

CTET Solved Paper

Paper-2
22nd Feb. 2015

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.

- Which one of the following statements best summarizes the relationship between development and learning as proposed by Vygotsky?
 - Development is independent of learning.
 - Development process lags behind the learning process.
 - Development is synonymous with learning.
 - Learning and development are parallel process.
- What is a major criticism of Kohlberg's theory?
 - Kohlberg proposed a theory without any empirical basis.
 - Kohlberg proposed that moral reasoning is development
 - Kohlberg did not account for cultural differences in moral reasoning of men and women.
 - Kohlberg did not give clear cut stages of moral development.
- In a learner-centred classroom, the teacher would:
 - encourage children to compete with each other for marks to facilitate learning.
 - demonstrate what she expects her students to do and then gives them guidelines to do the same.
 - employ such methods in which the learners are encouraged to take initiative for their own learning.
 - use lecture method to explain key facts and then assess the learners for their attentiveness.
- According to Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence, the factor that would contribute most for being a 'self-aware' individual would be:
 - Musical
 - Spiritual
 - Linguistic
 - Intrapersonal
- A major difference between the perspectives of Vygotsky and Piaget pertains to:
 - their critique of behaviouristic principles
 - the role of providing a nurturing environment to children
 - their views about language and thought
 - their conception of children as active constructors of knowledge
- A lot of debate surrounds whether girls and boys have specific sets of abilities due to their genetic materials. Which one of the following are you most likely to agree with in this context?
 - Girls are socialized to be caring while boys are discouraged to show emotions such as crying.
 - After puberty boys and girls cannot play with each other since their interests are complete opposites.
 - All girls have inherent talent for arts while boys are genetically programmed to be better at aggressive sports.
 - Boys cannot be caring since they are born that way.
- A teacher wants to ensure that her students are motivated intrinsically. She would:
 - specify uniform standards of achievement for all children.
 - focus on the processes of learning of individual children rather than on the final outcomes.
 - offer tangible rewards.
 - plan learning activities which encourage convergent thinking.
- Failure of a child to perform well in class tests leads us to believe that:
 - assessment is objective and can be used to clearly identify failures
 - there is a need to reflect upon the syllabus, pedagogy and assessment processes
 - some children are deemed to fail irrespective of how hard the system tries
 - children are born with certain capabilities and deficits
- There are a few children in your class who make errors. Which of these is most likely to be your analysis of the situation?
 - The children have poor intelligence.
 - The children are not interested in studies and want to create indiscipline.
 - The children should not have been promoted to your class.
 - The children have not yet gained conceptual clarity and there is need for you to reflect on your pedagogy.
- A student highlights the main points in a chapter, draws a visual representation and poses questions that arise in her mind at the end of the chapter. She is:
 - trying to regulate her own thinking by organization of ideas
 - trying to use the strategy of maintenance rehearsal
 - ensuring observational learning
 - trying to use method of loci
- How can a teacher help children become better problem solvers?
 - By giving children a variety of problems to solve and support while solving them.
 - By encouraging children to look for answers to the problems in the textbook.
 - By providing correct solutions to all the problems they pose to students.
 - By giving tangible rewards for solving problems.

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12. In the following statements, which one do you agree with?
- (1) Learning is completely governed by external stimuli.
 - (2) Learning cannot take place unless it is assessed externally in terms of marks.
 - (3) Learning has taken place only if it is evident in behaviour.
 - (4) Learning takes place in a socio-cultural context.
13. Which one of these is a principle of child development?
- (1) Development occurs due to interaction between maturation and experience.
 - (2) Experience is the sole determinant of development.
 - (3) Development is determined by reinforcement and punishment.
 - (4) Development can accurately predict the pace of each individual child.
14. In the context of 'Nature-nurture' debate, which one of the following statements seems appropriate to you?
- (1) A child is like a blank slate whose character can be moulded by the environment into any shape.
 - (2) Environmental influences only have a little value in shaping up a child's behaviour which is primarily genetically determined.
 - (3) Heredity and environment are inseparably interwoven and both influence development.
 - (4) Children are genetically predisposed to what they would be like irrespective of whatever environment they grow up in.
15. Socialization is a process of:
- (1) acquiring values, beliefs and expectations
 - (2) assimilation and accommodation
 - (3) learning to critique the culture of a society
 - (4) socializing with friends
16. Piaget proposes that pre-operational children are unable to conserve. He attributes this inability to which one of the following factors?
- (1) Inability of hypothetico-deductive reasoning.
 - (2) Personal fable.
 - (3) Irreversibility of thought.
 - (4) Lack of high-level abstract reasoning.
17. According to Piaget's theory, children learn by:
- (1) memorizing information by paying due attention
 - (2) scaffolding provided by more able members of the society
 - (3) processes of adaptation
 - (4) changing their behaviour when offered appropriate rewards
18. According to Vygotsky, zone of proximal development is:
- (1) zone demarking the support offered by the teacher
 - (2) the gap between what the child can do independently and with assistance
 - (3) the amount and nature of support provided to the child to achieve her potential
 - (4) what the child can do on her own which cannot be assessed
19. A teacher in a multi-cultural classroom would ensure that the assessment considers the following:
- (1) Reliability and validity of her assessment tool.
 - (2) Expectations of the school administration by complying with the minimum levels of learning.
 - (3) Standardization of the assessment tool.
 - (4) Socio-cultural context of her students.
20. An upper primary school constructivist classroom would foresee the following role of students in their own assessment:
- (1) Make detailed guidelines for how marks would be correlated to students achievement and prestige in class.
 - (2) Students would be the sole determinants of their own assessment.
 - (3) Students would plan for assessment with the teacher.
 - (4) Denying that assessment has a role in teaching learning.
21. The rationale behind inclusive education is that:
- (1) society is heterogeneous and schools need to be inclusive to cater to heterogeneous society
 - (2) we need to take pity on special children and provide them access to facilities
 - (3) it is not cost-effective to provide for separate schools for special children
 - (4) the benchmarks for performance of each child should be uniform and standardized
22. Which one of the following would be the most effective way to identify a creative child by the teacher?
- (1) Observing how the child interacts with peers in team tasks.
 - (2) Administering standardized intelligence tests.
 - (3) Giving objective type tests.
 - (4) Detailed observation of the child especially when she solves problems.
23. A teacher can effectively respond to the needs of children from 'disadvantaged sections' of society by:
- (1) telling the 'other children' to co-operate with the 'disadvantaged children' and help them learn the ways of the school
 - (2) reflecting on the school system and herself about various ways in which biases and stereotypes surface
 - (3) ensuring that the children do not get a chance to interact with each other to minimize the chances of their being bullied
 - (4) sensitizing the disadvantaged children to the norms and structures of schools so that they can comply with those
24. Research has pointed out that several levels of discrimination exist in the schools. Which of these is **not** an example of discrimination at upper primary level?
- (1) Many teachers use only lecture method to teach.
 - (2) Dalit children are made to sit separately during mid-day meals.
 - (3) Girls are not encouraged to take up maths and science.
 - (4) Teachers have low expectations of children from lower socio-economic strata.

25. Which of these is a characteristic of a child with learning disability?
 (1) An IQ below 50.
 (2) Bullying other children and engaging in aggressive acts.
 (3) Doing the same motor action repeatedly.
 (4) Difficulty in reading fluently and reversing words.
26. Which one of the following statements best describes why children should be encouraged to ask question in the class?
 (1) Questions increase the curiosity of the children.
 (2) Questions take learning forward by interactions and lead to conceptual clarity.
 (3) Children need to practise their language skills.
 (4) Children can be made to realize that they lack intelligence by making them think of all the things they don't know about.
27. Which one of the following assessment practices will bring out the best in students?
 (1) When students are required to reproduce facts as tested via multiple choice questions.
 (2) When conceptual change and students' alternative solutions are assessed through several different methods of assessment.
 (3) When the marks obtained and the position secured by the student in the class are the ultimate determinants of success.
 (4) When the emphasis is laid upon positive correlation between test scores and student ability.
28. The amount and type of scaffolding to a child would change depending on the:
 (1) mood of the teacher
 (2) rewards offered for the task
 (3) level of the child's performance
 (4) child's innate abilities
29. As an upper primary school mathematics teacher you believe that:
 (1) students' errors provide insights into their thinking
 (2) not all children have the ability to study mathematics in upper primary school
 (3) boys will learn mathematics without much effort since they are 'born with it' and you need to pay more attention to girls
 (4) students need to possess procedural knowledge even if they don't understand conceptual basis
30. Which one of these statements do you agree with?
 (1) A child fails because the government is not giving enough technological resources in schools.
 (2) A child's failure can be attributed directly to the genetic material he/she has acquired from his/her parents.
 (3) A child's failure is a reflection on the system and its inability to respond to the child.
 (4) A child's failure is primarily due to lack of parent's education and economic status.
31. Which one of the following is not a component of maps ?
 (1) Size (2) Symbols
 (3) Distance (4) Direction
32. What is the angle of inclination of the Earth's axis with its orbit plane ?
 (1) $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ (2) 45°
 (3) $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ (4) 90°
33. The 'Janpad Panchayat' has
 (1) many Zila Parishads under it.
 (2) many Municipal wards under it.
 (3) many Gram Sabhas under it.
 (4) many Gram Panchayats under it.
34. Consider the following two statements, A and B, on 'Social advertisements' and choose the correct answer:
 A. Social advertisements are those advertisements that have larger message for the society.
 B. Social advertisements are made only by the State.
 (1) Both A and B are false
 (2) Both A and B are true
 (3) A is true and B is false
 (4) A is false and B is true
35. Which one of the following states of India is popular for the 'Kalamkari Print' ?
 (1) Tamil Nadu (2) Karnataka
 (3) Andhra Pradesh (4) Punjab
36. Which one of the following tribal groups is mainly confined to Uttarakhand ?
 (1) Gonds (2) Mala Irular
 (3) Bhil (4) Bhotia
37. Who among the following rulers were best known for controlling the 'Silk Route' around 2000 years ago ?
 (1) Kushanas (2) Pandayas
 (3) Cheras (4) Cholas
38. Under 'Subsidiary Alliance', the East India Company forced the India rulers of the states to :
 (1) have their independent armed forces, not get protection by the Company, but still pay towards its maintenance.
 (2) not have their independent armed forces, get protection by the Company, without any payment towards its maintenance.
 (3) have their independent armed forces, as well get protection by the Company and pay towards its maintenance.
 (4) not have their independent armed forces, but only get protection by the Company and pay towards its maintenance.
39. Which one of the following is not a fact about Ahom ?
 (1) The Ahom state was divided into clans called Paiks.
 (2) The Ahom society was very sophisticated.
 (3) The state of Ahom was created by suppressing the older political system of the Bhuiyans.
 (4) The Ahom state depended upon forced labour.
40. The term, Hagiography refers to :
 (1) writing of a saint's biography
 (2) writing of a saint's autobiography
 (3) writing of a ruler's biography
 (4) writing of a ruler's autobiography

Social Science/Social Studies

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41. Which one of the following is a type of tropical grasslands ?
(1) Savanna (2) Steppe
(3) Down (4) Pampas
42. Consider the following two statements, A and B, about food security and choose the correct answer :
A. The ultimate aim of agricultural development is to increase food security.
B. Food security refers to the existence of availability of food to all people in the times of natural calamities, when there occurs a shortage of food.
(1) Both A and B are true
(2) Both A and B are false
(3) A is true and B is false
(4) A is false and B is true
43. Which one of the following is not considered as a fossil fuel ?
(1) Petroleum (2) Natural gas
(3) Firewood (4) Coal
44. Which one of the following may cause tremendous destruction only on the coastal areas ?
(1) Tsunami (2) Volcano
(3) Tides (4) Earthquake
45. The innermost layer of the Earth is mainly made up of :
(1) Silica and Iron (2) Nickel and Alumina
(3) Silica and Alumina (4) Nickel and Iron
46. Which one of the following features is a result of depositional work of a river ?
(1) Meanders (2) Ox-bow lake
(3) Waterfall (4) Flood plain
47. During an earthquake at what measurement on the Richter scale do things start to fall ?
(1) 6.0 or higher (2) Over 7.0
(3) 2.0 (4) Over 5.0
48. Which one of the following was introduced with the coming of British art in India during the colonial period ?
(1) Mural art (2) Oil painting
(3) Perspective (4) Miniatures
49. Around 2000 years ago, Varanasi was a famous craft centre where Shrenis were :
(1) Buddhist monasteries.
(2) Associations of craftsmen and merchants.
(3) Iron ploughshares used for agricultural production.
(4) Coins that have designs punched on to the metal.
50. Consider the following two statements, A and B, on manuscripts and inscriptions and choose the correct answer :
A. Manuscripts were usually written on palm leaf or on the specially prepared bark of tree known as birch.
B. Inscriptions were written on relatively hard surfaces like stone and metal.
(1) Both A and B are true
(2) Both A and B are false
(3) A is true and B is false
(4) A is false and B is true
51. Which one of the following was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans ?
(1) Persian (2) Hindi
(3) Arabic (4) Urdu
52. In Buddhism, Bodhisattvas were :
(1) Persons who attained enlightenment.
(2) Chinese Buddhist pilgrims.
(3) Buddhist scholars.
(4) Statues of Buddha.
53. Which one of the following was not the condition to become a member of a Sabha in the Chola Empire ?
(1) They should be between 25 and 70 years of age.
(2) They should have their own homes.
(3) They should have knowledge of the Vedas.
(4) They should be owners of land from which land revenue is collected.
54. The Rowlatt Act, 1919 was opposed because :
(1) it gave right to separate electorates to Muslims.
(2) it disallowed Indians from possessing arms.
(3) it curbed the Fundamental Rights like Freedom of expression and strengthened police powers.
(4) introduced dyarchy in provinces.
55. Many of Chanakya's ideas were written in a book called the :
(1) Atharvaveda (2) Yajurveda
(3) Dharmashastras (4) Arthashastra
56. Garbhagriha, the most important part of some of the earliest Hindu temples, was :
(1) the place in the temples where people could assemble.
(2) caves elaborately decorated with sculptures and painted walls.
(3) the place where the image of the chief deity was installed.
(4) the place where religious rituals were not performed.
57. Which one of the following grasslands is the homeland of Native Americans ?
(1) Steppe (2) Pampas
(3) Velds (4) Prairies
58. Breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds is known as :
(1) Pisciculture (2) Horticulture
(3) Sericulture (4) Viticulture
59. Bering Strait is a narrow stretch of shallow water that connects :
(1) Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean
(2) Arctic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
(3) Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean
(4) Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean
60. "On 21st March and 23rd September, the whole Earth experiences equal days and nights. "This is because :
(1) Direct rays of the Sun fall on the equator and at this position, none of the poles is tilted towards the Sun.
(2) Direct rays of the Sun fall on the Tropic of Cancer and at this position, one of the poles is tilted towards the Sun.
(3) Direct rays of the Sun fall on the equator and at this position, one of the poles is tilted towards the Sun.
(4) Direct rays of the Sun fall on the Tropic of Capricorn and at this position, none of the poles is tilted towards the Sun.

61. What kind of language needs to be used in Social Science teaching ?
 - (1) Representative of dominant groups
 - (2) Discriminatory
 - (3) Neutral and sensitive
 - (4) Difficult
62. Projects on democratic institutions could be done to show that :
 - (1) they can be analysed to identify features and challenges.
 - (2) they are, as described in the textbooks.
 - (3) they are ineffective
 - (4) students must accept these institutions as they are.
63. Summative assessment is inappropriate for the following :
 - (1) Deciding upon the grade
 - (2) End of the term assessment
 - (3) Monitoring the progress of teaching-learning process
 - (4) Summarising student learning
64. What are pie diagrams useful for ?
 - (1) Showing features of a historical period
 - (2) Comparing different amounts
 - (3) Showing a particular amount in relation to the whole
 - (4) Showing a pattern
65. Each chapter of the History textbook for class VI is introduced by a young girl or a boy. Why do you think this strategy has been adopted by the textbook makers ?
 - (1) To show boys and girls can study history
 - (2) To evaluate the content of the chapter
 - (3) To inculcate a spirit of enquiry and discovery in students
 - (4) To show how introduction can be done
66. "You are a peasant in Alauddin Khalji's or Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign and you cannot pay the taxes demanded by the Sultan. What will you do ?
In the above question what is being encouraged ?
 - (1) Historical imagination
 - (2) Importance of sources
 - (3) Respect for culture
 - (4) Importance of literature
67. At the upper primary stage, Geography and Economics together can help in the following :
 - (1) Developing a perspective on issues of environment, resources and development
 - (2) Understanding plurality
 - (3) Developing knowledge of places and environment
 - (4) Understanding optimal allocation of resources
68. When is formative evaluation conducted ?
 - (1) At the end of the session
 - (2) Before teaching a new unit
 - (3) During teaching-learning process
 - (4) At the end of unit
69. Biases, discrimination and prejudices in the classroom could be avoided by :
 - (1) organising a lecture on humanity.
 - (2) ignoring them, as children will grow out of them one day.
 - (3) discussing different dimensions of social realities.
 - (4) handing out the Preamble of the Constitution.
70. Teacher 'B' is currently teaching a lesson on history of region. What do you think 'B' should do ?
 - (1) Highlight the similarities and changes in different time periods.
 - (2) Highlight identities of different rulers.
 - (3) Encourage the students to remember the main features of the period.
 - (4) Highlight the similarities of the present with the past.
71. What is the purpose of evaluation ?
 - (1) To identify problem students
 - (2) To rank children
 - (3) To encourage competition
 - (4) To improve teaching-learning processes
72. Historical films are useful in Social Science teaching as they :
 - (1) concentrate on an individual's problem.
 - (2) portray history as fiction.
 - (3) bring alive various dimensions of a specific social setting.
 - (4) have good entertainment value.
73. What kind of outlook should be there towards Social Science textbooks ?
 - (1) As a document to be memorized
 - (2) As an avenue for further enquiry
 - (3) As a repository of knowledge
 - (4) As a final statement
74. Tawa Matsya Sangh, a federation of fisher-worker's cooperatives is an organization fighting for the rights of displaced forest dwellers in the State of :
 - (1) Uttarakhand
 - (2) Chhattisgarh
 - (3) Jharkhand
 - (4) Madhya Pradesh
75. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is not guaranteed to every arrested person under the criminal law as stated in Article 22 of the Constitution ?
 - (1) Confessions made in police custody can be used as evidence against the accused.
 - (2) The Right not to be ill-treated or tortured during arrest or in custody.
 - (3) The Right to be informed at the time of arrest of the offence for which the person is arrested.
 - (4) The Right to be presented before a Magistrate within 24 hours of arrest.
76. The Members of Legislative Assembly are :
 - (1) elected by the people.
 - (2) appointed by the Governor.
 - (3) appointed by the Prime Minister.
 - (4) appointed by the Chief Minister.
77. A coalition government implies :
 - (1) Power sharing between two or more political parties after election when no party has been able to get a clear majority.
 - (2) Power sharing between State Government and Panchayati Raj Institutions.
 - (3) Power sharing between government at the Centre and State.
 - (4) Power sharing between executive and judiciary.

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78. At the upper primary stage, Social Science comprises:
- (1) Geography, History, Political Science and Economics
 - (2) Political Science, Geography, History and Sociology.
 - (3) History, Geography, Political Science and Environmental Science
 - (4) History, Geography, Economics and Environmental Science
79. The position paper on Teaching of Social Science emphasises :
- (1) respecting different opinions and examining ideas and practices.
 - (2) accept social hierarchies.
 - (3) increasing the use of textbooks.
 - (4) encouraging memorization.
80. Maps and diagrams in a Social Science textbook are relevant as they :
- (1) add a new dimension to a concept.
 - (2) are made by experts.
 - (3) make a textbook attractive.
 - (4) clarify a concept.
81. A case study of a social movement given to a class for discussion need not incorporate the following :
- (1) Solutions to the movement
 - (2) Background of the movement
 - (3) Objectives of the movement
 - (4) Problem areas of the movement
82. While teaching Human Resources to class VIII students, what core message would you like to promote ?
- (1) Importance of people as a resource
 - (2) Utilization of resources by human beings
 - (3) Distribution of population
 - (4) Importance of physical resources
83. Which one of the following is not a function of the Gram Panchayat ?
- (1) Executing Government schemes related to generation of employment in the villages
 - (2) The construction and maintenance of the infrastructure of the villages
 - (3) Levying and collecting local taxes
 - (4) Gram Panchayat elects its Panchayat Secretary
84. Which one of the following does not fall within the purview of Civil Law ?
- (1) Disputes related to sale of land
 - (2) Harassing a woman for dowry
 - (3) Filing a woman for dowry
 - (4) Claiming custody of children
85. Which one of the following statements incorrect about the judiciary ?
- (1) Judiciary has the power to strike down laws passed by the Parliament.
 - (2) The judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between citizens, between citizens and the government, but not between tow State governments.
 - (3) The legislature and the executive cannot interfere in the work of judiciary.
 - (4) It plays a crucial role in protecting the Fundamental Rights of citizens.
86. The Right to Constitutional Remedies :
- (1) allows only the linguistic minorities to approach the court if they believe that their cultural and educational rights provided in the Constitution have been violated by the State.
 - (2) allows all citizens to approach the court if they believe that any of the Directive Principles of State Policy have not been fulfilled by the State.
 - (3) allows citizens to approach the court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the State.
 - (4) allows only the religious minorities to approach the court if they believe that their cultural and educational rights provided in the Constitution have been violated by the State.
87. The 'Civil Rights Movement' was started in the USA
- (1) to demand equal rights and address racial discrimination for all the African-American citizens.
 - (2) to demand voting rights of the African-American men.
 - (3) to demand social security of the African-American senior citizens.
 - (4) to demand voting rights of the African-American women.
88. Which one of the following statements is not true about the Parliament of India ?
- (1) In the matters dealing with finances, the government does not require Parliament's approval.
 - (2) The Parliament while in session, begins with a question hour.
 - (3) The Parliament consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
 - (4) The Parliament in our system has immense powers because it is the representative of the people.
89. While teaching Social Science, a teacher must attempt to :
- (1) focus upon remembering the details.
 - (2) focus upon facts, values and patterns.
 - (3) focus only upon facts, but not values.
 - (4) focus only upon values, but not on facts.
90. Suppose the prescribed Social Science textbook is difficult for the students. What will you do ?
- (1) Provide a variety of supplementary materials.
 - (2) Dictate summaries of each lesson.
 - (3) Use question-answer technique.
 - (4) Emphasise rote learning.

Language: English

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 91 to 99) by selecting the most appropriate option.

The real indictment against colonialism was to be found in the villages of India. There was a rot at the top, too, in the thousands of young intellectuals trained in English schools for jobs that did not exist except in the limited Civil Service. The towns and cities were frothing with unhappy young men, cultured and well educated, who could find no jobs

and were not allowed by the old super-structure of empire to create them.

But the real proof of evil, I say again, was in the miserable villages. I thought I had seen poverty in China, yet when I saw the Indian villages, I knew that the Chinese peasant was rich in comparison. Only the Russian peasant I had seen years before could compare with the Indian villager, although that Russian was a very different creature and inferior in many ways.

And the children, the little children of the Indian villages, how they tore at my heart: thin, big bellied, and all with huge dark eyes! I wondered that any Englishman could look at them and not excuse himself. Three hundred years of English occupation and rule, and could there be children like this? Yes, and millions of them!

And the final indictment surely was that the life span in India was only twenty-seven years. Twenty-seven years! No wonder, then that a man married very young so that there could be children, as many as possible, before he died. I loved England, remembering all the happy journeys there, but in India I saw an England I did not know.

91. During the colonial rule, the villages suffered because there was/were _____.
 - (1) no schools in the villages
 - (2) not enough land for agriculture
 - (3) not enough food for the children
 - (4) no jobs in the villages
 92. Even the city people were not happy because _____.
 - (1) there were not enough jobs for all
 - (2) the trade was under the colonial control
 - (3) there was a large number of young intellectuals
 - (4) business was not flourishing
 93. However, the cities were better off than the villages because _____.
 - (1) the young men were happy
 - (2) the children, at least, were not hungry
 - (3) all children were highly educated
 - (4) the educated youth got jobs
 94. Which one of the following is true?
 - (1) The Russian peasant could compare with the Indian peasant.
 - (2) The Indian peasants were superior to the Chinese peasants.
 - (3) The Chinese peasants were better off than the Russian peasants.
 - (4) The Indian peasant was inferior to the Russian peasant.
 95. The writer believes that a/an _____ should feel sorry at the sight of these poor children.
 - (1) Russian
 - (2) Indian
 - (3) Chinese
 - (4) Englishman
 97. The average life of an Indian during the British rule was 27 years. The result was that _____.
 - (1) Indians married young
 - (2) Indians did not have many children.
 - (3) India was full of young people
 - (4) Indians lived a healthy life
 96. The English rule made India _____.
 - (1) technically rich
 - (2) industrial strong
 - (3) culturally strong
 - (4) economically poor
 98. The towns and cities were frothing with unhappy young men. The underlined phrase means _____.
 - (1) devoid of
 - (2) full of
 - (3) lacking in
 - (4) angry with
 99. The final indictment was inevitable. What does the underlined word mean?
 - (1) award
 - (2) negation
 - (3) accusation
 - (4) punishment
- Directions:** Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 100 to 105) by selecting the most appropriate option.
- I want to be with people who submerge in the task, who go into the fields of harvest
3. and work in a row and pass the bags along, who are not parlour generals and field deserters but move in common rhythm
 6. when the food must come in or the fire be put out. The work of the world is common as mud. Botched, it smears the hands, crumbles to dust.
 9. But the thing worth doing well done has a shape that satisfies, clean and evident. Greek amphoras for wine and oil,
 12. Hopi vases that held corn, are put in museums but you know they were made to be used. The pitcher cries for water to carry
 15. and the person for work that is real.
100. The poet seems to admire _____.
 - (1) parlour general
 - (2) field deserters
 - (3) wage earners
 - (4) farm workers
 101. What is common between parlour generals and field deserters?
 - (1) Both love to work.
 - (2) Both enjoy respect in society.
 - (3) Neither of them fights.
 - (4) Both of them love fighting.
 102. What happens when work with mud gets botched?
 - (1) It leads to satisfaction.
 - (2) Hands get dirty.
 - (3) No one pays for it.
 - (4) It is abandoned.
 103. The figure of speech used in lines 12-14 is _____.
 - (1) personification
 - (2) alliteration
 - (3) irony
 - (4) metaphor
 104. Mud in the hands of a good craftsman becomes _____.
 - (1) a useful article
 - (2) an expensive article
 - (3) a work of art
 - (4) a museum piece
 105. Amphoras, vases and pitchers are metaphors for _____.
 - (1) useful human labour
 - (2) pride in wealth
 - (3) items of luxury
 - (4) antique art
- Directions:** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.
106. Anshu is teaching English to class VI students and her class seems to be noisy. She is probably _____.
 - (1) teaching a crowded class.
 - (2) not bothered about the noise.
 - (3) having group work.
 - (4) not able to manage the class.

107. A method is a body of _____ that a teacher adopts in the teaching-learning process.
 (1) techniques (2) pointers
 (3) principles (4) norms
108. One of the objectives of teaching vocabulary is *not* to
 (1) be able to use words in different contexts.
 (2) enable learners to use the dictionary.
 (3) understand the meaning of words.
 (4) develop active and passive vocabulary.
109. A passage explaining a place in such a way that a picture is formed in the reader's mind is called
 (1) Expository (2) Argumentative
 (3) Descriptive (4) Narrative
110. While selecting a reading text for you students, which of the following is least important?
 (1) It is appropriate for their age level.
 (2) It hardly gives space to think ahead hypothesize and predict.
 (3) The language of the text is comprehensible to the learners.
 (4) The content of text is accessible to the learners to apply their own background knowledge.
111. Giving effective feedback to the learner means
 (1) diagnosing problems and guiding the learners on how to improve.
 (2) giving appropriate time and space for corrections.
 (3) focus on positive aspects as well as areas of development.
 (4) correcting their mistakes in the class.
112. Which one of the following recommended the "Three Language Formula"?
 (1) National Policy on Education 1968
 (2) National Policy on Education 1986
 (3) Kothari Commission 1966
 (4) Chattopadhyaya Commission 1985
113. Which one of the following should a teacher *not* use while initiating the process writing approach?
 (1) Drafting and revising
 (2) Proof-reading before final draft
 (3) Brainstorming
 (4) Dictating notes
114. Point out the figure of speech used in the sentence given below:
 The moon smiled at the stars around her.
 (1) Metaphor (2) Oxymoron
 (3) Personification (4) Simile
115. Active vocabulary consists of words which
 (1) we use frequently in our daily life.
 (2) are difficult.
 (3) we recognise and understand.
 (4) we use occasionally.
116. A purposeful collection of students' work that demonstrates their efforts, progress and achievement in a given area is called a/an
 (1) Anecdotal record (2) Checklist
 (3) Rating scale (4) Portfolio
117. Every class is a mixed ability class, so while dividing the students into different groups for a language activity a teacher should
 (1) give students different tasks according to their strength.
 (2) arrange groups differently for different kinds of activities.

- (3) put weaker and stronger students in different groups.
 (4) mix weaker and stronger students.
118. Constructivist approach to learning does not emphasise
 (1) that authentic task in a meaningful context should be used.
 (2) that learners construct knowledge for themselves.
 (3) knowledge construction instead of knowledge reproduction.
 (4) teaching as the transmission of knowledge from the enlightened to the unenlightened.
119. A learner-centered class should not be one where
 (1) the learners should do the given exercise silently as silence is better for learning to occur.
 (2) the learners are intrinsically interested and are inclined to explore.
 (3) the teacher acts more as another participant in the learning process.
 (4) the learner's personal views and feelings are taken into consideration.
120. Summative assessment is
 (1) assessment in learning.
 (2) assessment as learning.
 (3) assessment for learning.
 (4) assessment of learning.

Language: Hindi

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

पर्यावरण के प्रति गहरी संवेदनशीलता प्राचीनकाल से ही मिलती है। अथर्ववेद में लिखा है— भूमि माता है, हम पृथ्वी की संतान हैं। एक स्थान पर यह भी लिखा है कि हे पवित्र करने वाली भूमि, हम कोई ऐसा काम न करें जिससे तेरे हृदय को आघात पहुँचे। हृदय को आघात पहुँचाने का यहाँ अर्थ है पृथ्वी के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के साथ क्रूर छेड़छाड़। हमें प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के अप्राकृतिक और असीमित दोहन से बचना होगा। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि विश्व के तमाम राष्ट्र जलवायु परिवर्तन के गंभीर खतरे को लेकर आपसी मतभेद भुला दें और अपनी-अपनी जिम्मेदारी ईमानदारी से निभाएँ, ताकि समय रहते सर्वनाश से उबरा जा सके। विश्वविनाश से निपटने के लिए सामूहिक एवं व्यक्तिगत प्रयासों की जरूरत है। इस दिशा में आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं। अरण्य-रोदन के बदले अरण्य-संरक्षण की बात हो रही है, सचमुच हमें आत्मरक्षा के लिए पृथ्वी की रक्षा करनी होगी। भूमि माता है और हम उसकी संतान — इस कथन को चरितार्थ करना होगा।

121. 'हम पृथ्वी की संतान हैं'—'हम' तात्पर्य है—

- (1) संसार के सभी लोग (2) एक खास देश के लोग
 (3) हम भारतवासी (4) हम सभी नागरिक

122. 'पर्यावरण' का सन्धि-विच्छेद होगा—

- (1) पर् + आवरण (2) परि + आवरण
 (3) परि + यावरण (4) पर् + यावरण

123. हम प्रकृति के हृदय को आघात पहुँचाते हैं यदि हम—

- (1) पारिस्थितिकी से छेड़छाड़ करते हैं।
 (2) संसाधनों का दोहन करते हैं।
 (3) पृथ्वी से बुरा व्यवहार करते हैं।
 (4) पृथ्वी की खुदाई करते हैं।

124. 'सर्वनाश से उबरा जा सके'—'उबरा' का अर्थ है—

- (1) हटा (2) निपटा
(3) तैरा (4) बचा

125. गद्यांश में 'चरितार्थ करना' का उल्लेख है। इसका आशय है—

- (1) बहस करना (2) अपनाना
(3) चरित्र-चित्रण करना (4) सिद्ध करना

126. विश्व के सभी देशों से अपेक्षा की गई है कि वे—

- (1) पर्यावरण की रक्षा करें
(2) व्यक्तिगत प्रयास करें
(3) मिलजुल कर कार्य करें
(4) अपने उत्तरदायित्व ईमानदारी से निभाएँ

127. 'अरण्य-संरक्षण' का अर्थ है—

- (1) वनों की रक्षा (2) प्रकृति की रक्षा
(3) पर्यावरण की रक्षा (4) सभी की रक्षा

128. जो सम्बन्ध माँ और उसकी संतान में है, वही सम्बन्ध है—

- (1) पृथ्वी और पृथ्वी-निवासियों में
(2) धरती और सभी देश में
(3) प्रकृति और पर्यावरण में (4) माता और पुत्र में

129. 'क्रर' शब्द है—

- (1) सर्वनाम (2) विशेषण
(3) संज्ञा (4) क्रिया

निर्देश (130-135): कविता की पंक्तियाँ पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उचित उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए—

चमकीली है सुबह आज की आसमान में
निश्चय कल की सुबह और चमकीली होगी
बेचैनी की बाँहों में कल फूल खिलेंगे
घुटन गमकमी साँसों की आवाज सुनेगी।
कुठाओं की टहनी छिन्न-भिन्न होगी फिर
आशा अपने हाथों से अब कुसुम चुनेगी,
चटकीली है आज चहकती हुई चाँदनी
कल चंदा की किरण और चटकीली होगी
खुल जाएँगे अब सबके दिल के दरवाजे
आँखें अपनी आँखों का पहचान सकेंगी।

130. काव्यांश में 'चमकीली सुबह' का आशय है—

- (1) अंधकार समाप्ति के बाद आशाभरी सुबह
(2) सफेद कोहरे से चमकती सुबह
(3) प्रातःकाल का समय
(4) सूर्य की किरणों से चमकती सुबह

131. कवि को विश्वास है कि—

- (1) सुबह का समय सदा सुहाना होता है।
(2) सुबह का सूर्य कष्ट दूर करता है।
(3) आज की सुबह सबसे अच्छी होगी।
(4) कल की सुबह आज से अच्छी होगी।

132. 'कुठाओं की टहनी छिन्न-भिन्न होगी' से तात्पर्य है—

- (1) दुख की अनुभूति खत्म होगी
(2) निराशा दूर होगी
(3) मन का दुख दूर होगा
(4) पुरानी डाल टूट जाएगी

133. 'चाँदनी' का विशेषण है—

- (1) चटकीली (2) गमकती
(3) महकती (4) तड़पती

134. 'दिल के दरवाजे खुल जाएँगे' का क्या अर्थ है?

- (1) आपस में बातें करेंगे
(2) कोई बात छिपी नहीं रहेगी
(3) हृदय से हृदय मिलेंगे
(4) दिलों में सबके प्रति मित्रता रहेगी

135. 'कुसुम' का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है—

- (1) कमल (2) पुष्प
(3) सुमन (4) प्रसून

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

136. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर समझकर पढ़ने के संदर्भ में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है—

- (1) तीव्र गति से पढ़ जाना
(2) लिखित सामग्री में शब्दों की पहचान करना
(3) किसी लिखित सामग्री का निहितार्थ समझना
(4) बोल-बोलकर शुद्ध उच्चारण के साथ पढ़ना

137. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की हिन्दी भाषा की क्षमता के आकलन में प्रत्येक पक्ष पर बल देने का आशय है—

- (1) भाषा-प्रयोग पर बल देना
(2) भाषा-प्रयोग का पक्ष बताना
(3) भाषा के कार्यों की सूची बनाना
(4) भाषा के कार्यों को बढ़ावा देना

138. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति का सतत आकलन करने के लिए सर्वाधिक उचित तरीका है—

- (1) प्रश्न पूछना (2) प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करना
(3) परिचर्चा (4) उपर्युक्त सभी

139. व्याकरण की समझ को संदर्भपरक प्रश्नों के माध्यम से आँकना—

- (1) पूर्णतः उचित है।
(2) पूर्णतः असंभव है।
(3) बिल्कुल अनुचित है।
(4) आंशिक रूप से उचित है।

140. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने को प्रभावित करता है—

- (1) बच्चों द्वारा किया जाने वाला सुलेख
(2) शिक्षक द्वारा ली गई लिखित परीक्षा
(3) भाषा सम्बन्धी गृहकार्य
(4) शिक्षक का भाषा शिक्षण सम्बन्धी रवैया

141. जो बच्चे विशेष रूप से पढ़ने में कठिनाई महसूस करते हैं, वे—

- (1) डिस्ग्राफिया से ग्रस्त होते हैं।
(2) डिस्लेक्सिया से ग्रस्त होते हैं।
(3) सीखने में अक्षम होते हैं।
(4) मंदबुद्धि होते हैं।

142. भाषा-अर्जन में बच्चे भाषा को—

- (1) सहज और स्वाभाविक रूप से सीखते हैं।
(2) स्वाभाविक और प्रयासपूर्ण तरीके से सीखते हैं।
(3) सहजता और अभ्यास से सीखते हैं।
(4) अभ्यास और यांत्रिकता से सीखते हैं।

143. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बहुभाषिक कक्षा में बच्चों की भाषा/भाषाएँ—

- (1) एक संसाधन है/हैं।
(2) एक पहेली है/हैं।
(3) एक जटिल चुनौती है/हैं।
(4) एक कठिन समस्या है/हैं।

144. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा की समावेशी कक्षा का स्वरूप निर्धारित करने में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है—
 (1) अभ्यास कार्य (2) आकलन
 (3) पाठ्य-पुस्तक (4) शिक्षण प्रक्रिया
145. भाषा सीखने में सामाजिक अन्तः क्रिया का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इस कथन का सम्बन्ध से है।
 (1) स्किनर (2) वाइगोत्स्की
 (3) पियाजे (4) चॉम्स्की
146. हिन्दी भाषा की बारीकी को सही रूप में समझने की क्षमता का विकास करने के लिए आप क्या करेंगे?
 (1) हिन्दी भाषा के विभिन्न प्रयोगों से युक्त सामग्री उपलब्ध कराना।
 (2) हिन्दी भाषा के प्राचीनतम प्रयोगों से युक्त सामग्री उपलब्ध कराना।
 (3) गूढ़ अर्थ वाली भाषा से युक्त सामग्री पढ़वाना।
 (4) संस्कृतनिष्ठ हिन्दी भाषा से युक्त सामग्री उपलब्ध कराना।
- 1174 उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा-शिक्षण के लिए क्या अपेक्षित नहीं है?
 (1) स्वाध्यायशीलता का विकास
 (2) भाषा-प्रयोग की क्षमता का विकास
 (3) चिंतनशीलता का विकास
 (4) सुनकर शब्दशः दोहराने की क्षमता का विकास
148. हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षक के रूप में आप किसे सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण मानते हैं?
 (1) बच्चों की लेखन-क्षमता का विकास करना
 (2) बच्चों की मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति की क्षमता का विकास करना
 (3) बच्चों को व्याकरण के नियम सिखाना
 (4) बच्चों को विभिन्न सन्दर्भों में भाषा-प्रयोग सिखाना
149. सातवीं कक्षा में पढ़ने वाली रूबी कक्षा में सबसे पहले अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लेती है। हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षक के रूप में आप क्या करेंगे?
 (1) रूबी को दूसरे बच्चों के कार्य की जाँच का एकमात्र अधिकारी बताएँगे।
 (2) रूबी को उसकी पसंद का कार्य करने के लिए कहेंगे।
 (3) रूबी से शान्त बैठने के लिए कहेंगे।
 (4) रूबी की दूसरों से तुलना करेंगे।
150. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा-शिक्षण में सर्वोपरि महत्वपूर्ण सामग्री है—
 (1) अभ्यास-पत्रक (2) अभ्यास पुस्तिका
 (3) बाल साहित्य (4) पाठ्य-पुस्तक

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Social Science/Social Studies

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

Language: English

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

Language: Hindi

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

CTET Solved Paper (Answers with Explanation)

Paper-2
22nd Feb. 2015

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Explanation: The development process lags behind the learning process statement that best summarizes the relationship between development and learning as proposed by Vygotsky.

- A Russian Psychologist, Lev Vygotsky proposed a theory of Socio-Cultural Development, emphasizing a child's social interaction, Culture, and Language development. He also proposed three learning needs of a student which are as follows:
 - Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)
 - Scaffolding
 - More knowledgeable others (MKO)

Zone of Proximal Development elaborated learning and development that proposes learning precedes the development process.

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

Explanation: Kohlberg's theory does not consider the differences in moral reasoning between men and women. As it is believed, woman is more inclined towards 'care' and men rely more on 'justice and equity' while taking decisions. Therefore, we can say, Major criticism of Kohlberg's theory was that Kohlberg did not account for cultural differences in the moral reasoning of men and women.

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

Explanation: In a learner-centred classroom, the student acts as an active learner and the teacher acts as a facilitator, both participate actively in the teaching-learning process. In such a type of classroom, teachers emphasize students are learning through various learning methods and experiences and encourage them to share their responsibility of learning among peer-group. In a learner-centred classroom, the teacher would employ such methods in which the learners are encouraged to take initiative for their own learning.

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

Explanation: 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 are Virtual-Spatial Intelligence, Linguistic-Verbal Intelligence, Logical-Mathematical Intelligence, Bodily – kinesthetics Intelligence, Musical Intelligence, Interpersonal Intelligence, Intrapersonal Intelligence, and Naturalistic Intelligence.

According to Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence, the factor that would contribute to Intrapersonal Intelligence are as follows:

- self-aware,
- ability to understand one own self better,
- ability to appreciate one's feelings, fears, and emotions.

Therapists, writers, actors, and caregivers are some examples of Intrapersonal Intelligence individuals.

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

Explanation: Jean Piaget, a Swiss Psychologist, proposed Theory of Cognitive Development comprises 4 stages of learning. This theory emphasizes on the understanding level of a child changes radically according to their intelligence, but it depends upon how they acquire knowledge. He believes that when children are engaged in activities, they construct their understanding of their surroundings.

A Russian Psychologist, Lev Vygotsky proposed a theory of Socio-Cultural Development, emphasizing social interaction, Culture, and Language development in a child.

- A major difference between the perspective of Vygotsky and Piaget pertains to their views about language and thought as
 - Jean Piaget believed thought precedes language or determines it.
 - Lev Vygotsky believed, in the initial stage of life, thought and language are independent.

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

Explanation: A lot of debate surrounds whether girls and boys have a specific set of abilities due to their genetic materials. In this context, girls are socialized to be caring while boys are discouraged to show their emotions such as crying. This is so because it is believed that girls tend to be soft and

caring towards others whereas boys tend to be hard and tough.

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

Explanation: A teacher wants to ensure that his/her students are motivated intrinsically so that emphasis can be laid on the teaching-learning process can be put on the learner's learning abilities. Thus, we can say, a teacher would focus on the processes of learning of individual children rather than on the final outcome.

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

Explanation: Failure of a child to perform well in class tests leads us to believe that there is a need to reflect upon the syllabus, pedagogy and assessment processes.

- Failure of a learner in class test helps to identify his/her learning difficulties, learning needs, and conceptual gaps so amendments can be done in the syllabus, pedagogy and assessment process by the teacher.

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

Explanation: There are a few children in your class who make errors. The children have not yet gained conceptual clarity and there is a need for you to reflect on your pedagogy, which is most likely to be our analysis of the situation. This will happen because:

- psychological aspect of every learner is different,
- pace of learning level of every individual learner is different,
- constructing knowledge through the learning process of individual learners is different.

Thus, to reduce the level of error in learning, a teacher should ensure learners have appropriate conceptual clarity of concepts and it is reflected in pedagogy.

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

Explanation: A student

- highlighting the main points represents he/she can identify the main points of the chapter.
- is able to draw visual representations representing the level of abstract thinking based on his/her understanding.
- can pose questions that arise in her mind at the end of the chapter shows his/her curiosity above learning the concepts.

Thus, from the above points we can say, she is trying to regulate her own thinking by organization of ideas.

11. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Teachers can help children become better analytical people by giving children a variety of problems to solve and support while solving them. While teaching, a teacher can encourage students to develop analytical and deductive teaching skills by posing questions like, "what would happen if..." or "explain why something happened?", such questions will encourage students to reflect on problem-solving strategies that they use inside the classroom and outside the classroom.

12. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: From the given statements in the question, learning takes place in a socio-cultural context is the statement with which we can agree on.

- Learning in a socio-cultural context means building or creating a learning environment where people belonging to various socio-cultural backgrounds come together under one roof and learn from one another. Diversity is accepted and differences among individuals are valued.

13. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Development occurs due to the interaction between maturation and experience is a principle of child development.

- Development refers to qualitative changes and quantitative changes taking place in an individual through various stages of life caused either due to maturation or experiences gained over a period. On the other hand, maturation refers to changes occurring in an individual in an orderly sequence and with different circumstances of life, experience are gained by an individual.

14. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: In the context of the 'nature-nurture' debate, Heredity and environment are inseparably interwoven and both influence development, this is a statement that is appropriate.

- Nature refers to the factors that are influenced by genetics in a child. For example, characteristics of physical growth, personality, intellectual growth, social interaction, etc.
- Nurture refers to the factors that are influenced by environmental factors that are provided to a child. For example, surroundings, parenting style, socio-economic factors, etc.

Thus, Heredity (nature) and Environment (nurture) is a complex inseparable interaction.

15. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Socialization is a continuous process where a child learns to behave in a particular manner that is acceptable to society. Thus, socialization is a process of acquiring values, beliefs, and expectations that influence a child in learning.

16. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Jean Piaget, a Swiss biologist, and Psychologist a four-stage Theory of Cognitive Development, (viz. Sensorimotor Stage, Pre-operational Stage, Concrete Operational Stage, and Formal Operational stage). Piaget proposes that pre-operational children (2-7 years) are unable to conserve. In this stage, a child faces issues with

- inability to irreversibility of thought,
- egocentric thinking and
- idea of centration

17. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Jean Piaget, a Swiss Psychologist, proposed Theory of Cognitive Development comprises 4 stages of learning, i.e., Schema, Assimilation, Accommodation and Equilibrium. According to Piaget's theory, children learn by processes of adaptation that include two main components of stages of learning theory, namely, accommodation, and assimilation.

- Accommodation means changing or adjusting the thinking level of an individual according to situations. In other words, accommodation refers to adjusting our thinking level to the new situation rather than adjusting to situations achieved from previous knowledge.
- Assimilation means using previous knowledge to learn and adapt new knowledge according to one's understanding. In other words, assimilation happens when an individual learns new things relating them to with already known things.

18. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A Russian Psychologist, Lev Vygotsky proposed a theory of Socio-Cultural Theory, emphasising the three learning needs of a student which are as follows:

- Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)
- Scaffolding
- More knowledgeable other (MKO)

Sometimes there are some tasks that a child can do independently but sometimes he/she faces some difficulties to complete a task and need assistance from the teacher to complete it. Thus, we can say, according to Vygotsky, the zone of proximal development is the gap

between what the child can do independently and with assistance.

19. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: A teacher in a multi-cultural classroom would ensure that the assessment considers the socio-cultural context of her students as

- Social interaction and cultural exchange play an important role in learner's cognitive ability.
- Social and cultural influences will encourage teachers to adopt various assessment methods.

20. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: An upper primary school constructivist classroom would foresee the role of students in their own assessment is students would plan for assessment with the teacher. 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.

21. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Inclusive education

- value diversity and allow equal opportunities for all kinds of learners to learn and grow.
- improves the quality of education and make provision for education for all irrespective of learners' disabilities, socio-cultural differences, economic differences, psychological differences, etc.

Thus, the rationale behind inclusive education in society is heterogeneous and schools need to be inclusive to cater to heterogeneous society.

22. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: A creative child has the ability to observe and point out minute details to solve problems creatively by generating original and new ideas. A teacher is expected to emphasize on detailed observation of the child especially when she (learner) solves problems would be the most effective way to identify a creative child by the teacher.

23. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A teacher can effectively respond to the needs of children from 'disadvantaged sections' of society by reflecting on the school system and herself about various ways in which biases and stereotypes surface. In simple words, we can say, a teacher will ensure disadvantaged learner's educational needs are satisfied by adopting such pedagogy that meets with needs of every child.

24. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Research has pointed out that several levels of discrimination exist in the schools. Many teachers use only the lecture method to teach is not an example of discrimination at the upper primary level.

- Lecture method is a traditional method of teaching where imparting a large amount of information within a short span of time. In this method, a teacher is an active participant whereas learners are passive participants.

25. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Learning disability is referred to as a neurological disorder that affects an individual way of receiving and processing information. Because of this learning disability, a learner is expected to face difficulty in reading, writing, listening, and mathematical calculations. Thus, we can say that difficulty in reading fluently and reversing words is a characteristic of a child with a learning disability.

26. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Children take learning forward through interactions and lead to conceptual clarity is the best statement that describes why children should be encouraged to ask questions in class. This is so because, in an interactive class, learners enthusiastically participate in the teaching-learning process where the teacher answers all their queries. The teacher encourages students to actively participate in classroom discussions in order to clear their doubts and gain clarity in concepts taught.

27. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: When conceptual change and students' alternative solutions are assessed through several different methods of assessment practices will bring out the best in students. As it will help teachers to:

- to know the understanding level of student learning.
- modify her/his teaching style and pedagogy, if required.
- determine the effectiveness of the teaching-learning process.
- promote learner-centred approach in the classroom.

28. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The amount and type of scaffolding for a child would change depending on the level of the child's performance.

- Scaffolding occurs when the right kind of support is provided in the right amount at the right time to increase a learner's competence. It ensures help is provided to learners in the initial stage and the gradual requirement of support decreases as learning progresses.

29. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: As an upper primary school mathematics teacher you believe that students' errors provide insights into their thinking because 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.

30. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A child is like a blank slate, the way the system molds them they acquire the shape. If a child fails, it is believed that,

- teaching is not done appropriately and meaningfully.
- proper guidance is not given to students.
- school system is not able to meet the needs and requirements of every child.

Thus, a child's failure is a reflection of the system and its inability to respond to the child.

Social Science/ Social Studies

31. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A map is a visual depiction of the Earth's surface or a specific location drawn on a flat surface, such as paper or a computer screen. It depicts the real world on a smaller size, allowing individuals to explore and understand geographical characteristics and locations. So, they are shown by using certain letters, shades, colors, pictures, and lines.

32. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The tilt of the Earth, also known as axial inclination or obliquity, is the angle formed by the rotational axis of the Earth and its orbital plane around the Sun, known as the ecliptic. The axis of rotation of the Earth runs from the North Pole to the South Pole and is inclined at an angle of approximately 23.5 degrees to the plane of its orbit. But, without Earth's tilt, we'd lack Earth's wonderful seasonal changes and our

association of them with the various times of the year.

33. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Janpad Panchayat, also known as Block Panchayat, is a local government body in India that operates at the tehsil, taluka, or block level. It functions as a tier of governance between the Gram Panchayat (village-level panchayat) and the Zila Parishad (district-level panchayat). The Janpad Panchayat serves as a bridge or intermediary between the Gram Panchayats and the Zila Parishad. It is headed by an officer from the IAS (Indian Administrative Service) cadre. Its function is to look after the working of all the Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayats under the district.

34. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Social advertising is a type of advertising that aims to educate or influence the public's behaviour on social issues. While it can raise awareness, when compared to social marketing strategies, it frequently falls short of achieving long-term behaviour change. Social advertising, on the other hand, can still be part of a larger social marketing intervention. It assists people in comprehending the actions of both the federal and state governments. Social advertising generates, targets, and delivers marketing communications by utilising social information and networks. Platforms such as Google, Twitter, and Facebook use social advertising to target ads based on relationships formed on their platforms. It can also be used as part of a larger social media marketing strategy to connect with customers. Social advertising can be part of a broader social media marketing strategy designed to connect with consumers.

35. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Kalamkari is a type of textile art that combines hand-painted and block-printed designs. It is manufactured in a number of locations, including Isfahan, Iran, and the Indian states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Kalamkari art uses only natural dyes, ensuring an organic and eco-friendly approach. Kalamkari is made in a complicated twenty-three-step process. In India, there are two main styles of Kalamkari art: the Srikalahasti style and the Machilipatnam style. Each style has its own set of characteristics and techniques, adding to the rich diversity of this traditional craft. This style owes its present status to Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay who popularized the art as the first Chairperson of the All India Handicrafts Board.

36. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The tribes of Uttarakhand are divided into five major groups: the Jaunsari, Tharu, Raji, Buksa, and Bhotiyas. The Tharu tribe is the most populous of these groups in the state. These tribes represent the various ethnic groups that live in Uttarakhand. The tribal population is dispersed throughout the state, with a moderate percentage of tribal residents in each district. Historical records suggest that the tribes of Uttarakhand are the earliest settlers of this region of North India.

37. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Around two millennia ago, the Kushanas were a powerful ruling dynasty that ruled over central Asia and parts of north-west India. They were crucial to the Silk Route's thriving trade. Their main centres of power were Peshawar and Mathura, with Taxila also included in their kingdom. During their reign, a branch of the Silk Route connected Central Asia to the seaports at the mouth of the Indus River. This made it easier to transport silk westward to the Roman Empire, contributing to the extensive trade networks and cultural exchange that existed at the time. During their rule, a branch of the Silk Route extended from Central Asia down to the seaports at the mouth of the river Indus, from where silk was shipped westwards to the Roman Empire.

38. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Lord Wellesley, the Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805, implemented the Subsidiary Alliance System with the goal of consolidating the British Empire in India. All Indian rulers were required to pay a subsidy to the British for the upkeep of the British army under this system. Princely rulers who formed a subsidiary alliance were barred from negotiating or signing treaties with other rulers. Furthermore, they were not permitted to maintain their own armed forces. Instead, they relied on the East India Company for protection, but they had to bear the cost of the company's subsidiary forces for defence. If the Indian rulers did not make the required payments, a portion of their territory was confiscated as a punishment.

39. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The Ahom kingdom relied on the Paik system, a form of compulsory labour that was reorganised in 1608 under the supervision of Momai Tamuli Barbarua. In this system, every common subject was considered a paik, and a group of four paiks formed a got. Throughout the year, one paik from each got would directly serve the king, while

the remaining paiks in the same got would tend to agricultural tasks in his fields. Paik officials were in charge of the Paik system's administration. A Bora was in charge of 20 paiks, a Saikia of 100, and a Hazarika of 1000 paiks. Furthermore, a Rajkhowa commanded a force of three thousand paiks, whereas a Phukan commanded a larger contingent of six thousand paiks.

40. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A type of biography that focuses on saints or religious leaders is known as hagiography. These biographical accounts frequently extol the saint's accomplishments and virtues, which may sometimes deviate from strict factual accuracy. They are significant, however, because they provide insights into the beliefs and practises of followers of a specific religious tradition or clan. Hagiographic works, particularly those from the middle Ages, can be valuable sources of institutional and local history. They also show the presence of popular cults, customs, and traditions associated with the saint or religious figure being depicted.

41. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Tropical grasslands can be found on both sides of the equator and extend into tropical regions. These areas typically receive moderate to low rainfall. The vegetation in tropical grasslands is primarily composed of grasses, which can reach heights of 3 to 4 metres. The savannah grasslands of Africa are a well-known example of this type of grassland. These areas are frequently home to a variety of wildlife, including elephants, zebras, giraffes, deer, and leopards. It is important to note that grasslands are known by different names in different parts of the world, reflecting their distinct characteristics and cultural perspectives.

Tropical Grasslands
East Africa- Savanna
Brazil- Campos
Venezuela- Llanos
Temperate Grasslands
Argentina- Pampas
N. America- Prairie
S. Africa- Veld
C. Asia- Steppe
Australia- Down

42. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Agricultural development encompasses initiatives undertaken to improve farm production in order to meet the rising needs of a growing population. The primary goal of such development is to improve food security. Food security, in turn, entails ensuring the availability, accessibility, and affordability of food for all people at all times. When

problems with food crop production or distribution arise, vulnerable households, particularly those with limited resources, are at a greater risk of food insecurity. Food security is dependent on the effectiveness of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and the proactive measures and interventions taken by the government to address any threats to this security.

43. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Fossil fuels are energy resources derived from the decomposing remains of organisms that lived millions of years ago. Coal, petroleum, and natural gas are examples of fossil fuels. These resources were formed over time from the decomposed remains of living organisms, which are commonly referred to as fossils. As a result, they are collectively known as fossil fuels, and they play an important role in the global energy industry. Unlike coal or crude oil, wood does not remain of a prehistoric organism, and therefore it is not fossil fuel - it's just fuel.

44. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The term "Tsunami" comes from the Japanese language, where "Tsu" means "harbour" and "Nami" means "waves." Tsunamis, despite being commonly referred to as tidal waves, are not related to tides. These powerful waves, which frequently strike distant coastlines, are caused by rapid movements of water in lakes or oceans caused by seismic activity, landslides, volcanic eruptions, or large meteoroid impacts. When seawater is suddenly displaced, it swells violently, eventually surging with enormous destructive force over land. A tsunami's impact can range from barely noticeable to highly destructive, depending on a variety of factors. Tides are very long-period waves that move through the oceans response in to the forces exerted by the moon and sun.

An earthquake is the shaking of the surface of the Earth resulting from a sudden release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere that creates seismic waves.

45. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The Earth is divided into four layers: the crust, mantle, outer core, and inner core. The existence of the core was first discovered through the study of earthquake wave velocities. The boundary between the core and the mantle is approximately 2,900 km beneath the Earth's surface. The outer core is a liquid, while the inner core is solid. The density of material at the core-mantle boundary is around 5 g/cm³, while at the centre of the Earth, approximately 6,300 km deep, the density is around 13 g/cm³.

cm³. The core is made up primarily of heavy materials, particularly nickel and iron, and is often referred to as the "nife layer" due to its composition.

46. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Floodplains are landforms formed by rivers' deposition and erosion. They are primarily formed by the deposition of sediments carried by slower-moving waters in gentler channels, which are commonly found in plains. When the water spills over the banks during flooding, finer materials like sand, silt, and clay are deposited on the riverbed. The active floodplain is formed by the initial deposition on the riverbed, whereas the inactive floodplain is formed by the floodplain above the banks. Because of their fertile soils, floodplains play an important role in river ecosystems and are important areas for agriculture and human settlements. Meander loops develop over original gentle surfaces in the initial stages of development of streams and the same loops get entrenched into the rocks normally due to erosion or slow, continued uplift of the land over which they start.

47. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Earthquakes can be measured using the Richter scale, which indicates their magnitude and intensity. Earthquakes with a Richter magnitude less than 2.0 are typically so minor that humans can barely feel them. The effects of earthquakes become more noticeable as their magnitude increases. Earthquakes with magnitudes greater than 5.0 have the potential to cause objects to fall and cause structural damage. However, earthquakes are considered major when their magnitude reaches or exceeds 7.0 on the Richter scale. These large earthquakes can cause significant destruction, widespread infrastructure damage, and pose a serious threat to human life. The greater the magnitude of an earthquake, the more energy is released, resulting in stronger ground shaking and potentially disastrous consequences. The intensity measured by the Modified Mercalli scale is assigned numbers between I and XII based on the amount of damage and reports received from eyewitnesses.

48. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: European artists who believed in meticulous observation and faithful representation of what they saw introduced the concept of realism to India. The portrayal of subjects in a manner that closely resembled their appearance in reality was emphasised in realism. This method required artists to precisely capture the details and

nuances of their subjects, aiming for lifelike representations. Along with the idea of realism, European artists introduced the technique of oil painting, which was relatively unknown to Indian artists at the time. Oil painting provided a versatile medium for artists to achieve a higher level of realism in their work. The richness and texture of oil paints allowed for the creation of vibrant and intricate images that closely resembled the visual qualities of the subjects being depicted. The introduction of realism and oil painting by European artists had a profound impact on Indian artistic practises and styles, influencing the development of new techniques and approaches to artistic representation. Many craftspersons and merchants now formed associations known as shrenis.

49. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Cloth production was important in ancient times, with renowned textile centres like Varanasi in the north and Madurai in the south. Both men and women worked in these centres, contributing to the manufacturing process. Craftspeople and merchants formed shrenis, which played critical roles in training artisans, procuring raw materials, and distributing finished products. Furthermore, merchant shrenis organised trade activities and served as financial institutions where wealthy individuals deposited money. The funds were then invested, and a portion of the interest was either returned to the depositors or used to support religious institutions such as monasteries.

50. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The term "manuscripts" refers to handwritten documents, derived from the Latin word "manu," which means "hand." These manuscripts were commonly written on palm leaves or the specially treated bark of the Himalayan birch tree. They were delicate and demanded precise craftsmanship. Inscriptions, on the other hand, were writings made on durable surfaces such as stone or metal. To ensure visibility, readability, and obedience from the people, kings frequently had their commands inscribed on such materials. These inscriptions served as permanent records as well as public announcements of royal decrees.

51. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The language of administration during the reign of the Delhi Sultans was Persian. This can be deduced from the fact that a large portion of the literature from that time period was written in Persian.

As Persian-speaking individuals ascended to the throne of the Delhi Sultanate, the Persian language naturally rose to prominence and spread throughout India. It became the official language of the administration, and as a result, numerous literary works in Persian began to emerge. The adoption of Persian as the language of governance was critical in shaping the cultural and literary landscape of the Delhi Sultanate. Amir Khusrau was a noted writer of the period, who was one of the first writers to write Persian literature about events concerning India.

52. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Bodhisattvas were people who were thought to have attained enlightenment. Rather than living in seclusion and meditating alone, they made the compassionate decision to stay in the world and help others through their teachings and guidance. Bodhisattva worship grew in popularity, spreading across Central Asia, China, and eventually reaching Korea and Japan. People were moved by the idea of Bodhisattvas because they represented the selfless pursuit of spiritual enlightenment and the commitment to assisting others on their own paths to awakening. Their influence lasted long after they attained enlightenment, as they became revered figures in Buddhist traditions and continued to inspire followers through acts of compassion and guidance.

53. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Certain qualifications were required to become a member of a sabha committee in the Chola Empire. To begin, one had to be the owner of the land from which land revenue was collected. Another requirement for eligibility was the possession of a personal residence. Finally, individuals between the ages of 35 and 70 were deemed suitable for committee membership. These qualifications ensured that members of the sabha committee had both the necessary property ownership and maturity to effectively contribute to the Chola Empire's governance and decision-making processes.

54. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Inspired by his previous accomplishments, Gandhiji decided in 1919 to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act (1919). Despite strong opposition from Indian members, this act was quickly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council. It gave the government broad authority to suppress political activities and allowed for the detention of

political prisoners without trial for two years. As a result, fundamental rights such as freedom of expression have been restricted, while police powers have been strengthened. The Rowlatt Act sparked Gandhiji's satyagraha movement, as he sought to peacefully oppose and protest this unjust legislation, advocating for the restoration of civil liberties and the protection of individual rights.

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

Explanation: Chanakya, also known as Kautilya or Vishnugupta, was a well-known Indian teacher, philosopher, economist, and royal advisor. He is credited with writing the Arthashastra, a seminal work of Indian political philosophy. This ancient discourse, written in Sanskrit, covers statecraft, economic policies, and military strategies. The Arthashastra had a significant influence on Sanskrit literature, influencing political and diplomatic thinking. The term "Arthashastra" refers to the science (sastra) of wealth, earth, and government (artha). However, "artha" is a multifaceted term with multiple meanings. In essence, the Arthashastra can be interpreted as the science and art of politics and diplomacy, offering valuable insights into ancient India's governance, administration, and pursuit of power.

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

Explanation: The Hindu temple has a basic architectural structure with several elements. The sanctum, also known as the garbhagriha or "womb house," is located in the centre and was originally a small chamber that gradually expanded over time. The main deity is housed in this innermost sanctum, which receives significant ritual attention. The temple's entrance is usually a mandapa, which can be a portico or a colonnaded hall with space for worshippers. In freestanding temples, a spire resembling a mountain-like structure is prominent, taking the form of a curving shikhar in North India or a pyramidal vimana in South India. A significant feature is the vahan, which represents the mount or vehicle associated with the temple's main deity. It is placed in front of the sanctum, along with a standard pillar or dhvaj, to form an axial the vahan, i.e., the mount or vehicle of the temple's main deity along with a standard pillar or dhvaj is placed axially before the sanctum.

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

Explanation: The Prairies are North American temperate grasslands with flat to gently sloping or hilly terrain. These treeless grasslands can be found in parts of the United States

and Canada. Tallgrass, reaching up to two metres in height, dominates the landscape, forming a vast expanse known as a "sea of grass." Woodlands can be found near low-lying plains and river valleys. The Prairies are bounded to the west by the Rocky Mountains and to the east by the Great Lakes. The region is drained by tributaries of the Mississippi River in the United States and the Saskatchewan Rivers in Canada. The original inhabitants of the continent, the Apache, Crow, Cree, and Pawnee, lived in the Prairies.

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

Explanation: Fish are a valuable and convenient food source because they are high in protein and nutrients and are simple to digest. They are readily available in a variety of aquatic environments, including the sea, rivers, lakes, ponds, and marshes. Aquaculture is the practise of growing beneficial aquatic plants and animals, such as fish, prawns, prawns, prawns, prawns, lobsters, crabs, and mollusks, by Pisciculture is the human-assisted breeding and production of fish in ponds. Sericulture is the cultivation of silkworms, also known as silk farming.

Viticulture is the science, production, and study of grapes.

Horticulture is a wide field that includes a great variety and diversity of crops.

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

Explanation: The Bering Strait connects the Arctic Ocean and the Bering Sea to the Pacific Ocean. This narrow body of water lies between the Bering Strait and serves as a passage between the Arctic Ocean and the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean, near the United States (specifically the state of Alaska) and Russia. Another way to put it is that this strait connects the continents of Asia and America. It was named after the famous explorer Vitus Bering. The Bering Strait is a relatively shallow passage averaging 100 to 165 feet (30 to 50 meters) in depth.

During the Ice Age, the sea level fell by several hundred feet, making the strait into a land bridge between the continents of Asia and North America, over which a considerable migration of plants and animals occurred.

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

Explanation: The sun's direct rays fall on the equator during the equinoxes, which occur on March 21st and September 23rd. At the moment, neither of the Earth's poles is tilted towards the sun, resulting in equal day and night durations around the world. This is known as an equinox. On September 23rd, the Northern Hemisphere experiences autumn,

while the Southern Hemisphere experiences spring. On March 21st, it is spring in the Northern Hemisphere and autumn in the Southern Hemisphere. Seasonal changes and the alternating periods of day and night are influenced by the Earth's rotation and revolution, respectively. The opposite is the case on 21st March when it is spring in the Northern Hemisphere and autumn in the Southern Hemisphere.

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

Explanation: For several reasons, it is critical in Social Science teaching to use neutral and sensitive language. For starters, using such language helps to eliminate gender bias in the classroom. Second, it ensures that all students receive an inclusive education, regardless of their specific category or background. It also helps to foster a sense of gender equality among students. Furthermore, it assists students in understanding the significance of cohesion and unity. Finally, neutral and sensitive language helps to mitigate any negative effects of gender differences in the classroom environment. Hence, it could be concluded that neutral and sensitive language should be used in Social Science teaching.

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

Explanation: Taking on projects related to democratic institutions allows you to analyse and comprehend their characteristics and challenges. Projects are a discovery-based approach that emphasises learners' active participation. They encourage students to think critically and creatively while also allowing them to apply theoretical knowledge practically and effectively. Projects facilitate the completion of specific tasks by encouraging peer cooperation. Finally, projects allow students to learn by independently discovering facts and information.

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

Explanation: Summative assessment, also known as "Assessment of Learning," is deemed ineffective for monitoring the progress of the teaching-learning process. Summative assessment is used to measure, certify, and report students' learning at the end of a term. It aims to provide an accurate representation of students' potential and achievements in order to determine their readiness for advancement to the next grade level. Summative assessment is used to summarise students' learning and assess their level of success at the end of the learning process. As a result, summative assessment is not appropriate for ongoing monitoring of teaching and learning progress.

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

Explanation: Pie diagrams are useful for visualising the relationship between a specific quantity and the whole. The slices of a pie represent proportions that accurately depict the percentage of each category in the overall picture. They are useful for demonstrating the relative sizes of data or numerical proportions. Pie slices also make it easy to compare the popularity of various items, emphasising the contrast between the most and least popular. Overall, pie diagrams are precise representations that show how each data item contributes to the overall picture.

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

Explanation: Textbook designers have used a strategy to encourage students' curiosity and sense of exploration. Students can easily relate to young girls or boys in textbooks and become intrinsically motivated to: independently pursue learning, engage in discovery and exploration, cultivate a scientific mindset, improve their observation skills, apply theoretical knowledge, and integrate practical knowledge. This approach aims to motivate students to become active learners while also encouraging intellectual growth and development.

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

Explanation: Engaging the imagination in historical exploration allows students to immerse themselves in different eras. This method has several advantages, including:

- Assisting students in developing an understanding of what might happen in the future.
- Encourage students to imagine and empathise with life in previous eras.
- Improving understanding of historical diversity and the ongoing development process.
- Giving students the opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of the world by comparing it to the past.
- Allowing for the comparison and contrast of various time periods, as well as the recognition of how changes unfold over time.
- Allowing students to connect disparate pieces of information and comprehend their significance in the context of a larger picture.

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

Explanation: Social science is a scientific field that focuses on human behaviour and social relationships and is founded on empirical methods. It is concerned with the study of individuals and the societies in which they live. Social science is a synthesis of various subjects such as geography, economics, and history,

among others. It effectively integrates information from these disciplines to provide a new perspective on the complexities of social life. The integration of Geography and Economics in the upper primary stage allows for the development of a comprehensive perspective on environmental issues, resources, and socioeconomic development.

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

Explanation: 'Formative evaluation' is an evaluation method that involves continuously monitoring a child's progress during the teaching-learning process. It employs a variety of tools, such as oral testing, anecdotal records, portfolios, and class tests. Formative evaluation occurs throughout the instructional procedure and prioritises several aspects, including identifying students' learning difficulties, improving academic achievements, fostering motivation, diagnosing and addressing learning obstacles with appropriate strategies, and improving both student learning experiences and the effectiveness of the teaching process.

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

Explanation: To avoid biases, discrimination, and prejudice in the classroom, it is critical to engage in discussions about various aspects of social realities. This approach enables learners to gain a comprehensive understanding of various aspects of society and life, develop lifelong learning skills through social interaction, cultivate respect for other people's perspectives, cultures, religions, and languages, and recognise biases, discrimination, and prejudice as harmful social issues.

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

Explanation: In the given scenario, it is best for 'B' to emphasise the similarities and differences between time periods. This approach has several advantages, including fostering a sense of anticipation about future events, encouraging learners to empathise with and relate to past experiences, improving understanding of historical diversity and the ongoing process of development, allowing students to gain a deeper understanding of the world by drawing comparisons with the past, and allowing students to analyse and contrast different time periods and observe. Hence, it could be concluded that 'B' should highlight the similarities and changes in different time periods while teaching a lesson on the history of a region.

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

Explanation: Evaluation entails the continuous assessment of qualitative and quantitative data gathered over

time in order to make informed value judgements. One of the primary goals of evaluation is to improve teaching and learning processes by assessing the effectiveness of the learning experience. As a result, evaluation assists in making reliable decisions for educational planning purposes.

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

Explanation: Films are narratives that are created by combining the influence of visuals and sound. They are used as audiovisual aids in the teaching-learning process. Historical films, which can include biopics, epic dramas, and other genres, depict events from the past within a specific historical period. These films are useful in social science education because they vividly depict various aspects of a specific social environment, bringing history to life in an engaging way. Hence, it could be concluded that historical films are useful in Social Science teaching for bringing alive various dimensions of a specific social setting.

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

Explanation: A Social Science textbook is a valuable resource for facilitating effective learning in the Social Science teaching process. It presents the subject matter in a meaningful and organised manner, promoting a logical understanding of the content. Recognising the importance of Social Science textbooks as pedagogical tools that: enhance problem-solving and decision-making abilities, support active participation in knowledge construction, encourage active exploration of new and innovative ideas, introduce concepts through relevant contexts for contextual learning, and serve as reliable and authentic sources of information, making the learning process productive.

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

Explanation: The government granted private contractors fishing rights in Tawa reservoir in 1994. These contractors displaced local residents and hired cheap labour from outside the area. Thugs were used by the contractors to intimidate the villagers who were resisting eviction. In response, the united villagers formed Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) to protect their rights. The TMS organised rallies and a road blockade to demand the right to continue fishing for a living.

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

Explanation: Confessions made in police custody are not guaranteed to be admissible as evidence against the accused under Article 22 of the Constitution, which deals with the right against self-incrimination. This provision aims to protect individuals

from being forced to incriminate themselves, recognising the importance of protecting their rights during the investigation and legal proceedings. Thus, we can conclude that Confessions made in police custody can be used as evidence against the accused is not guaranteed under Article 22 of the Constitution.

76. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) is an elected representative in the Indian legislature who represents a specific electoral district or constituency. Each constituency elects one representative who becomes the MLA. The number of assembly constituencies is determined by the division of each state. The elected representative is known as an MLA, and each parliamentary constituency contains several assembly constituencies.

77. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A coalition government is a form of government in which multiple political parties form a government and agree on a common policy agenda in the parliament or assembly. Several parties work together to form a cabinet in a parliamentary system. The primary reason for forming a coalition government is often the inability of any single party to secure a majority in parliament. A coalition government may also be formed during times of national challenge or crisis, such as during wartime, to increase the government's perceived legitimacy and reduce internal political conflicts.

78. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Geography, History, Political Science, and Economics are among the subjects covered in upper primary school Social Science education. The primary goals of teaching Social Science at this level are to pique students' interest in studying their own region, state, and country in the context of the global community. Its goal is to promote a better understanding of the Earth as a home for both humans and other forms of life. Students learn about the functioning and dynamics of their country's social and political institutions and processes. Furthermore, the curriculum introduces students to India's rich history while also referencing current events taking place in other parts of the world. According to NCF 2005, At the upper primary stage, The social sciences encompass diverse concerns of society and include a wide range of content drawn from the disciplines of history, geography, political science, economics, sociology, and anthropology. The main focus is on Contemporary India.

79. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The 2005 National Curriculum Framework (NCF) published a position paper on the teaching of Social Science. This paper emphasises the significance of respecting different points of view and critically examining ideas and practises within the subject. The goal of social science education is to broaden students' visions and perspectives about society, allowing them to study human behaviour and promote social cohesion. It emphasises the importance of comprehending and appreciating various people, cultures, and communities. The curriculum also aims to cultivate active, accountable, and reflective members of society. It encourages students to respect cultural diversity and to embrace societal norms. Furthermore, Social Science education teaches children to respect differences of opinion, lifestyles, and cultural practises, while also appreciating the core values enshrined in the Indian constitution, such as justice, liberty, and equality. Hence, it could be concluded that the position paper on teaching of Social Science emphasizes 'respecting different opinions and examining ideas and practices'.

80. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Maps and diagrams are essential components of a Social Science textbook because they effectively clarify concepts and improve understanding. Visual representations are essential for comprehending complex ideas and spatial relationships in the study of Social Science, which includes subjects such as Geography, History, and Political Science. Students benefit from visual aids that cater to different learning styles by incorporating maps and diagrams in Social Science textbooks. Visual representations not only keep students' attention, but they also help them interpret and analyse information. They are used to reinforce key concepts, promote critical thinking, and make connections between various aspects of the subject matter.

81. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: When presenting a case study of a social movement for class discussion, several key elements must be included. These include providing background information about the movement to assist learners in analysing it in context. Furthermore, stating the movement's objectives allows learners to express their thoughts and opinions based on the movement's actual goals. Finally, highlighting the movement's problem areas can inspire learners

to generate ideas and propose solutions to address these issues as soon as possible. Hence, it could be concluded that a case study of a social movement given to a class for discussion need not incorporate solutions to the movement.

82. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: When teaching Human Resources to eighth-grade students, it is critical to emphasise the importance of people as valuable resources. Human Resources play an important role in contributing to productivity and maintaining the country's economy, as well as making other resources usable and convenient for people. This understanding helps children understand the importance of human resources in various aspects such as policy-making, planning, implementing laws and rules, promoting economic activities, taking prompt action on tasks, and utilising skills and abilities to transform things into valuable resources. Hence, it could be concluded that while teaching Human Resources to class VIII students, the importance of people as a resource should be promoted by the teacher.

83. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The Panchayati Raj system was established in India by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. It consists of the Gram Panchayat, which is in charge of implementing development programmes in the villages under its jurisdiction. The Gram Panchayat's decisions and work require approval from the Gram Sabha, and in some states, committees, such as construction and development committees, are formed with members from the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat's responsibilities include building and maintaining water sources, roads, drainage systems, school buildings, and other shared resources, levying and collecting local taxes, and implementing employment generation schemes. Overseeing these activities is a non-elected representative appointed by the state government known as the Secretary of the Panchayat.

84. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Criminal law is concerned with unlawful behaviour or actions, such as theft, dowry harassment, and murder. Civil law, on the other hand, deals with any harm or injury to an individual's rights, such as disputes over land sales, purchases of goods, rental issues, and divorce cases. The court gives the specific orders such as in the case between a landlord and a tenant, the

court can order the flat to be vacated and pending rent to be paid

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

Explanation: Judicial Review refers to the judiciary's ability to invalidate laws passed by Parliament if they are deemed to violate fundamental constitutional principles. This authority empowers the judiciary to be the final interpreter of the Constitution. Furthermore, the judicial system is critical in resolving disputes among citizens, between citizens and the government, between state governments, and between the central and state governments. It provides a legal framework for the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

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

Explanation: The Indian Constitution grants citizens the right to petition the courts if they believe the state has violated their Fundamental Rights. Article 32 of the Constitution expressly grants this right and empowers the Supreme Court to issue directions, orders, or writs to enforce fundamental rights. Similarly, Article 226 empowers High Courts to enforce these provisions. These constitutional remedies ensure that individuals have legal recourse to seek justice and the protection of their fundamental rights.

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

Explanation: The American Civil Rights Movement (1954-1968) sought to end legal racial discrimination against African-Americans. Martin Luther King Jr. led it, and it used nonviolent civil disobedience to challenge discriminatory laws and practices. The movement was primarily concerned with the rights and equality of African-Americans, descendants of enslaved Africans brought to America between the 17th and early 19th centuries. The Black Power movement, which began in 1966 and lasted until 1975, was a more militant anti-racist movement that advocated for the abolition of racism in the United States, even if it meant resorting to violence.

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

Explanation: The government's financial function entails raising resources through taxation and controlling how funds are spent. In a democracy, the legislature has the authority to approve new taxes and oversee how the government spends its money. The Parliament provides resources to the government for programme implementation, and the government is held accountable to the legislature for its expenditures and resource generation. The legislature ensures that the government does not overspend or underspend

through the budget and annual financial statements.

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

Explanation: When teaching Social Science, it is critical for the teacher to emphasise facts, values, and patterns. The goal is to assist students by:

- Internalise societal norms, beliefs, cultures, and values.
- Acquire knowledge of culture, civilization, and social behaviour.
- Develop into responsible and socially engaged citizens.
- Recognise and respect the diversity of cultural practices within society.
- Learn about the interconnectedness of various elements that shape society.

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

Explanation: It is recommended that the teacher provide a variety of supplementary materials in the given situation. Supplementary materials are educational resources that include:

- Assist students in understanding and absorbing information presented in a text.
- Provide additional information relevant to the subject matter to aid learning.
- Boost student motivation and engagement by improving the educational process.
- Assist teachers in delivering presentations that are concrete, effective, interesting, meaningful, and inspiring.

Language: English

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

Explanation: "And the children, the little children of the Indian villages, how they tore at my heart: thin, big bellied, and all with huge dark eyes! I wondered that any Englishman could look at the, and not excuse himself. Three hundred years of English occupation and rule, and could there be children like this? Yes, and millions of them!"

From the above lines, derived from the passage, we can conclude that, during colonial rule, the villages suffered because there was not enough food for the children.

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

Explanation: "The real indictment against colonialism was to be found in the villages of India. There was a rot at the top, too, in the thousands of young intellectuals trained in English schools for jobs that did not exist except in the limited Civil Services. The towns and cities were frothing with unhappy young men, cultured and well educated, who could find no jobs and were not allowed by the super-structure of empire to create them."

From the above lines, derived from the passage, we can conclude that even the city people were not happy because there were not enough jobs for all.

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

Explanation: "The towns and cities were frothing with unhappy young men, cultured and well educated, who could find no jobs and were not allowed by the super-structure of empire to create them."

From the above lines, derived from the passage, we can conclude that, however, the cities were better off than the villages because the children, at least, were not hungry.

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

Explanation: "Only the Russian peasant I had seen years before could compare with the Indian villagers, although that Russian was a very different creature and inferior in many ways."

From the above lines, derived from the passage, we can conclude that the Russian peasant could compare with the Indian peasant.

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

Explanation: "And the children, the little children of the Indian villages, how they tore at my heart: thin, big bellied, and all with huge dark eyes! I wondered that any Englishman could look at the, and not excuse himself."

From the above lines, derived from the passage, we can conclude that the writer believes that an Englishman should feel sorry at the sight of these poor children.

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

Explanation: "The towns and cities were frothing with unhappy young men, cultured and well educated, who could find no jobs and were not allowed by the super-structure of empire to create them."

From the above lines, derived from the passage, we can conclude that the English rule made India economically poor.

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

Explanation: "And the final indictment surely was that the life span in India was only twenty-seven years. Twenty-seven years! No wonder, then that a man married very young so that there could be children as many as possible, before he dies." From the above lines, derived from the passage, we can conclude that the average life of an Indian during the British rule was 27 years. The result was that Indians married young.

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

Explanation: The towns and cities were frothing with unhappy young men. The underlined phrase means full of.

99. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The final indictment was inevitable. The underlined word means an accusation.

- Indictment means a formal charge of a serious crime.

100. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: "in the task, who go into the field of harvest
And work in a row and pass the bags along."

From the above lines, derived from the poem, we can conclude that the poet seems to admire farm workers.

101. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: "who are not parlour generals and field deserters

But move in common rhythm"

From the above lines, derived from the poem, we can conclude is commonality between parlour generals and field deserters is that neither of parlour generals and field deserters fight

102. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: "The work of the world is common as mud.

Botched, it smears the hands, crumbles to dust."

From the above lines, derived from the poem, we can conclude that when work with mud gets botched then hands get dirty.

103. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The figure of speech used in lines 12-14 is irony.

- Irony is an expression of one's meaning that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous effect. In the poem from 12-14 lines, the poet says that vases are kept in museums whereas they are meant to be used. Moreover, the pitcher is crying for its intended purpose. Metaphor is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. Alliteration is the occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.

Personification is the attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human, or the representation of an abstract quality in human form

104. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: "But the thing worth doing well done
Has a shape that satisfies, clean and evident."

From the above lines, derived from the poem, we can conclude that mud in the hands of a good craftsman becomes a work of art.

105. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: "Greek amphoras for wine and oil,

Hopi vases that held corn, are put in museums

But you know they were made to be used.

The pitcher cries for water that is real."

From the above lines, derived from the poem, we can conclude that, Amphoras, vases and pitchers are metaphors for useful human labour.

- Meaning of above lines: Greek Amphoras are used to hold wine and oil. They are well-crafted and beautiful. Moreover, vases and pitchers are used rather than placing them in museums.

Thus, all these are used as metaphors for human labour, as the poet believed that human beings are also intended to do some useful work.

106. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Anshu is teaching English to class VI students and her class seems to be noisy. She is probably having group work.

While working in groups, students

- act as an active learner and participator in the classroom.
- work collaboratively among their peer groups.
- brainstorm their ideas and thoughts.
- develop critical and analytical skills.
- accept diversity, etc.

107. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A method is a body of principles that a teacher adopts in the teaching-learning process.

- To make a teaching-learning process effective for students, a teacher adopts various teaching methodologies in the classroom that are referred to as a set of practices and principles.

108. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: One of the objectives of teaching vocabulary is not to enable learners to use the dictionary.

- Vocabulary is a collection of words used by individuals as a tool for communication. Objectives of teaching vocabulary include:
 - Development of active and passive vocabulary.
 - Learners can understand the meaning of words easily.
 - Learners can use vocabulary in different ways, etc.

109. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A passage explaining a place in such a way that a picture is formed in the reader's mind it is called Descriptive.

- Descriptive writing emphasizes details of an individual, place, or event in such a manner that an image is built within the reader's or listener's mind.

110. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: While selecting a reading text for your students, it hardly gives space to think ahead hypothesize and predict is least important.

- Factors affecting while selection of a text for students are as follows:
 - It should be according to the age level of students.
 - The language of the text is comprehensible to the learners.
 - The context of a text is accessible to the learners to apply their own background knowledge.
 - appropriate reading ability involves correct usage of vocabulary, phonetics, pauses, style, etc.

111. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Giving effective feedback to the learners means diagnosing problems and guiding the learners how to improve.

- Feedback is an essential part of teaching learning process helping students to
 - Maximize their potential.
 - Adapt and adjust themselves to different learning patterns.
 - Determine their understanding level to achieve learning objectives.
 - Know their errors.
 - Improve their learning strategies effectively.

112. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Three Language Formula was recommended by Kothari Commission 1966.

- Kothari Commission, 1966 proposed three language formula which states:
 - **The first language:** should be either the mother tongue or the regional language.
 - **The second language:** In the Hindi speaking states, English or some other modern Indian language. Whereas, in the non-Hindi speaking states, Hindi or English will be considered.
 - **The third language:** is taught later in the stage, so a child can communicate in this language.

113. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: A teacher should not use dictating notes methods while initiating the process writing approach.

- In a language classroom, a teacher should emphasize the following points while initiating the process of writing:
 - Brainstorming about the idea to be written.
 - Planning, Drafting, and revising.
 - Proof-reading before the final draft
 - Self-assessment, peer assessment, and teacher assessment is must for the final writing.

114. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The moons smiled at the stars around her. The figure of speech used in the sentence is personification.

- Personification emphasizes a non-human's characteristics by describing them with human attributes.

115. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Active vocabulary consists of words which we use frequently on our daily life.

- Active vocabulary refers to those words in a learner's life that are regularly used while speaking and writing. It consists of words which are:
 - Frequently used.
 - Can be confidently used.
 - Are easily understandable.

116. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: A purposeful collection of students' work that demonstrates their efforts, progress, and achievement in each area is called as Portfolio.

- A portfolio is an evidence document of a learner's efforts, abilities, thoughts, and attitudes. It shows learners' progress to assess his/her achievement.

117. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Every class is a mixed ability class, so while dividing the students into different groups for a language activity a teacher should arrange groups differently for different kinds of activities.

- Mixed ability class refers to educating students in a class belonging to varying abilities, needs, interests, styles of learning, educational background, experiences, etc. in a class. This practice of grouping mixed-ability students encourages collaborative learning for better understanding.

118. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Constructivist approach to learning does not emphasise teaching as the transmission of knowledge from the enlightened to the unenlightened.

- Constructivist approach to learning allow learners to build knowledge based on their personal experiences. In this kind of setup,
 - students working in groups emphasizing collaborative and cooperative learning.
 - moderately difficult tasks as taken up which can encourage learning and active student participation.
 - learners construct knowledge instead of knowledge reproduction.
 - learners learn through various tasks.

119. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A learner-centered approach should not be one where the learners should do the given exercise silently as silence is better for learning to occur.

- In a learner-centred classroom, the student acts as an active learner and the teacher acts as a facilitator, both participate actively in the teaching-learning process. In such a type of classroom, teachers emphasize students are learning through various learning methods and experiences and encourage them to share their responsibility of learning among peer-group.

120. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Summative assessment is assessment of learning.

- Summative assessment is an assessment performed at the end of the teaching-learning process to determine the understanding level achieved by the learner.
- Assessment of Learning occurs after the learning has taken place, i.e., it gives feedback to students in the form of rank or grade to compare with other students' achievement.

Language: Hindi

121. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘हम पृथ्वी की सन्तान हैं’—‘हम’ से तात्पर्य है संसार के सभी लोग।

गद्यांश में लेखक ने भी बताया है कि पर्यावरण के प्रति गहरी संवेदनशीलता प्राचीनकाल से ही मिलती है। अथर्ववेद में लिखा है—भूमि माता है, हम पृथ्वी की संतान हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त दिए गये विकल्पों में ‘व्यक्ति विशेष’ या ‘देश विशेष’ की बात की गयी है।

122. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘पर्यावरण’ का सन्धि-विच्छेद परि + आवरण होगा।

सन्धि विच्छेद—

- (i) दो शब्दों के मेल से बने शब्द को पुनः अलग-अलग करने को सन्धि विच्छेद कहते हैं।
- (ii) विच्छेद का अर्थ ही होता है पृथक् करना।

123. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हम प्रकृति के हृदय को आघात पहुँचाते हैं यदि हम पारिस्थितिकी से छेड़छाड़ करते हैं। एक स्थान पर यह भी लिखा है कि पवित्र करने वाली भूमि, हम कोई ऐसा काम न करें जिससे तेरे हृदय को आघात पहुँचे। हृदय को आघात पहुँचाने का यहाँ अर्थ है पृथ्वी के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के साथ क्रूर छेड़छाड़। यहाँ बताया गया है कि इससे प्रकृति के हृदय को आघात पहुँचता है।

124. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘सर्वनाश से उबरा जा सके’—‘उबरा’ का अर्थ ‘बचा’ है।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि विश्व के तमाम राष्ट्र जलवायु परिवर्तन के गम्भीर

खतरे को लेकर आपसी मतभेद भुला दें और अपनी-अपनी जिम्मेदारी ईमानदारी से निभाएँ, ताकि समय रहते सर्वनाश से उबरा जा सके।

125. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गद्यांश में ‘चरितार्थ करना’ का उल्लेख है। इसका आशय सिद्ध करना है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) आत्मरक्षा के लिए पृथ्वी की रक्षा करनी होगी।
- (ii) भूमि माता है और हम उसकी संतान—इस कथन को चरितार्थ करना होगा।

126. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—विश्व के सभी देशों से अपेक्षा की गई है कि वे अपने उत्तरदायित्व ईमानदारी से निभाएँ।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि विश्व के तमाम राष्ट्र जलवायु परिवर्तन के गम्भीर खतरे को लेकर आपसी मतभेद भुला दें।
- (ii) अपनी-अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाएँ ताकि समय रहते सर्वनाश से उबरा जा सके।

127. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘अरण्य संरक्षण’ का अर्थ वनों की रक्षा है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) विश्वविनाश से निपटने के लिए सामूहिक एवं व्यक्तिगत प्रयासों की जरूरत है।
- (ii) इस दिशा में आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं।
- (iii) अरण्य-रोदन के बदले अरण्य संरक्षण की बात हो रही है।

128. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—जो सम्बन्ध माँ और उसकी संतान में है, वही सम्बन्ध पृथ्वी और पृथ्वी-निवासियों में है।

गद्यांश में लेखक ने बताया है कि सचमुच हमें आत्मरक्षा के लिए पृथ्वी की रक्षा करनी होगी। भूमि माता है और हम उसकी संतान—इस कथन को चरितार्थ करना होगा।

129. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘क्रूर’ शब्द विशेषण है।

विशेषण—

- (i) जो शब्द संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें विशेषण कहते हैं।
- (ii) उदाहरण के लिए—सुन्दर, नया, मोटा इत्यादि।

130. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—काव्यांश में चमकीली सुबह का आशय अंधकार समाप्ति के बाद आशाभरी सुबह है। हताश व्यक्ति को आशा ही सहारा दे सकती है और उसे सफल बना सकती है। दी गयी कविता में आशा और उम्मीद की किरण की बात की जा रही है। यहाँ हर निराशा को समाप्त करके एक आशा की लौ की बात की जा रही है।

इस आधार पर यहाँ कविता के आरम्भ में ‘चमकीली सुबह’ का प्रयोग एक आशाभरी भोर के लिए किया गया है। अतः सही विकल्प अंधकार समाप्ति के बाद आशाभरी सुबह है।

131. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कवि को विश्वास है कि कल की सुबह आज से अच्छी होगी। वह कहता है कि 'निश्चय कल की सुबह और चमकीली होगी' दी गयी पंक्तियों में कल की चमकीली सुबह का इंतजार किया जा रहा है। यहाँ कवि के उस विश्वास को बताया जा रहा है जिसमें कल की सुबह में एक उम्मीद एक आशा की चाहत है। इस आधार पर कल की सुबह आज से अच्छी होने की आशा है। अतः कल की सुबह आज से अच्छी होगी सही विकल्प है।

132. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'कुंठाओं की टहनी छिन्न-भिन्न होगी' से तात्पर्य है कि निराशा दूर होगी अर्थात् कुंठाएँ समाप्त हो जाएँगी जब उसे आशा की किरण प्राप्त होगी। यहाँ 'कुंठा' शब्द का प्रयोग 'निराशा' शब्द का द्योतक है। यहाँ उस भोर का इंतजार है जिससे कई आशाएँ की गयी हैं कि उसके आने से हर निराशा दूर हो जाएगी। इस आधार पर निराशा दूर होगी सही विकल्प है।

133. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'चाँदनी' का विशेषण चटकीली है।
विशेषण—
(i) संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं।
(ii) उदाहरण के लिए—कायर, सुन्दर, लम्बा इत्यादि।

134. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'दिल के दरवाजे खुल जाएँगे' का अर्थ है दिलों में सबके प्रति मित्रता रहेगी। यहाँ कविता में 'खुल जाएँगे' अब सबके दिल के दरवाजे पंक्ति का प्रयोग किया गया है। इससे तात्पर्य है कि हर दिल में अब मित्रता का भाव उत्पन्न हो जाएगा। इस आधार पर दिलों में सबके प्रति मित्रता रहेगी सही विकल्प है।

135. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'कुसुम' का पर्यायवाची शब्द 'कमल' नहीं है।
पर्यायवाची—
(i) जो शब्द समान अर्थ के कारण किसी दूसरे शब्द की जगह ले लेते हैं, उन्हें पर्यायवाची शब्द कहते हैं।
(ii) अर्थात् समान अर्थ प्रदान करने वाले शब्द।

कुसुम के पर्यायवाची शब्द—

- (i) पुष्प
- (ii) सुमन
- (iii) प्रसून

136. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर समझकर पढ़ने के सन्दर्भ में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण किसी लिखित सामग्री का निहितार्थ समझना है।
मुख्य बिन्दु—
(i) इससे बौद्धिक विकास होता है।
(ii) लिखित कौशल को सुदृढ़ करता है।
(iii) अनुभवों को अभिव्यक्त करने में सहायक है।
(iv) अर्थ ग्रहण पर बल दिया जाता है।

समझकर पढ़ने के संदर्भ में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण किसी लिखित सामग्री का निहितार्थ समझना है। समझकर पढ़ने का मुख्य उद्देश्य बच्चों को लिखित सामग्री के साथ जुड़ने में मदद तथा उन्हें अनुभव दिलाना है। समझकर पढ़ने का मतलब सोचने की एक लगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया से होता है।

137. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की हिन्दी भाषा की क्षमता के आकलन में प्रकार्यपरक पक्ष पर बल देने का आशय है—भाषा प्रयोग पर बल देना।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) विचारों के आदान-प्रदान में सहायक है।
- (ii) भावों की अभिव्यक्ति का सशक्त माध्यम भाषा है।

138. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति का सतत् आकलन करने के लिए सर्वाधिक उचित तरीका है—

- (i) प्रश्न पूछना
- (ii) प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करना
- (iii) परिचर्चा करना

139. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—व्याकरण की समझ को सन्दर्भपरक प्रश्नों के माध्यम से आँकना पूर्णतः उचित है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) भाषा प्रयोग के अवसर की उपलब्धता।
- (ii) बारीकियों को समझने के अवसर देना।
- (iii) व्याकरण की समझ नियमों को जानने में सहायता प्रदान करती है।
- (iv) विषयों की जानकारी का आंकलन आसानी से सम्भव होता है।

140. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने को प्रभावित करता है शिक्षका का भाषा शिक्षण सम्बन्धी रवैया।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) शिक्षक को धैर्य पूर्वक भाषा सीखाने पर बल देना चाहिए।
- (ii) छात्रों में सीखने की इच्छा को तीव्र करना चाहिए।

शिक्षक का भाषा सम्बन्धी रवैया भाषा सीखने को प्रभावित करता है। भौतिक एवं सामाजिक वातावरण दोनों ही शिक्षण अधिगम को प्रभावित करते हैं। उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर सीखना बच्चों की इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है जिस बात को सीखने के लिए बच्चों में प्रबल इच्छा होती है, उसमें सीखने की गति उतनी ही तीव्र होती है।

141. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—जो बच्चे विशेष रूप से पढ़ने में कठिनाई महसूस करते हैं, वे डिस्लेक्सिया से ग्रस्त होते हैं।

डिस्लेक्सिया—

- (i) यह अधिगम सम्बन्धी एक समस्या है।
- (ii) इसमें भाषण ध्वनियों की पहचान करने और अक्षरों और शब्दों से सम्बन्धित

सीखने में समस्याओं के कारण पढ़ने में कठिनाई होती है।

- (iii) इसे पठन अक्षमता भी कहा जाता है।

142. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा अर्जन में बच्चे भाषा को सहज और स्वाभाविक रूप से सीखते हैं।

भाषा अर्जन—

- (i) इसके द्वारा भाषा को ग्रहण करने एवं समझने की क्षमता अर्जित की जाती है।
- (ii) यह एक प्राकृतिक प्रक्रिया है।
- (iii) भाषा अर्जन में किताब और व्याकरण की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती।
- (iv) चॉमस्की के अनुसार—“भाषा अर्जन की क्षमता बालकों में जन्मजात होती है।”

143. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बहुभाषिक कक्षा में बच्चों की भाषा/भाषाएँ एक संसाधन है/हैं।

बहुभाषिक कक्षा—

- (i) इसमें बालक एक से अधिक भाषा का प्रयोग करता है।
- (ii) मातृभाषा को कक्षा में स्थान दिया जाता है।
- (iii) यह संज्ञानात्मक विकास में सहायक है।
- (iv) बहुभाषिकता छात्र को बेहतर पढ़ने और लिखने के कौशल विकसित करने में मदद करती है।

144. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा की समावेशी कक्षा का स्वरूप निर्धारित करने में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण शिक्षण प्रक्रिया है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) प्रभावी शिक्षण में सहायक है।
 - (ii) सामान्य एवं विशिष्ट छात्रों को एक समान शिक्षा देने से सम्बन्धित है।
 - (iii) सीखने के अवसर उपलब्ध कराना। प्रभावी शिक्षण प्रक्रिया।
- भौतिक बाधाओं का निवारण। विभिन्न संचार माध्यमों के प्रयोग। सभी बच्चों को सामान्य अवसर की प्राप्ति। विविध और सार्थक शिक्षण अनुभव को महत्ता। व्यक्तिगत विभिन्नता संबंधी शिक्षण जरूरतों की पूर्ति।

145. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा सीखने में सामाजिक अन्तःक्रिया का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इस कथन का सम्बन्ध वाङ्मोक्षकी से है।

सामाजिक अन्तःक्रिया—

- (i) बालक अपने समाज का अनुकरण करके सीखता है।
- (ii) भाषा एक उपकरण है जिसकी सहायता से बालक समाज-संस्कृति से अन्तःक्रिया करके कार्य करता है। भाषाई नियमों को आत्मसात् करते हैं। व्यवहार और बातचीत के तरीके सीखते हैं। भावों और विचारों को आसानी से प्रस्तुत करते हैं। मातृभाषा प्रयोग द्वारा परस्पर संवाद के लिए प्रोत्साहित होते हैं।

146. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हिन्दी भाषा की बारीकी को सही रूप में समझने की क्षमता का विकास करने के लिए हिन्दी भाषा के विभिन्न प्रयोगों से युक्त सामग्री को उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा।

हिन्दी भाषा के साहित्य से परिचित कराते हैं।
हिन्दी भाषा की संस्कृति से परिचित कराते हैं।
हिन्दी भाषा के रचना शैली से परिचित कराते हैं।
हिन्दी भाषा की विभिन्न रंगतों से परिचित कराते हैं।
हिन्दी भाषा में साहित्य-सृजन के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं।

147. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा-शिक्षण के लिए यह अपेक्षित नहीं है—सुनकर शब्दशः दोहराने की क्षमता का विकास।

हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षण के अपेक्षित है—

- (i) भाषा-प्रयोग की क्षमता का विकास
- (ii) स्वाध्यायशीलता का विकास
- (iii) चिन्तनशीलता का विकास

148. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षक के रूप में हम सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण बच्चों को विभिन्न सन्दर्भों में भाषा-प्रयोग सिखाना को मानते हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) इससे भाषा प्रयोग में क्षमता विकसित होती है।
- (ii) छात्र भाषा प्रयोग में सक्षम बनते हैं।
हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षक द्वारा कक्षा में छात्रों के समक्ष स्वयं भाषा प्रयोग या वाचन प्रस्तुत करना आदर्श वाचन को संदर्भित करता है। हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षक के रूप में बच्चों को विभिन्न सन्दर्भों में भाषा-प्रयोग सिखाना महत्वपूर्ण है।

बच्चों में भाषा-प्रयोग की कुशलता और क्षमता का भरपूर विकास करने के लिए यह जरूरी होगा कि विद्यार्थी-शिक्षक की भाषा, भाषा के प्रकार, भाषा की रचना, भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के उद्देश्य, तथा भाषा-शिक्षण की शिक्षा शास्त्रीय समझ से परिचित हो।

149. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सातवीं कक्षा में पढ़ने वाली रूबी कक्षा में सबसे पहले अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लेती

है। हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षक के रूप में हम रूबी को उसकी पसन्द का कार्य करने के लिए कहेंगे।
रूबी की शिक्षण प्रक्रिया में रूबी बनी रहेगी।
रूबी की प्रतिभाशीलता को संतुष्टि का अवसर मिलेगा।

सह-पाठ्यक्रम गतिविधियों में भी अपनी दक्षता दिखाने का मौका मिलेगा।

नई चीजों को सीख कर अपनी मानसिक योग्यता को और बढ़ाने का मौका मिलेगा।

विभिन्न सन्दर्भों में भाषा प्रयोग के कौशल को प्रभावी रूप से सीखने का मौका मिलेगा।

150. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा-शिक्षण में सर्वोपरि महत्वपूर्ण सामग्री बाल साहित्य है।

बाल साहित्य—

- (i) संज्ञानात्मक कौशल के विकास में सहायक।
- (ii) सृजनशीलता में सहायक।
- (iii) कल्पनाशीलता के विकास में सहायक।