

CTET Solved Paper

Paper-2
31st Dec. 2021

Time: 2 hours 30 mins.

Total Marks: 150

Child Development and Pedagogy

- The development period in which internalised norms are questioned and the opinions of the peer group usually become more important than family is called
(1) Infancy (2) Early Childhood
(3) Middle childhood (4) Adolescence
- Seeing that their son Ravi was interested in reading and could read at the age of 3, his parents got him a lot of books. Due to his parents' encouragement Ravi's reading was highly advanced as per his age. Which principle of development can be inferred from the above example?
(1) Development does not follow a predictable path.
(2) Development is proximodistal.
(3) Development is cephalocaudal
(4) Development is a result of interaction between heredity and environment.
- Which period of development comprises each of the following characteristics: establishment of independence, development of identity and abstract thinking?
(1) Middle childhood. (2) Late childhood.
(3) Adolescence (4) Early Adulthood
- Which of the following statements about socialization is correct?
(1) There is a uniform way of socialization across cultures.
(2) Socialization is a complex process in which several agencies influence children during various times in their life-span.
(3) Media and family are secondary agencies of socialization.
(4) Secondary socialization occurs first when the children learn their individual identity and acquire language.
- Which of the following theorist used 'coqneline developmental' approach to explain the moral reasoning among children ?
(1) Howard Gardner (2) Jean Piaget
(3) Joan Turiel (4) Michael Oser
- "Children activity construct their understanding of the world" is proposed by
(1) E. L. Thorndike (2) B. F. Skinner
(3) Jean Piaget (4) Ivan Pavlov
- In context of teaching - learning, which of the following strategy is discouraged by Lev Vygotsky?
(1) Co-operative Learning
(2) Scaffolding
(3) Assisted Learning
(4) Expository teaching
- While arranging the pieces of a puzzle Meethi speaks aloud to direct her own actions. Lev Vygotsky refers to the use of such language forself regulation as:
(1) Egocentric Speech (2) Private Speech
(3) Social Speech (4) Irrational Speech
- According to Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development, at which stage of moral development do individuals define right action by self-chosen ethical principles of conscience that are valid for all humanity, regardless of law and social agreement?
(1) The social contract orientation.
(2) The Universal ethical principal Orientation.
(3) The social order maintaining orientation.
(4) The instrumental purpose orientation.
- In a progressive classroom, a teacher facilitates the children to work in groups to achieve a common learning task. This will promote among students.
(1) competition (2) cooperative learning
(3) rivalry (4) frustration
- Which of the following intelligence types are included in Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences?
(1) Analytical, Linguistic, Spatial
(2) Creative, Analytical, Practical
(3) Linguistic, Logico-mathematical, Musical
(4) Fluid, Crystalized, General
- For breaking gender stereotypes in children, which among the following should be avoided?
(1) Joint endeavours with children of other genders.
(2) Exposure to adults engaged in no stereotypical activities.
(3) making generic utterances such as 'Girls are good in art' and 'boys excel in maths'
(4) Critical discussions around 'inborn abilities' and 'societal perception of abilities' of various genders.
- Assertion (A):** A teacher should not cater to individual differences in the class.
Reason (R): The purpose of progressive education is to ensure that all children are instructed in a uniform manner and assessed by standard methods. Choose the correct option.
(1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(3) (A) is true but (R) is false
(4) Both (A) and (R) are false

14. In the context of assessment, what kind of report card for students has been proposed in National Education Policy (NEP) 2020?
- Report cards specifying relative performance of the student in comparison to others
 - Report cards of students performance in paper and pencil tests through the year.
 - 360 degree multi-dimensional report card
 - summative uni-dimensional report cards
15. Which of the following questions would assess critical thinking?
- What is the formula for $(a + b)^2$?
 - Write chemical formula of methane.
 - What could be the various reasons for shortage of food?
 - What is the depositional feature of a glacier called?
16. In a language class, which of the following strategy should be avoided for successful conclusion of students with dyslexia?
- Setting strict time lines for submission of hand-written work.
 - Allow voice - recorders instead of note - taking in class.
 - Allow typed and printed assignment instead of handwritten.
 - Provide opportunities for reading and writing at individual pace.
17. A Learning difficulty marked by low span of attention, impulsiveness and a low tolerance for frustration, is referred as:
- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
 - Autism
 - Visual Impairment
 - Dyscalculia
18. A condition characterized by significant limitations both in reasoning, learning, problem solving and in adaptive behaviour including social and practical skills will be known as
- Hearing impairment
 - Visual impairment
 - Loco motor disability
 - Intellectual disability
19. **Assertion (A):** Inclusion means, students experiencing difficulties learn in isolated sections in a regular school
- Reason (R):** Such a practice prepares students experiencing learning difficulties for participation in society
- Choose the correct option.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - Both (A) and (R) are false.
20. Which of the following is **NOT** an important factor of creativity?
- Originality
 - Convergent Thinking
 - Fluency
 - Flexibility
21. In a socio-constructivist classroom, what all would be a source of knowledge?
- Newspapers
 - Peers
 - Textbooks
 - Folktales
- Choose the correct option.
- (ii), (iii)
 - (i), (ii), (iii)
 - (i), (iii), (iv)
 - (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
22. What does 'active engagement' of learners involve?
- Enquiry and questioning.
 - Reproduction and recall.
 - Application and reflection.
 - Debate and discussion.
- Choose the correct option.
- (i), (ii), (iv)
 - (i), (iii), (ii)
 - (i), (iii), (iv)
 - (ii), (iii), (iv)
23. Allowing learners maximum freedom within a resource rich environment and facilitating them to construct knowledge for themselves, indicate towards which approach?
- Discovery Learning
 - Text-book centred learning
 - Expository teaching
 - Behaviouristic teaching
24. Alternative conceptions among children:
- are unusual to get formed
 - are purely illogical and erroneous
 - represents their intuitive theories
 - should not be attended by the teacher
25. **Assertion (A) :** Adolescents should be provided lot of opportunities for discussion and debate in the classroom.
- Reason (R) :** Collaborative learning provides room for negotiation of meaning and sharing of multiple views.
- Choose the correct option.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - Both (A) and (R) are false.
26. To encourage conceptual change among students, a teacher should:
- give long passages to rote memorize.
 - present content which is moderately challenging and requires modification of schemas.
 - present information in disconnected chunks.
 - give tasks which are way higher than children's current cognitive level.
27. belief of ability implies that efforts are meaningful in achieving success.
- Competitive
 - Entity
 - Incremental
 - Avoidance-based
28. A constructive classroom would include tasks that are:
- moderately difficult.
 - based on recalling the text.
 - repetitive and mechanical.
 - group work.
- Choose the correct option:
- (ii), (iii)
 - (i), (ii)
 - (i), (iv)
 - (i), (ii), (iii)

29. A student is likely to experience when attribution for success is considered internal and when attribution for failure is considered external.

- (1) Anxiety, Relief (2) Shame, Gratitude
(3) Pride, Anger (4) Gratitude, Joy

30. While teaching a new concept in middle grades, a teacher should :

- (1) ensure that the concept is absolutely alien to students.
(2) relate what students already know with the new concept.
(3) give ready-made notes to students and ask them to memorise.
(4) ensure that students do not share their socio-cultural knowledge in the discussion about concept.

Social Science/Social Studies

31. The Harappans belonged to the

- (1) Bronze Age (2) Copper Age
(3) Brass Age (4) Iron Age

32. Consider the following statements A and B and choose the correct option.

- (A) Historians do see time just as a passing of hours, days or years.
(B) Time reflect changes in social and economic organization.
(1) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).
(2) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(3) (A) true, but (B) is false.
(4) (A) Is false, but (B) is true.

33. 'Kitab al -Hind' was written by

- (1) Al -Idrisi (2) Al -Biruni
(3) Al -Zaruni (4) Al-Duhail

34. The sharing of architectural styles amongst different regions between the eighth and eighteenth centuries was because

- (1) the creation of large empires brought different regions together resulting in cross-fertilization of forms and styles.
(2) the need to synchronize led to duplication of majestic creations of the powerful empire.
(3) the emperors wanted to spread their architectural legacy across regions to mark supremacy.
(4) smaller kingdoms wanted to show their loyalty and copied the architectural style of the bigger empire.

35. Consider the statements A and B and choose the correct option.

A: About 2000 years ago, there was a famous physician named Charaka. He stated that human body has 360 bones.

B: Charaka arrived at this figure by counting the teeth, joints and cartilages.

- (1) Both A and B are true.
(2) Both A and B are false.
(3) A is true and B is false.
(4) B is true and A is false.

36. Match the following:

Dance form	State
a. Kathak	i. Andhra Pradesh
b. Bharatnatyam	ii. Tamil Nadu
c. Kathakali	iii. Uttar Pradesh
d. Kuchipudi	iv. Kerala

- (1) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv (2) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
(3) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii (4) a-ii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv

37. Which of the following is the correct order (Starting from earliest revolt) of communities revolted against the rule?

- (1) Santhals, Kols, Bastar, Warli
(2) Kols, Santhals, Bastar, Warli
(3) Santhals, Bastar, Kols, Warli
(4) Kols, Santhals, Warli, Bastar

38. Consider the following statements about tribals in India and choose the correct option.

- (A) Tribal chiefs lost much of their administrative powers during colonial time.
(B) Tribal chiefs were allowed to keep their land titles over cluster of villages.
(C) Tribal chiefs enjoyed their traditional authority among their people.
(1) Both (A) and (B) are true
(2) Both (B) and (C) are true
(3) Both (A) and (C) are true
(4) All (A), (B) and (C) are true

39. Consider the following statements on women and reform and choose the correct option.

Statement A: The knowledge of ancient texts helped reformers promote new laws during British rule.

Statement B: The reformers discarded ancient texts in order to go in for reforms in social practices.

- (1) A is true but B is false.
(2) A is false but B is true.
(3) Both A and B are true.
(4) Both A and B are false.

40. Periyar led the Non-Brahman movement in Tamil Nadu. It posed several challenges to the caste system.

Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

- (1) He started the temple-entry movement.
(2) He gave the slogan 'Ore jati, ore madam, ore devam manushyan' (Human has one caste, one religion, one God).
(3) He started the Self-Respect movement.
(4) He established the Ved Samaj in Madras in 1864.

41. Jyotirao Phule criticized caste inequality by

- (1) reading and quoting religious texts to refute caste system.
(2) arguing that Aryans were foreigners and subjugated the local population to introduce caste system.
(3) relying on scientific claims of biological similarity of all humans.
(4) getting influenced by Bhakti and Sufi Movements of previous centuries.

42. Mahatma Gandhi called for which campaign against Jallianwala Bagh massacre?
 (1) Rowlett Satyagraha
 (2) Non-Cooperation Movement
 (3) Khilafat Movement
 (4) Civil Disobedience Movement
43. If you had to use Moderate Methods in present times to voice your dissent against any authority, which of the following would be the correct method to apply?
 A. use of force
 B. demonstrations
 C. writing articles
 Choose the correct option.
 (1) A and B (2) A and C
 (3) B and C (4) A, B and C
44. English continued to be used in India after independence because
 (1) this was a condition given by the British Viceroy before leaving.
 (2) it would help in smooth transactions of administration from colonial to independent India.
 (3) there was demand from non-Hindu speaking states for a language that was understood by them.
 (4) the Indian government wanted to control the demands for creation of linguistic states.
45. Read the statements A and B on stars and select the correct answer.
Statement A: The sun is a star.
Statement B : Countless twinkling stars in the night sky are similar to the sun.
 (1) A is true but B is false.
 (2) A is false but B is true.
 (3) Both A and B are true.
 (4) Both A and B are false.
46. Which of the following structures connects the continent of North America to the continent of South America?
 (1) Mountain Range (2) Isthmus
 (3) Canal (4) Strait
47. Identify the type of forest on the basis of features A, B and C listed below.
 (A) These forests are also called monsoon forests.
 (B) Important trees of these forests are sal, teak, peepal, neem and shisham.
 (C) They are found in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and in parts of Maharashtra.
 (1) Tropical deciduous forest
 (2) Tropical Rain forest
 (3) Mangrove forest
 (4) Mountain forest
48. The type and thickness of natural vegetation varies from place to place because of the variation in which of the following factors?
 (a) Temperature and moisture
 (b) Latitude and altitude
 (c) Slope and thickness of soil
 (d) Direction of wind blowing
- Choose the appropriate option.
 (1) (a) and (c) only (2) (c) and (d) only
 (3) (a), (b) and (c) only (4) (a), (b) and (d) only
49. Rhine Valley and Vosges Mountains are example of :
 (1) Block Mountains (2) Fold Mountains
 (3) Volcanic Mountains (4) Glaciers
50. Which of the following is an example of a desert?
 (1) Sunderban (2) Eastern Ghats
 (3) Ladakh (4) Sahyadri
51. Which of the following statement / statements explain the cause for less variation in temperature over the sea.
 (A) Presence of ocean currents maintain a constant temperature.
 (B) Most of the seas are located near the poles.
 (C) Sea water gets heated slowly and loses heat slowly.
 (D) Presence of high atmospheric pressure contributes to less variation of temperature.
 (1) Only (A) is correct.
 (2) Only (B) is correct.
 (3) Only (C) is correct.
 (4) Both (C) and (D) are correct.
52. Identify the layer of the atmosphere on the basis of the given statements.
 A: The layer is almost free from clouds and associated weather phenomenon.
 B: It contains a layer of ozone gas.
 (1) Thermosphere (2) Mesosphere
 (3) Troposphere (4) Stratosphere
53. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
 (A) Human beings cannot survive if there is no air and air pressure in the atmosphere.
 (B) Air presses us with a great force on our body similarly our body exerts a counter pressure.
 (1) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A.)
 (2) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (3) (A) is true and (B) is false.
 (4) (A) is false and (B) is true.
54. Read the following and choose the correct sentence / sentences about the means of transport.
 (A) Roadways are most commonly used means of transport especially for short distances.
 (B) Waterways are the cheapest for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distance.
 (C) Railways are extremely useful in reaching inaccessible and difficult terrains.
 (D) Airways are most expensive and only mode to reach the most remote and distant areas.
 (1) Only (A) and (B) are correct.
 (2) Only (C) and (D) are correct.
 (3) Only (A), (B) and (C) are correct.
 (4) Only (A), (B) and (D) are correct.
55. While teaching about migration in her class which of the following factors could be considered as relevant by the teacher?
 (A) Availability of work opportunities.
 (B) Improving standards of living.
 (C) Marriage

Choose the correct option.

- (1) Only (A) and (B) (2) Only (B) and (C)
(3) Only (A) and (C) (4) All (A), (B) and (C)
56. Which of the following is odd in reference to steel producing centres in India?
(1) Aligarh – Uttar Pradesh
(2) Vijay Nagar – Karnataka
(3) Vishakhapatnam - Andhra Pradesh
(4) Salem – Tamilnadu
57. Read the statements and select the correct answer from the options below.
Statement A: Sericulture is breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds.
Statement B: Pisciculture is commercial rearing of silk worms.
(1) A is true but B is false.
(2) A is false but B is true.
(3) Both A and B are true.
(4) Both A and B are false.
58. The sheep of which region of India produce pashmina wool?
(1) Ladakh (2) Pulwama
(3) Poonch (4) Anantnag
59. There are different ways in which people of different communities greet each other. This is a mark of :
(1) socialism (2) secularism
(3) diversity (4) social justice
60. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement A: The head of the state is the Governor.
Statement B: The Governor is appointed by the state government to ensure that the particular state works in accordance with the Constitution.
(1) A is correct and B is incorrect.
(2) A is incorrect and B is correct.
(3) Both A and B are correct.
(4) Both A and B are incorrect.
61. Preeti's family owns 15 acres of fertile land. Her father borrowed one lakh rupees from a government bank. However, untimely rains flooded the fields and the entire harvest was damaged. Preeti is relieved that they have grains for next few months. She is most likely belonging to a family of :
(1) Agricultural workers (2) Small farmers
(3) Large farmers (4) Small shopkeepers
62. The Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005 provides for which of the following?
(1) The choice of not adopting the family surname.
(2) Equal share in father's property to sons and daughters.
(3) Women's right to invalidate marital status under the Hindu Marriage Act .
(4) Hereditary rights of sons to agricultural property.
63. Which of the following is true about weavers' cooperative ?
A. Help reduce dependence on merchants and bring higher income for the weavers.
B. Indirectly provides support to large companies.
C. Member weavers work with putting out system.
D. Cooperatives are involved in marketing.
Choose the correct option.
(1) A and B only (2) B and C only
(3) C and D only (4) A and D only

64. In India, a democratic country, Universal Adult Franchise means:
(1) every person is equal before law.
(2) providing free education to integrate children with disabilities in mainstream schools.
(3) women above 18 years of age has the right to vote.
(4) every individual above 18 years of age has the right to vote irrespective of their social and economic backgrounds.
65. Boys and girls are socialized to choose certain subjects for their higher education not because she/he has an aptitude for it, but because they are internalized and meant to select specific disciplines as per their gender. This can be seen as a form of :
(1) discrimination (2) violation
(3) stereotype (4) sexual harassment
66. Read the following Child Rights as mentioned in the Children's Bill of Rights –
A. I have the Right to a good education , and everyone has the Responsibility to encourage all children to go to school. (Article 28, 19, 23)
B. I have the Right to express my views freely which should be taken seriously, and everyone has the responsibility to listen to others. (Article 12, 13)
Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution are complimentary to the above Child Rights?
(1) Article 21 and 19 (2) Article 14 and 16
(3) Article 51 and 78 (4) Article 32 and 44
67. Which of the following features of the Indian Constitution protect citizens against arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the state?
(1) Federalism
(2) Fundamental Rights
(3) Separation of Powers between legislature, executive and the judiciary
(4) Parliamentary form of government
68. Judiciary has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it believes that they violate the structure of the Constitution. This is called:
(1) Dispute resolution
(2) Judicial Review
(3) Upholding Law and enforcing Fundamental Rights
(4) Independent Judiciary
69. Which of the following is correct about Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?
(1) The government encourages education of disabled children in special schools.
(2) Persons with disabilities have equal rights for their full participation in the society.
(3) The Union government has to allot 10% seats in its educational institutions for persons with disabilities.
(4) Only the central government offices and institutions to be made accessible and facilitated with ramps.

70. Which of the following is an accurate description of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984?
- (1) Explosion in the Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) plant.
 - (2) Blast in the store house of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinder.
 - (3) Production of a poisonous gas to kill rats in the local area spreading disease.
 - (4) Leakage of a poisonous gas from a pesticide production plant.
71. What portion of history is to be studied at the particular level depend upon :
- (1) scope of history
 - (2) nature of history
 - (3) aims and objectives of history
 - (4) values of teaching history
72. According to NCF 2005, The primary objective of teaching social sciences at secondary stage is to
- A. assist students to explore their interests and aptitudes in order to choose appropriate university course and /or courses.
 - B. develop an understanding about social and economic challenges faced by the nation.
 - C. develop skills of observation, identification and classification.
 - D. develop a holistic understanding of the environment with emphasis on the institutions of the natural and the social environment.
- Which of the above statements are true?
- (1) Only A and B
 - (2) Only B and C
 - (3) Only C and D
 - (4) Only B and D
73. While initiating students into mapping skills you would begin by:
- (1) introducing a map of India.
 - (2) asking students to make a map of classroom.
 - (3) instructing students to trace an outline of a map.
 - (4) engaging students with directions, scale and symbol.
74. While teaching the concept of water, a teacher tells a story about a girl who uses different ways to save water at her home. What strategy is the teacher using here?
- (1) Narrative approach
 - (2) Observation approach
 - (3) Problem-solving approach
 - (4) Discussion
75. Which of the following descriptions (attitudes and values) suggest that students have understood the concept of 'diversity'?
- (1) Shows respect towards national symbols and movements.
 - (2) Show knowledge about different clothing styles of our country.
 - (3) Display awareness about different language spoken in our country.
 - (4) Display attitudes of appreciation and respect for people of different religion, communities, occupations and languages.
76. The use of documentaries is useful in teaching of social science as
- (1) it gives first hand account of an event.
 - (2) it reduces load of curriculum.
 - (3) it portrays social science as a scientific discipline.
 - (4) it serves entertainment purpose.
77. By providing opportunities as well as the necessary resources to enable students to experiment, explore and analyse for themselves, a teacher is using the following approach:
- (1) Textbook – centered approach
 - (2) Social – constructivist approach
 - (3) Teacher – centered approach
 - (4) Behaviourist approach
78. Consider the following statements:
- A. NCERT social science textbooks use several narratives, both fictional and non-fictional.
 - B. Narratives enable learners to understand ideas and institutions and encourage introspection
- (1) A and B are correct, B explains A.
 - (2) A and B are correct, B does not explains A.
 - (3) A is correct, B is incorrect.
 - (4) A is incorrect, B is correct.
79. The following questions are generally asked in social science classes. Choose the question which provides a greater scope for developing critical thinking?
- (1) What is the name of the producer of the movie Raja Harichandra?
 - (2) When did the Bombay film industry make its first appearance?
 - (3) Describe the nature of Bombay films.
 - (4) Why were a number of Bombay films about the lives of migrants?
80. Consider the given question and choose the correct option.
"Are the existing legal safeguards enough to ensure social equality of women?"
The above question expects you to :
- (1) describe the legal safeguards available for women and its history.
 - (2) explain what is social equality and give examples.
 - (3) analyse legal safeguards and justify them.
 - (4) examine the reach and limitations of the legal safeguards in attaining equality.
81. If you have to follow an inductive approach for social science knowledge acquisition, you would :
- (1) Find commonalities between different examples and arrive at general principles .
 - (2) Integrate teaching learning activities of different grades.
 - (3) Solve a problem using a general principle.
 - (4) Given freedom to the child to construct her own knowledge.
82. **Statement A** : Social science teaching has long been seen as a means of inculcating ideologies or value system.
Statement B : This focus has proven beneficial for pedagogy of social science.
Choose the correct option.
- (1) A is true but B is false.
 - (2) Both A and B are true.
 - (3) A is false but B is true.
 - (4) Both A and B are false.
83. While teaching history, a teacher must focus on
- (1) historical informality
 - (2) correct response
 - (3) content coverage
 - (4) source analysis

84. We generally use secondary sources for the following purposes.

- A. Make new discoveries.
- B. Gain background information on the topic.
- C. Provide credible evidence for arguments.
- D. Gather information that you cannot access directly.

Choose the appropriate option.

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

85. Project work is given in social science course mainly to

- (1) provide opportunities to students to utilize their time judiciously.
- (2) ensure that syllabus is completed.
- (3) develop student's listing and reading skills.
- (4) connect learning at school with social realities.

86. Which of the following are features of formative assessment?

- A. Diagnostic and remedial.
- B. Offers opportunity to improve work after feedback.
- C. Assessment of learning.
- D. Done at the end of semester.

Choose the correct option.

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

87. Which of the following arrangements reflects the correct order of revised Bloom Taxonomy of cognitive process?

- (1) Remember, Understand, Apply, Analyse, Evaluate, Create
- (2) Remember, Design, Apply, Create, Evaluate, Analyse
- (3) Remember, Understand, Analyse, Apply, Evaluate, Create
- (4) Remember, Create, Understand, Analyse, Evaluate, Apply

88. Which of the following techniques is best suited for knowing the awareness and perspectives of students on contemporary events?

- (1) Debate (2) Dramatization
- (3) Story writing (4) Quiz

89. Evaluation provides opportunity for teachers to know the following about their lessons.

- A. What they learn
- B. How they learn
- C. What their interests are
- D. What they did not learn

Choose the correct option.

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

90. A teacher has planned an assessment strategy that will help her to identify the problem areas of students in the learning process.

The teacher is using which of the following methods of evaluation?

- A. Diagnostic assessment.
- B. Summative assessment.
- C. Formative assessment.
- D. Placement assessment.

Choose the correct option.

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

Language: English

Directions (91-99): Read the passage given below and answer the questions complete the statements that follow by choosing the correct options from the given ones.

1. India experienced a 15% drop in fresh Covid-19 cases detected in the week ending Sunday, the lowest weekly count in more than six months with Kerala numbers declining by a steep 21%. The country reported over 2.14 lakh new cases in the week (September 13-19), down from 2.51 lakh in the previous seven days. This was the lowest numbers of cases reported in 27 weeks since March 8-14 (for weeks ending Sunday).

2. The sharp fall in all India infections was mainly due to numbers dropping in Kerala, which still accounts for 62% of all cases in the country during this week. Two weeks earlier, Kerala's weekly case count had crossed 2 lakhs, as the latest wave of the pandemic in the state peaked; cases continued to decline in Maharashtra while Mizoram and Tamil Nadu registered a rise in infections during the week.

3. Meanwhile, on Sunday, India reported 30,814 fresh cases, nearly the same as the number on the previous day (31,242) as Kerala logged 19,653 new infections. The state had recorded 19,352 cases the previous day.

4. There were 295 deaths from the virus with Kerala reporting 152 fatalities, Maharashtra 49, Tamil Nadu 27, Karnataka 16 and Bengal 11.

91. A: March 8-14 had more than 2.51 lakh count cases.
R: This was the lowest weekly count in more than six months.

Pick the correct option from the following:

- (1) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (2) Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A.
- (3) A is true but R is false
- (4) Both A and R are true

92. Choose the correct option from the alternatives given below:

The maximum number of deaths were recently recorded in:

- (1) Kerala (2) Maharashtra
- (3) Mizoram (4) Tamil Nadu

93. Study the following statements:

A: There has been a sharp decline in Covid cases in Kerala.

B: This resulted in a sharp decreases in cases of infection in India.

- (1) A is true but B is false.
- (2) A is false but B is true.
- (3) Both A and B are true but A has no effect on B.
- (4) Both A and B are true and B is a direct result of A.

94. Choose the correct option from the alternatives given below:

By September 13-14 the Covid pandemic was on a decline.

Which of the following paragraph supports this statement?

- (1) Paragraph 1 (2) Paragraph 2
- (3) Paragraph 3 (4) Paragraph 4

95. Put the following in the decreasing order with reference to the 295 deaths caused due to the Covid pandemic.
Choose the correct option from those given below:
(1) Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Bengal, Karnataka
(2) Karnataka, Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra
(3) Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Bengal
(4) Bengal, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra
96. What does 'weekly count' in para 1 stand for?
(1) no of deaths caused by the pandemic Covid-19
(2) no of deaths due to road accidents
(3) pedestrian deaths
(4) both (2) and (3)
97. Which of the following will come under the category-pandemic?
Death caused globally due to:
(1) an accident (2) war
(3) some deadly virus (4) a tiger
98. The word 'peaked' in para 2 is used as a/an:
(1) adverb (2) adjective
(3) noun (4) verb
99. The word 'steep' in para 1 means the same as:
(1) decrease (2) a gradual decline
(3) disappear (4) a sharp fall

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

From the neighbouring school come the boys,
And down the wet streets
Sail the mimic fleets,
Till the treacherous pool
Engulfs them in its whirling and turbulent ocean.
In the country, on every side,
Where far and wide,
Like a leopard's tawny and spotted hide,
Stretches the plain,
How welcome the plain,
How welcome the rain!
How welcome is the rain!

100. What does the phrase 'mimic fleets' mean in the poem?
(1) Small boats (2) Miniature ships
(3) Paper boats (4) Naval ships
101. The pool is called treacherous as:
(a) it ruins the fun of young boys.
(b) the pool is very swirly.
(c) it is as huge as ocean.
(d) mimic fleets do not cross the pool.
(1) a and b are correct and not c
(2) b and c are correct and not d
(3) c and a are correct and not b
(4) a and d are correct and not c
102. Choose the correct option.
(1) The pool flows into an ocean.
(2) The ocean is calm and peaceful.
(3) The rain is compared to a Leopard's spotted hide.
(4) The school is in an oasis.

103. In the poem phrase 'leopard's tawny and spotted hide' means:
(1) The dry and dead condition of the vegetation around.
(2) A contrast between the dry and rejuvenated state of nature.
(3) A perfect image of the rainy season.
(4) A skilful use of nature imagery.
104. Identify and name the literary device used in, 'till the treacherous pool'
(1) Alliteration (2) Metaphor
(3) Personification (4) Simile
105. Which of the following words is opposite in meaning to the word 'Engulfs' as used in the poem?
(1) Immersed (2) Drowned
(3) Unconfined (4) Swallowed
106. What does 'interaction hypothesis' mean in the language learning?
(1) Learner's interaction should be after the inputs have been fully received to learn a second or foreign language.
(2) Communicational environment takes place through interactions for language learning.
(3) Learners do not interact based on the inputs of a second or foreign language.
(4) Learners need to interact based on the inputs in order to learn a second or foreign language.
107. What does 'multilingualism as a resource' mean?
(1) Making use of the learner's language for teaching language.
(2) Using the languages of the learners as methods of teaching for science and languages.
(3) Making use of the learner's family languages in the classroom.
(4) Using texts, ideas, practices and cultural aspects of language of learners in the classroom.
108. Learners can reach levels of achievement which they would be unable to reach independently with support from others. This assumption in language learning is known as
(1) Input hypothesis
(2) Output hypothesis
(3) Interaction hypothesis
(4) Scaffolding hypothesis
109. Megha bought an oven and she wanted to learn how to operate it. She began to read the instructions specifically to know which button to operate and reading the instructions to operate the oven. The sub-skill of reading is known as
(1) Scanning (2) Predicting
(3) Skimming (4) Comprehending
110. A teacher conducts a dictation in her class with five sentences. She dictates five sentences two times and asks her learners to write the sentences exactly as dictated. What listening strategy does the teacher here aims at assessing?
(1) Top-down listening process
(2) Bottom-up listening process
(3) Predicting listening process
(4) Accuracy and fluency processes

111. Here is a conversation between Rahul and Karuna. Read/Listen to it carefully and say the purpose of the interaction.

Rahul: Hello! How are you? Where you have been? I could not see you for more than a week.

Person 2: Fine. I was out of the town. I visited by parents in my village. How are you?

Karuna: How are your parents?

Rahul: They are fine. Thank you.

- (1) Informative purpose
- (2) Interactional purpose
- (3) Transactional purpose
- (4) Inter-personal communication

112. 'Form oriented language inputs' for language learning are

- (1) making meaning of the inputs
- (2) focusing on the information in inputs
- (3) purpose of the input for learning writing
- (4) pronunciation, use of vocabulary and grammar.

113. Words that we use in writing and speaking in the context of vocabulary are known as

- (1) Receptive vocabulary
- (2) Productive vocabulary
- (3) Words we recall when we hear or read.
- (4) Words we recognize as we read or listen to.

114. Vocabulary acquisition takes place through internalizing the word chunks' is advocated by

- (1) Communicative approach
- (2) Word webs
- (3) Lexical approach
- (4) Collocation

115. Knowledge about the form, describing and apply it in limited practice is

- (1) Procedural knowledge
- (2) Communicative competence
- (3) Grammar in communication
- (4) Declarative knowledge

116. A learner learns to write by undergoing the stages of jotting down ideas, creating an outline, writing the first draft and so on. What is this strategy of writing known as?

- (1) Product approach to writing
- (2) Process approach to writing
- (3) Scientific approach to writing
- (4) Creative way of writing

117. A learner undertakes the learning of a language through deliberate means is

- (1) learning of a language
- (2) acquisition of a language
- (3) learning of a language system
- (4) acquisition of grammar

118. All formative assessment is

- (1) assessment of learning
- (2) assessment while learning
- (3) assessment as learning
- (4) assessment for learning

119. A teacher brings in many toys from her home and also asks her learners to bring objects from their home and uses them in her teaching-learning situations. What are these known as?

- (1) Teaching aids
- (2) Realia
- (3) Toy Pedagogy
- (4) Object oriented learning

120. A teacher of class VII asks her learner to plan a trip to a nearby city. Learners have to plan from the beginning of booking a bus, creating an itinerary and so on. This takes place in group of five. Later the groups share and finalise the tour programme. What is this piece of work called in language teaching-learning?

- (1) Language learning task
- (2) Class discussion for language learning
- (3) Group language generation
- (4) Brain storming

Language: Hindi

निर्देश (121-128): निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए—

अच्छा स्वास्थ्य प्रसन्नता पर निर्भर है, जितने अधिक प्रसन्न हम रहते हैं, स्वास्थ्य उतना ही अधिक अच्छा रहता है लेकिन मनुष्य के लिए प्रसन्नता का स्रोत क्या है? प्रसन्नता प्रत्यक्ष रूप से जीवन शैली, प्रकृति से मित्रता की गहराई, कार्यक्षेत्र में प्राप्त संतुष्टता, उपार्जित धन, पद, जीवन में प्राप्त उपलब्धियाँ, सफलताएँ एवं प्रसिद्धि आदि तत्वों के साथ सोच में भारी सकारात्मकता एवं मानसिक शान्ति पर निर्भर करती है। प्रायः मनुष्य जीवन में छोटी-छोटी उपलब्धताओं एवं सफलताओं की प्राप्ति की प्रसन्नता की महत्ता को त्याग कर बड़ी सफलताओं के पीछे भागता रहता है। भूल जाता है कि सफलता तो सफलता है छोटी-बड़ी का क्या अर्थ है। प्रसन्नता के इन तत्वों का सीधा सम्बन्ध हमारी सोच की सकारात्मकता पर निर्भर करता है। जीवन में घटित प्रत्येक क्रिया को किस प्रकार से लिया जाता है— सोचने के दो पहलू हैं— सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक। सोच में सकारात्मकता जितनी अधिक एवं गहरी होगी, उपलब्धियों एवं सफलताओं को प्राप्त करना उतना ही आसान होगा तथा वह प्रसन्नता प्राप्ति की, उसी अनुपात में, वृद्धि का कारण बनेगी।

अतः जहाँ स्वास्थ्य की निर्भरता जीवन में प्राप्त प्रसन्नता पर है वहीं प्रसन्नता सीधी सकारात्मकता पर निर्भर है। यह व्यक्ति पर निर्भर है कि वह क्या चाहता है एवं चुनता है। इसलिए मनुष्य को सकारात्मक होना चाहिए, सकारात्मक सोच, सकारात्मक कार्य शैली अपनाएँ। अच्छे स्वास्थ्य की यही एकमात्र कुंजी है।

121. लेखक के अनुसार अच्छा स्वास्थ्य किस पर निर्भर करता है?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) उपलब्धता | (2) क्षमता |
| (3) सफलता | (4) प्रसन्नता |

122. प्रसन्नता का सीधा सम्बन्ध सोच की पर निर्भर करता है।

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| (1) सफलता | (2) सकारात्मकता |
| (3) चाहना | (4) नकारात्मकता |

123. सोच में सकारात्मकता का संबंध से है।

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) तनाव | (2) विचारमंथन |
| (3) उपलब्धियाँ | (4) सम्मान |

124. "स्वास्थ्य प्रसन्नता पर निर्भर है"— कथन द्वारा लेखक पुष्टि करना चाहता है कि—
 (1) स्वास्थ्य की निर्भरता जीवन में प्राप्त प्रसन्नता पर आश्रित है।
 (2) प्रसन्नता मनमानी करने से मिलती है।
 (3) प्रसन्नता सदैव बड़ी सफलताओं से ही मिलती है।
 (4) इंटरनेट का प्रयोग स्वास्थ्य और प्रसन्नता में अत्यधिक वृद्धि करता है।
125. गद्यांश के अनुसार अच्छे स्वास्थ्य के लिए किस पर बल देना चाहिए?
 (1) सकारात्मक सोच (2) आदतें
 (3) जीवन शैली (4) रहन-सहन
126. गद्यांश में कौन-सा सिद्धांत निहित है?
 (1) सभी प्रसन्न व स्वस्थ होते हैं।
 (2) प्रसन्नता बड़ी सफलता के पीछे भागती रहती है।
 (3) प्रसन्नता मानसिक शान्ति पर निर्भर करती है।
 (4) सफलता मिलने से स्वास्थ्य में समस्या आ जाती है।
127. 'ता' प्रत्यय वाला शब्द नहीं है—
 (1) माता (2) प्रसन्नता
 (3) सकारात्मकता (4) सफलता
128. 'सफलता' का विलोम शब्द है—
 (1) जीत (2) विजय
 (3) असफलता (4) कामयाबी

निर्देश (129-135): निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए—

कहना जितना सरल है, करना उतना ही कठिन है। इसलिए कर्तव्य-वीरों को कठिनाइयों को पार करने के लिए सदैव कटिबद्ध रहना पड़ता है। उनका जीवन उनके कर्तव्य में खो जाता है। उनका सुख, उनका आनन्द, सब कुछ कर्तव्य के अर्पण हो जाते हैं और कर्तव्य करके उन्हें एक अलौकिक आनन्द का अनुभव होता है, इहलोक के आनन्दों से कहीं बढ़कर है। अपने चारों ओर कर्तव्य की मूर्तियाँ मुस्कुराती हुई खड़ी हैं। सूर्य, चन्द्रमा, तारे, नक्षत्र, पृथ्वी, पवन, जल अनल सब अपने काम में लीन हैं, मानो इन्हें अपने तन की सुध ही नहीं। क्या मजाल इनके कर्तव्य में तनिक भी ढील हो जाए या थोड़ी सी देर में वे थक कर बैठ जाएँ। कर्तव्य के कारण फूल खिलता, अपनी गंध छोड़ता और मुरझा जाता है। चाहे वह पवन में हो या निर्जन वन में, चाहे उसे कोई देखे, या ना देखे, वह अपने कर्तव्य में मग्न है।

कर्तव्य की कठोरता भी बड़ी विलक्षण है, साधारण दृष्टि में तो उसका प्रदर्शन अनौचित्य की सीमा तक पहुँच जाता है। अग्नि का धर्म है जलना। इस काम में त्रुटि ना करना ही उसका कर्तव्य है। फिर यदि गोद का बालक भूल से उसके पास पहुँचता, उसे लेने के लिए हाथ बढ़ाता है तो अग्नि उसे तुरंत जला देती है। प्रकृति के नियमों में इतनी अटलता न हो तो उसका व्यापार ही बन्द हो जाए।

129. "कहना जितना सरल है, करना उतना ही कठिन है।" वाक्य से तात्पर्य है—
 (1) कथनी और करनी में भेद होता है।
 (2) वचन का पालन करना कठिन होता है।
 (3) कार्य करने में छक्के छूट जाते हैं।
 (4) कार्य करने में कठिनाई एवं संघर्ष आते हैं।
130. लेखक ने कर्तव्य का कड़ाई से पालन करने हेतु किसकी ओर संकेत किया है? सांकेतिक भाषा में वह प्रकृति के उपकरण हैं—
 (1) सूर्य, चंद्रमा, पृथ्वी (2) सीता, आरती, पंखुड़ी
 (3) उदित, रचित, विदित (4) मोबाइल, कम्प्यूटर, रेडिओ

131. 'प्रकृति नियमानुसार चलती है' गद्यांश के आधार पर बात—
 (1) असत्य है (2) सत्य है
 (3) भ्रामक (4) अनिर्णायक
132. जो कर्तव्य पूर्ण करते हैं उन्हें प्राप्ति होती है—
 (1) आनन्द (2) धन
 (3) यश (4) पद
133. 'अलौकिक' शब्द में उपसर्ग है—
 (1) इक (2) आ
 (3) अ (4) अलौ
134. 'विलक्षण' का पर्याय है—
 (1) अनोखा (2) साधारण
 (3) अपरिचित (4) नगण्य
135. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश में 'कर्तव्य के अर्पण' हो जाने से क्या निष्कर्ष निकलता है?
 (1) कर्मवीर के लिए कर्म ही सर्वोपरि होता है।
 (2) कर्मवीर मुसीबत में मुँह छिपा कर चला जाता है।
 (3) कर्मवीर सबसे पहले अपनी सुरक्षा देखता है।
 (4) कर्मवीर मन के अनुरूप ही कार्य करता है।
136. भाषा अधिगम में 'बोधगम्य निवेश' से क्या तात्पर्य है?
 (1) शिक्षार्थियों को उनकी आयु के अनुसार बोधगम्य स्तर वाले भाषा के अवसर देना।
 (2) अपनी आयु के उपयुक्त बोधगम्य पठन का शिक्षण।
 (3) शिक्षार्थियों को उनके भाषा स्तर से थोड़े ऊपर की भाषा में संलग्न करना।
 (4) शिक्षार्थियों को नई भाषा के अवसर प्रदान करना तथा उसे उनके लिए बोधगम्य बनाना।
137. पाठ्यवस्तु को सरसरी दृष्टि से पढ़ने का क्या अर्थ है?
 (1) समझने के लिए शीर्षकों को पढ़ना।
 (2) पाठ्य सामग्री को जोर से बोलकर पढ़ना।
 (3) सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए पढ़ना।
 (4) अर्थ ग्रहण के लिए पढ़ना।
138. भाषा अधिगम में 'निर्गम परिकल्पना' से क्या तात्पर्य है?
 (1) निष्पादन के रूप में शिक्षार्थियों की भाषा के प्रति समझ।
 (2) प्रयोग के लिए भाषाविदों की भाषा की समझ।
 (3) बच्चे कैसे सीखते हैं, के बारे में शिक्षक की समझ।
 (4) शिक्षार्थियों के द्वारा उद्देश्य के लिए भाषा के प्रयोग की योग्यता।
139. एक शिक्षक समाचार पत्र से एक अनुच्छेद लेकर शिक्षार्थियों को दो बार सुनाती है। उसके पश्चात उन्होंने जो सुना उस आधार पर उस अनुच्छेद को दोबारा लिखने के लिए कहती है। शिक्षार्थियों को उस सुनाये गए अनुच्छेद के निकटस्थ अर्थ को लिखना है। बिलकुल वही शब्द और वाक्य नहीं लिखने हैं। श्रवण के लिए यह युक्ति क्या कहलाती है?
 (1) अधोमुखी प्रक्रिया (2) ऊर्ध्वमुखी प्रक्रिया
 (3) संरचना आधारित प्रक्रिया (4) सूक्ष्म स्तर भाषा प्रक्रिया
140. वे भाषायी निवेश जो सूचनाओं पर अधिक बल देते हैं, कौन-से हैं?
 (1) पाठ्यवस्तु उन्मुखी भाषायी निवेश।
 (2) शिक्षार्थी भाषा का प्रयोग कैसे करते हैं।
 (3) शिक्षार्थी द्वारा निवेश की प्रक्रियाएँ।
 (4) व्याकरण के पहलू शब्दों का प्रयोग, उच्चारण आदि।

141. अरविन्द सुनते तथा पढ़ते हुए कुछ शब्दों को पहचानता है, वह उन शब्दों को अपने बोलने या लिखने में प्रयोग नहीं कर पाता है। इन शब्दों को किस रूप में जाना जाता है?
- ग्राह्य शब्द सम्पदा।
 - उत्पादक शब्द सम्पदा।
 - वह शब्द जिन्हें हम लेखन और वाचन में प्रयोग करते हैं।
 - संज्ञानात्मक अकादमिक भाषा निपुणता के लिए शब्द सम्पदा।
142. (व्याकरणिक) रूप के प्रति समझ बनाना, उन्हें वैसे ही प्रयोग में लागू करना है, क्या कहलाता है?
- व्याकरण का कार्यविधिक ज्ञान
 - व्याकरण का घोषणात्मक ज्ञान
 - भाषा के विषय में ज्ञान
 - व्याकरण के नियमों को सीखना और बाद में उनका प्रयोग करना।
143. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा प्रभावकारी लेखन कार्य हो सकता है?
- सभी शिक्षार्थियों द्वारा व्यक्तिगत कार्य क्योंकि लेखन सदैव व्यक्तिगत होता है।
 - शिक्षार्थी जो पहली बार में सोचते हैं, वही अंतिम उत्पाद के रूप में लिखते हैं।
 - अच्छे लेखकों के लेखों की नकल करना और जब और जहाँ आवश्यकता हो उसे लिखना।
 - समूह कार्य के रूप में सहयोगात्मक गतिविधि करके फिर व्यक्तिगत रूप से लिखना।
144. लेखन के प्रभावकारी आकलन के लिए निम्नलिखित में से सर्वाधिक रूप से क्या ध्यान में रखना जरूरी है?
- पाठ्यवस्तु, व्याकरण में निपुणता तथा संबद्धता
 - व्याकरण में निपुणता, भाषा तथा प्रवाह
 - शुद्धता तथा वर्तनी
 - विषय (थीम), चरित्र-चित्रण तथा विषयवस्तु
145. कुमार किसी पठन सामग्री में से किसी शब्द विशेष की पहचान कर लेता है या जब कुछ बोला जाए तब भी शब्द विशेष की पहचान कर लेता है परन्तु स्वयं की भाषा में इसका प्रयोग नहीं कर पाता है। आप इस शब्द सम्पदा को क्या कहेंगे?
- सक्रिय शब्द सम्पदा
 - कठिन शब्द
 - निष्क्रिय शब्द-सम्पदा
 - नवीन शब्द
146. निम्नलिखित कार्य लेखन की किस श्रेणी में आएगा?
- कल्पना कीजिए कि आप कहानी में एक चरित्र हैं। उस चरित्र में स्वयं को रखकर अपने मनोभावों को जायरी में लिखिए।
- वर्णनात्मक लेखन
 - एक्सट्रापोलेटिव लेखन
 - विश्लेषणात्मक लेखन
 - प्रशासनिक लेखन
147. आधारभूत अंतः वैयक्तिक सम्प्रेषणात्मक कौशल (BICS) किसे कहते हैं?
- दिन प्रतिदिन तथा यहाँ और अब के उद्देश्य के लिए भाषा।
 - सम्प्रेषणात्मक उद्देश्यों के लिए भाषा।
 - अमूर्त चिंतन तथा विचारों के लिए भाषा।
 - तकनीकी सम्प्रेषणात्मक परिवेश के लिए भाषा।
148. एक लघु कथा का शिक्षण करते हुए उसी से एक छोटी पाठ्यसामग्री का सृजन क्या कहलाएगा?
- लघु कथा का संक्षिप्तीकरण।
 - कथा की घटनाओं तथा विचारों को क्रम में सूचीबद्ध करना।
 - शिक्षार्थियों को लघु कथा के माध्यम से लिखने के सक्षम बनाना।
 - कथा की घटनाओं को अव्यवस्थित तरीके से सूचीबद्ध करना।

149. पोर्टफोलियो के आकलन में क्या सम्मिलित हैं?

- अनेक युक्तियों तथा प्रदत्तकार्यों के माध्यम से आकलन को सुधारने के व्यवस्थित तरीके।
- भाषा अधिगम के लिए संरचनात्मक आकलन।
- विद्यार्थी द्वारा एक समयावधि में भाषा अधिगम के दृष्टांतों (उदाहरणों) का व्यवस्थित संकलन।
- भाषा अधिगम के लिए योगात्मक तथा संरचनात्मक आकलन।

150. एक अध्यापक शिक्षार्थियों का नाम लिए बगैर उनके वाचन कौशल और उच्चारण में कुछ गलतियों के उदाहरण देकर उनकी गलतियों के बारे में समझ बनाती हैं। ऐसा वह सप्ताह में एक बार करती हैं। वह अपने शिक्षार्थियों के वाचन कौशल व उच्चारण को सुधारने के लिए क्या कर रही हैं?

- त्रुटि विश्लेषण
- उदाहरणों के माध्यम से उच्चारण का शिक्षण
- सम्प्रेषण कौशल
- प्रतिपुष्टि

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Social Science/Social Studies

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

Language: English

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

Language: Hindi

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

CTET Solved Paper (Answers with Explanation)

Paper-2
31st December 2021

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Explanation: Adolescence is a transitional phase for a child which comes between childhood and adulthood. At this stage, a child undergoes various physical and psychological changes. At this stage, a child's friends' opinion is acceptable as compared to their family.

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

Explanation: Ravi's early interest in reading and his advanced reading skills can be attributed to the interaction between his genetic predisposition (heredity) and the nurturing environment created by his parents. This exemplifies the principle that development is influenced by the interplay of both genetic factors and environmental influences.

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

Explanation: Adolescence is a transitional phase for a child that comes between childhood and adulthood. At this stage, a child undergoes various physical and psychological changes, comprising characteristics such as the establishment of independence, development of identity, and abstract thinking.

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

Explanation: Socialization is a process where a child learn and internalize the norms, values, and behaviors of their society. This is a complex and life-long process in which several agencies influence children during various times of their lifespan.

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

Explanation: Joan Turiel, a theorist, used the "coqueline developmental" approach to study and explain how children develop their moral reasoning. This approach focuses on the gradual and sequential stages of moral development that children go through as they grow. Turiel's work helps us understand how children's understanding of right and wrong evolves over time and how they make moral judgments based on their cognitive and social development.

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

Explanation: Jean Piaget, a Swiss Psychologist, proposed Theory of Cognitive Development comprises 4 stages of learning. This theory

emphasizes on the understanding level of a child changes radically according to their Cognitive development, but it depends upon how they acquire knowledge. He believed that when children are engaged in activities, they construct their understanding of their surroundings.

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

Explanation: A Russian Psychologist, Lev Vygotsky proposed a theory of Socio-Cultural Development, emphasizing social interaction, Culture, and Language development in a child. He also proposed three learning needs of a student which are as follows:

- Zone of Proximal Development
- Scaffolding
- More knowledgeable others

All the above learning needs of a child are based on cooperative learning, scaffolding, and assisted learning. Thus, in the context of the teaching-learning process expository teaching was discouraged by Lev Vygotsky.

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

Explanation: A Russian Psychologist, Lev Vygotsky proposed a theory of Socio-Cultural Development, emphasizing social interaction, Culture, and Language development in a child. He also proposes 3 types of speech which are:

- social speech,
- private speech and
- silent speech

For the above statement, Meethi was using Private speech where she directed her actions by communicating with herself, self-guiding herself and self-regulating her behaviour.

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

Explanation: Lawrence Kohlberg proposed 'Stages of Moral Development' by extending the ideas of Jean Piaget's theory. Kohlberg's theory includes three levels and six stages, which are as follows:

- Pre-Conventional level
 - Stage 1 – Punishment-obedience orientation
 - Stage 2 – Instrumental-exchange orientation
- Conventional Level
 - Stage 3 – Good-boy-nice-girl orientation
 - Stage 4 – Law and order orientation

- Post conventional Level

- Stage 5 – Social contract situation
- Stage 6 – Universal – ethical-principles orientation

Thus, according to stage 4, Law and order orientation towards fixed rules of one's actions. So, from the above statement, this stage should be applied where Heinz should obey the law as it is his duty as a citizen, and if no one is allowed to steal Heinz should not be allowed.

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

Explanation: In a progressive classroom cooperative learning which will promote cooperative learning among students.

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

Explanation: In the 1980s, Howard Gardner, an American psychologist proposed 'The Theory of Multiple Intelligence', which states that, people aren't born with a single, fixed intelligence, but possess multiple intelligences that can vary among individuals. The eight types of intelligence described by Harvard Gardner is as follows:

- Virtual-Spatial Intelligence
- Linguistic-Verbal Intelligence
- Logical-Mathematical Intelligence
- Bodily-Kinesthetics Intelligence
- Musical Intelligence
- Interpersonal Intelligence
- Intrapersonal Intelligence
- Naturalistic-Intelligence

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

Explanation: Gender stereotypes are preconceived and generalized notions about specific gender characteristics, behaviour and traits. Therefore, for breaking gender stereotypes in children, we should avoid generic utterances such as 'Girls are good in art' and 'Boys excel in maths'.

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

Explanation: John Dewey introduced progressive education, where students gain knowledge by engaging themselves with active hands-on learning experiences through projects, experiments, and collaboration with peers. In progressive education, a teacher ensures the holistic development of the child, so each child learns at their own pace and rate. In a progressive classroom a teacher caters to the needs of an individual child in a progressive

classroom and ensures children are instructed and assessed through various methods. Here catering to the individual needs of a child.

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

Explanation: The National Education Policy, 2020 (NEP-2020), will emphasize transforming the assessment area for optimizing learning and development for all students. In the NEP-2020 document, under the heading- Background and sub-heading Report Card-the report card will be holistic, 360-degree, and multi-dimensional that reflect in greater detail the progress as well as the uniqueness of each learner in all domains.

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

Explanation: Critical thinking analyses information that is available in form of facts or data and forms a judgment about it. Critical thinking is self-directed and self-monitored where an individual engages himself/herself in reflective and independent thinking. So, we can say that question "What could be the various reasons for the shortage of food?" would assess the critical thinking of a learner as it will engage learners to think critically and form a judgment related to it.

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

Explanation: Dyslexia is a learning disability, that affects an individual's ability to recognize and comprehend written words. Individuals who have dyslexia face challenges in writing and spelling (face issues while connecting letters and word recognition) and remembering facts (poor decoding facts abilities). Thus, the following classroom setup should be encouraged:

- Flexible submission timelines of hand-written work.
- To allow voice-recorders instead of note-taking classes.
- To allow typed and printed assignments instead of handwritten
- To provide opportunities for reading and writing at an individual pace.

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

Explanation: Attention Deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a type of mental disorder (neuro-developmental disorder) that affects the attention span, concentration level, impulsiveness, and tolerance level of an individual. While primarily associated with attention and impulsivity, ADHD can also involve behavioral challenges.

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

Explanation: Intellectual disability limits an individual intellectual functioning (reasoning, learning, problem-

solving abilities) and adaptive behavior (social and practical skills). Intellectual disability is commonly known as Mental Retardation. As the name suggests, this disability is related to the individual thought processes, communication, learning, problem-solving, and judgment.

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

Explanation: Inclusion in education means education that includes all children in schools regardless their backgrounds, social and cultural differences, economic status, or belonging to the specially abled category. In short, we can say, all children come together under one roof and engage themselves in various activities (the curriculum is planned in such a manner that it supports all children's needs) to gain an education. Thus, both the above statements are false.

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

Explanation: When imagination and original ideas turn into reality it is called Creativity. Creativity involves the generation of original and unique ideas.

According to Guilford, creative thinking consists of four elements as

- **Fluency:** means how rapidly an individual comes up with an idea,
- **Flexibility:** means several varieties of ideas produced by an individual,
- **Originality:** means how unique or unusual the idea and
- **Elaboration:** means how many ideas are developing.

Thus, we can say that convergent thinking is not included in Creativity.

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

Explanation: Social Constructivism in a classroom can occur through social interaction with different peer groups, encouraging learners to think divergently and critically. This type of learning focuses on understanding the cultural and social perspective of different groups in society at large, knowledge regarding the same can be gained by various Teaching- learning materials, newspapers, peer groups, school staff, textbooks, folktales, etc.

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

Explanation: Active Learning engages learners actively in the learning process. In other words, we can say, when learners construct their knowledge by active participation in the learning process, this approach is referred to Active Learning. This is a student-based approach, so it involves inquiry, questioning, application, and reflection in the learning process through activities such as discussions, debates, and role-plays.

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

Explanation: Discovery Learning is a approach to engage learners to investigate problems and find the probable answers themselves. In this approach, learners find the solution to problem through their cognition. With the help of various activities, experiments, and learners' thinking level, this method, allows learners to explore maximum resources and facilitate them to construct knowledge themselves.

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

Explanation: Alternative conceptions are the ideas that children develop to explain learning or understanding various concepts from their past experiences, but not all the ideas developed by the children are correct. Moreover, sometimes mismatch can be occur in a child/ learner's mind due to inaccurate ideas of past assimilated knowledge and newly accommodate knowledge. Thus, we can say that alternative conception among children represents intuitive theories, as when a learner has a little mismatch between the assimilated knowledge and accommodate knowledge can lead to misconception.

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

Explanation: Collaborative Learning encourages learners to work in groups to enhance their learning experiences and understanding of a concept/ subject. Collaborative Learning provides various opportunities for the learners to share their views through participating in various discussions and debates, etc. Thus, we can say that Collaborative Learning approach can be encouraged for adolescents in the classroom, as it will provide them with a lot of opportunities for discussions and debate in the learning process.

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

Explanation: To encourage conceptual change among students, a teacher should try to facilitate conceptual learning of the current content by challenging their old learning experiences or learnings or knowledge (also called as schemas). This will help children to build new conceptual knowledge or modify their old knowledge or learning.

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

Explanation: Incremental belief is based on a decision-making approach, where students learn and develop their own abilities, which helps them in new learning. Thus, Incremental belief in ability implies that efforts are meaningful in achieving success.

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

Explanation: Constructivist Classrooms allow learners to build knowledge and understanding of

concepts based on their personal experiences. In Constructivist Classroom, students have active participation in learning and teachers play a vital role in the teaching-learning process, where he/she acts as a facilitator and encourager. In this kind of setup, several key features contribute to the constructivist approach:

- Students working in groups emphasizing collaborative and cooperative learning.
- Moderately difficult tasks as taken up which can encourage learning and active student participation.
- Does not encourage rote learning.
- Students learn from their personal experiences.

29. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: According to the Attribution Theory of Success, when a student's success is considered internal (something that a person or student observes in himself/herself), they will experience pride. Whereas according to the Attribution Theory of Failure, when a student's failure is considered external (changes are caused in person/student by outside and people can easily observe them), he/she will experience anger.

30. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: In middle grades, when a teacher is teaching a new concept, he/she should relate the previous learning of students. When a teacher connects the previous learning of students with the current/ new concept, students understanding level can be enhanced.

Social Science/ Social Studies

31. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: The Harappan civilization, also known as the Indus Valley Civilization, existed during the Bronze Age, from approximately 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE. This ancient civilization existed in the north-western region of the Indian subcontinent, encompassing what is now modern-day Pakistan and India. The Indus Valley Civilization (also known as the Harappan Civilization) was a Bronze Age society extending from modern northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India. The civilization developed in three phases:

- Early Harappan Phase (3300 BCE-2600 BCE),
- Mature Harappan Phase (2600 BCE-1900 BCE), and
- Late Harappan Phase (1900 BCE-1300 BCE).

Inhabitants of the ancient Indus River valley developed new techniques in handicraft, including Carnelian

products and seal carving, and metallurgy with copper, bronze, lead, and tin.

Sir John Hubert Marshall led an excavation campaign in 1921-1922, during which he discovered the ruins of the city of Harappa.

32. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: (A) is false but (B) is true. Time is not merely the passage of hours, days, or years; it also reflects changes in economic and social structure. The study of history covers all the aspects of human society.

33. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Kitab-ul-Hind was written by the Persian scholar, Al-Biruni. He also translated the Puranas and the Bhagavad Gita into Persian language.

History is the study of change over time, and it covers all aspects of human society. Political, social, economic, scientific, technological, medical, cultural, intellectual, religious and military developments are all part of history.

Historians do not see time just as a passing of hours, days, or years-as-a Clock or a Calendar.

For the historian, time reflects changes in the social and economic organization in the persistence and transformation of ideas and beliefs.

34. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: The creation of great empires brought numerous territories together, resulting in the blending of forms and styles, which is why different locations shared architectural styles between the eighth and eighteenth centuries. As construction activity increased between the eighth and eighteenth centuries there was also a considerable sharing of ideas across regions; the traditions of one region were adopted by another.

35. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Charaka was a well-known doctor who lived around 2000 years ago. He said that there are 360 bones in the human body. Charaka calculated this number by counting the joints, cartilage, and teeth.

The famous Ayurvedic Encyclopaedia known as the Charak Samhita was written by him about 2000 years ago. Thus, A and B are therefore true.

Acharya Charaka was a famous physician who wrote a book on medicine known as a Charaka Samhita about 2000 years ago.

He stated that the human body has 360 bones which was a much larger number than the 200 bones that are recognized in modern anatomy.

He arrived at the figure by counting the teeth, joints, and cartilages

36. Option (2) is correct

Explanation:

Dance form	State
a. Kathak	iii. Uttar Pradesh
b. Bharatnatyam	ii. Tamil Nadu
c. Kathakali	iv. Kerala
d. Kuchipudi	i. Andhra Pradesh

37. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: The Kols revolt started in the year 1831-1832, the Santhals revolt started in the year 1855, the Bastar revolt began in the year 1910 and the Warli revolt commenced from the year 1945.

38. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Tribal leaders' administrative power significantly decreased throughout the colonial era. Tribal chiefs were allowed to remain the owners of a group of villages. Tribal chiefs were required to abide by restrictions set by British officials in India, which prevented them from enjoying their usual position of authority among their people. As a result, both statements A and B are true.

The Tribal chief had a considerable amount of power before the arrival of the British.

After the arrival of British rule, they lose their administrative power and were forced to follow laws made by British officials in India.

But they are allowed to keep their land titles over a cluster of villages and rent outlands but they lost much of their administrative power and were forced to follow laws made by British officials in India.

They also had to pay tribute to the British and discipline, the tribal groups on behalf of the British.

They lost the authority they had earlier enjoyed amongst the people and were unable to fulfill their traditional functions.

39. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: During the British Empire, reformers promoted new legislation with the aid of knowledge of ancient texts. The reformers abandoned certain social evil practices existed in the society like Sati Pratha, child marriage, caste distinctions, etc. Thus, both the statements are true. The knowledge of ancient texts helped reformers promote new laws during British rule.

They used the ancient texts to convince people about the need for abolishing certain social evils like widow burning, caste distinctions, child marriage, etc.

They believed that if they take the help of the ancient religious texts to

support their ideas, it will surely put an impact on people's minds. Thus they used quotation from ancient texts to give weight to their arguments.

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

Explanation: The Non-Brahman movement in Tamil Nadu was led by Periyar. He was a vocal critic of Hindu literature, particularly the Ramayana, the Bhagavad Gita, and the sacred writings of Manu, the ancient lawgiver, who presented various obstacles to the caste system. He said that these scriptures had been employed to promote the superiority of men over women and the supremacy of the Brahmanas over lower castes. He started Self-Respect movement in 1925 for the dignity of the untouchables.

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

Explanation: Jyotirao Phule was a thinker, social reformer, and activist. He was a renowned leader of the "low-castes." He argued against caste inequality by claiming that Aryans were invaders who subjugated the indigenous population in order to establish the caste system. Jyotirao Phule attacked the brahmins, claim that they were superior to others because they were Aryans. Phule argued that the Aryans were outsiders. they came from outside the sub-continent and defeated and subjugated the true children of the country- those who had lived here before the Aryans. Phule argued that Aryans established their dominance began looking at the defeated population as low caste people.

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

Explanation: In response to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Mahatma Gandhi called for people to join the Non-Cooperation Campaign on September 4, 1920. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on April 13, 1919, when British forces fired on a large crowd of unarmed Indians at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab. **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922)**—The non-cooperation movement was a political campaign launched in 1920, by Mahatma Gandhi to have Indians revoke their cooperation with the British government, with the aim of inducing the British to grant self-governance.

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

Explanation: Demonstrations and writing articles would be the right strategies to utilise today to express our discontent against any power. Moderates are those leaders who believed in liberalism and Moderate politics. They considered that Britishers to be just and unaware

about the conditions of the Indians, if they become aware they would improve the conditions.

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

Explanation: India has a diverse linguistic landscape, making it challenging to impose a single regional language on the entire country without causing division. During the constituent assembly's language discussions, some members proposed Hindi as the sole official language to replace English. However, those who did not speak Hindi opposed this idea and did not want to be forced to adopt it. Eventually, a compromise was reached, where Hindi became the "official language" of India, but English continued to be used in courts, services, and communication between states.

Indians needed a common language throughout the country after independence but Hindi was not able to do this because south Indians didn't know it well and English was prevailing in southern India. Hence English continued to be used in India after independence because there was demand from non-Hindu-speaking states for a language that was understood by them.

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

Explanation: The sun is a star and the countless twinkling stars in the night sky are similar to the sun but as they are too far from the sun we do not feel the same heat or light as that of the sun. Both the statements are true. **Composition of Sun**—The sun is a huge ball of hydrogen and helium held together by its own gravity. By mass the composition of the sun is 92.1% hydrogen and 7.9% helium. Various metals make up less than 0.1% of the mass of the sun.

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

Explanation: Isthmus is a narrow strip of land joining two landmasses. The North and the South America are connected by the Isthmus of Panama, which also divides the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Panama of Isthmus connects the continent of North America to the continent of South America. Isthmus is a narrow strip of land joining two landmasses. It separates the north Atlantic from the Pacific ocean.

It is 30 miles wide the narrowest point. It was the first prehistoric hunter-gatherers who migrating from north America. Today, tourism, and numerous industries are growing faster due to isthmus of Panama

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

Explanation: Tropical deciduous forest are also called monsoon forests (receiving rainfall around 70 – 200 cm). The important trees of these forests are sal, teak, peepal, neem and shisham. They are found in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and in parts of Maharashtra. Tropical deciduous is the monsoon forests found in the largest part of India, northern Australia, and Central America.

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

Explanation: The type and thickness of natural vegetation varies from place to place because of the variation in the temperature and moisture, latitude and altitude, Slope and thickness of soil. Direction of wind blowing has no significant effect on the type and thickness of natural vegetation. There is a close relationship between height of land and the character of vegetations. With the change in height, the climate changes and that changes natural vegetation. Thus, latitude and altitude is an important factor.

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

Explanation: Block Mountains are mountains that form as a result of tectonic uplift and the movement of large rock blocks along geological faults. Examples of Block Mountains are the Vosges Mountains in Europe and the Rhine Valley in Germany. There are three types of mountains—the Fold Mountains, Block Mountains and the Volcanic Mountains.

Fold Mountains—Fold mountains are created where two or more of Earth's tectonic plates are pushed together. At these colliding, compressing boundaries, rocks and debris are warped and folded into rocky outcrops, hills, mountains, and entire mountain ranges.

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

Explanation: A mangrove forest known as Sunderbans can be found in the Bay of Bengal delta created by the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna Rivers. Along India's eastern coast, there is a discontinuous mountain range known as the Eastern Ghats. On the eastern side of Jammu & Kashmir, in the Great Himalayas, lies the cold desert region of Ladakh. Sunderbans - is a mangrove area in the delta formed by the confluence of the Padma, Brahmaputra, and Meghna river in the Bay of Bengal. The regions is densely covered by mangrove forests. It is the home of royal Bengal tiger. The Sunderbans is UNESCO's world heritage site. Eastern Ghats—The Deccan Plateau is one of the landmasses of India it

is bordered by the eastern Ghats on the eastside and by the Western Ghats on the west.

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

Explanation: Due to the sea's moderating influence, a location that is closer to the sea does not experience as high of temperature extremes. The sea loses and gains heat more slowly than land does. The land rapidly warms and cools. As a result, the temperature fluctuates less over the sea than it does over land.

Another factor that influences the temperature is the location of a place with respect to the sea.

Compared to land, the sea gets heated slowly and loses heat slowly. Land heats up and cools down quickly.

Therefore, the variation in temperature over the sea is less compared to land.

The places situated near the sea come under the moderating influence of the sea and land breezes which moderate the temperature.

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

Explanation: Stratosphere is the layer which is almost free from clouds and associated weather phenomenon. It contains a layer of ozone gas. The stratosphere extends up to the height of 50 Kilometre. The ozone layer prevents the harmful rays from entering the earth's atmosphere.

The stratosphere extends up to a height of 50 km.

It contains Ozone gas.

This layer is free from clouds and associated weather phenomena.

The ozone layer protects us from the harmful effect of sun rays.

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

Explanation: Human beings cannot survive if there is no air and air pressure in the atmosphere because the air presses us with a great force on our body similarly our body exerts a counter pressure.

Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).

The human body works best at atmospheric pressure. This is because the inside of the body is kept at a similar pressure, mostly thanks to the blood pressure that your heart maintains by pumping.

Atmospheric pressure is especially important for keeping the right amount of oxygen in your blood.

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

Explanation: Roadways are most commonly used means of transport especially for short distances. Waterways are the cheapest for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distance. Airways are most expensive and only mode to reach the most remote and distant areas. The

statement (C) that is the railways are extremely useful in reaching inaccessible and difficult terrains is incorrect. Therefore, only (A), (B) and (D) are correct.

The railways carry heavy goods and people over long distances quickly and cheaply.

The invention of the steam engine and the Industrial Revolution helped in speedy development of rail transport. Diesel and electric engines have largely replaced the steam engines.

In places super fast trains have been introduced to make the journey faster.

The railway network is well developed over the plain areas.

Advanced technological skills have enabled laying of railway lines in difficult mountain terrains also. But these are much fewer in number. Thus, statement C is incorrect.

Indian railway network is well developed. It is the largest in Asia.

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

Explanation: The factors that could be considered as relevant by the teacher while teaching about migration are availability of work opportunities, improving standards of living and marriage. Thus, All (A), (B) and (C) are correct.

Migration is the physical movement of people from one place to another; it may be over long distances, such as moving from one country to another, and can occur as individuals, family units, or large groups.

When referring to an international movement, migration is called immigration.

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

Explanation: Aligarh-Uttar Pradesh is odd in reference to steel producing centres in India. Vijay Nagar and Bhadravati are the iron and steel plants in Karnataka, the Vishakhapatnam steel plant is in Andhra Pradesh and Stainless steel is produced at the Salem Steel Plant (SSP), a division of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). It is situated in the Kanjamalai foothills in the Salem district of Tamil Nadu, India, along National Highway 44 connecting Salem and Bangalore. The Iron and steel plants of Karnataka are Bhadravati and Vijayanagar, West Bengal, Durgapur, and Burnpur. The Iron and steel factory of Karnataka was established at Bhadravati. Visvesvarayan Iron and steel plant at Bhadravati was established in 1923. Vishakhapatnam Steel plant is located in Andhra Pradesh.

It is located along the Salem—Bangalore National Highway 44 in the foothills of Kanjamalai in Salem district, Tamil Nadu, India.

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

Explanation: Pisciculture is the carefully regulated breeding, hatching, and rearing of fish in pond tanks and artificial reservoirs. Sericulture, often known as silkworm rearing, is the practise of raising silkworms to generate raw silk. Both A and B are false.

Sericulture, or silk farming, is the cultivation of silkworms to produce silk. Although there are several commercial species of silkworms, *Bombyx mori* (the caterpillar of the domestic silkworm) is the most widely used and intensively studied silkworm.

The rearing of silkworms to produce raw silk is called sericulture.

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

Explanation: India is the world's leading producer of Pashmina (Cashmere) wool, with the Changthang plateau in the Ladakh region of J&K State being the source. The Changra (Pashmina) goat in Ladakh and the Chegu breed of goat in the eastern Himalayas both produce pashmina wool.

The wool comes from a Changthang goat or a Pashmina goat which are a special breed of goats found in the high-altitude regions of Nepal and India.

The Changpa tribe, from the Changthang region of Ladakh, are the traditional producers of Pashmina Wool.

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

Explanation: There are different ways in which people of different communities greet each other. This is a mark of diversity. Each person in India is allowed to practise his or her own religious ceremonies and beliefs, making it one of the most religiously varied countries in the world. Although it is home to four of the world's main religions, lower religions also play an important role in people's lives.

Socialism is, broadly speaking, a political and economic system in which property and the means of production are owned in common, typically controlled by the state or government. Socialism is based on the idea that common or public ownership of resources and means of production leads to a more equal society.

Secularism is the principle-based in secular humanism that seeks to conduct human affairs based on secular, naturalistic considerations. Diversity is about what makes each of us unique and includes our backgrounds, personality, life experiences and beliefs, all of the things that make us who we are. It is a combination of our differences

that shape our view of the world, our perspective and our approach. Social justice is the view that everyone deserves equal economic, political and social rights and opportunities. Social workers aim to open the doors of access and opportunity for everyone, particularly those in greatest need.

60. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: The Governor, appointed by the President for a term of five years, serves as the head of the state. Any Indian citizen above the age of 35 is eligible for this post. The Governor holds the executive power of the state. Therefore, statement A is accurate, and statement B is not. The governor acts as the nominal head whereas the real power lies with the chief ministers of the states and his or her councils of ministers.

61. Options (3) is correct.

Explanation: The government utilizes a system of categorization for land ownership in the census, where the five classifications are marginal (under one hectare), tiny (between 1 to 2 hectares), semi-medium (between 2 to 4 hectares), medium (between 4 to 10 hectares), and big (more than 10 hectares). Here, the Preeti family has 15 acres or 6.07 hectares. She is most likely to belong to a family of medium farmer.

A farmer with own big plots of land and who does not cultivate their land and instead, hires landless labourers to work on their fields is called a large farmer.

A large farmer owns more than 5 acres of land.

They obtain capital for farming from their own savings or from the banks as loan.

They retain a part of their farm produce for family's consumption, and the surplus farm produce is sold in the market and they reap the profits.

62. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: In 2005, an amendment was made to Section 6, granting daughters the equal share in father's property rights and responsibilities as their male siblings.

The Hindu marriage act was enacted in 1955 by an Act of Parliament.

The main objective of this Act is to amend and codify the Hindu marriage laws. It also contains provisions relating to separation and divorce. It brought uniformity of law for all sections of Hindus.

Thus, we can conclude The Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005 provides an Equal share in a father's property to sons and daughters.

63. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: The statement that is true about weavers' cooperative is it helps to reduce dependence on merchants and bring higher income for the weavers and the cooperatives are involved in marketing.

The weavers form community and perform certain activities collectively like collecting of yarn, distributing it among the weavers, marketing, etc. This reduces the role of the merchant so that the weavers get a fair price on the cloth.

In a cooperative, people with common interests come together and work for their mutual benefit.

In a weaver's cooperative, the weavers form a group and take up certain activities collectively.

They procure yarn from the yarn dealer and distribute it among the weavers.

64. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: In India, a democratic country, Universal Adult Franchise means every individual above 18 years of age has the right to vote irrespective of their social and economic backgrounds. Every individual above 18 years of age has the right to vote irrespective of their social and economic backgrounds.

The term Universal Adult Franchise means that all citizens the age of 18 and above have the right to vote and elect their representatives.

65. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Boys and girls are socialized to choose certain subjects for their higher education not because she/he has an aptitude for it, but because they are internalized and meant to select specific disciplines as per their gender. This can be seen as a form of stereotype. Stereotyping refers to casting people into a single mould.

Boys and girls are socialized to choose certain subjects for their higher education not because she/he has an aptitude for it, but because they are internalized and meant to select specific disciplines as per their gender.

66. Options (1) is correct.

Explanation: A child is every person under the age of 18 years. Parents have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The State shall respect and ensure the rights of the child.

67. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Citizens are shielded by fundamental rights from the state's arbitrary and unrestrained use of authority.

The feature of fundamental rights is the 'conscience' of the Indian constitution. These rights protect citizens

against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the government as well as against other individuals.

68. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: The judiciary has the power to nullify any laws passed by the parliament if they are deemed unconstitutional through a process known as judicial review, which is used to safeguard and uphold the fundamental rights stated in Part III of the Constitution.

Judicial Review: As the final interpreter of the Constitution, the judiciary also has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it believes that these are a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution. This is called judicial review.

69. Options (3) is correct.

Explanation: Children with disabilities are encouraged to attend special schools by the government. People with impairments have the same rights as everyone else to fully participate in society. Only the central government institutions and offices will be equipped with ramps for accessibility. This Act mandates that the Union government must set aside a minimum of 5% of the seats in its educational institutions for people with disabilities.

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 is the disability legislation passed by the Indian Parliament to fulfill its obligation to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which India ratified in 2007.

The Act replaced the existing Persons With Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

70. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: The Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984 was caused by the accidental release of a toxic gas called methyl isocyanate from pesticide production plant, the Union Carbide India Limited pesticide plant, located in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India.

The gas drifted over the densely populated neighborhoods around the plant, killing thousands of people immediately and creating a panic as tens of thousands of others attempted to flee Bhopal.

The final death toll was estimated to be between 15,000 and 20,000. Some half a million survivors suffered respiratory problems, eye irritation or blindness, and other maladies resulting from exposure to the toxic gas; Investigations later established that substandard operating and safety procedures at the understaffed plant had led to the catastrophe.

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

Explanation: What portion of history is to be studied at the particular level depend upon: aims and objectives of history. The purpose of studying history is to help students in evaluating the ideals and accomplishments of their own generation and to foster self-understanding.

History is the study of life in society in the past, in all its aspects, in relation to present developments and future hopes. History aims at helping students to understand the present existing social, political, religious, and economic conditions of the people.

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

Explanation: As per NCF 2005, the key aim of teaching social sciences during the secondary stage is to cultivate an awareness of the social and economic issues confronted by the country, while also promoting a comprehensive understanding of the natural and social environment, with particular attention to the institutions that shape them. Therefore, statements (B) and (D) are true.

The National Curriculum Framework 2005 (NCF) says that studying the social sciences provides learners with the social, cultural, and analytical skills required to adjust to an increasingly interdependent world.

According to the NCF, social science content should aim at raising students' awareness through critically exploring and questioning familiar social realities.

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

Explanation: While initiating students into mapping skills the teacher will begin by engaging students with directions, scale and symbol.

A map is a representation of the earth on a flat surface. Maps are very much used by motorists, defense personnel, tourists, and so on.

To use a map, it is necessary that one knows how to read a map as the map has its own language.

The map cannot be meaningful unless the reader is able to make out what the map contains.

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

Explanation: While teaching the concept of water, a teacher tells a story about a girl who uses different ways to save water at her home. The strategy that the teacher is using here is Narrative approach. In the social sciences, the narrative is an interpretive strategy that makes use of storytelling techniques.

This approach will assist the student in learning the value of water through a tale, which is a better way to grasp the idea.

Social science teaching needs to be revitalized towards helping the

learner acquire knowledge and skills in an interactive environment.

The teaching of social sciences must adopt methods that promote creativity, aesthetics, and critical perspectives and enable children to draw relationships between past and present, to understand changes taking place in society.

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

Explanation: Students who exhibit attitudes of admiration and respect for people of diverse religions, communities, occupations, and languages show that they have an excellent grasp of the significance of diversity. India is a diverse country where various people have distinct variants of the same traits. Understanding the concept of variety is demonstrated by having an attitude of appreciation and respect for individuals from various religions, communities, professions, and linguistic groups.

Display attitudes of appreciation and respect for people of different religion, communities, occupations and languages.

Diversity means more than just acknowledging and/or tolerating differences. It refers to the existence of variations of different characteristics in a group of people.

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

Explanation: The use of documentaries is useful in teaching of social science as it gives first-hand account of an event.

The teaching of social science must adopt methods that promote creativity, aesthetics, and critical perspectives.

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

Explanation: By providing opportunities as well as the necessary resources to enable students to experiment, explore and analyse for themselves, a teacher is using the Social-constructivist approach.

Social Sciences include a body of knowledge, that deals with social and cultural aspects of human life. Social Sciences have emerged as distinct disciplines in order to be taught at different levels of the education system (starting from school level to higher education level) across the globe because of their immense importance for achieving better social cohesion, solidarity, and development.

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

Explanation: A number of fictional and non-fictional narratives are used in NCERT social science textbooks because narratives help students comprehend concepts and institutions and promote introspection.

Thus, statements (A) and (B) are true (B) explains (A).

Social Science textbook refers to a tool to be used in the Social Science teaching process to facilitate effective learning. It organizes the subject matter in a meaningful and logical way.

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

Explanation: The question which provides a greater scope for developing critical thinking is "Why were a number of Bombay films about the lives of migrants"? The learner will be able to consider many different possibilities before responding to the question and exploring the relevant information in this inquiry.

Critical thinking is the ability to apply reasoning and logic to new or unfamiliar situations, ideas, and opinions. It refers to the process of judging or analyzing facts, events, etc. It requires proper analysis, evaluation, inference, and explanation.

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

Explanation: In the given question we are expected to examine the reach and limitations of the legal safeguards in attaining equality which is equal rights, liberty and status for each and every person.

Social Equality is a state of affairs in which all individuals within a specific society have equal rights, liberties and status.

Article 15 of the Indian Constitution states that the discrimination among the citizens on the basis of race, caste, religion, place of birth, or any other grounds shall not be done by the state.

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

Explanation: If you have to follow an inductive approach for social science knowledge acquisition, you would find commonalities between different examples and arrive at general principles. The theory developed from the use of examples is inductive approach, from such examples a student is able to arrive at a conclusion.

Social Sciences include a body of knowledge, that deals with social and cultural aspects of human life. Social Sciences have emerged as distinct disciplines in order to be taught at different levels of the education system (starting from school level to higher education level) across the globe because of their immense importance for achieving better social cohesion, solidarity, and development.

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

Explanation: Statement A claims that social science education has traditionally been thought of as a way to teach ideologies or value

systems, and Statement B claims that this emphasis has been good for social scientific pedagogy. The most appropriate choice is Option 1. B is false but A is true. In order to help students think freely and deal with the societal forces that challenge these ideals without losing their individuality, social studies instruction focuses on examining students' moral and mental energy. The goal of social science pedagogy is to familiarise students with the field's goals, problems, and difficulties. The social sciences encompass diverse concerns of society and include a wide range of content, drawn from the disciplines of history, geography, political science, economics, and sociology.

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

Explanation: While teaching history, a teacher must focus on source analysis. Through source analysis, students can develop critical thinking skills, which will allow them to evaluate sources and draw their own conclusions about historical events. They will learn how to identify reliable sources, make informed judgments about the accuracy of historical information, and communicate their findings effectively.

The word 'History' is of Greek origin which means 'information' or 'an inquiry designed to elicit truth'. The term 'history' is used to indicate the process of human development through the ages.

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

Explanation: We generally use secondary sources for gaining background information on a topic and also to gather information that cannot be accessed directly. The secondary sources are dependent on the primary sources. Books, dictionaries and encyclopaedias are some of the secondary sources.

The sources from where we get information are called information sources and these comprise documents, humans, institutions as well as mass media like newspapers, radio, and television.

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

Explanation: Project work is an essential component of the social science course, and it is frequently assigned to students to help connect their classroom learning with the social realities outside the classroom. Working on projects allows students to apply theoretical concepts learned in the classroom to real-world situations and issues.

A project is an activity-based method that provides learners with real-life experiences. It is a problematic act carried out in a natural setting. This method provides an opportunity

to integrate the features of many other methods like field visits, activity-based methods, cooperative learning, concept mapping, map-based learning, etc.

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

Explanation: Formative assessment is characterized by diagnostic and remedial features, providing students and teachers with continual feedback to improve their instruction, tracking student learning from the start of the lesson to the end of the course, identifying learning difficulties, and finding ways to enhance student performance.

Assessment is the second step of evaluating students' performance. It makes student performance more meaningful and plays a significant role in the teaching-learning process.

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

Explanation: The correct order of revised Bloom Taxonomy of cognitive process is Remember, Understand, Apply, Analyse, Evaluate, and Create. Remember, Understand, Apply, Analyse, Evaluate, Create

B.S. Bloom has proposed a taxonomy which is a set of three hierarchical models that refers to the classification of educational learning objectives. Bloom's Taxonomy identified three domains of learning:

- **Cognitive Domain:** It involves knowledge and the development of intellectual skills.
- **Affective Domain:** It includes how we deal with things emotionally, such as feelings, values, appreciation, etc.
- **Psychomotor Domain:** It includes physical movement, coordination, and use of the motor-skill areas.

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

Explanation: The best method for learning about students' awareness of and viewpoints on current events is debate. It is a tactic the instructor uses to encourage more interest, involvement, and participation from the students during the lecture. It gives the teacher a sense of how alert and perceptive the students are of current events. Students from various backgrounds offer diverse viewpoints. Therefore, debate is the best strategy.

Teaching methods are means of a procedure that a teacher follows to organize teaching-learning and make learning easy and effective. It is composed of several important steps which are logically and systematically arranged by the teacher.

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

Explanation: Evaluation offer teachers an opportunity to gain insights into their students' learning progress and interests, as well as

identify areas where their students may be struggling or not comprehending the material. Therefore, statements A, C and D are the correct statements.

Evaluation refers to the value judgment made on the phenomenon, taking into consideration the quantitative and/or qualitative information collected on it over a particular period of time.

Evaluation, based on the collected evidence, determines the standard met and the levels of success or failure in meeting these standards.

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

Explanation: The diagnostic assessment and formative assessment are the methods of evaluation a teacher does when she has established an assessment strategy to assist her in identifying the issue areas of pupils in the learning process.

Prior to beginning a new class, a diagnostic assessment is conducted to ascertain the students' level of subject understanding. Formative assessment strives to monitor student progress and offer ongoing feedback that teachers and students can use to improve their lessons. This evaluation begins at the beginning of the class and lasts all the way through the course. It is used to identify pupils' learning challenges and assists in coming up with solutions. The term 'assessment' usually refers to the process of allotting a quantitative value to students' achievements.

Language: English

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

Explanation: "The country reported over 2.14 lakh new cases in the week (September 13-19), down from 2.51 lakh in the previous seven days. This was the lowest numbers of cases reported in 27 weeks since March 8-14 (for weeks ending Sunday)."

From the above line from the passage, we can conclude that,

- March 8-14 had more than 2.51 lakh count cases is a correct statement.
- This was the lowest weekly count in more than six months is incorrect.

Thus, we can say that A is true, but R is false.

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

Explanation: "There were 295 deaths from the virus with Kerala reporting 152 fatalities, Maharashtra 49, Tamil Nadu 27, Karnataka 16 and Bengal 11."

From the above line from the passage, we can conclude that the maximum number of deaths is recently recorded in Kerala.

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

Explanation: "The sharp fall in all India infections was mainly due to numbers dropping in Kerala, which still accounts for 62% of all cases in the country during this week."

From the above line from the passage, we can conclude that,

- There has been a sharp decline in Covid cases in Kerala.
- This resulted in a sharp decrease in cases of infection in India.

Thus, we can say that Both A and B are true, and B is a direct result of A.

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

Explanation: "The country reported over 2.14 lakh new cases in the week (September 13-19), down from 2.51 lakh in the previous seven days."

From the above line from the passage, we can conclude that this statement is mentioned in paragraph number 1, by September 13-14 the Covid pandemic was on a decline.

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

Explanation: "There were 295 deaths from the virus with Kerala reporting 152 fatalities, Maharashtra 49, Tamil Nadu 27, Karnataka 16 and Bengal 11."

From the above line from the passage, we can conclude that the correct decreasing order with reference to the 295 deaths caused due to the Covid pandemic is Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Bengal.

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

Explanation: "India experienced a 15% drop in fresh Covid-19 cases detected in the week ending Sunday, the lowest weekly count in more than six months with Kerala numbers declining by steep 21%."

From the above line from the passage, we can conclude that 'Weekly count' in para 1 stands for 'a number of deaths caused by the pandemic Covid-19'.

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

Explanation: Under the category, of the pandemic, death is caused globally due to some deadly viruses.

- Pandemic means there is a wide-spread occurrence of infectious disease at a particular time over the whole world or country.

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

Explanation: 'Two weeks earlier, Kerala's weekly count has crossed 2 lakhs, as the latest wave of the pandemic in the state peaked; cases continued to decline in Maharashtra while Mizoram and Tamil Nadu registered a rise in infections during the week'.

From the above line from the passage, we can conclude that the word 'peaked' in para 2 is used as a 'verb'.

- Verb is a word used to describe a state, an action or an occurrence

and form the main part of a sentence (predicate).

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

Explanation: "India experienced a 15% drop in fresh Covid-19 cases detected in the week ending Sunday, the lowest weekly count in more than six months with Kerala numbers declining by a steep 21%."

From the above line from the passage, we can conclude that the word 'steep' in para 1 means the same as 'a sharp fall'.

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

Explanation: "From the neighbouring school come the boys,
And down the wet streets
Sail the mimic fleets,"

From the above line from the passage, we can conclude that the phrase 'mimic fleets' means 'paper boats'.

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

Explanation: "From the neighbouring school come the boys,
And down the wet streets
Sail the mimic fleets,
Till the treacherous pool"

From the above lines of the passage, we can conclude that the pool is called treacherous because it ruins the fun of young boys and his mimic fleets do not cross the pool.

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

Explanation: The pool flows into an ocean is true as a puddle of water merges into the ocean.

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

Explanation: The poet describes how spots and patches of dead grass resemble to the pattern of the leopard's body. This helps the reader visualize or engage in a literary work profoundly. So, in the poem phrase 'leopard's tawny and spotted hide' means a skilful use of nature imagery.

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

Explanation: The literary device used in, "Till the treacherous pool" is Alliteration.

- Alliteration means the occurrence of the same letter or sounds at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. Example is "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers".

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

Explanation: The opposite of "Engulfs" means Unconfined. Unconfined means something that can't be restrained.

- Engulfs means to cover or surround someone or something completely.
- Drowned means to die underwater because unable to breathe. It is a synonym of engulf. Similarly, Immersed and swallowed are also synonyms of engulf.

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

Explanation: In 1981, Michael Long proposed Interaction Theory, which states learners need to interact based on the inputs for language learning as language acquisition alone is not sufficient. Thus, we can say that the Interaction Hypothesis in language learning means learners need to interact based on the inputs in order to learn a second or a foreign language.

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

Explanation: Multilingualism as a resource means using texts, ideas, practices, and cultural aspects of the language of learners in the classroom. It is used as a resource to teach a new language to the child with the help of a mother tongue or other known language. A language teacher can play an important role in using multilingualism as a resource classroom by using text, ideas, practices, and cultural aspects of the language of learners in the classroom.

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

Explanation: The scaffolding Hypothesis is correct for the above statement.

- Scaffolding is a technique for increasing learner competency by providing support to learners in the right amount at right time to facilitate learning.
- Hypothesis is an idea or explanation for something based on some known limited facts or evidence.

Thus, we conclude that Learners can reach levels of achievement that they would be unable to reach independently with support from others. This assumption in language learning is known as the scaffolding hypothesis.

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

Explanation: Megha bought an oven and she wanted to learn how to operate it. She began to read the instructions specifically to know which button to operate and read the instructions to operate the oven. This sub-skill of reading is known as Scanning. Scanning is a reading technique where an individual examines a text closely and minutely for getting detailed information.

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

Explanation: A teacher conducts a dictation in her class with five sentences. She dictates five sentences two times and asks her learners to write the sentence exactly dictated. The teacher here aims at assessing the bottom-up listening process. The bottom-up listening process helps to know the individual understanding of a message received from another

person and then interpret it to form a perception.

111. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Rahul: Hello! How are you? Where have you been? I could not see you for more than a week.

Person 2: Fine. I was out of the town. I visited my parents in my village. How are you?

Karuna: How are your parents?

Rahul: They are fine. Thank you.

The purpose of above conversation is interactional purpose. The interactional purpose is an interaction between two or more persons that involves communicating individual information and feelings by means of verbal and non-verbal messages.

112. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: 'Form-oriented language inputs' emphasizes the ways of using the language. For language learning, pronunciation, use of vocabulary and grammar are forms of oriented language inputs.

- **Pronunciation:** the way in which a word is produced including stress, intonation, and articulation
- **Use of Vocabulary:** the body of words used in a particular language.
- **Grammar:** analysis of the system and structure of language

113. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Words that we use in writing and speaking in the context of vocabulary are known as productive vocabulary.

- Productive vocabulary helps learners to have control over words that he/she wants to use to express himself/herself, in speech or writing.

114. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: In 1993, Michael Lewis proposed the 'Lexical approach', where he focussed on developing learners' proficiency with lexis (words or combination of words). He believed that the building blocks of communication and language learning are not grammar but lexis. A lexical approach's primary focus is on helping students to acquire vocabulary. Thus, we can say, vocabulary acquisition takes place through internalizing the word chunk's is advocated by the Lexical approach.

115. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Knowledge about the form, describing and applying it in limited practice is Declarative Knowledge. Declarative knowledge means an individual knows how to perform or do some tasks skilfully. This type of knowledge enables learners to describe the rules of grammar and how to apply them in practice.

116. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A learner learns to write by undergoing the stages of jotting down ideas, creating an outline, writing the first draft, and so on. This writing strategy is known as the process approach to writing.

- Process approach to writing is an approach that:
 - Involves brainstorming, group discussions, and rewriting.
 - Focuses on steps involved in creating a creative piece of writing.
 - Emphasize on steps of jotting down ideas, creating an outline, writing the first draft, reviewing the text, editing, and then again producing the text but the final one.

117. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Language learning is a conscious effort in a formal classroom setting to acquire a new or second language. To achieve proficiency in all the language skills, teachers should ensure to introduce language rules from simple to complex forms. Thus, we can say that a learner undertakes the learning of a language through deliberate means is learning of a language.

118. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: All formative assessments are assessments for learning.

- Formative assessment is a continuous assessment process that helps learners achieve learning goals through all the activities undertaken by teachers.
- Assessment for learning is a continuous approach to the teaching-learning process that gives feedback to improve student performance by indicating the areas needing the further instructions.

119. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A teacher brings in many toys from her home, asks her learners to bring objects from their home, and uses them in her teaching-learning situations. These are known as Realia.

- Realia refers to the tangible natural objects and materials used in everyday life, primarily used as teaching aids in the classroom.

120. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A teacher of class VII asks her learner to plan a trip to a nearby city. Learners have to plan from the beginning of booking a bus, creating an itinerary, and so on. This place is in groups of five. Later the groups share and finalize the tour programme. This piece of work is called a language learning task in language teaching-learning. Language learning task is an activity

introduced to learners by their teachers where learners use the target language to communicate.

- Involves learners' engagement with the target language and enhances learners' knowledge and understanding level.
- Provide an opportunity for learners to learn by doing themselves.

Language: Hindi

121. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—अच्छा स्वास्थ्य प्रसन्नता पर निर्भर है क्योंकि जितने अधिक हम प्रसन्न रहते हैं, स्वास्थ्य उतना ही अधिक अच्छा रहता है।

122. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्रसन्नता प्रत्यक्ष रूप से जीवन-शैली, प्रकृति से मित्रता की गहराई, कार्यक्षेत्र में प्राप्त सन्तुष्टता, उपार्जित धन, पद, जीवन में प्राप्त उपलब्धियाँ, सफलताएँ एवं प्रसिद्धि आदि तत्वों के साथ सोच में भारी सकारात्मकता एवं मानसिक शान्ति पर निर्भर करती है।

123. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्रायः मनुष्य जीवन में छोटी-छोटी उपलब्धताओं एवं सफलताओं की प्राप्ति की प्रसन्नता की महत्ता को त्याग कर बड़ी सफलताओं के पीछे भागता रहता है।

सोच के दो पहलू हैं—

- (i) सकारात्मक
- (ii) नकारात्मक

सोच में सकारात्मकता जितनी अधिक एवं गहरी होगी, उपलब्धियों एवं सफलताओं को प्राप्त करना उतना ही आसान होगा तथा वह प्रसन्नता प्राप्ति की, उसी अनुपात में, वृद्धि का कारण बनेगी।

124. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—जहाँ स्वास्थ्य की निर्भरता जीवन में प्राप्त प्रसन्नता पर है वहीं प्रसन्नता सीधी सकारात्मकता पर निर्भर है। यह व्यक्ति पर निर्भर है कि क्या चाहता है एवं क्या चुनता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) मनुष्य को सकारात्मक होना चाहिए।
- (ii) उसकी सकारात्मक सोच होनी चाहिए।
- (iii) उसकी सकारात्मक कार्य-शैली होनी चाहिए।

125. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गद्यांश के अनुसार अच्छे स्वास्थ्य के लिए सकारात्मक सोच पर बल देना चाहिए।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) प्रसन्नता के तत्वों का सीधा सम्बन्ध हमारी सोच की सकारात्मकता पर निर्भर करता है।
- (ii) सोचने के दो पहलू हैं—सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक।
- (iii) सोच में सकारात्मकता जितनी अधिक एवं गहरी होगी, सफलता को प्राप्त करना उतना ही आसान होगा।

126. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्रसन्नता प्रत्यक्ष रूप से जीवन-शैली, प्रकृति से मित्रता, की गहराई, कार्यक्षेत्र में प्राप्त संतुष्टता, उपाजित धन, पद, जीवन में प्राप्त उपलब्धियाँ, सफलताएँ एवं प्रसिद्धि आदि तत्वों के साथ सोच में भारी सकारात्मकता एवं मानसिक शान्ति पर निर्भर करती है।

127. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—माता में 'ता' प्रत्यय नहीं है क्योंकि यह मूल शब्द है।

प्रत्यय वाले शब्द—

- (i) प्रसन्नता = प्रसन्न + ता
- (ii) सकारात्मकता = सकारात्मक + ता
- (iii) सफलता = सफल + ता

प्रत्यय—

- (i) वह शब्द जो मूल शब्द के पीछे लगकर अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं, उन्हें प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

128. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'सफलता' का विलोम असफलता है। **सफलता के पर्याय—**

- (i) जीत
- (ii) विजय
- (iii) कामयाबी

विलोम—जिन शब्दों के अपने निश्चित अर्थ होते हैं, उन अर्थों के विपरीत अर्थ देने वाले विपरीतार्थक शब्द विलोम शब्द कहलाते हैं।

129. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'कहना जितना सरल है, करना उतना ही कठिन है।' वाक्य से तात्पर्य है कि कथनी और करनी में भेद होता है। इसलिए कर्तव्य-वीरों को कठिनाइयों को पार करने के लिए सदैव कटिबद्ध रहना पड़ता है। उनका जीवन उनके कर्तव्यों में खो जाता है।

130. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—वीरों का सुख, आनन्द, सब कुछ कर्तव्य के अर्पण हो जाते हैं और कर्तव्य करके उन्हें एक अलौकिक आनन्द का अनुभव होता है, इहलोक के आनंदों से कहीं बढ़कर है। अपने चारों ओर कर्तव्य की मूर्तियाँ मुस्कुराती हुई खड़ी हैं। सूर्य, चन्द्रमा, तारे, नक्षत्र, पृथ्वी, पवन, जल, अनल सब अपने काम में लीन हैं।

131. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'प्रकृति नियमानुसार चलती है' गद्यांश के आधार पर यह बात सत्य है। प्रकृति के नियमों में इतनी अटलता न हो तो उसका व्यापार ही बन्द हो जाए।

132. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—वीरों को कठिनाइयों को पार करने के लिए सदैव कटिबद्ध रहना पड़ता है। उनका जीवन उनके कर्तव्य में खो जाता है। उनका सुख, उनका आनन्द, सब कुछ कर्तव्य के अर्पण हो जाते हैं और कर्तव्य करके उन्हें एक अलौकिक आनन्द का अनुभव होता है। यह इहलोक के आनंदों से कहीं बढ़कर है।

133. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'अलौकिक' में उपसर्ग 'अ' है। **उपसर्ग**—ऐसे शब्द जो मूल शब्द के आगे जुड़कर उनके अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं, उन्हें उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

134. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—विलक्षण का पर्याय अनोखा है। **पर्याय—**

- (i) इसका दूसरा नाम समानार्थी भी है।
- (ii) ऐसे शब्द जो समान प्रकार का अर्थ रखते हों, उन्हें पर्यायवाची शब्द कहते हैं।

135. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गद्यांश में 'कर्तव्य के अर्पण' हो जाने से यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि कर्मवीर के लिए कर्म ही सर्वोपरि होता है। वीरों का जीवन उनके कर्तव्य में खो जाता है। उनका सुख, उनका आनन्द, सब कर्तव्य में लीन हो जाते हैं।

136. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा अधिगम में 'बोधगम्य निवेश' से तात्पर्य है कि शिक्षार्थियों को उनके भाषा के स्तर से थोड़ा ऊपर की भाषा में संलग्न करना।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) भाषाई क्षमता का विकास।
- (ii) परिकल्पना निर्माण में सहायक।
- (iii) स्टीफन क्रैशन भाषा विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञ हैं जो भाषा अधिग्रहण और विकास के सिद्धान्तों में विशेषज्ञता रखते हैं।

स्टीफन क्रैशन भाषा विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में एक विशेषज्ञ हैं, जो भाषा अधिग्रहण और विकास के सिद्धान्तों में विशेषज्ञता रखते हैं। उन्होंने द्वितीय भाषा अधिग्रहण का सिद्धान्त दिया जो व्यापक रूप से जाना जाता है और अच्छी तरह से स्वीकार किया जाता है।

137. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पाठ्यवस्तु को सरसरी दृष्टि से पढ़ने का अर्थ सामान्य अर्थ ग्रहण के लिए पढ़ना है जिससे विद्यार्थी अर्थ को आसानी से ग्रहण कर सकें।

मौन पठन, पठन का एक प्रकार जिसमें लिखित सामग्री को बिना आवाज किए भावार्थ को समझते हुए पढ़ना शामिल होता है। यह दो प्रकार का होता है—

व्यापक या द्रुत पठन—

व्यापक या द्रुत पठन में पाठक अपनी रुचि के विषय की सामान्य समझ प्राप्त करने के लिए केवल सरसरी दृष्टि से कई प्रकार की पुस्तकों, समाचार पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं आदि को पढ़ता है। द्रुत पठन मस्ती, मनोरंजन और आनंद के लिए पढ़ा जाता है, साथ ही किसी चीज की बुनियादी समझ हासिल करने के लिए।

बालक द्वारा अपने रुचिकर उपन्यास को पढ़ने में मौन पठन (द्रुत पठन) का उपयोग करता है।

गहन पठन

इसके विपरीत, गहन पढ़ने का संबंध कक्षा सीखने से है, जिसमें छात्र को विषय को गहराई से समझने के लिए कई बार कुछ पाठ पढ़ने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है।

विशेष तथ्यों को समझने के लिए गहन पठन की आवश्यकता होती है, जैसे किसी विशेष सूचना की जानकारी के बारे में पढ़ना। नौकरी संबंधी विज्ञापन में दी गयी सूचना का पठन इसके अन्तर्गत आता है।

138. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा अधिगम में 'निर्गम परिकल्पना' से तात्पर्य है कि शिक्षार्थियों के द्वारा उद्देश्य के लिए भाषा के प्रयोग की योग्यता विकसित करना।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) भाषाई एवं संज्ञानात्मक विकास को बढ़ावा देना।
- (ii) परिकल्पना का परीक्षण करना।
- (iii) चिन्तनशील कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित करना।
- (iv) सन्देश को उचित रूप से सम्प्रेषित करने के लिए प्रेरित करना।

'निर्गम परिकल्पना' में शिक्षार्थियों के द्वारा उद्देश्य के लिए भाषा के प्रयोग की योग्यता की समझ विकसित की जाती है।

आउटपुट परिकल्पना के तीन कार्य

- धातुभाषा (चिन्तनशील) कार्य
- परिकल्पना-परीक्षण कार्य
- नोटिसिंग / ट्रिगरिंग कार्य

इसका मतलब है कि संदेश को सटीक, सुसंगत और उचित रूप से संप्रेषित करने की आवश्यकता है।

139. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—एक शिक्षक समाचार पत्र से एक अनुच्छेद लेकर शिक्षार्थियों को दो बार सुनाती है। उसके पश्चात् उन्होंने जो सुना उस आधार पर उस अनुच्छेद को दोबारा लिखने के लिए कहती है। शिक्षार्थियों को उस सुनाये गए अनुच्छेद के निकटस्थ अर्थ को लिखना है। बिल्कुल वही शब्द और वाक्य नहीं लिखने हैं। श्रवण के लिए यह युक्ति अधोमुखी प्रक्रिया कहलाती है।

अधोमुखी प्रक्रिया—

- (i) मुख्य विचारों को सुनना।
- (ii) अनुमान लगाना।
- (iii) विषय को पहचानना।
- (iv) विषय के बारे में हस्तक्षेप न करना।
- (v) सार लिखना।

(vi) क्लोज परीक्षण करना।

पढ़ने की कई रणनीति या प्रक्रिया है जो पढ़ने और अन्य गतिविधियों को रोचक बनती है तथा अधोमुखी प्रक्रिया उनमें से एक है।

अधोमुखी (टॉप-डाउन) प्रक्रिया—शिक्षार्थी भाषा के अर्थ को समझने के लिए पृष्ठभूमि या पिछले ज्ञान का उपयोग करता है, यह एक प्रक्रिया है जो निम्न बातों पर केंद्रित है—

- व्यक्तिगत ध्वनियों, शब्दों और वाक्यांशों के बजाय भाषा को समग्र रूप से देखना।
- विशेष विषय के विस्तार में जाने बिना विषय वस्तु को समझना।
- शिक्षार्थी व्याकरणिक संरचनाओं में व्याख्यान का पूर्ण विचार एकत्रित करने का प्रयास करता है तथा हर शब्द को अधिक महत्त्व देने के बजाय अर्थ पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

140. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—वे भाषायी निवेश जो सूचनाओं पर अधिक बल देते हैं, वह पाठ्यवस्तु उन्मुखी भाषायी निवेश हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) अनुच्छेदों में वाक्यों का तथा वाक्यों में शब्दों का परस्पर सम्बन्ध हो।
- (ii) पाठ्यवस्तु की तथ्यात्मक जानकारी हो। पाठ्यवस्तु उन्मुखी भाषायी निवेश सूचनाओं पर अधिक बल देते हैं। पाठ्यवस्तु उन्मुखी भाषायी निवेश में पाठ्यवस्तु में ये ध्यान रखा जाता है की उसके सभी अनुच्छेदों में वाक्यों का तथा वाक्यों में शब्दों में परस्पर सम्बद्ध हो क्योंकि यदि उनमें सम्बद्धता नहीं होगी तो वह विषयवस्तु अलग अलग प्रतीत होगी जो समझने में कठिनाई उत्पन्न करेगी। इसके अंतर्गत पाठ्यवस्तु की तथ्यात्मक जानकारी को महत्व दिया जाता है। इसमें पाठ्यवस्तु में उपलब्ध सूचना पर ध्यान देने पर बल दिया जाता है।

141. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—अरविन्द सुनते तथा पढ़ते हुए कुछ शब्दों को पहचानता है, वह उन शब्दों को अपने बोलने या लिखने में प्रयोग नहीं कर पाता है। इन शब्दों को ग्राह्य शब्द संपदा के रूप में जाना जाता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) ग्राह्य शब्द संपदा अर्थात् जो ग्रहण करने योग्य हो।
- (ii) ग्रहणात्मक कौशल चार है—
 - (1) पठन
 - (2) वाचन
 - (3) लेखन
 - (4) श्रवण
- (iii) शब्द भण्डार द्वारा लेखन कौशल को प्रभावी बनाना।

शब्द सम्पदा—प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिंदी भाषा के संदर्भ में एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है कि बच्चे अपना शब्द-भंडार विकसित कर सकें क्योंकि उचित शब्द भंडार बच्चों में संप्रेषण के साथ लेखन कौशल को दक्ष करता है जिससे बच्चे विभिन्न संदर्भ में भाषा प्रयोग में सफल होते हैं। बालको में शब्दों की संख्या जिन्हें वो बोल या समझपाते हैं उनकी शब्द संपदा कहलाती है। शब्द सम्पदा को दो श्रेणियों में विभाजित किया गया है—

- ग्राह्य शब्द संपदा (निष्क्रिय शब्द संपदा)
 - उत्पादक शब्द संपदा (सक्रिय शब्द संपदा)
- भाषा शिक्षण के चार प्रमुख कौशल होते हैं—गृहणात्मक कौशल—श्रवण (सुनना), पठन (पढ़ना) उत्पादक कौशल—वाचन (बोलना), लेखन (लिखना)।

142. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—(व्याकरणिक) रूप के प्रति समझ बनाना, उन्हें वैसे ही प्रयोग में लागू करना है, व्याकरण का कार्यविधिक ज्ञान कहलाता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) इसमें कार्य के करने पर अधिक बल दिया जाता है।

(ii) इसे प्रक्रियात्मक ज्ञान के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

(iii) तथ्यों को याद करने के बजाय उन्हें लागू करने पर अधिक बल दिया जाता है।

(iv) नियमों की व्याख्या के साथ भाषा प्रयोग में लाया जाता है।

व्याकरण का कार्यविधिक ज्ञान—व्याकरणिक रूप के प्रति समझ बनाना, उन्हें वैसे ही प्रयोग में लागू करना है, व्याकरण का कार्यविधिक ज्ञान कहलाता है, इसे प्रक्रियात्मक ज्ञान भी कहते हैं। वह ज्ञान जो कौशल अथवा नियमों की व्याख्या के साथ भाषा प्रयोग में भी लाया जाता है, कार्यविधिक ज्ञान कहलाता है। इसे किसी कार्य के प्रदर्शन में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले व्यवहारिक ज्ञान, अनिवार्य ज्ञान, या प्रदर्शनकारी ज्ञान के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। कार्यविधिक ज्ञान में बालक के करपाने की क्षमता शामिल होती है। कार्यविधिक ज्ञान में रटने के बजाय करने पर बल देता है।

कार्यविधिक ज्ञान तथ्यों को याद रखने के बजाय उन्हें लागू करने पर केंद्रित होता है। इसमें व्याकरण के तथ्यों को समझने के साथ लागू करना दोनों शामिल होते हैं।

143. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—इनमें से समूह कार्य के रूप में सहयोगात्मक गतिविधि करके फिर व्यक्तिगत रूप से लिखना ही प्रभावकारी कार्य हो सकता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) विषय चुनने की समझ को विकसित करना।
- (ii) लेखन कौशल को सुदृढ़ करना।
- (iii) विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति में सहायक।
- (iv) व्यक्तिगत लेखन की क्षमता को भी विकसित करना।

लेखन—विचारों को लिखित रूप देना अथार्त लिखने संबंधी कौशल लेखन कौशल कहलाता है। इसके अन्तर्गत अपने भावों, विचारों को लिपिबद्ध रूप से अभिव्यक्त करने की क्षमता का विकास किया जाता है।

प्रभावकारी लेखन कार्य निम्नलिखित बिंदुओं द्वारा हो सकता है—

छात्रों के लिखने में ऐसे विषयों को चुनना आवश्यक है जिनमें उसके आसपास अनुभवों का समावेश होता है। समूह कार्य के रूप में सहयोगात्मक गतिविधि करके फिर व्यक्तिगत रूप से लिखने से लेखन प्रभावकारी बनता है।

सहयोगात्मक लेखन लेखन से जुड़े श्रम की एक वितरित प्रक्रिया को संदर्भित करता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एक से अधिक लेखकों द्वारा एक पाठ का सह-लेखन होता है।

संपूर्ण लेखन प्रक्रिया के दौरान प्रतिभागियों के बीच बातचीत, चर्चा व विचार मंथन होता है। सभी एकदूसरे से नये शब्दों को सीखते हैं तथा लेखन में विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति के सही ढंग की पहचान करते हैं।

सामूहिक लेखन के बाद दिया गया व्यक्तिगत लेखन, लेखन की सभी दक्षताओं को प्रत्येक

शिक्षार्थी द्वारा आत्मसात करने का कार्य करता है।

144. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखन के प्रभावकारी आकलन के लिए पाठ्यवस्तु, व्याकरण में निपुणता तथा सम्बद्धता सर्वाधिक रूप से ध्यान में रखना जरूरी है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) विचारों की मौलिकता।
 - (ii) अनुभव से सम्बद्ध लेखन के लिए प्रेरित करना।
 - (iii) विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति में सहायक।
- आकलन की परिभाषा—आकलन सकारात्मक प्रक्रिया है, जो शिक्षा के उद्देश्यों की सीमा निर्धारित करके शिक्षा प्राप्ति के स्तर को जानकर कर उचित-अनुचित निर्णय लेने में सहायता करती है। दूसरे शब्दों में ऐसा भी कहा जा सकता है कि आकलन किसी जानकारी का अभिग्रहण और निर्धारण है जो किसी विषय की प्रयोज्य पुष्टि करता है।

लेखन कौशल—यह भाषा कौशल का अभिव्यक्तात्मक कौशल है, जिसका प्रयोग अपने विचारों और भावों को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

145. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कुमार किसी पठन सामग्री में से किसी शब्द विशेष की पहचान कर लेता है या जब कुछ बोला जाए तब भी शब्द विशेष की पहचान कर लेता है परन्तु स्वयं की भाषा में इसका प्रयोग नहीं कर सकता है। इस शब्द को निष्क्रिय शब्द संपदा कहेंगे।

शब्द संपदा—

- (i) शब्दों के भण्डार को शब्द संपदा कहते हैं।
- (ii) इसके दो प्रकार हैं—
 - (1) सक्रिय शब्द संपदा
 - (2) निष्क्रिय शब्द संपदा
- (iii) सक्रिय शब्द संपदा—ऐसे शब्द जिनका प्रयोग मौखिक भाषण और लेखन में किया जाता है।
- (iv) निष्क्रिय शब्द संपदा—पढ़ते या सुनते समय इसका प्रयोग किया जाता है लेकिन खुद उनका मौखिक रूप से प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता।

जॉन रेनॉल्ड्स और पेट्रीसिया एर्कर्स के अनुसार, 'आपकी निष्क्रिय शब्दावली में सक्रिय से अधिक शब्द होने की संभावना है। अपने लेखन में शब्दावली की सीमा में सुधार करने का एक तरीका है अपने निष्क्रिय से सक्रिय शब्दावली में शब्दों को स्थानांतरित करने का प्रयास करना'।

146. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उस चरित्र में स्वयं को रखकर अपने मनोभावों को डायरी में लिखना एक्सट्रापोलेटिव लेखन कहलाता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करने में सहायक।
 - (ii) कल्पना को सृजित करने में सहायक।
- लेखन में दक्षता का विकास विभिन्न प्रकार की गतिविधियों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। बालक में लेखन का आरम्भ स्वयं के विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति से आरम्भ होता है। दूसरों के

भाषों की अनुभूति के लिए दूसरों के स्थान पर स्वयं को रखकर लेखन अभ्यास कराने से लेखन में दक्षता लायी जाती है। किसी पाठ्य सामग्री में अन्तर्निहित क्रियाओं और विचारों के पात्र या दर्शक के रूप में स्वयं को रखकर, लिखने संबंधी कार्य एक्सट्रा पोलेटिव (किसी के स्थान पर स्वयं को रखना) के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

147. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—आधारभूत अतः वैयक्तिक सम्प्रेषणात्मक कौशल (BICS) सम्प्रेषणात्मक उद्देश्यों के लिए भाषा को कहते हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) ज्ञान और अनुभवों का आदान-प्रदान करना।
- (ii) भाषाई कौशल को विकसित करने में सहायक।
- (iii) समाज के साथ सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने में सहायक।

आधारभूत अंतः वैयक्तिक सम्प्रेषणात्मक कौशल (BICS) संबंधित है और यह परस्पर सम्प्रेषण के लिए भाषा की आवश्यकता होती है।

दो या दो से अधिक लोगों के बीच अवधारणाओं, ज्ञान, विवरण और अनुभवों के आदान-प्रदान को सम्प्रेषण कहा जाता है। किसी कार्य को प्रभावी ढंग से करने की क्षमता को सम्प्रेषणात्मक कौशल कहा जाता है।

यह एक कौशल है जिसे विकसित किया गया है। एक भाषा कक्षा में शिक्षक ने छात्रों से दिशा-निर्देश लिखने के लिए कहा है, फिर वे अपनी कार्यों को जोड़े में एक-दूसरे को प्रस्तुत करेंगे। यह गतिविधि आधारभूत अंतर्वैयक्तिक सम्प्रेषणात्मक कौशल (बीआईसीएस) को बढ़ाने में मदद करेगी।

यह आधारभूत अंतर्वैयक्तिक सम्प्रेषणात्मक कौशल को बढ़ाएगा क्योंकि शिक्षार्थी अनौपचारिक भाषा का उपयोग करते हुए एक दूसरे के साथ बातचीत करते हैं। इसके अलावा, यह संदर्भ को बढ़ाता है।

148. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—एक लघु कथा का शिक्षण करते हुए उसी से एक छोटी पाठ्यसामग्री का सृजन करना 'कथा की घटनाओं तथा विचारों को क्रम में सूचीबद्ध करना' कहलाएगा।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) लघु कथा कहानी से छोटी होती है।
 - (ii) विवरणविहीनता और अन्योक्तिपरकता लघु कथा की विशेषताएँ हैं।
 - (iii) इसमें संक्षिप्ती होती है।
- लघु कथा का संक्षिप्तीकरण पठन से संबंधित है। कथा की घटनाओं को अव्यवस्थित तरीके से सूचीबद्ध करना लेखन से संबंधित नहीं है।

149. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—विद्यार्थी द्वारा एक समयावधि में भाषा अधिगम के दृष्टान्तों (उदाहरणों) का व्यवस्थित संकलन पोर्टफोलियो के आकलन में सम्मिलित है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा आकलन के लिए पोर्टफोलियो उपयोगी है।
- (ii) प्रपत्रों का संगठित संग्रह होता है।
- (iii) भाषा विकास से सम्बन्धित निरन्तर प्रगति का विस्तृत वर्णन किया जाता है।
- (iv) समस्याओं को समझ कर उपचारात्मक शिक्षण दिया जाता है।

विद्यार्थी द्वारा एक समयावधि में भाषा अधिगम के दृष्टान्तों (उदाहरणों) का व्यवस्थित संकलन।

भाषा आकलन एक संवादात्मक, रचनात्मक तथा सतत प्रक्रिया माना जाता है, जिसके द्वारा शिक्षक विद्यार्थी का उचित भाषा अधिगम की जांच करता है। आकलन का उद्देश्य निदानात्मक होता है। पोर्टफोलियो प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा आकलन के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त उपकरण है।

पोर्टफोलियो प्रपत्रों का संगठित और क्रमबद्ध संग्रह होता है जो बच्चों द्वारा किसी विशेष समयांतराल या समय की एक निश्चित अवधि में तैयार किया गया हो। प्रपत्रों के संगठित और क्रमबद्ध संग्रह के रूप में पोर्टफोलियो बच्चों की भाषायी क्षमता का आकलन करते हुए उनकी क्रमशः प्रगति को संदर्भित करता है।

150. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—एक अध्यापक शिक्षार्थियों का नाम लिए बगैर उनके वाचन कौशल और उच्चारण में कुछ गलतियों के उदाहरण देकर उनकी गलतियों के बारे में समझ बनाती हैं। ऐसा वह सप्ताह में एक बार करती हैं। वह अपने शिक्षार्थियों के वाचन कौशल व उच्चारण को सुधारने के लिए प्रतिपुष्टि दे रही है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) सुधार करने में प्रतिपुष्टि सहायक है।
 - (ii) बच्चों की गलतियों के बारे में निरन्तर सूचित किया जाता है।
 - (iii) वाचन कौशल तथा उच्चारण को सुधारने के लिए प्रतिपुष्टि देना।
 - (iv) भाषा के विकास में सहायक।
- प्रतिपुष्टि— सीखने की प्रक्रिया में प्रतिपुष्टि एक आवश्यक गतिविधि है। यह शिक्षार्थी को अंतर्दृष्टि देता है कि वे क्या सही कर रहे हैं और वे क्या सुधार कर सकते हैं।