

CTET Solved Paper

Paper-1
22nd Feb. 2015

Time: 2 hours 30 mins.

Total Marks: 150

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

1. Teachers, in order to help learners construct knowledge, need to focus on:
 - (1) scores/marks obtained by the learner
 - (2) involving the learner for active participation
 - (3) mastering learning of concepts by the learner
 - (4) making sure the learner memorises everything
2. Giftedness from teacher's point of view is a combination of:
 - (1) High Motivation-High Commitment-High Talent
 - (2) High Ability-High Talent-High Commitment
 - (3) High Talent-High Creativity-High Memory
 - (4) High Ability-High Creativity-High Commitment
3. According to NCF 2005, errors are important because they:
 - (1) provide a way to the teachers to scold the children
 - (2) provide an insight into the child's thinking and help to identify solutions
 - (3) provide space for removing some children from the class
 - (4) are an important tool in classifying students into groups of 'passed' and 'failed'.
4. A child's notebook shows errors in writing like reverse images, mirror imaging, etc. Such a child is showing signs of:
 - (1) Learning disability
 - (2) Learning difficulty
 - (3) Learning problem
 - (4) Learning disadvantages
5. Which one of the following is best suited for emotional development of children?
 - (1) No involvement of the teachers as it is the task of the parents.
 - (2) Controlled classroom environment.
 - (3) Authoritarian classroom environment
 - (4) Democratic classroom environment.
6. Teachers need to create a good classroom environment to facilitate children's learning. To create such a learning environment, which one of the given statements is **not** true?
 - (1) Compliance with teachers.
 - (2) Acceptance of the child.
 - (3) Positive tone of the teacher.
 - (4) Approval of the child's efforts.
7. Given below are some statements about boys and girls. According to you, which one of these is true?
 - (1) Boys should help in household chores.
 - (2) All boys should be taught Science and girls, Home Science.
 - (3) Girls should help in household chores.
 - (4) Boys should help in activities outside the home.
8. To be an effective teacher it is important to:
 - (1) focus on individual learning rather than group activity
 - (2) avoid disruption caused due to questioning by students
 - (3) be in touch with each and every child
 - (4) emphasize dictating answers from the book
9. Which one of the following is **not** a suitable formative assessment task?
 - (1) Project
 - (2) Observation
 - (3) Ranking the students
 - (4) Open-ended questions
10. Deficiency in the ability to write, associated with impaired handwriting, is a symptom of:
 - (1) Dyspraxia
 - (2) Dyscalculia
 - (3) Dyslexia
 - (4) Dysgraphia
11. According to Piaget theory, which one out of the following will **not** influence one's cognitive development?
 - (1) Social experiences
 - (2) Maturation
 - (3) Activity
 - (4) Language
12. Which of these does **not** imply practical intelligence in the Triarchic theory?
 - (1) Thinking practically about oneself only.
 - (2) Choosing an environment in which you can succeed.
 - (3) Adapting to the environment
 - (4) Reshaping the environment.
13. "Anyone can become angry-that is easy, but to be angry with the right person, to the right degree, at the right time, for the right purpose, and in the right way-that is not easy." This related to:
 - (1) Social development
 - (2) Cognitive development
 - (3) Physical development
 - (4) Emotional development
14. In learning, assessment is essential for:
 - (1) Screening test
 - (2) Motivation
 - (3) Fostering of the purpose of segregation and ranking.
 - (4) Grades and Marks
15. Fitting new information into existing schemes is known as:
 - (1) Equilibration
 - (2) Assimilation
 - (3) Organisation
 - (4) Accommodation

16. We all differ in terms of our intelligence, motivation, interest etc. This principle refers to:
 (1) Theories of Intelligence
 (2) Heredity
 (3) Environment
 (4) Individual difference
17. Students of disadvantaged groups should be taught along with the normal students. It implies:
 (1) Special Education (2) Integrated Education
 (3) Exclusive Education (4) Inclusive Education
18. 'Out-of-the-box' thinking is related to:
 (1) Memory based thinking.
 (2) Divergent thinking.
 (3) Convergent thinking.
 (4) Consistent thinking.
19. The assessment of students can be used by teachers in teaching to develop insight into:
 (1) not promoting those students who do not meet school standards
 (2) changing the teaching approach according to the learners need
 (3) creating groups of 'bright' and 'weak' students in the class
 (4) identifying the students who need to be promoted to the higher class
20. Learning experiences should be planned in a manner so as to make learning meaningful. Which of the given learning experiences does **not** facilitate meaningful learning for the children?
 (1) Formulating questions on content.
 (2) Discussion and debate on the topic.
 (3) Presentation on the topic.
 (4) Repetition based on mere recall of content.
21. Giving punishment, verbal or non-verbal, to the children results in:
 (1) protecting the child's image
 (2) improving their scores
 (3) damaging their self-concept
 (4) motivating them to work
22. A teacher, labelled the head of committee, as 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman'. It indicates that the teacher:
 (1) has a good command of language
 (2) is using a gender free language
 (3) has gender bias
 (4) follows a more acceptable term
23. Continuous and Comprehensive evaluation is essential for:
 (1) diluting the accountability of the Board of Education
 (2) correcting less frequent errors more than more frequent errors
 (3) understanding how learning can be observed, recorded and improved upon
 (4) fine tuning of test with the teaching
24. In Lawrence Kohlberg's theory, which level signifies the absence of morality in the true sense?
 (1) Level IV (2) Level I
 (3) Level II (4) Level III
25. Which one of the following is **not** correct for the progressive model of socialization of children?
 (1) Children accept what they are offered by the school irrespective of their social backgrounds.
 (2) There should be a place for democracy in the classroom.
 (3) Socialization is an adoption of social norms.
 (4) Active participation in the group work and learning social skills.
26. The teacher noticed that Pushpa cannot solve a problem on her own. However, she does so in the presence of adult or peer guidance. This guidance is called:
 (1) Pre-operational thinking.
 (2) Zone of proximal development
 (3) Scaffolding
 (4) Lateralization
27. Which one out of the following provides information about the roles and behaviours which are acceptable in a group, during early childhood period?
 (1) Teachers and Peers (2) Peers and Parents
 (3) Parents and Siblings (4) Siblings and Teachers
28. Which of the following age groups falls under later childhood category?
 (1) 18 to 24 years (2) birth to 6 years
 (3) 6 to 11 years (4) 11 to 18 years
29. Aarjav says that language development is influenced by one's innate predisposition while Sonali feels that it is because of the environment. This discussion between Aarjav and Sonali is about:
 (1) Stability and Instability argument
 (2) Continuous and Discontinuous learning.
 (3) Nature and Nurture debate.
 (4) Critical and Sensitive feeling.
30. Making students members of a cleanliness community to motivate them for the same, reflects:
 (1) Behaviouristic approach to motivation.
 (2) Humanistic approach to motivation.
 (3) Cognitive approach to motivation.
 (4) Socio-cultural conceptions of motivation.

Mathematics

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

31. The sum of place values of 5 in 6251, 6521 and 5621 is
 (1) 15 (2) 5550
 (3) 5050 (4) 550
32. Which one of the following statements is true?
 (1) The difference of an even number and an odd number can be an even number.
 (2) The sum of two odd numbers and one even number is an even number.
 (3) The sum of three odd numbers is an even number.
 (4) The product of three odd numbers is an even number.
33. A one-litre carton of juice is in the shape of a cuboid and has a square base of size 8 cm by 8 cm. The depth of juice in the carton, in centimeters, is closest to
 (1) 22 (2) 16
 (3) 18 (4) 20

34. Which one of the following does not match curricular expectations of teaching mathematics at the primary level?
- (1) Analyse and infer from representation of grouped data
 - (2) Develop a connection between the logical functioning of daily life and that of mathematical thinking
 - (3) Develop language and symbolic notations with standard algorithms of performing number operations
 - (4) Represent part of whole as a fraction and order simple fractions
35. The main goal of Mathematics education is
- (1) to help the students to understand mathematics.
 - (2) to develop useful capabilities
 - (3) to develop children's abilities for mathematization.
 - (4) to formulate theorems of Geometry and their proofs independently.
36. At primary level use of tangram, dot games, patterns, etc. helps the students to
- (1) enhance spatial understanding ability
 - (2) develop sense of comparing numbers
 - (3) strengthen calculation skills
 - (4) understand basic operations.
37. From the unit of 'Shapes' the teacher asked the students to "make/draw any picture by using shapes". The objective that can be achieved through this activity is
- (1) Knowledge
 - (2) Comprehension
 - (3) Creating
 - (4) Application
38. Arjun, a student of class IV, is able to answer all questions related to Number System orally, but commits mistakes while writing the solutions of problems based on Number System. The best remedial strategy to remove errors in his writing is
- (1) to relate real life experiences with mathematical concepts.
 - (2) to provide him a worksheet with partially solved problems to complete the missing gaps.
 - (3) to teach more than one way of solving problems of Number System.
 - (4) to give him 10 practice tests.
39. What is the value of $-1 + 2 - 3 + 4 - 5 + 6 - 7 + \dots + 1000$?
- (1) 2000
 - (2) 0
 - (3) 1
 - (4) 500
40. Perimeter of a square is 44 cm. The perimeter of a rectangle is equal to the perimeter of this square. The length of the rectangle is 5 cm more than the side of the square. The sum of areas (in cm^2) of the square and the rectangle is
- (1) 229
 - (2) 169
 - (3) 140
 - (4) 217
41. As per the NCF 2005, the narrow aim of teaching Mathematics at schools is
- (1) to develop numeracy related skills.
 - (2) to teach algebra.
 - (3) to teach calculation and measurements.
 - (4) to teach daily life problems related to linear algebra.
42. Ravi has three dozen chocolates. He gave one-third of them to his neighbour, one-sixth to Rehana and one-fourth to his sister. How many chocolates are left with him?
- (1) 10
 - (2) 6
 - (3) 8
 - (4) 9
43. A child who is able to perform all number operations and is able to explain the concept of fractions is at
- (1) operational phase
 - (2) emergent phase
 - (3) quantifying phase
 - (4) partition phase
44. A teacher introduced multiplication in her class as repeated addition and then by grouping of same number of objects taken from multiple times she introduced the 'x' symbol and further conducted a small activity of finding product using criss-cross lines or matchsticks. Here the teacher is
- (1) using multiple representations to make the class interesting.
 - (2) developing a lesson and taking students 'from concrete to abstract concept'
 - (3) catering to learners with different learning styles.
 - (4) providing remedial strategies for low achievers in mathematics.
45. On a map, half centimetre shows 125 kilometres on the ground. If two cities are actually 2000 kms apart on the ground, then the distance between them on the map is:
- (1) 4 cm
 - (2) 6 cm
 - (3) 8 cm
 - (4) 10 cm
46. It is important to conduct mathematical recreational activities and challenging geometrical puzzles in the class as
- (1) they bring students out of the monotonous and boring routines of mathematics classroom.
 - (2) they give space to gifted learners.
 - (3) they are helpful to enhance spatial and analytical ability of every learner.
 - (4) they can create interest in low achievers and slow learners in mathematics.
47. Vedic Mathematics' is becoming popular nowadays especially amongst primary school children and is used to enhance
- (1) the problem solving skills of students in mathematics.
 - (2) the concentration of students in mathematics.
 - (3) the calculation skills and speed in mathematics.
 - (4) the algorithmic understanding of students in mathematics.
48. Formative Assessment in Mathematics at primary stage includes
- (1) identification of common errors.
 - (2) testing of procedural knowledge and analytical abilities.
 - (3) grading and ranking of students.
 - (4) identification of learning gaps and deficiencies in teaching.
49. A teacher uses the exploratory approach, use of manipulatives and involvement of students in discussion while giving the concepts of mathematics. She uses this strategy to
- (1) develop manipulative skills among the students.
 - (2) create a certain way of thinking and reasoning.
 - (3) achieve the narrow aim of teaching mathematics.
 - (4) achieve the higher aim of teaching mathematics.

50. A teacher asks Shailja of class V about the perimeter of a figure.
She also asked Shailja to explain the solution in her words. Shailja was able to solve the problem correctly but was not able to explain it. This reflects that Shailja is having
- (1) poor understanding of concept of perimeter but good verbal ability
 - (2) lower language proficiency and lower order mathematical proficiency
 - (3) lower language proficiency and higher order mathematical proficiency
 - (4) poor confidence level and mathematical skills
51. The section, 'Practice Time' included in different topics in Mathematics textbook aims at
- (1) having a change in daily routine
 - (2) ensuring better utilization of time
 - (3) providing extended learning opportunities
 - (4) providing fun and enjoyment to students
52. 13 students of class V A and 15 of class V B participated in a writing competition. They scored marks as follows:
Class VA 14, 6, 15, 12, 11, 11, 7, 9, 17, 13, 3, 10, 18
Class V B 13, 9, 0, 7, 14, 6, 0, 9, 16, 9, 13, 16, 5, 18, 11
What inference can you draw from the given data?
- (1) Class V A performed better because the average score of V A is more.
 - (2) Both the sections performed equally well because the total marks scored by both the sections are the same.
 - (3) Both the sections performed equally well because the average marks of both the sections are the same.
 - (4) Both the sections performed equally well because the highest score of both the sections is 18.
53. How many $\frac{1}{10}$ are in $\frac{6}{5}$?
- (1) 5
 - (2) 12
 - (3) 10
 - (4) 8
54. On dividing 110111 by 11, the sum of the quotient and the remainder is
- (1) 11001
 - (2) 10101
 - (3) 10011
 - (4) 11011
55. What should be subtracted from the product 102×201 to get 19999?
- (1) 602
 - (2) 103
 - (3) 401
 - (4) 503
56. Which of the following is not correct?
- (1) 2 kg 30 g is the same as 2030 g
 - (2) 3 litres 80 millilitres = 380 millilitres
 - (3) Area of a square of side 10 cm = Area of the rectangle of length 100 cm and breadth 0-01 m
 - (4) 3 hours 14 minutes = 194 minutes
57. Number of degrees in two and two-third of a right-angle is
- (1) 270
 - (2) 180
 - (3) 210
 - (4) 240
58. (Sum of multiples of 7 between 21 and 49) + (Biggest common factor of 25 and 30) is equal to
- (1) 37
 - (2) 14
 - (3) 21
 - (4) 35

59. The sum of all the positive factors of 96 is
- (1) 252
 - (2) 155
 - (3) 156
 - (4) 251
60. A train leaves a station at 6: 14 a.m. and reaches its destination after 13 hour 48 minutes. The time at the destination is
- (1) 8:12 p.m.
 - (2) 7:02 p.m.
 - (3) 7:12 p.m.
 - (4) 8:02 p.m.

Environmental Studies

Directions: Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 61 to 90) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

61. NCF 2005 has not recommended any prescribed curriculum and text-books for EVS for classes I and II. The most appropriate reason for this:
- (1) EVS is only for class III onwards.
 - (2) Learners in class I and II cannot read and write.
 - (3) To provide contextual learning environment.
 - (4) To reduce the load of curriculum.
62. A teacher has to reach about cultural diversity in food in our country to class IV students. Which of the following is the best way to teach this topic?
- (1) Give a project to students about different kinds of food taken by the people of various states in our country.
 - (2) Ask students what they have eaten, followed by a discussion.
 - (3) Ask students to collect information about the kind of food taken in their family.
 - (4) Show flash cards having pictures of various food items.
63. All of the following are indicative of the general approach to be followed for EVS in primary classes except from:
- A. concrete to abstract
 - B. simple to complex
 - C. local to global
 - D. abstract to concrete
- (1) Only D
 - (2) Only A and B
 - (3) Only B and C
 - (4) Only B
64. Study the following table:

	June 2007	December 2014
Price of petrol in ₹/litre	47.74	61.33
Price of diesel in ₹/litre	35.21	50.51

After studying the above table, Devmeet a class V student, wrote the following in his notebook:

- A. Petrol is a more expensive fuel than diesel.
- B. The percentage increase in price of diesel is more than that of petrol.
- C. Diesel is cheaper and that is why public transport runs on it.
- D. Diesel is a cheaper fuel than petrol. People should buy diesel vehicles.

Which one of the following is correct?

- (1) C and D are inferences
- (2) A and D are observations
- (3) A and C are observations
- (4) B and C are inferences

65. Mahika, a teacher of class V, wants her students to observe the plants in the surroundings. For meaningful learning, what should she encourage the children to do?
- (1) Appreciating that plants are useful for us.
 - (2) Writing the names of maximum number of plants.
 - (3) Observing the difference in their heights, leaves, smell and place of growing.
 - (4) Understanding that plants are living beings.
66. Which of the following should **not** be an appropriate indicator for assessment in EVS at primary level?
- (1) Questioning
 - (2) Concern for justice and equality
 - (3) Cooperation
 - (4) Remembering
67. Your principal asks you to take class V students on an educational visit. What would you include while planning for such a visit to make it meaningful?
- (1) Asking students to find and read the information about the place to be visited.
 - (2) Taking enough food and games to enjoy.
 - (3) Ensuring that students should be disciplined and should visit the place quietly.
 - (4) Preparing structured activity sheet about the place to be visited and sharing the same with the students before the visit for an authentic and meaningful learning.
68. Stories and poems can be effectively used in teaching of EVS at primary level. The main purpose of using them in EVS is to:
- (1) providing contextual learning environment
 - (2) make lessons enjoyable
 - (3) promote linguistic skills
 - (4) cater to diversity in classroom
69. How would a primary teacher effectively assess her students of class IV on the topic of "Scarcity of water"?
- (1) Conducting a written test on the above topic.
 - (2) By finding out how they have started saving water in their day-to-day life.
 - (3) Organising a poster making activity on water conservation.
 - (4) Asking children to write slogans on saving water.
70. 'Mapping' at primary level promotes which of the following skills in learners?
- (1) Calculations and Estimations.
 - (2) Drawing according to scale.
 - (3) Idea about relative positions and orientations.
 - (4) Neat drawing.
71. This plant has leaves which are used as vegetables. Its seeds are used to produce oil. The plant is:
- (1) Coconut
 - (2) Cabbage
 - (3) Mustard
 - (4) Spinach
72. Which one of the following is a set of diseases caused/spread by mosquitoes?
- (1) Cholera, Dengue, Malaria
 - (2) Chikungunya, Dengue, Malaria
 - (3) Chikungunya, Cholera, Typhoid
 - (4) Chikungunya, Malaria, Typhoid
73. On a state map, at its one corner it is mentioned "Scale 1 cm = 110 meters". If on the map the measured distance between any two cities is 9.7 cm, the actual distance between the two cities is approximately.
- (1) 2.01 km
 - (2) 11 km
 - (3) 10 km
 - (4) 1.067 km
74. Study the following statements about bronze:
- A. It is an element like aluminium, iron and copper.
 - B. It is made by melting copper and tin in a furnace.
 - C. Tribal people have been using bronze since thousands of years.
 - D. The objects made of bronze are lighter but much stronger than those made of aluminium.
- The correct statements are:
- (1) Only B and C
 - (2) A, B and C
 - (3) B, C and D
 - (4) Only A and D
75. Which of the following is/are tools and techniques of assessment in EVS at primary level?
- A. Project work
 - B. Field trip
 - C. Journal writing
 - D. Concept mapping
- (1) Only D
 - (2) A, B, C and D
 - (3) Only A and B
 - (4) Only B and C
76. Which one of the following strategies seems most appropriate for teaching maps to primary graders?
- (1) Instructing learners to bring the map of India from their home.
 - (2) Showing an atlas to learners and asking them to locate different places.
 - (3) Facilitating learners to construct maps of their immediate surroundings by using their own symbols and focusing on relative position and direction of things.
 - (4) Drawing of the map by the teacher on the black-board and asking learners to locate different places.
77. Which one of the following should be a most important aspect of EVS teaching at primary level?
- (1) Achieving success in assessment.
 - (2) Understanding the basic concepts of science.
 - (3) Connecting learners to the natural and socio-cultural environment.
 - (4) Conducting activities and developing skills.
78. Teaching of EVS should encourage process skills, which are the core of inquiry-based, hands-on learning. Which one of the following is **not** such a skill?
- (1) Determination
 - (2) Inferring
 - (3) Observation
 - (4) Predicting
79. Study the following statements about the Jhoom farming practised in Mizoram:
- A. After cutting one crop, the land is left as it is for some years.
 - B. The bamboo or weeds which grow on that land are cut and burnt.
 - C. The land is deeply ploughed before sowing the seeds.
 - D. In one farm three or four different types of crops are grown.
 - E. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides are also used as per need.

The correct statements are:

- (1) A, B and D (2) Only A and B
(3) Only B and D (4) C, D and E
80. Radha uses travel tickets of different types. Which of the following concepts could be effectively discussed by using such tickets?
- A. The cost of travel by different means is different.
B. The cost of travel depends upon the fuel used by the vehicle.
C. We need tickets to travel by public transport from one place to another.
D. Understanding the reservation process.
- Choose the most appropriate option:
(1) A and D (2) A and C
(3) B and C (4) C and D
81. If we observe birds, we find that most of the birds often move their neck. It is because:
(1) their ears are covered and they can fly
(2) the birds have two eyes
(3) their eyes can focus on two different objects at a time
(4) in most of the birds, the eyes are fixed and cannot move
82. Reena loves mangoes. She wants to preserve these for winters. Which one of the following is a good way of preserving them?
(1) Prepare juice and store in an airtight container.
(2) Put in a plastic bag.
(3) Store in a refrigerator.
(4) Make 'aam papad' and pickle.
83. Which one of the following animals front teeth keep on growing throughout its life? It has to keep its teeth from becoming too long.
(1) Squirrel (2) Lizard
(3) Rat (4) Termite
84. A farmer is growing paddy crop over and over again using excess of fertilizers and pesticides in his fields. This practice will make the soil of his fields:
(1) fit for ploughing
(2) barren
(3) fertile for other crops also
(4) useful for the paddy crops only
85. The neighbouring states of Kerala are:
(1) Karnataka and Maharashtra
(2) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
(3) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
(4) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
86. In which one of the following states of our country do most people like to eat sea fish cooked in coconut oil?
(1) Goa (2) Jammu and Kashmir
(3) Bihar (4) Mirozam
87. Study the following statements about "Desert Oak":
A. Desert Oak is a tree that grows almost as tall as our classrooms, i.e. about 4 meters.
B. The roots of this tree go down nearly 30 times its height till they reach water.
C. Water is stored in the trunk of this tree.
D. This tree is found in Abu Dhabi.
- The correct statements are:
(1) B, C and D (2) Only A and B
(3) A, B and C (4) A, B and D

88. A person boarded a train on 02.01.2015 at Madgaon for Nagercoil. The train departed from Madgaon at 07:45 hours and reached Nagercoil at 04:45 hours on the next day i.e., 03.01.2015. If the distance between these two stations is 1140 km, the average speed of the train was approximately:
(1) 51 km/h (2) 59 km/h
(3) 57 km/h (4) 54 km/h
89. A person living in New Delhi wants to visit first Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) and then Ranchi (Jharkhand). The directions of his journey will be first towards:
(1) west and then towards south
(2) south and then towards east
(3) south and then towards west
(4) east and then towards south
90. Which one of the following characteristics is shared by all the animals given below?
Lizard, Sparrow, Turtle, Snake
(1) They are poisonous.
(2) They can live on land as well as in water.
(3) Their bodies are covered with scales.
(4) They lay eggs.

Language-I: English

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

91. Role Play should be an integral part of every language classroom because
(1) it is an effective classroom management technique.
(2) it enables students to engage in meaningful talk.
(3) it enables students to memorize the story.
(4) it enables girls and boys to interact freely.
92. A language teacher wants her students to write for an authentic audience and purpose. What would be the best writing task to achieve this?
(1) Students write answers to questions given at the end of the chapter after discussing them with each other.
(2) Students write a movie review of a movie they watched recently.
(3) Students write on the topic, 'My School'.
(4) Students write a letter to the principal expressing their opinion on a school-related issue.
93. Which one of the following is an example of Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills (BICS)?
(1) Discussing response to a story in a small group in the classroom
(2) Taking notes during a lecture or a talk
(3) Negotiating turn taking with a peer during free play
(4) Explaining a procedure to a peer during an experiment
94. B.F Skinner claimed that language is learnt through
(1) reinforcement and engagement.
(2) drill and practice.
(3) immersion and employment.
(4) repetition and approximation.

95. Rani is from Delhi. She has taken admission in a school in Assam. In the final exams, she faces difficulty in writing a composition on 'Bihu'. The most probable reason for Rani's problem is that
- (1) her parents are unable to help her in understanding the school culture.
 - (2) she is not a hardworking girl and is not trying to adapt to the school curriculum.
 - (3) her background is deficient and is not on a par with standard school culture.
 - (4) there is a discontinuity between her home environment and the school curriculum.
96. A language textbook for class 1 starts with poems and stories (complete text) and ends with the alphabet. Which approach does this kind of arrangement reflect in language pedagogy?
- (1) Top-down approach
 - (2) Aesthetic approach
 - (3) Bottom-up approach
 - (4) Eclectic approach
97. Which of the following is not true about sentences in the passive voice?
- (1) The verb in passive sentences is always in perfect participle form.
 - (2) It is generally used where the subject is hidden, not clear or not significant.
 - (3) Sentences with intransitive verbs cannot be passivized.
 - (4) Any declarative sentence can be passivized.
98. A child reads 'She bought three apples' as 'She bought tree apples' and explains it as 'apples from trees'. How would you rate this child's reading skills?
- (1) She reads with spelling errors.
 - (2) She reads carelessly.
 - (3) She reads with comprehension.
 - (4) She reads without comprehension.
99. The most important purpose of formative assessment is
- (1) to form an opinion about the best student in the class
 - (2) to score and rank students on the basis of their performance
 - (3) to provide qualitative feedback on students' learning
 - (4) to judge the performance of teachers and schools
100. In the primary classes, it is recommended that children should be taught in their mother tongue because
- (1) it creates a natural environment
 - (2) children develop self-confidence
 - (3) it promotes regional languages
 - (4) it enables children to comprehend
101. A student of class V has just read a text about the water problems of a community living on the outskirts of a city. After reading the chapter, the student remarks how difficult it must be to struggle for water every day. Which comprehension strategy does this remark reveal?
- (1) Summarizing
 - (2) Metacognition
 - (3) Inferential reading
 - (4) Read aloud
102. A common developmental reading disorder is
- (1) Dyslexia
 - (2) Aphasia
 - (3) Autism
 - (4) Impairment
103. Writing is a _____ and not a _____.
- (1) product; formation
 - (2) process; product
 - (3) process; formation
 - (4) product; process
104. Which one of the following principles is not appropriate for vocabulary development?
- (1) Provide opportunities to consult dictionary
 - (2) Integrate new words with old
 - (3) Make a new word 'real' by connecting it to the learners' world
 - (4) Passive vocabulary should be learnt by heart
105. Storytelling should be used frequently in classrooms because
- (1) it lays the foundation of logical understanding and imagination
 - (2) it lays the foundation for other academic engagements
 - (3) it allows students to imagine and relax
 - (4) it provides space for teachers to engage in other academic tasks
- Directions:** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 106 to 114) by selecting the most appropriate option.
- Adversity provides us with an opportunity to develop our character in a natural, recurring and powerful way that only the challenges of adversity offer. According to Solomon, adversity refines and reveals the gold and silver of our character.
- A lot of times adversity comes our way as a direct or indirect result of our own actions. We make a bad choice or a bad decision, or we simply fail to do something we should have done. When I made bad investment decisions, I had to accept responsibility for my greed and naive choices. Yes, several men had misrepresented the opportunities to me, but the fact is, I am the one who made the decisions. And I experienced the very consequences, that Solomon had cautioned us about. Any time you make a contribution to your own adversity, you need to accept responsibility for it. Don't simply blame someone or something else.
- Nonetheless, throughout our lives we will experience a great deal of adversity that is not a result of our own actions. It is critically important that we do not assign fault to ourselves or to those who had nothing to do with it. When a friend of mine lost his daughter to leukemia, he confided to me that he felt God was punishing him for his past sins. In other words, he was blaming himself. It is believed that adversity sometimes has a purpose that we cannot know or understand. As tempting as it may be, to try to figure out such a mystery is not only an exercise in futility, it is foolish also.
106. Adversity provides us with an opportunity to
- (1) develop our character
 - (2) test our friends
 - (3) evaluate our own character
 - (4) introspect

107. The author quotes Solomon to
 (1) show his veneration for him
 (2) emphasize that adversity is part of life
 (3) embellish his prose
 (4) lend force to his argument
108. Most often our misfortunes are the result of our own
 (1) haste (2) follies
 (3) actions (4) idleness
109. The synonym for 'cautioned' is
 (1) threatened (2) suggested
 (3) persuaded (4) warned
110. The phrase 'exercise in futility' means
 (1) something that is pointless
 (2) hopes of future
 (3) an irrational act
 (4) a foolish approach
111. Identify the correct statement.
 (1) Adversity is a curse.
 (2) The mystery of adversity can be easily understood.
 (3) Adversity helps us improve our character.
 (4) Adversity is purposeless.
112. Which of the following statements is not true?
 (1) The bravest are bogged down by misfortunes.
 (2) Adversity refines our character.
 (3) Adversity sometimes has a purpose.
 (4) Adversity is a test of our character.
113. The antonym for the word 'adversity' is
 (1) luxury (2) luck
 (3) emptiness (4) prosperity
114. When adversity strikes us we blame
 (1) providence.
 (2) our stars.
 (3) everything and everyone except ourselves.
 (4) supernatural powers and evil spirits.

Directions: Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 115 to 120) by selecting the most appropriate option.

Invictus

Out of the night that covers me,
 Black as the pit from pole to pole,
 I thank whatever gods may be
 For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
 I have not winced nor cried aloud.
 Under the bludgeoning of chance
 My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
 Looms but the Horror of the shade,
 And yet the menace of the years
 Finds, and shall find, me unafraid.

William Ernest Henley

115. The phrase 'unconquerable soul' means a person who is
 (1) compassionate (2) noble
 (3) sensitive (4) invincible
116. Lines 5 and 6 show that the speaker
 (1) remains undaunted even under the worst circumstances.
 (2) is overwhelmed by adverse circumstances.
 (3) accepts life's challenges.
 (4) refuses to surrender.

117. Wrath and tears' means
 (1) anger causing havoc
 (2) anger and sorrow
 (3) unfavourable circumstances
 (4) unbearable suffering
118. The phrase 'menace of the years' suggests
 (1) danger to life. (2) cruel fate.
 (3) evils of life. (4) threats of the times.
119. The word 'winced' in the second stanza means
 (1) ruffled (2) frightened
 (3) worried (4) recoiled
120. The poetic device used in 'Black as the pit from pole to pole' is
 (1) irony (2) simile
 (3) parallelism (4) metaphor

Language: Hindi

निर्देश (121-135): नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के लिए सबसे सही विकल्प चुनिए—

121. भाषायी कौशलों के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कथन सत्य है?
 (1) भाषायी कौशल एक-दूसरे से स्वतंत्र होते हैं।
 (2) भाषायी कौशल एक क्रम से सीखे जाते हैं।
 (3) भाषायी कौशल एक-दूसरे को प्रभावित नहीं करते।
 (4) भाषायी कौशल एक साथ सीखे जाते हैं, क्रम से नहीं।
122. भाषा-शिक्षण में बालक में मौखिक कौशल के विकास के लिए सबसे कम महत्वपूर्ण है।
 (1) बच्चों की बात को धैर्य से सुनना।
 (2) प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूछना।
 (3) अपनी बात कहने का पूरा मौका देना।
 (4) किसी विषय पर चर्चा करना।
123. भाषा विकास के सम्बन्ध में कौन-सा कथन नहीं है?
 (1) बड़ों का सम्पर्क भाषा विकास की गति को तीव्र कर देता है।
 (2) भाषा विकास व्यक्ति सापेक्ष है।
 (3) प्रारम्भिक भाषायी परिवेश की समृद्धता भाषायी विकास में सहायक होता है।
 (4) भाषा विकास व्यक्ति निरपेक्ष है।
124. भाषा सीखने की कौन-सी विधि मातृ भाषा को मध्यस्थ बनाए बिना दूसरी भाषा को सीखने में सहायक होती है?
 (1) द्विभाषी विधि (2) अप्रत्यक्ष विधि
 (3) प्रत्यक्ष विधि (4) अनुवाद विधि
125. भाषा अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में कौन-सा कथन सत्य है?
 (1) समाज-सांस्कृतिक परिवेश के अनुसार अर्थ-ग्रहण की प्रक्रिया स्वाभाविक होती है।
 (2) भाषा अर्जन में बच्चे को बहुत अधिक प्रयास करना पड़ता है।
 (3) भाषा अर्जन में किसी अन्य भाषा का व्याघात होता है।
 (4) भाषा सीखना एक उद्देश्य होता है।
126. पाठ के अन्त में अभ्यास और गतिविधियों का उद्देश्य नहीं है।
 (1) सृजनात्मकता का विकास करना
 (2) बच्चों को अभिव्यक्ति के अवसर प्रदान करना
 (3) प्रश्नों के उत्तर सरलता से याद करवाना
 (4) भाषा का विस्तार करना

127. पहली और दूसरी कक्षा में भाषा-शिक्षण के साथ ही कला शिक्षा को समेकित करने का उद्देश्य नहीं है—

- (1) बच्चों द्वारा आनन्द की प्राप्ति
- (2) बच्चों के लेखन में परिपक्वता लाना
- (3) बच्चों की रचनात्मकता का विकास
- (4) चित्रों के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्ति का विकास

128. पठन-पाठन के अन्त में ऐसे अभ्यास एवं गतिविधियाँ हों जो—

- (1) बच्चों को स्वयं कुछ करने और सीखने का अवसर प्रदान करें।
- (2) केवल पाठ से ही सम्बन्धित हों।
- (3) पाठ पर बिल्कुल आधारित न हों।
- (4) सरल भाषा वाले हों।

129. भाषा-शिक्षण में खेल का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, क्योंकि—

- (1) खेल भाषा को विस्तार देते हैं।
- (2) खेल में आनन्द आता है।
- (3) खेल में शारीरिक विकास होता है।
- (4) भाषा-शिक्षक को कम श्रम करना पड़ता है।

130. एक प्राथमिक शिक्षक के रूप में आप सतत और व्यापक आकलन करते समय किसे सर्वोपरि मानते हैं?

- (1) लिखित प्रश्न-पत्र
- (2) पाठ से देखकर सुलेख लिखना
- (3) बच्चों द्वारा विभिन्न संदर्भों में भाषा-प्रयोग की क्षमता
- (4) कठिन शब्दों का श्रुतलेखन

131. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की पठन-क्षमता का आकलन करने में किस प्रकार की सामग्री सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है?

- (1) बाल साहित्य की कोई संवादात्मक कहानी
- (2) पाठ्य-पुस्तक
- (3) औपचारिक पत्र
- (4) आतंकवाद पर आधारित निबन्ध

132. प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की घर की भाषा को अपनी कक्षा में स्थान देना जरूरी है, क्योंकि घर की भाषा—

- (1) बच्चे ने अभी पूर्णतः नहीं सीखी है।
- (2) बच्चे की भाषायी पूँजी है।
- (3) मानक स्वरूप लिए होती है।
- (4) सरल होती है।

133. भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के सन्दर्भ में गृहकार्य का उद्देश्य होता है—

- (1) अभिभावकों को प्रसन्न करना
- (2) बच्चों को कार्य में व्यस्त रखना
- (3) कॉपियाँ भरवाना
- (4) सीखने को विस्तार देना

134. भाषा सीखने में मातृ भाषा का व्याघात

- (1) पूर्ण रूप से होता है।
- (2) नहीं होता है।
- (3) होता है।
- (4) आंशिक रूप से होता है।

135. भाषा सीखने में होने वाली त्रुटियों के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कथन सत्य नहीं है?

- (1) त्रुटियाँ अस्थायी होती हैं।
- (2) भाषा सीखने में होने वाली त्रुटियाँ स्थायी होती हैं।
- (3) भाषा सीखने में होने वाली त्रुटियाँ यह समझने में मदद करती हैं कि बच्चे के मस्तिष्क में क्या चल रहा है।
- (4) त्रुटियाँ सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया का अभिन्न अंग है।

निर्देश (136-141): नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए—

चींटियाँ ईर्ष्यालु नहीं होतीं

दौड़ती भागती

एक-दूसरे को संदेश पहुँचातीं

जीवन को परखती पहुँचती हैं वहाँ,

जहाँ कोई नहीं पहुँचा कभी चींटियों से पहले।

संकेतों में करती हैं, वे शब्द संधान

रास्ता नहीं भूलती कभी स्मृति में रखती हैं संजोकर

दोस्त और दुश्मन के चेहरे

बिखरती हैं कभी-कभार वे मगर हर बार

नए सिरे से टटोलती हैं वे पूर्वजों द्वारा छोड़ी गई गंध

फिर से एकजुट होते हुए ॥ हहह

136. चींटियाँ आपस में बातचीत कैसे करती हैं?

- (1) बोलकर
- (2) संदेशों से
- (3) संकेतों से
- (4) छूकर

137. 'ईर्ष्यालु' किसे कहा जाता है?

- (1) सबसे घृणा करने वाला
- (2) पाने की इच्छा करने वाला
- (3) कुछ भी न चाहने वाला
- (4) दूसरों से जलने वाला

138. चींटियों के स्वभाव में नहीं है—

- (1) संदेश पहुँचाना
- (2) दौड़-भाग करना
- (3) जीवन को परखना
- (4) ईर्ष्या करना

139. बिखरी हुई चींटियाँ फिर से एकजुट कैसे होती हैं?

- (1) रास्ता टटोलने से
- (2) मित्रों के सहयोग से
- (3) शत्रुओं की चुनौती से
- (4) पूर्वजों की गंध से

140. मित्र और शत्रु के चेहरों को चींटियाँ

- (1) बिखेर देती हैं
- (2) भूल जाती हैं
- (3) याद रखती हैं
- (4) पहचानती नहीं हैं

141. काव्यांश में 'मगर' का अर्थ है—

- (1) परन्तु
- (2) मगरमच्छ
- (3) घड़ियाल
- (4) केवल

निर्देश (141-150): नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए—

सारा संसार नीले गगन के तले अनंत काल से रहता आया है। हम थोड़ी दूर पर ही देखते हैं क्षितिज तक, जहाँ धरती और आकाश हमें मिलते दिखाई देते हैं। लेकिन जब हम वहाँ पहुँचते हैं, तो यह नजारा आगे खिसकता चला जाता है। और इस नजारे को कोई ओर-छोर हमें नहीं दिखाई देता है। ठीक इसी तरह हमारा जीवन भी है।

जिन्दगी की न जाने कितनी उपमाएँ दी जा चुकी हैं, लेकिन कोई भी उपमा पूर्ण नहीं मानी गई, क्योंकि जिन्दगी के इतने पक्ष हैं कि कोई भी उपमा उस पर पूरी तरह फिट नहीं बैठती। बर्नार्ड शॉ जीवन को एक खुली किताब मानते थे, और यह भी मानते थे कि सभी जीवों को समान रूप से जीने का हक है। वह चाहते थे कि इंसान अपने स्वार्थ में अंधा होकर किसी दूसरे जीव के जीने का हक न मारे। यदि इंसान ऐसा करता है, तो यह बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है। हमारे विचार स्वाभाविक रूप से एक-दूसरे से मेल नहीं खाते हैं, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं होता कि हम दूसरों को उसके जीने के हक से वंचित कर दें।

यह खुला आसमान, यह प्रकृति और यह पूरा भू-मंडल हमें दरअसल यही बता रहा है कि हाथी से लेकर चींटी तक, सभी को समान रूप से जीवन बिताने का हक है। जिस तरह से खुले आसमान के नीचे हर प्राणी बिना किसी डर के जीने, साँस लेने का अधिकारी है, उसी तरह से मानव-मात्र

का स्वभाव भी होना चाहिए कि वह अपने जीने के साथ दूसरों से उनके जीने का हक न छीने। यह आसमान हमें जिस तरह से भय से छुटकारा दिलाता है, उसी तरह से हमें भी मानव-जाति से इतर जीवों को डर से छुटकारा दिलाकर उन्हें जीने के लिए पूरा अवसर देना चाहिए। दूसरों के जीने के हक को छीनने से बड़ा अपराध या पाप कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

142. 'क्षितिज' किसे कहते हैं?

- (1) जहाँ धरती और आकाश पास-पास होते हैं।
- (2) जहाँ तक धरती दिखाई पड़ती है।
- (3) जहाँ से धरती और आकाश दिखाई पड़ते हैं।
- (4) जहाँ धरती और आसमान मिले हुए दिखाई देते हैं।

143. यदि किसी का ओर-छोर नहीं है, तो—

- (1) उसका सिरा नहीं मिलता
- (2) उसकी सीमा नहीं है।
- (3) उसका विस्तार अधिक है
- (4) उसके बहुत से सिरें हैं।

144. 'फिट' और 'इंसान' शब्द हैं—

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

145. बर्नार्ड शॉ ने जीवन की उपमा किससे दी है?

- (1) खुली पुस्तक से
- (2) सभी जीवों से
- (3) क्षितिज से
- (4) पढ़ी जा रही पुस्तक से

146. हम बहुत बड़ा अन्याय कर रहे होते हैं, यदि—

- (1) किसी को लूट लेते हैं।
- (2) किसी को टिकने नहीं देते
- (3) किसी को जीने का अधिकार नहीं देते
- (4) किसी से दुश्मनी रखते हैं।

147. प्रकृति और खुला आसमान बता रहे हैं कि सबको—

- (1) मनमर्जी करने का हक है।
- (2) प्रकृति से प्रेम करना चाहिए।
- (3) जीने का हक है।
- (4) निडर बने रहना चाहिए।

148. आसमान हमें दिलाता है—

- (1) साथ-साथ रहने का अनुशासन
- (2) भय से छुटकारे का आश्वासन
- (3) भयभीत न करने का आग्रह
- (4) रक्षा करने का वचन

149. किस शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता?

- (1) जीव
- (2) स्वभाव
- (3) प्रकृति
- (4) भय

150. 'अपराध' शब्द है—

- (1) पदार्थवाचक संज्ञा
- (2) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा

(3) जातिवाचक संज्ञा

(4) भाववाचक संज्ञा

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Mathematics

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

Environmental Studies

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

Language: English

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

Language: Hindi

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

CTET Solved Paper (Answers with Explanation)

Paper-1
22nd Feb. 2015

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Explanation: Constructivism says learners construct knowledge instead of being passive Intaker. When people experience the world and reflect upon those experiences, they build their representations and incorporate new information into their pre-existing knowledge (schemas).

It states that:

- Learning is an active process.
- Learning is a social activity.
- Learning is contextual.
- Motivation is crucial to learning.

A teacher can help construct knowledge by:

1. Encouraging self-analysis and self-assessment of their learning progress.
2. Facilitating students' learning efforts without directly instructing them on new concepts.
3. Being sensitive to the previous experiences of every student in the class.

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

Explanation: Gifted students can understand material several grade levels above their peers and have surprising emotional depth and sensitivity at a young age.

Gifted students are characterized by a strong sense of curiosity and enthusiasm for unique interests and topics.

They have a mature sense of humour. Hence, the characteristics that define gifted students are that they learn rapidly and retain, are alert, keenly observant and respond quickly.

So, from a teacher's point of view, giftedness is a combination of high ability, high creativity and high commitment.

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

Explanation: Errors indicate to the teacher what students are thinking and what diverts them from the correct solution. Understanding students' mistakes can help the teacher focus on the aspects of the to-be-learned concepts that need to be clarified.

When making errors, students can better assimilate information to their needs and learning styles.

Therefore, teachers should allow students time to practice instead of rote memorization.

NCF 2005 focuses on the following:

1. To make learning a joyful experience, move away from textbooks, and remove stress from children. It recommended significant changes in the design of the syllabus.
2. It aims to develop the self-reliance and dignity of a person forming the basis of social relationships and would develop a sense of nonviolence and oneness across society.
3. To develop a child-centred.

The NCF aims to bring about a learner-centric curriculum, has a flexible process, provides learner autonomy where the teacher plays a role of a facilitator, supports and encourages learning, involves active participation of learners, develops multidisciplinary curriculum, focuses on education, brings about multiple and divergent exposures, multifarious, continuous appraisal in the educational system.

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

Explanation: A child showing errors in writing like reverse images, mirror imaging, etc., is displaying signs of a learning disability.

Learning disabilities affect the ability to:

- Understand or use spoken or written language.
- Do mathematical calculations
- Coordinate movements
- Direct attention

Learning disabilities can be treated by special education.

Specially trained teachers may perform a formal assessment to understand the child's academic and intellectual potential.

After the evaluation, the teacher should teach learning skills by building on the child's abilities and strengths while correcting disabilities and weaknesses.

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

Explanation: Positive social and emotional development is essential, as it builds a child's self-confidence. In addition, empathy shapes them to create and develop meaningful and lasting friendships and partnerships and makes them value those around him/her.

Children need to feel safe in their environment, away from physical

and emotional harm. Likewise, they need parents to protect their feelings. Teachers who encourage classroom participation and collaboration, initiate discussions about emotion regulation, provide clear classroom rules, and are positive role models for respectful behaviour, can enhance children's social and emotional well-being.

Inclusive education follows the principle that all children should learn together, regardless of differences, including people with disabilities. It acknowledges that each person has different strengths, requirements, and learning styles.

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

Explanation: In a learner-centered environment, teachers are mere facilitators.

As a facilitator, a teacher should:

1. Accept the child and their background (practice inclusiveness and diversity).
2. They should interact with children positively to make them feel included.
3. They should praise the child for their efforts to promote creativity and critical skills among them.

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

Explanation: A gender stereotype refers to the preconception of creating a difference between men and women or the roles men and women should perform.

Boys should help in activities outside the home and study science, while girls should help in household chores and study home science.

So, in a house where there is a shift in gender-based work, or all the work gets equally divided among men and women, children are less likely to adhere to gender stereotypes.

Hence, to discourage gender-based roles, boys should help with household chores.

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

Explanation: The teachers should adapt their practice to create a learner-centred classroom.

The Pace of learning varies in different persons and has different learning requirements, so the teacher should be in touch with every child.

Learning involves individualizing three elements of the learning

process based on the abilities and interests of the student:

Content:

- Knowledge of the curriculum requirements is essential to implement a successful individualized learning program. In addition, knowledge of available student data enables a teacher to understand the student's abilities, strengths, and opportunities.

Learning technology:

- A teacher should get creative with the learning tools available and mould them to individual student needs. For example, online learning platforms provide opportunities to individualize learning, making assessments accessible and customizing content for students who may require extra guidance.

The Pace of learning:

- Students learn at different paces and must grasp learning material as quickly as one another. In addition, their prior knowledge of specific topics may also vary. It is, therefore, essential to ensure that learning gets delivered at the student's Pace.

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

Explanation: The formative assessment monitors students' learning to provide feedback helping instructors improve their teaching and students' learning.

1. Formative assessment helps students identify their strengths and weaknesses and areas for improvement.
2. Help faculty recognize where students are struggling and address problems immediately.

Hence, projects, observations, and using open-ended questions with students are suitable formative assessment tasks, while ranking the students is not appropriate for formative assessment.

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

Explanation: Dysgraphia is a neurological disorder which creates writing disabilities. It makes a person's writing distorted or incorrect.

Some individuals with the disorder may improve their writing ability, but for others, the disorder persists.

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

Explanation: Children's cognitive development is affected by the following:

1. Biological (e.g., childbirth weight, nutrition, and infectious diseases).
2. Socio-economic (e.g., parental assets, income, and education).

3. Environmental (e.g., home environment, provision of fair play).

Piaget identifies four factors, biological maturation, active exploration (activity), social experiences, and equilibration, that influence cognitive development.

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

Explanation: "Sternberg defines human intelligence as "(a) mental activity directed toward purposive adaptation to, selection and shaping of, real-world environments relevant to one's life".

Thus, Sternberg's view of intelligence focuses on how well individual deals with environmental changes throughout their lifespan. Sternberg's theory comprises three parts: componential, experiential and practical".

Hence, thinking practically about oneself does not imply the Triarchic theory of practical intelligence.

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

Explanation: The quote is related to emotional development as it underscores the challenges and importance of handling emotions wisely, which is a key component of emotional intelligence and growth.) Emotional development is the development of expression, experience, understanding, and control of emotions.

The different characteristics of emotional development during childhood and adolescence are as follows:

1. The first emotions developed during childhood are joy, fear, sadness, and anger.
2. Children develop more complex emotions such as shame, guilt, elation, pride, surprise, empathy, and shyness when they develop a sense of self.
3. During adolescence, emotions are volatile, and individuals experience a variety of emotions at the same time.
4. As a result of this emotional instability, individuals may display high levels of activity at times, while at other times, they can be extremely lazy.
5. Adolescents struggle with fitting in and become conscious of the environment surrounding him or them.
6. Adolescents start developing their identities and focusing on how they portray themselves to society.
7. Emotional development allows individuals to develop self-awareness, relationship, decision-making, and social skills.

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

Explanation: Assessment plays a crucial role in motivating students to learn and improve. When students receive feedback on their performance through assessments, it helps them understand their strengths and areas for improvement. This feedback can be encouraging and motivating, as it allows students to see their progress and set goals for further improvement. Additionally, assessments can provide a sense of achievement and accomplishment when students perform well. Positive reinforcement through assessments can boost students' confidence and drive their enthusiasm for learning.

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

Explanation: Assimilation: Jean Piaget described how one adds information or experiences into existing structures of knowledge or schemas. As the current information blends with the new, a child expands or modifies his schemas, but he does not fundamentally change how the schema is organized. Thus, assimilation is the cognitive process of blending newly acquired information into existing cognitive schemas, perceptions, and understanding, without altering the existing beliefs.

Hence, assimilation occurs when children transform their experiences to fit into their existing schemes.

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

Explanation: Individual differences in education have been known for a long time.

Therefore, adjusting the learning environment according to the student's individual needs and preparing the curricula by considering these individual differences will help the development of individuals.

A practical and productive learning-teaching process can be planned by considering the students' differences and providing necessary support for the learning of the students who are weak in their studies.

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

Explanation: Inclusive education is the practice of teaching students from disadvantaged or marginalized groups alongside their typically developing peers in the same classroom.

Inclusive education follows the principle that all children should learn together, regardless of differences, including people with disabilities. It acknowledges that each person has different strengths, requirements, and learning styles.

The following are the ways to practice inclusiveness:

- With the help of projectors, smart boards, and other tools in the classroom. Keeping clear goals for the child.

- Teaching questioning skills will help to reason and prepare the child for questions phrased in multiple ways in an exam.
 - Teachers can help them by creating a supportive, respectful environment and promoting diversity and fairness.
 - They can create a supportive peer culture both inside and outside the classroom.
 - To plan learning which includes participation from everyone and encourages success.
18. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: "Out-of-the-box" thinking is related to divergent thinking. Divergent thinking is a cognitive process that involves generating creative and innovative ideas by exploring various possibilities and solutions. It is characterized by a free-flowing and non-linear approach, encouraging individuals to think beyond conventional boundaries and constraints. This type of thinking is essential for creativity and problem-solving, as it allows individuals to come up with unique and unconventional solutions to challenges and tasks. Therefore, when people are encouraged to think "out-of-the-box," they are prompted to employ divergent thinking techniques to explore new perspectives and ideas.
19. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The assessment of students can be used by teachers in teaching to develop insight into changing the teaching approach according to the learners' needs. By assessing students' progress, understanding their strengths and weaknesses, and identifying areas where they may require additional support or challenges, teachers can tailor their teaching methods to better meet the individual needs of each student. This personalized approach promotes effective learning and ensures that students receive the necessary guidance to succeed academically and grow as learners.
20. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Learning is meaningful when the individual completely comprehends a concept or a fact, and that specific fact relates to other stored facts in the brain. Characteristics of meaningful learning:
 ■ Discourage Rote Memorization.
 ■ Encourage Self-Testing.
 ■ Students should be given opportunities to engage actively in problem-solving and critical thinking.
 Hence, repetition based on mere recall or rote memorization does not facilitate meaningful learning.
21. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Punishment creates fear in students, especially during the teaching and learning processes. The fear of punishment leads children to learn to please the teacher and not to acquire skills and knowledge for their development. In addition, physical punishment influenced by fear distorts a student's motivation to learn. Teachers must boost the students' confidence and encourage them to follow their passion. When teachers are highly involved with the students, they not only give better concepts to the students but also have a long-term effect on their learning process. The teachers must create a healthy and transparent environment in the classroom. Such a positive environment encourages the students to participate and create interest in learning. In addition, a teacher must have a good rapport with the students. Hence, giving punishment, verbal or non-verbal, may destroy their self-concept.
22. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Gender-neutral language is that avoids bias towards a particular sex or gender. Hence, the teacher's use of the word 'chairperson' is a step towards creating a gender-neutral society.
23. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) is a school-based evaluation covering all school activities related to a child's development. It identifies the continuous learning progress of students on smaller content portions regularly. Recognizes and deals with the needs of students who need to be academically sound. Encourage students to participate in extra-curricular activities instead of focusing on academics. CCE leads to holistic education, which calls for overall student development. It encourages additional life skills, emotional skills and thinking abilities. Hence, CCE is essential for observing, recording and improving learning.
24. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: In Lawrence Kohlberg's theory, Level I signifies the absence of morality in the true sense. Level I represents the pre-conventional morality stage, typically observed in children up to approximately age 9. At this stage, individuals lack a personal code of morality and rely on external standards set by authority figures, such as parents or teachers. Their moral decisions are primarily driven by the fear of punishment or the desire for rewards, rather than guided by deeper moral principles or values. As they progress to higher levels of moral development, individuals begin to internalize moral principles and develop their own ethical reasoning.
25. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: In the progressive classroom based on exploration and experience, teachers act as facilitators, and students explore their physical, mental, moral, and social growth. The teacher may include small groups debating, custom-made activities, and learning stations to create learning. Hence, in a progressive classroom, learners play an active role in their learning. Hence, children accepting what is offered to them irrespective of their social background is not progressive learning.
26. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Scaffolding is the help/support (provided by the teacher) in the zone of proximal development. As the child begins to learn and master the skill, the support provided by the teacher decreases. Eventually, the child can begin to do the task on their own. Hence, Pushpa can solve a problem with the guidance of her peer or a teacher with scaffolding.
27. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Parents and siblings are the most important primary agents of socialization as this is the first learning step in a child's life. Parents as caregivers give love, acceptance, appreciation, encouragement, and guidance to their children and provide the nurturing and protection of children as they mature physically, cognitively, emotionally, and socially. Sibling relations provide an important context for children's understanding of their social, emotional, moral and cognitive worlds.
28. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The following are the milestones of child development:
 1. Infancy (neonate and up to one year of age).
 2. Toddler (one to five years of age).
 3. Childhood (three to eleven years old) - early childhood is three to eight years old, and middle childhood is nine to eleven years old.
 4. Adolescence or teenage (from 12 to 18 years old)
 5. Adulthood.

29. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Nature is an individual's genetic predisposition or biological makeup (Heredity). Nurture is the physical world that influences nature (Environment). Heredity and environment are vital in determining an individual's personality development. Personality development depends on the environment (Nature), but the Pace of development depends on heredity (Nurture), as each individual has a different pattern of behaviours and personality. Hence, the development of children is a result of the interaction between heredity and the environment.

30. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Making students members of a cleanliness community reflects the socio-cultural conceptions of motivation. According to the sociocultural approach, cultural factors such as language, art, social norms, and social structures can significantly develop our cognitive abilities. Lev Vygotsky proposed that interactions made by children can shape and influence how they perceive the world and their cognitive processes. How children learn and develop varies from culture to culture and is sometimes specific to each society. While the resulting cognitive processes may be unique to each culture, how they are handed down from generation to generation is often similar. Also, both Intrinsic and Extrinsic motivation in education can complement one another. Methods to motivate children extrinsically are initially required to build a culture of achievement and success. Once schools have created an environment conducive to learning, they can gradually replace external motivations to inspire further their students' intrinsic desire to learn. Hence, making students members of a cleanliness drive reflects the sociocultural conception of motivation.

Mathematics

31. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

Given numbers are 6251, 6521, 5621
In 6251, place value of 5 = 10×5 = 50
In 6521, place value of 5 = 100×5 = 500
In 5621, place value of 5 = 1000×5 = 5000

Therefore, sum of place value of 5
= $50 + 500 + 5000$
= 5550

The sum of the place value of 5 in given numbers is 5550.

32. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Some of the properties of the even and odd numbers are as follows:

- The sum of two even/odd numbers is always an even number.
- The difference between one odd and one even number is always an odd number.
- The sum of three odd numbers always results in an odd number, whereas the sum of two odd numbers and one even number always results in an even number.

We can conclude from the preceding discussion that the sum of two odd numbers and one even number is an even number.

33. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Given,

Volume of the cube = 1 L.

Also, the base of the cube is in a square shape with each sides as 8 cm.

Then,

Volume of the cube = 1 L
= 1000 cm³

Formula for the volume of the cube;

Volume = Base area $\times$ Depth

$$\Rightarrow 1000 = 8 \times 8 \times d$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{1000}{64}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 15.625 \text{ or } 16.$$

Therefore, the depth of the carton of juice is 16 cm.

34. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: At the primary level, there are several curricular expectations for teaching mathematics. These expectations are intended to provide students with a solid foundation in the subject and to foster a love of learning maths. Teachers strive to ensure clarity on fundamental concepts and processes, establishing a link between everyday logic and mathematical thinking. The goal is to increase students' confidence in mathematics while also promoting accuracy and appreciation for the subject. Students learn language and symbolic notation, as well as standard algorithms for number operations. They also investigate fractions, understanding them as parts of a whole and learning to order simple fractions. Mathematics is shown to be relevant in both present and future life, cultivating an appreciation for its application in various contexts. Regularity, practise, patience, self-reliance, and hard work are also encouraged. Teachers strive to create interdisciplinary connections by showing students how mathematics connects to other subjects, thereby improving their overall understanding and skill development.

35. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The primary goal of mathematics education is to help children develop their mathematical abilities. Mathematization is the process of using mathematical thinking, reasoning, and problem-solving skills to make sense of the world and analyse and solve real-world problems.

Mathematics education aims to equip students with the skills necessary to analyse, reason, and solve problems effectively in a variety of contexts by developing these abilities for mathematization. It promotes critical thinking, logical reasoning, and quantitative literacy, all of which are important skills for success in higher education, careers, and everyday life.

36. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: At the primary level, activities such as tangram, dot games, and patterns can help students improve their spatial understanding. Participating in these activities allows for hands-on experiences that stimulate spatial thinking and perception. They encourage students to think critically, visually, and spatially, all of which are necessary skills in many fields such as mathematics, engineering, architecture, and design.

37. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Using Bloom's Taxonomy, we can explain how the activity of making or drawing a picture using shapes in the unit of 'Shapes' can achieve the goal of creating:

- **Remembering:** Students must recall their knowledge of shapes and their properties in order to select the appropriate shapes for their picture. They recall the names and characteristics of various shapes that they have learned.
- **Understanding:** Students demonstrate their understanding of shapes by drawing a picture with them. They understand the relationships between different shapes and how they can be combined to form larger structures.
- **Applying:** Students use their knowledge of shapes and their attributes to create a picture. They use their knowledge of shape properties to arrange and position shapes in a way that creates a recognisable image.
- **Analysing:** Students examine the visual elements of their image to determine which shapes will best represent the various parts of their image. They divide the image into smaller components

and figure out how to use shapes to effectively represent each component.

- **Evaluating:** Students evaluate their own work and form opinions about the effectiveness of their chosen shapes in conveying their intended image. To evaluate the quality of their creation, they consider factors such as symmetry, proportion, and visual appeal.
- **Creating:** This activity is most closely related to the highest level of Bloom's Taxonomy. Students use their imagination and design skills to create an original picture out of shapes. To bring their vision to life, they use critical thinking to make decisions about the composition and arrangement of shapes.

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

Explanation: A worksheet with partially solved problems for a student to complete the missing gaps can be an effective remedial strategy. It actively engages the student, focuses on specific areas for improvement, provides scaffolding, encourages error analysis, provides immediate feedback, and promotes independent practise. This strategy can help the student eliminate errors in their writing and improve their overall writing skills.

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

Explanation:

Given series is,

$-1 + 2 - 3 + 4 - 5 + 6 - 7 + \dots + 1000$
We can see that there are 1000 terms with odd and even digits being the minus and plus sign, respectively. Now, the given series will be;
 $(-1 + 2) + (-3 + 4) + (-5 + 6) + (-7 + 8) + \dots + (-999 + 1000)$
This shows, sum of pair of number is 1.

Hence total terms remain 500.

Therefore,

$$1 + 1 + 1 \dots 500 \text{ terms}$$

Hence, the sum will be 500.

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

Explanation: Given,

$$\text{Perimeter of Square} = 44 \text{ cm}$$

Then, side of the square (a) will be,

$$\text{Perimeter of the square} = 4 \times a = 44 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 11 \text{ cm}$$

The length of the rectangle is 5 cm more than the side of the square.

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Length of the rectangle} &= (a + 5) \text{ cm} \\ &= 11 + 5 \\ &= 16 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Also, perimeter of a rectangle is equal to the perimeter of this square

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times (l \times b) = 44$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 + b = 22$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 6 \text{ cm}$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of Rectangle} &= l \times b \\ &= 16 \times 6 \\ &= 96 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of Square} &= a \times a \\ &= 11 \times 11 \\ &= 121 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then, Sum of the areas of Rectangle and square} &= 96 + 121 \\ &= 217 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

Explanation: According to the NCF 2005, the primary goal of teaching mathematics in schools is to develop numeracy-related skills. Numeracy is defined as the ability to comprehend and apply mathematical concepts and procedures to solve real-world problems. It goes beyond rote memorization of formulas and procedures to emphasise the application of mathematical knowledge in real-world situations.

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

Explanation: Given,

Ravi has 3 dozen chocolates

=

Now, as per the question,

Amount of chocolates, he gave to the neighbour

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 36$$

$$= 12$$

Similarly, he gave one-sixth of chocolates to Rehana

Number of chocolates Rehana have

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times 36$$

$$= 6$$

Similarly, he gave one fourth to his sister.

Number of chocolates his sister

$$\text{have} = \frac{1}{4} \times 36$$

$$= 9$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence, the total number of chocolates left} &= 36 - (12 + 6 + 9) \\ &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, Ravi has 9 chocolates left with him.

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

Explanation: The operational phase in mathematics education refers to a stage in a child's mathematical development when they demonstrate proficiency in performing various number operations and have a conceptual understanding of fractions. This stage usually occurs during the primary or elementary school years, when children are actively engaged in learning and practising mathematical skills.

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

Explanation: The teacher addresses the needs of learners who benefit from a sequential and step-by-step approach by explaining

multiplication as repeated addition. By relating multiplication to a familiar operation like addition, these students may find it easier to grasp the concept.

Furthermore, the teacher appeals to learners who benefit from visual and concrete representations by using the concept of grouping objects taken multiple times. Visual learners benefit from seeing objects arranged in groups, which allows them to make connections between the concept and its representation.

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

Explanation: A good teacher should relate every piece of content to real-life examples to make learning more effective and simple for students. Some properties of a good mathematics teacher are:

- Must have a conceptual knowledge, understanding and ability to related content of mathematics in real life.
- Should be a good motivator
- Should have the ability to make engaging classroom environment.
- Has a clear and loud voice with proper intonation
- Facilitator and supporter.
- Make learning interesting, joyful and creative.

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

Explanation: Incorporating mathematical recreational activities and difficult geometrical puzzles into the classroom allows students to explore mathematics in a fun and interactive way. It encourages critical thinking, problem solving, logical reasoning, spatial visualisation, and teamwork. These activities can help to develop analytical skills that are useful in a variety of academic and real-life contexts, as well as foster a deeper appreciation for mathematics.

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

Explanation: Vedic mathematics has grown in popularity among primary school students as a way to improve their math calculation skills and speed. Its ease of use, efficiency, and emphasis on mental calculations make it an appealing method for improving mathematical abilities. Educators can empower students to become confident and adept mathematicians by incorporating Vedic mathematics into the curriculum.

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

Explanation: Formative assessment in mathematics at the primary level is critical for identifying learning gaps and teaching deficiencies. It is a continuous process that assists teachers in gathering information about students'

comprehension, progress, and areas for improvement. Teachers can make informed instructional decisions to address students' individual needs by assessing their knowledge and skills throughout the learning process.

49. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The use of an exploratory approach, manipulatives and student participation in discussions by the teacher aims to foster a certain way of thinking and reasoning among students. The teacher assists students in developing a deep understanding of mathematical concepts, improving problem-solving skills, and cultivating a mindset that values exploration, reasoning, and critical thinking by engaging them in hands-on activities, encouraging collaboration, and promoting reflective discussions.

50. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Shailja correctly solved the problem, demonstrating her strong mathematical skills and understanding of the perimeter concept. She demonstrated the ability to solve problems using mathematical reasoning and computation. This demonstrates her higher order mathematical proficiency, which includes problem-solving, critical thinking, and mathematical concept application. Shailja, on the other hand, struggled when asked to explain her solution in her own words. This suggests a lack of language proficiency. Language proficiency includes the ability to express oneself clearly, articulate ideas, and communicate effectively. In this case, Shailja struggled to verbalise her mathematical thinking and explain her solution coherently.

51. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The practise time section included in various topics of a Mathematics textbook aims to provide students with additional learning opportunities. It includes a variety of exercises that allow students to practise, reinforce, and apply what they've learned. Students can boost their confidence, deepen their understanding, develop fluency, and improve their problem-solving skills by engaging in focused practise. The practise time section promotes retention and the development of critical-thinking skills, all of which contribute to a comprehensive and effective mathematics education.

52. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: We can find the average marks of students of both sections.

Class V (A):

Number of student = 13,
Obtained marks = 14, 6, 15,
12, 11, 11,
7, 9, 17, 13,
3, 10, 18.

Average marks

$$= \frac{\text{Sum of the total mark}}{\text{Total number of students}}$$

$$= \frac{14 + 6 + 15 + 12 + 11 + 11 + 7 + 9 + 17 + 13 + 3 + 10 + 18}{13}$$

$$= 11.231$$

Class V (B):

Number of students = 15
Obtained Marks = 13, 9, 0, 7, 14,
6, 0, 9, 16, 9,
13, 16, 5, 18,
11.

Average marks

$$= \frac{13 + 9 + 0 + 7 + 14 + 6 + 0 + 9 + 16 + 9 + 13 + 16 + 5 + 18 + 11}{15}$$

$$= 9.733$$

Comparing the average marks of both the sections we can say that, Class V A performed better because the average score of V A is more.

53. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Dividing $\frac{6}{5}$ by $\frac{1}{10}$, we get

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{6}{5}}{\frac{1}{10}} = \frac{6}{5} \times 10$$

$$= 12$$

54. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Given, Dividend = 110111, Divisor = 11
Then,

$$\frac{110111}{11} = 10010 \frac{1}{11}$$

Here, Quotient = 10010, and Remainder = 1

Then, the sum of the quotient and remainder = $10010 + 1 = 10011$

55. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Let x is subtracted from the product to get 19999.

$$\Rightarrow (102 \times 201) - x = 19999$$

$$\Rightarrow 20502 - x = 19999$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 20502 - 19999$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 503.$$

56. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

$$2 \text{ kg } 30 \text{ g} = (2 \times 1000 + 30) \text{ g}$$

$$= 2030 \text{ g}$$

$$8 \text{ litres } 80 \text{ milliliters}$$

$$= (8 \times 1000 + 80) \text{ ml}$$

$$= 8080 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Area of square of side } 10 \text{ cm}$$

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

$$\text{Area of the rectangle of length } 100 \text{ cm and breadth } 0.01 \text{ m}$$

$$= \text{length} \times \text{breadth}$$

$$= 1 \times 0.01$$

$$= 0.01 \text{ m}^2$$

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

So, the area of a square of side 10 cm = Area of the rectangle of length 100 cm and breadth 0.01 m.

3 hours 14 minutes

$$= (3 \times 60 + 14) \text{ min.}$$

$$= (180 + 14) \text{ minutes}$$

$$= 194 \text{ minutes}$$

57. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Two and two thirds of right angle

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

$$= \frac{8}{3} \times 90^\circ$$

$$= 240^\circ$$

58. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation:

Multiples of 7 between 21 and 49

$$= 28, 35, 42$$

Sum of multiples of 7 between 21 and 49

$$= 28 + 35 + 42$$

$$= 105$$

All factors of 25 = 1, 5, 25

All factors of 30 = 1, 5, 6, 30

Biggest common factor of 25 and 30

$$= 5$$

$$\frac{105}{5} = 21$$

Then, Sum of multiples of 7 between 21 and 49

$$\frac{\text{Biggest common factor of 25 and 30}}{5} = 21$$

59. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

All positive factors of 96

$$= 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48, 96.$$

The sum of the factors = 252.

60. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Given,

A train leaves a station at 6:14 am

Time taken to reach its destination is 13 hours 48 minutes

So,

The final time is taken to reach the destination 13 hours 48 minutes + 6 hours 14 minutes

$$= 19 \text{ hours } 62 \text{ minutes or } 20 \text{ hours } 02 \text{ minutes}$$

Now, subtracting 12 hours to get time in 12 hours format.

Therefore, the final time will be 8 hours 02 minutes or 8:02 p.m.

Environmental Studies

61. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The decision in the NCF 2005 not to recommend prescribed curriculum and textbooks for EVS in classes I and II is motivated by the goal of providing a contextual learning environment. By integrating various subject areas, this approach allows

young learners to engage with their immediate surroundings, promotes active learning, and fosters a holistic understanding of the environment. In early childhood, children look at their environment in a holistic manner.

Therefore, in classes I and II the concepts of environmental science are integrated into language and mathematics

Also, the teaching of language and mathematics are woven around the child's immediate environment to ensure contextual learning.

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

Explanation: Educators can create a dynamic and immersive learning experience for Class IV students by assigning a project about different types of food consumed by people in various states across our country. This approach allows students to explore, appreciate, and celebrate our country's rich cultural diversity through the lens of food, fostering a deeper understanding of our pluralistic society.

Giving class 4th students a project about different types of food eaten by individuals from various states in our country is the finest approach to promote cultural variety in cuisine in our country. The project will improve people's perspectives and thoughts about the cuisine they eat as well as dishes that are popular in other states.

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

Explanation: The abstract to concrete approach, also known as the top-down approach, begins with abstract or theoretical concepts and progresses to more concrete or practical applications. However, when it comes to Environmental Studies (EVS) in primary school, it is generally advised not to strictly adhere to the abstract to concrete approach.

While some abstract concepts can be introduced gradually as student's progress through the primary grades, a concrete approach is generally preferred in EVS. A concrete approach ensures that EVS education is developmentally appropriate, relevant, engaging, and lays a strong foundation for future environmental literacy by engaging students in hands-on experiences, active exploration, and contextual learning.

Indicative of General Approach to be Followed for EVS in Primary Classes:

- Whole to part
- Local to global
- Simple to complex
- Easy to difficult
- Known to unknown
- Concrete to abstract

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

Explanation:

- The above-mentioned statements (A) and (B) could be interpreted as Devmeet observing these activities.
- The above-mentioned statements (C) and (D) could be interpreted as Devmeet making inferences because he is reaching a conclusion based on the observations he made in statements (A) and (B).
- In the above-mentioned statement (A) and (B), it could be interpreted that Devmeet is doing observation in these activities.
- In the above-mentioned statement (C) and (D), it could be interpreted that Devmeet is doing inferences because he is arriving at the conclusion based on the observations he made in the statement (A) and (B).

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

Explanation: Incorporating observation activities related to height, leaves, smell, and growing location allows students to engage with their immediate environment while also developing scientific inquiry skills, improving critical thinking abilities, and fostering environmental awareness. These activities promote active learning, stimulate curiosity, and aid in the development of critical cognitive and observational skills.

Education Commission recommended that at the primary level, the focus of education should be on the social, physical, and biological environment of the child. A child in these years should be introduced to 'plants and animals in the surrounding, the air he breaths, water he drinks'.

Hence it was recommended that teaching-learning at the primary stage should be environment-oriented, child-centered, and activity-based.

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

Explanation: While remembering is important in EVS learning, it should not be the sole or primary indicator for primary level assessment in the subject. Methods of assessment should be designed to assess students' depth of understanding, critical thinking abilities, problem-solving skills, real-world application, connection with the local context, and holistic learning outcomes. This method ensures a more thorough assessment that is in line with the goals and objectives of EVS education.

Indicators for Assessment in EVS Include:

- **Discussion:** Listen, talks express opinions.
- **Analysis:** Defines situation, makes a hypothesis.

- **Experimentation:** Performs simple experiments.
- **Questioning:** Asks questions, raises critical questions
- **Explanation:** Makes logical connection, thinks critically
- **Expression:** Expresses through gesture/writing/drawing
- **Cooperation:** Takes initiative and works together in a group
- **Observation and Reporting:** Narrates and draws, collects and record information
- **Classification:** Compares objects and classifies them based on physical features
- **Concern for justice and equality:** Sensitivity towards disadvantaged people and the environment.

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

Explanation:

The activity mentioned will help in:

- Specifying a specific educational goal for the visit
- Planning and organising a fruitful educational trip itinerary
- Keeping all necessary items such as medicines, an emergency kit, and so on.
- Providing students with numerous opportunities for observation and exploration
- Educating students on the visit's basic plans, objectives, and dos and don'ts

Educational visit is the appropriate tool to engage children effectively in EVS learning due to the active participation of students in the learning process.

It is about to take the students at a certain place where they can earn knowledge by engaging with real situations.

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

Explanation: Teachers create a dynamic and engaging learning environment that promotes contextual understanding, emotional connection, language development, critical thinking, cultural appreciation, and holistic learning by incorporating stories and poems into EVS education. They make EVS concepts more accessible, relatable, and inspiring for primary-level students by bringing them to life. Promote imaginative and creative ability in the learners provide a contextual learning environment to learners as they make them able to construct meaning based on their own experiences make learners aware of ethics, norms and values of society develop interest and providing fun and enjoyment to learners increase learner's vocabulary, listening and critical thinking skills develop learner's fullest potential, both educationally and morally.

69. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Assessing class IV students on their water-saving practises to assess their understanding of the "Scarcity of water" topic promotes real-life application, behavioural change, critical thinking, problem-solving, reflection, communication, and long-term impact. It encourages students to become active participants in environmental conservation and fosters a sense of responsibility for addressing water scarcity. It is very important for a teacher to use daily life concrete examples to make the children understand the adversity of it and to make them concerned about their environment and its resources.

70. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Students gain spatial awareness, perspective taking, problem-solving skills, navigation abilities, communication, and collaboration by participating in mapping activities at the primary level. They gain a better understanding of relative positions and orientations, which are fundamental concepts for further study in geography, geometry, and other related fields. Mapping refers to the act of comprehending the geographical information represented on the map. Mapping at the primary level promotes the following skills in learners:

- An idea about relative position and orientation.
- Ability to comprehend and analyse places and spaces.
- Potential to process the symbolised information shown on the map.
- Capacity to visualize spatial relationships and geographical information.

71. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The only edible part of the coconut tree is its fruit. The edible part of cabbage plant is its bud. The edible part of the mustard plant is its leaves and seeds. People eat different types of fruits and vegetables. Different parts or all parts of various plants can be eaten as food. In different places, different parts of a plant are eaten.

72. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne viral infection that causes a severe flu-like illness and, in some cases, a potentially fatal complication called severe dengue. Malaria is a potentially fatal disease caused by parasites transmitted to humans through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes.

Chikungunya is a viral disease (genus Alphavirus) spread to humans by infected mosquitoes such as *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*.

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a virus that attacks immune cells, making a person more susceptible to other infections and diseases. It is spread through contact with certain bodily fluids of an HIV-positive person, most commonly during unprotected sex (sex without a condom or HIV protection).

Typhoid fever is a systemic infection caused by *Salmonella Typhi*, which is usually contracted through the consumption of contaminated food or water.

Cholera is an acute diarrhoeal infection caused by consuming food or water contaminated with the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*.

Illness/Diseases: It is a state of experience by the body when one or more of the control systems of the body are not functioning normally.

Communicable disease: The diseases which are infectious or transmissible from a body to body through biological agents in humans and animals. Example—Influenza, Ebola, Covid-19, etc.

Non-communicable disease: The disease that is not transmissible directly from one person to another through biological agents, Ex—Asthma, Diabetes, etc.

73. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

Given, scale 1 cm = 110 m
and distance between two cities on map = 9.7 cm.

Therefore, the actual distance between cities

$$= 9.7 \times 110$$

$$= 1067 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1.067 \text{ km.}$$

Maps are drawn to reduced scales.

$$\text{Scale} = \frac{\text{actual distance on the ground/}}{\text{distance shown on the map.}}$$

Given:

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

Distance between any two cities on the map

$$= 9.7 \text{ cm.}$$

1 cm on the map

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

The actual distance between cities

$$= 9.7 \times 110 \text{ meters}$$

$$= 1067 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1.067 \text{ km}$$

74. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin, it is not an element. It is reddish-brown in colour. It is created by melting copper and tin in a furnace. It is not a good conductor of electricity. For thousands of years,

tribal peoples have used bronze to create a variety of items. Bronze is heavier than aluminium.

Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin, it is not an element.

Aluminium, iron and copper are elements.

It is reddish-brown in colour.

It is made by melting copper and tin in a furnace.

75. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: At the primary level, these assessment tools and techniques in EVS promote active learning, critical thinking, creativity, and practical application of knowledge. They enable students to interact with the environment outside of traditional classroom settings, fostering a deeper understanding of environmental concepts and their application in everyday life. Furthermore, these methods encourage students to learn critical skills such as research, observation, communication, and collaboration.

Connecting learners to the natural and socio-cultural environment

Exploring their surroundings and getting connected.

Developing awareness about environmental and social issues.

76. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Allowing students to create maps of their immediate surroundings using their own symbols and focusing on relative position and direction is a highly effective strategy for teaching maps to primary school students. It encourages creativity, personalization, spatial awareness, and critical thinking, problem-solving, collaboration, and communication skills. By actively engaging students in the map-making process, this approach empowers them to become active participants in their own learning, leading to a deeper understanding and appreciation of maps and their significance in representing the world around them.

A map is a flat-surfaced visual depiction of a geographic area. It aids in illustrating distinct and detailed features of a given location in terms of distance, direction, and so on. Teaching maps to the primary graders helps in developing the understanding related to cartography, i.e., to have knowledge about maps such as reading and making maps, and also to locate the places, things, and objects on maps. The individual who is good in spatial understanding will be able to remember places, images, faces, fine details, and also able to visualize

things from all the different possible perspectives.

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

Explanation: The primary goal of EVS teaching at the primary level is to connect learners to the natural and socio-cultural environment. This approach fosters a deep and meaningful relationship between students and their surroundings, instilling a sense of wonder, curiosity, respect, and responsibility. Students gain a holistic understanding of the environment, culture, and society by connecting with nature and their local context, while also fostering cognitive, emotional, social, and physical growth. Through experiential and active learning, they become engaged, responsible, and environmentally conscious citizens who actively contribute to the well-being of their communities and the planet.

Connecting learners to the natural and socio-cultural environment

Exploring their surroundings and getting connected.

Developing awareness about environmental and social issues.

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

Explanation: Inquiry-based learning emphasises active engagement, exploration and the development of scientific thinking skills. Inferring, observing, and predicting are fundamental process skills that help students construct knowledge, formulate hypotheses, and make evidence-based claims. By honing these skills, students are better prepared to think critically, conduct meaningful investigations, and develop a deeper understanding of scientific concepts and the natural world.

It develops the learner's ability to discover and explore.

It emphasizes the use of learner's five sense organs in learning.

It requires the learner's involvement mentally, physically and intellectually. It includes inferring, observing, predicting, classifying, questioning, measuring, analyzing, and interpreting.

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

Explanation: Jhoom farming, also known as slash and burn agriculture, is a popular method of shifting cultivation in northeast India. After one crop cycle, forest land is cleared and left untouched for several years. The land naturally replenishes itself during this fallow period. To improve soil fertility, ashes from cleared vegetation are added. Jhoom farming is distinguished by small cultivated areas where various crops such as maize, vegetables, chilies, and rice can be grown. Farmers

cultivate a plot of land temporarily, and then move on to another plot when the soil becomes depleted and unsuitable for further cultivation. This cyclical process of short crop occupation followed by long fallow periods enables long-term land use and regeneration.

It is the most common type of agricultural practice in northeast India.

It is also called Slash and burn agriculture.

It is a shifting cultivation practice.

It is also known as fire-fallow cultivation.

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

Explanation: Travelling tickets allow people to move from one location to another. These tickets are obtained through reservation bookings and contain important information about the journey, such as the date, seat number, and arrival time. The cost of airline tickets varies depending on factors such as mode of transportation (buses, trains, or planes) and distance travelled (regional, national, or international). It is customary to purchase tickets as a requirement for travel when using public transport. Thus, tickets play an important role in facilitating transportation and ensuring that individuals have a smooth and organised journey.

Travelling tickets are used by people to go from one place to another.

A travel ticket is obtained after booking a reservation.

It gives various information about our travel, i.e. date, seat number, time of arrival etc.

The cost of different travelling tickets is different.

The cost of travelling ticket depends on the type of transport used, i.e. busses, trains, planes etc.

The cost of a travelling ticket also depends on the distance on travel, i.e. regional, national or international.

When using public transport we always have to buy tickets.

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

Explanation: Birds frequently move their necks for a variety of reasons related to their anatomy and visual abilities. Most birds have fixed eyes that cannot move within their eye sockets. Birds, on the other hand, have the unique ability to focus on two different things at the same time. When birds look straight ahead, both eyes focus on the same object. Birds, on the other hand, must turn their heads to see objects around them because their eyes are fixed. This enables them to broaden their field of view and effectively observe their surroundings. Birds

can scan their environment, spot potential threats or prey, and navigate their surroundings with agility and awareness by constantly moving their necks.

Owl has eyes in front of its head.

Kites, eagles and vultures can see things from a distance of eight metres what we can see from a distance of two metres.

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

Explanation: Mangoes can be stored in a variety of ways to enjoy them throughout the year, such as pickles, aam papad, chutney, or chikki. Excess sugar in aam papad or salt in pickles are examples of these preparations. Excess salt and sugar draw moisture from the mangoes, preventing the growth of microorganisms that can spoil them. However, the shelf life of these preserved mango items is limited and they cannot be stored until winter. Mango juice can also be prepared ahead of time and stored in an airtight container. While it will last for a few days, it will eventually spoil. Mangoes will spoil in 1-2 days if placed in a plastic bag. Similarly, storing mangoes in a refrigerator extends their lifespan to about a week but does not allow for preservation until winter. Thus, preserving fresh mangoes for an extended period is difficult, and making preserved items or enjoying them fresh during mango season is the best approach.

How to store mangoes:

- To eat mangoes round the year different items like pickle, aam papad, chutney, chikki, etc. are made.
- Using excess sugar like in aam papad, or excess salt like in pickle.
- Adding excess salt and sugar draws out moisture from the mangoes.
- In the absence of moisture, microorganisms cannot grow on it and spoil it.

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

Explanation: Different animals' teeth have fascinating characteristics and adaptations. For example, squirrels' front teeth continue to grow throughout their lives. Squirrels gnaw on objects all the time to keep their teeth from becoming too long. Similarly, lizards have conical or blade-like teeth that are ideal for seizing and gripping prey. In the case of rats, their incisors also grow continuously, resulting in a curved shape. Rats gnaw on various items to wear down their teeth and keep them at an appropriate length. Finally, soldier termites have distinct serrated teeth that aid in their feeding habits. Their teeth

are extremely sharp, allowing them to consume and penetrate wood with ease. These distinct dental adaptations demonstrate the various ways in which animals have evolved to meet their specific dietary and survival needs.

Different animals have different teeth.

The type of teeth depends on the type of food an animal eats.

Some are short, some are sharp

84. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Excessive use of fertilisers and pesticides is common in commercial farming practises. The primary motivation for this strategy is to increase crop yields. However, overuse and imprudent application of fertilisers have resulted in soil depletion of critical micronutrients. Furthermore, overuse of fertilisers and pesticides has been identified as a major cause of soil degradation. Continuous reliance on these substances can eventually render the fields infertile and unproductive, posing a significant challenge to sustainable agricultural practises. It is critical to strike a balance in the use of fertilisers and pesticides, taking into account environmental concerns and the long-term health of the soil, in order to maintain productive and resilient agricultural systems.

In commercial farming, excessive fertilizers and pesticides are used. This is done to obtain higher productivity.

Excessive and imprudent use of fertilizers has led to the depletion of essential micronutrients in the soil. Excessive use of fertilisers and pesticides are held responsible for degrading the soils.

Continuous use of these can turn the fields barren.

85. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Kerala has two neighbouring states Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Kerala is actually named after the coconut tree.

"Kera" meaning coconut tree and "Alam" meaning land so means "Land of Coconut Trees".

Kerala is situated on the southwestern coast of India.

Kerala's sandy soils are the best for coconut trees which results in higher productivity.

In Kerala, interior places with fertile soils and plain regions also give good growth to coconut trees.

86. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: India is divided into various regions, each with its own culinary traditions. Goa, on the west coast, is known for its abundant coconut oil and fresh seafood. A

popular culinary option in Goan cuisine is the combination of sea fish and coconut oil. Moving north to Jammu and Kashmir, a state in northern India, we encounter a cold climate. Mustard oil is widely used because of its healing and warming properties. Fish cooked in mustard oil is a popular delicacy in this area. Travelling to the eastern part of India, we come across Bihar, which is located along the banks of the Ganga River. Roti, dal, rice, vegetables, and pickles are common foods here. One of the most popular dishes is "litti chokha," a delicious dish. Finally, in Mizoram, a northeastern state known for its temperate climate, meat takes centre stage in their cuisine. Mizoram is well-known for its innovative use of various types of meat in traditional dishes.

Hong Kong:

- It is inspired primarily by Cantonese cuisine.
- Most of the dishes in Cantonese cuisine is based on Snake.
- Cooked snake and Snake soup are popular in Hong Kong.

Kerela:

- They like to eat especially two things, tapioca and coconut.
- Both of these foods grow in their courtyard.
- Boiled tapioca with any curry made using coconut is popular in Kerala.

87. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The Desert Oak, scientifically known as *Allocasuarina decaisneana*, is a tree native to Australia. It thrives in the country's dry and arid regions, where water is scarce. The Desert Oak, which grows to a height of about 10 feet, has sparse foliage with few leaves adorning its branches. To adapt to the arid conditions, the tree's roots delve deep into the ground in search of water. Surprisingly, this water is stored within the tree trunk. Locals have ingeniously devised a method of accessing this water by drinking from the Desert Oak through a thin pipe. This one-of-a-kind tree provides an important source of hydration in the harsh environment it inhabits.

88. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Given,

Train departure time from Madgaon = 01.01.2015, 07:45 hours.

Arrival time of the train at Nagercoli = 02.01.2015, 04:45 hours.

The distance between Madgaon and Nagercoli is 1140 km.

Time taken for the complete journey: From 01.01.2015, 07:45 hours to 02.01.2015, 19:45 hours = 12 hours

From 02.01.2015, 19:45 hours to 02.01.2015, 04:45 hours = 9 hours

Total time taken = 21 hours.

Average speed

$$= \frac{\text{Total distance covered}}{\text{Total time taken}}$$

$$= \frac{1140}{21}$$

$$= 54.28 \text{ km/hr}$$

89. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The direction of his journey will be first towards the south and then towards the east.

Direction is divided into 8 sections, 4 cardinal directions, and 4 ordinal directions.

The four cardinal directions are the directions north, east, south, and west, commonly denoted by their initials N, E, S, and W.

East and west are perpendiculars (at right angles) to north and south.

East is in the clockwise direction of rotation from north and west is directly opposite east.

The ordinal directions are northeast (NE), southeast (SE), southwest (SW), and northwest (NW).

NE, SE, SW, and NW lie in between the cardinal directions north and east, south and east, south and west, and north and west respectively.

90. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The common characteristics shared by lizard, sparrow, turtle, and snake is that they all lay eggs.

Every animal is different from the others.

Meanwhile, every animal shares some common characteristics with each other.

Language: English

91. Option (2) is correct.

In the Role-play modal of learning, students portray a character in a play or a drama, stories or play the character from real life. A student can perform these roles either in pairs or in groups.

Benefits of Role Playing:

Role-playing motivates and engages the students and enhances current teaching strategies.

It provides real-world scenarios to help students learn as they learn skills like negotiation, debate, teamwork, cooperation, and persuasion.

It provides opportunities for critical observation of peers.

92. Option (4) is correct.

In simple terms, "authentic writing" is a writer for "real life" audiences and purposes like asking students to write web text for a non-profit, proposals to granting agencies, letters to the editor and more.

Hence, asking students to write a letter to the principal voicing their

concerns on a related social issue is a form of "authentic writing".

93. Option (3) is correct.

Essential Interpersonal Communication Skills (BICS) are linguistic skills required in everyday life for social interactions like the language we use in the playground, on the phone, or socially interacting with others.

94. Option (1) is correct.

B. F. Skinner (1904-1990) was an American psychologist known for his impact on behaviourism. He referred to his philosophy as "radical behaviourism."

According to his theory of learning, Our behaviours are developed or conditioned through reinforcements (Operant conditioning).

'Operant' refers to any behaviour that acts on the environment and leads to consequences.

Reinforcement can be positive or negative.

Positive reinforcements are actions or events that stimulate certain behaviours, such as rewarding a child or praise for cleaning their room.

Negative reinforcement strengthens a response by removing an unfavourable outcome, such as the child cleaning their room to avoid punishment.

Skinner stated that if positively reinforced, people will most likely engage in desired behaviours, and if they immediately follow the desired response, the rewards are most effective. In addition, behaviour that is not rewarded or punished is less likely to be repeated.

95. Option (4) is correct.

A language barrier refers to the difficulties in communication experienced by people or groups initially speaking different languages or even dialects in some cases.

A child raised in Delhi but admitted to school in Assam has to undergo a complete language transformation.

The child's mother tongue is the first language it learns at home, forming the basis for language development. Family interactions improve a child's linguistic, social and intellectual skills.

The home environment gives a child self-confidence and helps him be sociable.

This confidence helps students develop their adjustment capabilities in different environments, positively influencing their educational performances.

Hence, when Rani is placed in a new environment with a different culture and language, she needs help writing a composition on 'Bihu', the

local language of Assam, as she has no exposure to it.

96. Option (1) is correct.

A top-down reading model is a reading approach emphasizing the meaning a reader brings to the text; it contends that meaning proceeds from whole to part.

It is also known as a concept-driven model.

Top-down processing happens when the reader activates his/her world knowledge to facilitate comprehending the text.

97. Option (4) is correct.

Passive voice emphasizes the object of the sentence. Therefore, a sentence must have a clear and known object to be converted into a passive voice.

A sentence with no object cannot be changed into a passive voice.

Any declarative sentence can be passivized, such as Present Perfect Continuous, Past perfect continuous, Future perfect continuous, Future continuous.

98. Option (4) is correct.

A child reading without comprehension is at a reading stage where the child reads for enjoyment, for new vocabulary, to understand the context and to recognize things in his/her surroundings.

"Once he becomes fluent, reading shifts from trying to decipher sound-symbol relationships and decoding words to comprehension, understanding another or multiple points of view about a topic, and gaining knowledge."

99. Option (3) is correct.

Formative assessment by teachers offers qualitative feedback to learners by monitoring their progress throughout the teaching-learning process by identifying their learning difficulties.

Formative assessment tools include oral testing, anecdotal records, portfolios, class tests, and more.

100. Option (4) is correct.

Children grow up in specific physical, social, cultural, economic, and historical circumstances (their sociocultural context), all of which will influence their childhood.

The mother tongue is a crucial factor for inclusion and quality learning. It improves learning outcomes and academic performance, especially in primary school to avoid knowledge gaps and increase the speed of learning and comprehension.

101. Option (3) is correct.

A child's ability to process written information and understand the underlying meaning of the text is called Inferential reading of comprehension. This information

infers or determines deeper meaning not explicitly stated. Inferential comprehension requires readers to combine ideas and conclude.

102. Option (1) is correct.

Dyslexia is a language-based learning difficulty affecting reading and spelling skills. It is commonly associated with letter reversals, particularly for symbols built from the same shapes, including b/d, p/q, f/t, i/j, m/w and n/u. However, not all children with dyslexia will exhibit reversals, mainly when dyslexia is mild.

103. Option (2) is correct.

In quotes, "Writing is a process."

Writing is not just the final, polished draft. Instead, writing involves routines, skills, strategies, and practices, for generating, revising, and editing different texts.

104. Option (4) is correct.

Vocabulary development is the process of acquiring new words.

In order to develop vocabulary, A child should have a dictionary to look for the meanings of new words. He should be encouraged to integrate new words with old ones. He should be encouraged to make a new word by connecting it to his world.

Hence, there are better methods than acquiring it passively by learning.

105. Option (1) is correct.

Stories transport children into other worlds with emotions and ideas. Stories can teach us empathy, make us laugh, cry, jump with fright, and comfort us with a happy ending. We learn to enjoy a story for pleasure from a very young age.

Thus, stories should be used frequently in classrooms.

106. Option (1) is correct.

The passage states, "Adversity provides us with an opportunity to develop our character in a natural, recurring and powerful way that only the challenges of adversity can offer." The above lines show that adversity provides an opportunity to develop our character.

107. Option (2) is correct.

The passage states, "According to Solomon, adversity refines and reveals the gold and silver of our character."

Hence, mentioning Solomon emphasizes the poet's argument that adversity is part of life.

108. Option (3) is correct.

The passage states, "According to Solomon, adversity refines and reveals the gold and silver of our character."

Hence, our misfortunes are the result of our actions.

109. Option (4) is correct.

'Caution' means to say something as a warning.
Hence, 'warned' is the correct synonym.

110. Option (1) is correct.

'Exercise in futility' means an activity that is not successful or worthwhile.
Hence, the correct option is 'something that is pointless'.

111. Option (3) is correct.

According to the line from the passage, "According to Solomon, adversity refines and reveals the gold and silver of our character." Adversity indeed helps us improve our character.

112. Option (1) is correct.

"According to Solomon, adversity refines and reveals the gold and silver of our character." The mentioned line state that adversity refines our character.

"It is believed that adversity sometimes has a purpose that we cannot know or understand." state that adversity sometimes has a purpose.

"Adversity provides us with an opportunity to develop our character in a natural, recurring and powerful way that only the challenges of adversity can offer." The mentioned line state that adversity is a test of our character.

Hence, option 1, stating that the bravest our bogged down by misfortunes, needs correction.

113. Option (4) is correct.

'Adversity' means a difficult or unpleasant situation.

Hence, the opposite of adversity is 'prosperity'.

114. Option (3) is correct.

The following line from the passage, "Any time you make a contribution to your own adversity, you need to accept responsibility for it. Don't simply blame someone or something else." supports the statement that when adversity strikes, we blame everything and everyone except ourselves.

115. Option (4) is correct.

The 'unconquerable souls' means a person who is 'invincible'.

Unconquerable means incapable of being conquered: indomitable. An Unconquerable will. : incapable of being surmounted.

116. Option (1) is correct.

Quoting the lines from the poem 'Invictus' by William Ernest Henley, "In the fell clutch of circumstance I have not winced nor cried aloud." this support the statement that the poet is undaunted even under the worst circumstances.

117. Option (2) is correct.

'Wrath and tears' means anger and sorrow.

The speaker looks beyond the presence of anger and sadness to the future. Unfortunately, the future's only certainty is death, which hangs over the present like a terrifying shadow. However, the speaker once again affirms that the threat of inevitable suffering does not, and never will, frighten the speaker.

118. Option (4) is correct.

The speaker does not care how challenging life becomes, alluding to a biblical passage in which a narrow gate represents extreme difficulty. 'The menace of the years' suggests threats of the time.

119. Option (4) is correct.

The word 'winced' means 'recoiled'.

120. Option (2) is correct.

In the line, "Black as pit from pole to pole", the poet compares black and pit with 'as'.

Hence, the comparison is a simile.

Language: Hindi

121. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषाई कौशलों के सन्दर्भ में यह कथन सर्वथा सत्य है, कि भाषाई कौशल एक साथ सीखे जाते हैं, क्रम से नहीं।

भाषाई कौशल चार प्रकार के होते हैं—

- (i) श्रवण कौशल
- (ii) वाचन कौशल
- (iii) पठन कौशल
- (iv) लेखन कौशल

मानव इन कौशलों के माध्यम से ही अपने विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करता है।

भाषा कौशल के चार प्रकार—

श्रवण कौशल—सुनकर अर्थ ग्रहण करने का कौशल श्रवण कौशल कहलाता है।

वाचन कौशल—भाषाओं और विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति वाचन कौशल कहलाती है।

पठन कौशल—पढ़कर अर्थ ग्रहण करने के कौशल को पठन कौशल कहते हैं।

लेखन कौशल—विचारों को लिखित रूप देना अर्थात् लिखने संबंधी कौशल लेखन कौशल कहलाता है।

मानव अपने विचारों का आदान प्रदान सुनकर, बोलकर, पढ़कर और लिखकर करता है, भाषा से संबंधित इन चारों प्रक्रियाओं को प्रयोग करने की क्षमता ही भाषा कौशल कहलाती है। यहां सुनना और पढ़ना विचारों को ग्रहण करने से तथा बोलना और लिखना विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करने से संबंधित है।

122. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा-शिक्षण में बालक के मौखिक कौशल के विकास के लिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूछना कम महत्वपूर्ण है।

मौखिक कौशल के विकास के लिए अधिक महत्वपूर्ण—

- (i) बच्चों की बात को धैर्य से सुनना
- (ii) अपनी बात कहने का पूरा मौका देना।
- (iii) किसी विषय पर चर्चा करना

बालकों से प्रश्नों को उत्तर ना पूछकर बालको से उनके खिलौनों, परिवार के सदस्यों तथा दोस्तों के बारे में प्रश्न पूछकर उन्हें सक्रिय व स्वभाविक रूप से मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति के लिए अवसर प्रदान करा सकते हैं।

बालक को बोलने के जितने अधिक अवसर मिलेंगे उसकी अभिव्यक्ति में उतना ही अधिक आत्मविश्वास झलकेगा।

123. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा विकास के सम्बन्ध में यह कथन बिल्कुल सही नहीं है कि भाषा विकास व्यक्ति निरपेक्ष है।

भाषा विकास—

- (i) प्रारम्भिक भाषाई परिवेश की समृद्धता भाषाई विकास में सहायक होता है।
- (ii) भाषा विकास व्यक्ति सापेक्ष है।
- (iii) बड़ों का सम्पर्क भाषा विकास की गति को तीव्र कर देता है।

बच्चे घर-परिवार एवं परिवेश से जिन अनुभवों को लेकर विद्यालय आते हैं, वे बहुत समृद्ध होते हैं अर्थात् बच्चे भाषायी पूँजी से लैस होते हैं। उनकी इस भाषायी पूँजी का इस्तेमाल भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के लिए किया जाना चाहिए।

124. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा सीखने की प्रत्यक्ष विधि मातृ भाषा को मध्यस्थ बनाए बिना दूसरी भाषा को सीखने में सहायक होती है।

प्रत्यक्ष विधि—

- (i) इसे प्राकृतिक विधि के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
- (ii) इसमें भाषा सीखने अर्थात् प्रयोग करने पर अधिक बल दिया जाता है।
- (iii) व्याकरण का ज्ञान अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रदान किया जाता है।
- (iv) वार्तालाप को अधिक महत्व दिया गया है।
- (v) यह विधि प्राथमिक कक्षाओं के लिए अत्यन्त उपयोगी है।

इस विधि में भाषा-प्रयोग की प्रधानता होती है। इस विधि के सफल प्रयोग के लिए भाषा समृद्ध के साथ अवसरों की उपलब्धता अतिआवश्यक है।

इस विधि में मौखिक व लिखित अभ्यास द्वारा सीधे नयी भाषा सिखायी जाती है।

इस विधि में वार्तालाप के माध्यम से सीखने पर अधिक बल दिया जाता है।

125. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में यह कथन बिल्कुल सही है कि समाज सांस्कृतिक परिवेश के अनुसार अर्थ ग्रहण की प्रक्रिया स्वाभाविक होती है।

भाषा अर्जन—

- (i) यह सहज होता है।
- (ii) बालक भाषा के नियमों को आत्मसात् करता है।
- (iii) बालक सुनकर और बोलकर भाषा ग्रहण करता है।
- (iv) इसमें अनुकरण की प्रवृत्ति परिलक्षित होती है।

भाषा अर्जन में शिशु आने वातावरण में अन्तःक्रिया करके श्रवण तथा अनुकरण की

प्रक्रिया द्वारा स्वभाविक रूप से अनायास ही भाषा को अपने व्यक्तित्व का अंश बना लेता है। वह अपने तात्कालिक परिवेश में बोले जाने वाली ध्वनियाँ तथा शब्दों एवं वाक्यों को ग्रहण करता है, और बोलने का प्रयत्न करता है। उत्तरोत्तर, वह कुछ ध्वनियाँ, शब्द, एक्शाब्दिय, और द्विशाब्दीय अभिव्यक्तिध्वसंप्रेषण का प्रयोग करता है और धीरे-धीरे छोटे सरल वाक्य बनाना सीखता है।

126. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पाठ के अन्त में अभ्यास और गतिविधियों का उद्देश्य बच्चों को अभिव्यक्ति के अवसर प्रदान करना है।

पाठ के अन्त में अभ्यास और गतिविधियों का उद्देश्य—

- सृजनात्मकता का विकास करना
 - प्रश्नों के उत्तर सरलता से याद करवाना
 - भाषा का विस्तार करना
- बच्चों की समझ को शब्दों और वाक्यांशों की रचना के संबंध में विस्तार देता है। बच्चे में अभिव्यक्ति, रचनात्मकता, सृजनात्मकता तथा कल्पनाशीलता को प्रोत्साहन देता है। बच्चों में भाषा ज्ञान के प्रति जिज्ञासा उत्पन्न करता है जिससे बच्चे सक्रिय होकर भाषा सीखते हैं।

127. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पहली और दूसरी कक्षा में भाषा शिक्षण के साथ ही कला शिक्षण को समेकित करने का उद्देश्य बच्चों के लेखन में परिपक्वता लाना नहीं है।

भाषा शिक्षण के साथ ही कला शिक्षण को समेकित करने के उद्देश्य—

- बच्चों की रचनात्मकता का विकास करना।
 - चित्रों के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्ति का विकास करना।
 - बच्चों द्वारा आनन्द की प्राप्ति करना।
- चित्रों को कला के साथ समेकित करके स्वयं की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम बनाना। चित्रों को माध्यम बनाकर बच्चों की रचनात्मकता का विकास करना। भाषा की लय और तुक की समझ होना तथा उसका प्रयोग करना। विभिन्न स्थितियों में भाषा का प्रभावी प्रयोग कर सकना। घर और विद्यालय की भाषा के बीच संबंध बनाना।

128. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पठन-पाठन के अन्त में ऐसे अभ्यास एवं गतिविधियाँ हों जो बच्चों को स्वयं कुछ करने और सीखने का अवसर प्रदान करें।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- करके सीखने का अवसर उन्हें प्रदान किया जाए।
 - पठन-पाठन के द्वारा पाठ को समझने का अवसर देना चाहिए।
 - विषयवस्तु के ज्ञान से जुड़ने के लिए प्रेरित करना चाहिए।
- बच्चे स्वतंत्र रूप से काम करने के अवसर प्रदान कर सकें। उन्हें करके सीखने के अवसर प्रदान कर सकें।

किसी कार्य में दक्षता पाने के लिए अवसर प्रदान कर सकें।

यह सीखने को दिलचस्प व स्थायी बना सके। पाठ को समझने के अवसर प्रदान कर सकें। पाठ्य-पुस्तक की विषय वस्तु को बारीकी से परखने के लिए अवसर प्रदान कर सकें। विषयवस्तु के ज्ञान से गहराई से जुड़ने के लिए अवसर प्रदान कर सकें। अनुभवों को व्यापक बनाने के लिए अवसर प्रदान कर सकें।

129. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा-शिक्षण में खेल का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है क्योंकि खेल भाषा को विस्तार देते हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- इस विधि से बच्चों का शारीरिक विकास होता है।
- संज्ञानात्मक व सामाजिक विकास के लिए भी आवश्यक है।
- बच्चे खेल के माध्यम से जल्दी सीख जाते हैं।
- खेल बच्चों की स्वाभाविक क्रिया है। भाषा शिक्षण शीघ्र तथा स्थिर बनता है। खेल भाषा को विस्तार देते हैं। भाषा शिक्षण में सर्जनात्मकता एवं रोचकता आती है। बच्चों की सक्रिय भागीदारी को बढ़ावा मिलता है। कक्षा के वातावरण को सरस बनाता है। बच्चों के भाषा आकलन में सहायक सिद्ध होता है। शिक्षण को स्वाभाविक बनाने में मदद करता है।

130. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—एक प्राथमिक शिक्षक के रूप में हम सतत और व्यापक आकलन करते समय बच्चों द्वारा विभिन्न सन्दर्भों में भाषा-प्रयोग की क्षमता को सर्वोपरि मानते हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- इसके द्वारा बच्चों की उपलब्धियों में सुधार किया जाता है।
 - भाषा प्रयोग का अवलोकन किया जाता है।
- विद्यार्थी की उपलब्धियों में सुधार करना। मूल्यांकन को शिक्षण का अभिन्न अंग बनाना। बच्चों के भाषा प्रयोग का निरंतर अवलोकन करना। विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षण संबंधी त्रुटियों का सही अवलोकन। उपचारात्मक शिक्षण द्वारा त्रुटियों को दूर करने का प्रयास।

131. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की पठन-क्षमता का आकलन करने में बाल साहित्य की कोई संवादात्मक कहानी की सामग्री सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

बाल साहित्य—

- भाषिक तथा संज्ञानात्मक कौशलों के विकास में सहायक।
- कल्पनाशीलता को बढ़ावा देना।
- रोचकता उत्पन्न करना।

(iv) बच्चों की विविधतापूर्ण भाषिक सामग्री पढ़ने के अवसर देना।

बाल साहित्य में संवादात्मक कहानीयाँ होती हैं। इन कहानीयों के माध्यम से बालक जीवन की विभिन्न स्थितियों से परिचित होता है।

बाल साहित्य के माध्यम से बालक में विभिन्न स्थितियों में भाषा प्रयोग की क्षमता का विकास होता है।

बाल साहित्य बच्चों में पठन संस्कृति का विकास करता है।

बाल साहित्य बच्चों में भाषिक एवं संज्ञानात्मक कौशलों का विकास करता है।

132. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की घर की भाषा को अपनी कक्षा में स्थान देना जरूरी है क्योंकि घर की भाषा बच्चों की भाषाई पूँजी है। ऐसा कहा भी जाता है कि बच्चे की प्रथम पाठशाला उसका घर होता है। वह अपने पारिवारिक सदस्यों के साथ अनुकरण के माध्यम से सीखता है।

दुसरी बात ध्यान व रुचि से सुनने में। भाषा पठन में उच्चारण की स्पष्टता को समझने में। घर और विद्यालय की भाषा के बीच संबंध बनाने में।

विभिन्न स्थितियों में भाषा का प्रभावी प्रयोग कर सकने में।

भाषा की लय और तुक की समझने तथा उसका प्रयोग करने में।

133. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के सन्दर्भ में गृहकार्य का उद्देश्य सीखने को विस्तार देना है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- कार्य में दक्षता पाने के लिए गृहकार्य आवश्यक है।
- अभ्यास के लिए गृहकार्य आवश्यक है।
- अनुभवों को व्यापक और सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए भी गृहकार्य आवश्यक है।
- पाठ्य पुस्तक की विषय वस्तु को गहराई से परखने के लिए भी गृहकार्य आवश्यक है।

बच्चे स्वतंत्र रूप से काम कर सकते हैं। किसी कार्य में दक्षता पाने के लिए अभ्यास कार्य में सीखी गई चीज को अधिक लंबे समय तक याद रखा जा सकता है। यह सीखने को दिलचस्प बना सकते हैं। अभ्यास मुख्य रूप से पाठ को समझने में मदद करते हैं।

134. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा सीखने में मातृभाषा का व्याघात होता है।

मातृभाषा का व्याघात—

- बच्चों की अपनी भाषा होने या नहीं होने के आधार पर भाषाओं को दो भागों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है—

(क) स्वभाषा — मातृभाषा

(ख) अन्य भाषा — द्वितीय या विदेशी भाषा जब बालक अन्य भाषा सीखता है तो उसके पास मातृभाषा पहले से होती है। नई भाषा

सीखने में वह भाषा अपना प्रभाव डालती है, जिसे भाषा व्याघात कहते हैं।

मातृ भाषाशिक्षण के समय शिक्षार्थी अपनी भाषा का आधारभूत ज्ञान प्राप्त कर चुका होता है जबकि द्वितीय एवं विदेशी भाषाशिक्षण के अधिगम में शिक्षार्थी की मातृभाषा की ध्वनि एवं व्याकरणिक व्यवस्थाओं की सीखी हुई आदतें व्याघात पैदा करती हैं। मातृभाषा की अर्जित भाषिक आदतें भाषा-अधिगम में बाधा पहुँचाती हैं।

135. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा सीखने में होने वाली त्रुटियों के सन्दर्भ में भाषा सीखने में होने वाली त्रुटियाँ स्थायी होती हैं—यह कथन सत्य नहीं है।

भाषा सीखने में होने वाली त्रुटियाँ—

- त्रुटियाँ अस्थायी होती हैं।
- भाषा सीखने में होने वाली त्रुटियाँ यह समझने में मदद करती हैं कि बच्चे के मस्तिष्क में क्या चल रहा है।
- त्रुटियाँ सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया का अभिन्न अंग हैं।

136. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—चींटियाँ आपस में बातचीत संकेतों के माध्यम से करती हैं।

चींटियाँ आपस में बातचीत 'संकेतों से' करती हैं।

पद्यांशानुसार स्पष्ट है 'संकेतों में करती हैं, वे शब्द संधान'.

137. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दूसरों से जलने वाले व्यक्ति को ईर्ष्यालु कहते हैं।

138. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—चींटियों के स्वभाव में नहीं है ईर्ष्या करना।

चींटियों का स्वभाव—

- सन्देश पहुँचाना
 - दौड़-भाग करना
 - जीवन को परखना
- चींटियों के स्वभाव में 'ईर्ष्या करना' नहीं है। पद्यांशानुसार स्पष्ट है "चींटियाँ ईर्ष्यालु नहीं होती",

139. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—बिखरी हुई चींटियाँ पूर्वजों की गन्ध से फिर से एकजुट हो जाती हैं।

बिखरी हुई चींटियाँ फिर से एकजुट 'पूर्वजों की गन्ध से' होती हैं।

पद्यांशानुसार स्पष्ट है "नए सिरे से टटोलती हैं वे पूर्वजों द्वारा छोड़ी गई गन्ध, फिर से एकजुट होते हुए",

140. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—मित्र और शत्रुओं के चेहरों को चींटियाँ याद रखती हैं।

पद्यांश में कवि ने उचित ही कहा है कि—
"रास्ता नहीं भूलती कभी स्मृति में रखती हैं संजोकर

दोस्त और दुश्मन के चेहरे।"

मित्र और शत्रु के चेहरों को चींटियाँ 'याद रखती हैं',

पद्यांशानुसार स्पष्ट है "स्मृति में रखती हैं संजोकर दोस्त और दुश्मन के चेहरे"

141. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—काव्यांश में 'मगर' का अर्थ परन्तु है।

142. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—जहाँ धरती और आसमान मिले हुए दिखाई देते हैं, उसे क्षितिज कहते हैं। गद्यांश में लेखक ने अपने विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करते हुए कहा है कि सारा संसार नीले गगन के तले अनंत काल से रहता आया है। हम थोड़ी दूरी पर ही देखते हैं क्षितिज तक, जहाँ धरती और आकाश हमें मिलते दिखाई देते हैं। "जहाँ धरती और आसमान मिले हुए दिखाई देते हैं" 'क्षितिज' कहते हैं।

गद्यांश की पंक्ति "क्षितिज तक, जहाँ धरती और आकाश हमें मिलते दिखाई देते हैं" से यह स्पष्ट होता है।

143. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—यदि किसी का ओर-छोर नहीं है, तो उसकी सीमा नहीं है। लेखक बताता है कि जब हम वहाँ पहुँचते हैं, तो यह नजारा आगे खिसकता चला जाता है और इस नजारे का कोई ओर-छोर हमें नहीं दिखाई देता है। ठीक इसी तरह हमारा जीवन भी है।

ओर-छोर ना होने का तात्पर्य है 'सीमा का ना होना'। यदि किसी का ओर-छोर नहीं है तो उसे हम 'उसकी सीमा नहीं है' भी कह सकते हैं।

144. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'फिट' और 'इंसान' शब्द आगत हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- फिट शब्द अंग्रेजी भाषा से आया हुआ है।
 - इंसान शब्द अरबी भाषा से आया हुआ है।
- 'फिट' और 'इंसान' शब्द 'आगत' यानि 'विदेशज' हैं।
'फिट' अंग्रेजी भाषा का शब्द है।
'इंसान' अरबी भाषा का शब्द है।

145. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—बर्नार्ड शॉ ने जीवन की उपमा खुली पुस्तक से दी है। जिन्दगी की न जाने कितनी उपमाएँ दी जा चुकी हैं, लेकिन कोई भी उपमा पूर्ण नहीं मानी गई, क्योंकि जिन्दगी के इतने पक्ष हैं कि कोई भी उपमा उस पर पूरी तरह फिट नहीं बैठती। बर्नार्ड शॉ जीवन को एक खुली किताब मानते थे और यह भी मानते थे कि सभी जीवों को समान रूप से जीने का हक है।

बर्नार्ड शॉ ने जीवन की उपमा 'खुली पुस्तक से' दी है।

गद्यांश की पंक्ति "बर्नार्ड शॉ जीवन को एक खुली किताब मानते थे" से स्पष्ट है।
शेष विकल्प अनुपयुक्त हैं।

146. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हम बहुत बड़ा अन्याय कर रहे होते हैं यदि हम किसी को जीने का अधिकार नहीं देते हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- इंसान अपने स्वार्थ में अन्धा होकर किसी दूसरे जीव के जीने का हक न मारे।
- यदि इंसान ऐसा करता है तो यह बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है।
- लेखक ने गद्यांश में बताया है कि हमारे विचार स्वाभाविक रूप से एक-दूसरे से मेल नहीं खाते हैं लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं होता कि हम दूसरों को उसके जीने के हक से वंचित कर दें।

147. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्रकृति और खुला आसमान बता रहे हैं कि सबको जीने का हक है।

- जिस तरह से खुले आसमान के नीचे हर प्राणी बिना किसी डर के जीने, साँस लेने का अधिकारी है, उसी तरह से मानव-मात्र का स्वभाव भी होना चाहिए कि वह अपने जीने के साथ दूसरों से उनके जीने का हक न छीने।

प्रकृति और खुला आसमान बता रहे हैं कि सबको 'जीने का हक' है।

गद्यांश की पंक्ति "यह खुला आसमान, यह प्रकृति और यह पूरा भू-मंडल हमें दरअसल यही बता रहा है कि हाथी से लेकर चीटी तक, सभी को समान रूप से जीवन बिताने का हक है" से स्पष्ट है।

148. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—आसमान हमें भय से छुटकारे का आश्वासन दिलाता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु

- यह आसमान हमें जिस तरह से भय से छुटकारा दिलाता है, उसी तरह से हमें भी मानव-जाति से इतर जीवों को डर से छुटकारा दिलाकर उन्हें जीने के लिए पूरा अवसर देना चाहिए।
- दूसरों के जीने के हक को छीनने से बड़ा अपराध या पाप कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

149. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'भय' शब्द के 'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता।

'इक' प्रत्यय से बने शब्द—

- जैविक
- स्वाभाविक
- प्राकृतिक

150. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'अपराध' भाववाचक संज्ञा है।

भाववाचक संज्ञा—

- जिन शब्दों से किसी पदार्थ अथवा प्राणी की दशा, अवस्था, गुण, दोष इत्यादि का बोध होता है उसे भाववाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं।