Time: 2 hours 30 mins.   **Total Marks: 150**

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

1. Creativity is thought to be related the concept of:
 (1) crystallized intelligence
 (2) convergent thinking
 (3) divergent thinking
 (4) fluid intelligence

2. The acceptable sound combinations of a language are specified in its _____ rules.
 (1) grammatical   (2) syntactic
 (3) inflection   (4) phonological

3. The position where thought patterns are influenced by language is called:
 (1) linguistic determination
 (2) cognitive bias
 (3) sociolinguistic genesis
 (4) cultural tendency

4. Ravi repairs appliances by testing hypothesis about the cause of the malfunction based on his experiences with the symptoms. He uses:
 (1) algorithms   (2) mental set
 (3) heuristics   (4) insight

5. Divya often divides the assigned job into small tasks which she can handle easily. She is using:
 (1) secondary elaboration (2) subgoal analysis
 (3) functional fixedness (4) reductionism

6. "Society determines the roles of male and female." This statement articulates:
 (1) gender as a hereditary endowment
 (2) gender as an intuitive construct
 (3) gender as a social construct
 (4) gender as an inherent construct

7. Grading, coding, marking and credit accumulation systems are some of the examples of:
 (1) symbolizing position of children in the class
 (2) depicting the academic progress in report card
 (3) scoring procedure of assessment of learners achievement
 (4) evaluation procedure of answer sheets of the examination

8. Assessment of learners achievement helps the teachers to:
 (1) evaluate the effectiveness of pedagogy
 (2) make ability grouping of learners in the classrooms
 (3) prepare activity log for teaching
 (4) maintain the performance record of learners

9. Inclusive Education is based on the principle of:
 (1) equity and equal opportunities
 (2) social existence and globalization
 (3) world brotherhood
 (4) social equilibrium

10. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act has been enacted in the year:
 (1) 1995   (2) 1999
 (3) 2016   (4) 1992

11. Children with individual differences should be taught in a school having teachers:
 (1) trained to use different pedagogy to meet their diverse learning needs
 (2) trained to teach children with specific individual differences
 (3) trained to make them homogeneous learners
 (4) to teach in different sections of classrooms based on their individual differences

12. The Right of Children to Free and compulsory education act, 2009 ensures the rights of children with disabilities to free education from:
 (1) 3 years to 18 years (2) 6 years to 14 years
 (3) 6 years to 22 years (4) 6 years to 18 years

13. Providing teaching-learning materials in accessible formats to the diverse learners implies:
 (1) Universal Code of Teaching Practices.
 (2) Universal Humanistic Approach of Teaching.
 (3) Universal Design of Learning
 (4) Universal Inclusive Education Ethical Considerate.

14. _____ involves self awareness and control of cognitive abilities, e.g., planning, reviewing and revising, etc.
 (1) Metacognition   (2) Cognition
 (3) Accommodation   (4) Centration

15. When children think to interpret the received information according to their experiences, it is called:
 (1) creative thinking   (2) abstract thinking
 (3) concrete thinking   (4) reflective thinking

16. Teaching learners at varying levels of difficulty based on the ability of individual learner is known as:
 (1) selective instruction
 (2) precision teaching
 (3) errorless instruction
 (4) differentiated instruction

17. Maintenance is the specific stage of learning which is antecedent to _____ stage of learning.
 (1) motivation   (2) independent
 (3) generalization   (4) acquisition

18. Zajonc believes that cognition and emotion are:
 (1) independent   (2) interrelated
 (3) integrated   (4) interdependent

19. A teacher is teaching children by demonstration of a task to correct the performances of an already learned task. He is using _____ method of teaching.
 (1) observation   (2) correction
 (3) modelling   (4) imitation

20. According to Mann and Janis, decision maker children analyze the problem, list the alternatives and weigh each option for its advantages and disadvantages. His behaviour reflects:
    (1) vigilant
    (2) outgoing
    (3) autocratic
    (4) surveillance

21. In _____ thinking, a child as a problem solver evaluates the truth or likelihood of statements.
    (1) aesthetic
    (2) abstract
    (3) logical
    (4) creative

22. The task in which the children get experience while enjoying themselves is known as:
    (1) consumer type task
    (2) producer type task
    (3) problem type task
    (4) drill and practice task

23. Multi sensory approach in teaching-learning is the simultaneous use of visual, auditory, tactile and _____ senses to enhance learning.
    (1) vestibular
    (2) perceptual
    (3) observational
    (4) kinesthetic

24. The development from central part of the body towards peripheries or extremities denotes the:
    (1) principles of decentralized development
    (2) principles of proximodistal development
    (3) principles of cascade development
    (4) principles of radiated development

25. School is an institution of socialization of children where:
    (1) school routines occupy the central position
    (2) school activities occupy the central position
    (3) schoolteachers occupy the central position
    (4) schoolchildren occupy the central position

26. If you join a teacher fraternity and choose to dress like most of the others in your group, you are exhibiting:
    (1) obedience
    (2) compliance
    (3) conformity
    (4) group identity

27. The concept of object permanence is attained during Piaget's _____ stage of development.
    (1) preoperational
    (2) concrete operational
    (3) formal operational
    (4) sensorimotor

28. Individualized Education Programme is planned from the perspective of:
    (1) Child-centered Education Programme.
    (2) Open School Education Programme.
    (3) e-Learning Education Programme.
    (4) Special Education Programme

29. Between _____ months of age, most children begin to combine words into short sentences while speaking.
    (1) 18 and 24
    (2) 24 and 30
    (3) 30 and 36
    (4) 12 and 18

30. The concept of intelligence Quotient or IQ was developed by:
    (1) Binet
    (2) Stern
    (3) Terman
    (4) Galton

Social Science/Social Studies

31. A narrow strip of land joining two landmasses is known as:
    (1) isthmus
    (2) island
    (3) bay
    (4) straight
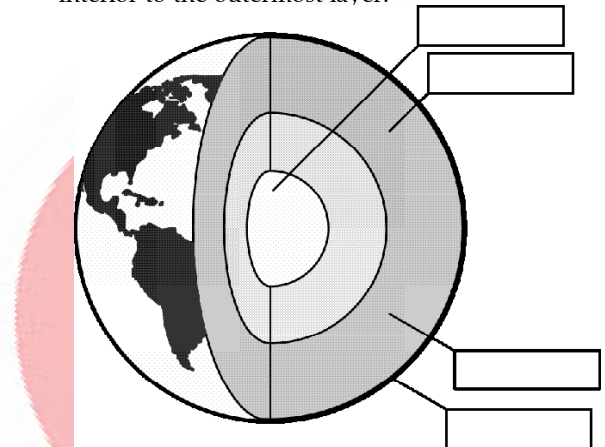
32. Which one of the following continents is smallest in size?
    (1) South America
    (2) Africa
    (3) Europe
    (4) Australia

33. At the upper primary stage, Social Science comprises of:
    (1) History, Geography, Economics, Sociology
    (2) History, Geography, Political Science, Economics
    (3) History, Geography, Political Science, Sociology
    (4) History, Geography, Political Science, Psychology

34. Inductive learning is contradictory to which one of the following approaches?
    (1) Structure training
    (2) Simulation
    (3) Mastery learning
    (4) Expository teaching

35. Read the given statements A and B and select the correct answer:
    A. Critical thinking promotes the building of concepts, application and expansion of ideas.
    B. It does not help in understanding and evaluating arguments and beliefs of others.
    (1) A is false and B is true
    (2) Both A and B are false
    (3) Both A and B are true
    (4) A is true and B is false

36. What is an empirical evidence?
    (1) A numeric approach for research
    (2) Data measured in metric units
    (3) Data gathered using reliable methods of data collection
    (4) Data gathered in the real world through the senses

37. The models/replicas of physical features are most suitable for teaching:
    (1) Economics
    (2) Geography
    (3) Political science
    (4) History

38. The collection of weather information from the local newspaper is an example of which type of source?
    (1) Primary
    (2) Secondary
    (3) Tertiary
    (4) Both primary and tertiary

39. In which type of classroom, the students with learning disabilities learn alongside other students?
    (1) Special
    (2) Inclusive
    (3) Modern
    (4) Exclusive

40. Who has given the following theory?
    "All children go through the same sequence of development, but at different rates. Therefore, teachers must plan activities for individual children and small groups, not just for the class as a whole."
    (1) D. Purcell
    (2) J.H. Bell
    (3) J. Piaget
    (4) C.L. Ogden

41. In order to promote cooperative learning in the classroom, a teacher should:
    (1) given them individual projects
    (2) divide the class in small groups for work
    (3) provide them various sources to do the project
    (4) engage students in debate and discussions

42. A self-guided, self-disciplined thinking which attempts to reason at the highest level of quality in a fair-minded way is called:
    (1) complex thinking
    (2) intelligent thinking
    (3) abstract thinking
    (4) critical thinking

43. The colours used in the Ajanta Caves Paintings have been derived from which of the following materials?
    (1) Graphite
    (2) Plants and minerals
    (3) Slate
    (4) Remains of animal organs

44. The earliest manuscripts were written on:
    (1) stones   (2) paper
    (3) wood   (4) palm leaves

45. Which one of the following periods is longest in the human history?
    (1) Mesolithic   (2) Neolithic
    (3) Megalithic   (4) Palaeolithic

46. Read the given statements A and B and select the correct answer:
    A. Mehrgarh is located in a fertile plain near Bolan Pass of Pakistan.
    B. Evidences of farming and herding are found here.
    (1) A is false and B is true
    (2) Both A and B are false
    (3) Both A and B are true
    (4) A is true and B is false

47. In which one of the following States of India, the largest number of Harappan sites have been found?
    (1) Haryana   (2) Gujarat
    (3) Jammu and Kashmir (4) Punjab

48. 'Rig Veda' was originally composed in which one of the following languages?
    (1) Pali   (2) Sanskrit
    (3) Prakrit   (4) Brahmi

49. The first ruler of Magadha Mahajanapadas in the sixth century BC was:
    (1) Prasenjit   (2) Bimbisara
    (3) Ajatashatru   (4) Mahavira

50. Which one of the following is **not** among the three jewels of Buddhism?
    (1) Dhamma   (2) Ahimsa
    (3) Sangha   (4) Buddha

51. Who among the following elects the Rajya Sabha Members?
    (1) Voters in Parliamentary Constituencies
    (2) Lok Sabha Members
    (3) Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs)
    (4) Voters in Assembly Constituencies

52. Which of the following systems of government was adopted by India?
    (1) Presidential and Federal
    (2) Presidential and Unitary
    (3) Parliamentary and Federal
    (4) Parliamentary and Unitary

53. How many Parliamentary Constituencies are reserved for the Scheduled Castes?
    (1) 84   (2) 47
    (3) 74   (4) 48

54. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is violated due to the practice of untouchability in India?
    (1) Right to Freedom
    (2) Right against Exploitation
    (3) Right to Constitutional Remedies
    (4) Right to Equality

55. As per the Constitution of India, which one of the following is **not** a Fundamental Right?
    (1) Right against Exploitation
    (2) Right to Freedom of Religion
    (3) Right to Property
    (4) Right to Education

56. Untouchability refers to the discrimination on the basis of:
    (1) gender   (2) caste
    (3) race   (4) physical disability

57. Who appoints the Chief Minister?
    (1) The Prime Minister
    (2) The Governor
    (3) The Chief Justice of the High Court
    (4) The President

58. Who appoints the Governor?
    (1) The Chief Minister
    (2) The Chief Justice of India
    (3) The President
    (4) The Prime Minister

59. Who elects the Prime Minister?
    (1) The Chief Minister?
    (2) MPs
    (3) MPs and MLAs
    (4) The Council of Ministers

60. Who among the following is called the first citizen of India?
    (1) The Home Minister
    (2) The President
    (3) The Prime Minister
    (4) The Chief Justice of India

61. Who among the following is called the first citizen of a State in India?
    (1) The Home Minister
    (2) The Governor
    (3) The Chief Minister
    (4) The Chief Justice of the High Court

62. The current Lok Sabha (from 2014 onwards) is the:
    (1) 14th   (2) 15th
    (3) 16th   (4) 13th

63. Who is the current President of India?
    (1) Pratibha Patil   (2) M. Venkaiah Naidu
    (3) Ram Nath Kovind (4) Narendra Modi

64. Which of the following is **not** mentioned in the Constitution of India?
    (1) Structure of the Government
    (2) Names of political parties
    (3) Rights of the citizen
    (4) Names of the States and Union Territories

65. Who nominates Members to the Rajya Sabha?
    (1) The Vice President
    (2) The Prime Minister
    (3) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
    (4) The President

66. Who among the following was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India?
    (1) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar   (2) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
    (3) Jawaharlal Nehru   (4) C. Rajagopalachari

67. Who among the following was the only Indian Governor-General of India?
    (1) B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
    (2) T.T. Krishnamachari
    (3) C. Rajagopalachari
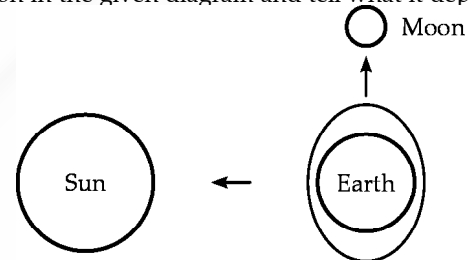   (4) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

68. When was the Constitution of India adopted?
    (1) November 26, 1947   (2) November 26, 1949
    (3) January 26, 1950   (4) August 15, 1947

69. Who among the following played a decisive role in integrating the Princely States of India?
    (1) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
    (2) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
    (3) C. Rajagopalachari
    (4) Jawaharlal Nehru

70. Which of the following deal with the matters in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India?
    (1) State Governments and Local Government Bodies
    (2) Union Territories
    (3) Local Government Bodies
    (4) Union Government and State Governments

71. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee in the Constituent Assembly of India?
    (1) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar   (2) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
    (3) Jawaharlal Nehru   (4) C. Rajagopalachari

72. In the 18th century, under whom did Bengal gradually break away from the Mughal control?
    (1) Nadir Shah   (2) Alivardi Khan
    (3) Burhan-ul-Mulk   (4) Murshid Quli Khan

73. Who among the following Governor- Generals decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal emperor and after his death none of the descendents would be recognized as a ruler?
    (1) William Bentinck   (2) Lord Canning
    (3) Lord Cornwallis   (4) Lord Dalhousie

74. Which Governor-General declared that Awadh was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration?
    (1) Lord Canning   (2) Lord Dalhousie
    (3) Lord Mountbatten   (4) Lord Ripon

75. Which ruler of Kanpur called himself 'Peshwa'?
    (1) Bajirao I   (2) Bajirao II
    (3) Bahadur Shah Zafar   (4) Nana Saheb

76. The best methodology to teach the theme 'Factory' would be:
    (1) to invite a resource person
    (2) to organize a visit to an industrial plant
    (3) to screen a documentary film
    (4) to narrate a story

77. What is EDUSAT?
    (1) A newly discovered planet in the solar system
    (2) An asteroid found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter
    (3) A man-made Indian satellite
    (4) The rocket that carries man-made satellites to be placed in the orbit around the sun

78. The verses and ideas of which one of the following personalities have been preserved in Panchvani' and 'Bijak"?
    (1) Kabir   (2) Guru Nanak
    (3) Ravidas   (4) Mirabai

79. The mural painting from Ellora Caves which shows Vishnu as Narasimha, the man-lion, is a work of which period?

    (1) Rashtrakuta period
    (2) Chalukya period
    (3) Gupta period
    (4) Gurjara-Pratihara period

80. Which one of the following organizations believes in Upanishads?
    (1) Ramakrishna Mission   (2) Satyashodhak Samaj
    (3) Seva Samaj   (4) Brahma Samaj

81. Wind vane is used for measuring:
    (1) air pressure   (2) wind direction
    (3) air temperature   (4) wind velocity

82. Which one of the following layers of the atmosphere helps in the transmission of radio waves?
    (1) Mesosphere   (2) Thermosphere
    (3) Exosphere   (4) Stratosphere

83. Identify the various layers of the earth in order from interior to the outermost layer:

    (1) Mantle, crust, outer core, inner core
    (2) Inner core, outer core, crust, mantle
    (3) Inner core, outer core, mantle, crust
    (4) Crust, mantle, outer core, inner core

84. Observe carefully the location of the sun, earth and moon in the given diagram and tell what it depicts :

    (1) Lunar eclipse   (2) Spring tide
    (3) Neap tide   (4) Solar eclipse

85. When the river enters the plain, it bends and flows forming large bends known as:
    (1) floodplain   (2) meander
    (3) oxbow lake   (4) levee

86. Which means of transport is extremely useful in most inaccessible areas and in times of calamities for rescuing people and distributing food, water, clothes and medicines?
    (1) Railways   (2) Roadways
    (3) Waterways   (4) Airways

87. The branch of geography which deals with composition of a particular human population is called:
    (1) Biogeography   (2) Demography

(3) Human Geography   (4) Urban Geography

88. **Assertion (A):** The sun sets in Gujarat about two hours after Arunachal Pradesh.
    Reason (R): Arunachal Pradesh is on a higher latitude than Gujarat.
    Select the correct option from the given alternatives.
    (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) does not explain (A)
    (2) (A) is true and (R) is false
    (3) (A) is false and (R) is true
    (4) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) explains (A)

89. Which one of the following is a non- conventional source of energy?
    (1) Natural gas   (2) Solar energy
    (3) Coal   (4) Firewood

90. The breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds is known as:
    (1) viticulture   (2) horticulture
    (3) pisciculture   (4) sericulture

Language: English

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

91. Grammar-translation method is basically used to teach:
    (1) foreign language
    (2) rules of any language usage
    (3) classical language
    (4) grammar

92. Which one of the following can be used as a rubric for the assessment of fluency and coherence of language?
    (1) Can initiate and logically develop simple conversion on a familiar topic.
    (2) Is always comprehensible, uses appropriate intonation.
    (3) Demonstrates hesitation to find words or use correct grammatical structures.
    (4) Can express with some flexibility and appropriacy on variety of topics

93. Which one of the following is **not** the objective defined by NCF-2005 for teaching English at upper primary level?
    (1) To use dictionary suitable to their needs.
    (2) To be able to articulate individual/personal responses effectively.
    (3) To promote learners conceptualization of printed texts in terms of heading, paragraph and horizontal lines.
    (4) To negotiate their own learning goals and evaluate their own progress; edit, revise, review their own work.

94. *If you are listening to the description of how to reach a specific location, then you are doing:
    (1) focused listening   (2) intensive listening
    (3) extensive listening   (4) casual listening

95. If a language teacher has put the words 'school, teacher, headmaster, peon' in a group, then she is following:
    (1) semantic grouping   (2) phonetic grouping
    (3) grammatical grouping (4) lexical grouping

96. "At the initial stages of language learning, _____ may be one of the languages for learning activities that create the child's awareness to the world." (NCF-2005)
    (1) Vernacular language   (2) Second language
    (3) Hindi   (4) English

97. Little or no attention is given to pronunciation in _____ method.
    (1) grammar-translation   (2) CLT
    (3) SLT   (4) audio-lingual

98. Which one of the following does **not** come under the principle of selection and gradation?
    (1) Availability   (2) Coverage
    (3) Frequency   (4) Accuracy

99. The phenomenon, where a single word is associated with two or several related meanings, is known as:
    (1) homograph   (2) polysemy
    (3) homonymy   (4) homonyms

100. "The dog lived in the garden, but the cat, who was smarter, lived inside the house" is an example of:
    (1) complex compound sentence
    (2) complex sentence
    (3) compound sentence
    (4) simple sentence

101. If a student of language is cramming his/her answers, then he/she would **not** be able to:
    (1) attempt vocabulary-based exercise
    (2) attempt structural questions
    (3) attempt creative writing
    (4) attempt question answers

102. During reading, if a student is piercing information together as they read a text keeping track of what is happening he/she is:
    (1) skimming   (2) paraphrasing
    (3) synthesizing   (4) inferring

103. Which one of the following does **not** affect the intonation?
    (1) Tone   (2) Rhythm
    (3) Loudness   (4) Voice/Pronunciation

104. _____ are involved in thinking.
    (1) Image, imagination, concept, proposition.
    (2) Imagination, language, concept, proposition.
    (3) Image, language, concept, proposition.
    (4) Image, language, imagination, proposition.

105. Language laboratory is the place where the learners have to listen on headphone. The language labs are set up with a view to provide listening activities in order to develop:
    (1) speech habit   (2) criticizing habit
    (3) listening activities (4) analysis habit

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

Born out of the forces of globalization, India's IT sector is undertaking some globalization of its own. In search of new sources of rapid growth, the country's outsourcing giants are aggressively expanding beyond their usual stomping grounds into the developing world; setting up programming centres, chasing new clients and hiring local talent. Through geographic diversification, Indian companies hope to regain some momentum after the recession. This

shift is being driven by a global economy in which the US is no longer the undisputed engine of growth. India's IT powers rose to prominence largely on the decisions made by American executives, who were quick to capitalize on the cost savings to be gained by outsourcing noncore operations, such as systems programming and call centres, to specialists overseas. Revenues in India's IT sector surged from $4 billion in 1998 to $59 billion last fiscal, but with the recession NASSCOM forecasts that the growth rate of India's exports of IT and other business services to the US and Europe will drop to at most 7% in the current fiscal year, down from 16% last year and 29% in 2007-08. Factors other than the crisis are driving India's IT firms into the emerging world. Although the US still accounts for 60% of the export revenue of India's IT sector, emerging markets are growing faster. Tapping these more dynamic economies won't be easy, however. The goal of Indian IT firms for the past 30 years has been to woo clients outside India and transfer as much of the actual work as possible back home, where lower wages for highly skilled programmers allowed them to offer significant cost savings. With costs in other emerging economies equally low, Indian firms can't compete on price alone.

To adapt, Indian companies which are relatively unknown in these emerging nations are establishing major local operations around the world, in the process hiring thousands of locals. Cultural conflicts arise at times while training new recruits. In addition, IT firms also have to work extra hard to woo business from emerging-market companies still unaccustomed to the concept of outsourcing. If successful, the future of India's outsourcing sector could prove as bright as its past.

106. What is the author trying to convey through the phrase "India's IT sector is undertaking some globalization of its own"?
   (1) The Indian IT sector is competing with other emerging nations for American business.
   (2) The Indian IT sector is considering outsourcing to developing economies.
   (3) Indian IT firms are engaging in expanding their presence internationally.
   (4) India has usurped America's position as the leader in IT.

107. Which of the following factors made the services offered by the India IT attractive to the US?
   A. Indian IT companies had expertise in rare core operations
   B. The US lacked the necessary infrastructure and personnel to handle mass call centre operations.
   C. Inability of other equally cost-efficient developing countries to comply with their strict policies.
   (1) Only A   **(2)** Only A and B
   (3) Only C   **(4)** None.

108. What has caused Indian IT firms to change the way they conduct business in developing countries?
   (1) The demands of these markets are different from those of India's traditional customers.
   (2) Wages demanded by local workers are far higher than what they pay their Indian employees.

   (3) Stringent laws which are not conducive to outsourcing.
   (4) The volume of work being awarded cannot be handled by Indian firms.

109. What do the NASSCOM statistics about Indian IT exports indicate?
   (1) Indian IT firms charge exorbitantly for their services.
   (2) India has lost out to other emerging IT hubs.
   (3) The Indian IT sector should undergo restructuring.
   (4) Drop in demand for IT services by Europe and the US.

110. According to the passage, which one of the following is **not** a difficulty that Indian IT firms will face im emerging markets?
   (1) Local IT services are equally cost-effective.
   (2) The US is their preferred outsourcing destination.
   (3) Conflicts arising during the training of local talent.
   (4) Mindset resistant to outsourcing.

111. Which of the following is/are **not** true in the context of the passage?
   A. The recession severely impacted the US but not India.
   B. India is trying to depend less on the US as a source of growth.
   C. The future success of Indian IT firms depends on emerging markets.
   (1) Only B and C   **(2)** Only A
   (3) Only B   **(4)** All A, B and C

112. Which one of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word 'chasing' as used in the passage?
   (1) Harassing   **(2)** Pestering
   (3) Pursuing   **(4)** Running

113. Which one of the following words is most opposite to the meaning of the word 'undisputed' as used in the passage?
   (1) Doubtful   **(2)** Deprived
   (3) Emphasized   **(4)** Challenging

114. Other than crisis, what is driving IT companies to seek other options?
   (1) Emerging markets.
   (2) The US makes more than 60% of India's export revenue.
   (3) None of the above.
   (4) Both (1) and (2)

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

   Break, Break, Break,
      On thy cold gray stones, O Sea!
   And I would that my tongue could utter
      The thoughts that arise in me.
   O, well for the fisherman's boy,
      That he shouts with his sister at play!
   O, well for the sailor lad,
      That he sings in his boat on the bay!
   And the stately ships go on
      To their haven under the hill;
   But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
      And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, Break, Break,
    At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead.
    Will never come back to me.

115. What is 'breaking' in 'Break, Break, Break'?
  (1) Poet's heart
  (2) The wind
  (3) The sunshine through the clouds
  (4) The sea

116. The mood of the speaker in 'Break, Break, Break' is:
  (1) light hearted
  (2) somber and grieved
  (3) energized
  (4) contemplative and hopeful

117. The speaker in 'Break, Break, Break' observes all the following, **except**:
  (1) a sailor boy singing   (2) a lady in a tower
  (3) ships coming in   (4) children playing

118. The speaker of 'Break, Break, Break' **cannot**:
  (1) see   (2) speak
  (3) hear   (4) feel

119. In the first two lines of the poem, the poet uses:
  (1) apostrophe   (2) assonance
  (3) metaphor   (4) simile

120. The phrase 'haven under the hill' is an example of:
  (1) metaphor   (2) alliteration
  (3) personification   (4) simile

Language: Hindi

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

121. भाषा सभी विषयों के .... में है।
  (1) अध्यायों   (2) केंद्र
  (3) प्रारम्भ   (4) पढ़ने

122. "कविता का एक निश्चित अर्थ होता है, जिसे सभी विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ना चाहिए"—इस कथन के बारे में आप मानते हैं कि—
  (1) सभी विद्यार्थी अपने अनुभव और परिवेश में ही कविता समझते हैं।
  (2) कवि ने कविता एक अर्थ में लिखी जिसे हर विद्यार्थी को समझना चाहिए।
  (3) अलग–अलग अर्थ समझने से पढ़ने की प्रक्रिया बाधित होती है।
  (4) किसी कविता को एक निश्चित अर्थ के साथ पढ़ना चाहिए।

123. आप मानते हैं कि अलग–अलग तरह की सामग्री पढ़ने के अवसर मिलने से—
  (1) व्याकरण–सम्मत भाषा सीखने को मिलती है।
  (2) किताबों के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है।
  (3) लेखकों के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है।
  (4) भाषा को विविध संदर्भों में प्रयोग करने की समझ बनती है।

124. हिन्दी में विज्ञान संबंधी पाठों को पढ़ाने का उद्देश्य है—
  (1) विज्ञान विषय को गहराई से जानना।
  (2) विज्ञान के प्रति जिज्ञासा बढ़ाना।
  (3) विज्ञान के संदर्भ में हिन्दी भाषा–प्रयोग को समझना।
  (4) विज्ञान की भाषा को समझना।

125. लेखन–क्षमता के आकलन के लिए—
  (1) व्याकरण–सम्मत भाषा को देखना होगा।
  (2) अर्थपूर्ण वाक्यों और संदर्भों को देखना होगा।

  (3) लिखावट की सफाई और सुंदरता को जाँचना होगा।
  (4) अभिव्यक्त विचारों को जाँचना होगा।

126. हिन्दी के पाठों में अन्य भाषाओं के शब्दों के होने का अर्थ है—
  (1) पाठ समाज के बहुभाषी स्वरूप की सहज प्रस्तुती है।
  (2) पाठ कठिन और अस्पष्ट है।
  (3) विद्यार्थियों को शुद्ध भाषा नहीं सिखाई जा रही।
  (4) पाठ का लेखक हिन्दी नहीं जानता।

127. आपकी दृष्टि में अभ्यास—
  (1) बच्चों को तार्किक बनाते हैं।
  (2) बच्चों को भाषा के बारे में बताते हैं।
  (3) बच्चों को उत्तर देना सिखाते हैं।
  (4) पाठ को समझने में मदद करते हैं।

128. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर की पाठ्यसामग्री में अनुवाद सामग्री रखने का उद्देश्य है—
  (1) प्रचुर हिन्दी साहित्य का न होना।
  (2) अन्य भाषाओं के साहित्य को हिन्दी में पढ़ने के अवसर देना।
  (3) पूरे देश को पढ़ने के अवसर देना।
  (4) बहुत–सी सामग्री से परिचय कराना।

129. यदि आपकी कक्षा में दृष्टिबाधित बच्चे हैं, तो आप—
  (1) उन्हें पढ़ने के उपयुक्त साधन देंगे।
  (2) उन्हें सभी बच्चों से अलग गतिविधि देंगे।
  (3) उनसे कम गतिविधियाँ कराएँगे।
  (4) उन्हें विशेष सहानुभूति से पढ़ाएँगे।

130. पढ़ना सीखने के लिए आवश्यक है कि—
  (1) घर की भाषा सुनने–बोलने को मिले।
  (2) लक्ष्य भाषा की अर्थपूर्ण और रोचक सामग्री सुनने–पढ़ने को मिले।
  (3) चार्ट अधिक से अधिक कक्षा में लगाए जाएँ।
  (4) केवल लक्ष्य भाषा सुनने का माहौल हो।

131. भाषा केवल अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम ही नहीं बल्कि स्वयं से .... का माध्यम है।
  (1) पढ़ने   (2) बातचीत
  (3) सुनने   (4) लिखने

132. "लड़के होकर रोते हो"— यह कथन—
  (1) भाषा को अध्यापकों की दृष्टि से पढ़ने को बाध्य होता है।
  (2) भाषा को जेंडर की दृष्टि से पढ़ने को बाध्य करता है।
  (3) भाषा को व्याकरण की दृष्टि से पढ़ने को बाध्य करता है।
  (4) भाषा को बच्चों की दृष्टि से पढ़ने को बाध्य करता है।

133. कहानी के संदर्भ में कौन–सा कथन उपयुक्त लगता है?
  (1) कहानी में शुरूआत होना आवश्यक है।
  (2) कहानी में शुद्ध भाषा होना आवश्यक है।
  (3) कहानी में कथानक का होना आवश्यक है।
  (4) कहानी में संवाद होना आवश्यक है।

134. एक भाषा के अध्यापक को बच्चों में—
  (1) आलंकारिक भाषा–प्रयोग की समझ विकसित करने पर बल देना चाहिए।
  (2) विविध संदर्भों में भाषा–प्रयोगों की क्षमता विकसित करने पर बल देना चाहिए।
  (3) शुद्ध भाषा–प्रयोग की क्षमता विकसित करने पर बल देना चाहिए।
  (4) भाषा सिद्धान्तों की समझ विकसित करने पर बल देना चाहिए।

135. "कोई भाषा किसी भी लिपि में लिखी जा सकती है"—इस कथन पर आपकी राय है कि—
    (1) यह बहुत हद तक संभव है।
    (2) हर भाषा की अपनी लिपि होती है।
    (3) भाषा और लिपि के बीच एक सीधा संबंध है।
    (4) यह बिलकुल संभव नहीं।

निर्देश (136-143): *नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए—*

"भारत 15 अगस्त, 1947 को आजाद हुआ। इस आजादी के लिए पूरे देश की जनता ने एक लम्बा और मुश्किल संघर्ष चलाया था। इस संघर्ष में समाज के बहुत सारे तबकों की हिस्सेदारी थी। तरह–तरह की पृष्ठभूमि के लोगों ने इसमें भाग लिया। वे स्वतंत्रता, समानता तथा निर्णय प्रक्रिया में हिस्सेदारी के विचारों से प्रेरित थे। औपनिवेशिक शासन के तहत लोग ब्रिटिश सरकार से भयभीत रहते थे। वे सरकार के बहुत सारे फैसलों से असहमत थे। लेकिन अगर वे इन फैसलों की आलोचना करते तो उन्हें भारी खतरों का सामना करना पड़ता था। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने यह स्थिति बदल डाली। राष्ट्रवादी खुलेआम ब्रिटिश सरकार की आलोचना करने लगे और अपनी माँग की कि विधायिका में निर्वाचित सदस्य होने चाहिए और उन्हें बजट पर चर्चा करने एवं निर्वाचित सदस्य होने चाहिए और उन्हें बजट पर चर्चा करने एवं प्रश्न पूछने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। 1909 में बने गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ऐक्ट ने कुछ हद तक निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधित्व की व्यवस्था को मंजूरी दे दी। हालाँकि ब्रिटिश सरकार ने अंतर्गत बनाई गई ये शुरुआती विधायिकाएँ राष्ट्रवादियों के बढ़ते जा रहे दबाव के कारण ही बनी थीं, लेकिन इनमें भी सभी वयस्कों को न तो वोट डालने का अधिकार दिया गया था और न ही आम लोग निर्णय प्रक्रिया में हिस्सा ले सकते थे।"

136. लोग किन विचारों से प्रेरित होकर आजादी के संघर्ष में शामिल हुए?
    (1) स्वतंत्रता
    (2) समानता
    (3) निर्णय प्रक्रिया में हिस्सेदारी
    (4) उपर्युक्त सभी

137. आजादी के लिए संघर्ष किसने चलाया?
    (1) देश की जनता ने
    (2) ब्रिटिश सरकार ने
    (3) सदस्यों ने
    (4) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने

138. निम्नलिखित में से लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का मूल्य कौन–सा है?
    (1) समानता
    (2) स्वतंत्रता
    (3) विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति
    (4) उपर्युक्त सभी

139. आंदोलन का क्या असर पड़ा?
    (1) सरकार की खुलकर आलोचना होने लगी।
    (2) लोगों को हिस्सेदारी मिल गई।
    (3) लोकतंत्र स्थापित हो गया।
    (4) ब्रिटिश शासक चले गए।

140. कांग्रेस की क्या माँग थी?
    (1) विधायिका में चुने हुए सदस्य हों।
    (2) अंग्रेजों भारत छोड़ो।
    (3) आजादी दो।
    (4) भारतीय परजोर विरोध करें।

141. सबसे सटीक/सार्थक वाक्य चुनिए।
    (1) संघर्ष मनुष्य को उजाड़ता है।
    (2) संघर्ष मनुष्य को भटकाता है।
    (3) संघर्ष मनुष्य को निखारता है।
    (4) संघर्ष मनुष्य को सफलता दिलाता है।

142. 'खेलुआम' शब्द का सबसे सार्थक प्रयोग है—
    (1) खुलेआम बरसात हो रही थी।
    (2) खुलेआम बुराइयाँ हो रही थीं।
    (3) खुलेआम नाक बज रही थी।
    (4) खुलेआम नगाड़े बज रहे थे।

143. 'दबाव' शब्द का प्रयोग कहाँ पर होगा?
    (1) हवा का .... कम हो गया।
    (2) भीड़भाड़ .... से था।
    (3) सभी चुपचाप .... से थे।
    (4) चढ़ता .... गिरता गया।

निर्देश (144-150): *नीचे दी गई कविता को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए—*

मुख्य गायक के चट्टान जैसे भारी स्वर का साथ देती
वह आवाज सुंदर कमजोर काँपती हुई थी
वह मुख्य गायक का छोटा भाई है
या उसका शिष्य
या पैदल
मुख्य गायक की गरज में
वह अपनी गूँज मिलाता आया है प्राचीन काल से
गायक जब अंतरे की जटिल तानों के जंगल में
खो चुका होता है
या अपने ही सरगम को लाँघकर
चला जाता है भटकता हुआ एक अनहद में
तब संगतकार ही स्थायी को सँभाले रहता है
जैसे समेटता हो मुख्य गायक का पीछे छूटा हुआ सामान
जैसे उसे याद दिलाता हो उसका बचपन
जब वह नौसिखिया था
तारसप्तक में जब बैठने लगता है उसका गला
प्रेरणा साथ छोड़ती हुई उत्साह अस्त होता हुआ
आवाज से राख जैसा कुछ गिरता हुआ
तभी मुख्य गायक को ढाँढस बँधाता
कहीं से चला आता है संगतकार का स्वर
कभी–कभी वह यों ही देता है उसका साथ
यह बताने के लिए कि वह अकेला नहीं है
और यह कि फिर से गाया जा सकता है
गाया जा चुका राग
और उसकी आवाज में जो एक हिचक साफ सुनाई देती है
या अपने स्वर को ऊँचा न उठाने की जो कोशिश है
उसे विफलता नहीं
उसकी मनुष्यता समझा जाना चाहिए।

144. संगतकार के माध्यम से कवि किस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों की ओर संकेत करना चाह रहा है?
    (1) सहृदय
    (2) समरस
    (3) संगदिल
    (4) सहयोगी

145. 'चट्टान' जैसा भारी स्वर से आशय है—
    (1) पुरुष की आवाज
    (2) गम्भीर आवाज
    (3) पत्थर की आवाज
    (4) मोटी आवाज

146. "गायक जब अंतरे की जटिल तानों के जंगल में खो चुका होता है" के मायने हैं—अंतरे को गाते हुए वह—
    (1) लीन हो जाता है
    (2) बेसुरा हो जाता है
    (3) बेलगाम हो जाता है
    (4) भटक जाता है

147. 'अनहद' शब्द में—
    (1) 'द' प्रत्यय है   **(2)** 'अन' उपसर्ग है
    (3) 'हद' प्रत्यय है   **(4)** 'अ' उपसर्ग है

148. 'राख जैसा कुछ गिरता हुआ' का अर्थ है—
    (1) ऊँचा स्वर   **(2)** उदास स्वर
    (3) भयभीत स्वर   **(4)** बुझता हुआ स्वर

149. 'संगतकार' का अर्थ है—
    (1) गायक के साथ रहने वाला
    (2) गायक के साथ गाने वाला
    (3) गायक को बिखरने से बचाने वाला
    (4) गायक का साज उठाने वाला

150. 'ढाँढ़स बँधाना' का अर्थ है—
    (1) आशीर्वाद देना   **(2)** आज्ञा देना
    (3) रक्षासूत्र बाँधना   **(4)** तसल्ली देना

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Social Science/Social Studies

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

Language: English

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

Language: Hindi

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

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Divergent thinking is the process of generating multiple ideas or possibilities without focusing on a specific conclusion. Thus, divergent thinking is related to creativity or being a creative one.

2. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Phonological rules define the acceptable combinations and patterns of sounds in a language, guiding the correct pronunciation of words. These rules encompass various aspects, including syllable structure, consonant clusters, vowel sounds, intonation patterns, and more. They provide a systematic framework for understanding how sounds are organized and produced in a language.

3. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Linguistic determinism, also known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, suggests that language influences or shapes human thought patterns and perceptions of the world. According to this view, the language we speak can affect how we think and perceive reality. However, it is important to note that the extent of linguistic determinism and its impact on thought patterns is still a topic of debate among linguists and cognitive scientists.

4. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Heuristic means when someone tries to discover or wants to learn something from their own experiences. Thus, we can say that Ravi is using the heuristic method (problem-solving method) proposed by H.E. Armstrong, to test hypotheses to determine the cause of malfunction based on his experiences with the symptoms.

5. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Subgoal analysis involves breaking down a complex task into smaller, manageable sub-goals. In other words, we can say, breaking the goals into subgoals so that tasks can be organized systematically and reduce issues expected to arise while performing the task. Thus, Divya is using Subgoal Analysis in the above statement.

6. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: When society assigns specific work roles to each gender. What behaviours is expected from which gender (male or female), then society is constructing the specific roles of gender. These roles are not hereditary and inherent instead society forms according to their beliefs and thoughts.

7. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Assessment of learners' achievement involves evaluating their understanding and proficiency in the concepts taught in the classroom. Some types of Achievement Tests are conducted by teachers in the regular classrooms in order to assess learners. On the basis of achievement test performance learners are graded, their proficiencies are coded and marked and credit accumulations are specified.

8. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Assessment helps to assess students' performances in relation to the learning objectives and standards set for them. In short, Assessment analyzes learners' achievement and helps the teachers to evaluate the effectiveness of pedagogy, to adopt new or different pedagogy if students aren't able to understand the concepts properly and their performance is affected.

9. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Inclusive Education is based on the principle of equity and equal opportunities. It aligns with Goal 4 of the 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development, which consists of 17 goals adopted by India in 2015. Out of 17 Goals, Goal 4 focuses on "ensuring inclusive and equitable Quality Education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all".

10. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: In order to put into practice, the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities and its concerned related matters, the Right of Persons with Disabilities Act (RPWD Act) was enacted in 2016 and came into force in 2017, and it aims to promote and protect the rights and dignity of people with disabilities in various spheres such as educational, social, cultural, political, and economic.

11. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Children with individual differences require trained teachers to meet unique characteristics such as physical, emotional, or psychological. To accommodate the different characteristics a teacher should be trained so that she/he:
- will be able to use different pedagogy to meet the learning needs of learners.
- Will be able to use various teaching tools and techniques to form a bridge between the learning gap and the actual learning needs of a learner.
- will be able to understand the different psychology of children.

Thus, Children with individual differences should be taught in a school having trained teachers to use different pedagogy to meet their diverse learning needs.

12. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 aims to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of 6 years to 14 years, whereas, in the case of children with disabilities age group lies between 6 years to 18 years in India.

13. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The Universal Design of Learning is a framework that not only provides a variety of teaching-learning materials to teachers in an accessible format for diverse learners to teach concepts, but it also helps in planning curriculum effectively and providing ample learning opportunities for teachers and learners.

14. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Metacognition is a process of thinking about one's own thinking that helps an individual to understand oneself better. It involves individual awareness of his/her cognition abilities viz. planning, reviewing and revising, etc.

15. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: When children interpret the received information based on their experiences, it is called concrete thinking. Concrete thinking involves understanding and processing information in a literal and factual manner, relying on direct sensory experiences and observations. It is a type of thinking that is grounded in the here and now, focusing on tangible objects and events.

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

Explanation: Differentiated instruction means teachers modify the methods of instruction at various levels based on the needs and abilities of individual learners. In simple words, we can say, differentiated instruction is a type of instruction where teachers teach a concept using a variety of strategies in order to maximize learners' involvement in class. Differentiated instruction takes into account students' learning strengths.

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

Explanation: There are four stages of Learning: Acquisition, Fluency, Maintenance and Generalization. Maintenance is a specific stage (where a learner uses a skill or concept over a period) that is antecedent to the generalization stage (where a learner applies the skill or concept in a new situation among different people, activities, and settings) of learning.

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

Explanation: American Social Psychologist, Robert Zajonc is known for his contribution to the field of social and cognitive processes. He
- believed that emotion is independent of cognition.
- emphasized the relationship between affect, emotion, and cognition.
- Focused on the process of social behavior.

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

Explanation: The teacher is using the modelling method of teaching. In this approach, the teacher demonstrates the task to the children, showcasing the correct way to perform it. The purpose of modelling is to provide a clear example for the children to observe and learn from. By demonstrating the correct performance, the teacher aims to help the children correct their own performances of the already learned task. The children can observe the teacher's actions and behavior and imitate them to improve their own performance. Modeling is an effective method to facilitate learning and enhance students' understanding and skills.

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

Explanation: A model of the decision-making process was proposed by Irving Janis and Leon Mann in 1977, where children analyze the problems, list the numerous alternatives to the problem and weigh each alternative's advantages and disadvantages to reach the best alternative and then finally make careful decisions. This behavior is termed vigilance.

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

Explanation: Logical thinking helps to analyze a situation logically emphasizing reasons (truth or livelihood) and then forming a conclusion. Thus, we can say that when a child analyzes and evaluates problems logically and systematically it is called logical thinking.

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

Explanation: Drill and practice task is a task where children engaging in systematic repetitions of concepts, practice problems related to them, and explore numerous examples for the acquisition of knowledge. It is an active means of teaching-learning instruction where children can enjoy while gaining experience.

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

Explanation: The multisensory approach in teaching-learning is where a child learns through multiple senses (more than one sense is involved at a particular time). This approach focuses on the simultaneous use of visual, auditory, tactile, and kinesthetic senses to enhance learning.

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

Explanation: Principles of proximodistal development describe the development of a child starting from the center of the body and moving towards the outward parts of the body. For example
- The spinal cord of an infant develops before the outer body parts. The arms of an infant develop before the hands. The hands and feet develop before the fingers and toes, and so on.
- Infant's arms develop before the hands.
- Hands and feet develop before the finger and toes, etc.

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

Explanation: In school, children learn social rules, cultural norms, and values that are transmitted to them through various activities and functions and learn to interact with others. School helps to mold children in such a way that they share a national identity as a whole and prepares children for their citizenship roles in society. Therefore, the School is an institution of socialization of children where school children occupy the central position.

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

Explanation: Group identity means a sense of belongingness of a person towards a particular group. Thus, if I join a teacher fraternity and choose to dress like most of the others in your group, I am exhibiting a group identity.

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

Explanation: Jean Piaget, a Swiss biologist, and Psychologist developed a four-stage model showing how the mind processes new information. The concept of object permanence comes under the first stage of development, called the Sensorimotor Stage (0 to 2 years). During this stage, a child learns through their senses and by manipulating objects in their environment. Additionally, during this stage, a child develops an understanding that objects continue to exist even when they are not in their direct line of sight (object permanence).

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

Explanation: Child-centered Education Programme planned Individualized Education Programme intends to provide equal opportunity to every child irrespective of any disability or specialized behavior expected from them. Its purpose is to meet the current needs of a child, rather than relying on predetermined assumptions made at the beginning. The individualized Education Programme is entirely prepared from the perspective of a child-centered approach.

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

Explanation: Between the age of 24 to 30 months, most children start to combine small short words into short sentences while speaking. This stage of a child is called as telegraphic stage or early multiword stage.

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

Explanation: William Stern, a German psychologist formulated the concept of Intelligence Quotient or IQ in 1912.

Social Science/ Social Studies

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

Explanation: An isthmus is a narrow strip of land that connects two larger landmasses. The Isthmus of Suez, for example, is located between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, serving as a land bridge between the continents of Africa and Asia. This strategic location has made the Isthmus of Suez historically significant for trade and transportation, particularly with the construction of the Suez Canal.

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

Explanation: Australia, the smallest continent in the world, covers approximately 3 million square miles of land. However, it ranks as the sixth-largest country globally when considering its total area.

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

Explanation: According to the National Curriculum Framework of 2005, In the upper primary stage of education, students learn about social sciences, which are a group

of subjects. These subjects include history, geography, political science, economics, sociology, and anthropology. Together, they help students understand society, how it has grown, and its different parts. By studying these subjects, students can learn about the social, political, economic, and cultural parts of human civilization and society.

34. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Expository teaching is a strategy that involves lectures, presentations, or direct instruction in the classroom. It differs from inductive learning, which emphasizes a more discovery-based approach. In expository teaching, the teacher provides information and explains concepts directly to the students, guiding their understanding through structured instruction.

35. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Critical thinking means using logical and rational thinking to understand and deal with new situations, ideas, and points of view. It helps us come up with new ideas and find practical uses for them. Critical thinking also helps us understand and judge what other people believe and think. By getting better at critical thinking, we can become better at solving problems and making good decisions based on strong reasons and evidence.

36. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Empirical evidence is information obtained through observation or experiments. It relies on data collected using our five senses: sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell. Scientists often use this type of evidence to conduct research and learn about the natural world. Empirical evidence is considered reliable because it is based on real-world observations and measurements. It helps support or refute scientific hypotheses and theories, providing a foundation for understanding how things work and making informed decisions.

37. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: In geography, models serve as useful educational tools to aid students in comprehending intricate concepts and processes. Models are simplified representations of real-world phenomena that enable students to visualize and analyze geographic information more easily. They help in simplifying complex ideas and making them more understandable. By using models, students can grasp geographical concepts, such as landforms, climate patterns, or population distribution, in a more tangible and accessible way, enhancing their learning experience.

38. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Secondary sources of information are derived from primary sources of information. They are created by analyzing and interpreting primary sources, such as research studies, interviews, or historical documents. Newspapers and reports are commonly cited as secondary sources. These sources provide commentary, analysis, or summaries of the original information. While secondary sources are valuable for providing context and different perspectives, it is important to refer to primary sources directly for the most accurate and firsthand information.

39. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: An inclusive learning environment refers to a setting where all students, regardless of their abilities, feel a sense of belonging and community. In such an environment, students with diverse learning needs are taught together in the same physical space. It promotes collaboration, empathy, and mutual respect among students. Additionally, inclusive learning environments prioritize individualized support and accommodations to ensure that every student has equal access to education and opportunities for growth and success.

40. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Piaget's theory of cognitive development says that people go through four stages of learning: the sensorimotor stage, the preoperational stage, the concrete operational stage, and the formal operational stage. Each stage is a different step in how we understand things. In the sensorimotor stage, we explore our world through our senses. In the preoperational stage, we start using symbols to represent things. In the concrete operational stage, we learn to think logically. Finally, in the formal operational stage, we can think abstractly and imagine different possibilities.

41. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Cooperative learning is an effective teaching approach where students collaborate in small groups to accomplish a shared objective or complete a task. It fosters interaction, encourages students to exchange their thoughts and viewpoints, and promotes teamwork to find solutions and achieve common goals. To facilitate cooperative learning in the classroom, teachers can engage students in lively debates, encourage discussions, and provide opportunities for group work and collaborative projects, enhancing students' communication, critical thinking, and social skills.

42. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Critical thinking is a cognitive process that involves carefully and impartially examining and assessing information, ideas, and arguments. It is a self-driven and disciplined mode of thinking that aims for the highest standards of quality and objectivity. Critical thinkers approach problems and topics with an open mind, avoiding personal biases and preconceptions. They analyze evidence, consider different perspectives, and draw reasoned conclusions. By cultivating critical thinking skills, individuals can make well-informed decisions, solve complex problems, and engage in effective problem-solving and decision-making.

43. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The Ajanta caves, constructed during the Gupta period, are a collection of Buddhist caves adorned with wall paintings created using natural materials like pebbles, vegetables, plants, and minerals. The paintings primarily utilized colors such as red ochre, yellow ochre, brown ochre, lamp black, white, and lapis lazuli—a vivid blue pigment. These colorful artworks not only depict scenes from the life of Buddha but also showcase the artistic skills and techniques of that era

44. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Palm-leaf manuscripts are ancient manuscripts that were written or inscribed on dried palm leaves. The earliest known instances of these manuscripts have been found in Nepal and Bengal, showcasing the rich heritage of these regions. The writing on palm leaves was accomplished by using a stylus or a sharp instrument to create intricate inscriptions. These manuscripts were commonly used to record religious texts, historical accounts, literature, and other important knowledge, preserving valuable information from the past.

45. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: The Paleolithic period, also known as the Old Stone Age, is the earliest and longest era in human history, lasting for millions of years. It is characterized by the use of stone tools and the hunting and gathering way of life practiced by early humans. The Paleolithic period is divided into three stages: the Lower Paleolithic, the Middle Paleolithic, and the Upper Paleolithic. These stages represent different advancements in technology, social organization, and cultural development throughout this extensive period.

46. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Mehrgarh is an important archaeological site located on the Kacchi Plain in Balochistan, Pakistan, near the Bolan Pass. It has yielded early evidence of agricultural practices, including the cultivation of crops like wheat and barley, as well as the domestication of animals such as cattle, sheep, and goats. Excavations at Mehrgarh have also revealed the early development of metallurgy, with the discovery of copper artifacts and tools, indicating the progression of human technological advancements during that time.

47. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: After India gained independence, several archaeological sites were unearthed in Gujarat, totaling to 13 in number. Notable sites include Desalpur, Rangpur, Rojdi, and Lothal. These sites have provided valuable insights into the ancient civilizations that once thrived in the region, shedding light on their culture, trade, and technological advancements.

48. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The Rigveda is the oldest and most extensive of the four Vedas, ancient sacred texts of Hinduism. It was composed in Sanskrit, an ancient Indo-Aryan language, and contains hymns, prayers, and rituals. The Rigveda provides valuable insights into the religious, social, and cultural practices of the ancient Vedic civilization.

49. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Bimbisara, a ruler of the Haryanka dynasty, emerged as the first king of the Magadha Mahajanapadas in the sixth century BC. Through his strategic alliances and conquests, he succeeded in unifying several tribes and territories, laying the foundation for the powerful state of Magadha. Bimbisara's reign marked the beginning of a significant political and cultural era in ancient India.

50. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The three jewels of Buddhism are the Buddha, the Dharma (also spelled as Dhamma), and the Sangha. These are considered fundamental aspects of the Buddhist tradition. Additionally, the principle of Ahimsa, which promotes non-violence and compassion towards all living beings, is shared by Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism. This spiritual doctrine plays a significant role in guiding ethical behavior and promoting harmony in these religious traditions.

51. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Members of the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Indian Parliament, are not directly elected by the members of legislative assemblies. They are elected by the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the respective states. The method of election follows a proportional representation system with a single transferable vote, where legislators cast their votes to select the representatives based on the proportion of votes received by each candidate.

52. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The Indian parliamentary system is derived from the British parliamentary system, which emphasizes cooperation and coordination between the executive and legislative branches. Additionally, the Indian constitution incorporates key features of a federal system, such as the division of powers between the central government and the state governments, and the presence of a written constitution that outlines the powers and responsibilities of each level of government.

53. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: According to the Delimitation Commission's 2018 order, there are 84 Lok Sabha seats reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes. This reservation is a constitutional provision aimed at ensuring representation and empowerment for marginalized communities. It helps to address historical social inequalities and promote inclusivity in the democratic process.

54. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Discrimination based on caste, color, or religion is a violation of the right to equality. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution specifically prohibits untouchability, which refers to the practice of social discrimination based on caste. This constitutional provision aims to eradicate caste-based discrimination and promote social equality among all citizens of India.

55. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The right to property refers to an individual's ownership of their possessions. However, it is important to note that the information you provided about the 44th Constitutional Amendment removing the right to property as a fundamental right is not accurate. The right to property was initially a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(f) of the Indian Constitution, but it was amended by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, which placed certain restrictions on this right.

56. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: In Indian society, discrimination based on caste is a social issue that has been historically referred to as untouchability. The caste system in India consists of four main social classes: Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras. Brahmins traditionally held the highest ritual status among these classes, while Shudras were considered to have the lowest social status. It is important to note that efforts have been made to address and eradicate caste-based discrimination in India.

57. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: In India, the Governor is the constitutional head of a state and acts as the representative of the President at the state level. The Governor's role includes appointing the Chief Minister and other Ministers based on the Chief Minister's advice, as well as performing other executive functions and safeguarding the Constitution and the interests of the state.

58. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The Governor of a State in India is appointed by the President of India through the issuance of a warrant under their hand and seal. Each state in the country has its own Governor who serves as the constitutional head and represents the President at the state level. The Governor's appointment is based on the recommendation of the Union government.

59. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The Prime Minister of India is appointed by the President based on the support of the majority party or coalition in the Lok Sabha (the lower house of Parliament). Members of Parliament (MPs) who are elected by the people play a crucial role in determining the Prime Minister by electing the leader of their party or coalition as the Prime Ministerial candidate.

60. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The President of India is often referred to as the first citizen of India, symbolizing their prominent position and significance in the Indian political system. As the head of state, the President plays a crucial role in upholding the constitution and safeguarding the democratic rights of the citizens. They are responsible for representing the nation, promoting unity, and ensuring the functioning of the government in accordance with constitutional principles.

61. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: In India, the Governor is the constitutional head of each state and is considered the state's highest-ranking official. Appointed by the President of India, the Governor is responsible for the administration of the state and acts as the representative

of the President at the state level. They perform various functions such as appointing the Chief Minister, approving state legislation, and ensuring the proper functioning of the state government.

62. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Indian Parliament, comprising elected representatives from across the country. General elections are held every five years to choose the members of the Lok Sabha. The current Lok Sabha, known as the 17th Lok Sabha, began its term on May 24, 2019. It consists of 545 members who represent the diverse constituencies of India.

63. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Ram Nath Kovind became the 14th President of India in 2017 and served until 2022. During his time as President, he worked to make society fairer and more inclusive. On July 25th, 2022, Droupadi Murmu became the 15th President of India, taking over from Kovind. Murmu's presidency is expected to prioritize things like helping the economy grow, taking care of the environment, and supporting marginalized groups.

64. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The Constitution of India, the supreme law of the country, does not explicitly mention the names of any political parties. This is because political parties are dynamic entities that can change over time. Instead, the Constitution provides a framework for the functioning of democracy, including provisions for elections, representation, and governance, allowing political parties to form and operate within that framework.

65. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: The Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Indian Parliament, consists of members who are both elected and nominated. While most members are elected by state legislative assemblies, the President of India can nominate a certain number of members. Article 80 of the Indian Constitution allows the President to appoint 12 Rajya Sabha members who have expertise in areas like literature, science, art, and social service.

66. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of India's Constituent Assembly after the country gained independence in 1947. He then became the first President of India on January 26, 1950, when the country's constitution came into effect. Rajendra Prasad played a crucial role in shaping India's

democratic framework and setting the precedent for future presidents.

67. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: C. Rajagopalachari, popularly known as C.R. Gopalachari, served as India's only Governor-General. He held the distinction of being the first and last Indian to hold this position. However, after India's adoption of the Constitution in 1950, the position of Governor-General was abolished, and the role of the President was introduced as the head of state.

68. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: On November 26, 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India officially adopted the Indian Constitution. It came into effect on January 26, 1950, marking a significant milestone in India's history as it transitioned from being a British colony to becoming a sovereign and democratic republic.

69. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a crucial role in integrating India's princely states, including Junagadh, Hyderabad, and Kashmir, into the newly independent nation. His efforts were instrumental in unifying the diverse territories and ensuring their integration into the country, contributing significantly to the unity and integrity of India.

70. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: The Concurrent List, consisting of 52 subjects, grants the power to legislate on those subjects to both the Union Government and State Governments as per the Indian Constitution. This arrangement ensures a shared jurisdiction, enabling cooperation and coordination between the central and state authorities in matters such as education, criminal law, and marriage and divorce laws.

71. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: B.R. Ambedkar served as the Chairman of the drafting committee for the Indian Constitution. On November 4, 1948, the draft constitution was presented to the Constituent Assembly, marking a significant milestone in the constitution-making process. Ambedkar's leadership and expertise were instrumental in shaping the foundational document of independent India.

72. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Murshid Quli Khan played a crucial role in Bengal's history by gradually establishing autonomy from Mughal rule. He rose to prominence as the naib, or deputy governor, of the province and effectively became the de facto ruler of Bengal, laying the foundation

for the independent Nawabate of Bengal.

73. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Lord Canning, the Governor-General of India, declared Bahadur Shah Zafar as the last Mughal emperor, and after his death, none of his descendants would be recognized as monarchs. Instead, they would be referred to as princes. This decision marked the end of the Mughal Empire's political authority in India.

74. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Lord Dalhousie declared Awadh (Oudh) as mismanaged and justified the imposition of British rule to establish effective governance. He issued an order to depose Wajid Ali Shah, the ruler of Awadh, on grounds of alleged internal misrule. This action further expanded British control in India during the period of colonial rule.

75. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Nana Saheb, a prominent figure in the Maratha Empire, played a pivotal role in leading the rebellion in Kanpur during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. His leadership and involvement in the uprising had significant implications for the course of the rebellion and the subsequent events of that period.

76. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The most effective way to teach about factories and their themes is by organizing a field trip to an actual industrial plant. This hands-on experience allows students to actively engage and learn firsthand about the operations and concepts related to the factory setting.

77. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: EDUSAT stands for Educational Satellite. In India, EDUSAT is exclusively dedicated to serving the educational sector by providing satellite-based distance education programs and resources to schools, colleges, and other educational institutions.

78. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The Panchvani is a collection of works that represents the western Kabirian corpus, comprising teachings attributed to Kabir. However, the Bijak, containing poems solely attributed to Kabir, serves as the scripture of the Kabir Panth, a religious community inspired by Kabir's teachings.

79. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The Rashtrakuta dynasty, a prominent Hindu dynasty that reigned over the Deccan and surrounding regions of India from 755 to 975 CE, left a remarkable artistic legacy. At the Ellora Caves, they

created a mural painting portraying the deity Vishnu in his fierce form of Narasimha, the man-lion incarnation.

80. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: The Upanishads hold sacred significance for the Brahmo Samaj, an influential socio-religious reform movement in India. The Samaj progressively embraced the teachings of the Upanishads as a means to purify and revitalize Hinduism, emphasizing spiritual wisdom and ethical principles found in these ancient texts.

81. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: A wind vane, also known as a weather vane or wind indicator, is a device used to determine the direction of the wind. It consists of an arrow or vane that freely rotates and aligns itself with the prevailing wind, indicating the wind direction at a given moment.

82. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The thermosphere is a layer of the Earth's atmosphere located above the mesosphere and below the exosphere. It is characterized by high temperatures and is crucial for radio transmission due to the presence of ionized gases that enable long-distance communication through reflection and refraction of radio waves.

83. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The Earth is composed of several layers. The outermost layer is the solid crust, followed by the mantle and the core. The core consists of two parts: the outer core, which is liquid, and the inner core, which is solid due to immense pressure despite high temperatures.

84. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: A neap tide is a pheno-menon characterized by moderate tides. It occurs when the gravitational forces of the sun and the moon are perpendicular to each other, resulting in weaker tidal effects. Neap tides typically happen during the first and third quarters of the moon, between the periods of spring tides.

85. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: A meander is a pro-nounced bend or curve in a river channel caused by the erosive action of flowing water against the outer banks. Over time, the river's current erodes the outer bank while deposition occurs on the inner bank, leading to the formation of these distinctive bends in the river's path.

86. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Airways, including helicopters, can be highly effective in transporting essential supplies to areas affected by disasters. Their ability to bypass damaged infrastructure and reach remote or inaccessible locations makes them invaluable for delivering critical aid, medical assistance, and relief materials during emergency situations.

87. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Anthropogeography, also known as human geography, explores the relationships between human societies, cultures, economies, and the physical environment, examining how humans interact, adapt, and shape their surroundings on a spatial scale.

88. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Arunachal Pradesh lies on the easternmost tip (eastern longitude) of the country. Therefore, sun-rises or sets earlier here than Gujarat, which lies on the westernmost tip.

89. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Solar energy is the most important non-conventional energy source. It produces non-polluting, environmentally friendly output.

90. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Pisciculture, or fish farming, is a technique where fish are bred in controlled environments like tanks and ponds for human consumption. It involves managing the fish's growth, reproduction, and overall health to obtain fish and fish products, including cod liver oil, in a sustainable manner.

Language: English

91. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Grammar-translation method is basically used to teach foreign languages.
- Grammar translation method is a method where the learner learns grammatical rules first and then applies those rules in translating sentences from a second language into the mother tongue. This method focuses on
  - Enhancing learners' reading and writing skills.
  - Facilitate learning through the mother tongue.
  - Emphasizing knowledge rather than content.
  - Translation of target language into mother tongue

92. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Using assessment of learning, assessment of speaking skills can be made an important component of the overall assessment. Parameters of assessment can include:
- Interactive competence (Initiation & turn-taking, relevance to the topic).
- Fluency (cohesion, coherence, and speed of delivery).
- Pronunciation

- Language (accuracy and vocabulary).

Thus, we can say that learners can initiate and logically develop simple conversations on a familiar topic that can be used as a rubric for the assessment of fluency and coherence of language.

93. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: To promote learners' conceptualization of printed texts in hers of heading, paragraph and horizontal lines is an objective that is not defined by NCF-2005 for teaching English at upper primary level.
Some objectives of teaching English at the upper primary level as mentioned in NCF-2005 includes:
- Child-centred teaching-learning process.
- Promoting a multilingual class-room environment.
- Learners can negotiate their own learning goals.
- Promoting critical thinking.
- Learners can use a dictionary as per their needs and suitability.
- Articulate individual responses effectively.
- Leaners can evaluate their progress by reviewing their and their peer work.

94. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: If you are listening to the description of how to reach a specific location, then you are doing intensive learning.
- Intensive learning means when an individual purposefully listens something or someone with full concentration and attention to achieve specific goal or objective.

95. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: If a language teacher has put the words 'school, teacher, headmaster, peon' in a group, then she is following semantic grouping.
- Semantic grouping refers to a group related together based on their purpose. In other words, we can say when similar context words are similar type are clustered together, they are called semantic grouping.
- In the above example, school, teacher, headmaster and peon are related to a specific cluster that is education.

96. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Vernacular language is a language used by citizens living in a specific region. As per NCF 2005, at the initial stages, a learner's mother tongue or a local language is used as it is considered the best medium of instruction. Thus, we can say that "At the initial stages of language learning, vernacular language may be one of the languages for learning activities

that create the child's awareness to the world." (NCF-2005)

97. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: Little or no attention is given to pronunciation in grammar translation method.

- Grammar translation method is method where learner learns grammatical rules first and then apply those rules in translating sentences from second language into the mother tongue. This method focuses on
  - Enhancing learner's reading and writing skills.
  - Facilitate learning through the mother tongue.
  - Emphasizing knowledge rather than content.
  - Translation of target language into mother tongue

Thus, from the above we can say that attention is given to pronunciation in Commutative Language teaching (CLT), Situational Language Teaching (SLT) and Audio-Lingual method but not in the grammar translation method.

98. Option (4) is correct.
Explanation: Accuracy does not come under the principle of selection and graduation.

- Principle of selection and graduation refers to selecting appropriate teaching materials and placing the language items in sequence. The principle of selection and gradation is based on the following items:
  - **Learnability:** How far an item is easy to learn for students.
  - **Teachability:** How far an item is easy to teach for teachers.
  - **Availability:** How far an item is convenient to teach.
  - **Range:** In what context a word can, be used differently.
  - **Frequency:** How often a word is used.
  - **Coverage:** How many different meanings a word can convey.

99. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: The phenomenon, where a single word is associated with two or several related meanings, is known as polysemy.

- **Polysemy:** means the co-existence of many possible meanings of a word or phrase.

100. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: "The dog lived in the garden, but the cat, who was smarter, lived inside the house" is an example of a complex compound sentence.

- Complex compound sentences are those sentences that include two independent clauses and one dependent clause. It always has coordinating conjunction.

- Reasons for mentioning the above sentence as a complex compound sentence:
  - "the dog lived in the garden" and "the cat lived inside the house": Independent Clauses
  - "who was smarter": dependent Clause
  - "But": Conjunction

101. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: If a student of language is cramming his/her answers, then he/she would not be able to attempt creative writing.

- **Cramming:** Cramming refers to mugging up the facts and information in a short period of time.
- **Creative Writing:** Creative writing refers to the creative mind and thinking process of learners that encourages him/her to think and write innovatively.

102. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: During reading, if a student is piercing information together as they read a text keeping track of what is happening, he/she is synthesizing.

- Synthesizing is a process of combining information from the available sources and making a relation among sources to form a new idea or form conclusion.

103. Option (4) is correct.
Explanation: Intonation is the rising and falling of voice while communicating that helps to under the expressions and thoughts of an individual. Following are affected by intonation.

- **Tone:** Tone refers to sound with reference to its pitch, quality, and strength in words while communicating.
- **Rhythm:** Rhythm refers to a regular repeated pattern of sound or movement of words while communicating.
- **Loudness:** Loudness refers to the amplitude of sound waves produced while communicating.

Whereas pronunciation refers to the way how a word is pronounced rather than related to voice modulation. Thus, we can say that voice/pronunciation does not affect the intonation.

104. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: Thinking is a mental process of manipulating provided or given information to generate new ideas or form conclusions. Following are involved in thinking:

- **Imagination:** Imagination is the ability of the mind to form new ideas or images of concepts.
- **Language:** An act of communication used to express thoughts is called language.

- **Concept:** When an individual thinks logically by organizing complex phenomena or situations into simpler ones, easily understandable, and help to solve problems it is called concepts.
- **Proposition:** Proposition creates a link between our mental processes and helps to form a conclusion an idea is true or false.

105. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: Language Laboratory is a designated innovative place where learners have access to various audio or audio-visual aids for developing language skills. It is a place where exposure is given to students about various listening and speaking activities to facilitate language learning. Thus, we can say, the language laboratory is the place where the learners must listen to headphones. The language labs are set up with a view to providing listening activities to develop speech habits.

106. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: "In search of new sources of rapid growth, the country's outsourcing giants are aggressively expanding beyond their usual stomping grounds into the developing world; setting up programming centres, chasing new clients and hiring local talents".
From the above lines from the passage, we can say that the author trying to convey through the phrase "India's IT sector is undertaking some globalization of its own" that Indian IT firms are engaging in expanding their presence internationally.

107. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: "India's IT power rose to prominence largely on the decisions made by American executives, who were quick to capitalize on the cost savings to be gained by outsourcing noncore operations, such as systems programming and call centres, to specialists overseas."
From the above lines of the passage, we can say that the factors made the services offered by the Indian IT attractive to the US is that the inability of other equally cost-efficient developing countries to comply with their strict policies.

108. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: "The goal of Indian IT firms for the past 30 years has been to woo clients outside India and transfer as much of the actual work as possible back home, where lower wages for highly skilled programmers allowed them to offer significant cost savings."
From the above lines of the passage, we can say that Indian IT firms change the way they conduct business in developing countries as

wages demanded by local workers are far higher than what they pay their Indian employees.

109. Option (4) is correct.
Explanation: "Revenues in India's IT sector surged from $4 billion in 1998 to $59 billion last fiscal, but with the recession NASSCOM forecasts that the growth rate of India's exports of IT and other business services to the US and Europe will drop to at most 7% in the current fiscal year, down from 16% last year and 29% in 2007-08."
From the above lines of the passage, we can say that NASSCOM statistics about Indian IT exports indicate a drop in demand for IT services in Europe and the US.

110. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: "Cultural conflicts arise at times while training new recruits." From the above lines derived from the passage, we can say that, according to the passage, conflicts arising during the training of local talents are not a difficulty that Indian IT firms will face in emerging markets.

111. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: "Revenues in India's IT sector surged from $4 billion in 1998 to $59 billion last fiscal, but with the recession NASSCOM forecasts that the growth rate of India's exports of IT and other business services to the US and Europe will drop to at most 7% in the current fiscal year, down from 16% last year and 29% in 2007-08."
From the above lines derived from the passage, we can say that the recession severely impacted the US but not India is not true in the context of the passage.

112. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: 'Pursuing' is most similar in meaning to the word 'chasing' as used in the passage.
■ Chasing means to pursue something or someone to catch or catch up with.
■ Pursuing means to follow or chase someone or something.

113. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: 'Doubtful' is the most opposite to the meaning of the word 'undisputed' as used in the passage.
■ Undisputed means accepted.
■ Doubtful means feeling uncertain about something.

114. Option (4) is correct.
Explanation: "Factors other than the crisis are driving India's IT firms into the emerging worls. Although the US still accounts for 60% of the export revenue of the India's sector, emerging markets are growing faster."
From the above lines derived from the passage, we can say that other

than crisis, IT companies seek other options to
■ Emerging markets
■ The Us makes more than 60% of India's export revenue.

115. Option (4) is correct.
Explanation: "Break, Break, Break, On the cold gray stones, O Sea!"
From the above line of the poem, we can say that 'The sea' is 'breaking' in 'Break, Break, Break'.

116. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: The poem is in a dull tone and a sense of sadness and deep seriousness is felt, representing the somber mood of the speaker. In addition to this, the poem shows the speaker is in intense sorrow and great distress as the speaker is not speaking, thus poet is grieving. Thus, we can say conclude that, the mood of the speaker in 'Break, Break, Break' is somber and grieved.

117. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: From the explanation mentioned below, we can say that the speaker in 'Break, Break, Break' observes all the following except a lady in a tower.
■ "O, well for the fisherman's boy, That he shouts with his sister at play!"
From the above lines of the poem, we can say, the poet observes that children were playing.
■ "O, well for the sailor lad, That he sings in his boat on the bay!"
From the above lines of the poem we can say, the poet observes a sailor boy singing.
■ "And the stately ships go on, To their haven under the hill prove."
From the above lines of the poem, we can say that poet observes ships that are coming in.

118. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: "And I would that my tongue could utter The thoughts that arise in me."
From the above lines of the poem, we can say that the speaker of 'break, Break. Break' cannot 'speak'.

119. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: "Break, Break, Braek, On the cold gray stones, O Sea!
From the above lines of the poem, we can say that the first two lines of the poem, is ending with a ! mark, thus, the poet uses an apostrophe.

120. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: "To their haven under the hill;"
From the above lines of the poem, we can say that the phrase 'haven under the hill' is an example of personification.
■ Personification emphasizes a non-human's characteristics by

describing them with human attributes.

Language: Hindi

121. विकल्प (2) उचित है।
व्याख्या— भाषा सभी विषयों के केन्द्र में है। भाषा के माध्यम से व्यक्ति अपनी बात दूसरे व्यक्ति तक पहुँचाता है।
भाषा—
(i) अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम
(ii) सम्प्रेषण का माध्यम
(iii) सभी विषयों का ज्ञान भाषा के माध्यम से पहुँचता है।
भाषा मुख से उच्चारित होने वाली वह ध्वनि है जिसका प्रयोग मनुष्य अपने मन के विचारों का आदान–प्रदान करने के लिए करता है। भाषा एक औजार है जिसका उपयोग मनुष्य जिंदगी से जुड़ने के लिए तथा जिंदगी के अनुभवों को साझा करने के लिए करता है।

122. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या— "कविता का एक निश्चित अर्थ होता है, जिसे सभी विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाना चाहिए"—इस कथन के बारे में हमारा मानना है कि सभी विद्यार्थी अपने अनुभव और परिवेश में ही कविता समझते हैं।
मुख्य बिन्दु—
(i) कविता सहज अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम होती है।
(ii) इसमें लयात्मकता होती है।
(iii) कविता के माध्यम से छात्र लाक्षणिक अर्थ को ग्रहण करते हैं।
कविता— जब किसी कहानी या भाव को कलात्मक (छंद, अलंकार आदि का प्रयोग करके) रूप से अभिव्यक्त किया जाये तो वह कविता कहलाती है। इसका शाब्दिक अर्थ कवी की कृति है। कविता का एक निश्चित अर्थ होता है, जिसे सभी विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ना चाहिए क्योंकि सभी विद्यार्थी अपने अनुभव और परिवेश में ही कविता समझते हैं।

123. विकल्प (4) उचित है।
व्याख्या— हम मानते है कि अलग–अलग तरह की सामग्री पढ़ने के अवसर मिलने से भाषा को विविध भाषा को विविध सन्दर्भों में प्रयोग करने की समझ बनती है।
मुख्य बिन्दु—
(i) छात्र भाषा की रचना शैली से परिचित होंगे।
(ii) साहित्य में जिज्ञासा जाग्रत होगी।
(iii) भाषा के माध्यम से समाज और संस्कृति से परिचित होने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा।
भाषा मुख से उच्चारित होने वाली वह ध्वनि है जिसका प्रयोग मनुष्य अपने मन के विचारों का आदान–प्रदान करने के लिए करता है। बच्चों में भाषा ज्ञान में वृद्धि से तात्पर्य उन्हें विभिन्न संदर्भ में भाषा प्रयोग में सफल बनाना है ताकि वे दक्षता के साथ सहज अभिव्यक्ति के विकास को सुनिश्चित कर सकें।

124. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हिन्दी में विज्ञान सम्बन्धी पाठों को पढ़ाने का उद्देश्य है विज्ञान के सन्दर्भ में हिन्दी भाषा–प्रयोग को समझना।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

(i) इसके द्वारा संज्ञानात्मक विकास को मजबूत किया जाता है।

(ii) छात्रों के बौद्धिक विकास के लिए उपयोगी है।

भाषा मुख से उच्चारित होने वाली वह ध्वनि है जिसका प्रयोग मनुष्य अपने मन के विचारों का आदान–प्रदान करने के लिए करता है। भाषा एक औजार है जिसका उपयोग मनुष्य जिंदगी से जुड़ने के लिए तथा जिंदगी के अनुभवों को साझा करने के लिए करता है।

'भाषा सभी विषयों का केंद्र है'।

125. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखन क्षमता के आकलन के लिए अभिव्यक्त विचारों को जाँचना होगा।

लेखन क्षमता को विकसित करने के उद्देश्य—

(i) वर्णों को ठीक–ठीक लिखना सीखना।

(ii) शुद्ध अक्षर विन्यास का ज्ञान कराना।

(iii) विचार तार्किक क्रम में प्रस्तुत करना।

(iv) अनुभवों का लेखन करना।

(v) छात्रों को सृजनात्मक शक्ति और मौलिक रचना करने में निपुण बनाना।

लिखना अर्थात लेखन कौशल चारो भाषा कौशलों में सबसे अंतिम चरण है। बच्चों में लेखन कौशल का विकास मौलिक विचारों को लिखित रूप देने तथा विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए लिखने की क्षमता को संदर्भित करता है।

लेखन–क्षमता के आकलन के लिए स्थिति में बच्चों को ऐसी गतिविधियों में लिप्त होने का मौका देना चाहिए जिससे कि उनके विचारों में मौलिकता का समावेश हो सके।इसके लिए दिए गये विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त तरीका बच्चों के अभिव्यक्त विचारों को जाँचना होगा क्योंकि विचारों के लिखित वर्णन करने के दौरान बच्चे—

■ दक्षता के साथ सहज अभिव्यक्ति के विकास को सुनिश्चित कर सकेंगे।

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

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

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

126. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हिन्दी के पाठों में अन्य भाषाओं के शब्दों के होने का अर्थ है—पाठ समाज के बहुभाषी स्वरूप की सहज प्रस्तुति है। व्यक्ति या छात्र एक समाज का हिस्सा होता है। समाज में रहकर ही वह अपना जीवन यापन करता है। इसलिए बिना समाज के उसकी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है।

बहुभाषावाद एक व्यक्ति को दो से अधिक भाषाओं का उपयोग करने की क्षमता को संदर्भित करता है। हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षण में बहुभाषीवाद का उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित है—

■ शिक्षण–अधिगम के लिए शिक्षार्थियों की भाषाओं का उपयोग करना।

■ भाषा कैसे काम करती है इसकी बेहतर सहज समझ बढ़ जाती है।

■ स्थानीय भाषाओं की रचनात्मकता, समाज के बहुभाषी स्वरूप, भिन्न सोच और प्रशंसा को बढ़ाता है।

127. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हमारी दृष्टि से अभ्यास पाठ को समझने में मदद करते हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

(i) अभ्यास द्वारा विषय वस्तु का बारीकी से अध्ययन किया जाता है।

(ii) अनुभवों को व्यापक बनाने के लिए अभ्यास किया जाता है।

(iii) लम्बे समय तक याद करने के लिए किसी भी विषय वस्तु का अभ्यास करना आवश्यक है।

पाठ्य–पुस्तकों में प्रत्येक पाठ अथवा विषय वस्तु के अन्त में अभ्यास कार्य दिया होता है, जिनका मुख्य कार्य पाठ को समझना होता है। अभ्यास कार्य यह परखने के लिए होता है कि बच्चे ने पाठ्य–पुस्तक को कितनी गहराई से पढ़ा है। जिस उद्देश्य से पाठ को पाठ्य–पुस्तक में शामिल किया है, बच्चे उस उद्देश्य को किस सीमा तक प्राप्त कर पाए हैं। अभ्यास का कार्य व्यापक अनुभव स्तर में तल्लीन होने का अवसर देते है।

128. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर की पाठ्य सामग्री में अनुवाद सामग्री रखने का उद्देश्य है— अन्य भाषाओं के साहित्य को हिन्दी में पढ़ने के अवसर देना।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

(i) इससे छात्रों को बौद्धिक विकास होता है।

(ii) प्रत्येक विषय को समझने के पीछे अपना दृष्टिकोण विकसित होता है।

(iii) छात्र भाषा के विभिन्न स्वरूपों को आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि से भी परखते हैं।

(iv) निजी अनुभवों के आधार पर भाषा का छात्र सृजनशील प्रयोग करते हैं।

शिक्षण सामग्री—शिक्षकों द्वारा शिक्षण सामग्री का उपयोग शिक्षार्थियों को आसानी और दक्षता के साथ अवधारणा सीखने में मदद करने के लिए किया जाता है।शिक्षण सामग्री की विशेषता निम्न है—

■ सामग्री को बच्चों के लिए आकर्षक होना चाहिए। आकार, रंग (बहु–रंग या शानदार या आकर्षक रंग संयोजन), गतिविधि (जैसे चलते खिलौने) और कुछ मामलों में गंध, स्वाद या ध्वनि सामग्री की कुछ विशेषताएं हैं जो युवा शिक्षार्थियों का ध्यान आकर्षित करती हैं।

■ सामग्री की परिचितता नई अवधारणाओं को पेश करने में मदद करेगी। बच्चे नई अवधारणाओं के सार्थक सीखने के लिए आसानी से इन सामग्रियों को चला सकते हैं।

■ सामग्री की नवीनता बच्चों को भी आकर्षित करती है। असामान्य सामग्री या परिचित सामग्रियों नवीन उपयोग अच्छी सामग्री की आकर्षक विशेषताएं हैं।

■ सामग्री में उपयोगितावादी मूल्य होना चाहिए। कोई भी सामग्री एक अच्छा या बुरी सामग्री नहीं होती, यह उचित उपयोग में है जो सामग्री को अच्छा या बुरा बनाता है। जैसे उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर की पाठ्यसामग्री में अनुवाद सामग्री रखने का उद्देश्य है अन्य भाषाओं के साहित्य को हिंदी में पढ़ने के अवसर देना।

129. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—यदि हमारी कक्षा में दृष्टिबाधित बच्चे हैं, तो हम उनहें पढ़ने के उपयुक्त साधन देंगे।

कक्षाध्यापक की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कार्य—

(i) अनुदेशन को प्रभावकारी बनाने के लिए विशेष उपकरणों का उपयोग करना।

(ii) वैयक्तिक बाधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुदेशन में आवश्यक बदलाव करना।

ब्रेल प्रशिक्षण—

(i) दृष्टिबाधित छात्र पाठन व लेखन का कार्य स्पर्श रूप में करता है। ब्रेल छः उभरी बिन्दुओं पर आधारित एक स्पर्शीय लिपि है। ब्रेल लेखन कार्य दाएँ से बाएँ की ओर होता है जबकि पठन बाएँ से दाएँ की ओर होता है।

समावेशी कक्षा एक शिक्षा प्रणाली को संदर्भित करती है जिसमें शारीरिक, बौद्धिक, सामाजिक, भाषाई, या अन्य भिन्न–भिन्न परिस्थितियों की परवाह किए बिना बच्चे शामिल होते हैं।

शिक्षण–अधिगम प्रक्रिया में, दृष्टिबाधित शिक्षार्थी दृष्टि या दृष्टि के साथ एक समस्या से पीड़ित होते हैं लेकिन जब उन्हें सही प्रशिक्षण और साधनों से सुविधा होती है, तो वे एक अच्छी साक्षरता क्षमता विकसित करते हैं।

130. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पढ़ने सीखने के लिए आवश्यक है कि लक्ष्य भाषा की अर्थपूर्ण और रोचक सामग्री सुनने–पढ़ने को मिले।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

(i) इससे छात्रों का बौद्धिक विकास होता है।

(ii) रोचक सामग्री मिलने के कारण छात्र पाठ्य सामग्री की तरफ आकर्षित होते हैं।

(iii) परिकल्पना विकसित करने में सहायक है।

पढ़ना अथवा पठन भाषा के चार कौशलों में से एक है। यह एक सार्थक, उद्देश्यपूर्ण एवम् चिंतन प्रधान प्रक्रिया है जिसमें भाषा की संरचना की समझ तथा पढ़े जा रहे पाठ के साथ विद्यार्थी के भावनात्मक संबंध द्वारा अर्थ ग्रहण पर बल दिया जाता है।पढ़ना सीखने के लिए आवश्यक है ताकि लक्ष्य भाषा की अर्थपूर्ण और रोचक सामग्री सुनने–पढ़ने को मिले। पठन प्रक्रिया तभी सार्थक सिद्ध होती है जब एक पाठक—

■ एक निश्चित उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए पढ़ता है।

■ पठित वस्तु के अर्थ को सदंर्भानुसार ग्रहण करते हुए पढ़ता है।

■ पठन के दौरान आगे आने वाले तथ्यों का अनुमान लगाते हुए पढ़ता है।

■ जब व्यक्ति भाषा में पारंगत हो जाता है तब यह जरूरी नहीं कि सक्षम पाठक प्रत्येक शब्द पर ध्यान दे।

131. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा केवल अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम ही नहीं बल्कि स्वयं से बातचीत का माध्यम है।

भाषा—
(i) मुख्य से उच्चारित होने वाले शब्दों और वाक्यों आदि का समूह ही भाषा है।
(ii) भाषा वह साधन है जिसके माध्यम से हम सोचते हैं और अपने विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करते हैं।
(iii) स्वीट के अनुसार—"ध्वन्यात्मक शब्दों द्वारा विचारों को प्रकट करना ही भाषा है।"
(iv) भाषा यादृच्छिक होती है।

भाषा के प्रकार—
(i) मौखिक भाषा
(ii) लिखित भाषा
(iii) सांकेतिक भाषा

चिंतन का माध्यम—भाषा विचारों का स्रोत है। विचारों के बिना भाषा का कोई अस्तित्व नहीं है और भाषा के बिना विचारो की उत्पत्ति और अभिव्यक्ति संभव नहीं है। इसलिए भाषा केवल अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम ही नहीं बल्कि स्वयं से बातचीत का माध्यम है।

ज्ञानार्जन का मूल स्रोत—भाषा के द्वारा न केवल स्थूल जगत के विविध पदार्थों का अपितु सूक्ष्म जगत के भी विविद भावों, विचारों और अनुभूतियो का नामकरण, उनकी जानकारी और विमोचन संभव होता है।ज्ञानार्जन का आधार होने के कारण भाषा, शिक्षा के समस्त क्रियाकलापों का आधार है।

संप्रेषण का माध्यम—भाषा के माध्यम से ही विचारो, भावो, इच्छाओं तथा आकांक्षाओ को प्रकट किया जाता है तथा दुसरो द्वारा व्यक्त भावों, विचारों और विचारों द्वारा इच्छाओं को ग्रहण किया जाता है। इस प्रकार वक्ता और श्रोता के बीच परस्पर संप्रेषण के माध्यम से अथवा क्रिया प्रतिक्रिया के माध्यम से मानवीय विचार–विनिमय चलते रहते है।

सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया का साधन—मनुष्य के सामाजिक प्राणी होने का आधार भाषा ही है क्योकि भाषा के द्वारा ही उसके सभी सभी सामाजिक क्रियाकलाप होते है।

संस्कृति का आधार—भाषा सीखने का अर्थ उस भाषा की संस्कृति सीखना भी है क्योंकि भाषा किसी भी संस्कृति का अभिन्न हिस्सा होती है। भाषा और संस्कृति में गहरा संबंध होता है या यूं कहें कि भाषा विविधतापूर्ण संस्कृति की परिचायक होती है। भाषा शिक्षण के द्वारा बच्चे विभिन्न संस्कृतियों के मूल्यों, विचारों, मान्यताओं आदि से परिचित हो कर भाषा तथा संस्कृति दोनों के संदर्भ में अच्छी समझ विकसित करते हैं।

साहित्य का आधार—भाषा के द्वारा साहित्य का सृजन कर मनुष्य भाषा के कलात्मक स्वरूप का उद्भव करता है। साहित्य एक रचना है जो भाषा के द्वारा ही संभव है।

132. विकल्प (2) उचित है।
व्याख्या—"लड़के होकर रोते हो"—यह कथन भाषा को जेंडर की दृष्टि से पढ़ने को बाध्य करता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—
(i) भाषा को जेंडर के साथ जोड़ना हमारे समाज पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव डालता है।
(ii) अधिक चित्र भी पाठ्य पुस्तक में लड़कियों के होते हैं जो घर के कार्य करती हुई

नजर आती हैं और लड़का पढ़ते हुए नजर आता है। यह भी समाज के विकास में बाधा उत्पन्न करते हैं।

लिंग (gender) एक सामाजिक निर्माण है जो सभी समाजों में लड़कों और लड़कियों, पुरुषों और महिलाओं के व्यवहार, भूमिका, जिम्मेदारियों और व्यवहार स्वरुप को प्रभावित करता है।लिंग–विशेष की शब्दावली का उपयोग करते समय एक शिक्षक को सावधान रहना चाहिए। ध्यान दें कि—

यह विकसित और विकासशील समाजों में संस्कृतियों के संचालन में भेदभाव का सबसे स्थानिक रूप रहा है।

उदाहरण के लिए, "लड़के होकर रोते हो"—यह कथन भाषा को जेंडर की दृष्टि से पढ़ने को बाध्य करता है।

कक्षा में भी, लड़कियों ने अक्सर झाड़ू लगाने और सफाई के काम को दोहराया है, जिससे श्रम के लिंग विभाजन को बढ़ावा मिला है।

एक तरह से लिंग भेद को गायब किया जा सकता है, मान लीजिए कि 'चेयरपर्सन' का इस्तेमाल चेयरमैन या चेयरवूमन के स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए।

यह हमारे समाज से लिंग अंतर के नकारात्मक प्रभाव को लिखने में मदद करेगा।

133. विकल्प (3) उचित है।
व्याख्या—कहानी में कथानक का होना आवश्यक है।

कथानक—
(i) कहानी में प्रयोग की गई कथावस्तु को कथानक कहा जाता है।
(ii) यह सामाजिक, धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक, वैज्ञानिक इत्यादि में से किसी एक विषय को लेकर घटना का विकास करता है।
(iii) इसमें स्वाभाविकता लाने के लिए यथार्थ और कल्पना का मिश्रण होता है।

कहानी किसी सच या काल्पनिक घटना के बारे में बताती है। इसे इस तरह से बताया जाता है कि श्रोता अनुभव करे और कुछ सीखे। यह हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण से सम्बन्धित एक प्रभावी उपकरण है इसलिए इसका प्रयोग शिक्षण की एक विधि के रूप में भी किया जाता है।

कहानी में कथानक का होना आवश्यक होता है क्योंकि कथानक से तात्पर्य किसी कहानी की पृष्ठभूमि तथा सार से है। कहानी में उचित कथानक कहानी को सरल, सहज और औचित्यपूर्ण बनाता है तथा यह—

■ बच्चों में सृजनात्मकता और चिंतनशीलता को विस्तार देती है।
■ बच्चों की महत्वपूर्ण सोच कौशल और उनकी अंतर्दृष्टि को बढ़ावा देती है।
■ बच्चों में सजगता तथा सृजनशीलता बढ़ाते हुए उन्हें काल्पनिक दुनिया की सैर कराती है।
■ बच्चों की रुचि को कहानी में बनाये रखता है और उनकी तार्किक क्षमता को सही दिशा देती है।

134. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—एक भाषा के अध्यापक को बच्चों में विभिन्न सन्दर्भों में भाषा प्रयोगों की क्षमता विकसित करने पर बल देना चाहिए।

मुख्य बिन्दु—
(i) एक भाषा के अध्यापक को भाषा के प्रयोग के लिए एक परिवेश का निर्माण करना चाहिए।
(ii) छात्रों को भाषा के प्रयोग के लिए प्रेरित करना चाहिए तथा भाषिक गतिविधियाँ कक्षा में करवानी चाहिए।
(iii) कविता प्रतियोगिता, भाषण प्रतियोगिता इत्यादि करवानी चाहिए।

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

भाषा प्रयोग के लिए परिवेश का निर्माण करना करना चाहिए।

शिक्षक को बच्चों के भाषा विकास के लिए विविध संदर्भों में, जैसे कविता पाठ, कहानी पाठ, निबंध लेखन, भाषण प्रतियोगिता, वाद–विवाद प्रतियोगिता तथा अन्य ऐसे कार्य करने चाहिए जिससे विकास के लिए परिवेश का निर्माण हो सके।

कक्षा में शिक्षक–शिक्षार्थी के बीच संवाद होना चाहिए जो कि पाठ्य–पुस्तक के लिखित संवादों को जीवंत बना सकता है।

वह सीखने के माहौल को निजीकृत कर सकता है।

वह छात्रों को भाषा प्रयोग में भाग लेने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

वह उचित शिक्षण विधियों का चयन करता है

135. विकल्प (1) उचित है।
व्याख्या—"कोई भाषा किसी भी लिपि में लिखी जा सकती है"— इस कथन पर मेरी राय है कि यह कथन बहुत हद तक सम्भव है। विश्व की सभी भाषाएँ थोड़े से फेर बदल से एक ही लिपि में लिखी जा सकती है।

लिपि से तात्पर्य किसी भी भाषा को लिखने के ढंग से है अर्थात ध्वनियों के लेखन के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले चिन्हों को लिपि कहते हैं। लिपि से भाषा की साहित्यिक सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा का संरक्षण होता है।

किसी भी भाषा को किसी भी लिपि में लिखा जा सकता है क्योंकि विश्व की सभी भाषाएँ थोड़े से फेरबदल से एक ही लिपि में लिखी जा सकती हैं और इसी तरह कोई एक भाषा कई लिपियों में लिखी जा सकती है।

भाषा और लिपि के सम्बन्ध का अंदाजा इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि लिपि के अभाव में—

■ भाषा उत्पन्न होकर भी नष्ट हो जाती है।
■ भाषा का कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं रह जाता है।
■ पठन को गुणवत्तापूर्ण नहीं बनाया जा सकता है।
■ भाषा की सूक्ष्मता और निश्चितता का अंत हो जाता है।

136. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लोग स्वतंत्रता, समानता और निर्णय प्रक्रिया में हिस्सेदारी के विचारों से प्रेरित होकर आजादी के संघर्ष में शामिल हुए।

भारत 15 अगस्त 1947 को आजाद हुआ। इस आजादी के लिए पूरे देश की जनता ने एक लम्बा और मुश्किल संघर्ष चलाया था। इस संघर्ष में समाज के बहुत सारे तबकों की हिस्सेदारी थी।तरह-तरह की पृष्ठभूमि के लोगों ने इसमें भाग लिया।

स्वतन्त्रता – आजादी

समानता – सभी के प्रति समान व्यवहार का भाव

निर्णय प्रक्रिया में हिस्सेदारी – अंतिम सुझाव के लिए उसमे शामिल होना

137. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—आजादी के लिए संघर्ष देश की जनता ने चलाया। इस संघर्ष में समाज के बहुत सारे तबकों की हिस्सेदारी रही थी। तरह-तरह की पृष्ठभूमि के लोगों ने इसमें भाग लिया। वे स्वतंत्रता, समानता तथा निर्णय प्रक्रिया में हिस्सेदारी के विचारों से प्रेरित थे।

"इस आजादी के लिए पूरे देश की जनता ने एक लंबा और मुश्किल संघर्ष चलाया था"।

138. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—समानता, स्वतन्त्रता और विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति तीनों ही लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का मूल्य है।

लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था—

(i) लोकतन्त्र शासन की एक प्रणाली है।

(ii) चुनाव के माध्यम से जनता अपने प्रतिनिधि का चयन करती है।

लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का मूल्य 'समानता, स्वतंत्रता और विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति' है।

ये तीनों गुण लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में सम्मिलित हैं।

139. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—आन्दोलन का यह असर हुआ कि सरकार की खुलकर आलोचना होने लगी। औपनिवेशिक शासन के तहत लोग ब्रिटिश सरकार से भयभीत रहते थे। वे सरकार के बहुत सारे फैसलों से असहमत थे लेकिन अगर वे इन फैसलों की आलोचना करते तो उन्हें भारी खतरों का सामना करना पड़ता था। स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन ने यह स्थिति बदल डाली। राष्ट्रवादी खुलेआम ब्रिटिश सरकार की आलोचना करने लगे और अपनी माँग पेश करने लगे।

140. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कांग्रेस की यही माँग थी कि विधायिका में चुने हुए सदस्य हों। स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन ने स्थिति बदल डाली। राष्ट्रवादी खुलेआम ब्रिटिश सरकार की आलोचना करने लगे और अपनी माँग पेश करने लगे। 1885 में ही भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने माँ की कि विधायिका में निर्वाचित सदस्य होने चाहिए और उन्हें बजट पर चर्चा करने एवं प्रश्न पूछने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए।

141. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सबसे सटीक/सार्थक वाक्य है—संघर्ष मनुष्य को सफलता दिलाता है।

उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से सटीक और सार्थक वाक्य है—"संघर्ष मनुष्य को सफलता दिलाता है"।

142. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'खुलेआम' शब्द का सबसे सार्थक प्रयोग है—खुलेआम बुराइयाँ हो रही थीं।

इस अनुच्छेद में 'खुलेआम' शब्द का प्रयोग राष्ट्रवादियों द्वारा किया गया है। राष्ट्रवादी खुलेआम ब्रिटिश सरकार की आलोचना करने लगे और अपनी माँगे पेश करने लगे। 1885 में ही भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने माँग की कि विधायिका में निर्वाचित सदस्य होने चाहिए।

143. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'दबाव' शब्द का प्रयोग हवा के लिए किया है। वाक्य बनेगा— हवा का दबाव कम होग या।

गद्यांश में लेखक ने बताया है कि 1909 में बने गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया एक्ट ने कुछ हद तक निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधित्व की व्यवस्था को मंजूरी दे दी। हालांकि ब्रिटिश सरकार के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई ये शुरूआती विधायिकाएँ राष्ट्रवादियों के बढ़ते जा रहे दबाव के कारण ही बनी थीं।

'दबाव' शब्द का सही प्रयोग 'हवा का दबाव कम हो गया' पर होगा।

144. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—संगतकार के माध्यम से कवि उस वर्ग की ओर संकेत करना चाहता है जिसके सहयोग के बिना कोई भी व्यक्ति ऊँचाई के शिखर को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है।

145. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'चट्टान' जैसा भारी स्वर से आशय गम्भीर आवाज से है। संगतकार की आवाज को कमजोर काँपती आवाज कहा गया है क्योंकि जब मुख्य गायक गीत गाता है तो उसके साथ चट्टान के समान कठोर भारी ध्वनि के साथ काँपती हुई आवाज सहायक गायक की होती है। यहाँ 'चट्टान' जैसा भारी स्वर से आशय 'गंभीर आवाज' से है। अन्य विकल्प अनुचित हैं। सही विकल्प 'गंभीर आवाज' है।

विशेष—

'गंभीर' का अर्थ 'ऊंची, गहरा, और भारी' होता है।

'आवाज' के विदेशज शब्द है, यह फारसी भाषा का शब्द है।

146. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—"गायक अब अंतरे की जटिल तानों के जंगल में खो चुका होता है" के मायने हैं— अंतरे को गाते हुए वह लीन हो जाता है।

147. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'अनहद' शब्द में 'अन' उपसर्ग है।

उपसर्ग—

(i) वे वाक्यांश जो किसी शब्द के प्रारम्भ में जुड़कर उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं उन्हें उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

(ii) उदाहरण के लिए प्र + हार = प्रहार।

148. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'राख जैसा कुछ गिरता हुआ' का अर्थ है बुझता हुआ स्वर।

'राख जैसा कुछ गिरता हुआ' का अर्थ 'बुझता हुआ स्वर' है। अन्य विकल्प अनुचित हैं। अतः सही विकल्प 'बुझता हुआ स्वर' है।

काव्यांश की पंक्ति में बताया गया है—आवाज से राख जैसा कुछ गिरता हुआ यानी की बुझता हुआ सा स्वर।

149. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'संगतकार' का अर्थ है— गायक के साथ गाने वाला। संगतकार मुख्य गायक का छोटा भाई या शिष्य हो सकता है। मुख्य गायक की गम्भीर आवाज का साथ संगतकार अपनी कमजोर मधुर आवाज से देता है।

'संगतकार' का अर्थ 'गायक के साथ गाने वाला' है।

150. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'ढाँढ़स बँधाना' का अर्थ है— तसल्ली देना।