

# CTET Solved Paper

Paper-1  
18th Dec. 2018

Time: 2 hours 30 mins.

Total Marks: 150


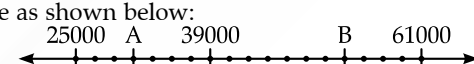
## Child Development and Pedagogy

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

1. Children acquire gender roles through all of the following, except:  
(1) socialization (2) culture  
(3) tutoring (4) media
2. One of the critiques of standardized tests has been that:  
(1) their language is difficult to understand  
(2) the tests cannot be administered on large populations  
(3) they do not give a clear picture of a child's ability  
(4) they represent largely the mainstream culture and are therefore biased
3. The theory of multiple intelligence says that:  
(1) intelligence can be of several kinds  
(2) paper-pencil tests are not helpful  
(3) intelligence can be multiplied with effective pedagogy  
(4) intelligence can be rapidly accelerated
4. Teacher can utilize both assessment for learning and assessment of learning to:  
(1) know learning needs of child and select teaching strategy accordingly  
(2) assess child's performance at periodic intervals and certify his/her performance  
(3) monitor children's progress and set appropriate goals to fill their learning gaps  
(4) know children's progress and achievement level
5. Which one of the following is not related to continuous and comprehensive evaluation?  
(1) It is an integral part of teaching-learning process.  
(2) It focuses on child's achievement in different learning areas.  
(3) It is useful to label children as slow, poor or intelligent.  
(4) It has been mandated by the Right to Education Act of India.
6. Giftedness in children can be attributed to:  
(1) a resource-rich environment  
(2) successful parents  
(3) a disciplined routine  
(4) an interplay between heredity and environment
7. Children coming from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds need a classroom environment which:  
(1) values and uses their cultural and linguistic knowledge  
(2) discourages the use of their language so that they learn the mainstream language  
(3) categorizes children based on their abilities  
(4) teaches them good behaviour
8. The intervention needed for creative and talented children in the classroom rests on:  
(1) giving extra time to them  
(2) being affectionate towards them  
(3) giving them the responsibility of teaching other children  
(4) use of customized and stimulating instructional methods by the teacher
9. Which one of the following ways is **not** a suitable way to help hyperactive children learn?  
(1) Offering alternative ways of learning.  
(2) Including physical activity in their daily schedule.  
(3) Reprimanding them often for being restless.  
(4) Breaking up a task into small, manageable segments.
10. Patterns of divergent thinking identify children, who are:  
(1) dyslexic (2) creative  
(3) resilient (4) disabled
11. Which one of the following does **not** describe the ways in which a teacher can model problem solving for children in the classroom?  
(1) Be honest about making mistakes while solving something.  
(2) Use vocabulary like think, ideas, trial and different answers.  
(3) Ask questions with convergent answers.  
(4) Discuss your thought processes about solving a particular problem.
12. Which one of the following is an emotion?  
(1) Fear (2) Attention  
(3) Stimulus (4) Memory
13. A three-year-old child explains that milk is produced by a machine at the milk booth.  
Which one of the following offers the best explanation of the child's understanding?  
(1) The child's answer is based on his/her experience of buying milk from the milk booth.  
(2) The child has never seen cows.  
(3) The child's family does not offer a stimulating environment to the child.  
(4) The child has very limited exposure of the world.
14. Which one of the following best describes a teacher's role?  
(1) A teacher should adhere to the prescribed textbook.  
(2) Completing the syllabus on time leaving enough time for revision is important.  
(3) Creating a relaxed space where children learn through dialogue and inquiry.  
(4) Teacher's most important role in the classroom is to maintain discipline.

15. Which one of the following classrooms encourages rich learning?
  - (1) A classroom with open activity corners and a variety of children's literature in open shelves accessible any time of the day.
  - (2) A classroom with neatly organized material in cupboards brought out once a week for free play.
  - (3) A classroom with structured and planned learning driven by textbook content.
  - (4) A classroom with a variety of material displayed in the class beyond the reach of children so that the material lasts longer.
16. Which one of the following best describes the role of textbooks in the classroom?
  - (1) They maintain homogeneity in learning across a State or the Nation.
  - (2) They provide guidance to teachers and parents about the course of study.
  - (3) They form the most essential learning resource in a resource-starved context.
  - (4) They are one of the resource and reference materials available in the class.
17. The National Curriculum Framework-2005 derives its understanding from:
  - (1) behaviourism
  - (2) constructivism
  - (3) cognitive theories
  - (4) humanism
18. The children in a class can be considered to be motivated if:
  - (1) they maintain discipline in the class
  - (2) all are regular in attendance
  - (3) they ask questions seeking clarification from the teacher
  - (4) they come to school neatly dressed in uniform
19. Which one of the following is the most suitable to improve children's learning?
  - (1) Teacher should explain the content using different examples and illustrations.
  - (2) All types of learning material should be there in the class.
  - (3) Teacher should facilitate children to interact with each other on real-life situations.
  - (4) Regular assessment test should be conducted.
20. The discipline which has a significant role in a learning environment is of the kind which helps:
  - (1) to create silence
  - (2) teachers to give instructions
  - (3) children rote memorize their lessons
  - (4) children to regulate and monitor their own learning
21. Which one of the following statements is true about the role of heredity and environment?
  - (1) A child's ability to learn and perform is completely decided by the genes.
  - (2) Good care and a nutritious diet can fight off any disorder a child is born with.
  - (3) Environment plays a significant role only in the child's language development.
  - (4) Certain aspects of development are influenced more by heredity and others more by environment.
22. Which one of the following statements **cannot** be attributed to Piaget's theory?
  - (1) Children construct and use knowledge about their world.
  - (2) Learning takes place through constant practice.
  - (3) Children act on their environment.
  - (4) Development occurs in qualitative stages.
23. Which one of the following is **not** a limitation of the preoperational thought?
  - (1) Development of the symbolic thought.
  - (2) Egocentrism.
  - (3) Irreversibility.
  - (4) Tendency to concentrate.
24. Play has a significant role in development of young children for the following reasons, **except**:
  - (1) it stimulates their senses
  - (2) it is just a pleasant way to spend time
  - (3) they acquire new skills and learn when to use them
  - (4) they gain mastery over their body
25. Which one of the following questions invites children to think critically?
  - (1) What is the right answer?
  - (2) Can you think of a similar situation?
  - (3) What are the different ways in which we can solve this?
  - (4) Do you know the answer to this?
26. Which one of the following options best describes progressive education?
  - (1) Thematic units, regular unit tests, ranking
  - (2) Personalized learning, ability grouping, labeling students
  - (3) Project method, ability grouping, ranking.
  - (4) Learning by doing, project method, cooperative learning
27. Which one of the following statements about progressive education explains-Education is life itself?
  - (1) Schools are not required, children can learn from their life experiences.
  - (2) Education in schools should reflect the social and natural world.
  - (3) Life is the true educator.
  - (4) School education should continue as long as possible.
28. Which one of the following can be considered as a contribution of Kohlberg's theory?
  - (1) The theory has elaborate testing procedures.
  - (2) It establishes a clear relationship between moral reasoning and action.
  - (3) His belief is that children are moral philosophers.
  - (4) His theory has supported an association between cognitive maturity and moral maturity.
29. The zone of Proximal Development refers to:
  - (1) the developmental phase when child takes complete responsibility for learning
  - (2) a context in which children can almost perform a task on their own with the right level of support
  - (3) the point in learning when support can be withdrawn
  - (4) the phase when maximum development is possible
30. An androgynous personality:
  - (1) has a balance of what are generally considered masculine and feminine traits
  - (2) tends to be assertive and arrogant
  - (3) adheres to stereotypical gender roles prevalent in the society
  - (4) refers to men with feminine traits

### Mathematics

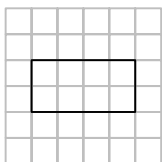
31. The mathematics used by illiterate shopkeeper:
- (1) is very useful in solving all mathematical problems
  - (2) has ambiguity and very low level of correctness in it
  - (3) should be discussed by the teachers in classrooms as an alternate strategy in solving related problems
  - (4) is not useful in the mathematics classroom
32. How should a teacher handle a heterogeneous group of children in a mathematics classroom?
- (1) By grouping all children together in the same classroom.
  - (2) By grouping the children of different abilities together so that they can learn from each other
  - (3) By doing questions according to low ability children in the class and giving the complex questions as home assignments to higher ability children
  - (4) By grouping the children of same ability together and giving them questions according to their ability
33. The learning outcomes in mathematics are developed:
- (1) to increase the achievement of children in various educational surveys
  - (2) to define classwise competencies and skills to be achieved by children
  - (3) to prepare children for year-end examinations.
  - (4) such that children may be told small steps for calculations
34. Which one of the following happenings in the classroom is an activity?
- (1) Children reciting counting in form of rhymes
  - (2) Children copying from blackboard
  - (3) Children engaged in exploration
  - (4) Teacher explaining how to do sums
35. To develop skill of counting among children, which one of the following is **not** required to be learned as pre-number concept?
- (1) Seriation
  - (2) Reciting number names randomly
  - (3) Creating groups
  - (4) One to one correspondence
36. On asking a child "What is area?" he/she answered length  $\times$  breadth. What can you say about the child's understanding about the concept of area?
- (1) The child used the area of rectangle as general idea of area of any closed shape.
  - (2) The child is right in saying area is length  $\times$  breadth.
  - (3) The child is confused between the concept of area and perimeter.
  - (4) The child has no idea about the concept of area.
37. Which one of the following statements is true with respect to mathematics learning?
- (1) Generally girls are weaker in mathematics.
  - (2) Everybody can learn mathematics.
  - (3) Mathematics can only be learnt by rigorous practice.
  - (4) Mathematics is a difficult subject to learn.
38. To teach the Pythagoras theorem, a teacher has distributed a sheet on which four right-angled triangles were drawn and asks the child to find the relationship between the sides of a triangle. In the above situation, the teacher used:
- (1) deductive method
  - (2) lecture method
  - (3) laboratory method
  - (4) inductive method
39. Which one of the following statements is **not** true about 'concept maps'?
- (1) Concept maps should be constructed by teachers only.
  - (2) Concept maps are hierarchical in nature.
  - (3) Concept maps help in linking prior knowledge to new instruction.
  - (4) Concept maps represent a collection interconnected concepts and links connecting them.
40.  $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5}$  is:
- (1)  $1\frac{6}{15}$
  - (2)  $1\frac{7}{15}$
  - (3)  $\frac{8}{15}$
  - (4)  $\frac{6}{8}$
41. For the given shapes, which one of the following statements is **not** correct?
- 
- (1) One of them is not a parallelogram.
  - (2) Two of them are rhombuses.
  - (3) Two of them are rectangles.
  - (4) All are parallelograms.
42. Which one of the following represents the number 'eleven thousand eleven hundred eleven'?
- (1) 12111
  - (2) 11000110011
  - (3) XIXIXI
  - (4) 111111
43. The point A and B represents numbers on a number line as shown below:
- 
- The distance between the points A and B is:
- (1) 84000 units
  - (2) 22 units
  - (3) 22000 units
  - (4) 29000 units
44. How many packets of  $\frac{1}{16}$  kg sugar can be made from  $3\frac{1}{4}$  kg of sugar?
- (1) 48
  - (2) 12
  - (3) 64
  - (4) 52
45. Harish started his journey at 18 : 40 and finished at 22 : 20. The time taken in completing the journey is:
- (1) 3 hours 80 minutes
  - (2) 4 hours 40 minutes
  - (3) 3 hours 20 minutes
  - (4) 3 hours 40 minutes
46. A bucket of capacity 2000 mL is to be filled by using containers measuring 200 mL and 300 mL. Which one of the following combinations of containers is **not** correct for filling the bucket completely by the containers of 200 mL and 300 mL respectively?
- (1) 4, 4
  - (2) 7, 2
  - (3) 6, 3
  - (4) 1, 6



47. Which one of the following is the best approximation of  $\frac{7.1 \times 3.85}{9.09}$ ?

(1)  $\frac{7 \times 4}{9}$  (2)  $\frac{7 \times 4}{10}$  (3)  $\frac{7 \times 3}{10}$  (4)  $\frac{7 \times 3}{9}$

48. If one small square in the grid is of area 4 sq. units, what is the perimeter of the rectangle drawn on the grid?

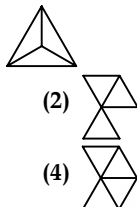


(1) 8 units (2) 24 units  
(3) 12 units (4) 32 units

49. A child scored 75 marks in each of five subjects. What is the median marks obtained by the child?

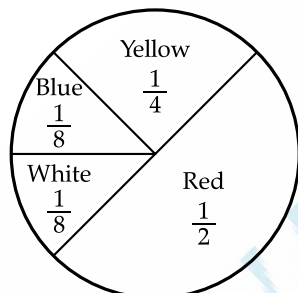
(1) 375 (2) 15  
(3) 70 (4) 75

50. Which one of the following can be folded to form the given solid?



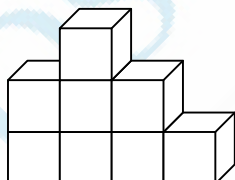
(1) (2)   
(3) (4)

51. If Red part in the following pie chart is 40, what is White part?



(1) 10 (2) 12  
(3) 20 (4) 5

52. Observe the following solid shape: Which one of the following is the top view of the given solid?



(1) (2)   
(3) (4)

53. Which one of the following costs more?

I. 200 packets of ₹250 each.  
II. 20 dozens of ₹250 each item.  
(1) II  
(2) Both I and II are equal  
(3) Cannot be calculated  
(4) I

54. The sum of  $1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 \dots$  to even number of term is:

(1) -1 (2) +1  
(3) 2 (4) zero

55. The assessment of what children learn in mathematics in primary classes should **not** focus on:

(1) development of mathematical language  
(2) preciseness in answering mathematics problems  
(3) development of reasoning skills  
(4) understanding of the mathematical concepts

56. What sequence of the following instructions should be followed in development of a mathematical concept in elementary classes?

I. Drawing pictures  
II. Using symbolic representation  
III. Providing experiences  
IV. Explaining through language  
(1) III, IV, I, II (2) IV, III, II, I  
(3) III, I, II, IV (4) IV, III, I, II

57. A child subtracted two numbers as shown below:

$$\begin{array}{r} 83 \\ -27 \\ \hline 64 \end{array}$$

Which one of the following statements given idea about the child's learning of subtraction?

(1) The child does not know how to subtract.  
(2) The child knows the process of subtraction of two-digit numbers.  
(3) It is a mistake and it can be rectified by repeated practice.  
(4) The child has misconceptions about place value in the process of subtraction.

58. Arrange the following steps of cycle of learning and assessment in order:

I. Teaching-learning integrated with assessment  
II. Planning and organization of teaching-learning and assessment  
III. Developing progress reports  
IV. Reporting and communicating feedback of children's learning and progress  
(1) I, II, IV, III (2) IV, I, II, III  
(3) II, IV, I, III (4) II, I, III, IV

59. Why are Roman numerals **not** commonly used in writing numbers like the Hindu-Arabic numerals?

(1) Roman numerals are difficult to remember.  
(2) The formation of numbers using Roman numerals is a complicated task.  
(3) Children get confused with the English alphabet and Roman numerals.  
(4) The Roman numerals do not employ place value, so calculations are difficult to perform using these numerals.

60. A teacher encourages the children in her class to explain the physical properties of the objects around them in their own words.  
What is the most appropriate objective of the teacher to do such an activity with her students?
- (1) Children enjoy explaining the objects in their own language like they enjoy playing dumb charades.
  - (2) It makes the children observe the physical properties of an object informally which depends on their understanding about shapes.
  - (3) It is a useful activity which introduces a child to the shapes.
  - (4) It is a very interesting activity which can be performed in the free time for revisiting the concept of shapes.

### Environmental Studies

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

61. Who built the Golconda Fort?
  - (1) Chalukya Dynasty
  - (2) Kakatiya Dynasty
  - (3) Pallava Dynasty
  - (4) Chola Dynasty
62. What is the mass of an object with a density of 15 g/mL and a volume of 3 mL?
  - (1) 45 g
  - (2) 5 g
  - (3) 12 g
  - (4) 18 g
63. Which one of the following is a scalar quantity?
  - (1) Gravity
  - (2) Momentum
  - (3) Weight
  - (4) Mass
64. An object in which no light rays can pass through is called:
  - (1) translucent
  - (2) transparent
  - (3) convex
  - (4) opaque
65. What will be the weight of an object on the surface of the earth whose mass is 10 kg on the moon's surface?
  - (1) 10 kg
  - (2) 60 N
  - (3) 98 N
  - (4) 60 kg
66. The rate of dissolution of a solute depends on:
  - (1) temperature
  - (2) surface area
  - (3) weight
  - (4) pressure
67. Sushma wants her students to be sensitized for 'conservation of trees'. Which one of the following is the most suitable strategy to do so?
  - (1) Group discussion
  - (2) Poster making
  - (3) Helping children to adopt and nurture a plant.
  - (4) Conducting a debate in classroom.
68. Abhay asked his students to do a survey in groups on diseases that people in their neighbourhood suffered from. The survey is not mentioned in the textbook. Which option is **not** relevant for this teaching-learning strategy?
  - (1) It helped children connect learning with real life.
  - (2) It enabled children understand data handling and work together.
  - (3) It helped the community understand the diseases that they suffered from.
  - (4) It provided opportunity to interact with community.
69. To talk about emergency situations, Priya asked children's experiences when they faced any emergencies. Children narrated their experiences with fire, electric shock and road accidents. She asked questions, assessed their existing understandings and discussed safety aspects using resources such as road safety advertisements from newspapers and also used LPG and electric bill to discuss safety guidelines on fire and electric shock respectively. Which is the most appropriate approach that Priya employed?
  - (1) Experiential learning approach
  - (2) Enquiry approach
  - (3) Humanistic approach
  - (4) Cognitive approach
70. 'Community' is an important teaching and learning resource, because:
  - (1) elderly people are wise and have time
  - (2) it provides learning opportunity in real setting
  - (3) one can accept all knowledge available in the community uncritically
  - (4) it is inexpensive and accessible
71. In EVS teaching-learning, linking classroom learning to life outside school and enriching it implies.
  - (1) linking textbooks to global environmental issues and concerns
  - (2) whole school approach
  - (3) going beyond curriculum
  - (4) going beyond the textbooks
72. To class III students, Rama taught that a father, mother and their children constitute nuclear family and if grandparents and other relatives stay along, then it is an extended family. What do you think of this?
  - (1) Rama is insensitive towards her students.
  - (2) The teaching-learning approach is not inclusive.
  - (3) The concept of family has to be taught like this.
  - (4) The definition of a family is incorrect.
73. Which of the following is/are activity/activities in EVS classroom?
  - (1) Picture reading
  - (2) Field visit
  - (3) Use of blackboard
  - (4) All of the above
74. Environmental studies curriculum may lead to holistic learning of children if it is:
  - (1) integrated
  - (2) inclusive
  - (3) thematic
  - (4) all of the above
75. The EVS textbook has a chapter on snake charmer. It is intended to make children aware and be sensitized:
  - (1) for snake charmers as children do not see them often these days
  - (2) that snake charmers may not harm snakes and they need to be provided with alternatives before depriving them of their livelihoods
  - (3) that animal keeping is good source of livelihood
  - (4) that it is an illegal act
76. Which is most relevant to the mid-day meal time in school?
  - (1) It is a good teaching-learning opportunity for EVS teaching learning.
  - (2) It is for children who come empty stomach to school.
  - (3) It wastes a lot of precious time of teaching learning.
  - (4) It has nothing to do with teaching-learning.

77. What does 'learning without burden' in the context of Environmental Studies imply?  
 (1) Less number of chapters in EVS textbooks.  
 (2) Load of incomprehension needs to be reduced.  
 (3) The EVS curriculum needs to be reduced to half.  
 (4) Less weight of schoolbag.
78. What purpose does group learning serve in an EVS classroom?  
 (1) To segregate high performers and low achieving students and to do remedial teaching.  
 (2) To inculcate values of cooperation and working together to enable each child participate actively and learn.  
 (3) To manage students easily and reduce workload.  
 (4) Boys and girls can learn separately.
79. What is the full form of 'BALA'?  
 (1) Braille as Learning Aid.  
 (2) Building as Learning Aid.  
 (3) Braille Aided Learning Assessment.  
 (4) Brain Aided Learning Assignment.
80. What do 'alternative frameworks' mean?  
 (1) Ideas that differ from the formally accepted explanations of the concepts.  
 (2) Ideas presently held by scientists and social scientists.  
 (3) All ideas that are firmly held by children.  
 (4) Textbook explanations of various physical phenomena.
81. Women are weaker than men. It is a:  
 (1) scientific fact (2) stereotype  
 (3) superstition (4) myth
82. What is the location of Jammu & Kashmir and Goa, with respect to Bihar in India?  
 (1) West and East  
 (2) North-west and South-west  
 (3) South-west and North-east  
 (4) East and West
83. Under which of the following conditions will the process of evaporation be slowest?  
 (1) Surface area increases but temperature decreases.  
 (2) Surface area decreases but temperature increases.  
 (3) Both surface area and temperature decrease.  
 (4) Both surface area and temperature increase.
84. The ability to understand relative position of places, distances and direction is:  
 (1) mapping skill (2) positional skill  
 (3) graphic skill (4) directional skill
85. Which National Curriculum Framework (NCF) recommended environmental studies to be taught as an integrated curricular area at the primary level?  
 (1) NCF-1988 (2) NCF-2000  
 (3) NCF-1975 (4) NCF-2005
86. Which region has the practice of shifting cultivation in India?  
 (1) Southern region (2) North-western region  
 (3) South-eastern region (4) North-eastern region
87. Which one of the following statements is **not** true for hydropower generated from river dams?  
 (1) It does not pollute water or air.  
 (2) Hydropower facilities can have large environmental impacts.  
 (3) Dams displace indigenous people from their river lifelines.  
 (4) Dams encourage sustainable growth.
88. Which of the following is/are greenhouse gas/gases?  
 (1) Carbon dioxide (2) Methane  
 (3) Water vapour (4) All of the above
89. Why are cold deserts in India **not** affected by the monsoon?  
 (1) Cold deserts lie in the rain shadow of the Himalayas.  
 (2) Air is very thin in cold deserts.  
 (3) Cold deserts are at a very high altitude.  
 (4) Cold deserts have hot summers and extremely cold winters.
90. Which one of the following is responsible for turning Taj Mahal yellow?  
 (1) Sulphur dioxide (2) Sulphur  
 (3) Chlorine (4) Nitrogen dioxide

### Language: English

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

91. 'Cloze' means:  
 (1) missing part (2) close  
 (3) assessing (4) finishing
92. The last stage of writing is:  
 (1) guided writing (2) free writing  
 (3) advanced writing (4) controlled writing
93. The procedure of alphabetic method is:  
 (1) words-phrases-sentences-paragraph  
 (2) letters-words-sentences-paragraph  
 (3) letters-words-phrases-paragraph  
 (4) letters-words-phrases-sentences
94. "You ask, what has my government done for you? I can answer in two words a lot!"  
 The question put up here is:  
 (1) stylized (2) a prompt  
 (3) explanatory (4) rhetorical
95. According to the observation in the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005, English is a \_\_\_\_\_ language in India.  
 (1) foreign (2) first  
 (3) global (4) second
96. Read the exchange:  
 Teacher : Shall we go out to the garden and find out the names of those flowers near the corridor?  
 Student: Yes, yes, yeah.  
 Teacher: Yes, Ma'am, please.  
 Here, the teacher:  
 (1) makes a polite suggestion to start reading  
 (2) confirms the student's request  
 (3) offers an alternative language activity  
 (4) relates language function with politeness
97. Which one of the following helps in learning the second language without using the printed text?  
 (1) Language immersion  
 (2) Grammar-translation method  
 (3) Situational approach  
 (4) Natural approach
98. Iconic mode of learning is based on the system of using:  
 (1) symbols  
 (2) images and diagrams  
 (3) different types of graph  
 (4) a variety of activities



99. While reading for comprehension, we understand that some pairs are examples of homograph. Which one of the following is a homograph?
- (1) lead [metal]/lead [give direction]
  - (2) lead [give direction]/dead [mortal]
  - (3) mail [post]/male [gender]
  - (4) warm/tepid [being neither too hot nor too cold]
100. A 'sight word' is a vocabulary item:
- (1) that is to be learnt by heart
  - (2) that the reader recognises and finds meaningful on sight without a complicated analysis
  - (3) that helps in judging the effectiveness of the author's style
  - (4) that needs proper visual understanding of the context
101. Which one of the following methods is suggested for teaching grammar at primary level?
- (1) Textbook method      (2) Inductive method
  - (3) Translation method      (4) Deductive method
102. Flower and Hayes regarded which one of the following skills as 'problem-creating and solving skill'?
- (1) Speaking      (2) Reading
  - (3) Writing      (4) Listening
103. Find out the function from the following:
- (1) Champion      (2) Handsome
  - (3) Seizing      (4) And
104. What do you mean by 'review'?
- (1) Evaluation      (2) Critical evaluation
  - (3) Assessment      (4) Guess
105. Content words are called:
- (1) grammatical words      (2) lexical words
  - (3) empty words      (4) functors

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

When it comes to structures that are both majestic and well-fortified, the classic European castle is the pinnacle of design. Across the ages castles changed, developed, and eventually fell out of use, but they still command the fascination of our culture. Castles were originally built in England by Norman invaders in 1066. As William the Conqueror advanced through England, he fortified key positions to secure the land he had taken. Castles also served as bases of operation for offensive attacks. Troops were summoned to, organized around, and deployed from castles. In this way castles served both offensive and defensive roles in military operations.

Not limited to military purposes, castles also served as offices from which the lord would administer control over his fiefdom. They would address disputes, handle business, feast, and enjoy festivities. In this way castles served as important social centres in medieval England. Castles also served as symbols of power. The first castles constructed in England were made from earth and timber. Those who constructed them took advantage of natural features, such as hills and rivers, to increase defenses. Since these castles were constructed from wood, they were highly susceptible to attacks by fire. Wooden castles were which gradually replaced by stone, greatly increased the strength of these fortifications; however, being made from stone did not make these castles entirely fireproof. Attackers could hurl flaming objects into the castle through the windows or ignite the wooden doors.

The demise of castles can ultimately be attributed to gunpowder. During the 15th century, artillery became powerful enough to break through stone walls. This greatly undermined the military

role of castles. Castles were then replaced by artillery forts that had no role in civil administration, and country houses that were indefensible. Though castles no longer serve their original purposes, remaining castles receive millions of visitors each year from those who wish to experience these majestic vestiges of a time long passed.

**Directions:** Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 106 to 114) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

106. Which one of the following is **not** a function of castles as expressed in the passage?
- (1) Castles served as symbols of power.
  - (2) Castles were important social centres in medieval England.
  - (3) Castles were the places where knights would keep their best horses.
  - (4) Castles served both offensive and defensive purposes militarily.
107. Which one of the following best describes the main idea in Paragraph 2?
- (1) It explains why castles were first built in England and the military purposes they served.
  - (2) It shows how Norman lords were often scared and frequently retreated.
  - (3) It details all of the purposes that English castles served.
  - (4) It describes how and why William the conqueror took control of England.
108. The original castles were first made from earth and timber because:
- (1) it did not occur to people to build castles out of stone
  - (2) people did not realise how weak wooden castles would be against fire
  - (3) wooden castles were prettier than dirty stone castles
  - (4) it takes a lot more time and energy to build a stone castle
109. Wooden castles were converted to stone castles as:
- (1) wooden castles are uncomfortable
  - (2) stone castles offer better defense
  - (3) stone castles stay cooler in the summer
  - (4) wooden castles take a long time to build
110. Which one of the following best explains how gunpowder was the nemesis of traditional castles?
- (1) Artillery forts with large cannons became more stylish than traditional castles.
  - (2) Defending castles grew difficult, since attackers could just shoot castle defenders.
  - (3) Cannons were able to knock down stone walls, so castles offered little protection.
  - (4) Wars were fought with guns and hiding in castles was no longer necessary.
111. Which one of the following titles would best describe the content to this passage?
- (1) Defending the Castle: Technologies used to defend Medieval castles.
  - (2) A short history of castles: The rise and fall of castles in England.
  - (3) Fancy Living: Learning about Castles, Palaces and Fortresses.
  - (4) William the Conqueror: Bringing Castles to England.

112. Which one of the following is an opinion?

- (1) William the conqueror built the first castles in England.
- (2) It is unfortunate that castles no longer serve their original purposes.
- (3) Castles were used as offices of administration during the Middle ages.
- (4) Stone is more resistant to fire than wood.

113. Choose a word from the given options which means almost the same as the word 'vestiges' used in the passage.

- (1) Outskirts
- (2) Farrago
- (3) Creation
- (4) Reminder

114. Choose a word which serves as the antonym of the word 'pinnacle'.

- (1) Crest
- (2) Apex
- (3) Steeple
- (4) Nadir

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

My mother bore me in the southern wild,  
And I am black, but O! my soul is white;  
White as an angel is the English child:  
But I am black as if bereav'd of light.

My mother taught me underneath a tree  
And sitting down before the heat of day,  
She took me on her lap and kissed me,  
And pointing to the east began to say.

Look on the rising sun : there God does live

And gives his light, and gives his heat away.

And flowers and trees and beasts and men receive

Comfort in morning joy in the noonday.

And we are put on earth a little space,  
That we may learn to bear the beams of love,

And these black bodies and this sun-burnt face

Is but a cloud, and like a shady grove.

**Directions:** Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 115 to 120) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

115. 'The Little Black Boy' was born in:

- (1) the servants house
- (2) the southern wild
- (3) the east coast
- (4) the desert wastes

116. 'The Little Black Boy' wished that he could be:

- (1) older
- (2) free
- (3) white
- (4) educated

117. The mother of 'The Little Boy' says god put people on earth:

- (1) to work off their sins
- (2) to prepare them for future trials
- (3) to learn how to treat one another as equals
- (4) to learn to endure his love

118. The mother of 'The Little Black Boy' says his dark skin and face are:

- (1) a veil
- (2) a curse
- (3) a cloud
- (4) a blessing

119. The phrase 'like a shady grove' is:

- (1) a simile
- (2) an example of alliteration
- (3) a personification
- (4) a metaphor

120. Through the phrase 'as if bereav'd of light', the poet hints at:

- (1) low self-esteem of the child
- (2) lack of hope for the future
- (3) colour of the boy
- (4) all of the above

### Language: Hindi

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

121. सुनने और लिखने की कुशलता का आकलन करने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका है—

- (1) कविता सुनकर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखना।
- (2) सुनी गई कहानी को अपने शब्दों में लिखना।
- (3) सुनी गई कहानी को शब्दशः लिखना।
- (4) कविता सुनना और शब्दशः लिखना।

122. सार्थक पढ़ते समय कभी-कभी वाक्यों, शब्दों की पुनरावृत्ति करता है। यह भाषायी व्यवहार दर्शाता है कि—

- (1) वह अटक-अटक कर ही पढ़ सकता है।
- (2) वह समझ के साथ पढ़ने की कोशिश करता है।
- (3) उसे लम्बे शब्दों को पढ़ने में कठिनाई होती है।
- (4) वह पढ़ने में अधिक समय लेता है।

123. हिन्दी भाषा में आकलन का उद्देश्य नहीं है—

- (1) भाषा सीखने के संदर्भ में प्रत्येक बच्चे की विशेष आवश्यकता की पहचान करना।
- (2) भाषा सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया को उन्नत बनाना।
- (3) बच्चों की भाषागत त्रुटियों की ही पहचान करना।
- (4) बच्चों की भाषा-प्रगति को अभिभावकों और अन्य शिक्षकों को बताना।

124. आपके विचार से प्राथमिक स्तर पर उत्कृष्ट लेखन कार्य का उदाहरण है—

- (1) 'मेरे सपनों का भारत' विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखना।
- (2) पाठ्य-पुस्तक से इतर कठिन शब्दों का श्रुतलेखन।
- (3) किसी आँखों-देखी घटना का लिखित वर्णन करना।
- (4) 'छुट्टियाँ कैसे मनाई?' इस विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखना।

125. भाषा सीखने के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- (1) बच्चों में भाषा अर्जित करने की जन्मजात क्षमता नहीं होती।
- (2) बच्चे विद्यालय आकर ही भाषा सीखते हैं।
- (3) बच्चे विभिन्न संचार माध्यमों से ही भाषा सीखते हैं।
- (4) बच्चों में भाषा अर्जित करने की जन्मजात क्षमता होती है।

126. डिस्ग्राफिया से प्रभावित बच्चों को मुख्य रूप से ..... में कठिनाई होती है।

- (1) बोलने
- (2) पढ़ने
- (3) लिखने
- (4) सुनने

127. प्राथमिक स्तर की हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में आप किसे सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण मानते हैं?

- (1) नैतिक मूल्यों वाली कहानी-कविताएँ
- (2) बहुतायत में दिए गए अभ्यास कार्य
- (3) हिन्दी भाषा की विविध रूप देने वाली रचनाएँ
- (4) बहुत प्रसिद्ध लेखकों की प्रसिद्ध रचनाएँ



128. बहुभाषिक कक्षा में बच्चों की भाषाएँ—

- (1) शिक्षक के लिए बेहद जटिल चुनौती हैं।
- (2) आकलन की प्रक्रिया को बाधित करती हैं।
- (3) भाषा सीखने की प्रक्रिया को बाधित करती हैं।
- (4) संसाधन के रूप में कार्य कर सकती हैं।

129. भाषा सीखने और भाषा अर्जित करने में अंतर का मुख्य आधार है—

- (1) भाषा का लिखित आकलन
- (2) भाषा का उपलब्ध परिवेश
- (3) भाषा की जटिल संरचनाएँ
- (4) भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तकें

130. प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा सिखाने के लिए सबसे अधिक जरूरी है—

- (1) कक्षा में रंगीन पाठ्य-पुस्तकें
- (2) कक्षा में प्रिंट समृद्ध परिवेश
- (3) कक्षा में लिखित आकलन
- (4) भाषा शिक्षक का भाषा-ज्ञान

131. बच्चे बोल-चाल की भाषा का अनुभव लेकर विद्यालय आते हैं। इसका निहितार्थ है कि—

- (1) बच्चों की बोल-चाल की भाषा को सुधारा जाए।
- (2) बच्चों के भाषायी अनुभवों का उचित प्रयोग किया जाए।
- (3) बच्चों के भाषायी अनुभवों को कक्षा के बाहर रखा जाए।
- (4) बच्चों को बोल-चाल की भाषा न सिखाई जाए।

132. भाषा सीखने-सिखाने में आप किसे सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण मानते हैं?

- (1) सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया
- (2) दृश्य-श्रव्य सामग्री
- (3) बाल साहित्य
- (4) संज्ञानात्मक विकास

133. हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षक का यह प्रयास होना चाहिए कि वे—

- (1) बच्चों की मातृभाषा के स्थान पर हिन्दी भाषा को ही कक्षा में स्थान दें।
- (2) बच्चों द्वारा मानक भाषा का ही प्रयोग करने के लिए अवसर दें।
- (3) बच्चों को शिक्षाप्रद बाल साहित्य पढ़ने के भरपूर अवसर दें।
- (4) बच्चों की भाषा संबंधी सहज रचनाशक्ति को बढ़ाने के अवसर दें।

134. कक्षा पाँच के बच्चों के भाषा आकलन के संदर्भ में आप किस सवाल को सबसे कमजोर मानते हैं?

- (1) यदि इला तुम्हारे स्कूल में आए तो उसे किन-किन कामों में परेशानी होगी?
- (2) अपने दोस्तों से पूछकर पता करो कि कौन किस बात से घबराता है।
- (3) 'ईदगाह' कहानी में हामिद ने मेले से क्या खरीदा?
- (4) केशव सबसे क्या कहता होगा? कल्पना करके केशव के शब्दों में लिखो।

135. .... भाषा का अति महत्वपूर्ण प्रकार्य है।

- (1) अक्षर-ज्ञान
- (2) सम्प्रेषण
- (3) लेखन
- (4) सुनना

**निर्देश (136-141):** नीचे दी गई कविता की पंक्तियों को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प के चुनिए—

पूर्व चलने के बटोही,  
बाट की पहचान कर ले।

है अनिश्चित किस जगह पर,

सरित गिरि गह्वर मिलेंगे

है अनिश्चित किस जगह पर

बाग वन सुंदर मिलेंगे।

किस जगह यात्रा खत्म हो

जाएगी यह भी अनिश्चित

है अनिश्चित कब सुमन कब

कंटकों के शर मिलेंगे।

कौन सहसा छू जाएंगे

मिलेंगे कौन सहसा

आ पड़े कुछ भी रुकेगा

तू न ऐसी आन कर ले।

पूर्व चलने के बटोही,

बाट की पहचान कर ले।

136. कविता की पंक्तियों में यात्रा की किस विशेषता की ओर संकेत किया गया है?

- (1) सुखों की ओर
- (2) अनिश्चितता की ओर
- (3) साहस की ओर
- (4) कठिनाइयों की ओर

137. कविता में आए 'सुमन और कंटक' किस भाव के प्रतीक हैं?

- (1) बाग और वन
- (2) सुख और दुःख
- (3) प्रिय और अप्रिय
- (4) फूल और काँटे

138. कविता की पंक्तियों में कवि व्यक्ति को किस बात की प्रेरणा दे रहा है?

- (1) पर्वतों को देखकर न डरने की
- (2) गहरी नदियों से न डरने की
- (3) हर स्थिति में आगे बढ़ने की
- (4) हर स्थिति में साहस दिखाने की

139. इस जीवन यात्रा में—

- (1) सब कुछ निश्चित है।
- (2) सब ओर मुश्किलें हैं।
- (3) सब ओर सुख है।
- (4) कुछ भी निश्चित नहीं है।

140. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में से 'सरित' का समानार्थी शब्द कौन-सा नहीं है?

- (1) जयमाला
- (2) नद
- (3) प्रवाह
- (4) तटिनी

141. 'अनिश्चित' शब्द में कौन-सा प्रत्यय आ सकता है?

- (1) ति
- (2) ती
- (3) ता
- (4) ते

**निर्देश (142-150):** नीचे दिए गए अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए—

राष्ट्रीय पर्व और सांस्कृतिक समारोहों के दौरान गीत गाए जाएँ, कविताएँ सुनी और सुनायी जाएँ, इसे लेकर माता-पिताओं, स्कूल और समाज में व्यापक सहमति है लेकिन गीत-कविताएँ बच्चों के जीवन में रच-बस जाएँ, वे उनका भरपूर आनन्द लेने लगे, खुद तुकबंदियाँ करने लगे, रचने लगे, यह माता-पिता को मंजूर नहीं। माता को लगता है ऐसा करते हुए तो वे उस राह से भटक जाएँगे जिस राह पर वे उन्हें चलाना चाहते हैं। जिस राह से वे उन्हें अपनी सोची हुई मंजिल पर पहुँचाना चाहते हैं। उनकी इस इच्छा में यह निहित है कि बच्चे वैसा कुछ भी नहीं करें जो वे करना चाहते हैं बल्कि वे वैसा करें जैसा माता-पिता चाहते हैं। उनके भीतर बच्चे वे स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक सीखने की प्रक्रिया के प्रति सतत संदेह और गहरा डर बना रहता है। यही हाल स्कूल का भी है। गीत-कविता स्कूल और कक्षाओं की रोजमर्रा की गतिविधि का हिस्सा बन जाएँ यह स्कूल को मंजूर नहीं। स्कूल को लगता है इस सबके लिए समय कहाँ है। यह पाठ्य-पुस्तक से बाहर की गतिविधि है। शिक्षक और शिक्षा अधिकारी चाहते हैं शिक्षक पहले परीक्षा परिणाम बेहतर लाने के लिए काम करें।

दूसरी ओर हमारी संस्कृति और समाज में गीत-कविता की जो जगहें थीं वे जगहें लगातार सीमित हुई हैं। गीत गाने, सुनने-सुनाने के अवसर हुआ करते थे, वे अवसर ही गीत-कविताओं को गुनगुनाते रह सकने के लिए याद करने को प्रेरित करते थे। सहेजने और रचने के लिए प्रेरित करते थे। उनमें कुछ जोड़ने के लिए प्रेरित करते थे। इस सबके लिए अतिरिक्त

प्रयासों की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती थी, वह जीवन-शैली का स्वाभाविक हिस्सा था। बच्चों के लिए पढ़ाई से अधिक खेलने-कूदने के लिए समय और जगहें थीं। खेलने-कूदने की मस्ती के दौरान ही उनके बीच से स्वतः ही नये खेलों, तुकबंदियों और खेलगीतों और बालगीतों का सृजन भी हो जाया करता था। उनकी ये रचनाएँ चलन में आ जाया करती थीं, जबान पर चढ़ जाती थीं और सालों-साल उनकी टोलियों के बीच बनी रहती थीं। समय के साथ उनमें कुछ कमी पाए जाने पर संशोधित होती रहती थीं।

142. गीत-कविता बच्चों के जीवन में रच-बस जाएँ यह माता-पिता को पसंद नहीं है, क्योंकि इससे बच्चे—

- (1) माता-पिता द्वारा तय लक्ष्य को प्राप्त न कर सकेंगे।
- (2) केवल आनन्द में ही खोए रहेंगे।
- (3) केवल कविता ही लिखते रहेंगे।
- (4) पढ़ाई-लिखाई में बहुत पिछड़ सकते हैं।

143. गीत-कविता स्कूलों को भी पसंद नहीं है, क्योंकि उन्हें लगता है कि—

- (1) इससे बच्चों का बहुत समय नष्ट होता है।
- (2) इससे परीक्षा परिणाम देर से आएँगे।
- (3) यह सीखना बहुत ही कठिन काम है।
- (4) स्कूली पढ़ाई-लिखाई से इसका कोई संबंध नहीं है।

144. गीत-कविता के बारे में कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?

- (1) ये जीवन-शैली का स्वाभाविक हिस्सा हैं।
- (2) ये भाषा-सृजनात्मकता को पोषित करते हैं।
- (3) समाज में इनकी व्यापक सहमति नहीं है।
- (4) ये संस्कृति का अभिन्न हिस्सा हैं।

145. शिक्षा-व्यवस्था गीत-कविता को किस दृष्टि से देखती है?

- (1) साधक के रूप में
- (2) सहयोगी के रूप में
- (3) संपूरक के रूप में
- (4) बाधक के रूप में

146. अनुच्छेद के आधार पर गीत-कविता के बारे में कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?

- (1) इनसे बच्चे अपनी राह से भटक जाएँगे।
- (2) ये बच्चों को शब्दों से खेलने का अवसर देते हैं।
- (3) बच्चे इनका भरपूर आनन्द लेते हैं।
- (4) स्कूल और परिवार इसकी महत्ता को समझ नहीं रहे।

147. बच्चों के लिए लक्ष्य कौन निर्धारित करता है?

- (1) माता-पिता
- (2) स्कूल
- (3) शिक्षा अधिकारी
- (4) स्वयं बच्चे

148. 'कविताएँ सुनी-सुनायी जाएँ' में क्रिया है—

- (1) सकर्मक
- (2) प्रेरणार्थक
- (3) द्विकर्मक
- (4) अकर्मक

149. 'सांस्कृतिक' में प्रत्यय है—

- (1) कृतिक
- (2) इक
- (3) क
- (4) तिक

150. 'मंजूर' का समानार्थी शब्द है—

- (1) प्रस्ताव
- (2) स्वीकार
- (3) अच्छा
- (4) पसंद

### ANSWER KEY

#### Child Development and Pedagogy

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

#### Mathematics

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

#### Environmental Studies

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

#### Language: English

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

#### Language: Hindi

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

# CTET Solved Paper (Answers with Explanation)

Paper-1  
18th Dec. 2018

## Child Development and Pedagogy

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

**Explanation:** Tutoring does not affect gender roles. It gives an environment free of distraction and disruption so children can focus on learning. Hence, it becomes clear that children acquire gender roles through all the following except tutoring.

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

**Explanation:** Standardized testing requires each student to respond to the same set of questions or questions derived from a standard bank of questions.

- Educators may alter their curriculum and "teach to the test" rather than focus on the unique needs of the students in their classroom.
- Standardized test questions do not assess a student's higher-level thinking skills.
- Students' test scores may result in anxiety, fatigue, and a lack of motivation.
- Standardized tests only assess a student's general knowledge.
- Test scores cannot reliably indicate a student's future success.
- Standardized tests may include questions that some students cannot relate to because they have yet to have life experiences to understand the question's context. That results in an inequitable means of assessment. Additionally, this leads to inaccurate statistics driving educational policy and reinforcing biases against marginalized groups.

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

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

Eight kinds of intelligence he proposed are:

- Linguistics
- Musical
- Logical-mathematical
- Spatial
- Bodily-kinesthetic

- Interpersonal
- Intrapersonal
- Naturalist

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

**Explanation:** A school-based assessment is a learner-centered approach to assessment. It is an assessment FOR learning and an assessment AS learning. Assessment happens formally, as well informally. It is crucial to address the learning needs of students and identify learning gaps in conceptual understanding to provide timely feedback to enrich students' learning. It uses multiple resources to collect information, evidence-based and child-centered.

**Note:** Assessment AS learning: This considers self regulation of their own learning.

Assessment FOR learning: This considers while leaning to give feedback to improve students' performance.

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

**Explanation:** **Features of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE):** Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) is a school-based evaluation covering all school activities related to a child's development.

It identifies the continuous learning progress of students on smaller content portions regularly.

Recognizes and addresses the needs of students who need to be academically sound.

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

Divides the huge CBSE portion into smaller chunks and reduces the pressure of enormous studying.

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

It fosters the development of life skills, emotional intelligence, and critical thinking abilities.

Therefore, the objective of CCE is not to label children as slow, poor, or intelligent.

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

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

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

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

A child's brain development is affected by heredity (what a child is born with, inherited traits and abilities) and environment (what a child experiences, the care they receive, and their relationships with people).

7. **Option (1) 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 contribute diverse perspectives and can help students learn more from each other.

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

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.

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

**Explanation:** Creative children can create or generate something. They can solve problems or tasks in a creative manner by generating many original ideas.

A child with a creative mind will display high levels of ability to create original and imaginative ideas. Hence, encouraging multiple perspectives, appreciating original ideas, and using customized and stimulating instructional materials is the intervention required to meaningfully engage them.

A teacher can use visuals, hands-on activities, and higher-order thinking; questioning for a stimulating class environment.

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

**Explanation:** ADHD is a neuro-developmental disorder. It often begins in childhood and can persist till adulthood.



Children may have trouble paying attention, controlling impulsive behaviours (may act without thinking about the result), or be overly active.

It results in low self-esteem, troubled relationships, and difficulty at school or work.

So instead of reprimanding them for being restless, a teacher should enforce the principle of Accommodation and help them by

1. Giving them extra time for tests.
2. They should use need specific instructions and assignments.
3. They should use technology to assist with tasks.
4. Since they tend to get restless, teachers should allow breaks and time to move around.
5. The class environment should limit distractions.
6. They should get extra help with staying organized.

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

**Explanation:** Divergent thinking is a method of generate creative ideas by exploring various possible solutions. It occurs spontaneously, free-flowing, and "non-linear", generating many ideas in an emergent cognitive fashion. Hence, patterns of divergent thinking identify creative children.

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

**Explanation:** Convergent thinking happens when a problem is solved by applying established rules and logical reasoning. The process involves solving a situation within the context of available information and reaching a solution based on logical inference.

While the divergent thinking happens when students may generate their own ideas by exploring many possible solutions.

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

**Explanation:** Fear is a natural and powerful human emotion which alerts us to the danger or the threat of harm, physical or psychological. Emotions influence various cognitive skills such as attention, memory, decision-making, critical thinking, problem-solving and regulation, all of which play a crucial role in learning.

Emotions, as stated, affect the internal motivation of students to learn based on interest and curiosity in learning.

Hence, fear is an emotion.

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

**Explanation:** **Assimilation:** As in question scenario is given, the child's understanding that milk is produced by a machine at the milk booth can be seen as an example of assimilation. The child assimilates

the new information (the process of milk production) into their existing schema or mental framework, which is likely based on their experiences at the milk booth. They incorporate this new information by associating the production of milk with the machine they see at the booth. This assimilation allows the child to make sense of their observations and experiences within their existing cognitive structures.

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

**Explanation:** The role of the teachers is to provide more than just subject knowledge.

The teachers need to engage students in many activities inside the class.

They must give the required feedback to the students along with the assessment reports. Sometimes they act as instructors or mentors, Companions or Spectators.

They do not only teach the students but also reassure them.

Teachers must boost the students' confidence and encourage them to follow their passion. When teachers are highly involved with the students, they not only provide better concepts to the students but also have a long-term effect on their learning process.

The teachers must create a healthy and transparent environment in the classroom. Such a positive environment encourages students to participate and create interest in learning. Additionally, a teacher must have a good rapport with the students.

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

**Explanation:** The literacy-rich environment enhances a child's literary experiences.

The literacy-rich environment enhances a child's literacy experiences. Therefore, a teacher should set up socio-dramatic play areas and reading and writing areas.

- Place furniture to enhance small group interactions by allowing children to communicate and collaborate.
- Create play areas where children can take on different roles within the experience.
- Create indoor and outdoor areas where children can independently explore books or engage in shared reading activities.
- Book reading, writing, drawing through dramatic play, science, technology, engineering, arts and technology (STEAM) experiences and providing exciting materials and implements should be encouraged.

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

**Explanation:** Textbooks serve as a valuable resource and reference material in the classroom. They provide teachers with instructions, ideas, and activities to facilitate teaching and learning. Teachers can use textbooks as a guide and find support for their teaching approaches. Additionally, textbooks offer a wide range of information and serve as a practical resource to create meaningful learning experiences in the classroom. Therefore, textbooks are considered one of the essential resources and reference materials available to teachers and students.

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

**Explanation:** Constructivism is a learning theory that emphasizes the active construction of knowledge by learners. It suggests that individuals create their understanding and meaning through interactions with their environment and through reflection on those experiences. The National Curriculum Framework-2005 is based on the principles of constructivism, recognizing the importance of learner-centered approaches, active engagement, and the construction of knowledge by students.

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

**Explanation:** Motivation in children refers to their inner drive and enthusiasm to engage in learning and academic tasks. One indicator of motivated students is their active participation in the learning process, which includes asking questions to seek clarification from the teacher. When students ask questions, it demonstrates their curiosity, engagement, and a desire to understand the subject matter more deeply. This active involvement indicates their motivation to learn and their willingness to actively seek knowledge.

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

**Explanation:** Facilitating children to interact with each other on real-life situations is the most suitable approach to improve children's learning. This method promotes active engagement, collaboration, and the application of knowledge in practical contexts. By providing opportunities for students to interact with each other, discuss real-life situations, and problem-solve collectively, they develop a deeper understanding of the subject matter and enhance their critical thinking and communication skills. This approach fosters experiential learning, allowing students to apply what they have learned to real-world experiences, making the learning process more meaningful and memorable. Additionally,

it encourages teamwork among students and motivates them through exciting and engaging interactions. This approach prepares students better for their future endeavors.

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

**Explanation:** The discipline that has a significant role in a learning environment is the kind that helps children regulate and monitor their own learning. This refers to self-discipline and self-regulation skills that empower students to take ownership of their learning process. When children develop the ability to regulate and monitor their own learning, they become more independent, self-directed, and responsible for their academic progress. They can set goals, manage their time effectively, identify their strengths and areas for improvement, seek resources and support when needed, and reflect on their learning experiences. This type of discipline fosters autonomy, critical thinking, and metacognitive skills, which are essential for lifelong learning and success.

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

**Explanation:** Heredity and environment are vital in determining an individual's personality development. The development of the personality depends on the environment, but 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.

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

**Explanation:** The theory of cognitive development (Jean Piaget) suggests that children move through four stages of intellectual development and the maturity of children's thoughts at each stage—a Child's development results from physical and cognitive (biological) maturation and environmental exposure. Each stage experiences a different type of cognitive functioning.

■ **Stage-Sensorimotor.**

Age – Birth to 18-24 months.

Goal – Object permanence.

■ **Stage-Pre-operational.**

Age – 2 to 7 years old.

Goal – Symbolic thought.

■ **Stage-Concrete operational.**

Age – 7 to 11 years.

Goal – Logical thought

■ **Stage-Formal operational.**

Age – Adolescence to adulthood.

Goal – Scientific reasoning.

Jean Piaget's theory of constructivism indicates that humans create knowledge by interacting with their experiences and ideas.

Constructivism states that learners create knowledge rather than take it passively.

Constructivist teaching emphasizes that learning occurs as learners actively construct meaning and knowledge rather than passively receive information.

Hence, it does not support the statement that learning occurs through constant practice.

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

**Explanation:** Stage 3 (Pre-operational. Age-2 to 7 years old) of Jean Piaget's development theory is characterized by the appropriate use of logic.

The pre-operational period has two sub-stages:

The symbolic function substage (between 2 and 4 years of age) is characterized by gains in symbolic thinking, in which the child can represent an object mentally that is not present, and dependence on perception in problem-solving.

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

**Explanation:** Play acting provides a good effect in learning number and word concepts and drill work in the elementary grades. In addition, children derive cooperation, teamwork, and mutual understanding as essential values from play.

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

Play engaged in for the satisfaction resulting from the activity itself. Play is characteristic of infancy, the period of individual learning capacity. In children, play consists of immature manifestations of innate tendencies. This tendency is so powerful that it drives the individual into activity. Adults play to satisfy their needs and purposes. Most often, they play certain games for self-satisfaction and social approval.

It is an excellent factor in physical and mental development. Play is a good incentive to learn, especially in the lower grades. It also has moral advantages. Therefore, elementary school teachers should utilize the tendency or desire to play as a factor in the child's mental, physical, emotional, social and moral development.

Hence, it is more than just a pleasant way to spend time.

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

**Explanation:** Creative thinking in classrooms changes the in which students approach a problem.

It allows them to think out of the box, experiment and produce innovative ways to find solutions to various problems.

It Improves communication skills.

It enables learners to generate original ideas free of any preconceived notions.

In the given correct answer 'What are the different ways in which we can solve this?' students can think critically by means of analytically.

We should give questions starts with 'how', 'why'. so, they can think in different directions.

Hence, choosing activities that provide scope for insightful and divergent answers promotes creativity.

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

**Explanation:** Progressivists believe people learn best from the facts most relevant to their lives. Hence, the curricula are planned based on students' needs, experiences, interests, and abilities.

In the progressive classroom based on exploration and experience, teachers act as facilitators, and students explore their physical, mental, moral, and social growth. The teacher may include small groups debating, custom-made activities, and learning stations to create learning.

Hence, in a progressive classroom, learners play an active role in their learning.

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

**Explanation:** Progressivists believe people learn best from the facts most relevant to their lives. Hence, the curricula are planned based on students' needs, experiences, interests, and abilities.

In the progressive classroom based on exploration and experience, teachers act as facilitators, and students explore their physical, mental, moral, and social growth. The teacher may include small groups for debating, custom-made activities, and learning stations to create learning.

In the terms of co-operative learning, students may work in groups to enhance their knowledge and build their concepts.

Hence, in a progressive classroom, learners play an active role in their learning.

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

**Explanation:** Kohlberg's theory of moral development focuses on how children develop morality and moral reasoning. It suggests that moral development occurs in six stages and three levels and that moral logic primarily focuses on seeking and maintaining justice. As the child grows old, their moral understanding develops from obeying the set rules defined by society. However, as a child matures, he becomes mature

to comprehend and differentiate between right and wrong.

Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of cognitive-moral development focuses on thinking about moral issues rather than moral values. Moral development is invariant; individuals go through the stages one at a time and are in a fixed order, but some may not reach the final stage.

He also concluded that the order of stages is universal across all cultures. His theory has supported an association between cognitive maturity and moral maturity.

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

**Explanation:** The Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) Given by the Lev Vygotsky where it can be defined as the space between what a learner can do without assistance and what a learner can do with adult guidance or in collaboration with MKO (More Knowledgeable Other) like peers or teachers.

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

**Explanation:** Androgyny' comes from the Greek word andros, meaning 'man' and gyne, meaning 'woman'.

'Gender' denotes the sexual distinction between males and females that combine biological, cultural, historical, psychological, and social factors.

An androgynous person is, therefore, one who has both masculine and feminine characteristics. Androgyny relates to sex-role flexibility and adaptability. One primary underlying assumption of this perspective of sex roles is that the individual may act in either a traditionally masculine or a traditionally feminine manner, depending on situation constraints and needs.

An androgynous person has a balance high masculine and feminine traits without employing a gender schema; circumstances dictate which trait – feminine or masculine – is exhibited by an androgynous person.

### Mathematics

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

**Explanation:** Shopkeepers use mathematics as they have to maintain their accounts and are suppose to do mathematical calculations.

There are different strategies that can be used like:

- Asking shopkeepers about the method that they use and compare that with other methods.
- Teachers can use this as an alternative to solve problems.

- This method can be useful in solving mathematical problems.

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

**Explanation:** A heterogeneous group of children refers to the group where students have different abilities and interests and knowledge.

A teacher can handle such a group by grouping students of different abilities so that they can learn and enhance their knowledge by learning from each other.

Peer tutoring of the same age group can also be done for heterogeneous group where the student who is good in a particular field or subject can tutor others.

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

**Explanation:** Learning outcomes refer to what are the results of a learning process or activity. It can be calculated through learning process or activity. It can be calculated through an exam and are expressed as knowledge of a person.

Learning outcomes are developed:

- to make learner understandable and identify different patterns of shapes and numbers.
- to make learner define class-wise competencies and skills that needs to be achieved.
- to make learner interpret from data based on his/her knowledge.
- to make learner understandable and different methods to solve a mathematical problem, etc.

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

**Explanation:** Active learning classroom refers to the classroom where different learning activities were organised by teachers so that children can learn in a practical manner.

The features are :

- Students can learn at their own speed.
- Students are more involved in such classroom.
- It is self as well as group learning process.
- They have freedom in their learning.
- Students can explore new things.

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

**Explanation:** Before a student learns how to read and write numbers, he should know how to count. Reciting number names is different from counting.

Reciting number does not mean that the children knows counting.

The methods of developing the skill of counting are:

**Creating groups:** In this method, teachers divides objects in different groups and asks students to count the number of objects in each group.

**One-to-One Correspondence:** In this method, a teacher uses

different activities on a daily basis to develop the concept of counting. For example: a teacher can ask the student to check if the number of chairs in the classroom is equal to the number of students or not.

Here, the teacher is setting up chairs and students in one-to-one correspondence

**Seriation:** It means arranging objects on the basis of their size, shape etc.

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

**Explanation:** According to the question, it can be seen that child has used rectangle's area, which is, length  $\times$  breadth as the general idea of the area of any closed shape.

Here, the child is not confused between the area and perimeter.

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

**Explanation:** Mathematics refers to the study of shapes, numbers, patterns etc. People use mathematics in their day-to-day lives and its a logical subjects.

It is a not true that girls are weaker in mathematics.

Everyone can learn mathematics.

There are different ways to learn mathematics. Therefore, it is not true that it can be learnt only by rigorous practice.

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

**Explanation: Deductive method:** It is a teaching method where the student accepts the law and then try to implement it on different examples.

**Laboratory method:** It is a method where student gains knowledge through practical experience on by doing practice.

**Lecture method:** It is a method where students learn based on the lecture given by the teacher.

**Inductive method:** It is a method where students use constructive objectives, measurement etc to discover relationship between things.

Therefore, in this question, the teacher is using inductive method to make students understand the concept of theorem.

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

**Explanation:** A concept map helps in taking strategic actions.

It is a tool that helps in planning the future activities in such a manner that it will provide a great learning experience to the student.

It helps in the linking of prior knowledge to new instruction.

It helps in understanding different concepts of mathematics by linking them and deriving a relationship between them.

These should be constructed by both teacher and the learner.



40. Option (2) is correct.

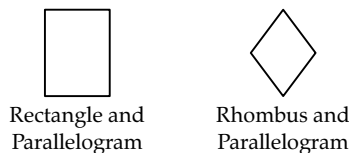
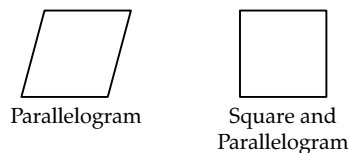
**Explanation:**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5} &= \frac{(2 \times 5) + (4 \times 3)}{3 \times 5} \\ &= \frac{10 + 12}{15} \\ &= \frac{22}{15} \\ &= 1\frac{7}{15} \end{aligned}$$

41. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:**

Parallelogram has opposite parallel sides and length is equal.



As per the above figures, all of them are parallelogram.

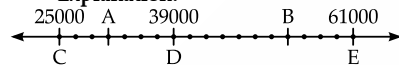
42. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:**

$$\begin{aligned} (11 \times 1000) + (11 \times 100) + 11 \\ = 11000 + 1100 + 11 \\ = 12111 \end{aligned}$$

43. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:**



Let's assume point C, D and E are on number line as shown above.

$$\Rightarrow DC = 39,000 - 25,000 = 14,000$$

The number of divisions as per number line = 7

$$\text{Therefore, value of each division} = \frac{14,000}{7} = 2,000$$

Now, Considering ED

$$ED = 61,000 - 39,000 = 22,000$$

The number of divisions = 11

$$\text{Value of each division} = \frac{22,000}{11} = 2,000$$

Now, AB has 11 division between them.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore, distance between A and B} \\ = 11 \times 2,000 \\ = 22,000 \end{aligned}$$

44. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total amount of Sugar} \\ = \text{Number of Packets} \\ \times \text{Size of one Packet} \end{aligned}$$

Here,

$$\text{Total amount of sugar} = 3\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Size of one packet} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\text{Therefore } 3\frac{1}{4} = \text{Number of Packets}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Number of Packets} \times \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3\frac{1}{4} \\ &= \frac{13}{4} \times \frac{16}{1} = 52 \end{aligned}$$

45. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:**

$$\text{Time at the start of journey} = 18 : 40$$

$$\text{Time at the end of journey} = 22 : 20$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Time taken in completing the journey} \\ = 21 : 80 - 18 : 40 \\ = 3 \text{ hrs } 40 \text{ minutes.} \end{aligned}$$

46. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** The sum of correct options have to be equal to 2,000.

$$\begin{aligned} (4, 4) \Rightarrow (200 \times 4) + (300 \times 4) \\ = 800 + 1,200 \\ = 2,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7, 2) \Rightarrow (200 \times 7) + (300 \times 2) \\ = 1,400 + 600 \\ = 2,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6, 3) \Rightarrow (200 \times 6) + (300 \times 3) \\ = 1,200 + 900 \\ = 2,100 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1, 6) \Rightarrow (200 \times 1) + (300 \times 6) \\ = 200 + 1,800 \\ = 2,000 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, as per the above calculation. Option (3) is the answer.

47. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** Here, we will take approximation in decimal system

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 7.1 &\approx 7 \\ 3.85 &\approx 4 \\ 9.09 &\approx 9 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, equation will be

$$\frac{7.1 \times 3.85}{9.09} = \frac{7 \times 4}{9}$$

48. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:**

$$\text{Area of a square} = a \times a$$

$$\text{Area (given)} = 4 = a \times a$$

$$\Rightarrow a \times a = 4 \text{ sq. units}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt{4} = 2 \text{ units}$$

$$\text{Perimeter of a rectangle} = 2(l + b)$$

Here,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length of rectangle (l)} &= 4 \text{ grids} \\ &= 4 \times 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8 \text{ units} \\ \text{breadth of rectangle (b)} &= 2 \text{ grids} \\ &= 2 \times 2 \\ &= 4 \text{ units} \\ \text{Therefore, Perimeter} &= 2(l + b) \\ &= 2(8 + 4) \\ &= 2(12) \\ &= 24 \text{ units} \end{aligned}$$

49. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of subjects (n)} &= 5 \\ \text{Marks Obtained} &= 75, 75, 75, 75, 75 \end{aligned}$$

Here  $n = 5$  which is odd

Median where  $n = \text{odd}$

$$= \left( \frac{n+1}{2} \right)^{\text{th}} \text{ term}$$

$$= \left( \frac{5+1}{2} \right)$$

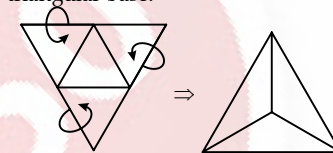
$$= 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ term}$$

Here, 3rd term is 75.

50. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:**

The 1st option is a pyramid in triangular base.



If we rotate the outer triangles as shown above, then the figure given in question will be formed.

51. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** Let the total value of pie chart be  $x$ .

$$\text{Given : Red} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } x = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 80$$

$$\text{Now, White} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ of } x.$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}(80) = 10$$

52. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:**

Top view refers to the view when the object is seen from the top

Here the top view will be :



53. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:**

$$\text{I. Number of Packets} = 200$$

$$\text{Cost of each Packet} = 250$$

$$\text{Total Cost} = 200 \times 250$$

$$= ₹ 50,000$$

$$\text{II. 1 dozen} = 12$$

$$\text{Total packets} = 20 \times 12$$

$$= 240$$

$$\text{Cost of each packet} = 250$$

$$\text{Total Cost} = 240 \times 250$$

$$= ₹ 60,000$$

Therefore, Cost of 20 dozen is more.

54. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:**

Given number series =  $1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 \dots$

Here, the number is same, changes sign at every position and sign is same at alternate places.

Therefore,

$$\text{sum of first two terms} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{sum of next two terms} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

Therefore, the value of series will be zero.

55. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:**

The areas of assessment in mathematics are :

- Mathematical reasoning
- Mathematical communication
- Rules and Concepts
- Social personal qualities
- Solve questions using mathematical knowledge.

Mathematics assessment in primary stage should focus on :

- Mathematical language development
- Mathematical skills development
- Concept development and their application
- Use of different methods to solve problem etc.

Therefore, preciseness in answering mathematical problem is not focus at primary stage.

56. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** Mathematics refers to the study of shapes, numbers, patterns etc. People use mathematics in their day-to-day lives and it is a logical subject.

The sequence that should be followed in development of a mathematical concept in elementary classes is :

1. **Providing learning experiences:**

It plays an important role in the process. The aim of providing a good learning experience is :

- To help children understand difficult problems in bits.
- To develop vocabulary among children.
- To make learning imaginative, so that children can easily understand the concept.
- To make students develop and understand the relationship of mathematics with our day-to-day lives.
- To help children in experiencing the process of problem solving.

2. **Using language to explain:** Here, mathematics language and tools should be used to make students understandable and relate to the concepts of mathematics.

3. **Drawing pictures:** With the help of learning experience, a student learns how to draw different shapes and pattern by using different theorems.

4. **Using symbolic representation:** It helps students in explaining the relationship with the mathematical symbols, tools and language.

57. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- In the question, it can be seen that the student has subtracted smaller digit from larger digit one by one.
- It shows that the student's basic concept of arithmetic and mathematics is clear but has misconception about the place value, that is, subtraction that carry 1 in hand.

58. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** The steps in the cycle of learning and assessment are:

1. **Planning and Organization of teaching learning assessment:**

This step is completed by the teacher. The things to be kept in mind during the process are:

- Analysing the content of the course.
- Deciding the weight-age that needs to be given to different objects.
- Deciding the level of difficulty of assessment.
- Deciding the weightage to be given to different topics and questions.

2. **Teaching-Learning integrated with assessment:** Here, teacher integrates the teaching-learning process with the assessment.

- Initially, the process of evaluation was followed to grade or rank students. But now, it has changed to evaluation alongwith learning activities that will develop skills in a better way in students.

3. **Developing progress reports:** Here, the teacher compiles all the academic and development reports to find the learning progress of a student.

- Teachers use different tools like assignments, tests, portfolios etc.

4. **Reporting and Communicating Feedback:** Here, the teacher monitors guides and provides the feedback of children's learning and progress. It helps teachers in analysing the methods that can be more effective in the learning process.

59. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- In Roman numerals, there is symbolic representation from left to right. It starts with symbol that represent the largest number for example—XXV, V etc.
- It is more difficult to write than Arabic numerals.
- Roman numerals does not use place value, so difficult for calculations.
- The representation of roman numerals in complicated as compare to Hindu-Arabic numerals.

60. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- It's the responsibility of a teacher to create such an environment that will help students to grab and understand mathematical concepts practically. For example: through observation a student can easily understand the properties of shapes.
- It is one of the best ways to learn and also develop reasoning skills and critical thinking among students.

## Environmental Studies

61. Option (2) is correct

**Explanation:** The Golconda Fort was actually built by the Kakatiya dynasty during the 13th century. It is located in Hyderabad, Telangana, and stands atop a granite hill. The fort served as a significant center for trade and administration in the region and played a crucial role in the history of the Deccan region of India. It is known for its impressive architecture, including the intricate gateways, bastions, and the famous Fateh Rahben gun.

62. Option (1) is correct

**Explanation:**

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$$

$$\text{Density} = 15\text{g/ml}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 3\text{ ml}$$

$$\text{So, Mass} = 15 \times 3 = 45\text{ g}$$

63. Option (4) is correct

**Explanation:** A scalar quantity is a quantity that only, has magnitude and no direction. Mass is an example of a scalar quantity, since it is measured in terms of its magnitude only, without considering any specific direction.

64. Option (4) is correct

**Explanation:** Opaque objects are objects that do not allow light to pass through them. They block the transmission of light, causing it to be either absorbed or reflected. An example of an opaque object is a mirror, which reflects light and does

not allow it to pass through. Opaque objects appear solid and do not allow objects or images to be seen through them.

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

**Explanation:**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mass} &= 10 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Acceleration of gravity} &= 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ \text{Weight} &= m \times g \\ &= 10 \times 9.8 \\ &= 98 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

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

**Explanation:** The rate of dissolution of a solute depends on several factors, including:

- 1. Surface area:** Increasing the surface area of the solute by breaking it into smaller particles can accelerate the dissolution process.
- 2. Temperature:** Higher temperatures generally result in faster dissolution rates, as they provide more energy for the solute particles to interact with the solvent.
- 3. Agitation or stirring:** Stirring the solvent enhances the contact between the solute and solvent, promoting faster dissolution.

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

**Explanation:** Providing children with hands-on activities is beneficial for creating a lasting impact on their minds. To sensitize students to the importance of tree conservation, Sushma can encourage them to adopt and nurture a plant. This active participation does not only fosters a sense of responsibility, but also leads to higher levels of knowledge retention. By engaging in the practical experience of caring for a plant, students can develop deeper understanding and appreciation for the conservation of trees.

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

**Explanation:** The survey method is a valuable technique that enables us to gather data from a diverse group of individuals, allowing for a comprehensive assessment and informed decision-making. In the context provided, conducting a survey among community members in groups can help gain insights into the diseases prevalent in the neighborhood, as well as their associated symptoms and treatments. By collecting information directly from the affected population, healthcare professionals and policymakers can better understand the health concerns and tailor interventions accordingly. The survey method thus plays a crucial role in addressing community health issues and promoting evidence-based strategies.

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

**Explanation:** The inquiry approach would be a suitable method for Priya to employ in her teaching for several reasons:

- 1.** It promotes the development of creative ideas and encourages divergent thinking among learners.
- 2.** It emphasizes the connection between previous knowledge and the generation of new knowledge.
- 3.** It fosters the development of higher-order thinking skills, such as critical thinking and problem-solving.
- 4.** It enables the creation of meaningful connections between real-life experiences and the subject being taught.

By adopting the inquiry approach, Priya can create an engaging and interactive learning environment that encourages active participation, exploration, and the development of valuable cognitive skills in her students.

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

**Explanation:** The community is a valuable learning resource that offers real-life experiences, factual information, and wealth of knowledge. By engaging with the community, learners can enhance their social development, gain exposure to diverse people, and become more aware of various issues and problems present in society. This firsthand interaction with the community helps learners connect classroom learning with the real world, fostering deeper understanding and appreciation of the broader context in which they live.

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

**Explanation:** Going beyond the textbook means connecting classroom learning with the real world to gain deeper understanding of concepts. By relating information and objects to the outside world, students can develop clearer and a more accurate picture of the subject. This approach helps raise awareness about society and its related issues, fostering a sense of relevance and practicality in their education. It encourages students to explore and critically analyze the world around them, promoting holistic and comprehensive learning experience.

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

**Explanation:** In this scenario, the teacher's approach to learning is not inclusive as it relies on the teacher providing all the answers and promoting passive learning for the students. Additionally, the

definition of family provided by the learners is inappropriate and reflects the influence of the teacher's words on the learners. A more inclusive approach would involve encouraging active participation, critical thinking, and allowing students to construct their own understanding of concepts through collaborative discussions and exploration of diverse perspectives.

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

**Explanation:** Co-curricular activities in EVS refer to activities that promote learning through experiential means, going beyond a traditional teacher-centered classrooms. Examples of such activities include picture reading, field visits, and utilizing real-life contexts. These activities engage learners by capturing their attention and generating interest in the subject. They provide opportunities for hands-on exploration, critical thinking, and the application of knowledge in real-world contexts, enhancing students' understanding and making the learning process more meaningful and enjoyable.

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

**Explanation:** Holistic learning refers to the comprehensive development of a child in both academic and non-academic areas. The EVS curriculum facilitates this by offering a thematic approach that makes the topics relatable to students. It also promotes inclusivity, ensuring that it is accessible to learners with diverse abilities. Moreover, the curriculum is integrated, breaking down traditional subject barriers and emphasizing the overall development of learners, fostering their cognitive, emotional, social, and physical growth.

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

**Explanation:** The intention is to raise children's awareness and foster empathy towards snake charmers, highlighting that it is their ancestral profession and that they do not harm the snakes. Snake charmers take care of the snakes and extract venom for the production of life-saving antivenom. This practice plays a crucial role in mitigating the impact of snake bites and saving lives. It is important to emphasize the preservation of both human livelihoods and the conservation of snake species in a sustainable manner.

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

**Explanation:** The midday meal program provides valuable teaching and a learning opportunity as it ensures that students receive proper nutrition, enabling them to



actively participate in the classroom. This initiative primarily benefits elementary school children, fostering an inclusive classroom environment regardless of their caste, breed, a race, or other factors. By addressing the nutritional needs of students, the mid-day meal program contributes to their overall well-being, health, and educational outcomes.

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

**Explanation:** Learning without stress is the title of Prof. Yash Pal's National Advisory Committee (NAC) Report.

This report was referred to as the Yash Pal Committee Report.

In order to overhaul India's higher education system, the Indian government's Ministry of HRD established the NAC in March 1992. The Yashpal Committee's Report Reducing the weight or burden on Indian children is the goal.

It notes that education has turned into a chore for students. It aims to start a systematic transition that ensures everyone receives a high-quality education and makes exams flexible and non-threatening. Thus, it is evident that in the context of environmental studies, the necessity to lessen the load of misunderstanding entails "learning without burden."

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

**Explanation:** Group learning is highly encouraged in EVS as it fosters cooperation and reduces the burden of individual learning. Through collaborative activities, children actively participate and learn from each other. Group learning also promotes the development of social skills, patience, effective communication, and critical thinking abilities. It allows students to engage in discussions, share ideas, and gain different perspectives, enhancing their overall learning experience.

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

**Explanation:** BALA stands for Building as a Learning Aid. It is an approach that aims to create a classroom environment that is engaging, a childcentered, and interactive. By incorporating various hands-on activities, visual aids, and interactive tools, the BALA approach encourages active participation of learners in the classroom. It helps students to connect with the subject, explore concepts through practical experiences, and enhance their overall learning experience in fun and an interactive way.

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

**Explanation:** Alternative frameworks refer to proposing alternative perspectives or approaches to established

explanations or concepts. It involves critically examining the existing frameworks and offering different interpretations or models that can provide a deeper understanding or a different view-point. It encourages critical thinking, a creativity, and the exploration of diverse perspectives to enhance learning and foster a broader understanding of the subject.

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

**Explanation:** The belief that women are weaker than men is a historical misconception perpetuated by societal stereotypes. In the past, women were often confined to traditional gender roles, limited domestic responsibilities such as cooking and laundry. This patriarchal system in India restricts women from pursuing work outside the home and promoted the perception of men as the stronger gender. However, it is essential to challenge these gender biases and recognise that strength and capabilities are not determined by gender but vary among individuals.

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

**Explanation:** With respect to Bihar in India, the location of Jammu and Kashmir is north, and the location of Goa is southwest. Jammu and Kashmir is situated in the northern part of India, while Goa is located in the southwestern coastal region.

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

**Explanation:** The process of liquid changing into gas is known as evaporation. Factors that affect evaporation include:

1. **Surface area:** The rate of evaporation increases with an increase in the surface area of the liquid exposed to the air.
2. **Temperature:** Higher temperatures result in a faster rate of evaporation, as the molecules gain more energy and escape from the liquid phase.

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

**Explanation:** Mapping is a skill that involves visually representing spatial relationships, including the positions, directions, distances, and geographical features on a map. It helps us understand and navigate the physical layout of an area, such as landforms, landmarks, and boundaries.

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

**Explanation:** According to the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) of 2000, Environmental Studies (EVS) should be taught as an integrated curricular area at the primary level instead of being taught as separate subjects like science and social studies. This integrated approach allows

for a comprehensive exploration of the environment, covering ecological, social, and scientific aspects, promoting a more holistic understanding among students.

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

**Explanation:** Shifting cultivation is the type of farming practice where farmers leave a plot of land when they find the soil exhausted due to farming or lack of some nutrients. In north-eastern region of India, it is largely practised. It is also known as slash and burn cultivation..

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

**Explanation:** Hydropower generated from rivers dam is a valuable source of renewable energy. While it does not cause water or air pollution, it has significant environmental and ecological impacts. The construction of dams can disrupt natural habitats and negatively affect marine and aquatic ecosystems. Additionally, it often results in the displacement of indigenous communities who rely on rivers for their livelihoods and cultural practises.

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

**Explanation:** Greenhouse effect is the trapping of solar energy by earth and radiate it slowly to act as warm blanket. It provides suitable temperature on earth for life. Some of the greenhouse gases are Carbon dioxide, Methane and Water vapours.

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

**Explanation:** Cold deserts in India, such as Ladakh, are unique geographic regions that experience minimal rainfall due to their location in the rain shadow of the Himalayas. This lack of monsoon influence contributes to the arid and cold conditions found in these regions.

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

**Explanation:** The release of sulphur dioxide gas by numerous factories and industries near the Taj Mahal is causing the monument to turn yellow. This gas is not only responsible for the discoloration but is also harmful to the environment. When it combines with moisture in the atmosphere, it forms acid rain, which can further damage the Taj Mahal's structure.

### Language: English

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

**Explanation:** A cloze test is a way of testing comprehension by removing words (usually every 5th word or so) from a passage or sentence and then asking the reader/learner to supply the missing elements.

## 92. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** An emphasis on language structure for teaching writing is typically a four-stage process:

1. **Familiarisation:** learners are taught specific grammar and vocabulary, usually through a close reading of a text.
2. **Controlled writing:** learners manipulate fixed patterns, often from substitution tables.
3. **Guided writing:** learners imitate model texts.
4. **Free writing:** learners use their acquired patterns to write essays, letters, and more.

The last stage is **advanced writing**, where the writer feels confident enough to scribble his thoughts on paper continuously.

## 93. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** According to the Alphabetic method, familiarity with the form and names of letters will help children recognize and pronounce words. In this method, recognition of new words is more important than their meanings. In this procedure, there are five sequential units:

1. Letter.
2. Word.
3. Phrase.
4. Clause.
5. Sentence.

## 94. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** A **rhetorical question** is asked for effect rather than to get an answer though it ends in a question mark. It is often used in persuasive writing but is also common in everyday conversation.

Rhetorical questions are said or written to make a point rather than get an audience's answer, to prompt the audience to consider a topic or lend intrigue to an argument. Unfortunately, the answer to a rhetorical question is usually very obvious or the opposite, meaning it cannot be quickly apprehended.

## 95. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** English is the most spoken non-native Language in India.

English has thus been taught in India as a Foreign Language as a Second Language apart from English as an Additional Language.

From schools to colleges, the learner learns English to get a job.

In Commonwealth countries like India, English is used as an additional/ second/foreign language, i.e., English, along with the various native languages of the country, is used for various purposes.

English continues to serve as the language of prestige. Efforts to

switch to Hindi or other regional tongues encounter stiff opposition from those who know English well and whose privileged position requires proficiency in that tongue and those who see it as a means of upward mobility. The widespread knowledge of English is necessary for technological and economic progress.

Hence, English as a global language is spoken in most parts of the world.

## 96. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** The context of Language functions explains the context or situation. Language functions help readers to understand the meaning that the writer wants to convey. Therefore, knowing the types of language functions implied in reading texts is essential.

A language function explains why someone says something. For example, A teacher has to give instructions when teaching a class. "Giving Instructions" is the language function. Language functions require particular grammar. Hence, a teacher correcting the student with appropriate language relates to language function with politeness.

## 97. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** **Language immersion** is a method used to teach students a second language where language during teaching, meaning that most of the day, students spend time learning, hearing, and speaking in a language other than their native tongue.

It has been used worldwide for the past 50 years, as language immersion boosts students' literacy, academic achievement, thinking skills development, and cultural sensitivity. In addition, immersion students typically develop greater cognitive flexibility, demonstrating increased attention control, better memory, superior problem-solving skills, and an enhanced understanding of their primary language.

## 98. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Jerome Bruner's three stages of cognitive representation are:

1. **Enactive** is a representation of knowledge through actions.
2. **Iconic** is the visual summarization of images.
3. **Symbolic representation** is the use of words and other symbols to describe experiences.

The **enactive** stage appears first and involves the encoding and storage of information.

For example, a baby moves a rattle to produce sound, but he may also

shake his hand to hear the same sound, which may not come but is difficult for the baby to understand.

The **iconic stage** (one to six years) involves an internal representation of external objects visually through a mental image or icon. For example, a child drawing a tree with the image in his mind of a tree. **Symbolic representation** (seven years and up) is when information represents a code or symbol, such as language.

## 99. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** Homographs are words with the exact spelling but different meanings, whether pronounced the same or not.

The word homograph merges *homos*, the Greek word for "same," with graph, "to write." If two words are written identically but do not share a meaning, they are homographs.

## 100. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** A child's ability to decode words is crucial for becoming a fluent reader. Therefore, reading high-frequency/sight words without hesitation will help a child to understand better what he reads.

If students need to recognise words fluently, they think about the sounds of the individual letters and combination of letters rather than using that energy to make sense of the text we read. Since fluent readers dedicate little to word recognition, most of their capacity is available for comprehension.

For Grade One students, the instant recognition of the lollipop words is a huge step in learning how to read.

## 101. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** **Inductive method** means that the teacher provides texts and examples first to help students find the rules and guide them in discovery.

The teacher enables children to control grammar to express increasingly complex ideas as teaching grammar needs to incorporate talk, reading and writing in the classroom.

Introducing children to grammatical features and language in context will help them internalize these principles instead of the ready-made solution from a worksheet or a book. Teaching grammar involves investigations, problem-solving, and language play to develop children's awareness of and interest in how language works.

## 102. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** Hayes and Flower (1980) described writing as consisting of three primary processes—planning, translating (i.e., the production of text), and reviewing—all operating under executive control

within the constraints of the external task environment and the writer's long-term memory.

Planning includes the sub-operations of generating, organizing and goal setting. The subprocess of reviewing is reading and editing. Planning involves retrieving the relevant information from long-term memory and the task environment. This information is used to set establish goals and to develop the text that will satisfy the goals. Translating is taking material from long-term memory by the writer's plans and goals and formulating sentences with it.

Lastly, in the reviewing operation the goal is to improve the quality of the text produced during the translation process.

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

**Explanation:** Seize means suddenly and firmly holding someone by a part of their body or clothing. Hence, seizing is an action word.

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

**Explanation:** A review, in addition to a critical evaluation, evaluates a publication, product, service, or company or a critical take on current affairs in literature, politics or culture.

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

**Explanation:** Lexical words include nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and sometimes prepositions and postpositions, while grammatical words or word parts include everything else. Grammatical words sometimes only partially use all the sounds in a language.

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

**Explanation:** "Castles also served as bases of operation for offensive attacks. Troops were summoned to, organised around, and deployed from castles. in this way castles served both offensive and defensive roles in military operations. Not limited to military purposes, castles also served as offices from which the lord would administer control over his fiefdom. they would address disputes, handle business, feast, and enjoy festivities. In this way castles served as important social centres in medieval England, Castles also served as symbols of power." The above lines from the passage show that castles were the symbol of power, useful for military purposes, and important social centres, but nowhere it is mentioned that the kings used to keep their horses there.

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

**Explanation:** The following lines from the passage, "Castles also

served as bases of operation for offensive attacks. Troops were summoned to, organised around, and deployed from castles. in this way castles served both offensive and defensive roles in military operations.

Not limited to military purposes, castles also served as offices from which the lord would administer control over his fiefdom. they would address disputes, handle business, feast, and enjoy festivities. In this way castles served as important social centres in medieval England, Castles also served as symbols of power." This makes it clear that the passage aims to discuss all the purposes of the English castles.

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

**Explanation:** "Those who constructed them took advantage of natural features, such as hills and rivers, to increase defense. Since, these castles were constructed from wood, they were highly susceptible to attacks by fire. wooden castles were gradually replaced by stone, which greatly increased the strength of these fortifications, however, being made from stone did not make these castles entirely fireproof."

The above lines from the passage support the statement.

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

**Explanation:** "Those who constructed them took advantage of natural features, such as hills and rivers, to increase defenses. Since, these castles were constructed from wood, they were highly susceptible to attacks by fire. Wooden castles were gradually replaced by stone, which greatly increased the strength of these fortifications." The above statement supports the statement.

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

**Explanation:** The following line from the passage, "The demise of castles can ultimately be attributed to gunpowder. During the 15th century, artillery became powerful enough to break through stone walls." supports the statement.

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

**Explanation:** The passage describes the 'Castles' beauty, purpose, advantages, and decline. Hence, "A short history of castles: The Rise and Fall of Castles in England" is an appropriate title for the passage.

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

**Explanation:** The following lines from the passage, "Not limited to military purposes, castles also served as offices from which the lord would administer control over his fiefdom. they would address disputes, handle business, feast, and enjoy festivities. In this way castles

served as important social centres in medieval England, Castles also served as symbols of power.

The first castle in England of Earth and timber. Those who constructed them took advantage of natural features, such as hills and rivers, to increase defenses. since, these castles were constructed from wood, they were highly susceptible to attacks by fire. wooden castles were gradually replaced by stone, which greatly increased the strength of these fortifications."

It supports statements 1, 3, and 4, but option two has no mention.

Hence, this is an opinion that it is unfortunate that castles no longer serve their original purposes.

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

**Explanation:** Vestige means a trace or remnant of something disappearing or no longer existing. Hence, 'reminder' is the word almost the same in meaning as vestiges.

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

**Explanation:** 'Nadir' means the lowest or most unsuccessful point in a situation.

Hence, the antonym for the word 'pinnacle' is Nadir.

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

**Explanation:** Quoting the poem's line, "My mother bore me in the southern wild, And I am black, but O! my soul is white;"

In the above lines from the poem "The Little Black Boy" by William Blake, the boy tells the reader how his mother gave birth to him in the southern forest of Africa.

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

**Explanation:** In the poem, 'The Little Black Boy,' the boy tells the reader how his mother gave birth to him in the southern forest of Africa. So, he is black, but only his skin is black while his soul is white (whiteness represents purity). His spirit (soul) is as white as an angel. The black child bemoans his skin because it makes him appear "bereav'd of light".

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

**Explanation:** "And we are put on Earth a little space, That we may learn to bear the beams of love,"

In the fourth stanza, the mother speaks to her little boy, telling him that humans have little space to learn to bear the giant rays of love. They become worthy of God's love and illumination.

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

**Explanation:** "And we are put on Earth a little space, That we may learn to bear the beams of love, And these black bodies and this sun-burnt face



Is but a cloud, and like a shady grove."

In the above lines, the mother of the little black boy says that the black bodies and sun-tanned faces are like clouds and like shady groves for them.

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

**Explanation:** A simile is a figure of speech that compares one thing with another thing of a different kind to make a description more emphatic or vivid by using the comparison words (like, as etc.) (e.g., brave as a lion).

The mother says that the black bodies and sun-tanned faces are like clouds and like shady groves for them.

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

**Explanation:** Blake has pointed out the comparison between the black and the white boy in this poem. In the poem, the little black boy accepts his life as a gift from God though life is not easy. He is probably an enslaved person, so references like "bereaved of light," a beast of burden destined for an existence of hard toil, but the "beams of love" are also something that he must "learn to bear" point to the fact that the boy has low self-esteem. He needs more hope for the future and is unhappy with his colour.

### Language: Hindi

**121. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**सुनने और लिखने की कुशलता का आकलन करने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका है—सुनी गई कहानी को अपने शब्दों में लिखना।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- (i) बालक सुनकर और लिखकर अपने विचारों को सही प्रकार से अभिव्यक्त कर सकता है।
- (ii) इससे बालक का भाषाई विकास भी होता है।
- (iii) सृजनात्मक एवं मौलिक शक्ति का विकास होता है।

यहां सुनना और पढ़ना विचारों को ग्रहण करने से तथा बोलना और लिखना विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करने से संबंधित है।

लिखने की क्षमता का विकास बोलने, सुनने और पढ़ने की क्षमता की संगति में होना चाहिए क्योंकि ये चारों भाषाई क्षमताएँ एक दूसरे से अंतर्संबंधित होती हैं तथा मानव में भाषाई विकास के विस्तार को आवश्यक गति प्रदान करती हैं।

सुनी गयी कहानी को अपने शब्दों में लिखने से बच्चों का श्रवण शक्ति और लेखन कौशल का आकलन एकसाथ हो जाता है।

इससे बच्चों में आत्मविश्वास बढ़ता है तथा अधिगम के प्रति जिज्ञासा भी बढ़ता है।

**122. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**सार्थक पढ़ते समय कभी-कभी वाक्यों, शब्दों की पुनरावृत्ति करता है। यह भाषाई व्यवहार को दर्शाता है कि वह समझ के साथ पढ़ने की कोशिश करता है।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- (i) इससे कठिन कौशल सुदृढ़ होता है।
  - (ii) व्याकरणिक ज्ञान में वृद्धि होती है।
  - (iii) भाषाई विकास में सहायक होता है।
- पठन कौशल के उद्देश्य—
- लिखित सामग्री के भाव को ग्रहण करना।
  - शुद्ध पठन सिखाना।
  - विराम, अर्धविराम आदि चिन्हों का प्रयोग समझाना।
  - शब्द भण्डार में वृद्धि करना।
  - स्वाध्याय की प्रवृत्ति जाग्रत करना।
  - सही उच्चारण, ध्वनि, उचित बल का प्रयोग आदि का ज्ञान देना।

**123. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**हिन्दी भाषा में आकलन का उद्देश्य नहीं है कि बच्चों की भाषा-प्रगति को अभिभावकों और अन्य शिक्षकों को बताना।

**हिन्दी भाषा में आकलन के उद्देश्य—**

- (i) भाषा सीखने-सिखाने की प्रक्रिया को उन्नत बनाना।
  - (ii) भाषा की भाषागत त्रुटियों की ही पहचान करना।
  - (iii) भाषा सीखने के सन्दर्भ में प्रत्येक बच्चे की विशेष आवश्यकता की पहचान करना।
  - (iv) बच्चों को अपनी गति से सीखने के अवसर देना।
- हिन्दी भाषा में आकलन का उद्देश्य—
- प्रत्येक बच्चे की आवश्यकता की पहचान
  - बच्चों की भाषा-प्रगति को अभिभावकों और अन्य शिक्षकों को बताना
  - उचित दिशा निर्देश देना
  - बच्चों की त्रुटियों को पहचान कर सुधार करना
  - भाषा सीखने की प्रक्रिया को उन्नत बनाना
  - भाषा का आकलन कर मानक भाषा के प्रयोग को बताना
  - भाषा सीखने के संदर्भ में प्रत्येक बच्चे की विशेष आवश्यकता की पहचान करना

**124. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**प्राथमिक स्तर पर उत्कृष्ट लेखन कार्य का उदाहरण है— किसी आँखों देखी घटना का लिखित वर्णन करना।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- (i) मौलिक अभिव्यक्ति में सहायक है।
- (ii) सृजनात्मक विकास में सहायक है।
- (iii) वास्तविक अनुभव के साथ भाषाई कौशलों को सुगमता से ग्रहण करने में सहायक है।

किसी आँखों-देखी घटना का लिखित वर्णन करना प्राथमिक स्तर पर उत्कृष्ट लेखन कार्य का उदाहरण है क्योंकि किसी घटना के लिखित वर्णन करने के दौरान बच्चे।

वास्तविक अनुभव के साथ भाषाई कौशलों को सुगमता से ग्रहण करेंगे।

तथ्यों को स्वयं के निजी अनुभवों से जोड़ कर अपने विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करेंगे।

स्वतंत्र एवं मौलिक अभिव्यक्ति के अवसर प्राप्त कर अपने विचारों को खुल कर रखेंगे।

**125. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**भाषा सीखने के सन्दर्भ में यह कथन सही है कि बच्चों में भाषा अर्जित करने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है।

**चोमस्की का भाषा सिद्धान्त—**

- (i) इनको भाषा विकास के जनक के रूप में देखा गया है।
- (ii) इनके अनुसार बालक के व्याकरण एवं भाषा को सीखने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है।
- (iii) बालक में भाषा अधिग्रहण यन्त्र (LAD) होता है, जिसकी सहायता से बालक किसी भाषा को तीव्र गति से सीख पाते हैं।

भाषा मानव मस्तिष्क की अंतर्निहित क्षमता है। मन भाषा के तत्वों को संशोधित करके नियमों में बांधता है और उसके बाद हम भाषा को अर्जित करते हैं।

चोमस्की सृजनात्मकता पर विशेष बल देते हैं। उन्होंने अपने सिद्धांत द्वारा यह सिद्ध किया है की बच्चों के मस्तिष्क में LAD (लैंग्वेज एक्विजिसन डिवाइस) लगी होती है जिससे बच्चे भाषा को आसानी से ग्रहण कर सकते हैं। चोमस्की ने निम्न तीन नियम निर्धारित किये—

- भाषा के सामान्य सिद्धान्त को समझना व सार्वभौमिक व्याकरण का निर्माण करना।
- वाक्य के निर्माण व उसके ज्ञान के विकास की प्रक्रिया को समझना।
- अचेतन ज्ञान का पता लगाने का प्रयास करना, जिससे मानव अपनी भाषा का शुद्ध व सफल प्रयोग करता है।

**126. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**डिस्ग्राफिया से प्रभावित बच्चों को मुख्य रूप से लिखने में कठिनाई होती है।

**डिस्ग्राफिया—**

- (i) यह लिखित अभिव्यक्ति की एक सीखने की अक्षमता है, जो बालक के लेखन की क्षमता को प्रभावित करती है।

**डिस्ग्राफिया के लक्षण—**

- (i) खराब लिखावट
- (ii) गलत वर्तनी
- (iii) अनुचित उपकरण को पकड़ने का गलत तरीका

डिस्ग्राफिया वाले बच्चों में केवल बिगड़ा हुआ हस्तलेखन हो सकता है, केवल बिगड़ा हुआ वर्तनी (बिना पढ़ने की समस्या), या बिगड़ा हुआ हस्तलेखन और बिगड़ा हुआ वर्तनी दोनों हो सकते हैं।

**127. विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**प्राथमिक स्तर की हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में हम हिन्दी भाषा को विविध रूप देने वाली रचनाओं को सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण मानते हैं।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- (i) बच्चे छपी सामग्री को पढ़ और समझ सकें।
- (ii) छात्रों में भाषाई विकास हो सके।
- (iii) हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षण का महत्वपूर्ण औजार हैं जिसके माध्यम से न सिर्फ बच्चों का भाषा विकास होता बल्कि भाषा एवं सामाजिक विमर्श को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

प्राथमिक स्तर के बच्चे से अपेक्षा रहती है कि वे कही या लिखी गई बात पर अपनी प्रतिक्रिया दे सकें और प्रश्न पूछ सकें। बच्चों की भाषा इस बात का प्रमाण है कि वे अपनी भाषा का व्याकरण अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। पर व्याकरण की सचेत समझ बनाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि बच्चों को उसके विभिन्न पहलुओं की पहचान विविध पाठों के संदर्भ में और आसपास के परिवेश से जोड़कर कराया जाए।

प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा संबंधी पाठ्यक्रम की विशेषताएँ—

- अर्थ पूर्ण सामग्री हो।
- बच्चों की रूची एवं स्तर के अनुरूप हो।
- किसी लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने वाला हो।
- बच्चों को भाषा की लिपी से परिचित कराने वाला हो।

अपने परिवेश में उपलब्ध लिखित भाषा को पढ़ने-समझने की जिज्ञासा उत्पन्न कराने वाला हो। इसके लिए पाठ्य-पुस्तकों का बच्चों के परिवेश से जुड़ा होना आवश्यक है।

पूर्व ज्ञान से संबंधित हो।

भाषा की बारीकियों को पकड़ सकने के लिए पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में हिन्दी भाषा को विविध रूप देने वाली रचनाओं का होना आवश्यक है।

**128. विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**बहुभाषिक कक्षा में बच्चों की भाषाएँ संसाधन के रूप में कार्य कर सकती हैं।

**बहुभाषिकता—**

- (i) ऐसे व्यक्ति जो दो या उससे अधिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग करते हैं, उन्हें बहुभाषी कहते हैं।
- (ii) ब्लूम फ़ील्ड के अनुसार—“बहुभाषिकता की स्थिति तब पैदा होती है, जब व्यक्ति किसी ऐसे समाज में रहता है जो उसकी मातृभाषा से अलग भाषा बोलता है और उस समाज में रहते हुए वह उस अन्य भाषा में इतना पारंगत हो जाता है कि उस भाषा का प्रयोग मातृभाषा की तरह कर सकता है।”

**बहुभाषिकता से लाभ—**

- (i) उच्च भाषाई बोध
  - (ii) अधिक संवाद कौशल
  - (iii) कुशल बहुकार्यात्मकता
- बहुभाषिक कक्षा का अर्थ उस कक्षा से है जहाँ अलग अलग भाषाओं वाले बच्चे एक साथ सामान शिक्षा ग्रहण करते हैं। बहुभाषावाद के माध्यम से भाषा कक्षा में सभी विद्यार्थियों को एक साथ पढाई जा सकती है। बहुभाषिक कक्षा में शिक्षण प्रक्रिया के दौरान शिक्षक को

सदैव विद्यार्थियों को अपनी मातृभाषा में बोलने के अवसर प्रदान करने चाहिए ताकि भाषाई विविधता वाली कक्षा में आने वाली समस्याओं का समाधान हो सके।

बहुभाषिक कक्षा में भाषा प्रयोग के उद्देश्य—

- बहुभाषी कक्षा में बच्चों की भाषाएँ संसाधन के रूप में कार्य करती हैं
- शिक्षक को आकलन करने में सहायक होती है
- भाषा सीखने में सहायक होती है
- विभिन्न भाषाई साहित्य तथा इतिहास की जानकारी देती है

बच्चों को प्राथमिक स्तर की विद्यालयी शिक्षा उनकी मातृभाषा में इसलिए भी देनी चाहिए क्योंकि इससे शिक्षण अधिगम प्रक्रिया सरल एवं छात्रों के लिए सहज हो सके। इस प्रकार बहुभाषिक कक्षा में बच्चों की भाषाएँ संसाधन के रूप में कार्य कर विभिन्न भाषाओं के बच्चे भाषा के नए अवसर तथा अभिव्यक्ति के भिन्न-भिन्न माध्यम लेकर कक्षा में आते हैं।

**129. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**भाषा सीखने और अर्जित करने में अन्तर का मुख्य आधार है—भाषा का उपलब्ध परिवेश।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- (i) भाषा अर्जन एक सहज, स्वाभाविक और अनौपचारिक प्रक्रिया है। यह छात्रों के वातावरण में अन्तःक्रिया करके श्रवण और अनुकरण की प्रक्रिया को प्रभावी बनाता है।

(ii) यह भावाभिव्यक्ति में सहायक होता है। मनुष्य अपने विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करने और समाज के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करने के लिए जिस प्रक्रिया द्वारा अपनी भाषिक क्षमता का विकास करता है, वह भाषा अधिगम अथवा सीखी हुई भाषा कहलाती है। यह एक सचेतन प्रक्रिया है जिसमें बच्चे औपचारिक रूप से विद्यालय या शिक्षण संस्थानों में भाषा के नियमों को सीखते हैं।

सीखी हुई भाषा को समझने की क्षमता अर्पित करना तथा उसे दैनिक जीवन में प्रयोग में लाने को भाषा अर्जन कहते हैं। यह एक सहज एवं स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया है जिसमें बच्चे घरेलू परिवेश में भाषा के नियमों को आसानी से आत्मसात् करते हैं।

भाषा सीखने और भाषा अर्जित करने में अंतर का मुख्य आधार पूर्णतः परिवेश से सम्बंधित है। भाषा को मापने की क्षमता को भाषा-आकलन कहते हैं तथा हम इसे भाषा सिखने और भाषा अर्जन करने के अंतर के आधार नहीं मान सकते।

**130. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा सिखाने के लिए सबसे अधिक जरूरी है—कक्षा में प्रिंट समृद्ध परिवेश।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- (i) इससे सृजनात्मक एवं रचनात्मक शक्ति का विकास होता है।
- (ii) बालकों के भीतर रोचकता बढ़ती है।
- (iii) अभिव्यक्ति में सहायक होती है।

- (iv) भाषा सम्बन्धी विविध आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण करने में सहायक है।

प्रिंट समृद्ध परिवेश से आशय ऐसे परिवेश से है जहाँ शब्दों को अपने इर्द-गिर्द चित्र, विज्ञापन, होर्डिंग्स, कैलेंडर, बाल-साहित्य, सूचियाँ आदि देखने-पढ़ने के अवसर मिलते हैं। क्योंकि बच्चे भाषा तब बेहतर तरीके से सीखते हैं जब भाषा का समृद्ध परिवेश हो। प्रिंट समृद्ध परिवेश अधिगम में सहायक सामग्री की तरह कार्य करता है और भाषाई कक्षा को रूचीकर बनाता है। प्रिंट या चित्र देखकर बच्चे आसानी से चीजों को समझ सकते हैं स जैसे—चॉकलेट की फोटो, दो लोग के बीच के संवाद की फोटो, आदि।

**131. विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**बच्चे बोल-चाल की भाषा का अनुभव लेकर विद्यालय आते हैं। इसका निहितार्थ है कि बच्चों के भाषाई अनुभवों का उचित प्रयोग किया जाए।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- (i) अधिगम प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने में सहायक है।
- (ii) औपचारिक शिक्षण में सहायक है।
- (iii) मातृभाषा को महत्व देने में सहायक है।
- (iv) छात्रों में शिक्षण के प्रति रूचि पैदा करती है।

बच्चे अपने बोलचाल की भाषा के अनुभव के आधार पर हिन्दी भाषा के बीच सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर हिन्दी भाषा को आसानी से सीख सकते हैं और अपनी भाषाई ज्ञान को बढ़ा सकते हैं। बच्चों का भाषाई विकास जन्म पूर्व ही आरंभ हो जाता है। बच्चों के भाषा विकास में परिवार तथा वातावरण का मुख्य योगदान होता है स किसी क्षेत्र विशेष में बोली जाने वाली भाषा को बोली अथवा आम बोलचाल की भाषा कहते हैं। यह भाषा का अनौपचारिक रूप होता है परन्तु भाषा विकास में इसकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। अलग-अलग भाषाई परिवेश से आने वाले बच्चों के अनुभव भी अलग-अलग होते हैं। बच्चे का औपचारिक भाषा शिक्षण विद्यालय आने पर आरंभ होता है।

**132. विकल्प (1) उचित है।**

**व्याख्या—**भाषा सीखने-सिखाने में हम सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक अन्तःक्रिया को मानते हैं।

**वाइगोत्स्की—**

- (i) यह एक रूसी वैज्ञानिक थे।
- (ii) इन्होंने सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन किया।
- (iii) भाषा सीखने में सामाजिक अन्तःक्रिया का होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।
- (iv) सामाजिक अन्तःक्रिया के फलस्वरूप ही बच्चे अपने भावों और विचारों को आसानी से अभिव्यक्त कर पते हैं।

भाषा सीखने सिखाने में शिक्षक तथा छात्रों दोनों की समान रूप से भागीदारी होनी चाहिए। 2005 में एन.सी.एफ. ने यह स्पष्ट कर दिया था कि, विद्यार्थियों की सीखने की क्रिया में उनकी भागीदारी, सीखने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम

परिणाम पाने की कुंजी है। इन सब के अतिरिक्त सब छात्र समान रूप बुद्धिमान नहीं होते हैं।

**सामाजिक अन्तःक्रिया**—समाज में लोगों के साथ बातें करने और विचारों के आदान प्रदान करने से भाषा का सम्पूर्ण विकास होता है इसलिए यह भाषा सीखने-सिखाने में सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

**दृश्य श्रव्य सामग्री**—यह दिव्यांग और मंद बुद्धि बच्चों के लिए बहुत ही मददगार होता है। वीडियो देख कर बच्चे किसी भी चीज को आसानी से समझ सकते हैं तथा इससे श्रवण शक्ति का विकास होता है।

**बाल साहित्य**—पठन शक्ति और भाषा के शुद्ध प्रयोग करने की क्षमता का विकास होता है।

**संज्ञानात्मक विकास**—ज्ञानेन्द्रियों के माध्यम से हम जगत को जानने समझने की कोशिश करते हैं, उसे ही संज्ञान कहते हैं संज्ञान का अर्थ होता है जानना स संज्ञानात्मक विकास का सिद्धांत जीन पियाजे ने दिया था।

### 133. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षक का यह प्रयास होना चाहिए कि वे बच्चों की भाषा सम्बन्धी सहज रचनाशक्ति को बढ़ाने के अवसर दें।

**मुख्य बिन्दु**—

- कहानी तथा कविता लेखन के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए।
- पाठ्य-पुस्तक के संवादों को जीवन्त बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।
- कक्षा में गतिविधि के माध्यम से सिखाना चाहिए।
- अपनी भाषा में लिखने के लिए प्रेरित करना चाहिए।

एक अच्छा भाषा शिक्षक वह होता है जिसकी भाषा में प्रवाह होता है, वह उत्साही होता है, और कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति जो अच्छी तरह से और दिलचस्प तरीके से भाषा का ज्ञान दे सकता है। वह बच्चों के भाषायी विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय को अपना सकता है—

- भाषा प्रयोग के लिए परिवेश का निर्माण करना करना चाहिए।
- शिक्षक कक्षा के बच्चों को सरल भाषा में कहानी कविता लेखन के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें और विभिन्न प्रकार की भाषा प्रतियोगिता के आयोजन करे इससे बच्चों के भाषाई रचना शक्ति का विकास होता है।
- शिक्षक को बच्चों के भाषा विकास के लिए कक्षा में कविता पाठ, कहानी पाठ, निबंध लेखन, भाषण प्रतियोगिता, वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता तथा अन्य ऐसे कार्य करने चाहिए जिससे विकास के लिए परिवेश का निर्माण हो सके।
- कक्षा में शिक्षक-शिक्षार्थी के बीच संवाद होना चाहिए जो कि पाठ्य-पुस्तक के लिखित संवादों को जीवन्त बना सकता है।
- वह सीखने के माहौल को निजीकृत कर सकता है।

- वह छात्रों को भाषा प्रयोग में भाग लेने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।
- वह उचित शिक्षण विधियों का चयन करता है।

### 134. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—कक्षा पाँच के बच्चों के भाषा आकलन के सन्दर्भ में हम इस सवाल को सबसे कमजोर मानते हैं कि 'ईदगाह' कहानी में हमिद ने मेले से क्या खरीदा?

अपसारी चिंतन—जब किसी व्यक्ति के सामने कोई समस्या रखी जाती है एवं वह व्यक्ति उस समस्या के समाधान के लिए अपनी कल्पनाशक्ति व सृजनात्मकता का प्रयोग करता है ऐरे इस समस्या के समाधान के रूप में एक से अधिक हल प्रस्तुत करता है तो इस प्रकार के चिंतन को अपसारी चिंतन कहते हैं। जैसे—'हीरा समझदार था या मोती, क्यों?'

**अभिसरी चिंतन**—इसमें समस्या एक ही बिंदु पर केंद्रित रहती है तथा समस्या का एक ही हल होता है जैसे— ईदगाह कहानी में हमिद ने मेले से क्या खरीदा?

- अभिसरी चिंतन का समाधान बन्द अन्त वाला होता है
- इसमें गति होती है अर्थात् समाधान शीघ्र प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।
- यह तथ्यों पर आधारित होता है।
- यह अधिक प्रतिष्ठित होता है।
- यह एक प्रकार का रैखिक चिंतन है।

भाषा आकलन के संदर्भ में बच्चों से ऐसे प्रश्न अच्छे कहे जाते हैं, जो मुक्त अन्त वाले हों, जिनके उत्तर देने में बालक अपने भावों, विचारों, समझ की अभिव्यक्ति करे।

### 135. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—सम्प्रेषण भाषा का अति महत्वपूर्ण प्रकार्य है।

**सम्प्रेषण**—

- मनुष्य अपने विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए सम्प्रेषण का सहारा लेता है।
- सम्प्रेषण तभी प्रभावी होता है जब प्रेषक और प्रापक विषय की आपसी समझ विकसित करते हैं।
- इसमें वक्ता और श्रोता दोनों का होना आवश्यक है।
- सफल सम्प्रेषण का आधार भाषाई दक्षता है।

इसके द्वारा मनुष्य अपनी अनुभूतियों तथा भावों को व्यक्त करता है साथ ही सामाजिक संबंधों की अभिव्यक्ति का उपकरण भी उसे बनाता है।

अपनी इसी प्रकृति के कारण भाषा एक ओर मानसिक अभिव्यक्ति तथा दूसरी ओर सामाजिक अभिव्यक्ति से जुड़ी है।

मानसिक अभिव्यक्ति चिंतन प्रकार्य तथा सामाजिक अभिव्यक्ति संप्रेषण प्रकार्य पर आधारित होती है। इन दोनों की अपनी व्यवस्था है तथा दोनों में अन्योन्याश्रित संबंध है।

वस्तुतः संप्रेषण भाषा की विभिन्न भूमिकाओं के साथ जुड़ा होता है। संप्रेषण में वक्ता और श्रोता की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है।

वक्ता अपने विचारों को दूसरों तक संप्रेषित करता है तथा दूसरों के द्वारा संप्रेषित विचारों को ग्रहण करता है तभी भाषा का कार्य संपादित होता है और बातचीत संभव हो पाती है।

### 136. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—कविता की पंक्तियों में यात्रा की कठिनाइयों की ओर संकेत किया गया है।

बटोही— मुसाफिर, राही, राहगीर, पथिक, पंथी, यात्री

बाग— उद्यान, उपवन, बगीचा, बाड़ी

कंटक— शूल, खार, काँटा

गह्वर— कन्दरा, गुहा, विवर, खोह

### 137. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—कविता में आए 'सुमन और कंटक' सुख और दुःख भाव के प्रतीक हैं।

दो अथवा दो से अधिक शब्दों से मिलकर बने नए सार्थक शब्द को 'समास' कहते हैं।

जैसे—घुड़सवार, राजपुत्र

समास के छह मुख्य भेद हैं।

- अव्ययीभाव समास
- तत्पुरुष समास
- कर्मधारय समास
- द्विगु समास
- द्वंद्व समास
- बहुव्रीहि समास

**द्वंद्व समास**—जिस समस्त पद के दोनों पद प्रधान हों तथा विग्रह करने पर 'और', 'अथवा', 'या', 'एवं' लगता है, वह द्वंद्व समास कहलाता है।

पहचान—दोनों पदों के बीच प्रायः योजक चिन्ह का प्रयोग।

जैसे—नदी और नाले,

पाप और पुण्य

### 138. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—कविता की पंक्तियों में कवि व्यक्ति को हर स्थिति में आगे बढ़ने की प्रेरणा दे रहा है।

कवि व्यक्ति को 'हर स्थिति में आगे बढ़ने की' प्रेरणा दे रहा है।

अतः 'हर स्थिति में आगे बढ़ने की' यह विकल्प सही है, अन्य सभी विकल्प असंगत हैं।

### 139. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—इस जीवन यात्रा में कुछ भी निश्चित नहीं है। कवि ने अपनी बात इन पंक्तियों के माध्यम से व्यक्त की है—

"किस जगह यात्रा खत्म हो

जाएगी, यह भी अनिश्चित

है, अनिश्चित कब सुमन कब

कंटकों के शर मिलेंगे।"

इस जीवन यात्रा में 'कुछ भी निश्चित नहीं है'।

अतः 'कुछ भी निश्चित नहीं है' यह विकल्प सही है।

### 140. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—इनमें से 'सरित' का समानार्थी शब्द जयमाला नहीं है।



समानार्थी—

- (i) जो शब्द समान अर्थ प्रकट करते हैं, उन्हें समानार्थी कहते हैं।  
(ii) उदाहरण के लिए सूर्य को सूरज, रवि इत्यादि कहा जाता है।

समानार्थी शब्द—समान अर्थ को प्रदर्शित करने वाले शब्द।

जैसे—सरित—नद, प्रवाह, तटिनी, नदी आदि।

अन्य विकल्प का विश्लेषण—

नग—पहाड़, गिरि, अचल, तुंग, अद्रि, शैल, भूधर, धराधर, धरणीधर, महीधर।

#### 141. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘अनिश्चित’ शब्द में ‘ता’ प्रत्यय आ सकता है।

प्रत्यय—

- (i) वे शब्दांश जो दूसरे शब्दों के अन्त में जुड़कर उनके अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं, उन्हें प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

- (ii) उदाहरण के लिए अनिश्चित में ‘ता’ प्रत्यय के आगे से अनिश्चिता शब्द बनेगा।

जो शब्दांश शब्दों के अंत में जुड़कर उनके अर्थ में परिवर्तन ला देते हैं, वे ‘प्रत्यय’ कहलाते हैं।

जैसे—दया शब्द के अंत में आलु जुड़ने से अर्थ में विशेषता आ गई है। अतः ‘आलु’ शब्दांश प्रत्यय है।

#### 142. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गीत—कविता बच्चों के जीवन में रच-बस जाएँ यह माता-पिता को पसन्द नहीं है, क्योंकि इससे बच्चे माता-पिता द्वारा तय लक्ष्य को प्राप्त न कर सकेंगे।

माता को लगता है कि ऐसा करते हुए तो वे उस राह से भटक जाएँगे जिस राह पर वे उन्हें चलाना चाहती है। जिस राह से वे उन्हें अपनी सोची हुई मंजिल पर पहुँचाना चाहते हैं। उनकी इस इच्छा में यह निहित है कि बच्चे वैसा कुछ भी नहीं करें जो वे करना चाहते हैं बल्कि वे वैसा करें जैसा माता-पिता चाहते हैं।

जो शब्दांश शब्दों के अंत में जुड़कर उनके अर्थ में परिवर्तन ला देते हैं, वे ‘प्रत्यय’ कहलाते हैं।

जैसे—दया शब्द के अंत में आलु जुड़ने से अर्थ में विशेषता आ गई है। अतः ‘आलु’ शब्दांश प्रत्यय है।

#### 143. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गीत—कविता स्कूलों को भी पसन्द नहीं है, क्योंकि उन्हें लगता है कि स्कूली पढ़ाई—लिखाई से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। गीत—कविता स्कूल और कक्षाओं की रोजमर्रा की गतिविधि का हिस्सा बन जाए यह स्कूल को मंजूर नहीं। स्कूल को लगता है कि इस सबके लिए समय कहाँ है? यह पाठ्य-पुस्तक से बाहर की गतिविधि है। शिक्षक और शिक्षा अधिकारी चाहते हैं कि शिक्षक पहले परीक्षा परिणाम बेहतर लाने के लिए काम करें।

द्वंद्व समास—जिस समस्त पद के दोनों पद प्रधान हो तथा विग्रह करने पर ‘और’, ‘अथवा’, ‘या’, ‘एवं’ लगता है, वह ‘द्वंद्व समास’ कहलाता है।

पहचान—दोनों पदों के बीच प्रायः योजक चिन्ह का प्रयोग।

जैसे—नदी और नाले।

पाप और पुण्य।

#### 144. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गीत—कविता के बारे में कथन बिल्कुल सही नहीं है कि ये जीवन-शैली का स्वाभाविक हिस्सा है।

गीत—कविता—

- (i) ये भाषा-सृजनात्मकता को पोषित करते हैं।

- (ii) ये संस्कृति का अभिन्न हिस्सा हैं। ‘समाज में इनकी व्यापक सहमति नहीं है।’ यह कथन सही है।

अतः ‘ये संस्कृति का अभिन्न हिस्सा हैं।’ यह सही विकल्प है, अन्य सभी विकल्प असंगत हैं।

#### 145. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—शिक्षा व्यवस्था गीत—कविता को बाधक के रूप में देखती है।

गीत—कविता स्कूल और कक्षाओं की रोजमर्रा की गतिविधि का हिस्सा बन जाए यह स्कूल को मंजूर नहीं। स्कूल को लगता है कि इस सबके लिए समय कहाँ है। यह पाठ्य-पुस्तक से बाहर की गतिविधि है। शिक्षक और शिक्षा अधिकारी चाहते हैं कि शिक्षक पहले परीक्षा परिणाम बेहतर लाने के लिए काम करें।

शिक्षा—व्यवस्था गीत—कविता को ‘बाधक के रूप में’ देखती है।

अतः ‘बाधक के रूप में’ यह सही विकल्प है, अन्य सभी विकल्प असंगत हैं।

#### 146. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—अनुच्छेद के आधार पर गीत—कविता के बारे में यह कथन सही नहीं है कि इनसे बच्चे अपनी राह से भटक जाएँगे।

हमारी संस्कृति और समाज में गीत—कविता की जो जगहें थीं वे जगह लगातार सीमित हुई हैं। गीत गाने, सुनने—सुनाने के अवसर हुआ करते थे, वे अवसर ही गीत—कविताओं को गुनगुनाते रह सकने के लिए याद करने के लिए प्रेरित करते थे। सहेजने और रचने के लिए प्रेरित करते थे।

जब कोई वाक्यांश अपने सामान्य अर्थ को छोड़ कर विशेष अर्थ में रुढ़ हो जाता है, तो उसे हम ‘मुहावरा’ कहते हैं।

उदाहरण—श्री गणेश करना—शुरू करना।

ईद का चाँद होना—बहुत दिनों बाद दिखाई देना।

#### 147. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—बच्चों के लिए लक्ष्य माता-पिता निर्धारित करते हैं।

गीत—कविताएँ बच्चों के जीवन में रच-बस जाएँ, वे उनका भरपूर आनन्द लेने लगे, खुद तुकबंदियाँ करने लगे, रचने लगे, यह माता-पिता को मंजूर नहीं था। बच्चे ऐसा करते हैं तो वे उस राह से भटक जाएँगे जिस राह पर माता-पिता उन्हें चलाना चाहते हैं। जिस राह पर वे उन्हें अपनी सोची हुई मंजिल पर पहुँचाना चाहते हैं।

प्रोत्साहन छात्रों को प्रेरित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। छात्रों की मानसिकता होती है कि वे अपने सभी अच्छे कामों के लिए सराहना चाहते हैं। बड़ों से मिले प्रोत्साहन के आधार पर छात्र अपने व्यवहार को ढालते हैं।

#### 148. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘कविताएँ सुनी-सुनाई जाएँ’ में द्वि कर्मक क्रिया है।

द्विकर्मक क्रिया—

- (i) इसमें दो कर्म निहित होते हैं।

- (ii) जिस क्रिया के उपयोग से दो कामों के पूरा होने का पता चलता है,

- (iii) उसे द्विकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं।  
कविताएँ—सुनी-सुनायी जाएँ में ‘अकर्मक’ क्रिया है। अतः ‘अकर्मक’ सही विकल्प होगा, अन्य सभी विकल्प असंगत हैं।

#### 149. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘सांस्कृतिक’ में इक प्रत्यय है।

प्रत्यय—

- (i) वे शब्दांश जो किसी दूसरे शब्द के अन्त में जुड़कर उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं, उन्हें प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

- (ii) उदाहरण के लिए संस्कृति में ‘इक’ प्रत्यय के प्रयोग से ‘सांस्कृतिक’ शब्द बनता है।

जो शब्दांश शब्दों के अंत में जुड़कर उनके अर्थ में परिवर्तन ला देते हैं, वे ‘प्रत्यय’ कहलाते हैं।

दयालु = दया शब्द के अंत में आलु शब्द जुड़ने से अर्थ में विशेषता आ गयी है। अतः यहाँ ‘आलु’ शब्दांश प्रत्यय है।

प्रत्यय के दो भेद हैं।

कृत प्रत्यय

तद्धित प्रत्यय

#### 150. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘मंजूर’ का समानार्थी शब्द स्वीकार है।

समानार्थी—

- (i) समान अर्थ प्रकट करने वाले शब्दों को समानार्थी कहते हैं।

- (ii) उदाहरण के लिए सूर्य को सूरज, रवि इत्यादि समानार्थी शब्दों के माध्यम से भी जाना जाता है।

‘मंजूर’ शब्द का समानार्थी शब्द ‘स्वीकार’ होगा। अतः ‘स्वीकार’ सही विकल्प है, अन्य सभी विकल्प असंगत हैं।