

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 the correct answer.
3. Ensure that the 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 incorrect.

### Child Development and Pedagogy

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

1. Mastery-orientated learners typically attribute success to ..... and failure to .....
  - (1) ability and good luck, task difficulty
  - (2) ability and effort, bad luck
  - (3) ability and good luck, low ability
  - (4) ability and effort, insufficient effort
2. Which of the following statements is the 'proximodistal' principle of development?
  - (1) Development is multidirectional and multidimensional.
  - (2) Identical twins living in different cultures can develop at different rates.
  - (3) Children develop the ability to grasp the ball before putting beads in a thread.
  - (4) Children develop the ability to sit up before standing.
3. According to Vygotsky, children speak to themselves
  - (1) to aid thought and for self-regulation.
  - (2) to provide self-reinforcement when adults are ignoring them.
  - (3) because they are egocentric.
  - (4) because their thought is illogical.
4. Challenges in social communication are evident in
  - (1) attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
  - (2) cerebral palsy
  - (3) autism spectrum disorder
  - (4) learning disabilities
5. According to Vygotsky's theory of learning and development, which of the following is an example of scaffolding?
  - (1) Breaking a task down into smaller steps and providing support as needed.
  - (2) Providing a student with a grade for their work as motivation.
  - (3) Providing a student with a reading assignment and asking them to answer questions independently.
  - (4) Demonstrating a skill to a student and then having them master it on their own.
6. Dysgraphia is characterised by:
  - (1) delayed motor skills
  - (2) difficulties in writing
  - (3) lack of reading fluency
  - (4) repetitive behavioural patterns
7. In order to help students to become good problem solvers, a teacher should emphasise the practice of:
  - (1) focusing on information that confirms existing beliefs and preconceptions.
  - (2) approaching problems in a particular fixed fashion.
  - (3) breaking large, complex problems into smaller, manageable problems.
  - (4) centring only on one particular piece of information related to the problem.
8. **Assertion (A):** Teachers should use multisensory to cater to the needs of students in an inclusive classroom.  
**Reason (R):** Inclusive classrooms should adopt standardisation of curricular materials as well as assessment strategies.  
Choose the correct option.
  - (1) (A) is true but (R) is false.
  - (2) Both (A) and (R) are false.
  - (3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
9. In the constructive view:
  - (1) Individuals are passively influenced by environmental events.
  - (2) Individuals are conditioned to learn new behaviours.
  - (3) Learning is extending and transforming the current understanding.
  - (4) Learning is simply writing associations on the blank states of our brains.

10. **Assertion (A):** Effective teachers familiarise themselves with daily lives and socio-cultural backgrounds of learners.  
**Reason (R):** Learning takes place in a social context. Choose the correct option.
- (1) (A) is true but (R) is false.
  - (2) Both (A) and (R) are false.
  - (3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
11. Meaningful learning is primarily NOT about
- (1) memorising information
  - (2) understanding the concept
  - (3) constructing knowledge
  - (4) developing skills
12. **Assertion (A):** The teacher should encourage the boys of her class to participate in sports while assigning art decorations to girls.  
**Reason (R):** Children acquire roles primarily because of the underlying biological differences. Choose the correct option.
- (1) (A) is true but (R) is false.
  - (2) Both (A) and (R) are false.
  - (3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
13. Kinaesthetic learners prefer to learn through .....
- (1) seeing
  - (2) touching
  - (3) doing and moving
  - (4) listening
14. According to Howard Gardner, while a scientist would exhibit high..... Intelligence, a sculptor would have high..... Intelligence.
- (1) Naturalistic; Spatial
  - (2) Transductive ; Spatial
  - (3) Logical- mathematical; Bodily kinaesthetic
  - (4) Spatial; Bodily Kinaesthetic
15. Inclusion needs to be promoted through
- (i) Flexible curriculum
  - (ii) Cooperative learning
  - (iii) Segregation and labelling
  - (iv) Accessibility of building
- (1) (ii) (iii) (iv)
  - (2) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
  - (3) (i) (ii) (iii)
  - (4) (i) (ii) (iv)
16. Children learn better if they experience
- (1) low level of alertness during activity
  - (2) Moderate level of excitement to learn
  - (3) High degree of anxiety to perform
  - (4) learnt helplessness
17. **Assertion (A):** Children below the age of 5 - 6 years should not be pressured to write 'proponent' and within the lines'  
**Reason (R):** Children gain control of finer motor skills from 5 - 6 years onwards. Choose the correct option.
- (1) (A) is true but (R) is false.
  - (2) Both (A) and (R) are false.
  - (3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
18. Children often come up with their own explanations of events around them. On being probed as to why does it rain Sia says, "God was tired of carrying the buckets of water on his shoulders". Such explanation
- (1) depict that children have an egocentric view and cannot consider other's viewpoints.
  - (2) illustrate that they are not capable of any reasoning.
  - (3) prove that children's thinking is much less than adults quantitatively.
  - (4) indicate that children have naive understanding rooted in their cultural context with which they try to understand events.
19. Piaget described cognitive development as occurring in
- (1) a continuous continuum
  - (2) four overlapping culture-specific stages
  - (3) four qualitatively different stages
  - (4) three progressive levels
20. During playtime at school, Rishabh, a 7-year-old boy, picked a doll to play with. Some of his peers made fun of him for his choice of toy. As a teacher who wants his students to grow up with gender role flexibility, which of the following would be the best response to the situation by the teacher?
- (1) Talk to Rishabh that dolls are suitable for girls and boys should not play with dolls.
  - (2) Tell Rishabh that he should play with something else because his friends won't approve of him playing with a doll.
  - (3) Let Rishabh play with the doll and tell other children that they can also choose any toy of their choice.
  - (4) Quietly take away the doll and give a car toy to Rishabh without saying anything.
21. In developmental terms, a time frame where an individual upholds an amplified sensitivity to particular incentives for developing particular skills to function in an efficient manner is referred to as..... of development.
- (1) incentive period
  - (2) stimulus period
  - (3) critical period
  - (4) encoding period
22. In order to cater to the needs of students struggling with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, teachers should avoid
- (1) creating distraction and making noises.
  - (2) flexibility in curricular materials and instruction.
  - (3) breaking the task into small, easily manageable parts.
  - (4) using multi- sensory materials.
23. Lawrence Kohlberg argued that
- (1) moral development in children occurs in a continuous manner.
  - (2) there are cultural differences in the moral reasoning of children.
  - (3) moral development occurs progressively in stages.
  - (4) there are gender differences in the moral reasoning of children.
24. At which level of Kohlberg's moral development does an individual's ethical behaviour mainly depend on the mindset that " what do people think of me" ?
- (1) Postconventional
  - (2) Non - conventional
  - (3) Preconventional
  - (4) Conventional

25. According to Jean Piaget, a child who is unable to understand the logic behind simple mathematics reversals, such as  $4 + 5 = 9$ , so  $9 - 5 = 4$ , it is because of
- (1) animistic thinking      (2) irreversibility  
(3) egocentrism            (4) perceptual centration
26. **Assertion (A):** Teachers should distance themselves from students and place prime responsibility for learning on them only.  
**Reason (R):** Learning takes place effectively in an authoritative rather than a non-authoritative environment.  
Choose the correct option.  
(1) (A) is true but (R) is false.  
(2) Both (A) and (R) are false.  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
27. **Assertion (A):** Scaffolding provided by the teachers hinders the learning process of children.  
**Reason (R):** Lev Vygotsky proposed that children learn independently by acting upon and manipulating the environment.  
Choose the correct option.  
(1) (A) is true but (R) is false.  
(2) Both (A) and (R) are false.  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
28. Which of the following correctly describes extrinsic motivation ?  
(1) Motivation that comes from environmental consequences.  
(2) Motivation that comes from a sense of personal satisfaction.  
(3) Motivation that comes from personal enjoyment of the task.  
(4) Motivation that comes from internal factors.
29. Two important cognitive development milestones of the sensorimotor stage of Piaget's theory of cognitive development are  
(1) animism and transformation  
(2) classification and seriation  
(3) object permanence and deferred imitation  
(4) reversibility of thought and hypothetic-deductive reasoning.
30. Children —  
(1) are born unruly and need to be socialised.  
(2) come into this world with genetic codes that determine their destiny.  
(3) are greatly influenced by the sociocultural context they grow up in.  
(4) come into this world as a tabula rasa or blank slate.

### MATHEMATICS

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

31. What is the result when 7 kg 7g is subtracted from 9 kg?  
(1) 1.93 kg    (2) 1.093kg    (3) 1.3 kg      (4) 1.993 kg
32. In class III, 150 children were asked to name their one favourite fruit and the results of 5 favourite fruits were written in the form of the following table:
- | Name of the fruit | Number of children |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Apple             | 28                 |
| Guava             | 26                 |
| Mangoes           | 44                 |
| Banana            | 14                 |
| Grapes            | 28                 |
- Choose the correct option:  
(1) An equal number of children have apple and guava as their favourite fruit.  
(2) The difference between the number of children who like grapes and those who like bananas is 16.  
(3) The number of children who like Mangoes and bananas is two times the number of children who like guava.  
(4) Ten children do not like any fruit given in the table.
33. Which of the following is least appropriate about Formative assessment in mathematics classrooms ?  
(1) It helps to identify students' misconceptions.  
(2) It provides cumulative evaluations that helps to rank children.  
(3) To check the progress of students during instructional activities.  
(4) To identify students' conceptual understanding.
34. A person withdrew ₹ 4,560 from his bank account on the 4<sup>th</sup> of the month and deposited ₹ 2,567 on the 20<sup>th</sup> of the same month. If at the end of the month, the balance is ₹ 3,125 then the money (in ₹) at the start of the month in his account was:  
(1) 5,128                      (2) 5,118  
(3) 4,998                      (4) 5,213
35. A primary class mathematics teacher gave his students the following problem to solve "How many classes of 28 pupils would be needed for a school of 616 pupils?"  
One of the students solved the problem in the following way
- $$1 \text{ class} = 28 \text{ people}$$
- $$10 \rightarrow 280$$
- $$10 \rightarrow \underline{280}$$
- $$560$$
- $$2 \rightarrow \frac{56}{616} \rightarrow 10 + 10 + 2 = 22 \text{ classes}$$
- Which of the following is most appropriate for the algorithm used by the student?  
(1) The student has used both the distributive and associative laws of division to solve the problem.  
(2) The student has used an incorrect algorithm to solve problem.  
(3) The student has used the associative law of division across addition to solve the problem.  
(4) The student has used the distributive law of division across addition to solve the problem.
36. A triangle having all sides of different lengths is called  
(1) a scalene triangle      (2) a right triangle  
(3) an equilateral triangle (4) an isosceles triangle

37. The sum of the prime numbers between 31 and 60 is  
 (1) 280 (2) 311  
 (3) 221 (4) 227
38. The product of the predecessor of 201 and the successor of 4781 is  
 (1) 965560 (2) 965650  
 (3) 956200 (4) 956400
39. What is the appropriate cognitive skill that helps students to recognise and group shapes according to their attributes and properties?  
 (1) Conservation (2) Decomposition  
 (3) Classification (4) Seriation
40. Students feel difficulty in solving division problems because  
 (1) division problems have no utility in daily life.  
 (2) there are no informal ways of solving division problems  
 (3) for solving division problems, students need to know addition, subtraction and multiplication thoroughly.  
 (4) students do not like the sign of division.
41. Most II graders are able to add two quantities like four candies and three candies, but when asked to do  $4 + 5$  on a worksheet, a large number of the same set of learners are unable to do so. What is the most appropriate to the this observation according to National Curriculum Framework 2005?  
 (1) Learners are not interested in learning real-life mathematics.  
 (2) The learners are not ready for the use of abstract mathematical symbols.  
 (3) Learners are not taught addition properly.  
 (4) Some learners are poor in mathematical skills.
42. A 3<sup>rd</sup> standard student, when asked to write one hundred and five in numeral form, he/she writes it as '1005'. This indicates that  
 (1) the student needs more help in understanding the concept of place value.  
 (2) the student is unfit to learn mathematics.  
 (3) the student is a slow learner.  
 (4) the student he is mischievous.
43. Which of the following statements is NOT true with respect to the concept of Fractions?  
 (1) It represents a part of a collection of the same objects.  
 (2) The mathematical notation of a fraction can be represented as a ratio.  
 (3) It represents a part of a whole which is greater than.  
 (4) The mathematical notation of a fraction can be represented as a division problem.
44. Radha walks 3 km 725 m per day on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, whereas she walks 2 km 9 m per day on Tuesday and Thursday. The total distance covered by her from Monday to Friday is  
 (1) 15.355 km (2) 15.193 km  
 (3) 16.975 km (4) 16.202 km
45. Jasmine said, "A rectangle has two pairs of opposite sides parallel; a square also has two pairs of opposite sides parallel and so does a parallelogram. So, both rectangles and squares are also parallelograms." Jasmine is at the ..... stage of Van Hiele's theory of geometric thinking.  
 (1) formal deduction (2) Visualisation  
 (3) analysis (4) relationships
46. The sum of the greatest and smallest six-digit numbers that can be formed from the digits 5, 9, 0, 2, 8 and 6 (without repetition) is  
 (1) 1192290 (2) 1192209  
 (3) 1292290 (4) 1292209
47. The missing numbers in the pattern 12, 14, 17, 13, 8, 14, 21, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ are, respectively  
 (1) 14, 5 (2) 13, 4 (3) 15, 7 (4) 12, 3
48. The smallest four-digit number which is a multiple of 6, 7 and 4 is  
 (1) 1006 (2) 1008 (3) 1000 (4) 1002
49. Which of the following has a definite length?  
 (1) A ray (2) A plane  
 (3) A line (4) A line segment
50. Which of the following is most appropriate for including open-ended questions in mathematics class?  
 (1) These questions develop critical thinking in students.  
 (2) Answers to these questions are not given in the book.  
 (3) These questions take more time to solve.  
 (4) These questions are not easy to copy from each other.
51. Which of the following statements are true with respect to 'data handling'?  
 (1) A line graph is used to show comparisons among categories of data.  
 (2) A histogram is used to compare the parts of a whole.  
 (3) A graphical representation of data is easier to understand when there is a trend or comparison to be shown.  
 (4) A bar graph displays data that changes continuously over periods of time.
52. How many planks of size 2 m  $\times$  35 cm  $\times$  8 cm can be made from a wooden block 8 m long, 70 cm wide and 40 cm thick?  
 (1) 45 (2) 40 (3) 50 (4) 48
53. A child solved a problem  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{5}$ . What is the most appropriate inference drawn from the solution?  
 (1) Child does not know how to represent fractions on number line.  
 (2) Child has extended the concept of addition of natural numbers to addition of fractions.  
 (3) Child does not know addition of numbers.  
 (4) Child does not know how to take L.C.M.
54. According to the National Education Policy 2020, Mathematics and Computational Thinking is to be given increased the importance as  
 (1) It is foundational to evolving technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), machine learning and data Science, etc.  
 (2) It can be the a substitute for a teacher.  
 (3) It is the most difficult aspect of learning in school.  
 (4) It is foundational to human survival.
55. According to the National Curriculum Framework 2005, mathematics teachers need to shift towards :  
 (a) Promoting memorisation and rigorous algorithms  
 (b) Mathematical reasoning and logic  
 (c) Becoming the sole authority for right answers

Choose the correct option:

- (1) Only (b)                      (2) (b) and (c)  
 (3) Only (a)                      (4) (a) and (b)
56. Which one of the following is the most effective way to introduce the concept of area to fourth graders?  
 (1) Formula based method  
 (2) Approximation and Estimation  
 (3) Tessellations  
 (4) Abacus
57. The value of  $\frac{4}{7} + \frac{5}{14} - \frac{7}{8}$  is  
 (1)  $\frac{3}{56}$       (2)  $\frac{5}{56}$       (3)  $\frac{3}{14}$       (4)  $\frac{5}{28}$
58. Which of the following letters has two lines of symmetry?  
 (1) E      (2) U      (3) H      (4) B
59. Which of the following is NOT related to Indian mathematics?  
 (1) Surya Siddhanta  
 (2) Baudhayan Sulba Sutra  
 (3) Lilavati  
 (4) Charak Samhita
60. The difference of the place values of 5 and 7 in the number 352876 is  
 (1) 49997      (2) 50007      (3) 49930      (4) 49993

### ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

**Direction:** Answer the following question by selecting the correct / most appropriate options.

61. Read the Assertion and Reason properly .  
**Assertion:** An elephant herd has only female and baby elephants.  
**Reason:** Male elephants leave their herd after 14 - 15 years and move around alone.  
 Choose the correct answer from the following  
 (1) Assertion is true but, Reason is false.  
 (2) Assertion is false but, Reason is true.  
 (3) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
 (4) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
62. Chapter 4, "Mangoes Round the Year", of the NCERT Environmental Studies textbook has a story on making mango papad so that children not only understand the process and technique but also appreciate the skills of cooking and preservation, As per NCF 2005, which general objective of teaching EVS is being achieved through this lesson?  
 (1) To explain how much labour is needed to make an object.  
 (2) To discuss how various things can be made from the natural environment.  
 (3) To develop understanding with the help of observation and example related to our experiences in place of abstraction.  
 (4) To develop an understanding of how aam papad is made .
63. Mohan is a class V teacher of Environmental Studies. He writes the following activity on the blackboard in his class. " Find out about the availability of water at the time of your parents and grandparents and compare it with the current situation". For the above

activity, which of the following strategies would be most appropriate?

- (1) Role Play                      (2) Project  
 (3) Discussion                      (4) Interview
64. Archana is a teacher of Environmental Studies teaching class IV. She forms two groups of children in her class and conducts a debate activity on the topic "Should the school have uniforms or not". Why did Archana organise a debate in her class? Which of the following may not be the most appropriate reason?  
 (A) Debate gives children an opportunity to think about and understand different aspects of a topic.  
 (B) Children are encouraged to express their views in the classroom.  
 (C) Children get an opportunity to share their experiences in the classroom.  
 (D) Children assess the knowledge of their peers through debate.  
 (1) (A), (C) and (D)                      (2) (B) and (D)  
 (3) (B), (C) and (D)                      (4) (A), (B) and (C)
65. Child describes different skills work-related to farming and their inheritance (from elders) in daily life .  
 The above statement is  
 (1) Learning indicator  
 (2) Learning objective  
 (3) Statement of competency  
 (4) Learning outcome
66. The state/union territory having a coast on the bay of Bengal is  
 (1) Karnataka                      (2) Kerala  
 (3) Telangana                      (4) Andhra Pradesh
67. Lesson 13 in the NCERT class V Environmental Studies textbook describes the amazing journey of "Gaurav Jani". This lesson is a part of which of the following themes?  
 (1) Interrelationship                      (2) Work and play  
 (3) Family and Friends                      (4) Shelter
68. In a constructivist EVS classroom, which of the following is NOT seen to be happening?  
 (1) Children are just solving familiar problems.  
 (2) Children are using their experiences to make new connections between concepts.  
 (3) Children are learning by doing activities with concrete objects.  
 (4) Children's experiences are being respected.
69. Siddhi is a teacher of class 4. She takes all the children of her class to the playground to play Kabbadi , while teaching them lesson 10." Hu tu tu, hu tu", of the NCERT Environmental Studies textbook. Before playing the game, she also explains the rules of this game to all the children. Why does the teacher tell the children the rules before playing this game? Which of the following may be the most appropriate reason?  
 (a) She wants to draw the attention of the children that in life, like in sports , we make rules.  
 (b) So that all the work is done properly.  
 (c) We are all bound by the rules in the same way in the society by which we settle differences and conflicts among ourselves.  
 (d) By making rules, the attention of all children is much more on the rules than in the game.  
 (1) (c) and (d)                      (2) (a) and (d)  
 (3) (a), (b) and (c)                      (4) (a) and (b)

70. Read the following statement and choose the correct option .  
**Assertion (A):** Biomass and fossil fuels are the two main conventional sources of energy.  
**Reason (R):** Conventional sources are those which are renewable in nature.  
(1) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(2) (A) is false, but (R) is true.  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are true.  
(4) Both (A) and (R) are false.
71. Consider the following statements A and B.  
**Statement (A):** In 1969 Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon.  
**Statement (B):** In 2007, Kalpana Chawla set a new record for the longest space flight by a woman.  
Select the correct code from the following  
(1) A is correct, but B is wrong.  
(2) A is wrong, but B is correct.  
(3) A and B both are correct.  
(4) A and B both are wrong.
72. It has been observed that some mistakes are made while observing the learning and progress of children. These mistakes may be the result of our biases. Which of the following information should not be recorded as a bias?  
(1) Samples of the children's work in the portfolio.  
(2) Prior experiences regarding the ability and performance of the children.  
(3) Previous result related to the examination of any one subject and any area thereof.  
(4) Social background of the child.
73. Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully.  
**Assertion (A):** The goats from which the soft pashmina wool is collected are found at very high altitudes of 5000 metres in extreme cold.  
**Reason (R):** A coat of warm hair grows on a goat's body, which protects it from extreme cold.  
Choose the correct option from the following :  
(1) (A) is true but, (R) is false.  
(2) (A) is false but, (R) is true.  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).  
(4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A).
74. Read the statements I and II.  
**Statement I:** Due to anaemia, children do not grow well, and their energy levels are low.  
**Statement II:** Anaemia affects both children's physical as well as mental health.  
Choose the correct answer from the following :  
(1) I is true, but II is false.  
(2) I is false, but II is true.  
(3) Both I and II are true.  
(4) Both I and II are false.
75. Select the correct match from the following :  
(1) Lavant - Tamil Nadu  
(2) Bharatanatyam - Odisha  
(3) Kathak - Karnataka  
(4) Bihu - Assam
76. Cows have short front teeth and large and flat side teeth for which one of the following ?  
(1) Cutting grass and gnawing grass, respectively.  
(2) Gnawing grass and cutting grass, respectively.  
(3) Snipping grass and chewing grass, respectively.  
(4) Chewing grass and snipping grass, respectively.
77. What is the reason why tales and stories have been given an important place in the textbooks of Environmental Studies? Which of the following may be the most appropriate reason?  
(A) At the primary level, the teacher of Environmental Studies narrates tales and stories with interest, that is why they have been given an important place.  
(B) The use of stories has often been considered important in developing children's sensitivity to environmental issues.  
(C) Because children easily relate themselves to the characters of the story, that is why they have been given an important place in the textbooks.  
(D) Tales and stories are liked by the society, that is why they have been given an important place in the textbooks of the environment.  
(1) (c) and (d)                      (2) (a) and (b)  
(3) (a) and (d)                      (4) (b) and (c)
78. In the following question, Assertion and Reason are followed. Read the statement carefully and choose the correct option from the following:  
**Assertion:** In the lessons of NCERT's Environmental Studies textbooks, real incidents of common life, everyday problems and some burning problems related to the day have been kept.  
**Reason:** Children can debate openly on all these problems, be aware of the problems, be sensitive to them and make correct understanding.  
(1) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.  
(2) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.  
(3) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(4) Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
79. How much time does 'boiled milk' take for digestion in the stomach? Choose the correct answer to the following  
(1) 4 hours                              (2) 5 hours  
(3) 2 hours                              (4) 3 hours
80. A person would not drown in the Dead Sea or a salty lake even if the person does not know how to swim. This is due to  
(1) neither high nor low density of seawater  
(2) volume of seawater  
(3) high density of seawater  
(4) low density of seawater
81. Which one of the following is a group consisting of elements only ?  
(1) Steel, Iron, Zinc  
(2) Tin, Lithium, Sodium  
(3) Sodium, Brass, Potassium  
(4) Bronze, Copper, Aluminium
82. A teacher of Environmental Studies, while conducting an activity with some children, observes some important incident and also makes a descriptive note of the same. Which of the following may be the tool of assessment ?  
(1) Observation List                      (2) Anecdotal Records  
(3) Rating Scale                          (4) Portfolio
83. Two Indian birds make nests which hang from the branches of trees or bushes. These two birds are  
(1) Barbets and Sun birds  
(2) Tailorbird and Indian Robin  
(3) Indian Robin and Weaver Bird  
(4) Sunbird and Tailorbird

84. Read the statement A and B carefully.  
**Statement (A):** During the cold season lizards go into a long and deep sleep.  
**Statement (B):** Some animals go into a long, deep sleep in certain seasons.  
 Choose the correct option from the following  
 (1) 'A' is correct, but 'B' is incorrect.  
 (2) 'A' is incorrect, but 'B' is correct.  
 (3) Both 'A' and 'B' are correct and 'B' explains 'A'.  
 (4) Both 'A' and 'B' are correct but 'B' does not explain 'A'.
85. A teacher in his environmental studies class divides the children into groups and asks them to collect some objects present in the school. After that he sits with the children and asks them to distribute those objects into different groups. Children divide objects into different groups on the basis of their properties. What could be the most appropriate purpose for the teacher to conduct this activity ?  
 (1) Activity strengthens the cognitive domain to a greater extent than the other domains of learning in children.  
 (2) The activity develops the child's understanding of all the concepts.  
 (3) At the primary stage, children learn better by interacting with each other.  
 (4) By doing the activity, children make very few mistakes in understanding the definition and facts.
86. Rakesh is a teacher of Environmental Studies of Class V. He asks the children in his class to do an activity in which, all children observe which "object floats in water and which sinks in water." After the activity, some children ask the teacher why some objects sink in water and some object float in water. What is the most appropriate thing a teacher can do in the following situation?  
 (1) The teacher should tell the children that this is happening because of the density.  
 (2) Give each child the freedom to observe, record their observations and interpret those observations.  
 (3) Provide opportunity to each child to hypothesise, test and make activity-based generalisations.  
 (4) Teacher should say that the main reason for this you will understand in your higher classes.
87. It is 10 A.M. now in India, it is around noon today in .....  
 (1) Japan (2) Singapore  
 (3) London (4) Karachi
88. In a child-centred EVS classroom, which of the following activities would be LEAST likely to occur?  
 (1) Children will also be seen sharing their experience while discussing in the class.  
 (2) Children will be seen in the classroom, listening to the teacher.  
 (3) Children will be seen actively working in a variety of activities.  
 (4) The seating arrangement will be seen to change according to the activity of the children.
89. A person boarded an express train on 30 January 2023 at New Delhi for Bangalore. The train departed from New Delhi at 17 : 00 hours and reached Bangalore at 17 : 00 hours on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2023. If the

distance between New Delhi and Bangalore by train route is nearly 1776 km. The average speed of the train during this journey was

- (1) 77.21 km/ h (2) 71.04 km/ h  
 (3) 74 km/ h (4) 80.72 km/ h
90. In the following question, **Assertion** and **Reason** are followed. Read the statement carefully and choose the correct option from the following  
**Assertion:** The curriculum of environmental studies is theme-based and each theme is interrelated.  
**Reason:** The main reason for keeping the syllabus of environmental studies theme- based is that it creates a deep understanding of each theme, and each theme begins with a question.  
 Choose the correct option from the following  
 (1) **Assertion** is true but **Reason** is false.  
 (2) **Assertion** is false, but **Reason** is true.  
 (3) Both **Assertion** and **Reason** are correct and **Reason** is the correct explanation of **Assertion**.  
 (4) **Assertion** and **Reason** are correct but **Reason** is not the correct explanation of **Assertion**.

### Language-I: English

**Directions:** Candidates should attempt questions from Part-IV (Q. No. 91–120), they have opted for ENGLISH as LANGUAGE-I only.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions (91–99) that follow:

- Shreeram Lagoo was acting in a play staged at Ambernath's Gandhi school. We had management get the tickets for the play after much running around. We left the hostel quietly after eating dinner in the mess. The play started at 9:30 p.m., and it was already 9:15 p.m. Patil and I were rushing along the road to the station, suddenly we saw Upadhyayji coming from the opposite direction. He had seen us, "Maharshi, where are you off to at this time?" he said reprovingly.  
 We looked at each other's face. Suddenly Patil spoke up, 'Sir, I have a headache. We are going to the station to have some tea or coffee. We will be back right after drinking a cup.'  
 'Why don't you get tea and coffee in the mess?'  
 'We do, Sir but today there wasn't any milk in the mess, That's why we are going to the station, Patil improvised.  
 Upadhyay said, 'Come with me, I'll get you some coffee'. He brought us to his home. The tickets for the play were squirming in our pockets. We couldn't work out how to get him off our backs.  
 After seating us in the drawing room, he asked his wife to make the coffee and sat on the sofa across from us.  
 As soon as Mrs. Upadhyay entered the kitchen, I got up and said, 'Ammaji, the Warden is bothering you unnecessarily. I will make the coffee.  
 She was pleased to see me. Maharshi you go sit.... I will make it.  
 I went up to her and whispered, 'Ammaji. Both of us were going to the Gandhi School to see a play. Warden Saheb waylaid us and brought us here. See, here are the tickets, but he doesn't know anything.

Ammaji examined me from head to toe. I see. Is it a good play?

I said, 'Ammaji, it is very good'.

'Then why don't you go? She said with a laugh.

'How can we go? Warden saheb won't give us permission, I whispered.

She came into the drawing room. Listen, what kind of a warden are you? Why don't you let the children go and have some fun? Go, Maharshi, but don't be too late.

91. Mr. Upadhyay's professional role in the institution was that of...
- (1) a teacher (2) the hostel warden  
(3) an administrator (4) the principal
92. 'We had managed ....' Identify the tense of the underlined expression.
- (1) Past Indefinite  
(2) Present Continuous  
(3) Present perfect  
(4) Past Perfect
93. How did Mrs. Upadhyay receive the boys at home?
- (1) She received them coldly.  
(2) She was displeased with her husband for bringing them home.  
(3) She welcomed them.  
(4) She was unhappy to see them.
94. Which of the following statements is True/False?
- (A) The boys had purchased the tickets in advance.  
(B) Mrs Upadhyay supported the boys in their endeavour.
- (1) (A) is true, but (B) is false.  
(2) (B) is true, but (A) is false.  
(3) Both (A) and (B) are true.  
(4) Both (A) and (B) are false.
95. Choose the expression similar in meaning to 'improvised' as used in the passage.
- (1) to make it up (2) to declare  
(3) to tell the truth (4) to shout
96. Why were the boys sneaking away from the hostel?
- (1) To have a stroll (2) To play football  
(3) To watch a movie (4) To see a play
97. Which of the following statements is True/False?
- (A) Mr Upadhyay met the boys inside the hostel.  
(B) The boys were already getting late for the play.
- (1) (A) is true, but (B) is false.  
(2) (B) is true, but (A) is false.  
(3) Both (A) and (B) are false  
(4) Both (A) and (B) are true.
98. What did Mr. Upadhyay do after hearing the boys?
- (1) He talked to them and walked away.  
(2) He took them home for coffee.  
(3) He did not react at all.  
(4) He allowed them to go.
99. The tickets for the play were squirming in our pockets'. What literary device has been used in the underlined expression?
- (1) Personification (2) Simile  
(3) Alliteration (4) Oxymoron

Read the poem given below and answer the questions (100–105) that follow:

O what is that sound which so thrills the ear  
Down in the valley drumming, drumming?  
Only the scarlet soldiers, dear,  
The soldiers coming.  
O what is that light I see flashing so clear

Over the distance brightly, brightly?

Only the sun in their weapons, dear,

As they step lightly.

O what are they doing with all that gear,

What are they doing this morning, morning?

Only the usual manoeuvres, dear,

Or perhaps a warning.

O why have they left the road down there,

Why are they suddenly wheeling, wheeling?

Perhaps a change in the orders, dear,

Why are you kneeling?

100. Where is the 'sound coming from?

- (1) From a crowded street  
(2) From a group of commoners  
(3) From a contingent of people  
(4) From a marketplace

101. The poem presents itself as a conversation.....

- (1) among three persons  
(2) in a crowd  
(3) among a group of people  
(4) between two persons

102. Which literary device has been used in the expression 'scarlet soldiers'?

- (1) simile (2) metonymy  
(3) alliteration (4) transferred epithet

103. The poem has been written in the form of.....

- (1) an elegy (2) an epic  
(3) a ballad (4) a lyric

104. Identify the rhyme scheme of these lines.

- (1) abcb (2) abdc  
(3) baba (4) abab

105. What emotional state does 'kneeling' reflect?

- (1) indifference (2) anger  
(3) anxiety (4) jubilation

106. Mother tongue based multilingualism advocates that .....

- (1) all children begin their schooling in English medium and in their home language.  
(2) all children study Hindi as their first language.  
(3) all children begin their schooling in their mother tongue or home language.  
(4) all children begin their schooling in the language of the state.

107. Mark the INCORRECT statement among the following regarding text- comprehension strategies:

- (1) Skimming is more apt for reviewing, while scanning helps more with answering particular questions.  
(2) Both skimming and scanning involve rapid eye movement through the text.  
(3) Skimming involves going through the text rapidly, while scanning involves looking for specific facts.  
(4) Skimming is more about in- depth reading, while scanning is more of cursory reading.

108. When children start using language to ask about things, events and phenomena around them, which of the following functions of language is used more than the others?

- (1) Informative (2) Heuristic  
(3) Imaginative (4) Regulatory

109. Which of the following features of human language enables humans to talk about things that are not present in immediate time and space?



- (1) Structure Dependence  
(2) Discreteness  
(3) Displacement  
(4) Arbitrariness
110. Which of the following skills is NOT considered a mark of reading with comprehension?  
(1) Organising and assessing the sequence of events or ideas.  
(2) Mentally summarising the text read till now.  
(3) Focusing on individual letters/alphabets.  
(4) Anticipating the content ahead.
111. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the grammar-translation method of second language teaching?  
(1) Communication directly in a second language and then comparing the rules of grammar of the two languages.  
(2) Focusing more on the form than the function of language.  
(3) Comparing the grammatical rules of first and second languages.  
(4) Learning and practicing the rules of grammar of the second language.
112. A teacher asks her students to reflect on how they have answered an experience - based question she gave them and what and how they were thinking when they wrote that answer. This is an example of:  
(1) Metalingualism (2) Metasemiotics  
(3) Metacognition (4) Metaphor
113. Which of the following among Krashen's hypotheses is similar to Vygotsky's ZPD?  
(1) Natural order hypothesis  
(2) Affective filter hypothesis  
(3) Input hypothesis  
(4) Monitor hypothesis
114. According to Cummins' interdependence hypothesis, which of these are interdependent with each other?  
(1) Reading and writing in a second language.  
(2) Basic interpersonal skills in first and second language.  
(3) Comprehension and production in a second language.  
(4) Cognitive academic proficiency in a first and second language.
115. Which of the following DOES NOT justify starting reading skills with words and short stories instead of letters and alphabets ?  
(1) Words and texts are more interesting, but letters are not.  
(2) Separate letters are more difficult to memorise than words.  
(3) Beginner readers can focus better on bigger units than smaller units.  
(4) Words and text create meaningful associations that letters fail to do.
116. Which of the following is linguistically CORRECT about language and dialects ?  
(1) Languages have their own script, but dialects do not have their own script.  
(2) There is not a well-defined linguistic difference between a language and a dialect.  
(3) Language have written literature, but dialects are only based on oral traditions.  
(4) Languages and dialects are linguistically but geographically the same.

117. Veera is a seven-month-old infant. She is now making vocalisations that combine consonants and vowels. She is communicating using which of the following ?

- (1) Cooing (2) Linguistic speech  
(3) Phonemes. (4) Babbling

118. What is productive vocabulary ?

- (1) Words that we use in writing and speaking.  
(2) Words that are new to the reader.  
(3) Words that are recognised as we hear.  
(4) Words noticed when we read beyond the lines.

119. Which of the following is NOT explained by the concept of the Language Acquisition Device (LAD) ?

- (1) How children learn figurative language.  
(2) Why the linguistic output of children is more than the input they get.  
(3) How children learn their first language.  
(4) How children are able to learn language within a short span of 4 - 5 years.

120. In a speech community it is observed that 's' is pronounced differently by two different socio-economic groups of speakers. this difference is an example of

- (1) A socio-cultural variable  
(2) A socio-psychological variable  
(3) A socio- linguistic variable  
(4) A pragmatic variable

### Language-I : Hindi

निर्देश: परीक्षार्थी भाग-IV (प्र.सं. 91 से 120) के प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल तभी दें यदि उन्होंने भाषा-I का विकल्प हिन्दी चुना हो।

निम्नलिखित गद्यांशों को पढ़कर पूछें गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (91-99)

मानसिक जगत में परिवर्तन कैसे आया ? जब मानव ने मन के विकास के लिए भौतिक और मानसिक दुनिया की खामियों के खिलाफ लड़ाई शुरू की तो मानसिक परिवर्तन होने लगे। यही लड़ाई अब भी जारी है और आगे भी रहेगी। आनंद मार्ग दर्शन के अनुसार मानसिक दुनिया में परिवर्तन को ज्ञान योग कहा जा सकता है। यह बदलाव भी पूर्ण महत्व का नहीं है सापेक्ष महत्व का ही था क्या मनुष्य ने अपनी अंतर्निहित खामियों के खिलाफ लड़ाई में किसी बड़ी ताकत की मदद ली ? हां। उन शुरूआती दिनों में लोगों ने देखा कि भौतिक दुनिया की अपेक्षा मानसिक दुनिया को अपेक्षा मानसिक दुनिया में अधिक खामिया थीं।

गहन विश्लेषण के बाद मनुष्यों ने निष्कर्ष निकाना कि यदि वे अपनी मानसिक प्रवृत्तियों को एक बिन्दु पर केंद्रित कर सकते हैं और उन्हें ब्रह्मांडीय ऊर्जा में विलीन कर सकते हैं, तो वे उस ब्रह्मांडीय ऊर्जा की सहायता से अपनी खामियों को दूर करने में सक्षम होंगे और पोषित लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

91. आनंद मार्ग दर्शन के अनुसार मानसिक स्तर के परिवर्तन को कहा गया है.....।

- (1) ज्ञान योग (2) सहज योग  
(3) ब्रह्म योग (4) राज योग

92. 'खामियाँ' शब्द हैं.....।

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

93. मानसिक दुनिया से तात्पर्य हैं.....।

- (1) मन में उठने वाले भाव (2) मनभावन दुनिया  
(3) काल्पनिक दुनिया (4) मन की स्थिति

94. गद्यांश के अनुसार को..... की जरूरत है।  
 (1) अपनी क्षमताओं को उन्नत करने  
 (2) ब्रह्मांडीय ऊर्जाओं की खोज करने  
 (3) अपनी क्षमताओं को पहचानने  
 (4) अपनी कमियों को दूर करने
95. 'अंतर्निहित' का समानार्थी शब्द नहीं है.....।  
 (1) समाविष्ट (2) समायोजित (3) समाहित (4) सन्निहित
96. मानसिक परिवर्तन कैसे होने लगे ?  
 (1) अपनी कमियों को दूर करने के प्रयासों के कारण  
 (2) परिवर्तन सतत: होने वाली प्रक्रिया है  
 (3) मानव मन के विकास के कारण  
 (4) मानसिक चिंतन करने के कारण
97. 'ब्रह्मांडीय ऊर्जा' का अर्थ है.....।  
 (1) ब्राह्मण की ऊर्जा (2) ब्रह्मा और ऊर्जा  
 (3) ब्रह्मांड की ऊर्जा (4) ब्रह्मांड की ऊर्जा
98. आरंभिक दिनों के संदर्भ में कौन सा कथन सत्य है ?  
 (1) भौतिक जगत की अपेक्षा मानसिक जगत में कम कमियाँ थीं।  
 (2) भौतिक व मानसिक जगत दोनों में कोई कमी नहीं थी।  
 (3) भौतिक व मानसिक जगत में एक भी कमियाँ थी।  
 (4) भौतिक जगत की अपेक्षा मानसिक जगत में अधिक कमियाँ थीं।
99. 'भौतिक' में मूल शब्द तथा प्रत्यय है.....।  
 (1) भूत + ईक (2) भौति + क  
 (3) भूत + तिक (4) भूत + इक
- नीचे दी गई कविता की पंक्तियों को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (100- 105)
- जीवन अर्पण लिए हुए  
 पाता कभी खोता कभी  
 आशा निराशा से घिरा  
 हँसता कभी रोता कभी  
 गति-मति न हो अवरूद्ध  
 इसका ध्यान आठों याम है  
 चलना हमारा काम है।
100. समूह से भिन्न शब्द है-  
 (1) हँसना - रोना (2) आशा - निराशा  
 (3) भिन्न - भिन्न (4) पाना - खोना
101. 'आठों याम' से तात्पर्य है-  
 (1) आठ स्तर (2) आठ दिशाएँ  
 (3) आठ की संख्या (4) आठ प्रहर
102. 'चाहे कितने भी दुःख आएँ, मनुष्य को.....।  
 (1) कार्य रोक देने चाहिए (2) कार्य करते रहना चाहिए  
 (3) सदा शांत रहना चाहिए (4) सदा मुस्कराते रहना चाहिए
103. कविता के भावसनुसार जीवन में ..... सदा रहते हैं।  
 (1) आठों याम (2) सुख: दुख  
 (3) अपने-अपने (4) गति-मति
104. जीवन कैसा है ?  
 (1) आशा-निराशा से घिरा (2) आशाओं से घिरा हुआ  
 (3) बेहद दुखद (4) बेहद सुखद
105. जीवन की विषम परिस्थितियों को व्यक्त करने के लिए उचित उदाहरण नहीं है ?  
 (1) कभी हँसना कभी रोना (2) कभी सोना कभी रोना  
 (3) कभी खोना कभी पाना (4) कभी आशा कभी निराशा

106. मातृभाषा आधारित बहुभाषावाद किसकी अनुशंसा करता है ?  
 (1) सभी बच्चों की विद्यालयी शिक्षा की शुरुआत अंग्रेजी माध्यम और घर की भाषा में होनी चाहिए  
 (2) सभी बच्चे अपनी प्रथम भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी का अध्ययन करते हैं  
 (3) सभी बच्चों को विद्यालयी शिक्षा उनकी मातृभाषा या घर की भाषा में शुरू होनी चाहिए  
 (4) सभी बच्चों की विद्यालयी शिक्षा उनके राज्य की भाषा में शुरू होनी चाहिए
107. पाठ्य सामग्री बोधगम्यता के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से गलत कथन का चयन करें:  
 (1) स्किमिंग समीक्षा करने के लिए अधिक उपयुक्त है जबकि स्कैनिंग द्वारा किसी विशेष प्रश्न का उत्तर देने में मदद मिलती है।  
 (2) स्किमिंग और स्कैनिंग दोनों में ही पाठ्य सामग्री पढ़ने के दौरान तीव्र नेत्र गति शामिल है।  
 (3) स्किमिंग (सरसरी तौर पर पठन) के अन्तर्गत पाठ्य सामग्री को शीघ्रता से पढ़ा जाता है जबकि स्कैनिंग (बारीकी से पठन) के अन्तर्गत विशिष्ट तथ्य जानने के लिए पढ़ा जाता है।  
 (4) स्किमिंग में गहराई से पठन किया जाता है जबकि स्कैनिंग में सरसरी तौर पर पढ़ा जाता है।
108. जब बच्चे अपने आस-पास के परिवेश की वस्तुओं घटनाओं और अवधारणाओं के बारे में पूछना आरंभ कर देते हैं तो भाषा का कौन-सा प्रकार अधिक प्रयोग में लाया जाता है ?  
 (1) सूचनात्मक (2) खोजबीन परक  
 (3) कल्पनाशीलता (4) नियन्त्रक (रेग्युलेटरी)
109. मानव भाषा के किस गुणधर्म के कारण मनुष्य उन चीजों के बारे में बोल पाते हैं जो उनके तात्कालिक समय और स्थान में मौजूद नहीं हैं ?  
 (1) संरचना निर्भरता  
 (2) वियोजन सामर्थ्य (डिस्क्रीटनेस)  
 (3) विस्थापन (डिस्प्लेमेंट)  
 (4) यादृच्छिकता
110. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कौशल समझ के साथ पठन का लक्षण नहीं है ?  
 (1) घटनाओं और विचारों के क्रम का संयोजन और आकलन करना  
 (2) अब तक पढ़ी गई सामग्री का मानसिक रूप से सारांशीकरण करना  
 (3) अक्षरों और वर्णमाला पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना  
 (4) विषयवस्तु से आगे का अनुमान लगाना
111. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा द्वितीय भाषा शिक्षण के व्याकरण अनुवाद विधि का गुणधर्म नहीं है ?  
 (1) द्वितीय भाषा में सीधे ही सम्प्रेषण करना और उसके बाद दो भाषाओं के व्याकरण के नियमों की तुलना करना  
 (2) भाषा के प्रकार्यों के स्थान पर नियमों पर अधिक ध्यान देना  
 (3) प्रथम और द्वितीय भाषा के व्याकरणिक नियमों की तुलना करना  
 (4) द्वितीय भाषा के व्याकरण के नियमों का अधिगम और अभ्यास
112. एक अध्यापक ने अपने विद्यार्थियों से कहा कि वे इस बात पर विमर्श करें कि उन्होंने उसके द्वारा दिए गए अनुभवजनित प्रश्न का उत्तर किस प्रकार दिया और प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखने समय वे क्या और किस प्रकार सोच रहे थे। यह किसका उदाहरण है ?  
 (1) अधिभाषावाद  
 (2) अधिसांकेतिकता (मेटासीमियोटिकता)  
 (3) अधिसंज्ञान  
 (4) रूपक

113. निम्नलिखित में से केशन की परिकल्पना में से कौन-सा वायगोत्सकी के ZPD के समान है?
- (1) प्राकृतिक व्यावस्था परिकल्पना
  - (2) अफेक्टिव फिल्टर परिकल्पना
  - (3) निवेश परिकल्पना
  - (4) परिवीक्षण (मॉनीटर) परिकल्पना
114. क्यामिन को अत्मनिर्भरता परिकल्पना के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी एक-दूसरे पर पारस्परिक रूप से निर्भर है?
- (1) द्वितीय भाषा में पठन और लेखन
  - (2) प्रथम और द्वितीय भाषा में बुनियादी अन्तः वैयक्तिक कौशल
  - (3) द्वितीय भाषा में बोधगम्यता और उत्पाद
  - (4) प्रथम और द्वितीय भाषा में संज्ञानात्मक अकादमिक निपुणता
115. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अक्षरों और वर्णमाला के स्थान पर शब्दों और लघुकथा सामग्री के आधार पर पठन कौशल आर करने को तर्कसंगत नहीं ठहराता ?
- (1) शब्द और पाठ्य सामग्री अधिक रूचिकर होती है जबकि अक्षर नहीं
  - (2) शब्दों की अपेक्षा पृथक अक्षरों को कंठस्थ करना अधिक कठिन है
  - (3) शुरूआती पाठक छोटी-छोटी इकाइयों की तुलना में बड़ी इकाइयों पर बेहतर तरीके से ध्यान केन्द्रित कर पाते हैं
  - (4) शब्द और पाठ्य सामग्री सार्थक सम्बद्धता सृजित कर पाती हैं जो कि अक्षर नहीं कर पाते हैं
116. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा भाषाओं और बोलियों के बारे में भाषिक रूप से सही है?
- (1) भाषाओं की अपनी लिपि होती है परन्तु बोलियों की कोई लिपि नहीं है।
  - (2) भाषा और बोलियों में कोई सुपरिभाषित भाषिक अन्तर नहीं है।
  - (3) भाषाओं में साहित्य लिखा गया है परन्तु बोलियाँ मौखिक परम्परा का निर्वाह करती हैं।
  - (4) भाषाएँ और बोलियाँ भाषिक रूप से भिन्न-भिन्न हैं परन्तु भौगोलिक रूप से एक समान हैं।
117. वीरा सात माह की शिशु है। वह अब कुछ इस तरह की आवाजें निकाल रही है जिसमें स्वर और व्यंजन मिश्रित हैं। वह किस रूप में सम्प्रेषित कर रही है?
- (1) कूजन (कूङ्ग)
  - (2) भाषिक वाक्
  - (3) ध्वनिग्राम
  - (4) बबलाना
118. उत्पादक शब्द संपदा क्या है—
- (1) वे शब्द जिनका प्रयोग लेखन और बोलने में किया जाता है
  - (2) वे शब्द जो पाठक के लिए नए हैं
  - (3) वे शब्द जिनको हम जैसा सुनते हैं वैसा ही पहचाने हैं
  - (4) उन शब्दों पर ध्यान देना जिनको हम पंक्तियों से परे जाकर पढ़ते हैं
119. निम्नलिखित में से किसके द्वारा भाषा अर्जन उपकरण की अवधारणा की व्याख्या नहीं की गयी है?
- (1) बच्चे आकृति मूलक भाषा कैसे सीख लेते हैं।
  - (2) बच्चों का भाषिक उत्पाद उन्हें मिले भाषिक निवेश से अधिक क्यों होता है।
  - (3) बच्चे अपनी प्रथम भाषा कैसे सीखते हैं।
  - (4) बच्चे 4 - 5 वर्षों की कम अवधि के भीतर कैसे भाषा सीखने योग्य बन जाते हैं।

120. एक समुदाय विशेष के बोलने-चालने के तरीके में यह देखा गया कि दो भिन्न-भिन्न सामाजिक आर्थिक समूहों के लोग '21' को भिन्न-भिन्न तरीके से उच्चारित करते हैं। यह किस प्रकार का उदाहरण है?

- (1) सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक चर
- (2) सामाजिक मनोवैज्ञानिक चर
- (3) सामाजिक भाषिक चर
- (4) परिणामवादी (प्रेग्मेटिक) चर

### Language-II: English

**Directions:** Candidates should attempt questions from Part-IV (Q. No. 121-150), they have opted for ENGLISH as LANGUAGE-II only.

**Read the passage given below and answer the question (121-128) that follows:**

- A couple of days later, there was a music recital in the Bharatendu Auditorium, one of the two largest auditoriums in town. One of the performers was Ustad Majeed Khan.
  - Lata and Malati both managed to get tickets. So did Hema, a tall, thin and high-spirited friend of theirs who lived with innumerable cousins—boys and girls—in a house not far from Nabiganj. They were all under the care of a strict elder member of the family who was referred to as Tauji. Hema's Tauji had quite a job on his hands, as he was not only responsible for the well-being and reputation of the girls of the family but also had to make sure that the boys did not get into the countless kinds of mischief that boys are prone to. He had often cursed his luck that he was the sole representative in a university town of a large and far-flung family. He had on occasions threatened to send everyone straight back home when they had caused him more trouble than he could bear. But his wife, Taiji, thought she herself had been brought up with almost no liberty or latitude and felt it was a great pity that her nieces and grandnieces should be similarly constrained. She managed to obtain for the girls what they could not obtain by a more direct approach.
  - This evening Hema and her cousin had thus succeeded in reserving the use of Tauji's large maroon Packard car and went around town collecting their friends for the concert. No sooner was Tauji out of sight then they had entirely forgotten his outraged parting comment. "Flowers? Flowers in your hair? Rushing off in exam time and listening to all this pleasure music! Everyone will think you are completely dissolute—you will never get married".
121. State which of the following statements is True/False.
- (A) Taiji was relatively liberal in her approach.
  - (B) Lata and Malati could not obtain tickets for the recital.
  - (1) (A) is true, but (B) is false
  - (2) (B) is true, but (A) is false
  - (1) Both (A) and (B) are true.
  - (4) Both (A) and (B) are false.

122. What does the underlined expression 'the boys are prone to' mean?

- (1) impossible to have/get
- (2) likely to have/get
- (3) sure to have/get
- (4) not likely to have/get

123. Identify the tense of the given expression '..... had thus succeeded...'
- (1) Simple Present Tense (2) Present Perfect Tense  
(3) Simple Past Tense (4) Past Perfect Tense
124. What was Tauji duty as a family patriarch?
- (1) To get the youngsters married.  
(2) To cook for the youngsters.  
(3) To teach the youngsters.  
(4) To keep a strict watch on the youngsters' activities.
125. How did Taiji manage to get concessions for the girls?
- (1) By fighting with Tauji  
(2) By adopting an indirect approach  
(3) By arguing with Tauji  
(4) By persuading Tauji
126. What cultural event was taking place in the town?
- (1) A classical music recital  
(2) A blockbuster movie  
(3) A popular play  
(4) A dance performance
127. By nature and beliefs, Tauji can be described as a/an...
- (1) Anarchist (2) Agnostic  
(3) Conservative (4) Liberal
128. Identify the word nearest in meaning to 'constrained'.
- (1) Confined (2) Laid  
(3) Arrested (4) Caught

**Read the passage given below and answer the question (129–135) that follows:**

- I decided, after my first voyage, to spend the rest of my days at Baghdad, but it was not long before I grew weary of an indolent life, and I put to sea a second time with merchants of known probity. We embarked on board a good ship and set sail. One day we landed on an island covered with several sorts of fruit trees, but we could see neither man nor animal. While some diverted themselves with gathering flowers and other fruits, I took my wine and provisions and sat down near a stream between two high trees, which afforded a delightful shade. I made a good meal and afterwards fell asleep. When I woke up, the ship was no longer in view. In this sad condition, I was ready to die with grief. When I gazed towards the sea, I could discern nothing but sky and water, but looking over the land, I saw something white, and coming down, I took what provision I had left and went towards the object which was so distant that at first I could not distinguish what it was. As I approached, I thought it to be a white dome of a prodigious height and extent. I drew near to it and walked around it and found no door to it. I found that I had neither the strength nor the activity to climb it on account of its exceeding smoothness. I went round the dome measuring its circumference. I meditated upon some means of gaining an entrance into it but no means of accomplishing this occurred to me. By this time the sun was about to set, and all of a sudden the sky became as dark as if it had been covered with a thick cloud. I was much astonished at this sudden darkness, but much more so when I

- found it occasioned by a bird of a most extraordinary size that came flying towards me. I remembered that I had often heard mariners speak of a miraculous bird called the roc and conceived that the great dome, which I so much admired, must be her egg. Shortly afterwards the birds alighted and sat over the egg.
129. The narrator left Baghdad because.....
- (1) he was weary of the city.  
(2) he was keen to visit another city.  
(3) he did not want to live a lazy life.  
(4) both (1) and (3).
130. After realising that the ship had left, the narrator.....
- (1) was relieved (2) did not react  
(3) felt amused (4) was shocked
131. What did the narrator do after reaching the island?
- (1) He chatted with his colleagues.  
(2) He sat down for a filling meal.  
(3) He took endless strolls around the island.  
(4) He gathered fruits and flowers.
132. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined word: of a prodigious height and extent.
- (1) narrow (2) marvellous  
(3) tall (4) large
133. Identify the tense of the underlined word in : 'I drew near to it'.
- (1) Simple present (2) Future Perfect  
(3) Past perfect (4) Simple past
134. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the expression: '..... to die with grief.'
- (1) Conjunction (2) Preposition  
(3) Adverb (4) Adjective
135. The 'white dome' finally turned out to be.....
- (1) a place of worship (2) a luxurious mansion  
(3) a massive egg (4) a royal palace
136. Which one of the following is NOT true about an assessment?
- (1) It helps to evaluate the pace of a student's progress.  
(2) It can only be done by the teacher.  
(3) It provides a holistic view of the student's progress.  
(4) It presents concrete evidence of the student's performance.
137. Error analysis is important in order to look at gaps in learning because
- (1) Errors indicate a lack in the understanding of the learners.  
(2) Errors show the extent of concept development and motivation.  
(3) Most errors are caused by the callous attitude of the learners.  
(4) Errors are a window into the minds of the learners and their stage of learning.
138. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the Monitor Hypothesis given by Stephen Krashen?
- (1) What is 'acquired' helps in monitoring what is 'learnt'.  
(2) The learner can only monitor if s/he has enough time and enough knowledge of the rules.  
(3) It is used in the context of second language acquisition.  
(4) It is based on the relationship between acquisition and learning.

139. Which of the following is NOT an example of formative assessment?
- (1) A combination of a comprehensive written test and a few other tasks scattered over a period of time.
  - (2) Assessment strategies ranging from short tests to peer reviews throughout the session.
  - (3) A series of oral and written tasks, role-play, etc. throughout the session.
  - (4) A term paper at the end of the session.
140. When a beginner reader uses his/her general knowledge about the text theme, cultural aspects, etc., to make sense of the specific textual content, it is called:
- (1) Bottom-up approach
  - (2) Bottom-down approach
  - (3) Top-down approach
  - (4) Top-up approach
141. Which of the following would not help in textual comprehension and vocabulary development?
- (1) Theme maps
  - (2) Picture dictionaries
  - (3) World maps
  - (4) Alphabet charts
142. Which of these statements is correct regarding the two major types of assessment?
- (1) Formative assessment goes on continuously through the learning phase.
  - (2) Summative assessment is done before and during the learning phase.
  - (3) Formative assessment focuses on the form rather than the function of learning.
  - (4) Summative assessment is about the sum total of every form of assessment through the year.
143. Which of the following does not help in creating an inclusive classroom?
- (1) Adopting a multilingual approach
  - (2) Having some students as monitors in the class
  - (3) Peer-group interaction and feedback system
  - (4) Giving team tasks
144. Reading or writing 'p' as 'b' or '6' as '9' is a common error among children with
- (1) Anomia
  - (2) Dyslexia
  - (3) Stuttering
  - (4) Aphasia
145. Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills is known as
- (1) language used for day-to-day communication
  - (2) interlanguage
  - (3) higher-order language skill
  - (4) language of abstraction
146. A teacher teaching English as a second language to Hindi-speaking students provides them contexts and opportunities to engage in little conversations in English without telling them explicit rules. She presents examples before them, which they use in their conversations. Gradually, they come up with rules on their own with the help of the teacher. Which model/approach do you think the teacher is following?
- (1) Communicative approach
  - (2) Direct method
  - (3) Grammar translation method
  - (4) Audio-lingual method
148. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the communicative approach?
- (1) Discovering rules of grammar instead of teaching explicitly
  - (2) Developing communicative competence
  - (3) More focus on form than function
  - (4) Contextualised use for language
148. Which genres of stories are the most relevant to propagating multilingualism and multiculturalism?
- (1) Science fiction
  - (2) Lengthy tale
  - (3) Folktales
  - (4) Autobiographies
149. Which of the following is NOT a desirable feature in children's literature?
- (1) Big font size and familiar words
  - (2) Attractive pictures
  - (3) Animal characters
  - (4) Explicit moral values
150. Which of the following is NOT considered a major domain of learning?
- (1) Affective
  - (2) Psychomotor
  - (3) Cognitive
  - (4) Socio-cultural

### Language-II : Hindi

**निर्देश :** परीक्षार्थी भाग-V (प्र.स. 121 से 150) के प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल तभी दें यदि उन्होंने भाषा-II का विकल्प हिन्दी चुना हो।

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

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत की सबसे बड़ी ट्रेजेडी यह नहीं है कि शासक वर्ग ने औद्योगिकीकरण का मार्ग चुना, ट्रेजेडी यह रही है कि पश्चिम की देखादेखी आर नकल में योजनाएँ बनाते समय—प्रकृति, मनुष्य और संस्कृति के बीच का नाजुक संतुलन किस तरह नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सकता है— इस ओर हमारे पश्चिम शिक्षित सत्ताधारियों का ध्यान कभी नहीं गया। हम बिना पश्चिम को मॉडल बनाए, अपनी शर्तों और मर्यादाओं के आधार पर, औद्योगिक विकास का भारतीय स्वरूप निर्धारित कर सकते हैं, कभी इसका ख्याल भी हमारे शासकों को आय हो, ऐसा नहीं जान पड़ता।

121. हमें औद्योगिक विकास के लिए ..... की आवश्यकता है—

- (1) अमेरिकी मॉडल
- (2) यूरोपीय मॉडल
- (3) भारतीय मॉडल
- (4) पश्चिमी मॉडल

122. 'शिक्षित' में मूल शब्द तथा प्रत्यय है—

- (1) शिक्षा + इत
- (2) शिक्षा + ईत
- (3) शिक्षा + ईत
- (4) शिक्षा + त

123. समूह से भिन्न शब्द है .....

- (1) संस्कृति
- (2) भारतीय
- (3) मर्यादा
- (4) शर्त

124. योजनाएँ निर्धारित करते समय प्रमुख है .....

- (1) प्रकृति की अपेक्षा मनुष्य की उन्नति का विशेष ध्यान-रखना
- (2) प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य का विशेष ध्यान रखना
- (3) समय सीमा का ध्यान रचना
- (4) प्रकृति और मनुष्य के संतुलन को बनाए रखना

125. गद्यांश में किस बिंदु को अनुचित ठहराया है?

- (1) औद्योगिक विकास
- (2) पश्चिमी अंधानुकरण को
- (3) प्रकृति की उपेक्षा
- (4) प्रकृति को अधिक महत्व

126. स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत की त्रासदी है .....

- (1) पश्चिमी देशों का अधानुकरण
- (2) भारतीय मॉडल
- (3) औद्योगिकरण
- (4) पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ

127. गद्यांश में किसके संतुलन की बात की गई है ?

- (1) प्रकृति, मानव और उद्योग
- (2) प्रकृति, मानव और मानवता
- (3) प्रकृति, मानवता और विकास
- (4) प्रकृति, मानव और संस्कृति

128. 'संतुलन' का विलोम शब्द है—

- (1) आसंतुलन
- (2) असंतुलीत
- (3) असंतुलित
- (4) असंतुलन

नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्र.स. 129-135) के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए:

इस ब्रह्मांड में हम सभी की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी दूसरे से ज्यादा खास नहीं है क्योंकि परमात्मा की नजर में हम सब एक समान हैं। ध्यान-अभ्यास हमें सभी जीवों को एक समान देखने में मदद करता है। हम मानते हैं कि कोई भी व्यक्ति जो एक चौकीदार, क्लर्क या कैशियर है, वह उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है जितना कि किसी कंपनी का कोई मालिक। हमें समझ आता है कि किसी कंपनी का मालिक कर्मचारियों के बिना काम नहीं कर सकता। चाहे वे अधिक वेतन पाने वाले हों या सबसे कम वेतन पाने वाले। सभी लोग अपनी-अपनी जगह महत्वपूर्ण हैं। भले ही हम बाहर से रंग, रूप, समाज, संस्कृति आदि के स्तर पर अलग दिखते हैं लेकिन पिता-परमेश्वर की संतान होने के नाते हम सभी एक समान हैं।

129. गद्यांश के अनुसार सभी व्यक्ति—

- (1) समान वेतन के अधिकारी हैं।
- (2) व्यवसाय में लगे हुए हैं।
- (3) एक समान हैं।
- (4) महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

130. गद्यांश के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि हम सभी समान हैं क्योंकि—

- (1) हम ईश्वर की संतान हैं।
- (2) हम कंपनी के कर्मचारी हैं।
- (3) हमारी जीवन-शैली समान हैं।
- (4) हमारा जीवन-लक्ष्य समान हैं।

131. सभी व्यक्तियों को समान दृष्टि से देखने में सहायक है—

- (1) व्यवहारिक होना
- (2) ध्यान का अभ्यास
- (3) समान दृष्टि का अभ्यास
- (4) आचरण का अभ्यास

132. किसी भी कार्य की सफलता में ..... योगदान होता है।

- (1) सभी की सम दृष्टि का
- (2) पदाधिकारियों के श्रम का
- (3) सभी के परिश्रम का
- (4) सभी के धन का

133. समूह से भिन्न शब्द है—

- (1) संस्कृति
- (2) ज्यादा
- (3) व्यक्ति
- (4) महत्वपूर्ण

134. 'संस्कृति' शब्द में ..... प्रत्यय का प्रयोग होगा।

- (1) इय
- (2) ईय
- (3) इक
- (4) इत

135. गद्यांश में सभी मनुष्यों को समान भाव से देखने एवं ..... पर बल दिया गया है।

- (1) व्यवहार करने
- (2) विशेष मानने
- (3) समान वेतन देने
- (4) समान नौकरी देने

136. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा आकलन के बारे में सही नहीं है ?

- (1) यह विद्यार्थियों की प्रगति की गति का मूल्यांकन करने में मदद करता है।
- (2) यह केवल अध्यापक द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है।
- (3) यह विद्यार्थी की प्रगति के बारे में समग्र दृष्टिकोण प्रदान करता है।
- (4) यह विद्यार्थियों की उपलब्धि के बारे में ठोस साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत करता है।

137. अधिगम में रह गई कमियों को देखने के संदर्भ में त्रुटि विश्लेषण महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि:

- (1) गलतियाँ शिक्षार्थियों की समझ में रह गई कमियों की ओर संकेत करती हैं।
- (2) गलतियाँ अवधारणा विकास और प्रेरणा को प्रदर्शित करती हैं।
- (3) अधिकतर त्रुटियाँ विद्यार्थियों के अनियत दृष्टिकोण के कारण होती हैं।
- (4) गलतियाँ शिक्षार्थी के मस्तिष्क और अधिगम की अवस्था को समझने में सहायक हैं।

138. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा स्टीफन क्रेशान द्वारा दी गयी मॉनीटर परिकल्पना के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है ?

- (1) 'क्या अर्जित किया गया है', 'सीखें' गए की मॉनीटरिंग करने में मदद करता है।
- (2) शिक्षार्थी तभी मॉनीटर कर सकते हैं जब उन्हें नियमों की पर्याप्त जानकारी हो और पर्याप्त समय हो
- (3) यह द्वितीय भाषा अर्जन के संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त की जाती है
- (4) यह अर्जन और अधिगम के मध्य संबंध पर आधारित है

139. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा रचनात्मक आकलन का उदाहरण नहीं है ?

- (1) समग्र लिखित परीक्षा और सत्र की विभिन्न अवधियों में दिए गए कुछ और कार्यों का मिश्रण
- (2) पूरे सत्र में लघु अवधि परीक्षा से लेकर सहपाठी समीक्षा जैसी होने वाली आकलन की युक्तियाँ
- (3) पूरे सत्र के दौरान मौखिक और लिखित कार्यों की शृंखला और रोल प्ले आदि
- (4) सत्र के अन्त में होने वाली सत्र परीक्षा

140. जब एक शुरुआती पाठक पाठ्यवस्तु की थीम, सांस्कृतिक पहलू आदि के बारे में अपने सामान्य ज्ञान का प्रयोग करता है, जिससे कि वह उस विशिष्ट पाठ्य सामग्री से अर्थ निकाल सके, तो यह क्या कहलाएगी ?

- (1) तल-ऊर्ध्वगामी उपागम
- (2) तल-अधोगामी उपागम
- (3) ऊर्ध्व-अधोगामी उपागम
- (4) ऊर्ध्व-ऊर्ध्वगामी उपागम

141. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा पाठ्य सामग्री की बोधगम्यता और शब्दावली के विकास में मदद नहीं करेगा ?

- (1) थीम मानचित्र
- (2) चित्र शब्दकोश
- (3) शब्द मानचित्र
- (4) वर्णमाला चार्ट

142. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन आकलन के दो मुख्य प्रकारों के संदर्भ में सही है ?

- (1) रचनात्मक आकलन अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सतत रूप से चलता है।
- (2) योगात्मक आकलन अधिगम प्रक्रिया से पहले और उसके दौरान किया जाता है।
- (3) रचनात्मक आकलन अधिगम के प्रकारों के स्थान पर नियमों पर अधिक ध्यान देता है।
- (4) योगात्मक आकलन वर्ष भर चलने वाले आकलन के प्रत्येक स्वरूप की समग्रता के बारे में है।

143. निम्नलिखित में से किसके द्वारा समावेशी कक्षा सृजित करने में मदद नहीं मिलेगी ?

- (1) बहुभाषिक उपागम का अनुपालन करना
- (2) कक्षा में कुछ विद्यार्थियों को कक्षा प्रमुख (मॉनीटर) बना देना
- (3) सहपाठी समूह अन्तः क्रिया और पृष्ठ पोषण व्यवस्था
- (4) समूहों में कार्य करने के लिए देना

144. 'प' को 'फ' की तरह लिखाना या '6' को '9' की तरह लिखना किस तरह के बच्चों द्वारा यह सामान्य गलती की जाती है?

- (1) नामन विकार ( एनोमिया)
- (2) पठन वैकल्य ( डिस्लेक्सिया)
- (3) हकलाने वाले बच्चों द्वारा
- (4) वाचाघात ( अफेजिया)

145. बुनियादी अन्तः वैयक्तिक सम्प्रेषणात्मक कौशलों को किस रूप में जाना जाता है?

- (1) दिन-प्रतिदिन के सम्प्रेषण के प्रयुक्त भाषा
- (2) अन्तरभाषा ( इंटरलैंग्विज)
- (3) उच्च स्तरीय भाषा कौशल
- (4) अमूर्तता की भाषा

146. एक अध्यापक हिंदी भाषी विद्यार्थियों को द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी का अध्यापन करते समय उन्हें स्पष्ट रूप से नियम बताए बगैर अंग्रेजी में संक्षिप्त संवाद करने के संदर्भ औ अवसर देता है वह उनके वार्तालाप में प्रयुक्त उदाहरण उनके समक्ष प्रस्तुत करता है। ६ गिरे-धीरे शिक्षार्थी अध्यापक की मदद से स्वतः ही नियम सीख लेते हैं। अध्यापक किस मॉडल/उपागम का अनुपालन कर रहा है?

- (1) सम्प्रेषणात्मक उपागम
- (2) प्रत्यक्ष ( डायरेक्ट) विधि
- (3) व्याकरण अनुवाद विधि
- (4) श्रव्य-भाषिक विधि

147. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सम्प्रेषणात्मक उपागम का गुणधर्म नहीं है?

- (1) स्पष्टता के साथ शिक्षण के स्थान पर व्याकरण के नियमों की खोज करना
- (2) सम्प्रेषणात्मक दक्षता का विकास करना
- (3) प्रकार्य की अपेक्षा नियमों पर अधिक ध्यान देना
- (4) भाषा का संदर्भगत प्रयोग

148. कथाओं की कौन-सी विधा बहुभाषावाद और बहु संस्कृतिवाद को प्रतिपादित करने के लिए सर्वाधिक रूप से प्रासंगिक है?

- (1) विज्ञान कथा
- (2) अविश्वसनीय बात
- (3) लोककथाएँ
- (4) आत्मकथाएँ

149. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा बात साहित्य का अपेक्षित गुणधर्म नहीं है?

- (1) बड़ा फोंट आकार और परिचित शब्द
- (2) आकर्षक चित्र
- (3) पशु पात्र
- (4) नैतिक मूल्यों का स्पष्टतः प्रदर्शन

150. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अधिगम का मुख्य क्षेत्र (डोमेन) नहीं है—

- (1) भावात्मक
- (2) मनोगत्यात्मक
- (3) संज्ञानात्मक
- (4) सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक

### ANSWER KEY

#### Child Development and Pedagogy

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

#### Mathematics

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

#### Environmental Studies

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

#### Language-I : English

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

#### Language-II : English

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

#### Language-I: Hindi

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

#### Language-II: Hindi

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

## CTET Solved Paper (Answers with Explanation)

Paper-1  
15<sup>th</sup> December 2024

### Child Development & Pedagogy

- Option (4) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Mastery-orientated learners typically attribute success to their ability and effort and failure to insufficient effort. These learners focus on learning and improvement, viewing challenges as opportunities to grow.
- Option (3) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** The 'Proximodistal' principle of development refers to the pattern of growth starting from the central parts of the body (like the spine) and progressing outward towards extremities (like hands and fingers). For instance, children develop the ability to grasp a ball (larger movement) before performing fine motor tasks like threading beads. This principle is evident in the progression of motor skills.
- Option (1) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** According to Vygotsky, children speak to themselves to aid thought process and for self-regulation.
  - A Russian psychologist, Lev Vygotsky, proposed a theory of Socio-Cultural Development, emphasising social interaction, culture and language development in a child. He also proposes 3 types of speech, which are:
    - social speech,
    - private speech and
    - silent speech

Private speech is when children direct their actions by talking to themselves, guiding their own behaviour, and self-regulating their actions. This type of self-talk or private speech helps children to plan, solve problems and manage their own emotions.
- Option (3) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Challenges in social communication are evident in Autism Spectrum Disorder.
  - Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a developmental condition that affects an individual's communication, social interaction and behaviour.
- Option (1) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** According to Vygotsky's theory of learning and development, breaking a task down into smaller steps and providing support as needed is an example of scaffolding.
  - A Russian psychologist, Lev Vygotsky, proposed three learning needs of a student, which are as follows:
    - Zone of Proximal Development
    - Scaffolding
    - More knowledgeable others
  - Scaffolding is a supportive strategy of the teaching-learning process that helps children bridge the gap between what they already know and what they are currently learning. It facilitates the teaching-learning process by offering appropriate assistance to students, enabling them to achieve their learning goals.
- Option (2) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Dysgraphia is a neurological learning disability that affects a child's ability to write. It can cause difficulty with handwriting, spelling and organising thoughts on paper. Early intervention with therapies and educational support can help improve writing skills.
- Option (3) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** To help students become effective problem solvers, teachers should encourage them to break large, complex problems into smaller, manageable parts. This simplifies the problem-solving process, allowing students to focus on specific aspects, improving understanding and fostering critical thinking skills."
- Option (1) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** • An inclusive classroom is an environment created by a teacher where diverse, meaningful and multisensory learning experiences are provided to help students achieve their learning outcomes. In an inclusive classroom, a teacher does not adopt standardisation of curricular materials or assessment strategies, as teaching and learning are based on the needs and requirements of the students. The assertion (A) is correct, as a teacher should use multisensory materials to cater to the needs of students in an inclusive classroom. The reason (R) is incorrect, as an inclusive classroom should not adopt standardisation of curricular materials or assessment strategies. Therefore, (A) is true, and (R) is false.
- Option (3) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** In a constructivist view, learning is extending and transforming the current understanding. Constructivist classrooms enable learners to build knowledge and understand concepts through their personal experiences. In this setup:
  - Students work collaboratively in groups, emphasising cooperative learning.
  - Learners are encouraged to foster their own learning abilities.
  - Teachers provide ample opportunities for students to learn from their experiences.
  - The focus is on peer tutoring, self-assessment, group activities and discussions, promoting active and meaningful learning.
- Option (3) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** The assertion (A) is true.
  - Effective teachers familiarise themselves with the daily lives and socio-cultural backgrounds of their students, as this encourages them to adopt diverse pedagogical resources and learning styles in the classroom. It also helps teachers address diversity by accepting and valuing the differences of each individual. The reason (R) is true.
    - In a student's life, learning takes place within a social context, as it is influenced by interactions with peers, teachers, and the community. Therefore, (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Option (1) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Meaningful learning is primarily NOT about memorising information.
  - Meaningful learning is the active construction of knowledge structures through understanding concepts and developing them. Such a type of learning happens when we interact with others who possess different ideas and interpretations of our personal experiences, leading to the active creation of knowledge structures. In addition to this, solving problems and regulating one's behaviour contribute to meaningful learning.



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

**Explanation:** The assertion (A) is incorrect as it suggests that teachers should encourage boys to participate in sports while assigning art and decoration tasks to girls. This reinforces gender stereotypes in the classroom. Similarly, the reason (R) is also incorrect, as it claims that children acquire gender roles primarily due to biological differences. Whereas, in reality, gender roles are largely shaped by societal and cultural factors, not biology. Therefore, both statements are false.

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

**Explanation:** Kinaesthetic learners prefer to learn through doing and moving.

- Kinaesthetic learners learn best through hands-on activities and physical movement, as such learners prefer to engage themselves actively with their teaching-learning process.

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

**Explanation:** According to Howard Gardner, scientists typically exhibit high logical-mathematical intelligence due to their ability to analyze problems critically, while sculptors exhibit high bodily-kinesthetic intelligence because of their skillful coordination in using their hands and body.

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

**Explanation:** Inclusion needs to be promoted through:

- **Flexible Curriculum:** A flexible curriculum encourages teachers and schools to adapt it to meet the needs of diverse learners in the classroom.
- **Cooperative Learning:** Cooperative learning is an approach where students are encouraged to work together in groups to enhance their learning experiences and achieve desired learning outcomes.
- **Accessibility of building:** Accessibility of building involves ensuring that resources and an appropriate learning environment are available and accessible to all students, regardless of their individual needs.

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

**Explanation:** Children learn best when they experience a moderate level of excitement, as it helps them maintain attention and engage with areas of interest, ultimately boosting their motivation. A balanced level of excitement fosters curiosity and enhances the overall teaching-learning process.

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

**Explanation:** The assertion (A) is correct. Children below the age of 5–6 years have not yet fully developed their muscles and coordination, and they are still developing their fine motor skills, making it difficult for

them to write properly or within the lines. Therefore, they should not be pressured to write properly or within the lines. The reason (R) is also correct. Children typically begin to gain better control over their fine motor skills around the ages of 5–6, which allows them to write more accurately, hold a pencil correctly, and ultimately improve their handwriting. Therefore, both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.

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

**Explanation:** Children often come up with their own explanations of events around them. On being probed as to why it rains Sia says, "God was tired of carrying the buckets of water on his shoulder". Such explanations indicate that children have a naive understanding rooted in their cultural context, which they use to make sense of events. These explanations reflect how children's imaginations are connected to social learning. Their interpretations of events are influenced by the world around them.

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

**Explanation:** Piaget described cognitive development as occurring in four qualitatively different stages.

- Jean Piaget, a Swiss biologist and psychologist, developed a four-stage Theory of Cognitive Development, stating that every child thinks differently at different periods in their life. He believed every child passes through these four stages:
  - Sensorimotor Stage,
  - Pre-operational Stage,
  - Concrete Operational Stage and
  - Formal Operational stage

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

**Explanation:** During playtime at school, Rishabh, a 7-year-old boy, chose a doll to play with. Some of his peers made fun of him for his choice of toy. As a teacher who wants students to grow up with gender role flexibility, you would allow Rishabh to play with the doll and explain to the other children that they can choose any toy they like. This approach promotes gender role flexibility among all students and helps them understand that toys are not restricted by gender. Instead, they can play with whatever toys they wish. It encourages inclusivity and teaches respect for individual preferences.

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

**Explanation:** In developmental terms, a time frame where an individual upholds an amplified sensitivity to particular incentives for developing particular skills to function in an efficient manner is referred to as a critical period of development.

- In developmental terms, the critical period is a specific time in a child's

life when they are particularly sensitive to certain stimuli, making it crucial for the development of specific skills.

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

**Explanation:** To support students with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in the classroom, teachers should minimise distractions and avoid unnecessary noise. Students with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder often struggle to maintain focus and can be easily distracted, so a calm and structured environment can help them concentrate on tasks.

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

**Explanation:** Lawrence Kohlberg argued that moral development occurs progressively in stages, which he described as universal and sequential. Cultural factors influence how moral dilemmas are interpreted, but the stages themselves (pre-conventional, conventional, and post-conventional) are universal.

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

**Explanation:** At the conventional level of Kohlberg's moral development, an individual's ethical behaviour mainly depends on the mindset that "what people think of me".

- Lawrence Kohlberg proposed 'Stages of Moral Development' by extending the ideas of Jean Piaget's theory. Kohlberg's theory includes three levels and six stages, which are as follows:

- Pre-conventional level
- Stage 1 – Punishment-obedience orientation
- Stage 2 – Instrumental- exchange orientation
- Conventional Level
- Stage 3 – Good-boy-nice-girl orientation
- Stage 4 – Law and order orientation
- Post-conventional Level
- Stage 5 – Social contract situation
- Stage 6 – Universal – ethical-principles orientation
- At the Conventional level of Kohlberg's moral development, an individual's ethical behaviour is primarily influenced by the desire to gain approval from others and adhere to societal norms. At this stage, individuals are concerned with how their actions are perceived by others and aim to meet the expectations of parents, teachers and society, rather than focusing on personal moral principles.

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

**Explanation:** According to Jean Piaget a child who is unable to understand the logic behind simple mathematics reversals is because of irreversibility.

- Jean Piaget, a Swiss biologist, and psychologist, developed a four-stage Theory of Cognitive Development (viz. Sensorimotor Stage, Pre-operational Stage, Concrete Operational Stage and

Formal Operational stage). Piaget proposes that the pre-operational stage of children (2-7 years) is where they are unable to conserve. At this stage, a child faces issues with

- inability to irreversibility of thought,
- egocentric thinking and
- the idea of centration.

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

**Explanation:** The assertive (A) statement is incorrect.

- Teachers should not distance themselves from students or place the entire responsibility for learning solely on them. Instead, teachers should actively guide, facilitate and support students, fostering a collaborative and constructive classroom environment. The reason (R) statement is incorrect.
- Learning is more effective in a democratic environment than in an authoritarian one. In a democratic setting, students feel that their opinions are valued, encouraging active participation and engagement. In contrast, an authoritative environment limits students' autonomy and restricts their involvement in the learning process. Thus, both Assertive (A) and Reason (R) is false.

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

**Explanation:** The assertive (A) statement is incorrect. As scaffolding provided by teachers does not hinder the learning process of children.

- Scaffolding is a supportive strategy of the teaching-learning process that helps children bridge the gap between what they already know and what they are currently learning. It facilitates the teaching-learning process by offering appropriate assistance to students, enabling them to achieve their learning goals. The Reason (R) statement is incorrect. Lev Vygotsky proposed that children cannot learn independently by acting upon and manipulating the environment.
- Lev Vygotsky, a Russian psychologist, proposed the Theory of Socio-Cultural Development, which highlights the importance of social interaction, culture and language in a child's development. He stated that children do not learn solely by interacting with their environment. Rather, learning occurs through social interactions and guidance from more knowledgeable individuals. Therefore both (A) and (R) is false.

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

**Explanation:** Motivation that comes from environmental consequences is called Extrinsic Motivation.

- Extrinsic motivation refers to motivation that comes from external factors, such as rewards, recognition, and so on. It occurs when an individual engages in an activity or task to achieve a specific benefit, rather than for enjoyment.

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

**Explanation:** Two important cognitive development milestones in the sensorimotor stage of Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development are object permanence and deferred imitation.

- Jean Piaget, a Swiss biologist and psychologist, developed a four-stage model explaining how the mind processes new information. The concepts of object permanence and deferred imitation fall under the first stage of development, known as the Sensorimotor Stage (0 to 2 years).
- During this stage, a child starts learning through his/her senses and also by manipulating objects present in their environment. Additionally, at this stage, a child begins to understand that an object still exists even when it is out of his/her sight (object permanence).
- At this stage, a child also develops the ability to reproduce actions or behaviours observed earlier, which demonstrates a child's memory development (deferred imitation).

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

**Explanation:** Children are greatly influenced by the socio-cultural context in which they grow up. Their socio-cultural environment shapes their values, behaviours, and opinions. The society they live in provides cultural and social norms, including traditions, that influence and encourage children's cognitive, emotional and social development.

### Mathematics

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

**Explanation:** We know that,

$$1g = \frac{1}{1000} \text{ Kg}$$

$$\text{So, } 7\text{kg } 7g = 7\text{kg} + \frac{7}{1000} \text{ Kg}$$

$$= 7 + 0.007 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 7.007 \text{ kg}$$

Subtract 7.007 kg from 9 kg  
 $9.000 \text{ kg} - 7.007 \text{ kg} = 1.993 \text{ kg}$

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

**Explanation:** When we add the total number of children given in the table, we find that ten children do not like any fruit given in the table.

Given, Total number of children = 150  
 Number of children who like apple = 28  
 Number of children who like guava = 26  
 Number of children who like mangoes = 44  
 Number of children who like banana = 14

Number of children who like grapes = 28

Now, the total number of children who like the mentioned fruits =  $28 + 26 + 44 + 14 + 28 = 140$

Hence, the number of children who don't like the mentioned fruits are =  $150 - 140 = 10$

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

**Explanation:** Formative assessment is a type of evaluation that focuses on monitoring and improving students' learning during the instructional process. It is typically used to provide feedback to students, guide instruction and improve learning outcomes.

The primary goal of formative assessment is to gather feedback that can help both teachers and students improve their understanding and skills. Unlike summative assessments, which occur at the end of a learning period to evaluate overall performance, formative assessments are ongoing and occur during the learning process. Formative assessment is not suitable for cumulative evaluation that helps to rank children.

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

**Explanation:** Given, Money withdrawn on 4<sup>th</sup> of the month = ₹4560  
 Money deposited on 20<sup>th</sup> of the month = ₹2567

Balance at the end of the month = ₹3125

To find: Money at the start of the month. Let the money at the start of the month = ₹A

According to Question,  
 $A - 4560 + 2567 = 3125$

Or,  $A - 1993 = 3125$

Or,  $A = 3125 + 1993$

So,  $A = 5118$

Hence, the money at the start of the month was ₹5118.

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

**Explanation:** The distributive law of division across addition is a property that states how division distributes over addition.

According to the given property,

$$\frac{1}{28} (280 + 280 + 56)$$

$$= 10 + 10 + 2$$

$$= 22$$

So, there would be 22 classes needed for 616 students.

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

**Explanation:** Triangles can be classified based on the length of their sides into three types:

1. Equilateral Triangle: All three sides are of equal length, and all three angles are also equal (each measuring 60°).

2. Isosceles Triangle: Two sides are of equal length, and the two angles opposite to those sides are equal.

3. Scalene Triangle: All three sides have different lengths, and all three angles are different.

## 37. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Prime numbers: Prime numbers are natural numbers greater than 1 that have no positive divisors other than 1 and themselves. In other words, a prime number is a number that cannot be formed by multiplying two smaller natural numbers.  
Given, Prime numbers between 31 and 60.

To find: Sum of prime numbers between 31 and 60.

According to Question,  
Sum of prime numbers between 31 and 60 = 31 + 37 + 41 + 43 + 47 + 53 + 59 = 311

## 38. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** Predecessor: The predecessor of a number is the number that comes immediately before it. For example, the predecessor of 10 is 9, and the predecessor of 100 is 99.

Successor: The successor of a number is the number that comes immediately after it. For example, the successor of 10 is 11, and the successor of 100 is 101.

Given,

Predecessor of 201 = 201 - 1 = 200

Successor of 4781 = 4781 + 1 = 4782

To find: Product of 200 and 4782.

Product of 200 and 4782

= 200 × 4782

= 956400

So, the product of the predecessor of 201 and the successor of 4781 is 956400.

## 39. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** The most appropriate cognitive skill that helps students to recognise and group shapes according to their attributes and properties is classification. Classification helps students by enabling them to sort and group objects, ideas or concepts based on common characteristics. This skill is foundational in developing logical thinking and problem-solving abilities. Here's how classification benefits students:

1. Improves Cognitive Organisation: Students learn how to organise their thinking by categorising objects, which helps them better understand the world around them. For example, they can group animals by species or classify shapes by their properties.

2. Enhances Memory and Recall: When students categorise information, it becomes easier to remember and retrieve. For instance, grouping vocabulary words by topic (like animals, colours or foods) makes learning more manageable and aids recall during tests or conversations.

3. Promotes Critical Thinking: Classification requires students to identify similarities and differences, analyse characteristics and make judgments. This fosters critical thinking, as students learn to evaluate how objects or ideas relate to each other.

## 40. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** For solving division problems, students need to know addition, subtraction and multiplication thoroughly.

These are the basic concepts that are a must for a better understanding of division. If students have difficulty in any of these, they will not be able to solve division problems.

## 41. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 was developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). It provides a comprehensive approach to reforming and improving the school education system, ensuring that it aligns with the principles of quality, equity and inclusiveness. The framework outlines the curriculum's objectives and structure, emphasising the need for educational practices to be learner-centred, contextually relevant and focused on holistic development.

Most II graders are able to add two quantities, like four candies and three candies, but when asked to do 4 + 5 on a worksheet, a large number of the same set of learners are unable to do so. The most appropriate explanation of this observation according to the National Curriculum Framework 2005 is that the learners are not ready for the use of abstract mathematical symbols.

## 42. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** When the student is asked to write one hundred and five in numeral form, she writes it as "1005". We can observe here that she has written it just like it was told without applying the place value concept. This indicates that she needs more help in understanding the concept of place value.

## 43. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** A fraction is a numerical quantity that represents a part of a whole or a division of something into equal parts. It is expressed in the form of  $\frac{a}{b}$ , where  $a$  is the numerator (the

number of parts being considered) and  $b$  is the denominator (the total number of equal parts into which the whole is divided).

For example,  $\frac{3}{4}$

A fraction represents a part of a collection of the same objects. The mathematical notation of a fraction can be represented as a ratio in the form of  $\frac{a}{b}$ . The mathematical notation

of a fraction can be represented as a division problem. But it never represents a part of a whole that is greater than 1.

## 44. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Given,  
Distance covered by Radha on Monday = 3 km 725 m

Distance covered by Radha on Tuesday = 2 km 9 m

Distance covered by Radha on Wednesday = 3 km 725 m

Distance covered by Radha on Thursday = 2 km 9 m

Distance covered by Radha on Friday = 3 km 725 m

To find: Total distance covered by Radha from Monday to Friday

Total distance covered by Radha from Monday to Friday = 3 km 725 m + 2 km 9 m + 3 km 725 m + 2 km 9 m + 3 km 725 m

= 15 km 193 m

Since 1 m =  $\frac{1}{1000}$  km

So, 15 km 193 m = 15 km +  $\frac{193}{1000}$  km

= 15.193 km

Hence, the total distance covered by Radha from Monday to Friday is 15.193 km.

## 45. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Van Hiele Theory is a framework used to understand how students develop geometric thinking. It was proposed by Pierre van Hiele and his wife, Dina van Hiele-Geldof, in the 1950s. According to the Van Hiele model, there are five levels of understanding in geometry, which are sequential and build upon each other. These levels are based on cognitive development and how individuals perceive geometric concepts.

Here are the five levels of geometric understanding in the Van Hiele theory:

1. **Level 0: Visualisation (Pre-Conceptual Level)**

**Characteristics:** At this level, students recognise shapes by their appearance. They can identify geometric figures, such as squares, triangles or circles, but they are not yet aware of the properties that define these shapes.

2. **Level 1: Analysis**

**Characteristics:** Students can identify and name shapes based on their properties (e.g., sides, angles). They understand the relationships between these properties but don't yet understand the formal definitions or relationships among shapes.

3. **Level 2: Abstraction (Informal Deduction)/Relational Deduction**

**Characteristics:** At this level, students start understanding the relationships between different geometric properties. They begin to form logical arguments and recognise the importance of definitions and proofs. They understand properties and their interrelations and start proving simple theorems.

4. **Level 3: Deduction**

**Characteristics:** At this stage, students can follow formal deductive reasoning and understand proofs and theorems. They can work with axioms and postulates to derive conclusions. Their reasoning is more abstract, and they

can apply deductive logic to solve geometric problems.

**5. Level 4: Rigour (Advanced Deduction)**  
Characteristics: This level involves an even deeper understanding of formal geometry, where students can appreciate the axiomatic structure of geometry. They can work with advanced concepts, theorems and prove more complex theorems.

Jasmine is at Level 2 stage of Van Hiele's Theorem of geometric thinking, as she is able to establish the relationship between given geometrical figures.

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

**Explanation:** Given digits -5, 9, 0, 2, 8, 6

Greatest number = 986520

Smallest number = 205689

Sum = Greatest number + Smallest number

$$= 986520 + 205689$$

$$= 1192209$$

So, the sum of the greatest and smallest number formed by the given digits is 1192209.

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

**Explanation:** Given, Pattern of the numbers

12, 14, 17, 13, 8, 14, 21, ..., ...

To find: Missing numbers in pattern

Solution:

$$12 + 2 = 14$$

$$14 + 3 = 17$$

$$17 - 4 = 13$$

$$13 - 5 = 8$$

$$8 + 6 = 14$$

$$14 + 7 = 21$$

$$21 - 8 = 13$$

$$13 - 9 = 4$$

So, the missing numbers in the given pattern are 13 and 4.

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

**Explanation:** The smallest number divisible by 6, 7 and 4 = L.C.M. of 6, 7 and 4 = 84

Now, multiple of 84 which is a 4-digit number is the answer.

1000 on division by 84 gives remainder 76.

It implies that, 84 - 76 must be added to 1000 to make it divisible by 84.

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

**Explanation: 1. Ray:**

A ray is a part of a line that has one fixed endpoint and extends infinitely in one direction. It starts at a point and continues forever in one direction.

**Example:** If A is the starting point, the ray is represented as  $\overrightarrow{AB}$ , meaning it starts at point A and goes through point B, continuing infinitely in that direction.

**2. Plane:**

A plane is a flat, two-dimensional surface that extends infinitely in all directions. It has length and width but no thickness.

A plane can be represented by a shape, like a rectangle, but it extends without bound in all directions. It's usually labelled with a capital letter like  $\pi$  or described by three non-collinear points (points not on the same line).

Example: Plane ABC, where points A, B and C lie on the plane.

**3. Line:**

A line is a straight, one-dimensional figure that extends infinitely in both directions. It has no beginning or end and is usually represented by two points on the line with arrows on both ends.

**Example:** Line AB can be written as

$\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ , which indicates that the line passes through points A and B and continues infinitely in both directions.

**4. Line Segment:**

A line segment is a part of a line that has two fixed endpoints. Unlike a line or ray, it does not extend infinitely but instead has a defined length.

**Example:** A line segment between points A and B is written as  $\overline{AB}$ , and it includes both points A and B.

Hence, the line segment has a definite length.

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

**Explanation:** An open-ended question in mathematics class encourages students to think critically and creatively.

This question allows for multiple answers, as students can use different shapes and strategies to form their patterns, encouraging exploration, reasoning and explanation.

Hence, the most appropriate options for including open-ended question in mathematics class is that these questions develop critical thinking in students.

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

**Explanation:** Data handling means collecting the set of data and presenting it in a different form. Data is a collection of numerical figures that represents a particular kind of information. The collection of observations that are gathered initially is called the raw data. Data can be in any form. It may be words, numbers, measurements, descriptions or observations. Data handling is the process of securing the research data that is gathered, archived or disposed of in a protected and safe way during and after the completion of the analysis process. So, a graphical representation of data is easier to understand when there is a trend or comparison to be shown.

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

**Explanation:** Given, size of plank:

Length = 2 m = 200 cm

(since 1m = 100 cm)

Breadth = 35 cm

Thickness = 8 cm

For wooden block,

Length = 8 m = 800 cm

(since 1m = 100 cm)

Breadth = 70 cm

Thickness = 40 cm

To find: Number of planks

Solution:

Number of planks = Volume of wooden block / Volume of planks

$$= \left( \frac{800 \times 70 \times 40}{200 \times 35 \times 8} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2240000}{56000}$$

$$= 40$$

So, 40 planks of size (2m × 35 cm × 8 cm) can be made from the wooden block of 8 m long, 70 cm wide and 40 cm thick.

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

**Explanation:** Here it is evident that the student has extended the concept of addition of natural numbers to addition of fractions. If the student had known the concept of addition of fractions, he would have first taken the LCM of 2 and 3 and then added the numbers.

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

**Explanation:** The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 places significant emphasis on Mathematics and Computational Thinking because these areas are recognised as foundational for developing critical thinking, problem-solving skills and digital literacy. There are several reasons for this focus:

**1. Preparing for the Future:** In an increasingly digital world, computational thinking is crucial for understanding and solving complex problems. As industries evolve with advancements in artificial intelligence, data science and robotics, having a strong foundation in mathematics and computational thinking helps students to be future-ready and adaptable.

**2. Critical Thinking and Problem Solving:** Mathematics develops logical reasoning, pattern recognition and abstract thinking, which are essential for solving real-world problems. Computational thinking, which involves breaking down complex problems into simpler parts and solving them systematically, enhances a student's ability to think critically and innovatively.

**3. Interdisciplinary Relevance:** Both mathematics and computational thinking are applicable across various disciplines like science, economics, social studies and engineering. The NEP aims to provide a well-rounded education that is not just specialised but also broad and interdisciplinary, ensuring that students are equipped with skills that can be applied in diverse fields.

**4. Digital Literacy and Innovation:** With the rise of the digital economy, understanding computational concepts like algorithms, data structures and programming is becoming indispensable. The NEP encourages the development of digital skills that will enable students to use technology

creatively and effectively in both academic and professional settings. Hence, we can conclude that according to the National Education Policy 2020, Mathematics and Computational Thinking is foundational to evolving technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning and Data Science.

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

**Explanation:** According to the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, mathematics teachers should focus more on:

1. Understanding and Application: The emphasis should be on understanding mathematical concepts rather than rote memorization. Teachers are encouraged to help students explore and apply mathematical ideas in real-life contexts, making learning meaningful.
2. Problem-Solving Skills: Teachers are encouraged to develop students' problem-solving abilities, critical thinking and creativity. Rather than just teaching procedures, educators should foster a deeper understanding by encouraging students to think analytically.
3. Conceptual Clarity: Teachers should focus on building a solid foundation by promoting clear understanding of concepts, rather than just focusing on mechanical computations.
4. Active Learning: Teachers should encourage an interactive and participatory classroom environment, where students actively engage in learning through discussions, hands-on activities and group work.
5. Assessment for Learning: Instead of focusing solely on summative assessment, the NCF advocates for assessment practices that inform and support learning. Teachers should use assessments to understand students' learning progress and provide feedback for improvement.

In essence, the NCF 2005 encourages mathematics teaching that is reflective, inquiry-based and focused on fostering deep understanding and critical thinking.

So, we can conclude that according to the National Curriculum Framework 2005, mathematics teacher needs to shift towards mathematical reasoning and logic.

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

**Explanation:** Introducing the concept of area using tessellation is an engaging and hands-on approach for Std 4 students. Tessellation involves tiling a plane with shapes that fit together without gaps or overlaps. Here's how you can introduce the concept of area through tessellation:

Steps to Teach Area Using Tessellation:  
1. Introduction to Tessellation:

- Start by showing students examples of tessellations using simple shapes like squares, triangles, or hexagons.
  - Explain that tessellation means fitting shapes together without any gaps or overlaps, much like puzzle pieces.
  - Ask students to create their own tessellations using square tiles or other shapes.
2. Understanding the Concept of Area:
    - Explain that area is the amount of space inside a shape. For example, the area of a square is the space inside it.
    - Introduce the formula for the area of a square: Area = side × side
    - Use simple numbers, like 4x4 squares so students can calculate easily.
  3. Connecting Tessellation to Area:
    - Show how tessellation can help calculate the area of a large shape made from smaller shapes. For example, if you have a large rectangle made of 4 smaller 2x2 squares, the total area can be found by counting the number of smaller squares.
    - Demonstrate how to calculate the total area by counting the number of squares used in the tessellation.

4. **Activity:**

- Hands-On Activity: Provide students with square or triangle-shaped tiles (like paper or cardboard) and ask them to create tessellations on a piece of paper.
- Once they have created a tessellation, ask them to count the number of shapes they used and calculate the total area.

So, the most effective way to introduce the concept of area to fourth graders is Tessellations.

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

**Explanation:** To find:  $\frac{4}{7} + \frac{5}{14} - \frac{7}{8}$

L.C.M. of 7, 14 and 8 is 56.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\{(4 \times 8 + 5 \times 4 - 7 \times 7)\}}{56} \\ &= \frac{\{(32 + 20) - 49\}}{56} \\ &= \frac{(52 - 49)}{56} \\ &= \frac{3}{56} \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\frac{4}{7} + \frac{5}{14} - \frac{7}{8} = \frac{3}{56}$$

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

**Explanation:** Here is the number of lines of symmetry for the given letters:

E: 1 line of symmetry (horizontal line of symmetry through the middle).

U: 1 line of symmetry (vertical line of symmetry).

H: 2 lines of symmetry (one vertical and one horizontal).

B: 1 line of symmetry (horizontal line of symmetry).

These lines of symmetry divide the shape into two mirror-image halves.

Hence, the letter H has two lines of symmetry.

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

**Explanation:**

1. Surya Siddhant: The Surya Siddhant explains how to determine the orbits of different celestial bodies, the sizes of different planets and the motions of the moon and planets in relation to different constellations. A palm-leaf manuscript from the 15th century CE and a few more recent manuscripts include the text. It is related to astronomy and mathematics.

2. Baudhyan Sulba Sutra: Baudhyan (800 BC – 740 BC) is said to be the original mathematician behind the Pythagoras theorem. Pythagoras theorem was indeed known much before Pythagoras, and it was Indians who discovered it at least 1000 years before Pythagoras was born! The credit for authoring the earliest Sulba Sutras goes to him. The Sulbasutras is like a guide to the Vedas, which formulate rules for constructing altars. In other words, they provide techniques to solve mathematical problems effortlessly.

3. Lilavati: Lilavati includes a number of methods of computing numbers, such as multiplications, squares and progressions, with examples using kings and elephants, objects that a common man could understand.

4. Charka Samhita: The Charka Samhita is one of the most important ancient texts of Ayurveda, the traditional system of medicine in India. It is attributed to the sage Charaka and is considered a cornerstone of Ayurvedic medicine. The text is a comprehensive work on medicine, covering various aspects such as anatomy, physiology, diagnosis, treatment methods and the prevention of diseases. It is written in Sanskrit and is structured as a dialogue between the sage Charaka and his disciples.

So, the Charaka Samhita is a book on Ayurvedic This book is not related to Indian mathematics.

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

**Explanation:** Given, the number is 352876.

To find: Difference of the place value of 5 and 7 in 352876.

To find the difference in the place value of 5 and 7 in the number 352876, we first determine their respective place values:

The place value of 5 is 50000 (since 5 is in the ten-thousands place).

The place value of 7 is 70 (since 7 is in the tens place).

Now, we subtract the place value of 7 from the place value of 5 :

$$50000 - 70 = 49930$$

So, the difference of the place value of 5 and 7 in 352876 is 49930.

### Environmental Studies

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

Elephants' herds typically consist of female elephants and their young (calves). The structure of an elephant herd is matriarchal, meaning it is led by the oldest and most experienced female, often called the matriarch. Female elephants and their young stay together for most of their lives, forming strong bonds and social connections. Male elephants, on the other hand, usually leave the herd when they reach adolescence, which is typically around 14-15 years of age. The reason is that the "male elephants leave their herd after 14-15 years and move around alone". This is a true statement, as male elephants do indeed leave the matriarchal herd once they reach sexual maturity, usually around 14-15 years old.

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

This lesson about mango papad directly shows how mangoes, a natural product, can be transformed into a preserved item. It highlights how raw materials from nature are processed into a consumable product, teaching children about the connection between the environment and human activities. The lesson promotes the understanding of how the natural environment contributes to various human-made products, which aligns with the objective of explaining how things are made from natural resources.

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

A project is an ideal strategy for this activity as it involves students in researching, collecting information and presenting findings. The students would likely gather information from their parents and grandparents, explore the historical context of water availability, and compare it to present-day challenges. A project allows for deeper engagement with the topic and fosters critical thinking and analysis. This strategy would also encourage collaboration and independent learning as students organise their findings and present them.

A project allows students to actively engage in gathering information, analysing it and comparing historical and current situations, fostering a deeper understanding of the changes in water availability over generations.

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

**Explanation:** Option (B) Children are encouraged to express their views in the classroom:

This is also a highly appropriate reason. Debates encourage students to voice their opinions, develop their argumentation skills and practice effective communication. It promotes active participation and is one of the main goals of a debate.

**Option (C)** - Children get an opportunity to share their experiences in the classroom:

While sharing experiences is important in any classroom activity, debates are typically more focused on logical reasoning and presenting arguments rather than sharing personal experiences. This makes Option (C) not the most appropriate reason for organising a debate, as debates are usually more about facts, evidence and structured arguments rather than personal anecdotes.

**Option (D)** - Children assess the knowledge of their peers through debate:

This is an appropriate reason. In a debate, students are not only expressing their own views but also evaluating the arguments of their peers. This helps them develop critical listening and assessment skills, which is a valuable aspect of the activity.

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

**Explanation:** A learning outcome is the result or product of the learning process, describing what the student can do after the lesson. The statement in question describes what the child is expected to be able to do (i.e., describe skilled work related to farming and its inheritance), which matches the definition of a learning outcome.

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

**Explanation:** The state that has a coast on the Bay of Bengal is Andhra Pradesh.

- Kerala is located on the Arabian Sea coast, not the Bay of Bengal.

- Karnataka is also on the Arabian Sea coast.

- Telangana is a landlocked state with no coastline.

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

**Explanation:** Environmental Studies is primarily focused on the balance between work and play in a child's daily life. In the story, Gaurav talks about his routine, which includes both responsibilities (like studying or helping at home) and leisure activities (such as playing and having fun with friends).

This reflects the core idea of the "Work and Play" theme, which emphasises how children manage and experience both work (duties and responsibilities) and play (fun and recreational activities). The lesson is about a child's experiences and the

balance of these two aspects, making the theme "Work and Play" the most appropriate.

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

**Explanation:** In a constructivist classroom, the goal is to challenge students with new problems and encourage deeper exploration, not just solving familiar problems.

This is NOT typical in a constructivist classroom. In a constructivist setting, children are encouraged to explore new ideas, concepts and problems, not just solve problems they already know. Constructivism emphasises learning through exploration and problem-solving in new contexts.

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

**Explanation: (A) She wants to draw the attention of the children that in life, like in sports, we make rules.**

- This is a valid reason. In the game of Kabaddi, as in life, rules are important. By explaining the rules, Siddhi is helping children understand the concept of rules and how they guide behaviour in both sports and daily life. This helps children appreciate the importance of rules for structure and fairness.

**(B) So that all the work is done properly.**

- This is also a valid reason. Explaining the rules ensures that the game is played properly and fairly. If everyone knows the rules, it helps maintain order and smoothness in the game, preventing confusion or conflicts.

**(C) We are all bound by the rules in the same way in society, by which we settle differences and conflicts among ourselves.**

- This is another appropriate reason. By explaining the rules, Siddhi can teach children that rules in sports (and in life) help in resolving disputes and conflicts. This draws a parallel between sports and societal rules, emphasising the role of rules in maintaining order and resolving issues.

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

**Explanation: Assertion (A):**

"Biomass and fossil fuels are the two main conventional sources of energy".

- Biomass is indeed considered a conventional source of energy in many places. It refers to organic materials such as wood, agricultural residues, etc., which are used for fuel.

- Fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas) are also conventional sources of energy, but they are non-renewable and contribute to environmental pollution.

So, Assertion (A) is true. Biomass and fossil fuels are indeed commonly used conventional sources of energy.

**Reason (R):**

"Conventional sources are those that are renewable in nature".

- This statement is incorrect. Conventional sources of energy typically refer to non-renewable sources such as fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas). Renewable sources include solar, wind, hydro and geothermal energy.

Therefore, Reason (R) is false because conventional sources of energy are usually non-renewable.

**71. Option (1) is correct.****Explanation: Statement A:**

"In 1969, Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon".

- This statement is correct. Neil Armstrong, an astronaut from NASA, was the first human to set foot on the Moon during the Apollo 11 mission on 20 July 1969.

**Statement B:**

"In 2007, Kalpana Chawla set a new record for the longest space flight by a woman".

- This statement is incorrect. Kalpana Chawla was an astronaut who tragically died in the Columbia shuttle disaster in 2003. However, the record for the longest space flight by a woman was set by Valentina Tereshkova in 1963, and later Svetlana Savitskaya also held the record. Kalpana Chawla was a notable astronaut but did not set the record for the longest space flight by a woman in 2007.

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

**Explanation:** Samples of the children's work in the portfolio:

This is not a bias. A portfolio is a collection of children's work that showcases their progress and achievements over time. It provides objective evidence of their learning, performance and growth, which can be assessed without bias. It helps in focusing on the child's abilities and achievements.

**73. Option (3) is correct.****Explanation: Assertion (A):**

"The goats from which the soft pashmina wool is collected are found at very high altitudes of 5000 metres in extreme cold".

- This statement is true. Pashmina goats are found in the high altitudes of the Himalayas, particularly in regions of Ladakh, Tibet and Nepal, at altitudes around 5000 metres. These goats are adapted to survive in extremely cold climates.

**Reason (R):**

"A coat of warm hair grows on the goat's body, which protects it from the extreme cold".

- This statement is also true. Pashmina goats have a special double-layered coat. The inner layer consists of fine, soft wool (pashmina) that keeps the goats warm, while the outer layer is

coarser and protects them from the cold weather.

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

**Explanation:** Statement I is true because anaemia can lead to poor growth and low energy levels in children due to a lack of sufficient hemoglobin in the blood to carry oxygen.

Statement II is also true because anaemia affects both physical health (e.g., weakness, fatigue, growth retardation) and mental health (e.g., cognitive difficulties, concentration issues) in children.

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

**Explanation:** Bihu- Assam

- Lavani is a traditional dance form from Maharashtra, not Tamil Nadu.
- Kathak is a classical dance form from Uttar Pradesh, not Karnataka.
- Bharatanatyam is from Tamil Nadu, not Odisha.
- Bihu is the folk dance of Assam, and "Bihu" seems to be a typo or incorrect term, but it likely refers to Bihu, making it the correct choice based on context.

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

**Explanation:** 1. Short Front Teeth (Incisors) - Cutting Grass

- Location and Function: Cows have a row of sharp, flat incisors on their lower jaw, but no upper front teeth. Instead, they have a tough, firm dental pad on the upper jaw where they press the grass against the pad.
- Process: When a cow eats, it snips or cuts the grass using these sharp front teeth. The cow bites off pieces of grass by pressing the lower incisors against the dental pad on the top. This helps them harvest the grass.

2. Large, Flat Side Teeth (Molars and Premolars) - Gnawing or Grinding Grass

- Location and Function: The molars and premolars are located at the back of the cow's mouth. These teeth are broad and flat, designed for grinding and crushing.
- Process: After the cow has snipped the grass, it chews the grass using these flat teeth. The chewing action breaks down the plant material, making it easier to digest. Cows are herbivores with a complex digestive system, and they rely on grinding the grass to help extract nutrients.

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

**Explanation:** In Environmental Studies (EVS) at the primary level, stories and tales play a crucial role for several reasons, particularly in making complex environmental concepts more relatable and accessible for young children.

Why Stories Are Important in EVS:

**1. Developing Sensitivity to Environmental Issues**

- Stories can touch children's hearts and imaginations. When a child hears a story about an animal

losing its habitat, a tree being cut down or pollution harming the environment, it helps them develop a deeper emotional connection to these issues. By embedding environmental themes into relatable stories, children are more likely to develop empathy towards nature and its conservation.

- Storytelling has been proven to help children understand abstract concepts more effectively because it links them to real-world situations. This makes environmental issues not just theoretical, but personal and meaningful.

**2. Engagement and Emotional Connection:**

Children's minds are naturally drawn to stories, especially those involving characters they can identify with. When a child hears a story about a character who faces environmental challenges, such as a child planting trees or an animal finding a new home, they start to see themselves as part of the solution. This emotional engagement fosters a sense of responsibility towards the environment.

**3. Cognitive Development:**

Stories often simplify complex topics and present them in a way that young children can understand. For example, a story about pollution might focus on a character who learns how to recycle or save water, providing a simple yet effective introduction to key environmental concepts.

**4. Social and Cultural Relevance:**

Stories are also a culturally rich method of communication. Many societies have traditional tales and folk stories that include lessons about nature, sustainability, and the relationship between humans and the environment. These stories passed down through generations, carry cultural significance and often reflect local environmental challenges.

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

**Explanation: Assertion:**

The statement mentions that in NCERT's Environmental Studies (EVS) textbooks, real incidents from everyday life, current problems and burning issues are included. This is true. The EVS curriculum emphasises connecting children with real-world issues to help them understand and address the challenges they face in their environments. Topics like pollution, waste management, climate change and local environmental concerns are commonly discussed to make the learning experience relevant and practical. Reason: The reason provided states that children can debate, become aware of these problems, develop sensitivity and gain a correct understanding of them. This is also true. By discussing real-world issues, children can actively participate in debates, raise questions and develop a deeper

understanding of the problems. It helps them become more sensitive to these issues and empowers them to think critically and responsibly. This approach encourages active learning, allowing children to engage with the subject matter rather than passively receiving information.

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

**Explanation:** The time required for digestion of boiled milk (or milk in general) in the stomach can vary slightly based on individual factors, but generally, milk takes about 4 hours to digest in the stomach. This is because:

- Milk is a liquid, so it doesn't take as long to break down as solid foods. However, it contains proteins and fats (especially when boiled), which take time to be digested by the stomach's digestive enzymes. Boiling milk doesn't significantly change its digestion time. The main factors influencing the digestion time of milk are the presence of fats and proteins.
- Typically, after 4 hours, milk is usually digested and moved into the intestines for further digestion and absorption. Thus, 4 hours is the most accurate answer when referring to how long boiled milk takes to digest in the stomach.

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

**Explanation:** The reason a person would not drown in the Dead Sea or a salty lake, even if they do not know how to swim, is because the high density of the water due to its high salt content makes it much easier to float.

- Density is the mass of water per unit volume. Saltwater, particularly in places like the Dead Sea, is denser than freshwater because of the high concentration of salt.
- The high density of the water increases buoyancy, meaning that an object (or a person) in water will displace more water, and as a result, the upward buoyant force is stronger, making it much harder to sink.
- In the Dead Sea, the salt content is so high (around 30% salt) that a person can float effortlessly on the surface, even if they cannot swim.

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

**Explanation:** **Option (1)** Steel, Iron, Zinc: Steel is not an element; it is an alloy, primarily composed of iron and carbon. So, this group includes an alloy, not just elements. **Option (3)** Sodium, Brass, Potassium: Brass is not an element; it is an alloy made mainly of copper and zinc. So, this group includes an alloy, not only elements.

**Option (2)** Tin, Lithium, Sodium: Tin (Sn), Lithium (Li) and Sodium (Na) are all elements from the periodic table. This group contains only elements.

**Option (4)** Bronze, Copper, Aluminium: Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin. So, this group also includes an alloy (bronze), not only elements.

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

**Explanation:** Anecdotal records are descriptive notes taken by the teacher based on their observations during an activity. These records capture important incidents, behaviours or events related to the child's learning and development. The teacher writes down their observations in an informal, narrative manner. This method helps in understanding the child's progress and challenges. **Observation List:** This is usually a checklist of specific behaviours or activities to be observed, not a detailed descriptive note. **Rating Scale:** A rating scale involves assigning scores or ratings to certain behaviours or characteristics, which is different from writing a descriptive note of incidents. **Portfolio:** A portfolio is a collection of a student's work and projects over time, not necessarily a tool for documenting specific incidents during an activity.

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

**Explanation:** **Tailorbird:** The Tailorbird is known for its unique nesting technique. It stitches together leaves or branches using its beak to create a hanging nest, which is often found on the branches of trees or shrubs.

**Indian Robin:** The Indian robin is another bird that builds its nest in a similar manner. While it is more commonly found in ground-level bushes or shrubs, it can also build hanging nests in trees.

Other options are incorrect because:

**Barbet and Sun bird:** Barbets generally build nests in tree cavities, and sun birds don't typically make hanging nests.

**Weaver Bird:** Weaver birds are known for building intricate hanging nests, but the Indian robin is more associated with smaller, ground-level or shrub-based nests.

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

**Explanation:** **Statement A:** Lizards do not go into a long and deep sleep during the cold season. Instead, they become inactive or enter a state called brumation, which is different from sleep. During brumation, their metabolism slows down due to the cold, but they do not go into a deep sleep.

**Statement B:** This is correct. Some animals, such as bears (hibernation) or certain reptiles (brumation), do go into a long, deep sleep or a state of inactivity during certain seasons, typically to conserve energy.

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

**Explanation:** • At the primary stage, children are developing basic cognitive skills, and hands-on activities like the one described allow them to learn

actively by interacting with their peers. This promotes cooperative learning and helps children understand concepts more effectively by engaging with the material in a practical way.

- By dividing objects into groups based on their properties, the teacher is helping students develop classification skills and an understanding of categories, which enhances their learning experience.
- While the activity may strengthen cognitive skills and help with understanding concepts, the key focus here is on interaction and cooperative learning, which is especially effective at the primary level.

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

**Explanation:** (2) Give each child the freedom to observe, record their observations, and interpret those observations: Allowing children to make observations and interpret their findings encourages critical thinking and helps them actively engage with the concept. This method promotes curiosity and personal discovery.

(3) Provide opportunity to each child to hypothesise, test and make activity-based generalisations: Encouraging children to hypothesise and test their ideas through activities fosters a deeper understanding of the concepts. It allows them to develop scientific thinking skills by forming conclusions based on their own observations and testing.

**Option (1)** (explaining the concept of density immediately) might be too advanced for the children at this stage and could prevent them from exploring the concept through their own observations. **Option (4)** (deferring the explanation to a later stage) is not a helpful approach, as it doesn't promote immediate learning or inquiry-based understanding.

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

**Explanation:** • India Standard Time (IST) is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC+5:30), while London operates on Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) or UTC+0 during standard time, and UTC+1 during daylight saving time (DST).

• If it is 10 A.M. in India, it would be around 5:30 A.M. in London (if it's not daylight saving time). So, when it is 10 A.M. in India, it is morning in London but not yet noon. Therefore, the most appropriate answer is London, as it's the closest match to the question.

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

**Explanation:** In a child-centred classroom, the focus is on active participation, hands-on activities and student-led learning. Here, children are encouraged to explore, discuss, share their experiences and work on different tasks. The teacher's role is



more as a facilitator rather than being the primary source of information.

- (4) is in line with child-centred learning, as sharing experiences and flexible seating arrangements encourage student engagement.

- (3) is also characteristic of child-centred environments, where students engage actively in various activities.

- In contrast, (2) (children passively listening to the teacher) is less likely in a child-centred classroom, as it is more teacher-directed and goes against the principles of active, hands-on learning.

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

**Explanation:** Average Speed = Total Distance/Total Time

Given:

- Distance between New Delhi and Bangalore = 1776 km

- Time taken for the journey: 24 hr

- Average speed =  $1776 \text{ km} / 24 \text{ hr} = 74 \text{ km/hr}$

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

**Explanation:** **Assertion:** The curriculum of Environmental Studies is indeed theme-based, and each theme is interrelated. Environmental Studies (EVS) often organises content around specific themes (e.g., water, plants, animals, etc.) to give students a holistic understanding of the environment. These themes are connected to each other, helping students see the bigger picture.

**Reason:** The reason for organising the syllabus in a theme-based way is to create a deeper understanding of each theme. This approach encourages students to ask questions, engage with the material more thoughtfully, and make connections between different aspects of the environment.

### Language-I: English

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

**Explanation:** Mr Upadhyay addresses the boys when they are sneaking out, showing authority typical of a hostel warden. His concern for their actions supports this role.

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

**Explanation:** The phrase "We had managed" is in the Past Perfect tense. This tense is used to describe an action completed before another past action or time. Here, "had managed" indicates the tickets were secured before they left the hostel.

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

**Explanation:** Mr Upadhyay's calm and polite behaviour, like making coffee for them, suggests she welcomed the boys without anger or displeasure.

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

**Explanation:** Statement (A) True. Although they ran around to secure the tickets, they had them before the play started, which qualifies as getting them in advance. Statement (B) True. She welcomed the boys, offered coffee and interacted kindly, showing indirect support for their plans.

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

**Explanation:** "Improvised" in this context refers to finding a quick, makeshift solution without prior preparation—here, making up for the lack of tea or coffee.

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

**Explanation:** The boys rushed out to see a play at Ambedkar's Gandhi School and the entire passage revolves around their effort to attend it.

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

**Explanation:** Statement (A) is false because Mr Upadhyay met the boys outside the hostel. Statement (B) is true since the boys were already late for the play.

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

**Explanation:** Mr Upadhyay kindly brought the boys home, offering them coffee when they couldn't get tea or coffee in the mess.

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

**Explanation:** Personification gives human qualities or actions to non-human objects. In this sentence, "squirring" describes tickets as if they were moving like nervous, restless people, reflecting the boys' excitement or anxiety.

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

**Explanation:** The sound described as "drumming, drumming" clearly refers to soldiers marching in formation, as later clarified by "the scarlet soldiers".

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

**Explanation:** The poem is structured as a dialogue between two people—one asking anxious questions and the other giving reassurances.

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

**Explanation:** Alliteration is the repetition of initial consonant sounds. Here, "scarlet soldiers" repeats the "s" sound.

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

**Explanation:** A ballad is a narrative poem that tells a story through dialogue, rhyme and repetition, which fits the structure of this poem.

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

**Explanation:** The rhyme scheme is abab because the first and third lines rhyme (ear and clear), while the second and fourth lines also rhyme (drumming and coming), creating an alternating pattern.

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

**Explanation:** The act of "kneeling" suggests a moment of fear, tension or helplessness as the situation becomes alarming, reflecting anxiety.

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

**Explanation:** Mother tongue-based multilingualism emphasises that children should start learning in their native language, which facilitates better understanding and learning before transitioning to additional languages.

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

**Explanation:** Skimming involves rapid reading for the general idea, while scanning is focused on locating specific details quickly. Both methods are not about in-depth or cursory reading.

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

**Explanation:** The heuristic function of language involves using questions to explore and learn about the world, which is common in children's early language development.

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

**Explanation:** Displacement refers to the ability to communicate about things, events or ideas that are not physically present, such as talking about the past or future.

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

**Explanation:** Reading with comprehension involves understanding ideas, anticipating content and summarising, whereas focusing on individual letters or alphabets is more related to basic reading skills, not comprehension.

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

**Explanation:** Grammar translation focuses on learning rules and comparing grammar structures rather than direct communication. It emphasises form and translation, not communicative practices.

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

**Explanation:** Metacognition involves thinking about one's thinking processes. In this case, students are reflecting on how they approached answering a question, which is a key component of metacognitive awareness.

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

**Explanation:** Krashen's Input Hypothesis suggests that learners progress when exposed to slightly challenging but comprehensible input, similar to Vygotsky's Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD), where learners can perform with guidance.

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

**Explanation:** Cummins' hypothesis states that cognitive academic skills learnt in one language (e.g., reading) transfer to another language, meaning proficiency in academic skills is interdependent between the first and second languages.

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

**Explanation:** Separate letters are not inherently harder to memorise than words. The focus is more on how words and texts offer meaning and context, which letters alone do not provide, enhancing early learning.

## 116. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Linguists often argue that the distinction between a language and a dialect is not always clear-cut, and it depends on social, political and historical factors rather than purely linguistic differences.

## 117. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** Babbling is the stage where infants produce repetitive consonant-vowel combinations like "ba-ba" or "da-da". It is a crucial step in language development before meaningful speech.

## 118. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** Productive vocabulary consists of words that a person actively uses in speaking or writing, as opposed to receptive vocabulary, which includes words understood but not actively used.

## 119. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** LAD, proposed by Chomsky, explains how children acquire language structure and grammar, but it does not specifically address how children learn figurative language, which involves more advanced cognitive processes.

## 120. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** A socio-linguistic variable refers to language variations based on social factors like class, age or gender. Pronunciation differences among socio-economic groups are a clear example of this type of variable.

### Language-I: Hindi

## 91. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**दिए गए गद्यांश के अनुसार मार्ग दर्शन में मानसिक दुनिया में परिवर्तन को ज्ञान योग कहा जा सकता है।

## 92. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**दूसरी भाषाओं से हिंदी भाषा में आए शब्द 'आगत' कहलाते हैं। 'खामियाँ' अरबी भाषा का शब्द है, जिसकी हिंदी में अर्थ कमियाँ, दोष या नुकसान होता है। यह शब्द उर्दू और फारसी भाषाओं में भी प्रयोग में आता है।

## 93. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**मानसिक दुनिया का अर्थ है व्यक्ति के विचारों, कल्पनाओं, भावनाओं और विश्वास से बना हुआ एक काल्पनिक संसार। यह मन में उठने वाले भावों की वह दुनिया है, जो हमारी सोच, यादें, इच्छाएँ, आशाएँ और सपनों से बनती है।

## 94. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**इस संसार में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति कोई-न-कोई लक्ष्य अवश्य निर्धारित करता है। लेकिन उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सर्वाधिक आवश्यक शर्त यह है कि व्यक्ति अपने अंदर की खामियों अर्थात् कमियों को पहचानकर उसको दूर करने का प्रयास करे।

## 95. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**अंतर्निहित-का अर्थ है भीतर मौजूद होना। समाविष्ट-इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज में शामिल होना। सन्निहित-इसका अर्थ है किसी के पास या भीतर उपस्थित होना। समाहित इसका

अर्थ है किसी के अंदर बस जाना। समायोजित इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज को परिस्थितियों या आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अनुकूल बनाना या व्यवस्थित करना। अतः 'समायोजित' अंतर्निहित का समानार्थी शब्द नहीं है।

## 96. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**जब मनुष्य ने मन के विकास के लिए भौतिक और मानसिक दुनिया की खामियों (कमियों) के खिलाफ लड़ाई शुरू की अर्थात् उन्हें दूर करने का प्रयास किया तब मानसिक परिवर्तन होने लगे।

## 97. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**ब्रह्मंडीय ऊर्जा का तात्पर्य ब्रह्मांड की उस ऊर्जा से है जो पूरे ब्रह्मांड में व्यापक रूप से विद्यमान है।

## 98. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**शुरूआती या आरंभिक दिनों में लोगों ने यह पाया कि भौतिक दुनिया की तुलना में मानसिक दुनिया की अधिक खामियाँ थीं।

## 99. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**मूल शब्द-भूत प्रत्यय-इक नियम-मूल शब्द के पहले वर्ण का उ/ऊ-औ में बदल जाता है।

भूत के पहले वर्ण में लगी ऊ की मात्रा के औ की मात्रा में परिवर्तन होने से भू का भौ बन जाता है। (भौ + त + इक) भौतिक)

## 100. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**अन्य सभी विकल्प 'हँसना-रोना', 'आशा-निराशा' तथा 'पाना-खोना' एक दूसरे के विलोम अर्थवाले शब्द हैं जबकि भिन्न-भिन्न पुनरुक्त शब्द है।

## 101. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**याम का अर्थ है दिन का आठवाँ हिस्सा जो लगभग 3 घंटे का होता है। आठ याम का अर्थ है दिन के 24 घंटों को आठ बराबर भाग में बाँटना।

## 102. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**दिए गए पद्यांश के अनुसार चाहे कितने भी दुख आएँ मनुष्य को हमेशा चलते रहना चाहिए अर्थात् यदि असफलता भी हाथ लगे तब भी मनुष्य को सदा अपना काम करते रहना चाहिए।

## 103. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**कविता में कवि ने यही भाव व्यक्त किया है कि जीवन में हमेशा न तो सुख रहता है और न ही दुख। जीवन तो सुख-दुख का मिश्रण है, दोनों आते-जाते रहते हैं।

## 104. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**जीवन तो सुख-दुख का मिश्रण है, दोनों आते-जाते रहते हैं। जीवन में जब सुख आता है तो सब कुछ अच्छा लगने लगता है, हम जीवन के प्रति आशावादी हो जाते हैं, लेकिन दुख के आते ही हमें घोर निराशा घेर लेती है।

## 105. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**जीवन में विषम परिस्थितियों को व्यक्त करने के लिए विकल्प 2-कभी सोना कभी रोना उचित उदाहरण नहीं है। यह युग्म विलोम शब्द नहीं है, जबकि अन्य विकल्प 'हँसना-रोना',

'खोना-पाना' तथा 'आशा-निराशा' युग्म विलोम शब्द है।

## 106. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**मातृभाषा आधारित बहुभाषावाद की अनुशंसा है कि प्रत्येक शिक्षार्थी अपनी विद्यालयी शिक्षा के अपनी मातृभाषा में शुरू करे और बाद में वह दो या दो अधिक भाषाएँ पढ़े विकल्प 1 में घर की भाषा के साथ अग्रेजी माध्यम का उल्लेख होने से यह सही विकल्प है।

## 107. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**स्किमिंग और स्कैनिंग दोनों में ही तीव्रता से पाठ्य सामग्री को पढ़ा जाता है। स्किमिंग एक तेजी से पढ़ने की तकनीक है जिसकी उपयोग पाठ के मुख्य बिंदु, सामान्य अर्थ आदि समझने के लिए किया जाता है। जबकि स्कैनिंग तब उपयोगी है जब आप पाठ में किसी विशिष्ट जानकारी की तलाश कर रहे हों। स्किमिंग समीक्षा करने के लिए उपयुक्त है जबकि स्कैनिंग द्वारा विशेष प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने में मदद मिलती है।

## 108. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**जब बच्चे अपने आस-पास के वातावरण के विषय में 'क्यों', 'कहाँ', 'कैसे' जैसे प्रश्न पूछने लगते हैं तो यह खोजबीन परक कार्य है। यह प्रकार्य किसी समस्या, प्रश्न, या विषय को गहराई से समझने और नई जानकारी या समाधान खोजने की प्रक्रिया है।

## 109. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**भाषा का विस्थापन गुण धर्म यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि मनुष्य अपनी भाषा के माध्यम से वर्तमान समय और स्थान पर पठन होता है। पाठ के अर्थ और संदर्भ पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

## 110. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**अक्षरों और वर्णमाला पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना समझ के साथ पठन का लक्षण नहीं है। यहाँ पाठ का शाब्दिक स्तर पर पठन होता है पाठ के अर्थ और संदर्भ पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

## 111. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**द्वितीय भाषा में सीधे ही सम्प्रेषण करना और उसके बाद दो भाषाओं के व्याकरण के नियमों की तुलना करना, द्वितीय भाषा शिक्षण के व्याकरण अनुवाद विधि गुणधर्म नहीं है।

## 112. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**अधिसंज्ञान उस प्रक्रिया को कहते हैं जिसमें हमारी इंद्रियाँ प्राप्त सूचनाओं को पहचानने योग्य बनाती हैं। अध्यापक छात्रों का अधिसंज्ञान का उपयोग करके अपने करके परिवेश को समझने और जानकारी को व्यवस्थित करने का निर्देश दे रहे हैं।

## 113. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**क्रेशन की निवेश परिकल्पना और वयगोतस्की का ZPD दोनों ही शिक्षा और मानसिक विकास से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण सिद्धांत हैं। ये दोनों बच्चों को भाषा सीखने और विकास के बारे में गहरी अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान करते हैं।

## 114. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**क्यूमिन की अंतरनिर्भरता परिकल्पना के अनुसार यदि किसी व्यक्ति ने एक भाषा में

अच्छे संज्ञानात्मक कौशल (जैसे पढ़ना, लिखना, समझना) विकसित किए हैं, तो ये कौशल दूसरी भाषा के अधिग्रहण में भी मददगार होते हैं। अतः क्यूमिन की अंतरनिर्भरता परिकल्पना प्रथम और द्वितीय भाषा में संज्ञानात्मक अकादमिक निपुणता लाने में सहायक है।

115. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—अक्षरों और वर्णमाला के स्थान पर शब्दों और लघुकथा सामग्री के आधार पर पठन कौशल आरंभ करने के लिए विकल्प 2 तर्कसंगत नहीं है, क्योंकि शब्दों की अपेक्षा पृथक अक्षरों को कंठस्थ करना अधिक कठिन नहीं है।

116. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—भाषा एक मानकीकृत और व्यापक रूप है, जबकि बोली भाषा के स्थानीय रूप या उपभेद को संदर्भित करती है, लेकिन भाषा और बोली में कोई सुपरिभाषित भाषिक अंतर नहीं है।

117. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—बच्चों की भाषा में "बबलाना" का मतलब होता है कुछ ऐसी स्वर और व्यंजन मिश्रित आवाजों या ध्वनियों के जरिए अपनी बात कहना, जो एक प्रकार का भाषाई अभ्यास या खेल है।

118. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—वे शब्द जिनका प्रयोग लेखन और बोलने में किया जाता है उन्हें उत्पादक शब्द संपदा कहते हैं। इसके अंतर्गत वाचन तथा लेखन कौशल में विकास होता है।

119. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—बच्चे आकृति मूलक भाषा कैसे सीख लेते हैं यह कथन भाषा अर्जन उपकरण की व्याख्या नहीं करता है, क्योंकि आकृति मूलक भाषाएँ शब्दों में बदलाव करके, उनकी संरचना के आधार पर अधिक विस्तृत या विभिन्न रूप उत्पन्न करने की प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण करती है।

120. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—सामाजिक भाषिक चर वे तत्व या कारक हैं जो किसी भाषा के प्रयोग में विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के आधार पर बदलाव करते हैं। विभिन्न आयु समूह, लिंग, जाति या वर्ग के लोग एक ही शब्द को अलग-अलग तरीके से बोल सकते हैं। भाषा का प्रयोग सामाजिक पहचान, स्थान, शिक्षा, वर्ग, और संस्कृति के आधार पर बदलाव है, इसलिए दो भिन्न-भिन्न सामाजिक आर्थिक समूह के लोग एक ही शब्द को अलग-अलग तरीके से उच्चारित करते हैं।

### Language-II: English

121. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** Taiji was relatively liberal because she helped the girls get what they couldn't obtain directly. Lata and Malati both managed to get tickets for the recital, so statement (B) is false.

122. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** "Prone to" refers to being susceptible or likely to experience something. In this context, it means that boys tend to get into mischief, which is a common behaviour.

123. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** The past perfect tense indicates an action completed before another action in the past. "Had succeeded" shows that their success in reserving the car occurred before other events.

124. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** Taiji was responsible for ensuring the well-being and behaviour of the family, especially the girls, and for preventing the boys from mischief. He was the strict figure in charge of discipline.

125. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Taiji did not directly challenge Taiji but instead used a more subtle, indirect method to secure more freedom for the girls, which is how she obtained concessions for them.

126. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** The passage clearly mentions that there was a music recital at the Bharatendu Auditorium, making it a classical music performance, not a play, movie or dance event.

127. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** Taiji's strictness and traditional views on family behaviour, particularly his opposition to the girls' freedom, reflect a conservative nature rather than a liberal or radical one.

128. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** "Constrained" refers to being restricted or limited in action or freedom, which is similar in meaning to "confined" indicating limitations on liberty or movement.

129. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** The narrator left Baghdad because he grew weary of an indolent life and did not want to live lazily, so he decided to go to sea again.

130. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** The narrator was devastated and ready to die with grief when he realised the ship had left, showing his shock and dismay at being abandoned.

131. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** After reaching the island, the narrator sat down near a stream, had a meal, and then fell asleep, reflecting a calm and solitary action.

132. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** The word prodigious refers to the large size or scope of something, which aligns with the meaning of "large" in this context.

133. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** The underlined phrase "I drew near to it" is in the simple past tense, indicating an action that occurred and was completed in the past.

134. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** The word "with" in "to die with grief" is a preposition, as it connects the noun "grief" to the verb

"die" describing how the action is carried out.

135. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** The white dome, which the narrator thought was a dome, was later revealed to be the egg of the extraordinary bird known as the roc.

136. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Assessment can involve peers, self-assessment and standardised tools, not just teachers. A modern approach encourages collaborative evaluation to support growth.

137. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** Errors provide insights into a learner's thought process, understanding and developmental stage. They reveal how learners approach language, their misconceptions, and areas needing improvement, making them valuable for teaching and learning.

138. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** Stephen Krashen's Monitor Hypothesis differentiates between acquisition (subconscious learning) and learning (conscious monitoring). Acquisition does not directly aid monitoring.

139. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** Formative assessments occur continuously during the learning process, whereas a term paper represents summative assessment as it evaluates learning at the end.

140. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** The top-down approach involves using prior knowledge, such as the theme, context and cultural aspects, to interpret and understand a text. This approach focuses on making sense of the text by predicting or inferring from what is already known.

141. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** Alphabet charts are basic tools for literacy but don't significantly aid vocabulary development or comprehension, unlike theme maps and word maps.

142. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** Formative assessment is conducted regularly during the learning process to monitor progress and inform teaching. It focuses on improving and learning, unlike summative assessment, which typically evaluates overall achievement at the end of a learning period.

143. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Creating monitors might foster hierarchy instead of inclusiveness. Inclusive classrooms value peer collaboration and equal participation.

144. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Dyslexia is a learning disorder where children struggle with reading and writing, often confusing letters like 'p' and 'b' or '6' and '9'.

## 145. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS) refer to everyday conversational language required for social interactions, not advanced or abstract linguistic skills.

## 146. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** The teacher is providing opportunities for students to engage in conversations and deduce rules naturally through use, which aligns with the communicative approach. This method focuses on real-world communication and allows students to learn language through interaction rather than explicit grammar instruction.

## 147. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** The communicative approach emphasises the function of language—how it is used in real communication—rather than focusing primarily on grammatical form. It encourages developing communicative competence through contextualised language use, rather than explicit grammar teaching.

## 148. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** Folktales reflect cultural heritage and values, making them relevant for promoting multilingualism and multiculturalism among learners.

## 149. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** Children's literature should inspire imagination and enjoyment. Overly didactic moral lessons can reduce its appeal and creative value.

## 150. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** The three major domains of learning are cognitive (mental skills), affective (emotions and attitudes) and psychomotor (physical skills). Socio-cultural is not traditionally recognised as a separate domain of learning, but rather an influence on learning.

### Language-II: Hindi

## 121. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** भारतीय मॉडल। इस उत्तर को सत्यापित करने के लिए गद्यांश की यह पंक्ति देखी जा सकती है— हम बिना पश्चिम को मॉडल बनाए, अपनी शर्तों और मर्यादाओं के आधार पर औद्योगिक विकास का भारतीय स्वरूप निर्धारित कर सकते हैं।

## 122. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** मूल शब्द - शिक्षा (शिक्षा) प्रत्यय - इत 'शिक्षा' का अर्थ है- सिखाना या शिक्षा देना। 'इत' प्रत्यय एक क्रियाविशेषण है जो शिक्षा में लागकर यह दर्शाता है कि किसी व्यक्ति ने शिक्षा प्राप्त की है।

## 123. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** संस्कृति, मर्यादा और शर्त 'संज्ञा' शब्द हैं जबकि भारतीय एक 'विशेषण' शब्द

है। जो किसी संज्ञा सर्वनाम शब्द की विशेषता बताता है। जैसे - भारतीय सभ्यता।

## 124. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** प्रकृति और मनुष्य के संतुलन को बनाए रखना। इस उत्तर को सत्यापित करने के लिए गद्यांश की यह पंक्ति देखी जा सकती है— योजनाएँ बनाते समय - प्रकृति, मनुष्य और संस्कृतिक के बीच का नाजुक संतुलन किस तरह नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सकता है- इस ओर हमारे पश्चिम शिक्षित सत्ताधारियों का ध्यान कभी नहीं गया।

## 125. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** पश्चिमी अस्थानुकरण को। इस उत्तर को सत्यापित करने के लिए गद्यांश की यह पंक्ति देखी जा सकती है— .....ट्रेजेडी यह रही है कि पश्चिम की देखादेखी और नकल में योजनाएँ बनाते समय.....

## 126. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** पश्चिमी अस्थानुकरण को। इस उत्तर को सत्यापित करने के लिए गद्यांश की यह पंक्ति देखी जा सकती है— सबसे बड़ी ट्रेजेडी यह नहीं है कि शासक वर्ग ने औद्योगिकीकरण का मार्ग चुना, ट्रेजेडी यह रही है कि पश्चिम की देखादेखी और नकल में योजनाएँ बनाते समय.....

## 127. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** प्रकृति, मानव और संस्कृति। इस उत्तर को सत्यापित करने के लिए गद्यांश की यह पंक्ति देखी जा सकती है— योजनाएँ बनाते समय - प्रकृति मनुष्य और संस्कृति के बीच का नाजुक संतुलन किस तरह नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सकता है - इस ओर हमारे पश्चिम शिक्षित सत्ताधारियों का ध्यान कभी नहीं गया।

## 128. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** संतुलन × असंतुलन  
आसंतुलन और असंतुलीत में वर्तनी की अशुद्धि है और असंतुलित, संतुलित का विलोम शब्द है।

## 129. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं।। इस उत्तर को सत्यापित करने के लिए गद्यांश की यह पंक्ति देखी जा सकती है - इस ब्रह्मांड में हम सबकी भूमिका बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।।..... सभी लोग अपनी-अपनी जगह महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

## 130. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** 'हम ईश्वर की संतान हैं।। इस उत्तर को सत्यापित करने के लिए गद्यांश की यह पंक्ति देखी जा सकती है - भले ही हम बाहर से रंग, रूप, समाज, संस्कृति आदि के स्तर पर अलग दिखते हैं, लेकिन पिता-परमेश्वर की संतान होने के नाते हम सभी एक समान हैं।

## 131. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** ध्यान का अभ्यास -। इस उत्तर को सत्यापित करने के लिए गद्यांश की यह पंक्ति देखी जा सकती है - ध्यान-अभ्यास हमें सभी जीवों को एक समान देखने में मदद करता है।

## 132. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** सभी के परिश्रम का।। इस उत्तर को सत्यापित करने के लिए गद्यांश की यह पंक्ति देखी जा सकती है— हमें समझ में आता है कि

किसी कंपनी का मालिक कर्मचारियों के बिना काम नहीं कर सकता।

## 133. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** 'संस्कृति', 'व्यक्ति' और महत्त्वपूर्ण ये तीनों शब्द तत्सम शब्द हैं जबकि 'ज्यादा' उर्दू/फारसी का शब्द होने के कारण हिंदी भाषा में आगत या विदेशज शब्दों की श्रेणी में रखा जाता है।

## 134. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** एक संस्कृति + एक = सांस्कृतिक

## 135. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** विशेष मानने। इस उत्तर को सत्यापित करने के लिए गद्यांश की यह पंक्ति देखी जा सकती है - कोई भी एक दूसरे से ज्यादा खास नहीं है..... सभी लोग अपनी - अपनी जगह महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं।

## 136. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** आकलन एक रचनात्मक प्रक्रिया है जो सतत रूप से चलती रहती है। यह प्रक्रिया किसी के द्वारा की जा सकती है। अतः यह केवल अध्यापक के द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है, एक अनुचित विकल्प है।

## 137. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** अधिगम में रह गई कमियों को देखने के संदर्भ में त्रुटि विश्लेषण महत्त्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि गलतियाँ शिक्षार्थियों कि समझ में रह गई कमियों कि ओर संकेत करती हैं। त्रुटि विश्लेषण एक शिक्षक के लिए मार्गदर्शक उपकरण है, जो शिक्षार्थियों की जरूरतों और सुधारने की स्थिति को बेहतर तरीके से समझने में मदद करता है।

## 138. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** 'क्या अर्जित किया गया है', 'सीखें' गए की मॉनीटरिंग करने में मदद करता है - यह कथन स्टीफन फ्रेंशन की मॉनीटर परिकल्पना के अनुसार सीखी गई भाषा सुधार के लिए आवश्यक है न कि आर्जित या सीखी गई सामग्री की मॉनीटरिंग के लिए। मॉनीटर का कार्य अर्जित भाषा की मॉनीटरिंग करना नहीं बल्कि सीखी गई भाषा में व्याकरणिक सुधार करना है।

## 139. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** सत्र के अंत में होने वाली परीक्षा का मुख्य उद्देश्य शिक्षार्थियों के शैक्षणिक प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन करना है जो योगात्मक आकलन का उदाहरण है, रचनात्मक आकलन का नहीं। योगात्मक आकलन और रचनात्मक आकलन के उद्देश्य और प्रक्रिया में अंतर होता है।

## 140. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** ऊर्ध्व-अधोगामी उपागम। जब एक शुरूआती पाठ्यवस्तु की थीम, सांस्कृतिक पहलू आदि के बारे में अपने सामान्य ज्ञान का प्रयोग करता है जिससे वह उस विशिष्ट पाठगत सामग्री का अर्थ निकाल सके तब वह ऊर्ध्व-अधोगामी उपागम का उपयोग करता है। इस तरह वह संदर्भों, पूर्व ज्ञान और को प्राथमिकता देता है तथा समझने की प्रक्रिया में अनुमान और अनुमानित परिणामों का उपयोग करता है।

## 141. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—** वर्णमाला चार्ट वर्षों को पहचानने उन्हें याद करने में सहायक होता है। यह पाठ्य सामग्री

- की बोधगम्यता और शब्दावली के विकास में मदद नहीं करेगा।
142. **विकल्प (1) उचित है।**  
**व्याख्या**—रचानात्मक मूल्यांकन शिक्षण प्रक्रिया के दौरान शिक्षार्थियों के अधिगम में सुधार करना है।
143. **विकल्प (2) उचित है।**  
**व्याख्या**—कक्षा में कुछ विद्यार्थियों को कक्षा प्रमुख बना देने से समावेशी कक्षा सृजित करने में मदद नहीं मिलेगी। समावेशी कक्षा में विभिन्न क्षमताओं, पृष्ठभूमियों और आवश्यकताओं वाले सभी शिक्षार्थियों को सीखने के समान अवसर दिए जाते हैं। इसका उद्देश्य कक्षा में किसी भी प्रकार के भेदभाव को दूर करना है।
144. **विकल्प (2) उचित है।**  
**व्याख्या**—डिसलेक्सिया एक न्यूरोलॉजिकल स्थिति है जिसमें व्यक्ति को पढ़ने, लिखने, वर्तनी समझने और शब्दों को पहचानने में कठिनाई होती है। इस स्थिति में एक शिक्षार्थी वर्तनी को लिखने में बार-बार गलतियाँ करता है या अक्षरों और शब्दों को गलत क्रम में लिखता है।
145. **विकल्प (1) उचित है।**  
**व्याख्या**—बुनियादी अंतः वैयक्तिक संप्रेषण आत्मक कौशलों (BICS) किसी भी भाषा को समझने और बोलने का पहला चरण है। यह व्यक्ति को रोजमर्रा के जीवन में भाषा के सहज और स्वाभाविक उपयोग में समक्ष बनाता है, इसलिए इसे दिन-प्रतिदिन के सम्प्रेषण में प्रयुक्त भाषा के रूप में जाना जाता है।
146. **विकल्प (1) उचित है।**  
**व्याख्या**—अध्यापक भाषा के संप्रेषणात्मक उपागम का अनुपालन कर रहा है जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों में भाषा के माध्यम से प्रभावी रूप से संवाद करने की क्षमता विकसित करना है न कि केवल व्याकरण या शब्दावली सीखना। इस उपागम में उन गतिविधियों को शामिल किया जाता है जो शिक्षार्थियों की वास्तविक संवाद में भाग लेने के लिए प्रेरित करती है।
147. **विकल्प (3) उचित है।**  
**व्याख्या**—प्रकार्य की अपेक्षा नियमों पर अधिक ध्यान देना संप्रेषणात्मक उपागम का गुणधर्म नहीं है। इस उपागम का मुख्य उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों में भाषा के माध्यम से प्रभावी रूप से संवाद करने की क्षमता विकसित करना है न कि केवल व्याकरण या शब्दावली सीखना।
148. **विकल्प (3) उचित है।**  
**व्याख्या**—लोककथा विधा बहुभाषावाद और बहुसंस्कृतियों और समुदायों के बीच संवाद और सामंजस्य को बढ़ावा देती हैं। लोककथाएँ किसी भी समाज की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर का हिस्सा होती हैं।
149. **विकल्प (1) उचित है।**  
**व्याख्या**—आकर्षक चित्र, पशु पात्र तथा नैतिक मूल्यों का स्पष्टतः प्रदर्शन- ये सभी बाल साहित्य का अपेक्षित गुणधर्म हैं, क्योंकि ये सभी बाल साहित्य को रूचिकर और ग्राह्य बनाते हैं। बड़ा फॉन्ट आकार और परिचित शब्द बाल साहित्य का अपेक्षित गुणधर्म न होकर सिर्फ एक सुविधा हैं जिससे बच्चों को पढ़ने में आसानी होती है।
150. **विकल्प (4) उचित है।**  
**व्याख्या**—अधिगम का मुख्य क्षेत्र तीन आयामों - संज्ञानात्मक, भावात्मक और मनोगत्यात्मक में फैला हुआ है। ये सभी आयाम आपस में जुड़े होते हैं और एक व्यक्ति के समग्र विकास में योगदान करते हैं। सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक अधिगम का मुख्य क्षेत्र नहीं है।