

CTET Solved Paper

Paper-1
13th July 2013

Time: 2 hours 30 mins.

Total Marks: 150

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

1. The following three aspects of intelligence are dealt by Sternberg's triarchic theory except.
 - (1) componential
 - (2) social
 - (3) experiential
 - (4) contextual
2. Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences emphasizes.
 - (1) general intelligence
 - (2) common abilities required in school
 - (3) the unique abilities of each individual
 - (4) conditioning skills in students
3. The sounds *th*, *ph*, *ch* are:
 - (1) Morphemes
 - (2) Graphemes
 - (3) Lexemes
 - (4) Phonemes
4. In order to avoid gender stereotyping in class, a teacher should:
 - (1) try to put both boys and girls in non-traditional roles
 - (2) appreciate students good work by saying 'good girl' or 'good boy'.
 - (3) discourage girls from taking part in wrestling
 - (4) encourage boys to take risk and be bold
5. Schools should cater to individual differences to:
 - (1) narrow the gap between individual students
 - (2) even out abilities and performance of students
 - (3) understand why students are able or unable to learn
 - (4) make individual students feel exclusive
6. What kind of support can a school provide to address the individual differences in students?
 - (1) Follow a child-centered curriculum and provide multiple learning opportunities to students.
 - (2) Apply every possible measure to remove the individual differences in students.
 - (3) Refer slow learners to special schools.
 - (4) Follow same level of curriculum for all students.
7. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation emphasizes.
 - (1) continuous testing on a comprehensive scale to ensure learning
 - (2) how learning can be observed, recorded and improved upon
 - (3) fine-tuning of tests with the teaching
 - (4) redundancy of the board examination
8. School based assessment.
 - (1) Dilutes the accountability of boards of education.
 - (2) Hinders achieving universal national standards.
 - (3) Helps all students learn more through diagnosis.
 - (4) Makes students and teachers non-serious and casual.
9. "Readiness for learning" refers to:
 - (1) general ability level of students
 - (2) present cognitive level of students in the learning continuum
 - (3) satisfying nature of the act of learning
 - (4) Thorndike's law of readiness
10. A teacher has some physically challenged children in her class. Which of the following would be appropriate for her to say?
 - (1) Wheel-chaired bound children may take help of their peers in going to hall.
 - (2) Physically inconvenienced children may do an alternative activity in the classroom.
 - (3) Mohan why don't you use your crutches to go to the playground.
 - (4) Polio affected children will now present a song.
11. Learning disabilities may occur due to all of the following except:
 - (1) Cerebral dysfunction
 - (2) Emotional disturbance
 - (3) Behavioural disturbance
 - (4) Cultural factors
12. An inclusive school:
 - (1) Is committed to improve the learning outcomes of all students irrespective of their capabilities.
 - (2) Differentiate between students and sets less challenging achievement targets for specially abled children.
 - (3) Committed particularly to improve the learning outcomes of specially abled students.
 - (4) Decides learning heeds of students according to their disability.
13. Gifted students:
 - (1) Need support not ordinarily provided by the school.
 - (2) Can manage their studies without a teacher.
 - (3) Can be good models for other students.
 - (4) Cannot be learning disabled.
14. Giftedness is due to:
 - (1) Genetic makeup
 - (2) Environmental motivation
 - (3) Combination of (1) and (2)
 - (4) Psychosocial factors
15. Which of the following is appropriate for environment conducive to thinking and learning in children?
 - (1) Passive listening for long periods of time.
 - (2) Home assignments given frequently.
 - (3) Individual tasks done by the learners.
 - (4) Allowing students to take some decisions about what to learn and how to learn.

16. Learning disability in motor skills is called:
 (1) Dyspraxia (2) Dyscalculia
 (3) Dyslexia (4) Dysphasia
17. Learning disability:
 (1) is a stable state
 (2) is a variable state
 (3) need not impair functioning
 (4) does not improve with appropriate input
18. The following are the steps in the process of problem solving except:
 (1) Identification of a problem.
 (2) Breaking down the problem into smaller parts.
 (3) Explore possible strategies.
 (4) Anticipate outcomes.
19. A teacher should:
 (1) treat errors committed by students as blunders and take serious note of each error
 (2) measure success as the number of times students avoid making mistakes
 (3) not correct students while they're trying to communicate ideas
 (4) focus more on lecturing and provide a foundation for knowledge
20. Seema is desperate to score A+ grade in an examination. As she enters the examination hall and the examination begins, she becomes extremely nervous. Her feet go cold, her heart starts pounding and she is unable to answer properly. The primary reason for this is that:
 (1) she may not be very confident about her preparation
 (2) she may be thinking excessively about the result of this examination
 (3) invigilator teacher on duty may be her class teacher and she is of very strict nature
 (4) she may not be able to deal with sudden emotional outburst
21. Which of the following cognitive verbs are used to analyse the information given?
 (1) Identify (2) Differentiate
 (3) Classify (4) Describe
22. Rajesh is a voracious reader. A part from studying his course books, he often goes to library and reads books on diverse topics. Rajesh does his project even in the lunch break. He does not need prompting by his teachers or parents to study for tests and seems to truly enjoy learning. He can be best described as a (n) _____.
 (1) fact-centred learner
 (2) teacher motivated learner
 (3) assessment-centred learner
 (4) intrinsically motivated learner
23. Children in pre-primary get satisfaction from being allowed to discover. They become distressed, when they are discouraged. They do so due to their motivation to:
 (1) reduce their ignorance
 (2) affiliate with the class
 (3) create disorder in the class
 (4) exercise their power
24. Understanding human growth and development enables a teacher to:
 (1) gain control of learner's emotions while teaching
 (2) be clear about teaching diverse learners
 (3) tell students how they can improve their lives
 (4) practice her teaching in an unbiased way
25. Which one of the following is true?
 (1) Development and learning are unaffected by socio-cultural contexts.
 (2) Students learn only in a certain way
 (3) Play is significant for cognition and social competence.
 (4) Questioning by teacher constrains cognitive development.
26. Which one of the following is true about the role of heredity and environment in the development of a child?
 (1) The relative contributions of peers and genes are not additive.
 (2) Heredity and environment do not operate together.
 (3) Propensity is related to environment while actual development requires heredity.
 (4) Both heredity and environment contribute 50% each in the development of a child.
27. Socialization is:
 (1) Rapport between teacher and taught.
 (2) Process of modernization of society.
 (3) Adaptation of social norms.
 (4) Change in social norms
28. A PT teacher wants her students to improve fielding in the game of cricket. Which one of the following strategies will best help his students achieve that goal?
 (1) Tell students how important it is for them to learn to field.
 (2) Explain the logic behind good fielding and rate of success.
 (3) Demonstrate fielding while students observe.
 (4) Give students a lot of practice in fielding.
29. A teacher wishes to help her students to appreciate multiple views of a situation. She provides her students multiple opportunities to debate on this situation in different groups. According to Vygotsky's perspective, her students will _____ various views and develop multiple perspectives of the situation on their own.
 (1) internalize (2) construct
 (3) operationalize (4) rationalize
30. Sita has learned to eat rice and dal with her hand. When she is given dal and rice, she mixes rice and dal and starts eating. She has _____ eating rice and dal into her schema for doing things.
 (1) Accommodated (2) Assimilated
 (3) Appropriated (4) Initiated

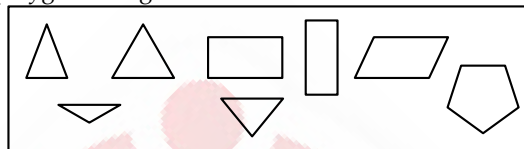
Mathematics

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

31. Perimeter of a square is 24 cm and length of a rectangle is 8 cm. If the perimeters of the square and the rectangle are equal, then the area (in square cm) of the rectangle is
 (1) 16 (2) 24
 (3) 32 (4) 64
32. The difference of the place value and the face value of the number 3 in 12345 is
 (1) 0 (2) 295
 (3) 297 (4) 305

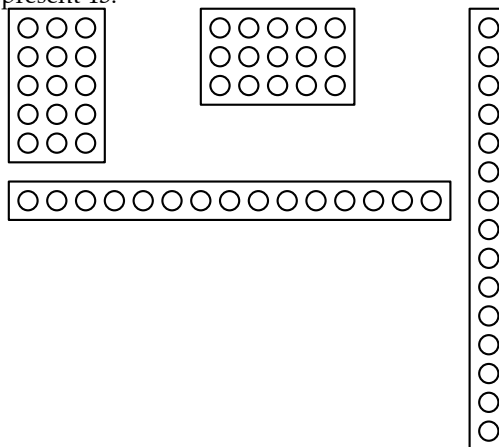
33. Which one of the following is not correct?
 (1) 56.7 kilogram = 5670 grams
 (2) A cube has six faces.
 (3) One millimetre = 0.1 cm
 (4) 0.10 is same as 0.1
34. The speed of a boat in a river is 20 km per hour and the speed of another boat is 23 km per hour. They travel in the same direction from the same place at the same time. The distance between the boats after three and half hours is
 (1) 10 km (2) 10.5 km
 (3) 11 km (4) 11.5 km
35. When 90707 is divided by 9, the remainder is
 (1) 3 (2) 5
 (3) 6 (4) 7
36. When a fresh fish is dried it becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of its weight. Sunita buys 1500 kg fresh fish for ₹ 25 per kg and sell them, when dried, for ₹ 80 per kg. How much does she earn?
 (1) Rs. 2,500 (2) Rs. 2,700
 (3) Rs. 3,000 (4) Rs. 3,500
37. Look at the following pattern:
 $(9 - 1) \div 8 = 1$
 $(98 - 2) \div 8 = 12$
 $(987 - 3) \div 8 = 123$
 $(9876 - 4) \div 8 = 1234$
 According to this pattern
 $(987654 - 6) \div 8 =$
 (1) 12345 (2) 123456
 (3) 123465 (4) 123467
38. 750 ml juice is filled in one bottle and six such bottles are packed in one carton. The number of cartons needed for 450 litres of juice is
 (1) 75 (2) 80
 (3) 90 (4) 100
39. Internal length, breadth and depth of a (rectangular) box are 4 cm, 3 cm and 2 cm respectively. How many such boxes are needed to pack 8664 centimetre cubes?
 (1) 351 (2) 361
 (3) 391 (4) 722
40. "Write the equivalent fraction of $\frac{1}{3}$ "
 The above question asked to students of Class IV refers to
 (1) lower-level demand task as it requires procedural skills only.
 (2) lower-level demand task as it is based on memorization only.
 (3) higher-level demand task as it is based on procedure with connection.
 (4) higher-level demand task as it is based on procedure without connection.
41. Students often make a mistake in comparing the decimal numbers. For example 0.50 is larger than 0.5. The most probable reason for this error is
 (1) lack of practice of these types of questions in the class.
 (2) lack of concrete experience of representation of decimal number on number line.
 (3) careless attempt by the students.
 (4) misconception regarding the significance of zero in ordering decimal.

42. A teacher prompts the students to prepare Mathematical journal with the theme "Application of Mathematics in Daily life". This activity is
 (1) to test the students understanding of Mathematical concepts.
 (2) to provide opportunity to students share their ideas and knowledge.
 (3) to help students to sense of Mathematics.
 (4) to help students to connect Mathematical concepts and its applications and to share their knowledge and ideas.
43. According to Van Hiele level of geometric thought, the five levels are - visualization, analysis, informal deduction, formal deduction and rigour. Some polygons are given to a child of Class III for sorting.



He classified the polygons on the basis of the number of sides. This child is at _____ level of Van-Hiele Geometrical thought

- (1) Visualization (2) Analysis
 (3) Informal deduction (4) Formal deduction
44. A child displays difficulty in differentiating between numbers, operations and symbols, two clock hands, different coins etc. This implies that the specific barrier affecting his learning is
 (1) poor verbal, visual, auditory and working memory.
 (2) poor visual processing ability i.e. visual discrimination, spatial organization and visual coordination.
 (3) poor language processing ability. i.e. expression, vocabulary and auditory processing.
 (4) poor motor skills, reading and writing skills.
45. NCF 2005 emphasises on Constructivist Approach of learning as it focuses on
 (1) memorization of definitions and formulae.
 (2) submission of regular homework.
 (3) active participation of learner through engaging activities.
 (4) effective lecture and instructions by teacher.
46. Following are array diagram using bindis to represent 15.



The way of representing 15 or any other number in the above manner can be used to teach concept of

- (1) area and commutative property
 - (2) commutative property of multiplication, identification of prime and composite numbers, area of rectangle
 - (3) representation of a number as product of two numbers, commutative property of multiplication, multiplicative identity, identification of prime and composite numbers, area of rectangle using units quantity
 - (4) representation of a number as product of two numbers, commutative property of multiplication, multiplicative identity, identification of prime and composite numbers.
47. Which of the following questions is open-ended?
- (1) Write the numbers 25, 71, 19, 9, 8, 17, 85 in ascending order.
 - (2) Which is more?
 $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{7}{5}$
 - (3) Write any four number greater than 2.7.
 - (4) What is 7 more than $\frac{2}{7}$?
48. The most appropriate tool to expose the students of class II to plane figures, its vertices and edges is
- (1) Geo-Board
 - (2) Nets of 3D solids
 - (3) Cubes
 - (4) Black-board surface
49. Following is a problem from text book of class V:
 "There are 4 poles of measure 105 cm, 215 cm, 150 cm and 235 cm respectively. If they have to be cut into pieces of equal length, what is the maximum length of each piece?"
 This question is asked to
- (1) test knowledge of factors and multiples
 - (2) check the skill of finding HCF
 - (3) enhance problem solving skills using learnt concepts
 - (4) give practice of word problems based on HCF and LCM
50. Following is a problem from text book of class III:
"Which mathematical operation will be used to solve the following problem?"
A milkman sold 1410 litres of milk in 10 days. How many litres of milk did he sell in a day?"
 Which competence of Bloom's cognitive domain is referred in the above question?
- (1) Knowledge
 - (2) Comprehension
 - (3) Analysis
 - (4) Synthesis
51. Rashid is studying in class V. He can classify various types of triangles in different categories but has difficulty in understanding the abstract proof for the sum of three angles in a triangle to be always 180. According to Piaget Cognitive Theory Rashid is at
- (1) Concrete operational stage
 - (2) Formal operational stage
 - (3) Sensorimotor stage
 - (4) Pre-operational stage
52. According to NCF 2005
"Developing children's abilities for mathematization is the main goal of mathematics education. The narrow aim of school mathematics is to develop 'useful' capabilities."

Here mathematization refers to develop child's abilities

- (1) In performing all number operations efficiently including of finding square root and cube root.
 - (2) To formulate Theorems of Geometry and their proofs independently.
 - (3) To translate word problems into linear equations.
 - (4) To develop the child's resources to think and mathematically, to reason pursue assumptions to their logical conclusion and to handle abstraction.
53. The highlights of a good textbook are that
- A. They contain numerous exercises to give rigorous practice.
 - B. All concepts can be introduced through situations.
 - C. Only solved examples are included.
 - D. They must be thick and heavy.
- (1) A and B
 - (2) C and D
 - (3) A and C
 - (4) B and D
54. NCF 2005 emphasises that
- (1) Succeeding in Mathematics should be mandatory for every child.
 - (2) Students should be tested first for their logico-mathematical ability.
 - (3) Maths curriculum shall be separate for low achievers.
 - (4) Maths shall be taught to selective students.
55. The difference between the smallest common multiple and biggest common factor of 5, 10 and 35 is
- (1) 30
 - (2) 35
 - (3) 65
 - (4) 75
56. The number of factors of 105 is
- (1) 3
 - (2) 4
 - (3) 6
 - (4) 8
57. If the time now is 2.17 P.M., what will be the time 11 hours and 59 minutes from now?
- (1) 11:57 A.M.
 - (2) 9:59 A.M.
 - (3) 2:16 A.M.
 - (4) 2:17 A.M.
58. Number of degrees in three and one half right angles is
- (1) 285
 - (2) 295
 - (3) 305
 - (4) 315
59. 11 ones + 11 tens + 11 hundreds equals
- (1) 144
 - (2) 1221
 - (3) 12321
 - (4) 111111
60. The sum of five hundred nine and three thousand twenty eight is
- (1) 3537
 - (2) 3087
 - (3) 837
 - (4) 387

Environmental Studies

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

61. The name of the scientist who first peeped into a mosquito stomach and proved that mosquitoes spread malaria and for his research was awarded nobel prize in medicine in december 1902 is:
- (1) Charles Darwin
 - (2) Gregor Mendel
 - (3) George Mistral
 - (4) Ronald Ross

62. Rajat said to his friend, "I cannot play because I am down with fever. I pass through a cycle of shivering, fever and headache and finally sweating. After my blood test doctor prescribed me a bitter medicine." Rajat might be suffering from:
 (1) Typhoid (2) Diarrhoea
 (3) Cholera (4) Malaria
63. Who was Al-Biruni?
 (1) A Qutabshahi Sultan who ruled our country for about 40 years.
 (2) A trader from Afganistan who came to study the dryfruit markets of our country.
 (3) A traveller from Uzbekistan who wrote a book which is helpful to know the past of our country.
 (4) A traveller who travelled from Kashmir to Kanyakumari to study the culture of Indian people.
64. The animals that are awake at night can see objects.
 (1) in all colours.
 (2) only in black and white colours.
 (3) in green colour only.
 (4) in red colour only.
65. Select the correct statements about elephant herd:
 A. An elephant herd has mainly females and baby elephants upto 14-15 years old.
 B. An elephant herd comprises members of a particular family.
 C. The oldest female is the leader of the herd.
 D. An elephant herd may accommodate any number of female elephant and the young ones.
 (1) A and B (2) A and C
 (3) B and D (4) C and D
66. Inside the petals, in the middle of a flower we find a thin powdery structure, called.
 (1) Anther (2) Pollen
 (3) Radicle (4) Stigma
67. If you go to Ahmedabad (Gujarat) by train, then at Ahmedabad railway station you will find that most of the vendors are selling:
 (1) Dhokla with chutney and lemon rice.
 (2) Chholay-bature and lassi.
 (3) Idli-chutney and Vada-chutney.
 (4) Puri-shaak and thanda doodh.
68. The birds move their neck very often because:
 (1) they can fly.
 (2) the birds eyes are fixed.
 (3) the birds have small eyes.
 (4) their ears are covered with feathers.
69. After diagnosis a doctor says to a patient that there is less haemoglobin in his blood. Which of the following should he eat to make up the deficiency of iron?
 (1) Rice, sugar, amla
 (2) Green leafy vegetables, wheat, orange
 (3) Jaggery, lemon, pea
 (4) Amla, green leafy vegetables, jaggery
70. National Curriculum framework, 2005 strongly recommends that teaching of EVS at primary stage should primarily aim at:
 (1) developing understanding of basic concepts of the subject.
 (2) memorizing basic principles of the subject.
 (3) linking classroom learning to life outside the school.
 (4) acquiring skills to carry out experiments independently.
71. Which one of the following is not consistent with the requirements of EVS curriculum at primary stage?
 (1) It should equip the learners with knowledge and skills to enter the world of work.
 (2) It should inculcate in learners a concern for environment.
 (3) It should engage learners in acquiring methods and processes leading to generation of new knowledge.
 (4) It should suit cognitive level of the learners.
72. Higher priority and space has been given in NCERT textbooks on EVS to:
 (1) explain basic concepts of the subject.
 (2) provide opportunities to learners for contemplation and wondering.
 (3) provide exact definitions of technical terms.
 (4) include large number of practice questions.
73. Which one of the following is not an objective of including poems and stories in EVS textbooks?
 (1) To develop interest in the subject.
 (2) To have a change in routine and monotonous content.
 (3) To provide fun and enjoyment for learners.
 (4) To promote imaginative and creative ability in the learners.
74. Good EVS curriculum should be 'true to the child, true to life and true to the subject.' Which of the following characteristics of a curriculum does not meet the above requirements?
 (1) It promotes the value of freedom from fear and prejudice.
 (2) It requires the learner to view the subject as a social enterprise.
 (3) It emphasis more on processes of teaching and learning.
 (4) It emphasizes more on terms and definitions.
75. Nalini wants to introduce the topic on 'Animals-our friends' to class III students. In order to introduce the topic more interestingly, the best teaching strategy would be to:
 (1) use a chart showing pictures of different animals.
 (2) draw pictures of different animals on the blackboard.
 (3) show a video film on animals and their usefulness.
 (4) ask the students to see pictures of animals given in the textbook.
76. Class V NCERT EVS textbooks include a section 'what we have learnt' in the end of every chapter. It is suggested that answer to questions included in this section should not be assessed in terms of right or wrong. This shift has been done because:
 (1) children cannot write correct answers at this stage.
 (2) it enhances convenience to teachers in assessment.
 (3) it helps the teacher to know how children are learning.
 (4) it reduces subjectivity in assessment.

77. Experimenting, Exploring, Investigating and questioning constitute essential elements of active learning of EVS. A teacher arranges the following activities related to the concept of 'Food we should eat'.
- (1) Draws the diagrams of all such food on the blackboard.
 - (2) Gives examples of different foods each in essential components of food.
 - (3) Asks students to collect related information from all possible sources.
 - (4) Shows a video on the topic.
- Which one of the above four activities satisfy the condition for active learning?
78. While teaching the topic on 'Air is everywhere' to class IV students, Gitika plans to perform the following activities:
- (1) Take the students to a field trip.
 - (2) Explain the concept through specific examples.
 - (3) Use multimedia capsule to explain the concept.
 - (4) Ask probing questions related to the topic.
- Which one of the above proposed activities is not relevant for teaching of the topic effectively?
79. The section on 'Do this and find out' included in different topics in EVS textbooks aim at:
- (1) providing direct hands-on experiences
 - (2) improving performance in examination
 - (3) learning definitions of scientific terms
 - (4) keeping the students engaged at home
80. A good assignment in EVS should primarily aim at:
- (1) revise the lesson for effective learning
 - (2) ensure better utilization of time
 - (3) keep the students engaged and disciplined
 - (4) provide extended learning opportunities
81. As an EVS teacher, the major objective of organizing a field trip to a zoo should be:
- (1) to provide fun and enjoyment to students.
 - (2) to have a change in monotony of routine teaching schedule.
 - (3) to provide active learning experience to students.
 - (4) to satisfy parents on quality of education.
82. Which one of the following is not an objective of study of EVS in relation to social sciences?
- (1) It should enable children to question the existing ideas and practices.
 - (2) It should enable children to grow up as responsible member of society.
 - (3) It should enable children to respect differences of cultural practices.
 - (4) It should enable children to learn correct definition of key terms.
83. Kavita wants to emphasise more on social issues like poverty, illiteracy and class inequalities in an EVS class. Which one of the following learning experiences will be more effective to achieve this objective?
- (1) Organising special lectures on related issues.
 - (2) Asking the students to prepare charts on related social issues.
 - (3) Asking the students to undertake group projects to collect and analyse related information.
 - (4) Asking the students to write slogans on related issues.
84. Formative assessment in EVS at primary stage does not include:
- (1) identification of learning gaps of students.
 - (2) identification of deficiencies in teaching.
 - (3) enhancement of students learning.
 - (4) grading and ranking of students.
85. Given below are some human activities.
- A. Digging of mines.
 - B. Constructing dams.
 - C. Collection of leaves and herbs to sell them in the market.
 - D. Weaving baskets from bamboo.
 - E. Making leaf plates out of fallen leaves.
- The activities responsible for the disappearance of forests is/are:
- (1) only A
 - (2) A and B both
 - (3) A, B and C
 - (4) B, C, D and E
86. Select correct statements about bronze:
- A. Bronze is an element like iron, silver and gold.
 - B. Bronze is made on melting copper and tin.
 - C. Bronze is very strong and is used in making cannons and statues.
 - D. The utensils made of bronze are lighter and stronger than that of aluminium.
- (1) B and C
 - (2) C and D
 - (3) D and A
 - (4) A and C
87. A person living in Gandhidham (Gujarat) wants to visit first Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) and then Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). The directions of his journey will be:
- (1) First towards east and then towards south.
 - (2) First towards west and then towards south.
 - (3) First towards south and then towards west
 - (4) First towards south and then towards east.
88. On a city map it was mentioned "Scale 1 cm = 110 metres". If the distance between two localities on the map is 15 cm, then the actual distance between the two localities is:
- (1) 1165 centimetres
 - (2) 1100 metres
 - (3) 1500 metres
 - (4) 1.65 kilometres
89. Mount Everest is a part of:
- (1) India
 - (2) Tibet
 - (3) Nepal
 - (4) Myanmar
90. Study the following duties/responsibilities:
- A. Help others in carrying their bags.
 - B. Let the group follow you and keep at the front.
 - C. Ask those to stay back who cannot climb properly.
 - D. Look after those who are not well and arrange food for the group.
 - E. Find a good place to stop and rest.
- Which of the above are the responsibilities of a group leader in mountaineering?
- (1) A, B and C
 - (2) B, C and D
 - (3) C, D and E
 - (4) A, D and E

Language: English

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

Why do poets use poems to tell about social injustices? The answer is simple. This way a poet can catch and hold the reader's attention, his/her emotions. Usually poets in

their works present facts in order to capture attention of many people. These are not new facts that are presented to an audience. Poems are always aimed at reaching feelings of people and, thus, pulling strings. Literature of every state shows all the complexity of every epoch. When the situation is the same at several countries, it has a worldwide significance. Before talking about poetry, we should answer the question: What is poetry? Poetry is a special way of describing situations, things, ideas, feelings. Poets present their ideas in short phrases. A poem can be compared to a photograph as it reflects real life, real situations and feelings. In a poem a poet captures the exact moment and represents it the way he/she has seen it. When you read a poem you see the poet's subjective evaluation of facts, situations and the epoch in general. Poets of the Romantic Movement wrote their poems to share their feelings. They wrote to help people understand their time from the poet's point of view.

91. A poem reflects the culture of the
 - (1) period it belongs to
 - (2) historical past
 - (3) imaginary life
 - (4) present only
92. Here, the expression 'pulling strings' means
 - (1) challenging beliefs
 - (2) promoting popular notions
 - (3) secretly controlling thoughts
 - (4) exerting strength
93. A word in the passage which *means a quality of being intricate* is
 - (1) general
 - (2) photograph
 - (3) complexity
 - (4) evaluation
94. Romantic Movement is a literary period when the poetry mostly
 - (1) is religious and philosophical
 - (2) dealt with the supernatural and violence
 - (3) focused on self-reliance and independence
 - (4) emphasised on emotion and imagination
95. The structure of poetry is usually characterized by
 - (1) sequences of two or more words without an "action word"
 - (2) long winded sentences
 - (3) lengthy descriptive stanzas
 - (4) short, factual stanzas
96. An example of 'subjective evaluation' is
 - (1) Everybody likes dishes prepared with potatoes.
 - (2) The potato is a staple in some countries.
 - (3) There are over 25 types of potatoes around the world.
 - (4) The potato has a large percentage of starch content.
97. The meaning of the word 'epoch' is a
 - (1) lengthy, complex poem
 - (2) type of literary work in England
 - (3) distinctive point of time
 - (4) being great and impressive
98. The purpose of poetry is to _____ the reader.
 - (1) distract
 - (2) appeal to
 - (3) disturb
 - (4) confuse
99. The themes of poems are usually about
 - (1) everyday happenings
 - (2) heroism and death
 - (3) romance
 - (4) important life events

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

Between the Miles

Because existence can become severe
in one day,
just sense me and I'll be there.
In the mind's eye,
I'm not so far away.
If you hold out your hand,
in the whispers,
I'll become the zephyr...
and besiege you.
If your eye's upon the stars, in the crystalline darkness.
I'll become the moon.
And the light shall guide you. If you rest upon the
ground, in the warmth,
I'll become the grass.
And embrace you.
If you turn outside,
in the wetness,
I'll become the rain.
An upon your forehead, kiss you.
If you free the air,
in the light of day.
I'll become the sun.
And smile for you.

Between the miles
if you need me.
If you need a friend.
Let me be the friend, I want to be.

Heather Stoop

100. The zephyr" is a
 - (1) fine quality of cloth
 - (2) scent or odour
 - (3) strong stream of air
 - (4) gentle, mild breeze
101. An example of a metaphor is
 - (1) 'I'll become the grass.'
 - (2) "Between the miles"
 - (3) 'I want to be.'
 - (4) 'If you rest upon the ground'
102. A synonym of the word "besiege" is
 - (1) surround
 - (2) attack
 - (3) befriend
 - (4) trap
103. The theme of the poem is about
 - (1) separation
 - (2) relationship
 - (3) travel
 - (4) nature
104. The crystalline darkness' suggests that surrounding is
 - (1) black and sombre
 - (2) in the moonlight
 - (3) lit up by the stars only
 - (4) pitch dark and quiet
105. In the poem, the poet suggests that friendship is unaffected by
 - (1) individual independence
 - (2) changing feelings
 - (3) time and distance
 - (4) differences in attitude

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

106. A learner's competence in English will improve when she/he receives _____ of learning experience that is appropriate.
 (1) an equal level
 (2) a slightly higher level
 (3) a range of levels
 (4) a slightly easier lower level
107. A 'mental block' associated with English language learning is
 (1) interest in Sports and Arts.
 (2) disinterest in studies in general.
 (3) lack of opportunities to use English.
 (4) dyslexia-a disability.
108. A company labels its frozen snacks 75% fat free rather than contains 25% fat so that people will view them more positively. This is an example of a
 (1) prototype (2) phoneme
 (3) subjective utility (4) semantic slanting
109. When children first start to speak in sentences, their speech may be described as
 (1) babbling (2) exceptionally soft
 (3) telegraphic (4) multi-lingual
110. Which observation supports Noam Chomsky's ideas about language acquisition?
 (1) Children's language development follows a similar pattern across cultures.
 (2) The stages of language development occur at about the same ages in most children.
 (3) Children acquire language quickly and effortlessly.
 (4) All of these
111. What is the system of rules that governs how words can be meaningfully arranged to form phrases and sentences?
 (1) Language (2) Syntax
 (3) Morpheme (4) Phoneme
112. A twelve-year-old child enjoys using puns. This enjoyment indicates that she has
 (1) semantic slanting
 (2) deductive reasoning
 (3) mental blocks
 (4) metalinguistic awareness
113. Did you really _____ the money yesterday?
 (1) knead (2) kneed
 (3) need (4) needed
114. You don't smoke, _____? [tag question]
 (1) have you (2) are you
 (3) do you (4) don't you
115. A 'critical period' during language learning is
 (1) the period during which language can be acquired with greater ease than any other time.
 (2) the length of time before a comprehensive assessment takes place in class.
 (3) best preparatory period for any language project.
 (4) special time set aside for students to intensively practice language use.
116. The two skills required to take notes effectively are
 (1) using symbols and abbreviations instead of words.
 (2) re-writing a text, using your own words.
 (3) writing legibly with correct punctuation
 (4) writing fluently, using conjunctions

117. Remediation, when students find difficulty in the use of different 'modals' would be for them to
 (1) be given ample practice in using modals in a set of sentences.
 (2) frame sentences on their own and teacher corrects them.
 (3) learn about the structures outside the classroom through suitable activities.
 (4) practice by collaboratively completing tasks where structures are used integratively, in a variety of real life situations.
118. What is wrong with the following multiple choice question?
 Tick the most appropriate :
 The Metro theatre is located _____ Lodhi Road.
 (a) over (b) at
 (c) beside (d) behind
 (1) All answers are wrong
 (2) Two are wrong
 (3) The statement is not correctly framed
 (4) 'Over' is the correct answer
119. Receptive Language skills are
 (1) using grammatical structures accurately.
 (2) writing in a range of styles.
 (3) listening and reading for information.
 (4) being able to self-correct while using language.
120. The 'Natural Order' in the process of learning English suggests that, children
 (1) are slow at learning to speak when not in school.
 (2) learn to read and write simultaneously.
 (3) are able to speak first and then listen.
 (4) acquire some language structures earlier than others

Language: Hindi

निर्देश (121-129): नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए—

समाज में पाठशालाओं, स्कूलों अथवा शिक्षा की दूसरी दुकानों की कोई कमी नहीं है। छोटे से छोटे बच्चे को माँ-बाप स्कूल भेजने की जल्दी करते हैं। दो-ढाई साल के बच्चे को भी स्कूल में बिठाकर आ जाने का आग्रह भी हर घर में बना हुआ है।

इसके विपरीत हर घर की दूसरी सच्चाई यह भी है कि कोई भी माँ-बाप बालकों के बारे में, बालकों की सही शिक्षा के बारे में और साथ ही सच्चा एवं अच्छा माता-पिता अथवा अभिभावक होने का शिक्षण कहीं से भी प्राप्त नहीं करता। माता-पिता बनने से पहले किसी भी नौजवान जोड़े को यह नहीं सिखाया जाता है कि माँ-बाप बनने का अर्थ क्या है? इससे पहले किसी भी जोड़े को यह भी नहीं सिखाया जाता कि अच्छे और सच्चे दाम्पत्य की शुरुआत कैसे की जानी चाहिए? पति-पत्नी होने का अर्थ क्या है? यह भी कोई नहीं बताता। परिणाम साफ है कि जीवन शुरू होने से पहले ही घर टूटने-बिखरने लगते हैं। घर बसाने की शाला न आज तक कहीं खुली है और न खुलती दिखती है। समाज और सत्ता दोनों या तो इस संकट के प्रति सजग नहीं है या फिर इसे अनदेखा कर रहे हैं।

121. लेखक के लिए किसका शिक्षण प्राप्त करना जरूरी है?

- (1) बच्चों को किसी भी प्रकार की शिक्षा देने का
 (2) अच्छे माता-पिता बनने का
 (3) छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को उच्च विद्यालयों में प्रवेश दिलाने का
 (4) पति-पत्नी बनने का

122. माता-पिता को बच्चों की सही शिक्षा के बारे में जानना क्यों जरूरी है?

- (1) ताकि बच्चों को उच्च डिग्रियाँ प्राप्त करवाई जा सकें।
- (2) ताकि बच्चे स्वयं प्रवेश लेने योग्य बन सकें।
- (3) जिससे बेहतर समाज का निर्माण किया जा सके।
- (4) बच्चों को ज्ञानवान् बनाया जा सके।

123. समाज और सत्ता किसके प्रति सजग नहीं है?

- (1) ज्ञानवान् समाज न बन पाने के घोर संकट के प्रति
- (2) घर बसाने की शिक्षा देने वाली शाला खोलने के प्रति
- (3) माता-पिता द्वारा बच्चों का पालन-पोषण न करने के प्रति
- (4) अभिभावकों के द्वारा शिक्षा प्राप्त न करने के प्रति

124. लेखक के अनुसार सबसे पहले क्या जानना जरूरी है?

- (1) बच्चों के बारे में
- (2) बच्चों की शिक्षा के बारे में
- (3) माता-पिता के शिक्षा-स्तर को
- (4) दाम्पत्य की शुरुआत कैसे की जानी चाहिए

125. 'माता-पिता' शब्द-युग्म है—

- (1) सार्थक शब्द-युग्म
- (2) निरर्थक शब्द-युग्म
- (3) पुनरुक्त शब्द-युग्म
- (4) सार्थक-निरर्थक शब्द-युग्म

126. 'भी' शब्द है—

- (1) क्रियाविशेषण
- (2) संबंधवाचक
- (3) निपात
- (4) क्रिया

127. 'इसके विपरीत हर घर की दूसरी सच्चाई यह भी है कि' वाक्य के रेखांकित अंश का समानार्थी शब्द है—

- (1) वास्तविक
- (2) वास्तविकता
- (3) सद्वचन
- (4) सूक्ति

128. घर के टूटने-बिखरने का मुख्य कारण क्या है?

- (1) माता-पिता बनने का अर्थ न जानना
- (2) दाम्पत्य का अर्थ न जानना
- (3) घर बसाने की जल्दी करना
- (4) बच्चों के बारे में न जानना

129. हर घर में किस चीज का आग्रह बना हुआ है?

- (1) बहुत छोटे बच्चे को स्कूल में पढ़ाने का
- (2) बहुत छोटे बच्चे को दुकान भेजने का
- (3) बहुत छोटे बच्चे को स्कूल में बिठाकर आने का
- (4) बच्चों को स्कूल न भेजने का

निर्देश (130-135): नीचे दी गई पंक्तियों को पढ़कर सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए—

पूछो किसी भाग्यवादी से,
यदि विधि-अंक प्रबल है।

पद पर क्यों देती न स्वयं
वसुधा निज रतन उगल है?

130. कविके अनुसार यदि भाग्य ही सब कुछ होता तो क्या होता?

- (1) रत्न मिल जाते।
- (2) पैरों के नीचे वसुधा होती।
- (3) धरती स्वयं ही रत्न रूपी सम्पत्ति उगल देती।
- (4) रत्न स्वयं प्रकाश युक्त हो उठते।

131. तुकबंदी के कारण कौन-सा शब्द बदले हुए रूप में प्रयुक्त हुआ है?

- (1) रतन
- (2) प्रबल
- (3) स्वयं
- (4) उगल

132. इनमें से कौन-सा 'वसुधा' का समानार्थी है?

- (1) वसुंधरा
- (2) महीप
- (3) वारिधि
- (4) जलधि

133. 'प्र' उपसर्ग से बनने वाला शब्द-समूह है—

- (1) प्रत्येक, प्रभाव, प्रदेश
- (2) प्रसाद, प्रत्येक, प्रपत्र
- (3) प्रभाव, प्रदेश, प्रपत्र
- (4) प्रत्युत्तर, प्रदेश, प्रपत्र

134. कवि ने किसकी महिमा का खण्डन किया है?

- (1) विधि के विधान का
- (2) भाग्यवाद का
- (3) वसुधा का
- (4) रतनों का

135. विधि-अंक से तात्पर्य है—

- (1) न्याय-अंक
- (2) 'विधाता' लिखा होना
- (3) भाग्य का लिखा हुआ
- (4) न्यायवादी

निर्देश (136-150): नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के सबसे सही विकल्प चुनिए—

136. घर की भाषा और विद्यालय में पढ़ाई जाने वाली भाषा—

- (1) सदैव समान होती है।
- (2) समान हो सकती है।
- (3) सदैव अलग होती है।
- (4) सदैव टकराहट से गुजरती है।

137. प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी 'भाषा-शिक्षण' के लिए सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है—

- (1) पाठ्य-पुस्तक
- (2) उच्चस्तरीय तकनीकी यन्त्र
- (3) व्याकरणिक नियमों का स्मरण
- (4) भाषा-प्रयोग के अवसर

138. हिन्दी-प्रयोग के विविध रूपों को जानने के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयोगी साधन हो सकता है—

- (1) शिक्षण की विधियों का सम्पूर्ण ज्ञान
- (2) सुन्दर ढंग से छपी पुस्तकें
- (3) उच्चस्तरीय लेखन सामग्री
- (4) बाल साहित्य का विविध उपयोग

139. कक्षा 'एक और दो' के बच्चों के लिए आप किस तरह की कहानी का चयन करेंगे?

- (1) जिसमें बहुत सारे पात्र हों।
- (2) जिसमें दो ही पात्र हों।
- (3) जिसके शब्दों, वाक्यों और घटनाओं के वर्णन की शैली चित्रात्मक हो।
- (4) जो बहुत छोटी हो।

140. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण की प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए—

- (1) कविता और कहानी के द्वारा केवल श्रवण-कौशल का विकास करना।
- (2) बच्चों की रचनात्मकता और मौलिकता को पोषित करना।
- (3) बच्चों की चित्रांकन-क्षमता का विकास करना।
- (4) केवल बोलकर पढ़ने की क्षमता विकसित करना।

141. पढ़ने का प्रारम्भ

- (1) कहानियों से होना चाहिए।
- (2) कविताओं से होना चाहिए।
- (3) अर्थ-पूर्ण सामग्री से होना चाहिए।
- (4) वर्णमाला से होना चाहिए।

142. भाषा के बारे में कौन-सा कथन उचित है?

- (1) भाषा एक नियमबद्ध व्यवस्था है।
- (2) भाषा व्याकरण का अनुसरण करती है।
- (3) भाषा और बोली में कभी भी कोई भी संबंध नहीं होता।
- (4) भाषा अनिवार्यतः लिखित होती है।

143. प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में 'रोल प्ले' (भूमिका निर्वाह) का उद्देश्य होना चाहिए—

- (1) एक पद्धति के रूप में इसका उपयोग करना।
- (2) विभिन्न संदर्भों में भाषा-प्रयोग के अवसर प्रदान करना।
- (3) बच्चों को अनुशासित रखना।
- (4) बच्चों को अभिनय सिखाना।

144. भाषा हमारे परिवेश में बिखरी मिलती है। यह कथन किस पर लागू नहीं होता?

- (1) अखबार
- (2) विज्ञापन
- (3) साइनबोर्ड
- (4) भाषा-प्रयोगशाला

145. कक्षा में कुछ बच्चों लिखते समय वर्तनी संबंधी त्रुटियाँ करते हैं। एक भाषा-शिक्षक के रूप में आप क्या करेंगे?

- (1) उन्हें सख्त निर्देश देंगे कि वे आगे से गलती न करें।
- (2) उनकी त्रुटियों पर बिलकुल ध्यान नहीं देंगे।
- (3) उनसे शब्दों को बीस बार लिखने के लिए कहेंगे।
- (4) शब्दों का सही रूप लिखते हुए बच्चों को दोनों तरह के शब्दों का अवलोकन करके अंतर पहचानने का अवसर देंगे।

146. बच्चों की मौखिक भाषा का सतत आकलन करने का सबसे बेहतर तरीका है—

- (1) प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूछना
- (2) विभिन्न संदर्भों में बातचीत
- (3) सुने हुए को दोहराने के लिए कहना
- (4) शब्द पढ़वाना

147. भाषा में सतत और व्यापक आकलन का उद्देश्य है—

- (1) भाषा के व्याकरण के आकलन करना
- (2) भाषा के मौखिक और लिखित रूपों के प्रयोग की क्षमता का आकलन
- (3) पढ़कर समझने की क्षमता का आकलन
- (4) वर्तनी की अशुद्धि कि बिना लिखने की क्षमता का आकलन

148. भाषा-कक्षा में विभिन्न दृश्य-श्रव्य साधनों का उपयोग का उद्देश्य नहीं है—

- (1) सभी प्रकार के बच्चों की आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान रखना।
- (2) सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया को रुचिकर बनाना।
- (3) विद्यालय-प्रमुख के निर्देशों का पालन करना।
- (4) आधुनिक तकनीक को कक्षा में लाना।

149. पाठ्य-पुस्तक की भाषा

- (1) तत्सम प्रधान होनी चाहिए।
- (2) तद्भव प्रधान होनी चाहिए।
- (3) अधिकाधिक कठिन शब्दों से युक्त होनी चाहिए।
- (4) बच्चों की घर व समुदाय की भाषा से मिलती-जुलती होनी चाहिए।

150. प्राथमिक स्तर पर 'भाषा-सिखाने' से तात्पर्य है—

- (1) भाषा का व्याकरण सिखाना
- (2) उच्चस्तरीय साहित्य पढ़ाना
- (3) भाषा का प्रयोग सिखाना
- (4) भाषावैज्ञानिक तथ्य स्पष्ट करना

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Mathematics

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

Environmental Studies

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

Language: English

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

Language: Hindi

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

CTET Solved Paper (Answers with Explanation)

Paper-1
13th July 2013

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Explanation: Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence Robert J. Sternberg, an American psychologist, propounded three kinds of thinking for problem-solving:

- **Analytical thinking** happens when people analyze, evaluate, judge, compare, contrast, and critique.
- **Creative thinking** involves people creating, inventing, discovering, exploring, supposing, and imagining.
- **Practical thinking** involves people applying, utilizing, implementing, and contextualizing.

Hence, the social aspect is not a part of his intelligence theory.

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

Explanation: In his multiple intelligence theory, Howard Gardner states that people have multiple kinds of intelligence, such as musical, interpersonal, spatial-visual, and linguistic intelligence. He further suggests that a person may possess a range of abilities. For example, an individual might have good verbal, musical, and naturalistic intelligence skills. Eight kinds of intelligence he proposed are:

- Linguistics
- Musical
- Logical-mathematical
- Spatial
- Bodily-kinesthetic
- Interpersonal
- Intrapersonal
- Naturalist

Hence, according to Gardner, intelligence is the unique ability of each individual.

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

Explanation: Phoneme is the smallest unit of speech distinguishing one word from another (tap-tab, tag, and tan).

To identify a phoneme:

1. To identify a phoneme, we can use a minimal pair, which consists of two words with different meanings that have the same pronunciation except for one sound – the differing sound represents a different phoneme.
2. In a minimal pair, the two distinct sounds are contrastive and are different phonemes.

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

Explanation: Gender stereotype creates a difference between men and women or the roles men and women should perform.

Girls should play with dolls, and like red and pink colours. Boys should like blue and green, and boys should play with trucks.

To encourage students to recognize gender stereotypes and make them challenge them: A teacher should create a safe space and prompt children to challenge stereotypes when they hear them. They should be encouraged to talk about stereotypes.

A teacher should provide a range of role models to create awareness. For example, division in the class and seating arrangements should not be gender-based, and there should be no 'girls' and boys' jobs.

Hence, teachers should try putting girls and boys in non-traditional roles to avoid gender stereotypes.

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

Explanation: Individual differences in education have been recognized for a long time. Therefore, adjusting the learning environment according to the student's individual needs and preparing the curricula by considering these individual differences will help the development of individuals.

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

Students learn at different paces and must grasp learning material as quickly as one another. In addition, their prior knowledge of specific topics may also vary. Therefore, it is essential to accommodate students' individual learning paces.

A culturally inclusive curriculum reflects society's cultural, linguistic and religious diversity. Schools should strive to provide the required support to encourage their participation. Hence, a school should cater to individual differences to understand why students can or cannot learn.

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

Explanation: A school should recognize, identify, and foster each student's unique capabilities by educating teachers to promote each student's holistic development in academic and non-academic spheres. They should follow a child-centred pedagogy.

The following steps should ensure multiple learning opportunities for students:

1. Respect for diversity and total equity and inclusion to ensure that all students thrive in the education system.
2. Learning Should be holistic, integrated, enjoyable, and engaging.
3. To bridge the gaps between the language spoken by the child and the teaching medium.
4. Teaching for specific learning disabilities, teachers would require subject-teaching knowledge and an understanding of education's

subject-related aims and the relevant skills for the understanding of the unique requirements of children.

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

Explanation: Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) is a school-based evaluation.

School-based CCE has the following characteristics:

It is more comprehensive, broader, and continuous than the traditional system.

It aims primarily to help learners with orderly learning and development.

It takes care of the learner's needs as responsible citizens of the future.

CCE encourages the learning of students by including new teaching techniques and methods.

CCE explores the learning needs as well as the potential of the students.

It regularly identifies students' continuous learning progress in smaller content portions.

Recognises and deals with the needs of students who need to be academically sound.

Encourage students to participate in extra-curricular activities instead of focusing on academics.

CCE leads to holistic education, which calls for overall student development.

It encourages additional life skills, emotional skills and thinking abilities.

It emphasizes the continuity of evaluation and assessment of learning outcomes.

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

Explanation: A school-based assessment is a learner-centred approach to assessment.

It is an assessment FOR learning and an assessment AS learning. Assessment happens formally as well informally. It is crucial to carry out the learning needs of students and identify learning gaps in conceptual understanding to provide timely feedback to enrich students' learning.

It uses multiple resources to collect information, evidence-based and child-centred.

School's diagnostic assessment is an extensive teaching method in which a teacher observes a student's ability to grasp the information, identifies the student's positive and negative points, skills and objectives, and then suggests them with the required suggestions.

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

Explanation: "Readiness for learning" refers to the present cognitive level of students in the learning continuum. It encompasses a student's preparedness and willingness to engage in the learning process effectively. This readiness is influenced by various factors, including the student's prior knowledge, experiences, skills, and developmental stage.

When a student is at an appropriate cognitive level, they are more likely to grasp and process new information efficiently. On the other hand, if a student's cognitive level is not aligned with the content being taught, they may struggle to understand the material, leading to frustration and disinterest in learning.

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

Explanation: The phrase "physically inconvenienced children" acknowledges the presence of physical challenges without being disrespectful or using stigmatizing language. By suggesting an alternative activity in the classroom, the teacher is considering the diverse needs and abilities of all students, including those with physical challenges. This approach promotes inclusivity and ensures that all students can participate in meaningful learning experiences.

Option (1) might not be suitable because it uses the term "wheel-chaired bound children," which can be considered outdated and uses a more medicalized perspective. Instead, it is better to use person-first language, such as "children who use wheelchairs."

Option (3) could be seen as inappropriate because it singles out a specific student and may make them feel uncomfortable

or self-conscious about their disability. It is essential to treat all students with disabilities respectfully and not draw unnecessary attention to their condition.

Option (4) is not appropriate because it focuses on the students' disability rather than their abilities and talents. It is important to avoid defining individuals solely by their disabilities and instead celebrate their diverse skills and contributions.

In summary, option (2) is the most appropriate choice as it uses respectful language and suggests an inclusive approach that considers the needs of all students, including those with physical challenges.

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

Explanation: Learning disabilities can occur due to various factors, including cerebral dysfunction, which impairs brain processes affecting memory, language, attention, or executive functioning.

Emotional disturbance is an inability to learn that is unexplained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors.

Behavioural disturbance: Children with disruptive behaviour disorders show ongoing patterns of uncooperative and defiant behaviour.

However, cultural factors, which encompass an individual's values and beliefs, do not directly lead to learning disabilities.

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

Explanation: An inclusive school is committed to improving the learning outcomes of all students, irrespective of their capabilities. Inclusive education aims to provide equal opportunities for learning and participation to all students, including those with disabilities or special needs. In an inclusive school, students with diverse abilities and backgrounds are welcomed and supported to learn together in the same classroom. Teachers use various teaching strategies and approaches to accommodate different learning styles and abilities, ensuring that each student can access and engage

with the curriculum to the best of their potential. Inclusive schools promote a supportive and accepting environment that values diversity and fosters the academic, social, and emotional growth of every student.

13. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Gifted students have an enhanced intellectual, academic, and social-emotional quotient.

They can comprehend information which is above their age peers.

They exhibit astounding emotional depth and sensitivity at a young age.

They have an intense curiosity and are enthusiastic about unique interests and topics.

They have a mature sense of humour, creative problem-solving and imaginative expression.

They absorb information quickly with few repetitions needed.

Hence, they need support not necessarily provided by the schools regarding curriculum advancement and technical know-how.

14. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Giftedness is typically a combination of both genetic makeup (heredity) and environmental factors (motivation and experiences). Research suggests that giftedness often runs in families, indicating a genetic component. Certain genetic traits may contribute to advanced cognitive abilities, exceptional talent, or unique aptitudes that are characteristic of gifted individuals. However, environmental factors also play a significant role in nurturing and developing these innate abilities. A stimulating and supportive environment, exposure to a wide range of learning opportunities, access to resources, and encouragement from parents, teachers, and mentors can enhance and foster giftedness. The interaction between genetic predispositions and the right environmental conditions is crucial in the development of gifted abilities.

15. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Allowing students to take some decisions about

what to learn and how to learn promotes autonomy, engagement, and intrinsic motivation in the learning process. When students have a say in their education, they are more likely to be invested in the topics and tasks they are working on. This approach fosters a child-centered learning environment that considers their interests, questions, and learning preferences. When students are given the freedom to explore subjects that resonate with them and choose how they approach their learning, they are more likely to develop critical thinking skills, problem-solving abilities, and a deeper understanding of the content. Moreover, encouraging student autonomy can lead to increased creativity, independent thinking, and a sense of ownership over their learning journey.

16. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Dyspraxia is a developmental co-ordination disorder (DCD) affecting movement and co-ordination.

Dyspraxia does not affect intelligence but co-ordination skills – such as tasks requiring balance (to play a sport or learning to drive a car).

Writing or using small objects is also gets affected by dyspraxia.

Other disorders affecting movements, such as cerebral palsy and stroke, are not dyspraxia. However, it can affect people of all intellectual abilities.

17. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A learning disability is a neurological condition.

It affects the brain's ability to send, receive, and process information.

A child may have difficulty reading, writing, speaking, listening, understanding mathematical concepts, and general comprehension. It includes disorders such as dyslexia, dyspraxia, dyscalculia and dysgraphia. Each type of disorder may coexist with another.

A learning disability is not curable. However, with timely intervention and support, and with the help of a mental health expert or other trained specialists

for the required intervention program or therapy, children with learning disabilities can be successful in learning and making progress in life.

Early detection can help the child benefit from treatment or therapy.

Hence, a learning disability is a variable state.

18. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Problem-solving involves the following process:

1. Problem identification: In this step, the individual recognizes the existence of a problem that needs solving by taking some action.

2. Problem definition: The individual determines the problem's nature.

3. Resource allocation: Having defined the problem, the individual determines the kind and extent of resources to devote to the choice.

4. Problem representation: The individual mentally organizes the information needed to solve the problem.

5. Strategy construction: Having decided what criteria to use, the individual must now decide how to combine or prioritize them.

6. Monitoring: The individual assesses whether the problem-solving proceeds according to his intentions.

7. Evaluation: In this step, the individual evaluates whether the problem-solving was successful.

Hence, anticipating outcomes is not a part of problem-solving.

19. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: An error is a form in learner language that is inaccurate.

An error in education refers to the difference between what a test score indicates and a student's actual knowledge and abilities.

In making and correcting mistakes, students learn persistence in learning new skills and are not afraid of failure. Instead, mistakes and errors made by students should serve as opportunities to understand their thinking.

Hence, committing errors is a normal and acceptable part of cognitive development.

Teachers can encourage students to learn from their mistakes by making them see mistakes as a

source of understanding. They should refrain from correcting students while they're trying to communicate ideas.

20. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Emotions influence cognitive skills such as attention, memory, executive function, decision-making, critical thinking, problem-solving and regulation, playing a crucial role in learning.

Sometimes the fear of underperforming and anxiety severely affect the brain architecture of memory and learning. For example, during the examination, a student may suffer severe anxiety attacks making him nervous and resulting in poor performance. Academic competitiveness also puts unnecessary pressure on the student. It pushes him/her towards fear of underperforming and sudden emotional outbursts, which may lead to the breakdown of the child and depression.

In the scenario described, it is mentioned that Seema becomes extremely nervous, with physical symptoms such as cold feet and a pounding heart, leading to her inability to answer properly during the examination. These symptoms indicate that Seema may be experiencing a sudden emotional outburst or intense anxiety during the test.

21. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Bloom categorized and classified the cognitive domain of learning based on complexity, and as one goes up, the level of complexity increases. It helps instructors identify, classify, and outline students' learning objectives in the course. Bloom outlined six main categories: Knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation.

In order to measure analysis (ability to distinguish between facts and inferences), questions asked are: Diagram, Differentiate, Distinguish, Illustrate, Infer, Point out, Relate, Select, Separate, and Subdivide. Example: Differentiate between mitosis and meiosis, and explain

the key differences in the process of cell division. Hence, differentiate is the cognitive verb used to analyze the given information.

22. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Rajesh can be best described as an intrinsically motivated learner. Intrinsic motivation refers to an inner feeling where an individual's behavior is driven by internal desires. Rajesh's behavior exemplifies intrinsic motivation as he actively seeks out opportunities to learn beyond his course books by frequently visiting the library and engaging with books on diverse topics. Moreover, his enthusiasm for learning is evident in the fact that he willingly dedicates his lunch breaks to working on his projects. Rajesh's intrinsic motivation eliminates the need for external prompting from his teachers or parents to study for tests, as he genuinely enjoys the process of learning.

Intrinsic motivation is an inner feeling where an internal desire drives a person's behaviour. It creates more sustained interest, excitement, confidence, persistence, self-esteem, and performance.

To motivate a student intrinsically:

1. Empower students with a feeling of conscious choice.
2. Set a greater goal.
3. Reinvent the system of rewards.
4. Forget negative motivation.
5. Beef up learners' self-esteem.
6. Provide honest and instructive feedback.
7. Encourage collaboration.

23. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A child is naturally curious and loves to discover his surroundings by actively engaging in and exploring them. The immediate surroundings become a learning ground where they accidentally discover much information and tries to fit it into his schemas.

They are actively engaged in learning new things and reducing their ignorance.

Hence, they become distressed when they are discouraged.

24. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Development in humans encompasses both physical and mental aspects.

Development does not stop even after maturity, and the changes are continuous till the end of the life cycle.

Hence, understanding Human Growth and Development enables a teacher to:

1. understand the problems of the students.
2. to understand the individual differences of the students.
3. A teacher can choose the appropriate teaching methods.
4. The teacher can provide an accessible environment to the students based on the knowledge of these principles.
5. In organizing various programmes and activities in the school.
6. A teacher can assess if the development of the students is taking place properly or not.
7. The teacher can predict the students' behaviour based on knowledge of the principles of growth and development.

25. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Play is not only a pedagogical device, but it is nature's plan of growth and development for every individual, children or adult.

Play is engaged in for the satisfaction resulting from the activity itself.

Play is characteristic of infancy, the period of individual learning capacity. In children, play consists of immature manifestations of innate tendencies.

This tendency is so powerful that it drives the individual into activity. Adults play to satisfy their needs and purposes. Most often, they play certain games for self-satisfaction and social approval.

It is an excellent factor in physical and mental development.

Play is an excellent incentive to learn, especially in the lower grades. It also has moral advantages. Hence, play is a factor in the child's mental,

physical, emotional, social and moral development.

26. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Heredity and environment are vital in determining an individual's personality development. The development of the personality depends on the environment. However, the pace of development depends on heredity, as each individual has a different pattern of behaviours and personality.

Heredity (Genetic factors) plays an essential role in creating individual variations. For example, parents' genes decide a child's height, intellect and personality.

The impact of environmental factors may vary for each individual, like friends, economic class, access to basic needs, social amenities, housing, weather, climate, and hygiene.

Socioeconomic factors such as income, education, employment, community safety, and social support can affect development in a positive as well as negative way.

Hence, both heredity and environment contribute 50% each in a child's development.

27. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Socialization is a social order in which people participate in a social group by conforming to its norms and expectations.

It has three primary goals:

1. To teach impulse control.
2. Help Develop a conscience.
3. Prepare people to perform specific social roles and cultivate shared sources of meaning and value.

Hence, socialization is an adaptation to social norms.

28. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Giving students a lot of practice in fielding is the best strategy to help them improve their fielding skills in the game of cricket.

Practice is vital for teaching and learning in at least five ways:

First, practice dramatically increases students' likelihood of permanently remembering new information.

Practice increases student facility or automaticity (learning

to apply elements of knowledge automatically, without reflection).

Drill and practice is a technique in which students get the same materials repeatedly until they achieve mastery.

29. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Using debates in the classroom allows students to explore real-world topics and issues. Debates also engage students through self-reflection and encourage them to learn from their peers.

Internalization is accepting or absorbing an idea, opinion, belief, and more so that it becomes part of the character.

Hence, the debate provides an excellent opportunity for the teacher to help students internalize various views and independently develop multiple perspectives on the situation.

30. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Piaget's learning process involves two key concepts: assimilation and accommodation. In this scenario, Sita has assimilated eating rice and dal with her hand into her schema for doing things. Assimilation refers to the process of interpreting new information or experiences and incorporating them into existing mental structures or schemas. In this case, Sita's pre-existing schema for eating with her hand is expanded to include the combination of rice and dal. However, she does not fundamentally change the organization of her schema.

Mathematics

31. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation:

Perimeter of square
= 24 cm (given)

Length of a rectangle
= 8 cm (given)

Let breadth of the rectangle be y cm.

ATQ,

Perimeter of square
= Perimeter of rectangle

$$\Rightarrow 4 \times \text{side} = 2(l + b)$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 = 2(8 + y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{24}{2} = (8 + y)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$y = 12 - 8 = 4$$

Thus, breadth = 4 cm

Area of the rectangle

$$= 4 \times 8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 32 \text{ cm}^2$$

32. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A face value of 3 is 3

Place value of 3 in 12345 is $3 \times 100 = 300$

The difference in face value and place value is

$$300 - 3 = 297$$

33. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

$$1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ gm}$$

$$56.7 \text{ kg} = 56.7 \times 1000$$

$$= 56700 \text{ gm}$$

A cube is a three-dimensional solid with six flat faces, twelve straight edges, and eight corners or vertices.

$$1 \text{ mm} = \frac{1}{10} \text{ cm}$$

$$= 0.1 \text{ cm}$$

0.10 is same as 0.1. Since, when zeroes are added after a digit, which itself occur after decimal has no significance.

34. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

Speed of a boat

$$= 20 \text{ km/hr}$$

Speed of another boat

$$= 23 \text{ km/hr}$$

Relative speed of the boats when they are travelling in the same direction

$$= \text{Difference of the speed of boats} \dots (i)$$

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} \dots (ii)$$

Relative speed of the boats

$$= (23 - 20)$$

$$= 3 \text{ km/hr} \dots \text{using (i)}$$

Distance between the boats

$$= 3 \times 3.5$$

$$= 10.5 \text{ km} \dots \text{using (ii)}$$

35. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The sum of the digits in 90707 is 23,

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 9 \overline{) 23} \\ \underline{-18} \\ 5 \end{array}$$

Hence, 5 is the remainder.

36. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

Price of fresh fish

$$= ₹ 25 \text{ per kg}$$

Price of dried fish

$$= ₹ 80 \text{ per kg}$$

Quantity of fresh fish

$$= 1500 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Profit} &= \text{Selling price} \\
 &\quad - \text{cost price} \\
 \text{Weight of dried fish} &= \frac{1500}{3} = 500 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{Total cost of dried fish} &= 500 \times ₹ 80 \text{ per kg} \\
 &= ₹ 40,000 \\
 \text{Cost of fresh fish} &= ₹ 1500 \times ₹ 25 \text{ per kg} \\
 &= ₹ 37,500 \\
 \text{Overall Profit} &= ₹ 40,000 - ₹ 37,500 \\
 &= ₹ 2,500
 \end{aligned}$$

37. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The pattern here is "the natural number which gets subtracted in the bracket appears after the equal sign along with the natural numbers preceding it in a sequence." Repeating the same pattern, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 987654 - 6 &= \frac{987648}{8} \\
 &= 123456
 \end{aligned}$$

38. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Use the Unitary method

Given: 750 ml juice in 1 bottle

1 ml juice is filled in $\frac{1}{750}$ bottle

1000 ml juice in $\frac{1000}{750}$

Simplified $\frac{1000}{750} = \frac{4}{3}$

450 L juice in $\frac{4}{3} \times 450$

$= 600$ bottles

Carton required $= \frac{600}{6} = 100$

39. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

Given: Rectangular box dimension

$= 4 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm}$

The volume of the rectangle

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

$\times \text{height}$

$= 4 \times 3 \times 2 = 24 \text{ cm}^3$

Number of boxes

$= \frac{8664}{24} = 361$

40. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

- Lower-level tasks entail repeating memorised information or employing procedural skills without understanding the underlying concepts.

- These tasks are focused on producing correct answers and require little cognitive effort.

- Higher-level tasks, on the other hand, involve using procedures to deepen understanding of mathematical concepts and require more cognitive effort.

- These tasks can be represented in various ways and necessitate mathematical exploration and comprehension.

- Thus, in the above question asked to students of Class IV refers to lower-level demand task as it requires procedural skills only.

41. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

- Students might write "0.50" thinking it is greater than "0.5" is due to a misunderstanding of the significance of zero in decimal ordering.

- They might not understand how to properly deal with zeros to the right of the decimal point.

- To overcome these misconceptions, concrete experiences with representing decimal numbers on a number line can aid in understanding abstract problems.

- Examples and additional clarification can also help to clear up any confusion.

- Thus, the most probable reason for the error mentioned in the question is misconception regarding the significance of zero in ordering decimal.

42. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

- By instructing students to create a mathematical journal with the theme "Application of Mathematics in Daily Life," the teacher hopes to establish a link between mathematical concepts and their practical applications in everyday life.

- This activity encourages students to share their knowledge and ideas while also emphasising the importance of mathematics in their everyday lives.

- Many aspects of daily life use mathematics, such as purchasing items (using addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division), playing games, and even measurement, music, and art.
- Furthermore, mathematics contributes significantly to the development of logical reasoning, abstract thinking, and imagination, all of which are necessary skills for academic and personal success.

43. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Van-Hiele method of teaching geometry is divided into five levels, the first of which is known as the 0 level.

- Students visually classify shapes based on appearance, such as the number of sides in a polygon.

- The Van-Hiele model includes five levels of thought:

1. Visualisation, in which students describe and categorise shapes based on their appearance.

2. Descriptive/Analytic, in which students analyse, classify, and name geometrical figure properties.

3. Students perceive the relationship between properties and figures and create meaningful definitions at the abstract/relational level/informal deduction level.

4. Formal Deduction, in which students provide deductive geometrical proofs.

5. And finally at the Mathematical Rigor level the concept of geometry is understood.

44. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

- While some children have a strong grasp of mathematics and number concepts, others may struggle with basic skills such as counting, recognising numbers and symbols, understanding quantity, and grasping addition and subtraction concepts.

- Before moving on to more complex mathematical tasks,

students must first establish and comprehend these skills.

- If a child has difficulty in distinguishing among numbers, symbols, clock hands, or coins, this could be an indication of a visual processing problem, specifically a weakness in visual discrimination, spatial organisation, and visual coordination.

45. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation:

- The NCF 2005 emphasises the value of a 'Constructivist Approach' for learning, in which learners actively participate in engaging activities.
- The National Curriculum Framework recommends that children view mathematics as a subject for communication, discussion, and collaborative problem solving.
- Furthermore, the NCF recommends that children be taught to enjoy mathematics rather than fear it, while emphasising the importance of teaching them meaningful mathematical concepts that go beyond formulas and mechanical procedures.

46. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

- The representation of a number like 15 as a product of two numbers can be used to teach several mathematical concepts, including the commutative property of multiplication, multiplication identity, and prime and composite number identification.
- For example, 3×5 can be expressed as 15, demonstrating multiplication's commutative property.
- Because 15 multiplied by 1 equals 15, the value of 1 can be identified as the multiplicative identity of 15.
- Furthermore, 3 and 5 are prime numbers because they have only two factors (1 and themselves), and the product of two prime numbers, 3 and 5, equals 15.
- Any number that is not prime (except 1) is considered composite number.

47. Option (3) is correct.

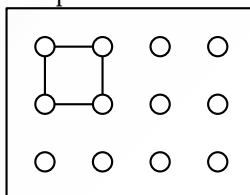
Explanation:

- Open-ended questions necessitate a thorough response that cannot be answered with a simple "yes" or "no."
- These questions usually begin with "why" or "how" and demand a thorough understanding of the subject matter, resulting in multiple answers.
- For example, when asked to provide four numbers greater than 2.7, children use prior knowledge of the number system, decimals, and number relationships to provide more than one possible answer.
- Because there is no single correct answer, students may provide a variety of responses based on their own understanding and interpretation of the question.

48. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

- A Geo-Board is a rectangular plywood board with iron nails fixed in proper rows on its surface, with a distance of 1 cm preferably between them.
- On the Geo-Board different sizes of rubber bands can be used to form various geometrical shapes such as line segments, triangles, quadrilaterals, rectangles, squares and so on.
- It is an excellent tool for teaching students the concepts of area and perimeter of various geometrical shapes.
- They can use it to form shapes and measure their perimeter and area in Geo-Board units, which is in cm if the nails are 1 cm apart.



49. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation:

- The teacher aims to improve students' problem-solving abilities by posing a question that requires them to apply their knowledge of identifying, 2D shapes,

constructing 3D shapes using nets, converting units of measurement, and performing basic arithmetic operations involving money, length, mass, and capacity.

- The question promotes divergent thinking and allows students to apply prior knowledge of various concepts.

50. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation:

- Benjamin Bloom's Taxonomy is a hierarchical framework for categorising educational learning objectives into three categories: cognitive, affective, and psychomotor.
- The cognitive domain consists of six characteristics: remembering, understanding, applying, analysing, evaluating, and creating.
- One of these characteristics, analysis, entails breaking down complex concepts into smaller parts and connecting them.
- Students analyse the concepts of multiplication and division in the given problem, distinguish between the two, and solve the problem using the division operation.

51. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

- Rashid falls into the Concrete operational stage, which is for children aged 7 to 11 years old, according to Piaget's Cognitive Theory.
- This is due to the fact that at this age, children begin to develop fundamental logic as well as the ability to sort and classify objects.
- Although Rashid can categorise various types of triangles, he struggles to grasp the abstract proof that the sum of three angles in a triangle must always be 180.
- However, if he were in the formal operational stage (over 11 years old), he would easily understand the abstract proof because children at this stage think systematically.

52. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

- According to the NCF 2005, the main goal of mathematics

education is to develop mathematization skills, which enable children to use mathematical language, tools, and techniques to solve real-life problems.

- Mathematical thinking requires thought clarity, logical conclusions, and the ability to deal with abstractions and problem-solving approaches.
- Procedural knowledge includes things like finding square roots and cube roots.
- Furthermore, a child's reasoning ability can be improved by independently formulating geometry theorems and proofs, as well as translating word problems into linear equations.

53. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

- A good textbook has several key characteristics, including the inclusion of numerous exercises to provide students with thorough practise, an emphasis on introducing concepts through real-world situations, and a link between classroom learning and the learners' physical and social environments.
- Furthermore, it should include both solved examples and a large number of practise questions, as well as revision, practise, and review provisions.
- However, relying solely on solved examples is insufficient for improving a child's reasoning ability, and textbooks should not be overly thick or heavy in order to prioritise child-centred education and reduce the weight of school bags.

54. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

- To ensure success, the NCF 2005 emphasises that mathematics education must be mandatory for all children.
- Mathematics education's primary goal is to encourage children to think mathematically.
- It is critical to provide conceptual challenges to students while also instilling a sense of accomplishment in them.

- Assessment methods should emphasise student abilities rather than procedural knowledge.
- Teachers should be given a variety of mathematical resources to help them improve their teaching skills.

55. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation:

Biggest common factor = HCF

Smallest common factor = LCM

$$\text{Factor of } 10 = 2^1 \times 5^1$$

$$\text{Factor of } 35 = 5^1 \times 7^1$$

$$\text{Factor of } 5 = 5^1$$

$$\text{LCM} = 5 \times 2 \times 7$$

$$= 70,$$

$$\text{HCF} = 5$$

$$\text{Difference} = 70 - 5 = 65$$

56. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Let a number 'm' be expressed as a product of prime numbers such that, $m = p^a \times q^b \times \dots \times z^n$ where p, q, ..., z are prime numbers raised to the power a, b, ..., n respectively

Then, number of factors of 'm'

$$= (a + 1) \times (b + 1) \times \dots \times (n + 1)$$

Factors of 105

$$= 3^1 \times 5^1 \times 7^1$$

$$= (1 + 1) \times (1 + 1) \times (1 + 1)$$

$$2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$$

57. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Given:

$$\text{Time} = 2:17 \text{ p.m.}$$

$$11:59 = 12 \text{ hours} - 1 \text{ minute}$$

$$12 \text{ hours from } 2:17 \text{ p.m.}$$

$$= 2:17 \text{ p.m.} + 12:00$$

$$= 2:17 \text{ a.m.}$$

Required time

$$= 2:17 - 0:01$$

$$= 2:16 \text{ a.m.}$$

58. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

$$1 \text{ right angle} = 90^\circ$$

Thus, required number of degrees

$$= 3\frac{1}{2} \times 90^\circ$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \times 90^\circ$$

$$= 315^\circ$$

59. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

$$\text{Ones} = 1$$

$$\text{Tens} = 10$$

$$\text{Hundreds} = 100$$

$$11 \text{ ones} + 11 \text{ tens} + 11 \text{ hundreds}$$

$$= 11 \times 1 + 11 \times 10$$

$$+ 11 \times 100$$

$$= 1221$$

60. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

$$\text{Sum of } 509 \text{ and } 3,028$$

$$= 509 + 3028$$

$$= 3537$$

Environmental Studies

61. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Ronald Ross, an English scientist born on May 13, 1857, discovered in 1897 that the malaria parasite is present in the gastrointestinal tract of mosquitos and demonstrated that mosquitos spread malaria, for which he received the Nobel Prize in Physiology/Medicine in 1902.

62. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

- The protozoan Plasmodium causes malaria, which is spread by the female Anopheles mosquito. Fever with chills, sweating, headaches, and nausea are all symptoms.

- Quinine is the most commonly used malaria treatment.

- Typhoid is caused by the bacteria Salmonella Typhi and is transmitted through contaminated food and water, resulting in symptoms such as fever, fatigue, diarrhoea, and gastrointestinal discomfort.

- Diarrhoea can be caused by a variety of viruses and bacteria, leading to intestinal infections and food poisoning.

- Cholera is a bacterial disease caused by the bacterium Vibrio cholera that spreads through contaminated food and water.

63. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation:

- Al Biruni, an Uzbek traveller who lived in Khwarizm on the banks of the Amu Darya (Oxus River), wrote several books, including "Kitab-ul-Hind or Tahqiq-i-Hind (History of India)," which describes the Indian subcontinent from 1017 to 1030 AD, as well as "Athar-al-Bagiya," "Tarikh-ul-Hind," and "Kitab-al-Jamika."

- He travelled the world to study and explore, and he made significant contributions to science, such

as calculating the maximum and minimum distances between the moon and the Earth, and identifying the phases of the moon as the cause of tide formation.

64. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

- Some animals are active at night, such as bats, desert rats, desert snakes, and owls, while others are active during the day.
- These animals have adapted to their surroundings, especially in the desert, where they avoid the intense heat of the day by being active at night.
- Because of their adaptation, these animals can only see in black and white and have modified eyes with large pupils that improve their night vision, such as owls.

Two things contribute to the night vision of animals:

- **Broad pupils:** The animals that can see at night have broad pupils so that they can gather as much light as they can.
- **Rod cells:** Animals have around 25 Rod cells (photosensitive cells) for every one cone cell (colour detectors).
- The layer of Tapetum Lucidum tissues increases the light being absorbed by the eyes.

65. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

- The elephant is the world's largest living mammal, and it lives in herds that follow a matriarchal system in which the oldest female elephant becomes the herd's leader.
- These herds are typically made up of 10 to 12 female elephants and their young, with no male elephants present because they leave the herd when they reach the age of 14 or 15 years old, but may occasionally join depending on the climate and terrain.
- An adult elephant can eat up to 100kg (1 quintal) of leaves and twigs in a single day, whereas a three-month-old

elephant weighs around 200 kg (2 quintals).

- Elephants are mostly found in tropical habitats and do not rest much, sleeping only 2-3 hours per day.
- Elephants enjoy playing in mud and water, which keeps their skin cool, and their large ears function as fans that they flap to keep cool.
- Elephant herds are formed by families, which can include more than one family.

66. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

- A flower is a plant's reproductive structure, specifically for sexual reproduction, and it can have both essential and non-essential whorls.
- It is divided into two parts: the vegetative part (the petals and sepals) and the reproductive part (the stamen and pistil).
- Pollen is a fine, powdery substance that contains the male gametophytes of seed plants and is found within the microsporangia on the anthers found in the centre of the flower, surrounded by the petals.

67. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

- Gujarat is located in western India, bordered by Pakistan to the northwest and the Arabian Sea to the south, and is bounded by the three Indian states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra.
 - Dhokla with chutney and lemon rice is a well-known and popular Gujarati dish, so it is highly likely that it will be served in the state of Gujarat.
- Thus, Dhokla with chutney and lemon rice is a famous dish of Gujarat state hence it is most likely to be served there.

68. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

- Birds have limited binocular vision and can only see one side with one eye due to the fixed position of their eyes on either side of their head, causing them to frequently move their neck to obtain two different images of an object

from different angles and distances.

- This allows their brain to process the two images and determine the depth or distance of the object under consideration.

Thus, birds move their neck very often because their eyes are fixed.

69. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

- To increase the amount of haemoglobin in the blood, doctors recommend that patients consume iron-rich foods such as amla, green leafy vegetables, and jaggery, which all promote the formation of haemoglobin in the body.
- Patients with low haemoglobin levels should also consume beans, meat and poultry products, seafood, liver, and nuts and seeds.

Thus, Amla, green leafy vegetables and jaggery are recommended to the patients with low haemoglobin in their blood.

70. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation:

- The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, one of four NCF published in India by NCERT, aims to improve educational purposes and experiences by addressing issues such as opportunity equality and quality experiences.
- It strongly recommends that primary EVS instruction focus on connecting classroom learning to life outside of school, allowing students to connect their conceptual understanding with their own experiences.
- Other goals for teaching EVS recommended by NCF include sensitizing children to their environment, raising awareness about environmental issues, providing opportunities for interaction with the community, assisting children in exploring and connecting with their surroundings, and nurturing their natural curiosity.

Hence, it becomes clear that 2005 strongly recommends that the teaching of EVS at the primary stage should primarily aim at linking classroom learning to life outside the school.

71. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

- EVS is a subject that is integrated with a multi-subject approach in the primary stage to foster children's curiosity about the natural environment.
- The primary goals of the EVS curriculum include matching learners' cognitive levels, encouraging them to explore their surroundings, providing learning opportunities in real-world settings, instilling environmental concern, providing concrete learning experiences, and engaging learners in acquiring methods to generate knowledge.
- It should be noted, however, that the primary goal of EVS is to sensitize children to their surroundings rather than to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to enter the professional work field.
- As a result, it is possible to conclude that EVS is inconsistent with preparing learners for the world of work.

72. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

- NCERT textbooks prioritise and devote more space to EVS, with the goal of encouraging imaginative activities and questions, promoting reflection on learning and thinking, and discouraging rote learning, thereby addressing the curricular burden issue.
- As a result, it is possible to conclude that NCERT textbooks on EVS provide opportunities for learners to ponder and wonder.

Remaining options are not relevant in the context as a textbook is not the only source of knowledge, but should support children to construct knowledge through active participation.

73. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

- The goals of including poems and stories in EVS textbooks are to promote imaginative and creative ability, raise awareness of ethics and values, provide fun and enjoyment, increase vocabulary and critical thinking skills, and develop learners' full educational and moral potential
- It is not intended to change the routine and monotonous content.

Hence, it becomes clear that change in routine and monotonous content is not an objective of including poems and stories in EVS textbooks.

74. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

- The EVS curriculum is distinguished by its emphasis on promoting freedom from fear and prejudice, viewing the subject as a social enterprise, emphasising the process of teaching and learning, encouraging expression, experimentation, and questioning, and utilising real-life incidents and everyday challenges to enliven learning.
- It is important to note that including terms and definitions is unnecessary in the context of the EVS curriculum because it discourages bookish and rote learning.
- It requires learners to view the subject as a social enterprise.
- It emphasizes more on the process of teaching and learning.

75. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation:

- Based on the above information, it can be deduced that showing a video film about animals and their usefulness is the most effective teaching strategy for introducing the topic.
- The benefits of using a video film as an audio-visual aid include maximising learning through the auditory and visual systems, effectively presenting lessons to enhance learners' intellectual abilities, activating both hearing and vision senses to

enrich learners' knowledge, introducing complex concepts that other teaching aids cannot introduce, and utilising tools such as an LCD projector, TV, computer, video, film projector, virtual classroom, and so on.

76. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The shift from prescribing a single viewpoint or opinion in EVS textbooks was made to allow teachers to understand how children learn and cater to their learning needs, encourage them appropriately, and provide them with opportunities to express their ideas.

True to the child: It implies the idea that EVS education should be comprehensible and understandable to all child and should be able to involve the child in meaningful and productive learning.

77. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation:

- In this context, the activity "Asking students to collect related information from all possible sources" is appropriate because it includes essential elements of active learning such as discovering, exploring, and inspecting, data handling and questionnaire construction, and collecting accurate information and concluding, thereby facilitating learners' intellectual tasks.
- Other options mentioned do not meet the criteria for essential elements of active learning and are therefore inappropriate in this context.

78. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

- A field trip is not required in this context because it is typically used to observe and experience phenomena that cannot be observed in a classroom.
- The other activities listed are adequate for teaching the topic effectively.
- Probing questions necessitate additional or more detailed information or answers, whereas a multimedia capsule is a digital teaching aid used

to present information in a computerised format.

79. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

- The 'Do this and find out' section in EVS textbooks aims to provide learners with direct hands-on experiences, involving them actively in meaningful activities and providing a concrete sense of learning.
- By participating in such activities, children gain experience that enriches their learning and fosters their curiosity through self-directed activity.
- While oral testing, homework, and practise are all beneficial in the learning process, they are less effective than hands-on experiences.

Hence, it becomes clear that the section on 'Do this and find out' included in different topics in EVS textbooks aim at providing direct hands-on experiences.

80. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

- EVS is a subject that encourages children's curiosity about the natural environment, and a good assignment in this subject should primarily focus on providing extended learning opportunities to improve students' learning capabilities, allowing them to become independent and constructivist learners.
- Other goals of an EVS assignment include locating and comprehending relationships between the natural, social, and cultural environment, studying the inter-relationships between human and natural systems, drawing attention to different people, cultures, and communities, developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills, addressing environmental issues while making plans for improvements, and addressing environmental issues while making plans for improvements.

A good assignment in EVS should primarily aim at providing extended learning opportunities because learning

opportunities make learners independent and constructivist in learning.

81. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation:

- In the given situation, the main goal of organising a field trip to a zoo is to provide learners with hands-on learning experiences that can enhance their educational experiences.
- Other goals of organising a field trip include enhancing experiential and contextual learning, engaging students in group and self-directed activities, exposing them to various natural settings, and connecting classroom learning with real-life situations outside of school.
- As an EVS teacher, your primary goal should be to provide students with an active learning experience through the zoo field trip.

New Learning Environment. Field trips also allow the students to learn outside of the classroom.

82. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

- It can be deduced that studying EVS in class helps children develop a value system and behaviour that promotes an environmentally friendly lifestyle, while also covering fundamental principles from a variety of academic fields.
- The study of social sciences in EVS aims to teach children to respect cultural diversity, to question existing ideas, to act responsibly in society, to study human behaviour and language, and to address social issues;
- It does not aim to teach children the correct definition of key terms.

83. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: To achieve the goal of sensitizing students to the plight of the elderly, assigning them group projects to collect and analyse related information would be more effective, as it promotes voluntary participation, personal experiences, active learning,

the transmission of practical knowledge, and interaction with the elderly, as opposed to activities such as organising lectures, making charts, and writing slogans, which do not provide concrete learning experiences.

Voluntary participation of students by working in a group. Personal experiences of students as the basis of knowledge.

84. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

- The formative assessment in EVS at the primary level is intended to monitor students' progress, identify teaching deficiencies, and improve their learning, motivation, and academic achievements through tools such as oral testing, anecdotal records, portfolios, and class tests.
- Rather than grading or ranking students, the primary goal is to diagnose their individual needs.
- As a result, grading and ranking of students are clearly not included in formative assessment in EVS at the primary stage.

Formative assessment primarily focuses on finding and diagnosing learner's individual needs rather than grading and ranking them.

85. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

- Deforestation is the conversion of large areas of forest into cleared land as a result of natural disasters such as fires and floods, as well as human activities such as mining and dam construction.
- Mine digging involves the extraction of minerals from the earth, which can result in deforestation because many minerals are found in forests or tropical areas.
- Dam construction is the construction of barriers that obstruct the natural flow of water in order to convert its mechanical energy into stored potential energy, and because dam projects frequently necessitate a large

area of forest land, it results in deforestation.

86. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Facts about bronze:

- Bronze, unlike iron, silver, and gold, is an alloy formed by melting and mixing copper and tin.
- This reddish-brown alloy is tougher than copper and is used to make cannons, statues, musical instruments, ball bearings, and bushings.
- It is also malleable and ductile, making it a good material for making a variety of items.
- Bronze has been used by tribal peoples for thousands of years, and it was the first alloy used in human history.
- The Indus Valley Civilization was a Bronze Age civilization.
- However, it is heavier than aluminium, and bronze utensils are not always lighter and stronger than aluminium.

87. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:

- Gandhidham, located in Gujarat's Kutch region. Bhopal is the state capital of Madhya Pradesh, while Hyderabad is the state capital of Telangana.
- Madhya Pradesh borders Gujarat to the east, while Andhra Pradesh borders Madhya Pradesh to the south.
- As a result, in order to travel from Gandhidham to Bhopal, an individual must first head east, and then turn south to reach Hyderabad.

Thus, the person has to first travel towards the East and then towards the South.

88. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Since, the given scale is, 1 cm = 110 meters.

Therefore,

$$15 \text{ cm} = 15 \times 110 \text{ m} \\ = 1650 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Also, } 1 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{1000} \text{ km}$$

$$1650 \text{ m} = \frac{1650}{1000} \text{ km} \\ = 1.65 \text{ km}$$

89. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation:

- Mount Everest, at an elevation of 8840 metres

above mean sea level, is the world's highest peak.

- It was named after George Everest, the Surveyor General of India, and is known as Sagarmatha in Nepal and Chomolungma in Tibet.
- This peak is located in Nepal's Mahalangur sub-range of the Himalayas.

90. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: A mountaineering group leader is expected to:

- assist others in carrying their bags
- monitor the group's activities by staying at the back
- assist those who are having difficulty climbing
- find an appropriate spot for resting
- and arrange for food while also being held accountable for the errors of other members.

The climate at higher elevations is not the same as at sea level, and hence the mountaineers face the following difficulty:

- Lack of oxygen.
- Low atmospheric pressure.
- Very low freezing/sub-freezing temperatures.
- Very high chilly winds.

Language: English

91. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: "They wrote to help people understand their time from the poet's point of view." The lines above support the statement that the poem reflects their period.

92. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: "These are not new facts that are presented to an audience. Poems are always aimed at reaching feelings of people and thus, pulling strings." In the above lines, the poet talks about people's feelings; hence, the poems control their thoughts secretly.

93. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Complexity means the state or quality of being intricate or complicated.

94. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The passage mentions the Romantic Movement, stating that poets of this period wrote their poems to share their feelings and

help people understand their time from their own emotional perspective. Thus, Romantic poetry is characterized by its emphasis on emotion and imagination.

95. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The passage does not explicitly mention the structure of poetry, but it does describe how poets present their ideas in short phrases. Stanzas in poetry are often concise and focused, conveying emotions and ideas in a condensed form.

96. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Subjective evaluation means making assumptions and interpretations based on personal opinions without verifiable facts. Hence, the statement 'Everybody likes dishes prepared with potatoes' is a subjective evaluation and generalization without verification.

97. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Epoch refers to a particular period in history or a person's life.

98. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: "This way a poet can catch and hold the reader's attention, his/her emotions. Usually poets in their works present facts in order to capture attention of many people." Hence, the above lines state that the poem aims to catch people's attention and appeal to their senses.

99. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: "A poem can be compared to a photograph as it reflects real life situations and feelings. In the poem, poet captures the exact moment and represents it the way he/she has seen it."

The line above supports the statement that poems are about everyday happenings.

100. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: If you hold out your hand, in the whispers, I'll become the zephyr and besiege you."

In the above lines, the poet Heather Stoop probably recalls a friend as the poem celebrates friendship and offers protection

through a zephyr, which means the soft, gentle breeze.

101. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A metaphor explains an idea on comparison though it may not be accurate for an object.

Hence, "I'll become the grass" conveys the idea of offering warmth and support in friendship but is far-fetched.

102. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The word *besiege* means to take by force (armed or military) forces to capture.

Hence, the synonym for *besiege* is to attack and capture by force.

103. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The poet probably misses her friend, and thus the whole poem is dedicated to friendship. The poet offers protection to her friend in various ways.

Hence, the poem celebrates relationships.

104. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: "If your eye's upon the stars,

in the crystalline darkness,
I'll become the moon."

In the above line Crystalline darkness indicates a dark and clear night sky illuminated by the stars. The phrase suggests that the only source of light in the darkness is the twinkling stars.

105. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: "In the mind's eye, I'm not so far away."

"Between the miles-
if you need me."

As we can see in above quoted line that the poem conveys the idea that the bond of friendship remains strong and enduring, regardless of the passing of time or physical distance between friends. The poet reassures the person that they will always be there for them, no matter the circumstances.

106. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Language competencies define language through expressing and interpreting concepts, thoughts, feelings, facts, and opinions to perform oral and written discussions.

Such interactions may occur in diverse social and

cultural contexts, which will determine the characteristics of the language, written or spoken, such as the grammar, pragmatic, and sociolinguistic characteristics.

A teacher must exhibit a high level of linguistic competencies regarding their study topics' definition, explanation, argumentation, and justification. It will improve a learner's language competence when the input is slightly higher than his current knowledge and experiences.

107. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A mental block is a psychological barrier that prevents someone from learning or doing something. In the context of English language learning, a mental block could be anything that prevents someone from learning or using English effectively.

Some common mental blocks associated with English language learning include:

■ **Fear of making mistakes.**

Many people are afraid of making mistakes when they speak or write in English. This fear can be paralyzing and prevent people from taking risks and practicing their English.

■ **Feeling inadequate.** Some people feel inadequate when they compare their English skills to those of native speakers. This can lead to feelings of discouragement and make it difficult to learn English.

■ **Lack of confidence.** Some people lack confidence in their ability to learn English. This can be due to a number of factors, such as a negative experience with English in the past or a lack of exposure to the language.

■ **Feeling overwhelmed.** The amount of material to learn in English can be overwhelming for some people. This can lead to feelings of anxiety and make it difficult to stay motivated.

■ **Feeling that English is a difficult language to learn.** English is a complex language

with a rich history. This can make it seem difficult to learn, especially for people who are not native speakers.

108. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Semantic slanting is the purposeful choice of words and usages to persuade the listener to embrace a point of view.

Semantic slanting is heavily used in politics and advertising or anywhere else that it is necessary to use words in diplomatic or politically correct ways.

109. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The Telegraphic Stage. It occurs around the age of 2 1/2 years.

Children begin threading more than two words at a time. However, the style of speaking resembles the telegraphic way of writing telegrams.

For example, a child will say 'I hungry' and effectively communicate the message that he is hungry.

Telegraphic speech is crucial because it means a child is learning to communicate his thoughts and feelings.

110. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Noam Chomsky, a prominent linguist and cognitive scientist, proposed the theory of universal grammar and the existence of an innate language acquisition device in humans. These ideas have been supported by several observations in the field of language development:

Children's language development follows a similar pattern across cultures:

One of the key aspects of Chomsky's theory is the notion of a universal grammar, which suggests that there are underlying linguistic structures and principles shared by all languages. Despite the vast diversity of languages spoken across different cultures, children's language development tends to exhibit commonalities. For example, children from various linguistic backgrounds generally go through similar stages of language development, such as babbling, one-word

utterances, and eventually forming more complex sentences. This consistency supports Chomsky's proposition that there is a biological basis for language acquisition that transcends cultural differences.

The stages of language development occur at about the same ages in most children:

Chomsky's theory posits the existence of an innate language acquisition device, a cognitive mechanism that facilitates language learning. This language acquisition device is thought to guide the process of language development in children. As a result, children from different cultural backgrounds tend to reach specific language milestones, such as producing their first words or forming two-word phrases, around the same ages. The universality of these stages supports Chomsky's idea that there is a predetermined blueprint for language development present in all humans.

Children acquire language quickly and effortlessly:

Chomsky argued that language acquisition occurs rapidly and with remarkable ease during early childhood. Children seem to effortlessly pick up the complexities of their native language without formal instruction or explicit teaching. This observation aligns with Chomsky's theory of an innate language acquisition device that facilitates the learning process, allowing children to absorb language naturally and unconsciously.

In conclusion, all three observations support Noam Chomsky's ideas about language acquisition therefore option 4 is correct.

111. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Syntax refers to the formation of sentences with grammatical rules.

It helps us understand word order, structure, and punctuation meanings.

The knowledge of pronouns, lexical references, and connectives function (Grammar) in sentences helps young children

to understand the ideas in a sentence and its meaning. Children need to understand how sentences work in natural speech and text.

112. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Puns are jokes which exploit the different possible meanings of a word. Metalinguistic skills allow one to think about language and a linguistic message, analyze a message, and control language processing within the communicative culture.

Metalinguistic awareness is the ability to distance oneself from speech content to reflect upon and manipulate language structure.

Hence, Child enjoys using puns clearly indicates that he is getting meaning of message hidden in sentences, which reflects that child has metalinguistic skills that is why he is able to get the meaning.

113. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: 'Need' is the correct choice, as when we use 'Did' in a sentence that is the past form of 'Do' (Auxiliary verb), we use the first form of the verb.

114. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A tag question is a statement + mini-question question asked for confirmation. The basic rules are:

1. Same tense in the sentence and the question tag.
2. When the statement is positive+ tag is negative.
3. When the statement is negative tag is positive.
4. The pronoun is always used in the question tag.

115. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A 'critical period' during language learning refers to a specific time frame, typically in early childhood, when language acquisition occurs more easily and efficiently compared to other stages of development. The brain is highly receptive to linguistic input during this period, allowing children to learn a language naturally and effortlessly. If an individual does not receive adequate language exposure and learning opportunities during this period, it becomes more challenging

or even impossible to acquire language skills with the same fluency and proficiency later in life. This critical period is crucial for acquiring one's first language with greater ease than at any other time in life.

116. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A system of writing using symbols to represent letters, words, or phrases is known as Short Hand. It helps write at a quicker speed than traditional handwriting.

By using common note taking symbols &, +, - minus, = equals, ≠ does not equal, we can write note quickly and effectively.

117. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Modals (Auxiliary Verb) show possibility, intent, ability, or necessity.

Examples: include can, should, and must.

Remediation is the process of improving or correcting a situation. Remedial Teaching improves the skills and abilities of the students. Teaching strategies such as practice or clarification, repeating content, and devoting more time to work will improve students' skills.

Also, by using creative, multi-sensory methods to teach written language, mathematics, and study/organizational skills, a remedial teacher can help the student more effectively.

Hence, when students find it challenging to learn the use of 'Modals', they should practice in collaboration completing tasks where structures are used in a variety of real-life situations. Involving students in meaningful cooperative learning helps reinforce their understanding and practical application of modals. Learning through real-life situations enhances their language skills further.

118. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: As mentioned earlier, the multiple-choice question is not correctly framed. The sentence "The Metro theatre is located _____ Lodhi Road" requires a preposition to fill in the blank. However, none of the provided options (a) over (b) at (c) beside (d) behind are

appropriate prepositions to complete the sentence.

The correct preposition to fill in the blank should be "on," as in "The Metro theatre is located on Lodhi Road." This indicates the specific location of the Metro theatre on Lodhi Road.

Since none of the provided options are correct, the most appropriate answer is (3) "The statement is not correctly framed."

119. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Listening and reading are receptive skills. However, they are passive skills, as learners do not need to produce language. On the other hand, speaking and writing are productive skills, which means learners need to actively produce language.

120. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The natural order hypothesis is that children learning their first language acquire grammatical structures in a pre-determined, 'natural' order and that some are acquired earlier than others.

Tracy Terrell and Stephen Krashen developed the Natural Approach to language learning. This method highlights comprehensible and meaningful practice activities and introduces the language learner to a great deal of vocabulary at the beginning rather than the production of grammatically perfect sentences.

Basic rules for implementing this method include not using the learners' native language and not referring to grammatical explanations.

Language: Hindi

121. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखक के लिए अच्छे माता-पिता बनने का शिक्षण प्राप्त करना जरूरी है।

122. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—माता-पिता को बच्चों की सही शिक्षा के बारे में जानना इसलिए चाहिए जिससे बेहतर समाज का निर्माण किया जा सके।

123. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—समाज और सत्ता घर बसाने की शिक्षा देने वाली शाला खोजने के प्रति सजग नहीं है। हर घर की दूसरी सच्चाई यह भी है कि कोई भी माँ-बाप बालकों के बारे

में, बालकों की सही शिक्षा के बारे में और साथ ही सच्चा एवं अच्छा माता-पिता अथवा अभिभावक होने का शिक्षण कहीं से भी प्राप्त नहीं करता।

124. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखक के अनुसार सबसे पहले यह जानना जरूरी है कि दाम्पत्य की शुरुआत कैसे की जानी चाहिए? माता-पिता बनने से पहले किसी भी नौजवान जोड़े को यह नहीं सिखाया जाता है कि माँ-बाप बनने का अर्थ क्या है?

125. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—माता-पिता सार्थक शब्द-युग्म है।

शब्द-युग्म—

- (i) सुनने में समान लेकिन भिन्न अर्थ वाले शब्द।
- (ii) उदाहरण के लिए— आना-जाना, आवास-आभास।

126. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'भी' शब्द निपात है।

निपात—

- (i) वे शब्द जिनके माध्यम से किसी भी बात पर अधिक जोर दिया जाता है।
- (ii) उदाहरण के लिए— भी, केवल, ही, तो इत्यादि।

127. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—इसके विपरीत हर घर की दूसरी सच्चाई यह भी है कि वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द का समानार्थी शब्द वास्तविकता है।

समानार्थी—

- (i) समान अर्थ प्रकट करने वाले शब्दों को समानार्थी कहते हैं।
- (ii) दूसरे शब्दों में इसे 'पर्याय' भी कहते हैं।
- (iii) उदाहरण के लिए सूर्य शब्द के समानार्थी शब्द, रवि, दिनकर इत्यादि हैं।

128. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—घर के टूटने-बिखरने का मुख्य कारण दाम्पत्य का अर्थ न जानना है।

लेखक ने गद्यांश में बताया है कि इससे पहले किसी भी जोड़े को यह भी नहीं सिखाया जाता है कि अच्छे और सच्चे दाम्पत्य की शुरुआत कैसे की जानी चाहिए? पति-पत्नी होने का अर्थ क्या है? परिणाम साफ है कि जीवन शुरू होने से पहले ही घर टूटने-बिखरने लगते हैं।

129. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हर घर में बहुत छोटे बच्चे को स्कूल में बिठाकर आने का आग्रह बना हुआ है।

लेखक ने बताया है कि समाज में पाठशालाओं, स्कूलों अथवा शिक्षा की दूसरी दुकानों की कोई कमी नहीं है। छोटे से छोटे बच्चे को माँ-बाप स्कूल भेजने की जल्दी करते हैं। दो-ढाई साल के बच्चे को स्कूल में बिठाकर आ जाते हैं।

130. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कवि अनुसार यदि भाग्य ही सब कुछ होता जो धरती स्वयं ही रत्न रूपी सम्पत्ति उगल देती।

131. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—तुकबन्दी के कारण स्वयं शब्द बदले हुए रूप में प्रयुक्त हुआ है।

132. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—इनमें से 'वसुंधरा' शब्द 'वसुधा' का समानार्थी है।

समानार्थी—

- (i) वे शब्द जो समान अर्थ प्रकट करते हों।
- (ii) इन्हें 'पर्याय' शब्द के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
- (iii) उदाहरण के लिए सूर्य के लिए दिवाकर रवि इत्यादि शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

'महीप' का समानार्थी शब्द राजा है। 'वारिधि' और 'जलधि' समुद्र के समानार्थी शब्द हैं।

133. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'प्र' उपसर्ग से बनने वाला शब्द—समूह प्रभाव, प्रदेश, प्रपत्र है।

उपसर्ग—

- (i) ऐसे शब्दांश जो, किसी शब्द के प्रारम्भ में जुड़कर उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं, उन्हें उपसर्ग कहते हैं।
- (ii) उदाहरण के लिए प्रहार = प्र + हार। अतः सही विकल्प 'प्रभाव, प्रदेश, प्रपत्र' है।

134. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कवि ने भाग्यवाद की महिमा का खण्डन किया है।

विशेष

- विधि का विधान अर्थात् भगवान या प्रकृति का कानून।
- वसुधा अर्थात् पृथ्वी।

135. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'विधि-अंक' से तात्पर्य भाग्य का लिखा हुआ से है।

136. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—घर की भाषा और विद्यालय में पढ़ाई जाने वाली भाषा समान हो सकती है क्योंकि दोनों ही भाषा में जुड़ाव होता है। जुड़ाव होने के कारण ही बालक बेझिझक होकर अपने भावों को अभिव्यक्त कर सकता है।

अतः निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि विद्यालय के शुरुआती दिनों में शिक्षार्थी के घर की भाषा का उपयोग करना घर से विद्यालय में सहज परागमन को समुन्नत करता है।

137. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी 'भाषा-शिक्षण' के लिए सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है कि भाषा-प्रयोग के अवसर प्रदान करें। बच्चों को विभिन्न प्रकार का बाल साहित्य पढ़ने के अवसर दें।

लाभ—

- (i) सम्प्रेषण कुशलता

- (ii) मौलिकता का विकास
(iii) समझ और अभिव्यक्ति का विकास

138. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी-प्रयोग के विविध रूपों को जानने के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयोगी साधन बाल साहित्य का विविध उपयोग हो सकता है क्योंकि इससे बालक के भीतर समझ विकसित होती है और वह अपने भावों को पूर्ण रूप से अभिव्यक्त करने में सक्षम बनता है। उसके सम्प्रेषण में सुधार होता है।

अतः, यह स्पष्ट होता है कि हिंदी भाषा के विविध रूपों से परिचित कराने में हिंदी भाषा का साहित्य व अन्य मुद्रित सामग्री सर्वाधिक सहायक है।

139. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कक्षा 'एक और दो' के बच्चों के लिए हम इस तरह की कहानी का चयन करेंगे जिसके शब्दों, वाक्यों और घटनाओं के वर्णन की शैली चित्रात्मक हो क्योंकि उस समय बच्चे छोटे होते हैं और वह चित्र के माध्यम से अच्छी तरह सीख लेते हैं। चित्र बच्चों को अपनी तरफ आकर्षित करते हैं जिसके कारण चित्रात्मक शैली अत्यन्त रोचक बन जाती है।

140. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण की प्राथमिकता बच्चों की रचनात्मकता और मौलिकता को पोषित करना चाहिए।

प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण—

- इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य है कि बच्चे किसी बात को सुनकर समझ पाएँ।
- अपने भावों को सहजता से अभिव्यक्त कर पाते हैं।
- कल्पनाशक्ति का विकास चित्रात्मक शैली द्वारा होता है।
- किताबों को पढ़ने में रुचि विकसित करना।

भाषा की लय और तुक की समझ होना तथा उसका प्रयोग करना।

विभिन्न स्थितियों में भाषा का प्रभावी प्रयोग कर सकना।

141. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पढ़ने का प्रारम्भ अर्थ-पूर्ण सामग्री से होना चाहिए जिससे बालक के भीतर समझ विकसित हो सके।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- पढ़ने का प्रारम्भ अर्थपूर्ण एवं लिपि की पहचान से होना चाहिए।
- बच्चे ध्वनियों को सुनकर व समझकर ही सहसम्बन्ध बनाने का प्रयास करते हैं।
- बच्चों को पढ़ने-लिखने के उचित अवसर प्रदान करने चाहिए।
- अर्थपूर्ण सामग्री पूर्व ज्ञान से सम्बन्धित होनी चाहिए।

भाषा की बारीकियों को पकड़ सकने के लिए पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में रचनाओं की अलग-अलग छटाओं का होना आवश्यक है।

142. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा एक नियमबद्ध व्यवस्था है।

भाषा—

- भाषा अनुवांशिक वस्तु है।
 - यह परिवर्तनशील भी है।
 - सामान्य रूप में कहा जा सकता है कि भाषा मुख से उच्चारित होने वाली ध्वनि है जिसका प्रयोग मनुष्य अपने भावों को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए करता है।
 - यह अर्जित सम्पत्ति और सामाजिक वस्तु है।
 - यह अनुकरणीय है।
- भारतीय परंपरा में—
- भाषा बोलना है (लेखन नहीं)
 - संज्ञान है (महज बातचीत का माध्यम नहीं)
 - एक रचनावादी तंत्र है (मात्र प्रस्तुतीकरण नहीं)
 - भाषा यथार्थ को गढ़ती है।

143. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में 'रोल प्ले' (भूमिका निर्वाह) का उद्देश्य होना चाहिए—विभिन्न सन्दर्भों में भाषा प्रयोग के अवसर प्रदान करना। बालक भूमिका निर्वाह के माध्यम से भाषा अच्छी तरह सीख जाते हैं क्योंकि इससे उन्हें आनन्द की अनुभूति होती है। ऐसा कहा भी जाता है कि बच्चा खेल के माध्यम से बेहतर तरह से सीख सकता है।

यह छात्रों तथा शिक्षक को शिक्षण का त्वरित आकलन करने में सहायक होता है।

गंभीर विषय भी रोल प्ले विधि द्वारा आसानी से समझाए जा सकते हैं।

144. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा हमारे परिवेश में बिखरी मिलती है। यह कथन भाषा-प्रयोगशाला पर लागू नहीं होता। हमारे परिवेश में अखबार, विज्ञापन इत्यादि होते हैं।

भाषा प्रयोगशाला—

- यह एक नेटवर्क है जो आधुनिक भाषा शिक्षण में एक सहायता के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- यह तकनीकी स्रोत है।
- यह मूल भाषा कौशल की पद्धति को विकसित करता है।
- यह छात्रों को उनके लखक और मौलिक क्षमताओं को सही करने के अनुमति प्रदान करता है।

विभिन्न माध्यम अपनी विश्वनीयता और प्रामाणिकता जैसे गुणों के वजह से भी शिक्षण प्रक्रिया का एक अभिन्न अंग बन कर महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

145. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कक्षा में कुछ बच्चे लिखते समय वर्तनी सम्बन्धी त्रुटियाँ करते हैं। एक शिक्षक

के रूप में हम शब्दों का सही रूप लिखते हुए बच्चों को दोनों तरह के शब्दों का अवलोकन करके अन्तर पहचानने का अवसर देंगे।

घेरा लगाकर स्वयं सही करने अथवा उनकी त्रुटियों पर बिलकुल ध्यान नहीं देने पर उन्हें सही शब्द और गलत शब्द में अन्तर का ज्ञान ही नहीं होगा और त्रुटि की पुनरावृत्ति होने की संभावना बनी रह सकती है।

146. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—बच्चों की मौखिक भाषा का सतत् आकलन करने का सबसे बेहतर तरीका है कि विभिन्न सन्दर्भों में बातचीत की जाए।

मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति—

- मन के विचारों को बोलकर अभिव्यक्त करना।

- सम्प्रेषण का माध्यम।

मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति के महत्वपूर्ण पहलू—

- मौलिक विचार
- गतिशीलता
- स्पष्टता
- भावानुकूल, सहज भाषा का प्रयोग हो
- बच्चों की आपस में विभिन्न संदर्भों में बातचीत कराना
- बच्चों द्वारा उचित शब्दावली के प्रयोग के अवसर देना
- बच्चों को प्रश्न पूछना के लिए प्रेरित करना
- मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति सदैव उचित गति में हो यह सुनिश्चित करना
- बच्चों की आपस में किसी विषय पर प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करना

147. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा में सतत् और व्यापक मूल्यांकन का उद्देश्य है कि भाषा के मौखिक और लिखित रूपों के प्रयोग की क्षमता का आकलन करना। भाषा का सतत् आकलन भाषा को सीखने में मदद करता है। व्यापक मूल्यांकन द्वारा बच्चों की कमजोरियों को जाना जा सकता है, उसके आधार पर ही सुधार किया जा सकता है। यह बच्चों के क्रमिक भाषाई विकास का अवलोकन करने पर बल देता है।

इसके लाभ—

- छात्रों की उपलब्धियों में सुधार।
- त्रुटियों को दूर करना।
- भाषा के प्रयोग में सशक्त बनना।

148. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा-कक्षा में विभिन्न दृश्य-श्रव्य साधनों का उपयोग का उद्देश्य नहीं है—विद्यालय प्रमुख के निर्देशों का पालन करना।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- दृश्य-श्रव्य साधनों का उपयोग सभी प्रकार के बच्चों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है।
- इसके द्वारा सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया को रुचिकर बनाना है।
- इसका उद्देश्य आधुनिक तकनीक को कक्षा में लाना है।

छात्र को स्वयं करके सीखने के लिए प्रेरित करना इसलिए उनको रटने के लिए बाध्य नहीं होना पड़ता।

इनके द्वारा वस्तुओं को साकार रूप दिया जाता है जिससे जटिल अनुभवों को सार्थक एवं सरल बनाया जाता है।

छात्रों को विभिन्न प्रकार के अनुभव प्रदान करना।

काल्पनिक वस्तुओं को भी स्थूल रूप प्रदान किया जाता है।

149. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पाठ्य पुस्तक की भाषा बच्चों की घर व समुदाय की भाषा से मिलती-जुलती होनी चाहिए।

पाठ्य पुस्तक—

- (i) शिक्षण को प्रभावी बनाने में सहायक।
- (ii) भाषा शिक्षण के लिए महत्वपूर्ण औजार है।
- (iii) इसके माध्यम से बच्चे हिन्दी के विविध रूपों से परिचित हो सकेंगे।
- (iv) भाषा को अपने परिवेश से जुड़कर समझ सकेंगे।

बच्चों को सामाजिक तथ्यों से अवगत कराती है।

बच्चों को समाज, संस्कृति और आसपास के लोगों से जोड़ती है।

बच्चों को सामाजिक चिंतन, व्यवहार और बातचीत के तरीके सिखाती है।

बच्चों को समाज के नियमों, रीति-रिवाजों और धारणाओं से परिचित करती है।

150. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्राथमिक स्तर पर 'भाषा-सिखाने' से तात्पर्य है— भाषा का प्रयोग सिखाना।

लाभ—

- (i) भावों को अभिव्यक्त करने में सहायक।
- (ii) सम्प्रेषण कौशल के विकास में सहायक।
- (iii) कल्पनाशीलता और सृजनशीलता में सहायक।
- (iv) दूसरों की बातों को धैर्य से सुनना और सुनी गई बात पर अपनी टिप्पणी देना।