

# CTET Solved Paper

Paper-1  
16th Sept. 2016

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. Which of the following is the most effective method to encourage conceptual development in students?
  - (1) Give students multiple examples and encourage them to use reasoning.
  - (2) Use punishment till students have made the required conceptual changes.
  - (3) New concepts need to be understood on their own without any reference to the old ones.
  - (4) Replace the students incorrect ideas with correct ones by asking them to memorize.
2. Primary school children will learn most effectively in an atmosphere:
  - (1) where the focus and stress are only on mastering primarily cognitive skills of reading, writing and mathematics
  - (2) where the teacher leads all the learning and expects students to play a passive role
  - (3) where their emotional needs are met and they feel that they are valued
  - (4) where the teacher is authoritative and clearly dictates what should be done
3. A child sees a crow flying past the window and says, "A bird." What does this suggest about the child's thinking?
  - (i) The child has previously stored memories.
  - (ii) The child has developed the concept of a 'bird'.
  - (iii) The child has developed some tools of language to communicate her experience.
  - (1) (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - (2) Only (ii)
  - (3) (i) and (ii)
  - (4) (ii) and (iii)
4. What should a teacher tell her students to encourage them to do tasks with intrinsic motivation?
  - (1) "Complete the task fast and get a toffee."
  - (2) "Try to do it, you will learn."
  - (3) "Come on, finish it before she does."
  - (4) "Why can't you be like him? See, he has done it perfectly."
5. How can a teacher encourage her students to be intrinsically motivated towards learning for the sake of learning?
  - (1) By supporting them in setting individual goals and their mastery.
  - (2) By offering tangible rewards such as toffees.
  - (3) By inducing anxiety and fear.
  - (4) By giving competitive tests.
6. In an elementary classroom, an effective teacher should aim at the students to be motivated:
  - (1) by using punitive measures so that they respect the teacher
  - (2) to perform so that they get good marks in the end of the year examination
  - (3) to learn so that they become curious and love learning for its own sake
  - (4) to rote memorize so that they become good at recall
7. Which of the following is an example of effective school practice?
  - (1) Individualized learning.
  - (2) Competitive classroom
  - (3) Constant comparative evaluation
  - (4) Corporal punishment
8. The cephalocaudal principle of development explains how development proceeds from:
  - (1) head to toe
  - (2) rural to urban areas
  - (3) general to specific functions
  - (4) differentiated to integrated functions
9. Which of the following is a sensitive period pertaining to language development?
  - (1) Adulthood
  - (2) Early childhood period
  - (3) Prenatal period
  - (4) Middle childhood period
10. A 6 year old girl shows exceptional sporting ability. Both of her parents are sports persons, send her for coaching everyday and train her on weekends. Her capabilities are most likely to be the result of an interaction between:
  - (1) health and training
  - (2) discipline and nutrition
  - (3) heredity and environment
  - (4) growth and development
11. Which of the following are secondary agents of socialization?
  - (1) School and immediate family members.
  - (2) Family and relatives.
  - (3) Family and neighbourhood.
  - (4) School and neighbourhood.
12. According to Lev Vygotsky, the primary cause of cognitive development is:
  - (1) adjustment of mental schemas
  - (2) stimulus-response pairing
  - (3) equilibration
  - (4) social interaction
13. In the context of Kohlberg's stages of moral reasoning, under which stage would the given typical response of a child fall?

"Your parents will be proud of you if you are honest. So you should be honest."

  - (1) Good girl-good boy orientation.
  - (2) Law and order orientation.
  - (3) Punishment-obedience orientation.
  - (4) Social contract orientation.

14. According to Jean Piaget, which of the following is necessary for learning?
- (1) Belief in immanent justice.
  - (2) Reinforcement by teachers and parents.
  - (3) Active exploration of the environment by the learner.
  - (4) Observing the behaviour of adults.
15. According to Jean Piaget, schema building occurs as a result of modifying new information to fit existing schemes and by modifying old schemes as per new information.  
These two processes are known as:
- (1) equilibration and modification
  - (2) assimilation and accommodation
  - (3) accommodation and adaptation
  - (4) assimilation and adaptation
16. In a progressive classroom setup, the teacher facilitates learning by providing an environment that:
- (1) discourages inclusion
  - (2) encourages repetition
  - (3) promotes discovery
  - (4) is restrictive
17. Howard Gardner's theory of Multiple Intelligence (MI) suggests that:
- (1) teachers should use MI as a framework for devising alternative ways to teach the subject matter
  - (2) ability is destiny and does not change over a period of time
  - (3) every child should be taught every subject in eight different ways in order to develop all of the intelligences
  - (4) intelligence is solely determined by IQ tests
18. A 5-year old girl talks to herself while trying to fold a T-shirt. Which of the following statements is **correct** in the context of the behaviour displayed by the girl?
- (1) Jean Piaget would explain this as social interaction, while Lev Vygotsky would explain this as an exploration.
  - (2) Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky would explain this as the child's attempt to imitate her mother.
  - (3) Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky would explain this as egocentric nature of the child's thoughts.
  - (4) Jean Piaget would explain this as egocentric speech, while Lev Vygotsky would explain this as the child's attempt to regulate her actions through private speech.
19. 'Gender' is a/an:
- (1) innate quality
  - (2) social construct
  - (3) biological entity
  - (4) physiological construct
20. As a teacher, who firmly believes in social constructivist theory of Lev Vygotsky, which of the following methods would you prefer for assessing your students?
- (1) Fact-based recall questions.
  - (2) Objective multiple-choice type questions.
  - (3) Collaborative projects.
  - (4) Standardized tests.
21. To cater to individual differences in his classroom, a teacher should:
- (1) engage in a dialogue with students and value their perspectives.
  - (2) impose strict rules upon his students
  - (3) have uniform and standard ways of teaching and assessment
  - (4) segregate and label children based on their marks
22. Assessment is purposeful if:
- (1) it is done only once at the end of the year
  - (2) comparative evaluations are made to differentiate between the students achievements
  - (3) it induces fear and stress among the students
  - (4) it serves as a feedback for the students as well as the teachers.
23. According to NCF, 2005, the role of a teacher has to be:
- (1) permissive
  - (2) facilitative
  - (3) authoritative
  - (4) dictatorial
24. Research suggests that in a diverse classroom, a teacher's expectations from her students \_\_\_\_\_ their learning.
- (1) should not be correlated with
  - (2) do not have any effect on
  - (3) have a significant impact on
  - (4) are the sole determinant of
25. Inclusion of children with special needs.
- (1) will increase the burden on schools
  - (2) requires a change in attitude, content and approach to teaching
  - (3) is an unrealistic goal
  - (4) is detrimental to children without disabilities
26. "Having a diverse classroom with children from varied social, economic and cultural backgrounds enriches the learning experiences of all students." This statement is:
- (1) correct, because it makes the classroom more hierarchical
  - (2) incorrect, because it leads to unnecessary competition
  - (3) incorrect, because it can confuse the children and they may feel lost
  - (4) correct, because children learn many skills from their peers
27. A child with hearing impairment:
- (1) can do very well in a regular school if suitable facilitation and resources are provided
  - (2) will never be able to perform on a par with classmates in a regular school
  - (3) should be sent only to a school for the hearing impaired and not to regular school
  - (4) will not benefit from academic education only and should be given vocational training instead
28. Which of the following is a characteristic of a gifted learner?
- (1) He is highly temperamental.
  - (2) He engages in ritualistic behaviour like hand flapping, rocking etc.
  - (3) He gets aggressive and frustrated.
  - (4) He can feel understimulated and bored if the class activities are not challenging enough.
29. A teacher can enhance effective learning in her elementary classroom by:
- (1) encouraging competition amongst her students
  - (2) connecting the content to the lives of the students
  - (3) offering rewards for small steps in learning
  - (4) drill and practice

30. Which of the following statements about children are **correct**?
- Children are passive recipients of knowledge.
  - Children are problem solvers.
  - Children are scientific investigators.
  - Children are active explorers of the environment.
- (1) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)      (2) (i), (ii) and (iii)  
(3) (i), (ii) and (iv)      (4) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

### Mathematics

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

31. A teacher of Class II asks her students to write 4 ones and 3 tens. Some students write as 43 instead of 34. As a teacher, how will you help the students in understanding the concept?
- Give a lot of questions to practise in column method.
  - Ask the students to represent on abacus and then write.
  - Tell them it is wrong and ask them to write the correct answer 5 times.
  - Always teach by column method of tens and ones to avoid confusion.
32. Which of the following statements is not true about 'mapping' in mathematics?
- Mapping promotes proportional reasoning.
  - Mapping is not part of mathematics curriculum.
  - Mapping can be integrated in many topics of mathematics.
  - Mapping strengthens spatial thinking
33. Which of the following aspects of 'shapes' is not dealt with at primary level?
- Angle
  - Symmetry
  - Tessellation
  - Pattern
34. The mathematical games and puzzles help in :
- developing a positive attitude towards mathematics
  - making connection between mathematics and everyday thinking
  - making mathematics enjoyable
  - promoting problem-solving skills
- Select the correct option.
- A, B, C and D
  - A and B
  - A and D
  - A, B and C
35. A given rectangle and a parallelogram have the same area. However, many Class IV students respond that the parallelogram has a larger area. How can a teacher help the students to understand that their areas are the same?
- Using scale
  - Using a geoboard
  - Using a graph paper
  - Using paper folding
36. Which of the following is not an objective of teaching mathematics at primary level according to NCF, 2005?
- Making mathematics part of child's life experiences
  - Promoting problem-solving and problem-posing skills
  - Promoting logical thinking
  - Preparing for learning higher and abstract mathematics
37. The difference between the place value of 5 in 29503 and the face value of 7 in 32071 is: 0
- 493
  - 2
  - 43
  - 430
38. If  $30028 = 28 \text{ ones} + 28 \text{ thousands} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ tens}$ , then the number in the blank space is:
- 280
  - 28
  - 128
  - 200
39. When the remainder obtained on dividing 80808 by 108 is divided by the remainder obtained on dividing 90909 by 109, then the quotient is:
- 12
  - 3
  - 6
  - 8
40. If  $603 \times 28 = 63 \times 4 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ , then the number in the blank space is :
- 67
  - 21
  - 28
  - 63
41. (The smallest common multiple of 30, 45 and 60 between 200 and 400) + (The largest common factor of 15, 24 and 45) is equal to :
- 180
  - 60
  - 90
  - 120
42. A number is smaller than half of one hundred and lies between 4 tens and 5 tens. Ones digit is one less than tens digit. If the sum of digits is 7, then the product of the digits in the number is:
- 24
  - 12
  - 16
  - 20
43. In a school, there are 360 students out of which two-thirds are girls and the rest are boys. Three-fourths of the number of boys are players. The number of boys who are not players is
- 75
  - 25
  - 30
  - 60
44. Harish bought a scooter for ₹ 49,553. He paid ₹ 8,076 in cash and agreed to pay the remaining amount in 37 equal instalments. What is the amount of each instalment?
- 1,339
  - 1,021
  - 1,121
  - 1,201
45. A train left Hyderabad at 13:15 on Friday and reached Bengaluru at 07:30 on Saturday. The duration of the journey was:
- 19 hours 45 minutes
  - 5 hours 35 minutes
  - 12 hours 45 minutes
  - 18 hours 15 minutes
46. The number of minutes in 15 days is equal to the number of seconds in:
- 8 hours
  - 4 hours
  - 5 hours
  - 6 hours
47. 15 litres 286 millilitres of orange juice is mixed with 19 litres 714 millilitres of carrot juice. 12 litres 750 millilitres of the mixture is used and the rest is filled in bottles each containing 250 millilitres. The number of bottles is
- 77
  - 89
  - 85
  - 81
48. The prices of fruits per kg are given below:
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| Watermelon | : ₹ 18.50  |
| Cherry     | : ₹ 72     |
| Grape      | : ₹ 120.60 |
| Apple      | : ₹ 78.40  |



- Reshma bought  $4\frac{1}{2}$  kg watermelon, 1 kg 200 g cherries, 250 g grapes and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  kg apples. She gave a 500 note to the shopkeeper. How much did she get back?
- (1) 173 (2) 162  
(3) 163 (4) 172
49. The size of a soap cake is 7 cm  $\times$  5 cm  $\times$  2.5 cm. The maximum number of soap cakes which can be packed into two boxes each having internal measurements as 56 cm  $\times$  0.4 m  $\times$  0.25 m is:  
(1) 2560 (2) 640  
(3) 960 (4) 1280
50. The length of a rectangle is three times its breadth. The breadth is half the side of a square whose perimeter is 72 cm. Then :  
(1) the perimeter of the rectangle is less than the perimeter of the square  
(2) the areas of the square and rectangle are equal  
(3) the area of the rectangle is more than the area of the square  
(4) the perimeters of both rectangle and square are equal
51. Which one of the following is not correct?  
(1) The volume of a cuboid of length 45 cm, breadth 15 cm and height 40 cm is equal to the volume of a cube whose side is 0.3 m  
(2) One hundredth of 10 is equal to 0.1  
(3) 55 litres 55 millilitres = 55.55 litres  
(4) 2005 grams = 2.005 kg
52. Which of the following is an essential prerequisite to understand multiplication of a two-digit number by a one-digit or a two-digit number?  
(1) Commutative property of multiplication  
(2) Multiplication as distribution over addition  
(3) Multiplication as inverse of division  
(4) Commutative property of addition
53. Which of the following cannot be considered as a reason for fear and failure in mathematics?  
(1) Symbolic notations  
(2) Structure of mathematics  
(3) Gender differences  
(4) Classroom experiences
54. Which of the following teaching- learning resources would be the most appropriate to teach the concept of addition of two decimal numbers?  
(1) Beads and string (2) Graph paper  
(3) Abacus (4) Geoboard
55. The majority of Class IV learners think that multiplication of two numbers always results in a number which is bigger than both the numbers. How will you show that it is always not the case?  
(1) By showing it through repeated addition of numbers  
(2) By showing the multiplication algorithm of two decimal numbers  
(3) By showing on a grid paper the multiplication of two decimal numbers  
(4) By showing the multiplication algorithm of one whole number and a fraction on a number line
56. Which of the following statements is true in the context of teaching 'measurement' to primary class students?  
(1) Non-standard measures should be followed by standard measures.  
(2) Only non-standard measures should be used.  
(3) Non-standard measures should not be used.  
(4) Standard measures should be followed by non-standard measures.
57. Which of the following assessment strategies can be used to make connections of mathematics with real life and promote inter- disciplinaryity?  
(1) Survey, project, checklist  
(2) Field trip, oral test, checklist  
(3) Field trip, survey, project  
(4) Field trip, oral test, drill worksheet
58. Which of the following can be used as learning resources for visually challenged in a mathematics classroom?  
(1) Number chart, computer, geoboard  
(2) Taylor's abacus, computer, geoboard  
(3) Computer, number chart, geoboard  
(4) Taylor's abacus, fraction kit, number chart
59. In the context of 'numbers', primary class children, i.e., the children in age group 8-9 years, are able to accomplish which one of the following sets?  
(1) Seriation, reversibility, proportional reasoning  
(2) Seriation, classification, proportional reasoning  
(3) Seriation, classification, reversibility  
(4) Classification, reversibility, proportional reasoning
60. A teacher of Class I asks a student to count the total number of objects in a collection of pens, erasers and sharpners. The student puts all the objects in a line and starts counting. He says that there are 2 pens, 5 erasers and 3 sharpners instead of 10 objects. In which principle/ principles of counting do you think that the student is facing difficulty?  
(1) Stable order and abstraction principles  
(2) One-to-one correspondence principle  
(3) Abstraction principle  
(4) Abstraction and order irrelevance principles

### Environmental Studies

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

61. In the EVS syllabus, structured around six themes, 'plants' and 'animals' have consciously been included in the theme: 'Family and Friends'. All of the following could be cited as reasons for this inclusion, **except one**. Which one is that?  
(1) To help students to locate plants and animals in a social and cultural context.  
(2) To highlight how humans share a close relationship with each other.  
(3) To highlight how lives and livelihoods of some communities are closely connected with specific animals or plants.  
(4) To enable students to understand plants and animals from a science perspective.

62. The purpose of 'survey' in teaching-learning of EVS is:

- A. to provide an opportunity to interact with community
- B. to make children sensitive to different people
- C. to provide an opportunity to collect information first-hand
- D. to use it as an opportunity for assessment

Which of the above are correct?

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

**Directions:** Q.Nos. 63 to 65 are based on the following paragraph.

Given are responses of 7-8 years old children after they have observed an experiment done by the teacher, in which water in a bowl is heated and it has evaporated:

"Water has disappeared."

"The bowl has absorbed the water"

"The fire drank the water."

"God drank the water."

63. What do these responses tell us about children and their thinking?

- (1) Children's responses are illogical.
- (2) Children's thinking is incorrect.
- (3) Children cannot make a good observation.
- (4) Children have alternate ideas about evaporation.

64. How should the teacher deal with these responses?

- (1) Show the standard water cycle chart.
- (2) Give the definition of evaporation and ask the children to memorize it.
- (3) Initiate a discussion to revisit their ideas.
- (4) Tell the children that they are wrong.

65. Which of the following is an example of a question assessing divergent thinking of children on the topic, evaporation?

- (1) What will happen if there is no water cycle?
- (2) List the steps in sequence of water cycle.
- (3) Draw and label water cycle.
- (4) Write five advantages of water cycle.

66. Which of the following are the neighbouring states of Jammu & Kashmir?

- (1) Himachal Pradesh, Punjab
- (2) Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Uttarakhand, Rajasthan
- (4) Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand

67. Match each of the locations with correct description of common houses built in that area:

Locations	Houses
(a) Manali	(i) Elevated houses made on bamboo pillars
(b) Rajasthan	(ii) Houses made of stones/wood with slanting roofs
(c) Assam	(iii) Houseboats
(d) Ladakh	(iv) Mud houses having roofs made of thorny bushes
	(v) Houses made of stones with wooden floor and wooden ceiling

- |         |    |    |     |
|---------|----|----|-----|
| a       | b  | c  | d   |
| (1) ii  | v  | i  | iv  |
| (2) ii  | iv | i  | v   |
| (3) iii | iv | i  | v   |
| (4) iv  | i  | ii | iii |

68. The different patterns on the skin of animals are:

- (1) an indication of their physical strength
- (2) due to the reflected light
- (3) due to the hair on their skin
- (4) due to the weather conditions they live in

69. "People who have been living in the forest for at least 25 years have a right to the forestland and what is grown on it." This is mandated by:

- (1) the Indian Forest Act, 1927
- (2) the Right to Forest Act, 2007
- (3) the Land Acquisition Act, 1894
- (4) the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2012

70. Which of the following is a set of diseases spread by mosquitoes?

- (1) Malaria, HIV-AIDS, Dengue
- (2) HIV-AIDS, Cholera, Dengue
- (3) Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunya
- (4) Typhoid, Cholera, Chikungunya

71. Pitcher plant (*Nepenthes*):

- (1) is not found in India
- (2) cleverly traps and eats frogs, insects and mice
- (3) emits sounds of high pitch to attract insects
- (4) has mouth covered with tiny hooks

72. Which of the following sets of eatables is rich in iron?

- (1) Amla, Spinach, Potato
- (2) Amla, Potato, Tomato
- (3) Cabbage, Okra, Jaggery
- (4) Amla, Spinach, Jaggery

73. Almost in every part of our country, chillies are added while cooking food. Chillies were brought to our country by the traders who came from:

- (1) South America
- (2) Afghanistan
- (3) Australia
- (4) Uzbekistan

74. Which of the following birds makes its nest among the thorns of a cactus plant?

- (1) Weaverbird
- (2) Robin bird
- (3) Dove
- (4) Sunbird

75. Read the following description of an animal and identify it:

"It looks like a bear but it is not. It spends almost 17 hours a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch. It eats the leaves of the same tree on which it lives. It lives for about 40 years."

- (1) Chimpanzee
- (2) Panda
- (3) Sloth
- (4) Langur

76. Which of the following groups of animals has excellent sight and can see things four times more than humans?

- (1) Snakes, Silkworms, Lizards
- (2) Kites, Eagles, Vultures
- (3) Bees, Mosquitoes, Butterflies
- (4) Tigers, Leopards, Bulls

77. Read the given description of farming and identify its type:  
 "After cutting one crop, the land is left as it is for some years. Nothing is grow there. The bamboos or weeds which grow on that land are not pulled out. They are cut and burnt. The ash makes the land fertile. When the land is ready for farming it is lightly dug up, not ploughed. Seeds are dropped on it."
- (1) Jhoom farming                      (2) Step farming  
 (3) Irrigation farming                (4) Cooperative farming
78. When a snake charmer plays on his musical instrument. Been, the snake swings its head to and fro to its sound. How do you think the snake responds to the musical instrument?
- (1) By smelling the instrument.  
 (2) By hearing the sound produced by the instrument.  
 (3) By seeing the movement of the instrument.  
 (4) By responding to the vibrations produced by the instrument
79. "A family is a unit consisting of mother, father and their two children." This statement is:
- (1) incorrect, because there are many kinds of families and one cannot classify family as being of only one kind  
 (2) correct, since this is an ideal family size  
 (3) correct, because this is what all Indian families are like  
 (4) incorrect, because the statement should specify that the children are biological
80. The gastric juice in the stomach of human beings is \_\_\_\_\_ and aids in the digestion of food.
- (1) neutral                                      (2) acidic  
 (3) alkaline                                    (4) amphoteric
81. A teacher of class III had asked children to classify the leaves of the following trees/plants into different groups—lemon, mango, basil, mint, neem, banana, etc. Some students classified leaves as (a) leaves with medicinal values and leaves without medicinal values, (b) big leaves and small leaves. The teacher marked group (a) as right and group (b) as wrong. Which of the following statements reflects the teacher's view of learning and assessment?
- (1) Children bring multiple perspectives in classroom which is to be appreciated.  
 (2) Children can use multiple ways of classification depending upon their experiences.  
 (3) Classification task is very specific and structured and there is one right answer.  
 (4) The activity is focussed to seek information from leaves which can be interpreted differently.
82. Which among the following considerations would you keep in mind while designing a group activity in your EVS class?
- A. Engage the interests of the children.  
 B. Appeal equally to boys and girls.  
 C. Use expensive material.  
 D. Appeal to children of all religious and cultural backgrounds.
- (1) A, B and D                                      (2) A, C and D  
 (3) B and D                                        (4) B and C
83. All of the following statements provide arguments in favour of teachers and students of collectively engage in group activities in EVS, **except one**. Which is that statement?
- (1) Children learn more by talking and discussing with other children.  
 (2) Children show marked improvement in scores because of group activities.  
 (3) Adult support can help children construct knowledge beyond their ability.  
 (4) Children learn to collaborate and cooperate.
84. Which of the following tools will be appropriate for assessing social personal qualities of children engaged in learning EVS through group work?
- (1) Paper-pencil tests                      (2) Oral questions  
 (3) Rating scales                              (4) Assignments
85. Following are some intuitive ideas of children about plants. Which of them is scientifically **correct**?
- (1) Seeds are not parts of a plant.  
 (2) Carrot and cabbage are not plants.  
 (3) Grass is not a plant.  
 (4) Some vegetables are fruits.
86. A teacher of Class IV told her students—"Ask some old people if there were plants they had seen when they were young but are not seen these days." Which of the following skills is **not** likely to be assessed by asking this question?
- (1) Questioning                                      (2) Expression  
 (3) Experimentation                              (4) Discussion
87. A teacher asks every child to use some waste material from their homes and make something useful out of it.  
 The pedagogical intention of the teacher is **not** to:
- (1) judge the best student of the class  
 (2) develop creativity among children  
 (3) make children understand the concept of recycle, reuse and reduce  
 (4) organize an exhibition of best articles made out of waste
88. Read the following questions:  
 A. How well did I plan for the activity?  
 B. How well did I follow the plan?  
 C. What were my strengths?  
 D. What exactly did I find difficult?
- Answers to the above four types of questions will comprise:
- (1) summative assessment by the teacher  
 (2) children's self-assessment  
 (3) teachers self-assessment  
 (4) self-assessment of children and teachers both
89. The language used in an EVS textbook:
- (1) should be technical and formal  
 (2) should be related to everyday language of the child  
 (3) should be terse and difficult for children to comprehend  
 (4) should be formalized with emphasis on definitions



90. A teacher gives pictures of different animals to his students and asks them to colour the animals that do not live in their houses. The objective of this activity is to develop:
- A. creativity                      B. observation  
C. classification skill          D. data collection
- Which of the above are **correct**?
- (1) A, C and D                      (2) A, B and C  
(3) A, B and D                      (4) B, C and D

### Language: English

**Directions:** Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 91 to 105) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

91. Home language is \_\_\_\_\_ in a natural way.  
(1) promoted                      (2) acquired  
(3) learnt                          (4) taught
92. Which of the following is **not** true while teaching the learners in their mother tongue at primary level?  
(1) It helps children in learning in a natural environment.  
(2) It develops self-confidence in the child.  
(3) It makes learning easy.  
(4) It is helpful in the intellectual development of the child.
93. Communicative language teaching lays emphasis on:  
(1) grammatical competency  
(2) language use  
(3) form  
(4) writing
94. Ria, a teacher of Class II, is presenting language items in her instructions and the learners are doing exactly as she is telling them to do. What is she practising?  
(1) Total physical response.  
(2) Direct method.  
(3) Audio-lingual method.  
(4) Communicative language method.
95. While teaching language to learners, a teacher should teach:  
(1) by giving instructions  
(2) through imitation  
(3) in isolation  
(4) in an integrated manner
96. An intonation may **not** be a \_\_\_\_\_ tone.  
(1) sliding                          (2) rising  
(3) falling                          (4) loud
97. Functional grammar stands for using/teaching grammar in/through:  
(1) explanation of literary content  
(2) context  
(3) isolation  
(4) parsing
98. A teacher asks the learners to think of ideas quickly about the topic: 'Save Water' and also asks them to note down their ideas before writing the article on 'Save water'. She is focussing on:  
(1) brainstorming                      (2) assessment  
(3) checklist                          (4) drill
99. Which of the following is **not** a form of literature?  
(1) One-Act Play                      (2) Dictionary  
(3) Memoir                          (4) Travelogue

100. Assessment is:  
(1) judgemental  
(2) product-oriented  
(3) process-oriented  
(4) both process and product oriented
101. Which of the following is **not** formative assessment?  
(1) Term-end assessment          (2) Anecdotal records  
(3) Portfolios                          (4) Oral testing
102. A teacher asks the students to assess their classmates during a debate competition in the class. This method of assessment is:  
(1) individual assessment          (2) peer assessment  
(3) self-assessment                  (4) group assessment
103. Match the following:

Types of assessment	Meaning
(a) Assessment of learning	(i) It is used during the process of learning and teaching
(b) Assessment for learning	(ii) It is used when students reflect on and monitor
(c) Assessment as learning	(iii) It is used towards and at the end of the instruction period.

  

a	b	c
(1) iii	i	ii
(2) ii	i	iii
(3) i	iii	ii
(4) iii	ii	i

104. Which of the following is **not** appropriate about language games?  
(1) Language games create a stress-free and natural environment where learners can learn English, the way they learnt L 1.  
(2) Language games create an environment even for the shy learners to participate.  
(3) Language games provide competitive environment to the learners to win the game by any means.  
(4) Language games create a real world context in the classroom and enhance the usage of English.
105. Remedial teaching is for:  
(1) improving the image of the school  
(2) the learner to learn better  
(3) the learner to learn better and the teacher to improve his/her teaching  
(4) the teacher to teach better

**Directions:** Read the passage given below and answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 106 to 114) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

The Mahatma's remarkable wife, Kasturbabai, did not object when he failed to set aside any part of his wealth for the use of herself and their children. Married in early youth, Gandhi and his wife took the vow of celibacy after the birth of several sons. A tranquil heroine in the intense drama that has been their life together, Kasturbabai has followed her husband to prison, shared his three-week fasts, and fully borne her share of his endless responsibilities. She has paid Gandhi the following tribute :

I thank you for having had the privilege of being your lifelong companion and helpmate. I thank you for the most perfect marriage in the world, based on Brahmacharya (self-control) and not on sex. I thank you for having considered

me your equal in your lifework for India. I thank you for not being one of those husbands who spend their time in gambling, racing, women, wine, and song, tiring of their wives and children as the little boy quickly tires of his childhood toys. How thankful I am that you were not one of those husbands who devote their time to growing rich on the exploitation of the labor of others.

How thankful I am that you put God and country before bribes, that you had the courage of your convictions and a complete and implicit faith in God. How thankful I am for a husband that put God and his country before me. I am grateful to you for your tolerance of me and my shortcomings of youth, when I grumbled and rebelled against the change you made in our mode of living, from so much to so little.

As a young child, I lived in your parents' home; your mother was a great and good woman; she trained me, taught me how to be a brave, courageous wife and how to keep the love and respect of her son, my future husband. As the years passed and you became India's most beloved leader, I had none of the fears that beset the wife who may be cast aside when her husband has climbed the ladder of success, as so often happens in other countries. I knew that death would still find us husband and wife.

106. How did Kasturbabai react to Gandhiji's will?
- She felt quite unhappy.
  - She was astonished.
  - She accepted his decision without arguing.
  - She decided to discuss the matter with her parents.
107. Kasturbabai impressed the author most because she:
- was an embodiment of humility
  - never questioned her husband's decisions
  - was at his beck and call
  - stood by him through trying times
108. Husbands given to vices made Kasturbabai feel:
- disgusted
  - angry
  - unhappy
  - sad
109. Kasturbabai's relationship with her mother-in-law can be described as:
- respectful
  - formal
  - conventional
  - informal
110. The author's attitude to Kasturbabai is:
- sympathetic
  - commendatory
  - neutral
  - ambivalent
111. The word 'tranquil' as used in the passage means:
- loyal
  - sober
  - gentle
  - calm
112. The word opposite in meaning to 'lifelong' is:
- weak
  - ardent
  - temporary
  - brief
113. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?  
"..... any part of his wealth."
- Conjunction
  - Adjective
  - Adverb
  - Noun
114. The sentence, "Some husbands spend their time in gambling" when changed into passive voice becomes:
- Some husbands whose time was spent in gambling.
  - Some husbands spent their time in gambling.
  - Time is spent in gambling by some husbands.
  - Some husbands whose time is spent in gambling.

**Directions:** Read the passage given below and answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 115 to 120) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

I cannot rest from travel: I will drink  
Life to the lees: All times I have enjoy'd  
Greatly, have suffer'd greatly both with those  
That loved me, and alone, on shore, and when  
Thro' scudding drifts the rainy Hyades  
Vext the dim sea: I am become a name;  
For always roaming with a hungry heart  
Much have I seen and known; cities of men  
And manners, climates, councils, governments,  
Myself not least, but honour'd of them all;

115. The speaker can be described as:
- a frolicsome person
  - a vagabond
  - a seeker after the truth
  - an adventurer
116. The expression, 'drink life to the lees' means:
- to live life to the fullest
  - to live a life of pleasure
  - to face challenges bravely
  - to live a life of adventure
117. Which of the following statements is true?
- He has lost interest in life.
  - The speaker is an aimless wanderer.
  - His adventures have not changed his outlook.
  - He has suffered and enjoyed greatly.
118. The line, "Myself not least, but honour'd of them all" reveals that the speaker is:
- arrogant
  - prone to bragging
  - a garrulous person
  - conscious of his merits
119. The figure of speech used in 'drink life to the lees' is:
- assonance
  - simile
  - metaphor
  - personification
120. Which literary device has been used in 'hungry heart'?
- Irony
  - Assonance
  - Simile
  - Alliteration

### Language: Hindi

**निर्देश (121-135):** नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के सही/सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए—

121. पूरी पाठ्यचर्या में ..... में भाषा की भूमिका को अनदेखा नहीं किया जा सकता।
- ज्ञान-निर्माण
  - व्याकरण-निर्माण
  - आकलन-निर्माण
  - मूल्य-निर्माण
122. प्राथमिक कक्षाओं के भाषा-शिक्षक होने के नाते आपकी सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है—
- बच्चों को वाद-विवाद के लिए तैयार करना।
  - विद्यार्थियों को सर्वाधिक अंक प्राप्त करने के लिए तैयार करना।
  - कक्षा में पाठ्य-पुस्तक का अच्छी तरह से निर्वाह करना।
  - बच्चों की भाषाई क्षमता के विकास के लिए तरह-तरह के अवसर जुटाना।
123. दूसरी कक्षा में पढ़ने वाला रोहित हिन्दी की कक्षा में अपनी मातृभाषा में बात करता है। आप क्या करेंगे?
- बाकी बच्चों से उसकी भाषा सीखने के लिए कहेंगे।
  - उसे डाँटेंगे कि वह कक्षा में मातृभाषा का प्रयोग न करे।
  - उसे बिल्कुल अनदेखा कर पढ़ाते रहेंगे।
  - उसकी भाषा को समझने की कोशिश करेंगे।



124. 'पढ़ना' सीखने के लिए कौन-सा उपकौशल अनिवार्य नहीं है?  
 (1) वर्णमाला याद करने का कौशल  
 (2) अनुमान लगाने का कौशल  
 (3) भाषा की संरचना की समझ  
 (4) भावनात्मक संबंध
125. द्विभाषिक बच्चे ..... विकास, सामाजिक सहिष्णुता और ..... चिन्तन में अपेक्षाकृत बेहतर होते हैं।  
 (1) संज्ञानात्मक, विस्तृत (2) सक्रियात्मक, सीमित  
 (3) सक्रियात्मक, केंद्रित (4) संज्ञानात्मक, सीमित
126. निम्नलिखित में से किसके अभाव में हम पढ़ नहीं सकते?  
 (1) बारहखड़ी से परिचय  
 (2) वर्णमाला की क्रमबद्धता का ज्ञान  
 (3) संयुक्ताक्षरों की पहचान  
 (4) लिपि से परिचय
127. भाषा और विचार के संबंधों की चर्चा में अग्रणी हैं—  
 (1) स्किकनर (2) चॉम्स्की  
 (3) वाइगोत्स्की (4) पियाजे
128. सिद्धार्थ की माँ ने अपने परिवार के सदस्यों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे घर में एक ही भाषा का प्रयोग करें, जिससे कि सिद्धार्थ का भाषाई विकास ठीक से हो सके। उनके बारे में आप क्या कहेंगे?  
 (1) वह सिद्धार्थ के भाषिक परिवेश में किसी प्रकार का अवरोध नहीं चाहती।  
 (2) वह सिद्धार्थ के भाषाई विकास के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न कर रही हैं।  
 (3) वह भाषा-अर्जन के सिद्धान्तों की गहरी समझ रखती हैं।  
 (4) वह सिद्धार्थ को समृद्ध भाषिक परिवेश से वंचित कर रही हैं।
129. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण के संदर्भ में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है कि बच्चे—  
 (1) लिखी/छपी सामग्री को बोल-बोलकर पढ़ सकें।  
 (2) अक्षरों को जोड़-जोड़कर पढ़ सकें।  
 (3) शब्दों को जोड़-जोड़कर वाक्य पढ़ सकें।  
 (4) लिखी/छपी सामग्री का अर्थ समझ सकें।
130. प्राथमिक स्तर पर लेखन क्षमता के संदर्भ में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है—  
 (1) मौलिक विचार (2) श्रुतलेख  
 (3) सुलेख (4) वर्तनी
131. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी गतिविधि श्रवण एवं वाचन कौशलों के विकास के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त होगी?  
 (1) कहानी सुनाकर उस पर बच्चों की प्रतिक्रिया जानना।  
 (2) हावभाव के साथ कविता बुलवाना।  
 (3) प्रश्नोत्तर सत्र आयोजित करना।  
 (4) रेडियो समाचार सुनाना।
132. वाणी ..... होती है और लिखित भाषा की तुलना में काफी तेजी से बदलती रहती है।  
 (1) स्थिर (2) अस्थायी  
 (3) स्थायी (4) गौण
133. 'बहुभाषी कक्षा' से तात्पर्य है—  
 (1) जिस कक्षा में प्रत्येक बच्चे के घर की बोली को सम्मान दिया जाता हो।  
 (2) जहाँ बहुत-सी भाषाओं का अध्यापन किया जाता है।  
 (3) जिस कक्षा के शिक्षक/शिक्षिका दो या दो से अधिक भाषाएँ पढ़-लिख सकते हों।  
 (4) जिस कक्षा में कम-से-कम दो भाषाओं में पाठ्य-पुस्तक उपलब्ध हो।

134. संज्ञान के स्तर पर विकसित ..... अन्य भाषाओं में आसानी से अनूदित होती रहती है।  
 (1) व्याकरण क्षमता (2) तर्क क्षमता  
 (3) भाषा क्षमता (4) ज्ञान क्षमता
135. भाषा-शिक्षण को ..... संदर्भ में रखकर देखने की आवश्यकता है।  
 (1) सांस्कृतिक (2) नैतिक  
 (3) बहुभाषी (4) आर्थिक
- निर्देश (136-141): नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए—**
- लघु उद्योग उन उद्योगों को कहा जाता है जिनके समारम्भ एवं आयोजन के लिए भारी-भरकम साधनों की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती। वे थोड़े-से स्थान, थोड़ी पूँजी और अल्प साधनों से ही आरम्भ किए जा सकते हैं। फिर भी उनसे सुनियोजित ढंग से अधिकाधिक लाभ प्राप्त करके देश की निर्धनता, गरीबी और विषमताओं से एक सीमा तक लड़ा जा सकता है। अपने आकार-प्रकार तथा साधनों की लघुता व अल्पता के कारण ही इस प्रकार के उद्योग-धंधों को कुटीर-उद्योग भी कहा जाता है। इस प्रकार के उद्योग-धंधे अपने घर में भी आरम्भ किए जा सकते हैं और अपने सीमित साधनों का सदुपयोग करके आर्थिक लाभ कमाया जा सकता है और सुखी-समृद्ध बना जा सकता है। भारत जैसे देश के लिए तो इस प्रकार के लघु उद्योगों का महत्व और भी बढ़ जाता है क्योंकि यहाँ युवाओं की एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या बेरोजगार है। इसी कारण महात्मा गांधी ने मशीनीकरण का विरोध किया था। उनकी यह स्पष्ट धारणा थी कि लघु उद्योगों को प्रश्रय देने से लोग स्वावलम्बी बनेंगे, मजदूर-किसान फसलों की बुआई-कटाई से फुर्सत पाकर अपने खाली समय का सदुपयोग भी करेंगे। इस प्रकार आर्थिक समृद्धि तो बढ़ेगी ही, साथ ही लोगों को अपने घर के पास रोजगार मिल सकेगा।
136. उन उद्योगों को लघु उद्योग कहा जाता है—  
 (1) जिनसे अल्प लाभ मिलता है।  
 (2) जो अल्प अवधि तक चलते हैं।  
 (3) जो कम साधनों से शुरू किए जा सकते हैं।  
 (4) जिन्हें निर्धन व्यक्ति आयोजित करते हैं।
137. 'मशीनीकरण' से तात्पर्य है—  
 (1) मशीनों का अधिकाधिक निर्माण  
 (2) मशीनों की अधिकाधिक उपलब्धता  
 (3) मशीनों की अधिकाधिक खरीद  
 (4) मशीनों का अधिकाधिक उपयोग
138. लघु उद्योगों को प्रश्रय देने के संदर्भ में गांधीजी की क्या धारणा थी?  
 (1) मशीनीकरण का विरोध किया जा सके।  
 (2) लोगों को आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बनाया जा सके।  
 (3) समय का सदुपयोग किया जा सके।  
 (4) किसानों को बुआई-कटाई से फुर्सत मिल सके।
139. भारत जैसे देश के लिए लघु उद्योग-धंधों का महत्व क्यों बढ़ जाता है?  
 (1) क्योंकि यहाँ के युवा वर्ग को मशीनों पर काम करना नहीं आता।  
 (2) क्योंकि यहाँ कम पूँजी वाले लोग अधिक संख्या में हैं।  
 (3) क्योंकि यहाँ बहुत-से लोगों को काम की जरूरत है।  
 (4) क्योंकि यहाँ मशीनों की उपलब्धता बहुत कम है।
140. 'विषमता' का विपरीतार्थी है—  
 (1) समानता (2) असमानता  
 (3) प्रतिकूलता (4) सामान्यतः

141. 'समृद्ध' शब्द में भाव है—

- (1) रोजगार पाने का (2) खुशहाल होने का  
(3) धनी होने का (4) समर्थ होने का

142. 'अल्पता' शब्द है?

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

143. कौन-सा शब्द-युग्म शेष से भिन्न है?

- (1) पशु-पक्षी (2) माता-पिता  
(3) दिन-रात (4) भारी-भरकम

144. गद्यांश के अनुसार 'प्रश्रय' शब्द का भाव है—

- (1) अनुमोदन करना (2) स्वीकृति देना  
(3) संरक्षण देना (4) नियुक्ति करना

**निर्देश (145-150):** नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए—

हवा चले अनुकूल तो नावें नौसिखिए भी खे लेते हैं,  
सहज डगर पर लँगड़े भी चल बैसाखी से लेते हैं।  
मिट जाते जो दीप स्वयं रोशन कर लाख चिरागों को  
नमन उन्हें है, जो लाटा लाते हैं गई बहारों को।  
फैलाकर के हाथ किसी के सम्मुख झुकना आसों है,  
बहती नदिया से पानी पी प्यास बुझाना आसों है,  
नित्य खोदकर नए कुएँ जो सबकी प्यास बुझाते हैं,  
वही लोग हैं जो सदियों तक जग में पूजे जाते हैं।

145. कवि उन्हें नमन कर रहा है जो—

- (1) लाखों दीपक जलाते हैं।  
(2) लहरों पर नाव चला लेते हैं।  
(3) सरल मार्गों पर चलते हैं।  
(4) दूसरों को प्रेरणा देकर मरते हैं।

146. कविता में 'बैसाखी' का भावार्थ है—

- (1) सहारा (2) सीढ़ी  
(3) एक फसल (4) एक महीना

147. 'पानी पी प्यास बुझाना आसों है'—में अलंकार है—

- (1) मानवीकरण (2) उपमा  
(3) रूपक (4) अनुप्रास

148. समाज उन्हें सदा सम्मानित करता है, जो—

- (1) अपने कामों से सबका हित करते हैं।  
(2) सदियों तक पूजे जाते हैं।  
(3) नित्य नए कुएँ खोदते हैं।  
(4) प्यास को पानी पिलाते हैं।

149. कवि के अनुसार उनका जीवन आसान नहीं है, जो—

- (1) बैसाखी के सहारे चलते हैं।  
(2) परिश्रम से बीती बहारों को लौटा लाते हैं।  
(3) स्वयं अपने ही लिए साधन जुटाते हैं।  
(4) लोगों के सामने हाथ फैलाते हैं।

150. 'नौसिखिया' है—

- (1) नए विषय पढ़ने वाला  
(2) नया सिखाने वाला  
(3) नया सीखने वाला  
(4) नौ विषय जानने वाला

### ANSWER KEY

#### Child Development and Pedagogy

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

#### Mathematics

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

#### Environmental Studies

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

#### Language: English

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

#### Language: Hindi

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

# CTET Solved Paper (Answers with Explanation)

Paper-1  
16th Sept. 2016

## Child Development and Pedagogy

### 1. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** Concept Development focuses on teaching strategies to promote children's higher-order thinking skills and cognition.

It is not rote memorization.

Instead, it is the method a teacher uses to get children to think about the how and why of learning.

Taking maximum number of examples can help students understand the concepts easily. Helpful for the representation of concepts in many ways.

Hence, a teacher can use multiple examples and encourage the use of reasoning by the learners.

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

**Explanation:** Primary school children learn most effectively in an emotionally satisfying atmosphere and feel valued.

Inclusiveness means all students are equal participants in the learning process, even with disabilities, based on the belief that those with disabilities should not depend on specialized services alone to benefit from educational resources, activities and practices that are otherwise available to all.

A teacher should treat students equally; and recognize that disadvantaged students can perform at the same standard as their advantaged counterparts and have the potential to progress to university.

A teacher should continue to teach and make an effort to improve children's involvement by encouraging them through teaching by different methods and making them more inclusive and comfortable so that they feel open to participate. Thus, a teacher would reflect on her teaching and find ways to improve student involvement.

### 3. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** From the options, The concepts provide an efficient way of organizing experience, particularly in early childhood and the primary stage.

When a child sees a dog or a crow and identifies it as an animal or a bird, it shows that the child has

developed a concept about the animal kingdom.

After this, if the child sees such an animal, he understands it to be a dog or a crow.

Hence, The option (i), (ii) and (iii) is correct.

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

**Explanation:** 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 foster intrinsic motivation in students:

- Empower students with a feeling of conscious choice.
- Set a greater goal.
- Reinvent the system of rewards.
- Forget negative motivation.
- Enhance learners' self-esteem.
- Offer constructive and informative feedback.
- Promote collaboration.

In the given statement "Try to do it, you will learn" teacher is trying to motivate the students to enhance their skills or capability so that, they would learn better.

Hence, to motivate a student, a teacher should encourage them by telling them to do a task to learn.

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

**Explanation:** Students are intrinsically motivated when they have an internal desire to engage in learning. Their performance is not induced by rewards or fear of punishment but rather by personal enjoyment, interest or pleasure.

Hence, a teacher should empower students with a feeling of conscious choice to set individual goals and enhance learners' self-esteem.

### 6. Option (3) is correct.

The teaching method in an elementary classroom should be based on exploration and experience, where teachers can act as facilitators and help students explore their physical, mental, moral, and social growth. The teacher can motivate learning by creating curiosity in the children with their involvement in small groups debating, custom-made activities, and learning stations to create learning.

Hence, the teacher should cultivate curiosity in a learner so that he learns for the sake of learning.

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

**Explanation:** To achieve effective teaching, a school should adopt individualized learning and a child-centered pedagogy enabling children to express their ideas freely and willingly and giving primacy to children's voices and active participation.

Children take responsibility for their choice of learning to learn and explore. Teachers attentively listen for cues and observe the development of children's interests to design an appropriate curriculum for each individual.

### 8. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** Cephalocaudal means head to toe. The cephalocaudal principle refers to development patterns that occur during infancy and toddlerhood, specifically focusing on physical development.

People develop at different rates, influenced by internal and external factors such as genetics or cultural influences. However, despite individual differences, cephalocaudal development is orderly and cohesive.

**Note:** Cephalocaudal and Proximodistal are the directions of development.

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

**Explanation:** The term sensitive period refers to the notion that the effects of environmental stimuli on the developing organism are more potent during specific periods of development. The traditional term "critical period," was based on the assumption that these developmental periods were innate and had a fixed onset and termination.

Montessori identified four main Sensitive Periods: Order, Spoken Language, Movement and Sensorial Activity. These are universal. All children have the same Sensitive Periods worldwide at approximately the same time in life for the same developmental purpose. This period occurs from birth to 6 years of age.

### 10. Option (3) 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.

Hence, the development of children is a result of the interaction between heredity and the environment.

Heredity plays the most significant role in the Child's physical development. Heredity determines which traits are passed from parent to offspring, like the colour of eyes, hair, skin, height and more.

The inherited genes from parents influence various aspects, including physical characteristics like height, eye color, and hair color, as well as intelligence, behavioural patterns, and personality traits.

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

**Explanation:** Secondary agents of socialization, like religious communities, workplaces, schools, places of worship, and recreational institutions, teach us how to act appropriately in a group or social situation.

As a secondary agent of socialization, a school helps create a social self in an individual through school activities designed to promote sharing, fair play, and collaboration. However, school is a secondary agent because the home environment is the primary agent of socialization.

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

**Explanation:** Children's physical, social, cultural, economic, and historical circumstances contribute significantly to their development.

Social interactions help young children engage in activities that enhance their fine and gross motor skills.

Socioeconomic position, race, ethnicity, nativity, gender, and age are crucial factors which may influence a range of interrelated behaviours.

Vygotsky's social development theory asserts that learning is a primarily social process instead of an independent journey of discovery.

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

**Explanation:** Kohlberg's theory proposes three levels and 6 stages of moral development (in which people move in a fixed order and moral understanding), which includes pre-conventional, conventional, and post-conventional.

Conventional morality is stage 2 of moral development. First, there is an acceptance of society's conventions concerning right and wrong, where an individual follows society's rules and norms even when there are no consequences for obedience or disobedience.

At the conventional level, most adolescents and adults begin to acquire the moral standards of valued adult role models, stress the responsibilities of relationships, and need a social order to define those relationships. It influences our view of what is right and wrong.

Stage 3: Good Boy-Good Girl Orientation

In this stage, judgement is based on a person's societal roles and social expectations. This is also known as the "interpersonal relationships" phase. For example, a child gives away her lunch to a person in need on the street because she believes it is the right thing to do and wants to be seen as a good person.

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

**Explanation:** Jean Piaget's theory states that humans create knowledge by interacting with their experiences and ideas. He noted that the individual is central to knowledge creation and acquisition.

Piaget believed that intelligence develops from action and that children create knowledge through their interactions with the environment.

They are not passive receivers of knowledge; instead, they actively work at organizing their experience into more complex mental structures. To build more complex schemas, children must interact with their environment.

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

**Explanation:** Schemas (or schemata) are units of understanding that can be hierarchically categorized and webbed into complex relationships. Piaget included the idea of a schema in the theory of cognitive development.

A child develops specific knowledge or unique perception to understand the world through experiences.

Schemas can be changed and reconstructed throughout a person's life through assimilation and accommodation.

**Assimilation:** Jean Piaget described how one adds information or experiences into existing structures of knowledge or schemas. As the current information blends with the new, a child expands or modifies his schemas, but he does not change the organization of the schema. Thus, assimilation is the cognitive process of blending newly acquired information into existing cognitive schemas, perceptions, and understanding, but the new information does not change the existing beliefs.

Assimilation occurs when children transform their experiences to fit into their existing schemes.

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

**Explanation:** Progressive learning helps students to reflect on their learning, follow their questions, and collaborate with peers and teachers, thus building their investigating, problem-solving, and communication skills.

A progressive classroom helps students develop the emotional intelligence and social skills they need to work in groups, enjoy healthy relationships, and live fulfilling and successful lives.

The progressive classroom teacher encourages, guides and stimulates thinking by providing enriching classroom interaction.

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

**Explanation:** Gardner believes that everyone has strengths and weaknesses in various bits of intelligence, which is why educators should decide how best to present course material given the subject matter and an individual assistance to students. Indeed, instruction designed to help students learn the material in multiple ways can trigger their confidence to develop areas in which they could be more robust. Ultimately, students' learning is enhanced when instruction includes a range of meaningful and appropriate methods, activities, and assessments.

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

**Explanation:** Egocentric speech refers to the behavior of children talking to themselves as they engage in activities. According to Jean Piaget, this egocentric speech is common in children until around the age of 7 or 8 and gradually diminishes as they develop social speech geared towards others' needs. While Lev Vygotsky would explain this as the child's attempt to regulate her actions through private speech. In the given scenario, the 5-year-old girl talking to herself while trying to fold a T-shirt can be understood as an example of egocentric speech, as she is engaging in self-directed verbalization. This behavior reflects the child's egocentric nature of thought, where she is focused on her own perspective rather than considering others' viewpoints.

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

**Explanation:** Gender is a social construct includes norms, behaviours and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as well as relationships between them. Socially, gender varies from society to society and can change over time. **Note:** Gender is a social construct while sex is a biological construct.

## 20. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** "Vygotsky's social development theory posits that learning is a fundamentally social process rather than an independent journey of discovery."

He expounds that a child's learning benefits greatly from the guidance of a more knowledgeable community member, such as a parent or teacher. He also suggested that children internalize and learn from the beliefs and attitudes they see around them. He believed that culture played an essential role in shaping cognitive development, which differed across cultures.

Vygotsky stressed the importance of language as the root of all learning and believed that learning was an active process rather than a natural or passive one.

In Vygotsky Collaborative learning theory, learners depend on each other to accomplish tasks they otherwise would not be able to complete individually.

Collaborative learning is vital for developing critical thinking skills, and group work help them retain more information.

Collaborative learning theory involves:

1. Peer-to-peer learning fosters deeper thinking in the classroom.
2. It suggests that group learning helps students develop higher-level thinking, oral communication, self-management and leadership skills.
3. Students also have the opportunity to build upon their leadership and organizational skills.

## 21. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** To cater to individual differences in the classroom, a teacher should engage in a dialogue with students and value their perspectives. This approach helps teachers understand the unique strengths, weaknesses, and learning styles of each student. By actively listening to students and considering their viewpoints, teachers can adapt their instructional strategies and approaches to meet the individual needs of students, fostering a supportive and inclusive learning environment.

## 22. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Assessment is purposeful when comparative evaluations are made to differentiate between students' achievements. Assessment serves the purpose of measuring and evaluating students' progress, understanding, and skills. It involves gathering evidence of learning

and using that evidence to make informed judgments about students' performance. Comparative evaluations allow teachers to identify areas of strength and areas that need improvement, provide feedback to students, and guide instructional decisions. It helps teachers tailor their teaching strategies and approaches to meet the specific needs of each student, fostering continuous growth and improvement.

## 23. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** According to NCF Role of the Teacher is:

The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 of India expects a teacher to facilitate children's learning in a manner that helps children construct knowledge.

A teacher is also a learner, counsellor, manager, assessor, and innovator.

In addition, the NCF 2005 requires a teacher to facilitate children's learning in a manner that the Child is helped to construct her knowledge. It also opens possibilities for the teacher to participate in constructing syllabi, textbooks and teaching learning materials.

## 24. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** Research suggests that in a diverse classroom, a teacher's expectations have a significant impact on students' learning. When teachers have high expectations for their students, it can positively influence students' motivation, self-esteem, and academic performance. Conversely, low expectations can lead to reduced motivation and lower achievement. Teachers who have high expectations for all students, regardless of their background or abilities, create a positive learning environment where students feel valued and capable of reaching their full potential. By setting high expectations and providing appropriate support and resources, teachers can help students thrive in a diverse classroom.

## 25. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Diversity adds new perspectives to a classroom. Students of different genders, races, and backgrounds bring multiple insights and thoughts into a classroom which can add well-shaped views and can help students learn more from each other.

A teacher should treat all students equitably, recognizing and addressing the diverse needs and backgrounds of each student. With appropriate support and accommodations, students with disadvantages can achieve to their fullest potential and pursue further education.

Suppose the students belong to a deprived group and are unwilling

to participate in class activities. In that case, a teacher should continue to teach and make an effort to improve children's involvement by encouraging them through teaching by different methods and making them more inclusive and comfortable so that they feel open to participate. Thus, teachers can use their cultural and linguistic knowledge to make learning effective.

## 26. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** Diversity adds new perspectives to a classroom. Students of different genders, races, and backgrounds bring multiple insights and thoughts into a classroom which can add well-shaped views and can help students learn more from each other.

Hence, it helps children learn many skills from their peers.

## 27. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** A child with hearing impairment can thrive in a regular school environment if appropriate facilitation and resources are provided. This may include the use of assistive devices such as hearing aids or cochlear implants, sign language interpreters, captioned materials, and other accommodations. With these supports in place, the child can actively participate in classroom activities, communicate effectively, and achieve academic success alongside their classmates. Inclusive education promotes equal opportunities and ensures that all students, including those with hearing impairment, have access to quality education.

## 28. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** Gifted students can understand content of above level compared to their peers and have surprising emotional depth and sensitivity at a young age.

A strong sense of curiosity and enthusiasm about unique interests and topics guides them.

They have a mature sense of humour.

Hence, they learn rapidly, retain, are alert, keenly observant, and respond quickly.

Hence, gifted children become bored and find it challenging to engage. They may need to find meaning in what they are doing to participate, opt out for fear of failure, or their learning and social needs may not be met.

## 29. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** A teacher working with young students can be effective in the classroom by making students fall in love with learning.

They can create an atmosphere where the students feel seen, heard, and valued.

Teachers can strive to know each student and incorporate their interests into the curriculum by genuinely engaging students and gaining their trust.

Hence, by knowing students, classroom culture, and teaching mission and combining their learning styles, students can benefit from a diverse and meaningful classroom experience. In addition, connecting the content to the students' lives will make a teacher more effective.

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

**Explanation:** Child-centred education is a method of teaching which shifts the focus from teacher to student. It is an "Active Learning" process that helps the Child to advance knowledge and skills. This method helps recognize the differences in learners, implying that child-centred education focuses on each student's learning interests, abilities, and learning styles. It is a gateway to making education more meaningful to today's children. Child-centered education helps the Child to achieve holistic development. The development includes physical capabilities, intellectual activities, cognitive abilities, emotional abilities, and social skills.

## Mathematics

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

**Explanation:** Children can learn about numbers with the abacus, especially when it comes to place value and the idea of tens and ones. The teacher may start by demonstrating to the students how to represent numbers using the beads on the abacus if they want to use an abacus to teach them about tens and ones. They may demonstrate to them how to represent the number 34 by using three beads on the tens rod and four beads on the ones rod, for instance.

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

**Explanation:** Mathematicians use the term "mapping" to refer to the process of transforming one set of things or values into another set using a function or rule that connects each element in the first set to a particular member in the second set.

By using mapping to visualise and comprehend proportional relationships, students can develop their proportional thinking skills and use them to solve a variety of mathematical and scientific issues.

Mapping is an essential component of the mathematics curriculum at all educational levels. Students can use mapping to improve their visual reasoning skills and use them in a variety of settings by applying them to complex mathematical concepts and addressing a wide range of problems in the real world.

This shows that the assertion that "mapping is not a part of mathematics curriculum" is untrue.

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

**Explanation:** Tessellation, symmetry and are primary school mathematics curriculum. At the primary level geometry is limited to shape. Angle are tangent at the upper primary stage.

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

**Explanation:** The use of mathematical games and puzzles can help students learn and comprehend mathematical ideas.

Many mathematical games and puzzles demand that players think critically and solve difficulties. Students can gain problem-solving abilities from this that they can use in other aspects of their lives.

Games and puzzles can enhance the excitement and interest of learning maths. If maths is viewed as a pleasurable and rewarding activity, students may be more motivated to learn and practise it. In a relaxed environment, students can practise their abilities, which helps boost confidence. Students can acquire these abilities through playing these games, which are beneficial in a variety of spheres of life. This may boost their self-esteem and encourage them to keep studying and practising maths. Thus, all the options are correct.

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

**Explanation:** Materials used to support learning in the classroom are referred to as teaching-learning material. These can consist of reading materials, worksheets, workbooks, movies, online resources, and more. Teachers can compare the areas of rectangles and parallelograms with the same base and height using graph paper. Teachers can demonstrate that two shapes have the same area by drawing a parallelogram and a rectangle on graph paper with the same base and height, respectively.

This method of using graph paper can help children comprehend the concept of area better by making it more practical and visual.

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

**Explanation:** According to NCF, 2005, the goals of teaching mathematics at the primary level are

centred on fostering in students a strong foundation of mathematical concepts, promoting mathematical communication, developing creativity and innovation, and encouraging connections between mathematics and other subjects and real-life situations.

To develop mathematical thinking and reasoning skills among students. This includes skills such as problem-solving, critical thinking, and logical reasoning. It does not aim at preparing the students for higher and abstract mathematics.

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

**Explanation:** The difference between the place value of 5 in 29503 and the face value of 7 in 32071 is given as: The place value of five in 29503 is five hundred i.e., 500.

The face value of seven in 32071 is seven.

Thus, the difference is  $500 - 7 = 493$ .

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

**Explanation:** Let the number of tens be 'x'

$$30028 = 28 \text{ ones} + 28 \text{ thousand} + 10x$$

$$\Rightarrow 30028 = 28 + 28000 + 10x$$

$$\Rightarrow 30028 - 28 - 28000 = 10x$$

$$\Rightarrow 2000 = 10x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2000}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 200$$

Therefore, the number of tens are 200.

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

**Explanation:** When 80808 is divided by 108 we get,

$$\begin{array}{r} 748R24 \\ 108 \overline{)80808} \\ \underline{-756} \phantom{00} \\ 520 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{-432} \phantom{00} \\ 888 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{-864} \phantom{00} \\ 24 \phantom{00} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 834R3 \\ 109 \overline{)90909} \\ \underline{-872} \phantom{00} \\ 370 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{-327} \phantom{00} \\ 439 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{-436} \phantom{00} \\ 3 \phantom{00} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 3 \overline{)24} \\ \underline{-24} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

On dividing 24 by 3 we get 8.

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

**Explanation:** Let the number be 'x'

$$603 \times 28 = 63 \times 4 \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{603 \times 28}{63 \times 4}$$

$$= \frac{603 \times 7}{63}$$

$$= \frac{603}{9}$$

$$= 67$$

$$108 \overline{)603} \\ \underline{-54} \phantom{00} \\ 63 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{-63} \phantom{00} \\ 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 67$$

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

**Explanation:**



2	30	45	60
2	15	45	30
3	15	45	15
3	5	15	5
5	5	5	5
	1	1	1

L.C.M =  $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$ , but the smallest common multiple lies between 200 and 400. So, the smallest common multiple =  $180 \times 2 = 360$ .

The largest common factor is H.C.F

Factors of 15 =  $3 \times 5$

Factors of 24 =  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

Factors of 45 =  $3 \times 3 \times 5$

Thus, the H.C.F is 3.

Now,

The smallest common multiple of 30, 45, 60, between 200 and 400

The largest common factor of 15, 24 and 45

is given as,

$$\frac{360}{3} = 120$$

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

**Explanation:** Given, the number is less than 50 and lies between 40 and 50.

So, the numbers can be 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49.

If the one's digit is less than the ten's digit then the number can be 41, 42, 43.

Now, it is said that sum of the digit is 7.

Thus, we can say that the number is 43, as  $4 + 3 = 7$ .

The product of 4 and 3 is 12.

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

**Explanation:** Given that the total number of students is 360.

The number of girls

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times 360 = 2 \times 120 = 240$$

The number of boys

$$= 360 - 240 = 120$$

If  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the total boys are players then,

the number of boys who are players

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times 120 = 90$$

So, the number of boys who are not player's

$$= 120 - 90 = 30 \text{ boys.}$$

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

**Explanation:** Given that Harish bought a scooter for ₹ 49553.

Amount he paid in cash

$$= ₹ 8076$$

Amount left to be paid

$$= ₹ 49553 - ₹ 8076 = ₹ 41477$$

If he pays the remaining amount in 37 equal instalments then, the amount he needs to pay in each instalment is

$$₹ \frac{41477}{37} = ₹ 1121.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1121 \\ 37 \overline{)41477} \\ \underline{-37} \phantom{00} \\ 44 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{-37} \phantom{00} \\ 77 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{-74} \phantom{00} \\ 37 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{-37} \phantom{00} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

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

**Explanation:** The train started the journey from 13:15 on Friday, which is same as 1:15 pm in the 12 hours clock.

So, from 1:15 pm to 1:15 am it is 12 hours.

From 1:15 am to 7:15 am (on Saturday) it is 6 hours.

From 7:15 am to 7:30 am it is 15 minutes.

The total time taken by the train to complete its journey is (12 + 6) hours + 15 minutes

= 18 hours and 15 minutes.

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

**Explanation:** The number of minutes in 15 days

$$= 1524 \times 60 = 21600$$

Let this be equal to the number of seconds in  $x$  hours. We know that

1 day = 24 hours

1 hours = 60 minutes

1 minutes = 60 seconds

$$21600 = 60 \times 60 \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{21600}{60 \times 60} = 6$$

Therefore,  $x = 6$  hours,  $6 \times 60 \times 60 = 21600$  which contains seconds that is same as the number of minutes in 15 days.

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

**Explanation:** The total volume of the juice mixed is

$$15 \text{ L } 286 \text{ ml} + 19 \text{ L } 714 \text{ ml} = 35 \text{ L}$$

The volume of the juice used is

$$35 \text{ L } 000 \text{ ml} - 12 \text{ L } 750 \text{ ml} = 22 \text{ L } 250 \text{ ml} = 20000 \text{ ml} + 250 \text{ ml} = 22250 \text{ ml}$$

If the remaining juice is filled in bottles measuring 250 ml, then the number of bottles that can be filled is,

$$\frac{22250}{250} = \frac{2225}{25} = 89$$

Thus, the number of bottles is 89.

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

**Explanation:**

Fruit	Quantity	Rate per kg	Total amount paid
Water-melon	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ kg = 4.5kg	₹18.50	₹18.50 $\times$ 4.5 = ₹ 83.25
Cherry	1kg 200gm = 1.2 kg	₹72	₹72 $\times$ 1.2 = ₹ 86.4
Grapes	250 gm = 0.25 kg	₹120.60	₹120.60 $\times$ 0.25 = ₹ 30.15
Apple	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ kg = 1.75 kg	₹78.40	₹78.40 $\times$ 1.75 = ₹ 137.2
Total amount to be paid			₹ 337.00

She gave ₹ 500 to the shopkeeper, the amount she will get back is

$$₹ 500 - ₹ 337 = ₹ 163.$$

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

**Explanation:** The size of the soap is 7cm  $\times$  5 cm  $\times$  2.5 cm.

The volume of the soap is 7cm  $\times$  5 cm  $\times$  2.5 cm

$$= 87.5 \text{ cm}^3$$

The volume of the box is

$$56 \text{ cm} \times 0.4 \text{ m} \times 0.25 \text{ m} = 56 \text{ cm} \times 40 \text{ cm} \times 25 \text{ cm} = 56,000 \text{ cm}^3$$

The total volume of the two boxes is 56,000  $\text{cm}^3 \times 2 = 1,12,000 \text{ cm}^3$

If the volume of one soap is 87.5  $\text{cm}^3$ , then the number of soap cakes which can be packed into two boxes is

$$\frac{1,12,000 \text{ cm}^3}{87.51 \text{ cm}^3} = 1,280$$

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

**Explanation:** Let  $a$  be the side of square

then,  $4a = 72 \text{ cm}$

$$a = \frac{72}{4} = 18 \text{ cm}$$

Area of the square

$$= a^2 = 18 \times 18 = 324 \text{ cm}^2$$

Breadth of the rectangle

$$= \frac{a}{2} = \frac{18}{2} = 9 \text{ cm}$$

Length of the rectangle

$$= 3 \times 9 = 27 \text{ cm}$$

Perimeter of the rectangle

$$= 2(27 + 9) = 2 \times 36 = 72 \text{ cm}$$

Area of the rectangle

$$= 27 \times 9 = 243 \text{ cm}^2$$

Hence, perimeter of rectangle and square are same.

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

**Explanation:** The volume of a cuboid whose length = 45 cm, breadth = 15 cm and height = 40 cm, is given as, The volume of a cuboid

$$= 45 \times 15 \times 40 = 27,000 \text{ cm}^3$$

The side of the cube

$$= 0.3 \text{ m} = 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume of the cube} &= \text{side}^3 \\ &= 30 \times 30 \times 30 \\ &= 27,000 \text{ cm}^3.\end{aligned}$$

Thus, Statement (1) is correct.  
One hundredth of 10 is equal to

$$\frac{1}{100} \times 10 = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1,$$

statement (2) is also correct.

$$\begin{aligned}55 \text{ Litres } 55 \text{ millilitres} &= 55,000 \text{ ml} + 55 \text{ ml} \\ &= 55,055 \text{ ml} \\ &= 55.055 \text{ Litres.}\end{aligned}$$

Statement (3) is not correct.

$$\begin{aligned}2005 \text{ grams} &= \frac{2005}{1000} \text{ kg} \\ &= 2.005 \text{ kg.}\end{aligned}$$

Statement (4) is correct.

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

**Explanation:** Multiplication as distribution over addition is an essential pre-requisite to understanding the multiplication of a two-digit number by one-digit or a two-digit number. According to the distributive property of multiplication, multiplying a number by a sum is equivalent to multiplying each digit independently, then adding the results.

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

**Explanation:** Gender differences cannot be considered as a reason for the fear and failure in mathematics. Some students may be afraid of mathematics because of its high degree of rigidity, pressure to be correct, lack of understanding. Some students find symbolic notation to be frightening because of its unfamiliarity, abstraction, and potential for errors. Some students can find it difficult to relate the symbols to the ideas they stand for, which may increase their fear and lack of confidence. However, with practice and direction, students can grow more accustomed to and adept at using mathematical symbolic notation.

Some students may experience fear in the classroom because of lack of understanding, pressure to do well, poor interactions with teachers or peers, and a lack of confidence.

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

**Explanation:** For the purpose of teaching the idea of adding two decimal values, graph paper might be a valuable tool. Students can keep their columns aligned and visualize the addition process, which improves the accuracy and clarity of work. Students can effortlessly align their decimals on graph paper, resulting in precise and correct answers. This helps to increase accuracy while lowering the risk of mistakes. Additionally, it gives pupils practice chances to improve

their confidence and competence in the idea of adding decimal numbers.

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

**Explanation:** By multiplying two decimal numbers on a grid of paper, the teacher can demonstrate how the multiplication of two numbers does not always produce a value that is greater than both numbers. Students can gain a greater knowledge of the concept of multiplication and realize that multiplication is not always about attaining a bigger number with the help of this demonstration.

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

**Explanation:** Non-standard measures should be followed by standard measures while teaching 'measurement' to primary class students. Before going on to abstract concepts and standard measurements, non-standard measures like employing hands, feet, or blocks can aid children in developing a physical knowledge of measurement concepts.

Learning measurement can be made more enjoyable and engaging for students by using non-traditional metrics, which will increase their willingness to learn. Non-standard measurements, like the ones used to measure ingredients in recipes or distances in daily activities, can be utilised to assist students develop connections to settings in the real world.

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

**Explanation:** Projects, surveys, and field trips can all be useful teaching methods that give students real-world experience. Field trips give students the chance to discover new places, take in real-world scenes, and discover various cultures, ecosystems, and industries, it can be more effective than standard classroom instruction in getting pupils interested in the material and helping them remember it. Surveys are a useful tool for gathering data and information about situations or topics. Students can learn analytical, research, and critical thinking skills through surveys. Through projects, students have the chance to put what they have learned in the classroom to use in real-world situations. These activities can promote student's engagement with the material, the growth of critical thinking and problem-solving abilities, and improved knowledge retention.

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

**Explanation:** Taylor's abacus features raised beads that are simple to feel and move and was created with visually impaired students in mind. The abacus can aid in the development of kids' mathematical and arithmetic abilities as well as their fine motor skills.

Students who are blind or visually impaired can use computers to access digital resources including audio books, screen readers, and magnifiers. Additionally, interactive software and online resources created expressly to fulfil the needs of visually impaired pupils can be accessed through computers.

Activities involving geometry and spatial reasoning frequently use geo boards. Tactile geoboards with elevated pegs that are simple to feel and manipulate can be used with visually impaired pupils. Students can improve their spatial awareness, geometry knowledge, and problem-solving abilities with the help of the geo board.

Thus, the geo board, computer, and Taylor's abacus are excellent teaching tools that can assist visually impaired pupils in overcoming the challenges of conventional classroom training. These resources can aid in the development of students' mathematical abilities and knowledge as well as their confidence and motivation in the field.

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

**Explanation:** Cognitive abilities like segregation, classification, and reversibility are frequently linked to Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

Children in primary classes who are between the ages of eight and nine are normally capable of a variety of tasks involving counting, addition and subtraction, multiplication and division, fractions, time, and money. Seriation skills, for instance, may aid students in grasping the idea of place value in numbers, while categorization skills may aid students in spotting trends in mathematical processes. Understanding the inverse link between addition and subtraction, or multiplication and division, may be made easier for students with reversibility skills.

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

**Explanation:** The student is facing difficulties in abstraction and order irrelevance principle.

In mathematics, the idea of abstraction refers to the process of concentrating on an object's or problems primary features while ignoring its minor details.

According to the order irrelevance principle, a mathematical property, the order in which numbers are added or multiplied has no impact on the outcome. Students can be given concrete demonstrations of this concept, such as counting objects in various orders or arranging objects in various patterns. They can eventually get more abstract in their comprehension of this idea and use it to solve more challenging mathematical issues.

## Environmental Studies

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

**Explanation:** The EVS curriculum is often organised around six topics that are meant to provide students with a thorough understanding of the environment and its importance. Students will learn how to relate to the natural world and their surroundings through the subject Family and Friends, which also emphasises how closely connected humans are to one another. Students learn more about their own bodies, homes, neighbourhoods, and schools.

Students learn about the diversity of plants and animal life as well as the importance of biodiversity and conservation on the topic of plants and animals. It does not seek to help pupils comprehend plants and animals from a scientific point of view.

Things We Make and Do, Shelter, Water, Food, Health, and Travel are the other subjects. These six components help create a complete and universal understanding of the environment and its importance.

The subthemes 'plants' and 'animals' emphasize sensitising learners about the lives and livelihoods of some communities and their close connection with specific animals and plants.

It also enables students to locate plants and animals in social and cultural contexts.

The subthemes of the EVS syllabus don't focus on enable students to understand plants and animals from a science perspective, because children look at their environment in a holistic manner and couldn't compartmentalise any topic into 'science' and 'social science'.

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

**Explanation:** The objective of a survey in the teaching and learning of EVS is to give students the chance to engage with the community, develop their cultural sensitivity, gather information first-hand, and use it as a means of evaluation. Surveys may be designed to gauge students' comprehension of important concepts, but they can also be used to evaluate the effectiveness of teaching strategies and instructional materials, highlight areas where students need more assistance or resources, and provide suggestions for improvement.

It is a technique to collect accurate information by asking questions to draw a conclusion and make important decisions by connecting with the real situation.

The survey is a method that makes learning productive by ensuring the active involvement of learners.

### 63. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** The given responses tell us that children have alternate ideas about evaporation.

The children may have wrong and illogical ideas about a particular matter, but this is a part of learning. Children frequently have misperceptions or different notions about several subjects. These false beliefs might be the result of their prior knowledge or observations, and they might not always correspond with the scientific answers.

It's crucial to understand that these misunderstandings are a normal aspect of learning. Children have the chance to update and improve their ideas and get a deeper understanding of the subject when they face new learning settings and receive feedback from teachers and peers.

Alternative conceptions refer to an inaccurate idea that takes place due to the mismatch in previously assimilated and newly accommodated knowledge.

#### Alternative conceptions

(misconceptions):

are a significant step in the teaching-learning process.

are necessary for the learning process to give insight into children's thinking.

help the teacher to be aware of learners' learning styles, to cater for them according to their needs.

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

**Explanation:** Teachers have a significant impact on how well students understand scientific ideas like evaporation. When teaching students about evaporation, a simple water chart can be a useful teaching aid. The multiple stages of water, the evaporation process, connections to real-world situations, and discussion of the variables that affect evaporation can all be demonstrated to students using a water chart. Pictures will help them to remember the process in a much easier way.

Alternative conceptions refer to an inaccurate idea that takes place due to the mismatch in previously assimilated and newly accommodated knowledge.

#### Alternative conceptions (misconceptions):

are a significant step in the teaching-learning process.

are necessary for the learning process to give insight into children's thinking.

help the teacher to be aware of learners' learning styles, to cater for them according to their needs.

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

**Explanation:** Divergent thinking is the skill that allows pupils to come up with several ideas or solutions to a problem in an unstructured, non-linear manner. The development of creativity, critical thinking abilities, and the capacity for creative problem-solving all depends on this method of thinking. For assessing the divergent thinking of the students on the topic 'evaporation' the teacher may ask them the questions, "What will happen if there is no water cycle?"

The teacher encourages the children to give multiple responses that help in creating several alternative responses to a question without being afraid of getting assessed.

The children view problems from multi-perspectives which helps them to think logically to answer divergent questions.

It requires an answer with a proper explanation. It can't be answered with yes or no, which discourages one-word answers which test one's ability to think broadly on a certain topic.

It often requires students to analyse, synthesise, or evaluate a knowledge base, as they have to think from all the possible perspectives, and then they do an analysis of what should be considered correct and incorrect, then they synthesize the collected data and knowledge which helps in drawing inferences.

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

**Explanation:** Himachal Pradesh and Punjab are the neighbouring states of Jammu & Kashmir.

These two states sharing their boarder with J&K.

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

**Explanation:** The given table shows the correct match of the places and the types of houses they have.

Places	Types of houses
(a) Manali	(ii) Houses made of stones/wood with slanting roofs.
(b) Rajasthan	(iv) Mud houses having roofs made of thorny bushes.
(c) Assam	(i) Elevated houses made of bamboo pillars.
(d) Ladakh	(v) Houses made of stones with wooden floor and wooden ceiling.

### 68. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** The different patterns on the animals are due to the hair on their skin.



If the animal did not have any hair on its skin then, there would be no patterns.

Those animals whose ears you can see have hair on their body.

These animals give birth to their young.

Those animals that do not have ears on the outside, do not have hair on their bodies.

These animals lay eggs.

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

**Explanation:** "Forestland and anything grown there are the property of people who have lived there for at least 25 years." The Right to Forest Act of 2007 mandates it.

The Right to Forests Act of 2007 acknowledges the historic control over forest lands and resources that forest-dwelling populations, particularly tribal communities, have had for centuries. By giving these groups legal protection and guaranteeing that government policies and actions involving forests do not negatively impact their means of subsistence and cultural practices, the law seeks to preserve their rights. The legislation was passed in 2006, and it became effective in 2008.

The Right to Forest Act, 2007

- The Right to Forest Act, 2007 recognizes the forest rights and occupation in the forest land of the scheduled tribes and other traditional dwellers who have been residing in the forests for generations.
- People who have been living in the forest for at least 25 years have a right to the forestland and what is grown on it
- They should not be removed from the forest.
- The work of protecting the forest should be done by Gram Sabha.

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

**Explanation:** By transferring pathogens when mosquitoes bite people or animals, they can spread several diseases.

Malaria is a parasitic disease brought on by Plasmodium is a parasite that, if untreated, can be fatal.

A viral infection known as dengue fever can result in excruciating joint and muscular pain, fever, and rash. Chikungunya is a viral illness that can linger for several months and result in fever and excruciating joint pain.

The female mosquitoes of the genera Aedes, Anopheles and Aedes aegypti, which are widespread, throughout much of the world, are the main carriers of these diseases.

The human immunodeficiency virus is a virus that attacks cells that help the body fight infection.

It makes a person more vulnerable to other infections and diseases.

It is spread by contact with certain bodily fluids of a person with HIV.

Most commonly during unprotected sex (sex without a condom or HIV medicine to prevent or treat HIV), or through sharing injection drug equipment.

AIDS is the late stage of HIV infection that occurs when the body's immune system is damaged because of the virus.

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

**Explanation:** Pitcher plants cleverly trap and eat frogs, insects, and mice. Pitcher plants are a particular kind of carnivorous plant that has developed the ability to capture and eat prey items like insects and tiny animals like frogs and mice. These plants have altered leaves with a "pitcher" shape and a slippery inside surface that makes it harder for prey to flee.

Tropical Pitcher Plants (Nepenthes), are climbing carnivorous plants.

They have impressive hanging pitchers that are the largest of any carnivorous plant.

They are native to tropical Southeast Asia, and come in many varieties.

Each trap is actually a modified carnivorous leaf, a pitfall trap, with bottoms filled with digestive fluid.

Their traps are great at luring, catching, and digesting a large number of insects, frogs and mice.

They are sometimes called Monkey Cups or Asian Pitcher Plants.

They were the second group of plants to be identified as carnivorous. The first was Sarracenia.

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

**Explanation:** Iron is a necessary mineral that the body needs in an order to form hemoglobin, protein that carries oxygen in the blood. Good sources of iron include amla, spinach, and jaggery. The growth of the brain and a healthy immune system both depends on iron.

Amla, commonly referred to as Indian gooseberry, is a little fruit rich in vitamin C, iron, and other minerals.

Fruits and vegetables are some of the simplest ways to you can tweak your diet to meet your nutrient needs requirement.

One of the most significant benefits of vegetables fruits is that they can boost the immune system.

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

**Explanation:** The Portuguese traders who arrived from South America in the late 15th century are largely credited with bringing chiles to

India. When the Portuguese were hunting for new spices to trade and exploring new trade routes, they found the fiery chilli peppers in South America.

The chilli peppers were swiftly incorporated into Indian cooking, and many of the country's regional cuisine now wouldn't be the same without them. As one of the world's major producers and users of chilli peppers today, India has a wide variety of chilli peppers that are grown and prepared in various ways around the nation.

Humans carry seeds from one place to another, knowingly or unknowingly.

People bring the seeds of plants that they find beautiful or useful, to grow in the garden.

Later, the seeds of these plants spread to other places.

Many years later, people may not even remember that these plants did not grow there earlier.

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

**Explanation:** A dove makes its nest among the thorns of a cactus plant. Doves are adaptable birds that can live everywhere, including towns, suburbs, woodlands, and deserts. They are renowned for their soft cooing calls and ability to form lifelong partnerships.

The cactus may offer some shade and weather protection while the spines may serve as a deterrent to predators.

Birds build nests to lay their eggs and incubate their younger ones.

Different birds build nests at different places, some on a ground level, some high up on the tree.

Different birds use different techniques and different materials to build their nests.

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

**Explanation:** Slow-moving creatures that live in trees, sloths are common in Central and South America. Since they spend much of their time hanging upside down in trees and sleeping for up to 17 hours each day, they are renowned for having slow metabolisms and low energy levels. As herbivorous creatures, sloths mostly eat leaves, which give them the energy they require to exist. Their average lifespan is 40 years.

They maintain a low body temperature of about 86°F-93°F.

They move in and out of the shade to regulate their body temperature. The sloth eats the leaves of the same tree on which it lives.

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

**Explanation:** An outstanding adaptation that has helped kites, eagles, and vultures survive and thrive in

their settings is their exceptional eyesight.

These birds' exceptional vision is crucial to their survival. They use their vision to find food, explore their surroundings, and stay away from predators. They can identify prey from a great height and swoop down with amazing speed and capture it.

**Monocular vision:**

- Animals with eyes on the sides of their heads have a wide visual field.
- It is useful for detecting prey.
- Such animals can focus on two different things at a time.
- When they look straight ahead, both their eyes focus on the same object.
- They don't have to move their heads to see around.
- They can see four times as far as we can.
- Example: Kites, Eagles, and Vultures.

**Binocular vision:**

- While those with eyes on the front of their heads have binocular vision.
- Such animals can estimate distances when hunting.
- They have to move their heads to see around.
- The binocular vision of animals makes them see distinctly.
- Example: Most animals, humans and birds.

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

**Explanation:** Jhoom farming, sometimes referred to as shifting agriculture, is an ancient farming technique utilised in various regions of India, mainly in the north-eastern states of Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram.

By removing and burning trees and other plants, farmers can clear a piece of land using this technique. In addition to using the cleared space to sow crops like rice, maize, and vegetables, burning the plants also helps to fertilize the soil. The farmers migrate to a new plot of land and repeat the process after few years of cultivation, when the soil is depleted. The cycle is continued by allowing the old piece of a land to develop new plants.

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

**Explanation:** Due to the absence of external ears and eardrums, snakes are unable to hear sounds in the air. However, they still have inner ears and jaws that can detect low-frequency noises and vibrations. The snake may move its head and a body in response to the vibrations made by a snake charmer playing a musical instrument like been. This is so that the snake may detect

movement or a potential source of prey by sensing vibrations in the ground and through its jawbones. Snakes cannot hear to snake charmer's music but will respond only by feeling the vibrations produced by the instrument. They do not have external ears. They only feel the vibrations on the ground.

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

**Explanation:** Although a mother, father, and their two children can make up a family, this is not necessarily true because there are many various kinds of families and family structures.

Families can consist of children and parents, grandparents, and grandchildren, siblings, extended relatives, adoptive or foster families, and single-parent households, among others.

There are many kinds of families and one cannot classify a family as being of only one kind:

Families are of different types.

Some are joint family, extended family, nuclear or single-parent family.

A family unit is consisting of a mother, father and their two children is called a nuclear family.

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

**Explanation:** The gastric juice in the stomach of human beings acidic in nature and help in the digestion of food. It is created by the stomach glands and contains digestive enzymes as well as hydrochloric acid. The gastric juice's acidity aids in the destruction of food-borne pathogens and the activation of digestive enzymes that break down proteins into smaller peptides and amino acids. This step in the digestive process is crucial for the body's ability to absorb vital nutrients from food.

The hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice breaks down the food and the digestive enzymes split up the proteins.

The acidic gastric juice also kills bacteria.

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

**Explanation:** According to the teacher's perspective on instruction and evaluation, the classification task is clear and well-defined, with just one possible answer. This suggests that if students have thorough comprehension of the instructional structure that has been provided for them, they will have a greater chance of succeeding. It shows that the students will be better able to achieve success if they more clearly understand the structure of the instruction provided to them.

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

**Explanation:** The group activity in the EVS class must engage the interests of the children, it should appeal equally to boys and girls and it should appeal to children of all religious and cultural background. Boys and girls should feel equally engaged and motivated to participate in these activities, thus they should be inclusive and progressive. A pleasant and collaborative learning environment where students are inspired to interact, exchange ideas, and learn from one another should also be promoted by the activities. Children can gain crucial social and emotional abilities by doing this, including compassion, teamwork, and communication.

Use of expensive things is not important.

While designing a group activity in the EVS class, a teacher should:

- be conscious of the interests of all learners
- choose topic equally appealing to children of all religious and cultural background
- not discriminate between boys and girls
- concerned about individual differences of learners

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

**Explanation:** Except for statement (2), all are correct. Children can gain a lot of knowledge from conversing and discussing with their peers during group activities. Children can exchange ideas, viewpoints, and knowledge with one another through this type of collaborative learning, which helps increase their understanding of the subject at hand.

Additionally, adult supervision during group activities might be helpful since enables children to build knowledge beyond their own capacities. Adults can lead discussions, ask thought-provoking questions, offer advice and feedback, all of which can assist youngsters in making connections between their prior knowledge and experiences and the new information being presented.

It serves as an important tool to make learning meaningful through collaboration and cooperation.

In group, students work interactively and get involves active learning with adult's support.

Children learn more by talking and discussing with other children.

It develops critical thinking, brainstorming, communication, and life long learning skills.

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

**Explanation:** Assignments can be a useful tool for evaluating the social-

personal qualities of students who are working in groups to study EVS. A group project is one kind of assignment that can be used to evaluate social and interpersonal skills. Children are tasked with working in groups to finish a project that is connected to the subject being covered in the EVS class in this kind of assignment. The activity can be made to need cooperation, communication, and teamwork, which can aid in gauging their social-personal characteristics.

Formative assessment is a type of assessment that refers to monitor the child's progress throughout the learning and teaching process.

Various tools are used by the teacher to assess a student's progress. Portfolio, rating scale and anecdotal records, etc are the tools for formative assessment of learning in EVS.

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

**Explanation:** Some vegetables are fruits is scientifically correct. In culinary contexts, some botanical fruits, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, and eggplants, are frequently regarded as vegetables since they are frequently employed in salty meals rather than sweet desserts. Similar to this, some botanical vegetables including pumpkins, squash, and zucchini, are actually fruits since they grow from a flower's ovary and have seeds.

Botanically, fruits and vegetables are classified depending on which part of the plant they come from.

A fruit develops from the flower of a plant, while the other parts of the plant are categorized as vegetables. Fruits contain seeds, while vegetables can consist of roots, stems, and leaves.

In other words, some vegetables that are considered vegetables are actually fruits.

Example: pumpkin, ladyfinger, brinjal etc.

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

**Explanation:** The skill that is not likely to be assessed by asking the given question is experimentation. By engaging in the activity suggested by the teacher, students can develop their questioning, expression, and discussion skills. A crucial component of learning is asking questions because it enables students to explore new concepts and clarify their understanding of existing ones. Being able to convey thoughts and viewpoints to others requires being able to do so clearly and effectively. Through the activity, children can strengthen their expressive skills by practising speaking in a clear and succinct

manner. Not least, taking part in a group discussion is a fantastic method for improving discussion skills.

Here, questioning, discussion and expression skills could be assessed, because by asking questions students will get involved in the discussion and will express their view regarding the answers of the old people.

Experimentation skill is not likely to be assessed here, because experimentation skills refer to be carried out experiments appropriately, using a range of apparatus and methods.

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

**Explanation:** The pedagogical intention of the teacher is not to judge the best student of the class because all the students will try to do their best, each child will work according to his/her capabilities. The teacher's aim will be to develop creativity among the children, make children understand the concept of recycle, reuse and reduce and to organise an exhibition of the best articles made out of waste.

The activity of making something useful out of waste materials is intended to develop creativity among learners and to make them understand the concept of 3R which includes recycling, reuse, and reduce in it.

This activity will also help to organize an exhibition of the best articles made out of waste.

It provides opportunities to use multiple senses.

Textbooks themselves have a number of suggested activities so that higher levels of retention can be achieved through active involvement in learning.

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

**Explanation:** The student's self-evaluation procedure will include the responses to the four provided questions.

Students can reflect on their own learning, identify their areas of strength and weakness, and establish goals for progress by using the valuable tool of self-assessment. Students can evaluate their knowledge of the subject under study, identify any areas where they might require more assistance and consider their learning process by responding to the questions.

As students actively participate in the process of assessing their own progress and establishing improvement goals, self-assessment can also aid in the promotion of a sense of ownership and responsibility for one's own learning.

**Self-Assessment:** In this type of assessment, a teacher or a students analyzes oneself by asking questions like "How well did I plan for the activity?", "How well did I follow the plan?"

**Peer Assessment:** For example, when a child appreciates the map of school premises, drawn by a friend, it is peer assessment. The teacher can ask each child to appreciate a special skill of the classmate sitting next to her and recording it as a peer assessment.

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

**Explanation:** Young children in the pre-primary grade may not be familiar with complicated vocabulary or technical terms because they are still developing their language skills. Children are more likely to comprehend and interact with the material offered in the textbook when it uses straightforward, common language.

The topic is made more relatable and relevant to the child's life and experiences by using language that is common. This can motivate them to ask questions and conduct further research by stimulating their interest in the subject.

The language used in an EVS textbook:

- Should be related to the everyday language of the child.
- Should be simple and easy for children.
- Should be suitable to make conceptual understanding.
- Should be accurate and precise.
- Should be familiar and interesting to motivate learners to learn.

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

**Explanation:** When a teacher gives pictures of different animals to his students and asks them to colour the animals that do not live in their houses, the objective of the activity is to develop creativity, observation and classification skills. Students are instructed to observe and categorise animals according to their habitat by colouring the species that do not reside in their homes. Their capacity for observation and classification are enhanced by this. The students are also allowed to express themselves in a playful and interesting way by utilising their imaginations to colour the creatures.

Such activities help students become confident and learn to inquire themselves.

This activity is aimed at boosting learners' confidence generally and creating a positive learning environment.

By doing this activity, students will invent their hidden strength.



They will become confident while talking to others during the survey. Their Communication skills will be improved.

They can work in pairs or teams if they find that easier.

They will learn to inquire for themselves.

### Language: English

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

**Explanation:** Home language or mother tongue is the first language a child acquires at home, with family. Since children learn from their natural surroundings, which are home and society, to speak in their mother tongue. Hence, a child acquires a language by using the language in a natural interactive environment.

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

**Explanation:** Teaching and learning in the mother tongue establish inclusiveness.

While teaching the learners in their mother tongue at primary levels, a teacher helps a child learn in his/her natural environment where he/she feels..... feels comfortable and included. Also, as the child is understood well, it develops confidence and makes learning easy. Hence, using the mother tongue while teaching does not affect the intellectual development of a child.

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

**Explanation:** The communicative Language teaching approach emphasizes learning to communicate in real-life situations. The learners use their natural language acquisition strategies to learn a language in a natural context. The following example can explain this.

A teacher can divide the class into two groups and give them two reading topics. Then the teacher can ask both groups to present their views on the given topics, facilitating the easy flow of communication. Children will present their thoughts in their natural language as per their understanding, promoting vocabulary and speech.

Here, learners discuss their personal experiences with partners, and instructors teach topics outside of traditional grammar to promote language skills in all situations. Thus, the focus is on the learning experience and the acquiring of the target language.

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

**Explanation:** Total Physical Response (TPR) is a method of teaching language or vocabulary concepts using physical movement to react to verbal input. The process

mimics how infants learn their first language, reducing student inhibitions and stress.

In the classroom, the teacher starts by saying a word with an action, and all the students do the action.

It is more effective if the students are standing in a circle around the teacher and children are encouraged to walk around while doing an action.

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

**Explanation:** The four skills of language, listening, speaking, reading and writing, should be taught in an integrated manner to provide a practical learning experience.

Listening while speaking and writing while reading enables internalizing the language's underlying grammaticality, facilitating language learning.

The learners in the classroom should use language for real-life purposes to acquire linguistic aspects.

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

**Explanation:** Intonation, in phonetics, is the melodic pattern of an utterance. It conveys expressions like surprise, anger, or delight and can also serve a grammatical function.

Intonation is primarily the rise and fall of the voice in speaking.

Therefore, it may not be characterized by loudness.

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

**Explanation:** Teaching grammar enables children to express increasingly complex ideas.

It is essential to relate new learning to the text as a whole.

A teacher should teach grammatical features and language in context to help learners internalize these principles.

A teacher should link new learning with the learner's prior knowledge.

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

**Explanation:** 'Brainstorming' is a method that involves the spontaneous contribution of creative ideas and their solutions and requires unconstrained and intensive participation in which every group member is encouraged to think aloud and present as many ideas as possible based on their diverse knowledge. Generating as many ideas as possible during the session is desirable. The teacher should ensure that the suggested ideas welcomed without criticism, including ambitious and imaginative ones.

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

**Explanation:** A dictionary is merely a list of words with their meanings in alphabetical order. Hence, a dictionary is not a form of literature.

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

**Explanation:** Process orientation prioritizes how to do things by focusing on the methods and approaches that align with desired outcomes, taking into account cultural considerations and emphasizing the importance of the process itself.

Process-Oriented Assessment helps answer questions by integrating data from multiple sources and focusing on behaviours exhibited while individuals complete different tasks.

Product assessment evaluates the result or outcome of a process. Products can include a wide range of student works that target specific skills.

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

**Explanation:** A final assessment is similar to a summative assessment, which includes end-of-unit tests, standardized testing and cumulative work such as curating a portfolio throughout a course. In addition, a final assessment refers to evaluating students' course progress.

Formative Assessment monitors a student's learning and provides feedback that instructors can use to improve their teaching and students to improve their learning. More specifically, by formative assessments, students identify their strengths, weaknesses, and improvement areas.

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

**Explanation:** Peer assessment helps students develop skills in assessing and providing feedback to others. It also helps them develop skills in self-assessment and improve their own work.

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

**Explanation:** Assessment of learning is summative Assessment when teachers use a student's record to judge student achievement against goals and standards.

Assessment for learning is about measuring the progress of a student's learning.

Thus, assessment is a "process of gathering data to better understand the strengths and weaknesses of student learning."

Assessment as learning involves students actively in the process of learning. It teaches critical thinking skills and problem-solving, encouraging students to set achievable goals for themselves and objectively measure their progress.

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

**Explanation:** Language games allow language practice in various skills (speaking, writing, listening and reading). Language games make

students focus on the use of language rather than on the language forms, so they unconsciously apply grammar and vocabulary.

In language games, learner will develop their ability to say what they mean to say and express themselves clearly.

Language games involve structured activities or exercises that promote language learning through interaction, communication, and engagement among learners.

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

**Explanation:** Remedial education consisting of developmental education, basic skills education, compensatory education, preparatory education, and academic upgrading assist students in achieving desired competencies in core academic skills such as literacy and numeracy.

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

**Explanation:** The following lines from the passage, "The Mahatma's remarkable wife, Kasturbabai, did not object when he failed to set aside any part of his wealth for the use of herself and their children." state that Kasturba Gandhi remained tranquil and composed and did not complain when Mahatma Gandhi left them with no wealth.

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

**Explanation:** The lines from the passage, "A tranquil heroine in the intense drama that has been their life together, Kasturbabai has followed her husband to prison, shared his three-week fasts, and fully borne her share of his endless responsibilities." state that Kasturba Gandhi stood by his husband through trying times.

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

**Explanation:** The following lines from the passage, "I thank you for not being one of those husbands who spend their time in gambling, racing, women, wine and song, tiring of their wives and children as the little boy quickly tires of his childhood toys." state that she was unhappy with those husbands given to vices.

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

**Explanation:** The following lines from the passage, "As a young child, I lived in your parent's home, your mother was a great and good woman, she trained me, taught me how to be a brave, courageous wife and how to keep the love and respect of her son, my future husband." state that she was full of respect for her mother-in-law.

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

**Explanation:** The following lines from the passage, "The Mahatma's remarkable wife, Kasturbabai, did not object when he failed to set aside

any part of his wealth for the use of herself and their children. A tranquil heroine in the intense drama that has been their life together, Kasturbabai has followed her husband to prison, shared his three-week fasts, and fully borne her share of his endless responsibilities." state that the author's view of Kasturbabai is commendable.

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

**Explanation:** 'Tranquil' means 'Calm'. Hence, the correct meaning for the word is 'calm'.

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

**Explanation:** 'Lifelong' means lasting or remaining in a particular state throughout a person's life. Hence, temporary is the correct antonym.

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

**Explanation:** The underlined word "part" in the sentence is a noun. It refers to a portion or section of his wealth.

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

**Explanation:** A passive voice is a form or set of verb forms in which the subject undergoes the verb's action. Hence, "Time is spent on gambling by some husbands" is the correct answer.

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

**Explanation:** The following lines from the poem "Ulysses" by Alfred Lord Tennyson, "For always roaming with a hungry heart  
Much have I seen and known; cities of men  
And manners, climates, councils, governments," state that the poet is an adventurer who has roamed many parts of the world.

The poet cannot rest from travel but feels compelled to live to the fullest and swallow every last drop of life. He has enjoyed all his experiences as a sailor who travels the seas and considers himself a symbol for those who wander and roam the earth.

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

**Explanation:** "The word "lees" originally referred to the sediment accumulated at the bottom of a bottle of wine." To "drink life to the lees" means drinking to the last drop. Hence, the poet wishes to live life to the fullest.

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

**Explanation:** The lines from the poem, "I cannot rest from travel: I will drink  
Life to the lees: All times I have enjoy'd  
Greatly, have suffered greatly,"

state that the poet, a wanderer and an adventurer, has explored many places and has experienced all kinds of suffering and happiness.

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

**Explanation:** The line "Myself not least, but honour'd of them all" indicates that the speaker is aware of his own worth and achievements. It does not necessarily imply arrogance, but rather a sense of recognition and acknowledgment of his own merits.

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

**Explanation:** A metaphor makes a comparison making the description of an object look as if it was true. In other words, a metaphor is an implied comparison. In this case, the speaker is using the metaphor of drinking wine to express the idea of fully experiencing and enjoying life.

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

**Explanation:** In Alliteration, the same letter or sounds occur at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. In 'hungary Heart', 'h' is used twice for effect; hence it is Alliteration.

### Language: Hindi

**121. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**पूरी पाठ्यचर्या में ज्ञान-निर्माण में भाषा की भूमिका को अनदेखा नहीं किया जा सकता।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- (i) भाषा भावों की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम है।
- (ii) भाषा के जरिए हम विविध विषयों को जान पाते हैं।
- (iii) भाषा के माध्यम से ही संज्ञानात्मक विकास सम्भव है।

भाषा के ज्ञान के जरिये ही हम पढ़ी-सुनी रचनाओं को जान पाते हैं, समझ पाते हैं, व्याख्या कर पाते हैं और उनकी अभिव्यक्ति कर पाते हैं।

भाषा के ज्ञान के जरिये ही हम अन्य विषयों जैसे—गणित, विज्ञान, सामाजिक विज्ञान आदि की समुचित समझ बना पाते हैं व साथ ही उनका परिस्थिति अनुकूल प्रयोग कर पाते हैं।

**122. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**प्राथमिक कक्षाओं के भाषा-शिक्षक होने के नाते हमारी सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है कि बच्चों की भाषाई क्षमता के विकास के लिए तरह-तरह के अवसर जुटाएँ।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- (i) नाटक मंचन, कविता पाठ इत्यादि गतिविधियों को शामिल करना।
- (ii) मातृभाषा का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति देना।
- (iii) व्यक्तिगत अनुभवों को साझा करने के लिए प्रेरित करना।

बच्चों को मातृ भाषा प्रयोग की अनुमति प्रदान करें।

बच्चों को उनके मानसिक एवं बौद्धिक स्तर के अनुसार शिक्षण दें।

भाषा शिक्षण के सभी कौशलों से बच्चों को अवगत कराएं।

भाषा अभिव्यक्ति के अधिक से अधिक अवसर प्रदान करें।

शिक्षण को मनोरंजक बनाने के लिए अधिगम सामग्रियों का प्रयोग करें।

बच्चों के कक्षा शिक्षण को उनके परिवेश तथा व्यक्तिगत अनुभवों से जोड़कर देखने में सहयोग करें।

#### 123. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—दूसरी कक्षा में पढ़ने वाला रोहित हिन्दी की कक्षा में अपनी मातृभाषा में बात करता है। हम उसकी भाषा को समझने की कोशिश करेंगे।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- (i) बहुभाषिकता को बढ़ावा देना।
- (ii) संज्ञानात्मक विकास और सामाजिक सहिष्णुता में सहायक।

(iii) विभिन्न संस्कृतियों से परिचित होना। बहु-भाषिकता पर हुए अध्ययनों से स्पष्ट हुआ है कि बहु-भाषिकता समाज में संप्रेषण को बाधित करने के बजाय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

बच्चों की गृहभाषा के प्रयोग को सम्मान देती है।

बच्चों को उनकी गृहभाषा में कहने सुनने की आजादी देती है।

#### 124. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—‘पढ़ना’ सीखने के लिए वर्णमाला याद करने का कौशल अनिवार्य नहीं है।

**‘पढ़ना’ सीखने के लिए अनिवार्य उपकौशल—**

- (i) भाषा की संरचना की समझ
- (ii) अनुमान लगाने का कौशल
- (iii) भावनात्मक सम्बन्ध लिखित या मुद्रित शब्दों को पढ़कर उनका भाव ग्रहण करने का कौशल। भाषा की संरचना की समझने का कौशल। भाव और विचारों को, लिखित भाषा के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्ति को पढ़कर समझने का कौशल। कविताओं, कहानियों को चित्रों के आधार पर अनुमान लगाकर पढ़ने का कौशल।

#### 125. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—द्विभाषिक बच्चे संज्ञानात्मक विकास, सामाजिक सहिष्णुता और विस्तृत चिन्तन में अपेक्षाकृत बेहतर होते हैं।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- (i) यह बच्चे अधिक रचनात्मक होते हैं।
- (ii) यह बच्चे विविध सामाजिक परिस्थितियों को आसानी से संभाल लेते हैं।
- (iii) इनका ज्ञान का स्तर उच्च होता है। द्विभाषिकता बच्चों में संज्ञानात्मक विकास, सामाजिक सहिष्णुता और विस्तृत चिन्तन को विस्तार देती है। द्विभाषीय बच्चे ना केवल दो भाषाओं पर अच्छा नियंत्रण रखते हैं, बल्कि शैक्षिक स्तर पर भी अधिक रचनात्मक होते हैं।

ये भाषिक खजाने पर नियंत्रण के साथ विविध सामाजिक परिस्थितियों को कुशलतापूर्वक संभाल लेते हैं।

#### 126. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—लिपि से परिचय के अभाव में हम पढ़ नहीं सकते।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- (i) किसी भी भाषा का क्रमबद्ध अध्ययन करने के लिए लिपि का होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।
- (ii) लिपि से भाषा की सूक्ष्मता का पता चलता है।
- (iii) वर्णमाला का क्रमबद्ध ज्ञान के लिए लिपि का होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। भाषा उत्पन्न होकर भी नष्ट हो जाती है। भाषा का कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं रह जाता है। पठन को गुणवत्तापूर्ण नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। भाषा की सूक्ष्मता और निश्चितता का अंत हो जाता है।

#### 127. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—भाषा और विचार के सम्बन्धों की चर्चा में वाङ्मोत्सकी अग्रणी हैं।

**वाङ्मोत्सकी—**

- (i) वाङ्मोत्सकी के सिद्धान्त को सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक सिद्धान्त के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
- (ii) यह सामाजिक अन्तःक्रिया को अधिक महत्व देते हैं क्योंकि इसमें ही बालक का संज्ञानात्मक शारीरिक एवं सामाजिक विकास होता है।
- (iii) बालक समाज के साथ अन्तःक्रिया के द्वारा ही अपने विचार या भाषा का विकास करते हैं।
- (iv) इनका मानना है कि पहले विचार आते हैं बाद में भाषा। “वाङ्मोत्सकी”, सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक सिद्धान्त के प्रतिपादक, एक रूसी वैज्ञानिक थे। वाङ्मोत्सकी के अनुसार संज्ञानात्मक विकास में भाषा और चिन्तन का प्रमुख स्थान है। वाङ्मोत्सकी के अनुसार बालक अपने व्यवहार को नियोजित और निर्देशित करने के लिए भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं। वाङ्मोत्सकी के अनुसार जीवन के आरम्भिक 3 वर्षों में भाषा और विचार एक दूसरे से स्वतंत्र होते हैं, बाद में भाषा विचार को निर्देशित करती है।

#### 128. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—सिद्धान्त की माँ ने अपने परिवार के सदस्यों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे घर में एक ही भाषा का प्रयोग करें जिससे कि सिद्धान्त का भाषाई विकास ठीक से हो सके। वह सिद्धान्त को समृद्ध भाषिक परिवेश से वंचित कर रही है।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- (i) घर पर जितना अधिक भाषाई परिवेश समृद्ध होगा बालक का भाषा शिक्षण भी उतना ही अच्छा होगा।

इस समय बच्चों को अधिक से अधिक भाषा प्रयोग के अवसर प्रदान किए जाने चाहिए।

घर पर जितना अधिक भाषाई परिवेश समृद्ध होगा बच्चों का भाषा शिक्षण उतना ही उन्नत होगा।

सिद्धान्त की माँ द्वारा घर में अन्य भाषाओं के प्रयोग को रोकना सिद्धान्त को समृद्ध भाषिक परिवेश से वंचित करेगा।

#### 129. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण के सन्दर्भ में यह कथन सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है कि बच्चे लिखी/छपी सामग्री का अर्थ समझ सकें।

**प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण—**

- (i) दूसरों की बातों को धैर्य से सुनना और सुनी हुई बात पर अपनी टिप्पणी देना।
- (ii) बालक औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों तरह के माहौल में प्रभावशाली ढंग से अपनी बात रख पाए।
- (iii) भाषा का विभिन्न सन्दर्भों में इस्तेमाल करते समय व्याकरण का उपयोग बच्चे आसानी से कर पाएँ।

बच्चों को मातृ भाषा अभिव्यक्ति के अवसर प्रदान करना

भाषा कौशलों का विकास करना

लिखी/छपी सामग्री का अर्थ समझने का प्रयास करना

#### 130. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—प्राथमिक स्तर पर लेखन क्षमता के सन्दर्भ में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण मौलिक विचार हैं।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- (i) मौलिक विचार से बालक का सृजनात्मक विकास होगा।
- (ii) अभिव्यक्त करने की योग्यता विकसित होगी।
- (iii) लेखन क्षमता सुदृढ़ होगी। लेखन कला की नींव है तथा इसके अभाव में लेखन को प्रभावी नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। बच्चों को उनके अपने संसार का सृजन करने तथा उन्हें लेखन द्वारा अभिव्यक्त करने योग्य बनाता है। बच्चों को विभिन्न उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए अपने विचारों को लिखित रूप में व्यक्त करने में सक्षम बनाते हैं।

#### 131. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—‘कहानी सुनाकर उस पर बच्चों की प्रतिक्रिया जानना।’ यह गतिविधि श्रवण एवं वाचन कौशलों के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त होगी। मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतन्त्रता से बालक अपने भावों को भली-भाँति प्रकट कर पाते हैं। उनका रुझान कहानी में और अधिक बढ़ने लगता है।

श्रवण एवं वाचन कौशलों के विकास के लिए कहानी सुनाकर उस पर बच्चों की प्रतिक्रिया जानना भी उपयुक्त तरीका है।

हिंदी में सुनी गयी बात, कविता, खेल-गीत, कहानी आदि को अपने तरीके और अपनी भाषा में कहने-सुनने के अवसर उपलब्ध हों।



## 132. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—वाणी अस्थायी होती है और लिखित भाषा की तुलना में काफी तेजी से बदलती रहती है। लिखित भाषा में स्थायित्व होता है जबकि वाणी समय और स्थान के साथ बदलती रहती है। मनुष्य जो कुछ भी सोचता या विचार करता है, उसे भाषा के माध्यम से ही अभिव्यक्त करता है।

वाणी आस्थायी होती है और लिखित भाषा की तुलना में काफी तेजी से बदलती रहती है। भाषा के विभिन्न स्वरूपों में लिखित भाषा सर्वश्रेष्ठ है। लिखित भाषा में समय और स्थान पार करने की क्षमता होती है जबकि वाणी समय और स्थान के साथ बदलती रहती है।

## 133. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—‘बहुभाषी कक्षा’ से तात्पर्य है—जिस कक्षा में प्रत्येक बच्चे के घर की बोली को सम्मान दिया जाता हो।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- बहुभाषी कक्षा में पढ़ाते हुए शिक्षक विविधता के मुद्दे पर विद्यार्थी की मातृभाषा को महत्व देकर चर्चा कर सकते हैं।
- बहुभाषी का अर्थ है ऐसे व्यक्ति जो दो या उससे अधिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग करते हैं।

**बहुभाषिकता के लाभ—**

- अधिक संवाद कौशल
  - उच्च भाषाई बोध
- बहु-भाषिकता भारत की संस्कृति का अभिन्न अंग है। भारत एक बहुभाषी देश है। बहु-भाषिकता पर हुए अध्ययनों से स्पष्ट हुआ है कि बहु-भाषिकता समाज में संप्रेषण को बाधित करने के बजाय सहायता प्रदान करती है।
- ‘बहुभाषी कक्षा’ बच्चों की गृहभाषा के प्रयोग को सम्मान देती है। बच्चों को उनकी गृहभाषा में कहने सुनने की आजादी देती है।

## 134. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—संज्ञान के स्तर पर विकसित भाषा क्षमता अन्य भाषाओं में आसानी से अनुदित होती रहती है। संज्ञान मानसिक प्रक्रियाओं का नाम है जिसके अन्तर्गत विचार, ध्यान, निर्णय इत्यादि शामिल हैं।

**संज्ञान के स्तर पर विकसित भाषा क्षमता के लाभ—**

- विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति में सहायक।
  - अन्य भाषाओं के साथ तुलना करने में सहायक।
  - किसी भी विषय पर सोचने की क्षमता को विकसित करने में सहायक।
- भाषा अभिव्यक्ति में कुशलता आती है। अन्य भाषाओं के साथ तुलना करने में सक्षम बनाती है

एक भाषा के शब्दों तथा वाक्यों का दूसरी भाषा में अनुवाद करने की योग्यता प्रदान करती है अपनी भाषा अभिव्यक्ति पर पकड़ मजबूत होती है।

## 135. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—भाषा-शिक्षण को बहुभाषी सन्दर्भ में रखकर देखने की आवश्यकता है।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- इससे बालक का संज्ञानात्मक विकास होगा।
  - सृजनात्मक क्षमता विकसित होगी।
  - अधिक संवाद कौशल।
  - उच्च भाषाई बोध।
- भाषा शिक्षण का संबंध केवल भाषा के सीखने-सिखाने तक ही सीमित नहीं है बल्कि उसका राष्ट्र, समाज और शिक्षा से भी गहरा संबंध है। किसी भी देश में एक, दो या उससे अधिक भाषा बोली व समझी जा सकती है। ये सभी भाषाएं राष्ट्रीय, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक स्तर पर अपना भिन्न-भिन्न महत्व रखती है। और प्रत्येक संदर्भ में इसके शिक्षण के स्वरूप को प्रभावित करता है।

## 136. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—उन उद्योगों को लघु उद्योग कहा जाता है जो क्रम साधनों से शुरू किए जा सकते हैं।

लघु उद्योग में समारम्भ एवं आयोजन के लिए भारी-भरकम साधनों की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती। वे थोड़े-से स्थान पर, थोड़ी पूँजी और अल्प साधनों से ही आरम्भ किए जा सकते हैं। साधनों—साधन का बहुवचन है।

## 137. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—‘मशीनीकरण’ से तात्पर्य है मशीनों का अधिकाधिक उपयोग। भारत जैसे देश के लिए लघु उद्योगों का महत्व और भी अधिक बढ़ जाता है क्योंकि यहाँ युवाओं की एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या बेरोजगार है। इसी कारण से महात्मा गाँधी ने मशीनीकरण का विरोध किया था।

अधिकाधिक—में अव्यय भाव समास है।

विग्रह—अधिक से और अधिक  
अधिक + अधिक = दीर्घ संधि

## 138. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—लघु उद्योगों को प्रश्रय देने के सन्दर्भ में गाँधी जी की यह धारणा थी कि लोग आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बन सकें। लघु उद्योगों को प्रश्रय देने से लोग स्वावलम्बी बनेंगे, मजदूर-किसान फसलों की बुआई-कटाई से फुसत पाकर अपने खाली समय का सदुपयोग भी करेंगे। इस प्रकार आर्थिक समृद्धि तो बढ़ेगी ही, साथ ही लोगों को अपने घर के पास रोजगार मिल सकेगा। आर्थिक में—इक प्रत्यय लगा हुआ है।

आत्मनिर्भर में ता-प्रत्यय से बना शब्द—आत्मनिर्भरता—भाववाचक संज्ञा

## 139. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—भारत जैसे देश के लिए लघु उद्योग-धंधों का महत्व इसलिए बढ़ जाता है क्योंकि यहाँ बहुत-से लोगों को काम की जरूरत है। लघु उद्योग-धंधे अपने घर में भी आरम्भ किए जा सकते हैं और अपने सीमित साधनों का सदुपयोग करके आर्थिक लाभ कमाया जा सकता है और ‘सुखी-समृद्ध’ बना जा सकता है। भारत जैसे देश के लिए तो इस प्रकार के लघु उद्योगों का महत्व और भी बढ़ जाता है क्योंकि यहाँ युवाओं की एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या बेरोजगार है।

उद्योग-धंधों में ‘द्वंद्व समास’ है।

उद्योग और धंधे—समास विग्रह

## 140. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—‘विषमता’ का विपरीतार्थी ‘समानता’ है।

**विपरीतार्थी—**

- जिन शब्दों से किसी दूसरे शब्द का उल्टा या विपरीत शब्द बने उन्हें विपरीतार्थक शब्द कहते हैं।

असमानता का विपरीतार्थक शब्द होगा ‘समानता’

‘प्रतिकूलता’ का विलोम है ‘अनुकूलता’

‘सामान्यतः’ का विपरीतार्थक शब्द है ‘विशेषतः’।

अतः सही विकल्प समानता है।

## 141. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—‘समृद्ध’ शब्द में खुशहाल होने का भाव है। अपने आकार-प्रकार तथा साधनों की लघुता व अल्पता के कारण ही इस प्रकार के उद्योग-धंधों को कुटी-उद्योग भी कहा जाता है। इस प्रकार के उद्योग-धंधे अपने घर में भी आरम्भ किए जा सकते हैं और अपने सीमित साधनों का सदुपयोग करके आर्थिक लाभ कमाया जा सकता है और सुखी-समृद्ध बना जा सकता है।

यहाँ दिए गये शब्दों में ‘रोजगार पाने का’ का अर्थ है ‘नौकरी’

‘खुशहाल होने का’ का अर्थ है ‘समृद्ध’

‘धनी होने का’ का अर्थ है ‘धनवान’

‘समर्थ होने का’ का अर्थ है ‘सामर्थ्य’।

अतः इस आधार पर खुशहाल होने का सही विकल्प है।

## 142. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—‘अल्पता’ शब्द तत्सम है।

**तत्सम शब्द—**

- किसी भाषा के मूल शब्द को ‘तत्सम’ शब्द कहते हैं।
  - संस्कृत भाषा से आए हुए शब्दों को ‘तत्सम’ शब्द कहा जाता है।
- ‘देशज’ शब्द का अर्थ है ‘देश से उत्पन्न हुआ या बोलचाल की भाषा से स्वतः उत्पन्न हुआ’

‘विदेशी’ शब्द अर्थात् ‘जो शब्द बाहरी देशों के बोलचाल की भाषा से इस देश में प्रयोग में आ गयी हो’  
 ‘तद्भव’ अर्थात् ‘वह शब्द जिन्हें संस्कृत भाषा से किसी परिवर्तन सहित हिन्दी में प्रयोग में लाया गया हो’

**143. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या**—इनमें से भारी-भरकम तीनों से भिन्न है। यह समानार्थी है।

**विलोम या विपरीतार्थी युग्म—**

- (i) पशु-पक्षी
- (ii) माता-पिता
- (iii) दिन-रात

**144. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या**—गद्यांश के अनुसार ‘प्रश्रय’ शब्द का भाव संरक्षण देना है। गांधी जी की धारणा थी कि लघु उद्योगों को प्रश्रय देने से लोग स्वावलम्बी बनेंगे, मजदूर-किसान फसलों की बुआई-कटाई से फुर्सत पाकर अपने खाली समय का सदुपयोग भी करेंगे।

अनुमोदन करना—प्रसन्न करना या होना।

नियुक्ति करना—चुनाव करना या चुनना।

स्वीकृति देना—अपनाने की अनुमति देना।

**145. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या**—कवि उन्हें नमन कर रहा है जो दूसरों को प्रेरणा देकर मरते हैं। कवि ने इसलिए कहा है—

“मिट जाते जो दीप स्वयं रोशन कर लाख चिरागों को नमन उन्हें है, जो लौटा लाते हैं गई बहारों को।”

लाखों दीपक जलाते हैं—अन्धकार युक्त समाज को नई राह बताना।

लहरों पर नाव चला देते हैं—चाहे जितनी विकट परिस्थिति हो, उसे पार कर जाते हैं।

सरल मार्गों पर चलते हैं—आसान मार्ग का चयन करना।

**146. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या**—कविता में बैसाखी का भावार्थ सहारा है। कवि ने लँगड़े व्यक्ति के माध्यम से बताया है कि वह भी बैसाखी की सहायता से डगर को पार कर लेते हैं, केवल आत्मविश्वास होना चाहिए।

सीढ़ी यानी वास्तु कला में वह रचना जिसपर क्रमशः पैर रखते हुए ऊपर-नीचे चढ़ा उतरा जा सकता है।

एक फसल—खरीफ के मौसम में ज्वार की एक फसल लेना।

एक महीना—30 दिन का एक महीना होता है।

**147. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या**—‘पानी पी प्यास बुझाना आसँ है— में अनुप्रास अलंकार है।

**अनुप्रास अलंकार—**

- (i) अनुप्रास दो शब्दों अनु + प्रास से मिलकर बना है। अनु का अर्थ बार-बार और प्रास का अर्थ वर्ण होता है। जहाँ किसी एक व्यंजन वर्ण की आवृत्ति बार-बार होती है वहाँ अनुप्रास अलंकार होता है।

‘जहाँ एक ही वर्ण की दो या दो से अधिक बार हो’ उसे अनुप्रास अलंकार कहते हैं, अतः सही

विकल्प अनुप्रास अलंकार है क्योंकि यहाँ ‘प’ वर्ण की आवृत्ति है।

**148. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या**—समाज उन्हें सदा सम्मानित करता है जो अपने कामों से सबका हित करते हैं। वही लोग सदियों तक पूजे भी जाते हैं।

सदियों तक पूजे जाते हैं—आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ भी उनके बारे में चिंतन विचार करती हैं।

नित्य नए कुएँ खोदते हैं—प्रतिदिन नई मुश्किलों का सामना करते हैं।

प्यासे को पानी पिलाते हैं—जिसके पास जो वस्तु की कमी है, उसकी उपलब्धता करवाकर उसे देना।

**149. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या**—कवि के अनुसार उनका जीवन आसान नहीं है जो परिश्रम से बीती बहारों को लौटा लाते हैं।

बैसाखी के सहारे चलते हैं—किसी की सहायता से चलना।

स्वयं अपने लिए ही साधन जुटाते हैं—स्वार्थी बनकर अपने लिए काम-काज करना।

लोगों के सामने हाथ फैलाते हैं—किसी से याचना करना।

**150. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या**—‘नौसिखिया’ है—नया सीखने वाला। कवि कहता है कि—“हवा चले अनुकूल तो नावें नौसिखिए भी ले लेते हैं,

सहज उगर पर लँगड़े भी चल बैसाखी से लेते हैं।”