

## Child Development and Pedagogy

**Directions:** Answer the following questions (Q. 1 to 30) by selecting the correct/most appropriate option.

- Learners feel engaged and actively involved in process of learning when:
  - their prior knowledge is discarded and negated.
  - activities are related to their context.
  - focus of learning is repetition and memorisation.
  - socio-emotional needs of learners are ignored.
- Assertion (A):** Teachers should provide emotional support to children in the classrooms to ensure effective learning.  
**Reason (R) :** Emotions and cognition are related to each other in complex ways.  
Choose the correct option
  - Both (A) and (R) are false.
  - Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - (A) is true but (R) is false.
- Children with 'learning difficulties' typically:
  - Have very low IQ as diagnosed through standard intelligence tests.
  - Have difficulties in reading due their poor sight.
  - Have problems in regulating their emotions.
  - Have confusion with letter and alphabets that look alike.
- Which of the following statements best describes the role of the teacher in progressive education?
  - The teacher leaves the children on their own to work independently.
  - The teacher is the primary source of knowledge.
  - The teacher serves as a facilitator.
  - The teacher implements the prescribed curriculum 'as it is'.
- Which of the following is correct in the context of gifted children?
  - Gifted students learn at a comparatively advanced pace than other students.
  - Gifted children are free from risk of learning disability.
  - Gifted children certainly excel in all areas academic, social and emotional.
  - Gifted students are always happy, popular and well adjusted.
- As per the Jean Piaget, pre-operational stage is characterised by abilities to perform:
  - Symbolic play and animism.
  - Classification and seriation.
  - Conservation and abstract thinking.
  - Imitation and reversibility.
- What is the primary purpose of asking critical thinking questions?
  - To encourage students to memorise information.
  - To enable students to develop procedural knowledge.
  - To assess students' knowledge and understanding skills.
  - To promote higher-level thinking and problem solving skills.
- Heredity totally determine an individual's
  - Sex
  - Gender
  - Academic Success
  - Learning Style
  - A, C, D
  - A
  - B
  - A, C, D
- Growth in height and weight of children in an example of:
  - Change in cognitive domain.
  - Quantitative change.
  - Qualitative change.
  - Change in affective domain.
- According to Lev Vygotsky, children regulate their own behaviour through the
  - Use of self-reinforcement
  - Processes of adaptation
  - Use of inner speech
  - Process of equilibration
- Which of the following statement about development is correct?
  - Different aspects of development are independent to each other.
  - Development is a discontinuous process.
  - Development occurs in a spiral manner, not linear.
  - Development proceeds from specific to general.
- Which pedagogical approach would be adopted by teachers who firmly believe in constructive to teach concepts of floating and sinking to Class V children?
  - Guided discovery
  - Lecture method
  - Showing videos
  - Showing powerpoint presentation
- Preconceived generalisations about behaviour of various gender are called:
  - Gender typing
  - Gender stereotypes
  - Gender discrimination
  - Gender identity
- In an inclusive classroom:
  - All children follow same curriculum and uniform pedagogy is adopted for all learners.
  - 'Special children' always work on their own curriculum.
  - All children have access to and are included in classroom activities.
  - 'Special' children are looked upon as needy and dependent.
- According to Lev Vygotsky's theory, which of the following is a recommended approach in order to optimise students' learning experience?
  - providing students with work that they can manage and complete individually.
  - providing students with work that is completely unrelated to their current level of understanding.

- (3) providing students with work that is next beyond their current level of understanding, with appropriate support and guidance.
- (4) providing no support to students and leaving them to struggle on their own.
16. When presented with Heinz's dilemma, Arunima reasons: "The law wasn't set up for these circumstances. Taking the drug in this situation isn't really right, but it's justified."  
Which stage of moral development is Arunima according to the theory of Lawrence Kohlberg?
- (1) Instrumental purpose and exchange.  
(2) Social concern and conscience.  
(3) Morality of contrast, of individual and of democratically.  
(4) Orientation towards punishment and obedience to accepted law.
17. While talking about her poor marks in mathematics Avi says, "I just don't have the sense for number Avi is attributing his performance to:
- (1) Lack of ability                      (2) Luck  
(3) Task difficulty                      (4) Lack of effort
18. **Assertion(A):** While some children start babbling and uttering two-word sentences at 12 months others don't do this till they are 20 months old.  
**Reason(R):** Development milestones are only suggestive and development of individual children can be quite varied.  
Choose the correct option
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are false.  
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(4) (A) is true but (R) is false.
19. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a well-formulated critical thinking question?
- (1) It promotes higher-level thinking and problem-solving skills.  
(2) It is open-ended and allows for multiple answers.  
(3) It is based primarily on factual information.  
(4) It requires analysis and evaluation of information.
20. **Assertion (A):** Teachers should constantly examine their own attitudes and biases while working with children.  
**Reason (R):** The process of problem-solving is hindered by functional fixedness.  
Choose the correct option.
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are false. .  
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(4) (A) is true but (R) is false.
21. **Assertion (A):** Classroom pedagogy should be culturally responsive to meet the needs of students from diverse cultural backgrounds.  
**Reason (R):** Equity in classroom can be ensured only through standardised curriculum and assessment.  
Choose the correct option.
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are false.  
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(4) (A) is true but (R) is false.
22. Howard Gardner's concept of Intelligence implies that:
- (1) intelligence is only about 'practical' learning.  
(2) everyone processes and understands the world in the same way.  
(3) human beings differ in their abilities in different domains.  
(4) intelligence has only one dimension.
23. Which of the following is not an effective memory technique for meaningful learning?
- (1) Elaborative Rehearsal  
(2) Rote Rehearsal  
(3) Mnemonics  
(4) Concept Mapping
24. Which of the following sequence of representation of concept is in accordance with children gradual development of cognitive abilities?
- (1) symbol-based, image-based, action-based  
(2) action-based, image-based, symbol-based  
(3) image-based, symbol-based, action-based  
(4) symbol-based, action-based, image-based
25. **Assertion (A):** Teachers should focus on asking questions in classroom and encouraging children also to ask questions rather than giving instructions.  
**Reason (R):** Child-centred pedagogy means giving opportunities to children's voices and ensuring their participation.  
Choose the correct option.
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are false.  
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(4) (A) is true but (R) is false.
26. Jagriti has learned that her dog, Rusty, is a Golden Retriever. When she sees another dog that looks similar to Rusti but is a different breed, she calls dog too. According to Jean Piage's theory of cognitive development, which concept does they demonstrate?
- (1) Assimilation                      (2) Egocentrism  
(3) Object permanence              (4) Conservation
27. Feral children, those who experienced severe (human) social deprivation since a very young age usually has delayed or hindered development and despite rehabilitation, the improvement in certain domains of development is likely to be subordinate. This period wherein development is significantly influenced by environmental support is called \_\_\_\_.
- (1) sensitive period                      (2) deductive period  
(3) intuitive period                      (4) native period
28. Repetitive and ritualistic behaviour is an identifying characteristic of:
- (1) Cerebral palsy  
(2) Autism Spectrum Disorder  
(3) Learning Disabilities  
(4) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
29. Which of the following would support continuous and comprehensive evaluation?
- (1) Standardized intelligence test  
(2) Best works portfolio  
(3) Growth and learning Progress portfolio  
(4) Standardized achievement test
30. Which of the following is correct about the process of learning, according to socio-constructivist theories?

- (1) Learning is a social process of meaning making.
- (2) Learning is an individualistic process that occurs in isolation.
- (3) Learning occurs only in a classroom or formal educational setting.
- (4) Learning is a passive process that occurs solely through observation.

### Mathematics

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

31. 12 thousand + 13 hundred + 2 tens is equal to:  
(1) 121320 (2) 12132 (3) 130132 (4) 13320
32. One crore is :  
(1) hundred million (2) ten million  
(3) one million (4) one billion
33. Which of the following is best suited to explain the concept of decimals?  
(1) Number Chart (2) Liens Blocks  
(3) Taylor's Abacus (4) Graph Paper
34. Which of the following letters has no line of symmetry?  
(1) X (2) L (3) A (4) M
35. In a certain week, the number of patients in a dental clinic was as follows:

Day	Number of patients
Monday	25
Tuesday	38
Wednesday	45
Thursday	18
Friday	36
Saturday	39

Based on above table, choose the wrong statement:

- (1) Total number of patients was 200.
  - (2) Range of the data is 27.
  - (3) On most of the days, number of patients was more than 30.
  - (4) Difference between the number of patients on Monday and Wednesday is 20.
36. If  $x : y = p : q$ , then which of the following is true?  
A.  $x + y : y = p + q : q$   
B.  $x - y : y = p - q : q$   
C.  $x : p = y : q$   
D.  $x + y : x - y = p - q : p + q$   
(1) A, B and C (2) A and B  
(3) only C (4) A and D
  37. Which of the following Indian mathematicians are known as founders of 'numeric analysis'?  
A. Ramanujan B. Bhaskaracharya  
C. Varahmihir D. Aryabhata  
(1) A and D (2) A and C  
(3) B and D (4) B and C
  38. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true about numbers?  
A. All positive integers are whole numbers.  
B. All whole numbers are integers.  
C. All rational numbers are real numbers  
D. All irrational numbers are real numbers.

Choose the correct option:

- (1) A and D (2) Only B  
(3) Only C (4) B, C and D

39. The main approach suggested by National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 in teaching learning, of mathematics is :

- (1) Constructivism (2) Instructivism  
(3) Pragmatism (4) Behaviourism

40. Student in a class are solving questions based on percentage discounts. One question requires the students to calculate the cost of two bikes, with a 8% discount on each bike. One of the groups calculates the total cost of the bikes and then deducts 16% from the total cost. The method used by this group is:

- (1) False, since they have deducted 16% from the total instead of 16% from the average of the total.
- (2) Correct and is the only way to calculate the discount and cost
- (3) An alternate strategy to solve the question.
- (4) False, since they have deducted 16% discount from the total instead of 8%.

41. While teaching equations a teacher explains the concept of a linear equation having unique solution. She further asks, "If a solution is given then how many equations you can create"?

Choose the correct option :

- (1) Two equations (2) One equation  
(3) No equation (4) Many equations

42. Match the following pairs:

Column-I	Column-II
(A) Face of a black-board	(I) two end points
(B) A line has	(II) one end point
(C) A ray has	(III) represents a part of a plane
(D) A line segment has	(IV) no definite length

Choose the correct option:

- (1) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II (2) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV  
(3) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV (4) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
43. If  $(7 * 2) \times (123) = 92496$ , then value of \* is:  
(1) 5 (2) 2 (3) 1 (4) 4
44. Saumya joined her job on 13-01-1992 and she took retirement on 31-03-2023, Duration of service was :  
(1) 31 years 2 months and 18 days  
(2) 30 years 10 months and 19 days  
(3) 30 years 9 months and 18 days  
(4) 31 years 2 months and 19 days
45. In order to identify individual differences of students in the mathematics class, which of the following, assessment technique will not be appropriate?  
(1) Peer assessment.  
(2) Summative assessment.  
(3) Formative assessment.  
(4) Diagnostic assessment.
46. Which among the following is/are true about the computation in basic operations for Grade-II learners?

- A. It involves child's ability to develop informal strategies.
- B. It involves child's ability to estimate.
- C. It involves child's ability to do calculations with large numbers.

Choose the correct option:

- (1) A and B (2) Only C  
(3) B and C (4) A and C



47. In a mathematics class, a teacher explains the concept of different angles. He/she realises that scissors is a best example to explain \_\_\_\_\_.
- Vertically opposite angles
  - Linear pair of angles
  - Corresponding angles
  - Alternate angles
- Choose the correct option :
- B and C
  - A and B
  - A and C
  - C and D
48.  $1233210 \div 5555 - 222$  is equal to :
- 3
  - 1
  - 0
  - 2
49. Arrangement of fractions  $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{21}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{12}{63}$  in decreasing order is :
- $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{12}{63}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{1}{21}$
  - $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{12}{63}, \frac{1}{21}$
  - $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{12}{63}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{21}$
  - $\frac{12}{63}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{1}{21}, \frac{1}{9}$
50. One egg has a mass of about 65 g, what is the mass of 2 dozen eggs?
- 1 kg 544 g
  - 1.56 kg
  - 1 kg 56 g
  - 1.304 kg
51. Which of the following represents the features of a mathematics laboratory?
- It is a place to enjoy mathematics through formal exploration.
  - It provides opportunities to prove mathematical theorems through experiments.
  - It provides an opportunity to make conjectures, test them and generalise observed pattern.
  - It is used to assess students' knowledge of mathematics and grade them accordingly.
- Choose the correct option.
- B and C
  - A and D
  - A and C
  - B and D
52. National Curriculum Framework For Foundational Stage (NCFFS), 2022 highlighted the importance of the following components while teaching an abstract mathematical concept:
- Written Symbols
  - Experience
  - Spoken Language
  - Picture
- Which of the following is the appropriate sequence of these components while teaching an abstract mathematical concept?
- B, C, D, A
  - C, A, D, B
  - B, C, A, D
  - C, D, A, B
53. Raju has turpentine oil in 5 containers each of 20 L size. He fills them in 10 cans of 5 L, 2 L and rest in 1 L cans. Number of 1 L cans filled is :
- 28
  - 28
  - 30
  - 22
54. Which of the following learning experiences for children does not reflect the contribution of mathematics to everyday life and society?
- Play small group games that draw on mathematical skills and concepts.
  - Communication of mathematical ideas in writing using both formal and informal language.
  - Meeting people from different areas of employment and exploring how they use mathematics in their work.
  - Collecting, organising, representing and interpreting data in day-to-day life.
55. 22 hm 8 dam is equal to :
- 22080 m
  - 22800 m
  - 2208 m
  - 2280 m
56. A mathematics teacher discusses the concept of open and closed curves in class. For the best understanding of students she gave an example with four points. If the curve is open, then four points is :
- Three of them must be non-collinear
  - All are collinear
  - Two of them must be collinear
  - Three of them must be collinear
57. Two angles of a triangle are  $50^\circ$  and  $30^\circ$ , Then, the third angle of the triangle is:
- $80^\circ$
  - $100^\circ$
  - $40^\circ$
  - $60^\circ$
58. Which of the following are correct examples of the statement "mathematics is hierarchical in levels that are logically Structured",
- The Concept of integers needs to be developed before the concept of multiplication and division of numbers.
  - Multiplication follows and builds on the concept of addition.
  - Number sense needs to be developed before the concepts of addition and subtraction.
- Choose the correct option:
- only B
  - A and B
  - B and C
  - A and C
59. The difference between the greatest and smallest 6-digit numbers formed by using the digits 5, 1, 0, 3, 9 and 6 is:
- 851731
  - 861741
  - 862731
  - 951741
60. The missing number (?) in the following: 43, 47, 53, 59, \_\_\_\_\_, 67, 71, 73 is :
- 65
  - 61
  - 60
  - 63

### Environmental Studies

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

61. Consider the following statements (A) and (B).
- Statement (A):** Crows build nests on very low branches on a tree.
- Statement (B):** A weaver bird stitches two leaves to make its nest.
- Select the correct code from the following:
- (A) is wrong but (B) is correct
  - (A) and (B) both are correct.
  - (A) and (B) both are wrong.
  - (A) is correct but (B) is wrong
62. EVS at the primary level is recommended to be transacted in an integrated approach. The more appropriate reasons are:
- EVS draws issues from subjects like Science, Social Science and Environmental Education.
  - It helps in developing a holistic understanding.
  - It helps to reduce the burden of students and teachers.
  - It is convenient to teach integrated EVS.
- A and D
  - C and D
  - B and C
  - A and B
63. Select an incorrect statement about elephant herds from the following :
- Male elephants of more than 15 years of age leave the herd and move around alone.
  - Female elephants live in herds.

- (3) A herd has 20 to 25 female elephants and their young ones.  
 (4) Male elephants live in the herd till they are 14 - 15 years old.
64. You are located at X and your school is located at Y. There is no straight path from your house to your school. So you first go to A which is about 125 m due north of X, then go to B which is 75 m due west of A, then go to C which is about 150 m due north of B and finally reach your school at Y which is 75 m due east of C. With respect to your school at Y, the correct direction of the house at X is :  
 (1) Southeast (2) Due North  
 (3) Due South (4) Northwest
65. There is a species 'X' of plants that grow in a huge number but is found only in 'Y' part of India the whole world. Which type of species is it ?  
 (1) Endangered (2) Abundant  
 (3) Exotic (4) Endemic
66. Select from the following a group consisting of alloys only :  
 (1) Steel, Brass, Bronze  
 (2) Brass, Bronze, Lithium  
 (3) Magnesium, Aluminium, Steel  
 (4) Steel, Brass, Tin
67. An EVS teacher asks her students to imagine and answer, "What would have happened if all be were killed at once from earth ?" Such a question is :  
 (1) Philosophical question  
 (2) Convergent question  
 (3) Hypothetical question  
 (4) Divergent question
68. It is 7.30 p.m., in India today. It is 2 p.m. of the same day:  
 (1) in Karachi (2) in London  
 (3) in Japan (4) in Dhaka
69. Which of the following strategies promotes inquiry while teaching the theme 'Travel' ?  
 (1) Showing pictures of various places of interest in nearby areas.  
 (2) Asking students to collect pictures of various means of transport.  
 (3) Asking students to narrate their or their neighbours' experiences of travelling,  
 (4) Asking students to make a digital presentation on vintage cars.
70. A teacher follows the following methods while teaching EVS: Think-Pair-Share, Reciprocal Peer Tutoring; Jigsaw Strategy and Peer Reviews. These are examples of:  
 (1) Inductive approach  
 (2) Peer group learning  
 (3) Constructivist approach  
 (4) Didactic approach
71. Saleem and Raju are young schoolgoers. Saleem likes to eat a lot of fried food and 'maida' products Raju on the other hand eats homemade healthy food but he never eats spinach and other green leafy vegetables. Which of the following disorders they are likely to suffer from, respectively?  
 (1) Pellagra and Anemia  
 (2) Scurvy and Anemia  
 (3) Kwashiorkar and Anemia  
 (4) Obesity and Anemia
72. Map Reading activity in EVS classes develops certain abilities and skills in primary students. Those are :  
 A. Understanding relative positions of places  
 B. Understanding directions of places  
 C. Understanding symbols and scale  
 D. Drawing precisely according to the scale maps  
 (1) B, C and (D) (2) A, B and C  
 (3) B, C and D (4) A, C and D
73. With respect to Telangana, the respective locations of Gujarat and Bihar are:  
 (1) Northeast; Northwest (2) Northwest; Southeast  
 (3) Southwest; Northeast (4) Northeast; Northwest
74. Which of the following best reflects experiential strategies in teaching EVS at the primary level?  
 A. Discussion B. Demonstration  
 C. Field Trips d. Art integrated learning  
 (1) A, B and C (2) A, B and D  
 (3) B, C and D (4) A, C and D
75. Environment in EVS means :  
 A. Man-made environment  
 B. Natural environment  
 C. Social environment  
 D. Cultural environment  
 (1) A, B and D (2) A and B  
 (3) B and C (4) A and C
76. Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) below and choose the correct option.  
**Assertion (A)** : Travellers like Al-Biruni and Ibn Batuta travelled from India to different countries.  
**Reason (R)**: Travelling led to sharing of ideas between people.  
 (1) (A) is false but (R) is true.  
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).  
 (3) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A).  
 (4) (A) is true but (R) is false.
77. **Statement I**: The EVS curriculum is framed within the social constructivist perspective of learning  
**Statement II**: Piaget's ideas about children's learning, with his in-depth study of children, represent the social constructivist perspective,  
 (1) Statement I is false but Statement II is true  
 (2) Both the Statement I and Statement II are correct  
 (3) Both the Statement I and Statement II are false  
 (4) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
78. In NCERT textbook of Class V, there is a real story of Suryamani who lives in Jharkhand. The chapter depicts tribal life and the role of Suryamani. Select the most important aspects addressed by the chapter relevant for students.  
 A. Popular perceptions and biases about tribal communities.  
 B. Close relationship between forest dwellers (communities) and forests.  
 C. Girl's education and how it changes their life.  
 D. The forest products used by tribes.  
 (1) B and C (2) A, B and C  
 (3) B, C and D (4) A, C and D
79. "Record how the seeds germinate into saplings from day 1 to day 10". Rita gave this task to her students before teaching the lesson on 'Germination'. She is trying to assess her students' ability to:  
 A. draw and represent.  
 B. predict how germinating seeds would look like.  
 C. observe and record.  
 D. infer from the given activity.  
 (1) A, B, and C (2) A and B  
 (3) B and C (4) B, C and D

80. Mountaineers suffer nose bleeding at higher altitudes because:  
 (1) Blood becomes thick at higher altitudes.  
 (2) The pressure in blood vessels exceeds outside pressure.  
 (3) The pressure in blood vessels decreases than outside pressure.  
 (4) The pressure in blood vessels equals the outside pressure.
81. Which one/are of the following mountains is/are considered to be volcanic in origin?  
 A. Mt. Kilimanjaro      B. Fujiyama  
 C. The Alps  
 Choose the correct option:  
 (1) A and B                      (2) A and C  
 (3) B and C                      (4) Only C
82. Roshni, an EVS teacher displays a data chart for how many seeds out of 20 seeds each of mustard green gram, Bengal gram and chilli seeds germinated. She asks students to explain why variates in the germination rates of different seeds occur. She wants to assess the skills of:  
 (1) investigation                      (2) experiment  
 (3) prediction                      (4) drawing inference
83. **Assertion:** Stories and narratives have been used throughout the EVS textbooks. :  
**Reason:** The objective is to sensitise the child so that he or she can empathise with characters in a story of narrative. Textbooks should sensitise the child to wide differences that exist within our Society.  
 (1) The Assertion is false but Reason is true.  
 (2) Both the Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.  
 (3) Both the Assertion and Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.  
 (4) Assertion is true but the Reason is false.
84. On a Union Territory map, on one corner the following scale is mentioned.  
 Scale, 1 cm=155 m  
 If a person measures the distance between two cities as 19.7 cm, the actual distance between two cities is approximately:  
 (1) 30.5 km                      (2) 3.10 km  
 (3) 31.00 km                      (4) 3.05 km
85. The volume of the earth consists of the following:  
 A. 1% Crust                      B. 84% Mantle  
 C. 15% Core  
 Choose the correct option from the following:  
 (1) All A, B and C are correct  
 (2) Only A and B are correct.  
 (3) Only B and C are correct  
 (4) Only A and C are correct.
86. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option.  
**Assertion (A):** People can easily float on the surface of water of the Dead Sea even if they do not know how to swim.  
**Reason (R):** Dead Sea has 300 gm of salt in one litre of water making it, the sea has a high salt concentration.  
 (1) (A) is false but (R) is true.  
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).  
 (3) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A).  
 (4) (A) is true but (R) is false

87. As an EVS teacher, you wish your students to be aware of their own safety around adults so they (can take care of themselves and) do not fall prey to sexual harassment. Which step is most appropriate?  
 (1) Hold self-defence workshops for girl students.  
 (2) Teach them about POCSO Act, 2012.  
 (3) Teach them to avoid strangers.  
 (4) Hold workshops about 'Good Touch' and 'Bad Touch'.
88. Select the group of poor conductors of heat from the following:  
 (1) Wool, Plastic, Wood      (2) Wool, Wood, Iron  
 (3) Air, Water, Copper      (4) Air, Wool, Aluminium
89. Samar asks his students to consult their family members to find out the names of different food items cooked by different methods like steaming, roasting, boiling, frying etc. The most appropriate reason for this activity is to:  
 (1) encourage homework.  
 (2) encourage experimentation.  
 (3) improve social interaction.  
 (4) provide opportunities for children to work in groups.
90. Select the maximum number of suitable tools of assessment to assess process skills in EVS.  
 A. Teacher diary                      B. Project work  
 C. Drawing diagrams                      D. Picture reading  
 (1) A, B and D                      (2) A, B and C  
 (3) B, C and D                      (4) A, C and D

**Language-I : English**

**Directions (Q. Nos. 91 to 99):** Read the given passage below and answer the questions that follow:

He must have seen us coming from the same distance. By the time he loomed up in front headlights, the arms in the snow-caked overcoat were flailing desperately like windmills.

Pat gave a little gasp and I braked at once, though gently, or I might have followed his car in ditch. But immediately I had second thoughts; there had been one or two nasty cases of hold-up papers recently. I wasn't going to take any chance with Pat, my sister, there. I changed down the gear and made to drive round him.

Pat was horrified. 'Aren't you stopping, Bill?' I shook my head. 'Too risky'.

It was then that I saw the car. It had skidded right across the road and was its hanging nose in deep ditch. I braked again and brought the Mini-Morris gradually to a stop.

I slid back my window as he looked in and then I saw that he was bleeding from a cut in his cheek.

'Anybody else in the car?'

'No, on my own. If you could give me a lift'.

I nodded and he got into the back and slammed the door.

'Sorry about this, folks. I was beginning to think I was stuck there for the night. Not that you would call it a busy road, is it?'

'Not at twelve o'clock at night', Pat said turning round to smile at him. 'We have been to a dance in Bolingford. Bill didn't want to go, but I was keen. He isn't a bad brother, really.'

91. Pat gave a little gasp and I braked at once  
 The underlined is a/an \_\_\_\_\_



- (1) Interjection (2) Pronoun  
(3) Preposition (4) Conjunction
92. Which of the following statements is not correct?  
After slowing down the car, Bill hesitated as :  
(1) in the cold, the car may not start again.  
(2) it was a dark spot, so it might be a case of robbery.  
(3) only Pat, a woman was sitting beside him  
(4) both (2) and (3)
93. Study the following statements:  
A. Pat is bold and compassionate.  
B. Bill is protective of Pat and not timid.  
C. A badly hit car was parked by the sidewalk.  
(1) B and C are right but A is wrong.  
(2) A is right but B and C are wrong.  
(3) B is right but A and C are wrong.  
(4) A and B are right but C is wrong
94. .... he loomed up in front of .....  
The underlined phrase means the same as :  
(1) looked up (2) fell down  
(3) appeared (4) drove up
95. Bill was travelling with:  
(1) a stranger (2) his brother  
(3) his sister (4) a friend
96. Which of the following statements is/are correct ?  
(1) It was the dead of night, so Bill was feeling drowsy while driving.  
(2) There was snowfall, and a ditch along the road so Bill was driving very carefully.  
(3) Because of snow, he was driving very slowly.  
(4) It was nighttime, so there was no traffic on the road, so Bill was driving in a carefree manner.
97. Which of the following statements is/are right?  
A. The stranger did not seem to be badly hurt.  
B. Mini-Moris went past the stranger and then stopped  
(1) Both A and B are right  
(2) A is right and B is wrong  
(3) B is right and A is wrong  
(4) Neither A nor B is right
98. It was then that I saw the car.  
Identify the underlined clause.  
(1) Adverb (2) Principal  
(3) Noun (4) Adjective
99. .... brought the Mini-Moris gradually to a stop'.  
(1) mainly (2) generally  
(3) usually (4) suddenly

**Directions (Q. Nos. 100 to 105):** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

'What dost thou do here?' the Bishop he said  
'I prythee now tell to me',  
'I am a bold harper', quoth Robin Hood,  
'And the best in the north countree'.

'O welcome, O welcome!' the Bishop said,  
'That music best pleaseth me.'  
'You shall have no music', quoth Robin Hood,  
'Till the bride and the bridegroom I see'.

With that came in a wealthy knight,  
Which was both grave and old,  
And after him a finikin lass,  
Did shine like glistening gold.

'This is no fit match', quoth bold Robin Hood,  
'That you do seem to make here;  
'For since we are come into the church,  
The bride she shall choose her own dear'.

100. 'I prith now....'  
The expression means :  
(1) I order you (2) I prevent you  
(3) I warm you (4) I request you
101. Robin Hood met the Bishop  
(1) in the market (2) in the churchyard  
(3) in the church (4) at his residence
102. Which literary device has been used in the expression - 'Did shine like glistening gold'?  
(1) Hyperbole (2) Simile  
(3) Metaphor (4) Personification
103. Study the following statements  
A. The Bishop asked Robin Hood the purpose of his visit.  
B. Robin Hood pretended to be a musician.  
(1) Both A and B are wrong.  
(2) A is right and B is wrong.  
(3) B is right and A is wrong.  
(4) Both A and B are right.
104. Which one of the following statement is incorrect?  
(1) She was not eagerly waiting for the ceremony.  
(2) The bridegroom was rich and handsome.  
(3) He was old and dull looking.  
(4) The bride was young and beautiful.
105. What was going to take place in the church ?  
(1) a funeral (2) a wedding  
(3) a Sunday sermon (4) a baptism
106. You are a Hindi speaking teacher, but you get posted at a primary school which is in the area of Punjab. Since you do not know the language of that area, you should:  
(1) motivate the community to learn Hindi.  
(2) immediately apply for the transfer to a Hindi speaking area  
(3) use the child's language as a resource and start teaching  
(4) communicate in English
107. A child does not write a paragraph on her own even brainstorming the topic. However, she is able to write it under adult or peer guidance, 'This guidance is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) Team teaching (2) Scaffolding  
(3) Peer teaching (4) Peer counselling
108. Language acquisition occurs only when the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) child has exposure to the language  
(2) child is taught the rules of grammar  
(3) child is given practice in translation  
(4) child is given an opportunity to read
109. Which one of the following is a correct statement about a textbook?  
(1) A textbook is irreplaceable.  
(2) A textbook is the final thing for the teacher and the student.  
(3) It helps to achieve the objectives laid down in the curriculum.  
(4) It is a planning of educational activities for the session.
110. As a teacher of Class V you ask the students to read the text thoroughly. Then you ask them to answer the questions with reference to the context (RTC). In this process, you are encouraging students for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) intensive reading (2) extensive reading  
(3) scanning (4) skimming
111. \_\_\_\_\_ comprehension is the skill of reading a piece of text closely or intensely for the purpose of extracting specific information from the text.

- (1) Evaluative (2) Global  
(3) Local (4) Inferential
112. Deductive approach of teaching grammar advocates that, we should \_\_\_\_\_ first.  
(1) provide practice through drills  
(2) present examples  
(3) present rules  
(4) present genuine communication
113. \_\_\_\_\_ is a way of estimating or guessing beyond the facts.  
(1) Extrapolation (2) Explanation  
(3) Analysis (4) Inference
114. Excluding mother tongue in the classroom is the characteristic feature of the \_\_\_\_\_ method.  
(1) Direct (2) Natural  
(3) Bilingual (4) Audio-lingual
115. You, as a teacher, appreciate a child for her 'overall use,' though some of the words are misspelt by her. You are here using \_\_\_\_\_ approach in your class.  
(1) Structural (2) Whole language  
(3) Communicative (4) Constructivist
116. A language teacher must promote learners for free writing, as the key benefit of free writing that:  
(1) can incorporate features of written language from their first language.  
(2) it encourages learners to write fluently and creatively.  
(3) gives the freedom to write or not.  
(4) does not make them feel that they have to write much or be totally accurate
117. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of learning in which a child has to use higher-order mental processes such as intelligence or reasoning.  
(1) Structure learning (2) Verbal learning  
(3) Concept learning (4) Motor skills learning
118. Which of the following classroom practices helps a teacher to develop oral language among students ?  
(1) Practicing the correct pronunciation of new or unfamiliar words.  
(2) Chorus reading of the text with the teacher.  
(3) Chorus recitation of the poem after memorising it.  
(4) Participating in role-plays.
119. When we say 'Language is arbitrary', we mean to say that :  
(1) language follows prefixed principles.  
(2) there is an inherent relation between the words of a language and their meaning.  
(3) the relation between words and their meaning is based on a valid reason and not on chance.  
(4) there is no inherent relation between the words of a language and their meaning.
120. The purpose of diagnostic tests in language learning is to :  
(1) Use the findings in the progress report of students.  
(2) Plan and prepare questions for summative assessment.  
(3) Inform the parents in the PTMs and ask them to pay attention.  
(4) Know the gaps in the learner's understanding and take remedial steps.

### Language-I : Hindi

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्र. सं. 91 से 99) के सही/सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

अध्यात्म भी मन का राजा होने का मार्ग खोलता है। अपने मन का राजा होना मतलब मन पर स्वयं का अंकुश रखना। उसकी चाल का निहारण करना, अपना लक्ष्य बनाना, लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना। अध्यात्म आपको अपने मन का राजा बनने की ओर ले जाता है। यह स्थिति आपको विकारों से दूर रखती है, वैचारिक सुंदरता का वरदान देती है और बुराई के समक्ष कमजोर होने से बचाती है। प्रकृति से उपहार में जो जीवन मिला है, उसके मूल्य को समझना चाहिए और उस क्षेत्र का राजा बनने के मार्ग पर चलना चाहिए, जिस पर मानवता का विस्तार हो।

राजा बनिए लेकिन शुद्ध विचारों, अच्छे कर्मों और मानवीय संवेदना का राजा बनिए। अन्याय, अधर्म आदि के भय से भयभीत न हों और एक ऐसी सत्ता बनाएँ, जिसमें समानता हो। जो स्वयं में राजा होकर समानता का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है, वह अध्यात्म के क्षेत्र का भी राजा बन जाता है।

91. राजा का अनिवार्य गुण नहीं है-  
(1) निर्भयता (2) मानवीय संवेदना  
(3) अच्छे कर्म (4) धर्मभीरु होना
92. अपने मन का राजा होने से तात्पर्य है-  
(1) अपने जीवन पर अंकुश लगाना  
(2) दूसरों पर अंकुश लगाना  
(3) अपने लक्ष्य के लिए सत्ता हड़पना  
(4) मन को नियंत्रित करना
93. राजा के किन गुणों की चर्चा गद्यांश में की गई है ?  
(1) समता, समानता (2) शुद्ध विचार, अंकुश लगाना  
(3) अच्छे कार्य, दान करना (4) शुद्ध विचार, अच्छे कर्म
94. 'अध्यात्म' शब्द में ..... प्रत्यय का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।  
(1) ई (2) ईय  
(3) इक (4) ता
95. राजा बनने के लिए ..... की राह पर अग्रसर होना होगा।  
(1) कल्याण (2) प्रगति  
(3) अध्यात्म (4) सत्य
96. आध्यात्मिक होने का अर्थ है-  
(1) विचारों की सुंदरता (2) वैचारिक प्रबुद्धता  
(3) दूसरों पर दया करना (4) शारीरिक सुंदरता
97. गद्यांश के अनुसार जीवन में ..... का बहुत महत्त्व है।  
(1) राजा (2) विस्तार  
(3) लक्ष्य (4) अंकुश
98. एक राजा को ..... और ..... से नहीं डरना चाहिए।  
(1) अन्याय, अधर्म  
(2) असमानता, समता  
(3) वैचारिक सुंदरता, लक्ष्य-निर्माण  
(4) अध्यात्म, अन्याय
99. विशेषण-विशेष्य का उदाहरण नहीं है:  
(1) लक्ष्य-निर्माण (2) वैचारिक सुंदरता  
(3) अच्छे कर्म (4) मानवीय संवेदना

निर्देश : नीचे दी गई कविता के पढ़कर (प्र. सं. 100-105) के सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

गांधी, तिलक, सुभाष, जवाहर का प्यारा यह देश है,  
जियो और जीने दो का सबको देता संदेश है।  
प्रहरी बनकर खड़ा हिमालय जिसके उत्तर द्वार पर,  
हिंद महासागर दक्षिण में इसके लिए विशेष है।  
लगी गुंजने दसों दिशाएँ वीरों के यशगान से,  
हमें मिली आजादी वीर शहीदों के बलिदान से।

100. 'हिमालय' का संधि-विच्छेद है-  
(1) हिमा + अलय (2) हिमा + लय  
(3) हिम + आलय (4) हिम + अलय



101. कविता में किन महापुरुष का उल्लेख किया गया है?  
 (1) सुखदेव (2) चंद्रशेखर आज़ाद  
 (3) महात्मा गांधी (4) राजगुरु
102. 'वीर' का बहुवचन रूप है-  
 (1) वीरांगना (2) वीरों (3) वीर (4) वीरों
103. भारत देश की क्या विशेषता है?  
 (1) उत्तर में सुंदर वादियाँ हैं। (2) उत्तर में प्रहरी खड़े हैं।  
 (3) दक्षिण में अरब सागर है। (4) दक्षिण में हिंद महासागर है।
104. कविता में किन वीरों के यशगान की बात की गई है?  
 (1) जिन्होंने दसों दिशाओं का भ्रमण किया  
 (2) जिन्होंने शांति-यात्रा का शुभारंभ किया  
 (3) जिन्होंने देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिए जीवन दिया  
 (4) जिन्होंने दूसरों के सुख की प्रार्थना की
105. कविता में किस संदेश की बात की गई है?  
 (1) जियो और जीने दो (2) सुख से जीवन जियो  
 (3) दूसरों को जीने दो (4) दुःखों से घबराना नहीं
106. आप हिंदी भाषा अध्यापक हैं और आपकी नियुक्ति पंजाब के किसी प्राथमिक विद्यालय में होती है। अब चूँकि आप स्थानीय भाषा नहीं जानते हैं तो आपको क्या करना चाहिए?  
 (1) समुदाय को हिन्दी सीखने के लिए प्रेरित करना चाहिए।  
 (2) किसी हिंदी भाषा क्षेत्र में स्थानांतरण के लिए आवेदन कर देना चाहिए।  
 (3) बच्चों की भाषा को एक संसाधन के रूप में इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए और शिक्षण आरंभ करना चाहिए।  
 (4) अंग्रेज़ी में सम्प्रेषण करना चाहिए।
107. किसी टॉपिक पर मानस मंथन करने के बाद भी एक बालिका अपने आप से अनुच्छेद नहीं लिख पा रही है। हालाँकि वह वयस्क या सहपाठी के मार्गदर्शन में लिख लेती है। इस प्रकार के मार्गदर्शन को क्या कहेंगे?  
 (1) टीम शिक्षण (2) मदद (स्काफोल्डिंग)  
 (3) सहपाठी शिक्षण (4) सहपाठी परामर्श
108. भाषा अर्जन केवल तभी घटित होता है जब .....।  
 (1) बच्चों को भाषा का परिवेश (एक्सपोज़र) दिया जाए।  
 (2) बच्चों को व्याकरण के नियम सिखाए जाएँ।  
 (3) बच्चों को अनुवाद करने का अभ्यास करवाया जाए।  
 (4) बच्चों को पठन के अवसर दिए जाएँ।
109. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन पाठ्यपुस्तक के बारे में सही है?  
 (1) पाठ्यपुस्तक का स्थान कोई दूसरा नहीं ले सकता।  
 (2) पाठ्यपुस्तक अध्यापक और विद्यार्थी के लिए एकमात्र महत्वपूर्ण सामग्री है।  
 (3) यह पाठ्यचर्या में उल्लिखित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद करती है।  
 (4) ये सत्र के लिए शैक्षिक गतिविधियों की योजना है।
110. आप कक्षा पाँच के अध्यापक हैं। आपने विद्यार्थियों को पाठ्य सामग्री अच्छी तरह से पढ़ने के लिए कहा है। उसके बाद आप संदर्भ और प्रसंग को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए कहते हैं। इस प्रक्रिया के द्वारा आप विद्यार्थियों को किस तरह के पठन के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं?  
 (1) गहन पठन (2) विस्तृत पठन  
 (3) बारीकी से पठन (4) सरसरी तौर पर पठन
111. किसी पाठ्य सामग्री से विशिष्ट सूचना निकालने के उद्देश्य से गहनपूर्वक या गहराई से उस पाठ्य सामग्री को पढ़ने का कौशल ....  
 .... बोध है।  
 (1) मूल्यांकन परक (2) वैश्विक  
 (3) स्थानीय (4) निष्कर्षात्मक
112. व्यापक पढ़ाने का निगमनात्मक उपागम अनुशांसा करता है कि हमें सबसे पहले .....।  
 (1) ड़िल के माध्यम से अभ्यास करवाना चाहिए।  
 (2) उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करने चाहिए।  
 (3) नियम प्रस्तुत करने चाहिए।  
 (4) वास्तविक सम्प्रेषण प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए।
113. .... तथ्यों से कहीं आगे जाकर अनुमान लगाने का तरीका है।  
 (1) पाठ्यसामग्री का विस्तार (एक्स्ट्रापोलेशन)  
 (2) व्याख्या करना  
 (3) विश्लेषण करना  
 (4) निष्कर्ष निकालना
114. कक्षा में मातृभाषा को स्थान न देना किस विधि की विशेषता है?  
 (1) प्रत्यक्ष (डायरेक्ट) (2) प्राकृतिक  
 (3) द्वि भाषिक (4) श्रव्य भाषिक
115. एक अध्यापक होने के नाते आप एक बच्चे की उसके 'कुल भाषा प्रयोग' के लिए प्रशंसा करते हैं। यद्यपि उसने कुछ शब्दों की वर्तनी गलत लिखी है। आप कक्षा में किस उपागम का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं?  
 (1) संरचनात्मक (2) समग्र भाषा  
 (3) सम्प्रेषणात्मक (4) रचनावादी
116. एक भाषा अध्यापक को चाहिए कि वह शिक्षार्थियों को स्वच्छन्द लेखन के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें क्योंकि स्वच्छन्द लेखन का शिक्षार्थियों के लिए लाभ है:  
 (1) शिक्षार्थी अपनी प्रथम भाषा के लिखित स्वरूप के गुणधर्म समावेशित कर सकते हैं।  
 (2) यह शिक्षार्थियों को प्रवाह के साथ और रचनात्मक तरीके से लिखने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है।  
 (3) शिक्षार्थी लिखने या ना लिखने के लिए स्वतंत्र है।  
 (4) शिक्षार्थी ये महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि उन्हें कुछ अधिक या एकदम सटीक लिखना है।
117. यह अधिगम का एक प्रकार है जिसमें बच्चे को उच्च स्तरीय मानसिक प्रक्रियाओं जैसे बुद्धि या तर्क करना आदि का प्रयोग करना होता है:  
 (1) संरचना अधिगम (2) मौखिक अधिगम  
 (3) अवधारणा अधिगम (4) गत्यात्मक कौशल अधिगम
118. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कक्षायी अभ्यास विद्यार्थियों में मौखिक भाषा के विकास में मदद करेगा?  
 (1) नए या अपरिचित शब्दों के सही उच्चारण का अभ्यास करना।  
 (2) अध्यापक के साथ पाठ्यसामग्री का समवेत पठन।  
 (3) कविता को कंठस्थ कर लेने के बाद कविता का समवेत गायन।  
 (4) रोल प्ले में भाग लेना।
119. जब हम यह कहते हैं कि 'भाषा यादृच्छिक है' तो इसका तात्पर्य है-  
 (1) भाषा पहले से निर्धारित सिद्धान्तों का पालन करती है।  
 (2) भाषा के शब्दों और उनके अर्थों के बीच अन्तर्निहित सम्बन्ध है।  
 (3) शब्दों और उनके अर्थों के बीच सम्बन्ध किसी ठोस कारण पर आधारित है न कि बस यूँ ही।  
 (4) भाषा के शब्दों और उनके अर्थों के बीच किसी प्रकार का अन्तर्निहित सम्बन्ध नहीं है।
120. भाषा अधिगम में निदानात्मक परीक्षण का उद्देश्य क्या है?  
 (1) विद्यार्थियों के प्रगति रिपोर्ट कार्ड में प्राप्तफल लिखना।  
 (2) योगात्मक आकलन के लिए योजना एवं प्रश्न बनाना।

- (3) अभिभावक-शिक्षक बैठक में अभिभावकों को सूचित करना और ध्यान देने के लिए कहना।  
 (4) बच्चों की समझ में रह गए अंतरों को जानना और उपचारात्मक कदम उठाना।

### Language-II : English

**Directions (Qs. No. 121 to 128):** Read the given below passage and answer the questions that follow:

Perhaps the worst of the ordeals was to be shut in a darkened room for long, uncertain periods, in solitary confinement and complete silence. Gagarin himself described the experience.

"There was no sound, not even the slightest rustle. No movement of the air-nothing. It was uncanny, unnerving."

He would shut his eyes and imagine himself in a space-cabin in orbit, looking at the world passing beneath him or sometimes he would recite half-remembered poetry to himself.

Then, came parachute training. Gagarin made forty parachute jumps of gradually increasing difficulty.

One of the most interesting of the training experiments was the method of providing experience of weightlessness. In the early stage the express lift of the great Moscow University building was used. From the twenty-eighth floor to the bottom allowed a drop of 500-feet'. At a certain high speed the passenger would find himself suspended between the floor and ceiling of the lift without support. This was a convenient and inexpensive way of reproducing 'zero gravity'.

Special air brakes prevented the lift from crashing as it reached the bottom.

On the morning of April 12, Gagarin rose at 5.30. He was zipped into his complicated space suit, on top which was a pale blue fibre suit and finally an orange one. Then an Air Force bus drove him to the launch site in the company with various helpers. The gantry lift took him up 100 feet, to the nose of the rocket, and he entered the cabin (named Vostok) with a wave to those below.

121. One benefit of travelling in the express lift to Gagarin was that :
- (1) he could come down in less time.
  - (2) he did not have to pay for it
  - (3) it was very thrilling.
  - (4) he experienced zero gravity.
122. Study the following statements
- A. On April 12, Gagarin woke up at 5.00
  - B. He wore a blue space suit
  - C. He travelled in space in Vostok.
- (1) A and B are wrong but C is right
  - (2) A and B are right but C is wrong.
  - (3) B and C are right but A is wrong.
  - (4) A and C are right but B is wrong.
123. Gagarin was a/an:
- (1) paratrooper
  - (2) space traveller
  - (3) adventure tourist
  - (4) physicist at Moscow University
124. '.... looking at the world passing beneath him'. The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) conjunction
  - (2) article
  - (3) preposition
  - (4) adverb

125. Study the following statements:

- A. In his private life Gagarin was a poet.
  - B. In the experimental darkroom, there was no air.
- (1) Both A and B are right.
  - (2) A is right and B is wrong
  - (3) B is right and A is wrong.
  - (4) Both A and B are wrong.

126. '..... and he entered the cabin'

The underlined is a/an ..... clause.

- (1) Coordinate
- (2) Noun
- (3) Adjective
- (4) Adverb

127. Gagarin was shut up in a dark room

- (1) to feel like in a space cabin
- (2) as punishment
- (3) to meditate
- (4) as an experiment

128. '..... a convenient and inexpensive way....

Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined one.

- (1) cracking
- (2) contrite
- (3) cordial
- (4) handy

**Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (129 to 135)**

My home town in the mid-1970s was a laid back place, resembling a remote rural area, except in having some amenities. Our house was almost at one end of the town. About 15 km away, there was a small village where a fair was held for a week every year during the harvest season. The village deity was worshipped by many from the places in the vicinity.

Devotees thronged the fair not only for divine blessings but also to watch street-shows and other entertainment events. Only a mud track led to the village and everyone reached there by walking or on bullock carts.

My father, an advocate by profession, was popular among the villagers. His clients from the place used to arrange bullock carts for us and a few family-friends and relatives to attend the fair.

The journey would start early in the morning. We children will be in a separate car, I used to eagerly look forward to this occasion every year as though it was a journey of a life-time and worth enjoying-every minute of it. Money saved for this fair would be tucked firmly in my pockets during the journey, Whenever the cart jerked or sped away, I would hold my pockets tightly so that coins would not spill out.

The crowd at the temple in the foothill used to be highly unorganised, especially at the food counter where *prasadam* was served. Hot and spicy puffed rice and tea made of jaggery were the delectable combination of food and beverage every devotee craved.

Going to the temple used to be the last priority of children. Fearing elders' wrath, we would hurriedly finish the formality of darshan.

129. Study the following statements :

- A. Children were given enough pocket money on the fair day.
- B. Small children would travel with their parents in a separate car.
- C. Well-to-do villagers liked to oblige the writer's father.

- (1) A and B are wrong but C is right.
- (2) A and B are right but C is wrong.
- (3) B and C are right but A is wrong.
- (4) A and C are right but B is wrong.

130. Which one of the following statements is not true?  
 (1) Prasad distributed there was very delicious.  
 (2) People visited the fair for divine blessings.  
 (3) Most of the people visited the fair only for its market.  
 (4) Prasads distribution was quite chaotic.
131. Which one of the following statements is true?  
 (1) People visited his home town for religious reason also.  
 (2) The narrator's home town was in a remote area.  
 (3) Life was comfortable in all respects.  
 (4) It was known for an annual fair.
132. The devotees thronged the fair.  
 Choose the option which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word.  
 (1) appreciated (2) attacked  
 (3) visited (4) crowded
133. 'I used to eagerly look forward....'  
 Choose the word opposite to the meaning of the underlined one.  
 (1) indifferently (2) heartily  
 (3) uneasily (4) easily
134. Study the following statements:  
 A. The writer would be very careful while travelling in the cart.  
 B. In spite of the jerks and jolts, the journey was enjoyable.  
 (1) Both A and B are wrong  
 (2) A is right and B is wrong  
 (3) B is right and A is wrong  
 (4) Both A and B are right
135. 'Only a rud track let to the village'.  
 The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (1) Adverb (2) Noun  
 (3) Pronoun (4) Adjective
136. At the primary level, a teacher generally motivates learners to colouring and drawing as it helps in :  
 (1) relaxing the teacher from teaching  
 (2) engaging learners to maintain silence in the class  
 (3) developing fine motor skills  
 (4) entertaining learners
137. The statements that describe the knowledge, skills and attitudes that students should acquire by the end of a particular class or course come under \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (1) foundational literacy outcomes  
 (2) teaching outcomes  
 (3) learning outcomes  
 (4) numeracy outcomes
138. A teacher promotes group discussion and peer interaction in her classroom. She does not bother to correct spelling or pronunciation errors. She is using \_\_\_\_\_ approach in her classroom.  
 (1) Constructivist (2) Traditional  
 (3) Electric (4) Structural
139. To teach tense in your class you use two pictures of the same person - one picture taken 15 years ago and another just clicked. You initiate a talk in the class about his present and past - his appearance, his habits. Now, you are using:  
 (1) Rule based Grammar (2) Prescriptive Grammar  
 (3) Structural Grammar (4) Pedagogical Grammar
140. While preparing a Lesson Plan on the topic 'Pollution' what will be your first step?  
 (1) Frame objectives  
 (2) Prepare introductory questions  
 (3) Go through the topics many times  
 (4) Select teaching aids
141. When language is learnt naturally and without any systematic practice, it is called:  
 (1) Learning (2) Erudition  
 (3) Acquisition (4) Acceptance
142. Children learn a language most effectively when they have \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (1) motivation  
 (2) a proficient language teacher  
 (3) a good textbook  
 (4) inhibition
143. Linguistic competence enables learners to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (1) use more and more English.  
 (2) differentiate grammatically correct and incorrect sentences.  
 (3) speak fluently even if not grammatically correct.  
 (4) know how and when to use the language appropriately.
144. A teacher brings real-life objects like umbrella/ raincoat, screwdriver etc. to her class. She asks the learners to describe the objects in two to three sentences. The materials that the teacher brings to the class are technically called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (1) Realia (2) language input  
 (3) Teaching instruments (4) Tools
145. Today Raju is very happy as he is going to school. He is the first from his family to come to school. None in his family, not even his parents, had ever enrolled in any school. Raju is thus a \_\_\_\_\_ learner.  
 (1) Minority (2) First generation  
 (3) Second generation (4) Marginalised
146. One of the important features of \_\_\_\_\_ is that the learners solve problems collectively either in a pair or in a group.  
 (1) structural approach  
 (2) communicative language teaching  
 (3) behaviourist approach  
 (4) whole language approach
147. A teacher asks her learners to write a paragraph on 'water'. Then the learners start discussing what they have been taught in science and social science classes. Then they begin to write a paragraph on water. This is an example of :  
 (1) Communicative approach  
 (2) Language in use  
 (3) Language of science  
 (4) Language across curriculum
148. You, as a teacher, find that the language used in the lesson is very difficult for your learners. You simplify the language and also make certain changes in the content to suit your learners. What you have done is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (1) Review (2) Adopting  
 (3) Adaptation (4) Evaluation
149. You were born and brought up in a village where everybody spoke Hindi and you began using this language without going to any school. Later when you went to school you studied English, Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu. Now, you speak English very fluently. Now, which is your first language?  
 (1) Sanskrit (2) English (3) Hindi (4) Urdu
150. When you go to teach, you find that the textbook begins with rhymes and picture stories and ends with the alphabet. Which approach does this kind of arrangement suggest in language pedagogy?



- (1) Aesthetic approach (2) Bottom up approach  
(3) Top down approach (4) Eclectic approach

### Language-II : Hindi

**निर्देश :** निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्र. सं. 121 से 128) के सही/सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

एक दूसरा संकट ग्लेशियरों के तेजी से पिघलने और अचानक टूटने से खतरनाक बाढ़ और जलप्लावन का संकट है। पर्यावरण के इस संकट को लेकर देश के लोगों और सरकारों की चेतना का जो स्तर है, वह चिंता बढ़ाने वाला है। खेत खत्म हो रहे हैं, पेड़ काटे जा रहे हैं और जंगलों को लेकर सिर्फ आंकड़ों पर जोर है। उदारीकरण के बाद लोगों के रहन-सहन और ज़रूरतों में आया बदलाव अब मुसीबत बनने वाला है। हम में से हर की ज़िंदगी में गैर ज़रूरी सुविधाओं को भोग लगाता बढ़ा है। चालीस पार की उम्र वाले आसानी से अपने बचपन के दिनों को याद करके समझ सकते हैं कि संसाधनों का अंधाधुंध इस्तेमाल उनकी ज़िंदगी में किस कदर बढ़ चुका है। इसका असर मौसम, खेतों और फसलों पर पड़ रहा है। मार्च में खिलने वाले फूल अब फरवरी में नज़र आते हैं। फरवरी में अचानक गरमी पड़ती है और गेहूँ सूखने लगता है और जब तक फसल तैयार होती है अचानक बेमौसम की बारिश आकर उसे तबाह कर देती है। आम के बागवान शुरुआती बौरों को देखकर खुश तो होते हैं पर अचानक कर्मा का आंधी-तूफान उनकी सारी खुशियों को निगल जाता है। पर्यावरण वैश्विक समस्या है पर उसका हल हमारी ज़रूरतों को कम करने में छिपा है।

121. गद्यांश के अनुसार चिंता का विषय है .....

- (1) जंगलों से सम्बन्धित आँकड़े  
(2) पर्यावरण के प्रति चेतना की कमी  
(3) उदारीकरण की नीति का होना  
(4) संसाधनों का उचित उपयोग

122. पर्यावरण समस्या है .....

- (1) एशिया की (2) भारत की  
(3) यूरोपीय देशों की (4) संसार भर की

123. गद्यांश के अनुसार संसाधनों के अंधाधुंध प्रयोग का प्रभाव .....

- (1) आँकड़ों और जल पर (2) खेती एवं आँकड़ों पर  
(3) मौसम और आँकड़ों पर (4) मौसम एवं खेती पर

124. 'ग्लेशियर' शब्द है .....

- (1) तद्भव (2) आगत (3) rRle (4) देशज

125. गद्यांश के अनुसार पर्यावरण संरक्षण का सबसे उपयुक्त उपाय है ....

- (1) रहन-सहन के स्तर में वृद्धि करना  
(2) आवश्यकताओं में कमी करना  
(3) वृक्षारोपण करना  
(4) भूमि अपरदन की रोकथाम करना

126. 'वैश्विक' में मूल शब्द तथा प्रत्यय है .....

- (1) वैश्व+इक (2) वैश्व+क  
(3) विश्व+इक (4) विश्व+क

127. उदारीकरण के कारण-

- (1) आवश्यकताओं में वृद्धि हुई है।  
(2) अनावश्यक सुविधाओं के उपभोग में वृद्धि हुई है।  
(3) अनावश्यक सुविधाओं के उपभोग में कमी आई है।  
(4) अनावश्यक व्यय में वृद्धि हुई है।

128. 'बचपन' शब्द है .....

- (1) द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा (2) भाववाचक संज्ञा  
(3) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (4) जातिवाचक संज्ञा

**निर्देश :** निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्र.सं. 129-135) के सही/सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त का चयन कीजिए।

जीवन में रौनक तब है, जब वह बड़े सहज और सरल तरीके से बिना किसी प्रपंच के जिया जाए। जीवन जैसा निश्छल, निष्कपट है, वैसा ही जिया जाए तो जीना वरदान बन जाता है। जीवन जैसा मिला है उसको हम वैसा ही जीते हैं, तो यह जीवन का सम्मान होता है। अधिकतर हम जैसा जीवन है, उसे छोड़ दिखावे का जीवन जीने लगते हैं। यह दिखावे का जीवन हमें बाहर तो अपने को कुछ बड़ा दिखाने में मदद करता है, लेकिन भीतर से खोखला भी करता चलता है। क्योंकि आडंबर से भरा जीवन अहंकार पर आधारित होता है और अहंकार हमारी जीवंतता को खा जाता है। अहंकार में हम केवल बाहर की तरफ देखकर जीते हैं जबकि जीवन कहीं भीतर बह रहा होता है।

129. गद्यांश के अनुसार 'अहंकार में हम केवल बाहर की तरफ देखकर जीते हैं।' वाक्य का आशय है कि .....

- (1) अहंकार हमें सर्वस्व प्राप्त करने की ओर ले जाता है।  
(2) अहंकार हमें दूर तक देखने की शक्ति प्रदान करता है।  
(3) अहंकार हमें दिखावटी जीवन व्यतीत करने की ओर ले जाता है।  
(4) अहंकार हमें निश्छल जीवन व्यतीत करने की ओर ले जाता है।

130. जीवन का सम्मान कैसे किया जा सकता है ?

- (1) जीवन में मिली सब बाधाओं को समाप्त कर  
(2) जीवन में सुविधाएँ जुटाकर  
(3) उच्च शिक्षा ग्रहण कर  
(4) जिस रूप में जीवन मिला है, उसे उसी रूप में जीकर

131. जीवन में खुशी आती है .....

- (1) आडंबरता से (2) सरलता से  
(3) भौतिक वस्तुओं से (4) कपटता से

132. 'प्रपंच' से तात्पर्य है .....

- (1) पाँच वायु (2) पाँच प्रकार  
(3) आडंबर (4) पाँच पंच

133. निम्न में विशाषण है .....

- (1) जीवंतता (2) जीवंत (3) सम्मान (4) वरदान

134. समूह से भिन्न शब्द है .....

- (1) अधर्म (2) आडंबर (3) अहंकार (4) असहज

135. 'आधारित' में प्रत्यय है .....

- (1) इत (2) त (3) रित (4) धारित

136. प्राथमिक स्तर पर एक अध्यापक अपने शिक्षार्थियों को रंग करने और चित्रकारी करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है। यह किस तरह से मददगार है ?

- (1) अध्यापक को अध्यापन से विश्राम देने में  
(2) कक्षा में चुप्पी बनाए रखने में  
(3) सूक्ष्म गत्यात्मक कौशलों का विकास करने में  
(4) शिक्षार्थियों का मनोरंजन करने में

137. वे कथन जो किसी कक्षा विशेष या पाठ्यक्रम (कोर्स) के अन्त में विद्यार्थियों द्वारा अर्जित ज्ञान, कौशल और प्रवृत्ति का वर्णन करते हैं, वे क्या कहलाते हैं ?

- (1) बुनियादी साक्षरता प्रतिफल (2) शिक्षण प्रतिफल  
(3) अधिगम प्रतिफल (4) संख्यात्मक प्रतिफल

138. एक अध्यापिका अपनी कक्षा में समूह चर्चा और सहपाठियों में अन्तः क्रियाओं को महत्त्व देती है। वह विद्यार्थियों की सही वर्तनी या उच्चारण में गलतियों पर बहुत अधिक ध्यान नहीं देती है। वह कक्षा में किस उपागम का प्रयोग कर रही है ?

- (1) रचनावादी (2) पारम्परिक  
(3) उदारवादी (एक्लैक्टिक) (4) संरचनात्मक

139. अपनी कक्षा में 'काल' का शिक्षण करते समय आप एक ही व्यक्ति के दो चित्र दिखाते हैं—  
एक चित्र पन्द्रह वर्ष पहले का है और एक चित्र जो अभी अभी खींचा गया है। आप इन चित्रों के आधार पर उस व्यक्ति के वर्तमान और भूत-वह कैसा दिखता है, उसकी आदतें इन पर बात आरंभ करते हैं। आप किसका प्रयोग कर रहे हैं?  
(1) नियम आधारित व्याकरण  
(2) निर्देशात्मक व्याकरण (प्रेसक्रिप्टिव)  
(3) संरचनात्मक व्याकरण  
(4) शिक्षणशास्त्रीय व्याकरण
140. 'प्रदूषण' टॉपिक पर पाठयोजना तैयार करते समय आपका पहला चरण क्या होगा?  
(1) उद्देश्य बनाना।  
(2) प्रस्तावना सम्बन्धी प्रश्न तैयार करना।  
(3) टॉपिक को बार-बार पढ़ना।  
(4) शिक्षण सामग्री का चयन करना।
141. जब भाषा स्वाभाविक रूप से सीखी जाती है, बिना किसी व्यवस्थित अभ्यास के, तब इसे क्या कहा जाता है?  
(1) अधिगम (2) विद्वता (3) अर्जन (4) स्वीकृति
142. बच्चे भाषा प्रभावशाली तरीके से तब सीखते हैं जब .....।  
(1) उन्हें प्रोत्साहन मिले  
(2) उन्हें भाषा में निपुण अध्यापक मिले  
(3) उन्हें अच्छी पाठ्यपुस्तक मिले  
(4) उन्हें रोका जाए
143. भाषिक दक्षता शिक्षार्थियों को किसके समर्थ बनाती है?  
(1) अधिक से अधिक अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करना।  
(2) व्याकरणिक रूप से सही और गलत वाक्यों में अन्तर करना।  
(3) भले ही व्याकरणिक रूप से सही न हो पर प्रवाह के साथ बोलने की दक्षता।  
(4) यह जानने की दक्षता कि कैसे और कहाँ भाषा का उचित रूप से प्रयोग करना है।
144. एक अध्यापक अपनी कक्षा में वास्तविक वस्तुएँ कि छतरी, बरसाती, पेंचकस आदि लाती है। वह शिक्षार्थियों से कहती है कि प्रत्येक शब्द के बारे में दो या तीन वाक्य कहें। इस प्रकार की सामग्री को तकनीकी रूप से क्या कहा जाएगा?  
(1) वास्तविक वस्तुएँ (रीपलिया) (2) भाषा निवेश  
(3) शिक्षण उपकरण (4) उपकरण
145. आज राजू विद्यालय जा रहा है, इसलिए वह बहुत खुश है। अपने परिवार का वह पहला व्यक्ति है जो विद्यालय जा रहा है। उसके परिवार में इससे पहले कोई भी नहीं, यहाँ तक कि उसके अभिभावक कभी विद्यालय नहीं गए। राजू को किस शिक्षार्थी के संग में जाएँगे?  
(1) अल्पसंख्यक (2) प्रथम पीढ़ी  
(3) द्वितीय पीढ़ी (4) हाशियाकृत
146. निम्नलिखित में से किसका एक महत्त्वपूर्ण गुणधर्म है, जिसमें शिक्षार्थी जोड़ें या समूह में एक-साथ मिलकर समस्या समाधान पर कार्य करते हैं?  
(1) संरचनात्मक उपागम (2) सम्प्रेषणात्मक भाषा शिक्षण  
(3) व्यवहारवादी उपागम (4) समग्र भाषा उपागम
147. एक अध्यापक ने अपने शिक्षार्थियों को 'जल' पर एक अनुच्छेद लिखने के लिए कहा। शिक्षार्थियों ने विज्ञान और सामाजिक विज्ञान की कक्षाओं में जो पढ़ा था उसके आधार पर आपस में चर्चा आरम्भ की और उसके बाद अनुच्छेद लिखना शुरू किया। यह किस तरह का उदाहरण है?

- (1) सम्प्रेषणात्मक उपागम (2) प्रयोग में भाषा  
(3) विज्ञान की भाषा (4) भाषा समूचे पाठ्यक्रम में
148. आपने महसूस किया कि पाठ में प्रयुक्त भाषा आपके शिक्षार्थियों के लिए बहुत ही कठिन है। आप भाषा को कुछ सरल करते हैं और अपने शिक्षार्थियों की आवश्यकतानुसार विषयवस्तु में भी कुछ परिवर्तन करते हैं। आप का यह कृत्य क्या कहलाएगा?  
(1) समीक्षा करना (2) अंगीकार करना  
(3) अनुकूलन करना (4) मूल्यांकन करना
149. आपका पालन-पोषण एक ऐसे गाँव में हुआ जहाँ सभी लोग हिंदी बोलते थे और आपने यह भाषा बिना विद्यालय गए ही सीख ली। बाद में जब आप विद्यालय गए तो आपने अंग्रेजी, संस्कृत, हिंदी और उर्दू सीखी। अब आप अंग्रेजी भाषा प्रवाह के साथ बोलते हैं। अब आपकी प्रथम भाषा कौन-सी है?  
(1) संस्कृत (2) अंग्रेजी (3) हिंदी (4) उर्दू
150. अध्यापन की दुनिया में प्रवेश करने के बाद आपने अनुभव किया कि पाठ्यपुस्तक की शुरुआत में शिशुगीत और चित्र कथाएँ होती हैं और अन्त में वर्णमाला होती है। भाषा शिक्षणशास्त्र में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था किस उपागम के अन्तर्गत आएगी?  
(1) सौन्दर्यात्मक उपागम  
(2) वॉटमअप उपागम (अधो शीर्षगामी)  
(3) टॉप डाउन उपागम (उर्ध्व अधोगामी)  
(4) इक्वलैक्टिक उपागम (उदारवादी)

## ANSWER KEY

## Child Development and Pedagogy

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

## Mathematics

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

## Environmental Studies

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

## Language-I: English

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

**Language-I: Hindi**

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

**Language-II: English**

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

**Language-II: Hindi**

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

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### Child Development and Pedagogy

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

**Explanation:** Learners feel engaged and actively involved in the process of learning when activities are related to their context. Such type of learning environment becomes more meaningful, fostering the learner's interest in the learning process.

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

**Explanation:**

- Teachers should provide emotional support to children in the classrooms to ensure effective learning. A supportive learning environment helps children to feel safe, fostering their engagement in the classroom and performing better in academic as well.
- Emotions and cognition are related to each other in complex ways. In simple words, we can say, that emotions can enhance the cognition level of an individual.

Thus, both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

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

**Explanation:** Children with 'learning difficulties' typically have confusion with letters and alphabets that look alike. This confusion makes reading and writing challenging for them. A learner is expected to face learning difficulties in reading and writing while linking speech sounds to letters. For example, learners may mix up letters like "b" and "d" or "p" and "q". Such learners need extra practice and support to improve over time.

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

**Explanation:** John Dewey introduced progressive education, where students gain knowledge by engaging themselves with active hands-on learning experiences through projects, experiments, and collaboration with peers. In progressive education, a teacher ensures the holistic development of the child, so each child learns at their own pace and rate for their future life. Thus, a teacher serves as a facilitator in progressive education.

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

**Explanation:** Gifted students learn at a comparatively advanced pace than other students. They tend to think faster, grasp new concepts quickly, and learn new concepts faster by

processing the information more efficiently. Gifted students have advanced cognitive abilities that allow them to understand and apply complex concepts/information earlier than other students.

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

**Explanation:** As per Jean Piaget, the pre-operational stage is characterised by abilities to perform symbolic play and animism.

○ **Symbolic Play:** Jean Piaget believes that at this stage children are engaged in pretend play as they use symbols to represent words, images, and ideas.

○ **Animism:** The belief that inanimate objects are capable of actions and have lifelike qualities. Jean Piaget believed that Children in the first part of the preoperational stage believe any object that affects people is alive.

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

**Explanation:** The primary purpose of asking critical thinking questions is to promote higher-level thinking and problem-solving skills. Critical thinking questions encourage students to analyse, evaluate, and synthesise a problem or issue to make a decision or find a solution. Moreover, such questions clarify concepts and develop reasoning skills in students.

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

**Explanation:** Heredity determines an individual's sex. Heredity is influenced by the physical appearance of a child. For example, height, weight, the colour of the eye, complexion, aptitude, intelligence, etc.

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

**Explanation:** Growth in height and weight of children is an example of Quantitative changes.

○ Quantitative changes refer to increased size, weight, height, and body proportions in children. For example, increase in length in inches, and weight in kilograms in children.

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

**Explanation:** A Russian Psychologist, Lev Vygotsky proposed a theory of socio-cultural development, emphasising a child's social interaction, culture, and language development. He also proposed three learning needs of a student. According to him, children regulate their behaviour through the

use of inner speech. As, this inner speech helps students to plan, organize and monitor their thoughts/actions, or decisions.

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

**Explanation:** Development occurs in a spiral manner, not linear.

○ Development in a child is based upon previous experiences his/her past experiences. When development is occurring in a spiral manner a child can revisit and refine his/her thoughts or ideas over time, leading to more comprehensive insights and solutions.

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

**Explanation:** A guided discovery pedagogical approach would be adopted by teachers who firmly believe in constructivism to teach concepts of floating and sinking to class V children.

○ Constructivist Classrooms allow learners to build knowledge and understanding of concepts based on their personal experiences. In this kind of setup,

- students work in groups emphasising collaborative and cooperative learning.
- Allows learners to foster their learning abilities.
- Teachers provide ample opportunities to students that encourage them to learn from their personal experiences.
- Give primacy to peer tutoring, self-assessment, group activity and discussion.

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

**Explanation:** Preconceived generalizations about the behaviour of various genders are called gender stereotypes.

○ Gender stereotypes are preconceived and generalised notions that are widely accepted beliefs about traits, roles and behaviours based on their gender.

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

**Explanation:** In an Inclusive classroom, all children have access to and are included in classroom activities.

○ An inclusive classroom is a classroom environment built by a teacher where he/she provides diverse and meaningful learning experiences to students to achieve their learning outcomes.

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

**Explanation:** According to Vygotsky's theory, optimal learning occurs in the "Zone of Proximal Development" (ZPD). This involves providing students with tasks slightly beyond their current ability, but achievable with guidance. This approach, known as scaffolding, challenges students to stretch their capabilities while offering necessary support. It promotes cognitive growth by bridging the gap between what learners can do independently and what they can potentially achieve with assistance.

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

**Explanation:** According to Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development, Arunima's reasoning falls under the stage of "Morality of contract, individual rights, and democratically accepted law." At this stage, individuals recognize that laws and rules are important for maintaining societal order, but they also understand that these rules can be flexible when they conflict with human rights or social welfare. Arunima's reasoning shows an understanding that while the law is important, it can be justified to break it in certain situations for the greater good.

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

**Explanation:** While talking about her poor marks in mathematics Avi says "I just don't have the sense for numbers". Avi is attributing his performance to a lack of ability.

- Lack of ability means an individual does not have the essential skills or competency to perform a particular task or activity.

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

**Explanation:** Children develop at various paces in different ways and the rate of development in children varies from child to child, and from time to time. This is the reason that some children start babbling and uttering two-word sentences at 12 months and others don't do this till they are 20 months old. Therefore, development milestones are only suggestions and the development of the individual can be varied.

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

**Explanation:** Well-formulated critical thinking questions are not based primarily on factual information.

- Critical thinking questions encourage students to analyse a problem, consider various perspectives of it, and find a conclusion to it.

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

**Explanation:** Teachers should constantly examine their attitudes and biases while working with children. This helps teachers to be self-aware about their doing in the classroom to

ensure fair treatment of all students in his/her classroom. However, this is not directly explained by the concept of functional fixedness, which refers to a cognitive bias that limits a person to using an object only in the way it is traditionally used, thus hindering problem-solving. While both statements are true, they address different aspects of cognitive and educational psychology.

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

**Explanation:**

- Classroom pedagogy should be culturally responsive to meet the needs of students from diverse cultural backgrounds, fostering an inclusive learning environment where students from diverse backgrounds feel inclusive, valued, and understood.
- Equity in a classroom can be ensured only through standardized curriculum and assessment. This statement is incorrect as equity in the classroom also requires some flexibility and adaptation to adopt diverse learning styles and needs of students coming from various cultural backgrounds.

So, (A) is true but (R) is false.

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

**Explanation:** Howard Gardner's concept of Intelligence implies that human beings differ in their abilities in different domains.

- In the 1980s, Harvard Gardner, a psychologist proposed 'The Theory of Multiple Intelligence', which states that people aren't born with intelligence, but multiple different types of intelligence may exist in different individuals. The eight types of intelligence described by Harvard Gardner that damaging one part of the brain affects only a particular ability.

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

**Explanation:** Rote Rehearsal is not an effective memory technique for meaningful learning.

- Meaningful learning is the active creation of knowledge structures leading to the active creation of knowledge structures. Examples of meaningful learning are Elaborative rehearsal, mnemonics, and concept mapping.
- Rote rehearsals are not an example of meaningful learning as they involve repeating information/content over and over again. The rote rehearsal method will help a learner in short-term memorisation but doesn't promote a deep understanding of concept/knowledge or long-term retention.

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

**Explanation:** The development of children's cognitive abilities follows

a sequence of representations: action-based, image-based, and symbol-based. Initially, children understand a concept through observing others' physical actions and by interacting with them. As they grow, children begin to use their mental images to represent ideas/things. Eventually, children develop the ability to use symbols, such as words and numbers, to represent complex concepts abstractly.

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

**Explanation:** Child-centred pedagogy means education is provided according to the needs of the individual learner, ensuring opportunities are given to all learners' voices and with their active participation in the classroom. The teacher uses various teaching methods such as asking questions in the classroom and encouraging children also to ask questions making the teaching-learning process interesting. Thus, Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

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

**Explanation:** Jagriti has learned that her dog, Rusty, is a Golden Retriever. When she sees another dog that looks similar to Rusty but is a different breed, she calls it a dog too. According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, this demonstrates assimilation.

- Jean Piaget, a Swiss Psychologist, proposed Theory of Cognitive Development comprises 4 stages of learning, i.e., Schema, Assimilation, Accommodation, and Equilibrium.
- Assimilation means using previous knowledge to learn and adapt new knowledge according to one's understanding. In other words, assimilation happens when an individual learns new things relating them to already known things.

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

**Explanation:** Feral children, those who experienced severe (human) social deprivation since a very young age usually have delayed or hindered development and despite rehabilitation, the improvement in certain domains of development is likely to be subordinate. This period wherein development is significantly influenced by environmental support is called a sensitive period.

- A feral child refers to a child who has grown up with limited human contact from a very young age. The presence or absence of social and environmental stimuli has a profound impact on a child's growth.

28. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Repetitive and ritualistic behaviour is an identifying characteristic of autism spectrum disorder.

○ Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder that affects an individual behaviour when he/she communicates, and interacts with others. Core symptoms of autism spectrum disorder are Restricted and repetitive behaviours.

29. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** The growth and learning progress portfolio supports continuous and comprehensive evaluation.

○ A growth and learning progress portfolio is a collection of evidence that represents a child's development over time. It includes various examples of his/her achievements, skills gained, and improvements he/she has made in various areas. This portfolio helps teachers, parents, and especially children to track their performances, reflect on their learning and experiences, and set future goals for continuous improvement and development.

30. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** According to socio-constructivist theories, the process of learning is a social process of meaning-making.

○ Social-constructivist classrooms allow learners to build knowledge and understanding of concepts based on collaborative interactions. In a Social-Constructivist Classroom, children are actively involved in the learning process and teachers acting as facilitators play a vital role in setting up such an environment in a classroom.

In this kind of setup,

- students work in groups emphasizing collaborative and cooperative learning.
- Allows learners to foster their learning abilities through active engagement and interactions.
- Ample opportunities are provided to students by teachers that encourage them to learn from their experiences and interactions.

### Mathematics

31. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:**

12 thousand + 13 hundred + 2 tens  
 $\Rightarrow 12000 + 1300 + 20 = 13320$

32. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** One crore is equal to ten million.

33. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** (b) and (d)

Graph paper is the best resource to explain the concept of decimals and number chart is also.

34. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** The letters F, G, J, L, N, P, Q, R, S and Z have no line of symmetry as the letters cannot be divided into two or more equal parts such that they overlap each other.

35. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Total no. of patients  
 $= 25 + 38 + 45 + 18 + 36 + 39 = 201$   
 Range = Maximum no. of patients  
 - Minimum no. of patients (in a day)  
 $= 45 - 18 = 27$

36. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** (a), (b) and (c)

$$x : y = p : q \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{p}{q}$$

(a) addition 1 on both sides

$$\frac{x}{y} + 1 = \frac{p}{q} + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x+y}{y} = \frac{p+q}{q}$$

$$\Rightarrow x + y : y = p + q : q$$

(b) Subtraction 1 from both sides

$$\frac{x}{y} - 1 = \frac{p}{q} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x-y}{y} = \frac{p-q}{q}$$

$$x - y : y = p - q : q$$

$$(c) \frac{x}{y} = \frac{p}{q}$$

Also, we write

$$\frac{x}{p} = \frac{y}{q} \Rightarrow x : p = y : q$$

(d) (a) divided by (b)

Conditions

$$\frac{x+y}{y} = \frac{p+q}{q}$$

$$\frac{x-y}{y} = \frac{p-q}{q}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{p}{q}$$

$$x + y : x - y = p + q : p - q$$

37. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** Founder of numeric analysis are Ramanujan and Aryabhata (A) and (D).

38. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** B, C and D  
 The whole numbers is a set of positive integers.  
 All positive integers are not whole numbers.

39. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** NCF 2005 recommends that teaching-learning of mathematics in primary classes needs to follow and integrated approach.  
 Constructivism is centred on the idea that human knowledge and learning are actively constructed by learner.

40. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** I. Let the rate of first bike is ₹1000  
 Discount 8%  
 $\Rightarrow 1000 \times \frac{8}{100} = ₹80$

Rate of the first bike is

$$\Rightarrow 1000 - 80 = ₹920$$

Let the rate of the second bike is ₹2000 then discount 8%

$$= 2000 \times \frac{8}{100} = ₹160$$

Rate of the second bike is

$$= 2000 - 160 = ₹1840$$

Total cost of the bike after discount

$$= 1840 + 920 = ₹760$$

II. Now again,

Total cost of bikes = 1000 + 2000

$$= ₹3000$$

$$\text{Discount } 16\% = 3000 \times \frac{16}{100} = 480$$

Total cost of the bikes after discount

$$= 3000 - 480 = ₹2520$$

and. If we will take 8% discount on the total cost of the bike then

$$= 3000 \times \frac{8}{100} = ₹240$$

Total cost of the bike after discount

$$= 3000 - 240 = ₹2760$$

The cost of bikes after discount each price equal to the cost of both bikes prices after 8% discount same.

41. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** For example :

$$x + y = 10$$

$x, y$  have many values we can put

42. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** A line has no end points  
 A line segment has a definite length but a line does not have a definite length.

A ray has a fixed starting point and extends endlessly in another direction.

43. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:**  $(7*2) \times 126 = 92496$

$$(7 * 2) = \frac{92496}{123}$$

$$(7*2) = 752$$

44. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:**

$$31 - 03 - 2023$$

$$13 - 01 - 1992$$

$$18 - 2 - 31$$

31 years 2 months 18 days

45. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** The goal of summative assessment is to evaluate student learning at the end of an instructional unit by comparing it against some standard or benchmark.

46. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** (a) and (b)

In early age, children develop informal strategies and to estimation.

47. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** (a) and (b)





Scissors is the best example to explain vertically opposite angles and linear pair of angles.

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

**Explanation:**  $1233210 \div 5555 - 222$   
 $222 - 222 = 0$

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

**Explanation:** Firstly, we will take LCM (9, 21, 7, 63) = 63

$$\text{Then, } \frac{1 \times 7}{9 \times 7} \frac{3}{63} \frac{3 \times 9}{7 \times 9} \frac{12}{63}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{63} \frac{3}{63} \frac{27}{63} \frac{12}{63}$$

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

**Explanation:**

$\therefore$  One egg has a mass of about 65 gm  
 $\therefore$  24 eggs hours of mass of about

$$= \frac{24 \times 65}{1} = 1560 \text{ gm}$$

$$= \frac{1560}{1000} \text{ kg} = 1.56 \text{ kg}$$

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

**Explanation:** (A) and (C)

A mathematics laboratory refers to a place where students can experiment and explore patterns and ideas. It is a place to enjoy mathematics through informal exploration. So, the math lab should not be used to access students knowledge of mathematics.

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

**Explanation:** Developing mathematical abstract ideas through concrete.

Experience (ELPS)

E  $\rightarrow$  Experience

L  $\rightarrow$  Spoken language

P  $\rightarrow$  Pictures

S  $\rightarrow$  Written Symbols

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

**Explanation:** Total available Turpentine oil is

$$5 \times 20 \text{ L} = 100 \text{ litres}$$

$$\text{In each 10 cans contain 5L}$$

$$= 10 \times 5 \text{L} = 50 \text{ litres}$$

$$\text{In each 10 cans contain 2L}$$

$$= 10 \times 2 \text{L} = 20 \text{L}$$

$$\text{remaining oil} = 100 - 50 - 20$$

$$= 100 - 70 = 30 \text{ L}$$

If each we will needs 30 can each can contain 1 litre oil.

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

**Explanation:** The use of mathematics in everyday life is immense. From birth to death. From morning to night.

Everyone faces quantitative situations in every part of the environment language and numbers are the tools with which we manipulate the world of ours. We have to give great importance to number as a primary instrument. It is to enable every individual capable of making superior adjustment with quantitative environment. Even a labours has to calculate

to buy things. There are a large no. of growing occupations like tailoring, carpentry, house building which require mathematical facts beyond the barest elements of Airthmatics.

The whole commercial system, industry and manufacturers is based upon mathematics.

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

**Explanation:** The expression "22 hm 8 dam" is a mixed unit expression that combines hectometres (hm) and dam (decameters). Therefore, "22 hm 8 dam" is equal to 2280 meters.

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

**Explanation:** Open curves - It's starting point and end point never meet.

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

**Explanation:** The sum of the angles of triangle is  $180^\circ$

$$\text{Let } \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{then, } 50^\circ + 30^\circ + \angle 3 = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle 3 = 180^\circ - 80^\circ$$

$$\angle 3 = 100^\circ$$

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

**Explanation:** (b) and (c)

Number sense is a person's ability to understand, relate and connect numbers. It should be developed before the concept of addition and subtraction.

Addition is the process of combining different elements to generate a new total.

Multiplication, on the other hand is the process of using repeated addition. They are interdependent.

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

**Explanation:**

Given digits: 5, 1, 0, 3, 9, 6

Greatest number in 6 digit = 965310

Smallest number in 6 digit = 103569

$$\text{Difference} = 965310 - 103569$$

$$= 861741$$

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

**Explanation:** 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73

All are prime numbers.

Prime numbers are those numbers which are divided by one and itself only.

### Environmental Studies

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

**Explanation:** Usually crows build their nests in the upper branches of trees. They prefer to nest in evergreens but will nest in deciduous trees when evergreens are less available.

Weaver birds nest begins with a single strand, knotted to branch with beak and claw. After that, the technique is just like any other weaving pattern- the strands are threaded through others at opposing angles.

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

**Explanation:** EVS (Environmental Studies) is a multidimensional subject that covers important principles from various academic fields. It is a broad field that studies the basic principles of EVS as well as associated subjects such as social science, science, language, mathematics, etc.

○ EVS are coordinated specifically. Both social examinations and science are incorporated on the grounds that at the essential level understudies are not adequately developed to study 'weighty' subjects like science and sociology. Likewise, the diminished educational program makes learning significant at an essential stage.

○ Gives degree to kids' look oral and composed and other inventive articulations, and so forth.

○ Youngsters find out about their current circumstance through investigating and encountering it, assembling and breaking down data considering their perceptions and encounters, and developing their own insight, advancing and improving it.

○ Gaining is intended to advance from what the youngster knows, to what is to be realised, from nearby to worldwide, or from the quick climate to local area and society and then some.

○ Parts start with key inquiries starting youngsters into thinking and building their own insight.

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

**Explanation:** Elephants are officially hooved mammals, so a group is technically known as a herd. Elephant herd is lead by the oldest female elephant. A single herd contains 10-12 female elephants.

Male elephants leave their herds at about 14-15 years old and live solitary lives, sometimes joining loose-knit "bachelor herds" of other male elephants, leaving at will to search for potential mates.

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

**Explanation:** The south direction is correct.

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

**Explanation:** Endemic species are plant and animal species that are found in a specific geological locale and no place else on the planet. A few animal types are endemic to a mainland while others can be endemic to an island. e.g., Lemurs of Madagascar and Turtles of Galapagos.

Endemic species are those that are found in only one locale and no place else on the planet. For instance, kangaroos are initially endemic to Australia and are found no place else on the planet. The situations where

they have been spotted external their normal territory is because of people presenting them when the creature was in imprisonment.

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

**Explanation:** **Bronze** is a copper-based combination that commonly comprises of roughly 88% copper and 12% tin. Follow measures of different metals, like aluminium, manganese, phosphorus, and silicon, may likewise be available in the combination. **Brasses** are combinations of copper and zinc. They may likewise contain modest quantities of other alloying components to bestow beneficial properties. Brasses have high consumption obstruction and high elasticity. They are likewise fit to hot fashioning.

**Combination steel** is a sort of steel with alloying components other than carbon added to work on its properties. A portion of the normal increases to combination steel include: chromium, cobalt, columbium, molybdenum, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, silicon, and vanadium. Compound prepares are known for their upgraded properties contrasted with plain-carbon steel, for example, erosion opposition, hardness, strength, wear obstruction, and durability.

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

**Explanation:** A hypothetical question is one that asks about something that isn't real or that isn't happening right now but is being thought about for the purpose of discussing it or considering what might happen if you take a certain action or make a certain choice.

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

**Explanation:** Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) originally referred to the mean solar time at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London. It is now often used to refer to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) when this is viewed as a time zone, and in casual use for the most part it is the same. In the military, GMT is known as Zulu time. Greenwich Mean Time was the same as Universal Time (UT), until the introduction of UTC in 1972, which is an astronomical concept used in many technical fields.

Greenwich Mean Time is 5 hours and 30 minutes behind India Standard Time.

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

**Explanation:** Learning through shared experiences. Students are more successful when they are asked to take part in the educational experience as opposed to just memorizing information from the teacher.

**Key Points of Think-Pair-Share:**

- By describing experiences in the classroom, the children will be able to develop self-respect, and it reduces feelings of sadness, anxiety, and isolation.

- It helps the student become more confident, and they will be better able to connect classroom theories and knowledge to real-world situations

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

**Explanation:** Helpful learning is a synchronised cycle wherein understudies endeavour to learn something together. They fill in as a group which fosters solidarity and sensation of cooperation.

- Think, match and offer are the ways of connecting with the entire class in a movement. A cooperative learning technique expects understudies to cooperate to respond to an inquiry or to take care of an issue. During this movement, understudies:

- **Think:** The understudies are constrained to thoroughly consider an issue, issue, or circumstance. They will contemplate their encounters by conceptualising and framing their own viewpoint.

- **Match:** The understudies need to make matches with their companions to impart their plans to one another. It is simply by conversing with one another connected with the undertaking given, one gains from one another.

- **Share:** The understudies answer the educator's question and offer their thoughts two by two with the entire class. The introduction of thoughts as a couple assist students as they with turning out to be more agreeable as organisation support is in it.

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

**Explanation:** Utilisation of unhealthy food inconveniently affects youngsters' prosperity. From greasy liver illness to metabolic issues, the repercussions are significant. Expect low quality food by youngsters these days who experience the ill effects of stoutness implies overweight and sickness.

Unhealthy food can be engaging for various reasons, including comfort, cost and taste. For kids, who don't necessarily comprehend the well-being outcomes of their dietary patterns, unhealthy food might show up particularly tempting. In any case, consistently eating swelling low-quality food can be habit-forming for youngsters and lead to complexities like corpulence, ongoing sickness, low confidence and even discouragement, as well as influenc-

ing how they act in school and extra-curricular exercises.

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

**Explanation:** At the very beginning of a child's development, mapping skills is critical in primary education. Environmental Studies accomplishes this goal in a desired way because it teaches students how to read maps, which enables them to comprehend the relative positions of locations depicted on the map.

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

**Explanation:** Gujarat is in the north-west direction. Bihar is in the north-east direction.

Bihar is in North-east direction.

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

**Explanation:** Art Integrated Learning (AIL) is a teaching-learning model based on learning "through the arts" and "with the arts." It is a process in which art becomes the teaching-learning medium, a key to understanding curriculum concepts in any subject.

Field trips are by and large seen by instructors as valuable to educating and learning, and by understudies as a loved option. In contrast to home-room directions, instructive examination lays out a more complicated picture. At the point when educational systems request verification of the instructive worth of field trips, huge holes intermittently exist between field trip hypothesis and practice.

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

**Explanation:** The environment is the natural and human-made environmental factors that affect and support life on the planet. The environment is made up from different physical, chemical, and natural parts that interact with one another and with human activities. The environment is also influenced by social, economic, political, and cultural factors that shape human values, attitudes, behaviors, and institutions. Environmental studies is the academic field that systematically focuses on the environment and its issues from a multi-disciplinary and holistic perspective. Environmental studies incorporate knowledge from natural sciences, humanities, and social sciences to understand, analyze, evaluate, and address the causes, consequences, and solutions of environmental issues.

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

**Explanation:** Abu al-Rayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Biruni was a renowned philosopher, mathematician, historian, and one of the jewels in the court of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni. He travelled to the Indian subcontinent and authored a study of Indian culture Kitab al-Hind or



Tahqiq-i-Hind (History of India) after exploring the Hindu faith practiced in India.

**Ibn Battuta:** Muhammad Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan traveler who left his home at the young age of 21 back in the 14<sup>th</sup> century to travel across the world. During his 30 years of travel exploration, he visited around 44 countries, including India. His travel accounts are published in the book 'Rihla' – My Travels, a part of which is devoted to his experience in India.

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

**Explanation:** Swiss philosopher Jean Piaget was his name. In addition, he was a natural scientist who became well-known for his research into cognitive development and learning theories, which he included in his concept of "genetic epistemology." Quite early in life of eleven he went to secondary school in Switzerland Latin wherein one of his short pieces was the beginning of his logical profession. Piaget's hypothesis of constructivism influences learning educational program since educators need to make an educational program arrangement which upgrades their understudies' consistent and calculated development. The significance of student education experiences—or connections to the surrounding environment—must be stressed by teachers. Teachers, for instance, need to keep in mind how fundamental ideas like objects' permanence contribute to the development of cognitive structures.

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

**Explanation:** Suryamani belonged to the community of forest dwellers (adivasis) who lived in forests. Their livelihood depended on the forest. They gathered leaves and herbs to sell them as medicines in the markets, or made baskets out of bamboo and fallen leaves.

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

**Explanation:** Learning is an exhaustive cycle which alludes to an adjustment of conduct, information, and abilities because of training and experience.

The best technique to show the idea of germination of a seed is to make understudies plant seeds and notice germination as encountering the results of one's own decisions helps understudies in:

- holding data and ideas for a more drawn out period.
- upgrading abilities and better comprehension of the idea.
- supporting their interest and interest in the educational experience.
- acquiring substantial experience by effectively captivating with content.

- acclimatizing useful information by applying hypothetical information.

Thus, it very well may be reasoned that the best technique to show the idea of germination of a seed is to make understudies plant seeds and notice germination.

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

**Explanation:** Atmospheric pressure decreases with altitude. The atmospheric pressure at high altitudes, such as on mountains, is lower. Although there is no change in blood pressure, the walls of the nasal arteries are thin and may rupture due to the inability to withstand blood pressure, leading to bleeding.

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

**Explanation:** Kilimanjaro, volcanic massif in northeastern Tanzania, close to the Kenya line. Its focal cone, Kibo, ascends to 19,340 feet (5,895 meters) and is the most noteworthy point in Africa. Kilimanjaro lies around 100 miles (160 km) east of the East African Fracture Framework and around 140 miles (225 km) south of Nairobi, Kenya.

**Mount Fuji,** most noteworthy mountain in Japan. It ascends to 12,388 feet (3,776 meters) close to the Pacific Sea coast in Yamanashi and Shizuoka ken (prefectures) of focal Honshu, around 60 miles (100 km) west of the Tokyo-Yokohama metropolitan region. A spring of gushing lava has been lethargic since its last emission, in 1707, yet is still commonly delegated dynamic by geologists. The mountain is the significant element of Fuji-Hakone-Izu Public Park (1936), and it is at the focal point of an UNESCO World Legacy site assigned in 2013.

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

**Explanation:** Inferences are guesses based on evidence. They are the conclusions a reader draws from what is actually stated about the unspoken. Inferences made while reading are similar to those made in daily life. For instance, if your best friend returns from a blind date looking completely depressed, you would likely conclude that the date was unsuccessful. Similarly, drawing inferences while reading requires the same willingness to examine evidence and arrive at conclusions that may not be explicitly stated.

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

**Explanation:** Environmental studies help children understand how things work and interact with the world around them. It integrates knowledge from environmental education, social sciences, and natural sciences at the primary level.

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

**Explanation:** The actual distance between the two cities is 3.05 km.

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

**Explanation:** The Earth's crust comprises 1%, the core comprises 15%, and the mantle comprises 84% of its total volume.

The interior of the Earth consists of several concentric layers, namely the crust, mantle, outer core, and inner core, each significant due to their unique physical and chemical properties.

The crust is composed of silicate solids, the mantle is a viscous molten rock, the outer core is a viscous liquid, and the inner core is a dense solid.

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

**Explanation:** The Dead Sea has attracted visitors from around the Mediterranean Basin for thousands of years. It was one of the world's first health resorts, and it has been the supplier of a wide variety of products, from asphalt for Egyptian mummification to potash for fertilizer's. Today, tourists visit the sea on its Israeli, Jordanian and West Bank coastlines.

The extremely high salt concentration in the Dead Sea, about 10 times saltier than most oceans, makes it exceptionally buoyant. This high salt content makes it nearly impossible to sink, and instead, you'll find yourself floating effortlessly on the surface.

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

**Explanation:** Children gain a better understanding of consent and develop healthy relationships as a result of being taught about good and bad touch. It encourages empathy and communication, teaches them to recognise and respect others' boundaries. Understanding these concepts contributes to the development of healthy relationships throughout their lives. Students need to understand that not all physical contacts are positive. A good touch feels comforting and safe, incorporating caring gestures like a pat on the back, hugs, handshakes, and so on. It is a healthy touch when an adult touches you in a way that makes you feel safe and secure, promoting a sense of well-being and security in children.

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

**Explanation:** These three are poor conductors of heat: wool, plastic, wood.

**Reason:** Non-metals like wood, textiles, and plastic don't have free electrons that can scatter about to conduct heat, unlike metals.

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

**Explanation:** Vygotsky was a pivotal figure in Soviet psychology. He stud-



ied children and came up with his own ideas about how learning happens. He was of the opinion that there are three distinct phases to learning: cognitive, motor, and sociocultural. Motoric learning involves doing things, cognitive learning involves thinking about concepts and ideas, and sociocultural learning involves interacting with others. According to Vygotsky's theory, each stage builds on the one before it and adults can learn from watching children. He likewise accepted that kids learn through play, and that play is a type of sociocultural learning. His work is now a part of everything that is contemporary psychology.

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

**Explanation:** Evaluation devices are the strategies for deciding an understudy's scholastic capacities, familiarity, and abilities in a specific branch of knowledge, as well as their advancement towards scholarly capability in that branch of knowledge. Key Points Formative evaluation alludes to the appraisal for checking the understudy's advancement all through the learning and educating process.

- It basically centers around finding and diagnosing understudies' requirements as opposed to evaluating and positioning them.
- Tasks, projects, portfolios, narrative records, rating scales, tests, and so on are the suitable devices for developmental evaluation.
- Episodic records-A recounted record is an exhaustive elucidating story that is recorded after a particular way of behaving or connection of kids.
- It helps the educator in arranging learning exercises, giving data to families, and perceiving learning holes.
- They are utilised to monitor explicit perceptions of understudies' activities, abilities, and mentalities.

### Language-I : English

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

**Explanation:** The word "and" in the sentence "Pat gave a little gasp and I braked at once" functions as a conjunction because it connects two independent clauses, indicating a coordination between the actions. It links the gasp expressed by Pat and the immediate braking action taken by the speaker.

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

**Explanation:** From the passage, Bill hesitated because of recent hold-ups (suggesting robbery) and because of the cold which might prevent the car from starting. However, there is no

mention that Bill hesitated because Pat, a woman, was sitting beside him. Therefore, the incorrect statement is: (3)

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

**Explanation:** Statement (a) is correct because Pat shows boldness and compassion towards the person who was bleeding from the accident. Statement (b) is correct because Bill is protective towards his sister and not timid. Statement (c) is incorrect because the car was not by the sidewalk. Therefore, the correct answer is (4).

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

**Explanation:** The phrase "he loomed up in front of" means "appeared," implying that the figure suddenly became visible in a large or threatening manner. It indicates a sudden and noticeable appearance, which aligns with the context of the passage where the man is suddenly seen by the car.

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

**Explanation:** From the passage, it mentions that Bill wasn't taking any chances with "Pat, my sister," so the correct answer is (3).

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

**Explanation:** The passage mentions of snowfall and a ditch along the road, causing Bill to drive carefully. These conditions made the road dangerous, prompting Bill to be cautious in his drive to avoid potential accidents or getting stuck.

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

**Explanation:** The stranger was badly hurt, as it mentions he was bleeding from a cut in his ear (a is incorrect). Bill saw the car, stopped, and then saw the injured man (b is correct).

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

**Explanation:** The underlined clause "It was then that I saw the car" is an adverbial clause. It functions to indicate the time or circumstance under which the speaker saw the car. Specifically, it modifies the verb "saw" by providing additional information about when the action occurred.

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

**Explanation:** The word "gradually" indicates a slow or gentle manner of stopping. Suddenly indicates quickly and unexpectedly. Hence, the correct answer is 4.

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

**Explanation:** The expression "I pritheee now..." means "I request you." It is a polite and somewhat formal way of asking someone to do something. The word "pritheee" is an archaic form of "pray thee," used to make a request or ask a favour politely, often in older English literature or historical contexts.

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

**Explanation:** Robin Hood met the Bishop in the church. This setting is significant in the context of the passage where Robin Hood and the Bishop interact regarding the wedding ceremony and the role of the bride in making her own choice.

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

**Explanation:** The expression "Did shine like glistening gold" uses a simile. A simile compares two unlike things using "like" or "as" to create a vivid image. Here, the comparison enhances the description of the finikin lass's appearance by likening it to the shining brilliance of gold.

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

**Explanation:** Based on the passage: (a) The Bishop did ask Robin Hood the purpose of his visit. (b) Robin Hood did pretend to be a musician. Therefore, the correct answer is: Both (a) and (b) are right. This reflects accurately what occurred in the interaction between Robin Hood and the Bishop as described in the passage.

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

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is incorrect because the passage suggests the bride was involved in choosing her own dear (likely eagerly anticipating or participating in the wedding). Statements 2, 3 and 4 align with the passage.

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

**Explanation:** The events in the church were related to a wedding ceremony, as Robin Hood intervenes in the proceedings involving the bride, bridegroom, and the Bishop.

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

**Explanation:** As a teacher posted in a Punjabi-speaking area without knowing the local language, using the child's language (Punjabi) as a resource helps bridge the language gap. This approach respects and leverages the students' linguistic background to facilitate learning.

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

**Explanation:** Scaffolding refers to the support given to a student by an adult or peer to help them accomplish a task they cannot complete independently. It involves guiding the student step-by-step, allowing them to eventually perform the task on their own.

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

**Explanation:** Language acquisition occurs primarily through exposure to the language, whether through listening or reading. This exposure allows children to naturally absorb and internalise language patterns and vocabulary.

## 109. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** A textbook is designed to align with the curriculum objectives, providing structured content and activities that facilitate learning and achievement of educational goals outlined in the curriculum.

## 110. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** Asking students to read a text thoroughly and then answer questions with reference to the context (RTC) encourages intensive reading. This approach focuses on detailed comprehension of the text, fostering deeper understanding and analysis.

## 111. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** Local comprehension involves reading a text closely to extract specific information directly stated in the text. It focuses on details, facts, and specific pieces of information that are explicitly mentioned.

## 112. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** The deductive approach to teaching grammar begins with presenting rules first. This method involves explaining grammatical rules and concepts directly to students before applying them in practice. It aims to provide clear understanding and context for language usage.

## 113. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** Extrapolation is the process of estimating or predicting beyond the known data or facts. It involves extending existing trends or patterns to forecast future values or outcomes. This method is often used in various fields, such as statistics, science, and economics, to make educated guesses based on existing information.

## 114. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Direct Method, also known as the Natural Method, is characterised by excluding the mother tongue in the classroom. This approach focuses on immersion in the target language, encouraging students to think and communicate directly in the new language without relying on translation.

## 115. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** The communicative approach is a method of language teaching which makes learners confident to communicate effectively by involving them in real communication. In this scenario, appreciating a child for overall language use despite some misspellings aligns with the communicative approach. It emphasises effective communication and language use in meaningful contexts, valuing comprehension and expression over strict accuracy in isolated language features like spelling.

## 116. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Free writing encourages learners to express themselves without strict constraints on correctness, fostering fluency and creativity in writing. It promotes confidence and the exploration of language use without the pressure of accuracy.

## 117. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** Concept learning involves understanding and applying abstract concepts or principles. It requires higher-order thinking skills such as reasoning, problem-solving, and critical thinking to grasp and utilise new ideas or categories effectively in different contexts.

## 118. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** Role-playing helps develop oral language by engaging students in interactive and meaningful communication. It encourages them to practice speaking, listen to others, and use language in various contexts, promoting fluency and confidence in oral expression.

## 119. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** Saying "language is arbitrary" means that there is no natural or inherent connection between the words and their meanings. The meanings of words are assigned by social conventions and agreements within a linguistic community, not by any logical or inherent association.

## 120. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** The purpose of a diagnostic test in language learning is to identify students' specific strengths and weaknesses. This information helps teachers understand where students are struggling and plan targeted interventions or remedial activities to address those gaps and improve learning outcomes.

### Language-I : Hindi

## 91. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**दिए गए गद्यांश के अनुसार, मानवीय संवेदना, निर्भयता और अच्छे कर्म एक राजा बनने के अनिवार्य गुण माने गए हैं। लेकिन गद्यांश में यह स्पष्ट तौर पर लिखा है कि एक राजा को अन्याय, अधर्म आदि से भयभीत हुए बिना समानता की सत्ता बनानी चाहिए अतः धर्मभीरु होना एक राजा बनने का अनिवार्य गुण नहीं है।

## 92. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**दिए गए गद्यांश के अनुसार मन का राजा होने का अर्थ है अपने मन पर स्वयं अंकुश रखना। 'अंकुश' का अर्थ होता है नियंत्रण करना। अर्थात् मन का राजा तभी बना जा सकता है जब इसान अपने मन को नियंत्रित रखे।

## 93. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**दिए गए गद्यांश में राजा के गुणों की चर्चा करते हुए बताया गया है कि राजा को शुद्ध विचारों और अच्छे कर्म वाला होना चाहिए।

## 94. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**'अध्यात्म' शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। अध्यात्म में 'अधि' उपसर्ग है और 'आत्म' मूल शब्द है। इक प्रत्यय लगने से मूल शब्द का पहला वर्ण 'अ' अपने दीर्घ रूप 'आ' में बदल जाता है और 'आध्यात्मिक' शब्द बनता है जिसका अर्थ होता है आत्मा का परमात्मा का सम्बन्ध।

## 95. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**दिए गए गद्यांश में शुद्ध विचारों, अच्छे कर्मों और मानवीय संवेदना का राजा बनने की बात कही गई है, जिसके लिए अध्यात्म की राह पर अग्रसर होना आवश्यक है। अध्यात्म वह राह है जिस पर चलकर अपने मन को नियंत्रित करते हुए विकारों से दूर रखा जा सकता है।

## 96. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**संपूर्ण गद्यांश का मूल विषयवस्तु आध्यात्मिक बनने के भाव पर केंद्रित है। मन के विकारों को दूरकर विचारों में सुंदरता आती है, लेकिन व्यक्ति सही मायने में अध्यात्म के क्षेत्र का राजा तभी बन सकता है जब वह इस क्षेत्र का पंडित बन जाए अर्थात् वह वैचारिक रूप से प्रबुद्ध बन जाए।

## 97. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**गद्यांश में अपना लक्ष्य निर्धारण करने और उसको प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न करने की बात की गई है। मनुष्य को अपने निर्धारित लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति तभी हो सकती है जब वह एकाग्र होकर प्रयत्न करे, अपने विचारों को इधर-उधर भटकने से रोके। ऐसा तभी हो सकता है जब वह अपने विचारों को नियंत्रण में रख सके। इस कारण 'अंकुश' बिल्कुल सटीक उत्तर है।

## 98. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**दिए गए गद्यांश में यह स्पष्ट तौर पर बताया गया है, कि अन्याय और अधर्म से भयभीत नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि एक ऐसी सत्ता का निर्माण करना चाहिए जिसमें सभी के साथ समानता के आधार पर व्यवहार किया जा सके।

## 99. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**संज्ञा तथा सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द 'विशेषण' कहलाते हैं और विशेषण जिन शब्दों की विशेषता बतलाते हैं उन्हें 'विशेष्य' कहते हैं। यहाँ दिए गए विकल्पों में वैचारिक, अच्छे तथा मानवीय शब्द विशेषण हैं किंतु लक्ष्य एक संज्ञा शब्द है।

## 100. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**हिम + आलय = हिमालय (हिम का अंतिम वर्ण + आलय का प्रथम वर्ण) अर्थात् ( अ + आ = आ) यह स्वर संधि के उपभेद दीर्घ संधि का उदाहरण है।

101. विकल्प (3) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—दिए गए पद्यांश की पहली पंक्ति में गांधी, तिलक, सुभाष और जवाहर का उल्लेख किया गया है। लेकिन पूरे पद्यांश में कहीं भी सुखदेव, राजगुरु और चंद्रशेखर आजाद का कहीं भी उल्लेख नहीं होने के कारण विकल्प (3) अर्थात् महात्मा गांधी उचित है।
102. विकल्प (2) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—वीर शब्द अपने बहुवचन रूप में 'वीरों' बन जाता है जबकि वीरांगना वीर शब्द का स्त्रीलिंग रूप है, वीर यथावत विकल्प है और वीरा पंजाबी भाषा का एक शब्द है जिसका अर्थ होता है— भाई ।
103. विकल्प (4) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—पद्यांश की तीसरी और चौथी पंक्ति में भारत की विशेषताओं का वर्णन किया गया है। यदि उत्तर में प्रहरी के साथ हिमालय शब्द जोड़ दिया जाता तो यह विकल्प भी संभावित हो सकता था, लेकिन दक्षिण में हिंद महासागर का उल्लेख करने के कारण विकल्प (4) बिल्कुल सटीक उत्तर है ।
104. विकल्प (3) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—पद्यांश की अंतिम पंक्ति में वीर शहीदों के बलिदान का उल्लेख किया गया है। इनके बलिदानों के कारण ही हमें स्वतंत्रता मिली है। देश के वीर जवानों ने इस देश को स्वतंत्र कराने के लिए हँसते हँसते अपने जीवन बलिदान कर दिए हैं ।
105. विकल्प (1) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—हमारा प्यारा देश भारत प्राचीन काल से 'जियो और जीनो दो' के मूलमंत्र का अनुसरण करता रहा है और इसने पूरी दुनिया को भी यही संदेश दिया है।
106. विकल्प (3) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—प्रश्न में स्पष्ट तौर पर यह बता रहा है कि यहाँ हिंदी भाषा के अध्यापक की बात नहीं की जा रही है बल्कि अध्यापक का हिंदी भाषी होना महत्वपूर्ण है। एक हिंदी भाषी अध्यापक को किसी दूसरे प्रदेश की स्थानीय भाषा सीखने के लिए बच्चों की भाषा को एक संसाधन के रूप में इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए तभी वह शिक्षण में सही संप्रेषण करने में सक्षम होगा ।
107. विकल्प (2) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—मानस मंथन करने के बाद भी बालिका अनुच्छेद नहीं लिख पाने की स्थिति में अपने वयस्क या सहपाठी से मार्गदर्शन लेती है। इस तरह के मार्गदर्शन को शिक्षाशास्त्र कि भाषा में मदद (स्काफोल्डिंग) कहा जाता है। स्काफोल्डिंग एक प्रभावी शिक्षण विधि है जो छात्रों को नए कौशल और जानकारी सीखने में मदद करने के लिए अस्थायी समर्थन प्रदान करती है।
108. विकल्प (1) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—भाषा अर्जन उस प्रक्रिया को कहते हैं जिसके द्वारा मनुष्य भाषा को ग्रहण करने एवं समझने की क्षमता अर्जित करता है तथा बातचीत करने के लिए शब्दों एवं वाक्य का

- प्रयोग करता है। यह एक प्राकृतिक प्रक्रिया है जिससे हम आसपास के वातावरण या आसपास के लोगों के माध्यम से सीख जाते हैं। भाषा अर्जन में किताब और व्याकरण की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ती। इस विश्लेषण के कारण यह सबसे उचित विकल्प है ।
109. विकल्प (3) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—पाठ्य पुस्तक पाठ्यचर्या में उल्लेखित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद करती है यह सबसे उचित विकल्प है। अगर दूसरे विकल्पों को देखा जाए तो पाठ्य पुस्तक का स्थान नोट्स आदि भी ले सकते हैं और अध्यापक और विद्यार्थी के लिए पाठ्य पुस्तक एकमात्र महत्वपूर्ण सामग्री नहीं है, पठन पठन के लिए अतिरिक्त सामग्रियों का भी उपयोग किया जा सकता है। पाठ्य पुस्तक शैक्षिक गतिविधियों की योजना का एक अंग है ।
110. विकल्प (2) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—विद्यार्थियों को पाठ सामग्री अच्छी तरह पढ़ने के बाद संदर्भ और प्रसंग को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए कहना गहन पठन के अंतर्गत आता है। विस्तृत पठन के माध्यम से छात्र अपनी रूचि के विषय को स्वतंत्र रूप से पढ़ता है। इस पठन के लिए वह शब्दकोश या शिक्षक पर निर्भर नहीं करता। सरसरी तौर से पठन सारांश लिखने के लिए किया जाता है। बारीकी से पठन गहन पठन का एक अंश है।
111. विकल्प (4) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—किसी पाठ्य सामग्री से विशिष्ट सूचना निकालने के उद्देश्य से गहन पूर्वक या गहराई से उस पाठ्य सामग्री को पढ़ने का कौशल निष्कर्षात्मक बोध है।
112. विकल्प (3) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—लैंडन के अनुसार व्याकरण पढ़ाने का निगमनात्मक उपागम अनुशंसा करता है कि हमें सबसे पहले नियम प्रस्तुत करने चाहिए । इस शिक्षण में सर्वप्रथम परिभाषा या सिद्धांत या नियम का सीखना सुनिश्चित किया जाता है फिर सावधानीपूर्वक उसका अर्थ स्पष्ट किया जाता है ।
113. विकल्प (1) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—तथ्यों से कहीं आगे जाकर अनुमान लगाने का सर्वाधिक उचित तरीका पाठ्य सामग्री का विस्तार या एक्सट्रपोलेशन है। एक्सट्रपोलेशन का मतलब है मौजूदा जानकारी से कुछ ऐसा अनुमान लगाना जो स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं बताया गया हो ।
114. विकल्प (1) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—प्रत्यक्ष विधि में बालक की मातृभाषा को स्थान दिए बिना उसे अन्य भाषा सिखाई जाती है अर्थात् मातृभाषा की सहायता नहीं लेकर बल्कि विद्यार्थी को मौखिक एवं लिखित अभ्यास द्वारा नई भाषा सिखाई जाती है। इसमें क्षेत्रीय भाषा का प्रयोग भी नहीं किया जाता है।

115. विकल्प (2) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—समग्र भाषा उपागम बच्चों के भाषाई विकास की स्पष्ट समझ पर बल देती है। बच्चों द्वारा शब्दों की गलत वर्तनी लिखने के बावजूद भाषण विकास के स्पष्ट समझ होने के कारण उसके कुल भाषा प्रयोग के लिए अध्यापक उसकी प्रशंसा करते हैं ।
116. विकल्प (2) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करने में विचार और भाषा दोनों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। स्वच्छंद लेखन शिक्षार्थियों को प्रवाह के साथ रचनात्मक तरीके से लिखने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है ।
117. विकल्प (3) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—ज्ञान और कौशल वैचारिक समझ के गहरे स्तर के लिए आधार प्रदान करते हैं। अवधारणा—आधारित कक्षा में छात्रों की सोच को निचले से उच्च वैचारिक स्तरों तक ले जाने के लिए उच्च मानसिक प्रक्रियाओं जैसे बुद्धि या तर्क करना आदि का प्रयोग सिखाया जाता है।
118. विकल्प (1) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—विद्यार्थियों में मौखिक भाषा के विकास के लिए कक्षा में किए गए अभ्यास के अंतर्गत नए या अपरिचित शब्दों के सही उच्चारण का अभ्यास करना सर्वथा उचित विकल्प है ।
119. विकल्प (4) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—यादृच्छिक का अर्थ है 'जैसी इच्छा हो' अर्थात् माना हुआ। सामान्य भाषा में इसका अर्थ बेतरतीब होना होता है अर्थात् किसी भी विशेष ध्वनि का किसी विशेष अर्थ से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता। इस प्रकार हम यह कह सकते हैं कि यादृच्छिक भाषा में शब्दों और उनके अर्थों के बीच किसी प्रकार का अंतर्निहित सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है।
120. विकल्प (4) उचित है।  
व्याख्या—निदानात्मक परीक्षण उपचारात्मक शिक्षण की प्रक्रिया है जिसमें शिक्षार्थी में अपनी भाषा सम्बन्धी गलतियों को स्वयं पहचानने की योग्यता विकसित होती है। इससे छात्रों की उपलब्धि के स्तर में सुधार होता है जो शिक्षण अधिगम प्रक्रिया का लक्ष्य है। इस परीक्षण के माध्यम से बच्चों की समझ में रह गए अंतर को जानकर उपचार आत्मक कदम उठाए जाते हैं।

## Language-II : English

121. Option (4) is correct.  
Explanation: The passage mentions that the express lift at Moscow University allowed for a brief experience of weightlessness, simulating zero gravity, which was beneficial for Gagarin's training.
122. Option (1) is correct.  
Explanation: According to the passage, Gagarin woke up at 5.30, not 5.00 (statement a is wrong). He wore a pale blue fibre suit, not a blue space suit (statement b is wrong). However, he did travel in space in the Vostok



- spacecraft (statement c is right). This option accurately reflects the details provided in the passage regarding Gagarin's activities on April 12.
- 123. Option (2) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Gagarin is famously known as the first human to travel into space, aboard the Vostok spacecraft on April 12, 1961, making him a historic space traveller.
- 124. Option (3) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** "Beneath" is used to indicate the position of something lower than another object (in this case, the world below), making it a preposition.
- 125. Option (4) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** According to the passage, Gagarin recited poetry to himself in solitary confinement (not necessarily a poet in private life), and the darkened room lacked movement of air, not air itself.
- 126. Option (1) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** The phrase "and he entered the cabin" is a coordinate clause because it joins two independent clauses ("and" is a coordinating conjunction here), each capable of standing alone as a complete sentence.
- 127. Option (4) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** The passage describes Gagarin's confinement in a dark room as part of an ordeal and training experiment, not as punishment or for meditation purposes.
- 128. Option (4) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** "Handy" means convenient or easily accessible, similar to the meaning conveyed by "convenient" in the passage.
- 129. Option (1) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** There is no specific mention in the passage about children being given pocket money on the fair day. Therefore, statement (a) is likely wrong. The passage mentions that children travelled in a separate cart, not necessarily with their parents. This suggests statement (b) could be wrong because it assumes they travelled with parents. The passage states that the writer's father's clients, who were likely well-to-do villagers, arranged bullock carts for them to attend the fair. This implies that well-to-do villagers did indeed oblige the writer's father. Therefore, the correct answer is (1).
- 130. Option (3) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** The passage states that people visited the fair not only for divine blessings but also for entertainment and street-shows, not primarily for its market.
- 131. Option (4) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** The passage explicitly mentions that the narrator's home-
- town had an annual fair held during the harvest season, which attracted devotees and entertainment seekers.
- 132. Option (4) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Crowded means filled with many people or things closely packed together, which accurately reflects the meaning of "thronged" in the sentence, indicating a large number of people gathering at the fair.
- 133. Option (1) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** "Eagerly" means with enthusiasm and anticipation, so "indifferently" (without interest or enthusiasm) is its opposite.
- 134. Option (4) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** According to the passage, the writer would hold his pockets tightly to prevent coins from spilling out during the journey, indicating carefulness while traveling in the cart (Statement a). Additionally, despite the jerks and jolts of the cart, the writer found the journey enjoyable, as described in the passage (Statement b).
- 135. Option (4) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** "Mud" describes the type of track leading to the village, making it an adjective modifying "track".
- 136. Option (3) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Colouring and drawing activities at the primary level help develop fine motor skills in children, which involves the coordination of small muscles in hands and fingers, essential for tasks like writing.
- 137. Option (3) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Learning outcomes specify what students should know, understand, and be able to do by the end of a course or class. They encompass knowledge, skills, and attitudes that students are expected to acquire.
- 138. Option (1) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** A constructivist approach encourages group discussion and peer interaction to facilitate learning through active engagement. By not correcting errors immediately, the teacher promotes critical thinking and collaborative learning.
- 139. Option (4) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Using pictures to initiate discussion about different time frames (past and present) to teach tense is an example of using pedagogical grammar, which focuses on practical and effective language instruction methods.
- 140. Option (1) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** The first step in preparing a Lesson Plan on 'Pollution' should be to frame clear and specific objectives. This helps in defining what students should achieve by the
- end of the lesson, guiding the content and activities.
- 141. Option (3) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Language acquisition refers to the natural process of learning a language through exposure and use, without formal instruction or systematic practice.
- 142. Option (2) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** A proficient language teacher can create an environment conducive to language learning by providing clear instruction, meaningful practice opportunities, and effective feedback. Their expertise helps scaffold learning, address challenges, and maintain student engagement, leading to more effective language acquisition by children.
- 143. Option (4) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Linguistic competence refers to the ability to use language effectively, including knowing the rules of grammar, vocabulary, and understanding how to use language in various contexts and situations.
- 144. Option (1) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Realia refers to real-life objects used in teaching to provide concrete examples and aid in understanding. By bringing objects like umbrella, raincoat, etc., the teacher engages learners in describing them, enhancing their language skills through practical, hands-on experience.
- 145. Option (2) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Raju being the first in his family to attend school indicates he belongs to the first generation of his family to receive formal education, distinguishing him as a first-generation learner.
- 146. Option (2) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Communicative language teaching emphasises interaction and communication in the classroom. One of its features involves learners working together in pairs or groups to solve problems, promoting collaborative learning and practical use of language in real-life contexts.
- 147. Option (4) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** When learners discuss and integrate knowledge from science and social science classes into their writing on a topic like 'water', it demonstrates the application of language skills across different subjects. This approach emphasises using language as a tool for learning across various academic disciplines.
- 148. Option (3) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Adapting the language and content of a lesson to suit the learners' proficiency level and understanding is called adaptation. This process ensures that the material is

accessible and meaningful to students, facilitating effective learning.

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

**Explanation:** Your first language is typically the language you learned first and used in your early childhood environment, which, in this case, is Hindi, as it was spoken in your village before formal schooling.

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

**Explanation:** The arrangement of starting with rhymes and picture stories, which engage learners with overall themes and contexts first, and ending with the alphabet suggests a top-down approach in language pedagogy. This method emphasises understanding meaning and context before focusing on detailed elements like letters and sounds.

### Language-II : Hindi

**121. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**दिए गए गद्यांश के अनुसार पर्यावरण के संकटों के प्रति सबसे ज़्यादा चिंता का विषय लोगों और सरकारों में चेतना की कमी है। मनुष्य अपने वैचारिक स्तर पर इस संकट के प्रति ज़रा भी संवेदनशील या चिंतित नहीं है, इसीलिए वह इस संकट को दूर करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम भी नहीं उठाता है।

**122. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**गद्यांश के अंत में पर्यावरण समस्या को वैश्विक समस्या कहा गया है। वैश्विक शब्द देश, महादेश की सीमाओं से आगे जाकर पूरे विश्व को इस समस्या के साथ संदर्भित करता है। पर्यावरण समस्या पूरे संसार की समस्या है।

**123. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**गद्यांश के अनुसार संसाधनों के अंधाधुंध प्रयोग का प्रभाव मौसम, खेतों और फसलों पर पड़ रहा है। मौसम का चक्र बदलने लगा है जिसका सीधा असर खेती और फसलों पर दिखाई दे रहा है।

**124. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**'रलेशियर' शब्द फ्रेंच भाषा से लिया गया है जिसका अर्थ है 'बर्फ'। अतः यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि इसे हिंदी भाषा में आगत शब्द का दर्जा प्राप्त है।

**125. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**गद्यांश के अनुसार पर्यावरण संकट का एक प्रमुख कारण हमारे रहन-सहन और ज़रूरतों में आया गैरज़रूरी बदलाव है। जिसके कारण हम संसाधनों का अंधाधुंध इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। पर्यावरण संरक्षण का सबसे उपयुक्त उपाय अपनी आवश्यकताओं में कमी करना है।

**126. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**विश्व + इक = वैश्विक। 'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग विशेषण बनाने के लिए किया जाता है, जो किसी विशेष गुण या स्थिति को दर्शाता है। वैश्विक का अर्थ होता है 'सम्पूर्ण विश्व से सम्बन्धित'।

**127. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**उदारीकरण समूचे विश्व को एक वैश्विक गाँव में परिवर्तित कर चुका है। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वस्तुएँ सहज रूप से उपलब्ध हो रही हैं। सहज उपलब्धता के कारण अनावश्यक सुविधाओं के उपभोग में वृद्धि हुई है। संसाधनों के आवश्यक उपभोग के दर में भी वृद्धि हुई है।

**128. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**जिस संज्ञा शब्द से पदार्थ की अवस्था, भाव या दशा का बोध हो उसे भाववाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं। बचपन का अर्थ होता है 'बच्चे की स्थिति या अवस्था'। अवस्था का बोध करने के कारण 'बचपन' शब्द भाववाचक संज्ञा है।

**129. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**गद्यांश के अनुसार अहंकार हमारे जीवन की सहज और सरलता को नष्टकर हमें दिखावटी जीवन की ओर ले जाता है।

**130. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**जीवन का सम्मान तभी किया जा सकता है जब हम बाहरी दिखावे से दूर रहकर अपनी सहजता को बनाए रखें। अगर हम अपने जीवन को उसी रूप में जीते हैं जिस रूप में यह हमें मिला है तब यह जीवन वरदान बन जाता है और जीवन को वरदान बनाना ही उसका सच्चा सम्मान है।

**131. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**जब जीवन बिना किसी दिखावे, प्रपंच और अहंकार के सरल तरीके से जिया जाता है, तब हमारे जीवन में खुशियों की रौनक छा जाती है।

**132. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**प्रपंच का सामान्य अर्थ है झंझट, छल कपट से भरा कार्य, छलपूर्ण कार्य। गद्यांश में प्रपंच को आडंबर शब्द से लक्षित किया गया है। दोनों का ही प्रयोग समान अर्थ में हुआ है।

**133. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**जीवंतता, सम्मान और वरदान संज्ञा शब्द हैं जबकि 'जीवन्त' विशेषण है।

**134. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**अधर्म, आडंबर और अहंकार भाव हैं, जबकि असहज विशेषण शब्द है।

**135. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**'आधारित' शब्द का अर्थ होता है 'जो किसी आधार पर टिका हुआ है' या 'जिसका आधार हो'।

**136. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**सूक्ष्म गत्यात्मक कौशल सामान्यतः आँख और हाथ के समन्वय के माध्यम से विकसित होता है। अध्यापक जब प्राथमिक स्तर पर अपने शिक्षार्थियों को रंग भरने और चित्रकारी करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है तो वह शिक्षार्थियों में सूक्ष्म गत्यात्मक कौशल का विकास करने का प्रयास कर रहा होता है।

**137. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**अधिगम प्रतिफल के माध्यम से अध्यापक एक निश्चित अवधि में अपने छात्रों

के ज्ञान या कौशल में हुए उस विकास का निरीक्षण करता है जो छात्रों के पास एक पाठ्यक्रम या इकाई के अंत में होना चाहिए। इसके लिए अध्यापक कक्षा और विषय के अनुसार कुछ अंतरिम चिह्नों का निर्धारण करता करता है, ताकि छात्रों के विकास का आकलन कर सके। इन्हीं अंतरिम चिह्नों को अधिगम प्रतिफल कहते हैं।

**138. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**अध्यापिका अपने शिक्षण दृष्टिकोण में रचनावादी उपागम का प्रयोग कर रही है। इस उपागम में गलतियों को सीखने की प्रक्रिया का हिस्सा माना जाता है। इस उपागम में समूह चर्चा और सहपाठियों की अन्तःक्रियाओं को महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है।

**139. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**जब विद्यार्थियों को 'काल' की कक्षा में एक व्यक्ति के दो चित्र दिखाए जाते हैं जिनमें से एक वर्तमानकाल का है और दूसरा भूतकाल का तब यहाँ पर निर्देशात्मक व्याकरण का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। इसके माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों को भूतकाल और वर्तमानकाल की घटनाओं के बीच अंतर समझने में सहायता मिलती है।

**140. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**पाठ योजना बनाने में पहला कदम सीखने के उद्देश्यों को परिभाषित करना है। इसमें उन विशिष्ट ज्ञान और कौशलों की पहचान करना शामिल है जो छात्र पाठ के परिणामस्वरूप प्राप्त करेंगे। इसलिए प्रदूषण पर पाठ योजना बनाने का पहला चरण उसके लिए सामान्य और विशिष्ट उद्देश्य का निर्धारण करना होगा।

**141. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**भाषा अर्जन उस प्रक्रिया को कहते हैं जिसके द्वारा मनुष्य भाषा को ग्रहण करने एवं समझने की क्षमता अर्जित करता है तथा बातचीत करने के लिए शब्दों एवं वाक्यों का प्रयोग करता है। यह एक प्राकृतिक प्रक्रिया है जिससे हम आसपास के वातावरण या आसपास के लोगों के माध्यम से सीख जाते हैं। भाषा अर्जन में किताब और व्याकरण की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ती है। इस विश्लेषण के कारण यह सबसे उचित विकल्प है।

**142. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**छात्रों को भाषा सीखने में प्रोत्साहित करने से उनमें उस भाषा के प्रति रुचि बढ़ती है। जब वे किसी भाषा को सीखने में रुचि रखते हैं, और उसका अपने जीवन में सार्थक सम्बन्ध देखते हैं, तो वे भाषा सीखने के लिए जोरिखम उठाना शुरू कर देते हैं, जिससे उन्हें इसे तेजी से सीखने में मदद मिलती है। प्रोत्साहन मिलने पर बच्चे प्रभावशाली तरीके से भाषा सीखते हैं।

**143. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**भाषा दक्षता मानव अपने विचारों का आदान प्रदान सुनकर, बोलकर, पढ़कर और लिखकर करता है, भाषा से सम्बन्धित इन चारों प्रक्रियाओं को प्रयोग करने की क्षमता ही

भाषा दक्षता कहलाती है। सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना, तथा लिखना, ये सभी कौशल एक दूसरे से अन्तः सम्बन्धित होते हैं, तथा मानव में भाषाई विकास को विस्तार देते हैं।

**144. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या**—‘रीयलिया’ या वास्तविक सामग्री – अधिगम को सहज बनाने के लिए जब वास्तविक वस्तुओं की मदद ली जाती है, तो उन इस क्रियाविधि को वास्तविक सामग्री उपगम कहते हैं। स्थूल वस्तुओं के साक्षात् सम्पर्क में आकर बालक पाठ को अच्छी तरह समझता है और सूक्ष्म चिन्तन की ओर अग्रसर होता है। वास्तविक सामग्री – वास्तविक सामग्री भी सहायक दृश्य साधन है। अध्यापक वास्तविक वस्तुओं के माध्यम से शिक्षार्थियों को सिखाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

**145. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या**—राजू, विद्यालय जाने वाला अपने परिवार का पहला सदस्य है। इसलिए उसे परिवार के प्रथम पीढ़ी के शिक्षार्थी के रूप में जाना जाएगा।

**146. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या**—शिक्षार्थी जब जोड़ों या समूहों में एक साथ मिलकर समस्या-समाधान पर कार्य करते हैं, तो उन्हें कुछ ऐसे बिंदु मिलते हैं जो उन्हें व्यक्तिगत रूप से चिंतित करता है। इससे शिक्षार्थियों में सीखने की प्रेरणा मिलती है जो समझने और समझे जाने की इच्छा से उत्पन्न होती है। यह उनकी संप्रेषणात्मक क्षमता

का विकास करता है। इसमें मौखिक लेखन, पठन और श्रवण क्षमता भी शामिल होती है। संप्रेषणात्मक भाषा शिक्षण चर्चा के माध्यम से समस्या-समाधान करता है।

**147. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या**—संप्रेषणात्मक भाषा शिक्षण चर्चा के माध्यम से समस्या-समाधान करता है। जब शिक्षार्थियों ने विज्ञान और सामाजिक विज्ञान की कक्षाओं में पढ़े गए ज्ञान पर चर्चा की तब उन्हें अपने द्वारा ‘जल’ पर लिखे जाने वाले अनुच्छेद के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु मिले।

**148. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या**—पाठ्यक्रम अनुकूलन एक शैक्षिक प्रक्रिया है जिसमें छात्रों की विविध आवश्यकताओं, क्षमताओं, और सीखने की शैली को ध्यान में रखते हुए पाठ्यक्रम को समायोजित या परिवर्तित किया जाता है। इसका उद्देश्य सभी छात्रों को अधिक प्रभावी और समावेशी शिक्षा प्रदान करना है। पाठ्यक्रम अनुकूलन विशेष रूप से उन छात्रों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है जो विशेष शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं वाले होते हैं, जैसे कि विकलांगता, भाषा की बाधाएँ, या अन्य व्यक्तिगत समस्याएँ। सीखने की क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए कठिन भाषा को सरल बनाकर अध्यापक द्वारा विषयवस्तु का अनुकूलन किया जा रहा है।

**149. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या**—प्रथम भाषा किसी व्यक्ति की मातृभाषा या मूल भाषा होती है, जबकि द्वितीय भाषा वह भाषा होती है, जिसे व्यक्ति उस भाषा के मूल

वक्ता के साथ संवाद करने के लिए सीखता है। पहली भाषा एक सहज प्रवृत्ति की तरह होती है जो जन्म से ही शुरू हो जाती है। दूसरी भाषा व्यक्ति की निजी पसंद होती है। कोई व्यक्ति अपनी पहली भाषा तय नहीं कर सकता। यह उसे विरासत/विरासत/जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार के रूप में मिलती है। एक हिंदी भाषी गाँव में पालन पोषण होने के कारण प्रथम भाषा का दर्जा हिंदी को ही दिया जाएगा।

**150. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या**—टॉप-डाउन उपागम (Top-Down Approach) एक शैक्षिक दृष्टिकोण है। जिसमें पहले व्यापक या सामान्य जानकारी सिखाई जाती है और फिर धीरे-धीरे विशिष्ट या विस्तृत जानकारी पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाता है। प्राइमरी शिक्षा में इस उपागम का उपयोग कर पाठ्यपुस्तक की शुरुआत शिशु गीत, तथा चित्र कथाओं से की जाती है और बाद में वर्णमाला सिखाई जाती है। यह उपागम बच्चों के सीखने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि यह उन्हें विषय की समग्र समझ प्राप्त करने में मदद करता है।

OSWAAL