

CTET Solved Paper

Paper-2
19th Dec. 2019

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. Noor forgot to bring her tiffin to school and asked Tanya to share her tiffin saying "You should share your tiffin with me today because I shared my tiffin with you yesterday." According to Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development, Noor's statements represent _____ orientation typical at _____ stage.
(1) law and order; post-conventional
(2) obedience; pre-conventional
(3) being nice; conventional
(4) exchange; pre-conventional
2. Widely held beliefs about typified characteristics deemed appropriate for different sexes in society are referred to as:
(1) gender discrimination (2) gender roles
(3) gender identity (4) gender stereotypes
3. Recently there have been conscious efforts to include stories in the curriculum where a father is involved in household work and a mother is doing adventure activities. This move is important because:
(1) it aims to strengthen gender bias
(2) it aims to eliminate gender stereotyping
(3) it aims to encourage gender constancy
(4) it aims to increase gender discrimination
4. According to Vygotsky, when adults adjust the support to extend the child's current level of performance, it is called:
(1) discovery learning
(2) zone of proximal development
(3) scaffolding
(4) inter-subjectivity
5. According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, hypothetico-deductive reasoning develops during:
(1) sensori-motor stage
(2) pre-operational stage
(3) concrete operational stage
(4) formal operational stage
6. According to _____, it is important to understand the social processes and influence of the cultural context on children's thinking.
(1) Lawrence Kohlberg (2) Jean Piaget
(3) Lev Vygotsky (4) Albert Bandura
7. Drawing implications from Piaget's theory of cognitive development, a teacher of grades 6-8 in his classroom should:
(1) discourage the use of logical arguments
(2) present problems that require reasoning-based solutions
(3) use only concrete material to teach a concept
(4) rely solely on the prescribed syllabus
8. As per Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence, what would be the characteristics of a person with 'Logico-mathematical' intelligence?
(1) Sensitivity to the sounds, rhythms and meaning of words.
(2) Ability to perceive the visual-spatial world accurately.
(3) Ability to produce and appreciate pitch, rhythm and aesthetic quality of musical expressiveness.
(4) Sensitivity to and capacity to detect patterns, and handle long chains of reasoning.
9. The process by which children develop habits, skills, values and motives that make them responsible, productive members of society is called:
(1) socialization (2) inclusion
(3) mainstreaming (4) differentiation
10. Which of the following statements about the role of heredity and environment in human development is correct?
(1) The only reason for individual differences is heredity.
(2) Environmental influences totally shape the development of a human.
(3) Neither heredity nor environment influences human development.
(4) Heredity and environment both influence human development in a complex interplay.
11. In a progressive classroom:
(1) knowledge is constructed by the learner
(2) knowledge is received passively by the learner
(3) knowledge is reproduced by the learner as it is
(4) knowledge is recalled by the learner as per instructions of the teacher
12. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation includes:
(1) only formative assessment
(2) only summative assessment
(3) neither formative nor summative assessment
(4) both formative and summative assessments using a wide variety of strategies.
13. A student in your class has been told again and again from different sources that people from his social group typically perform poorly in academics. To reduce the impact of this stereotype and resultant stereotype threat, a teacher's initial step can be:
(1) ignoring such concerns
(2) organizing competitions between students from different social groups
(3) suggesting the student leave academics and join some other domain
(4) presenting stories and examples of role models from different social groups.

14. In an inclusive classroom, a teacher should:
 - (1) believe that every child has the potential to learn as per their abilities and strength
 - (2) show an attitude of pity and sympathy toward disabled learners
 - (3) use labels such as 'handicapped child' and 'retarded child' to categorize children
 - (4) pay attention only to the gifted and talented children
15. A student shows the following signs in the classroom:
 - (i) Anxiety around reading.
 - (ii) Difficulty in recognizing words or letters.
 - (iii) Poor vocabulary skills.
 - (iv) Difficulty with understanding or remembering what was read.
 There are an indication of:
 - (1) an autistic student
 - (2) a creative student
 - (3) a student with a learning disability
 - (4) a student with 'mental impairment'
16. A teacher can address the needs of specially-abled learners in an inclusive classroom by:
 - (1) emphasizing upon practice and drill and using paper-pencil tests for assessment
 - (2) following uniform ways of instructing the students
 - (3) giving a lot of written homework and stressing on copying answers from other 'bright students'
 - (4) developing specific learning objectives based on an analysis of each student's learning strengths and weaknesses
17. A teacher can encourage creative learners in her classroom by:
 - (1) emphasizing convergent thinking
 - (2) discouraging divergent thinking
 - (3) encouraging multiple perspectives and appreciating original ideas
 - (4) discouraging the students from taking risks and undertaking challenges
18. Which of the following factors supports meaningful learning in the classroom?
 - (1) Increasing the number of tests to motivate children to learn.
 - (2) Increasing rewards to motivate children to learn.
 - (3) Following only the lecture mode of instruction.
 - (4) Showing genuine interest in the content matter and having concern for children's overall well-being and learning.
19. An example of effective problem solving strategy is:
 - (1) Not paying any attention to evaluating the solution.
 - (2) Functional fixedness- focusing on only the conventional function of an object.
 - (3) Response set- getting stuck on one way of representing a problem.
 - (4) Means-end analysis- dividing the problem into number of sub-goals.
20. Which of the following is NOT an effective strategy for teaching-learning?
 - (1) Encouraging children to make intuitive guesses.
 - (2) Experimentation and exploration.
 - (3) Dialogue and discussion.
 - (4) Focusing on reproduction of knowledge as given.
21. How can teachers deal with children who are non-attentive in the classroom?
 - (1) Ask the children to go out of the class.
 - (2) Scold them frequently in front of the entire class.
 - (3) Talk to them and find out reasons for their disinterest.
 - (4) Give them a lot of worksheets as homework.
22. Constructivist approach suggests that _____ is crucial for constructing knowledge.
 - (1) prior knowledge of the learner
 - (2) conditioning
 - (3) punishment
 - (4) note memorization
23. Children construct 'naive theories' about various phenomenon. In this background a teacher should:
 - (1) challenge these conceptions of the children through dialogue
 - (2) dismiss these ideas that children have
 - (3) ignore children's ideas and theories
 - (4) scold the children for having these ideas that interfere with her teaching
24. The relationship between cognition and emotion is:
 - (1) independent of each other
 - (2) uni-directional- emotions influence cognition
 - (3) uni-directional- cognition influences emotions
 - (4) bi-directional- a dynamic interplay between both
25. Which of the following factors affect learning?
 - (i) Interest of the student.
 - (ii) Emotional health of the student.
 - (iii) Pedagogical strategies.
 - (iv) Social and cultural context of the student.
 - (1) (i), (ii)
 - (2) (ii), (iii)
 - (3) (i), (ii), (iii)
 - (4) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
26. _____ are an important aspect of the process of meaningful construction of knowledge.
 - (1) Social interactions.
 - (2) Drill and repetitive recall.
 - (3) Rewards and punishment
 - (4) Stimulus-response associations.
27. When students repeatedly engage in an activity (such as designing and conducting an experiment) to earn a reward that is not directly related to that activity (such as earning a 'star' or 'badge') they are likely to:
 - (1) develop a materialistic attitude toward learning
 - (2) enjoy learning for the sake of understanding
 - (3) persist in doing the activity even without the reward
 - (4) set mastery goals for themselves rather than work to please others
28. The concept of childhood is:
 - (1) universally the same across different cultural contexts
 - (2) a social construction according to contemporary socio-constructivist theorists
 - (3) that children are born evil and have to be civilized
 - (4) that children begin with nothing at all and their characteristics are shaped entirely by environment

29. Which of the following characterizes the period of 'middle childhood'?
- (1) Physical growth and development occur at a very rapid pace.
 - (2) Ability to think abstractly and use scientific reasoning develops.
 - (3) Children begin to think logically but concretely.
 - (4) Learning occurs primarily through sensory and motor activities.
30. Family and neighbourhood are:
- (1) psychological agencies for children
 - (2) primary socializing agencies
 - (3) middle socializing agencies
 - (4) secondary socializing agencies
37. Campos in Brazil and Llanos in Venezuela are examples of
- (1) Temperate grasslands
 - (2) Tundra type of vegetation
 - (3) Tropical grasslands
 - (4) Mediterranean vegetation
38. Consider the Statements A and B about 'climate' and choose the correct answer.
- A. Climate refers to the day to day changes in the atmosphere.
B. Climate of a place is affected only by its altitude and relief.
- (1) A is true, B is false. (2) A is false, B is true.
(3) Both A and B are true. (4) Both A and B are false.

Social Science/Social Studies

Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

31. Which of the following are block mountains?
- (1) Himalayas (2) Appalachians
 - (3) Ural (4) Vosges.
32. **Statement (A):** Only one side of the moon is visible to us on Earth.
Statement (B): The moon moves around the Earth in about 27 days and takes exactly the same time to complete 1 spin.
Select the correct option from the given alternatives.
- (1) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (2) Both (A) and (B) are true, but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (3) (A) is true, but (B) is false.
 - (4) (A) is false, but (B) is true.
33. Consider the statements A, B, C on metamorphic rocks and choose the correct answer:
- A. When igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure they change to metamorphic rocks.
B. Metamorphic rocks melt to form molten magma when subjected to great heat and pressure.
C. Marble is a metamorphic rock.
- (1) B and C are correct and A is incorrect.
 - (2) A and B are correct and C is incorrect.
 - (3) A, B, C all are correct.
 - (4) A and C are correct and B is incorrect.
34. On entering which layer of the atmosphere from space do the meteorites burn up?
- (1) Mesosphere (2) Thermosphere
 - (3) Exosphere (4) Stratosphere
35. Transhumance is related to:
- (1) Movement of people
 - (2) Closely built area of houses
 - (3) Artificial enclosures for keeping small house plants.
 - (4) Places where settlements develops
36. Consider the statements A and B on permanent winds and choose the correct option:
- A. These winds blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction.
B. Westerlies and Easterlies are examples of these winds.
- (1) A is true, B is false. (2) A is false, B is true.
(3) Both A and B are true. (4) Both A and B are false.
39. Identify the source of energy from the given features A and B :
- A. It is a conventional source of energy.
B. This source of energy is released when crude oil is brought to surface.
- (1) Biogas (2) Natural gas
 - (3) Geo-thermal energy (4) Wax
40. India's research station 'Maitri' is located in
- (1) Australia (2) Antarctica
 - (3) Europe (4) Asia
41. Which of the following is not true for minerals?
- (1) They are naturally occurring substances.
 - (2) They have a definite chemical composition.
 - (3) They are formed in different types of geological environments.
 - (4) All minerals are non-metallic.
42. Match the following:
- | Place | Most liked food |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Narmada Valley | i. Early republic |
| b. Vajji | ii. Hunting and gathering |
| c. Garo Hills | iii. Cities about 2500 years ago |
| d. Ganga Valley | iv. The first cities |
| e. Indus and its tributaries | v. Early agriculture |
- | | a | b | c | d | e |
|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | i | ii | iii | iv | v |
| (2) | v | i | ii | iv | iii |
| (3) | ii | i | v | iii | iv |
| (4) | v | iv | iii | ii | i |
43. Below are two statements (A) and (B) in the context of contemporary debates on 'dates and periods' of Indian history.
- Statement (A):** A Periodisation like 'Hindu - Muslim British' is appropriate as the religion of the rulers has been the only important historical change.
Statement (B): It is problematic to assign precise dates and time spans to 'historical processes' that happened over a period of time.
- (1) Both (A) and (B) are correct and (B) is the correct interpretation of (A).
 - (2) Both (A) and (B) are correct, but (B) is not the correct interpretation of (A).
 - (3) (A) is correct, but (B) is wrong.
 - (4) (A) is wrong, but (B) is right.

44. Below are the two statements in the context of new popular Indian art in the nineteenth century.
Statement (A) : Many painting mocked at the changes they saw around, ridiculing the new tastes of those who spoke in English and warned against women moving out of their homes.
Statement (B): Images were used to express nationalist ideas and inspire people against British rule.
- (1) Both (A) and (B) are correct and (B) is the correct interpretation of (A).
 - (2) Both (A) and (B) are correct, but (B) is not the correct interpretation of (A).
 - (3) (A) is correct, but (B) is wrong.
 - (4) (A) is wrong, but (B) is right.
45. Which of the following may be considered as a primary source for understanding early humans in India?
- (1) Kangra style painting
 - (2) Girnar rock inscription
 - (3) Padshahnama painting
 - (4) Rock paintings of Madhya Pradesh
46. Children in pre-British times were taught
- (1) In state institutions.
 - (2) By payment of a fixed fee.
 - (3) Throughout the year except harvest time when they worked in the fields.
 - (4) For assessment through an annual exam.
47. Below are two statements (A) and (B) in the context of emergence of nation states in Europe in 18-19th centuries.
- Statement (A)**: Till the eighteenth century, people in Europe saw themselves as nation states.
Statement (B): A consciousness was created in the early nineteenth century among the people that each linguistic community was a separate nation.
- (1) Both (A) and (B) are correct and (B) is the correct interpretation of (A).
 - (2) Both (A) and (B) are correct but (B) is not the correct interpretation of (A).
 - (3) (A) is correct, but (B) is wrong.
 - (4) (A) is wrong, but (B) is correct.
48. BCE stands for
- (1) Before Christian Era
 - (2) Before Common Era
 - (3) Before Caesar Era
 - (4) Before Contemporary Era
49. How do we know today that ostriches were found in India during the Palaeolithic period?
- (1) We have vivid description of these birds in the writings of that time.
 - (2) Large quantities of ostrich egg shells were found at Patne in Maharashtra.
 - (3) We have archived oral memories on ostriches in Delhi's National Museum.
 - (4) These are described in the memories of foreign travellers.
50. How did the Harappan civilization come to an end?
- A. It appears as if the rulers lost control.
 - B. There could have been deforestation in the area.
 - C. There were floods in the entire area of the civilization.
 - D. The rivers dried up probably.

Choose the correct explanation.

- (1) A, B, C (2) A, B, D
 - (3) A, C, D (4) B, C, D
51. Under the Mahayana Buddhism
- (1) Buddha's presence was shown in sculpture by using certain signs.
 - (2) Statues of Buddha were made.
 - (3) Bodhisattvas were not accepted as they were yet to attain enlightenment.
 - (4) Mathura and Taxila declined as centres of sculpture.
52. What is true in the context of administration and consolidation under the Khaljis and Tughlaqs?
- (1) Large parts of the subcontinent remained under the control of the Delhi Sultans.
 - (2) The forested areas in the gangetic plain were penetrated for the first time.
 - (3) It was difficult to control distant provinces like Bengal from Delhi.
 - (4) Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughlaq forced their control in the gangetic plains for a longer duration.
53. Which of the following statements is incorrect in the historical reconstruction of tribal people?
- (1) Contemporary historians and travellers give scanty information about tribes.
 - (2) Most tribal groups kept written records.
 - (3) Tribal people preserved rich customs and oral traditions.
 - (4) Tribal societies depended on each other for their diverse needs.
54. How did the British consolidate their control over India after the Revolt of 1857 ?
- (1) By transfer of powers of the East India company to the British crown for a more responsible management of Indian affairs.
 - (2) By recruiting more soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, Central India and South India.
 - (3) By making policies to protect the landless and peasants.
 - (4) By appeasement and safeguarding property rights.
55. Which of the following NOT a feature of Representative Democracy?
- (1) Representatives chosen through elections.
 - (2) Decision making in the hands of the representatives.
 - (3) Direct participation of people in decision making.
 - (4) Franchise rights to people.
56. Which particular region in India is known as the 'Little Tibet'?
- (1) Ladakh (2) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (3) Sikkim (4) Himachal Pradesh
57. What is the appellate system in India?
- (1) provision for applying for judicial services.
 - (2) provision for appeal in the Parliament against a court order.
 - (3) provision for the Executive Head of the State acting as the highest appellate authority.
 - (4) provision for appeal to a higher court against the decision of a lower court.

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58. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Peninsular Plateau ?
- (1) It lies to the South of Northern plains.
 - (2) Aravali Hills border it on the North-West side.
 - (3) It is rich in minerals like coal and iron-ore.
 - (4) Rivers Mahanadi and Krishna are some of the west flowing rivers in the plateau.
59. Which of the following statements about Africa is correct?
- (1) A large part of Africa lies in the Southern Hemisphere.
 - (2) It is the only continent through which the Tropic of Cancer, Equator and Tropic of Capricorn pass.
 - (3) Gobi desert is located in this continent.
 - (4) It is separated from Asia by Ural mountains on the west.
60. The Southern parts of India particularly Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh receive rainfall in Autumn because
- (1) winds move back from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal.
 - (2) winds blow from Arabian Sea to Bay of Bengal.
 - (3) winds blow from Bay of Bengal to Arabian Sea.
 - (4) winds move back from mainland to Arabian Sea.
61. What is known as the Costa Rican approach in the area of public health?
- (1) equal spending on health and defence.
 - (2) defence budget to be more than health budget.
 - (3) not having an army to maintain to be able to spend more on public health.
 - (4) spending on the health of the army men.
62. In 1997, the Supreme Court in India formulated the Vishakha guidelines to protect women from sexual harassment _____.
- (1) in vehicles
 - (2) at work places
 - (3) in marital relationship
 - (4) on streets
63. Who amongst the following appoints the governor of a state in India?
- (1) Members of the Legislative Assembly
 - (2) Members of the Parliament
 - (3) Central Government
 - (4) Attorney General
64. Who among the following is not a rural administration officer?
- (1) Patwari
 - (2) Municipal ward councilor
 - (3) Land record officer
 - (4) Lekhpal
65. What are the D.K. Basu guidelines which were laid down by the Supreme Court of India ?
- (1) guidelines related to prevention of sexual harassment at workplace.
 - (2) guidelines related to protection of from hazardous children employment.
 - (3) guidelines related to protection of women from domestic violence.
 - (4) guidelines related to the procedures to be followed by police for arrest, detention and interrogation.
66. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 in its title recognizes the rights of which category?
- (1) Scheduled Tribes
 - (2) Scheduled Castes
 - (3) Economically Backward Classes
 - (4) Most Backward Classes
67. An example of secondary source is
- (1) The Constitution of India
 - (2) Census Report, 2011
 - (3) Record of Registration of Births and Deaths.
 - (4) Our Pasts (I) – NCERT textbook in history for class 6
68. Consider the two statements below:
- A. Examinations are artificial situations created for the convenience of the system and not for the individual learner.
- B. A shift in emphasis on testing competencies and away from memory would reduce stress in social science classrooms.
- (1) Only statement A is true.
 - (2) Both statements A and B are true.
 - (3) Statement A is true but statement B is false.
 - (4) Statement B is true but statement A is false.
69. The main aim of a social science teacher should be
- (1) to develop competition among students.
 - (2) to develop an awareness of connections between all elements that shape society.
 - (3) to make learners memorize the socio-historical facts.
 - (4) to prepare learners in maintaining the status quo in the society and of the accept all decisions government.
70. The primary purpose of assessment in social science is:
- (1) To recall textbook knowledge and reduce exam stress for all learners.
 - (2) Categorising and labelling learners.
 - (3) To highlight social differences amongst the learners.
 - (4) To give learners feedback and setting standards for them to strive towards.
71. Films can be used as an effective pedagogic tool in the social science classrooms because
- A. films can bring the world into the classroom.
- B. films inspire us with the power of discovering the unseen and the unheard contexts.
- C. films bring stories, voices and images that in life may be far removed from us.
- D. films are objective medium which can encourage learners to frame their views in a singular manner.
- Choose the correct option.
- (1) A, B, C
 - (2) A, B, D
 - (3) A, C, D
 - (4) B, C, D
72. Which of the following statements is correct in the context of using map in a classroom?
- A. Map is a socio-political construct.
- B. From time immemorial, 'North' has always been shown at the top of a map in all socio-political contexts.
- C. Map is a three dimensional device whereas we live in a two dimensional world.
- D. Map is an aid to develop a 'sense of time' in learners.
- Choose the correct option.
- (1) Only A
 - (2) Only B
 - (3) Only C and D
 - (4) A, B and C

73. In an effort to connect learning with learner's life, the social science teacher needs to
- intentionally and explicitly includes diverse cultural perspectives in the subject content.
 - point out the personal and family backgrounds of the learners in the class.
 - give learners opportunity to share their examples and experiences in the class.
- Choose the correct option.
- A and B are correct.
 - A and C are correct.
 - B and C are correct.
 - Only B is correct.
74. While teaching history, 'genealogy chart' is used to
- Represent the growth and development of an empire or a dynasty.
 - Show sequence and functional relationships.
 - Provide a chronological framework.
 - Develop a sense of space in learners.
- Choose the correct option.
- A, B and C are correct.
 - A, C and D are correct.
 - B, C and D are correct.
 - Only C and D are correct.
75. What adaptations in the teaching-learning process should a social science teacher make while engaging with learners who are visually challenged?
- Speak clearly and loudly with appropriate pauses and reiterations.
 - Use a variety of visually appealing worksheets.
 - Give verbal clues to create opportunities to imagine.
 - Introduce tactile materials during class room discussions.
- Choose the correct option.
- A and B only
 - A, C and D only
 - B only
 - B, C and D only
76. Consider the statements on project method in social science teaching:
- It is inspired by pragmatic perspective.
 - It turns learners into a discoverer.
 - It is entirely a teacher-centered method.
 - It allows learning through self-directed activity.
- Choose the correct option:
- A and B are correct.
 - A, B and C are correct.
 - A, B and D are correct.
 - A, C and D are correct.
77. A social science teacher willing to enquire with a constructivist perspective would view the learners as
- Curious to explore on social processes.
 - Imaginative on the basis of sources.
 - Trying to suggest solutions to problems.
 - Postponing discussions on controversial issues for higher education level.
- Choose the correct option.
- A and B only
 - A, B and C only
 - A, B and D only
 - B, C and D only
78. Which of the following may be helpful towards making social science curriculum more inclusive?
- Engendering the curriculum
 - Uniform instructions and a fixed teaching way in classroom.
 - Engaging with different sources – official as well as of subaltern contexts.
 - One exam paper fitting all learners.
- Choose the correct option.
- A and B only
 - A and C only
 - B and D only
 - B, C and D only
79. Why should students learn to be critical?
- To point out flaws and being cynical about everything.
 - To maintain the status quo in society.
 - To understand how issues are related to their own lives.
 - To appreciate uniform, homogeneous perspective.
80. Select the example that represents diversity from the following examples:
- Saroj got the chance to go to school while Nirmala did not get the chance to go to school.
 - Allen belongs to a poor family, while Simon's family is very rich.
 - Raghu does not want to include Suresh in the football team because he comes from a particular community of society.
 - Paritosh known good Bangla; whereas Suchita speaks Hindi.
81. A social science excursion trip in a school involved a visit to Ziro, Bomdila, Namdapha National Park, Tawang and Leisang village. On which medium could you ask the students to mark the two states they had visited?
- Mizoram and Meghalaya on a map
 - Manipur and Sikkim on a timeline
 - Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur on a map
 - Nagaland and Tripura on a time line
82. Contemporary understanding of social science pedagogy encourages teachers to do all of the following, except:
- Encourage learners to learn by reading local experiences of others and finding about their own.
 - Promoting all learners to give identical answers to questions so that all improve.
 - Appreciate learners ability to make questions on the given subject content and accepting it as a valid test of learning.
 - Give opportunities to learners to use their knowledge developed in classroom at concrete the situations.
83. The following is **NOT** an example of gender stereotyping:
- Only boys being encouraged to participate in the football tournament.
 - Only the girls in class are asked to decorate the class boards.
 - While boys try to monopolise the class discussions, attention is given to both girls and boys to encourage participation.
 - Boys and girls are made to sit in separate rows for ensuring discipline in class.
84. Effective teaching of social science would require:
- Perpetuating all cultural practices of the past.
 - Critical analysis of literary texts, howsoever old they may be.
 - Discarding all sources which are non-textual.
 - Giving primacy to triangulation of sources.
- Choose the correct option.
- A and C only
 - B and C only
 - B and D only
 - C and D only

85. Sensitivity on 'social justice' in a classroom can be encouraged by:

- A. Incorporating contemporary excerpts from people's struggles and stories of advocacy during classroom discussions.
- B. Keeping the understanding of the historical context of the Indian social milieu in the context of unequal power equations.
- C. Engaging in classroom discussions on the constitutional provisions on social justice.
- D. Prompt corporal punishment on the defaulting children.

Choose the correct option.

- (1) A and B (2) A, B and C
- (3) B, C and D (4) C and D

86. Pedagogy of history would try to:

- A. Construct history on the basis of sources.
- B. Trace continuity and change in the social processes in history.
- C. History engage with differences in interpretations and accept the dominant community's views
- D. History view events by situating them within socio-political contexts of a particular period.

Choose the correct option.

- (1) A, B, C only (2) A, B, D only
- (3) A, C, D only (4) B, C, D only

87. The right to pollution free air has been recognized as part of which particular Fundamental Right in India?

- (1) Equality (2) Life
- (3) Justice (4) Freedom

88. Who coined the phrase 'Unity in Diversity' to describe India?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru (2) B.R. Ambedkar
- (3) M.K. Gandhi (4) Rajendra Prasad

89. How many members in Lok Sabha are nominated and not elected?

- (1) 4 (four) (2) 1 (one)
- (3) 2 (two) (4) 0 (none)

90. In 2006, the form of government in Nepal changed from Monarchy to _____.

- (1) Autocracy (2) Tyranny
- (3) Democracy (4) Oligarchy

Language: English

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 91-99) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

Learning a language under any circumstances requires hard work and concentration. However, the circumstances can make a difference in both quality and quantity. Most foreign language students learn in a classroom, from a text-book. In a classroom, language learning can be controlled so that all the necessary structures are taught. Highly motivated students can thus learn the language efficiently and quickly. Learning on the streets and in the markets from experience and need can be effective although the student learns only what he happens to need, in a haphazard way.

Some language students find this real-life situation more meaningful because the students' success in fulfilling their needs depends on their language ability. However,

shop-keepers are more likely to be tolerant of incorrect grammar than classroom teachers, so mispronunciations and errors will not matter much. Nevertheless, the rewards are different for the type of language learning situations. They are immediate (goods, bought in a store) in the real-life but delayed until a quiz or oral recital for the classroom learner.

The kind of language learnt in each setting differs too. In the classroom, the student is more likely to learn the grammatical language of educated people. The language learnt out of necessity often lacks the fine details of the classroom variety and might include informal expressions such as slang. The people learning on the street must be easily understood. Therefore, they might actually sound more like native speakers although not necessarily educated people. So a combination of classroom instruction and the experience of using language in the street will result in the best language learning of all.

91. Language needs of real-life situations are fulfilled by:

- (1) studying textbooks carefully.
- (2) learning the language structures.
- (3) learning on the streets.
- (4) learning proper pronunciation.

92. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (1) Shopkeepers are intolerant of incorrect pronunciation.
- (2) Real-life situations are more meaningful for language learning.
- (3) Classroom learning can be tested in an oral recital.
- (4) Foreign students learn language mostly from textbooks.

93. Study the following statements:

- (a) At school one learns the language of educated people.
- (b) Language learned on the street Includes the use of slang,

(1) (a) is right and (b) is wrong.

- (2) (a) is wrong and (b) is right.
- (3) Both (a) and (b) are right.
- (4) Both (a) and (b) are wrong

94. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?

The kind of language learned in each setting differs too.

- (1) Pronoun (2) Determiner
- (3) Conjunction (4) Preposition

95. Study the following phrase. Which part of speech is the underlined word?

"but delayed until a quiz..."

- (1) Pronoun (2) Determiner
- (3) Conjunction (4) Preposition

96. What does the word 'motivated' mean in the following phrase?

'Highly motivated students can thus...'

- (1) intelligent (2) resourceful
- (3) muddled (4) interested

97. '...in a haphazard way.'

The word 'haphazard' means

- (1) dangerous (2) unorganized
- (3) safe (4) proper

98. The best place to correctly and quickly learn a foreign language is:
- (1) only the classroom.
 - (2) only the marketplace.
 - (3) both the classroom and the market place.
 - (4) home.

99. A text-book:
- (1) controls language learning.
 - (2) motivates the students.
 - (3) teaches what a student needs.
 - (4) is an inexpensive tool for learning.

Directions: Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 100-105) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world,
With the wonderful water around you curled,
And the wonderful grass upon your breast
World, you are beautifully drest.

The wonderful air is over me,
And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree,
It walks on the water, and whirls the mills,
And talks to itself on the tops of the hills.
You friendly Earth, how far do you go,
With the wheat-fields that nod and the rivers that flow
With cities and gardens, and cliffs and isles,
And people upon you for thousands of miles ?
Ah! You are so great and I am so small,
I tremble to think of you, world, at all;
And yet when I said my prayers today,
A whisper inside me seemed to say,
'You are more than the Earth, though you are such a dot,
You can love and think, and the Earth cannot !'

100. The cities, gardens, cliffs and isles show that the Earth is:
- (1) huge
 - (2) friendly
 - (3) small
 - (4) well populated
101. In the extract, the poet has compared:
- (1) Man with the Earth.
 - (2) World with the Earth.
 - (3) World with the air.
 - (4) The Earth with the air.
102. The mood of the speaker in all of these lines is:
- (1) serious
 - (2) joyous
 - (3) sad
 - (4) introspective
103. The figure of speech used in the first stanza of the extract is:
- (1) Simile
 - (2) Synecdoche
 - (3) Onomatopoeia
 - (4) Personification
104. The figure of speech used in the phrase 'and whirls the mills' is:
- (1) Simile
 - (2) Synecdoche
 - (3) Onomatopoeia
 - (4) Personification
105. The beautiful dress worn by the Earth is made of:
- (1) mills and the hills.
 - (2) gardens and wheat-fields.
 - (3) water and grass.
 - (4) mountains and forests.
106. A teacher asks her learners to collect words/phrases on various aspects they see and notice in their markets and streets. Later, the learners write the words and phrases according to the category

and discuss them in the class. What is this practice known as?

- (1) Topic words learning
 - (2) Genre-based words
 - (3) Active vocabulary
 - (4) Thematic vocabulary learning
107. What does CLIL stand for?
- (1) Content Language Inter Learning
 - (2) Content and Language based Interesting Learning
 - (3) Content and Language Integrated Learning
 - (4) Context for Language Integrated Learning
108. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (1) Receptive vocabulary is words we speak and productive vocabulary are words we hear.
 - (2) Receptive vocabulary are words we recognize when we hear or see and productive vocabulary are words we speak or write.
 - (3) Receptive vocabulary are words we discourse with people and productive vocabulary are words in written text.
 - (4) Words from other languages are receptive vocabulary and words from native languages are productive vocabulary.
109. A teacher divides her class into groups of four and reads out a text of about six sentences. Learners listen to and jot down important words and phrases. The teacher reads out the text the second time. Then learners discuss in groups the jotted-down words and recreate the text nearer to the one read out by the teacher. What is this task known as ?
- (1) Composition Dictation
 - (2) Mutual Dictation
 - (3) Punctuation Dictation
 - (4) Real Dictation
110. Intensive reading refers to
- (1) reading a text for detailed information.
 - (2) reading a text for pleasure.
 - (3) reading a text for editing.
 - (4) reading a text for someone else.
111. Knowing a word means
- (1) how, where and when it is used.
 - (2) how the word is spelled.
 - (3) who speaks the word.
 - (4) to know to write the word.
112. Which typology of question does the following question belong to ?
Imagine you are the narrator of the story. Write an entry in your diary about your experiences in about 100 words.
- (1) Informative question
 - (2) Inferential question
 - (3) Cloze question
 - (4) Extrapolative question
113. Poetry teaching is,
- (1) to learn words and phrases.
 - (2) to learn poetic devices.
 - (3) for enjoyment and appreciation.
 - (4) to write a critical commentary.
114. Learning outcomes aim at
- (1) output oriented learning
 - (2) achieving maximum levels of learning
 - (3) achieving minimum levels of learning
 - (4) ensuring all the competencies are acquired by learners.

115. A teacher brings a newspaper to her class VIII students and asks them to find some advertisements. She then asks them to list out how advertisements are designed and what an advertisement contains. What is the newspaper here?
- For reading.
 - An instrument of language learning.
 - A technique of language learning.
 - Materials for language learning.
116. National Curriculum Framework 2005 assigns 'supplementary' and 'complimentary' roles to the English language. This means that
- English language teaching should support the learning of other languages and subjects.
 - English language teaching has nothing to do with teaching-learning of other languages.
 - English language teaching is a hindrance to learning of other languages.
 - English language teaching violates the mother tongue-based language education.
117. A reader uses her prior knowledge, makes semantic cues and syntactic cues then moves to other more specific information. What model of reading does the reader here adopt?
- Bottom-up model
 - Top-down model
 - Interactive model
 - Whole language model
118. Drilling is a teaching-learning technique or a strategy in
- Constructivist language teaching
 - Structuralism
 - Communicative learning teaching
 - Lexical approach
119. Which of the following statements is TRUE of language learning?
- First language interferes in the learning of a second language.
 - First language supports the learning of a second language.
 - Language learning has nothing to do with content learning.
 - Every language is different and learning of languages is also discreet.
120. Multilingualism as a resource in education aims at
- making use of the languages of learners for teaching-learning.
 - making learners learn as many languages as possible.
 - using classical languages for teaching-learning.
 - enabling them to learn the English language for jobs and their mother tongue for culture.

Language: Hindi

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

हम श्वास द्वारा ऑक्सीजन ग्रहण करते और कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड छोड़ते हैं। ऐसा ही अधिकतर जानवरों, चिड़ियों, रेंगनेवाले जन्तुओं, कीड़े-मकोड़ों के द्वारा भी किया जाता है। दूसरी ओर सभी प्रकार की वनस्पतियाँ कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड ग्रहण करती और ऑक्सीजन छोड़ती हैं। यदि हवा में लम्बे समय तक ऑक्सीजन और कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड का अनुपात एक जैसे

रहे तब उसका अर्थ होगा कि पौधों और प्राणियों का जीवन एक दूसरे के अस्तित्व के मामले में समान स्तर पर आ जायेगा। लेकिन यदि हम कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड का अनुपात वातावरण में बढ़ा दें तब प्रकृति के द्वारा लाखों सालों से बनाकर रखा गया संतुलन बदल जायेगा।

वातावरण और वनस्पतियाँ कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड का लगातार विनिमय करती रहती हैं। वातावरण से वह वनस्पतियों में जाती है। जब वनस्पतियाँ सड़ने लगती हैं तब उनमें से कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड निकलकर पुनः वातावरण में समा जाती है। वनस्पतियाँ इस प्रकार कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड वसंत और ग्रीष्म ऋतु में ग्रहण करती हैं और जब वे सर्दियों में नष्ट होने लगती हैं तब उसे छोड़ती हैं। इस प्रकार वातावरण में मौजूद कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड की मात्रा में मौसम दर मौसम फर्क होता है।

121. वनस्पतियाँ जब सड़ने लगती हैं तो वातावरण को मिलती है।

- ऑक्सीजन
- नाइट्रोजन
- कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड
- जैविक खाद

122. पौधों और प्राणियों का जीवन एक-दूसरे के अस्तित्व के समान आ आया, जब हवा में लम्बे समय तक

- सूर्य का प्रकाश मिलता रहे।
- कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड मिलना बन्द हो जाए।
- कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड और ऑक्सीजन का अनुपात समान रहे।
- वनस्पतियाँ कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड का विनिमय करती रहें।

123. 'वातावरण' का विग्रह और समास होगा—

- वात और आवरण — द्वंद्व
- वात का आवरण — तत्पुरुष
- वात का बना ऐसा आवरण — बहुव्रीहि
- वातावरण रूपी वात — कर्मधारय

124. 'श्वास' और 'ऑक्सीजन' शब्द हैं—

- तत्सम तद्भव
- तद्भव देशज
- देशज आगत
- तत्सम आगत

125. 'लम्बे समय तक' पद व्याकरण की दृष्टि से है—

- संज्ञा
- सर्वनाम
- विशेषण
- क्रिया-विशेषण

126. गद्यांश का मुख्य विषय है—

- ऑक्सीजन और कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड का संतुलन
- श्वास द्वारा ऑक्सीजन ग्रहण
- पौधों और प्राणियों का जीवन
- वसंत और ग्रीष्म ऋतु में वनस्पतियाँ

127. 'विनिमय' का अर्थ है—

- लेना-पहुँचाना
- देना-खरीदना
- लेना-देना
- आना-जाना

128. हम साँस के साथ—

- ऑक्सीजन छोड़ते और ग्रहण करते हैं।
- ऑक्सीजन लेते और कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड छोड़ते हैं।
- कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड लेते और छोड़ते हैं।
- कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड लेते और ऑक्सीजन छोड़ते हैं।

129. ऑक्सीजन ग्रहण करने में अधिकांश जीवधारियों का स्वभाव—

- मानव से भिन्न है।
- मानव के विपरीत है।
- मानव की तरह है।
- विचित्र प्रकार का है।

निर्देश (130-135): निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए—

वह आता—

दो टूक कलेजे के करता पछताता पथ पर आता।

पेट-पीठ दोनों मिलकर हैं एक,

चल रहा लकुटिया टेक,

मुट्ठी-भर दाने को — भूख मिटाने को

मुँह फटी पुरानी झोली को फैलाता

दो टूक कलेजे के करता पछताता पथ पर आता।

130. 'पेट-पीठ दोनों मिलकर हैं एक' इसका कारण क्या हो सकता है?

- (1) सिकुड़कर बैठना।
- (2) झुककर चलना।
- (3) कुछ भी भोजन न करना।
- (4) भीख माँगने का नाटक करना।

131. 'कलेजे के दो टूक करना' का आशय है—

- (1) टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना।
- (2) मन को कष्ट पहुँचाना।
- (3) दिल की चीर-फाड़ करना।
- (4) कठिनाई पैदा करना।

132. भिखारी अपनी झोली क्यों फैलाता है?

- (1) भूख मिटाने के लिए कुछ अन्न चाहता है।
- (2) झोली में कुछ छिपाना चाहता है।
- (3) मुट्ठी-भर अनाज दिखाना चाहता है।
- (4) अपनी गरीबी के बारे में बताना चाहता है।

133. 'मुँह' शब्द में प्रयुक्त चंद्रबिन्दु है—

- (1) अनुस्वार
- (2) अनुनासिक
- (3) नासिक्य
- (4) शिरोरेखा

134. काव्यांश से हमारे मन में उठने वाला मुख्य भाव है—

- (1) शृंगार
- (2) हास्य
- (3) करुणा
- (4) वीरता

135. 'वह आता' में 'वह' सर्वनाम किसका द्योतक हो सकता है?

- (1) गांधीजी
- (2) अतिथि
- (3) भिक्षुक
- (4) विकलांग

136. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने का उद्देश्य है—

- (1) प्रश्नोत्तरी, भाषण, अन्त्याक्षरी का मात्र आयोजन करना।
- (2) भाषा की बारीकी और सौंदर्यबोध को सही रूप में समझना।
- (3) दूसरों के अनुभवों से जुड़कर सवालों के जवाब देना।
- (4) निजी अनुभवों को केवल लिखकर अभिव्यक्ति करना।

137. 'ज्ञान से संबंधित अन्य विषयों की समझ का विकास तथा उससे आनंद उठाने की क्षमता का विकास' उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर का भाषा सीखने का—

- (1) एकमात्र उद्देश्य है।
- (2) एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है।
- (3) सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है।
- (4) सबसे कम महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है।

138. पढ़ने का अर्थ है—

- (1) पढ़कर समझना
- (2) वर्णमाला का ज्ञान
- (3) वाक्यों को पढ़ना
- (4) शब्दों को पढ़ना

139. कविता में कई बार 'अभी भी' का प्रयोग करके बातें रची गई हैं... बिना रुके चलने वाले किसी कार्य का भाव निकल रहा है या नहीं? प्रश्न की ओर संकेत करता है।

- (1) व्याकरणिक ज्ञान
- (2) भाषा की बारीकी
- (3) व्याकरण की परिभाषा
- (4) भाषा-संरचना

140. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने में पाठ्य-पुस्तक के अतिरिक्त कौन-सी संसाधन सामग्री सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है?

- (1) रेडियो नाटक
- (2) कविता पाठ

(3) आयु अनुरूप साहित्य

(4) समाचार-पत्र

141. गणित, विज्ञान आदि विषयों की कक्षाओं में भी बच्चे भाषा सीखते हैं। यह विचार—

- (1) पूर्णतः सत्य है।
- (2) पूर्णतः असत्य है।
- (3) आंशिक रूप से सत्य है।
- (4) निराधार है।

142. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में हिन्दीतर भाषा को ही जगह मिलनी चाहिए ताकि बच्चे—

- (1) भाषा की विभिन्न रंगतों से परिचित हो सकें।
- (2) हिन्दीतर भाषी साहित्यकारों से परिचित हो सकें।
- (3) सामाजिक संस्कृति से परिचित हो सकें।
- (4) ये सभी।

143. बच्चे भाषा तक बेहतर तरीके से सीखते हैं जब—

- (1) अनेक पाठ्य-पुस्तकें हों।
- (2) भाषा का समृद्ध परिवेश हो।
- (3) सरल साहित्य का चयन हो।
- (4) परीक्षाओं का आयोजन हो।

144. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-आकलन की दृष्टि से सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है—

- (1) अवलोकन
- (2) जाँच सूची
- (3) साक्षात्कार सूची
- (4) लिखित परीक्षा

145. द्वितीय भाषा की पाठ्यचर्या का एक लक्ष्य है—

प्राकृतिक भाषा ज्ञान में अर्जित दक्षता के अनुरूप दक्षता प्राप्त करना।

- (1) उच्च
- (2) सर्वोच्च
- (3) औसत
- (4) बुनियादी

146. भाषा के विभिन्न कौशलों को रूप में पढ़ाने की अनुशंसा की जाती है।

- (1) क्रमिक
- (2) एकीकृत
- (3) उच्च
- (4) निम्न

147. व्याकरण शिक्षण की कौन-सी विधि अपेक्षाकृत प्रभावी है?

- (1) आगमन विधि
- (2) निगमन विधि
- (3) सूत्र विधि
- (4) पाठ्यपुस्तक विधि

148. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में 'रक्त और हमारा शरीर' पाठ शामिल करने का विचार से जुड़ा है।

- (1) विषयों की विभिन्न भाषाओं
- (2) सम्पूर्ण पाठ्यचर्या में भाषा
- (3) हिन्दी भाषा की विभिन्न रंगतों
- (4) विज्ञान संबंधी शब्दावली

149. त्रिभाषा-फार्मूला भारत की की चुनौतियों और को संबोधित करने का एक प्रयास है।

- (1) संस्कृति, समाधानों
- (2) समस्याओं, अवसरों
- (3) भाषा-स्थिति, संस्कृति
- (4) भाषा-स्थिति, अवसरों

150. लिखने की क्षमता का विकास बोलने, सुनने और पढ़ने की क्षमता की संगति में होना चाहिए। यह विचार—

- (1) पूर्णतः असत्य है।
- (2) पूर्णतः सत्य है।
- (3) आंशिक रूप से सत्य है।
- (4) पूर्णतः निराधार है।

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Social Science/Social Studies

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

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

Language: English

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

Language: Hindi

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

CTET Solved Paper (Answers with Explanation)

Paper-2
19th Dec. 2019

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Explanation: Lawrence Kohlberg's stage 2 of moral development:

Stage 2 (Exchange/Preconventional morality-young children under nine). The second stage of moral development relies mainly on the exchange of favours. Children at this stage are motivated not by friendship or respect but by personal advantages. Consequently, the child may be inquisitive about the benefit of doing any favours.

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

Explanation: Gender stereotyping refers to ascribing roles based on gender. (Men and Women).

Gender stereotyping in a school environment can affect a young person's classroom experience, academic performance, subject choice and well-being.

Hence, a school giving preference to boys for badminton competitions and girls for music competitions is an example of gender stereotyping.

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

Explanation: Gender stereotyping refers to ascribing roles based on gender. (Men and Women).

Gender inequality grants males more rights, privileges and opportunities as key decision-makers and influencers. However, females do not get opportunities to develop themselves and improve their social conditions.

Parents' treatment of their children also reflects this belief system. For example, in the gendered division of household work, boys will get maintenance chores like mowing the lawn or painting, and girls will get domestic chores like cooking and cleaning.

However, parents' conscious gender bias within their society can significantly challenge gender roles, break stereotypes and educate their children.

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

Explanation: Scaffolding is the help/support (provided by the teacher) in the zone of proximal development. As the child begins to learn and master the skill, the support provided by the teacher decreases. Eventually, the child can begin to do the task on their own.

Hence, when a teacher adjusts the support offered to the child to fit the child's current level of performance and help her to reach her zone of proximal development, the teacher is scaffolding the child.

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

Explanation: At about age 11, adolescents can think abstractly and combine and classify items more sophisticatedly during the formal operational stage.

They can understand division and fractions without dividing things and solve theoretical problems.

Significant Characteristics and Developmental Changes:

- Concrete operations relate to things, whereas formal operations relate to ideas. Formal operational thought is free from physical and perceptual constraints.

- Adolescents can deal with theoretical problems with many possible solutions, which helps them to engage in scientific reasoning, politics, ethics and more.

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

Explanation: Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory states that a child learns language and gains knowledge through social interactions. His theory states that "learning is a crucially social process instead of an independent journey of discovery."

In his theory, culture is essential in shaping cognitive development and varies in different cultures. He also emphasized the role of language as the root of all learning, an essential tool for communication and cognitive development.

He emphasized the role of cultural tools. (Technical tools such as books, media, computers, and social software) and psychological tools (language, signs, writing, and symbols) in cognitive development.

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

Explanation: Jean Piaget's Formal Operational Stage, Ages: 12 and Over

- In the formal operational period (age 11), adolescents can think abstractly, combine and classify items more sophisticatedly, and have the capacity for higher-order reasoning.

- They can think systematically and reason, making them understand politics, ethics, and science fiction and engage in scientific reasoning.

- Adolescents can understand division and fractions without dividing things to solve hypothetical (imaginary) problems.

- From about 12 years, children can argue logically, think abstractly and logically test hypotheses.

This stage sees the emergence of scientific thinking, formulating abstract theories and hypotheses when faced with a problem.

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

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

Eight kinds of intelligence he proposed are:

- Linguistics
- Musical
- Logical-mathematical
- Spatial
- Bodily-kinesthetic
- Interpersonal
- Intrapersonal
- Naturalist

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

Explanation: Socialization:

- This learning process begins shortly after birth.

- Early childhood sees the most intense and crucial socialization, and home, family, peers, and friends play a key role in learning.

- A child acquires the language and learns the fundamentals of the culture.

In the development of children, socialization plays a key role and is affected by family, school, peers, and mass media. So, traditional agencies and other factors like family, friends, and social groups play a vital role in a child's development.

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

Explanation: Heredity (Genetic factors) plays an essential role in creating individual variations. For example, parents' genes decide a child's height, intellect and personality.

The impact of environmental factors may vary for each individual, like friends, economic class, access to basic needs, social amenities, housing, weather, climate, and hygiene.

Socioeconomic factors such as income, education, employment, community safety, and social support can affect development in a positive as well as negative way.

Hence, individual variations result from the complex interplay between heredity and environment.

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

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

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

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

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

Explanation: Features of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE):

- It enables effective teaching.
- It conducts a continuous assessment of student progress.
- It helps to create teaching-learning plans for the future.
- It creates a good attitude and imbibes good values in students.
- It helps to improve Scholastic as well as Co-Scholastic growth.

Hence, CCE entails planning on parameters and tools of evaluation, meticulous record keeping by the teacher, and integration with the teaching-learning process.

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

Explanation: Stereotype threat puts children at risk of being stereotyped about their social group, leading to racial and gender gaps in academic performance.

Hence, it is crucial for a teacher to:

- Create happy and personalized teacher-student relationships.
- Affirm students' sense of belonging.
- Build students' self-efficacy.
- Create authentic opportunities for students to affirm their individuality.
- Hold students to high standards.
- Teach students about the nature of intelligence and stereotype threat.
- Value multiple perspectives.
- Create cooperative learning environments.
- Provide role models.
- Address test-taking anxiety.

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

Explanation: In an inclusive classroom, Multilingual ways of reading, writing, and speaking give students

access to more than one culture and improve their understanding of their cultures. Moreover, expand access to knowledge through texts in more than one language.

The teacher's primary role in a multidimensional language class is to create an environment and develop activities so that students can practice the language in a meaningful context. In the multilingual classroom, speakers practice Translanguaging. Teachers can direct learners to use different languages at distinct stages in a lesson to help them communicate and ask children to share their language knowledge as part of formal education by Embedding multilingualism into teaching, storytelling, and shared reading.

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

Explanation: Children with disabilities need the treatment of normal human beings.

They do not require any sympathy, pity, or mercy. All they require is an opportunity to live a life with dignity. Sympathy connotes dependency, suffering, compassion and how we interact with others.

Below mentioned are some problems faced by children with disability:

- Poor decoding skills.
- Reading fluency needs to be improved.
- Slow reading rate.
- Lack of self-monitoring reading skills.
- Poor comprehension or retention.
- Difficulty identifying important ideas in context.
- Extreme difficulty building ideas and images.

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

Explanation: Inclusive education means all students are equal participants in the learning process, even with disabilities, based on the belief that those with disabilities should not depend on specialized services alone to benefit from educational resources, activities and practices that are otherwise available to all.

A teacher is expected to treat all his/her students equally, irrespective of their diverse backgrounds even if they are belonging to disadvantaged and deprived groups.

The main reason for the low participation could be their low sense of belonging, mainly belonging to a disadvantaged group that will result in harmful, possibly antisocial or delinquent, behaviours.

Suppose the students belong to a deprived group and are unwilling to participate in class activities. In that case, a teacher should continue to teach and make an effort to improve children's involvement by encouraging them through teaching

by different methods and making them more inclusive and comfortable so that they feel open to participate. Thus, a teacher would reflect on her teaching and find ways to improve student involvement.

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

Explanation: Creative children can create or produce something. They can solve problems or tasks creatively by generating many original ideas.

A child with a creative mind will display high levels of ability to create original and imaginative ideas.

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

Explanation: Learning is meaningful when the individual completely comprehends a concept or a fact, and that specific fact relates to other stored facts in the brain.

Characteristics of meaningful learning:

- Discourage Rote Memorization.
 - Encourage Self-Testing.
 - Students should get the opportunity to figure out the problem.
 - No harsh punishment for errors.
- Hence, the teacher should provide diverse learning opportunities to all children who have the potential to learn.

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

Explanation: The 'Thinking' in problem-solving concludes it to be cyclical in that the solution to a problem—often serves as the input of another—is a new problem to be solved.

Robert J. Sternberg, an American Psychologist propounded seven steps of Problem-Solving which are as follows:

1. **Problem identification:** This is the first step of problem-solving, where an individual recognizes that there is a problem that needs to be solved.
2. **Problem definition:** In the second step, an individual determines which type of problem has arisen in front of him/her.
3. **Resource Allocation:** Now, when the type of problem is identified, an individual discovers the kind of resources to devote solve the problem.
4. **Problem Representation:** In this step, an individual will organize the information that he/she is having to solve the problem.
5. **Strategy Construction:** After problem representation, an individual identifies criteria to be used, and decides how to prioritize or combine them.
6. **Monitoring:** In the second last step, an individual assesses whether the problem is solved as per his/her intentions or solution thought or not.

7. **Evaluation:** In the final step, an individual evaluates that the problem is successfully solved.
20. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Focusing on the reproduction of knowledge the teacher gives is ineffective since it limits the opportunities for active exploration and learning through the environment. Learning by doing is more effective for students as experiencing the consequences of one's actions helps students retain information and concepts for extended periods.
21. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Boredom or disinterest disengages many learners from educational activities, seriously decreasing their abilities to acquire knowledge. In addition, students who feel bored often lose interest in the material covered, disrupt the pace of the class, and interrupt other learners. In order to prevent boredom, a teacher should:
 ■ Add an Activity to Spur Creativity.
 ■ Give short breaks for healthy snacks.
 ■ Motivate Students to Cultivate Positive Habits.
 ■ Vary the Routines.
 Hence, to prevent boredom, a teacher must reflect on the lesson's content and the teaching method.
22. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Constructivism states that learners construct knowledge rather than passively take in information. With their reflections and experiences of the world, people build their representations and incorporate new information into their pre-existing knowledge (schemas). Thus, constructivists remain focused on the process of meaning-making.
23. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The naive theory is a logical and consistent set of knowledge and beliefs about a specific subject (such as physics or psychology) dealing with the relationship between the concepts and categories in a subject, skills, traits and understanding of the subject, and appeal to an entity whose existence, nature, properties, qualities or relations is unobserved by humans directly. Most developmental psychologists believe children have three naive theories: naive physics, naive psychology and naive biology. They can use these theories to look at the world logically by presenting counter-evidence and examples. The theory has the characteristics of scientific theory, such as abstractness and cohesiveness.

24. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Emotions of an individual are influenced by his/her cognitive processes, which might also include perception, attention, learning, memory retention, reasoning ability, and problem-solving. Emotion has a powerful influence on attention, significantly modulating the selectivity of attention and motivating action and behaviour. Emotional biases typically occur spontaneously based on an individual's feelings when deciding. Cognitive biases generally involve decision-making based on established concepts that may or may not be accurate. Hence, they are bi-directional.
25. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Learning is a lifelong knowledge acquisition through reading, listening, and watching content. Learning is both social and cognitive. The factors affecting learning include intelligence, motivation, emotions, interests, attitudes, beliefs, values, and learning styles. In addition, certain other factors belong to the environment or the surroundings with which the individual continuously interacts.
26. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Social interaction plays a vital role in learning. Interacting with others has proven effective in assisting the learner in organizing their thoughts, reflecting on their understanding, and finding gaps in their reasoning. From a constructivist perspective, learning involves experiencing the world and building on prior knowledge (social context). Authentic and real-world environments foster the construction of knowledge. Learning is associated with children's prior knowledge in the context: of cultural knowledge, personal knowledge, metacognitive knowledge, and tacit knowledge. Therefore, learning should move toward a child-centered approach in which their background, interests, questions, learning, and meaning creation are central to training. Knowledge and skills should be introduced to children in diverse manners, multiple formats, and different situations and challenge them to view information from multiple and diverse perspectives.
27. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The motivation to perform a task can be Intrinsic or extrinsic. Extrinsic motivation uses rewards or incentives—like praise, fame, or money—as motivation for specific activities. Excessive extrinsic rewards can lead to a decrease in intrinsic

motivation. A significant drawback to extrinsic motivation is helplessness when the reward is gone or its value is exhausted. There is also the possibility of dependency on the reward.

There is also the possibility of dependency on the reward and developing a materialistic attitude toward learning.

Teaching focused on the student's intrinsic motivation should replace rewards. A common goal should be to have the student's interest be at the center of their learning, not a reward.

28. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The socio-constructivist theory of childhood reinforces that childhood (socially constructed) differs from society to society and from context to context based on differences in cultures and beliefs. Also, childhood differs in the same society depending on other social factors, such as gender and social class. Therefore, not all societies in the world have the same concept of childhood, which proves that childhood is neither universal nor natural.
29. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: According to Piaget, in the concrete-operational stage (Middle childhood, 6-12 years), thinking is followed by logical operations, such as conservation, reversibility or classification, allowing logical reasoning. Decreases in egocentrism also mark the concrete operational stage. Children in the concrete stage can think about things like others see them. Kids in the preoperational stage focus on just one aspect of a situation or problem. However, in the concrete operational stage, they can engage in "decentration" and can concentrate on many aspects of a situation simultaneously, which plays a critical role in understanding conservation.
30. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Families and neighbourhoods serve as crucial socialization contexts whereby children learn the rules and regulations necessary to become competent members of society. Acquisition of these competencies, such as behavioural and emotion-regulatory skills, has been hypothesized to occur through multiple processes, including observational learning, parental instruction, and daily interactions with neighbours and family members.

Social Science/ Social Studies

31. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Block mountains are created when parts of the Earth's surface are pushed up between two

faults or alongside a rift valley or graben. These formations happen because of forces inside the Earth. The Vosges Mountains in Eastern France are an example of block mountains in Europe. These mountains are not very tall compared to other ranges. They were made by the Earth's movements and tectonic activity, where blocks of land shifted. The Vosges Mountains have beautiful scenery, lots of different plant and animal species, and are a great place for outdoor activities.

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

Explanation: The Moon is Earth's natural satellite. It takes about 27 days for the Moon to orbit around the Earth, which is the same amount of time it takes for the Moon to complete one rotation on its axis. Due to the absence of an atmosphere on the Moon, only one side of it is visible from Earth. This is because Earth's atmosphere causes atmospheric refraction, making it difficult to see the other side of the Moon. Therefore, both Statement A (the period of rotation and revolution) and Statement B (the absence of atmosphere causing visibility) are correct, and Statement B provides the correct explanation for Statement A.

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

Explanation: There are three main kinds of rocks: Igneous, Sedimentary, and Metamorphic. Igneous rocks are made when hot, melted rock cools and becomes solid. This happens when magma or lava from volcanoes cools down and hardens. Sedimentary rocks are formed when bits of rocks or remains of living things pile up and get pressed together. These bits can come from rocks that were worn away or from the shells or plants that were once alive. Metamorphic rocks are created when existing rocks change because of high heat and pressure. They can come from any kind of rock (igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic) and go through changes in their minerals, texture, and structure. So, all the statements about A (igneous rocks), B (sedimentary rocks), and C (metamorphic rocks) are true.

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

Explanation: The atmosphere consists of layers organized by temperature. These layers include the troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, and thermosphere. The mesosphere is situated between the thermosphere and the stratosphere. Meteors burn up in the mesosphere. Unlike the exosphere and thermosphere, which have less air, meteors can pass through them easily. The mesosphere

has a similar composition to the other layers of Earth's atmosphere.

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

Explanation: Transhumance refers to the seasonal movement of people and their livestock. It is a form of pastoralism or nomadism where individuals or communities relocate their animals between designated summer and winter grazing grounds. This practice allows animals to access fresh pastures and ensure their well-being throughout the changing seasons. The movement is often based on factors like weather patterns, availability of forage, and the need to avoid overgrazing. Transhumance is a sustainable way of utilizing resources and has cultural significance in many regions.

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

Explanation: Wind refers to the natural movement of air at any speed. The Earth has five main wind zones: polar easterlies, westerlies, horse latitudes, trade winds, and the doldrums. The westerlies refer to winds that move from west to east, while easterlies move from east to west. Trade winds, westerlies, and easterlies are considered permanent winds as they blow consistently in a specific direction throughout the year. Therefore, both Statement A (different wind zones) and Statement B (permanent winds) are true when it comes to wind patterns.

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

Explanation: Tropical grasslands are expansive areas found in regions like sub-Saharan Africa, northern Australia, Brazil (known as campos), Venezuela (known as llanos), and East Africa (known as savanna). These grasslands thrive in hot climates near the equator, where plants have adapted to withstand prolonged periods of heat, drought, and occasional fires. The vegetation in tropical grasslands is mainly comprised of grasses and scattered trees. These grasslands support a diverse range of wildlife, including large herbivores and predators. The combination of grasses and animals has shaped the unique ecosystem of tropical grasslands.

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

Explanation: Climate refers to the long-term weather patterns in a specific region. It encompasses the average and variation of meteorological factors over a period ranging from months to millions of years. The climate of an area is influenced by several factors including latitude, elevation, proximity to water bodies, ocean currents, topography, vegetation, and prevailing winds. Additionally, altitude and relief also

play significant roles in shaping climate by affecting temperature and precipitation patterns. Therefore, both Statement A (latitude, elevation, proximity to water, etc.) and Statement B (altitude and relief) are true regarding climate.

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

Explanation: Based on the provided features, natural gas can be identified as a significant source of energy. Natural gas is considered a conventional energy source because it can be extracted from the Earth through natural pressure or pumping mechanisms. It is commonly found alongside petroleum deposits, and when crude oil is brought to the surface, the accompanying natural gas is released, which is known as associated natural gas. Natural gas plays a crucial role in global energy consumption due to its abundance and versatility. It is used for various purposes, including electricity generation, heating, and as a feedstock for the production of chemicals and fertilizers.

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

Explanation: India's research station 'Maitri' is situated in Antarctica. It serves as India's second permanent research station on the continent as part of the Indian Antarctic Programme, which has been active since 1989. In addition to 'Maitri', India also operates another research station named 'Bharati' in Antarctica. These stations play a crucial role in conducting scientific research and monitoring various aspects of the region, such as climate change, meteorology, and biodiversity. India's presence in Antarctica reflects its commitment to international scientific collaboration and understanding the unique ecosystem of the continent.

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

Explanation: Not all minerals are non-metallic in nature. Metallic minerals refer to minerals that contain one or more metallic elements, such as iron ore, bauxite, and hematite. On the other hand, non-metallic minerals are those that do not contain metals. Examples of non-metallic minerals include diamond, mica, salt, potash, and many more. It's important to note that both metallic and non-metallic minerals have significant industrial uses. Metallic minerals are often used for metal extraction and manufacturing, while non-metallic minerals find applications in various industries such as construction, cosmetics, and agriculture.

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

Explanation: a – ii, b – i, c – v, d – iii, e – iv

a. Narmada Valley	ii. Hunting and Gathering
b. Vajji	i. Early Republic
c. Garo Hills	v. Early Agriculture
d. Ganga Valley	iii. Cities about 2500 years ago.
e. Indus and its tributaries	iv. The first cities

- The earliest people who lived in Narmada Valley were skilled hunters and gatherers. They lived by hunting animals and gathering food.
- Vajji was the world's first republican state in India.
- The early agricultural practices began in the regions of Garo Hills, the part of the Garo-Khasi range in Meghalaya.
- About 2500 years ago, cities were developed on the banks of the Ganga as it was rich in resources.
- About 4700 years ago, Indus and its tributaries have the first cities.

43. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Statement A is incorrect because there are indeed several communities and religions in the world, each with their unique characteristics and beliefs. Historians utilize periodization, a method of dividing history into distinct time periods based on specific defining features, which is an essential tool in historical studies. However, determining precise dates and time spans for historical processes can be challenging due to ongoing economic and social changes. Consequently, it is difficult to assign exact dates and times with certainty. Therefore, while statement A is incorrect, statement B is accurate in this context.

44. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The Kalighat painting style emerged in the mid-19th century near the Kali Temple in Calcutta. Many of these paintings depicted the social life under British colonial rule, showcasing locals adopting Western habits, dressing like sahibs (British officials), smoking cigarettes, and depicting Westernized baboos (educated Indians). They also criticized corrupt priests and discouraged women from leaving their homes. Additionally, Kalighat paintings served as a medium for expressing nationalist sentiments and inspiring resistance against British rule. The nationalist movement influenced the realm of art, leading artists to embrace the swadeshi ideology in order to revive Indian art. While both statements A and B are correct, statement B does not provide a correct explanation of statement A.

45. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Among the options provided, the rock paintings of Madhya Pradesh serve as significant primary sources for understanding early humans in India. The Bhimbetka Caves, located in Madhya Pradesh, are renowned for their rock paintings, which offer insights into ancient times. These caves contain approximately 240 rock shelters adorned with captivating prehistoric artwork. The paintings depict various aspects of early human life, including hunting scenes, rituals, and daily activities. They provide valuable archaeological and anthropological evidence, shedding light on the cultural practices and lifestyle of early inhabitants in the region.

46. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: In pre-British times, children in India received education in pathshalas, gurukuls, and madrasahs. These institutions operated throughout the year, with the exception of the harvest season when classes were temporarily suspended. During this time, it was common for rural children to assist with agricultural work on the farms. The suspension of classes during the harvest season allowed children to contribute to their families' livelihoods and gain practical skills. This practice recognized the importance of agricultural activities during the harvest and ensured that education was integrated with the seasonal demands of rural life.

47. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Until the 18th century, the concept of a nation-state was not prevalent in Europe. However, in the 19th century, nationalism emerged as a powerful force, bringing about significant political and ideological transformations across Europe. During this time, a growing awareness developed among people that each linguistic community represented a distinct nation. This shift in perception contributed to the formation of nation-states in the 19th century. Therefore, Statement A is false, as people in Europe did not perceive themselves as nation-states before the 19th century, while Statement B is true, highlighting the development of nation-states during this period.

48. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: BCE stands for Before the Common Era, while CE stands for the Common Era. These terms are alternative notations used in the Gregorian calendar as substitutes for the traditional BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini) designations. BCE and CE are used to reference dates in the same calendar era without

religious connotations, making them more inclusive and neutral. They are widely adopted in academic and cultural contexts to ensure a broader acceptance and recognition across various faiths and belief systems.

49. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Significant evidence in the form of numerous ostrich eggshells discovered in Patne, Maharashtra, suggests that ostriches once inhabited India during the Palaeolithic period. Through DNA analysis of a fossilized fragment from an ostrich eggshell, researchers have obtained molecular evidence confirming the presence of these flightless birds in India over 25,000 years ago. This finding provides valuable insights into the ancient biodiversity of the Indian subcontinent and adds to our understanding of the distribution and behavior of ostriches during prehistoric times. It highlights the dynamic nature of India's wildlife and its connections to broader ecosystems in different regions of the world.

50. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The Indus Civilization, also known as the Indus Valley Civilization or Harappan Civilization, was first discovered in 1921 at Harappa in the Punjab region. The reasons for the disintegration of the Harappan Civilization have been the subject of debate among historians. Some scholars propose that changes in the geography and climate, such as the drying of rivers, led to the collapse of the civilization. Others attribute it to ineffective rulers who lost control over administration. Additionally, deforestation has also been identified as a significant factor contributing to the decline of the Harappan Civilization. Therefore, statements A, B, and D are correct in explaining the causes of its demise.

51. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Mahayana is indeed one of the major branches of Buddhism, known for its widespread influence and being the largest school of Buddhist thought globally. Within Mahayana Buddhism, various sub-traditions exist, including Zen Buddhism, Pure Land Buddhism, and Tibetan Buddhism. Notably, in the development of Mahayana Buddhism, the creation of Buddha statues gained prominence in regions like Mathura and Taxila. These regions became renowned centers for the production of exquisite Buddhist sculptures, contributing to the spread and visual representation of Mahayana teachings and principles.

52. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The Delhi Sultanate witnessed the rule of multiple

dynasties, with the Khalji and Tughlaq dynasties leaving a lasting impact. Under these dynasties, there was a significant expansion of Muslim rule into South India through rapid conquests. However, governing distant provinces such as Bengal proved challenging from the central capital of Delhi. The Khalji dynasty ruled from 1290 to 1320, and they were succeeded by the Tughlaq dynasty in 1320, which became the third dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate. The Tughlaq dynasty, known for its ambitious projects and administrative reforms, played a crucial role in shaping the Sultanate's history.

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

Explanation: From the given options, only Option (2) is incorrect regarding tribal people. A tribe is a social group of people who typically live together, sharing a common language, culture, and history. Many tribes reside outside towns or cities, maintaining their traditional way of life. However, it is important to note that not all tribes are necessarily lacking in education. While some tribes may have limited access to formal education, it is incorrect to generalize that most tribes are illiterate. Furthermore, the historical reconstruction of tribal history can indeed pose challenges for historians due to the absence of extensive written documentation about their past.

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

Explanation: The Indian Rebellion of 1857, also known as the Sepoy Mutiny or the First War of Independence, was a significant uprising in India against the rule of the British East India Company. Following the rebellion, the British implemented new laws and policies aimed at punishing the rebels and strengthening their control over the country. In 1858, the British Parliament passed the Government of India Act, which transferred the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown. This marked a shift towards direct British rule in India and was a response to the challenges posed by the rebellion, which was the first major resistance movement against British colonial rule in India.

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

Explanation: From the given options, Direct participation of people in decision-making is not a characteristic of Representative Democracy. In a representative democracy, the people exercise their power by electing representatives to make decisions on their behalf. While the people have the right to vote and choose their lawmakers, they generally do not participate directly in the day-to-day decision-

making processes. Instead, they entrust their elected representatives with the responsibility of making informed decisions on their behalf. This delegation of power is a fundamental aspect of representative democracy, allowing for efficient governance while ensuring that the voices and interests of the people are represented.

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

Explanation: The Ladakh region in India is often referred to as the 'Little Tibet' due to its close cultural and historical ties with Tibet. The dominant influence of Tibetan culture can be seen in various aspects of life in Ladakh, including its architecture, cuisine, and religious practices. Situated in the northernmost part of India, Ladakh is known for its high-altitude plateau, with vast stretches of land located at an elevation exceeding 3,000 meters. In terms of administrative status, Ladakh is now a separate union territory within the larger Kashmir region, having previously been a part of the state of Jammu & Kashmir.

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

Explanation: The appellate system is a crucial component of the Indian judicial system, offering individuals the opportunity to appeal a lower court's decision to a higher court. Appellate courts play a vital role in reviewing and reconsidering cases that have already been heard in lower courts or at the trial level. They are responsible for examining the legal merits of the case, ensuring proper application of the law, and determining if any errors or injustices occurred in the previous judgment. The appellate system acts as a safeguard to protect the rights of individuals and uphold the principles of justice and fairness.

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

Explanation: The Peninsular plateau is a vast elevated region characterized by ancient crystalline and metamorphic rocks. It stretches to the south of the northern plains and includes features like the Cardamom hills in the south and the Aravali and Vindhya mountain ranges. The Aravali Hills form the northwestern border of the plateau. This region is abundant in valuable minerals such as iron ore, magnesium, bauxite, mica, coal, and more. However, it should be noted that the Mahanadi and Krishna rivers do not flow in a westward direction within the Peninsular plateau. Therefore, Option 4 is the correct answer.

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

Explanation: Africa is the world's second-largest continent in terms

of land area and population. It is primarily located in the eastern and southern hemispheres. Africa is unique as it is the only continent crossed by the Equator, Tropic of Cancer, and Tropic of Capricorn. The continent extends across a vast tropical region, ranging from approximately 12 degrees north to 55 degrees south latitude. It should be noted that South America is a separate continent and is not part of Africa.

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

Explanation: The east coast of India receives rainfall due to the northeast monsoon winds that blow from the Bay of Bengal towards the land during the winter months. The southern parts of India, including Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and the coast of Odisha, experience rainfall during the northeast monsoon season. This monsoon occurs when the winds reverse direction and move back from the mainland towards the Bay of Bengal. It is important to note that autumn is a season characterized by decreasing temperatures, but the monsoon season in these regions occurs during the winter months, not autumn.

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

Explanation: America, connecting North and South America. The Costa Rican government believes that a country has to be healthy for its development and pays sincere attention to the health of its people. The Costa Rica approach in the area of public health refers to the state of not having an army, which allows them to spend more on public health. The Costa Rican government gives clean drinking water, disinfection, nourishment, and lodging. Costa Rica is considered an upper middle-income country, which has shown a steady economic growth over the past 25 years.

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

Explanation: The Vishaka Guidelines were a landmark set of procedural guidelines introduced in India to address cases of sexual harassment in the workplace. These guidelines were established by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in 1997 following the Vishakha case. The Vishaka Guidelines provided a framework for dealing with incidents of sexual harassment and ensuring the safety and well-being of women at work. However, it is important to note that the Vishaka Guidelines were later superseded in 2013 by the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, which provided a more comprehensive legal framework for addressing workplace sexual harassment.

63. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The Governor of a State is appointed by the President for a term of five years and holds office at the pleasure of the President. The Governor's role includes proroguing the state legislature and dissolving the state legislative assemblies under certain circumstances. The executive power of the State is vested in the Governor, and they exercise it either directly or through subordinate officers. It's important to note that the Governor acts as the constitutional head of the state and performs various functions, including the appointment of the Chief Minister, assenting to bills, and representing the state in official matters.

64. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: From the given options, the Municipal Ward Councillor is not a rural administration officer. A Municipal Councillor, also known as a Ward Councillor, is a position in urban administration. They are elected representatives who represent specific wards within the municipal area. Their role is to address the concerns and issues of the residents in their respective wards and work towards the development and improvement of the local community. It is important to note that rural administration officers, such as Gram Panchayat members or Block Development Officers, are responsible for governance and administration in rural areas, which is distinct from the role of a Municipal Ward Councillor.

65. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: According to Article 22 of the Indian Constitution, a person who is arrested must be informed of the grounds of their arrest. In the case of *Basu Vs State of West Bengal*, specific guidelines were established for the process of arrest. These guidelines, known as the D.K Basu guidelines, require the police to wear clear, accurate, and visible name tags indicating their designations. The D.K Basu guidelines were established by the Supreme Court of India and provide procedures that the police must follow during arrest, detention, and interrogation to safeguard the rights of the arrested individuals.

66. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The Forest Rights Act, 2006, acknowledges and grants forest rights and occupation of forest lands to forest-dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers, enabling them to access and utilize forest resources. The Act is commonly referred to as the 'Tribal Rights Act' as it specifically recognizes the rights of Scheduled Tribes residing in forest areas. It aims to protect and uphold

the rights of these communities over the forests they have traditionally inhabited and depended upon for their livelihoods, while also promoting sustainable forest management and conservation.

67. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: There are two types of data sources - primary and secondary. Primary data refers to original data collected firsthand by the investigator. On the other hand, secondary sources of data or information are created by individuals who did not directly experience or participate in the events being studied. These sources include journal articles that provide analysis or commentary on research, textbooks, and dictionaries. For example, the NCERT textbook "Our Past (I)" for class 6 is a secondary source of information as the content has been collected and processed by an external agency, in this case, the NCERT.

68. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: An examination is a process designed to assess progress, qualifications, or knowledge in a particular subject. It aims to demonstrate one's proficiency in answering questions and provides valuable feedback to identify areas of improvement. However, the current exam systems are often rigid and can induce anxiety. Shifting the focus from testing memorization to evaluating competencies can help reduce stress, particularly in social science classrooms. By promoting a flexible approach to exams and emphasizing critical thinking and practical application of knowledge, students can have a more comprehensive learning experience. Therefore, both points A and B regarding examinations are true.

69. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Social science is a multidisciplinary field that focuses on the study of societies and the interactions between individuals within those societies. As a social science teacher, the primary goal should be to foster an understanding of the interconnectedness of various elements that shape society. This understanding is crucial for students to engage intelligently in the affairs of their community. By exploring topics such as history, sociology, economics, and political science, social science education equips students with the knowledge and skills to analyze social issues, promote empathy, and contribute positively to their communities.

70. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Assessment in social science education should encompass

grading, learning, and motivation for students. Its purpose extends beyond evaluating learning progress; it also emphasizes "assessment for learning." The primary objective of assessment in social science is to provide learners with feedback and establish standards that encourage them to strive for better learning outcomes. By offering constructive feedback, identifying areas for improvement, and setting clear expectations, assessment plays a vital role in guiding students' learning journey and helping them achieve their educational goals in the field of social science.

71. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Films can serve as valuable tools for teaching social studies content and developing primary and secondary source skills in students. They are equally effective as other instructional materials when addressing topics covered in the curriculum. Films have the potential to be an effective pedagogical tool in the social science classroom for several reasons:

1. Films have the ability to transport the world into the classroom, stimulating the imagination and artistic awareness of young learners.
2. They inspire us by uncovering unseen and unheard contexts, allowing students to explore diverse perspectives and narratives.
3. Films bring stories, voices, and images that may be distant from students' everyday lives, providing a broader understanding of the world and fostering empathy.

By incorporating films into social science education, teachers can enhance student engagement, critical thinking, and cultural awareness.

72. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Among the given options, only option A is correct in the context of using maps in a classroom. Maps serve various purposes for students, and one important function is to visually depict specific and detailed features of a particular area. Maps can represent boundaries, topography, physical characteristics, climate patterns, and even economic activities. Therefore, it is evident that maps are not merely neutral representations but are influenced by socio-political constructs. In the classroom, maps play a crucial role in conveying geographic information and shaping students' understanding of the social and political aspects tied to different regions and territories.

73. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Social science encompasses the study of human behavior and society at various levels. When

teaching social science, it is crucial for educators to employ a wide range of instructional strategies and techniques. In the field of social sciences, students delve into understanding how societies operate and how they can actively participate and engage in social activities. To establish a connection between learning and students' lives, social science teachers should provide opportunities for learners to share their personal examples and experiences within the classroom. Additionally, teachers can enhance their relationship with students and create meaningful learning experiences by organizing field trips or other outreach activities. Therefore, both statements A and C are correct in terms of effective social science teaching.

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

Explanation: A 'genealogy chart' is a visual representation of family relationships depicted in a traditional tree structure. It is commonly used to illustrate the lineage and succession of an empire or dynasty. The chart is also referred to as a family tree or pedigree chart. Its purpose is to systematically identify individuals within a family and showcase their blood relationships. Genealogists employ various methods, including oral interviews, historical records, genetic analysis, and other sources, to gather information about family connections in a chronological manner. The chart provides a clear depiction of the sequence and functional relationships among family members. Hence, statements A, B, and C are all correct in relation to genealogy charts.

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

Explanation: When a teacher engages with a visually challenged learner in a social science class, they should follow the following teaching-learning process:

1. Speak clearly and audibly, using appropriate pauses and repetitions to ensure understanding.
2. Provide verbal cues to encourage imagination, such as using phrases like 'Listen', 'Let's review', 'Pay close attention', and 'Here's what you need to do now'.
3. Incorporate tactile materials into classroom discussions. Tactile materials are designed to be read through touch, offering an enriched educational experience for students with vision impairments.

These strategies aim to facilitate effective communication, encourage active participation, and provide inclusive learning opportunities for

visually challenged learners in the social science classroom.

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

Explanation: The project method of teaching has its roots in the philosophy of pragmatism, aiming to foster critical thinking skills in students. It involves a series of tasks assigned to a group of students, collectively working towards a specific goal. The project method encourages learners to become discoverers, taking ownership of their learning. It promotes self-directed activity and allows students to learn through their own initiatives. In project-based learning, learners take on the role of designers and leaders of their projects, rather than relying solely on the guidance of the teacher. This approach promotes active engagement, problem-solving, collaboration, and independent thinking. Therefore, statements A, B, and D accurately reflect the characteristics of the project method in social science teaching.

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

Explanation: Constructivist approaches in education emphasize the notion that knowledge is actively constructed by learners rather than simply being transmitted to them. A social science teacher adopting a constructivist perspective would see learners as active participants in the process of exploring and understanding social processes. They would encourage curiosity, gather information from various sources, and engage students in imaginative thinking and problem-solving. Critical thinking, problem-solving, and analytical skills are considered essential components of a constructivist approach at the upper primary level. By fostering these skills, teachers empower students to critically analyze social phenomena, propose solutions, and develop a deeper understanding of the subject matter. Therefore, statements A and B are correct in the context of a constructivist approach in social science teaching.

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

Explanation: Options A and C can contribute to making the social science curriculum more inclusive. An inclusive curriculum in social science enables students to understand and appreciate the diverse cultures and ideologies that exist in the world. Social science focuses on studying societies and the relationships between individuals within them. To foster inclusivity, it is important to incorporate perspectives from various sources, including official narratives and marginalized voices. Engaging with a wide range of sources helps

provide a more comprehensive and balanced understanding of social phenomena. By embracing diverse perspectives and narratives, the social science curriculum can promote inclusivity and encourage critical thinking among students.

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

Explanation: Critical thinking plays a central role in education as it empowers students to analyze, evaluate, and reflect on their own perspectives. It involves asking probing questions that encourage students to form their own beliefs and opinions on various subjects. By developing critical thinking skills, students learn to make sense of the world around them based on personal observations and understanding. They also gain the ability to connect issues and concepts to their own lives, fostering a deeper engagement with the subject matter. By nurturing critical thinking, educators enable students to become active learners who can navigate and interpret information effectively.

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

Explanation: Diversity encompasses the presence of various characteristics and differences among individuals within a group. For instance, while Paritosh is fluent in Bangla, Suchita speaks Hindi. This uniqueness highlights the individuality of each person, emphasizing the importance of acknowledging and appreciating our differences. In the context of the teaching-learning process, diversity plays a crucial role in enhancing cognitive skills and promoting critical thinking. Exposing students to diverse perspectives, backgrounds, and experiences fosters a broader understanding of complex issues, encourages open-mindedness, and cultivates the ability to think critically and consider multiple viewpoints. This inclusive approach to education prepares students to navigate a diverse world and contributes to their personal and intellectual growth.

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

Explanation: From the given options, students should mark the visited places on the map of Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur as all the visited places are related to these two states. Ziro, known as one of the oldest towns in Arunachal Pradesh, is worth marking. Bomdila, the district headquarters of West Kameng district in Arunachal Pradesh, should also be marked. Namdapha National Park, located in Arunachal Pradesh, is another important site. Tawang, famous for its 400-year-old monastery, is a town in Arunachal Pradesh that deserves to be marked on the map. Additionally, Leisang, a

village in the Kangpokpi district of Manipur, should be included.

82. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Pedagogy refers to the methods and practices employed by a teacher in the process of education. It encompasses the various aspects of upbringing, teaching, learning, and social and cultural development. Social Science Pedagogy specifically focuses on the principles and approaches to teaching and learning in the field of social science. All options except Option (2) are outcomes influenced by Social Science Pedagogy. In contemporary understanding, social science pedagogy encourages learners to provide diverse and individualized answers to questions, fostering personal growth and improvement.

83. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Gender refers to the classification of nouns or pronouns as masculine, feminine, or neuter. Gender stereotyping involves making generalized assumptions about the characteristics, differences, and attributes of individuals based on their gender. Examples include encouraging only boys to participate in a football tournament or assigning only girls to decorate class boards. Gender stereotyping can negatively impact students' academic success. Practices such as seating boys and girls separately in class are often based on stereotypes suggesting that boys are more prone to misbehavior. However, it is important to challenge and avoid such stereotypes in order to promote equality and inclusivity in education.

84. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Social science is a field that explores the interactions and behaviors of individuals in society. Effective social science teaching involves instilling moral and intellectual growth in students, enabling them to analyze their own actions as well as those of their peers. Critical analysis of literary texts and the use of diverse sources are essential in teaching social science. Triangulation, which refers to the combination of different data or methods to gain multiple perspectives, plays a crucial role in enhancing understanding of social phenomena. Therefore, options B and D are the correct answers.

85. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Social justice refers to fairness and equality in the distribution of resources, opportunities, and privileges within a society. Teaching social justice in social science classes is important as it enables students to understand and address issues of inequality in society.

By examining multiple perspectives, students can develop empathy and gain the skills necessary to tackle real-world problems. In a classroom setting, promoting values such as loyalty, truth, honesty, love, and peace can foster sensitivity towards social justice. Therefore, options A, B, and C are all conducive to encouraging students in the classroom to engage with social justice issues.

86. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: History is the systematic study and documentation of human activity. Pedagogy of history describes various teaching-learning strategies and learning resources in social sciences. Pedagogy of history would try to:

- Construct history on the basis of sources.
- Trace continuity and change in the social processes in history
- History view events by situating them within socio-political contexts of a particular period.

Thus, A, B and D are correct answer.

87. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The Constitution of India recognizes seven fundamental rights that are essential for the citizens. These rights include the right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, right to property, and right to constitutional remedies. Additionally, the right to live in a pollution-free environment is considered a part of the fundamental right to life under Article 21. These rights are explicitly mentioned in the constitution or have been established through the due process of law, ensuring their legal protection and enforcement.

88. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The phrase 'Unity in Diversity' has its origins in ancient times and has been used by various leaders to symbolize unity among individuals or communities. In the context of India, it highlights the harmonious coexistence of people from different religions, cultures, castes and more. Jawaharlal Nehru, in his book 'Discovery of India,' popularized this phrase. It aptly captures the essence of India, which, despite its diversity in terms of languages, religions, castes, and creeds, manages to maintain a sense of unity. This unity is often attributed to the shared values, principles, and the collective identity of being Indian.

89. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Members of the Lok Sabha in the Indian Parliament are not nominated but elected through General Elections, which are conducted based on universal adult

suffrage. There are no nominated members in the Lok Sabha. In case a seat becomes vacant, a bye-election is held to fill the vacancy. The current strength of the Lok Sabha is 543 members, comprising elected representatives. The number of elected members can be up to a maximum of 543, depending on the electoral process and constituency boundaries.

90. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The 2006 Democracy Movement refers to the series of political protests and agitations in Nepal aimed at challenging the autocratic rule of King Gyanendra and advocating for democratic reforms. In response to the movement, Nepal underwent a significant transformation in its system of governance. The monarchy, which had been in place for 240 years, was abolished, and Nepal transitioned into a democratic republic. As a result, the country adopted a new political structure with a President serving as the Head of State and a Prime Minister leading the government. This transition marked a major milestone in Nepal's political history.

Language: English

91. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Quoting the passage's lines, "Learning on the streets and in the markets from experience and need can be effective although the student learns only what he happens to need, in a haphazard way."

Thus, Language needs of real-life situations are fulfilled by learning on the streets.

Colloquial language is an untrained conversation rather than in formal speech or academic writing. Every person gets influenced by the place he belongs to, how people around him speak, and the phrases they use. In such a scenario, colloquialism gets intertwined with the language.

Thus, learning on the streets is imperative to understand the language needs of real life.

92. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Quoting the passage's lines, "However, shopkeepers are more likely to be tolerant of incorrect grammar than classroom teachers," Hence, shopkeepers are intolerant is not the correct statement.

93. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Quoting the passage's lines, "In the classroom, the student is more likely to learn the grammatical language of the educated people." Hence, statement A is correct. "The language learnt out of necessity often lacks the fine details of the

classroom variety and might include informal expressions such as slang." Hence, statement B is also true.

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

Explanation: Determiners clarify what a noun refers to (e.g., your car) and indicate quantity or number. The quantifier 'each' is a determiner with a singular countable noun. Each means "everyone, regarded individually". Hence, in the sentence, "The kind of language learned in each setting differs too." Each is a determiner.

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

Explanation: 'Until' talks about when something begins and when it ends. "Until," a preposition of time, describes a continuous action that stops at a specific time. Hence, in the sentence, "but delayed until a quiz." Until is a preposition.

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

Explanation: Motivated means when an individual wants to do something and he/she is very determined or enthusiastic about doing the task or work. Thus, the synonym for Motivated is interested.

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

Explanation: The word 'Haphazard' means lacking organization or lack of planning. Hence, ".....in a haphazard way", haphazard means unorganized.

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

Explanation: Quoting the passage's lines, "So a combination of classroom instruction and the experience of using language in the street will result in the best language learning of all." Hence, the best place to correctly and quickly learn a foreign language is both the classroom and the marketplace.

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

Explanation: Quoting the passage's lines, "Most foreign language students learn in a classroom, from a text-book. In a classroom, language learning can be controlled so that all the necessary structures are taught." Hence, A text-book teaches what a student needs.

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

Explanation: "Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world" is a poem by William Brighty Rands. The poem describes the Earth and praises its vastness and its physical features. "With cities and gardens, and cliffs, and isles, And people upon you for thousands of miles? Ah, you are so great, and I am so small,"

Hence, the hugeness of the Earth is defined by its cities, gardens, cliffs and isles.

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

Explanation: "Ah, you are so great, "You are more than the Earth, though you are such a dot: You can love and think, and the Earth cannot!" The above lines from the poem "Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world" by William Brighty Rands show clearly that the poet compares himself (Man) with Earth.

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

Explanation: These lines from the poem "Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world" by William Brighty Rand, "The wonderful air is over me, And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree, tops of the hills." Sets the poet's mood as joyous as he praises nature and Earth for all its beauty.

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

Explanation: Quoting the poem's lines, "And the wonderful grass upon your breast- World, you are beautifully dressed." The poet personifies nature as a beautiful lady wearing a colourful dress. Hence, the figure of speech used here is. 'Personification' (attributing personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human).

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

Explanation: Personification means attributing personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human. Hence, Personification is the figure of speech used in the lines "and whirls the mills," as the poet gives human form to the mills.

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

Explanation: These lines from the poem, "With the wonderful water round you curled, And the wonderful grass upon your breast- World, you are beautifully dressed." The poet states water and grass made Earth's beautiful dress.

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

Explanation: "This practice iThis practice is known as Thematic Vocabulary Learning as the teacher is asking her learners to collect words/phrases or various aspects they see and notice in their markets and streets, i.e., words/phrases of various aspects collected by learners will be related to specific themes. A thematic approach to learning is a powerful tool for integrating the curriculum with the help of

various activities, helps to eliminate the isolated nature of the teaching-learning process, and encourages to analyze and describe a complex phenomenon in simple terms. In addition to this, it allows learning to be more engaging known as Thematic Vocabulary Learning as the teacher is asking her learners to collect words/phrases or various aspects they see and notice in their markets and streets, i.e., words/phrases of various aspects collected by learners will be related to specific theme."

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

Explanation: Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) a learning approach where an individual learns the content as well as a second or foreign language at the same time. It motivates students to learn foreign languages and helps them learn a more extensive and varied vocabulary. In addition, it enhances students' confidence and competence in the target language.

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

Explanation: Receptive vocabulary words a person understands, including spoken, written, or manually signed terms. A teacher can practice the receptive vocabulary method in the class through face-to-face interaction with the child while talking and using visuals such as signs, pictures, and books.

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

Explanation: Composition dictation is a method when a teacher comes up with a text and tests the students to listen and rewrite what they have heard with their own words. Composition dictation can help the students as they often involve many skills and competencies, such as pronunciation, punctuation, note-taking and spelling, are interactive and collaborative, require little material and encourage proofreading and editing skills.

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

Explanation: Intensive reading encourages learners for detailed reading with specific learning aims and tasks like reading blogs, newspapers and more, unlike extensive reading, where learners read texts to enjoy and develop general reading skills.

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

Explanation: Knowledge of words is recognizing words and their meaning from background knowledge. Knowing a word means:

- to be able to identify it when reading or listening,
- and use it when writing or speaking in a grammatically correct form.

112. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: An extrapolation is like an educated guess or a hypothesis. When you extrapolate, you take facts and observations about a present or known situation to predict what might eventually happen. Hence, writing an entry in the diary based on experiences is an extrapolative question.

113. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Poetry is a form of expression that gives meaning to an individual's experience. Poetry encourages one to connect with their feelings and emotions while reading. Poetry can impact a child's social and emotional state in a positive manner. Hence, one must read the poem for enjoyment and appreciation.

114. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Learning Outcome refers to the overall desired goal of the course/programme. Learning Outcomes help a teacher to evaluate his/her teaching methodology by identifying the learner's skills and abilities so that desired results are achieved at the end of the lesson. Hence, learning outcomes should ensure that all the competencies are acquired by learners.

115. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Materials or learning languages enhances writing and communication skills, improve reading habits, and awareness of local, national and international issues. For example, a good newspaper helps students become critical thinkers by synthesizing information and improving logical reasoning. Other materials of learning in the classroom to aid understanding are:

- **Visuals Aids:** Blackboard, Posters, Flashcards, Presentations, Printed textbooks, Graphs and Infographics.
- **Audio Aids:** Radio, Tape-recorder and CDs.
- **Audio-visual aids:** Videos, Video recordings, Films and Documentaries, Virtual Classrooms.
- Language Laboratory.

116. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: India is a multilingual country, and English is a global language here. English gains popularity due to a teacher's proficiency in English and students' exposure to English outside school. English teaching aims to create multilingual who can enrich all our languages. English needs to find its place along with other Indian languages in different states, where children's other languages strengthen English teaching and learning, and in "English-medium" schools, where other Indian languages need to

reduce the perceived dominance of English. English language teaching should support the learning of different languages and subjects. This perspective will reduce the gap between "English as a subject" and "English as a medium". Hence, there is a need to create a standard school system that does not distinguish between "teaching a language" and "using a language as a medium."

117. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Top-down learning refers to learning explicit knowledge (straight forwardly expressed and shared between people) and then learning implicit knowledge (knowledge gained through incidental activities or without awareness that learning is occurring).

In the classroom, Learners can be encouraged to use bottom-up and top-down strategies to help them understand a text. For example, in reading comprehension, learners use their knowledge of the genre to predict what will be in the text (top-down) and their understanding of affixation to guess meaning (bottom-up). Hence, when a reader uses her prior knowledge, makes semantic and syntactic cues and then moves to other more specific information, the reader adopts the Top-Down model.

118. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Drilling is a technique used in structuralism to master language structure by practising and repeating the concept repeatedly. It emphasizes: practising to learn something effectively and getting the specific skills through repetition. Structuralism is a knowledge of nature and human life interested in relationships rather than individual objects.

Structuralism states that language is the communication method with words used in a structured and conventional way and conveyed by speech, writing, or gesture. Hence, drilling is a teaching-learning technique or a strategy in structuralism.

119. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Students with strong first language skills can acquire a second language more quickly due to language transfer. The first language is the acquisition of the native language, while the second language acquisition is learning a language after acquiring the first language.

Students use language one to facilitate their comprehension process and reduce any insecurities that may arise from their limited language proficiency. In addition, teachers use language one to consolidate students'

knowledge about the foreign language, such as its vocabulary, sentence structures, and cultural aspects.

120. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Multilingualism refers to an individual speaker who uses two or more languages or a community of speakers where using more than one language is expected.

Multilingualism helps present a person before the world more confidently and makes one competent to face the world's challenges. Here, A teacher teaching English in a multilingual setting should use a multilingual pedagogy to build awareness of the language among her students.

Language: Hindi

121. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—वातावरण और वनस्पतियाँ कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड का लगातार विनिमय करती रहती हैं। वातावरण से वह वनस्पतियों में जाती हैं। जब वनस्पतियाँ सड़ने लगती हैं तब उनमें से कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड निकलकर पुनः वातावरण में समा जाती है।

जब वनस्पतियाँ सड़ने लगती हैं तब उनमें से कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड निकलकर पुनः वातावरण में समा जाती है।

122. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सभी प्रकार की वनस्पतियाँ कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड ग्रहण करती और ऑक्सीजन छोड़ती हैं। यदि हवा में लम्बे समय तक ऑक्सीजन और कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड का अनुपात एक जैसा रहे तब उसका अर्थ होगा कि पौधों और प्राणियों का जीवन एक-दूसरे के अस्तित्व के मामले में समान स्तर पर आ जाएगा। प्रस्तुत अवतरण में उल्लेख किया गया है कि 'पौधों और प्राणियों का जीवन एक-दूसरे के अस्तित्व के समान आ जाएगा, जब हवा में कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड और ऑक्सीजन का अनुपात समान रहे'। अतः विकल्प 'कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड और ऑक्सीजन का अनुपात सामान रहे' सही है।

123. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'वातावरण' का विग्रह और समास 'वात का आवरण-तत्पुरुष' समास होगा।

समास—

- (i) समास अर्थात् संक्षिप्तीकरण।
- (ii) जब दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों से मिलकर जो नया और छोटा शब्द बनता है, उसे समास कहते हैं।

समास के भेद—

- (i) अव्ययीभाव समास
- (ii) तत्पुरुष समास
- (iii) कर्मधारय समास
- (iv) द्विगु समास
- (v) द्वन्द्व समास
- (vi) बहुव्रीहि समास

तत्पुरुष समास—

- (i) इसमें दूसरा पद प्रधान होता है।
- (ii) तत्पुरुष समास में प्रथम पद संज्ञा या विशेषण होता है और लिंग-वचन का निर्धारण अंतिम या द्वितीय पद के अनुसार होता है।

‘वातावरण’ का विग्रह और समास ‘वात का आवरण—तत्पुरुष’ होगा। अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं। अतः सही विकल्प ‘वात का आवरण—तत्पुरुष’ है।

स्पष्टीकरण—

‘वातावरण’ का विग्रह होगा—‘वात का आवरण’ जिस समास में उत्तर पद प्रधान हो और समास करने के बाद विभक्ति का लोप हो उसे ‘तत्पुरुष समास’ कहते हैं।

124. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—श्वास तत्सम शब्द है और ऑक्सीजन अंग्रेजी से आया हुआ शब्द है, इसलिए यह आगत शब्द है।

तत्सम—

- (i) तत् + सम अर्थात् उसके समान।
- (ii) आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रयोग होने वाले ऐसे शब्द जिनको संस्कृत से बिना किसी रूप परिवर्तन के ले लिया गया है। ‘श्वास’ तत्सम शब्द है और ‘ऑक्सीजन’ अंग्रेजी से आया हुआ आगत शब्द। अतः सही विकल्प ‘तत्सम आगत’ है। ‘श्वास’ का तद्भव ‘साँस’ होगा।

125. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘लम्बे समय तक’ पद व्याकरण की दृष्टि से क्रिया-विशेषण है।

क्रिया-विशेषण—

- (i) जिन शब्दों के द्वारा क्रिया की विशेषता का बोध होता है, उसे क्रिया विशेषण कहते हैं।

उदाहरण के लिए—ह

- (i) आज तेज बारिश होगी।
- (ii) मुझे थोड़ा ही खाना चाहिए।
‘विशेषण’ अर्थात् ‘जो संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताए’, ‘क्रिया-विशेषण’ अर्थात् ‘जो क्रिया की विशेषता बताए’, ‘संज्ञा’ नाम को प्रस्तुत करता है तथा ‘सर्वनाम’ जो ‘संज्ञा’ के बदले प्रयुक्त होता है। गद्यांश में ‘लंबे समय तक’ एक ‘क्रिया विशेषण’ है ऑक्सीजन और कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड के अनुपात ‘रहने’ के बारे में बता रहा है। अतः सही विकल्प क्रिया-विशेषण है।

126. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गद्यांश का मुख्य विषय है—ऑक्सीजन और कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड का संतुलन। हम श्वास द्वारा ऑक्सीजन ग्रहण करते और कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड छोड़ते हैं। ऐसा ही अधिकतर जानवरों, चिड़ियाओं, रेंगनेवाले जन्तुओं इत्यादि द्वारा भी किया जाता है। दूसरी ओर सभी प्रकार की वनस्पतियाँ कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड ग्रहण करतीं और ऑक्सीजन छोड़ती हैं। वातावरण और वनस्पतियाँ कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड का लगातार विनिमय करती

रहती हैं। वातावरण से वह वनस्पतियों में जाती है। जब वनस्पतियाँ सड़ने लगती हैं तब उनमें से कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड निकलकर पुनः वातावरण में समा जाती है।

गद्यांश का मुख्य विषय ‘ऑक्सीजन और कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड का संतुलन’ है अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं।

स्पष्टीकरण—

प्रस्तुत अवतरण में ‘ऑक्सीजन’ और ‘कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड’ के संतुलन और वातावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के बारे में उल्लेख किया गया है। अतः विकल्प ‘ऑक्सीजन और कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड का संतुलन’ सही है।

127. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘विनिमय’ का अर्थ है ‘लेन-देन’। गद्यांश में बताया गया है कि वातावरण और वनस्पतियाँ कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड का लगातार विनिमय करती रहती हैं।

128. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हम साँस के साथ ऑक्सीजन लेते और कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड छोड़ते हैं। ऐसा ही अधिकतर जानवर, कीड़े-मकोड़े, रेंगने वाले जन्तु भी करते हैं। दूसरी ओर सभी प्रकार की वनस्पतियाँ कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड ग्रहण करतीं और ऑक्सीजन छोड़ती हैं।

129. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—ऑक्सीजन ग्रहण करने में अधिकांश जीवधारियों का स्वभाव मानव की तरह होता है। अधिकांश जीवधारी ऑक्सीजन को ग्रहण करते हैं और कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड छोड़ते हैं। विचित्र प्रकार का है—सामान्य मार्ग से अलग। मानव से भिन्न है—मानव से इतर जाति से सम्बन्ध। मानव के विपरीत है—मानव से अलग या उससे विरुद्ध।

130. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘पेट-पीठ’ दोनों मिलकर हैं एक’ इसका कारण कुछ भी भोजन न करना है अर्थात् कवि जब उस भिक्षुक को देखता है तो उसकी दयनीय स्थिति को देखकर उनका हृदय द्रवित हो उठता है। भिक्षुक इतना कमजोर है कि उसका पेट और पीठ मिलकर दोनों एक हो गए हैं।

प्रस्तुत पद्यांश में भिखारी के बारे में विवेचना की गई है जिसमें उसकी दुर्दशा का वर्णन किया गया है।

यहाँ पर पेट-पीठ दोनों एक हो जाने का तात्पर्य कुछ भी भोजन न करने से है जिसके कारण उसका पेट घँसा हुआ दिख रहा है।

अतः सही विकल्प ‘कुछ भी भोजन न करना’ है।

131. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘कलेजे के दो टूक करना’ का आशय है कि मन को कष्ट पहुँचाना। कवि ने पद्यांश में बताया है कि जब भिक्षुक आता दिखाई देता है तो उसकी दयनीय दशा देखकर मन को अत्यन्त कष्ट पहुँचता है। वह स्वयं अपनी करुणाजनक स्थिति से सभी को वेदना से भर देता है।

प्रस्तुत गद्यांश में रचनाकार में भिखारी की व्यथा का सचित्र वर्णन किया है।

उसकी व्यथा को देखकर रचनाकार के मन को कष्ट का अनुभव होता है जिसे वह पंक्ति ‘दो टूक कलेजे के करता पछताता पथ पर आता’ से व्यक्त करता है।

अतः सही विकल्प ‘मन को कष्ट पहुँचाना’ है।

132. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भिखारी अपनी झोली इसलिए फैलाता है क्योंकि वह अपनी भूख मिटाने के लिए कुछ अन्न चाहता है।

प्रस्तुत गद्यांश में एक भिखारी के बारे में व्याख्या की गई है जो बुरी अवस्था में तथा भूखा है। वह भूख मिटाने के लिए भिक्षा मांगता हुआ आया है।

कवि की दो पंक्तियों में इसकी व्याख्या की गई है ‘मुट्ठी-भर दाने को, भूख मिटाने को, मुँह फटी पुरानी झोली को फैलाता’।

अतः यहाँ भिखारी अपनी झोली अन्न के लिए फैलाता है ताकि वह अपनी क्षुधा शांत कर सके। अतः विकल्प ‘भूख मिटाने के लिए कुछ अन्न चाहता है’ सही है।

133. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘मुँह’ शब्द में प्रयुक्त चन्द्रबिन्दु अनुनासिक है।

अनुनासिक—

- (i) जिन स्वरों के उच्चारण में मुख के साथ-साथ नासिका की भी सहायता लेनी पड़ती है उन्हें अनुनासिक कहते हैं।
- (ii) इन्हीं स्वरों को लिखते समय इनके ऊपर अनुनासिक के चिन्ह चन्द्रबिन्दु (ँ) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

उदाहरण के लिए—चौद अँधेरा, मुँह इत्यादि। जिस ध्वनि के उच्चारण में हवा नाक और मुख दोनों से निकलती है उसे अनुनासिक कहते हैं। अनुनासिक वाले अन्य शब्द हैं—‘आँख, माँ, गाँव, बाँसुरी आदि’।

134. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—काव्यांश से हमारे मन में उठने वाला मुख्य भाव करुणा है।

करुणा रस—

- (i) इसका स्थायी भाव शोक होता है।
- (ii) किसी के लिए सहानुभूति एवं दया मिश्रित दुःख के भाव को प्रकट करने के लिए इसका प्रयोग होता है।
- (iii) हृदय शोक से भरा हो तब करुण भाव उत्पन्न होता है।

‘करुणा’ अर्थात् ‘जिस भाव में करुणा और दया की भावना उत्पन्न हो’, ‘वीरता’ अर्थात् ‘जिस भाव में वीरता की भावना उत्पन्न हो’, ‘श्रृंगार’ अर्थात् ‘जिस भाव में प्रेम की भावना उत्पन्न हो’ तथा ‘हास्य’ अर्थात् ‘जिस भाव में हमें हंसी आये या आनंद का अनुभव हो’। प्रस्तुत काव्यांश में भिक्षार्थी के कष्ट को दिखाया गया जिसको पढ़ने के बाद दुःख की अनुभूति होती है अर्थात् यहाँ ‘करुणा’ का भाव है। अतः सही विकल्प ‘करुणा’ है।

135. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘वह आता’ में ‘वह’ सर्वनाम भिक्षु का द्योतक है क्योंकि यह कविता भिक्षुओं के जीवन पर आधारित है। कवि ने इस कविता में भिक्षुओं की दयनीय स्थिति का वर्णन किया है।
सर्वनाम—संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्दों को सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे—मैं, वह, वे, उन्हें, अपने तुम, हम आदि।

हिंदी में मूलतः सर्वनामों की संख्या 11 है—मैं, तू, आप, यह, वह, जो, सो, कौन, कोई, क्या और कुछ।

136. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने का उद्देश्य भाषा की बारीकी और सौन्दर्यबोध को सही रूप में समझना है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

(i) भाषा के अनेक स्वरूपों की जानकारी प्रदान करना।

(ii) भाषा के अनेक स्वरूपों को आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि से परखना।

(iii) सामग्री का विश्लेषण करना।

(iv) सृजनशीलता को बढ़ावा देना।

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।

उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने-सिखाने का एक उद्देश्य बच्चों को भाषा की नियमबद्ध प्रकृति की पहचान और उसका विश्लेषण करने योग्य बनाना होता है। भाषा शब्द, वाक्य और प्रोक्ति के स्तर पर नियमों से बंधी हुई है, अतः इन नियमों को पहचानना तथा विश्लेषण करना बच्चों में उच्च स्तर के भाषाई कौशल को विस्तार देता है।

उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के अन्य उद्देश्य—

■ हिंदी भाषा के विविध स्वरूपों की जानकारी प्राप्त करना।

■ विभिन्न साहित्यिक विधाओं की समझ का विकास करना।

■ भाषा की बारीकी और सौन्दर्यबोध को सही रूप में समझना।

■ भाषा के विभिन्न स्वरूपों को आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि से परखना।

■ निजी अनुभवों के आधार पर भाषा का सृजनशील इस्तेमाल करना।

137. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘ज्ञान से सम्बन्धित अन्य विषयों की समझ का विकास उससे आनन्द उठाने की क्षमता का विकास’ उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है।

प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने के उद्देश्य—

(i) भाषा की बारीकी और सौन्दर्यबोध को सही रूप में समझना।

(ii) भाषा के अनेक स्वरूपों की जानकारी प्रदान करना।

(iii) प्रस्तुत सामग्री का विश्लेषण करना।

(iv) सृजनशीलता को बढ़ावा देना।

प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने के अन्य उद्देश्य—भाषा सीखने के निम्नलिखित सभी उद्देश्य बच्चों में उच्च स्तर के भाषाई कौशल को विस्तार देते हैं।

■ हिंदी भाषा के विविध स्वरूपों की जानकारी प्राप्त करना।

■ विभिन्न साहित्यिक विधाओं की समझ का विकास करना।

■ बच्चे लिखी/छपी सामग्री को पढ़ और समझ सकें

■ बच्चे विभिन्न संदर्भ में भाषा प्रयोग में सफल हो सकें

■ बच्चों को हिंदी के विविध रूपों से परिचित कराया जा सके

■ बच्चे भाषा के द्वारा अपने परिवेश एवम् अनुभव को समझ सकें

■ बच्चों में भाषा की समझ तथा सहज अभिव्यक्ति का विकास हो सके

138. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पढ़ने का अर्थ है—पढ़कर समझना।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

(i) यह अत्यन्त जटिल कौशल है जिसमें अनेक प्रकार की क्षमताओं का विकास होता है।

(ii) पढ़ना और समझना दोनों क्रियाएँ साथ-साथ चलती हैं।

(iii) जब हम ध्यानपूर्वक पठन करते हैं तब हमारे मस्तिष्क की सोच, तर्क, चिन्तन, स्मृति आदि शक्तियाँ पाठ के अर्थ को ग्रहण करने लगती हैं।

मानव अपने विचारों को सुनकर, बोलकर, पढ़कर और लिखकर अभिव्यक्त करता है, भाषा से संबंधित इन चारों प्रक्रियाओं को प्रयोग करने की क्षमता ही भाषा कौशल कहलाती है।

पढ़ना अथवा पठन भाषा के चार कौशलों में से एक है। यह एक 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।

पढ़ने अर्थात् सार्थक पठन प्रक्रिया का अर्थ है—

■ पढ़कर समझना।

■ एक निश्चित उद्देश्य से पढ़ना।

■ संदर्भानुसार अर्थ ग्रहण करते हुए पढ़ना।

■ आगे आने वाले तथ्यों का अनुमान लगाते हुए पढ़ना।

139. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कविता में कई बाद ‘अभी भी’ का प्रयोग करके बातें रची गई हैं... बिना रुके चलने वाले किसी कार्य का भाव निकल रहा है या नहीं? प्रश्न भाषा की बारीकी की ओर संकेत करता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

(i) भाषा की सृजनशीलता में सहायक।

(ii) भाषा के सौन्दर्यबोध और नियमबद्ध प्रकृति को पहचानने में सहायक।

(iii) भाषा का विश्लेषण करने में सहायक।

त्रिभाषा सूत्र के तहत भारतीय स्कूलों में तीन भाषाओं की शिक्षा दी जाने की सिफारिश की गई थी जो इस प्रकार हैं—

पहली भाषा—मातृभाषा या क्षेत्रीय भाषा।

दूसरी भाषा—हिंदी भाषी राज्यों में आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा या अंग्रेजी। गैर हिंदी भाषी राज्यों में हिंदी या अंग्रेजी।

तीसरी भाषा—हिंदी भाषी तथा गैर हिंदी भाषी दोनों राज्यों में अंग्रेजी या एक आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा।

140. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने में पाठ्य-पुस्तक के अतिरिक्त आयु अनुरूप साहित्य संसाधन सामग्री सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

(i) अभिव्यक्ति में सहायक।

(ii) अन्तर्दृष्टि को बढ़ाने में सहायक।

(iii) बालक की सृजनात्मक शक्ति को बढ़ावा देने में सहायक।

हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण का उद्देश्य विविध साहित्यिक विधाओं से बच्चों को परिचित करा के उन्हें अपने अनुभवों के आधार पर विभिन्न संदर्भों में भाषा प्रयोग में सफल बना।

उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने में पाठ्य-पुस्तक के अतिरिक्त आयु अनुरूप साहित्य सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण संसाधन सामग्री है। साहित्य कलात्मक कार्यों का एक समूह है जो कि यात्रा वृत्तान्त, एकांकी नाटक, कविता, नाटक और उपन्यास, आदि के रूप में होता है।

141. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गणित, विज्ञान आदि विषयों की कक्षाओं में भी बच्चे भाषा सीखते हैं। यह विचार पूर्णतः सत्य है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

(i) भाषा अभिव्यक्ति का साधन है।

(ii) इसका क्षेत्र अत्यन्त व्यापक है।

(iii) भाषा सभी विषयों में केंद्रित होती है।

(iv) बिना भाषा के किसी भी विषय या पाठ्यक्रम का निर्माण नहीं किया जा सकता है।

अधिगम अथवा सीखना किसी स्थिति के प्रति सक्रिय प्रतिक्रिया को दर्शाता है। यह एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जो जीवनपर्यंत चलती रहती है एवं जिसके द्वारा हम ज्ञान अर्जित करते हैं।

मनुष्य अपने विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करने और समाज के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करने के लिए जिस प्रक्रिया द्वारा अपनी भाषिक क्षमता का विकास करता है, वह भाषा अधिगम अथवा सीखी हुई भाषा कहलाती है।

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

गणित, विज्ञान आदि विषयों की कक्षाओं में भी बच्चे भाषा सीखते हैं। यह कथन पूर्णतः सत्य है क्योंकि—

- भाषा व्यापक है और यह सभी विषयों में केंद्रित है।
- भाषा की शिक्षा केवल एक विशेष विषय में नहीं होती है।
- भाषा का शिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के प्रत्येक विषयों के माध्यम से होता है।
- भाषा से भिन्न कोई विषय पढ़ने के दौरान बच्चे साथ साथ भाषा भी सीखते हैं।
- गणित और विज्ञान की पुस्तक, हिंदी भाषा के पाठ्यपुस्तक के रूप में भी कार्य करती है।

अतः सभी विषयों का ज्ञान भाषा के माध्यम से ही बच्चों तक पहुंचता है। प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से किसी भी विषय के शिक्षण में भाषा का अध्ययन स्वाभाविक रूप से होता है

142. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में हिन्दीतर भाषा को ही जगह मिलनी चाहिए ताकि बच्चे—

- (i) सामाजिक संस्कृति में परिचित हो सकें।
- (ii) हिन्दीतर भाषी साहित्यकारों से परिचित हो सकें।
- (iii) भाषा की विभिन्न रंगतों से परिचित हो सकें।

उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर की हिंदी भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में हिंदीतर भाषा को भी जगह मिलनी चाहिए ताकि बच्चे—

- सामाजिक संस्कृति से परिचित हो सकें।
- भाषा की विभिन्न रंगतों से परिचित हो सकें।
- हिंदीतर भाषी साहित्यकारों से परिचित हो सकें।
- हिंदीतर भाषा के साहित्य से परिचित हो सकें।
- हिंदीतर भाषा के रचना शैली से परिचित हो सकें।
- हिंदीतर भाषाओं के द्वारा संवेदनाओं को विस्तार दे सकें।

143. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—बच्चे भाषा तब बेहतर तरीके से सीखते हैं जब भाषा का समृद्ध परिवेश हो।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) भाषा विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम है।
 - (ii) इसका क्षेत्र अत्यन्त व्यापक है।
 - (iii) रचनात्मक गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करना।
 - (iv) कल्पनाशीलता को बढ़ावा देना।
- भाषा मुख से उच्चारित होने वाली वह ध्वनि है जिसका प्रयोग मनुष्य अपने मन के विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करने के लिए करता है। बच्चे भाषा तब बेहतर तरीके से सीखते हैं जब भाषा का समृद्ध परिवेश हो क्योंकि समृद्ध भाषिक वातावरण भाषा सीखने के लिए सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है।

समृद्ध भाषिक परिवेश से तात्पर्य ऐसे परिवेश से है जिसमें बच्चे भाषा को अधिकाधिक देख, सुन और प्रयोग कर सकें।

यह बच्चों के भाषाई विकास में अत्यधिक लाभकारी होता है क्योंकि यह—

- बच्चों की समझ को शब्दों और वाक्यांशों की रचना के संबंध में विस्तार देता है।
- बच्चे में अभिव्यक्ति, रचनात्मकता, सृजनात्मकता तथा कल्पनाशीलता को प्रोत्साहन देता है।
- बच्चों में भाषा ज्ञान के प्रति जिज्ञासा उत्पन्न करता है जिससे बच्चे सक्रिय होकर भाषा सीखते हैं।

बच्चों में सहज भाषा विकास की नींव रखता है तथा उन्हें रचनात्मक गतिविधियों में संलग्न करता है।

बच्चों की भाषा संबंधी विविध आवश्यकताओं को विभिन्न भाषा मॉडलों तथा उपकरणों द्वारा पूर्ण करता है।

144. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-आकलन की दृष्टि से सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण अवलोकन है।

अवलोकन—

- (i) अवलोकन वह प्रणाली है जहाँ अवलोकनकर्ता स्वयं घटना स्थल पर जाकर अपनी आँखों से उन घटनाओं को देखता है और जानकारी प्राप्त करता है।
- (ii) वैज्ञानिक अन्वेषण की एक शास्त्रीय विधि है।

भाषा-आकलन—

- (i) संपादात्मक एवं रचनात्मक प्रक्रिया है।
- (ii) आकलन का उद्देश्य निदानात्मक होता है।
- (iii) आकलन द्वारा शिक्षण अधिगम में सुधार किया जाता है और अध्यापकों को पृष्ठपोषण दिया जाता है।

भाषा आकलन एक संवादात्मक तथा रचनात्मक प्रक्रिया माना जाता है, जिसके द्वारा शिक्षक विद्यार्थी का उचित अधिगम की जांच करता है। आकलन का उद्देश्य निदानात्मक होता है अर्थात् शिक्षण अधिगम कार्यक्रम में सुधार करना, छात्रों व अध्यापकों को पृष्ठपोषण प्रदान करना तथा छात्रों की अधिगम संबंधी कठिनाइयों को ज्ञात करना आदि।

उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा आकलन की दृष्टि से अवलोकन सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि अवलोकन, आकलन का वह भाग है जो शिक्षण प्रक्रिया के दौरान बच्चों के गतिविधियों को ध्यानपूर्वक देखने से संबंधित है।

अनिवार्यतः नियमित अवलोकन द्वारा बच्चों की सभी गतिविधियों का नियमित रूप से परीक्षण कर के ही उनकी क्रमिक प्रगति, शिक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं तथा समस्याओं का सही आकलन किया जा सकता है।

145. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—द्वितीय भाषा की पाठ्यचर्या का एक लक्ष्य है—प्राकृतिक भाषा ज्ञान में अर्जित दक्षता के अनुरूप बुनियादी दक्षता प्राप्त करना।

द्वितीय भाषा—

- (i) द्वितीय भाषा अर्थात् अपनी मातृ भाषा से अतिरिक्त अन्य भाषा।
- (ii) यह बालक को अन्य भाषा के प्रयोग में दक्ष बनाती है।
- (iii) अन्य भाषा को समझने-बोलने के साथ-साथ लिखने में सहायक।
- (iv) औपचारिक विषयों में भाग ले पाने में सहायक।

अधिगम अथवा सीखना किसी स्थिति के प्रति सक्रिय प्रतिक्रिया को दर्शाता है। यह एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जो जीवनपर्यंत चलती रहती है एवं जिसके द्वारा हम ज्ञान अर्जित करते हैं। द्वितीय भाषा अधिगम से तात्पर्य मातृ भाषा के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य भाषा को सीखने से है। यह एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया को संदर्भित करता है जो बच्चों को अन्य भाषा प्रयोग में भी दक्ष बनाती है।

द्वितीय भाषा की पाठ्यचर्या का लक्ष्य प्राकृतिक भाषा ज्ञान में अर्जित दक्षता के अनुरूप ही द्वितीय भाषा में बुनियादी दक्षता प्राप्त करना है। उपरोक्त वर्णित लक्ष्य बच्चों में द्वितीय भाषा प्रयोग की बुनियादी क्षमता के विकास को संदर्भित करता है।

यह बच्चों को द्वितीय भाषा में लिखी/छपी सामग्री को पढ़ने, समझने तथा विभिन्न संदर्भ में प्रयोग करने से संबंधित है।

146. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा के विभिन्न कौशलों को एकीकृत रूप में पढ़ाने की अनुशंसा की जाती है क्योंकि भाषा समझने-बोलने के साथ-साथ लिखने और पढ़ने में सहायक होती है। भाषा विचार अभिव्यक्ति का साधन है।

मानव अपने विचारों का आदान प्रदान मुख्य रूप से चार प्रक्रियाओं यथा सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना और लिखना द्वारा करता है। भाषा से संबंधित इन चारों प्रक्रियाओं को सहज प्रयोग करने की क्षमता ही भाषा कौशल कहलाती है।

भाषा के इन विभिन्न कौशलों को एकीकृत रूप में पढ़ाने की अनुशंसा की जाती है क्योंकि ये चारों कौशल एक दूसरे से अतः संबंधित होते हैं। यहां सुनना और पढ़ना विचारों को ग्रहण करने से तथा बोलना और लिखना विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करने से संबंधित है।

श्रवण कौशल—इसका अर्थ है सुनकर भावग्रहण करना। यह एक मानसिक प्रक्रिया है जिसमें ध्यानपूर्वक सुनने, सुनी हुई बातों पर चिंतन मनन करने जैसी जटिल प्रक्रियाएं हैं।

मौखिक कौशल—अपने भावों को सार्थक शब्दों में बोलकर व्यक्त करना इसमें शामिल होता है। इसमें शुद्ध उच्चारण, उचित गति, हाव-भाव, विचार क्रमबद्धता, और निःसंकोच भावाभिव्यक्ति जैसे पक्ष होते हैं—

पठन कौशल—इसमें लिपि प्रतिकों की पहचान करना, उच्चारण करना, अर्थ ग्रहण करना जैसी योग्यता का समावेश है।

लेखन कौशल—भाषाई कौशल का लिखित अभिव्यक्त रूप है। यह भावों और मौलिक विचारों को अर्थपूर्ण तरीके से लिखित रूप देने से संबंधित है।

147. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—व्याकरण शिक्षण की आगमन विधि अपेक्षाकृत प्रभावी है।

आगमन विधि—

- (i) शिक्षक किसी उदाहरण की सहायता से विषयवस्तु को स्पष्ट करते हुए किसी नियम तक पहुँचता है।
- (ii) इसमें शिक्षक सकारात्मक सूत्रों की सहायता लेता है।
- (iii) इसमें ज्ञात से अज्ञात की ओर जाते हैं।
- (iv) यह एक मनोवैज्ञानिक विधि है।
- (v) यह बालक के तर्क व चिन्तन का विकास करती है।

(iv) यह समस्या के समाधान में सहायक है।
व्याकरण—शिक्षण की आगमन विधि अपेक्षाकृत बेहतर विधि है, क्योंकि इसमें 'बच्चे उदाहरणों से नियमों की ओर जाते हैं'।

यह शिक्षण विधि विशिष्ट से सामान्य की ओर, स्थूल से सूक्ष्म की ओर, मूर्त से अमूर्त की ओर, ज्ञात से अज्ञात की ओर, सरल से कठिन की ओर के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करती है।

इस विधि में बालक के समक्ष कुछ उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कर उनके विश्लेषण द्वारा सामान्य सिद्धांत निकलवाये जाते हैं अथार्त् विद्यार्थी स्वयं ज्ञान को खोजने का प्रयत्न करते हैं।

उदाहरण—शिक्षक श्यामपट्ट पर टेबल, कलम, राम, हंसना, सुंदर, पटना आदि लिख कर यह बता सकता है कि ये सभी संज्ञा के उदाहरण हैं अर्थात् किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान, वस्तु, भाव, गुण आदि के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं।

148. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में 'रक्त और हमारा शरीर' पाठ शामिल करने का विचार हिन्दी भाषा की विभिन्न रंगतों से जुड़ा है। 'रक्त और हमारा शरीर' उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर कक्षा 7 के लिए यतिश अग्रवाल द्वारा लिखा गया एक सुप्रसिद्ध निबन्ध है।

'रक्त और हमारा शरीर' उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर कक्षा 7 के लिए यतिश अग्रवाल जी द्वारा लिखा गया एक सुप्रसिद्ध निबन्ध है।

इस निबन्ध में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी तथा मानव शरीर में रक्त की महत्ता का वर्णन किया है।

उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर उपरोक्त वर्णित पाठ शामिल करने का विचार हिन्दी भाषा की विभिन्न रंगतों से जुड़ा है क्योंकि इस पाठ में हिन्दी भाषा प्रयोग द्वारा जीव विज्ञान से संबंधित तथ्यों की जानकारी हिन्दी भाषा के विभिन्न स्वरूपों को उजागर करती है।

149. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—त्रिभाषा-फॉर्मूला भारत की भाषा-स्थिति, की चुनौतियों और अवसरों को सम्बोधित करने का एक प्रयास है।

त्रिभाषा-फॉर्मूला—

- (i) बालक की प्रथम भाषा मातृभाषा होनी चाहिए।
- (ii) बालक की दूसरी भाषा देश की भाषा या अन्य भारतीय भाषा होनी चाहिए।
- (iii) बालक की तीसरी भाषा अंग्रेजी या कोई अन्य आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा होनी चाहिए।

त्रिभाषा-फॉर्मूला भारत की भाषा स्थिति की चुनौतियों और अवसरों को संबोधित करने का एक प्रयास है क्योंकि यह भाषा शिक्षण से संबंधित एक ऐसी नीति है जिसका प्राथमिक उद्देश्य भाषा शिक्षण के तहत बच्चों में बहु-भाषिकता और राष्ट्रीय सद्भाव को बढ़ावा देना है।

त्रिभाषा फॉर्मूला के तहत भारतीय स्कूलों में तीन भाषाओं की शिक्षा दी जाने की सिफारिश की गई थी जो इस प्रकार हैं—

- पहली भाषा—मातृभाषा या क्षेत्रीय भाषा।
- दूसरी भाषा—हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा या अंग्रेजी। गैर हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी।
- तीसरी भाषा—हिन्दी भाषी तथा गैर हिन्दी भाषी दोनों राज्यों में अंग्रेजी या एक आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा।

150. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लिखने की क्षमता का विकास बोलने, सुनने और पढ़ने की क्षमता की संगति में होनी चाहिए। यह विचार पूर्णतः सत्य है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) भाषा विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम है।

(ii) सुनने, बोलने, पढ़ने और लिखने के द्वारा हम विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करते हैं।

(iii) भाषा को श्रवण एवं वाचक द्वारा ग्रहण किया जा सकता है।

(iv) भाषा में चार प्रकार के कौशल होते हैं—

- (1) श्रवण कौशल
- (2) वाचिक
- (3) लेखन कौशल
- (4) पठन कौशल

(v) व्यक्ति नित्य नवीन शब्दों को सुनता है और अपने भाषायी ज्ञान में विकास करता है।

भाषा के इन विभिन्न कौशलों को एकीकृत रूप में पढ़ाने की अनुशंसा की जाती है क्योंकि ये चारो कौशल एक दूसरे से अतः संबंधित होते हैं। यहां सुनना और पढ़ना विचारों को ग्रहण करने से तथा बोलना और लिखना विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करने से संबंधित है।

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

श्रवण कौशल—इसका अर्थ है सुनकर भावग्रहण करना। यह एक मानसिक प्रक्रिया है जिसमें ध्यानपूर्वक सुनने, सुनी हुई बातों पर चिंतन मनन करने जैसी जटिल प्रक्रियाएँ हैं।

मौखिक कौशल—अपने भावों को सार्थक शब्दों में बोलकर व्यक्त करना इसमें शामिल होता है। इसमें शुद्ध उच्चारण, उचित गति, हाव-भाव, विचार क्रमबद्धता, और निःसंकोच भावाभिव्यक्ति जैसे पक्ष होते हैं—

पठन कौशल—इसमें लिपि प्रतिकों की पहचान करना, उच्चारण करना, अर्थ ग्रहण करना जैसी योग्यता का समावेश है।

लेखन कौशल—भाषाई कौशल का लिखित अभिव्यक्त रूप है। यह भावों और मौखिक विचारों को अर्थपूर्ण तरीके से लिखित रूप देने से संबंधित है।