

CTET Solved Paper

Paper-2
13th July 2013

Time: 2 hours 30 mins.

Total Marks: 150

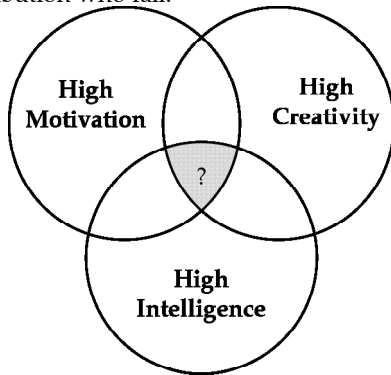
Child Development and Pedagogy

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

1. Which one of the following is a critique of theory of multiple intelligences?
 - (1) Multiple intelligence are only the 'talents' present in intelligence as a whole.
 - (2) Multiple intelligence provides students to discover their propensities.
 - (3) It overemphasises practical intelligence.
 - (4) It cannot be supported by empirical evidence at all.
2. Which one of the following pair is least likely to be a correct match?
 - (1) Children enter in : Chomsky
the world with
certain knowledge
about language
 - (2) Language and : Vygotsky
thought are
initially two
different activities
 - (3) Language is : Piaget
contingent on
thought
 - (4) Language is : B.F. Skinner
a stimuli in
environment
3. Features assigned due to social roles and not due to biological endowment are called:
 - (1) Gender role attitudes
 - (2) Gender role strain
 - (3) Gender-role stereotype
 - (4) Gender role diagnosticity
4. Which of the following will be most appropriate to maximise learning?
 - (1) Teaching should identify her cognitive style as well as of her students cognitive style.
 - (2) Individual difference in students should be smoothened by pairing similar students.
 - (3) Teacher should focus on only one learning style to bring optimum result.
 - (4) Students of similar cultural background should be kept in the same class to avoid difference in opinion.
5. All of the following promote assessment as learning except.
 - (1) telling students to take internal feedback.
 - (2) generating a safe environment for students to take chances.
 - (3) tell students to reflect on the topic taught.
 - (4) testing students as frequently as possible.
6. When a cook tastes a food during cooking it may be akin to:
 - (1) Assessment of learning
 - (2) Assessment for learning
 - (3) Assessment as learning
 - (4) Assessment and learning
7. Differentiated instruction is:
 - (1) using a variety of groupings to meet students needs.
 - (2) doing something different for very student in the class.
 - (3) disorderly or undisciplined student activity.
 - (4) using groups that never change.
8. In a culturally and linguistically diverse classroom, before deciding whether a student comes under special education category, a teacher should:
 - (1) Not involve parents as parents have their own work.
 - (2) Evaluate student on her/his mother language to establish disability.
 - (3) Use specialised psychologists.
 - (4) Segregate the child to neutralise environmental factor.
9. Learning disabilities may occur due to all of the following except.
 - (1) Teachers way of teaching
 - (2) Prenatal use of alcohol
 - (3) Mental retardation
 - (4) Meaning it is during infancy
10. An inclusive school reflects on all the following questions except :
 - (1) Do we believe that all students can learn.
 - (2) Do we work in teams to plan and deliver learning enabling environment
 - (3) Do we properly segregate special children from normal to provide better care.
 - (4) Do we adopt strategies catering for the diverse needs of students.
11. Gifted students are:
 - (1) Convergent thinkers
 - (2) Divergent thinkers
 - (3) Extrovert
 - (4) Very hard working

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12. The shaded area represent students in a normal distribution who fall:



- (1) At $\sigma = 0$ (2) Between $2\sigma - 3\sigma$
(3) After 3σ (4) Between $\sigma - 2\sigma$
13. Which one of the following pair would be most appropriate choice to complete the following sentence?
Children _____ faster when they are involved in the activities that seem to be _____.
(1) Forget; useful in a classroom
(2) Recall; linked with their classwork only
(3) Memorise; culturally neutral
(4) Learn; useful in real life
14. CBSE prescribed group activities for students in place of activities for individual students. The idea behind doing so could be:
(1) to overcome the negative emotional response to individual competition which may generalise across learning.
(2) to make it easy for teachers to observe groups instead of individual students.
(3) to rationalise the time available with schools most of which do not have enough time for individual activities.
(4) to reduce the infrastructural cost of the activity.
15. The conclusion '*Children can learn violent depicted in movies*' may be derived on the basis of the work done by which of the following psychologist?
(1) Edward L. Thorndike (2) J.B. Watson
(3) Albert Bandura (4) Jean Piaget
16. Students observe fashion shows and try to imitate models. This kind of imitation may be called:
(1) Primary simulation (2) Secondary simulation
(3) Social learning (4) Generalisation
17. If students repeatedly make errors during a lesson, a teacher should:
(1) make changes in instruction, tasks, timetable or seating arrangements.
(2) leave the lesson for the time being and come back to it after some time.
(3) identify the erring students and talk to principal about them.
(4) make erring students stand outside the classroom.
18. Following are some techniques to manage anxiety due to an approaching examination; **except**.
(1) familiarising with the pattern of question paper
(2) thinking too much about the result
(3) seeking support
(4) emphasising strengths
19. Bloom's taxonomy is a hierarchical organisation of _____.
(1) achievement goals
(2) curricular declarations
(3) reading skills
(4) cognitive objectives
20. A, B and C are three students studying English. 'A' finds it interesting and thinks it will be helpful for her in future. 'B' studies English as she wants to secure first rank in the class. 'C' studies it as she is primarily concerned to secure passing grades. The goals of A, B and C respectively are:
(1) Mastery, performance, performance avoidance
(2) Performance, performance avoidance, mastery
(3) Performance avoidance, mastery, performance
(4) Mastery, performance avoidance, performance
21. Even though this was clearly in violation of his safety needs, Captain Vikram Batra died fighting in the Kargil war while protecting his country. He might have:
(1) sought novel experience
(2) achieved self-actualisation
(3) ignored his belongingness needs
(4) wanted to earn a good name to his family
22. Extinction of a response is more difficult following:
(1) partial reinforcement
(2) continuous reinforcement
(3) punishment
(4) verbal reproach
23. Mastery orientation can be encouraged by:
(1) focusing on students individual effort.
(2) comparing students successes with each other.
(3) assigning lot of practice material as home assignments.
(4) taking unexpected tests.
24. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
(1) Physical Development : Environment
(2) Cognitive Development : Maturation
(3) Social Development : Environment
(4) Emotional Development : Maturation
25. All the following facts indicate that a child is emotionally and socially fit in a class **except**.
(1) develop good relationships with peers
(2) concentrate on and persist with challenging tasks
(3) manage both anger and joy effectively
(4) concentrate persistently on competition with peers
26. Which of the following statements support role of environment in the development of a child?
(1) Some students quickly process information while others in the same class do not.
(2) There has been a steady increase in students average performance on IQ tests in last few decades.
(3) Correlation between IQs of identical twins raised in different homes is as high as 0.75.
(4) Physically fit children are often found to be morally good.

27. Socialisation includes cultural transmission and:
 (1) discourages rebellion
 (2) development of individual personality
 (3) fits children into labels
 (4) provides emotional support
28. A teacher shows two identical glasses filled with an equal amount of juice in them. She empties them in two different glasses one of which is taller and the other one is wider. She asks her class to identify which glass would have more juice in it. Students reply that the taller glass has more juice. Her students have difficulty in dealing with:
 (1) Accommodation (2) Egocentrism
 (3) Decentring (4) Reversibility
29. Karnail Singh does not pay income tax despite legal procedures and expenses. He thinks that he cannot support a corrupt government which spends millions of rupees in building unnecessary dams. He is probably in which state of Kohlberg's stages of moral development.
 (1) Conventional (2) Post conventional
 (3) Pre conventional (4) Para conventional
30. Intelligence theory incorporates the mental processes involved in intelligence (i.e. meta-components) and the varied forms that intelligence can take (i.e. creative intelligence)
 (1) Spearman's 'g' factor
 (2) Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence
 (3) Savant theory of intelligence
 (4) Thurstone's primary mental abilities
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- Social Science/Social Studies**
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31. According to Arthashastra, during Mauryan period North-West was important for :
 (1) Cotton
 (2) Gold and precious stones.
 (3) Silver and copper.
 (4) Blanket
32. Amphorae was a :
 (1) coin of Italy.
 (2) red glazed pottery.
 (3) tall double handled jar.
 (4) perforated pot.
33. Paper was as valued in Roman Empire that as it was called :
 (1) Black magic (2) Black charm
 (3) Black stone (4) Black gold
34. Persian wheel, spinning wheel and firearms were invented during :
 (1) Pre-historic period (2) Ancient period
 (3) Medieval period (4) Modern period
35. A Sanskrit Prashasti has been found in praise of which of the following Delhi Sultans ?
 (1) Iltutmish (2) Balban
 (3) Alauddin Khalji (4) Firoz Tughlaq
36. Hiranya-garbha ritual was performed :
 (1) when a king won a territory.
 (2) to declare the king as Kshatriya even if he was not one by birth.
 (3) before hunting a deer.
 (4) for the birth of male child.
37. During the Chola period associations of traders were known as :
 (1) Gramam (2) Shrenis
 (3) Nagaram (4) Sabha
38. Nath literature is associated with :
 (1) Bengali (2) Assamese
 (3) Odiya (4) Maithili
39. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan started a powerful non-violent movement in North-West Frontier Province, known as :
 (1) Ram-Rahim Movement
 (2) Khilafat Movement
 (3) Khudai-Khidmatgar Movement
 (4) Pakhtun Movement
40. After the Congress Resolution (1929) to fight for Purna-Swaraj, 'Independence Day' was observed on
 (1) 15 August 1930 (2) 26 January 1930
 (3) 1 January 1930 (4) 2 October 1930
41. Big Bear is an example of :
 (1) Milky way (2) Constellation
 (3) Star (4) Galaxy
42. Only one side of the moon is visible from the earth because :
 (1) other side of the moon is towards the earth only during the day time.
 (2) other side of the moon is towards the earth only on New Moon (Amavashya).
 (3) time taken by the moon to move around the earth and to complete on.
 (4) it takes the moon one light year to complete one spin.
43. The earth moves on its axis :
 (1) from West to East (2) from North to South
 (3) from East to West (4) from South of North
44. As we move from Eastern Hemisphere to Western Hemisphere the size of longitudes :
 (1) increases
 (2) decreases
 (3) remains same
 (4) first increases then decreases
45. The Earth day is :
 (1) The time during which the sun shines on a specific place on the earth.
 (2) The measure of standard time at Greenwich.
 (3) Period of rotation of the earth around its axis.
 (4) Period of revolution of the earth around the sun.
46. On equinox, direct rays of the sun fall on :
 (1) Tropic of Cancer (2) Equator
 (3) Tropic of Capricorn (4) Arctic Circle
47. There are many harbours and ports in Atlantic Ocean because :
 (1) There is large volume of sea trade between the U.S.A. and Europe.
 (2) Fishery industry is flourishing in the Atlantic Ocean.
 (3) The coastline of the Atlantic Ocean is highly indented.
 (4) The coastline of the Atlantic Ocean is very shallow.
48. Which is the world's longest mountain range ?
 (1) The Himalayas (2) The Rocky
 (3) The Andes (4) The Alps

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49. In India Tropical Rain Forests are found in :
(1) Madhya Pradesh
(2) Himachal Pradesh
(3) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(4) Rajasthan
50. During the retreating monsoon period, the moisture laden winds below form :
(1) Valley to plains (2) Land to sea
(3) Sea to land (4) Plateau to plains
51. Which of the following is called 'lungs' of the earth ?
(1) Tropical evergreen forest of Brazil.
(2) Tropical deciduous forest of Central America.
(3) Temperate evergreen forest of China.
(4) Temperate deciduous forest of Chile.
52. Which is the largest river basin in the world ?
(1) Ganga river basin (2) Nile river basin
(3) Mississippi river basin (4) Amazon river basin
53. What is 'Maloca' ?
(1) A tribe (2) A house type
(3) A wild animal (4) A resident of Malacca
54. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called :
(1) Resource conservation.
(2) Sustainable development.
(3) Resource management.
(4) Development management.
55. Shelter belt is a method of :
(1) water conservation (2) soil formation
(3) plantation (4) soil conservation
56. Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh is a :
(1) Palaeolithic site (2) Neolithic site
(3) Megalithic site (4) Mesolithic site
57. Which of the three Gods were especially important in the Rigvedic period ?
(1) Rudra, Vishnu and Indra
(2) Agni, Indra and Soma
(3) Indra, Varun and Rudra
(4) Agni, Indra and Vishnu
58. Sanskrit is considered to be a part of the family of languages known as :
(1) Indo-Aryan (2) Indo-Greek
(3) Indo-European (4) Indo-Arabian
59. At which place it was a general practice to lay the dead with head towards North ?
(1) Inamgaon (2) Burzahom
(3) Mehargarh (4) Bhimbetka
60. The Buddha described the thirst of desires and cravings as :
(1) Pipasa
(2) Trishna
(3) Tanha
(4) Teevra Ichcha (Strong desire)
61. Branding of product :
(1) makes it more saleable.
(2) differentiates it from other products in the market.
(3) makes it more attractive for customer.
(4) gives customer rebate on MRP.
62. Which part of the Indian Constitution is often referred to as the 'Conscience' of the Constitution ?
(1) The part dealing with the Directive Principles.
(2) The part dealing with the Fundamental Rights.
(3) The part dealing with the reservation policy for SCs, STs and OBCs.
(4) The Preamble of the Constitution.
63. How many members can be nominated to the Lok Sabha ?
(1) None (2) Two
(3) Four (4) Twelve
64. A judge gives decision on a case :
(1) on the basis of argument.
(2) on the basis of fee paid.
(3) on the basis of evidence.
(4) on the basis of police inquiry.
65. Which of the following cult has distinctive tribal influence ?
(1) Cult of Venkateshwara
(2) Cult of Jagannath
(3) Cult of Vishwanath
(4) Cult of Amarnath
66. Diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera can be prevented through :
(1) education of health and hygiene.
(2) better health care facilities.
(3) providing safe drinking water.
(4) providing cheap medicines.
67. More often discussions on government and its functioning lead to extreme views, therefore teacher should :
(1) avoid any debate or discussion on it.
(2) criticise the way government functions.
(3) argue for judicial activism.
(4) organise more objective interactions as compared to didactic views.
68. The views of social scientists vary the most on which of the following agents regarding their impact on the behaviour and attitudes of children and adolescents?
(1) Family (2) School
(3) Television (4) Peer
69. Which of the following is the most appropriate way to increase the time spent on academic activities by the students in a Social Science class ?
(1) Assigning homework three times a week.
(2) Assigning individual projects on new topics before discussing the topic in class.
(3) Incorporating lots of new material in a lecture to be delivered to sustain interest.
(4) Proper lesson planning and abiding by the time schedule for every activity.
70. A student was interested in studying problems faced by Indian soldiers during the Kargil War. She interviews several soldiers who took part in the Kargil War. These soldiers can be considered :
(1) Secondary sources (2) Primary sources
(3) Actual narrators (4) Internal sources

71. A teacher wants to give a case study to students of class-VII. Which of the following topics would be most appropriate ?
 (1) Earthquake
 (2) Major crops of India
 (3) Minerals found in India
 (4) Structure of the earth
72. Valuing observable facts over individual preferences in deriving deduction is called :
 (1) Reasoning (2) Free association
 (3) Egocentrism (4) Social brainstorming
73. To show land use in different countries of world, which of the following would be a suitable teaching aid ?
 (1) Flow chart (2) Comparative chart
 (3) Timeline chart (4) Venn diagram
74. A teacher writes instructional objective for his/her lesson plan as 'Students will able to give reasons for the downfall of Mauryan Dynasty'. This objective will come under :
 (1) Knowledge (2) Understanding
 (3) Application (4) Synthesis
75. All of the following are characteristic of creative thinking except :
 (1) Ability to always produce right answer to problems posed.
 (2) Synthesise from a variety of sources.
 (3) Flexible and imaginative way to approach a problem.
 (4) Purposeful, reflective judgement.
76. During Social Science class, students begin to discuss whether a mobile tower should be allowed to install in the proximity of their school or not. A student says that the radiations from the tower would make students sick. Another student says, I heard this on the news that mobile towers do not make people sick. As a teacher you would :
 (1) Encourage students to organise a dharna (protest) outside the office of local administration.
 (2) Motivate students to collect evidences that will help them assess the situation objectively.
 (3) Organise a structured debate on this topic in class.
 (4) Organise an election to know the support in favour and against.
77. At the upper primary stage, according to NCF-2005, the content of Social Studies will draw its content from which of the following subjects ?
 (1) History, Civics and Geography
 (2) History, Geography, Political Science and Economics
 (3) Environmental Science, History, Civics and Geography
 (4) Disaster Management, History, Political Science and Values Education
78. For which of the following a time-line would be best suited for ?
 (1) To give summary of a dynasty.
 (2) To explain achievements of a ruler.
 (3) To compare two dynasties.
 (4) To teach ancient history.
79. Locating a place on the map is associated with :
 (1) Knowledge (2) Comprehension
 (3) Application (4) Skill
80. Children have little exposure to laws, therefore, while discussing laws, it is important that teacher should :
 (1) explain all the aspects of laws very clearly.
 (2) give as many examples form familiar context.
 (3) discuss about juvenile laws only.
 (4) create fear regarding laws.
81. A Social Science teacher must employ which of the following methods for being effective ?
 (1) Increase engagement of students by thought provoking and interesting activities.
 (2) Increase the knowledge of students by taking tests on every Monday.
 (3) Award grades in a lax manner to boost the confidence of slow learners.
 (4) Assign projects to be done at home so as to involve parents in the studies of their ward.
82. In a discussion on Constitution, it is important that it is discussed in historical context so that students become aware that :
 (1) democracy has its roots in India.
 (2) republics flourished in ancient India.
 (3) anti-colonial struggle and its major influence.
 (4) Indian Constitution is the oldest in the world.
83. Outcome oriented student learning model in Social Science will focus primarily on which of the following ?
 (1) Group activities, excursions and summative assessments.
 (2) Complete coverage of course, information centred teaching and summative assessments.
 (3) Learning objectives, learning activities, formative and summative assessments.
 (4) Aims of education, new teaching method, board exam.
84. The content of Social Science should aim at :
 (1) making students familiar with happenings in the world around.
 (2) raising students awareness through critically exploring and questioning of familiar social reality.
 (3) inculcating nationalism in students.
 (4) imparting knowledge about developed countries.
85. In a pluralistic society like ours, it is important that textbooks should be such that :
 (1) they reflect government views to make children a good citizen.
 (2) controversial issues are avoided.
 (3) all regions and social groups be able to relate to them.
 (4) different textbooks are available for different regions.
86. According to NCF 2005, the aim of education in social Science should be enable student to :
 (1) Criticise political decisions.
 (2) Analyse socio-political reality.
 (3) Retention of information on socio-political situation in the country.
 (4) Present knowledge about socio political principles in a lucid and concise way so that students remember them easily.

87. The Civil Rights Movement was started in the U.S.A. to :
- (1) demand for fundamental rights for African-Americans.
 - (2) demand for equal rights and end to racial discrimination.
 - (3) demand for voting rights for women.
 - (4) demand for social security for old.
88. How a Chief Minister is chosen ?
- (1) By the President of the party which has got majority in the election.
 - (2) By the MLA's of the party which has got majority in the election.
 - (3) By the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister.
 - (4) By the President of India on the recommendation of the Governor.
89. Which of the following shows gender stereotyping ?
- (1) Girls are more talented than boy.
 - (2) Girls can do only household works.
 - (3) Girls can do all type of works which a boy can do.
 - (4) Girls should get equal opportunity as boys.
90. In a democracy the media plays a very important role in :
- (1) providing news and discussing events taking place in the country and the world.
 - (2) advertising goods so that people can buy goods of their choice.
 - (3) telecasting cricket events so that people can watch sitting at home.
 - (4) providing many types of entertainment materials.

Language: English

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

Renowned educationalist Sir Tim. Brighouse, observed that an outstanding school has four factors that are visible. "Teachers talk about teaching, teachers observe each other's practice, teachers plan, organize and evaluate their work together rather than separately, and that teachers teach each other."

He continues: "One of the reasons I like that is that you can immediately see ways in which you could make it more likely that teachers talk about teaching."

Sir Tim then encouraged schools to focus on activities that were low effort but high impact, describing them as "butterflies". Some examples he gave included rotating staff meetings around different classrooms with the host, at the start, describing the room layout and displays, or discussing other teaching techniques and approaches. With modern technology teachers could observe their own lessons and then when viewing them back, decide whether they want to share them with a mentor.

The role of mentoring was vital and suggested that more schools could send teachers out in small groups to learn from colleagues in other schools.

He said "If this were widespread practice, if people were to attend to their butterflies, the outcome in terms of teacher morale and teacher satisfaction would be positive. We all agree that professional development is the vital ingredient".

91. In the mode suggested by Sir Tim, teachers may self-evaluate and self-reflect
- (1) using technology
 - (2) without technology
 - (3) through a students' survey
 - (4) interviewing each other

92. "Teachers talk about teaching" means that they
- (1) make some suggestions
 - (2) discuss their own practices
 - (3) criticize one another
 - (4) freely change opinions
93. 'Low effort but high impact' in this context implies that schools
- (1) pay teachers a lower salary
 - (2) extract more work for the same pay
 - (3) decrease the work load and salary
 - (4) create opportunities within the system for development
94. In this extract, it is observed that technology supports teachers to
- (1) improve students
 - (2) conduct meetings for teachers
 - (3) follow-up/remediation activities for students.
 - (4) self-diagnose their practices
95. Here, 'visible' means
- (1) seen
 - (2) obvious
 - (3) appealing
 - (4) bright
96. Rotating staff meetings in the class rooms' permits teachers to
- (1) be informal with each other
 - (2) miss some of them
 - (3) share their own practices with others
 - (4) keep busy all the time
97. A synonym for the word, 'counselling', from the passage is
- (1) describing
 - (2) mentoring
 - (3) discussing
 - (4) teaching
98. The talk by Sir Tim is about the
- (1) teachers who dress like butterflies.
 - (2) visiting schools to socialise.
 - (3) knowledge teachers gain for job growth.
 - (4) schools who control their teachers.
99. "Butterflies" here refer to
- (1) the dress code
 - (2) a practice of staff interaction
 - (3) changing schools
 - (4) going to classes in rotation

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

As I Watch You Grow

Do you know how much you mean to me?
As you grow into what you will be.
You came from within, from just beneath my heart
It's there you'll always be though your own life will now start.
You're growing so fast it sends me a whirl,
With misty eyes I ask, Where's my little girl?"
I know sometimes to you I seem harsh and so unfair,
But one day you will see, I taught you we'll because I care.
The next few years will so quickly fly
With laughter and joy, mixed with a few tears to cry.
As you begin your growth to womanhood, this fact you must know,
You'll always be my source of pride, no matter where you go.
You must stand up tall and proud, within you feel no fear,
For all you dreams and goals, sit before you very near.
With God's love in your heart and the world by its tail,
You'll always be my winner, and victory will prevail.
For you this poem was written, with help from above,
To tell you in a rhythm of your Mother's
heartfelt love!

Kay Theese

100. 'Do you know how much you mean to me?' is a _____ question.

- (1) rhetorical (2) restrictive
(3) convergent (4) divergent

101. An antonym for the word 'harsh' is

- (1) severe (3) grim
(2) mild (4) clashing

102. In the expression 'It sends me a whirl', 'it' refers to

- (1) travelling far (2) growing up
(3) new experiences (4) the real world

103. To 'stand up tall' is

- (1) growing up healthy (2) be tall like the boys
(3) being fearless (4) getting ambitious

104. The phrase 'the world by its tail' means to

- (1) be a good follower (2) overcome challenges
(3) face one's enemies (4) to avoid challenges

105. The poem addresses a

- (1) friend (2) daughter
(3) mother (4) girl

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

106. A person sitting behind you in a cinema starts talking on the mobile phone and you want to tell him/her to stop. Choose how you will make the request.

- (1) "Stop talking so loudly!"
(2) "Please don't use the mobile phone inside the theatre."
(3) "Can't you not use the mobile phone, please?"
(4) "Could you possibly stop using the mobile phone here?"

107. Exemplar for homonym would be

- (1) aisle/isle (2) beer/bear
(3) stale/stall (4) stock/stoke

108. Which is a lexical word?

- (1) love (2) is
(3) the (4) might

109. While learning about the passive voice form, students learn about

- (1) use of "by" (2) position of verbs
(3) position of nouns. (4) use of verb form

110. Students can leave the school premises at 12.30pm.

Students ought to leave the school premises at 12.30pm.

The two given statements can be differentiated by drawing students' attention to the

- (1) differences in the arrangement of words
(2) meaning conveyed by the modals/verb modifiers
(3) the roles of the subject and object in both sentences
(4) absence of change in the verb form

111. Which learning domain constitutes higher order thinking?

- (1) remembering (2) understanding
(3) application (4) evaluation

112. The process of word formation consists of

- (1) compounding and affixes
(2) opposites and meaning
(3) verbs and nouns
(4) using synonyms or euphemisms

113. When reading, to 'decode' means to

- (1) an action used in ICT
(2) solving a complex puzzle
(3) to analyse and understand
(4) understanding a foreign language

114. Speaker 1: We had an enjoyable holiday this winter.

Speaker 2: Where did you go?

Speaker 1: Where?

Speaker 2: Yes, which place did you visit?

During the assessment of students' speaking-listening skills, mark/s would be deducted during this exchange for

- (1) Speaker 1 (2) Speaker II
(3) Both (4) Neither

115. While writing, 'ellipses' is a

- (1) phrasal verbs (2) semantic linker
(3) adjectival form (4) prepositional phrase

116. If a longer piece of writing is brief, complete, in the third person, without digressions and emotional overtones and logically arranged, it is a

- (1) classified advertisement
(2) memorandum
(3) report
(4) newspaper article

117. The politician had been making promises long before election time. The statement is in the _____ tense.

- (1) past continuous
(2) present perfect
(3) present perfect continuous
(4) past perfect continuous

118. 'Gender sensitization' in the school curriculum implies

- (1) children should be differentiated as boys and girls
(2) sex education from primary school onwards
(3) respectful approach towards defining gender roles
(4) promote co-education in high school.

119. Identify where the collective form is an error:

- (1) host of angels (2) congress of baboons
(3) clutch of duress (4) shoal of fish

120. An exemplar of a question to 'funnel' or restrict a respondent's answer is

- (1) "What do you think of the weather?"
(2) "How many books are there?"
(3) "Tell me about your most recent holiday."
(4) "What are your goals?"

Language: Hindi

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

किसे कहूँ मैं? क्या है शिक्षा का सच? कैसा है शिक्षित व्यक्ति और कैसा होता है पढ़ा-लिखा समाज? मेरे गुरु श्री दयालचन्द्र जी सोनी तो पूरी एक काव्यात्मक पुस्तक लिख गये। इस पुस्तक का नाम है 'हूँ अणभणियों शिक्षित हूँ'। उनका आशय स्पष्ट है कि हर पढ़ा-लिखा आदमी अनपढ़ है। उन्होंने जब तक पुस्तक लिखी तो साफ कहा कि यह किताब उनके पूरे जीवन की शिक्षा का सार है। तब फिर हमें यह भी मान लेना चाहिए कि हमारा पूरा पढ़ा-लिखा समाज खासा अनपढ़ है। अशिक्षित है। तब फिर बताइए कि शिक्षा को कहाँ खोजें।

कहते हैं कि शिक्षा बालक के जन्म के साथ बालक को मिली प्रतिभा का विकास है। उसकी सोयी हुई शक्तियों को जगाने का नाम शिक्षा है। मगर ऐसा तो तब सम्भव है जब हम यह जान लें कि कौन-कौन-सा बालक कौन-कौन सी प्रतिभा के साथ पैदा हुआ है? उसके शरीर में एवं उसके मन-मस्तिष्क में कौन-कौन-सी शक्तियाँ सोयी हुई हैं? इसका अर्थ यह

हुआ कि जो-जो बालक शाला में आया है उसको हम पहले पढ़ें। हर बालक को पढ़-पढ़ कर पहचानें कि वह क्या है? उसकी प्रतिभा क्या है? और कौन-कौन-सी सुषुप्त शक्तियों को लिये हुए हमारे सामने उपस्थित हुआ है।

121. 'शिक्षा' का अर्थ है—

- (1) बच्चों को जानकारी देना।
- (2) बच्चों को केवल अक्षर ज्ञान देना।
- (3) बच्चों को शक्तिशाली बनाना।
- (4) बच्चों में विद्यमान शक्तियों को प्रस्फुटित करना।

122. लेखक के अनुसार

- (1) सभी बच्चे समान रूप से प्रतिभाशाली होते हैं।
- (2) बच्चों में अलग-अलग प्रतिभा होती है।
- (3) सभी बच्चे शाला जाकर प्रतिभाशाली बन जाते हैं।
- (4) सभी बच्चों की शक्तियाँ सुषुप्त अवस्था में ही रहती हैं।

123. बच्चों को शिक्षा देने के लिए सबसे पहले क्या जरूरी है?

- (1) प्रमिभाओं के विभिन्न रूप जानना।
- (2) बच्चों को प्रमिभाओं के अनुसार वर्गीकृत करना।
- (3) बच्चों की समस्त क्षमताओं, प्रतिभाओं को जानने के लिए उन्हें पढ़ना।
- (4) बच्चों को पढ़ाना।

124. इस गद्यांश में शिक्षा का कौन-सा सिद्धांत निहित है?

- (1) सभी बच्चे समान रूप से प्रमिभाशाली होते हैं।
- (2) सभी बच्चों में वैयक्तिक भिन्नता होती है।
- (3) शक्तियाँ सदैव सुषुप्त अवस्था में ही रहती हैं।
- (4) पढ़े-लिखे लोग अनपढ़ होते हैं।

125. 'हर बालक को पढ़-पढ़ कर पहचानें कि वह क्या है?' वाक्य में 'पहचानें' क्रिया का कर्ता हो सकता है—

- (1) मैं
- (2) हम
- (3) तुम
- (4) वह

126. 'उसकी प्रदत्त प्रतिभा क्या है?' वाक्य है—

- (1) विधानवाचक
- (2) नकारात्मक
- (3) प्रश्नवाचक
- (4) संदेहवाचक

127. 'शरीर' में 'इक' प्रत्यय लगने पर शब्द बनेगा—

- (1) शरीरिक
- (2) शारीरीक
- (3) शारीरिक
- (4) शारिरिक

128. लेखक के अनुसार शिक्षित होना और साक्षर होना—

- (1) दोनों समान हैं।
- (2) दोनों में मूलभूत अंतर होता है।
- (3) दोनों पर्यायवाची हैं।
- (4) दोनों में थोड़ा-बहुत अंतर है।

129. यहाँ 'पढ़ा-लिखा' होने से तात्पर्य है—

- (1) शिक्षित होना
- (2) अशिक्षित होना
- (3) साक्षर होना
- (4) निरक्षर होना

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

दम्भ का जहाँ-जहाँ पड़ाव था,
सत्य से जहाँ-जहाँ दुराव था,
वह चला कि अग्नि-बाण मारता,
पाप की अहा-अहा उजाड़ता,
वज्र बन गिरा गिरे विचार पर!

130. 'गिरे विचार' से तात्पर्य है—

- (1) सभी प्रकार के विचार
- (2) मिथ्या विचार
- (3) सत्य और हित से परे विचार
- (4) उलझे विचार

131. नौजवान शहीद ने अग्नि-बाण इसलिए चलाए क्योंकि वह—

- (1) अपना साम्राज्य स्थापित करना चाहता था।
- (2) सुराज स्थापित करना चाहता था।
- (3) व्रज गिराना चाहता था।
- (4) अपनी शक्ति की गरिमा बनाए रखना चाहता था।

132. 'दुराव' शब्द से तात्पर्य है—

- (1) दुर्गम स्थल
- (2) आवरण
- (3) काठिन्य
- (4) बैर

133. 'जहाँ-जहाँ' शब्द है—

- (1) एकार्थी शब्द-युग्म
- (2) पुनरुक्त शब्द-युग्म
- (3) विपरीतार्थक शब्द-युग्म
- (4) भिन्नार्थी शब्द-युग्म

134. 'पाप' का विलोम शब्द है—

- (1) प्रायश्चित्त
- (2) अपाप
- (3) पुण्य
- (4) निरपराध

135. नौजवान शहीद ने किसे नष्ट किया?

- (1) अहंकार को
- (2) असत्य को
- (3) अहंकार और सत्य को
- (4) अहंकार और असत्य को

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

136. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर कहानी, कविता पढ़ने के बाद यह जरूरी है कि बच्चे—

- (1) प्रश्नों के लिखित उत्तर दे सकें।
- (2) उसे अपने शब्दों में दोहरा सकें।
- (3) विपरीत भाव की कहानी या कविता लिख सकें।
- (4) उन्हें अपने अनुभव संसार से जोड़ सकें।

137. प्लेटो का यह कथन कि 'बच्चा बड़ों के बीच एक विदेशी की तरह होता है' किस भाषिक सच्चाई की ओर संकेत करता है?

- (1) बच्चे अपनी भाषा में बोलते हैं जिसे बड़े सही-सही नहीं समझ पाते।
- (2) बच्चा बड़ों से उम्र में छोटा होने के कारण अजनबी बना रहता है।
- (3) बच्चों की भाषा अपरिपक्व होती है।
- (4) बच्चों की भाषा के प्रति बड़ों का दृष्टिकोण संकीर्णता से परिपूर्ण होता है।

138. 'भाषा की कक्षा' में कहानियाँ

- (1) मनोरंजन का साधन हैं।
- (2) पाठ्य-पुस्तक का एक पाठ हैं।
- (3) विभिन्न प्रकार की भाषायी संरचनाएँ और चिंतन-विकास की संभावनाएँ लिए होती हैं।
- (4) भाषा-कौशल के विकास का एकमात्र साधन हैं।

139. राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा 2005 के अनुसार कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- (1) भाषा केवल भाषा की कक्षा तक सीमित होनी चाहिए।
- (2) भाषा-शिक्षण एक प्रकार से अन्य विषयों की कक्षाओं में भी मौजूद रहता है।
- (3) बच्चे विद्यालय आकर ही भाषा सीखते हैं।
- (4) प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने-सिखाने में केवल पढ़ने पर बल देना चाहिए।

140. भाषा-कौशलों के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- (1) सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना और लिखना एक क्रम से सीखे जाते हैं।
- (2) सुनना और पढ़ना निष्क्रिय कौशल हैं।
- (3) पढ़ना और लिखना कौशल में कोई संबंध नहीं है।
- (4) सभी कौशल एक-दूसरे के साथ अंतः संबंधित होते हैं।

141. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में विविध प्रकार की साहित्यिक रचनाओं के समावेश का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है—
 (1) बच्चों को सभी प्रकार की साहित्यिक विधाओं में पारंगत करना।
 (2) विभिन्न प्रकार की साहित्यिक विधाओं की भाषायी संरचनाओं से परिचित होने का अवसर देना।
 (3) विभिन्न साहित्यिक विधाओं के प्रसिद्ध रचनाकारों से परिचित कराना।
 (4) पाठ्य-पुस्तक निर्माण की परंपरा का निर्वाह करना।
142. रश्मि अपनी कक्षा को बाहर मैदान में ले जाती है और पर्यावरण पर आधारित कविता-पाठ का कार्य करती है। रश्मि का उद्देश्य है—
 (1) बच्चों को रोजमर्रा की चर्चा से कुछ अलग माहौल देना।
 (2) बच्चों को मैदान में घूमने का अवसर देना।
 (3) मैदान के प्राकृतिक वातावरण के साथ संबंध जोड़ते हुए कविता को समझने का अवसर देना।
 (4) अपने शिक्षक-प्रशिक्षण में सीखी बातों का निर्वाह करना।
143. भाषा में आकलन करने के बाद महत्वपूर्ण सोपान होना चाहिए—
 (1) आकलन से प्राप्त आँकड़ों के आधार पर बच्चों के अभिभावकों से विचार-विमर्श करना।
 (2) आँकड़ों को सहेज कर रखना।
 (3) आँकड़ों को तत्काल नष्ट करना।
 (4) आँकड़ों का पुनः पुनः परीक्षण करना।
144. विद्यालय में एक से अधिक भाषाओं का शिक्षण—
 (1) जटिल समस्याएँ उत्पन्न करता है।
 (2) अनेक भाषाओं के शिक्षकों के रोजगार को बढ़ावा देता है।
 (3) बहुभाषिकता और राष्ट्रीय सद्भाव का प्रसार करता है।
 (4) व्यावहारिक नहीं है।
145. भाषा-शिक्षण की 'प्रत्यक्ष-विधि' में—
 (1) मातृभाषा का निरर्थक हस्तक्षेप होता है।
 (2) 'भाषा-अर्जन' की स्वाभाविक स्थिति का निर्माण होती है।
 (3) अतिरिक्त शिक्षण सामग्री की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं।
 (4) भाषा की विविध संरचनाओं के लेखन हेतु अभ्यास पर बल दिया जाता है।
146. भाषा में रचनात्मक आकलन का सर्वाधिक बेहतर उदाहरण है—
 (1) बच्चों को अपने खट्टे-मीठे अनुभव लिखने के लिए कहना।
 (2) श्रुतलेख
 (3) प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखवाना
 (4) इकाई-परीक्षा लेना
147. हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न-पत्र में आप किस प्रश्न को सर्वाधिक उचित मानते हैं?
 (1) विशेषणों के कितने और कौन-से भेद होते हैं?
 (2) प्रत्ययों की परिभाषा लिखिए।
 (3) सर्वनाम के भेदों को उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 (4) लेखक ने पहाड़ों पर होने वाली बारिश का वर्णन एक अलग तरीके से किया है। आप बारिश संबंधी अपना अनुभव लिखिए।
148. चॉम्स्की के अनुसार के कारण बच्चे भाषा सीखते हैं।
 (1) भाषायी समाज
 (2) भाषा-अर्जन क्षमता
 (3) भाषा-आकलन क्षमता
 (4) व्याकरणिक नियमों की जानकारी से ही

149. भाषा-शिक्षण में अनिवार्य है—

- (1) मानक भाषा पर बल
- (2) समग्रतावादी दृष्टिकोण
- (3) विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के साथ भिन्न व्यवहार
- (4) वर्तनी संबंधी गृहकार्य

150. विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों की भाषा का आकलन करते समय

- (1) उन्हें प्रश्न-संख्या में विशेष छूट मिलनी चाहिए।
- (2) उन्हें अधिक अंक देने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।
- (3) उनकी क्षमता और सीमाओं का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।
- (4) उनके प्रति दया भाव रखना चाहिए।

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Social Science/Social Studies

31. (4)	32. (3)	33. (4)	34. (3)	35. (2)
36. (2)	37. (3)	38. (1)	39. (3)	40. (2)
41. (2)	42. (3)	43. (1)	44. (3)	45. (3)
46. (2)	47. (3)	48. (3)	49. (3)	50. (2)
51. (1)	52. (4)	53. (2)	54. (1)	55. (4)
56. (1)	57. (2)	58. (3)	59. (1)	60. (3)
61. (2)	62. (2)	63. (2)	64. (3)	65. (2)
66. (3)	67. (1)	68. (3)	69. (2)	70. (2)
71. (1)	72. (1)	73. (2)	74. (2)	75. (1)
76. (2)	77. (2)	78. (3)	79. (4)	80. (2)
81. (2)	82. (3)	83. (2)	84. (2)	85. (3)
86. (3)	87. (2)	88. (2)	89. (2)	90. (2)

Language: English

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

Language: Hindi

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

CTET Solved Paper (Answers with Explanation)

Paper-2
13th July 2013

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Explanation: Multiple intelligence theory relates to the differentiation of human intelligence. Different students learn in different ways. This theory is criticized on many grounds. One of the criticism is that multiple intelligence are only talents present in intelligence as whole. Humans do not have just an intellectual capacity. They have other kinds of intelligences, such as interpersonal, spatial-visual, linguistic intelligences.

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

Explanation: Language is not a stimuli in environment. When the child realizes the communicative value of words and phrases, rewards are being received by child. He/she is born with inborn ability to learn language.

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

Explanation: Gender stereotypes are features assigned due to social roles and not due to biological endowment. These stereotypes are beliefs and expectations about how individuals should behave, think, or feel based on their gender.

Gender stereotyping occurs when people behave in a certain way as per their gender. For example, women are supposed to be obedient and men are supposed to be dominative.

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

Explanation: To maximize learning, it is essential for teachers to understand not only their own cognitive style but also the cognitive styles of their students. When teachers are aware of the diverse ways students learn and process information, they can adapt their teaching methods accordingly. This approach, known as differentiated instruction, allows teachers to cater to individual learning preferences, strengths, and needs, creating a more inclusive and effective learning environment. By considering students' cognitive styles, teachers can optimize learning outcomes and ensure that all students have the opportunity to succeed and reach their full potential.

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

Explanation: Assessment as learning is an approach to assessment that focuses on helping students learn

and improve. It involves providing students with feedback on their progress, and helping them to identify and address their learning needs.

Testing students as frequently as possible is not a good way to promote assessment as learning. In fact, it can actually be counterproductive. Frequent testing can lead to students becoming anxious and stressed, and it can discourage them from taking risks.

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

Explanation: When a cook tastes a food during cooking, it is akin to "Assessment for learning."

Assessment for learning, also known as formative assessment, refers to the process of gathering information and feedback during the learning process to monitor students' progress and provide ongoing support for their learning. Similarly, when a cook tastes the food while cooking, they are evaluating the dish's progress and making necessary adjustments based on their assessment to ensure the final product meets the desired taste and quality.

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

Explanation: Differentiated instruction is related to different instruction to different students in class. This helps all of the students in the classroom. Students differ according to culture, gender, ability, learning styles etc. A bunch of different methods of learning can be used to teach students.

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

Explanation: In a culturally and linguistically diverse classroom, before deciding whether a student comes under the special education category, a teacher should involve specialized psychologists. Specialized psychologists have the expertise and training to conduct comprehensive assessments and evaluations to determine if a student has a disability or any specific learning needs.

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

Explanation: Alcohol, Mental issues and brain related disorders may affect the learning ability of an individual. These all factors can lead to damaging impacts on the child. Therefore, teacher's way of teaching cannot affect the learning abilities of a student.

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

Explanation: Inclusive education is related to full participation of learners. It implies that all students should have equal opportunities for education and learning. Teacher uses ways of learning by increasing the scope of heterogeneity in the classroom.

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

Explanation: Divergent thinkers generates creative ideas and form logical solutions to a problem. Gifted students have divergent thinking and ability to view things in a different manner.

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

Explanation: The empirical rule, a three sigma rule, tests a distribution normality and serves as a means of forecasting dataset. As per the shaded region, the child is highly intelligent, motivated and creative. Therefore, he will fall after 3 sigmas.

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

Explanation: When activities are done in real life, learning process becomes fast. This helps in holistic development of the students and growth of knowledge and skills faster.

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

Explanation: By group activities, the burden of individual competition is eliminated and thus leads to good emotional and mental health of the students.

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

Explanation: As per Albert Bandura, learning process takes place by observing others. This is the concept of social learning.

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

Explanation: Social learning proposes that new behaviors are formed by observing and imitating others. People learn from each other through observation, imitation and modeling. In this scenario, the child is engaging in social learning by observing and imitating the models in the fashion show.

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

Explanation: If the student is making errors continuously, firstly teacher should try to change the instructional methods. After that, other aspects can be checked like time table, seating arrangements etc.

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

Explanation: Anxiety leads to feeling of fear and uneasiness. Many students fear exams. This fear can be managed

by many ways such as familiarizing with pattern of paper, support from teachers, and knowing the strengths.

19. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Bloom's taxonomy is a hierarchical organization of cognitive objectives, which focus on intellectual or mental skills that students should develop as part of their education. The cognitive domain of Bloom's taxonomy consists of six levels, each representing different levels of cognitive complexity. These levels include remembering, understanding, applying, analyzing, evaluating, and creating. At the lower levels, students are expected to recall and comprehend information, while at the higher levels, they engage in critical thinking, problem-solving, and creative processes. Bloom's taxonomy provides a valuable framework for designing educational objectives, lesson plans, and assessments that promote progressive cognitive development in students.

20. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Mastery goal means accomplishing something. Performance approach goals are those in which someone tries to do better than his/her peers. Performance avoidance goals are those goals when someone tries to avoid doing worse than his/her peers. In the given scenario, A has mastery goals because she is interested in learning English and thinks it will be helpful for her in the future. B has performance goals because she wants to secure first rank in the class. C has performance avoidance goals because she is primarily concerned with securing passing grades.

21. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Self-actualization needs are the highest level needs in psychological development. A person potential is fully realized when basic and ego needs have been fulfilled. Captain Vikram Batra might have achieved self-actualization needs.

22. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Extinction is disappearance of previously learned behavior. Partial reinforcement leads to production of behavior which is more resistant to extinction.

23. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Mastery orientation implies setting the goal of learning and mastering the task by establishing standards. It focus on learning and avoids discussions on competition and grades. Each student is being focused on learning rather than comparing him/her with others.

24. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Social development and environment are correctly matched. Social development of an individual is the result of the environment in which he/ she lives. It is related to the transformation of individuals and society.

25. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Children who are emotionally and socially fit can manage their anger and joy, develop good relations and concentrate on challenging tasks. They love and respect people and have self-control. Therefore, concentrate persistently on competition with peers is not their characteristic.

26. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Identical twins share nearly identical genetic makeup as they develop from the same fertilized egg, making them genetically very similar. However, despite their genetic similarities, identical twins can be raised in different environments, which may include different families, schools, neighborhoods, and experiences.

The statement highlights the findings from research on identical twins raised in different homes and their IQ scores. When researchers study the IQ scores of these identical twins, they find that there is a high correlation between their IQ scores, often around 0.75 or higher. This indicates that the environment in which the twins are raised significantly influences their IQ development, even though their genetic makeup is almost identical.

27. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Socialisation helps in developing a conscience in the individuals that fit with society. It helps them to prepare for social roles in the society.

28. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Decentering is the ability to consider multiple aspects of a situation. In theory of cognitive development, the third stage is Concrete Operational stage. In this, a child at the age of 7 years to 12 years shows increased use of logic. In the given scenario, the teacher shows two identical glasses filled with an equal amount of juice and then empties them into two different glasses—one taller and one wider. The students' difficulty in correctly identifying that the amount of juice remains the same regardless of the glass shape indicates a lack of decentering.

29. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: At post conventional level, ethical moral thinking and moral principles are used. Karnail does not want to support a corrupt

government. He is using his own conscience for right actions.

30. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: According to Sternberg, human intelligence is the cognitive ability to learn from experience. This helps in reasoning, remembering important information and coping with demands of daily living. When intelligence is defined and measured, real life success will be achieved.

Social Science/ Social Studies

31. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The Arthashastra gave in-depth examinations on matters such as history, economics, politics, management, among many other subjects. According to Arthashastra, during Mauryan period North-West was important for blankets, and south India for its gold and precious stones. Arthashastra contains detailed information on the administrative functions and state policies of the Mauryan Empire during Chandragupta's time.

For example, the Arthashastra tells us that the north-west was important for blankets, and south India for its gold and precious stones. It is possible that these resources were collected as tribute.

32. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Amphorae was an ancient Greek or Roman type two handled jar with a neck that is narrower than the body and pointed bottom. The pointed foot allowed them to be stored upright, either by being stacked together or positioned in sand or soft ground. Their fragments litter archaeological sites of all kinds on land and at sea and have been a subject of serious study for over 100 years.

Many Amphorae that were used for transportation were stamped before firing. These seals had the place of origin (pottery workshop), batch number, the monogram of the manufacturer, and regional symbols embossed on it. In the case of wine, the age of good wine was marked on the containers, and drink-by-date for cheap wines were mentioned.

33. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The Roman Empire was the post-Republican period of ancient Rome. Pepper was highly valued in the Roman Empire and was known as black gold there. Approximately 2000 years ago, in the time of Julius Caesar, the Roman Empire was one of the most powerful empires in the world. Pepper was used by the Greeks, Romans and Chinese for medicinal purposes. In medieval times it was

used as currency, at times worth more than gold or silver. Many Romans complained that most of their money was being spent on this Indian spice.

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

Explanation: Persian wheel, spinning wheel and firearms were invented during medieval period. In India, the Persian wheel or saqiya was probably imported around the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The middle Ages were the period between the 5th and 15th centuries, starting at the collapse of the Roman Empire. At different moments in the period of 700-1750 new technologies made their appearance like the Persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving and the firearms in combat. Ranks were not fixed permanently, and varied according to the power, influence and resources controlled by members of the jati. The status of the same jati could vary from area to area.

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

Explanation: Ghiyas ud din Balban was the ninth sultan of the Mamluk dynasty of Delhi. The Sanskrit Prashasti was written in praise of Delhi Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban. According to this Sanskrit Prashati, he was the ruler of a vast empire that stretched from Bengal of Ghazni, and included Dravida. It is full of praiseworthy adjectives about Delhi sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban. Prashasti is an Indian genre of inscriptions composed by poets in praise of their rulers. Most date from the 6th century CE onwards. Prashastis is a special kind of inscription, meaning "in praise of". They were composed by learned Brahmins in praise of the rulers, which may not be literally true; but, they tell us how rulers of that time wanted to illustrate themselves. They were exaggerated by Brahmins to get rewards.

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

Explanation: Hiranyagarbha is an ancient Indian ritual ceremony involving the donation of a golden vessel. Hiranya-garbha ritual was performed to declare the king as Kshatriya even if he was not one by birth. A ritual called hiranya-garbha considered as the "Rebirth" of the sacrificer as Kshatriya. This ritual was founded by Dantidurga, the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, performed a ritual called Hiranya-Garbha, which means now the person is "rebirth" as Kshatriya.

In the mid-eighth century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha (literally, the golden womb). When this ritual was performed with the help of Brahmanas, it was thought to

lead to the "rebirth" of the sacrificer as a Kshatriya, even if he was not one by birth.

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

Explanation: Starting from the eighth-ninth centuries, the Nagaram was a body of merchants which actively participated in the trade and commerce of medieval south India. The Chola dynasty was a Tamil thalassocracy empire in southern India, and it was one of the world's longest-ruling empires and innovative administrations in the history of India.

The Nagaram was a body of merchants which actively participated in the trade and commerce of medieval south India. It was essentially an administrative unit of the merchant community specializing in the field of commerce and industry especially in big and small towns.

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

Explanation: Narrative Nath literature was based on legends and stories about the siddhas. It is a branch of medieval bangla literature, based on the Nath cult or yoga-sadhana. The Nath tradition is a syncretic Yoga and Vedanta schools of Hindu philosophy based Shaiva tradition that reveres Shiva and Dattatreya. In early medieval India, Nath sampradaya had taken shape out of a socio-religious movement which began as a part of the Shaivite culture. The Sampradaya was influenced by the traditions of Shaivism, Buddhism, and Yoga. Matsyendra or Minanatha was a yogic saint described in many Buddhist and Hindu traditions and texts.

Nath literature was of two types, didactic and narrative.

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

Explanation: In 1929, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was the founder of the Khudai Khidmatgar Movement. It was a predominantly Pashtun non-violent resistance movement known for its activism against the British Raj in colonial India. The movement was led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, known locally as Bacha Khan or Badshah Khan.

In 1929, Ghaffar Khan founded the Red Shirt movement (Khudai Khidmatgar) among the Pashtuns.

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

Explanation: The Indian National Congress passed the historic 'Purna Swaraj' resolution on 19 December 1929 and decided to observe 26th January 1930 as the total independence or Purna Swaraj Day. Congress leader and famous poet Hasrat Mohani was the first activist to demand complete independence (Poorna Swaraj). It was declared that 26 January 1930 would be celebrated

as the Independence Day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence. Lord Irwin was the viceroy of India during the declaration of 'Purna Swaraj'.

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

Explanation: Big bear is an example of constellation. Constellation Ursa Major also known as Great Bear is a constellation. A constellation is a group of stars that appears to form a pattern or picture like Orion the Great Hunter, Leo the Lion, or Taurus the Bull. It's hard to see the rest of the bear, especially from light-polluted cities.

The stars have their own heat and light.

A galaxy is a huge system of billions of stars, and clouds of dust and gases. There are millions of such galaxies that make the Universe.

Our solar system is a part of the Milky Way Galaxy.

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

Explanation: Only one side of moon is visible from earth due to complete both the movements; the moon takes the same time. It takes for it to rotate once on its own axis, letting us only see one side. It means that one full 'day' of the moon (meaning the length of time it takes for the moon to rotate around itself once) is about 4 weeks long. If the moon didn't rotate at all, we would see all of its sides.

It takes exactly the same time to complete one spin.

As a result, only one side of the moon is visible to us on the earth.

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

Explanation: Earth spins around its own axis, just as a top spin around its spindle. This spinning movement of earth is called Earth's rotation. The Earth rotates on its axis once each day. Because the circumference of the Earth at the equator is 24,901.55 miles, a spot on the equator rotates at approximately 1,037.5646 miles per hour. The earth rotates on its axis from west to east, due to which the stars appear to move in the opposite direction from east to west.

The term 'one day' is determined by the time the earth takes to rotate once on its axis and includes both day time and night time.

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

Explanation: On one side of the Prime Meridian is the Eastern Hemisphere and on the other is the Western Hemisphere. As we move from Eastern Hemisphere to Western Hemisphere the size of longitudes remains same. The land mass of the Eastern Hemisphere is larger than that of the Western Hemisphere and has a wide variety of habitats. For the convenience of numbering,

the meridian of longitude passing through the Greenwich observatory (near London) has been adopted as the Prime Meridian by an international agreement and has been given the value of 0°.

The part of the earth east of the Prime Meridian is called the eastern hemisphere and in its west referred to as the western hemisphere.

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

Explanation: The period of one rotation of the earth is called one earth-day. An Earth day is 24 hours because the Earth spins on its axis once every 24 hours. As Earth rotates, it seems like the sun is moving across the sky, but it's really the Earth that is spinning.

Earth Day: 22 April; Theme 2020: Climate Action

Earth Day: 22 April; Theme 2020: Restore Our Earth

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

Explanation: Equinox refers to a day with an equal duration of day and night. On equinox, direct rays of the sun fall on Equator. At the equator, the sun is directly overhead at noon on these two equinoxes. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun; so, the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights.

Solstice:

Time of the year when the sun is farthest from the equatorial plane resulting in long nights and days.

The solstice occurs during the summer and the winter.

Happens twice a year.

Occurs on June 21 (Summer Solstice) and on Dec 22 (Winter Solstice).

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

Explanation: The coastline of the Atlantic Ocean is highly indented. That's why, there are many harbours and ports are situated in Atlantic Ocean. It means the coastline is ideal for natural harbours and ports. The Atlantic Ocean is bounded on the west by North and South America. A natural harbor is a landform where a part of a body of water is protected and deep enough to furnish anchorage. The Atlantic coast seaports facilitate freight flow and international trade for both the long-established and populous Northeast, and the growing areas along the Southeast Atlantic coast.

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

Explanation: Andes mountain ranges are the longest mountain ranges in the world having an approximate length of 7000 km. The Andes Mountains are a series of extremely high plateaus surmounted by even higher peaks that form an unbroken rampart over a distance of some 5,500 miles. Aconcagua is the highest peak

of the Andes range rising to 6,962 m (22,841 feet) above sea level.

It is the result of a convergent plate boundary between the Nazca Plate and the South American Plate.

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

Explanation: In India, tropical rainforests are found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Tropical rainforests are rainforests that occur in areas of tropical rainforest climate in which there is no dry season. The word "rainforest" implies that these are the some of the world's wettest ecosystems. In India, it is found in the Western Ghats, which fringe the Arabian Sea, the coastline of peninsular India, and the greater Assam region in the north-east.

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

Explanation: Retreating monsoon is also known as northeast monsoon. During the retreating monsoon period, the moisture-laden winds blow from land to sea. It is during the retreating monsoon season in India that the southeastern coast receives a lot of rainfall. Tropical cyclones also occur during this time. The winds blow from Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal towards the land. They carry moisture with them. When these winds strike the mountain barriers, rainfall occurs.

The period June to September is referred to as the 'Southwest Monsoon' period.

The Southwest Monsoon period is the principal rainy season for the Indian subcontinent.

This is the summer monsoon period where the southwest monsoon holds away over the country.

The whole country receives nearly 75% of its rainfall during this period.

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

Explanation: Tropical rainforests of Brazil is often called the "lungs of the planet" because they generally draw in carbon dioxide and breathe out oxygen. This helps to reduce carbon dioxide levels. Therefore, these rainforests are rightly called the 'lungs of the world'. The tropical rainforest of Brazil is also known as the Amazon Rainforest as situated in the basin of the Amazon River. The Amazon rainforest is the world's largest intact forest. It is home to more than 24 million people in Brazil alone, including hundreds of thousands of Indigenous Peoples belonging to 180 different groups.

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

Explanation: As of 2021, the Amazon basin, located in northern South America, was the largest drainage basin in the world. While, Pacific Ocean Basin is the oldest basin in the world. The Amazon basin is the part of South America drained by

the Amazon River and its tributaries. The Amazon River and its tributaries drain an area nearly seven million square kilometers.

It covers almost half of South America, including a total of eight countries: Colombia, Bolivia, Guiana, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Venezuela, and Suriname.

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

Explanation: The large apartments like houses made by the people of Amazon basin are called "Maloca". It is an ancestral long house used by indigenous people of the Amazon. Notably found in Colombia. Several families with patrilineal relations live together in a maloca, distributed around the long house in different compartments.

The centre of the longhouse is the most important area where the dance takes place.

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

Explanation: It is essential for sustainable existence of all form of life. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation. It is the practice of caring for these resources so all living things can benefit from them now and in the future. Resource conservation means that those resources on which sustainability depends are conserved and even enhanced by agronomic management. Soil organic matter is a good example of an ecosystem resource that is easily reduced without effective management.

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

Explanation: A hedgerow that protects a field from soil erosion can be considered a shelterbelt. Shelter belt is a method of soil conservation by planting of trees in one or more rows or shrubs so that they form a wind break and provide shelter from the wind and protect soil. In this method rows of trees are planted to check the wind movement to protect soil cover. Shelterbelts are a specific type of agroforestry system that help reduce natural hazards including sandstorms, wind erosion, shifting sand, droughts and frost.

A series of trees planted to grow in the edges of a field in order to protect the fields from high-speed winds.

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

Explanation: Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh is an archaeological site in central India that spans the Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods, as well as the historic period. Bhimbetka has around 243 rock shelters and have earned the honour of UNESCO World Heritage Site. It exhibits the earliest traces of human life in India and evidence of Stone Age starting at the site in Acheulian times.

A few are wash paintings but mostly they are filled with geometric patterns. The green paintings are of dancers and the red ones of hunters.

57. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Vedic literature is divided into Early Vedic Literature/ Rig Vedic Culture and Later Vedic Literature/Later Vedic Culture. The Rigveda contains accounts of conflicts between the Aryas and the Dasas and Dasyus. Three gods are especially important in the Rigvedic period - Agni, the god of fire; Indra, a warrior god; and Soma, a plant from which a special drink was prepared. The hymns of the Rig-Veda were mainly sung for the glorification of the gods in order to appease them. These hymns are in praise of various gods and goddesses. Three gods are especially important: Agni, the god of fire; Indra, a warrior god; and Soma, a plant from which a special drink was prepared.

58. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The Indo-European languages are a language family native to the overwhelming majority of Europe. The Vedas were written in Sanskrit, which belongs to the Indo-European family of languages. Sanskrit is considered to be a part of the Indo-European family of languages. It is believed that the Sanskrit language came from the Indo-European language family of the Indian subcontinent. Sanskrit, a classical language of India known as Devabhasha or God's language belongs to Indo-European family of languages.

Approximately between 500 B.C. - 1000 A.D, there came up Classical Sanskrit, based on the old Vedic speech, the period after which Panini composed his grammar of Sanskrit.

59. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Inamgaon was occupied between 3600 and 2700 years ago at where adults were buried. The dead body was laid straight; with the head facing towards north. It should be noted, that once the dead body is taken to the crematorium, it is important that it be placed on the pyre with its feet facing the north. These include cattle, buffalo, goat, sheep, dog, horse, ass, pig, sambhar, spotted deer, blackbuck, antelope, hare, and mongoose, besides birds, crocodile, turtle, crab and fish. There is evidence that fruits such as ber, amla, jamun, dates and a variety of berries were collected.

60. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Buddhism is one of the world's largest religions and originated 2,500 years ago in India. Thirst or tanha is an important concept in Buddhism, referring to

"thirst, desire. By desire, Buddhists refer to craving pleasure, material goods, and immortality, all of which are wants that can never be satisfied. As a result, desiring them can only bring suffering. Tanha is defined as the craving to hold onto pleasurable experiences, to be separated from painful or unpleasant experiences, and for neutral experiences or feelings not to decline.

61. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The product policy and strategy is the cornerstone of a marketing and Branding. Branding of product differentiates it from other products in the market. Product branding is when marketers introduce a product to the public with its own unique identity. It is an important strategy that helps consumers identify and differentiate one product from another. It is the process of creating a strong, positive perception of a company, its products or services in the customer's mind by combining such element.

62. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The part dealing with the Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution is often referred to as the 'Conscience' of the Constitution. It protects citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State. Our Constitution's spirit is the Preamble, which is the Backbone of Constitution of India. Article 12 to 35 of Indian Constitution contained in Part III of the Constitution deal with Fundamental Rights.

63. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The President nominates two members to the Lok Sabha from the Anglo-Indian Community. Maximum strength of the House is 552 members - 530 members to represent the States, 20 members to represent the Union Territories, and 2 members to be nominated by the President from the Anglo-Indian Community. The President nominates twelve members to the Rajya Sabha from among the persons who have acquired special knowledge in art, science, literature and social service.

The total elective membership is distributed among the States in such a way that the ratio between the number of seats allotted to each State and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States.

Thus, we can say that only two members can be nominated to the Lok Sabha.

64. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A judge gives decision on a case on the basis of the evidence presented and in accordance with the

law. It is expected from the judge as well as it is his duty to be well aware of all the evidence presented before him to discover the truth. Evidence means and includes Oral and Documentary evidence. Law of evidence is made up largely of procedural regulations concerning the proof and presentation of facts. He may send the person to jail or impose a fine or both, depending on what the law prescribes.

65. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Cult of Jagannath has distinctive tribal influence. The cult of Jagannath is known as 'Gana Dharma' which means religion of the masses. Mohapatra have accepted the tribal influence in the cult of Jagannath. Jagannath's cult embodies universal brotherhood by fusing Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and indigenous tribal religious practices.

The origin of the cult no one has been able to deny the intimate association of the Savaras or the tribals with the cult of Jagannath from its inception.

66. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera can be prevented by providing safe drinking water. Diarrhoea should be treated with oral rehydration solution (ORS), a solution of clean water, sugar and salt. Access to safe water means a reduction of water-related diseases. Water is heavily involved in the digestion process, and it can also help to maintain regular bowel movements. Fresh and safe water also helps in getting the body rid of all kinds of toxins, whether they are created due to bodily reactions.

67. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: More often discussion on government and its functioning lead to extreme views, therefore teacher should avoid any debate or discussion on it. A classroom discussion is a sustained exchange between and among teachers and their students with the purpose of developing students' capabilities. The goal of a discussion is to get students to practice thinking about the course material. In order to make the learning of social science more enjoyable and effective, there is a need to organise a structured debate on concern topic in the class. But more often discussion on government and its functioning lead to extreme views.

68. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The views of social scientists vary regarding the impact of television on the behaviour and attitudes of children and adolescents. Several researches have shown that heavy doses of TV violence viewing are associated with the development of aggressive attitudes and behavior.

TV viewing also appears to cultivate stereotypic views of gender roles and race.

Thus from the above-mentioned points, it is clear that the views of social scientists vary regarding the impact of television on the behaviour and attitudes of children and adolescents.

69. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Assigning individual projects on new topics before discussing the topic in class is the most appropriate way to increase the time spent on academic activities by the students in a Social Science class. The most effective strategy for students in a Social Science class to spend more time on academic tasks is to introduce a new topic in class and assign individual projects on it. Ask the students to list what they already know about the content. This may include vocabulary words, places, people or ideas.

70. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Interview taken by students from Indian soldiers is an example of primary data source. A primary source provides direct or firsthand evidence about an event, object, person, or work of art. Primary information or data is also known as raw data because it provides the original materials on which other research is based.

Secondary sources of information are mostly dependent upon primary sources of information for their existence. They usually present the contents of primary documents in condensed form or list them in a helpful way so that the existence of primary documents are known and access to them is made easy.

71. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The case method is a participatory, discussion-based way of learning where students gain skills in critical thinking, communication, and group dynamics. It is a research approach that is used to generate an in-depth, multi-faceted understanding of a complex issue in its real-life context. Thus, the topic like earthquake would be most appropriate topic for secondary level students as a case study to foster interdisciplinary teaching and research related to natural, man-made and technological disasters.

72. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Valuing observable facts over individual preferences in deriving deduction is called reasoning. Reasoning is the process of using existing knowledge to draw conclusions, make predictions, or construct explanations. A mathematical formulation that ranks the preferences of the individual

in terms of satisfaction different consumption bundles provide. It is the soil in which mathematical understanding is deepened and becomes more complex, multi-faceted and connected.

Thus from the above-mentioned points, it is clear that valuing observable facts over individual preferences in deriving deduction is called reasoning.

73. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A teaching aid is anything used by a teacher to help teach a lesson or make it more interesting to students. To show the land use in different countries of the world, a comparative chart would be a suitable teaching aid. Students can easily understand and compare the agricultural land, productivity and other commercial uses of land in different countries with the help of comparative chart of world.

A comparative chart is a chart that shows comparisons representing sections from the same category adjacent to each other.

This allows for a quick visual comparison of the data.

To show land in different countries, the teacher will show them the comparison chart to compare the land.

74. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Learning can be defined as change in a student's capacity for performance as a result of experience. Instructional objectives are specific, measurable, short-term, observable student behaviors. A teacher writes instructional objective for his/her lesson plan as 'Students will be able to give reasons for the downfall of Mauryan Dynasty'. This objective will come under understanding which is the focal point of teacher's lesson plan. Teacher writes this instructional objective in his/her lesson plan that guides both teachers and students through the teaching and learning process.

Thus, it is concluded that a teacher writes an instructional objective for his/her lesson plan as 'Students will be able to give reasons for the downfall of Mauryan Dynasty. This objective will come under Understanding as it is a relation between the knower and an object of understanding. Students will be able to give reasons as a part of their understanding of the concept.

75. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Creative thinking includes the process of innovative problem - solving from analyzing the facts to brainstorming to working with others. All of the characteristics of creative thinking except the ability to always produce the right answers to problems posed. Flexible and

imaginative is a key characteristic because it involves a mindset that suggests that there may be more than a single answer or solution to any particular issue or problem.

Thus from the above-mentioned points, it is clear that all are the characteristics of creative thinking except the ability to always produce the right answers to problems posed.

76. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Studying social sciences gives students an understanding of the real world around them. Variety and creativity are the best ways to ensure learning stays fun. It is the responsibility of social science teacher to take consent about the information given by the students to the teacher regarding mobile tower. Teacher should motivate students to collect evidences that will help them assess the situation objectively. Teachers play a vital role in creating an environment that supports students' learning.

Thus it is cleared that as a teacher you would motivate students to collect evidence that will help them assess the situation objectively.

77. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The National Curriculum framework 2005 (NCF 2005) is the set of guidelines for textbooks, syllabus, teaching practices, for schools in India. According to NCF 2005, at the upper primary stage, the subject area of Social Science drawing its content from history, geography, political science and economics will be introduced. The NCF 2005 has based its policies on previous government reports on education, such as Learning without Burden and National Policy of Education 1986-1992, and focus group discussion.

78. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A timeline is a display of a list of events in chronological order and it would be best suited to compare two dynasties. A timeline is a list of important events arranged in the order in which they happened. It helps the students to learn or understand the event's history in chronological order.

Thus, it is concluded that a timeline would be best suited for comparing two dynasties.

79. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Locating a place on the map is associated with skill which is the process of determining or estimating the geographic position of an object. Maps teaching in upper primary schools can enhance student's knowledge of geography and spatial skills through a focus on spatial concepts and ways of thinking. Map reading is the process of looking at the map to determine what is

depicted and how the cartographer depicted it.

Maps teaching in upper primary schools can enhance student's knowledge of geography and spatial skills through a focus on spatial concepts and ways of thinking.

Thus from the above-mentioned points, it is clear that locating a place on the map is associated with skill.

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

Explanation: Children have little exposure to laws; therefore, while discussing laws, it is important that teacher should give as many examples from familiar context. It is the responsibilities of social science teacher to provide valuable information give many examples from familiar context.

Thus it is clear that children have little exposure to laws, therefore, while discussing laws, it is important that teachers should give as many examples from familiar context.

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

Explanation: A social science teacher educates students in history, current events, economics, geography, and other social sciences. They facilitate engaging classroom discussions and incorporate current events into their syllabi and lessons. A Social Science teacher must employ a method of increasing the engagement of students by thought-provoking and interesting activities for being effective as it will create interest and awareness among the students. This activity makes the chapter more interesting as well as interaction with students helps to make teaching-learning more effective.

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

Explanation: The discussion on the Indian Constitution is situated within a historical context so that students become aware that the anti-colonial struggle had its major influence. Historical perspective" of the Indian Constitution, was adopted in 1950 and still has been enforcing the fundamental rules and legislation of India. Social Science teaching can highlight the constitution among students by promoting underlie the value framework of the Indian Constitution.

Hence, it is concluded that in a discussion on the constitution, it is important that is it discussed in a historical context so that students become aware that the anti-colonial struggle had its major influence.

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

Explanation: The outcome-oriented student learning (OBASL) model is an approach to programme that is focused upon what the students are expected to learn and to do. The outcome-oriented student learning

model in Social Science will focus primarily on learning objectives, learning activities, formative and summative assessments. Outcome-based education aims to create a clear expectation of results that students must achieve. The goal of summative assessment is to evaluate student learning at the end of an instructional unit by comparing it against some standard or benchmark.

Thus, it is concluded that the outcome-oriented student learning model in social science will focus primarily on learning objectives, learning activities, formative and summative assessments.

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

Explanation: According to the Education Commission – 1966, The principal goal of teaching Social Studies is to help the students to acquire a knowledge of their environment, an understanding of human relationships and certain attitudes and values which are vital for intelligent participation in the affairs of the community. Social science content should aim at raising students' awareness through critically exploring and questioning familiar social realities. In short, social science is the study of human society. As subjects that examine and explain human behaviour.

Thus, it is concluded that the content of Social Science should aim at raising students awareness through critically exploring and questioning familiar social reality.

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

Explanation: A pluralistic society accepts many different sorts of people, from different races, sexual orientations, cultures, and religions. A pluralistic society like ours, it is important that textbooks should be such that all regions and social groups are able to relate to them. When, people with different origins, backgrounds, belief systems, and other differences come together to form society and live in it, philosophy promotes an attitude of acceptance and respect for one another's beliefs and opinions.

Thus, it is concluded that in a pluralistic society like ours, it is important that textbooks should be such that all regions and social groups be able to relate to them.

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

Explanation: The National Curriculum framework 2005 (NCF 2005) is the set of guidelines for textbooks, syllabus, teaching practices, for schools in India. According to NCF 2005, the aim of education in Social Science should be enable student to present knowledge about socio political principles in

a lucid and concise way so that students remember them easily. The main areas relevant for curricular planning have remained remarkably stable for a long time, despite major changes in social expectations and the academic study of different broad disciplines.

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

Explanation: The civil rights movement was a nonviolent social movement started in the USA to demand for equal rights and end to racial discrimination from 1954 to 1968 in the United States. It was a struggle for social justice of Black Americans to gain equal rights under the law in the United States Led by Martin Luther King Jr.

Thus, it is clear that the Civil Rights Movement was started in the U.S.A. to demand equal rights and end racial discrimination. Demand for voting rights for women was called the Women's Suffrage Movement.

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

Explanation: The Chief Minister is elected by winning a majority in the State Legislative Assembly. The MLAs of the party which gets the majority in the state assembly elections choose who will become the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor who also appoints other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.

Thus, we can say that Chief Minister is chosen by the MLA's of the party which has got a majority in the election.

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

Explanation: Gender stereotypes are broad generalizations about the characteristics and/or roles that women and men have or should have. It is a generalised view or preconception about attributes or characteristics that are or ought to be possessed by women and men. From the given options, "Girls can do only household works" statement shows Gender stereotypes. It is especially important to avoid doing this where the gendered term is used as an insult. These expressions normally paint the feminine as the negative.

Thus, we can conclude that the statement "Girls can do only household works." shows gender stereotyping.

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

Explanation: The media plays a very important role in a democracy in furnishing news and events that take place in the country and the world. They also criticise the unpopular policies and programmes of the government. They help in forming the opinion of the masses. Through media, the public gets to know about the workings of the government and

can give their reactions to it. Media can be regarded as the fourth pillar of democracy until and unless the transparency will be there.

Thus, Media plays an important role in democracy by providing news and discussing events taking place in the country and the world.

Language: English

91. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Modern technology empowers mentors by allowing them to observe their own lessons in a more detailed and systematic manner. Mentors can gain valuable insights into their teaching practices improve their pedagogical skills, and continuously improve their lessons for the benefit of their students using video recordings, annotation tools, data analytics, and other technological advancements.

92. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Teachers can now observe and evaluate each other's work thanks to advancements in technology. Teachers can engage in remote observation, share feedback asynchronously, or participate in real-time discussions using video recordings, online platforms, and video conferencing tools. This collaborative approach to peer observation fosters professional development, encourages the exchange of best practises, and ultimately improves teaching practises for the benefit of both teachers and students.

93. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Sir Tim then encouraged schools to focus on activities that were low effort but high impact, describing them as "butterflies". Some examples he gave included rotating staff meetings around different classrooms with the host, at the start, describing the room layout and displays, or discussing other teaching techniques and approaches.

94. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Technology is critical in assisting teachers in self-diagnosing and reflecting on their teaching practices. It provides a variety of tools and resources to help teachers collect data, analyse instructional methods, and make informed decisions to improve their teaching effectiveness.

95. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Synonym of visible is 'seen'.

96. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Rotation, or the practise of teachers engaging in collaborative discussions about their teaching practises and approaches, is an important strategy for promoting professional growth and improving teaching effectiveness.

97. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Counselling means mentoring, in which professional advice is given by mentors.

98. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The talk by sir Tim is about the knowledge teachers gain for job growth.

99. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: "Butterflies" in this passage refers to the teachers who go out in groups to learn from other staff members.

100. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Divergent questions begin with a prompt and require students to think creatively and critically to identify multiple potential answers. The question in the poem is a divergent question.

101. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The opposite of harsh is mild which means easy and light.

102. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The statement is 'you're growing so fast, it sends me a whirl'. Thus, 'It' means growing up.

103. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Mother is teaching her daughter to become a fearless person. Refer to the lines, "You must stand up tall means without fear."

104. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Mother wants her daughter to overcome challenges and become winner.

105. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The poem addresses a daughter. The poetess is her mother.

106. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: For making a request, use of please is necessary to indicate politeness and respect.

107. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Words with same pronunciation are homonyms. Aisle and isle are pronounced same, but have different meaning and different spellings. Hence, this is the correct answer.

108. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A lexical word is a type of word that carries semantic meaning and contributes to the core content of a sentence. It is also known as a content word or open-class word. Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are the most common lexical words.

109. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: A passive sentence uses the verb form. The tense of the verb changes when the sentence changes from active to passive.

110. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs such as will, could, shall, might, should. Here, the two statements are showing the usage or meaning of modal verbs.

111. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Evaluation involves analytical abilities, which are of higher order thinking domain.

112. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Compounding and affixes are the processes of formation of words. Prefixes and suffixes play important role in the process of affixation of word formation. Compounding contains two or more root words.

113. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Decoding means to analyse and understand. It helps in comprehending the text by making sounds to figure out a word. Decoding also means translating the message from its sign format.

114. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Marks would be deducted for speaker 1 as he was not attentive in listening.

115. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Ellipsis means a series of dots. It implies an intentional omission of a word.

116. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A report is a brief paragraph about an event or an experience, written by third person. Ideas are logically arranged in a report.

117. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Past perfect continuous is an action that began in the past and continued up to another point in the past.

118. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: An equal balance of man and woman assures that there is no gender inequality. "Gender sensitization education" refers to education based on the teaching that propagates gender equality by improving curriculum and textbooks to include gender-positive material and any other learning activities that promote gender equality.

119. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Clutch of ducks is incorrect, rather it should be group or flock of ducks.

120. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: To funnel or restrict the respondent's answer means to give the possible answer. It starts with open-ended questions but ends with closed questions. There is a specific answer to the question, "how many books are there?" Other questions are open ended.

Language: Hindi

121. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गद्यांश में लेखक ने शिक्षा का अर्थ बच्चों में विद्यमान शक्तियों को प्रस्फुटित करना बताया है।

कहते हैं कि शिक्षा बालक के जन्म के साथ बालक को मिली प्रतिभा का विकास है। उसकी सोई हुई शक्तियों को जगाने का नाम ही शिक्षा है। मगर ऐसा तो तब सम्भव है जब हम यह जान लें कि कौन-कौन-सा बालक कौन-कौन-सी प्रतिभा के साथ पैदा हुआ है?

122. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखक के अनुसार सोई हुई शक्तियों को जगाने का नाम शिक्षा है। मगर ऐसा तो तब सम्भव है जब हम यह जान लें कि कौन-कौन-सा बालक कौन-कौन-सा बालक कौन-कौन-सी प्रतिभा के साथ पैदा हुआ है? उसके शरीर में एवं उसके मन-मस्तिष्क में कौन-कौन-सी शक्तियाँ साईं हुई हैं? उसकी प्रदत्त प्रतिभा क्या है? और कौन-कौन-सी सुषुप्त शक्तियों को लिए हुए वह हमारे सामने उपस्थित हुआ है।

123. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—बच्चों को शिक्षा देने के लिए सबसे पहले यह जरूरी है कि बच्चों की समस्त क्षमताओं, प्रतिभाओं को जानने के लिए उन्हें पढ़ना। गद्यांश में लेखक ने बताया है कि बालक में कौन-सी प्रतिभा है? तथा उसके शरीर में एवं उसके मन-मस्तिष्क में कौन-कौन-सी शक्तियाँ सोई हुई हैं? इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जो-जो बालक पाठशाला में आया है उसको हम पहले पढ़ें।

124. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—इस गद्यांश में शिक्षा का यह सिद्धान्त निहित है कि शक्तियाँ सदैव सुषुप्त अवस्था में ही रहती हैं। लेखक ने बताया है कि बालक प्रतिभा के साथ पैदा होता है। यह प्रतिभा और शक्तियाँ सुषुप्त अवस्था में होती हैं। उसकी सोई हुई शक्तियों को जगाने का नाम ही शिक्षा है।

125. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘हर बालक को पढ़-पढ़ कर पहचाने कि वह क्या है?’ वाक्य में ‘पहचाने’ क्रिया का कर्ता ‘हम’ हो सकता है।
कर्ता—
(i) जो वाक्य में कार्य को करता है, वह कर्ता कहलाता है।
(ii) इसमें कार्य को करने वाले का पता चला है।
(iii) कर्ता कारक में विभक्ति चिन्ह के रूप में ‘ने’ का प्रयोग होता है।

126. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘उसकी प्रदत्त प्रतिभा क्या है?’ वाक्य प्रश्नवाचक है।

वाक्य—

- (i) शब्दों के व्यवस्थित रूप को वाक्य कहते हैं।
- (ii) यह दो या दो से अधिक पदों का सार्थक समूह होता है, जिसका पूरा अर्थ निकलता है।

अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य के भेद—

- (i) विधान वाचक
- (ii) निषेधवाचक

- (iii) प्रश्नवाचक
- (iv) विस्मयादिवाचक
- (v) आज्ञावाचक
- (vi) इच्छावाचक
- (vii) संकेतवाचक
- (viii) सन्देशवाचक

प्रश्नवाचक—

- (i) जिन वाक्यों के द्वारा प्रश्न किया जाता है, उन्हें प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य कहते हैं।

127. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘शरीर’ में ‘इक’ प्रत्यय लगने पर ‘शारीरिक’ शब्द बनेगा।

प्रत्यय—

- (i) वे शब्दांश जो दूसरे शब्दों के अन्त में जुड़कर अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं, उन्हें प्रत्यय कहते हैं।
- (ii) उदाहरण के लिए— बेल + अन = बेलन।

128. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखक के अनुसार शिक्षित होना और साक्षर होना दोनों में मूलभूत अन्तर होता है।

129. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—यहाँ ‘पढ़ा-लिखा’ होने से तात्पर्य है अशिक्षित होना।

गद्यांश में लेखक ने बताया है कि मेरे गुरु श्री दयालचन्द्र जी सोनी तो पूरी एक काव्यात्मक पुस्तक लिख गए। इस पुस्तक का नाम है ‘हूँ शिक्षि हूँ।’ उनका आशय स्पष्ट है कि हर पढ़ा-लिखा आदमी अनपढ़ है। उन्होंने जब यह पुस्तक लिखी तो साफ कहा कि यह किताब उनके पूरे जीवन की शिक्षा का सार है। तब फिर हमें यह भी मान लेना चाहिए कि हमारा पूरा पढ़ा-लिखा समाज ख़ासा अनपढ़ है।

130. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘गिरे विचार’ से तात्पर्य है सत्य और हित से परे विचार। गिरे विचार के अन्तर्गत पाप द्वेष इत्यादि शामिल होते हैं, जो असत्य को महत्व देते हैं। गिरे विचारों में किसी का हित निहित नहीं होता।

131. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—नौजवान शहीद ने अग्नि-बाण इसलिए चलाए क्योंकि वह सुराज स्थापित करना चाहता था। कवि ने लिखा है कि—
“वह चला कि अग्नि-बाण मारता,
पाप की अहा-अहा उजाड़ता,
वज्र बन गिरा गिरे विचार पर।”

132. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘दुराव’ शब्द से तात्पर्य बैर से है। जहाँ अहंकार फरेब विद्यमान होता है, वहाँ सत्य दूर रहता है अर्थात् अहंकार का सत्य से बैर होता है।

133. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘जहाँ-जहाँ’ शब्द में पुनरुक्त शब्द-युग्म है।

पुनरुक्त शब्द—

- (i) जब किसी शब्द की एक साथ दो बार आवृत्ति होती है और उनका समान अर्थ प्रकट होता है तो उसे पुनरुक्त शब्द कहते हैं।

- (ii) उदाहरण के लिए— धीरे-धीरे, गड़-गड़ इत्यादि।

पुनरुक्त शब्द के प्रकार—

- (i) पूर्ण पुनरुक्त
- (ii) अपूर्ण पुनरुक्त
- (iii) प्रति-ध्वन्यात्मक पुनरुक्त
- (iv) भिन्नात्मक पुनरुक्त

134. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘पाप’ का विलोम शब्द ‘पुण्य’ है।
विलोम—

- (i) एक-दूसरे के विपरीत या उल्टा अर्थ प्रकट करने वाले शब्दों को विलोम शब्द कहते हैं।
- (ii) उदाहरण के लिए हार का जीत, आजादी का गुलामी इत्यादि।

135. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—नौजवान शहीद ने अहंकार और असत्य को नष्ट किया है। कवि ने अपनी यह बात इन पंक्तियों के माध्यम से इस प्रकार व्यक्त की है—
“दम्भ का जहाँ-जहाँ पड़ा था,
सत्य से जहाँ-जहाँ दुराव था,”

136. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर कहानी, कविता पढ़ने के बाद यह जरूरी है कि बच्चे उन्हें अपने अनुभव संसार से जोड़ सकें।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) कहानी और कविता बच्चों को समाज से जोड़ती है।
- (ii) कल्पनाशील बनाने में सहायक है।
- (iii) सृजनात्मक शक्ति का विकास होता है।
- (iv) बालकों को व्यवहार कुशल बनाती है। कहानी, कविता जीवन-जगत से जुड़े होने चाहिए ताकि बालकों को उनके अनुभव संसार से जोड़ते हुए तथा उनके में व्यवहारिक ज्ञान का विकास करते हुए बच्चों के संवेदना-लोक की साथी बन सकें।

137. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्लेटो का यह कथन है कि ‘बच्चा बड़ों के बीच एक विदेशी की तरह होता है। यह इस भाषिक सच्चाई की ओर संकेत करता है कि बच्चे अपनी भाषा में बोलते हैं जिसे बड़े सही-सही नहीं समझ पाते।

बच्चा अत्यन्त छोटा होता है और उसे भाषाई ज्ञान नहीं होता। वह प्रारम्भ में अपने हाव-भाव के माध्यम से या संकेत माध्यम से अपनी बात कहता है। वह जिस परिवेश में रहता है, वहीं की भाषा ग्रहण करता है।

लार्ड मैकाले के मतानुसार, “बालक उस भाषा को शीघ्र सीखता है, जिसका व्याकरण वह नहीं जानता।”

चॉम्स्की के अनुसार, “जन्म से बच्चे सार्वभौमिक भाषा सिद्धांतों को समझने की क्षमता रखते हैं।” वाइगोत्स्की के अनुसार, “बच्चे सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया से भाषा सीखते हैं।”

पियाजे के अनुसार, “भाषा परिवेश के साथ अंतःक्रिया से सीखी जाती है।”

138. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘भाषा की कक्षा’ में कहानियाँ विभिन्न प्रकार की संरचनाएँ और चिन्तन-विकास की सम्भावनाएँ लिए होती हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) कल्पनाशील बनाने में सहायक है।
- (ii) अपने अनुभवों की अभिव्यक्ति का सही माध्यम है।
- (iii) सृजनात्मक शक्ति के विकास में सहायक है।
- (iv) कहानियाँ बालकों को समाज और संस्कृति से जोड़ती हैं।

यह दुनिया की प्रकृति की कल्पना और अन्वेषण करने की क्षमता को बढ़ावा देता है।

यह उन्हें अपने स्वयं के अनुभवों के आधार पर अर्थ का निर्माण करने में सक्षम बनाता है।

139. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा 2005 के अनुसार भाषा-शिक्षण एक प्रकार से अन्य विषयों की कक्षाओं में भी मौजूद रहता है।

राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा (2005)—

- (i) ज्ञान को स्कूल के बाहरी जीवन से जोड़ा जाए।
- (ii) पढ़ाई को रटत प्रणाली से युक्त रखा जाए।
- (iii) पाठ्यचर्या पाठ्यक्रम केन्द्रित न हो बल्कि बाल केन्द्रित हो।
- (iv) कक्षा-कक्ष को गतिविधियों से जोड़ा जाए।
- (v) शिक्षण अधिगम में मातृभाषा का प्रयोग करें।
- (vi) समावेशी शिक्षा पर बल दिया जाए।
- (vii) विशिष्ट बालकों और सामान्य बालकों दोनों को एक साथ समावेशी कक्षा में पढ़ाया जाए।

एक समावेशी कक्षा सभी बालकों को एक साथ व समान शिक्षा ग्रहण करने की अनुशंसा करती है, चाहे वो भाषा, व्यवहार, शारीरिक रूप से कितने ही असमान क्यों न हो।

140. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा-कौशल के सन्दर्भ में यह कथन सही है कि सभी कौशल एक-दूसरे के साथ अन्तः सम्बन्धित होते हैं।

भाषा कौशल—

- (i) भाषा के ठीक से काम करने की योग्यता हासिल करना ही भाषा कौशल है।
- (ii) भाषा के मुख्य चार कौशल हैं—सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना और लिखना।

भाषा कौशल को दो भागों में बाँटा गया है—

- (i) प्रधान कौशल—यह सम्प्रेषण में सहयोग देता है। इसमें दो मुख्य कौशल हैं—सुनना और बोलना।
- (ii) गौण कौशल—बालक परिवार, समाज और विद्यालय से भाषा सीखता है। इसके भी दो भेद हैं—पढ़ना और लिखना।

जिस प्रकार की भाषा हम सुनते हैं अनुकरण द्वारा उसी प्रकार की भाषा हम उच्चारित करते हैं। उच्चारित तथा पठित भाषा ही हमारी वर्तनी (लिखने) की शुद्धता का आधार बनती है। भाषा

के चारों कौशल एक-दूसरे से अंतःसंबंधित होते हैं, इन्हें एकीकृत रूप से पढ़ना चाहिए।

141. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में विविध प्रकार की साहित्यिक रचनाओं के समावेश का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है—विभिन्न प्रकार की साहित्यिक विधाओं की भाषाई संरचनाओं से परिचित होने का अवसर देना।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) विभिन्न साहित्यिक विधाओं से बालक को परिचित कराना।
- (ii) साहित्यिक विधाओं की समझ विकसित करना।
- (iii) सृजनात्मक शक्ति का विकास करना।
- (iv) भाषा ज्ञान तथा शब्द भंडार में वृद्धि करना।

अतः निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में विविध प्रकार की साहित्यिक रचनाओं के समावेश का मुख्य उद्देश्य है—विभिन्न प्रकार की साहित्यिक विधाओं की भाषायी संरचनाओं से परिचित होने का अवसर देना।

142. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—रश्मि अपनी कक्षा को बाहर मैदान में ले जाती है और पर्यावरण पर आधारित कविता-पाठ का कार्य करती है। रश्मि का उद्देश्य है कि मैदान के प्राकृतिक वातावरण के साथ सम्बन्ध जोड़ते हुए कविता को समझने का अवसर देना।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) कक्षा को वास्तविक जीवन से जोड़कर शिक्षण देना।
- (ii) वास्तविक अनुभव के विकास में सहायक है।
- (iii) ज्ञान को स्कूल के बाहरी जीवन से जोड़ने का प्रयास।
- (iv) पढ़ाई को रटत प्रणाली से मुक्त करना।
- (v) कक्षा-कक्ष को गतिविधियों से जोड़ना।

अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि रश्मि अपनी कक्षा को बाहर मैदान में ले जाती है और पर्यावरण पर आधारित कविता-पाठ का कार्य करती है। रश्मि का उद्देश्य है, मैदान के प्राकृतिक वातावरण के साथ संबंध जोड़ते हुए कविता को समझने का अवसर देना।

143. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा में आकलन करने के बाद महत्वपूर्ण सोपान होना चाहिए कि आकलन से प्राप्त आँकड़ों के आधार पर बच्चों के अभिभावकों से विचार-विमर्श करें।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) भाषा आकलन द्वारा अभिभावकों को अपने बच्चे के काम के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है।
- (ii) अभिभावक अपने बच्चे की प्रगति से अवगत रहते हैं।
- (iii) समस्याओं को समझकर उपचारात्मक शिक्षण में सहायक है।

(iv) हिन्दी भाषा के आकलन से प्राप्त आँकड़ों को ‘पोर्टफोलियो’ में संग्रहित करके रखा जाता है।

पोर्टफोलियो एक फाइल है, जिसका संबंध विद्यार्थियों के अधिगम से होता है। विद्यार्थियों द्वारा संपन्न कार्यों का उद्देश्यपूर्ण व्यवस्थित संकलन जो विद्यार्थियों के उत्तम प्रयासों एवं क्रमिक विकास को दर्शाता है, विद्यार्थियों का पोर्टफोलियो कहलाता है। पोर्टफोलियो में छात्रों के दैनिक, मासिक, वार्षिक तथा कक्षावार उत्कृष्ट कार्यों को सुरक्षित रखा जाता है। विद्यार्थियों के भाषा संबंधी क्रमिक विकास का आकलन करने के लिए किसी शिक्षक की निर्भरता मुख्य रूप से पोर्टफोलियो के अवलोकन पर होती है।

144. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—विद्यालय में एक से अधिक भाषाओं का शिक्षण बहुभाषिकता और राष्ट्रीय सद्भाव का प्रसार करता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) इसके अन्तर्गत दो या उससे अधिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- (ii) ब्लूम फील्ड 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।”

भाषा शिक्षण के बारे में रवीन्द्रनाथ भाषा शिक्षण का परिचय देते हुए लिखते हैं कि—“भाषा शिक्षण के मूल में भाषा व्यवहार और भाषिक कौशल होते हैं स्वयं भाषा की अपनी संरचना या प्रकृति नहीं।”

145. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा-शिक्षण की ‘प्रत्यक्ष विधि’ में भाषा-अर्जन की स्वाभाविक स्थिति का निर्माण होता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) इसके अन्तर्गत बिना व्याकरण के नियमों की भाषा सिखाई जाती है।
- (ii) वार्तालाप के माध्यम से भाषा के सीखने पर अधिक बल दिया जाता है।
- (iii) मौखिक व लिखित अभ्यास द्वारा भाषा सिखाई जाती है।
- (iv) प्रत्यक्ष विधि में श्रव्य-दृश्य सामग्री का भी प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- (v) वास्तविक परिस्थितियों में भाषा के व्यावहारिक रूपों को सहज रूप से सीखना ही प्रत्यक्ष विधि की विशेषता है।

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

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

यह विधि व्याकरण विधि के दोषों को दूर करने में प्रयोग में लायी जाती है।

इस विधि में व्याकरण का ज्ञान अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से दिया जाता है।

146. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा में रचनात्मक आकलन का सर्वाधिक बेहतर उदाहरण है कि बच्चों को अपने खटूटे-मीठे अनुभव लिखने के लिए कहा जाए।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) अभिव्यक्ति को प्रकट करने का सही माध्यम है।
- (ii) सृजनात्मक शक्ति के विकास में सहायक है।
- (iii) संज्ञानात्मक व्यवहार में सुधार में सहायक है।
- (iv) व्यावहारिक ज्ञान में सहायक है।
- (v) रचनात्मक आकलन द्वारा छात्रों की शैक्षिक प्रगति का मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।

छात्र अपने मौलिक विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति को लिखित रूप देने तथा विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए लिखने का माध्यम को चुनते हैं।

147. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न-पत्र में हम इस प्रश्न को सर्वाधिक उचित मानते हैं—लेखक ने पहाड़ों पर होने वाली बारिश का वर्णन एक अलग तरीके से किया है। आप बारिश सम्बन्धी अपना अनुभव लिखिए।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) बारिश का वर्णन करते हुए छात्र अपनी भाषा का प्रयोग करेंगे।
- (ii) अपने अनुभवों को अभिव्यक्त करेंगे।
- (iii) इस प्रश्न से छात्रों की सृजनात्मक शक्ति का विकास होगा।
- (iv) इससे संज्ञानात्मक विकास होगा।
- (v) बौद्धिक क्षमता विकसित होगी।

प्रश्न-पत्र में पूछे गये प्रश्नों का उद्देश्य बालकों की भाषा-प्रयोग क्षमता का आकलन करना होता है। आकलन—आकलन को एक संवादात्मक एवं रचनात्मक प्रक्रिया माना जाता है, जिसके

द्वारा शिक्षक को यह ज्ञात होता है कि बालक का उचित अधिगम हो रहा है या नहीं। भाषा क्षमता का आकलन से तात्पर्य बच्चे की भाषा प्रयोग की क्षमता को ध्यान में रखने से है, अर्थात् बच्चा विभिन्न संदर्भों में किस प्रकार भाषा प्रयोग कर रहा है।

148. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—चॉम्स्की के अनुसार भाषा-अर्जन क्षमता के कारण बच्चे भाषा सीखते हैं।

चॉम्स्की—

- (i) इनका मानना है कि बालक में भाषा को सीखने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है।
 - (ii) भाषा-अर्जन की क्षमता कुछ निश्चित समय तक होती है।
 - (iii) भाषा को सीखने हेतु वातावरण और संस्कृति का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है।
 - (iv) बालक में भाषा अधिग्रहण यन्त्र (LAD) होता है, जिसकी सहायता से वह किसी भी भाषा को तीव्र गति से सीख पाता है।
- बच्चों में भाषा अर्जन क्षमता जन्मजात होती है। बच्चे भाषा-अर्जन क्षमता के कारण ही भाषा सीखते हैं। बच्चों में भाषा अर्जित करने की सहजात योग्यता होती है।

149. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा-शिक्षण में अनिवार्य है—समग्रतावादी दृष्टिकोण।

समग्रतावादी दृष्टिकोण—

- (i) यह होल लैंग्वेज अप्रोच के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
- (ii) यह भाषा को सम्प्रेषण का माध्यम मानने और शब्द-कोश और वाक्यगत नियमों के बन्धन के अतिरिक्त अन्य पहलुओं पर भी ध्यान करता है।
- (iii) एनसीएफ 2005 के आधार पत्र के अनुसार—“शिक्षा में भाषा की भूमिका

को ठीक ढंग से सराहने के लिए हमें समग्रतावादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की जरूरत है। हमें इसके संरचनागत, साहित्यिक, सांस्कृतिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक स्थिति में रखकर इसकी पड़ताल करनी होगी।”

साहित्य का पठन-पाठन, वाचन और श्रवण भी भाषा के संस्कारों से परिचित कराता है। लोककथाओं का दादा-दादी से कहानियों के रूप में सुनना।

बचपन में कविता, कहानी, लघु उपन्यास, यहां तक की कॉमिक्स, चंपक, नंदन, बालहंस, चंदामामा पढ़ना भी साहित्य से रूबरू होना है। साहित्य से संवाद भी भाषा के साथ हमारे रिश्तों को प्रभावित करता है।

150. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों की भाषा का आकलन करते समय उनकी क्षमता और सीमाओं का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चे—

- (i) इन्हें विशिष्ट बालक भी कहते हैं।
- (ii) इनका बौद्धिक स्तर प्रायः सामान्य बुद्धिलब्धि से अधिक अर्थात् 120 की सीमा में होता है या शारीरिक, मानसिक दृष्टि से बाधित होते हैं।
- (iii) हावर्ड के अनुसार—“विशिष्ट बालकों की श्रेणी में वे बच्चे आते हैं जिन्हें सीखने में कठिनाई का अनुभव होता है या जिनका मानसिक या शैक्षिक निष्पादन या सृजन अत्यन्त उच्च कोटि का होता है या जिनको व्यावहारिक सांवेगिक एवं समाजिक समस्याएँ घेर लेती हैं या वे विभिन्न शारीरिक अपंगताओं या निर्बलताओं से पीड़ित रहते हैं जिसके कारण ही उनके लिए अलग से विशिष्ट प्रकार की शिक्षा व्यवस्था करनी होती है।”