

Time: 2 hours 30 mins.

Total Marks: 150

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

Child Development and Pedagogy

Directions: Answer the following questions (Q. No. 1 to 30) by selecting the correct/most appropriate option.

1. Jean Piaget perceives to be Lev-Vygotsky believes to be
(1) Private speech, a sign of cognitive immaturity, egocentric speech, effective in self-regulation
(2) Private speech, effective in self-regulation; egocentric speech, a sign of cognitive immaturity
(3) Egocentric speech, a sign of cognitive immaturity; private speech, effective in self-regulation
(4) Egocentric speech, effective in self-regulation; private speech, a sign of cognitive immaturity
2. In an inclusive classroom, the teacher:
(1) modifies the curriculum and pedagogical strategies to suit varied needs of children.
(2) tries to encourage children to do better by promoting competitive spirit.
(3) identifies 'deficits' in children and correctly labels them.
(4) segregate children based on differing academic capabilities.
3. **Assertion (A):** Lokesh has trouble with classifying one concept (Delhi) as a subset of another (India).
Reason (R): Understanding how emotions affect memory and learning can lead to self-regulated learning.
Choose the correct option:
(1) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(2) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
4. Which of the following is an example of a question that promotes analytical thinking?
(1) Which factors contributed to the outbreak of World War II?
(2) Who was the leader of Germany during World War II?
(3) In which year did World War II end?
(4) Which countries were directly involved in the World War II?
5. Which of the following is an example of a performance goal orientation?
(1) A student studies hard to learn as much as possible from the teacher.
(2) A student studies hard to further her own growth.
(3) A student studies hard to achieve a deep understanding of a topic.
(4) A student studies hard to get a good grade and be better than others.
6. **Assertion (A):** In an inclusive classroom, all curriculum adaptations should be directed to lower the educational standards for 'Special children'.
Reason (R): 'Special children' do not have any potential for learning in mainstream classrooms.
Choose the correct option:
(1) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(2) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
7. Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence proposes that:
(1) Intelligence can be measured accurately and predicated precisely.
(2) Intelligence can successfully predict academic success.
(3) Intelligence changes over time.
(4) Intelligence is primarily inherited.
8. While proposing the relationship between language and thinking process, Lev Vygotsky conceptualised language as a/an:
(1) hindrance to the development of cognitive abilities.
(2) independent domain which is not related to cognition.
(3) cultural tool which facilitates cognition in multiple ways.
(4) form of egocentric speech used to only fulfil basic needs.

9. Changes in emotion, self-perception and interpersonal relationships with families, peers and friends are studied under domain of development.
 (1) linguistic (2) psycho-social
 (3) physical (4) cognitive
10. **Assertion (A):** Creating an environment of fear and stress keeps students 'on their' toes and facilitates meaningful learning.
Reason (R): Learning is governed only by extrinsic factors.
 Choose the correct option.
 (1) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 (3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
11. A teacher wants to enable meaningful and analytical learning in her class by providing opportunities for students to connect their prior knowledge to new concepts. Which of the following teaching strategies would be most effective?
 (1) Ask students to share their own experiences related to the new material and then connect them to the topic.
 (2) Providing students with a step-by-step guide on how to complete a task related to the new material.
 (3) Lecturing on new material and providing students with a list of key terms to memorise.
 (4) Assign students to read the textbook chapter and answer questions at the end.
12. Ten-year old Kakuli is struggling with a difficult math problem. What can her teacher do to enhance her problem-solving skills?
 (1) Encourage her to keep trying and offer scaffolding when needed.
 (2) Give severe punishment so that it is not repeated in future.
 (3) Give her the solution to the problem.
 (4) Tell her to skip the problem and move on to the next one.
13. Fiza analyses that she has more problems in learning topic X than in learning topic Z because she is interested in topic Z and is paying focused attention to it. Which of the following constructs describe Fiza's abilities to analyse her thinking?
 (1) Cognition (2) Cognitive conflict
 (3) Metacognition (4) Memory
14. Universal design for learning does NOT involve:
 (1) Tapping into all learner's interests and offering challenges accordingly.
 (2) Practicing forms of labelling and categorisation of learners.
 (3) Giving all learners various ways of acquiring information and knowledge.
 (4) Providing all learners alternatives for demonstrating what the learners know.
15. While there exists a possibility of intra-group individual differences, yet most students with autism:
 (1) Express strict adherence to routine or steps.
 (2) Perform superior skills of imaginative play.
 (3) Acquire advanced socio-emotional reciprocity.
 (4) Demonstrate advanced communication skills.
16. In which of the following methods teacher and student interchange their roles?
 (1) Expository teaching
 (2) Reciprocal teaching
 (3) Conditioned learning
 (4) Receptive learning
17. Which of the following statements aptly describes the purpose of a diagnostic assessment?
 (1) To provide feedback to the teacher about their teaching methods.
 (2) To identify the areas where students may need additional support or instruction.
 (3) To give students the opportunity to critically assess the work of their peers.
 (4) To identify the attitude patterns of students and design a career guidance programme as per their needs.
18. **Assertion (A):** Twelve year Amana gets scared every time the teacher asks her to answer or solve the maths problem on the blackboard because she fears that the teacher will scold her and she will be embarrassed.
Reason (R): When students feel unsafe and anxious their learning is adversely affected.
 Choose the correct option.
 (1) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 (3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
19. Which of these statements would advocates of progressive education agree with?
 (1) Children are born in a social, cultural and economic context and this background influences their development.
 (2) Childhood is a distinct life stage that holds importance because of what they would become as adults rather than 'what they are as children'.
 (3) Children are naturally 'good' and society corrupts them.
 (4) Children are naturally 'uncivilised' and socialisation is necessary to make them moral human beings.
20. You are a teacher who wants to encourage your students to think critically and creatively. Which of the following strategies is most likely to foster this type of thinking?
 (1) Giving students multiple-choice tests to assess their knowledge.
 (2) Lecturing on the topic and providing students with detailed notes.
 (3) Assigning a project in which students must memorise and present information on a topic.
 (4) Providing students with open-ended question to come up with their own solutions.
21. While engaging students who are visually challenged. Teachers should use which
 (1) Frequency modulated transmission devices; are tactile systems.
 (2) Frequency modulated transmission devices; are auditory systems.

- (3) Braille; is a tactile system.
 (4) Braille; is an auditory system.
22. **Assertion (A):** Each child finds opportunities to play, experiment and discover their world.
Reason (R): Childhood is a universal construct. Choose the **correct** option.
 (1) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 (3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
23. Following Lev Vygotsky's ideas, a teacher should:
 (1) Encourage students to complete with each other.
 (2) Practise reciprocal teaching with her students.
 (3) Discourage the use of cultural tools by students.
 (4) Disseminate the knowledge to be memorised by the students.
24. Which of the following are effective strategies to teach new concepts?
 (i) Presenting examples
 (ii) Presenting non-examples
 (iii) Promoting thinking about relationships amongst concepts.
 (iv) Giving a definition and encouraging students to rote memorise it.
 (1) (i), (ii), (iii) (2) (iii), (iv), (i)
 (3) (i), (ii) (4) (i), (iii)
25. Lev-Vygotsky views cognitive development as:
 (1) a unified process
 (2) effective adoption to the environment process
 (3) a collaborative process
 (4) an individual activity
26. Which of the following statements about Lawrence Kohlberg's theory is correct?
 (1) It presents conflicting situations to children.
 (2) It takes into account the effects of culture and gender on moral reasoning.
 (3) It does not specify the exact stages for progression of moral development in children.
 (4) It is based on the study done through experimental methods.
27. Which of the following is an example of assessment for a student's learning?
 (1) A standardised test used to compare students across the country.
 (2) A rubric given to students at the beginning of a project, outlining what they need to do to achieve a certain grade.
 (3) A final exam that covers all the material learned throughout the term.
 (4) A quiz and brainstorming at the beginning of class check for prior knowledge.
28. **Assertion (A):** As compared to boys, girls have an innate tendency to be affected more by social and cultural factors.
Reason (R): Girls are genetically more sensitive and emotionally weaker than boys, making it more likely for them to conform to societal expectations. Choose the correct option.
 (1) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are false.

- (3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
29. As per Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development:
 (1) Memorisation should be prioritised over learning through experience.
 (2) Previous knowledge doesn't play any role in the process of learning.
 (3) Biological factors such as maturation don't play any role in cognitive development.
 (4) Learning experiences depend on children's current level of cognitive functioning.
30. The behaviours, interests, attitudes, skills and personality traits that a culture considers appropriate for specific gender are referred to as and are
 (1) gender identity; culturally defined
 (2) gender identity; genetically determined
 (3) gender roles; culturally defined.
 (4) gender roles, genetically determined

Mathematics and Science

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

31. In a pentagon ABCDE, $\angle A = (2x + 9^\circ)$, $\angle B = (2x + 1^\circ)$, $\angle C = 2x - 1$, $\angle D = (2x + 5^\circ)$ and $\angle E = (2x - 4^\circ)$. Then, the value of $(2x + 10^\circ)$ is:
 (1) 118° (2) 124° (3) 114° (4) 116°
32. The two corresponding angles formed by the intersection of two parallel lines by a transversal are $(3x - 20^\circ)$ and $(5x - 60^\circ)$. Then, the value of $(4x + 30^\circ)$ is:
 (1) 130° (2) 150° (3) 90° (4) 110°
33. Which of the following is used to record students' problem solving ability, measurement ability and experimentation ability?
 (1) Anecdotal Record (2) Teacher Diary
 (3) Cumulative Record (4) Report Card
34. A nine-digit number $565x9274y$ is divisible by number 88. Then, the value of $(2x + 3y)$ is:
 (1) 24 (2) 22 (3) 26 (4) 25
35. If $x = k$, is the solution of the equation:

$$\frac{x-4}{7} - 1 = \frac{5-x}{3} + x$$
 then what is the value of

$$\frac{11k+18}{11k-12}?$$

 (1) $\frac{5}{8}$ (2) $\frac{4}{9}$ (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $\frac{3}{4}$
36. Which one of the following is the most appropriate feature of mathematics textbooks at elementary level?
 (1) Concepts should be presented from complex to simple
 (2) Concepts should be presented from concrete to abstract
 (3) The language of the book must be highly precise and technical
 (4) Books must contain a lot of similar questions to practice
37. Many occupations such as accountancy, banking, shop-keeping, tailoring, etc. requires mathematics directly or indirectly. This is an explanation of value of Mathematics.

- (1) utilitarian (2) professional
(3) disciplinary (4) cultural
38. O is a point on the line AB. Rays OC and OD are drawn on the same side of AB such that $OC \perp OD$, $\angle AOC = x$ and $\angle BOD = 3x$. Then $\angle BOD$ is equal to:
(1) 60° (2) $67\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ (3) $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ (4) 45°
39. The value of $31096 \div (2704 \div 2) + 0.6738 + 0.63 + 0.059 - 0.79$ is equal to:
(1) 24.6728 (2) 24.5728
(3) 23.6728 (4) 23.5728
40. Which of the following rational number lie between $\frac{-7}{10}$ and $\frac{-1}{4}$?
(1) $\frac{5}{-8}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{-3}{5}$ (2) $\frac{5}{-8}, \frac{-2}{3}, \frac{-3}{5}$
(3) $\frac{-3}{5}, 0, \frac{-1}{5}$ (4) $\frac{-2}{3}, \frac{-3}{5}, \frac{-3}{4}$
41. If x is the smallest number which is to be subtracted from 2605 to make it a perfect square, then the value of $(4x + 7)$ is:
(1) 27 (2) 31 (3) 11 (4) 23
42. The cost price of an article is ₹ 750. It is sold for ₹ 608 by giving 24% discount on its marked price. If it had been sold on its marked price, then what would have been the profit percentage?
(1) $5\frac{1}{3}\%$ (2) $6\frac{2}{3}\%$ (3) 5% (4) 6%
43. PQRS is a parallelogram in which $PQ = (4x + 1)$ cm, $QR = 26$ cm, $RS = 25$ cm, and $PS = (3y - 1)$ cm, Then, the value of $(3x + 2)$ (in cm) is:
(1) 38 (2) 39 (3) 35 (4) 36
44. A solid cube of side 12 cm is cut into small solid cubes of side 4 cm each. What will be the relation between the total surface area of the original cube and the new total surface area of the small cubes so formed?
(1) New total surface area will be $\frac{1}{3}$ of the original total surface area.
(2) New total surface area will be thrice the original total surface area.
(3) New total surface area will be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the original total surface area.
(4) New total surface area will be twice the original total surface area.
45. The distance between the parallel sides AB and CD of a trapezium ABCD is 12 cm. If $AB < CD$, $CD = 24$ cm and $AD = BC = 13$ cm, then area of the trapezium (in cm^2) is:
(1) 247 (2) 228 (3) 123.5 (4) 114
46. For teaching addition of integers at the upper primary stage which of the following is least useful?
(1) use of number line (2) use of chart paper
(3) use of stairs (4) use of lift
47. Following data shows the number of wickets taken by a player in last 11 matches played by him/her:
1, 0, 2, 4, 0, 3, 1, 1, 2, 4, 1
What is the difference between the mean and mode of the above data?

- (1) $\frac{10}{9}$ (2) $\frac{8}{9}$ (3) $\frac{7}{11}$ (4) $\frac{8}{11}$
48. Nitu is always confused in identifying the transformations. Her mathematics teacher helped her by giving one simple word for each transformation namely: Reflection, Rotation, Translation and Enlargement. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of meaning of each transformation as given above?
(1) Slide, Flip, Turn and Bigger Figure
(2) Flip, Slide, Turn and Bigger Figure
(3) Turn, Slide, Flip and Bigger Figure
(4) Flip, Turn, Slide and Bigger Figure
49. On the basis of the information given in the statement, which of the suggested course of action logically follows?
Statement: Anamika does conceptual error while solving problems on mensuration.
Course of Action:
(I) Teacher gives a lot of hands-on and visual practice to Anamika.
(II) Teacher provides the scope of discussion while giving open-ended questions.
Choose the correct option:
(1) Neither course of action (I) nor course of action (II)
(2) Both course of action (I) and (II)
(3) Only course of action (I)
(4) Only course of action (II)
50. Let $A = 3x^2 - 8x + 11$, $B = -2x^2 + 12x$, $C = -4x^2 + 7$ and $D = x^2 - x - 11$.
If $(A + B + C) - D = px^2 + qx + r$, then the value of $(p + q + r)$ is:
(1) 30 (2) 31 (3) 27 (4) 28
51. A sum of ₹ 8000 becomes ₹ 9500 at 7.5% p.a. in x years at simple interest. What will be the amount of the sum in same time at 20% p.a. if interest is compounded yearly?
(1) ₹ 12672 (2) ₹ 13824
(3) ₹ 11616 (4) ₹ 12144
52. One of the factors of $20pq^2 + 4pq + 45pr^2 - 60pqr - 6rp$ is:
(1) $10p - 15x + 2$ (2) $15p - 10r + 2$
(3) $2r - 3q$ (4) $2q - 3r$
53. Which of the following statement is correct about assessment?
(1) 'Assessment for learning' is a process with no scope of giving feedback.
(2) Formative Assessment is used after the course completion to assign the grades.
(3) Assessment as learning generates opportunities for self-assessment and peer assessment.
(4) Summative Assessment helps to know to what extent the instructional objectives have been achieved while teaching a concept.
54. Which one of the following is a teacher-centred method of teaching mathematics?
(1) Heuristic Method
(2) Group Discussion Method
(3) Problem Solving Method
(4) Lecture Method

55. Which of the following number is written in the standard form?

- (1) 0.6×10^{15} (2) 83.7×10^{-9}
 (3) 45×10^3 (4) 8.5×10^{-12}

56. For which of the following measurements, the construction of triangle ABC can be done?

- (1) $\angle ACB = 120^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 25^\circ$, $AC = BC = 4$ cm
 (2) $AB = 5$ cm, $BC = 6$ cm, $\angle ABC = 130^\circ$, $\angle BAC = 25^\circ$
 (3) $AB = 3$ cm, $BC = 4$ cm, $AC = 7$ cm
 (4) $AB = 8$ cm, $BC = 4$ cm, $\angle BCA = 90^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$

57. Meenu wrote some numbers on the blackboard and arranged them in ascending order as $2 < 7 < 9 < 12$.

She then multiplied each number by $\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

Identify the correct statement regarding the above situation.

- (1) Ascending order will now be changed to descending order.
 (2) Number of terms in the ascending order will change.
 (3) Ascending order of numbers will still remain the same.
 (4) Mean of the numbers will remain the same.
58. Cards bearing numbers 12, 13, 14, ..., 70, 71 (one number on one card) are kept in a box and then a card is drawn from the box without looking into it. What is the probability that the card drawn has the number which is not prime?
- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ (2) $\frac{45}{59}$ (3) $\frac{1}{4}$ (4) $\frac{15}{59}$

59. The distance covered (in metres) by a wheel of radius 25 cm in 350 rounds is $\left(\text{use } \pi = \frac{22}{7}\right)$

- (1) 825 (2) 1100 (3) 275 (4) 550

60. Which of the following represents the most important capabilities of learners to be assessed in mathematics?

- (a) Ability to use abstractions to perceive relationships
 (b) Ability to memorise all the formulae given in textbook
 (c) Ability to apply mathematical concepts to solve problems related to daily life situations
 (d) Ability to score full marks in mathematics
- Choose the correct option.

- (1) (b), (c) and (d) (2) (b) and (d)
 (3) (a) and (c) (4) (a) and (d)

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

61.(A)..... hormone regulator carbohydrate, protein and fat metabolism in our body. It is secreted by (B)..... gland and(C)..... in our diet impacts the functioning of this gland.

(A), (B), (C) respectively are:

- (1) Thyroxine, thyroid, iodine
 (2) Growth pituitary, proteins
 (3) Insulin, pancreas, sugar
 (4) Adrenaline, adrenal, salts

62. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding the function of bile juice in human digestive system?

- (A) It makes the partly digested food coming from stomach alkaline.
 (B) It helps in digestion of fats.

- (1) Both (A) and (B) are true
 (2) Both (A) and (B) are false
 (3) (A) is true and (B) is false
 (4) (A) is false and (B) is true

63. The density of medium A is more than medium B but less than medium C. In which medium does the sound travels fastest?

- (1) C
 (2) Can't be inferred from this information
 (3) A
 (4) B

64. Which of the following statements is correct?

S1: The normal temperature of the human body is 37°C .

S2: Heat flows from a body at a higher temperature to a body at lower temperature.

- (1) S1 is observation and S2 is inference
 (2) S1 is inference and S2 is observation
 (3) Both S1 and S2 are observation
 (4) Both S1 and S2 are inferences
65. While ice melts at 0°C , its temperature:
- (1) remains the same
 (2) first, decreases and then remains same
 (3) increases
 (4) decreases

66. Which of the following strategies would support inquiry oriented science teaching?

- (1) Engaging students in floating and sinking activities
 (2) Explaining the difference between real and apparent weight
 (3) Define and explain Archimede's principle
 (4) Demonstrating the loss in weight of an object when immersed in water

67. Complete the following table:

Atomic number	Mass number	No. of electrons	No. of protons	No. of neutrons
9	A	B	C	10
D	24	E	12	F

A, B, C, D, E, F respectively are:

- (1) 9, 10, 9, 24, 12, 12 (2) 9, 9, 10, 24, 12, 12
 (3) 19, 10, 9, 12, 12, 12 (4) 19, 9, 9, 12, 12, 12

68. Which of the following statements are not true regarding compounds?

- (A) Compounds show the properties of constituent substances.
 (B) Only elements can react to form compounds.
 (C) The composition of each compound is always fixed.
 (D) Compounds can be separated by physical and chemical methods.

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

69. **Assertion (A):** Convex mirrors are used as rearview-mirrors in vehicles.

Reason (R1): They form erect and enlarged image.

Reason (R2): They have wider field of view.

- (1) (A) is true only (R2) is the correct explanation for (A).
 (2) (A) is true but neither (R1) nor (R2) are correct explanations for (A).
 (3) (A) is true and both (R1) and (R2) are correct explanations for (A).
 (4) (A) is true and only (R1) is the correct explanation for (A).

70. **Assertion (A):** Nichrome is used as a heating element in devices like electric toaster and electric geyser.
Reason (R): Nichrome has high melting point and low resistivity.
(1) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(2) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
71. Children of all age groups have various ideas which may be different from science concepts. Which of the following statements are true regarding these ideas?
(A) These ideas are usually stable
(B) They are formed due to observable phenomenon
(C) They tend to follow similar developmental pattern
(D) They are easy to modify
(E) They are often domain specific
(1) (A), (B), (C), (D) (2) (A), (B), (C), (E)
(3) (A), (B), (C) (4) (B), (C), (D)
72. **Assertion (A):** Arteries have thick and elastic walls as compared to veins.
Reason (R): The pressure of blood flow in arteries is low as compared to veins.
(1) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(2) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
73. Which of the following statements are true?
(A) Crystallisations is a chemical change.
(B) Photosynthesis is a chemical change.
(C) Ripening of fruit is a physical change.
(D) Formation of curd from milk is a chemical change.
(1) (B) and (C) (2) (C) and (D)
(3) (A) only (B) (4) (B) and (D)
74. When a ray of light enters from medium A to medium B, its speed decreases and on further entering into medium C, its speed increases.
(1) Refractive index of A and C are less than B
(2) Refractive index of A, B, C cannot be compared from above information
(3) Refractive index of A is more than B and C
(4) Refractive index of A is less than B but equal to C
75. The buoyant force on an object immersed in liquid acts in:
(1) all direction
(2) parallel to liquid surface
(3) upward direction
(4) downward direction
76. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding relative reactivity of metals?
(A) Zinc is more reactive than Iron but less reactive than Aluminium
(B) Sodium is more reactive than Potassium and Calcium.
(c) Aluminium is more reactive than Magnesium.
(1) (A) and (C) (2) Only (C)
(3) (A) and (B) (4) Only (A)
77. Which of the following have the most scope for promoting Art integrated learning in Science?
(1) Anecdotal records, Journal writing
(2) Journal writing, Field trips
(3) Portfolios, Anecdotal records
(4) Projects, Portfolios
78.(A)..... is a technique of vegetative propagation in which a part of the stem or a young branch of a plant is pulled and buried in moist soil, such that branch is still attached to the parent plant. After some time, roots develop in the buried part and it grows into a new plant.(B)..... is an example of plant usually grown through this technique.
(A) and (B) respectively are:
(1) Budding, Hydra (2) Layering, Jasmine
(3) Cutting, Potato (4) Grafting, Rose
79. Read the following statements in the context of Law and Theories in Science:
S1 : Laws are generalisation statement whereas theories are explanations.
S2 : Laws are very old and theories are contemporary.
S3 : Laws can't be changed whereas theories are subject to change.
(1) S1 and S3 are true whereas S2 is false
(2) S3 is true whereas S2 and S3 are false
(3) S1 is true S2 and S3 are false
(4) S1 and S2 are true whereas S3 is false
80. **Assertion (A):** Achievement in STEM related courses is influenced by gender.
Reason (R): Problem solving strategies used by boys and girls are different.
(1) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(2) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(4) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
81. Which of the following statements are true in the context of whales and dolphins?
(A) They cannot use dissolved oxygen.
(B) They have gills
(C) They have large nostrils.
(D) They often come up to the water surface to breathe.
(1) (B), (C), (D) (2) (A), (B), (D)
(3) (A), (B), (C) (4) (A), (C), (D)
82. Which of the following questions is a divergent question?
(1) How does gravity vary with the altitude?
(2) What would happen to gravity if the size of the Earth is reduced to half?
(3) Why does a ball thrown up comes down?
(4) What if there was no gravity on the Earth?
83. The following activity is done in the Class VII: Students are given four iron bars out of which two are bar magnets. They are asked to identify that bar magnets. Which of the following process skills can be promoted through this activity?
(1) Observation, Classification, Communication, Measurement
(2) Observation, Estimation, Experimentation, Controlling variables.
(3) Observation, Formulating hypothesis, Measuring
(4) Observation, Classification, Inferring

94. Complete the given word analogy:
monotonous : dull :: ambience : ?
(1) aura (2) weather
(3) room (4) temperature
95. Read the following statements:
(a) Colours if used creatively can give the perfect look to a room.
(b) Space is abundant nowadays.
(c) The right colour combination on walls and the roof creates a spacious feeling.
(1) (a), (b) and (c) are all correct
(2) (a) and (c) are incorrect, (b) is incorrect
(3) (a) and (c) are correct, (b) is incorrect
(4) (b) and (c) are correct, (a) is incorrect
96. The word opposite in meaning to the underlined word in the given sentence is:
'Right use of colours actually helps you create the spacious feeling'.
(1) fresh (2) special
(3) cramped (4) airy
97. As mentioned by the writer in para 1, In today's times, what is a modern-day homeowner longing for?
(1) Sheer appeal (2) Imagination
(3) Colours (4) Space
98. Some people draw colourful sceneries on their home walls to:
(1) create a sense of space
(2) blend dark and light colours
(3) give a deeper significance to their home
(4) bring nature into their homes
99. As mentioned by the writer in para 2, some ways which you can break the monotony of the room are:
(1) by blending light and dark shades
(2) painting all the 4 walls in plain colours
(3) both (1) and (2)
(4) (1) is correct, but not (2)

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

Between my fingers and my thumb
The squat pen rests: snug as gun
Under my window, a clean rasping sound
When the spade sings into gravelly ground.
My father, digging, I look down
Till his straining rump among the flowerbeds
Bends low, comes up twenty years away
Stooping in rhythm through potato drills,
Where he was digging
The coarse boot nestled on the lug, the shaft
Against the inside knee was levered firmly.
He rooted out tall tops, buried the bright edge deep.
To scatter new potatoes that we picked,
Loving their cool hardness in our hands.

100. The poetic devices in line 2 and line 4 are:
(1) simile and alliteration
(2) metaphor and simile
(3) metaphor and personification
(4) hyperbole and metaphor
101. loving their cool hardness in our hands.
What is the speaker referring to in the given line?
(1) The potatoes
(2) The potato drills
(3) The gun
(4) The handles of the spade

102. What is the overall tone of the poem?
(1) disgust and animosity
(2) nostalgic and admiration
(3) annoyance and anger
(4) pitiful and sympathetic
103. Complete the word analogy:
coarse : rough :: snug :?
(1) lethal (2) comfortable
(3) lazy (4) perfect
104. How does the speaker's father feel about his son's choice of career?
(1) He is glad his son is not a farmer.
(2) He is ambivalent towards the choice.
(3) The poem doesn't make it clear.
(4) He wishes, his son choose a more practical path.
105. In the second stanza, the poet is observing:
(1) farmers in the fields
(2) potato growers in the countryside
(3) a gardener tending flower beds
(4) his father digging potatoes
106. Here is text or some statements. Find out which language register this text represents.
The Indian Constitution recognises every person as equal. This means that every individual in the country, including male female and person from all castes, religions, tribes and educational and economic backgrounds are recognised as equal. This is not to say that inequity ceases to exist. It doesn't. But at least, in democratic India, the principle of the equality of all persons is recognised.
(1) Legal register (2) Scientific register
(3) Politic register (4) Social Science register
107. Which of the following statements is true of a dialect of a language?
(1) A dialect is a bigger category and language is a smaller category.
(2) Sometimes different social groups may speak different dialects of the same language
(3) Dialects of language vary from region to region.
(4) Speakers of different dialects of one language can understand the other dialect speaker.
108. Which of the following are known as receptive skills?
(1) Speaking and writing (2) Listening and reading
(3) Listening and writing (4) Reading and speaking
109. Which of the following languages is not a classical language?
(1) Telugu (2) Hindi
(3) Tame (4) Sanskrit
110. A continuous record of instances of learning by the learners is known as:
(1) Proficiency assessment (2) Diagnostic test
(3) Portfolio
(4) Continuous comprehensive assessment
111. Which of the following tasks promotes integrated learning skills?
(1) Project work (2) Writing an article
(3) Role-play (4) Assignment
112. A teacher of class VI develops the following tasks for a speaking activity.
Speak five sentences about the desert and its climatic conditions.
Is it a good task or not a task? Select from option your response and reason for the same.

- (1) It is not a good task because some of the learners may not know about desert.
- (2) It is not a good task because it lacks context as there is no input for speaking about the desert and its condition.
- (3) It is a good task because the learners may have studied about deserts in their geography class and will have inputs to speak.
- (4) It is a good task because it makes the learner to talk about something i.e. the desert.
113. What is 'systemic competence' in language learning?
- (1) Understanding that all languages have a common structural system.
- (2) Understanding that all humans have a system of many languages.
- (3) Understanding and applying that language works as a system.
- (4) Understanding and applying that language have a grammatical system.
114. A teacher of Class VI does a warm up activity to connect their previous knowledge and experience with the text they would read. She asks her learners to look at the illustrations of the reading text (the story) before she begin to teach the text. What does she want her learners to do?
- (1) Make predictions about the reading text.
- (2) Make them understand the illustrations.
- (3) Visualise the story through the illustration.
- (4) Appreciate the illustrations.
115. Which of the following is NOT true of the national Education Policy (NEP) 2020 on the study of foreign language?
- (1) Foreign language does is not included not include in the three language studies under three language formula.
- (2) French is one of the languages recommended of be studies as an additional option.
- (3) Study of foreign languages as an additional option during the secondary stage.
- (4) Study of foreign languages included as one of the languages under the three languages formula.
116. What is the following strategy in the context of grammar teaching known as?
Introducing language items in contexts, marking learners notice the languages items, enabling them use in real life contexts and drawing the attention of learner to the form by discovering it.
- (1) Discovery methods
- (2) Consciousness Raising
- (3) Creating a Schema
- (4) Deductive method
117. Which of the following refers to 'Knowing about language'?
- (1) Grammatical knowledge
- (2) Strategic competence
- (3) Declarative knowledge
- (4) Procedural knowledge
118. Aparna, a learner of Class V, understands that listening involves listening to each sound, words, then sentences to get the meaning of the speech or an audio. Which approach/strategy she believes in for learning to listen?
- (1) Both top-down and bottom up approach
- (2) It is neither top-down nor bottom-up approach

- (3) Top-down approach
- (4) Bottom-up approach
119. Many Indians who go abroad for jobs learn the language of the place. What is this motivation known as?
- (1) Instrumental motivation.
- (2) It is neither instrumental nor integrative motivation.
- (3) Both integrative and instrumental motivation.
- (4) Integrative motivation.
120. 'Authenticity of materials' refers to:
- (1) materials written or developed in real life content.
- (2) materials which children bring from home.
- (3) materials written by the teacher for her class.
- (4) materials written or developed by people in authority.

Language-I : Hindi

नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्र.स. 91-99) के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए:

शिक्षा एक सृजनात्मे सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक कार्य है। वह एक तरफ मौखिक एवं लिखित सांस्कृतिक परंपरा की वाहक होती है। किंतु दूसरी ओर वह संस्कृति की निर्मात्री भी है। क्योंकि वह प्रचलित संस्कृति में कुछ नया जोड़ती है तथा कुछ पुरानी चीजों को घटाती है या उनका स्वरूप बदलती है। चूँकि कोई भी संस्कृति किसी देशकाल के सापेक्ष होती है, इसलिए शिक्षा सबसे पहले नए युग के लिए नयी संस्कृति विकसित करने का काम करती है। वह समाज में प्रचलित परंपराओं, रीति-रिवाजों की जारी रखने के पहले उनके औचित्य के बारे में सोचने की प्रेरणा भी देती है। सांस्कृतिक कार्य के रूप में शिक्षा को देखने से यह बात स्वतः स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि संस्कृति न तो एकाकी होती है, न उसे बाहरी प्रभाव से रोका जा सकता है और न उसका प्रभाव दूसरे समाज पर पड़ने से बचाया जा सकता है। संस्कृति अपने स्वभाव में आदान-प्रदान की प्रक्रिया है, यह हमेशा प्रगतिशील और ग्रहणशील है।

91. "कोई भी संस्कृति किसी देशकाल के सापेक्ष होती है।" इस वाक्य से आशय है:
- (1) संस्कृति देश और काल में अंतर करती है।
- (2) संस्कृति किसी भी तरह से प्रभावित नहीं होती है।
- (3) संस्कृति और देश में घनिष्ठ संबंध है।
- (4) संस्कृति समय एवं स्थान के अनुसार स्वयं में परिवर्तन लाती है।
92. किस शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है?
- (1) प्रचलित (2) संबंधित
- (3) सामाजिक (4) सृजनात्मक
93. इनमें से कौन-सा शब्द समूहों से भिन्न है?
- (1) सांस्कृतिक कर्म (2) आदान-प्रदान
- (3) मौखिक परंपरा (4) प्रचलित रीति
94. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शब्द कारक चिह्न नहीं है?
- (1) से (2) के लिए
- (3) की (4) तथा
95. प्रचलित परंपराओं के औचित्य के बारे में सोचने की प्रेरणा कौन देता है?
- (1) पर्यावरण (2) धर्म (3) शिक्षा (4) पुस्तकें
96. 'संस्कृति पर तरह-तरह के प्रभाव पड़ते हैं' यह बात कैसे समझी जा सकती है—
- (1) जब शिक्षा को संस्कृति से जोड़कर देखा जाए।
- (2) शिक्षा को पृथक रूप से देखा जाए।
- (3) जब शिक्षा को धर्म से जोड़कर देखा जाए।
- (4) जब शिक्षा को संस्कृति से अलग करके देखा जाए।

97. शिक्षा को किस प्रकार के कार्य के रूप में देखा गया है?
 (1) सांस्कृतिक (2) भौतिक
 (3) आर्थिक (4) राजनैतिक
98. शिक्षा संस्कृति को निर्मात्री है, क्योंकि:
 (1) वह राति-रिवाज की परिचायक है।
 (2) वह परंपराओं को ज्यों का त्यों स्वीकारती है।
 (3) वह मौजूदा संस्कृति में कुछ नवीनता लाती है।
 (4) वह परंपराओं को रूढ़ रूप देती है।
99. गद्यांश के अनुसार कौन-सा वाक्य सही है?
 (1) संस्कृति में गतिशीलता का अभाव है।
 (2) संस्कृति हमेशा प्रगतिशील है।
 (3) संस्कृति की मुख्य विशेषता उसका एकाकीपन है।
 (4) संस्कृति में किसी भी प्रकार का आदान-प्रदान नहीं होता है।
- निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्र.सं. 100-105) के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए:**
- कलम, आज उनकी जय बोल।
 जला अस्थियाँ बारी-बारी
 छिटकाईं जिनने चिनगारी
 जो चढ़ बए पुण्य वेदी पर लिए गरदन का मोल।
 कलम, आज उनकी जय बोल।
 जो अगणित लघु दीप हमारे,
 तूफानों में एक किनारे,
 जल-जलकर बुझ गए किसी दिन माँगा नहीं स्नेह मुँह खोल।
 कलम, आज उनकी जब बोल।
 पीकर जिनकी लाल शिखाएँ
 उगल रहीं लू-लपट दिशाएँ
 जिनके सिंहनाद से सहमी धरती रही अभी तक डोल।
 कलम, आज उनकी जय बोल।
100. पद्यांश में 'सिंहनाद' शब्द से आशय है—
 (1) युद्ध ध्वनि (2) समवेत स्वर
 (3) सिंह की गर्जना (4) ललकार
101. 'निस्वार्थ भाव से अपने प्राणों का बलिदान कर दिया' यह भाव किस पंक्ति में मुखरित हुआ है?
 (1) जो चढ़ गए पुण्य वेदी पर लिए बिना गरदन का मोल।
 (2) कलम, आज उनकी जय बोल।
 (3) किसी दिन माँगा नहीं स्नेह मुँह खोल।
 (4) सहमी धरती रही अभी तक डोल।
102. 'कलम, आज उनकी जय बोल' पंक्ति से क्या अभिप्राय है?
 (1) सभी के लिए प्रशंसा के शब्द लिखे जाएँ
 (2) लिखने की अपेक्षा बोलकर गुणगान किया जाए।
 (3) जय-जयकार के नारे लगाए जाएँ।
 (4) देश के लिए समर्पित लोगों के लिए लिखा जाए।
103. भिन्न शब्द समूह की पहचान करें?
 (1) जला अस्थियाँ (2) पुण्य वेदी
 (3) लघु दीप (4) लाल शिखाएँ
104. इस पद्यांश में कौन-सी भावना अभिव्यक्त हुई है?
 (1) प्रकृति प्रेम (2) पाखंड विरोध
 (3) देशप्रेम (4) समाज सुधार
105. 'छिटकाईं जिनने चिनगारी,' पंक्ति में रेखांकित शब्द किसके लिए प्रयुक्त हुआ है?
 (1) सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता (2) स्वतंत्रा सेनानी
 (3) राजनीतिज्ञ (4) अध्यापक

106. यहाँ एक पाठ्य समग्री या कुछ कथन हैं। पता लगाइए कि यह पाठ्य सामग्री किस भाषा प्रयुक्त (रजिस्टर) का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रही है? 'भारत का संविधान प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को समान रूप से देखता है। इसका तात्पर्य यह हुआ कि देश में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, महिला और पुरुष, सभी धर्मों, जातियों, आदिवासी, शैक्षिक और आर्थिक प्रष्ठभूमि के, सभी को समान रूप से देखना। इसका तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि असमानता समाप्त हो चुकी है। असमानता नहीं होनी चाहिए। कम से कम लोकतांत्रिक भारत में सभी व्यक्तियों को समानता का सिद्धान्त मानने रखता है।'
 (1) कानूनी प्रयुक्ति (2) वैज्ञानिक प्रयुक्ति
 (3) राजनीतिक प्रयुक्ति (4) सामाजिक विज्ञान प्रयुक्ति
107. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन भाषा की बोली के बारे में सही है?
 (1) बोली एक बड़ी श्रेणी है और भाषा तुलनात्मक रूप से छोटी श्रेणी में आती है।
 (2) कभी-कभी विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के लोग एक भाषा की विभिन्न बोलियाँ बोलते हैं।
 (3) भाषा की बोलियाँ एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र में भिन्न-भिन्न होती हैं।
 (4) एक भाषा की विभिन्न बोलियाँ बोलने वाले दूसरी बोली बोलने वाले की बात समझ पाते हैं।
108. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हें ग्रहणशील (रिसेप्टिव) कौशलों के रूप में जाना जाएगा?
 (1) बोलना और लेखन (2) श्रवण और पठन
 (3) श्रवण और लेखन (4) पठन और बोलना
109. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी शास्त्रीय भाषा नहीं है?
 (1) तेलुगू (2) हिंदी
 (3) तमिल (4) संस्कृत
110. शिक्षार्थियों द्वारा हुए अधिगम के उदाहरणों का सतत रूप रखा गया रिकार्ड क्या कहलाएगा?
 (1) निपुणता आकलन (2) निदानात्मक परीक्षण
 (3) पोर्टफोलियो (4) सतत सारगर्भित आकलन
111. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कार्य समेकित अधिगम को समुन्नता करता है?
 (1) परियोजना कार्य
 (2) कोई एक आलेख (आर्टिकल) लिखना
 (3) रोल प्ले
 (4) प्रदत्त कार्य
112. कक्षा छह की अध्यापिका बोलने से संबंधित किसी गतिविधि के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्य तैयार करती है—
 "रेगिस्तान और उसकी जलवायु स्थिति के बारे में कोई पाँच वाक्य बोलिए।"
 क्या यह एक अच्छा कार्य नहीं है? अपने उत्तर और उत्तर के कारण का चयन करें।
 (1) यह अच्छा कार्य नहीं है क्योंकि कुछ शिक्षार्थी रेगिस्तान के बारे में नहीं जानते होंगे।
 (2) यह एक अच्छा कार्य नहीं है क्योंकि इसमें संदर्भ की कमी है क्योंकि उन्हें रेगिस्तान और उसकी स्थितियों के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया गया है।
 (3) यह एक अच्छा कार्य है क्योंकि शिक्षार्थियों ने भूगोल की किताब में रेगिस्तान के बारे में पढ़ा होगा, इसलिए उनके पास बोलने के लिए सामग्री है।
 (4) यह एक अच्छा कार्य है, क्योंकि यह शिक्षार्थी को कुछ बोलने के लिए तैयार करता है, यह रेगिस्तान है।

113. भाषा अधिगम में 'संवागी (सिस्टमिक) दक्षता' क्या है—
- (1) इस बात को समझना कि सभी भाषाओं की एक सामान्य संरचनात्मक व्यवस्था है।
 - (2) इस बात की समझ कि सभी मनुष्यों के पास बहुत सी भाषाओं की व्यवस्थाएँ हैं।
 - (3) इस बात को समझना और प्रयोग में लाना कि भाषा एक व्यवस्था के रूप में कार्य करती है।
 - (4) इस बात को समझना और प्रयोग में लाना कि भाषाओं की एक व्याकरणिक व्यवस्था है।
114. कक्षा छह की अध्यापक आज पढ़ी जाने वाली भाषा सामग्री को शिक्षार्थियों के पूर्व ज्ञान और अनुभव से जोड़ने के लिए 'वार्म अप' गतिविधि करवाती है। पाठ्य सामग्री पढ़ाना-शुरू करने से पहले शिक्षार्थियों को पाठ्य सामग्री (कहानी) के चित्र देखने के लिए कहती है। वह अपने शिक्षार्थियों से क्या करवाना चाहती है—
- (1) पाठ्य सामग्री के बारे में अनुमान लगाना
 - (2) चित्रों को समझने की क्षमता विकसित करना
 - (3) चित्रों के माध्यम से कहानी की मन में कल्पना कर पाना
 - (4) चित्रों की सराहना करना
115. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विदेशी भाषाओं के अध्ययन के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 परिप्रेक्ष्य में सही नहीं है?
- (1) विदेशी भाषा को त्रिभाषा सूत्र के अन्तर्गत अध्ययन की जा रही तीन भाषाओं में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।
 - (2) फ्रेंच को एक अतिरिक्त विकल्प के रूप में अनुशंसित किया गया है।
 - (3) माध्यमिक चरण के दौरान एक अतिरिक्त विकल्प के रूप में विदेशी भाषाओं का अध्ययन।
 - (4) त्रिभाषा सूत्र के अन्तर्गत भाषाओं में से एक के रूप में विदेशी भाषाओं का अध्ययन।
116. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी युक्ति 'संदर्भ में व्याकरण शिक्षण' से संबंधित है?
- संदर्भ में भाषा की सामग्री प्रस्तुत करना शिक्षार्थियों का ध्यान भाषा की सामग्री की ओर दिलाना, जीवन की वास्तविक परिस्थितियों में भाषा प्रयोग के योग्य बनाना और शिक्षार्थियों का ध्यान खोज-बीन के द्वारा उसके नियमों की ओर दिलाना।
- (1) खोज-बीन विधि
 - (2) सचेतनता जामृत करना
 - (3) स्कीमा का सृजन
 - (4) निगमनात्मक विधि
117. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'भाषा के बारे में जानता' से संबंधित है?
- (1) व्याकरणपरक ज्ञान
 - (2) युक्तिपरक दक्षता
 - (3) घोषणात्मक ज्ञान
 - (4) प्रक्रियात्मक ज्ञान
118. अपर्णा, कक्षा पाँच की शिक्षार्थी यह समझती है कि किसी आडियो या बातचीत का अर्थ समझने के लिए श्रवण में प्रत्येक ध्वनि, शब्दों फिर वाक्यों की सुनन शामिल है। वह श्रवण अधिगम के किस उपागम/युक्ति में विश्वास रखती है?
- (1) टॉप डाउन और और बॉटम-अप दोनों उपागम
 - (2) यह न तो टॉप डाउन है और न ही बॉटम-अप उपागम है
 - (3) शीर्ष अधोमुखी उपागम (टॉप डाउन)
 - (4) अधो शीर्षमुखी उपागम (बॉटम-अप)
119. बहुत से भारतीय जो नौकरी के लिए विदेश जाते हैं, वे उस स्थान की भाषा सीखते हैं। इस प्रेरणा को क्या कहा जाएगा?
- (1) यांत्रिक प्रेरणा
 - (2) यह न तो यांत्रिक है और न ही समाकलनात्मक है
 - (3) समाकलनात्मक और यांत्रिक दोनों प्रकार की प्रेरणा
 - (4) समाकलनात्मक प्रेरणा

120. 'सामग्री की प्रामाणिकता' किससे संबंधित है?

- (1) जीवन के वास्तविक संदर्भों में विकसित या लिखित सामग्री
- (2) वह सामग्री जो बच्चे घर से लेकर आते हैं
- (3) अध्यापक द्वारा अपनी कक्षा के लिए लिखी गई सामग्री
- (4) सत्तासीन लोगों द्वारा विकसित या लिखित सामग्री

Language-II : English

Read the passage given below and answer the question (121–128) that below:

1. Surrounded by verdant forests, natural springs and blue hills, Netarhat is Jharkhand's best-kept secret, located in the district of Latehar, at a distance of about 151 km from the capital city of Ranchi. This quaint hill station brings solace and gives visitors much-deserved refuge from the hustle and bustle of cities. It is located at an altitude of 3696 feet, allowing people to enjoy magnificent views. Fabulous sunrises and stunning sunsets leave the visitors awestruck. Explore the surreal beauty of this beautiful place, also known as "Queen of Chota Nagpur" and return refreshed and rejuvenated.
 2. With its shimmering waters, sparking reflections, cool air and breathtaking scenery, Netarhat Lake offers serenity to its visitors. It is an ideal spot for picnics, and the lake's tranquil waters tempt you to go boating as well. Get closer to nature with the most beautiful forests in Jharkhand and the pine forest. Netarhat, with its pretty lakes, shady valleys, mountain villages and thick evergreen forests filled with gorgeous pine trees, provides a panoramic scene to the visitors. The pine forests are another world entirely.
 3. The most well-known location is the Sunrise Point which offers a spectacular view of the sun rising that resembles an oil painting. Visitors cannot help but be struck by the sun's rays as they emerge from valleys covered in lush vegetation and a cluster of tall trees. The most picturesque view of the sunrise is visible from Hotel Prabhat Vihar, situated 17 km from Bazaar Haat. Netarhat certainly is a perfect getaway in the heart of nature. Guest houses provide cosy accommodations and a heavenly dining palette to its visitors.
121. As mentioned in para 1, the quaint hill station, Netarhat gives peace and calm to visitors because :
- (1) they can enjoy train rides
 - (2) they can go paragliding from hilltops.
 - (3) they can be away from hectic city life.
 - (4) they can go fishing in the lake waters.
122. The phrase 'hustle and bustle of cities' implies:
- (1) peace and calm in cities
 - (2) busy and noisy cities
 - (3) beauty and eye catching views of cities
 - (4) stunning sights and scenes of cities
123. Complete the given word analogy:
gorgeous : beautiful :: tranquil : ...?
- (1) choppy
 - (2) blue-green
 - (3) misty
 - (4) peaceful

124. The Sunrise Point offers visitors a breathtaking view of:
- (1) the sunrise
 - (2) an oil painting
 - (3) lush vegetation
 - (4) Both (1) and (3)
125. Read the following statements:
- (a) Netarhat is located at a height of 3696 feet.
 - (b) It is referred to as the 'Queen of Chota Nagpur'
 - (c) Netarhat is blessed with verdant banyan forests
- (1) (a) and (b) are correct, (c) is incorrect
 - (2) (a), (b) and (c) are all correct
 - (3) (a) and (c) are correct, (b) is incorrect
 - (4) (b) and (c) are correct, (a) is incorrect
126. Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words in the given sentence:
'Fabulous sunrises' and stunning sunsets leave the visitors awestruck.
- (1) noun, adverb
 - (2) verb, adjective
 - (3) noun, adjective
 - (4) verb, adverb
127. The underlined word in the phrase 'this quaint hill station brings solace ...' implies:
- (1) it evokes curiosity
 - (2) it brings peace and comfort
 - (3) it makes you breathless
 - (4) it makes you visit the place year after year
128. Which one of the following scenic views is not found in Netarhat?
- (1) Clusters of tall pine trees
 - (2) Scintillating views of sunrises
 - (3) Refugee camps
 - (4) Beautiful sunrises and sunsets

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

1. It was Somi's idea that we meet at the pool in ten years time. "When we are men, we must come back to this place, ten years from today," he said. "Rusty, at midday on 5 April 1964, we must return to the pool, no matter where we are, or what we are doing. Promise?" It was a school boy's pledge and made in deadly earnest. As boys, we usually mean the things we say. And so we shook hands on it and dived back into the water.
 2. The pool had been discovered by me a few months earlier. I remember that it was going to rain... I could see the rain moving across the foothills, and I could smell it in the breeze. But instead of turning homewards, I pushed my way through the leaves and brambles that grew across the forest path. I had heard the murmur of water and I wanted to see and touch it. Sliding down the rockface into a small ravine, I found a stream running over a bed of shingle. Water trickled down from the hillside, from amongst ferns and grasses and wild primroses. The rocks beside the stream were smooth, and some of them were grey and some yellow. A small waterfall came down the rocks and formed a deep pool of apple-green water.
 3. When I saw the pool, I ran back to town to tell the others. Anil and Somi were my closest friends. Anil lived in a crowded lane of the Dilaram Bazaar. He was wild and a little dangerous, subject to moods and impulses. Somi was sensitive and gentle in his ways, but common with Anil he has a sense of fun and an instinct for adventure. The pool was my own discovery, and I was proud of it. "We'll call it Rusty Pool", said Somi.
129. '..... a pledge made in deadly earnest' implies:
- (1) a promise in complete seriousness
 - (2) a promise not to be kept
 - (3) being suspicious about someone's intention
 - (4) to wish for the death of someone
130. Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words in the given sentence:
'He was wild and a little dangerous, subject to moods and impulses.'
- (1) adverb, noun
 - (2) adjective, noun
 - (3) adverb, adjective
 - (4) adjective, adjective
131. Which word can be the nearest synonym for the word 'instinct'?
- (1) inclination
 - (2) hatred
 - (3) affinity
 - (4) premonition
132. Complete the word analogy given below :
crowded : deserted :: vigour : ?
- (1) weakness
 - (2) lethargy
 - (3) heaviness
 - (4) strength
133. What brought the three boys together?
- (1) their childhood mischiefs
 - (2) their spirit of adventure
 - (3) their swimming talents
 - (4) their earnest attitudes
134. Which one of the following options does not describe the pool in the stream?
- (1) apple-green colour of the water
 - (2) water trickling among ferns and grasses
 - (3) rough rocks on the bed
 - (4) trickling waterfall down the rocks
135. Who among the three friends proposed the idea of meeting at the pool ten years hence?
- (1) Rusty
 - (2) Somi and Rusty
 - (3) Anil
 - (4) Somi
136. Which of the following is TRUE of the study of classical language as advocated by the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020?
- (1) Study of classical language during the preparatory stage.
 - (2) Study of classical language as a core language at the secondary stage.
 - (3) Study of classical language as an additional option during secondary stage.
 - (4) Study of classical language as an option under three language formula.
137. What are the stages involved in designing and doing a Project Work in language classroom?
- (1) Forming groups, identifying the topic, planning, collection of data, writing the draft interpretation of data and finalisation of the report.
 - (2) Teacher and learners can design and do the project work any way they want to.
 - (3) Forming groups, planning, collection of data, interpretation of data, writing the draft, identifying the topic and finalisation of the report.
 - (4) Forming groups, identifying the topic, planning, collection of data, interpretation of data, writing the draft and finalisation of the report.

138. A teacher of Class VII wants her learners to read the short text with an understanding of power and identity of the people and community presented in the text. What does the teacher aim to promote among learners?
 (1) Analytical reading (2) Literary skills
 (3) Language literacy (4) Critical literacy
139. Which of the following is NOT true about language?
 (1) Language contributes to the sum of human knowledge
 (2) Some language can only convey science and engineering better
 (3) Language expresses identity
 (4) Language is a repository of history
140. Learner understands and applies that language works as a system.
 (1) Sociolinguistic competence
 (2) Strategic competence
 (3) Communicative competence
 (4) Systemic competence
141. A test which aims to identify an individual student's specific areas of weakness and strength is known as:
 (1) Diagnostic test (2) Formative test
 (3) Objective test (4) Validity test
142. What is the status given to the English language in the Indian Constitution?
 (1) Foreign language
 (2) Language of statutory bodies
 (3) Official language
 (4) Associate Official language
143. A teacher of Class VII wanted to give a writing task of writing a description of a person. She went out of the classroom and brought a Hawker to her classroom with his basket. She requested him to be there for about seven minutes and then asked her learners to work in pairs and write a description of the person.
 What do you think the hawker in this activity known as?
 (1) A participant in the activity
 (2) Materials
 (3) Teaching Assistant
 (4) A Hawker
144. Top-down approach to listening involves:
 (1) Listening to overall message of the text, speech or the audio.
 (2) Listening to each sound, words, phrases, clauses and sentences.
 (3) Paying attention to the specific details.
 (4) Listening to the gist of the speech, text or the audio.
145. Aditi knows the rules of the past perfect tense. But can't use in a context. What knowledge does she possess?
 (1) Declarative knowledge
 (2) Application of knowledge
 (3) Language acquisition device
 (4) Procedural knowledge
146. Kripa and Karan are twins and speak a particular dialect of Manipuri. However they differ in their speech. What is their individual special way of speaking the dialect known as?
 (1) Speech act (2) Manipuri
 (3) Idiolect (4) Dialect
147. Ashwin knows Odia from his birth and he studies English and Hindi. Based on this statement, find which of the following statements is NOT true?
 (1) His English learning is language learning
 (2) His English learning is language acquisition.
 (3) His Odia learning is language acquisition.
 (4) His Hindi learning is language learning.
148. Subash, a teacher of Class VIII regrets, "Language assessment generally does not give importance to receptive skills." What does he mean by 'receptive skills'?
 (1) Listening and reading (2) Speaking and writing
 (3) Listening and writing (4) Speaking and reading
149. Here is a text. Read and find out which language register does the text belong?
 Suddenly, after the resolution, it seemed possible to change this. In many parts of the world including Europe and Asia new ideas about individual rights and who controlled social power began to be discussed. In India, Raja Rammohan Roy and Derozio talked about the significance of the French Revolution. The developments in the colonies, in turn, reshaped these ideas of societal change.
 (1) Social Science register (2) Revolution register
 (3) Science register (4) Political register
150. Instrumental motivation is when:
 (1) a person learns the language for their communities religious and social functions.
 (2) a person learns the language for writing a book.
 (3) a person learns the language for utilitarian reasons like employment.
 (4) a person learns the language for being closer to the native speakers of the language.

Language-II : Hindi

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

एक स्वतंत्र और जनतांत्रिक समाज के लिए सामान्य संस्कृति को पोषित करने वाली उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा बहुत आवश्यक है। यह तभी संभव है जब शिक्षा बहुत से कार्यकलापों का आयोजन करे। यह सब 'विद्यालय' जैसी संस्था में संभव हो सकती है। विद्यालय शिक्षा से जुड़ी नीतियों को कार्यान्वित करते हैं। जीवन की गुणवत्ता के संदर्भ में शिक्षा का एक विशिष्ट स्थान है। यह मानव जीवन के विभिन्न पक्षों पर बहुआयामी प्रभाव डालती है। शिक्षा का कार्य शिक्षार्थी को भय से मुक्ति दिलाना है। विद्यालय यह काम कर सकती है। विद्यालय में शिक्षा का वातावरण बच्चों को जानकारी देने, लिखना पढ़ना सिखाने तक सीमित रखने के बजाए उन्हें स्वतः सीखने के लिए बढ़ावा देने वाला हो जिससे उनमें विभिन्न संस्कृतियों की समझ पैदा होगी।

121. शिक्षा किस प्रकार से संस्कृति को पोषित करने वाली बन सकती है?

- (1) बच्चों को विद्यालय में नामांकित करके
 (2) बच्चों के लिए बहुत से कार्यकलापों का आयोजन करके
 (3) बच्चों को तरह-तरह की सूचनाएँ देकर
 (4) बच्चों में पठन-लेखन का कौशल विकसित करके

122. 'जनतांत्रिक' में कौन-सा प्रत्यय है?

- (1) इक (2) त
 (3) क (4) इत्

123. 'विद्यालय' का संधि विच्छेद होगा—

- (1) विद्य + आलय (2) विद्य + अलय
 (3) विद्या + आलय (4) विद्या + अलय

124. गद्यांश के अनुसार शिक्षार्थी को भय से मुक्ति दिलाने का कार्य किसका है?

- (1) शिक्षा (2) नीति
(3) समाज (4) संस्कृति
125. विद्यालय का परिवेश कैसा होना चाहिए?
(1) स्वतः अधिगम बढ़ावा देने वाला।
(2) लिखना सिखाने वाला।
(3) जानकारी देने वाला।
(4) पढ़ना सिखाने वाला।
126. कौन-सा शब्द भिन्न है?
(1) समाज (2) स्वतंत्र
(3) शिक्षा (4) संस्कृति
127. 'विद्यालय' के संदर्भ में कौन-सी बात सही है?
(1) विद्यालय बच्चों पर बहुआयामी प्रभाव नहीं डालते हैं।
(2) विद्यालय स्व-अधिगम को प्रेरित नहीं करते हैं।
(3) विद्यालय में शिक्षा जैसा कार्य संभव नहीं है।
(4) विद्यालय धर्म से जुड़ी नीतियों को कार्यान्वित नहीं करते हैं।
128. जनतांत्रिक समाज के लिए किस तरह की शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है?
(1) आजीविका के अवसर देने वाली।
(2) जानकारी देने वाली।
(3) संस्कृति का संवर्द्धन करने वाली।
(4) वर्ग भेद पैदा करने वाली।
- नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्र.स. 129-135) के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए:
- विभिन्न भाषाओं में साहित्य की विशिष्ट विधा के रूप में संस्मरण का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। हिन्दी में भी संस्मरण लिखने की एक सुदीर्घ परंपरा है। जनमन की जीवन-यात्रा की अंतरंग छवियों को संस्मरण कह सकते हैं। संस्मरणों में, जीवन में आने वाले व्यक्तियों, पात्रों, स्थानों और घटनाओं की अंतरंग छवियाँ प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं। इसीलिए इसमें साधारण और महत्वपूर्ण पात्र और प्रसंग शामिल होते हैं। कई बार साहित्यकार अपने संस्मरण को एक व्यापक यथार्थ से ही जोड़कर रखते हैं तो कई बार उसमें अपनी कल्पना का भी पुट भर देते हैं। कुछ साहित्यकार अपने संस्मरण के माध्यम से मानवीय सरोकारों को भी अभिव्यक्त करते हैं।
129. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश साहित्य की किस विधा के बारे में है?
(1) संस्मरण (2) निबंध
(3) जीवनी (4) कहानी
130. 'सुदीर्घ' का अर्थ है—
(1) अति सुंदर (2) बहुत लंबा
(3) अति उत्तम (4) अति निपुण
131. भिन्न शब्द समूह की पहचान करें—
(1) अंतरंग छवि (2) व्यापक यथार्थ
(3) जीवन यात्रा (4) सुदीप परंपरा
132. गद्यांश के संदर्भ में कौन-सा वाक्य सही नहीं है?
(1) संस्मरण केवल हिंदी साहित्य की ही विधा है।
(2) संस्मरण में साधारण व विशिष्ट हर तरह के प्रसंग शामिल होते हैं।
(3) साहित्यकार संस्मरण में अपनी कल्पना का भी पुट भर देते हैं।
(4) संस्मरण का विशिष्ट विधा के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है।
133. संस्मरण में साधारण से लेकर महत्वपूर्ण पात्र और प्रसंग शामिल होते हैं, क्योंकि—
(1) इसमें विशिष्ट घटनाओं व पात्रों का ही चित्रण किया जाता है।
(2) इसमें जीवन में आने वाले किसी भी पात्र, प्रसंग घटना का चित्रण होता है।
(3) यह विशिष्ट साहित्यकार द्वारा लिखे जाते हैं।
(4) यह विशिष्ट साहित्यकार द्वारा लिखे जाते हैं।
134. कुछ साहित्यकार संस्मरण के माध्यम से क्या अभिव्यक्त करते हैं?
(1) वैज्ञानिक चेतना (2) संघर्षशीलता
(3) मानवीय सरोकार (4) समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण
135. गद्यांश के अनुसार संस्मरण क्या है?
(1) शब्दों का सरस प्रयोग

- (2) विशिष्ट विचार दर्शन
(3) स्मृतियों का संकलन
(4) जीवन यात्रा की अंतरंग छवियाँ
136. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के द्वारा शास्त्रीय भाषाओं के अध्ययन के बारे में सही है?
(1) प्रिप्रेटरी चरण के दौरान शास्त्रीय भाषा का अध्ययन
(2) माध्यमिक चरण में एक केन्द्रक (कोर) भाषा के रूप में शास्त्रीय भाषा का अध्ययन
(3) माध्यमिक चरण के दौरान एक अतिरिक्त विकल्प के रूप में शास्त्रीय भाषा का अध्ययन
(4) त्रिभाषा सूत्र के अन्तर्गत एक विकल्प के रूप में शास्त्रीय भाषा का अध्ययन
137. भाषा की कक्षा में परियोजना कार्य की अभिकल्पना करने और उसे क्रियान्वित करने क्या-क्या चरण संलग्न हैं?
(1) समूह बनाना, टॉपिक की पहचान, योजना बनाना, आँकड़ों का संग्रहीकरण, प्रारूप लेखन, आँकड़ों की व्याख्या और रिपोर्ट फाइनल करना।
(2) अध्यापक और शिक्षार्थी मिलकर आपी इच्छानुसार अपने तरीके से परियोजना कार्य की अभिकल्पना क्रियान्वयन कर सकते हैं।
(3) समूह बनाना, योजना बनाना, आँकड़ों का संग्रहीकरण, आँकड़ों की व्याख्या, प्रारूप लेखन, टॉपिक की पहचान और रिपोर्ट लेखन।
(4) समूह बनाना, टॉपिक की पहचान, योजना बनाना, आँकड़ों का संग्रहीकरण, आँकड़ों की व्याख्या, प्रारूप लेखन और रिपोर्ट फाइनल करना।
138. कक्षा सात की एक अध्यापक अपने शिक्षार्थियों को एक लघु पठन सामग्री पढ़ने के लिए देती है, जिसके माध्यम से वे पाठ्य सामग्री में प्रस्तुत लोग और समुदाय की सत्ता व पहचान के बारे में समझ बना सके। अध्यापक शिक्षार्थियों में किस बात को समुन्नत करना चाहती है?
(1) विश्लेषणात्मक पठन (2) साहित्यिक कौशल
(3) भाषा साक्षरता (4) समालोचनात्मक साक्षरता
139. भाषा के बारे में कौन-सा सही नहीं है?
(1) भाषा मानव ज्ञान के कुल योग में योगदान देती है
(2) कुछ भाषाएँ केवल विज्ञान और अभियान्त्रिकी को ही बेहतर रूप से सम्प्रेषित कर सकती हैं
(3) भाषा पहचान अभिव्यक्त करती है
(4) भाषा इतिहास का खजाना है
140. शिक्षार्थी उस भाषा को समझते और व्यवहार में लाते हैं जो एक व्यवस्था की तरह कार्य करती है?
(1) सामाजिक भाषिक दक्षता (2) युक्तिपरक दक्षता
(3) सम्प्रेषणात्मक दक्षता (4) सर्वांगी (सिस्टमिक) दक्षता
141. एक ऐसा परीक्षण जिसका उद्देश्य विद्यार्थी विशेष के कमजोर और प्रबल पक्ष के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों की पहचान करना है, क्या कहलाता है?
(1) निदानात्मक परीक्षण (2) रचनात्मक परीक्षण
(3) वस्तुनिष्ठ परीक्षण (4) वैधता परीक्षण
142. भारत के संविधान में अंग्रेजी भाषा की क्या स्थिति है?
(1) विदेशी भाषा (2) वैधानिक निकायों की भाषा
(3) राजकीय (ऑफिशियल) भाषा (4) सह राजकीय भाषा
143. कक्षा सात की अध्यापिका किसी एक व्यक्ति के वर्णन से संबंधित लेखन कार्य देना चाहती है। वह कक्षा से बाहर गई और अपनी कक्षा में एक फेरी चाले को उसके सामान सहित लेकर आई। उसने उस फेरी वाले से कहा कि वह कक्षा में कोई सातेक मिनट के लिए रुके फिर शिक्षार्थियों को दो-दो के जोड़ों में उस व्यक्ति का वर्णन लिखने के लिए कहा। वह फेरी वाला इस गतिविधि में किस रूप में जाना जाएगा?
(1) गतिविधि का एक प्रतिभागी (2) सामग्री

- (3) शिक्षण सहायक (4) फेरी वाला
144. श्रवण के शीर्ष अधोमुखी उपागम (टॉप डाउन) में क्या शामिल है?
 (1) सामग्री, वाक् या आडियो के समग्र संदेश को सुनना
 (2) प्रत्येक ध्वनि, शब्द, वाक्यांश, उपवाक्य और वाक्यों को सुनना
 (3) विशिष्ट वर्णनों की ओर ध्यान देना
 (4) वाक्, सामग्री या आडियो के सारांश (जिस्ट) को सुनना
145. अदिति भूतकाल के नियम जानती है। परन्तु संदर्भ के अनुसार उनका प्रयोग नहीं कर पाती है। उसके पास किस प्रकार का ज्ञान है?
 (1) घोषणात्मक ज्ञान (2) ज्ञान का अनुप्रयोग
 (3) भाषा अर्जन उपकरण (4) प्रक्रियात्मक ज्ञान
146. कृपा और कर्ण जुड़वाँ हैं और मणिपुरी की विशेष बोली बोलते हैं। हालाँकि उनके बोलने में विभिन्नता है। बोली बोलने के उनके व्यक्तिगत विशेष तरीके को किस रूप में जाना जाएगा?
 (1) वाक् क्रिया
 (2) मणिपुरी
 (3) व्यक्ति भाषा (आइडियोलैक्ट)
 (4) बोली
147. अश्विन जन्म से ही उड़िया भाषा जानता है। उसने अंग्रेजी और हिंदी भी पढ़ी है। इस कथन के आधार पर पता लगाइए कि कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?
 (1) उसका अंग्रेजी अधिगम भाषा अधिगम है।
 (2) उसका अंग्रेजी अधिगम भाषा अर्जन है।
 (3) उसका उड़िया अधिगम भाषा अर्जन है।
 (4) उसका हिंदी अधिगम भाषा अधिगम है।
148. कक्षा आठ के अध्यापक सुभाष को कई बार दुख होता है कि भाषा आकलन ग्राहशील (रिसेप्टिव) कौशलों को महत्व नहीं देता है। ग्राहशील कौशलों से उनका क्या तात्पर्य है?
 (1) श्रवण और पठन (2) बोलना और लेखन
 (3) श्रवण और लेखन (4) बोलना और पठन
149. यहाँ एक पाठ्य सामग्री दी गई है। पता लगाइए कि यह पाठ्य सामग्री भाषा की किस प्रयुक्ति (रजिस्टर) से संबंधित है?
 "अचानक, क्रान्ति के बाद, ऐसा संभव लगने लगा। कि बदलाग आया। विश्व के कई भागों में यहाँ तक कि यूरोप और एशिया में भी व्यक्ति के अधिकारों के बारे में नए-नए विचार सामने आने लगे और जिनके नियन्त्रण में सामाजिक सत्ता थी, उनकी भी चर्चा होने लगी। भारत में राजा राम मोहन राय और दिरोजियो ने फ्रेंच क्रान्ति के महत्व के बारे में बात की। सामाजिक परिवर्तन के इन विचारों को एक नया स्वरूप दिया गया।"
 (1) सामाजिक विज्ञान प्रयुक्ति (2) क्रान्ति प्रयुक्ति
 (3) विज्ञान प्रयुक्ति (4) राजनीतिक प्रयुक्ति
150. यांत्रिक (इंस्ट्रुमेंटल) प्रेरणा कब होती है?
 (1) जब कोई व्यक्ति अपने समुदाय के धार्मिक और सामाजिक उत्सवों (कार्यों) के लिए भाषा सीखता है
 (2) एक व्यक्ति पुस्तक लिखने के लिए भाषा सीखता है।
 (3) जब कोई व्यक्ति उपयोगिता के कारण से भाषा सीखता है, जैसे कि रोजगार के लिए।
 (4) जब कोई व्यक्ति किसी भाषा को इसलिए सीखता है, जिस से कि वह उस भाषा के सहजात वक्ता के नजदीक आ सके।

ANSWER KEY**Child Development and Pedagogy**

1. (3) 2. (1) 3. (4) 4. (1) 5. (4)
 6. (2) 7. (3) 8. (3) 9. (2) 10. (2)

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

Mathematics and Science

31. (4) 32. (4) 33. (3) 34. (3) 35. (1)
 36. (2) 37. (2) 38. (2) 39. (4) 40. (2)
 41. (4) 42. (2) 43. (4) 44. (2) 45. (2)
 46. (2) 47. (4) 48. (4) 49. (2) 50. (1)
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 61. (3) 62. (1) 63. (1) 64. (1) 65. (1)
 66. (1) 67. (4) 68. (1) 69. (2) 70. (1)
 71. (2) 72. (1) 73. (4) 74. (1) 75. (3)
 76. (4) 77. (4) 78. (2) 79. (1) 80. (2)
 81. (4) 82. (4) 83. (4) 84. (2) 85. (4)
 86. (1) 87. (1) 88. (4) 89. (2) 90. (1)

Language-I : English

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

Language-I: Hindi

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

Language-II : English

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

Language-II: Hindi

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

CTET Solved Paper (Answers with Explanation)

Paper-2
15th December 2024

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Jean Piaget viewed egocentric speech as a sign of cognitive immaturity in children. He believed it reflected their inability to see things from another's perspective. Lev Vygotsky, in contrast, saw private speech as a tool for self-regulation. He believed children use it to guide their thinking and actions, eventually internalising it as silent inner speech.
2. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: An inclusive classroom aims to create a learning environment where all students, regardless of their abilities or backgrounds, feel welcome and supported. Teachers in inclusive classrooms often modify their curriculum and teaching methods to meet the diverse needs of their students. This might involve using different instructional materials, providing extra support for struggling students or challenging advanced students with more complex tasks.
3. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: The assertion (A) is true. Class inclusion is the ability to understand that a smaller category (like Delhi) is included in a larger category (like India). Lokesh's difficulty with this concept suggests a lack of understanding of class inclusion. However, the reason (R) is not directly related to the assertion (A). While understanding how emotions affect memory and learning can be important for self-regulated learning, it doesn't directly explain Lokesh's difficulty with class inclusion.
4. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Analytical thinking questions require students to break down complex information into smaller parts, examine relationships between different parts and draw conclusions based on their analysis. Option (1) asks students to consider the various factors that contributed to the outbreak of World War II, which requires them to analyse the historical context and make connections between different events.
5. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Performance goal orientation focuses on demonstrating competence and outperforming others. Students with this orientation are motivated by grades, rankings and external validation. "Option (4) reflect" clearly this by stating the student aims to "get a good grade and be better than others."
6. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Both the assertion that curriculum adaptations in inclusive classrooms should lower educational standards for "special children" and the reason that these children have no learning potential in mainstream classrooms are false. Inclusive classrooms aim to provide support and accommodations so all students, including those with special needs, can access the curriculum and reach their full potential. Lowering standards hinders this goal, and it's crucial to recognise that "special children" absolutely possess the potential to learn and thrive in mainstream settings with appropriate support and individualised instruction.
7. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences challenges the traditional view of intelligence as a single, general ability. He proposes that there are multiple types of intelligence, such as linguistics, logical-mathematical, spatial, musical, bodily-kinesthetic, interpersonal and intrapersonal. A key aspect of his theory is that these intelligences are not fixed but can change and develop over time through experiences and learning.
8. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Vygotsky believed that language plays a crucial role in shaping thought. He saw language as a cultural tool that helps children internalise knowledge, develops higher-order thinking skills and regulates their behaviour. This contrasts with Piaget's view of language as primarily egocentric. Vygotsky emphasised the social nature of language and its importance in cognitive development.
9. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Psycho-social development encompasses the changes in an individual's emotions, self-concept and social interactions. This includes how they perceive themselves, manage their emotions and build relationships with others. The question mentions changes in these areas, making psycho-social development the most fitting domain.
10. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Both the assertion and reason are false. Creating a classroom environment filled with fear and stress is detrimental to learning. Students need a safe, supportive environment where they feel comfortable taking risks and making mistakes. Excessive stress hinders cognitive processes and can lead to anxiety, disengagement and a negative association with learning. Learning is influenced by both intrinsic and extrinsic factors. Intrinsic motivation (curiosity, interest, enjoyment) plays a crucial role in meaningful learning. While extrinsic factors (grades, rewards) can have a temporary impact, they are not the sole drivers of learning.
11. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Meaningful learning occurs when students connect new information to their existing knowledge and experiences. By asking students to share their own experiences and relate them to the topic, the teacher encourages active engagement and helps students construct their understanding of the new material. This approach fosters deeper processing and promotes analytical thinking by encouraging students to make connections and draw comparisons.
12. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Encouraging persistence and providing scaffolding are effective strategies for developing problem-solving skills. Encouragement helps build resilience and a growth mindset. Scaffolding involves breaking down the problem into smaller, more manageable steps, providing hints or prompts and gradually fading support as Kakuli gains confidence. This allows her to actively engage with the problem and develop her strategies. Punishment is harmful and counter-productive. Giving the solution or telling her to skip the problem prevents Kakuli from developing the necessary skills to tackle challenging tasks independently.
13. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Metacognition refers to the ability to think about one's own thinking. It involves being aware of your own learning processes, strengths and weaknesses. Fiza is demonstrating metacognition by analysing her learning experiences with topics X and Z. She recognises that her interest and attention play a role in her learning effectiveness. This awareness of her own cognitive processes is a key characteristic of metacognition.
14. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Universal Design for Learning (UDL) aims to create inclusive learning environments that cater to

the diverse needs of all learners. It emphasises providing multiple means of:

Engagement: Tapping into learners' interests, offering appropriate challenges and promoting motivation.

Representation: Presenting information in various formats (visual, auditory, textual) to accommodate different learning styles.

Action and Expression: Allowing students to demonstrate their learning in diverse ways (e.g., writing, speaking, drawing, building).

Labelling and categorising learners goes against the principles of UDL. It can create stigma, limit expectations and hinder students' potential. UDL focuses on providing flexible and individualised support to all learners, regardless of perceived.

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

Explanation: While individuals with autism exhibit a wide range of strengths and challenges, a common characteristic is a preference for routine and predictability. This can manifest as strict adherence to specific routines, rituals, or sequences of steps. This preference often stems from difficulties with processing sensory information and navigating social situations, making predictable routines feel safe and comforting.

It's important to remember that autism is a spectrum disorder, and not all individuals will exhibit all characteristics. However, a strong preference for routine is a relatively common trait among individuals with autism.

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

Explanation: Reciprocal teaching is an instructional strategy where students take on the role of the teacher by leading discussions and asking questions. It involves four key strategies: summarising, questioning, clarifying and predicting. This approach encourages active learning, collaboration and metacognitive skills.

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

Explanation: Diagnostic assessments are designed to identify students' strengths and weaknesses of a particular area. The primary goal is to pinpoint areas where students may be struggling and need additional support. This information helps teachers tailor instruction to meet individual needs and provide targeted interventions.

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

Explanation: Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason explains the assertion.

Amana's fear and anxiety when asked to answer math problems are likely due to a sense of feeling unsafe in the classroom. The fear of being scolded or embarrassed creates a negative emotional response that hinders her learning.

Research shows that when students feel unsafe or anxious, their ability to learn is significantly impaired. Stress and anxiety interfere with cognitive processes, such as attention, memory and problem-solving.

In this case, Amana's fear of negative consequences is creating an unsafe learning environment that directly contributes to her difficulties with math.

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

Explanation: Progressive education emphasises a learner-centered approach that focuses on the whole child. It values active learning, real-world experiences and social and emotional development.

Option (1) aligns with progressive education's belief that children's development is influenced by their social, cultural and economic contexts. This understanding encourages educators to create inclusive learning environments that consider students' diverse backgrounds and experiences.

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

Explanation: Open-ended questions encourage students to think deeply, analyse information and generate their own ideas and solutions. This type of questioning promotes:

Critical thinking: Students need to evaluate information, consider different perspectives and form their own judgments.

Creative thinking: Students are encouraged to think outside the box, explore possibilities and come up with original solutions.

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

Explanation: Braille is a tactile system of reading and writing for visually impaired individuals. It uses raised dots to represent letters, numbers and symbols. Students who are visually challenged can use their sense of touch to read Braille materials.

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

Explanation: The assertion (A) is true independently, but reason (R) is false.

Assertion (A): Children naturally seek out opportunities to play, explore and learn about the world around them. This is an essential part of their development.

Reason (R): Childhood is not universally constructed. However, they are socially constructed concept that varies across cultures and time periods.

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

Explanation: Vygotsky's sociocultural theory emphasises the importance of social interaction and cultural tools in learning. Reciprocal teaching aligns with this perspective by:

Promoting collaboration: Students work together and learn from each other.

Encouraging active learning: Students take on the role of the teacher, leading discussions and asking questions.

Developing higher-order thinking: Students engage in summarising, questioning, clarifying and predicting.

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

Explanation: Effective concept teaching involves presenting examples and non-examples to illustrate the concept's key features and boundaries. It also encourages students to connect the new concept with their existing knowledge, fostering a deeper understanding and application. Simply memorising a definition without exploring these connections can lead to superficial learning.

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

Explanation: Vygotsky's sociocultural theory emphasises the social nature of learning. He believed that cognitive development occurs through interactions with others, particularly more knowledgeable individuals, within a social and cultural context. This collaborative process allows children to internalise knowledge and develop higher-order thinking skills.

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

Explanation: Kohlberg's theory of moral development uses hypothetical moral dilemmas to assess an individual's stage of moral reasoning. These dilemmas present conflicting situations where individuals must make a decision and justify their choice. This method allows researchers to analyse the reasoning behind the choices, rather than simply the choices themselves.

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

Explanation: Assessment for learning focuses on using assessment as a tool to improve student learning and understanding. A quiz and brainstorming activity at the start of the class helps identify students' prior knowledge, allowing the teacher to adjust instruction and address any misconceptions before moving forward. This approach promotes active engagement and provides valuable feedback to both the teacher and the students.

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

Explanation: Both the assertion and reason are false. Research suggests that social and cultural factors influence the development of both boys and girls, not just girls. Additionally, the claim that girls are genetically more sensitive and emotionally weaker is not supported by scientific evidence. Gender differences in behaviour are complex and influenced by various factors including socialisation and cultural expectations. It's important to avoid generalizations and stereotypes about gender.

29. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Piaget believed that children actively construct their understanding of the world through experiences and interactions. He proposed that learning experiences should be tailored to a child's current cognitive level to be effective. As children mature and develop, their capacity for learning and understanding also expands.

30. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Gender roles are the set of societal expectations about how individuals should behave, think and feel based on their assigned gender. These roles are shaped by cultural norms and values and can vary significantly across different societies. They are not determined by genetics.

Mathematics and Science

31. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Sum of all interior angles of a pentagon = 540°

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 2x + 9^\circ + 2x + 1^\circ + 2x - 1^\circ + 2x + 5^\circ + 2x - 4^\circ &= 540^\circ \\ \Rightarrow 10x + 10^\circ &= 540^\circ \\ \Rightarrow 10x &= 530^\circ \\ \Rightarrow x &= 53^\circ \\ \text{Now, } 2x + 10^\circ &= 2(53^\circ) + 10^\circ \\ &= 106^\circ + 10^\circ \\ &= 116^\circ \end{aligned}$$

So, the value of $(2x + 10^\circ)$ is 116° .

32. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Corresponding angles are equal

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 3x - 20^\circ &= 5x - 60^\circ \\ \Rightarrow 40^\circ &= 2x \\ \Rightarrow x &= 20^\circ \\ \text{So, } 4x + 30^\circ &= 4(20^\circ) + 30^\circ \\ &= 80^\circ + 30^\circ = 110^\circ \end{aligned}$$

33. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A cumulative record is used to track and record a student's progress over time, including their abilities in problem-solving, measurement and experimentation. It provides a comprehensive view of a student's overall development and performance in various areas.

Anecdotal record is used for noting down observations and informal records about a student's behaviour or performance.

Teacher diary is typically a personal record for the teacher to reflect on their teaching experiences.

Report card primarily focuses on grades and academic performance, rather than documenting specific abilities.

34. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Number $565x9274y$ is divisible by 88.

So, it must be divisible by both 8 and 11
For the number to be divisible by 8, last three digits must be divisible by 8.

$$\Rightarrow 74y \text{ must be divisible by } 8$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 4$$

[744 is the 3-digit number divisible by 8]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{now, } 5 + 5 + 9 + 7 + y & \\ &= 26 + y = 26 + 4 \\ &= 30 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{and } 6 + x + 2 + 4 = 12 + x$$

Now difference between 30 and $(12 + x)$ must be divisible by 11.

$$\Rightarrow 30 - (12 + x) = 11$$

$$\Rightarrow 18 - x = 11$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 7$$

$$\text{Now, } 2x + 3y = 2(7) + 3(4) = 14 + 12 = 26$$

35. Option (1) is correct.

$$\text{Explanation: } \frac{x-4}{7} - 1 = \frac{5-x}{3} + x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x-4}{7} - \frac{5-x}{3} - x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3(x-4) - 7(5-x) - 21x}{21} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x - 12 - 35 + 7x - 21x}{21} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-11x - 47}{21} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -11x - 47 = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow -47 - 21 = 11x$$

$$\Rightarrow -68 = 11x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-68}{11} = x = k$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{11k + 18}{11k - 12} = \frac{11\left(\frac{-68}{11}\right) + 18}{11\left(\frac{-68}{11}\right) - 12}$$

$$= \frac{-68 + 18}{-68 - 12} = \frac{-50}{-80} = \frac{5}{8}$$

36. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: At the elementary level, it's important to introduce mathematical concepts with concrete examples and hands-on activities (like objects, visual aids or manipulatives) before moving to more abstract concepts. This approach helps students build a strong foundational understanding before working with abstract symbols and operations

37. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The professional value of mathematics refers to how essential mathematical skills and knowledge are in various occupations and professions. Occupations like accountancy, banking, shop-keeping, and tailoring require mathematics either directly or indirectly to carry out essential tasks. For example:

1. Accountants use mathematics for financial analysis, budgeting and preparing tax returns.

2. Bankers apply mathematical concepts for managing loans, interest calculations, and financial transactions.

3. Shop-keepers use mathematics for inventory management pricing, and sales calculations.

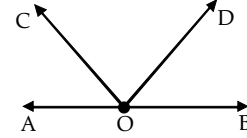
4. Tailors use geometry and measurements to create patterns, adjust sizes and ensure precise fittings.

In each case, mathematics is not just a theoretical subject but a vital

tool for solving practical problems and performing professional tasks effectively and efficiently. This demonstrates the professional value of mathematics in the workplace.

38. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Here, $\angle AOC = x$



$$\text{and } \angle BOD = 3x$$

$$\text{Also, } \angle COD = 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 90 + 3x = 180$$

(Angles on a straight line)

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 22.5^\circ$$

$$\text{Since, } \angle BOD = 3x = 3 \times 22.5^\circ$$

$$\text{Hence, } \angle BOD = 67.5^\circ$$

39. Option (4) is correct.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Explanation: } 31096 \div (2704 \div 2) & \\ &+ 0.6738 + 0.63 + 0.059 - 0.79 \\ &= 31096 \div 1352 + 0.6738 + 0.63 + 0.059 - 0.79 \\ &= 23 + 0.6738 + 0.63 + 0.059 - 0.79 \\ &= 24.3628 - 0.79 \\ &= 23.5728 \end{aligned}$$

40. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Rational numbers lying between: $\frac{-7}{10}$ and $\frac{-1}{4}$

LCM of 10 and 4 = 20

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-7}{10} = \frac{-14}{20} = \frac{-84}{120}$$

$$\text{and } \frac{-1}{4} = \frac{-5}{20} = \frac{-30}{120}$$

\Rightarrow In option (2), LCM of 8, 3 and 5 = 120

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{-8} = \frac{-75}{120}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2}{3} = \frac{-80}{120}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-3}{5} = \frac{-72}{120}$$

Thus, $\frac{-5}{8}, \frac{-2}{3}$ and $\frac{-3}{5}$ lie between

$$\frac{-7}{10} \text{ and } \frac{-1}{4}$$

41. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: First, let's calculate the square root of 2605

$$\sqrt{2605}$$

$$\text{Quotient} = 51 \text{ and Remainder} = 4$$

Perfect square less than 2605 is $2605 - 4 = 2601$

So, the smallest number x which is to be subtracted from 2605 is 4.

$$\text{Now, } (4x + 7) = (4 \times 4 + 7) = 16 + 7 = 23.$$

Hence, the value of $(4x + 7)$ is 23.

42. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: CP of article = ₹ 750

SP of article = ₹ 608

$$\Rightarrow \text{MP} - \frac{\text{dis}\%}{100} \times \text{MP} = 608$$

$$\Rightarrow MP - \frac{24}{100} \times MP = 608$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{76}{100} MP = 608$$

$$\Rightarrow MP = 608 \times \frac{100}{76}$$

$$\Rightarrow MP = 800$$

If it had been sold at MP then profit = ₹ 50

$$\text{Profit}\% = \frac{50}{750} \times 100 = 6.66\% = 6\frac{2}{3}\%$$

43. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: In Parallelogram PQRS,

$$PQ = RS$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x + 1 = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 6$$

And QR = PS

$$\Rightarrow 26 = 3y - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 27 = 3y$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 9$$

Putting the value of x and y in $(3x + 2y)$ cm

$$3x + 2y = 3(6) + 2(9) = 18 + 18 = 36$$

So, $(3x + 2y) = 36$ cm

44. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Volume of solid cube = $n \times$ volume of small cubes

$$\Rightarrow (A)^3 = n \times (a)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow (12)^3 = n \times (4)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 1728 = n \times 64$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1728}{64} = n,$$

$$\text{So, } n = 27$$

The surface area of each small cube is:
Surface area of one small cube

$$= 6 \times (4)^2$$

$$= 6 \times 16 = 96 \text{ cm}^2$$

Since, there are 27 small cubes, the total surface area of all small cubes is:
Total surface area of small cubes = $27 \times 96 = 2592 \text{ cm}^2$. Now on comparing total surface area of original cube and new cube we have,

Total surface area of the original cube = 864 cm^2 .

Total surface area of the small cubes = 2592 cm^2 .

So, the relation is:

Total surface area of small cubes = $3 \times$ Surface area of the original cube

45. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: In triangle AED,

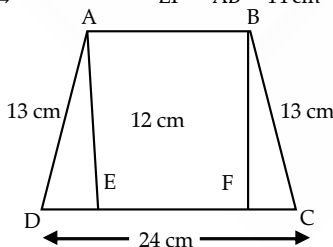
$$AE^2 + ED^2 = AD^2$$

$$(12)^2 + (ED)^2 = (13)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow ED = 5 \text{ cm}$$

Similarly, FC = 5 cm

$$\Rightarrow EF = AB = 14 \text{ cm}$$



Area of trapezium

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{Sum of parallel sides}) \times \text{height}$$

\Rightarrow Area of trapezium

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (AB + CD) \times 12 \text{ cm}$$

\Rightarrow Area of trapezium

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (14 + 24) \times 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Area of trapezium} = 38 \times 6 = 228 \text{ cm}^2$$

46. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Number line is a highly effective tool for visualising the addition of integers, making it one of the best way to teach this concept.

Stairs provide a physical representation of moving up (positive) or down (negative), which can be a helpful analogy for understanding integer addition.

Lift can also be useful in demonstrating the idea of moving up and down, which connects to adding positive and negative integers.

Chart paper, while useful for displaying information or illustrations, doesn't directly support the conceptual understanding of adding integers in the same way the other options do. It may be more of a tool for presentation rather than a hands-on method of understanding the concept.

47. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Given numbers are 1, 0, 2, 4, 0, 3, 1, 1, 2, 4, 1

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\text{Sum of observation}}{\text{Number of observation}}$$

$$= \frac{1+0+2+4+0+3+1+1+2+4+1}{11}$$

$$= \frac{19}{11}$$

$$\text{Mode} = 1$$

(Maximum frequency)

According to the question, difference of Mean and Mode is

$$\text{Mean} - \text{Mode} = \frac{19}{11} - 1 = \frac{19-11}{11}$$

$$= \frac{8}{11}$$

48. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Reflection: The transformation where a figure is flipped over a line, like a mirror image. (Keyword: flip)

Rotation: The transformation where a figure is turned around a point. (Keyword: turn)

Translation: The transformation where a figure is moved (slide) without rotation or flipping. (Keyword: slide)

Enlargement: The transformation where a figure is scaled up or down in size. (Keyword: bigger figure)

49. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Course of Action I: Providing hands-on and visual practice helps Anamika to

understand the concepts better by enabling her to visualise and practically engage with the problems. This is particularly effective in a topic like mensuration, which deals with spatial understanding.

Course of Action II: Allowing discussions and using open-ended questions encourages critical thinking and helps Anamika to clarify her doubts, thereby addressing her conceptual errors.

Both strategies are complementary and essential to support her learning effectively.

50. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Given,

$$A = 3x^2 - 8x + 11$$

$$B = -2x^2 + 12x$$

$$C = -4x^2 + 7$$

$$D = x^2 - x - 11$$

Now, $(A + B + C) - D$

$$= (3x^2 - 8x + 11 - 2x^2 + 12x - 4x^2 + 7) - (x^2 - x - 11)$$

$$\Rightarrow A + B + C - D$$

$$= (-3x^2 + 4x + 18) - (x^2 - x - 11)$$

$$\Rightarrow A + B + C - D$$

$$= -4x^2 + 5x + 29$$

$$\Rightarrow px^2 + qx + r = -4x^2 + 5x + 29$$

On comparing, $p = -4, q = 5, r = 29$

$$\text{Now, } p + q + r = -4 + 5 + 29 = 30$$

51. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Given,

$$P = ₹ 8000, A = ₹ 9500$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{S.I.} = ₹ 1500$$

We know that,

$$\text{S.I.} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1500 = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1500 \times 100 = 8000 \times 7.5 \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow 2.5 \text{ years} = x$$

We know that,

$$A = P \times \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^T$$

Now for 2 years,

$$\Rightarrow A = 8000 \times \left(1 + \frac{20}{100}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 8000 \times \frac{120}{100} \times \frac{120}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 11520$$

For the next 6 months

$$\text{SI} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

$$\text{SI} = \frac{11520 \times 20 \times 1}{100 \times 2}$$

$$\text{SI} = 1152$$

$$\text{Final amount after 2.5 years} = 11520 + 1152 = ₹ 12672$$

52. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: $20pq^2 + 4pq + 45pr^2 - 60pqr - 6rp$

$$= 20pq^2 + 45pr^2 - 60pqr + 4pq - 6rp$$

$$= 5p(4q^2 + 9r^2 - 12qr) + 2p(2q - 3r)$$

$$= 5p(2q - 3r)^2 + 2p(2q - 3r)$$

$$= (2q - 3r)[5p(2q - 3r) + 2p]$$

$$= p(2q - 3r)(10q - 15r + 2)$$

53. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Assessment as learning actively involves students in the learning process through self-assessment and peer assessment. It focuses on improving learning by encouraging students to reflect on their progress and take ownership of their learning. The other options are incorrect because:

Assessment for learning includes feedback as a key component to guide and improve learning.

Formative assessment is conducted during the course, not after its completion and is used to improve teaching and learning, not just assign grades.

Summative assessment evaluates the outcomes after instruction but does not involve real-time instructional adjustments during teaching.

54. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The lecture method is a teacher-centered method where the teacher delivers content and explanations while students passively listen. It focuses on direct instruction and transmission of knowledge.

Other Methods:

Heuristic method: A student-centered method that encourages students to discover solutions themselves.

Group discussion method: A student-centered approach where learners collaborate to solve problems or discuss topics.

Problem-solving method: A student-centered approach focusing on active exploration and application of concepts to find solutions.

55. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: 8.5×10^{-12} is in standard form as one non-zero digit must be on left side of decimal for any exponent to be in standard form.

56. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: (1) $\angle ACB = 120^\circ$
 $\angle ABC = 25^\circ$, $AC = BC = 4$ cm
 We know that sum of three angles in a triangle is 180° .

$\angle ACB + \angle ABC + \angle BAC = 180^\circ$
 Or, $120^\circ + 25^\circ + \angle BAC = 180^\circ$
 Or, $145^\circ + \angle BAC = 180^\circ$
 Or, $\angle BAC = 180^\circ - 145^\circ$

So, $\angle BAC = 35^\circ$
 Hence if two sides are equal, then the two angles opposite to the equal sides will also be equal.

But it is given that $AC = BC = 4$ cm and

$$\angle ABC = 25^\circ$$

$$\angle BAC = 35^\circ$$

So, this option is wrong.

(2) $AB = 5$ cm, $BC = 6$ cm,
 $\angle ABC = 130^\circ$, $\angle BAC = 25^\circ$

We know that the sum of three angles in a triangle is 180° .

$\angle ABC + \angle BAC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$
 Or, $130^\circ + 25^\circ + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$
 Or, $155^\circ + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$
 Or, $\angle ACB = 180^\circ - 155^\circ$

So, $\angle ACB = 25^\circ$

We know that if two angles of a triangle are equal; then sides opposite to them are also equal.

But it is given that $AB = 5$ cm,
 $BC = 6$ cm.

So, this option is wrong.

(3) $AB = 3$ cm, $BC = 4$ cm, $AC = 7$ cm
 We know that sum of two sides of a triangle is always greater than the the third side.

But here, $AB + BC = AC$

So, this option is wrong.

(4) $AB = 8$ cm, $BC = 4$ cm,
 $\angle BCA = 90^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$

The sum of the angles in any triangle is always 180° .

$\angle BCA = 90^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$

Or, $\angle BAC = 180^\circ - \angle ABC - \angle BCA$

Or, $\angle BAC = 180^\circ - (60^\circ + 90^\circ)$

Or, $\angle BAC = 180^\circ - 150^\circ$

So, $\angle BAC = 30^\circ$

We now know that we have a right triangle with angles 90° , 60° , and 30° , and sides $AB = 8$ cm, $BC = 4$ cm.

In a $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle, the relationship between the sides is:

The side opposite the 30° angle is half the hypotenuse and The side opposite the 60° angle is $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ times

the hypotenuse.

Let's use this relationship to check if the side lengths are consistent.

The hypotenuse AB is given as 8 cm.

The side opposite the 30° angle, BC , should be half the hypotenuse:

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4 \text{ cm.}$$

This matches the given length of BC , so the side lengths are consistent with the $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ triangle rule.

So, this option is correct.

57. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Given numbers,
 $2 < 7 < 9 < 12$

Now, they are multiplied by $-\frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow -1, -\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{9}{2}, -6 \text{ will be the new}$$

numbers

Thus, now they are in descending order

So, ascending order will now be changed to descending order is correct option.

58. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Prime numbers from 12 and 71 = 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71 = 15

Total numbers from 12 to 71 = 60

$$P(\text{prime number}) = \frac{15}{60} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(\text{not prime number}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

59. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Distance covered = Number of turns \times circumference
 \Rightarrow Distance covered

$$= 350 \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{25}{100}$$

So, Distance covered = 550 m

60. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The ability to abstract and perceive relationship is crucial in mathematics as it reflects deeper understanding and problem-solving skills, which are essential for mathematical reasoning.

Option 3: Applying mathematical concepts to real-life situations demonstrates practical understanding and the ability to connect mathematics with the real world, which is a key goal of learning mathematics.

Incorrect Options:

Option 2: Memorising formulas is less important than understanding their application and derivation.

Option 4: Scoring full marks is not a direct measure of capabilities; it focuses on outcomes rather than understanding or skill development

61. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: (A) Insulin is the hormone that regulates carbohydrate, protein and fat metabolism. (B) The pancreas is the gland that secretes insulin. (C) Sugar in our diet can affect the pancreas' ability to function properly, influencing insulin production and regulation.

62. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Statement (A): It makes the partly digested food coming from the stomach alkaline.

This statement is true. Bile is alkaline in nature and when it is released into the small intestine, it helps neutralise the acidic chyme (partly digested food) that comes from the stomach. This creates an optimal pH environment for digestive enzymes to work effectively in the small intestine.

Statement (B): It helps in digestion of fats.

This statement is also true. Bile contains bile salts that are essential for the emulsification of fats. Emulsification is the process of breaking down large fat globules into smaller droplets, which increases the surface area for the enzyme lipase to act on, aiding in the digestion of fats.

Thus, both statements (A) and (B) are correct, making (1) Both (A) and (B) are true, the correct option.

63. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The speed of sound in a medium depends on its density and elasticity. While sound typically travels slower in denser media, it also depends on how elastic or compressible the medium is. However, if the elasticity or compressibility of the media is similar, sound generally travels faster in a less dense medium because the particles are more easily displaced and transmit sound waves more quickly. Given that, Medium C has the highest density, it may seem that

sound would travel slower, but since Medium A is less dense than C and more dense than B, Medium C is likely to have higher elasticity or other properties that allow sound to travel faster through it. Thus, Medium C is likely where sound travels the fastest, and the correct answer is (1) C.

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

Explanation: Statement 1: "The normal temperature of the human body is 37 degree Celsius."

This is an observation, as it is a directly measurable fact.

Statement 2: "Heat flows from a body at a higher temperature to a body at lower temperature."

This is an inference, as it is a conclusion based on the principle of heat transfer derived from observations and scientific understanding.

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

Explanation: Due to latent heat of fusion, when the ice melts, its temperature remains the same.

When ice is heated at 0°C, it absorbs heat energy (called latent heat of fusion) to change its state from solid to liquid. However, the temperature does not increase until all the ice has melted. This is because the absorbed heat is used to break the bonds between the molecules, rather than increasing the temperature of the substance itself.

So, while the ice is melting, its temperature stays at 0°C until it has completely turned into water.

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

Explanation: This strategy encourages hands-on exploration, observation and questioning, which are core elements of inquiry-based learning. It allows students to interact directly with the phenomena, fostering curiosity and deeper understanding before introducing formal explanations.

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

Explanation:

Atomic number	Mass number	No. of electrons	No. of protons	No. of neutrons
9	A	B	C	10
D	24	E	12	F

For atomic no. 9,

No. of electrons = 9 (B)

No. of protons = 9 (C)

⇒ Mass number = 19 (A)

[Mass number = no. of protons + no. of neutrons]

Now, if no. of protons = 12

⇒ Atomic no. = 12 (D)

No. of electrons

= no. of protons = 12 (E)

Also, no. of neutrons = 12 (F)

Thus, A, B, C, D, E and F in order are 19, 9, 9, 12, 12, 12

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

Explanation: Statement (A) is false. Compounds DO NOT show properties of constituent elements or substances. Statement (B) is false, elements and compounds can react to form compounds.

Statement (D) is false, since compounds can not be separated by physical and chemical methods.

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

Explanation: Assertion (A): "Convex mirrors are used as rearview mirrors in vehicles."

This statement is true. Convex mirrors are indeed used as rear-view mirrors in vehicles because they provide a wide field of view, allowing the driver to see more of the area behind the vehicle.

Reason (R1): "They form erect and enlarged image."

This statement is false. Convex mirrors always form erect and reduced (diminished) images, not enlarged images. They produce smaller images of objects, which is why they provide a wider field of view.

Reason (R2): "They have a wider field of view."

This statement is true. Convex mirrors have a wider field of view because their curved shape diverges light rays, allowing the mirror to capture and reflect a larger area compared to flat or concave mirrors.

Reason (R2) is correct, but it does not fully explain why convex mirrors are used as rear-view mirrors. The main reason for using convex mirrors is their ability to give a wide field of view, not because they form enlarged images.

Thus, the correct answer is (2) (A) is true but neither (R1) nor (R2) are the correct explanations for (A).

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

Explanation: Assertion (A): Nichrome is used as a heating element in devices like electric toaster and electric geyser. This is true because nichrome (an alloy of nickel and chromium) has properties that make it suitable for use as a heating element. It has good resistance to high temperatures and is durable in high-heat conditions, which is why it is used in heating devices.

Reason (R): Nichrome has high melting point and low resistivity. This is partly true. Nichrome does have a high melting point, which makes it resistant to melting at high temperatures, but it has high resistivity, not low resistivity. High resistivity is a key reason why nichrome is effective in generating heat when electric current passes through it. So, reason is false.

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

Explanation: A. Stable: Children's ideas about the world are often stable and resistant to change, even

when confronted with scientific explanations.

B. Observable phenomena: These ideas are usually formed from personal experiences or observable phenomena in their environment.

C. Developmental patterns: Children's thinking evolves in patterns that are often similar across individuals due to cognitive development stages.

D. They are easy to modify is incorrect because these ideas are typically resistant to change without targeted instruction or intervention

E. Domain-specific: Their ideas are usually specific to a particular domain, such as physics, biology, or chemistry.

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

Explanation: Assertion: Arteries have thick and elastic walls as compared to veins, is true.

Reason: The pressure of blood flow in arteries is low as compared to veins is false.

It's so because the pressure of blood flow in arteries is actually higher than in veins.

Arteries carry blood away from the heart and the blood pressure in arteries is high because it is pumped directly from the heart, which generates a significant force (systolic pressure). This high pressure helps to push the blood through the body to supply oxygen and nutrients.

Veins, on the other hand, carry blood back to the heart and the pressure in veins is much lower. The blood in veins moves more slowly and is assisted by muscle contractions and one-way valves to help it flow against gravity (especially in the lower body). Thus, (A) is true, (R) is false.

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

Explanation: (B) Photosynthesis is a chemical change and also (D) Formation of curd from milk is a chemical change are correct

Photosynthesis: This is a chemical change because it involves the transformation of carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen, with the help of sunlight and chlorophyll. The process changes the chemical composition of the substances involved, making it a chemical change. This shows the conversion of reactants (carbon dioxide and water) into products (glucose and oxygen), which indicates a chemical transformation.

Formation of curd from milk: This is also a chemical change because the bacteria in the milk (such as Lactobacillus) ferment lactose, the sugar in milk, converting it into lactic acid. This acid lowers the pH of the milk, causing proteins (like casein) to coagulate and form curds. The chemical composition of the milk changes, making it a chemical change.

So, both photosynthesis and formation of curd from milk are indeed chemical changes

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

Explanation: Since, speed of light decreases when entering from A to B, this implies that medium B is denser than A i.e., refractive index of B is greater than A.

Also, when speed of light increases when entering from B to C, this implies that medium B is denser than C i.e., refractive index of B is greater than C.

So, refractive index of A and C are less than B.

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

Explanation: The buoyant force on an object immersed in liquid acts in upward direction.

The buoyant force on an object immersed in a liquid acts in the upward direction due to Archimedes' Principle, which states that:

"An object submerged in a fluid experiences an upward buoyant force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the object."

Explanation:

1. Pressure Difference: When an object is submerged in a liquid, the pressure at the bottom of the object is greater than the pressure at the top. This is because pressure increases with depth in a fluid. The difference in pressure creates an upward force on the object.

2. Upward Force: The pressure at the bottom of the object pushes it upward, while the pressure at the top of the object pushes it downward. Since the pressure at the bottom is higher, the net force is in the upward direction.

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

Explanation: Zinc is more reactive than Iron but less reactive than Aluminium.

The reactivity series is as follows:

K Na Ca Mg Al Zn Fe Sn Pb H
Cu Hg Ag Au
in Order of decreasing reactivity

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

Explanation: Projects allow students to apply creativity to scientific concepts, while portfolios provide a way to document and reflect on their artistic learning. Both encourage hands-on, creative expression and integration of art with science.

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

Explanation: Layering is a technique of vegetative propagation in which a part of the stem is pulled and buried in moist soil, such that the branch is still attached to the parent plant.

Jasmine is an example of a plant usually grown through this technique.

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

Explanation: S1 is true: Laws are generalizations; theories are explanations.

S2 is false: Laws are not inherently old, and theories are not always contemporary.

This statement is false. The age of a law or theory is not a defining characteristic. Laws and theories can both be developed at any point in time and new theories can arise even if older laws are already established. Theories evolve over time as new evidence is discovered, but they are not necessarily contemporary.

S3 is true: Laws are considered universal truths that are not subject to change under normal circumstances whereas for theories better explanations can be developed.

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

Explanation: Assertion (A): "Achievement in STEM related courses is influenced by gender." This statement is false because, while historical data and studies suggest that gender may play a role in access to opportunities, societal factors, and biases, gender itself does not inherently determine achievement in STEM. Research in recent years shows that, with equal opportunities, both genders can achieve similarly in STEM fields.

Reason (R): "Problem-solving strategies used by boys and girls are different." This statement is also false because, while there might be differences in the approaches to problem-solving based on individual personalities or educational influences, there is no clear evidence that boys and girls inherently use fundamentally different problem-solving strategies.

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

Explanation: They cannot use dissolved oxygen, they have large nostrils and they often come up to the water surface to breathe. Thus, A, C and D are correct.

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

Explanation: Divergent questions are open-ended and encourage students to think creatively, explore possibilities and provide multiple answers or perspectives.

Option (4) invites students to imagine a scenario and discuss the consequences, leading to diverse and thoughtful responses.

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

Explanation: In this activity, students identify bar magnets through observation of behaviour,

classification of objects (bar magnets vs. iron bars) and inferring based on properties like magnetic attraction or repulsion.

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

Explanation: (a) Large circular leaves – (iii) helpful in providing buoyancy
(b) Waxy coating – (i) helpful in protecting against decay.

(c) Stems have large tunnels and holes – (iv) helpful in staying afloat
(d) Ribbon like leaves – (ii) helpful in offering resistance to water currents

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

Explanation: Self-pollination can occur in both bisexual and unisexual flowers, i.e., in flowers having both male and female organs and in flowers where both male and female flowers are borne on the same plant respectively.

Cross-pollination can take place in both unisexual and bisexual flowers. Both statements are false.

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

Explanation: A solid or liquid that vapourise on burning will give flame.

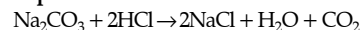
87. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: Statement (A) Scientific ideas are not affected by cultural context is false. Scientific ideas can indeed be influenced by cultural, social, historical, and even philosophical contexts. Different cultures may prioritise certain types of scientific research or interpret data in unique ways. Furthermore, cultural factors can shape the questions scientists ask and how they apply their findings. For example, the development of scientific concepts like heliocentrism was influenced by the cultural context of the time.

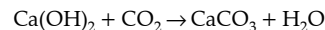
Statement (B) is true: There is no single scientific method, as science involves various approaches like observation, experimentation, modelling, and analysis.

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

Explanation: In test tube A:



In test tube B:



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

Explanation: Soil with low water holding capacity has good aeration and high percolation rate.

Soil with low water holding capacity usually means that it is not able to retain water for long periods. This often occurs in sandy soils, which have larger particle sizes. Such soils tend to have good aeration because the larger particles create more space for air between them. The good aeration allows for proper oxygen exchange

in the soil, which is beneficial for root growth. High percolation rate means that water drains through the soil quickly. Soils with low water holding capacity (like sandy soils) typically have a high percolation rate because the large particles allow water to pass through easily.

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

Explanation: To score more marks in tests should not be the purpose of an open book assessment, as the primary aim is to test the understanding, encourage exploration and reduce fear rather than simply focusing on scoring higher marks.

Language-I: English

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

Explanation: Since colours have a deeper significance for home, and colours are in plenty, so it is important to pay attention to every detail and use colours imaginatively. This is because 'every room reveals the personality of the occupant'. So, it is important to pay attention to every detail.

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

Explanation: 'To think out of the box' means to think imaginatively using new ideas instead of traditional or expected ideas; Thus, 'traditionally' is not what the idiom connotes.

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

Explanation: In the sentence, 'Right use of colours actually helps you to create the spacious feeling', actually is an adverb that means "really." Here, it modifies the verb 'use' – the use actually helps you create. While 'feeling' is a noun, representing an emotion or experience.

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

Explanation: The relationship established in the pair "monotonous: dull" is that of synonyms; similarly, ambience means the character and atmosphere of a place and the synonym is aura.

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

Explanation: The statement 'Colours if used creatively can give a perfect look to a room' is correct. Statement B claiming that space is abundant nowadays is incorrect, as stated in the first paragraph that everything is abundant nowadays, except space. Statement B claiming that the right use of colours on walls and roof can make the room spacious is correct, as evinced in para 1. So, (A) and (C) are correct, while (B) is incorrect.

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

Explanation: In the sentence, "spacious" refers to a feeling of openness. The opposite would be "cramped," which suggests a confined, small space. Hence, "cramped" is the word that contrasts with "spacious," indicating limited space.

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

Explanation: As per the first paragraph, everything is abundant nowadays, except space, which can be enhanced through the correct use of colours. Space is something people are craving for.

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

Explanation: Some people draw colourful sceneries on their home walls to bring nature into their homes. The reason behind drawing images of flowers, leaves and birds or sceneries on the walls of a home is to bring the outside within the home.

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

Explanation: As suggested by the author in para 2, a way to break the monotony of the room, one must choose blending light and dark shades of colour instead of a plain monotonous tone. One can also opt for lighter shades in two walls. So, (1) is correct, not (2).

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

Explanation: The poetic devices used in "The squat pen rests; snug as a gun" is a simile. A simile is a rhetorical device used to compare two things (typically using the words "like," "as" or "than"). Here, a squat pen is compared to a gun with the help of the conjunction 'as'. The poetic devices used in "When the spade sinks into gravelly ground" is personification. Personification is a figure of speech that is used to attribute human characteristics to something that is not human. Here, the spade is given a human ability of singing.

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

Explanation: In the line "Loving their cool hardness in our hands" the preceding line refers to 'new potatoes that we picked'. So, the correct answer is the potatoes.

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

Explanation: The poem involves the act of digging, the poet recounts the physical labour involved and he recollects the time spent watching his father dig and the labour that went into it. He is full of awe and admiration for his father and the efforts that he put in. Thus, the tone of the passage is: nostalgic and admiration.

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

Explanation: The relationship established in the pair "coarse: rough" is that of synonyms; similarly, snug means comfortable, warm and cosy and the synonym is comfortable.

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

Explanation: The poem involves the act of digging and the poet recollects the time spent watching his father dig and the labour that went into it. The poem doesn't make it clear if the father approved of or was ambivalent towards the choice of career of his son.

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

Explanation: In the second stanza, the poet is observing his father digging potatoes. Here, the poet observes his father work on the potato field, which takes him back in time to when his father was doing the same work years ago.

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

Explanation: A legal register is a document that lists all the laws and regulations that a business must comply with to avoid legal consequences. A scientific register covers topics such as medicine, astronomy and geometry. A political register involves a formal list or record related to political activities, such as voter registration, the list of political parties, or records of elected officials. The social science register is often used to describe and analyse social structures, historical events and ideas related to society, politics and culture, which aligns with the content of the text. Thus, the description of equal rights as laid in the Indian Constitution will be mentioned in the legal register.

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

Explanation: A dialect is a variation in a language and may include different ways of pronouncing a word, different spellings, or different choices of words. The correct statement out of all the options is: Dialects vary from region to region. A dialect may have distinct features of pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary and usage that sets it apart from another dialect of another region.

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

Explanation: Receptive skills are the ability to understand and receive language through listening and reading. So, listening and reading is correct.

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

Explanation: The declared Classical languages (Sashtriya Bhasa) of the Republic of India: Assamese, Bengali, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Odia, Pali, Prakrit, Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu. So, Hindi is not a classical language.

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

Explanation: Proficiency assessment measures the ability to use language in real-world contexts and situations. A diagnostic test is designed to identify a learner's specific areas of strength and weakness, helping to pinpoint where further instruction or practice is needed. A portfolio is a compilation of academic and professional materials that exemplifies your beliefs, skills, qualifications, education, training and experiences. Comprehensive assessment entails the whole system of assessing student understanding as a mechanism to improve teaching and learning. It is used for school-based evaluation of pupils in which their assessment is

done on a continuous basis. So, the correct answer is: Portfolio.

111. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Integrated learning skills are a holistic approach to learning that involves combining subjects, encouraging collaboration, and developing critical and creative thinking skills. Project work encourages students to apply various skills simultaneously. So, Project work is correct.

112. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A good task involves a learning activity that helps students achieve certain educational goals. The correct answer is: it is not a good task because it lacks context as there is no input about desert and its conditions.

113. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Learner understands and applies that language works as a system is Systemic competence. It is an ability to develop and maintain engagement with multiple members of the system. So, the correct answer is: understanding and applying that language works as a system.

114. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The teacher's warm up activity to connect their previous knowledge and experience with the text they should read it in order to enable her students make predictions about the text that they would read.

115. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 of India outlines : Foreign language does not include in the three languages studied in the three-language formula; French is one of the languages recommended to be studied as an additional option; Study of foreign language as an additional option in the secondary stage. Thus, the option that is not true of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is: Study of foreign language included as one of the three languages studied in the three-language formula.

116. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The discovery technique is a method of teaching in which students are not directly presented with a target grammatical structure or rule. Here, students are expected to 'discover' the grammar through a series of steps (these might be tasks, language awareness activities, pictures, questions, etc). In Consciousness-raising, learners are allowed to notice the item and then divert their focus to discover the grammar rules as it is the process to raise something to consciousness which means to make learners aware of something. Schema is a mental structure to help us understand how things work. A deductive approach to teaching language starts by giving learners rules, then examples and then practice. It is a teacher-

centred approach to presenting new content. So, the correct answer is: Consciousness-raising method of teaching grammar.

117. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Grammatical knowledge, in general, refers to knowing the rule of grammar application in reading text construction of verb form, word order and sentence structure. Strategic competence is the knowledge of how to use one's language to communicate intended meaning. Declarative Knowledge refers to facts or information stored in the memory, that is considered static in nature. Procedural Knowledge refers to how to perform a skill or task and is related to methods, procedures or operation of equipment. So, the correct answer is: Strategic competence.

118. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: A top-down listening process is a listening approach that focuses on looking at language as a whole rather than individual sounds, words and phrases. Top-down strategies focus on the 'big' picture and the general meaning of a listening text. The Bottom-up listening approach is text-based which helps students recognise lexical and pronunciation features to understand the text. The bottom-up approach focuses on the decipherment of the smallest units of language (such as sounds, words and sentences) to gradually build up to understanding the larger meaning of a text.

119. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Instrumental motivation refers to the drive to learn a language for practical purposes, such as achieving specific goals or obtaining certain rewards. Integrative motivation is characterised by positive attitudes toward the learning situation (teacher and course), positive attitudes toward the target language community, a desire to learn the language, interest in foreign languages in general and positive attitudes towards the learning process. Here, motivation for people going abroad for work and learning the language is instrumental motivation as they learn the language of the place for job opportunities.

120. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Authentic materials are those that are created for real-life purposes. They include newspapers, advertisements, brochures, videos, or any content that exists in the real world outside the classroom. These materials are often used in teaching to expose students to the language or content in its natural context.

Language-I: Hindi

91. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—संस्कृति समय और स्थान के अनुसार स्वयं में परिवर्तन लाती है। इस कथन की पुष्टि

के लिए दिए गए गद्यांश की इस पंक्ति को देखा जा सकता है—संस्कृति अपने स्वभाव में आदान-प्रदान की प्रक्रिया है, यह हमेशा गतिशील रहती है।

92. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सामाजिक-मूल शब्द-समाज प्रत्यय-इक नियम-मूल शब्द के पहले वर्ण का अ-आ में बदल जाता है।

समाज के पहले वर्ण 'अ का आ' की मात्रा में परिवर्तित होने से 'स का सा' बन जाता है। (सा + माज + इक = सामाजिक)

93. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सांस्कृतिक कर्म-विशेषण-विशेष्य संबंध, मौखिक परंपरा-विशेषण-विशेष्य संबंध, प्रचलित रीति-विशेषण-विशेष्य संबंध। आदान-प्रदान विलोम शब्दों का युग्म है।

94. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—व्याख्या-से-अपादान, करण कारक, के लिए-संप्रदान कारक, की-संबंध कारक के चिह्न हैं। तथा-अव्यय है।

95. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दिए गए गद्यांश में शिक्षा को मुख्य बिन्दु के रूप में दर्शाया गया है। गद्यांश में शिक्षा के संदर्भ में यह कहा गया है कि शिक्षा समाज में प्रचलित परंपराओं, रीति-रिवाजों को जारी रखने से पहले उनके औचित्य के बारे में सोचने की प्रेरणा देती है।

96. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—जब शिक्षा को संस्कृति से जोड़कर देखा जाए तब संस्कृति पर तरह-तरह के प्रभाव पड़ते हैं। इस कथन को गद्यांश में इस प्रकार संदर्भित किया गया है कि शिक्षा मौखिक और लिखित सांस्कृतिक परंपरा की वाहक भी होती है और निर्मात्री भी।

97. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गद्यांश में शिक्षा को सांस्कृतिक कर्म के रूप में देखा गया है।

98. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—शिक्षा संस्कृति की निर्मात्री है, क्योंकि वह प्रचलित संस्कृति में कुछ नया जोड़कर, कुछ पुराना हटाकर संस्कृति का स्वरूप बदलती है।

99. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—संस्कृति अपने स्वभाव में आदान-प्रदान की प्रक्रिया है, यह हमेशा गतिशील रहती है।

100. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दिए गए पद्यांश में कलम से उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की जय करने की बात की गई है जिनकी लालकार से धरती भी सहम जाती है।

101. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दिनकर जी ने निस्वार्थ भाव से देश पर न्योछावर, होने वाले वीरों का गुणगान किया है। जिन्होंने अपना सब कुछ बलिदान करके की भावना जाग्रत की और नई चेतना फैलाई तथा जिन्होंने बिना किसी मूल्य के कर्तव्य की पुण्यवेदी पर स्वयं को न्योछावर कर दिया।

102. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दिए गए पद्यांश में कलम से उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की जय करने की बात की गई है जिन्होंने हँसते-हँसते अपना सब कुछ देश पर समर्पित कर दिया।

103. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या—विशेषण-विशेष्य संबंध, लघु दीप-विशेषण-विशेष्य संबंध, लाल शिखाएँ-विशेषण-विशेष्य संबंध। लेकिन जला अस्थियों में विशेषण-विशेष्य संबंध न होकर क्रिया-कर्म संबंध है। यहाँ जलने की क्रिया का प्रभाव अस्थियों पर पड़ रहा है।
104. विकल्प (3) उचित है।
व्याख्या—दिए गए पद्यांश में कलम से उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की जय करने की बात की गई है जिन्होंने हैसते-हैसते अपना सब कुछ देश पर समर्पित कर दिया। अतः यहाँ देशप्रेम की भावना अभिव्यक्त हुई है।
105. विकल्प (2) उचित है।
व्याख्या—दी गई पंक्ति में 'जिनने' शब्द स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को इंगित कर रहा है। भारत के वीर स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने आजादी की लड़ाई में न सिर्फ खुद भागीदारी की, बल्कि समस्त भारतवासियों को भी इस लड़ाई का हिस्सा बनने के लिए प्रेरित किया। उन्होंने क्रांति की ज्वाला सुलागाकर दूसरों तक भी उसकी चिंगारी छिटका दी थी।
106. विकल्प (4) उचित है।
व्याख्या—भारत का संविधान लिंग, जाति, धर्म शैक्षिक तथा आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि के आधार पर भेद-भाव नहीं करता है। संविधान द्वारा सभी को समान रूप से देखा जाना सामाजिक विज्ञान प्रयुक्ति के अंतर्गत आता है।
107. विकल्प (3) उचित है।
व्याख्या—बोली भाषा का अनौपचारिक या स्थानीय स्वरूप है जो किसी विशेष क्षेत्र, समाज या समुदाय में बोली जाती है। भाषा के विभिन्न भौगोलिक, सामाजिक या सांस्कृतिक रूप को बोली कहा जाता है। भाषा की बोलियाँ एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र में भिन्न-भिन्न होती हैं।
108. विकल्प (2) उचित है।
व्याख्या—भाषा के चार कौशल होते हैं—सुनना (श्रवण), बोलना (वाचन), पढ़ना (पठन) तथा लिखना (लेखन)। ग्रहणशील कौशल वे होते हैं जिनसे व्यक्ति में भाषा को समझने और ग्रहण करने की क्षमता का विकास करना होता है। अतः श्रवण तथा पठन कौशल ग्रहणशील कौशल की श्रेणी में रखे जाते हैं।
109. विकल्प (2) उचित है।
व्याख्या—किसी भी भाषा को शास्त्रीय भाषा का दर्जा दिए जाने के लिए उस भाषा का इतिहास 1500-2000 वर्षों से अधिक पुराना होना चाहिए। भारत सरकार ने संस्कृत, तमिल, तेलुगु, कन्नड़, मलयालम तथा ओडिशा को शास्त्रीय भाषा का दर्जा दिया है। हिंदी एक व्यापक रूप से बोली जाने वाली भाषा है, किन्तु इसका विकास मुख्यतः 10वीं शताब्दी के बाद हुआ है। इस कारण इसे शास्त्रीय भाषा का दर्जा नहीं दिया गया है।
110. विकल्प (3) उचित है।
व्याख्या—छात्र पोर्टफोलियो एक ऐसा दस्तावेज है जिसमें छात्र की शैक्षणिक उपलब्धियाँ, कौशल, प्रगति तथा अधिगम के अन्य उदाहरणों का सतत रूप से रिकार्ड रखा जाता है।

111. विकल्प (3) उचित है।
व्याख्या—रोल-प्ले शिक्षण पद्धति का एक ऐसा तरीका है जो समेकित अधिगम को समुन्नत करने में प्रभावी भूमिका निभाता है। इसके माध्यम से विभिन्न विषयों को एक साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है। यह विद्यार्थी को सैद्धांतिक ज्ञान के साथ-साथ वास्तविक दुनिया से भी जुड़ने का अवसर देता है।
112. विकल्प (3) उचित है।
व्याख्या—विकल्प 3 उचित विकल्प है, क्योंकि रेगिस्तान और उसकी जलवायु की स्थिति पर पाँच वाक्य बोलने के लिए विद्यार्थी को उस विषय की ज्ञान होना आवश्यक है। और यह ज्ञान शिक्षार्थियों को भूगोल की किताब में पढ़े गए रेगिस्तान संबंधी पाठ से मिल सकेगा। यह पाठ उन्हें बोलने के लिए समुचित जानकारी प्रदान करेगा।
113. विकल्प (3) उचित है।
व्याख्या—भाषा की सर्वांगी या सिस्टमिक दक्षता भाषा को व्यवस्थित और वैज्ञानिक रूप से सीखने पर जोर देती है जिससे भाषा का प्रयोग अधिक सटीक और प्रभावी हो जाता है। भाषा एक व्यवस्था के रूप में कार्य करती है।
114. विकल्प (2) उचित है।
व्याख्या—वॉर्म अप गतिविधि का उद्देश्य शिक्षार्थियों को नई सीख के लिए मानसिक रूप से तैयार करना और पाठ से जुड़ने में मदद करना होता है। यह सीखने में रुचि बढ़ाता है और सीखने की प्रक्रिया को प्रासंगिक, रोचक और प्रभावी बनाता है। यहाँ कहानी का चित्र दिखाकर शिक्षिका शिक्षार्थियों के पूर्व ज्ञान और अनुभव को नई जानकारी से जोड़ने के लिए चित्र को समझने की क्षमता विकसित कर रही है।
115. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या—NEP 2002 में तहत त्रिभाषा सूत्र को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया है। इसमें बच्चों को तीन भाषाएँ सीखने का सुझाव दिया गया है। जिसमें पहली मातृभाषा या कोई क्षेत्रीय भाषा, दूसरी हिंदी या कोई अन्य भारतीय भाषा और तीसरी अंग्रेजी या कोई अन्य विदेशी भाषा शामिल है।
116. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या—खोज बीन विधि में शिक्षार्थियों को यह स्वतंत्रता दी जाती है कि वे समस्या को अपने तरीके से हल करने के लिए विभिन्न संसाधनों का प्रयोग करें। यह विधि उन्हें सक्रिय रूप से सीखने में मदद करती है और उन्हें ज्ञान का निर्माण करने का अवसर देती है। यह व्यक्ति 'संदर्भ' में व्याकरण शिक्षण' से सम्बंधित है।
117. विकल्प (4) उचित है।
व्याख्या—भाषा के बारे में जानने के संदर्भ में प्रक्रियात्मक ज्ञान का अर्थ है किसी भाषा को जानने और प्रयोग करने के तरीके, कौशल और प्रक्रियाओं का ज्ञान। यह न केवल शब्दों के अर्थ समझने में सहायक है, अपितु भाषा के सही और प्रभावी उपयोग में भी मदद करता है।
118. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या—श्रवण अधिगम में टॉप डाउन और बाटम उपागम एक साथ काम करते हैं। जब हम कोई ध्वनि, शब्द या वाक्य को सुनते हैं तब सबसे पहले उनको पहचानते हैं (बाटम अप) और फिर

संदर्भ के आधार पर उनका अर्थ निकलते हैं (टॉप डाउन)।

119. विकल्प (4) उचित है।
व्याख्या—समाकलनात्मक प्रेरणा से भाषा सीखना अत्यंत प्रभावी और स्थायी तरीका है। लोग अपनी रुचियों और आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर भाषा सीखने में प्रयास और समय लगाते हैं इससे उन्हें आत्मविश्वास और स्वतंत्रता का अनुभव होता है। विदेश जाने वाले भारतीय अपनी आवश्यकता और रुचि के आधार पर उस स्थान की भाषा सीखते हैं।
120. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या—भाषा शिक्षण में सामग्री की प्रामाणिकता का अर्थ है जीवन के वास्तविक संदर्भों में विकसित या लिखित सामग्री का प्रयोग करना। ऐसी सामग्री वास्तविक जीवन की स्थितियों, संवाद और गतिविधियों से जुड़ी होने के कारण अधिक प्रभावी और उपयोगी होती है।

Language-II: English

121. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: The passage mentions "This quaint hill station brings solace and gives visitors much-deserved refuge from the hustle and bustle of cities", it implies that the hill station is attractive and offers a picturesque view by giving solace to the visitors who come in search of a shelter that is in the wilderness and unlike the busy life of a city. They are like a sanctuary that sets itself apart from the hectic city life. The correct answer is: they can be away from hectic city life.
122. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: If the place boasts of "lake's tranquil waters", "cool air and breathtaking scenery, Netarhat Lake offers serenity to its visitors", it is apparent that Netarhat is a shelter/ hideaway from the busy and noisy cities. This place is a contrast to what cities offer. The phrase "hustle and bustle of cities" implies busy and noisy cities.
123. Option (4) is correct.
Explanation: The relationship established in the pair "gorgeous: beautiful" is that of synonym; similarly, tranquil means peaceful.
124. Option (4) is correct.
Explanation: In para 3 of the passage, the Sunrise Point offers visitors a breathtaking view of both the sunrise and lush vegetation. The striking view of the sun emerging from valleys surrounded by dense greenery makes it a remarkable experience.
125. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: The writer states clearly that Netarhat is located at an altitude of 3696 feet, so (a) is true; while (b) is evinced in the first paragraph. Whereas, it is nowhere mentioned that Netarhat is an abode of verdant banyan forests. So, (c) is incorrect.
126. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: In the sentence, 'Fabulous sunrises and stunning sunsets leave the visitors awestruck', the word 'sunrises' is a noun, as it refers to the time in the

- morning when the sun first appears. While 'awestruck' is an adjective as it is used to qualify the noun 'visitors'.
127. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The word 'solace' in "this quaint hill station brings solace" implies comfort or consolation in a time of distress or sadness, because Netarhat is a shelter/ hideaway from the busy and noisy cities. This place is a contrast to what cities offer. So, it brings peace and comfort.
128. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Netarhat is surrounded by clusters of tall pine trees, with "spectacular view of the sunrises", but refuge camps are nowhere mentioned.
129. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: "a pledge made in deadly earnest" refers to a promise made in complete seriousness.
130. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: in the sentence, "He was wild and a little dangerous, subject to moods and impulses", here, 'wild' and 'dangerous' refer to adjectives. This is because they are used to qualify the pronoun 'he', who has been assigned the qualities of being 'wild' and 'dangerous'.
131. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: "Instinct" refers to a natural, inherent impulse or tendency, which is closely related to "inclination," meaning a natural or instinctive preference toward something. Hatred refers to a strong dislike, which is unrelated to instinct. Affinity means a natural liking, but it doesn't capture the automatic, inherent nature of instinct. Premonition refers to a forewarning or intuitive feeling about something, not an innate behaviour.
132. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The relationship established in the pair "crowded: deserted" is that of antonyms; similarly "weakness" is the opposite of "vigour" (energy, strength). Lethargy suggests sluggishness but is not a direct opposite of vigour. Heaviness refers to weight, which is unrelated to vigour or energy. Strength is similar to vigour, but it's not an opposite.
133. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: What brought the three boys—Rusty, Anil and Somi—together is their shared sense of adventure through their discovery of the pool.
134. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The description "Water trickled down from the hillside, from amongst ferns and grasses and wild primroses" affirm option (2). "A small waterfall came down the rocks and formed a deep pool of apple-green water" corroborate option (1). The description of rough rocks on the bed is nowhere mentioned in the passage.
135. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: The statement "It was Somi's idea that we meet at the pool in ten years' time" clarifies that the answer is Somi.
136. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: According to the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the correct statement regarding the study of classical languages is: Study of classical language as an additional option during the secondary stage. This gives the students the freedom to choose whether they want to study a classical language.
137. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: In language learning, Project work involves reading, collection of data/information, analysing it and writing reports in groups. Thus, the correct answer is: Forming groups, identifying the topic, planning, collection of data, interpretation of data, writing the draft and finalisation of the report. In other options, the sequence is not arranged properly.
138. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Critical literacy is a learning approach that helps students analyse and evaluate texts, media and other forms of communication. Thus, understanding of power and identify of the people relates to Critical literacy, not Analytical reading, Literary skills or Language literacy.
139. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: It is true that Language contributes to the sum of human knowledge. Language expresses identity, and is a repository of history. The statement that is NOT true of language is: Some languages can only convey science and engineering better. This is because all languages are gifted with expressing complex ideas, including scientific and technical concepts.
140. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Learner understands and applies that language works as a system is Systemic competence. It is an ability to develop and maintain engagement with multiple members of the system. Sociolinguistic competence is the ability to use language appropriately in a given situation, taking into account the social and cultural context. Communicative competence is the ability to communicate effectively and appropriately in a variety of contexts.
141. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: A diagnostic test is designed to identify a learner's specific areas of strength and weakness, helping to pinpoint where further instruction or practice is needed. Thus, a test which aims to identify an individual student's specific areas of weakness and strength is known as a diagnostic test.
142. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: According to the Indian Constitution, the English language is an associate official language of the Indian Constitution.
143. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Since the hawker takes an active part in the classroom activity, he will be regarded as a participant in the activity.
144. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: A top-down listening process is a listening approach that focuses on looking at language as a whole rather than individual sounds, words and phrases. Top-down strategies focus on the 'big' picture and general meaning of a listening text. Thus, the answer is : Listening to overall message of the text speech or the audio.
145. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Declarative knowledge refers to knowledge that is about facts and information. Application of knowledge refers to the process of using what you've learned in real-world situations to solve problems, make decisions, or perform tasks. A language acquisition device is a theoretical tool. It is used to explain how children learn and understand language quickly. Procedural knowledge is the knowledge exercised in the performance of some task. Thus, the answer is : Declarative knowledge.
146. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: A speech act is an utterance defined in terms of a speaker's intention and the effect it has on a listener. Idiolect is an individual's unique use of language, including speech. Dialect is a particular form of a language which is peculiar to a specific region or social group. Thus, the answer is : Idiolect.
147. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Language Acquisition is the natural, unconscious process of picking up a language, typically used for first languages; Language Learning is the conscious, structured effort to learn a language, often used for second or foreign languages. Thus, his English language is not Language Acquisition.
148. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Receptive skills are the ability to understand and receive language through listening and reading. So, listening and reading is correct.
149. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The social science register is often used to describe and analyse social structures, historical events and ideas related to society, politics and culture, which aligns with the content of the text.
150. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Instrumental motivation refers to a practical or pragmatic reason for language study such as a language or subject, in order to achieve a specific goal. Here, the goal is employment. Thus, the answer is : a person learns the language for utilitarian reason like employment.

Language-II: Hindi

121. विकल्प (2) उचित है।
व्याख्या—शिक्षा तब संस्कृति को पोषित करने वाली बन सकती है जब वह बच्चों के लिए बहुत से कार्यकलापों का आयोजन करें।
122. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या—(जन) मूल शब्द -तंत्र प्रत्यय-इक नियम-मूल शब्द के पहले वर्ण का अ-आ में बदल जाता है।
समाज के पहले वर्ण 'अ का आ' की मात्रा में परिवर्तित होने से 'त का ता' बन जाता है।
(जन + जां + त्र + इक = जनतांत्रिक)
123. विकल्प (3) उचित है।
व्याख्या—विद्या + आलय
(विद्या का अंतिम वर्ण + आलय का प्रथम वर्ण अर्थात् अ + आ = आ) यह स्वर संधि के उपभेद दीर्घ संधि का उदाहरण है।
124. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या—शिक्षा का काम विद्यार्थियों को भय से मुक्ति दिलाना है।
(गद्यांश की पंक्ति)
125. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या—विद्यालय का परिवेश स्वतः अधिगम को बढ़ावा देने वाला होना चाहिए।
विद्यालय में शिक्षा का वातावरण बच्चों को जानकारी देने, पढ़ना-लिखना सिखाने तक सीमित रखने की बजाय उन्हें स्वतः सीखने के लिए बढ़ावा देने वाला हो।
(गद्यांश की पंक्ति)
126. विकल्प (2) उचित है।
व्याख्या—समाज, शिक्षा और संस्कृति 'संज्ञा' शब्द हैं जबकि स्वतंत्र एक 'विशेषण' शब्द है। जो किसी संज्ञा या सर्वनाम शब्द की विशेषता बताता है। जैसे—स्वतंत्र भारत।
127. विकल्प (4) उचित है।
व्याख्या—विद्यालय धर्म से जुड़ी नीतियाँ को कार्यान्वित नहीं करता अतः 'विद्यालय' के संदर्भ में विकल्प 4 में लिखा गया कथन अनुचित है।
128. विकल्प (3) उचित है।
व्याख्या—एक स्वतंत्र और जनतांत्रिक समाज के लिए सामान्य संस्कृतियों को पोषित करने वाली उच्च स्तरीय शिक्षा बहुत आवश्यक है।
129. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या—प्रस्तुत गद्यांश में संस्मरण विधा के विभिन्न आयामों की चर्चा की गई है।
130. विकल्प (2) उचित है।
व्याख्या—'दीर्घ' का अर्थ होता है लंबा। इसमें लगा 'सु' उपसर्ग इसके अर्थ की व्यापकता को बढ़ाकर इसका अर्थ बहुत लंबा बना देता है।
131. विकल्प (3) उचित है।
व्याख्या—अंतरंग छवि-विशेषण-विशेष्य संबंध, व्यापक यथार्थ-विशेषण-विशेष्य संबंध, सुदीर्घ परंपरा-विशेषण-विशेष्य संबंध को बता रहे हैं। जीवन यात्रा में दोनों शब्द संज्ञा हैं और संबंध तत्पुरुष समास का उदाहरण है।
132. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या—संस्मरण केवल हिंदी साहित्य की ही विधा नहीं है। अंग्रेजी में इसे Memoir, संस्कृत में संस्करणम् बाल्ला में स्मृतिचरण, तमिल में निनाइवगंगल, तेलुगु में स्मृतउलु, उर्दू में याददाश्त कहा जाता है।
133. विकल्प (2) उचित है।
व्याख्या—संस्मरण में साधारण से साधारण और महत्वपूर्ण पात्र, प्रसंग और घटनाएँ इसलिए शामिल किए जाते हैं, क्योंकि इसमें जीवन में आने वाले किसी भी पात्र, प्रसंग और घटनाओं का चित्रण होता है।
134. विकल्प (3) उचित है।
व्याख्या—कुछ साहित्यकार अपने संस्मरण के माध्यम से मानवीय सरोकारों को भी अभिव्यक्त करते हैं।
135. विकल्प (4) उचित है।
व्याख्या—गद्यांश के अनुसार जनमन की जीवन यात्रा की अंतरंग छवियों को संस्मरण कहा जा सकता है।
136. विकल्प (4) उचित है।
व्याख्या—NEP 2020 में त्रिभाषा सूत्र के अंतर्गत एक विकल्प के रूप में शास्त्रीय भाषा का अध्ययन करने की अनुशांसा की गई है। इसके मुताबिक शास्त्रीय और विदेशी भाषा को विकल्प के रूप में पढ़ाया जा सकता है।
137. विकल्प (3) उचित है।
व्याख्या—भाषा की कक्ष में परियोजना के दौरान कार्य की अभिकल्पना करने और उसे क्रियान्वित करने के निम्नलिखित चरण हैं—समूह बनाना, योजना बनाना, आँकड़ों का संग्रहीकरण, आँकड़ों की व्याख्या, प्रारूप लेखन, टॉपिक की पहचान और रिपोर्ट लेखन।
138. विकल्प (4) उचित है।
व्याख्या—जब एक अध्यापक अपने शिक्षार्थियों को एक लघु पठन सामग्री देती है और उनसे पात्रों और समुदाय की सत्ता व पहचान समझने को कहती है, तो वह स्पष्ट रूप से उन्हें समालोचनात्मक रूप से सोचने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रही है। समालोचनात्मक साक्षरता का अर्थ है किसी भी पाठ, जानकारी या घटना का गहराई से विश्लेषण करने की क्षमता। इसमें शामिल है: पाठ में निहित अर्थों को समझना।
पाठ में व्यक्त विचारों और भावनाओं का मूल्यांकन करना।
पाठ में निहित पूर्वाग्रहों या धारणाओं की पहचान करना।
पाठ के संदेशों को अपने जीवन और समाज से जोड़ना।
139. विकल्प (2) उचित है।
व्याख्या—विज्ञान और अभियांत्रिकी विषयों के लिए किसी विशिष्ट भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है अतः विकल्प 2 सही नहीं है।
140. विकल्प (4) उचित है।
व्याख्या—भाषा की सर्वांगी या सिस्टमिट दक्षता भाषा को व्यवस्थित और वैज्ञानिक रूप से सीखने पर जोर देती है जिससे भाषा का प्रयोग अधिक सटीक और प्रभावी हो जाता है। विद्यार्थी उस भाषा को समझते और व्यवहार में लाते हैं जो भाषा एक व्यवस्था के रूप में कार्य करती है।
141. विकल्प (2) उचित है।
व्याख्या—निदानात्मक परीक्षण-शिक्षार्थी के कमजोर पक्षों की पहचान होती है। वस्तुनिष्ठ परीक्षण-शिक्षार्थी के कमजोर पक्षों की पहचान होती है। वैधता परीक्षण-खास योग्यता का परीक्षण होता है। रचनात्मक परीक्षण-विद्यार्थी के कमजोर और प्रबल पक्षों के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों की पहचान की जाती है।
142. विकल्प (4) उचित है।
व्याख्या—भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 343 में हिंदी को भारत की आधिकारिक राजकीय भाषा तथा अंग्रेजी को सह राजकीय भाषा का दर्जा प्राप्त है।
143. विकल्प (2) उचित है।
व्याख्या—यहाँ अध्यापिका फेरीवाले को कक्षा के सामने 'रीयलिया' की तरह प्रस्तुत कर रही है। रीयलिया या वास्तविक सामग्री-अधिगम को सहज बनाने के लिए जब वास्तविक वस्तुओं की मदद ली जाती है, तो उन इस क्रियाविधि को वास्तविक सामग्री उपगम कहते हैं। स्थल वस्तुओं के साक्षात् सम्पर्क में आकर बालक पाठ को अच्छी तरह समझता है और सूक्ष्म चिन्तन की ओर अग्रसर होता है।
144. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या—श्रवण के टॉप डाउन में प्रत्येक ध्वनि, शब्द, वाक्यांश, उपवाक्य और वाक्यों को सुनने की बजाय भाषा को समग्र रूप में देखा जाता है। भाषा के आवश्यक वितरणों को छूँटा जाना अधोमुखी (टॉप डाउन) श्रवण प्रक्रिया की महत्वपूर्ण रणनीति है। अतः सामग्री, वाक् या ओडियो के समग्र संदेश को सुनना श्रवण के टॉप डाउन उपगम में शामिल है।
145. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या—घोषणात्मक ज्ञान का तात्पर्य अवधारणाओं, प्रक्रियाओं तथा नियमों को रटकर सीखना हो सकता है। यह किसी कार्य को करने का संकलित ज्ञान है जिसे प्रकृति में स्थिर माना जाता है।
146. विकल्प (3) उचित है।
व्याख्या—बोली बोलने के व्यक्तिगत विशेष तरीके को भाषा विज्ञान में व्यक्तिगत भाषा रूप या आइडियोलैक्ट (Ideolect) कहा जाता है। यह पूरी तरह से एक व्यक्ति की अपनी भाषा शैली होती है। एक ही भाषा बोलने वाले दो व्यक्तियों के आइडियोलैक्ट में अंतर हो सकता है।
147. विकल्प (2) उचित है।
व्याख्या—भाषा अर्जन एक प्राकृतिक प्रक्रिया है जिससे हम आसपास के वातावरण या आसपास के लोगों के माध्यम से सीख जाते हैं। भाषा अधिगम का अर्थ है औपचारिक साधनों का प्रयोगकर किसी अन्य भाषा में पढ़ना-लिखना सीखना।
148. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या—भाषा के चार कौशल होते हैं—सुनना (श्रवण), बोलना (वाचन), पढ़ना (पठन) तथा लिखना (लेखन)। ग्रहणशील कौशल वे होते हैं जिनसे व्यक्ति में भाषा को समझने और ग्रहण करने की क्षमता का विकास करना होता है। अतः श्रवण तथा पठन कौशल ग्रहणशील कौशल की श्रेणी में रखे जाते हैं।
149. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या—समाज से संबंधित तथ्यों और विचारों का उल्लेख किए जाने के कारण यह पाठ्य सामग्री सामाजिक विज्ञान प्रयुक्त के अंतर्गत आएगी।
150. विकल्प (3) उचित है।
व्याख्या—भाषा शिक्षणशास्त्र या मनोविज्ञान में इंस्ट्रुमेंटल या यांत्रिक प्रेरणा को भाषा सीखने का 'साधनात्मक दृष्टिकोण' कहा जाता है। इसमें व्यक्ति के द्वारा किसी विशिष्ट लक्ष्य या व्यवहारिक लाभ उठाने के लिए जैसे—किसी रोजगार या पदोन्नति पाने के लिए भाषा सीखी जाती है।