

CTET Solved Paper

Paper-2
16th Feb. 2014

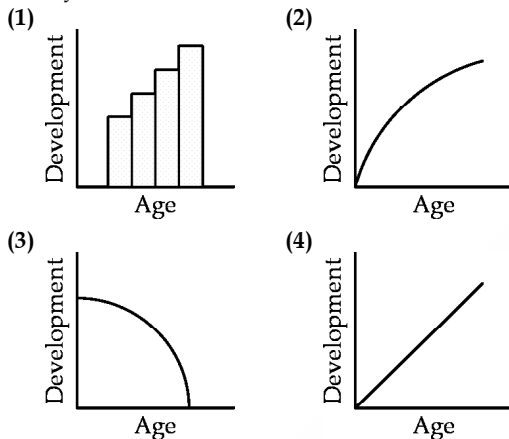
Time: 2 hours 30 mins.

Total Marks: 150

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

1. Which of the following figure correctly represents the development according to Piaget's development theory?



2. A teacher found that a student is facing difficulty in drawing a square. He/She assumes that this student would also find it difficult to draw a diamond. He/She applies which of the following principles to arrive at his/her assumption?
- Development tends to follow an orderly sequence.
 - Development is saltatory.
 - Development is gradual.
 - Development is different for different people.
3. Which one of the following statements is TRUE regarding the role of heredity and environment in human development?
- The role of environment is almost fixed, whereas the impact of heredity can be altered.
 - The theories based on the 'behaviourism' are largely based on the role of 'nature' in human development.
 - The relative effects of heredity and environment vary in different areas of development.
 - The policy of compensatory discrimination of the government of India is based on the role of 'nature' in human development.
4. In the context of socialization, schools often have a hidden curriculum which consists of:
- forcible learning, thinking and behaving in particular ways by imitating peers and teachers
 - the informal cues about social roles presented in school through interaction and materials
 - negotiating and resisting socialization of students through their families
 - teaching and assessment of values and attitudes

5. Which of the following implications CANNOT be derived from Piaget's theory of cognitive development?
- Sensitivity to children's readiness to learn.
 - Acceptance of individual differences.
 - Discovery learning.
 - Need of verbal teaching.
6. Which of the following is a characteristic of Kohlberg's stages of moral development?
- A variable sequence of stages.
 - Stages are isolated responses and not general pattern.
 - Universal sequences of stages across all cultures.
 - Stages proceed in a non-hierarchic manner.
7. Teachers and students draw on one another's expertise while working on complex projects related to real-world problems in _____ classroom.
- traditional
 - constructivist
 - teacher-centric
 - social-constructivist
8. In the context of progressive education, the term 'equal educational opportunity' implies that all students should:
- receive equal education irrespective of their caste, creed, colour, region and religion
 - be allowed to prove their capability after receiving an equal education
 - be provided an education by using the same methods and materials without any distinction
 - be provided an education which is most appropriate to them and their future life at work
9. In the context of language development, which of the following areas was underestimated by Piaget?
- Heredity
 - Social interaction
 - Egocentric speech
 - Active construction by the child
10. An eleven-year-old child's score on Stanford Binet Intelligence scale is 130. By assuming $\mu = 100$ and $\sigma = 15$ in a normal probability curve, calculate the percentage of 11-year-old children this child has scored better than.
- 98%
 - 88%
 - 78%
 - 80%
11. Which of the following observations supports Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences?
- Damage to one part of the brain affects only a particular ability sparing others.
 - Intelligence is an interaction of analytical, creative and practical intelligences.
 - Different intelligences are hierarchical in nature.
 - Teachers should follow one specific theory of educational innovation at the time of designing instruction.

12. Which one of the following statements is true about ability and ability grouping?
 - (1) Students learn better in homogeneous groups.
 - (2) For smooth and effective teaching, class should be homogeneous.
 - (3) Children are intolerant and do not accept differences.
 - (4) Teachers may use multilevel teaching to cater to different ability groups.
13. Which one of the following statements is true?
 - (1) The formative assessment can sometimes be summative assessment and vice versa.
 - (2) The summative assessment implies that assessment is a continuous and integral part of learning.
 - (3) The major objective of the formative assessment is to grade the achievement of students.
 - (4) The formative assessment summarizes the development of learners during a time interval.
14. A teacher asks his/her students to draw a concept map to reflect their comprehension of a topic. He/She is:
 - (1) jogging the memory of the students
 - (2) conducting formative assessment
 - (3) testing the ability of the students to summarize the main points
 - (4) trying to develop rubrics to evaluate the achievement of the students
15. Which one of the following represents the domain 'evaluating' in the Bloom's revised taxonomy?
 - (1) Creating a graph or chart using the data.
 - (2) Judging the logical consistency of a solution.
 - (3) Evaluating the pertinence of the data provided.
 - (4) Formulating a new way for categorizing objects.
16. Teachers must believe in which of the following values in the context of dealing with disadvantaged learners?
 - (1) Personal accountability for students' success.
 - (2) High expectations of appropriate behaviour.
 - (3) No demands of any sort on the student.
 - (4) For immediate compliance of students, use of being shocked and angry.
17. Stuttering problems in students can be dealt with by applying which of the following methods?
 - (1) Dictated speech
 - (2) Prolonged speech
 - (3) Pragmatic speech
 - (4) Protracted speech
18. In the context of learning-disabled children, providing immediate connections, stressing collaboration and leveraging non-learning technologies such as instant messaging, intelligent search and content management are associated with which of the following designs?
 - (1) Embedded learning
 - (2) Interventionist learning
 - (3) Reply to remediation
 - (4) Universal design for learning
19. An inclusive classroom is that where:
 - (1) assessments are repeated till the time every learner achieves minimum grades
 - (2) teachers teach from only prescribed books to lessen the burden of the students
 - (3) there is an active involvement of children in solving as many problems as possible
 - (4) teachers create diverse and meaningful learning experiences for every learner
20. Which one of the following is an appropriate assignment for a gifted student?
 - (1) Many more exercises of the same type in comparison to other students.
 - (2) Asking him/her to tutor the peers to channelize the energy and keep him/her busy.
 - (3) Create a prototype of a new science book based on different themes.
 - (4) Letting him/her finish the textbook on his/her own before the entire class.
21. Many measures have been taken at institutional level to check the dropout cases in the schools run by government agencies. Which of the following is an institutional reason for children dropping out of these schools?
 - (1) There is a lack of infrastructure, such as blackboards and toilets.
 - (2) Teachers are not having appropriate qualifications and are paid lesser salaries.
 - (3) Teachers have not been sensitized about the need of treating children well.
 - (4) There is no alternative curriculum for children who reject the compulsory curriculum offered.
22. Learning disabilities are:
 - (1) objective facts and culture has no role in determining them
 - (2) synonymous with dyslexia
 - (3) also present in children with average or above-average IQ
 - (4) not immutable irrespective of time and nature of interventions
23. Problem-solving is more likely to succeed in schools where:
 - (1) a flexible curriculum is in place
 - (2) homogeneous groups of students are present in the classes
 - (3) the emphasis is only on higher-order academic achievement
 - (4) teacher-centric pedagogy is in effect
24. Cognitive apprenticeships and instructional conversations:
 - (1) conceive learning as a social activity
 - (2) are based on application of inductive reasoning
 - (3) emphasize on systematic organization of textual material
 - (4) highlight the need of practical training to achieve efficiency
25. Which of the following should be the right way for a teacher who intends to correct errors of his/her students?
 - (1) He/She must correct every error of his/her students even if it requires late sitting in the school.
 - (2) He/She should correct less-frequent errors more often than high-frequent and generality errors.
 - (3) He/She should correct errors that interfere with the general meaning and understandability.
 - (4) He/She should not correct errors if it irritates children.

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26. The following skills are involved in emotional intelligence, **except**:
- (1) awareness of emotions
 - (2) management of emotions
 - (3) criticism of emotions
 - (4) amicable relation with class fellows
27. While appearing in an assessment, Devika finds her arousal as energizing, whereas Rajesh finds his arousal as discouraging. Their emotional experiences are most likely to differ with respect to:
- (1) the duration of time
 - (2) the extremity of emotion
 - (3) the level of adaptation
 - (4) the intensity of thought
28. The government of India has started midday meal scheme for the elementary schools. Which of the following theories of motivation supports this scheme?
- (1) Behaviourist
 - (2) Socio-cultural
 - (3) Cognitive
 - (4) Humanistic
29. Attaching importance to the home setting of students for understanding children's behaviour and using this information for building effective pedagogy is related to which of the following theories of learning?
- (1) Behaviourist
 - (2) Ecological
 - (3) Constructivist
 - (4) Social-constructivist
30. Which of the following may be the best way to deal with an inattentive child in the classroom?
- (1) Nag the child as frequently in front of the class to make her/him realize.
 - (2) Make the child sit in the most distraction-reduced area.
 - (3) Allow the child to stand while working so as to enable the child to focus attention.
 - (4) Provide the child frequent breaks to refresh her/his attention.
- Social Science/Social Studies**
31. The movement Vande Mataram in Andhra region was known as :
- (1) Non- Cooperation
 - (2) Swadeshi
 - (3) Civil Disobedience
 - (4) Khilafat
32. The book, Stri-Purush Tulana, which is based on criticism of the social differences between men and women, was authored by which of the following scholars ?
- (1) Pandita Ramabai
 - (2) Begum Rokeya
 - (3) Tarabai Shinde
 - (4) Rasasundari Devi
33. The Christian missionaries in the 19th century wanted to introduce Christian education in India to:
- (1) educate elite class
 - (2) improve moral character of the people
 - (3) educate, masses
 - (4) make Indians loyal to Company government
34. With the industrialization of Britain in the 19th century :
- (1) India became main supplier of the raw materials to British industries
 - (2) India provided cheap labour to British industries
 - (3) India became vast market for British industrial products
 - (4) many industries were established in India
35. In which land revenue settlement, the Rajas and Talukadars were recognized as Zamindars ?
- (1) Ryotwari Settlement
 - (2) Mahalwari Settlement
 - (3) Permanent Settlement
 - (4) Pattidari Settlement
36. Begum Hazrat Mahal took an active part in organizing the uprising against British at :
- (1) Kanpur
 - (2) Lucknow
 - (3) Faizabad
 - (4) Allahabad
37. Which of the following Acts transferred the administration of India from the East India Company to British Crown ?
- (1) Act of 1833
 - (2) Act of 1858
 - (3) Act of 1861
 - (4) Act of 1868
38. In the medieval Assam, Paiks were :
- (1) forced labourers
 - (2) plantation workers
 - (3) water carriers
 - (4) members of conscript army
39. 'Manigramam' and 'Nanadesi' were :
- (1) famous towns during Chola period
 - (2) famous guilds of South India
 - (3) administrative units of Cholas
 - (4) famous villages given as Brahmadeya to Brahmanas
40. Cited below are some sites and present day States where the evidences of grain and bones of domestic animals have been found :
- | Name of the Site | Present-day State |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. Chirand | E. Kashmir |
| B. Koldihwa | F. Uttar Pradesh |
| C. Burzahom | G. Andhra Pradesh |
| D. Hallur | H. Bihar |
- The correct match of the above two columns is :
- (1) AH; BF; CE; DG
 - (2) AG; BH; CF; DE
 - (3) AE; BG; CH; DF
 - (4) AF; BE; CG; DH
41. The Rivers Ganga and Yamuna are named in the Rigveda.
- (1) around a thousand times
 - (2) a hundred times
 - (3) twelve times
 - (4) once
42. Which one of the following features is common to Buddhism and Jainism both ?
- (1) Only those who left their homes could gain true knowledge
 - (2) Both of these religions were supported mainly by traders
 - (3) Man had to give up everything, including their clothes to gain salvation
 - (4) The constant craving for more could be removed by following moderate path
43. Who amongst the following said that, 'The upper castes had no right to their land because in reality, the land belonged to indigenous people, the so-called low castes'?
- (1) Shri Narayan Guru
 - (2) Haridas Thakur
 - (3) Ghasidass
 - (4) Jyotirao Phule

44. Which one of the following statements is appropriate in reference to the construction of Audience Hall (Diwan-e-Aam) by Shah Jahan ?
 - (1) White marble of the Taj Mahal is a symbol of peace
 - (2) King's justice would treat the high and the low as equals
 - (3) Contentedness in the subject helps to rule better
 - (4) It was a necessity to bring the rate of crimes under control
45. Who amongst the following could not be a member of a Sabha as laid down in the inscriptions from Uttaramerur in Chingleput district of Tamil Nadu ?
 - (1) Those between the age of 35 and 70 years
 - (2) Those having knowledge of the Vedas
 - (3) Those who have their own homes
 - (4) Those who have not submitted their accounts
46. Which one of the following facts does not hold true about Grama-Bhojaka, the village headman in the northern parts of India ?
 - (1) He was often the largest landowner
 - (2) His post was hereditary
 - (3) The king never used him to collect taxes
 - (4) Generally, he had slaves and hired workers to cultivate the land
47. Which property of a soil is determined by the parent rock ?
 - (1) Rate of weathering and humus
 - (2) Thickness of soil
 - (3) Accumulation of soil
 - (4) Chemical properties, permeability and texture
48. Minerals that lie near the earth surface are simply dug out by the process known as :
 - (1) quarrying
 - (2) calcination
 - (3) open cast mining
 - (4) sintering
49. The oldest rocks in the world are found in :
 - (1) Western Australia
 - (2) South Africa
 - (3) South India
 - (4) Hawaii Islands
50. Activity that changes raw material into products of more value is called :
 - (1) primary activity
 - (2) secondary activity
 - (3) economic activity
 - (4) tertiary activity
51. The Apache and the Crow are :
 - (1) tribes of North America
 - (2) nomads of Kenya
 - (3) music bands of the USA
 - (4) documentaries on environment
52. Which of the following is an example of Sunrise Industry ?
 - (1) IT industry
 - (2) Cooking oil industry
 - (3) Paper industry
 - (4) Jute industry
53. Which region is known as the Orchard of the World?
 - (1) Orange Country of South Africa
 - (2) Kashmir Valley of India
 - (3) Mediterranean region
 - (4) Queensland in Australia
54. Which one of the following helps the ships to navigate ?
 - (1) Area of high tides
 - (2) Area of low tides
 - (3) Area where the warm ocean currents and cold currents meet
 - (4) Area of ocean currents
55. The radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by :
 - (1) exosphere
 - (2) mesosphere
 - (3) stratosphere
 - (4) thermosphere
56. The balance in the environment gets disturbed if :
 - (1) the relative number of species is not disturbed
 - (2) human activities continue to preserve natural habitats
 - (3) indiscriminate killing of wildlife is banned
 - (4) deforestation and soil erosion continue
57. Which one of the following is not a principle of sustainable development ?
 - (1) Maximum use of natural resources
 - (2) Respect and care for all forms of life
 - (3) Change in personal attitude and practices towards environment
 - (4) Improvement in the quality of human life
58. Two cities N and M are located at 15° E and 15° W of Greenwich respectively. What will be the difference in time between these two cities ?
 - (1) 30 minutes
 - (2) 1 hour
 - (3) 1 hour 30 minutes
 - (4) 2 hours
59. The Minimum Wages Act
 - (1) specifies that minimum wages should be given to labourers
 - (2) specifies that wages should not be below a specific minimum
 - (3) allow employers to decide minimum wages of their employees
 - (4) covers only government employees under the organized sector
60. Which Article of the Constitution prescribes that the enforcement of any disability arising out of 'untouchability' shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law ?
 - (1) Article 15
 - (2) Article 17
 - (3) Article 21
 - (4) Article 28
61. What is the key reason of inequality in India ?
 - (1) Poverty
 - (2) Religion
 - (3) Caste
 - (4) Sex
62. Right to the constitutional remedies
 - (1) protects the Fundamental Rights of citizen
 - (2) is about the Constitution remedying itself by amendments
 - (3) excludes the Right to Education Act, 2009
 - (4) gives judiciary the power to strike down a law enacted by the Parliament
63. According to the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
 - (1) only sons or male members of the family can have right in family property
 - (2) only wife has right to inherit property of her deceased husband
 - (3) sons, daughters and their mothers can get an equal share of family property
 - (4) followers of the Arya Samaj will not be governed by this Act

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64. Which of the following comes under the function of the State Government ?
(1) To maintain peaceful relationship with Pakistan and Bangladesh
(2) Decision to discontinue the Board Examination for Class X
(3) Introduction of new train between New Delhi and Vasco da Gama
(4) Introduction of a new design of 1000 rupee note
65. Dropout rates Dalit and Adivasi girls are highest because :
(1) their parents do not value education
(2) of poverty and social discrimination
(3) of non-availability of all-girl schools
(4) benefit of their education will be available to their in-laws family
66. Which one of the following is not a social advertisement ?
(1) Atithi Devo Bhava
(2) Life Insurance—Zindagi Ke Saath Bhi, Zindagi Ke Baad Bhi
(3) Lane driving is life driving
(4) Save every drop of water
67. Identify the issue which is hardly focused upon by the media despite its significance.
(1) Murders and killings
(2) Demolition of buildings
(3) Gender sensitivity
(4) Drinking water
68. With reference to judiciary, identify the odd one out of the following provisions.
(1) Separation of powers
(2) Once appointed to office, it is very difficult to remove a judge
(3) The judges are appointed without any interference from the government
(4) The tenure of service for judges is fixed
69. D. K. Basu Guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court of India are about
(1) prevention of sexual harassment of women at workplaces
(2) protection of children from sexual offences in schools
(3) procedures to be used by various agencies for the arrest, detention and interrogation of any person
(4) procedures to be followed for the reelection in a constituency
70. In *Subhash Kumar vs State of Bihar* (1991), the Supreme Court held that the
(1) Right to Freedom includes expressing criticism of the government
(2) Right to Life includes the right to the enjoyment of pollution free water and air
(3) Right to Freedom of Religion does not include criticizing the other religions
(4) Right to Equality should force private companies to provide reservation in jobs
71. Which characteristic of the traditional external examination is excluded in the present school-based assessment ?
(1) Emphasis on systematic learning
(2) Emphasis only on the scholastic aspects of learning
(3) Consideration of the needs of the learner
(4) Rapport among learners, teachers and parents close to each other
72. Before assigning a new type of assignment, a teacher must tell her students
(1) that the forthcoming assessment will be/will not be based on this assignment
(2) about the weighting of this assignment in their final result
(3) about her expectation from students in terms of learning from doing the assignment
(4) about the requisite previous experience students must possess for doing this assignment
73. Four children of Class VIII were asked to create some creative articles from the waste material. On completion of the assignment, the teacher gave the following observations. On the basis of this information, adjudge the most creative child.
(1) Most of the time uses imagination, is conscious not to use expensive material
(2) Discusses with teacher constantly and asks for approval at each step
(3) With little guidance, can make reasonably good items
(4) Skillful and possesses a vision to convert waste material into productive items
74. Projects in Social Science are useful
(a) In theme-based tasks
(b) If they do not involve collection and analysis
(c) If based on contexts from within the text
(d) For the group work in class or at home
Which two alternatives from amongst the forms given above are correct ?
(1) b and d (2) a and b
(3) a and d (4) c and d
75. Capacity Building Programmes are essential for the teachers of Social Science because :
(1) they are related to their professional growth
(2) their increment in salary is contingent upon Capacity Building Programme
(3) Schools have been asked to do so by the CBSE to keep the teachers busy
(4) They require conceptual and pedagogical clarity in different components of Social Science
76. In a Social Science class, which one of the following is a suitable method for underlining the phenomenon that common areas and open spaces in rural areas are disappearing fast ?
(1) Make presentation with the help of computers
(2) Discussion on the basis of text prescribed
(3) A survey project
(4) Group discussion over the topic
77. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 suggested the development of integrated programmes for the :
(1) education of boys and girls together
(2) education of the mentally disabled
(3) handicapped children to study in regular schools
(4) handicapped children to study in special schools

78. A student in Class VIII is extremely upset over her inability to write on a prescribed topic. Her teacher advises that she may approach the assignment by breaking it into parts which are more familiar to her. Which of the following is the most appropriate with this method ?
- (1) At the outset, write the topic that is familiar and then add material on how the topic is related to the assignment
 - (2) Prepare a directory of books, articles and Web-sites about the topic
 - (3) Find two sources of information on the topic and find their common features
 - (4) Prepare a paper and read it to a friend to determine which parts need to be revised
79. Which of the following approaches has been used extensively to familiarize students with ideas in the textbook Social and Political Life published by the NCERT ?
- (1) Time line
 - (2) Graph
 - (3) Chart
 - (4) Storyboard
80. The content of Social Science should
- (1) provide comprehensive information about the social issues and their solutions
 - (2) exclusively focus on issues related to social reality and should not encourage scientific method of research
 - (3) aim at raising students awareness about History, Geography, and Politics of India and the interconnection among these
 - (4) aim at raising students' awareness through critically exploring and questioning familiar social realities
81. To make textbooks representative of all regions and social groups
- (1) contents relating to all regions and social groups should be added in textbooks
 - (2) relevant local content should be part of teaching learning process drawing on local resources
 - (3) textbooks should be written in all languages of the country specially
 - (4) common issues among regions must be highlighted exclusively to promote the spirit of federal republic
82. To sensitize students about the gender issues and role of socialization in gender discriminations, schools should
- (1) encourage team teaching and include male as well as female teachers
 - (2) organize seminars on gender sensitivity by inviting eminent speakers
 - (3) ask teachers to use case studies and give concrete examples
 - (4) make rules that boys are not allowed to practice discrimination against girls
83. While discussing the functions of the State Government, issues related to health, water, transport, etc, may be discussed to :
- (1) make students aware how their State is doing on these accounts
 - (2) make students remember about the role of the Government in these areas
 - (3) allow learners to understand these issues and express their critical views
 - (4) enlighten students to organize movements for better facilities for all
84. The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 proposes that Geography should be taught to :
- (1) instruct the role of diverse geographical features of India in its economic growth
 - (2) guide students about the destructive effect of natural disasters on the economy of India
 - (3) focus on the optimum extraction and utilization of natural resources
 - (4) inculcate a critical appreciation for conservation and environment concerns
85. Regarding Pedagogy and resources for Social Science, the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 says that teaching of Social Science must adopt :
- (1) strategies that help students to remember facts for longer time
 - (2) mind maps that enhance quick retrieval of information
 - (3) methods that promote creativity and critical perspective
 - (4) approach involving maximum teaching aids to promote intelligence
86. Scaffolding in a Social Science classroom primarily intends to :
- (1) strengthen the desirable outcome in the summative assessment
 - (2) help the students till the time independent thinking is possible
 - (3) assure the improvement of self-regulatory skills
 - (4) enable the students to envisage ideas
87. The ability to break down information into smaller pieces and to establish relation among parts and the whole is :
- (1) understanding
 - (2) applying
 - (3) analyzing
 - (4) remembering
88. In order to optimize the time students spend on academic activities, a teacher should :
- (1) plan, teach, and impose timetable for transition times and classroom activities
 - (2) assign homework at least twice a week in core content areas
 - (3) ask students to read new topics before discussing them in class
 - (4) present new material followed by a question and answer session on the material
89. Inductive learning is contradictory to which of the following approaches ?
- (1) Simulation
 - (2) Expository teaching
 - (3) Mastery learning
 - (4) Structure training
90. Which of the following statements is true regarding effective reflective practice in Social Science teaching ?
- (1) Peer tutoring should be done carefully because it affects tutor students own reflective potential
 - (2) Reflective practice should reject those students' inputs that challenge teaching practices for the sake of classroom discipline
 - (3) Reflection must exclude those links to conceptual frameworks that limit inquiry and problem solving
 - (4) Teacher must create atmosphere of trust and flexibility to every learning situation

Language: English

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

Have you ever wondered what the qualities of a really professional teacher are? I know that all teachers want their students to like them, but being liked isn't the be-all and end-all really, is it? I mean teachers have to make some unpopular decisions sometimes. Teachers can be popular just because they are friendly and helpful, but to be truly professional and effective, we need to be able to identify the skills and behaviour we require in a true professional: A professional teacher needs to be confident without being arrogant. Nobody can expect to have all the answers, so, if a student asks a real stinker, the professional teacher should be able to admit defeat but offer to find out more for the student. And they must carry that promise out. When the teacher enters the classroom, she/he should have all the required materials and the lesson-plan ready. And, in orchestrating the class, the teacher must give everyone their chance to contribute and should be flexible enough to modify lessons if they are obviously not going to plan. Indeed, a fallback position is part of good planning. It stands to reason also that a teacher must observe punctuality and appropriate tidiness and dress: it is not possible to demand such behaviour from students if the teacher doesn't set the standards. The last thing I would mention is that teachers should be able to feel that their professionalism entitles them to back up from the school directors. If a teacher has a problem class or student, then the school should have procedures for handling the difficulties. The teacher should not have to feel alone and vulnerable if a difficult situation arises. So, yes, professionalism cuts both ways in the standards we demand of teachers and the framework we have for giving them support.

91. The expression isn't the *be-all and end-all*.. is an assumption that pertains to the _____ point of view.
 - (1) writer's
 - (2) teachers'
 - (3) students'
 - (4) general
92. Here, the fallback position is the system where _____ well-prepared.
 - (1) good students are
 - (2) good teachers are
 - (3) teachers, even if caught out unexpectedly, are still
 - (4) students and teacher's who support each other are
93. Here, able to admit defeat implies that
 - (1) students can catch a teacher unaware
 - (2) teachers easily lose self-confidence as they lack professionalism
 - (3) it doesn't matter if students often contradict what their teacher says
 - (4) teachers should be confident enough to own up to their 'unpreparedness'
94. Here, *orchestrating the class* suggests
 - (1) the teacher controlling the class to ensure high grades
 - (2) the whole class performing uniformly well
 - (3) acknowledging the individual differences in the process of achievement
 - (4) that music helps academic achievement
95. Here, *...asks a real stinker....* suggests that...
 - (1) teachers are always unprepared

- (2) students can be better informed than their teachers
- (3) students dislike teachers in general
- (4) teachers are unprofessional in students' eyes

96. A word that can best replace the word *entitles* in the passage is
 - (1) warrants
 - (2) names
 - (3) calls
 - (4) gives
97. The writer's view that *professionalism cuts both ways* means
 - (1) teachers are faced with students and trustees hold them accountable
 - (2) teachers teach well when trustees pay them well
 - (3) trustees and their employees owe each other support
 - (4) students and teachers-owe respect to the management of their school
98. A word from the passage that is the antonym of the word *unshakable*, is
 - (1) vulnerable
 - (2) difficult
 - (3) helpful
 - (4) effective
99. Here, *framework* refers to the overall
 - (1) school curriculum
 - (2) clearly spelt out duties for teachers
 - (3) system for assessment of teachers' performance
 - (4) transparency in fixing teachers' salary

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

HAWK

All eyes are fearful of the spotted hawk, whose dappled wingspread opens to

a phrase

that only victims gaping in the gaze of Death Occurring can recite. To stalk; to plunge; to harvest; the denial-squawk of dying's struggle; these are but a day's rebuke to hunger for the hawk, whose glazed accord with Death admits no show of shock.

Death's users know it is not theirs to own, nor can they fathom all it means to die- for young to know a different Death from old. But when the spotted hawk's last flight

is flown,

he too becomes a novice, fear-struck by the certain plummet once these feathers fold.

—Daniel Waters

100. The *denial-squawk* refers to the
 - (1) hawk's response to the cry of its prey
 - (2) helpless cry, of its prey, to avert death
 - (3) warning call by the hawk before killing its prey
 - (4) desperate, pitiable cry of the prey
101. To the hawk, a *day's rebuke to hunger* suggests that the bird
 - (1) bows to hunger
 - (2) causes death by preying on lesser animals.
 - (3) averts own death by killing and eating its prey.
 - (4) faces death fearlessly in contrast to its prey
102. Here, *glazed accord with Death* means that
 - (1) the prey meets death willingly
 - (2) death is inevitable
 - (3) death is, in partnership, with starvation
 - (4) the hawk also becomes a victim of death at the end
103. The word that is closest in meaning to the word *dappled* in the poem is

- (1) spotted, (2) fearful
(3) glazed (4) flown
104. Here, *he too becomes a novice* suggests that
(1) the hawk's prey becomes a predator instead
(2) all living creatures are potentially victims of others
(3) death comes swiftly to the fearless hawk
(4) the hawk also meets death, as weak and helpless as its prey
105. The following line exemplifies the use of *personification* as a poetic device
(1) Death's users know it is not theirs. to own,....
(2) ...the certain plummet once these feathers fold.
(3) To stalk; to plunge; to harvest;...
(4) But when the spotted hawk's last flight is flown...
- Directions:** Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 106 to 120) by selecting the most appropriate option.
106. Providing students _____ can encourage second language acquisition.
(1) adequate speaking and writing. assignments
(2) the opportunity to voice their opinions and to problem solve in the target language
(3) frequent feedback on spoken and written outputs
(4) informal interviews
107. Generally speaking, the first language is
(1) marked by the characteristic difficulty in mastering it
(2) marked by the influences of the school environment the child is studying in
(3) marked by the accent and regional expressions of the, area where students grow up
(4) influenced by the grammar and style of second language
108. Language learning is better achieved if what students learn
(1) is closer in form and sound to their mother tongue
(2) helps them improve their chances of college admission
(3) is functional in terms of their life values and goals
(4) is in a controlled classroom environment
109. An activity asks students to determine from a list of possible answers with a title, what kind of information will appear in an input text before an audio recording is played. Here students are
(1) checking for facts.
(2) guessing answers to questions
(3) filling in missing information
(4) actively predicting the content of the input
110. A speaking activity can be made more purposeful by
(1) insisting on correct structure and pronunciation
(2) interrupting the activity with some writing/reading
(3) motivating students to complete a task at the end
(4) providing a specific list of vocabulary to use
111. In the communicative classroom, learners acquire the grammar of second language to
(1) enhance their formal communication skills.
(2) write confidently
(3) understand second language better while reading/listening to it

- (4) understand how to make meaning and become more proficient in speaking and writing
112. Structures, in second language are better assimilated, in a pedagogical practice
(1) through meaningful interaction with interesting content
(2) insisting on accuracy, explicit instruction in rules
(3) through repetition and practice of commonly used syntax
(4) through application of learnt structures in discrete language items
113. Error correction in students' written work is most effective when the teacher
(1) writes out the correct answers on the board
(2) revises the wrong answers with them
(3) points out major errors using symbols and students self-correct
(4) gives students more drill work till they learn' the correct responses
114. Students always find it difficult to listen to and understand a second language presentation inside or outside their class. This can be helped by
(1) increasing the number of periods for the second language
(2) practice by using the second language more
(3) recommending to choose another language closer to L1
(4) being, taught by only native speakers of L2
115. When they encounter unfamiliar words during a reading activity, students should be trained to _____ while processing the meaning of the whole text
(1) refer a dictionary to find out the meaning immediately
(2) ask the teacher or neighbour
(3) use information in its context to correctly guess its rough area of meaning
(4) choose more simple texts
116. Identify, the question that assesses students' ability to infer the meaning of the text.
(1) Why did Mohan change his mind despite his parents' advice?
(2) Where did Tom and his parents live?
(3) Use the phrase in disbelief in a sentence of your own.
(4) Give the opposite of 'delighted'.
117. While assessing a report of a school programme for a class journal, the following are the main criteria
(1) Descriptive presentation, title, writer's name
(2) Word limit, title, factual description
(3) Literary style, chronological presentation, word limit
(4) Relevance, logical organization of content, a direct style
118. While learning a language, the _____ instruction provides opportunities for independent study; a wide range of reference material "and immediate feedback about achievement.
(1) programmed (2) computer-aided
(3) direct (4) distance

119. A dual-language classroom consisting of students speaking a native language and the target language is beneficial because it
- (1) motivates target language speaking students learn another language and vice versa
 - (2) offers an opportunity for, separate project work
 - (3) justifies conducting more activities in each language
 - (4) causes less distractions in the class as students will talk less
120. A student has difficulty in applying the learned knowledge, for example, in word problems, the student also fails to translate sentences into equations or identify the variables. A possible solution to this problem could be
- (1) pairing him/her with high achievers
 - (2) giving carefully designed assignment-simpler-simple-complex
 - (3) allowing more time to complete the same activity
 - (4) giving only simple assignments to boost their confidence

Language: Hindi

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

समूची स्वार्थी व अहं-प्रेरित प्रवृत्तियाँ नकारात्मक हैं, ऐसे कर्मों में ऊँचे उद्देश्य नहीं होते, उनमें लोक-संग्रह नहीं होता, भव्य आदर्श नहीं होते। दूसरे, भले ही आप अपने सामने एक ऊँचा आदर्श रखें, तो भी आपके कर्म यदि आपके मन के चाहे या अनचाहे से प्रेरित हैं तो वे हासमान ही होंगे, क्योंकि पसंद-नापसंद से किए गए कार्य वासनाओं को बढ़ाए बिना नहीं रहते। कोई काम आपको महज इस आधार पर नहीं करना चाहिए कि वह आपको पसंद है। उसी तरह कोई काम करने से आपको महज इस आधार पर नहीं कतराना चाहिए कि वह काम आपका मनचाहा नहीं है। कार्य का निर्णय बुद्धि-विवेक के आधार पर होना चाहिए, मनचली भावनाओं, तुनकमिजाजी के आधार पर कतई नहीं। इस एक बात को हमेशा याद रखिए कि पसंद और नापसंद आपके सबसे बड़े शत्रु हैं। आप इन्हें पहचानते तक नहीं। उल्टे आप इन्हें पाल-पोसकर दुलारते हैं। वे हर क्षण आपकी हानि व हास करने पर ही तुले हैं। इनसे निबटने का व्यावहारिक मार्ग यह है कि अपनी रुचि और अरुचि का विश्लेषण करें।

121. कैसी प्रवृत्तियाँ नकारात्मक हैं?
- (1) जो स्वयं का हित देखती हों
 - (2) जो अहं से ग्रसित हों
 - (3) जिनमें अर्थ का भाव हो
 - (4) जिनमें अहं और स्व-हित का भाव हो
122. कौन-से कार्य हानि की ओर ले जाते हैं?
- (1) जो मन के अनुसार और हित साधते हैं।
 - (2) जो अपनी पसंद-नापसंद के आधार पर किए जाते हैं।
 - (3) जिनमें संग्रह अनुपस्थित होता है।
 - (4) जिनमें संग्रह कूट-कूटकर भरा होता है।
123. इस गद्यांश में किस प्रकार के कार्यों का समर्थन किया गया है?
- (1) जो मनचाहे होते हैं।
 - (2) जो मनचाहे नहीं होते हैं।
 - (3) जो बुद्धि और विवेक-शक्ति के आधार पर किए जाते हैं।
 - (4) जो मनचली भावनाओं और बुद्धि से परे होते हैं।

124. इस गद्यांश में किन्हें शत्रु कहा गया है?
- (1) मनचली भावनाएँ
 - (2) तुनकमिजाजी
 - (3) अहं और स्वार्थ
 - (4) रुचि-अरुचि
125. लेखक ने इन शत्रुओं से निबटने का कौन-सा मार्ग सुझाया है?
- (1) विश्लेषण करना
 - (2) भव्य आदर्श रखना
 - (3) लोक-संग्रह करना
 - (4) कर्म करना
126. 'नकारात्मक' का विलोम शब्द है—
- (1) अनकारात्मक
 - (2) सकारात्मक
 - (3) अननकारात्मक
 - (4) असकारात्मक
127. "वे तो हर क्षण आपकी हानि व हास करने पर ही तुले हैं।" वाक्य में 'वे' सर्वनाम किसके लिए आया है?
- (1) मनचली भावनाओं के लिए
 - (2) अहं-प्रेरित प्रवृत्तियों के लिए
 - (3) स्वार्थ-प्रेरित प्रवृत्तियों के लिए
 - (4) पसंद-नापसंद के लिए
128. किस शब्द में 'ना' उपसर्ग का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है?
- (1) काबिल
 - (2) हाजिर
 - (3) पसंद
 - (4) वाकिफ
129. 'विश्लेषण' का विलोम है—
- (1) संश्लेषण
 - (2) अविश्लेषण
 - (3) संश्लिष्ट
 - (4) संक्षेपण

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

सदियों की ठंडी-बुझी राख सुगबुगा उठी,
मिट्टी सोने का ताज पहन इटलाती है;
दो राह, समय के रथ का घर्घर-नाद सुनो
सिंहासन खाली करो कि जनता आती है।
जनता, हाँ, मिट्टी की अबोध मूरतें वही,
जाड़े-पाले की कसक सदा सहने वाली
जब अंग-अंग में लगे साँप हों चूस रहे,
तब भी न कभी मुँह खोल दर्द कहने वाली।

130. काव्य में किस जनता की ओर संकेत किया गया है?
- (1) जिसे बोध है।
 - (2) जिसे साँप काटते हैं।
 - (3) जो खेतों-खलिहानों, कारखानों में काम करती है।
 - (4) जो रथ चलाती है।
131. "समय के रथ का घर्घर-नाद सुनो"—पंक्ति का आशय है—
- (1) अब समय बदल रहा है।
 - (2) समय का रथ बढ़ा आ रहा है।
 - (3) समय कोलाहल कर रहा है।
 - (4) समय ने युद्ध-नाज बजा दिया है।
132. "सिंहासन खाली करो कि जनता आती है।" पंक्ति का भाव है—
- (1) राजा के सिंहासन को खाली करना होगा
 - (2) जनता, राजा का सिंहासन हिला देगी
 - (3) सारी जनता अब सिंहासनों पर ही बैठेगी
 - (4) राजतंत्र के विरुद्ध लोकतंत्र का स्वागत
133. सामान्य जनता ने अब तक बहुत कष्ट सहें हैं—इस भाव को व्यक्त करने वाली पंक्ति है—
- (1) जनता, हाँ, मिट्टी की अबोध मूरतें वही
 - (2) जाड़े-पाले की कसक सदा सहने वाली
 - (3) सदियों की ठंडी-बुझी राख सुगबुगा उठी
 - (4) मिट्टी सोने का ताज पहन इटलाती है।

134. 'साँप' किसकी ओर संकेत करता है?

- (1) विषैले साँपों की ओर (2) ज़मींदारों की ओर
(3) शोषकों की ओर (4) सूदखोरों की ओर

135. 'सुगबुगा उठना' का अर्थ है—

- (1) राख का जल उठना
(2) अफवाह फैलाना
(3) धीरे-धीरे कहना
(4) अपने हक के लिए प्रयत्नशील होना

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

136. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण का सर्वोपरि उद्देश्य है—

- (1) भाषा के सौंदर्यशास्त्र से परिचय
(2) निजी अनुभवों के आधार पर भाषा का सृजनशील इस्तेमाल
(3) विभिन्न साहित्यिक विधाओं का गहनतम ज्ञान प्राप्त करना
(4) सरसरी तौर पर तीव्र गति से पढ़ना

137. सुनी, पढ़ी और समझी हुई भाषा को सहज और स्वाभाविक लेखन द्वारा अभिव्यक्त करने की क्षमता का विकास करने में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सहायक है?

- (1) औपचारिक पत्र-लेखन
(2) किसी पढ़ी हुई कहानी को संक्षेप में लिखना
(3) सुनी, देखी, पढ़ी घटना को अपने शब्दों में लिखित रूप में अभिव्यक्त करना
(4) 'मेरा प्रिय विद्यालय' विषय पर निबंध लिखना

138. भाषा के संदर्भ में स्कूली जीवन का यह उच्च प्राथमिक चरण और बोध के विकास की दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।

- (1) भाषा, साहित्य, ऐतिहासिक
(2) साहित्य बोध, सराहना बोध, ऐतिहासिक
(3) साहित्य, सराहना, सामाजिक
(4) सौन्दर्य बोध, साहित्य बोध, सामाजिक-राजनैतिक

139. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरण-शिक्षण का उद्देश्य में सहायक होगा।

- (1) व्याकरण की परिभाषाओं को कंठस्थ करने
(2) भाषा की नियमबद्ध प्रकृति को समझने और उसका विश्लेषण करने
(3) भाषा की नियमबद्ध प्रकृति को अत्यधिक महत्त्व देने
(4) भाषा की प्रकृति, प्रकार्य और व्याकरणिक नियमों को कंठस्थ करने

140. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा-विकास के लिए कौन-सी गतिविधि उपयोगी नहीं हो सकती?

- (1) पढ़ी गई कहानियों का समूह में नाट्य-रूपांतरण
(2) विज्ञापनों, पोस्टरों, साइनबोर्ड और भाषा के अन्य उपयोगों का विश्लेषण करना
(3) मुहावरों के अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य बनाना
(4) सूचना, डायरी-लेखन, विज्ञापन-लेखन आदि का कार्य करवाना

141. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरण-शिक्षण की सर्वाधिक उचित विधि है—

- (1) निगमन विधि (2) आगमन विधि
(3) भाषा-संसर्ग विधि (4) सूत्र विधि

142. बच्चों का भाषायी विकास सर्वाधिक रूप से निर्भर करता है—

- (1) पाठ्यपुस्तक पर
(2) समृद्ध भाषा-परिवेश पर

(3) आकलन की औपचारिकता पर

(4) संचार-माध्यमों पर

143. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर यह जरूरी है कि बच्चे—

- (1) समाचार-पत्र में छपी किसी खबर, लेख या कही गई बात का निहितार्थ समझ सकें
(2) अपनी पाठ्यपुस्तक के सभी पाठों का अभ्यास कर सकें
(3) भाषा के आकलन के लिए की जाने वाली सभी गतिविधियों में समान रूप से हिस्सा लें
(4) भाषा का अतिरिक्त अभ्यास करें और परियोजना-कार्य में इंटरनेट का प्रयोग करें

144. भाषा सीखने का अर्थ उस भाषा की सीखना भी, है क्योंकि भाषा किसी भी का अभिन्न हिस्सा होती है।

- (1) बारीकी, व्याकरण (2) नियमबद्धता, व्याकरण
(3) ऐतिहासिकता, इतिहास (4) संस्कृति, संस्कृति

145. कक्षा आठ के बच्चों के लिए साहित्य का चयन करते समय आपके लिए क्या जानना सर्वाधिक जरूरी है?

- (1) बच्चों की भाषिक पृष्ठ भूमि
(2) बच्चों की मनोवैज्ञानिक विशेषताएँ और भाषा-प्रयोग की क्षमता
(3) बच्चों के भाषा-प्रयोग का स्तर
(4) अच्छे साहित्य के प्रकाशक, लेखक

146. नाटक, सिनेमा, परिचर्चा, वाद-विवाद आदि बच्चों की व स्वाभाविक, एवं प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करने की क्षमता का विकास करने में मदद करते हैं।

- (1) मानक, सहज, प्रभावी (2) मानक, प्रभावी, संस्कृतनिष्ठ
(3) स्वतंत्र, मौखिक, लिखित (4) स्वतंत्र, प्रभावी, संस्कृतनिष्ठ

147. हमारे अनुभवों को आकार देने में भाषा की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। इसका शैक्षिक निहितार्थ यह है कि भाषा की कक्षा में

- (1) सदैव अनुभवों पर बातचीत की जाए
(2) अनुभवों का लेखन-कार्य बढ़ाया जाए
(3) डायरी-लेखन पर जोर दिया जाए ताकि लेखन परिपक्व बन सके
(4) बच्चों को विविध संदर्भों में अनुभव करने, विविध अनुभवों से स्वयं को जोड़ने के अवसर दिए जाएँ

148. मुदिता आठवीं कक्षा में हिन्दी भाषा पढ़ाती हैं। कविता के भाव के बारे में बातचीत करते समय आप उन्हें किस बात के प्रति सचेत रहने की सलाह देंगे?

- (1) कविता में अलंकार, रस का विशेष बल दिया जाए
(2) कविता का एक निश्चित भाव, अर्थ नहीं हो सकता
(3) कविता को गद्य में परिवर्तित करवाने वाली गतिविधि
(4) कविता की भाषा, व्याकरण पर विशेष बल दिया जाए

149. हिन्दी भाषा का आकलन करते समय 'पोर्टफोलियो' बच्चों के बारे में यह बताता है कि—

- (1) वे क्या जानते हैं।
(2) क्रमशः उनकी प्रगति किस प्रकार हो रही है।
(3) उनकी प्रगति में माता-पिता की भूमिका कैसी है।
(4) उनकी प्रगति में शिक्षकों की भूमिका कितनी है।

150. किस साहित्यिक विधा को पढ़ाते समय आप सस्वर पठन पर अनिवार्यतः बल देंगे?

- (1) जीवनी (2) यात्रा-वृत्तान्त
(3) आत्मकथा (4) एकांकी

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Social Science/Social Studies

31. (2)	32. (3)	33. (2)	34. (1)	35. (3)
36. (2)	37. (2)	38. (1)	39. (2)	40. (1)
41. (4)	42. (1)	43. (4)	44. (2)	45. (4)
46. (3)	47. (4)	48. (1)	49. (1)	50. (2)
51. (1)	52. (1)	53. (3)	54. (1)	55. (4)
56. (4)	57. (1)	58. (4)	59. (2)	60. (2)
61. (1)	62. (1)	63. (3)	64. (2)	65. (2)
66. (2)	67. (4)	68. (4)	69. (3)	70. (2)

71. (2)	72. (3)	73. (4)	74. (3)	75. (4)
76. (3)	77. (3)	78. (1)	79. (4)	80. (4)
81. (1)	82. (3)	83. (3)	84. (1)	85. (3)
86. (2)	87. (3)	88. (1)	89. (2)	90. (3)

Language: English

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

Language: Hindi

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

CTET Solved Paper (Answers with Explanation)

Paper-2
16th Feb. 2014

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation:



The above shared is the correct graphical representation of the development according to Piaget's development theory, which shows the discreteness or discontinuous stages of development based on age, representing child development and constructing their understanding level in distinct and separate phases.

2. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A teacher found that a student is facing difficulty in drawing a square. He/she assumes that this student would also find it difficult to draw a diamond. He/she applies development tends to follow an orderly sequence principle to arrive at his/her assumption.

- Development refers to qualitative changes and quantitative changes taking place in an individual through various stages of life by following an orderly sequence which means every stage has its own importance.

3. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The relative effects of heredity and environment vary in different areas of development is a true statement regarding the role of heredity and environment in human development.

- Heredity and environment are inseparably interwoven and both influence development of an individual. Heredity is influenced by genetics in a child. For example, characteristics of physical growth, personality, intellectual growth, social interaction, etc. Whereas the environment is influenced by environmental factors like family, neighbour or school are provided that are provided to a child. Thus, relative effect of heredity and environment may vary in different areas of the development from individual to individual.

4. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: In the context of socialization, schools often have a hidden curriculum which consists of the informal cues about social roles presented in schools through interaction and materials.

- Hidden curriculum refers to the informal learning (such as values, beliefs, norms, and behavior as expected by society) that takes place in an educational setting/school.

5. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Implications that cannot be derived from Piaget's theory of cognitive development are needed for verbal teaching.

- Jean Piaget, a Swiss Psychologist, proposed Theory of Cognitive Development comprises 4 stages of learning, i.e., Schema, Assimilation, Accommodation, and Equilibrium. His theory is based on how knowledge is acquired, constructed, and used by a child. He emphasizes child cognitive development with experience and maturation but did not emphasize the role of language development.

6. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Universal sequences of stages across all cultures is a characteristic of Kohlberg's stages of moral development.

- Lawrence Kohlberg proposed 'Stages of Moral Development' including three levels and six stages. Universal sequences of stages across all cultures is an important characteristic emphasized in the theory.

7. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Teachers and students draw on one another's expertise while working on complex projects related to real world problems in social-constructivist classrooms.

- Constructivist Classrooms allow learners to build knowledge and understanding of concepts based on their personal experiences. In Constructivist Classroom, students have active participation in learning and teachers play a vital role in the teaching-learning process, where he/she acts as a facilitator and encourager. In this kind of setup,

- students working in groups emphasizing collaborative and cooperative learning.
- allows learners to foster their learning abilities.
- teachers provide ample opportunities to students that encourage them to learn from their personal experiences.
- Give primacy to peer tutoring, self-assessment, group activity, and discussion.

8. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: In the context of progressive education, the term 'equal educational opportunity' implies that all students should be provided an education which is most appropriate to them and their future life at work.

- John Dewey introduced progressive education, where students gain knowledge by engaging themselves with active hands-on learning experiences through projects, experiments, and collaboration with peers. In progressive education, a teacher ensures the holistic development of the child, so each child learns at their own pace and rate for their future life.

9. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: In the context of language development, social interaction area was underestimated by Piaget.

- Jean Piaget, a Swiss Psychologist, proposed the Theory of Cognitive emphasising the nature and cognitive development of individual intelligence. Social interaction is not mentioned by Piaget as he believed a child needs to develop maturity mentally before language development.

10. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: An eleven-year-old child's score on Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale is 130. By assuming $\mu = 100$ and $\sigma = 15$ in a normal probability curve, the percentage of 11-year-old children this child has scored better than 98%.

- Formula:

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$= \frac{130 - 100}{15} = 2$$

According to the Stanford-Binet intelligence scale index 2 of Z refers to 97.7 % which is approx 98%.

11. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Damage to one part of the brain affects a particular ability sparing others is observation that supports Howard Gardner's Theory of multiple intelligence.

- In the 1980s, Harvard Gardner, a psychologist proposed 'The Theory of Multiple Intelligence', which states that people aren't born with intelligence, but multiple different types of intelligence may exist in different individuals. The eight types of intelligence described by Harvard Gardner that states damaging one part of the brain affects only a particular ability.

12. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Teachers may use multilevel teaching to cater to different ability groups is true about ability and ability grouping.

- Multilevel teaching is a teaching process of teaching children in such a manner where the individual needs of each child are met.

13. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The formative assessment can sometimes be summative assessment and vice versa is true statement.

- Assessment assesses students' performances against the learning outcomes and standards set for them. Formative and summative assessment are two types of assessment. Sometimes, Formative assessment and Summative assessment can be exchanged in place of one another in a classroom to measure student understanding and progress.

14. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A teacher asks his/her students to draw a concept map to reflect their comprehension of a topic. He/she is conducting formative assessment.

- Formative assessment is a continuous assessment process that helps learners to achieve learning goals through various activities undertaken by teachers to give feedback to students in order to improve their performance by indicating the areas where they are lacking.

15. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Judging the logical consistency of a solution represents the domain 'evaluating' in the Bloom's revised taxonomy.

- Evaluation is the final level in Bloom's Taxonomy pyramid that helps a student to make an informed and final decision on a solution. Evaluation is a level where students critically examine

information, make judgments, and justify the decision taken related to the material they have learned, applied, and analyzed in the classroom.

16. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Teachers must believe in personal accountability for students' success in the context of dealing with disadvantaged learners.

Disadvantaged learners are those learners whose social, economic, and cultural circumstances/backgrounds are different from others. Thus, a teacher should ensure that their circumstances do not cause any hindrance in the learning process by enhancing their self-esteem.

17. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Stuttering problems in students can be dealt by applying prolonged speech method.

- A speech disorder, where an individual repeats the words again and again affecting his/her flow of speech, is called Stuttering, it can be dealt with prolonged (it is a fluency technique that involves stretching each speech sound slightly more than we normally would) speech technique.

18. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: In the context of learning-disabled children, providing immediate connections, stressing collaboration, and leveraging non-learning technologies such as instant messaging, intelligent search and content management are associated with embedded learning.

- Embedded learning happens when teachers provide learning opportunities to learners by preparing various classroom activities (in fields of literacy, language, numeracy, and lifelong skills) matching individual learning needs. Such learning program is aimed at making learning-disabled children confident, motivated, and competent by experiencing quality experiences.

19. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: An inclusive classroom is that where teachers create diverse and meaningful learning experiences for every learner.

- An inclusive classroom is an approach to learning where students are provided diverse and meaningful learning experiences to achieve their learning outcomes.

20. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Asking him/her to tutor the peers to channelize the energy and keep him/her busy is an appropriate assignment for a gifted student.

- Gifted children are those children who perform tasks extraordinarily

when compared with their peer group.

21. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Many measures have been taken at institutional level to check the dropout cases on the schools run by government agencies. There is no alternative curriculum for children who reject the compulsory curriculum offered is an institutional reason for children dropping out these schools.

- In a school, children came from varied socio-cultural and economic backgrounds. They have different learning abilities; a regular curriculum might not be suitable for all children. Therefore, an alternative curriculum is needed for learners who are not able to make progress in a general education setting.

22. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Learning disabilities are also present in children with average or above-average IQ.

- Learning disability is referred to as a neurological disorder that affects an individual way of receiving and processing information. A learner is expected to face learning difficulties in reading, writing, listening, and mathematical calculations which are not only caused by disability but also caused due to emotional or cultural differences.

23. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Problem solving is more likely to succeed in schools where a flexible curriculum is in place.

- When an institute follows a learner-centered approach and provides various opportunities such as a flexible curriculum and problem-solving skills to its learners, they learn better and succeed in different areas of life.

24. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Cognitive apprenticeships and instructional conceive learning as a social activity.

- Cognitive apprenticeship is a pedagogical method of involving students in practices through activities and social interactions.

Instructional conversations are a learning process where the teacher assists learners through scaffolding to perform better.

25. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: He/she should correct errors that interfere with the general meaning and understandability, should be a right way for a teacher who intends to correct errors of his/her students as errors will help to know the:

- the gap between conceptual knowledge and procedural knowledge.
- how much actual learning has occurred.
- learner's understanding level through a specific learning style and pattern.

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

Explanation: The skills are involved in emotional intelligence, except criticism of emotions.

- Emotional intelligence helps an individual with the ability to control, perceive and assess one's and other's emotions. Emotional Intelligences skills involved:
 - Social skills
 - Motivation
 - Adaptability
 - Awareness
 - Management

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

Explanation: While appearing in an assessment Devika finds her arousal as energizing whereas Rajesh finds his arousal as discouraging. Their emotional experiences are most likely to differ with respect to the level of adaptation.

- Level of adaption means the response of an individual regarding a particular stimulus can be based on individual past experiences.

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

Explanation: The Government of India has started Midday Meal Scheme for the elementary schools. Humanistic theories of motivation support this Scheme.

- Humanistic theory of motivation addresses the basic needs of an individual with effect on their action.

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

Explanation: Attaching importance to the home setting of students for understanding children's behavior and using this information for building effective pedagogy is related to ecological theories of learning.

- Ecological theories of learning is a the study of the interaction between community, society, and environment influencing the development of a child.

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

Explanation: Make the child sit in the most distraction-reduced area may be the best way to deal with an inattentive child in the classroom. So, as to increase child's attention span and his/her learning needs are catered.

Social Science/ Social Studies

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

Explanation: The Swadeshi movement played a crucial role in India's struggle for independence. It originated in 1906 as a response to the Partition of Bengal, with Indian nationalists advocating for the promotion of Indian-made goods and the boycott of foreign-made products. Led by Mahatma Gandhi, the movement gained widespread support and became a symbol of self-rule.

The Swadeshi movement, also known as the Vande Mataram movement in Andhra Pradesh, had a significant impact, particularly in Bengal, where it was most influential. It lasted until 1911 when the government justified the partition of Bengal by claiming administrative reasons, although the real motive was to suppress the uprising centered in Bengal and prevent its spread across India. The division of Bengal along linguistic and religious lines further fueled the Swadeshi movement, strengthening the wave of Indian nationalism.

The Swadeshi movement not only served as a means of protest against British rule but also fostered a sense of national identity and pride in Indian-made products. It became one of the most successful anti-British movements, leaving a lasting impact on the path to Indian independence.

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

Explanation: Shinde, a writer from the Berar province of Buldhana in present-day Maharashtra, was a vocal critic of upper-caste patriarchy and the caste system in India. She actively participated in the Satyashodhak Samaj and collaborated with prominent figures like Savitribai Phule and Jyotirao Phule. In 1882, Shinde published *Stri Purush Tulana*, the first modern feminist text in India. This groundbreaking book challenged the prevalent gender and caste system of 19th century India, specifically addressing the social status and rights of women. Shinde wrote the book in response to an article in Pune Vaibhav, an orthodox newspaper that upheld the caste and gender system while disparaging women's morals and behavior.

Although *Stri Purush Tulana* received a negative reception in society, Jyotirao Phule admired Shinde's work and even cited it in his magazine, *Satsar*. Shinde's contributions played a significant role in advancing feminist discourse and challenging societal norms, leaving a lasting impact on the fight against gender and caste oppression in India.

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

Explanation: In the nineteenth century, the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London formulated Wood's Despatch, an educational policy for India. Known as Charles Wood's Despatch, it advocated for European education as superior to Oriental knowledge, highlighting the practical advantages it offered. The policy argued that European education would contribute to the economic growth of India by fostering an understanding of trade and commerce and increasing demand for British goods. Additionally, it asserted that European education would cultivate moral character among Indians and produce reliable civil servants for the Company.

Wood's Despatch played a significant role in shaping the education system in colonial India, promoting the establishment of Western-style schools and universities. While the policy aimed to serve the interests of the East India Company, it also laid the foundation for the spread of modern education and the rise of Indian intellectuals who later became instrumental in the fight for independence. However, it also faced criticism for its imposition of Western values and neglect of traditional Indian knowledge systems.

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

Explanation: Before the British ruled India, the country had a strong economy with different types of industries and farming. People made things like clothes, metal objects, and precious stones through skilled handicraft work. But when the British came, they cared more about their own money than helping India grow. They took advantage of India's resources and protected their own businesses, which stopped India from getting stronger economically. This made it hard for local industries to grow and made India's economy weaker compared to Britain's.

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

Explanation: The Permanent Settlement, introduced in 1793 by Governor-General Lord Cornwallis, aimed to establish a fixed revenue system in India. It recognized Zamindars, local landlords, as landowners responsible for collecting rent from peasants and paying revenue to the British East India Company. The fixed revenue amount paid by the Zamindars was meant to incentivize them to invest in land improvement and boost agricultural production. However, if the Zamindars failed to fulfill their payment obligations, they risked losing their rights to the lands they managed. The Permanent Settlement

had far-reaching consequences for land ownership and revenue collection during the British colonial period in India.

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

Explanation: After the British were defeated in Delhi, there was a brief lull in the uprising for about a week. However, word spread, and a series of mutinies erupted. Numerous regiments joined forces in key locations such as Delhi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. In Lucknow, Birjis Qadr, the son of the deposed Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, was declared the new Nawab and acknowledged the authority of Bahadur Shah Zafar. Playing a significant role in organizing the uprising was Begum Hazrat Mahal, the mother of Birjis Qadr. She actively participated in the resistance against British rule.

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

Explanation: The Government of India Act 1858, passed by the United Kingdom Parliament on August 2, 1858, aimed to dissolve the British East India Company and transfer authority to the British Crown. The bill was initially introduced by Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister at the time, but it was ultimately passed by the Earl of Derby, who later became the first Secretary of State for India. Recognizing the significant shortcomings in the existing governance system, the act called for direct rule of India in the name of the Crown, marking a shift in the administration of the country.

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

Explanation: The Ahom state relied heavily on a system of forced labor, with individuals compelled to work for the state known as Paiks. Villages were required to contribute a specific number of Paiks for service, resulting in the relocation of people from densely populated regions to less populated areas. This mass movement of people led to the disintegration of Ahom clans. By the mid-seventeenth century, the administration had become highly centralized due to this system. The concentration of power in the hands of the central authority had significant implications for the social and political structure of the Ahom state.

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

Explanation: Manigramam was a prominent merchant guild that operated during the medieval period in South India. It consisted of Indian traders who were actively involved in trade and commerce. Another notable guild during the same era was the Nanadesis, which was one of the largest trading associations and conducted extensive trade within

the Indian peninsula, as well as with Southeast Asia and China. Along the west coast, various traders from Arab, Persian, Chinese, Jewish, and Syrian Christian backgrounds engaged in the horse trade. Additionally, the region also witnessed the sale of slaves during this time. The activities of these diverse trading communities played a significant role in shaping the commercial landscape of the region.

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

Explanation: There are over 1,400 archaeological sites associated with the Indus Valley Civilization, with 925 located in India and 475 in Pakistan. Chirand in Bihar, India, is a significant site with a large prehistoric mound that contains archaeological evidence spanning from the Neolithic to the pre-medieval periods. Koldihwa, situated in Uttar Pradesh, India, is notable for early rice cultivation and the presence of horse bones. The Burzahom site in Jammu and Kashmir, India, holds cultural significance and dates back to 3000 BC to 1000 BC. Another important site is Hallur in Karnataka, India, which is considered the earliest Iron Age site in South India and was discovered in 1962. These sites provide valuable insights into the ancient civilizations and historical developments of the region.

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

Explanation: The Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati rivers hold great significance in Hinduism, as mentioned in the ancient Vedas. The Rig Veda, one of the oldest Vedic texts, references the Yamuna three times and the Ganga once, marking their early recognition. Hindus hold these rivers as sacred and believe in their purifying properties. It is believed that bathing in or performing rituals along these rivers can cleanse one's sins and bring spiritual upliftment. The reverence for these rivers is deeply ingrained in Hindu culture and is celebrated through various religious ceremonies and festivals.

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

Explanation: Buddhism and Jainism are two ancient religions that originated in the region of Magadha and continue to be practiced today. Both Mahavira and Buddha advocated for renunciation of worldly attachments and established monastic communities, known as sanghas, for those seeking true knowledge. The Vinaya Pitaka contains the rules and guidelines for the Buddhist sanghas, comprised of ordained men (bhikkhus) and women (bhikkhunis) who lead simple lives, engage in meditation,

and rely on alms for sustenance. The ultimate goal in Buddhism is to attain enlightenment (bodhi), which enables individuals to transcend the cycle of samsara and achieve liberation from suffering. These religions emphasize spiritual growth, moral conduct, and the pursuit of enlightenment as pathways to liberation.

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

Explanation: Jyotirao Phule was a prominent social reformer in India who challenged the notion of Brahmin superiority. He believed that the Aryans were foreign invaders who had oppressed the indigenous people of India. Phule argued that the "upper" castes had unjustly acquired land and power, and that the land actually belonged to the lower castes. He advocated for the unity of Shudras and Ati Shudras to fight against caste discrimination. To further his cause, Phule established the Satyashodhak Samaj, an organization dedicated to achieving caste equality and social justice. His efforts played a significant role in the social reform movements of the time.

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

Explanation: Shah Jahan's diwan-i Aam in Delhi was designed with the intention of resembling a mosque and portraying the concept of Paradise on Earth. The Emperor's throne was positioned on Quibia, a pedestal facing west, the direction of Muslim prayer. These design elements conveyed the idea that the king was a representative of God on earth, and his justice was fair and impartial towards all, regardless of social status. The construction of the audience hall aimed to create a harmonious world where people could coexist peacefully, symbolizing the ideal of a just and inclusive society.

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

Explanation: The Uthiramerur temple inscriptions provide valuable insights into the governance structure of the rural village, highlighting two key assemblies: Sabha and Ur. While Sabha was exclusively reserved for Brahmins, the assembly of Ur was open to individuals from all social classes. The inscriptions outline specific eligibility criteria for Sabha members, including land ownership, residence in a self-owned house, and proficiency in mantras and Brahmanas. Sabha membership was open to individuals aged 35 to 70, with the possibility of waiving the land-owning requirement for those who had studied at least one Veda and one Bhashya. These inscriptions provide a glimpse into the social and political dynamics of the village, showcasing a combination of Brahmin influence

and inclusivity among the different classes.

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

Explanation: The Gram-Bhojaka, also known as the village headman, held significant power and influence within the community. Often, the Gram-Bhojaka was not only the largest landowner in the village but also oversaw the management of the land with the help of slaves and hired laborers. In addition to his role in agriculture, the Gram-Bhojaka also served as a judge and sometimes even acted as a police officer. This position was typically passed down within the same family, allowing for a long-standing lineage of Gram-Bhojakas who governed the village over generations.

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

Explanation: The fertility of soil is influenced by the type of parent material present. The parent material determines the predominant minerals found in the soil. Through the process of weathering, the parent material undergoes decomposition, releasing nutrients into the soil. These nutrients can then be taken up by plants or can be lost through leaching. Soil formation typically starts with the deposition of parent material, which can be in the form of mineral rocks or organic matter. When exposed to the atmosphere or when minerals and organic matter are deposited on the earth's surface, soil formation begins. The type of parent material and the processes involved in soil formation significantly impact the properties of the soil.

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

Explanation: Quarrying is the process of extracting valuable materials from the earth's surface, such as rock, sand, or minerals, for use in various industries, particularly construction. It involves the excavation of materials from an open-pit mine, commonly referred to as a quarry. Quarrying can also involve the extraction of stone from natural deposits in the ground. Due to the potential environmental impact of quarry operations, many regions have implemented regulations to ensure responsible practices and minimize harm to ecosystems. Different methods and techniques are employed in quarrying to extract stones efficiently and safely, meeting the demands of the construction and manufacturing sectors.

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

Explanation: Researchers have confirmed that the Jack Hills in Western Australia contain the oldest continental crust on the planet, estimated to be 4.4 billion years old.

The findings were based on atom-scale analyses of tiny crystals found in rocks formed from lava in the area. The researchers used a direct dating method to determine that the zircons in the rocks were 4.374 billion years old, refuting previous findings that the hills were the oldest place on Earth. A similar-aged belt of greenstone blocks is thought to exist in Canada's Hudson Bay region.

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

Explanation: Secondary activities, also known as secondary production, refer to the processes undertaken to transform raw materials into valuable products, thus increasing their economic value. These activities play a vital role in industrial processes and include manufacturing, construction, and processing industries. Secondary production involves adding value to the raw materials through various operations such as refining, assembly, packaging, and fabrication. It encompasses a wide range of sectors, including automotive, electronics, textiles, food processing, and more. By converting raw materials into finished goods, secondary activities contribute significantly to economic growth, job creation, and the overall development of an economy.

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

Explanation: The Apache tribe inhabited the regions of Arizona and Mexico, and their name possibly originated from words meaning "people" or "enemy." Renowned for their strength and assertiveness, they may have shared ancestral ties with the Navajo people. Meanwhile, the Crow tribe, residing in the Great Plains, were nomadic hunters who engaged in conflicts with neighboring tribes and served as scouts for the US army. Among their notable leaders were Plenty Coups, Long Hair, Sore Belly, and Bear Wolf, who played significant roles within the tribe's history and culture.

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

Explanation: Sunrise industries are those that are new or emerging and are expected to become important in the future. They are distinguished by rapid growth rates, a large number of start-ups, and venture capital funding. Hydrogen fuel production, petrochemicals, space tourism, and online encyclopaedias are some examples. The IT industry is also considered a sunrise industry, having grown rapidly in the last decade and with room for future growth.

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

Explanation: As a result of the removal of natural vegetation, the Mediterranean regions are known for fruit cultivation, particularly citrus

fruits, olives, figs, and grapes. These trees have adapted to dry summers by developing features such as thick barks and wax-coated leaves, which aid in transpiration reduction. These areas are also known as the "World's Orchards." These areas, however, are devoid of wildlife.

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

Explanation: High tides play a crucial role in navigation as they elevate the water level along the coast, facilitating smoother ship access to harbours. Tides also affect coastal currents and depths, necessitating careful navigation during high tides to prevent ships from getting stuck. Pilots consider factors like water level, channel width, and water flow direction to determine optimal timing for navigation. By leveraging the conditions during high tides, pilots can ensure safer and more efficient passage for ships.

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

Explanation: The thermosphere is a vital layer of the Earth's atmosphere, encompassing the ionosphere within its altitude range of 80-400 km. The ionosphere within the thermosphere is particularly significant for radio transmission as it enables the reflection of radio waves back to Earth. This phenomenon allows for long-distance communication and plays a crucial role in various applications, including radio broadcasting, telecommunications, and satellite communications.

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

Explanation: The natural balance of an ecosystem is critical and can be disrupted by a variety of factors such as the introduction of new species, the sudden death of species, natural hazards, and human activities such as deforestation and soil erosion. These disturbances are defined as intense environmental stress events that occur in a relatively short period of time and cause significant changes in the affected ecosystem. Physical stressors such as volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, and glacial advance and retreat can also cause disruption. Maintaining an ecosystem's natural balance is critical for sustaining biodiversity and overall environmental health.

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

Explanation: In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," comprising 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets. These goals aim to tackle key global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, peace, human rights, and gender equality over a 15-year period. The

implementation and coordination of the SDGs are overseen by the Secretariat of the SDGs, which operates under the Division for Sustainable Development Goals within the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The SDGs provide a comprehensive framework for countries and stakeholders worldwide to work together towards a more sustainable and inclusive future.

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

Explanation: The Earth is divided into 360 degrees of longitude. For every 15 degrees of longitude, the time changes by 1 hour or 60 minutes. This forms the basis for dividing the world into 24 time zones, each spanning 15 degrees of longitude. Each time zone represents a one-hour difference from the adjacent time zones. Therefore, a 360-degree change in longitude corresponds to a time difference of 24 hours, resulting in a full day. The time at a specific longitude is valid within approximately 7.5 degrees on either side. For example, a 150-degree difference in longitude corresponds to a time difference of 10 hours (150 divided by 15 equals 10).

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

Explanation: The Minimum Wage Act establishes a legal minimum wage that employers must pay their employees. Its purpose is to ensure fair compensation for workers and protect their rights. This act applies to various sectors, including agriculture, construction, factories, and domestic work, where workers often face exploitative labor practices. By setting a minimum wage, the law aims to prevent employers from paying unreasonably low wages and provides a basic standard of living for workers. The act helps address the power imbalance between employers and employees, ensuring that workers receive fair and just compensation for their labor.

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

Explanation: Article 17 of the Indian Constitution declares the abolition of "Untouchability" in all forms and makes it illegal to impose any disability or discrimination based on it. The term "Untouchability" refers to a social practise in India in which people from lower castes or specific occupations are considered impure or polluted and are treated as outcasts. This article is a significant step towards eradicating age-old discrimination and ensuring the fundamental right to equality and dignity for all citizens, regardless of caste or occupation.

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

Explanation: In India, various factors contribute to the persistence of inequality, including poverty, caste-based discrimination, gender disparity, religious bias, and limited access to resources. As a consequence of these inequalities, girls from marginalized communities, such as Dalit, Adivasi, and Muslim backgrounds, face significant challenges in pursuing education. Barriers like poverty, social discrimination, and inadequate school infrastructure often force them to drop out of school. Additionally, the issue of displacement affects numerous communities across the country, particularly in regions like the Satpura forest in Madhya Pradesh. Organizations like Tawa Matsya Sangh actively advocate for the rights of forest dwellers who have been displaced, highlighting the need for their protection and fair treatment.

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

Explanation: The right to constitutional remedies is enshrined in the Indian Constitution. It provides citizens with the legal means to safeguard their fundamental rights in case of violation by the State, institutions, or individuals. The constitutional remedies allow individuals to approach the Supreme Court or High Courts for the enforcement of their rights. It is important to note that no legislation enacted by the state can infringe upon the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution. This provision ensures that citizens have access to justice and can seek redressal for any violation of their rights.

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

Explanation: The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act of 2005 aims to address gender inequality present in the Hindu Succession Act of 1956. One of the significant changes brought about by the Amendment Act is found in Section 6, which grants daughters equal rights to ancestral property as sons. This means that daughters now have an equal right to inherit property and are recognized as coparceners. Additionally, the Amendment Act ensures equal distribution of property among sons, daughters, and their mothers. These amendments strive to promote gender equality and provide equal inheritance rights to daughters, bringing about a more equitable framework within Hindu family law.

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

Explanation: The central government is responsible for maintaining peaceful relations with Pakistan and Bangladesh, introducing a new

train between New Delhi and Vasco da Gama, and introducing a new design of 1000 rupee note. The state government, on the other hand, is responsible for the decision to discontinue the Board Examination for Class X, as matters concerning the public education system fall under its purview.

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

Explanation: Several factors contribute to children from Dalit, Adivasi, and Muslim communities dropping out of school:

- In rural and economically disadvantaged areas, schools are inadequate and teaching is irregular.
- Lack of transportation to schools located far from their homes.
- Poverty and an inability to afford education for all of their children result in gender bias.
- Discrimination by teachers and peers causes children to lose interest and motivation.

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

Explanation: Social advertisements have a noble purpose of raising awareness about significant social issues, such as diseases, education, and sanitation. Their primary objective is to enhance the quality of people's lives, promoting better health and overall well-being. These advertisements are carefully crafted by either governmental or private entities, aiming to deliver a broader societal message. However, it is crucial to differentiate social advertisements from purely commercial ones, like the 'Life Insurance - Zindagi Ke Saath Bhi, Zindagi Ke Baad Bhi' advertisement, which primarily focuses on attracting customers for financial gain rather than addressing social concerns.

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

Explanation: The media frequently overlooks significant issues that affect people's lives, and one such issue is the country's lack of safe drinking water. This is a critical issue that causes thousands of people to suffer and die each year. Despite this, the media pays little attention to this issue. It is critical to raise awareness about the gravity of the problem and the need for appropriate solutions. The media plays an important role in informing the public about such issues and mobilising support for appropriate actions. The media can play an important role in shaping public opinion and promoting positive change by highlighting these issues and informing people about them.

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

Explanation: The doctrine of separation of powers ensures that the

legislature, executive, and judiciary each have their own distinct roles and responsibilities, preventing any one branch from gaining excessive power. Judges are appointed by the collegium, which is a group of senior judges, to maintain their independence and impartiality. They can only be removed through the impeachment process, which further safeguards their autonomy. However, the mention of the retirement age of judges seems unrelated to the topic of separation of powers. It would be more relevant to focus on how the doctrine ensures the checks and balances among the branches of government and promotes the rule of law.

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

Explanation: The D.K. Basu Guidelines were established by the Supreme Court of India in response to a writ petition filed by D.K. Basu, the executive chairman of Legal Aid Services in West Bengal. The guidelines outline the procedures that must be followed by various agencies during the arrest, detention, and interrogation of any person, and were implemented to prevent custodial deaths and compensate victims' families.

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

Explanation: A businessman named Subhash Kumar filed a lawsuit against two iron and steel companies for dumping waste in the Bokaro River. The companies claimed they were following pollution control board guidelines, but the court determined that the slurry was not their property. The case was heard by the Supreme Court, which declared the right to life as a fundamental right under Article 21, including the right to clean air and water.

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

Explanation: School-based assessment is a regular evaluation process carried out by teachers to assess students' growth in both academic and non-academic areas. It supplements external examinations by incorporating non-academic aspects of learning and provides students with immediate feedback. School-based assessment seeks to encourage continuous evaluation by incorporating assessment into the learning process.

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

Explanation: An assignment is a designated task given to students as part of their academic program. Prior to assigning a new task, it is important for the teacher to clearly communicate the learning outcomes expected from the students. This transparent approach fosters a sense

of responsibility and motivates students to actively engage in their learning journey in order to meet the set expectations. However, discussing the specific weighting or grading criteria of upcoming assessments may hinder the learning process and potentially introduce biases. Instead, it is more beneficial to provide students with information regarding the necessary prior knowledge that will assist them in successfully completing the assignment. This approach ensures that all students have equal opportunities to excel while avoiding unnecessary demotivation for those who may require additional support in certain areas.

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

Explanation: Assignments are given to students to help them learn more by covering a portion of the curriculum. Children who are creative have the ability to turn their imaginative ideas into reality, as well as the courage to try new things and take risks. They also have divergent thinking, which involves approaching problems in novel ways and thinking outside the box. Based on this information, the most creative child is the one who is skilled and has a vision to convert waste materials into productive items, as this requires creativity.

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

Explanation: A project is a set of tasks completed by a group of students to achieve a specific goal. Social Science projects encourage students' voluntary participation in group work, which encourages the use of personal experiences as a foundation for knowledge. They also offer opportunities to apply practical knowledge to complete thematic projects, as well as impart practical knowledge for quality experiences. Peer association and mutual cooperation promote active learning, making Social Science projects useful for group work in the classroom or at home.

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

Explanation: Capacity building programs are designed to enhance and strengthen the skills, problem-solving capabilities, and goal attainment abilities of individuals or institutions. These programs play a vital role in empowering social science teachers by expanding their knowledge base, fostering a collaborative learning environment, and rejuvenating their motivation and passion for teaching. Additionally, these programs provide teachers with valuable exposure to the latest advancements in Social Studies, ensuring that they stay updated with current practices and maintain conceptual and pedagogical clarity across various aspects of the social

science curriculum. Furthermore, capacity building programs facilitate professional growth and contribute to the overall development of teachers, enabling them to deliver high-quality education in the field of Social Science.

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

Explanation: The "survey project" is an appropriate method for highlighting the mentioned phenomenon because it allows learners to interact with the community, collect accurate information through questioning, and draw authentic conclusions to make important decisions. It also sensitises learners to various issues and people, transports them to the actual location of the phenomenon for better decision-making, and provides a meaningful learning experience by immersing learners in real-life situations.

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

Explanation: The 1986 National Policy on Education (NPE) recognizes the significance of addressing disparities and ensuring equal educational opportunities for marginalized groups, including women, Scheduled Castes (SCs), and Scheduled Tribes (STs). The policy aims to enhance the status of women through education and promote the integration of physically and mentally challenged individuals into mainstream society. It emphasizes the importance of providing education to these groups to foster equality and social justice. Additionally, the policy emphasizes the development of adult education programs to strengthen and expand adult and continuing education initiatives systematically.

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

Explanation: The teacher assisted a student in understanding the importance of Social Science and completing assignments related to daily life. The nature of Social Science education includes theoretical discussions, practical examples, assignments, and projects. NCF 2005 emphasises a learner-centered approach to education, employing continuous assessment and planning assignments that involve analysis, application, and problem-solving to encourage student involvement in their own learning. Assignments also provide a more thorough and reliable evaluation of a student's abilities. If a student is having difficulty understanding a topic, the teacher suggests breaking it down into parts that they are more familiar with and building from there.

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

Explanation: The Class VI book (Social and Political Life-I) received

feedback that teachers needed more help identifying the central concepts within fictional narratives. To address this, storyboards were introduced to clearly indicate the fictional segments and to draw learners in through visuals. The accompanying text delves into the specific concepts raised in the storyboards. A storyboard is a detailed description of the screens that comprise the instructional design of a multimedia programme, used by the entire project development team to ensure a successful learning experience.

80. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 provides a detailed plan for teaching social sciences. At the upper primary level, the subject includes content from history, geography, political science, and economics, as well as current issues. The social sciences cover a wide range of issues and aim to raise students' awareness through critical exploration and questioning of familiar social realities. The curriculum aims to provide learners with the social, cultural, and analytical skills required for a globalised world, as well as to instill values such as freedom, trust, and mutual respect. The curriculum emphasises normative dimensions such as issues of equality, justice, and dignity in society and politics.

81. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: When teaching social sciences in schools, it is critical to consider several key contexts. These include political institutions such as citizenship, the constitution, and public opinion; economic institutions such as economic activities and issues; education systems such as literacy, basic education, and education for productivity; cultural systems that respect diversity; religious systems that guide human behaviour in society; health and hygiene; and environmental issues such as climate, landforms, and soils. All of these are essential components of the social sciences curriculum because they provide a comprehensive understanding of the world and society.

82. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: To raise awareness about gender issues and the impact of socialisation on gender discrimination among students, the following steps can be taken: provide equal opportunities for both genders in the classroom, teach both genders equally and encourage their participation, use case studies and examples to sensitise the students, advocate for gender equality, motivate students to participate in activities regardless

of traditional gender roles, and hold group discussions.

83. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Discussion is an effective learning technique that fosters collaborative thinking and active participation among students in secondary school settings. It can be applied to various topics, including government functions, health, water, and transportation. The teacher plays a crucial role in encouraging relevant students to participate and ensuring a respectful and inclusive environment. Through discussions, students develop critical thinking skills, learn to consider different perspectives, and enhance their ability to support their ideas with evidence. Moreover, discussions help students recognize the challenges of reaching consensus on controversial topics and foster a sense of mutual respect and empathy among classmates.

84. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Geography is the study of the features and changes on the Earth's surface, as well as the interactions between humans and their surroundings in specific locations. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 outlines the goals of upper primary geography instruction. These objectives include developing an understanding and appreciation for the diversity of India's land and people, understanding the process of economic and social change and development in their own surroundings and relating it to contemporary India, understanding the process of change and development in India in relation to the world economy and polity, recognising the need for judicious resource utilisation and conservation of the natural environment, and appreciating the importance of conservation of the natural environment.

85. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The National Curriculum Framework-2005 (NCF-2005) emphasises educational goals that are consistent with India's constitutional vision of a secular, egalitarian, and pluralistic society. Developing independence, sensitivity, flexibility, democratic participation, and contributions to economic and social change are among them. The framework emphasises the importance of curriculum, syllabus, and textbooks being child-centered and providing equal opportunities to all children. The framework also emphasises the importance of encouraging children's creativity and critical thinking, as well as allowing them to question and form their own opinions. Critical

pedagogies facilitate group decision-making and encourage multiple points of view.

86. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Scaffolding is a pedagogical technique employed to enhance a learner's competence by offering appropriate support at the right time, in the right amount, and in the right manner. This assistance is typically provided by a more experienced individual, such as a teacher, until the learner becomes capable of developing their own understanding independently. The ultimate aim of scaffolding is to facilitate the learner's progress from their current level of development to their desired level. By providing scaffolding, educators can bridge the gap between the learner's existing knowledge and the knowledge they are expected to acquire. Scaffolding strategies may include providing clear instructions, breaking down complex tasks into manageable parts, modeling, and offering feedback to enhance learning outcomes.

87. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The analytic method of problem solving entails breaking down a complex problem into simpler parts and recombining them to find the solution. It moves from the unknown to the known and from the conclusion to the hypothesis. Analytic statements are not considered proofs, but rather means of discovering the proof. Effective problem-solving necessitates a balance of analytical and creative thinking.

88. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The term "classroom management" refers to the teacher's efforts to create a structured and conducive learning environment. It is a human relations skill that involves managing resources, students' learning activities, and behaviours. Effective classroom management entails planning and organising, implementing procedures for dealing with various behaviours, and optimising students' academic time through proper planning and scheduling of activities. Classroom procedures assist students in developing daily routines that allow them to complete tasks and understand expectations during various activities and times.

89. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The Expository Approach, also known as the Transmission Approach, is a teacher-centered method that emphasises communicating as much information as possible in as little time as possible in order to cover the content being taught. It is widely used at

all levels and in all subjects. The approach employs several methods, including the Expository Method, the Tell and Do Method, and the Deductive Method. The teacher adds commentary and clarifies the meaning of the object of exposition.

90. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Reflection entails recalling, considering, and evaluating an experience in light of a larger goal. It is a reaction to past experiences that seeks new meaning and interpretation through assessment and decision-making. To create a reflective classroom that encourages inquiry and critical thinking, avoid programme and method uniformity and instead emphasise diversity and self-direction. Reflection that is effective should be linked to conceptual frameworks that promote inquiry and problem-solving abilities. Teachers in a reflective classroom should create a trustworthy, fun, and rule-following environment while maintaining curriculum strength and flexibility.

Language: English

91. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: "Have you ever wondered what the qualities of a really professional teacher are? I know that all teachers want their students to like them, but being liked isn't the be-all and, end-all really, is it?" From the above lines derived from the passage, we can conclude that the expression "isn't the be-all and end-all." is an assumption that pertains to the teachers' point of view.

92. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Fall back position is being caught off guard or being ready for unexpected developments. A teacher should be well equipped to handle situations which she/ he had not planned. Being ready for such unexpected developments in the classroom should also be part of the planning.

93. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: "A professional teacher needs to be confident without being arrogant. Nobody can except to have all the answers, so, if a student asks a real stinker, the professional teacher should be able to admit defeat but offer to find out more for the student. And they must carry that promise out." From the above lines derived from the passage, we can conclude that here, able to admit defeat implies that teachers should be confident enough to own up their 'unpreparedness'.

94. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: "When the teacher enters the classroom, she/he should

have all the required materials and the lesson-plan ready. And, in orchestrating the class, the teacher must give everyone their chance to contribute and should be flexible enough to modify lessons if they are obviously not going to plan."

From the above lines derived from the passage, we can conclude that here, orchestrating the class suggests acknowledging the individual differences in the process of achievement.

95. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: "A professional teacher needs to be confident without being arrogant. Nobody can except to have all the answers, so, if a student asks a real stinker, the professional teacher should be able to defeat but offer to find out more for the student." From the above lines derived from the passage, we can conclude that here, asks a real stinker.... suggests that students can be better informed than their teachers.

96. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A word that can best replace the word entitles in the passage is warrants.

97. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: "So, yes, professionalism cuts both ways: in the standards we demand of teachers and the framework we have for giving them support."

From the above lines derived from the passage, we can conclude that the writer's view that professionalism cuts both ways means trustees and their employees owe each other support.

98. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A word from the passage that is the antonym of the word unshakable, is vulnerable.

99. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: "So, yes, professionalism cuts both ways: in the standards we demand of teachers and the framework we have for giving them support."

From the above lines derived from the passage, we can conclude that here, framework refers to the overall school curriculum.

100. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: "To stalk; to plunge; to harvest; the denial-squawk of dying's struggle; these are bit a day's rebuke to hunger for the hawk, who gazed accord with Death admits no show of shock."

From the above lines derived from the poem, we can conclude that the denial-squawk refers to the helpless cry of its prey, to avert death.

101. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: "To stalk; to plunge; to harvest; the denial-squawk of dying's struggle; these are bit a day's rebuke to hunger for the hawk, who gazed accord with Death admits no show of shock."

From the above lines derived from the poem, we can conclude that to the hawk, a day's rebuke to hunger suggests that the bird bows to hunger.

102. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: "rebuke to hunger for the hawk, who gazed accord with Death admits no show of shock."

From the above lines derived from the poem, we can conclude that here, glazed accord with Death means that the prey meets death willingly.

103. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The word that is closest in meaning to the word dappled in the poem is spotted.

104. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: "But when the spotted hawk's last flight is flown, He too becomes a novice, fear-struck by the certain plummet once these feathers fold."

From the above lines derived from the poem, we can conclude that here, he too becomes a novice suggests that the hawk also meets death, as weak and helpless as its prey.

105. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: "Death's users know it is not theirs to own, ..."

The above lines exemplifies the use of personification as a poetic device.

106. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Providing students the opportunity to voice their opinions and to problem solve in the target language can encourage second language acquisition.

■ The theory of Second Language Acquisition was proposed by Stephen Krashen. The theory states that a learner acquires the ability to use both, first language and second language, fluently and accurately with equal strength. Opportunities are provided to learners, where they can voice their opinions and solve problems in the target language.

107. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Generally speaking, the first language is marked by the accent and regional expressions of the area where students grow up. This is so because, the first language is acquired by children by observing and repeating the words with similar accents and regional expressions from their native environment.

108. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Language learning is better achieved if what students

learn is functional in terms of their life values and goals.

- Language learning means acquiring the practical knowledge (speaking, understanding, and writing) of a language. A learner will acquire language only if he/she is motivated to learn. Moreover, the performance of a student in language learning can only be enhanced with the help of motivation.

109. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: An activity asks students to determine from a list of possible answers with a title what kind of information will appear in an input text before an audio recording is played. Here students are actively predicting the content of the input. In this activity students listening and comprehending skills are expanding as their ability to accurately identify the sounds and text information is interpreted to complete the task. In this activity, the student's listening and comprehending skills are enhanced as they are able to accurately identify the sound played in the recording along with the interpretation of the text information given in the input box.

110. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A speaking activity can be made more purposeful by insisting on correct structure and pronunciation. Communication or speaking skill activities should also focus on the structure and pronunciation. Pronunciation of words is the first thing noticed when someone speaks. Having a great vocabulary is of no use when those words can't be pronounced well.

Giving structure to the speech will help to make one more engaging and powerful as a speaker.

111. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: In the communicative classroom, learners acquire the grammar of a second language to understand how to make meaning and become more proficient in speaking and writing. It develops learners' competence to reproduce language in speaking and writing.

112. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Structures in second language are better assimilated in a pedagogical practice through meaningful interaction with interesting content.

- Structures in language refer to the pattern of sentences that learners learn to master over skills of language learning. This involves
- Meaningful interactions developed with communication.

- Interesting content that enhances their cognitive and analytical abilities.

113. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Error correction in students' written work is most effective when the teacher points out major errors using symbols and students self-correct. Errors give teachers an insight into the student's thinking and also helps them to cater to individual needs of the student. Marking of the errors in the written material of the students will make them aware of their mistakes. They will also be able to analyze the mistake to make necessary corrections. This will help in concept clarity, create a positive impact on the child and will provide him/her with motivation and enhanced self-confidence even after making mistakes.

114. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Students always find it difficult to listen to and understand a second language presentation inside or outside their class. This can be helped by practice by using the second language more. With the help of practicing the activity repeatedly, the learner will be able to learn and assimilate the second language easily.

115. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: When they encounter unfamiliar words during a reading activity, students should be trained to use information in its context to correctly guess its rough area of meaning while processing the meaning of the whole text. This will help students to develop reading skills by enhancing their vocabulary and ultimately understanding the text easily.

116. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The question that assesses students' ability to infer the meaning of the text is "Why did Mohan change his mind despite his parents' advice?"

- The above question will help a teacher to assess the student's ability to infer the meaning of the provided text in an open-ended question form.

117. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: While assessing a report of a school programme for a class journal, the following are the main criteria are relevance, logical organization of content, a direct style.

- A report is a detailed analysis of something or someone. It is a process of systematically organizing the content and presenting information in a clear, concise, and objective manner. The text written in the report should be relevant and in a direct style.

118. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: While learning a language, the computer-aided instruction provides opportunities for independent study, a wide range of reference material and immediate feedback about achievement.

- Computer-aided instruction means educating oneself through computers to make learning more interesting and meaningful. This type of instruction
 - processes the information according to the needs of learners.
 - offers individualized learning experiences to learners.
 - Provides learning resources based on individual needs.

119. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A dual-language classroom consisting of students speaking a native language and the target language is beneficial because it motivates target language speaking students learn another language and vice versa.

- Dual-language classroom is a type of classroom where learning takes place using two languages to develop language proficiency.

120. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A student has difficulty in applying the learned knowledge, for example, in word problems, the student also fails to translate sentences into equations or identify the variables. A possible solution to this problem could be giving carefully designed assignment-simpler-simple-complex. When the teacher accesses the errors done by the learner, he/she will emphasize correcting the errors, so that learning takes place.

Language: Hindi

121. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—जिनमें अहं और स्व-हित का भाव होता है, वे प्रवृत्तियाँ नकारात्मक होती हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- समूची स्वार्थी व अहं-प्रेरित प्रवृत्तियाँ नकारात्मक हैं, ऐसे कर्मों में ऊँचे उद्देश्य नहीं होते।
- उनमें लोक-संग्रह नहीं होता।
- उनमें भव्य आदर्श नहीं होते।

122. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—जो अपनी पसंद-नापसंद के आधार पर किए जाते हैं, वे कार्य हानि की ओर ले जाते हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- लेखक बताता है कि भले ही आप अपने सामने एक ऊँचा आदर्श रखें, तो भी आपके कर्म यदि आपके मन के चाहे या अनचाहे से प्रेरित हैं तो वे ह्रासमान ही

होंगे, क्योंकि पसंद-नापसंद से किए जाते कार्य वासनाओं को बढ़ाए बिना नहीं रहते।

123. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—जो बुद्धि और विवेक-शक्ति के आधार पर किए जाते हैं उन कार्यों का समर्थन इस गद्यांश में किया गया है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) कोई काम महज इस आधार पर नहीं करना चाहिए कि वह आपको पसंद है।
- (ii) उसी तरह कोई काम करने में महज इस आधार पर नहीं कतराना चाहिए कि वह काम आपका मनचाहा नहीं है।
- (iii) कार्य का निर्णय बुद्धि-विवेक के आधार पर होना चाहिए, मनचली भावनाओं, तुनकमिजाजी के आधार पर कतई नहीं।

124. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—रुचि-अरुचि को इस गद्यांश में शत्रु कहा गया है। लेखक ने बताया है कि इस एक बात को हमेशा ध्यान रखिए कि पसंद और नापसंद आपके सबसे बड़े शत्रु हैं। आप इन्हें पहचानते तक नहीं। उल्टे आप इन्हें पाल-पोसकर दुलारते हैं।

125. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखक ने इन शत्रुओं से निपटने का विश्लेषण मार्ग सुझाया है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) पसंद और नापसंद सबसे बड़े शत्रु हैं।
- (ii) हम इन्हें पहचानते तक नहीं बल्कि उल्टा इन्हें पाल-पोसकर दुलारते हैं।
- (iii) वे हर क्षण हानि व ह्रास करने पर ही तुले हैं।
- (iv) इनसे निपटने का व्यावहारिक मार्ग यह है कि रुचि और अरुचि का विश्लेषण किया जाए।

126. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘नकारात्मक’ का विलोम शब्द सकारात्मक है।

विलोम शब्द—

- (i) इसे विपरीतार्थक शब्द भी कहते हैं।
- (ii) जिन शब्दों के अपने निश्चित अर्थ होते हैं, उन अर्थों के विपरीत अर्थ देने वाले शब्दों को विलोम शब्द कहते हैं।

127. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—“वे तो हर क्षण आपकी हानि व ह्रास करने पर ही तुले हैं।” वाक्य में ‘वे’ सर्वनाम पसंद-नापसंद के लिए प्रयुक्त हुआ है।

सर्वनाम—

- (i) जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग संज्ञा अर्थात् किसी वस्तु, व्यक्ति, स्थान इत्यादि के नामों के स्थान पर किया जाता है, उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं।
- (ii) उदाहरण के लिए—मैं, तुम, आप, यह, वे इत्यादि।

128. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हाजिर शब्द में ‘ना’ उपसर्ग का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है।

उपसर्ग—

- (i) ऐसे शब्दांश जो किसी शब्द के पूर्व जुड़कर उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं उन्हें उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

‘ना’ उपसर्ग के प्रयोग से बने शब्द—

- (i) नाकाबिल
- (ii) नापसंद
- (iii) नावाकिफ

129. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—विश्लेषण का विलोम संश्लेषण है।

विलोम शब्द—

- (i) जिन शब्दों के अपने निश्चित अर्थ होते हैं, उन अर्थों के विपरीत अर्थ देने वाले शब्दों को विलोम शब्द कहते हैं।
- (ii) इसे विपरीतार्थक शब्द भी कहते हैं।

130. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—जो खेतों-खलिहानों, कारखानों में काम करती है, काव्य में उस जनता की ओर संकेत किया गया है।

131. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—“समय के रथ का घर्घर-नाद सुनो”—पंक्ति का आशय है—अब समय बदल रहा है। अर्थात् जनता अब सजग हो गई है और अपने हक के लिए माँग करेगी क्योंकि लोकतंत्र के कारण शासन व्यवस्था में पारदर्शिता आई है।

132. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—“सिंहासन खाली करो कि जनता आती है।” पंक्ति का भाव है—राजतंत्र के विरुद्ध लोकतंत्र का स्वागत। लोकतन्त्र प्रणाली के कारण अब शासन व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ हो गई है तथा राजतंत्र के विरुद्ध जनता आवाज उठाने में सक्षम है।

133. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सामान्य जनता ने अब तक बहुत कष्ट सहें हैं—इस भाव को व्यक्त करने वाली पंक्ति है—“जाड़े-पाले की कसक सदा सहने वाली।” अर्थात् सामान्य जनता को राजतंत्र व्यवस्था में बहुत दबाया गया लेकिन अब लोकतंत्र व्यवस्था आने की वजह से दुःख को चुपचाप बर्दाश्त करने वाली जनता मजबूर नहीं रही है।

134. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘साँप’ शोषकों की ओर संकेत करता है अर्थात् साँप उन व्यक्तियों को कहा गया है जो गरीब जनता का निरन्तर शोषण करते हैं तथा उन्हें गरीबी का जीवन व्यतीत करने के लिए विवश करते हैं।

135. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘सुगबुग उठना’ का अर्थ अपने हक के लिए प्रयत्नशील होना है। पहले जनता का शोषण किया गया लेकिन अब जनता अपने अधिकारों के लिए सजग हो गई है। अब गरीब जनता अपनी मजबूरी का फायदा नहीं उठाने देगी।

136. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण का सर्वोपरि उद्देश्य है—निजी अनुभवों के आधार पर भाषा का सृजनशील इस्तेमाल।

उद्देश्य—

- (i) भाषा के सौन्दर्य को समझने की क्षमता का विकास।
- (ii) मुहावरों, लोकोक्तियों और कहावतों का सुचिंतित प्रयोग करने की प्रवृत्ति का विकास।
- (iii) भाषा की गहन व विस्तृत जानकारी देना।

137. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सुनी, पढ़ी और समझी हुई भाषा को सहज और स्वाभाविक लेखन द्वारा अभिव्यक्त करने की क्षमता का विकास करने में सुनी, देखी, पढ़ी घटना को अपने शब्दों में लिखित रूप में अभिव्यक्त करना सहायक है।

138. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा के सन्दर्भ में स्कूली जीवन का यह उच्च प्राथमिक चरण सौन्दर्य बोध, साहित्य बोध और सामाजिक-राजनीतिक बोध के विकास की दृष्टि से अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) भाषा का प्रयोग बच्चे सफल रूप से कर सकेंगे।
- (ii) साहित्य की विविध विधाओं से परिचित हो सकेंगे।
- (iii) सामाजिक तथा राजनीतिक परिवेश से अवगत हो सकेंगे।

139. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरण-शिक्षण का उद्देश्य भाषा की नियमबद्ध प्रकृति को समझने और उसका विश्लेषण करने में सहायक होगा।

व्याकरण शिक्षण के उद्देश्य—

- (i) व्याकरण के द्वारा छात्रों में रचनात्मक एवं सृजनात्मक प्रवृत्ति का विकास करना।
- (ii) शुद्ध भाषा का प्रयोग सिखाना।
- (iii) भाषा से सम्बन्धित नियमों का ज्ञान प्रदान करना।
- (iv) भाषा को वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से देखने में छात्रों को प्रवीण बनाना।

140. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा-विकास के लिए मुहावरों के अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य बनाना गतिविधि उपयोगी नहीं हो सकती।

उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा-विकास के लिए उपयोगी गतिविधियाँ—

- (i) पढ़ी गई कहानियों का समूह में नाट्य-रूपांतरण।
- (ii) विज्ञापनों, पोस्टरों, साइनबोर्ड और भाषा के अन्य उपयोगों का विश्लेषण करना।
- (iii) सूचना, डायरी-लेखन, विज्ञापन लेखन आदि कार्य करवाना।

141. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरण-शिक्षण की सर्वाधिक उचित विधि आगमन विधि है।

आगमन विधि—

- (i) यह विधि ज्ञान को स्थायी और उपयोगी बनाती है।
- (ii) यह विधि छात्रों को स्वयं कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित करती है।
- (iii) छात्र नियम, सूत्र एवं सम्बन्ध को ज्ञात करने के लिए आधारभूत सिद्धान्तों से परिचित रहते हैं।
- (iv) यह विधि छोटी कक्षाओं के लिए उपयोगी है।

142. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—बच्चों का भाषाई विकास सर्वाधिक रूप से निर्भर करता है— समृद्ध भाषा—परिवेश पर।

भाषाई विकास—

- (i) यह विकास मानव जीवन में बहुत पहले आरम्भ हो जाता है।
- (ii) यह एक प्रक्रिया है। इसके माध्यम से छात्र भाषण के माध्यम से समझने और संवाद करने की क्षमता प्राप्त करते हैं।
- (iii) बच्चे पढ़ने और लिखने से पहले भाषा को समझना सीखते हैं।

143. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर यह जरूरी है कि बच्चे समाचार—पत्र में छपी किसी खबर, लेख या कही गई बात का निहितार्थ समझ सकें क्योंकि उस समय तक भाषा का काफी विकास हो चुका होता है।

144. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा सीखने का अर्थ उस भाषा की संस्कृति सीखना भी है क्योंकि भाषा किसी भी संस्कृति का अभिन्न हिस्सा होती है। व्यक्ति एक सामाजिक प्राणी है। समाज में रहकर ही उसका भाषिक विकास होता है।

145. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कक्षा आठ के बच्चों के लिए साहित्य का चयन करते समय आपके लिए यह जानना सर्वाधिक जरूरी है— बच्चों की मनोवैज्ञानिक विशेषताएँ और भाषा—प्रयोग की क्षमता।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) भाषा को पहचानने में सहायक
- (ii) सृजनात्मक एवं रचनात्मक विकास में सहायक
- (iii) व्याकरण को पहचानने में भी सहायक

146. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—नाटक, सिनेमा, परिचर्चा, वाद—विवाद आदि बच्चों की स्वतंत्र, व स्वाभाविक, प्रभावी एवं संस्कृतनिष्ठ प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करने की क्षमता का विकास करने में मदद करते हैं।

147. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हमारे अनुभवों को आकार देने में भाषा की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। इसका शैक्षिक निहितार्थ यह है कि भाषा की कक्षा में विविध सन्दर्भों का अनुभव करने, विविध

अनुभवों से स्वयं को जोड़ने के अवसर दिए जाएँ।

148. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—मुदिता आठवीं कक्षा में हिन्दी भाषा पढ़ाती हैं (क्योंकि यहाँ सर्वनाम के स्थान पर मुदिता के लिए 'उन्हें' शब्द का प्रयोग हो रहा है)। कविता के भाव के बारे में बातचीत करते समय आप उन्हें इस बात के प्रति सचेत रहने की सलाह देंगे—

- (i) कविता का एक निश्चित भाव, अर्थ नहीं हो सकता।
- (ii) कविता भावाभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम है।
- (iii) कविता में लयात्मकता होती है।

149. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हिन्दी भाषा का आकलन करते समय 'पोर्टफोलियो' बच्चों के बारे में यह बताता है कि क्रमशः उनकी प्रगति किस प्रकार की हो रही है?

150. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—एकांकी साहित्यिक विधा को पढ़ाते समय हम सस्वर पठन पर अनिवार्यतः बल देंगे।

सस्वर पठन के उद्देश्य—

- (i) शुद्ध उच्चारण के योग्य बनाना।
- (ii) लय और गति के बारे में बताना।
- (iii) भावों को ग्रहण करने की क्षमता विकसित करना।