या आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा होगी। गैर–हिंदी भाषी राज्यों में, यह अंग्रेजी या आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा होगी। इसलिए हम कह सकते हैं कि भारतीय विद्यालयी शिक्षा में भाषा युक्ति त्रि–भाषा सूत्र के रूप कहलाती है।

**138. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—** बालिका को विद्यालय अंग्रेजी शिक्षा को नियमित, संरचित और आदर्शवादी तरीके से प्रदान कर रहा है, इसलिए अंग्रेजी भाषा के अध्ययन को मुख्यतः ग्रहण किया जाएगा।इसके अलावा, बालिका को मराठी भाषा स्वाभाविक रूप से सहपाठियों और पड़ोसी लोगों के साथ अंतर्गत संवाद करने के दौरान प्राप्त हो रहा है, इसलिए मराठी भाषा का अध्ययन भाषा के आपूर्ति को बढ़ावा देने का एक माध्यम है।

**139. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**कौशल स्थानान्तरण के अनुसार, जब एक बालक अपने भाषाई कौशल का उपयोग किसी अन्य भाषा के समझने या बोलने में करता है, तो उसे कौशल स्थानान्तरण कहा जाता है। इससे बालक किसी अन्य भाषा में कुशल होने का योग्य होता है. भाषा के चार कौशल होते हैं—श्रवण, भाषण, पठन और लेखन। इन कौशलों के माध्यम से मनुष्य सूचनाएं, भावनाएं और विचारों का आदान–प्रदान करता है। जब एक छात्र मातृभाषा में पठन कौशल में कुशल होता है और उसी पठन कौशल को वह अन्य भाषा के पठन में भी उपयोग करता है, तो वह पठन कौशल का स्थानान्तरण कर लेता है।

**140. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**"समस्या आधारित अधिगम" एक दृष्टिकोण है जिसमें शिक्षक छात्रों के लिए समस्या–ग्रस्त स्थिति को प्रस्तुत करके उन्हें भयमुक्त वातावरण में समस्याओं को समझने, परिभाषित करने और समझने में सहायता करते हैं। इसको "समस्या आधारित बोलना" कहा जाता है, जहाँ विद्यार्थियों को पहेली के रूप में सोचने और समस्या के आधार पर उत्तर देने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाता है। यह एक सामान्य विचार प्रक्रिया है जो लोगों को समस्या या प्रश्न के बारे में सोचने और उसका समाधान निकालने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है। इस प्रकार, भाषा अधिगम की इस युक्ति को "समस्या आधारित बोलना" के नाम से जाना जाता है।

इस प्रक्रिया में, छात्रों को समस्या के आधार पर विचार करना और उसे हल करने के लिए समूह के सदस्यों के साथ बोलना चाहिए। इसलिए, इसे 'समस्या आधारित बोलना' के रूप में जाना जा सकता है।

**141. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**हिंदी भाषा की पाठ्यपुस्तक के निर्माण में ध्यान देने योग्य माह्त्वपूर्ण तत्वों की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं। इसमें अभ्यास और प्रश्न का महत्व होता है जो भाषा–शिक्षण की परिधि से बाहर जाकर बच्चों की जिज्ञासा को प्रकृति, समाज, विज्ञान, इतिहास आदि में नए आयाम देते हैं। इसके अलावा, विषय–सामग्री भी विविधता से पूर्ण होनी चाहिए और साहित्य और संस्कृति के प्रमुख गतिविधियों का चयन किया जाना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही, यदि संभव हो, हिन्दी साहित्य के प्रमुख कालों की प्रतिनिधि रचनाएं और साहित्यकारों को शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। पाठ्यपुस्तक को दक्षता और रुचि को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए तैयार किया जाना चाहिए और कक्षा के बाहर के जीवन–जगत को कक्षा में लाने और उसे चर्चा का विषय बनाने के अभ्यासों को सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए। पाठ्यपुस्तक की भाषा ऐसी होनी चाहिए जो बच्चों के दैनिक जीवन से संबंधित हो और चर्चा, विश्लेषण, उदाहरण और अनुप्रयोग को सम्मिलित करे। जीवन से जुड़े विषयों को भी शामिल करना चाहिए।

**142. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**शास्त्रीय भाषा वह भाषा होती है जिसका इतिहास कम से कम 1500–2000 वर्ष पुराना होता है, जिसमें साहित्यिक और ग्रंथिक परंपरा की प्राचीनता होती है और जो साहित्यिक परंपरा को अपनाए बिना किसी दूसरी भाषा से प्रभावित नहीं होती है। इस भाषा के पास अपनी मौलिक साहित्यिक परंपरा होनी चाहिए, जिसे किसी अन्य भाषाई समुदाय ने नहीं अपनाया हो। वर्ष 2004 से 2014 तक संविधान में छः भाषाओं को शास्त्रीय भाषा का दर्जा प्राप्त हुआ है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित भाषाएं शामिल हैं:

- तमिल (2004)
- संस्कृत (2005)
- कन्नड़ (2008)
- तेलुगू (2008)
- मलयालम (2013)
- ओडिया (2014)

**143. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**व्याकरण एक व्यवस्थित पद्धति है जो किसी भाषा के बोलने और लिखने के नियमों को संगठित करती है। यह भाषा को स्पष्ट, नियमित और मानक रूप में व्यक्त करने की जानकारी प्रदान करता है। व्याकरण केवल भाषा के नियमों के ज्ञान को संकल्पित करता है और इसलिए इसे भाषा के ज्ञान का व्याकरण कहा जाता है।

भाषा के व्याकरण में शामिल नियम शब्दों के पदों, वाक्यों के भागों, संज्ञाओं, कारकों, संज्ञा, क्रिया, विशेषण, क्रिया विशेषण, सर्वनाम, संबंध संज्ञा, क्रियाविशेषण, काल, वचन, पुरुष, वाच्य, और वाक्य संरचना को शामिल करते हैं।

**144. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**भाषा एक व्यापक माध्यम है और यह सभी विषयों के मध्य संचार का केंद्र होती है। यहाँ तक कि भाषा की शिक्षा केवल एक विशेष विषय तक सीमित नहीं होती है। सभी विषयों का ज्ञान बच्चों तक सिर्फ़ भाषा के माध्यम से ही पहुँचता है। भाषा का शिक्षण प्रत्येक विषय के पाठ्यक्रम के रूप में सम्मिलित होता है। विषयों के पठन–पाठन के दौरान बच्चे भाषा की सीख तक प्राप्त करते हैं। गणित और विज्ञान की पुस्तकें भी हिंदी भाषा के पाठ्यपुस्तक की भूमिका निभाती हैं। किसी भी विषय के प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से शिक्षण में भाषा का अध्ययन स्वाभाविक रूप से शामिल होता है। भाषा संप्रेषण के लिए होती है और विचारों को समझने के लिए भाषा की जरूरत होती है।

**145. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**पोर्टफोलियो आकलन एक प्रक्रिया है जहाँ छात्रों के शिक्षण अधिगम को एकत्रित और मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। इस प्रक्रिया में, प्रत्येक छात्र के शैक्षणिक अनुभव, सीखने की प्रक्रिया, प्रदर्शन, कौशलों का उत्पादन, सामान्य विकास, और अन्य मुख्य पहलुओं का विस्तृत रिकॉर्ड तैयार किया जाता है। पोर्टफोलियो आकलन शिक्षा मानक के रूप में उपयोग होता है जो छात्रों के अधिगम को मापता है और उनकी प्रगति के आधार पर मूल्यांकन में सहायता करता है। इस प्रक्रिया में, छात्र के विभिन्न कौशल, ज्ञान, ज्ञान प्राप्ति की क्षमता, समस्याओं का समाधान करने की क्षमता, सहभागिता, संचार कौशल, रचनात्मकता, स्वतंत्रता, समय प्रबंधन, सामरिक और नैतिक मूल्यों के विकास का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। पोर्टफोलियो आकलन का प्रमुख उद्देश्य छात्र के विकास को मापना, प्रदर्शित करना और दस्तावेज़ीकरण करना है। यह छात्रों के खुद के प्रदर्शन के पूरे वर्ष भर के दौरान रिकॉर्ड को संग्रहीत करने की प्रक्रिया है।

**146. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**सरसरी तौर पर पठन का अर्थ होता है कि पाठक अपनी रुचि के विषय में सामान्य समझ प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न पुस्तकों, समाचार पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं आदि को सरसरी दृष्टि से पढ़ता है। वहीं, द्रुत पठन का उद्देश्य मनोरंजन, मस्ती और आनंद का आनंद लेना होता है, साथ ही किसी विषय की बुनियादी समझ प्राप्त करने के लिए भी उपयोगी होता है।

एक बालक अपनी रुचिकर उपन्यास को पढ़ते समय मौन पठन (द्रुत पठन) का उपयोग करता है। संकेतों से ही वह समझता है कि किसी पठन सामग्री का मतलब क्या है, और यह सरसरी दृष्टि से पठन की एक रूपांतरण भी है। पठन का उद्देश्य होता है पाठ का निष्कर्ष निकालना, यानी लेखक की मंशा को समझने के लिए पठन करना।

इसमें शब्दों, वाक्यों, और पाठ्यसामग्री के विभिन्न अंशों को अवलोकन करके प्राथमिक और उच्चतर अर्थ प्राप्त किया जाता है।

**147. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**भाषा दक्षता का अर्थ है कि मानव अपने विचारों को सुनकर, बोलकर, पढ़कर और लिखकर व्यक्त करने में समर्थ होता है। इन चारों क्रियाओं को करने की क्षमता को हम भाषा दक्षता कहते हैं। भाषा दक्षता में सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना और लिखना ये चार मुख्य कौशल होते हैं। बच्चों को सामाजिक और पेशेवर परिस्थितियों में भाषा का उचित उपयोग करना सिखाना भाषा दक्षता का प्रमुख उद्देश्य होता है, और इसके लिए हम बच्चों को भाषा का अधिक से अधिक अभ्यास करने के अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। इसके लिए हम उन्हें समझाने के लिए विभिन्न सामग्री का उपयोग करते हैं। शब्दों की गठन के ज्ञान के साथ भी हम भाषा दक्षता का विकास कर सकते हैं। नाटक, ध्वनिमय पाठ और अन्य कार्य–मूलक गतिविधियों के माध्यम से हम सभी भाषा कौशलों को समर्पित करते हैं। सभी कौशलों का विकास करते समय हमें बच्चों की प्रगति को निरंतर आकलन करना चाहिए। आकलन का मकसद यह होता है कि हम बच्चों को सही अवधारणाओं का समय प्रदान करके उन्हें भाषा के प्रति कुशल बनाने में सहायता की जाए, जो उनके लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

**148. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**भूमिका निभाना या रोल प्ले शिक्षण विधि द्वारा किसी विषय का ज्ञान अभिनय के माध्यम से दिया जाता है। यह विभिन्न प्रयोगों के माध्यम से भाषा के उपयोग का अनुभव कराता है जो जीवन में महत्वपूर्ण होता है। पहले ही स्क्रिप्ट और चरित्र बालक को दिया जाता है ताकि उन्हें रोल प्ले करने में मदद मिल सके। इसके माध्यम से छात्रों को सक्रिय भागीदारी का अवसर मिलता है। यह वास्तविक जीवन की स्थितियों को समझने और अन्य लोगों की भावनाओं को समझने में मदद करता है। यह छात्रों और शिक्षकों को शिक्षण की त्वरित मूल्यांकन में मदद करता है। रोल प्ले विधि के माध्यम से गंभीर विषयों को भी आसानी से समझाया जा सकता है।

इसके माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों को संवादात्मक कौशल विकसित करने का अवसर मिलता है और वे विशिष्ट टॉपिक पर वार्तालाप में सक्रिय भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। इसलिए, इस कार्य को रोल प्ले के रूप में जाना जा सकता है।

**149. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**लेखन की प्रक्रिया वास्तविक और मानसिक क्रियाओं के एक क्रम का वर्णन करती है, जो किसी भी पाठ को लिखते समय उपयोग में लाया जाता है। लेखन प्रक्रिया शुरू होती है जब लेखक कार्य को छोटे–छोटे भागों में विभाजित करता है। एक अच्छा लेख लिखने के लिए, छात्र को कई चरणों से गुजरना पड़ता है। यह श्रेणीबद्ध करने के लिए कार्य को विभाजित करना होता है और प्रत्येक चरण को क्रमिक रूप से पूरा करने से लेखन एक सुगम और सरल क्रिया बन जाती है। लेखन प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से, शिक्षक और अन्य छात्रों की सहायता से, व्याकरण और कौशल का अधिक लाभ उठाने की आवश्यकता होती है। इससे छात्रों को स्वतंत्र रूप से अपने विचारों और भावनाओं को लिखित रूप में प्रस्तुत करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। उन्हें प्रशिक्षक द्वारा पुनर्विचार और संशोधन करने के लिए पर्याप्त समय और अवसर मिलते हैं। यह लेखन सीखने के अवसर पर बल देता है। लेखन प्रक्रिया में आमतौर पर कई चरण शामिल होते हैं। एक विशिष्ट क्रम में, तीन चरण होते हैं – पूर्वलेखन, प्रारूपण, और संशोधन। विचारों और बिंदुओं को लिखकर, एक रूपरेखा विकसित करके, मसौदा तैयार करके, संपादन करके और अंतिम मसौदा लिखकर यह प्रक्रिया पूरी होती है।

**150. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**उच्चारण को सिखाने के लिए तीसरा प्रभावशाली विकल्प है "विपरीत शब्दों के उदाहरण देकर सिखाना।" इस तकनीक में, छात्रों को उच्चारण के नियमों को समझाने के लिए विपरीत शब्दों के उदाहरण दिए जाते हैं। इससे, उच्चारण की सटीकता और स्वर विभिन्नताओं की समझ बढ़ सकती है। छात्रों को इसके माध्यम से अंतर्निहित ध्वनियों की पहचान और उच्चारण संबंधी समस्याओं का समाधान मिलता है। इस तरीके से, उच्चारण की स्थानिक विशेषताएं, ध्वनियों की मात्राएं, व्यंजनों और स्वरों की सही उच्चारण की समझ आसानी से हो सकती हैं।

इस तरीके के अंतर्गत, शिक्षार्थियों को विपरीत शब्दों के उदाहरण देकर उच्चारण को समझाया जाता है। यह उन्हें शब्दों के विभिन्न उच्चारणों और तत्वों की विशेषताओं को समझने में मदद कर सकता है।