

Time: 2 hours 30 mins.

Total Marks: 150

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read all the instructions on the question paper carefully before you start attempting the questions.
2. 1 mark is awarded to correct Answer.
3. Ensure that the question paper code mentioned on the question paper matches the code on your admit card. Make sure you use the correct answer sheet for your paper. The answer sheet will have fields for your personal information, roll number, and other details.
4. Only one response should be marked for each question. If you mark multiple responses for a single question, it might be considered as incorrect.

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. Which of the following is an example of a question that requires students to reflect on their own thinking ?
 - (1) How do you change a verb to the present tense ?
 - (2) How has your thinking about the use of verbs changed since the beginning of the class ?
 - (3) What is the relationship between nouns and verbs in a sentence ?
 - (4) What is the definition of a verb ?
2. Which of the following is an example of an internal attribution for failure ?
 - (1) I didn't get good marks because the teacher was biased.
 - (2) I failed the test because my friends were distracting me.
 - (3) I received a low grade because the teacher is a tough grader.
 - (4) I failed the test because I didn't study enough.
3. Read the following statements and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : At a very early age, girls in most cultures across the world choose dolls as toys while boys prefer to play with cars.

Reason (R) : Children organize information about what is considered appropriate for a boy or a girl on the basis of what a particular culture expects and behave accordingly.

 - (1) Both (A) and (R) true, but (R) is *not* the correct explanation of (A).
 - (2) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (3) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 - (4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
4. At which age can children engage in word play and like jokes and riddles that involve a play on words ?
 - (1) Three years
 - (2) Seven years
 - (3) Twelve years
 - (4) One year
5. Carol Gilligan has critiqued Kohlberg's theory of moral development :
 - (1) for not giving adequate importance to genetic factors.
 - (2) for using case study as the research method.
 - (3) from a social cognitive perspective.
 - (4) from a feminist perspective.
6. What is the main goal of 'assessment for learning' ?
 - (1) To provide feedback to students that can be used to improve their learning
 - (2) To compare student performance to a standard or benchmark
 - (3) To identify students who can be categorised as 'slow learners'
 - (4) To evaluate student performance and assign grades
7. While.....agencies of socialisation are predominantly important in infancy,..... agencies of socialization also become important in early childhood.
 - (1) secondary; primary
 - (2) secondary; tertiary
 - (3) tertiary; secondary
 - (4) primary; secondary
8. Dysgraphia is a:
 - (1) Neurological disorder characterized by trouble in forming letters and shapes.
 - (2) Psychological disorder characterized by lack of attention and impulsive behaviour.
 - (3) Speech disorder characterized by stuttering and errors in articulation.
 - (4) Locomotor disorder characterized by gross motor impairment.
9. The approach to educating gifted children which moves them through curriculum at an unusually rapid pace is known as:
 - (1) Acceleration
 - (2) Immersion
 - (3) Differentiated instruction
 - (4) Enrichment

10. Teachers who are working towards inclusive classroom :
- Create curriculum adaptations
 - Incorporate diverse perspectives
 - Examine their own implicit bias
 - See diversity as an obstacle
- Which of the above are correct ?
- (i), (iii), (iv)
 - (i), (iii), (iv)
 - (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - (i), (ii), (iii)
11. According to Howard Gardner, a philosopher has.....type of intelligence and a sculptor has more.....type of intelligence.
- intrapersonal; spatial
 - interpersonal; linguistic
 - linguistic; interpersonal
 - spatial; intrapersonal
12. The primary goal of learning should be :
- competing with peers.
 - development of critical thinking.
 - memorization of facts.
 - becoming excellent at rote rehearsal.
13. Variability in learning styles of students:
- should not be taken into consideration during teaching-learning process.
 - should be seen as a barrier and hindrance to teaching-learning process.
 - should be valued and seen as a reflection of human diversity.
 - should be ignored and attempts should be made to bring uniformity in learning styles.
14. Read the following statements and choose the correct option :
- Assertion (A) :** To facilitate critical thinking among learners, teachers should expose them to diverse situations and differing perspectives.
- Reason (R) :** Students learn and enrich their abilities to think critically and creatively as they engage in conversation across differences.
- Both (A) and (R) true, but (R) is *not* the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - Both (A) and (R) are false.
 - Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
15. Children learn more effectively if a concept proceeds from :
- Complex to Simple.
 - Rational to Empirical.
 - Generic to Specific.
 - Abstract to Concrete.
16. As per Lev Vygotsky, plays a significant role in the development of conceptual abilities among children.
- Social isolation
 - Standardized curriculum
 - Tangible rewards
 - Peer collaboration
17. According to Lev Vygotsky's theory, inner speech :
- is a sign of developmental delay.
 - is a way for children to regulate their own thinking.
 - is a way for children to communicate with an imaginary friend.
 - is a sign of cognitive immaturity.
18. Four-year-old Aparna says that a button is alive because it helps tie her shirt together. According to Jean Piaget, her thinking is characterized by:
- Centration
 - Hypothetical-deductive thinking
 - Transductive reasoning
 - Animistic thinking
19. Which of the following is a typical characteristic of students having autism ?
- Frequent repetitive and recurring behaviour
 - Higher level of communication skills
 - Superior ability of differentiating fiction from fact
 - Advanced socio-emotional reciprocity
20. Which of the following is an effective method to enhance problem-solving skills in children ?
- Providing them with ready-made solutions to problems
 - Giving them opportunities to brainstorm and make intuitive guesses
 - Discouraging independent thinking and focusing on declarative knowledge
 - Encouraging them to avoid difficult problems
21. Read the following statements and choose the correct option :
- Assertion (A) :** Teachers should create a meaningful environment which seeks active participation and engagement of all children.
- Reason (R) :** All children are intrinsically motivated to learn and are capable of learning.
- Both (A) and (R) true, but (R) is *not* the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - Both (A) and (R) are false.
 - Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
22. Experiential learning stresses on :
- importance of critical reflection.
 - learning as a product rather than a process.
 - control of teacher on the learning of children.
 - the role of reinforcement in learning.
23. Which of the following process does *not* contribute to the course of learning ?
- Conceptualization
 - Decontextualization
 - Organization
 - Categorization
24. Read the following statements and choose the correct option :
- Assertion (A) :** Interaction with more knowledgeable others, such as teachers and peers, can provide the necessary support and guidance to help learners develop their understanding and skills.
- Reasons (R) :** Social interaction is a key component of learning and development.
- Both (A) and (R) true, but (R) is *not* the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - Both (A) and (R) are false.
 - Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

25. According to Lev Vygotsky :
- (1) Language development and cognitive development advance independent from each others.
 - (2) Language development facilitates cognitive development.
 - (3) Social factors influence language development, but not cognitive development.
 - (4) Cognitive development facilitates language development.
26. At which level of Lawrence Kohlberg's moral reasoning, do children typically believe that people should live up to the expectations of the society and behave in "good" ways ?
- (1) Conventional level
 - (2) Pre-operational level
 - (3) Post-operational level
 - (3) Pre-conventional level
27. One of the main characteristics of pre-operational thought according to Jean Piaget is.....which refers to the tendency to focus on one aspect of a situation and neglect others.
- (1) Decentration
 - (2) Transduction
 - (3) Causation
 - (4) Centration
28. Physical growth and development follow the.....and.....principles of development.
- (1) proximodistal (top-down); cephalocaudal (inner to outer)
 - (2) differentiation (simple to complex); integration (complex to simple)
 - (3) integration (simple to complex); differentiation (complex to simple)
 - (4) cephalocaudal (top-down); proximodistal (inner to outer)
29. In early childhood, growth.....and thinking is....., while in middle childhood, growth..... and thinking is..... .
- (1) is steady, logical; slows, egocentric
 - (2) slows, logical; is steady, egocentric
 - (3) slows, somewhat egocentric; is steady, logical
 - (4) is steady, somewhat egocentric; slows logical
30. Which of the following is a gross motor skill ?
- (1) Cutting along the outline of a circle on a paper
 - (2) Cutting along the outline of a big rectangle on a paper
 - (3) Knitting
 - (4) Swimming

Mathematics

31. Which of the following is the most appropriate way to help a primary school learner to visualize the equivalence between the fractions $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$?
- (1) Using Fraction Discs
 - (2) Using Calculators
 - (3) Using Division method
 - (4) Using LCM (Least Common Multiple) method
32. Subitizing plays an important role in developing the number sense. Which of the following is an example of a student demonstrating the skill of subitizing?
- (1) Student recognizes the number 4 as the number with 1 taken away from 5.
 - (2) Student recognizes the number 5 as the successor of 4.
 - (3) Student recognizes the number 6 as 1 added to 5.
 - (4) Student rolls a die and is able to say it is four without actually counting the dots.
33. According to the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, olympiads and competitions in various subjects will be _____ across the country.
- (1) discouraged
 - (2) reduced
 - (3) made easier
 - (4) Strengthened
34. Classroom researches have shown that most of the students find mathematics more difficult than the other subjects they study in the same class. Which of the following aspects of the nature of mathematics adds to his fear?
- (1) The scope of a number of different methods to solve a problem in mathematics.
 - (2) The abstract nature of primary concepts in mathematics.
 - (3) The vast knowledge base of mathematics.
 - (4) The scope of multiple answers to a given question in mathematics.
35. According to the National Curriculum Framework, 2005, classroom researches have indicated a fairly systematic devaluation of girls as incapable of mastering mathematics even when they perform well in mathematics. What is the most appropriate reason for this?
- (1) Gendered constructs of society have led to the belief that boys use more innovative strategies for problem-solving and thus have better conceptual understanding.
 - (2) The mathematical abilities in boys are innate.
 - (3) Poor performance of girls in mathematics is due to the fear of mathematics prevalent in them.
 - (4) Mathematics, by its nature, is a male-dominated subject.
36. A teacher uses role play method in mathematics class. Her aim is :
- (1) entertaining children.
 - (2) maintaining discipline.
 - (3) keeping children busy.
 - (4) projecting ideas.
37. Who among the following has worked in the field of mathematical astronomy ?
- (1) Ramanujan
 - (2) Mahavira
 - (3) Aryabhatta
 - (4) Bhaskara I
38. A vegetable seller was selling spinach for ₹ 60 per kg. Sonu purchased 350 g of spinach for which the vegetable seller took ₹ 21 (₹ 6 + ₹ 6 + ₹ 6 + ₹ 3) from Sonu. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding the mathematical skills used by the vegetable seller?
- A. This mathematical skill is ambiguous.
 - B. This skill is not useful to solve mathematical problems in class.
 - C. Such skills help in developing alternate strategies for solving mathematical problems.
- Choose the correct option :
- (1) Only B
 - (2) Only C
 - (3) A and B
 - (4) Only A

39. Which of the following depicts a situation where children are constructing knowledge on their own ?
- (1) Children are given manipulatives like number grids, tokens arranged in rectangular arrays and they are exploring multiplication patterns using them.
 - (2) Teacher has written incomplete multiplication tables on blackboard and children are completing the tables by writing them on blackboard.
 - (3) The best student in the class reads aloud the multiplication tables and rest of the students repeat after him/her.
 - (4) Children are reciting multiplication tables in a chorus.
40. Which of the following statements is *not* correct about assessment ?
- (1) Criterion-referenced assessment is useful in diagnostic testing and remedial teaching.
 - (2) Norm-referenced assessment tells us where a student stands as compared to other students in his/her performance.
 - (3) Norm-referenced assessment is useful in diagnostic testing and remedial teaching.
 - (4) Criterion-referenced assessment is to evaluate the mastery learning of the students.
41. Concepts like more-less, long-short, far-near, big-small, etc. are :
- (1) Simply English language adjectives.
 - (2) Important pre-number concepts.
 - (3) Vague terms for comparison.
 - (4) Antonyms, not necessary for learning mathematics.
42. Mathematical learning material :
- A. helps teachers in demonstrating the formulae
 - B. helps students in self-learning
 - C. helps teachers in providing instructions
 - D. develops learning environment in the class
- Choose the correct option :**
- (1) B and D
 - (2) B and C
 - (3) C and D
 - (4) A and B
43. Which of the following statements is *not* correct ?
- (1) Errors in mathematics help teachers in planning their lessons.
 - (2) Errors of the students should be overlooked as pointing errors will demotivate them.
 - (3) Errors of the students give information about their thought process.
 - (4) Errors in mathematics are part of learning.
44. To develop appreciation for mathematics among children, a teacher performs the following activities in the class. Choose the one which is *not* effective to achieve her objective.
- (1) She gives mathematical puzzles and magic squares to be solved in the class.
 - (2) She establishes a mathematics corner in her class where students can perform various mathematical activities.
 - (3) She always praises the student who achieves highest marks in the class in the term-end examination.
 - (4) She shows to children the videos on Indian mathematicians and their contribution.
45. Which of the following statements about nature of mathematics are most appropriate ?
- A. It helps the child to be creative.
 - B. It helps in nurturing the child's imagination.
 - C. It is based on deductive reasoning.
 - D. It is always convergent.
- Choose the correct option
- (1) A and C
 - (2) A and B
 - (3) A, B and C
 - (4) B and C
46. Which of the following arrangements represents a descending order of numbers ?
- (1) 10.5, 1.05, 1.055, 1.50, 1.005, 0.155
 - (2) 10.5, 1.50, 1.05, 1.055, 1.005, 0.155
 - (3) 10.5, 1.50, 1.055, 1.05, 1.005, 0.155
 - (4) 1.05, 1.005, 1.50, 1.055, 10.5, 0.155
47. The sum of $5 - 5 + 5 - 5 + 5 - 5$ _____ to odd number of terms is :
- (1) - 5
 - (2) 5
 - (3) 15
 - (4) 0
48. 'One hundred lakh' is also known as :
- (1) One crore
 - (2) One million
 - (3) One billion
 - (4) Ten crore
49. A whole number is added to 100 and the same number is subtracted from 100. The sum of the two resulting numbers so obtained is :
- (1) 50
 - (2) 100
 - (3) 200
 - (4) 0
50. Which of the following is *not* a factor of 3630 ?
- (1) 5
 - (2) 9
 - (3) 11
 - (4) 3
51. Sangeeta wants to buy a soap that costs ₹ 10. She has a five-rupee coin, 2 one-rupee coins and 5 fifty-paise coins. How much more money does she need to buy the soap ?
- (1) ₹ 1.50
 - (2) ₹ 2.00
 - (3) ₹ 2.50
 - (4) ₹ 0.50
52. Rubina started her journey by car at 16.50 hours and finished at 21:15 hours on the same day. The time taken in completing the journey is :
- (1) 4 hours 25 minutes
 - (2) 3 hours 35 minutes
 - (3) 4 hours 35 minutes
 - (4) 3 hours 25 minutes
53. Select the group of fractions in an ascending order :
- (1) $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{4}$
 - (2) $\frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{2}$
 - (3) $\frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{2}$
 - (4) $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{3}$
54. Priyadarshini mixed 4.8 kg of almonds, 2500 g of raisin and 3.5 kg of cashews and packed the mixture equally into three dozen packets. What is the weight of each packet ?
- (1) 300 g
 - (2) 500 g
 - (3) 650 g
 - (4) 250 g

55. The side of a square is 5 cm. How many times will the new area become, if the side of the square is doubled ?
 (1) 3 times (2) 4 times
 (3) 8 times (4) 2 times
56. Which of the following statements is *not* true ?
 (1) A rhombus becomes a square if all its angles are equal.
 (2) A parallelogram becomes a rectangle if all its angles are equal.
 (3) A kite becomes a rectangle if its opposite angles are equal.
 (4) A rectangle becomes a square if all its sides are equal.
57. What is the missing number in the pattern given below ?
 1, 6, 15, _____, 45, 66, 91
 (1) 32 (2) 25
 (3) 36 (4) 28
58. Read the following table :

| Blood Group | Number of Students |
|-------------|--------------------|
| A | 9 |
| B | 6 |
| O | 12 |
| AB | 3 |
| Total | 30 |

What is the ratio of the most common and rarest blood groups ?

- (1) 4 : 1 (2) 3 : 1
 (3) 1 : 4 (4) 1 : 3
59. Ashwini is arranging 36 identical squares in the form of different rectangles. How many different types of rectangles can she make with these squares ?
 (1) Five (2) Six
 (3) Eight (4) Four
60. Which one of the following groups have all 3-dimensional shapes ?
 (1) Cube, Cuboid, Circle, Triangle
 (2) Cube, Cuboid, Sphere, Cylinder
 (3) Cube, Cuboid, Semi-circle, Cone
 (4) Cube, Cuboid, Circle, Cone

Environmental Studies

61. You want to encourage hands-on activities for students of EVS. Which of the following is the most appropriate activity?
 (1) Developing an EVS kit from available material
 (2) Drawing parts of different plants on a chart
 (3) Map reading from a globe
 (4) Collecting coins of different countries
62. Formative assessment of EVS is _____ .
 A. Assessment for learning
 B. Assessment of learning
 C. Assessment as learning
 D. Assessment about learning
Choose the correct option:
 (1) A and C (2) B and C
 (3) C and D (4) A and B

63. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Field trips are an effective pedagogical strategy in EVS.
Reason (R): Field trips promote memorisation of objects, events and places.
 (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is *not* the correct explanation of (A).
 (2) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (3) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
64. You have to select EVS textbooks for your students of classes III to V. Which of the following criteria is most appropriate for this purpose?
 (1) The textbook should be illustrated and appealing to students.
 (2) The textbook should be child-oriented and devoid of any stereotypes or derogatory attitudes based on gender, caste, class and religion.
 (3) Pictures in the book should be big and colourful.
 (4) The language should be simple and according to the mental level of students
65. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): At the primary level EVS has themes instead of topics.
Reason (R): Theme-based EVS learning is easy for teachers and students as compared to topics.
 (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (2) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (3) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
66. Which of the following is *not* a learning outcome in EVS for students of Class III?
 (1) Observes rules in few local, indoor, outdoor games
 (2) Identifies directions of classroom
 (3) Voices opinion on good and bad touch
 (4) Voices opinion on issues observed/experienced and relates to social practices such as discrimination in ownership of resources
67. Which of the following options is a major objective of teaching EVS from classes I to V?
 (1) Developing in-depth understanding of the basic concepts of the subject
 (2) Helping learners link classroom learning to life outside the school
 (3) Acquiring skills to carry out hands-on activities independently
 (4) Preparing students for studying science at the middle level
68. Ms. Sheetal likes to use stories and poems in primary classes to explain various concepts of EVS. The most appropriate logic for her using stories and poems is to:
 A. complete the EVS syllabus as well as students have heard them before coming to school.
 B. encourage the students to write their own poems and stories.

- C. make the students aware of diversity in language and culture.
- D. make the lessons more interactive, enjoyable and interesting.
- Choose the correct option:**
- (1) B, C and D (2) A, C and D
(3) B and C (4) A and B
69. Anita prepares a unit plan to teach the theme Family. Which of the following will be the title of her unit plan?
- (1) Family: Relationships within a Family
(2) Family: Relationships, Gender Roles, Occupations, as socio-cultural entity in changing times
(3) Families: Migrating families
(4) Types of Family: Nuclear and Joint
70. A teacher wants to select synchronous communication with her students for teaching EVS. Which of the following will she choose?
- (1) Instant messaging, blogs, tele-conferencing
(2) Video conferencing, online chat sessions, phone calls
(3) Phone calls, pre-recorded videos, tele-conferencing
(4) E-mail, social media posts, phone calls
71. While teaching EVS, a teacher's statement/question, which encourages students to elaborate on an answer either on their own or from the response of their peers, is:
- (1) Chaining (2) Trial and error
(3) Probing (4) Conditioning
72. If theme Travel Railway Station depicts utilization of a community resource in EVS, which of the following will complete theme Food:
- (1) Shopkeeper (2) Farmer
(3) Agricultural farm (4) Forest
73. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Learning of EVS needs to be oriented to process skills relating to observation, identification, classification, etc.
Reason (R): Through acquiring various process skills, the learning outcomes of EVS learning are expected to be achieved.
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(2) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(3) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
(4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
74. An EVS teacher should lay emphasis on while preparing question paper for summative assessment
- (1) Total marks and content coverage of the question paper
(2) Length and total marks of the question paper
(3) Length and objectives of the question paper
(4) Content coverage and objectives of the question paper
75. An EVS teacher demonstrates an experiment in class in which an egg sinks in a tumbler with water, but floats upon adding salt to the water. Which of the following is the most appropriate explanation she can give to students' enquiry?
- (1) You will learn the correct reason in higher classes.
(2) Conduct and observe the experiment with different amounts of salt.
(3) Allow each student to conclude on their own by adding different items in water.
(4) The egg floats due to density of water.
76. Match Column A and Column B
- | Column A | Column B |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Cummin | I. Appears like a nail |
| B. Saffron | II. Originated in South America |
| C. Chillies | III. Yellow in color. |
| D. Clove | IV. Small but fragrant |
| (1) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II | (2) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II |
| (3) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV | (4) A-IV, B-III, C-III, D-I |
77. The coastal State/Union Territory of Bay of Bengal is:
- (1) Kerala (2) Telangana
(3) Odisha (4) Karnataka
78. Consider the following statements about forests:
- A. Torang' means forest in Kuduk language.
B. The Village Council (Panchayat) in Jharkhand decides which family will get how much land for farming, by lottery.
C. The Right to Forest Act, 2007 gives the rights to people who have been living in the forest for at least 15 years.
D. About three-fourth people in Mizoram are linked to the forests.
- The correct statements are:**
- (1) A and B (2) A and D
(3) B and C (4) A and C
79. What is the mass of an object with a density of 24 g/mL and a volume of 6 mL?
- (1) 143 g (2) 144 g
(3) 146 g (4) 142 g
80. Consider the following main functions of plants
- A. To produce and store food
B. To give strength and support to the plant
C. To transport water and minerals from roots to other parts of plant
- The main function(s) of the stem is/are:**
- (1) Only A and B (2) A, B and C
(3) Only B and C (4) Only B
81. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): On applying pressure, gas can be compressed easily.
Reason (R): When we apply pressure to a gas, the intermolecular space between gaseous particles decreases and it gets compressed.
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(2) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(3) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
(4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

82. Consider the following statements A and B :
Statement A: In Manali, houses are constructed with wood, slanting roofs and elevated on strong bamboo pillars.
Statement B: Manali receives a lot of rain and snowfall.
Choose the correct option:
 (1) Both A and B are incorrect
 (2) A is correct, but B is incorrect
 (3) A is incorrect, but B is correct
 (4) Both A and B are correct
83. Rama plays cricket with his friends every evening. Which energy does he use to play cricket?
 (1) Muscular energy (2) Sound energy
 (3) Light energy (4) Chemical energy
84. Which one of the following is 'sticky rice' and is a common variety of rice in Assam ?
 (1) Bomba rice (2) Ponni rice
 (3) Bora rice (4) Arborio rice
85. With respect to Gujarat, the locations of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, respectively, are:
 (1) North-East; South-East
 (2) North-West; South-East
 (3) North-West; South-West
 (4) North-East; South-West
86. When we burn fuels we get:
 (1) Mechanical and light energy
 (2) Light and sound energy
 (3) Only light energy
 (4) Heat and light energy
87. Select from the following the best period of the year for the people of Bihar to start a bee-keeping programme :
 (1) April to June (2) August to October
 (3) October to December (4) February to April
88. Consider the following statements about snakes and identify the **incorrect** one from the following
 (1) Poisonous snakes have fangs.
 (2) They chew up their prey.
 (3) They swallow their food whole.
 (4) Snakes have sharp teeth.
89. Bronze is an alloy made by melting the following:
 (1) Aluminum and zinc (2) Zinc and tin
 (3) Tin and copper (4) Copper and zinc
90. Select the correct statements about elephants from the following:
 A. A three-month-old baby elephant generally weighs about 100 kg.
 B. An adult elephant can eat more than 200 kg of leaves and twigs in one day.
 C. Elephants do not rest very much; they sleep for only two to four hours in a day.
 D. Elephants like to play with mud and water.
 (1) A and C (2) C and D
 (3) B and D (4) A and B

Language: English

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 91 to 99) by selecting the correct/most appropriate option.

In the middle of her solo trip to Mizoram last month, Geeta Garud, 69, was walking on a narrow

ledge, "making my way behind a waterfall, trying out something I wouldn't have in my younger years. And I realised how travelling solo was such a liberating experience."

Before going on her week-long holiday, she was hesitant about travelling by herself. Garud had asked friends and family but found no takers. Yet there she was, alone, relishing a challenging trek. "Why was I being dependent on others? Being alone gives you a sense of freedom."

She ended up having many firsts. She danced impromptu at a festival in Reiek, waded into a river, and went horse-riding. "I had opportunities to try horse-riding when I was younger, but could not work up the courage. This time, I thought, if not now, I may not get another chance," says Garud, who was an athlete in her youth and had played cricket.

She was at her farm in Koregaon during the lockdown and had felt the lack of social connections. It motivated her to travel as soon as things eased.

"Travel is also about meeting people; I felt that sense of joy and freedom when I finally did it." She is planning to travel to Europe next and has decided not to take a friend or relative along. She intends to revisit the joy of travelling alone and relishing a sense of freedom all over again.

91. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?
 Travelling alone in distant Mizoram at the age of 69:
 (1) she was taking a big risk.
 (2) she was breathing an air of freedom.
 (3) was very enjoyable but very tiring.
 (4) was a novel experience for Garud.
92. Garud travelled alone as:
 (1) no one agreed to accompany her.
 (2) she did not like company.
 (3) a companion would have offered her unasked for advice.
 (4) it was less expensive.
93. Which of the following statements is true/false?
 A. Initially, she did not like to go alone.
 B. She wanted only a friend to go with her.
Choose the correct option:
 (1) B is true and A is false.
 (2) Both A and B are true.
 (3) Both A and B are false.
 (4) A is true and B is false.
94. Study the following statements:
 A. She practised only for a day before dancing in a festival.
 B. Horse-riding is a courageous skill.
 C. Her experience as an athlete helped her in trying horse-riding.
Choose the correct option:
 (1) B and C are true, but A is false.
 (2) A and C are true, but B is false.
 (3) A and B are false, but C is true.
 (4) A and B are true, but C is false.
95. Which one of the following statements is **not** true?
 (1) A friend might not have let her wade into a river.
 (2) Walking on a narrow ledge is an easy task.
 (3) Garud's family owned a farm at Koregaon.
 (4) During lockdown, Garud felt isolated and lonely.

96. 'And I realised how travelling solo was.....
The underlined expression is a/an clause.
(1) Noun (2) Adjective
(3) Adverb (4) Principal
97. 'Garud had asked friends and family but found no takers.' The underlined word is a/an
(1) Pronoun (2) Conjunction
(3) Interjection (4) Noun
98. 'She was hesitant.....'
Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined one.
(1) disinclined (2) harmless
(3) willing (4) keen
99. ... relishing a challenging trek.'
Choose the word opposite in meaning to the underlined one.
(1) revealing (2) denying
(3) realising (4) disliking

Directions: Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 100 to 105) by selecting the correct/most appropriate option.

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying;
And this same flower that smiles today
Tomorrow will be dying.
The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun,
The higher he's a-getting,
The sooner will his race be run,
And nearer he's to setting.
That age is best which is the first,
When youth and blood are warmer;
But being spent, the worse, and worst
Times still succeed the former.
Then be not coy, but use your time,
And while ye may, go marry;
For having lost but once your prime,
You may forever tarry.

100. The poem is addressed to a/an
(1) young woman
(2) old friend
(3) old unmarried woman
(4) gardener
101. The example of the sun is given to
(1) show his warmth.
(2) warn of his setting.
(3) describe the glory of his light.
(4) describe the fast passage of time.
102. What does the poet tell us about young age?
(1) Time will soon pass.
(2) It is a time to find one's love.
(3) Time will soon pass and it is a time to find one's love.
(4) It is a time to work hard.
103. Which of the following statements is true/false?
A. Gathering rosebuds is the same as enjoying one's life.
B. The sun can't keep on shining forever.
Choose the correct option:
(1) B is true and A is false.
(2) Both A and B are true.
(3) Both A and B are false.
(4) A is true and B is false.

104. 'And this same flower that smiles today.' Identify the figure of speech used in this line.
(1) Metaphor (2) Personification
(3) Hyperbole (4) Simile
105. Identify the figure of speech used in: 'The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun'.
(1) Metaphor (2) Personification
(3) Hyperbole (4) Simile

Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate option.

106. A teacher of Class III is presenting new vocabulary to the learners. Which one of the following is an effective way to present the new vocabulary?
(1) The teacher should give them a concise definition of words.
(2) The teacher should try to explain a word's meaning in the situation in which it occurs.
(3) The teacher should write its meaning on the blackboard and ask learners to learn it by heart.
(4) The teacher should tell them antonyms of words and give the meaning in their language.
107. Learning a language is a matter of _____
(1) process (2) product
(3) skill (4) acquisition
108. Choose the strategy that matches the example.
'I focus on the language I use to make sure it is correct.'
(1) Revising (2) Self-monitoring
(3) Translanguaging (4) Memorising
109. Students in Class II sing a song, 'Head and shoulders, knees and toes'. They touch the correct part of their body as they sing the song. Which method is the teacher using to teach them?
(1) Communicative Language Teaching
(2) Total Physical Response
(3) Eclectic
(4) Audio-lingual
110. Match the ways of reading with what readers do:

| Ways of reading | | What readers do | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| A. | Predicting | i | They determine how writers feel based on how they write. |
| B. | Inferring | ii. | They use parts of the attitude text to help them understand unfamiliar lexis. |
| C. | Deducing meaning from context | iii. | They look at how the information is structured, noticing headings or introductory phrases. |
| D. | Intensive reading | iv. | They focus on how language is used in piece of text. |
| E. | Identifying text organisation | v. | They use titles and pictures to give themselves ideas about what the text is about. |

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

111. Students work in groups to answer five questions about vocabulary from the previous unit. Then, they exchange questions with another group and try to answer the questions. This is an example of:

- (1) Feedback (2) Reading assessment
(3) Peer assessment (4) Self-assessment

112. I like it when the teacher gives me a card with a word or phrase on it and I have to act it out for the rest of the class so that they guess the word.

Find the learners' comments with the learners' preferences listed below:

- (1) I remember language well when I hear it.
(2) I remember language well when I memorise the phrase from the card.
(3) I remember language well when I am kinesthetically involved.
(4) I remember language well when I see it.

113. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): All children who enter school are competent language users according to their age.

Reason (R): Due to language and cultural diversity, they are unable to demonstrate their abilities.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(2) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(3) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
(4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

114. Manjeet of Class V speaks in different ways to his teacher, to his friends and also to a two-year-old child. It means Manjeet knows how to use language in social situations. What is this attribute of a language known as ?

- (1) Semantics (2) Pragmatics
(3) Act of speech (4) Naturalist

115. A mother notices that her child sometimes says things that she has never heard adults or her siblings say. She is confused, as she believes that the child learns language by imitating people in her family and immediate surroundings. Her belief resonates with:

- (1) Behaviourism (2) Constructivism
(3) Multilingualism (4) Nativism

116. The set of skills that develop before children begin formal reading instruction and which provide the foundation for later academic skills is:

- (1) Emergent curriculum (2) Emergent properties
(3) Emergent literacy (4) Emergent solution

117. A grandmother loves to read out stories from books to young children at home and, in this way, exposes them to books and new ideas, and the children are actively engaged in this process. This technique is known as:

- (1) Shared reading (2) Dialogic reading
(3) Aloud reading (4) Model reading

118. An approach to teaching reading that starts with basic elements like letters and phonemes and teaches children that phonemes can be combined into words before moving on to reading as a whole is :

- (1) Bottom-up approach
(2) Whole language approach
(3) Structural approach
(4) Top-down approach

119. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Use of phonetic spelling slows down the ability to learn to spell correctly.

Reason (R): When young children use spellings that they 'invented' rather than conventional spellings, it does not slow down their ability to learn to spell correctly.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(2) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(3) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
(4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

120. In learning a new language, many students often lack confidence when speaking due to the language's unique pronunciation rules. One way to overcome this problem is by:

- (1) using game-like activities that require verbal interaction in the classroom.
(2) conducting special speech therapy with a counsellor and practice through drills.
(3) correcting errors whenever they happen.
(4) letting children read aloud in class.

Language: Hindi

निर्देश—निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्र.सं. 121 से 129) में सही/सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए ।

अपने स्वार्थ या संस्कृति के कारण सामान्य व्यवहार में हम कितनी ही बार सबसे धन्यवाद बोलते हैं। तो यह कृतज्ञता सिर्फ उन्हीं तक सीमित क्यों ? हमें मानव जन्म देने वाले ईश्वर के लिए और जलवायु, भोजन, ऊर्जा जैसे बहुत सारे उपहार देने वाली प्रकृति के लिए भी क्यों नहीं ? हम ईश्वर से संवाद करें कि वह हमारे हृदय में पवित्रता, सदगुणों के प्रकाश को आलोकित करें। दुखों के कारण तो हमारे विकार हैं, बुराइयाँ हैं। हर बुराई अज्ञान के अंधकार में फैलती है, प्रकाश होते ही उसका सामर्थ्य खत्म हो जाता है। सुख-दुख दोनों ही हमारे कर्मों के फल हैं। हमें समझना चाहिए कि बिना दुख भोगे, सुख नहीं पाया जा सकता है। मानवीय पुरुषार्थ करते रहें, मन की कोठरी को स्वच्छ रखें, जहाँ जरूरत हो, प्रायश्चित भी अवश्य करें। कौन जाने कब किस रूप में प्रभु किस माध्यम से सहायक हो जाएँ। ईश्वर के प्रति आभार प्रकट करना एक ऐसा अचूक तरीका है जो हमें असंतुष्टि और ईर्ष्या जैसी निकृष्ट बातों से ऊपर उठाता है और यही हमारे जीवन का मूलभूत लक्ष्य है।

121. गद्यांश के अनुसार सबसे धन्यवाद कहने का कारण नहीं है:

- (1) संस्कृति (2) स्वभाव
(3) दया (4) स्वार्थ

122. 'हर बुराई अज्ञान के अंधकार में फैलती है।' से तात्पर्य है:

- (1) अंधेरा सब बुराइयों की जड़ है।
(2) अज्ञानता के कारण बुराइयाँ फैलती हैं।
(3) अज्ञानी व्यक्ति बुराइयाँ फैलाता है।
(4) अंधेरा होते ही बुराइयाँ फैल जाती हैं।

123. 'सुख-दुख' का कारण है:
 (1) दुर्भाग्य (2) कर्म
 (3) प्रारब्ध (4) भाग्य
124. गद्यांश के अनुसार प्रायश्चित्त के साथ-साथ मानव को क्या करना चाहिए ?
 (1) पुरुषार्थ (2) दुख भोगना
 (3) सुख भोगना (4) सफाई करना
125. 'मन की कोठरी को स्वच्छ रखें' से तात्पर्य है:
 (1) मन से बुरे भावों का निष्कासन
 (2) मन के अनुसार कार्य करना
 (3) मन सब विकारों का कारण है
 (4) मन को नियंत्रण में रखना
126. जीवन का मुख्य लक्ष्य है:
 (1) ईश्वर के प्रति आभार प्रकट करना
 (2) इर्ष्या से ऊपर उठना
 (3) ईश्वर के प्रति अनासक्ति
 (4) ईश्वर की भक्ति करना
127. 'स्वार्थ' का विलोम है:
 (1) स्वार्थपरायणता (2) परोपकार
 (3) निःस्वार्थ (4) प्रयोजन
128. 'मानवीय' शब्द में प्रत्यय है:
 (1) ईय (2) इय
 (3) य (4) वीय
129. कौन-सा शब्द-युग्म समूह से भिन्न है ?
 (1) ज्ञान अज्ञान (2) अंधकार अंधेरा
 (3) शब्द-अशुद्ध (4) सुख-दुख
- निर्देश**—निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्र.सं. 130 से 135) में सही/सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए ।
 आया समय, उठो तुम नारी,
 युग-निर्माण तुम्हें करना है।
 आजादी की खुदी नींव में,
 तुम्हें प्रगति पत्थर भरना है।
 अपने को कमजोर न समझो,
 जननी हो संपूर्ण जगत की, गौरव हो।
130. कविता का मुख्य स्वर है:
 (1) स्त्री-शक्ति (2) स्वतंत्रता
 (3) गौरव गाथा (4) युग-निर्माण
131. कविता के अनुसार स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति में स्त्री की भूमिका है।
 (1) नगण्य (2) अप्रासंगिक
 (3) औसत (4) संज्ञान योग्य
132. स्त्री के लिए किस 'विशेषण' का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है ?
 (1) अबला (2) गौरव
 (3) सबला (4) नींव
133. स्त्री की निर्माणकारी शक्ति का भाव कविता की किस पंक्ति में निहित है ?
 (1) जननी हो संपूर्ण जगत की। (2) कमजोर न समझो।
 (3) युग-निर्माण तुम्हें करना है। (4) आजादी की खुदी नींव ।
134. कविता के अनुसार स्त्री को:
 (1) स्वयं की शक्ति को पहचानना होगा।
 (2) जननी के रूप में ही रहना होगा।
 (3) गौरव गान करते रहना होगा।
 (4) पत्थर भरने का कार्य ही करना होगा।
135. 'जननी हो संपूर्ण जगत की.....।' पंक्ति में कौन-सा अलंकार है ?
 (1) रूपक (2) यमक
 (3) अनुप्रास (4) उपमा

निर्देश—निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सही/सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए ।

136. कक्षा III की अध्यापिका अपने शिक्षार्थियों को नई शब्दावली से परिचित करवा रही है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा नई शब्दावली सिखाने का प्रभावशाली तरीका है ?
 (1) अध्यापिका बच्चों को शब्दों की ठोस परिभाषा बताए ।
 (2) अध्यापिका स्थिति विशेष के अनुसार उस शब्द का अर्थ समझाने की कोशिश करे।
 (3) अध्यापिका श्यामपट्ट पर शब्द का अर्थ लिखे और शिक्षार्थियों को उसे याद करने के लिए कहे।
 (4) अध्यापिका शब्दों के विलोम शब्द बताए और बच्चों की भाषा में उन शब्दों के अर्थ बताए ।
137. भाषा सीखना किससे संबंधित है ?
 (1) प्रक्रिया (2) उत्पाद
 (3) कौशल (4) अर्जन
138. उस युक्ति का चयन कीजिए जो नीचे दिए गए उदाहरण से मेल खाती है।
 'मैं भाषा पर ध्यान केन्द्रित रखती हूँ, मैं इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखती हूँ कि यह सही हो।'
 (1) पुनरावृत्ति करना (दोहराना)
 (2) स्व-निरीक्षण
 (3) पर भाषा-व्यवहार (ट्रांसलैंग्विजिंग)
 (4) याद करना
139. कक्षा 11 के विद्यार्थी एक कविता गा रहे हैं "यह मेरी नाक है, ये मेरे कान।" यह कविता गाते समय वे शरीर के जिस अंग का नाम लेते हैं, उस अंग को स्पर्श भी करते हैं। अध्यापिका किस विधि का प्रयोग कर उन्हें सिखा रही है ?
 (1) प्रेषणात्मक भाषा शिक्षण (2) समय भौतिक प्रतिक्रिया
 (3) विभिन्न दर्शन ग्राही (4) श्रव्य-भाषिक
140. पठन के तरीकों का पाठक को क्या करना चाहिए, से मिलान कीजिए:

| पठन के तरीके | | पाठक को क्या करना चाहिए | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| A. | अनुमान | i. | लेखक कैसे लिखते हैं, इसके आधार पर यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि लेखक क्या महसूस करते हैं। |
| B. | निष्कर्ष निकालना | ii. | अपरिचित शब्दों को समझने के लिए पाठ्य सामग्री के कुछ हिस्सों से मदद लेनी चाहिए। |
| C. | संदर्भ से जोड़कर अर्थ निकालना | iii. | शीर्ष कथन या प्रस्तावना पर ध्यान देते हुए यह देखना चाहिए कि सूचनाएँ किस तरह से संरचित की गई हैं। |
| D. | गहन पठन | iv. | पाठ्य-वस्तु में भाषा का किस तरह से प्रयोग किया गया है, इस पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिए। |
| E. | पाठ्य-वस्तु के संयोजन की पहचान | v. | पाठ्य-सामग्री किस बारे में है, यह जानने के लिए शीर्षकों और चित्रों का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। |

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

141. विद्यार्थी पिछली इकाई से शब्द लेकर पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर में देने का काम कर रहे हैं। वे अपने सवालों को दूसरे समूहों के साथ अदला-बदली करते हैं और सवालों के उत्तर देने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह किसका उदाहरण है ?

- (1) पृष्ठ पोषण (फीडबैक)
- (2) पठन आकलन
- (3) सहपाठी आकलन
- (4) स्व. आकलन

142. मुझे यह काम बहुत ही पसंद है जब अध्यापिका मुझे एक कार्ड देती है, जिस पर कोई शब्द या वाक्य लिखा होता है। मैं उससे संबंधित अभिनय करती हूँ और समूची कक्षा उस शब्द/वाक्य के बारे में अनुमान लगाती है शिक्षार्थी की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ शिक्षार्थी की टिप्पणी की पहचान कीजिए।

- (1) जब मैं सुनती हूँ तो मुझे भाषा अच्छी तरह से याद रहती है।
- (2) जब मैं कार्ड से वाक्य को याद करती हूँ तो मुझे भाषा अच्छी तरह से याद रहती है।
- (3) जब मैं गति-बोधक तरीके से संलग्न रहती हूँ तो मुझे भाषा अच्छी तरह से याद रहती है।
- (4) जब मैं देखती हूँ तो मुझे भाषा अच्छी तरह से याद रहती है।

143. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए तथा सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए: **अभिकथन (A)** : विद्यालय में प्रवेश करने वाले सभी बच्चे अपनी आयु अनुसार भाषा के सक्षम प्रयोगकर्ता होते हैं।

तर्क (R) : भाषिक और सांस्कृतिक विविधता के कारण वे अपनी योग्यताओं का प्रदर्शन नहीं कर पाते हैं।

- (1) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (2) (A) सही है, परन्तु (R) गलत है।
- (3) (A) गलत है, परन्तु (R) सही है।
- (4) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

144. कक्षा V का मंजीत अपने अध्यापक से अलग शैली में। बात करता है, अपने मित्रों से कुछ अलग तरह से और एक दो-वर्षीय बच्चे से कुछ अलग तरह से बात करता है। इसका तात्पर्य यह हुआ कि मंजीत जानता है कि सामाजिक स्थितियों में भाषा का प्रयोग किस तरह से करना है। भाषा के इस गुण को किस रूप में जाना जाता है ?

- (1) अर्थगत
- (2) उपयोगितावादी
- (3) वाक्यगत
- (4) प्रकृतिवादी

145. एक माँ ने इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिया कि उसकी बच्ची कभी-कभी ऐसे शब्द बोल जाती है जो न तो उसने कभी किसी वयस्क से सुने हैं और न ही अपने भाई-बहनों से सुने हैं। इस बात को लेकर वह भ्रमित है, क्योंकि उसका मानना है कि बच्चे अपने परिवार और आस-पास के परिवेश में लोगों का अनुकरण करके भाषा सीखते हैं। उसका यह मत किससे प्रतिध्वनित (मेल खाना) होता है ?

- (1) व्यवहारवाद
- (2) रचनावाद
- (3) बहुभाषावाद
- (4) सहजवाद (प्राकृतवाद)

146. कौशलों के उस समूह को क्या कहेंगे जो बच्चे औपचारिक पठन निर्देश शुरू करने से पहले विकसित कर लेते हैं और जो बाद के अकादमिक कौशलों के लिए बुनियाद प्रदान करता है ?

- (1) उद्गामी पाठ्यचर्या
- (2) उद्गामी गुणधर्म
- (3) उद्गामी साक्षरता
- (4) उद्गामी (इमरजेंट) समाधान

147. एक दादी/नानी अपने घर में छोटे बच्चों को पुस्तकों से कहानियाँ पढ़कर सुनाना पसंद करती है। इस तरह से वह उन्हें पुस्तकों व नए विचारों से परिचित करवाती है, और बच्चे भी इस प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय रूप से संलग्न रहते हैं। इस तकनीक को किस रूप में जाना जाता है ?

- (1) साझा पठन
- (2) संभाषिक पठन
- (3) सस्वर पठन
- (4) मॉडल पठन

148. पठन सिखाने का वह उपागम जिसमें मूल तत्त्वों जैसे वर्णों और स्वनिम से शुरू किया जाता है और जिसमें बच्चों को यह सिखाया जाता है कि समग्र रूप से पठन सीखने से पहले स्वनिम को शब्दों से मिलाया जाता है, इस उपागम को क्या कहेंगे ?

- (1) अधोमुखी (बॉटम-अप) उपागम
- (2) समग्र भाषा उपागम
- (3) संरचनात्मक उपागम
- (4) शीर्ष अधोमुखी (टॉप-डाउन) उपागम

149. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए तथा सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए: **अभिकथन (A)** : ध्वन्यात्मक वर्तनी के प्रयोग से सही वर्तनी लिखना सीखने की योग्यता मंद पड़ जाती है।

तर्क (R) : जब बच्चे पारंपरिक वर्तनी के स्थान पर अपनी 'आविष्कृत' वर्तनी का उपयोग करते हैं, तब यह सही वर्तनी लिखने की उनकी योग्यता को मंद नहीं करती है।

- (1) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (2) (A) सही है, परन्तु (R) गलत है।
- (3) (A) गलत है, परन्तु (R) सही है।
- (4) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

150. नई भाषा सीखते समय, बहुत से विद्यार्थी भाषा के अद्वितीय उच्चारण संबंधी नियमों के कारण भाषा बोलते समय प्रायः आत्मविश्वास की कमी का सामना करते हैं। इस समस्या को दूर करने का तरीका क्या है ?

- (1) कक्षा में ऐसे खेलों जैसी गतिविधियों का प्रयोग किया जाए जिसमें मौखिक अन्तः क्रियाएँ अधिक हों।
- (2) काउन्सलर के साथ विशेष वाक् थैरेपी सत्र आयोजित किए जाएँ और ड्रिल के माध्यम से अभ्यास किया जाए।
- (3) जब-जब उन्हें समस्या आए, उनकी गलती में सुधार किया जाए।
- (4) बच्चे कक्षा में सस्वर वाचन करें।

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Mathematics

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

Environmental Studies

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

Language: English

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 91. (3) | 92. (1) | 93. (4) | 94. (3) | 95. (2) |
| 96. (3) | 97. (2) | 98. (1) | 99. (4) | 100. (1) |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 101. (4) | 102. (3) | 103. (2) | 104. (2) | 105. (1) |
| 106. (2) | 107. (4) | 108. (2) | 109. (2) | 110. (4) |
| 111. (3) | 112. (3) | 113. (1) | 114. (2) | 115. (4) |
| 116. (3) | 117. (1) | 118. (1) | 119. (2) | 120. (1) |

Language: Hindi

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

**Child Development and
Pedagogy**

1. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: This question encourages students to reflect on their own cognitive development and how their understanding of the topic has evolved over time. It encourages metacognition, or thinking about and reflecting on one's own thought processes and learning experiences. The other options either request a direct explanation or definition without requiring personal reflection.

NOTE: Question which starts with 'how', 'why' are usually gives opportunities to students for critical and brainstorming thinking.

2. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The individual is attributing their failure to an internal factor within themselves, namely a lack of sufficient effort in studying for the test, in this statement. This entails accepting personal accountability for the outcome. The other options attribute the failure to factors beyond the individual's control, such as teacher bias, distractions from friends, or a tough grader.

3. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Assertion (A) is correct: In many cultures around the world, girls prefer dolls as toys while boys prefer cars.

Reason (R) holds true: Children develop an understanding of gender roles and expectations based on their society's cultural norms and expectations. They learn what is considered appropriate for their gender and act accordingly. This socialisation process results in the observed toy preferences.

Hence, both statements are true, and Reason (R) correctly explains why Assertion (A) is true.

4. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: At this age, children's language and cognitive skills have developed sufficiently for them to understand and appreciate the nuances of language-based humour and wordplay. They begin to understand puns, double-meaning

jokes, and riddles involving creative language use. Keep in mind that individual development differs, so while many children enjoy wordplay around the age of seven, it may differ for others.

5. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Carol Gilligan provided a feminist critique of Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development. She claimed that Kohlberg's theory was biased towards a male-centered perspective and did not adequately account for women's moral reasoning and values. Gilligan's work emphasised the importance of care-based ethics, empathy, and relationships in moral decision-making, which she felt were frequently overlooked by Kohlberg's model.

6. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Assessment for learning, also known as formative assessment, focuses on providing students with ongoing feedback to help them understand their strengths and weaknesses and to guide their learning progress. It is not about assigning grades or categorising students; rather, it is about supporting their learning process and assisting them in improving by identifying areas where they can improve further.

7. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Primary socialisation agencies are the most influential and immediate sources of socialisation that people have in their early years, such as family and close carers. Secondary socialisation agencies include influences that become more important as a child grows, such as peers, schools, and media.

8. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Dysgraphia is a neurological disorder that impairs a person's ability to write coherently and legibly. It includes difficulties forming letters and shapes, as well as issues with fine motor skills and handwriting. It is important to note that dysgraphia primarily affects writing skills, whereas the other options describe different types of disorders such as psychological, speech, and locomotor disorders.

9. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The method of educating gifted children that

involves rushing them through the curriculum is known as "acceleration." This method allows gifted students to move through the material more quickly than their peers, which can help prevent boredom and cater to their advanced learning needs. Other options, such as immersion, differentiated instruction, and enrichment, refer to various educational strategies rather than the rapid advancement of curriculum for gifted students.

10. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Teachers who are working towards inclusive classrooms: (i) Create curriculum adaptations (ii) Incorporate diverse perspectives (iii) Examine their own implicit bias.

These actions contribute to the creation of an environment in which all students, regardless of their diverse backgrounds and abilities, feel welcome, supported, and engaged in the learning process. Option (4) includes the appropriate actions that contribute to inclusive classrooms.

11. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Philosophers having intrapersonal intelligence often engage in deep introspection and contemplation. On the other hand, a sculptor is more likely to have spatial intelligence, which relates to the ability to understand and manipulate visual and spatial information.

12. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The primary goal of learning should be the development of critical thinking skills. Critical thinking entails analysing, evaluating, and synthesising information, as well as applying logic and reasoning to solve problems. It goes beyond memorization of facts or rote rehearsal to enable individuals to understand and engage with knowledge in a deeper and more meaningful way.

13. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Students' learning styles should be valued and viewed as a reflection of the various ways in which people process and engage with information. Recognising and accommodating various learning styles can result in a more inclusive and effective teaching-learning

- process. It enables educators to tailor their approaches to individual students' needs, enhancing their understanding and engagement with the material.
14. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Statements (A) and (R) are both correct, and Reason (R) explains why Assertion (A) is correct. Exposing students to a variety of situations and perspectives promotes critical thinking. Engaging in cross-cultural conversations improves students' ability to think critically and creatively.
15. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Children learn more effectively when abstract concepts are introduced and then linked to concrete examples or real-life experiences. Starting with abstract ideas allows them to understand the underlying principles before applying them to specific situations, which can improve comprehension and retention.
NOTE: Here, concrete means the objects can see but in the abstract means the objects you can't see.
16. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Peer collaboration is important in the development of conceptual abilities in children, according to Lev Vygotsky's sociocultural theory of cognitive development. In the process of learning and cognitive development, Vygotsky emphasised the importance of social interactions, including interactions with peers. Through discussion, explanation, and cooperation with peers, children can learn new concepts, solve problems, and develop a deeper understanding of the material.
17. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Inner speech, according to Lev Vygotsky's theory, is a way for children to control their own thinking. It's an internalised form of speech that people use to guide themselves through tasks, solve problems, and plan actions. It is regarded as an important stage in cognitive development and self-regulation.
18. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, Aparna's four-year-old thinking, in which she believes her button is alive because it helps her tie her shirt together, is characterised as animistic thinking. Animistic thinking entails imbuing inanimate objects with lifelike qualities and characteristics. This is typical of the preoperational stage of cognitive development, when children may attribute human-like characteristics to objects due to their still-developing understanding of their surroundings.
19. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Frequent repetitive and recurring behaviour is a common feature of students with autism. Individuals with autism spectrum disorder frequently exhibit repetitive behaviours, such as repeating specific actions or phrases. These behaviours may appear as a means of self-soothing, reducing anxiety, or engaging in familiar routines.
20. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Improving problem-solving skills in children entails encouraging critical thinking and creative problem-solving abilities. Allowing them to brainstorm, think outside the box, and make intuitive guesses encourages independent thinking and the development of problem-solving strategies. This approach develops their ability to analyse situations, generate multiple solutions, and choose the best one, thereby enhancing their problem-solving abilities.
21. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: A well-illustrated scenario where intrinsic motivation takes place and one of a kind reads, is a common project. Give students a chance to share their knowledge or skills, help with their struggles, or simply enjoy the group performance of their peers.
Hence, Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
22. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Experiential learning emphasises the importance of actively participating in hands-on experiences and then critically reflecting on those experiences to gain insights and knowledge.
23. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The process of separating knowledge or concepts from their original context is referred to as decontextualization. While it can be a step in certain types of learning, it is not usually regarded as a direct contribution to the learning process. The other options (conceptualization, organisation, and categorization) are more directly related to processes that help people understand, structure, and connect disparate pieces of information.
24. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Assertion (A) is correct: Interaction with more knowledgeable people, such as teachers and peers, provides learners with the necessary support and guidance to develop their understanding and skills.
- The correct explanation for (A) is reason (R): Social interaction is an important part of learning and development. Interaction with more knowledgeable others (MKO) facilitates information exchange, perspective sharing, and collaborative problem-solving, all of which improve learning.
Hence, both statements are correct, and Reason (R) explains why Assertion (A) is correct.
25. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: In Vygotsky's view, the acquisition of language is an important part of cognitive development. After children learn a language, they don't just go through a series of prescribed steps. Rather, their cognitive development depends on interactions with adults, cultural norms, and their environmental circumstances.
26. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Kohlberg identified three levels of moral reasoning in which conventional level belongs to level 2. According to Lawrence Kohlberg's moral reasoning, children typically believe that people should live up to society's expectations and behave in "good" ways. This stage is distinguished by a focus on conforming to social norms and carrying out roles and responsibilities that are morally acceptable to the larger community.
27. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Piaget's preoperational stage of cognitive development is distinguished by this lack of conservation and inability to consider multiple dimensions of a situation.
28. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Physical growth and development follow the proximodistal (from the centre outward) and cephalocaudal (from the head downward) principles. These principles describe the patterns of development of various parts of the body during prenatal and early postnatal growth.
29. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Early in childhood, growth slows and thinking becomes egocentric. Growth is steady in middle childhood, and thinking becomes more logical as children develop cognitive skills to consider multiple perspectives and engage in more complex problem-solving.
30. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Swimming is a gross motor skill because it requires the coordination of large muscle groups to perform whole-body movements and control one's body in the water. Crawling, walking, running, and

swimming are examples of gross motor skills. The other options require more fine motor skills, which involve the coordination of smaller muscles for precise actions.

Mathematics

31. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Using fraction discs, which are physical manipulatives, is an effective way to help primary school learners to visualize the equivalence between fractions. By representing $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ with fraction discs, students can see how they can be divided into equal parts to show the same proportion. This hands-on approach enhances their understanding of the concept of equivalent fractions.

32. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: Subitizing is the ability to instantly recognize the number of objects in a small group without counting them one by one. In this example, the student demonstrates subitizing by rolling a die and immediately recognizing that it shows four dots, without the need to count them individually. This skill is important for developing number sense and the ability to work with numbers efficiently.

33. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: According to the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, olympiads and competitions in various subjects are intended to be strengthened. The NEP emphasizes on promoting critical thinking, creativity, and a deeper understanding of subjects. As a result, these competitions should not be discouraged or reduced but rather given more emphasis to enhance students' overall learning experience and proficiency in different fields.

34. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: The statement refers the fear of students might be because of finding mathematics more difficult than other subjects. Option 2 is accurate because the abstract nature of primary concepts in mathematics can indeed contribute to students finding it challenging. Abstract concepts can be harder to understand and visualize, which may add to the difficulty that students face in comprehending and applying mathematical principles.

35. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: The of the society about gender often lead people to believe that boys are better at solving math problems and understanding concepts. This unfair belief can make people think that girls can't be good at math, even when they actually

do well in it. This is why girls might be seen as not capable of mastering math, even if they're good at it.

36. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: The use of role play in a mathematics class is aimed at projecting ideas and concepts in an engaging and interactive way. Role play allows students to actively participate, visualize scenarios, and understand mathematical concepts by applying them in different contexts. It goes beyond mere entertainment, discipline, or keeping students busy and focuses on promoting a deeper understanding of mathematical ideas through active involvement.

37. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Aryabhatta is known for his significant contributions to the field of mathematical astronomy. He was an ancient Indian mathematician and astronomer who made important advancements in understanding celestial bodies, their motions, and various mathematical aspects related to astronomy.

38. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: The statement is pointing out the mathematical skills used by the vegetable seller. Option C accurately describes that such skills help in developing alternate strategies for solving mathematical problems. This means that the skill used by the vegetable seller can be helpful in solving math problems in different ways, which aligns with the concept of developing alternate strategies.

39. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Option 1 accurately describes a situation where children are actively engaged in constructing their own knowledge. They are using manipulatives to explore multiplication patterns, which allow them to discover and understand mathematical concepts on their own through hands-on exploration and experimentation. This approach promotes active learning and a deeper understanding of the subject matter.

40. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Criterion-referenced assessment is indeed useful for diagnosing specific areas of strength and weakness in students and for providing targeted remedial teaching. Norm-referenced assessment does provide information about a student's performance in relation to other students. Criterion-referenced assessment is designed to assess whether students have achieved a set level of mastery in a particular subject.

However, option 3 is not correct. Norm-referenced assessment is typically not used for diagnostic testing or remedial teaching. It's more focused on ranking and comparing students' performance with others and may not provide detailed insights into specific learning gaps or areas needing improvement.

41. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Concepts like more-less, long-short, far-near, big-small, etc. are foundational pre-number concepts that help young learners to develop an understanding of relative quantities, sizes, and spatial relationships. These concepts lay the groundwork for understanding mathematical comparisons and relationships, making them crucial in building a strong mathematical foundation.

42. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Mathematical learning material serves a dual purpose in the classroom. It empowers students with self-learning opportunities (Option B), enabling them to independently explore mathematical concepts and deepen their understanding. Additionally, these materials contribute to fostering an enriched learning environment (Option D) by engaging students actively, encouraging participation, and creating a dynamic atmosphere for effective mathematical learning.

43. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Errors made by students provide insights into their thought processes, help in understanding the learning process, and guide teachers in planning effective lessons. However, option (2) is not correct. Overlooking errors can lead to missed opportunities for learning and improvement. Constructive feedback and guidance, rather than ignoring errors, can help students to progress and stay motivated.

44. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: The teacher's objective is to develop an appreciation for mathematics among children. Options 1, 2, and 4 all contribute positively to achieving this goal. Option 1 engages students in problem-solving and critical thinking. Option 2 promotes hands-on exploration of mathematical concepts. Option 4 showcases the historical and cultural significance of mathematics.

However, option 3, where the teacher praises the student with the highest marks, might not effectively achieve the objective. This approach focuses solely on academic performance,

which may discourage students who struggle with math or undermine the purpose of appreciating mathematics beyond grades. It's essential to foster a positive environment that encourages all students to appreciate math regardless of their individual achievements.

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

Explanation: Mathematics plays a versatile role in a child's development. It fosters creativity as in option A by encouraging innovative problem-solving approaches. It also nurtures imagination as in option B as children explore diverse ways to understand and manipulate mathematical concepts. Mathematics is built on deductive reasoning as in option C, where conclusions are logically derived from established principles. This is a wrong statement as Mathematics is based on both inductive and deductive reasoning. However, it is not always convergent as in option D; while some problems have definite solutions, others can lead to multiple possibilities, promoting both convergent and divergent thinking.

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

Explanation: Decreasing order of the given numbers is $10.5 > 1.50 > 1.055 > 1.050 > 1.005 > 0.155$

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

Explanation: The sum of the given expression to the odd number of terms is 5.

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

Explanation: One hundred lakh = 100,00,000 = 1 crore

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

Explanation: Given, a whole number is added to 100 and the same number is subtracted from 100. Let the whole number be x .
A whole number is added to 100 = $100 + x$. The same number is subtracted from 100 = $100 - x$
The sum of the resulting two numbers

$$\begin{aligned} &= 100 + x + 100 - x \\ &= 100 + 100 \\ &= 200 \end{aligned}$$

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

Explanation: The factors of 3630 are 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 22, 30, 33, 55, 66, 110, 121, 165, 242, 330, 363, 605, 726, 1210, 1815, 3630. Thus, 9 is not the factor of 3630.

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

Explanation: The money Sangeeta has

$$\begin{aligned} &= ₹5 + (2 \times ₹1) + 5 \\ &\quad \times (₹0.50) \\ &= ₹9.5 \end{aligned}$$

Cost of the soap

$$= ₹10 \text{ (given)}$$

Thus, she needs

$$\begin{aligned} &= ₹(10 - 9.5) \\ &= ₹0.5 \text{ more} \end{aligned}$$

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

Explanation: Rubina started the journey by car at 16:50 hours (04:50 pm) and finished at 21:15 hours (09:15 pm).

Using relation,

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ hour} &= 60 \text{ minutes} \\ 21:15 - 16:50 &= 20:75 - 16:50 \\ &= 4 \text{ hours and } 25 \\ &\quad \text{minutes.} \end{aligned}$$

Time taken to complete the journey is 4 hours and 25 minutes.

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

Explanation: The fractions in the ascending order is $\frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{2}$. Larger the denominator smaller will be the fraction.

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

Explanation: The quantity of almonds, raisin, and cashews respectively are 4.8 kg, 2.5 kg, 3.5 kg
Total weight = 10.8 kg
= 10800 gm.

This is equally divided into three dozen

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Since, } 1 \text{ dozen} &= 12 \\ \text{So, } 3 \text{ dozens} &= 12 \times 3 = 36 \\ &= 36 \text{ packets} \\ \text{Therefore, weight of each packet} \\ &= 10800 \div 36 \\ &= 300 \text{ gm} \end{aligned}$$

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

Explanation: The side of a square is 5 cm, if the side of the square is doubled then the new area will become 4 times.

Area of a square

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

Now the side is doubled

$$= 10 \text{ cm.}$$

then the new area

$$= 10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ cm}^2$$

Thus, the area becomes 4 times.

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

Explanation: Statement (3) is not true. A kite is a quadrilateral with two pairs of adjacent sides that are equal, but its opposite angles are not necessarily equal. Therefore, if the opposite angles of a kite are equal, it does not necessarily become a rectangle.

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

Explanation: The missing number in the pattern is 28.

$$\begin{aligned} 6 - 1 &= 5 \\ 15 - 6 &= 9 = 5 + 4 \\ 66 - 45 &= 21 = 17 + 4 \\ 91 - 66 &= 25 = 21 + 4 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$15 + (17 - 4) = 28 \text{ is the answer.}$$

This pattern reveals that the difference between successive

numbers is consistently 4 more than the difference between the previous numbers.

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

Explanation: The most common blood group is O.

Number of students having blood group O = 12

The rarest blood group is AB.

Number of students having blood group AB = 3

So, The ratio of the most common and the rarest blood groups is $12:3 = 4:1$

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

Explanation: Ashwini can make five different rectangles with the squares. When arranging squares to form rectangles, the number of rows and columns matters. The factors of 36 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, and 36. These are the possible numbers of rows and columns that Ashwini can use.

However, we need to consider that swapping the rows and columns will result in the same rectangle. For example, a 3×12 rectangle is the same as a 12×3 rectangle.

So, the distinct types of rectangles Ashwini can make are:

$$\begin{aligned} &1 \times 36 \\ &2 \times 18 \\ &3 \times 12 \\ &4 \times 9 \\ &6 \times 6 \end{aligned}$$

These are the five different types of rectangles that Ashwini can form using 36 identical squares.

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

Explanation: Cubes, cuboids, spheres, and cylinders are the groups that have all 3-D shapes. Cubes: These are special types of cuboids where all sides are equal in length. It's like a box where all sides are the same. Cuboids: These are rectangular boxes with six rectangular faces, each meeting another at a right angle. Spheres: These are perfectly round shapes where all points on the surface are equidistant from the centre. An example is a ball. Cylinders: These have two circular bases and a curved surface connecting them.

Environmental Studies

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

Explanation: Creating an EVS kit entails gathering various materials and objects related to the environment, nature, or curriculum topics. This activity encourages students to actively participate in collecting, organizing, and categorizing items, which can improve their understanding of environmental concepts. It enables a tangible and interactive learning

experience, which aligns well with the hands-on approach desired for EVS education.

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

Explanation: EVS (Environmental Studies) formative assessment includes Assessment for Learning and Assessment as Learning. Formative assessment seeks to provide students with feedback that will help them improve their learning while also involving students in the assessment process to improve their understanding and self-regulation skills.

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

Explanation: Assertion (A) is true: Field trips are an effective pedagogical strategy in Environmental Studies (EVS). They give students real-world experiences, direct observation opportunities, and practical learning that extends beyond the classroom.

Reason (R) is also true because the field trips helps the students to memorized the concept with examples. They easily to understand and connect with the subject.

Both A and R are true and R is the correct reason or explanation of A.

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

Explanation: The given criteria emphasizes the importance of using textbooks that are sensitive to student diversity and do not reinforce harmful stereotypes or biases. It ensures that the learning materials promote inclusivity, respect, and a positive learning environment.

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

Explanation: Assertion (A) is correct: These themes integrate various subjects and aspects of the environment, providing a holistic approach to learning.

Reason (R) is also correct Theme based of learning EVS is easy for teacher and students as compared to topics. Because it is simplify the topic for teaching and learning process. Allow to the student to connect environment and their issues to their daily life.

So, the both A and R is correct, R is correct explanation of A.

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

Explanation: Identifying classroom directions is not a typical EVS learning outcome for students in Class III. EVS learning outcomes at this level typically focus on more practical and contextual aspects of their immediate environment, social interactions, and basic subject concepts. The remaining options represent relevant learning outcomes that correspond to the

EVS content and objectives for Class III students.

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

Explanation: EVS education aims to make learning relevant and meaningful by connecting it to students' immediate surroundings, communities, and daily lives. This method encourages students to gain a better understanding of their surroundings and to engage with the subject matter in a practical and contextually rich manner.

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

Explanation: Option A is not the most appropriate logic because the primary purpose of using stories and poems is not just about completing the syllabus but rather about enhancing learning through creative and interactive methods.

Option B: Ms. Sheetal's use of stories and poems in primary classes can encourage students to develop their own creativity and language skills by writing their own poems and stories. This active engagement helps in fostering their imagination and expression.

Option C: Stories and poems often reflect the cultural and linguistic diversity of different regions. By using such materials, Ms. Sheetal can expose her students to various languages, cultures, and perspectives, helping them become more aware and appreciative of the rich diversity around them.

Option D: Traditional teaching methods can sometimes be monotonous and less engaging, especially for young learners. Stories and poems add an element of fun and excitement to the learning process. They capture students' attention, stimulate their imagination, and create a positive learning environment. This interactivity and enjoyment can lead to better retention of information and a more positive attitude toward learning.

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

Explanation: This title takes a broad look at the theme of family, addressing issues such as relationships, gender roles, occupations, and the changing socio-cultural context. It suggests a more in-depth investigation into how families function and adapt in changing times.

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

Explanation: Synchronous communication is characterized by real-time interaction in which both the teacher and the students are present and engaged at the same time. Video conferencing and online chat sessions allow for direct

interaction, immediate feedback, and discussion between the teacher and students when teaching EVS. In a virtual environment, this type of communication simulates the classroom experience.

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

Explanation: "Probing" refers to a teacher's statement or question that encourages students to elaborate on an answer, either on their own or based on the responses of their peers. Probing questions promote deeper thinking, reflection, and elaboration, resulting in a more comprehensive understanding of the topic.

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

Explanation: The theme "Food" would entail looking into various aspects of food production, distribution, and consumption. Because a farmer is an important part of the process of producing food for the community, the option "farmer" is the most appropriate choice in this context.

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

Explanation: Assertion (A) is correct: Learning EVS necessitates a focus on process skills such as observation, identification, classification, and other practical skills that allow students to engage with their surroundings and develop a deeper understanding.

Reason (R) is the correct explanation: Acquiring various process skills is necessary for achieving EVS learning outcomes. These abilities enable students to actively engage with their surroundings, analyze information, and derive meaning from their observations and interactions.

As a result, both statements are true, and Reason (R) provides the correct explanation for Assertion (A).

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

Explanation: When developing a question paper for summative assessment in Environmental Studies (EVS), an EVS teacher should focus on ensuring that the questions cover the intended content and align with the curriculum's learning objectives. This method ensures that the assessment accurately reflects what students have learned and their comprehension of the material.

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

Explanation: The explanation is linked to the density concept. When you add salt to the water, it becomes denser, causing the egg to float. This provides a straightforward and accurate scientific explanation that is

- appropriate for the students' level of understanding.
76. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation:
 A. **Cumin - IV. Small but fragrant**
 Cumin is a spice known for its strong and aromatic flavor. Despite its small size, it has a significant and distinctive fragrance.
 B. **Saffron - III. Yellow in color**
 Saffron is a spice derived from the stigmas of the saffron crocus flower. It imparts a rich golden-yellow color to dishes it's used in.
 C. **Chillies - II. Originated in South America**
 Chillies, also known as chili peppers, have their origins in South America. They were introduced to the rest of the world after Christopher Columbus's voyages.
 D. **Clove - I. Appears like a nail**
 Clove is a spice that looks similar to a nail or a small tack. It is the dried flower bud of the clove tree and has a distinct nail-like shape.
77. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Odisha is a coastal state/union territory in eastern India, located along the Bay of Bengal. It is well-known for its long coastline that stretches along the Bay of Bengal. The Bay of Bengal is a large body of water in the north eastern Indian Ocean that is surrounded by several countries, including India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and others.
78. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Statement A says, "A Torang' means forest in Kuduk language." This statement provides a linguistic fact about the meaning of the term "Torang" in the Kuduk language, which translates to "forest." This statement is true as it simply defines the meaning of a word in a specific language. Statement D states, "About three-fourth people in Mizoram are linked to the forests." This statement implies that a significant proportion of the population in Mizoram is connected to or dependent on forests in some way. This linkage can be through livelihoods, cultural practices, or other means. Mizoram is a state in northeastern India known for its lush forests and hilly terrain. Given the state's geography and its reliance on forest-related activities, it is plausible that a large portion of its population is connected to forests. This statement is likely true based on the characteristics of the region.
79. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: You can calculate the mass using the following formula:

$$\text{Mass} = \text{Density} \times \text{Volume}$$
 Given: Density = 24 g/mL
 Volume = 6 mL

$$\text{Mass} = 24 \text{ g/mL} \times 6 \text{ mL} = 144 \text{ g}$$
 So, the mass of the object is 144 g.
80. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Option A is also correct - Stem store the food and making or produce with the help of roots. Function B: The stem gives the plant strength and support, allowing it to stay upright and withstand external forces. Function C: The stem transports water and minerals from the roots to the leaves and flowers. The stem's primary function is not to produce and store food. This function is primarily associated with the leaves as a result of the photosynthesis process.
81. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: When pressure is applied to a gas, it can be compressed easily.
 Reason (R) is the proper explanation: When a gas is compressed, the intermolecular spacing between gaseous particles narrows. As the particles are pushed closer together, the gas compresses. This explanation strongly supports Assertion (A). So both statements are true, and Reason (R) provides the correct explanation for Assertion (A).
82. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Statement A is correct: This architectural style makes the houses more resistant to heavy snowfall and local climate conditions.
 Statement B is correct: Due to its location in the Himalayan region, Manali receives a significant amount of rain and snowfall. Manali's climate is characterized by cold winters with heavy snowfall.
 Option (4) is the correct choice because both statements accurately describe aspects of Manali's architecture and climate.
83. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Muscular energy is the energy released by muscles during physical activity. Rama's muscles contract when he runs, throws, or bats in cricket. This muscular energy enables him to play the game.
84. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: "Bora rice," also known as "sticky rice" or "glutinous rice," is a popular rice variety in Assam. It is a type of rice that when cooked becomes sticky and glutinous, and it is widely used in various traditional dishes throughout the region.
85. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Regarding Gujarat: Uttar Pradesh is located to the north-east. Andhra Pradesh is located in the south-east.
86. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: When fuels are burned, such as in combustion processes, chemical reactions occur that result in the release of heat and light energy. This is a common occurrence in processes such as the combustion of wood, fossil fuels, or other combustible materials.
87. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Between October to December the honey bee produce honey by collecting nectar from different types of flowers. The weather is warmer, and flowers are in bloom, providing nectar and pollen for bees. This time allows bees to establish their honey bee colonies, gather food, and build up their colonies before the colder months arrive.
88. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Snakes do not consume their prey by chewing it. Instead, after capturing it, they swallow it whole.
89. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Bronze is an alloy created by melting varying proportions of copper and zinc together. Its durability, strength, and corrosion resistance make it suitable for a wide range of applications such as statues, tools, and musical instruments.
90. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Statement (A) is incorrect. A three-month-old baby elephant generally weighs around 100 kg. While elephant calves do have a considerable weight at three months, it's not typically around 100 kg.
 Statement (B) is correct. Adult elephants have a massive appetite due to their large size and energy requirements. They can indeed consume more than 200 kg of leaves, twigs, and other vegetation in a single day.
 Statement (C) is incorrect. Elephants actually rest quite a bit. They do not sleep for only two to four hours a day. In fact, elephants are known to sleep for several hours a day, and this sleep is distributed across both day and night.
 Statement (D) is correct. Elephants are known for their affinity for water and mud. They use water and mud to cool off, protect their skin from the sun, and even to socialize. Playing in the water and mud also helps them maintain their body

temperature and keep parasites at bay.
So, the correct statements are B and D.

Language: English

91. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The passage doesn't mention anything about the trip being tiring. In fact, the passage emphasizes the sense of freedom, joy, and liberation that Geeta Garud experienced during her solo trip to Mizoram. She talks about relishing the experience and engaging in activities she might not have done in her younger years.

92. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The passage states that Geeta Garud was hesitant about traveling by herself and had asked friends and family to accompany her, but she found no takers. Despite not finding anyone to join her, she decided to embark on her solo trip to Mizoram. This is evident from the lines: "Before going on her week-long holiday, she was hesitant about travelling by herself. Garud had asked friends and family but found no takers."

93. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The passage clearly states that Geeta Garud was initially hesitant about traveling alone, which indicates that she did not like to go alone. This supports statement A being true.

However, the passage does not mention that she specifically wanted only a friend to go with her. It states that she had asked friends and family, but when she found no takers, she decided to go alone. This means that she was open to the idea of traveling without companions, which makes statement B false.

94. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Statement A is not mentioned in the provided passage. The passage states that she danced impromptu at a festival in Reiek. Therefore, the accuracy of this statement cannot be determined from the passage.

Statement B is false. The passage does not mention that horse-riding is a courageous skill.

Statement C is true. The passage mentions that Geeta Garud was an athlete in her youth and had played cricket. While the passage doesn't explicitly state that her experience as an athlete directly helped her in trying horse-riding, it can be inferred that her background as an athlete might have given her a certain level of physical fitness, confidence, and willingness to try new physical activities like horse-riding.

95. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Statement (2) is not true based on the information provided in the passage. In the passage, Geeta Garud mentions that she was walking on a narrow ledge behind a waterfall during her solo trip to Mizoram. She describes it as a challenging experience, indicating that walking on a narrow ledge was not an easy task.

96. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: In the given passage, the expression "And I realised" is functioning as an adverbial clause. An adverbial clause is a dependent clause that functions as an adverb within a sentence, providing additional information about the action or situation described in the main clause.

97. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: In the sentence "Garud had asked friends and family but found no takers," the word "but" is functioning as a conjunction. Conjunctions are words used to connect words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence. In this case, "but" is connecting the two clauses: "Garud had asked friends and family" and "found no takers."

98. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: In the context of the passage, "hesitant" refers to Geeta Garud's initial reluctance or uncertainty about traveling by herself. She was unsure and not fully convinced about the idea of solo travel. "Disinclined" captures this sense of reluctance or lack of enthusiasm. It means being unwilling or having a lack of desire to do something. In this case, Geeta Garud was disinclined to travel alone before her trip to Mizoram. The other options, "harmless," "willing," and "keen," do not accurately convey the sense of hesitation or reluctance portrayed in the passage.

99. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: In the context of the passage, the word "relishing" implies that Geeta Garud was thoroughly enjoying or savoring the experience of a challenging trek. She found it to be a positive and fulfilling experience. The opposite of this would be "disliking," which means having a negative or unfavorable opinion about something. If she had "disliked" the challenging trek, it would mean that she did not enjoy it or find it satisfying.

100. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The poem is addressed to a young woman. The speaker of the poem is advising the young woman to seize the opportunities and pleasures of life while she is

still young and vibrant. The poem emphasizes the transient nature of time and life, using the metaphor of gathering rosebuds before they wither and die. The references to the sun and its journey across the sky further emphasize the fleeting nature of time. The lines about youth and age, as well as the encouragement to not be hesitant but to make the most of one's time, suggest that the speaker is addressing a young woman, advising her to make the most of her youth and not to delay in pursuing life's joys and experiences.

101. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: In the given poem, the speaker uses the example of the sun to illustrate the concept of the passage of time and the fleeting nature of life. The lines "The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun, / The higher he's a-getting, / The sooner will his race be run, / And nearer he's to setting" emphasize the idea that as the sun rises higher in the sky, it's a representation of time passing quickly, bringing it closer to the moment when it will set.

102. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The poet tells us about young age by emphasizing that time is passing quickly, and therefore, it is a time to seize opportunities, enjoy life's pleasures, and make important life decisions such as forming relationships. The correct answer (3) encapsulates the essence of these messages.

103. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Statement A is true. In the poem, the phrase "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may" is a metaphorical expression that suggests making the most of one's opportunities and enjoying life while one can. The rosebuds symbolize the fleeting opportunities and pleasures of life. So, gathering rosebuds is indeed a metaphor for seizing life's opportunities and enjoying the present moment.

Statement B is also true. In the poem, the lines "The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun, / The higher he's a-getting, / The sooner will his race be run, / And nearer he's to setting" convey the idea that just like the sun, which rises and sets, everything in life has a finite duration. The sun, despite its grandeur, eventually sets, signifying the passage of time and the impermanence of things. This mirrors the broader theme of the poem, which emphasizes the transience of life and the need to make the most of it while one can.

104. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Personification is a figure of speech in which human characteristics or attributes are assigned to non-human entities or objects. In the line "And this same flower that smiles today," the flower is being attributed with the human-like quality of "smiling." Flowers don't actually smile, but the poet is giving the flower a human-like action to convey a sense of fleeting beauty and transience, aligning with the theme of the poem.

105. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A metaphor is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is used to imply a comparison between two things that aren't literally alike but share some common characteristics. In the line "The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun," the sun is referred to as "the glorious lamp of heaven," implying a direct comparison between the sun and a lamp. The metaphor suggests that the sun is like a lamp that illuminates the heavens. The poet is using this metaphor to evoke an image of the sun's radiance and significance, comparing it to the role of a lamp lighting up a space.

106. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Young learners, especially those in Class III, benefit greatly from contextual learning. Providing a word's meaning in the context in which it occurs is often an effective method for learners to understand and remember new vocabulary. This approach helps students connect the word to real-life situations, making it more meaningful and easier to grasp.

107. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Learning a language is a process of acquiring the ability to use that language. This means that learners are not simply memorizing rules and vocabulary, but they are also developing the ability to use the language in a meaningful and communicative way.

108. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Self-monitoring refers to the strategy of paying close attention to one's own actions, behaviors, or processes in order to ensure they are accurate and effective. In the context of language use, self-monitoring involves being aware of the language you are using and checking it for correctness. This includes checking for proper grammar, vocabulary, and syntax to ensure that the language is accurate and appropriate for the situation.

109. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: In the scenario described, where students in Class

II are singing the song "Head and shoulders, knees and toes" and touching the corresponding parts of their body as they sing, they are using physical actions to associate body parts with the words in the song. This aligns with the principles of Total Physical Response, as students are responding to spoken language (the song lyrics) with coordinated physical movements.

110. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: These all are the steps involved in reading process.

Predicting: Readers use titles and pictures to give themselves ideas about what the text is about.

Inferring: Readers determine how writers feel based on how they write.

Deducing meaning from context: Readers use parts of the text to help them understand unfamiliar lexis.

Intensive reading: Readers focus on how language is used in a piece of text.

Identifying text organisation: Readers look at how the information is structured, noticing headings and introductory phrases.

111. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The process of exchanging questions and answering them from another group encourages active engagement with the material, reinforces learning, and allows students to view the topic from different perspectives. Peer assessment fosters critical thinking skills and can enhance understanding because students need to comprehend the questions, analyze the answers, and provide constructive feedback to their peers.

112. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Kinesthetic learners are those who learn best through physical activities, movement, and hands-on experiences. They remember and understand information better when they are actively engaged in activities that involve their body and senses. In the scenario you described, where the teacher gives a card with a word or phrase and the student acts it out for the class to guess, the kinesthetic learner benefits the most.

113. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Many children do enter school as competent language users according to their age; they have acquired a certain level of language skills by interacting with their families and communities. However, the reason provided, which points to language and cultural diversity, is not a direct and correct explanation for the assertion. While it's true that diversity can impact how children demonstrate their abilities, it's not

the sole or primary reason for their competency or lack thereof.

114. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that studies how context contributes to meaning. It is concerned with how people use language in real-world situations to achieve their communicative goals. Manjeet's ability to speak in different ways to different people is an example of pragmatic language use. He is able to adapt his language to the specific context in which he is communicating. For example, he may use simpler language when speaking to a two-year-old child, or more formal language when speaking to his teacher.

115. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: In the scenario described, the child's ability to produce language that the mother has never heard adults or siblings use could be attributed to the nativist perspective. According to this theory, children have an inborn capacity for language, which allows them to generate novel and complex linguistic expressions that they haven't been explicitly exposed to. This phenomenon is often referred to as "language creativity."

116. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Emergent literacy refers to the set of skills and abilities that develop in young children before they start formal reading instruction. These skills are foundational and lay the groundwork for later academic success, particularly in the area of reading and language-related tasks. Emergent literacy encompasses a range of skills that collectively contribute to a child's ability to understand and interact with written language.

117. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Shared reading is a technique where a more skilled reader, such as a parent, grandparent, or teacher, reads a book aloud to a less skilled reader, typically a young child. The aim is not only to read the words on the page but also to engage the child in an interactive and meaningful reading experience. The scenario you provided, where a grandmother reads stories from books to young children and they are actively engaged, aligns with the concept of shared reading.

118. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The bottom-up approach to teaching reading is a method that begins with teaching the basic building blocks of reading, such as letters, phonemes (the smallest units of sound in language), and their corresponding graphemes

(the written symbols representing those phonemes). This approach emphasizes the importance of understanding the fundamental components of language and how they combine to form words and sentences. Students following this approach start by learning individual phonemes and how they are represented by letters or letter combinations (graphemes). They then progress to blending these phonemes to form words and eventually sentences.

119. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Assertion (A) states that the use of phonetic spelling slows down the ability to learn to spell correctly. This is generally true. When individuals use phonetic spellings, which are based on how words sound rather than their correct conventional spellings, it can create confusion and hinder the development of accurate spelling skills. This is because relying solely on phonetic spellings can lead to inconsistencies and errors when trying to spell words correctly. Reason (R) claims that when young children use spellings that they 'invented' rather than conventional spellings, it does not slow down their ability to learn to spell correctly. However, this reason is false. In reality, using invented or phonetic spellings during the early stages of learning can indeed slow down a child's ability to develop proper spelling skills. It may create habits that are difficult to unlearn, and transitioning from phonetic spellings to correct conventional spellings can be challenging.

120. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Learning a new language can be challenging, especially when it comes to pronunciation, which often leads to a lack of confidence among students when speaking. Among the provided options, using game-like activities that require verbal interaction in the classroom is the most effective approach for overcoming this problem.

Language: Hindi

121. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गद्यांश के अनुसार सबसे धन्यवाद कहने का कारण दया नहीं है।

122. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—"हर बुराई अज्ञान के अंधकार में फैलती है" इस से तात्पर्य यह है कि अज्ञानता के कारण बुराई चलती है।

123. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सुख दुख का कारण कर्म है।

124. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गद्यांश के अनुसार प्रायश्चित के साथ-साथ मानव को पुरुषार्थ करना चाहिए।

125. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—मन की कटोरी को स्वच्छ रखें से तात्पर्य यह है कि मन से बुरे भावों का निष्कासन करें।

126. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—जीवन का मुख्य लक्ष्य ईश्वर के प्रति आभार प्रकट करना है।

127. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—स्वार्थ का विलोम शब्द निस्वार्थ होता है।

128. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—माननीय शब्द में प्रत्यय 'ईय' है।

129. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—अंधकार अंधेरा युग शब्द समूह से भिन्न है।

130. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कविता का मुख्य सार स्त्री शक्ति है।

131. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कविता के अनुसार स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त में प्राप्ति में स्त्री की भूमिका संज्ञान योग है।

132. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—स्त्री के लिए अबला का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है।

133. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—"युग निर्माण तुम्हें करना है" इस पंक्ति में हमें स्त्री के निर्माणकारी शक्ति का भाव पता चलता है।

134. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कवि के अनुसार स्त्री को स्वयं की शक्ति को पहचानना होगा।

135. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—"जननी हो संपूर्ण जगत की" में रूपक अलंकार है।

136. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सही उत्तर है (2) अध्यापिका स्थिति विशेष के अनुसार उस शब्द का अर्थ समझाने की कोशिश करे। इस तरीके में शब्द के अर्थ को संदर्भ के आधार पर समझाना शिक्षार्थियों को नई शब्दावली सिखाने के लिए एक प्रभावशाली तरीका होता है।

137. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा सिखाना कौशल से संबंधित है।

138. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—इस वाक्य में यह उक्ति प्रदर्शित हो रही है कि व्यक्ति अपने भाषाप्रयोग को स्वयं आत्म-निरीक्षित करता है ताकि वह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि उसका भाषाप्रयोग सही है।

139. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—इस विधि में विद्यार्थियों को भौतिक अनुभव करवाकर उन्हें सिखाया जाता है कि शब्दों का अर्थ न सिर्फ सुनकर समझाया जा सकता है, बल्कि उन्हें शब्दों का अर्थ अपने शरीर के भागों के स्पर्श द्वारा भी समझना चाहिए।

140. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—अनुमान-पाठ्य सामग्री किस बारे में है, यह जानने के लिए शीर्षकों और चित्रों का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

निष्कर्ष—लेखक कैसे लिखते हैं, इसके आधार पर यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि लेखक क्या महसूस करते हैं।

संदर्भ से जोड़कर अर्थ निकालना—अपरिचित शब्दों को निकालना, समझने के लिए पाठ्य सामग्री के कुछ हिस्सों से मदद लेनी चाहिए। **गहन पठन—**पाठ्य वस्तु में भाषा का किस तरह से प्रयोग किया गया है, इस पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिए।

पाठ्य वस्तु के संयोजन की पहचान—शीर्ष कथन या प्रस्तावना पर ध्यान देते हुए यह देखना चाहिए कि सूचनाएँ किस तरह से संरचित की गई हैं।

141. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सहपाठी आकलन-विद्यार्थी पिछली इकाई से शब्द लेकर पांच प्रश्नों के उत्तर समूह 'में देने का काम कर रहे हैं। वे अपने सवालों को दूसरे समूहों के साथ अदला-बदली करते हैं और सवालों के उत्तर देने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह सहपाठी आकलन की उदाहरण है।

142. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—जब मैं गति-बोधक तरीके से संलग्न रहती हूँ तो मुझे भाषा अच्छी तरह से याद रहती है। इस पाठक का विवरण उनकी प्राथमिकताओं की पहचान करता है, जब उन्हें गति-बोधक तरीके से संलग्न होने का मौका मिलता है।

143. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—वाक्य (A) विद्यालय में प्रवेश करने वाले बच्चों के संदर्भ में एक बहुत सामान्य सत्यापन करता है - कि वे अपनी आयु के अनुसार भाषा के सक्षम प्रयोगकर्ता होते हैं। वाक्य (R) द्वारा किए गए दावे का खंडन करता है कि भाषिक और सांस्कृतिक विविधता के कारण वे योग्यताओं का प्रदर्शन नहीं कर पाते हैं।

विकल्प (2) (A) सही है, क्योंकि यह बताता है कि विद्यालय में प्रवेश करने वाले बच्चे अपनी आयु के अनुसार भाषा के सक्षम प्रयोगकर्ता होते हैं। विकल्प (4) (R) गलत है, क्योंकि यह दावा करता है कि (R) (A) की सही व्याख्या है, जबकि यह वाक्यों की सही व्याख्या को गलत दिखाता है।

144. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पंजीत अपने अध्यापक से और अपने मित्रों से अलग तरीकों से बात करने की शैली अपनाता है, और यह दिखता है कि वह समाज में विभिन्न सामाजिक स्थितियों के अनुसार भाषा का प्रयोग करने की कला को समझता है। इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि वह जानता है कि किस समय और किस संदर्भ में किस तरह की भाषा का प्रयोग करना उपयुक्त होता है। इसलिए, भाषा के इस गुण को 'उपयोगितावादी' रूप में जाना जा सकता है। यह उसकी सोच और समझ के साथ-साथ सामाजिक समझदारी की प्रकटता को दिखाता है, जो उसके बातचीत में परिप्रेक्ष्य में होती है।

145. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—व्यवहारवाद यह सिद्ध करने का प्रयास करता है कि भाषा कैसे सिखी जाती है और बच्चे कैसे अपने परिवार और आस-पास के परिवेश में लोगों के व्यवहार का अनुकरण करके भाषा का सीखने में सक्षम होते हैं। यह मानता है कि बच्चे अपने प्रतिक्रियात्मक अनुभवों के माध्यम से भाषा का अध्ययन करते हैं और उनका भाषा सीखने में आस-पास के माहौल और सामाजिक संदर्भ का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। इसलिए, व्यवहारवाद उस अद्वितीयता को समझने में मदद करता है जिसके द्वारा बच्चे अपने परिवार और समाज के सदस्यों के साथ व्यवहार करके भाषा का सीखने में समर्थ होते हैं।

146. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—यहाँ 'उद्गामी साक्षरता' का उल्लेख किया गया है, जिसका अर्थ होता है कि बच्चे

शैक्षिक पाठ्यक्रम के पहले ही चरण में ही अच्छे कौशल विकसित कर लेते हैं। इससे उन्हें बाद के अकादमिक कौशलों के लिए बुनियाद मिलती है। इसका मतलब है कि वे पठन-लेखन, गणित, विज्ञान आदि के मूल तत्वों को समझने और उन्हें अपनाने में पहले से ही साक्षरता प्राप्त करते हैं। यह उनके शिक्षाक्रम में मूल बुनियादी गुणधर्मों की बुनियाद प्रदान करता है जो उन्हें अगले स्तर पर सिखाई गई जानकारी को समझने और सफलतापूर्वक इस्तेमाल करने में मदद करते हैं।

147. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—इस तकनीक को 'संभाषिक पठन' के रूप में जाना जाता है। संभाषिक पठन का मतलब होता है कि उपन्यास, कहानी, कविता, आदि को बच्चों के साथ संभाषित रूप में पढ़कर सुनाना या बताना। इसमें बच्चे और पढ़नेवाले व्यक्ति दोनों मिलकर एक साथ पढ़ते हैं और उस कथा, कहानी या किसी भी पाठ के संदेश को समझते हैं। यह तकनीक बच्चों को न केवल विभिन्न विषयों के प्रति रुचि उत्तेजित करने में मदद करती है, बल्कि उन्हें विचारों को व्यक्त करने और संवाद करने की कला का भी सिखाती है।

148. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'संरचनात्मक उपागम' एक पठन के शिक्षण का तरीका है जिसमें बच्चों को अपनी भाषा के मूल घटकों, जैसे अक्षरों और ध्वनियों के साथ शुरू करने का मौका दिया जाता है। यह तरीका छात्रों को व्यक्तिगत अक्षरों और उनकी संवादात्मक ध्वनियों की पहचान करने में मदद करता है और उन्हें बताता है कि पठन सीखने के लिए समग्र भाषा की संरचना को

समझना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। यह पठन कौशलों को बेहतरीन तरीके से विकसित करने में मदद करता है, क्योंकि यह छात्रों को अक्षरों और ध्वनियों के मिलान को समझाता है और उन्हें शब्दों की संरचना को समझने में सहायक होता है। इसके माध्यम से छात्र पठन के मौलिक सिद्धांतों को समझकर उनके पठन कौशलों को मजबूती देते हैं।

149. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—इसका अर्थ है कि अभिकथन में दिया गया कथन गलत है, लेकिन तर्क में दिया गया कथन सही है। इसका मतलब है कि ध्वन्यात्मक वर्तनी का प्रयोग करने से सही वर्तनी लिखने की योग्यता मंद नहीं पड़ती है, क्योंकि यदि बच्चे अपनी आविष्कृत वर्तनी का प्रयोग करते हैं तो उनकी सही वर्तनी लिखने की योग्यता को किसी प्रकार का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता। इसका अर्थ है कि यह कथनों का मुख्य विषय सही वर्तनी लिखने की योग्यता पर है, जिसे ध्वन्यात्मक वर्तनी का प्रयोग करने से किसी प्रकार का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता।

150. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—नयी भाषा सीखते समय अद्वितीय उच्चारण संबंधी नियमों के कारण बच्चे आत्मविश्वास की कमी का सामना कर सकते हैं। इसे दूर करने के लिए, उन्हें कक्षा में सस्वर वाचन करने का अवसर देना चाहिए। इससे उनका आत्मविश्वास बढ़ेगा क्योंकि वे अपने उच्चारण में सुधार देखेंगे और समय-समय पर सही उच्चारण प्रदर्शित करने का प्रयास करेंगे। यह उन्हें अपनी भाषा कौशल में सुधार करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करेगा।