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

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. **Assertion (A):** Children are unable to learn optimally when they are undernourished or unwell.
   Reason (R): All domains of development are inter-related-physical development has an impact on cognitive development.
   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.

2. Which principle of development does this illustrate: The child learns to stand before she can walk and babble before she talks?
   (1) Development is sequential
   (2) Development proceeds from head to toe
   (3) Development is disorderly
   (4) Development progresses from centre to the extremities.

3. **Assertion (A):** Children learn the knowledge, skills, values and customs of the society only through formal agencies.
   Reason (R): Socialization is a simple and linear process that takes place in a well-planned manner.
   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.

4. Jean Piaget's constructivism proposes that children progress through four stages of cognitive development primarily:
   (1) by acting upon the environment.
   (2) through social interactions with more knowledgeable others.
   (3) by imitation of others.
   (4) through anticipation of rewards.

5. According to Jean Piaget, at which stage of cognitive development can children 'operate on operations' and perform hypothetico-deductive thinking?
   (1) Sensori-motor Stage
   (2) Pre-operational Stage
   (3) Concrete Operational Stage
   (4) Formal Operational Stage

6. .... is very important in Lev Vygotsky's theory for cognitive development of children.
   (1) Cultural tools   (2) Maturation
   (3) Punishment   (4) Adaptation

7. One of the major differences in the theories of Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky is:
   (1) Piaget emphasized on the role of language in cognitive development.
   (2) Vygotsky gave primary importance to hereditary capacities in learning.
   (3) Vygotsky emphasized the role of culture in cognitive development.
   (4) Piaget gave importance to what the child can do on her own as well as what she can do with support.

8. Carol Gilligan critiqued Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development by arguing that men have morality of .... while women have morality of ....
   (1) justice; care
   (2) care; justice
   (3) goodness; sacrifice
   (4) sacrifice; goodness

9. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of the type of intelligence and the end state possibilities as per the theory of Howard Gardner?
   (1) Intelligence-Linguistic, End State Possibility-Accountant
   (2) Intelligence-Spatial, End State Possibility-Architect
   (3) Intelligence- Bodily kinesthetic, End State Possibility- Singer
   (4) Intelligence-Naturalistic, kinesthetic-Teacher

10. National Education Policy 2020 considers multilingualism
    (1) as a hindrance in children's learning.
    (2) as an asset in the classrooms.
    (3) as a unnecessary complication in teaching-learning process.
    (4) as a barrier to inclusive education.

11. In child-centered education, assessment
    (1) is undertaken through few periodic examinations.
    (2) takes place through written objective type tests.
    (3) does not take place at all.
    (4) is considered an integral part in the process of learning.

12. What does National Education Policy 2020 propose for retention of students from socio-economically disadvantaged groups?
    (1) Rote learning
    (2) Standardisation of curriculum and assessment
    (3) Performance-oriented testing
    (4) Relatable and meaningful curriculum

13. In several middle school classrooms it is observed that boys often raise their hands to answer more than girls and tend to dominate classroom discussions. In such context, the teacher should
    (1) accept that boys are more intelligent than girls.
    (2) accept that girls do not have the potential to study in middle class.
    (3) analyze how gender differences are inborn and cannot be modified.
    (4) analyze the context of the children and her own pedagogy.

14. Which of the following defines a progressive classrooms?
    (1) Learning for exams
    (2) Focus on experiential learning
    (3) Decontextualized curriculum
    (4) Teacher centric pedagogy

15. Which of the following questions tests higher-order thinking skills such as analysis and evaluation?
    (1) What differences do you find between private and public health services in your area and why?
    (2) What does the Civil Rights Act of 1964 state?
    (3) How many states are there in India?
    (4) How are the members of Legislative Assembly elected?

16. With respect to inclusion of students with disabilities in regular schools, which of the following provision is against the Rights of persons with disabilities Act (2016)?
    (1) Extra time for completion of examination paper
    (2) Facility of scribe to meet the students' needs
    (3) Compulsory second and third language courses
    (4) Reasonable accommodation as per individual's needs

17. To address the diverse learning needs of the students, which of the following is a barrier?
    (1) Engagement in the activities in multiple ways
    (2) Expression of opinion in multiple ways
    (3) Labeling and ranking of students in multiple ways
    (4) Representation of information in multiple ways

18. Which of the following learning disability directly affects communication skills and comprehension abilities?
    (1) Dyscalculia   (2) Dysgraphia
    (3) Dysphoria   (4) Dysphasia

19. To ensure the successful inclusion of students with Dysgraphia, it is important to:
    (1) allow use of audio recorder or a laptop in class
    (2) extensively use written tests for assessment
    (3) make it compulsory to write on plain/unruled sheets
    (4) set fixed timeline to finish the given work

20. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of student with 'creativity'?
    (1) Their problem-solving skills are of higher order
    (2) They can solve problems through divergent ways
    (3) They have low sense of curiosity to learn new topics
    (4) They often come up with novel ideas and innovations

21. Teachers in a middle grade classroom should:
    (1) be open to make adaptations as per learners' needs
    (2) focus their attention majorly on high achievers
    (3) ignore learner diversity in the classroom
    (4) use one standardized mode of assessment only

22. **Assertion (A):** While teaching a concept, a teacher should encourage her students to brainstorm the instances and examples of contrast.
    Reason (R): Non-examples don't play any role in understanding of a concept.
    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.

23. Few students in a class were not able to achieve the individual learning goals set for them. In such a scenario, a teacher should:
    (1) consider their failure as dishonourable and shameful.
    (2) expel these students and recommend them to a special school.
    (3) keep very low expectations of success from them in future endeavours.
    (4) view failure as a part of the developmental process of learning.

24. A teacher intends to assess declarative knowledge among her students. Which of the following question is appropriate for this purpose?
    (1) How to bake a cake?
    (2) How to balance a bicycle on a rough terrain?
    (3) What is the formula for calculating 'volume'?
    (4) What is the procedure of soil preparation for wheat plantation?

25. A teacher intends to facilitate the development of metacognition among her students. Which of the following skills won't be helpful for this purpose?
    (1) Evaluating   (2) Monitoring
    (3) Planning   (4) Rote-memorisation

26. Constructivist approach considers learning as:
    (1) disorganised and unilateral
    (2) idiosyncratic and disconnected
    (3) interactive and active
    (4) passive and dependent

27. Which of the following step is likely to hinder problem-solving skills among students?
    (1) Activating the schema to comprehend the problem
    (2) Focusing attention on relevant information about problem
    (3) Getting stuck on one fixed way of representing a problem
    (4) Identifying the possible solutions of the problem

28. Contemporary perspectives of cognitive development view misconceptions as:
    (1) completely insignifcant and an obstacle for teaching-learning process.
    (2) Higher-order metacognitive skills found typically in 'gifted' students.
    (3) Naive ideas and understanding having their roots in ones' past experiences.
    (4) Neurological deficits and identifying characteristics of Dyslexia.

29. Students with performance-avoidance goals focus on
    (1) enjoyment of activity (2) fear of failing
    (3) hope of success   (4) sense of pride

30. Which of the following set of attributions on success or failure on a task is likely to cause increase in students' motivation and attempts to engage in similar tasks in the future?
    (1) External, Non-controllable
    (2) External, Stable
    (3) Internal, Stable
    (4) Internal, Controllable

Social Science/Social Studies

31. Which of the following statements are correct about the famous epic Silapadikaram:
    A. It was composed by Ilango
    B. It was composed in Tamil language
    C. This describes the story of the daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi
    D. It was composed around 500 years ago.
    Choose the correct option.
    (1) A and B only   (2) B and C only
    (3) C and D only   (4) A, C, and D only

32. Which of the following political powers were the three parties, in the "tripartite struggle" for the control of Kannauj?
    (1) Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala
    (2) Chola, Chalukya and Pandya
    (3) Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Chalukya
    (4) Rashtrakuta, Chalukya and Pala

33. Ashokan inscriptions have been found in several places within and outside the country.
    Which of the following options show the correct locations?
    (1) Kalibangan, Chanhudaro, Dholavira, Sotkakoh
    (2) Jaugada, Maski, Topra, Lampaka
    (3) Ganweriwala, Inamgaon, Daojali Hading
    (4) Hunsgi, Bhimbetka, Kurnool, Paiyampalli

34. Two thousand years ago, a trader narrates that he has been to Gaza, Petra and Apologos.
    Which of the following trade routes has he travelled through?
    (1) Route controlled by Roman emperors
    (2) Route under the rulers of Persia
    (3) Route controlled by Kushanas
    (4) Route under the rulers of China

35. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
    Statement (A): Behind Emperor Shahjahan's throne, peitra dura images depicted the legendary Greek God Orpheus playing the lute. It was believed that Orpheu's music could calm ferocious beasts until they coexited together peaceably.
    Statement (B): The construction of Shahjahan's audience hall aimed to communicate that all could live together in harmony.
    (1) (A) is true, but (B) is false.
    (2) (A) is false, but (B) is true.
    (3) Both (A) and (B) are true, and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).
    (4) Both (A) and (B) are true, but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).

36. Which of the following are true about Rigvedic society?
    A. There was no regular army.
    B. Some of the hymns were composed by women.
    C. Dasas and Dasyus also performed sacrifices.
    D. The Rajas did not have capital cities or palaces.
    Choose the correct option.
    (1) A and B only   (2) A, B and D only
    (3) B, C and D only   (4) B and D only

37. "Just as the waters of rivers lose their names and separateness when they flow into the mighty ocean, so are Varna and ranks and family forgotten….." . Above statement is taken from which one of the following text?
    (1) Buddhist text   (2) Jaina text
    (3) Pali text   (4) Vedic text

38. The 'nij' system of indigo cultivation had its own set of problems for the peasants during the East India Company. Which of the following problems that they faced was a consequence of the 'nij' system?
    (1) Those living around the indigo factory faced eviction from their land.
    (2) One-fourth of their land were forced into indigo-cultivation.
    (3) Contracts got them cash advances but the debt kept increasing.
    (4) The village headmen were forcing them to sign contracts.

39. Who among the following published a book, 'Stripurushatulna' criticising the social differences between men and women.
    (1) Pandita Ramabai
    (2) Savitribai Phule
    (3) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
    (4) Tarabai Shinde

40. Which of the following was associated with the movement against caste distinction?
    (1) Sanatam Dharma Sabhas
    (2) Bharat Dharma Mahamandal
    (3) Satnami Movement
    (4) Brahman Sabha

41. **Assertion (A):** The Satnami movement in Central India was founded by Ghasi Das.
    Reason (R): By the second half of the nineteenth century, people from within the "lower" castes began organising movements against caste discrimination and demanded social equality and justice.
    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.

42. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
    Assertion (A): The Non-cooperation Movement gained momentum through 1921-22.
    Reason (R): Many lawyers such as Motilal Nehru, C. R. Das, C. Rajagopalachari and Asaf Ali gave up their practices.
    (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.

43. Read the following statements A and B and choose the correct option.
    (A) After 1919, the struggle against the British rule gradually became a mass movement, involving peasants, tribals, students and women and Mahatma Gandhi emerged as a mass leader.
    (B) At times, using Gandhiji's name, tribals and peasants undertook actions that did not confirm to Gandhian ideals.
    (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.

44. Which of the following features are mentioned in the Indian Constitution, which came into effect on 26 January 1950?
    (A) Adoption of Universal adult franchise.
    (B) All Indians above the age of 21 would be allowed to vote in state and national elections.
    (1) (A) is incorrect, (B) is correct.
    (2) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
    (3) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect.
    (4) (A) is correct, (B) is incorrect.

45. Identify the type of celestial bodies from the characteristics given below.
    A. They are made up of gases.
    B. They have their own heat and light.
    C. They are big and hot.
    (1) Galaxies   (2) Stars
    (3) Planets   (4) Satellites

46. Which of the following represents the correct matching of heat zones of the earth?

a.	Torrid zone	(i)	Area lying between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle.
b.	Temperate zone	(ii)	Area lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole
c.	Frigid zone	(iii)	Area lying between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

    Choose the correct option:
    (1) a-(iii), b-(i), c-(ii)   (2) a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(i)
    (3) a-(i), b-(iii), c-(ii)   (4) a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iii)

47. Identify the meridian of longitude from the given characteristics.
    A. The value of the line is 0°.
    B. The line runs from North Pole to South Pole.
    C. The line passes through Greenwich.
    Choose the correct option.
    (1) 180°E and 180°W Meridian
    (2) Tropic of cancer
    (3) Equator
    (4) Prime Meridian

48. Which of the following is correct matching of the longitudes and latitudes?

A.	Indian Standard Meridian	(i)	0°
B.	Greenwich Meridian	(ii)	66½°S
C.	Antarctic Circle	(iii)	23½°N
D.	Tropic of Cancer	(iv)	82½°E

    (1) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
    (2) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)
    (3) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)
    (4) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)

49. Mediterranean vegetation is found in which of the following regions.
    A. Central America   B. California in the USA
    C. South-West Africa   D. South-West Australia
    Choose the correct option.
    (1) A, B and C   (2) A, B and D
    (3) B, C and D   (4) A, C and D

50. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
    Assertion (A): Three-fourths of the Earth's surface is covered by water.
    Reason (R): There is more salt water than fresh water on Earth's surface.
    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.

51. From the given processes below choose the processes involved in a water cycle.
    A. Condensation   B. Insolation
    C. Evaporation   D. Precipitation
    (1) A, B and C   (2) A, B and D
    (3) B, C and D   (4) A, C and D

52. Land breeze, sea breeze, and loo are ....
    (1) seasonal winds   (2) planetary winds
    (3) local winds   (4) permanent winds

53. Read the statements related to air pressure and choose the correct option.
    A. Air pressure is the pressure exerted by the weight of clouds on the earth's surface.
    B. Low pressure is associated with cloudy skies and wet weather.
    (1) Both A and B are true.
    (2) A is false, B is true.
    (3) Both A and B are false.
    (4) A is true, B is false.

54. Which of the following is the correct matching of different resources and their characteristics?

A.	Non-renewable Resources	(i)	get renewed or replenished quickly
B.	Actual Resources	(ii)	whose quantity is known
C.	Renewable Resources	(iii)	whose entity quantity may not be known
D.	Potential Resources	(iv)	have limited stock

    (1) A-(iii), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iv)
    (2) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(i)
    (3) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(i)
    (4) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iii)

55. Which of the following is the correct way to conserve resources?
    A. Reusing used items
    B. Discarding items after use.
    C. Reducing items consumed.
    D. Recycling items after use.
    Choose the correct option.
    (1) A, B and C   (2) A, C and D
    (3) A, B and D   (4) B, C and D

56. Which of the following statement related to resources is <u>incorrect</u>?
   (1) Air, water, soil and minerals are natural resources.
   (2) Resources can become economically valuable with time.
   (3) People themselves are not resources.
   (4) Time and technology are two important factors that can change substances into resources.

57. Match the following economic activities with the categories mentioned.

A.	Primary activities	(i)	Baking of bread and weaving
B.	Secondary activities	(ii)	Agriculture and fishing
C.	Tertiary activities	(iii)	trade and transport

Choose the correct option.
   (1) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(ii).   **(2)** A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iii).
   (3) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(i).   **(4)** A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii).

58. Kesar Saga is performed in which region of India?
   (1) West Bengal   **(2)** Assam
   (3) Ladakh   **(4)** Sikkim

59. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
   Statement (A): People with different cultural, religious and regional backgrounds participated in India's struggle for independence and gained long awaited freedom.
   Statement (B): India's diversity has always been a source of its strength.
   (1) (A) is true, but (B) is false.
   (2) (A) is false, but (B) is true.
   (3) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the reason for (A).
   (4) Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) is not the reason for (A).

60. State true or false.
   A. The Council of Ministers in a state constitutes the Chief Minister and ministers appointed by him.
   B. The Legislative Assembly consists of both opposition and ruling MLAs
   C. An MP is a representative elected by the people to become a member of Legislative Assembly.
   Choose the correct option.
   (1) Only A is true.
   (2) Only A and B are true.
   (3) Only B and C are true.
   (4) Only C is true.

61. Which of the following is also a responsibility of the State governments?
   (1) Defence   **(2)** Foreign Affairs
   (3) Education   **(4)** Banking

62. Weavers get the best price in the:
   (1) Putting-out system
   (2) Co-operatives
   (3) Garment export factory
   (4) International market

63. Why do agricultural labourers in India at times receive wages that are less than the market-prevailing wage rates?
   (A) As it is fixed by the government hence they accept.
   (B) They may have borrowed from the farmers who employ them.
   (C) They could get regular employment from low-usage paying farmers.
   Choose the correct option.
   (1) Only (A) and (B).   **(2)** Only (B) and (C).
   (3) Only (A) and (C).   **(4)** Only (A).

64. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
   Assertion (A): In a Democracy, people have the power to voice their opinion.
   Reason (R): India has a federal form of government.
   (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.

65. Read the statements given below and choose the correct option.
   A. All societies do not think similarly about the roles that boys and girls play.
   B. Indian society does not make distinctions between boys and girls when they are growing up.
   (1) Only A is true.
   (2) Only B is true.
   (3) Both A and B are true.
   (4) Both A and B are false.

66. The tyranny of the majority means:
   (1) the majority and minority take decisions collectively.
   (2) the interests of the majority are pursued at the cost of minority interests.
   (3) the numerical dominance of one community.
   (4) the majority and minority follow different paths.

67. Secularism as a concept in Indian Constitution, is reflected in which of the following situations?
   (1) In a particular place, only one religion is allowed to be practiced.
   (2) Display of religious symbols in courts and police stations.
   (3) State refrains from intervening when members of one community dominate other members from same community.
   (4) People have the freedom to practice their religion without any discrimination.

68. Which of the following guarantees the independence of judiciary in India?
   A. The other branches of government cannot interfere in the work of judiciary.
   B. The conduct of the judges can be discussed in the Parliament.
   C. The judges cannot be removed from the office on grounds mentioned in the Constitution.
   D. The judges can practice after retirement.
   Choose the correct option.
   (1) B and D   **(2)** A and C
   (3) only A   **(4)** Only D

69. Why are minimum wages legislated?
    A. To ensure workers are paid according to the labour they put in.
    B. To prevent the employers from exploiting the workers.
    C. To reduce the profit of employers.
    Choose the correct option.
    (1) Only A and B   (2) Only B and C
    (3) Only A and C   (4) A, B and C

70. A child worried about the increasing air pollution asks if her fundamental right is being violated? Which of the following articles can you ask her to read about before a discussion?
    (1) Article 45   (2) Article 21
    (3) Article 29   (4) Article 44

71. To develop perspective on the importance of 'gender equality', which of the following topic is most relevant?
    (1) Number of women per 1000 men in different countries.
    (2) Gender as a social construct.
    (3) List of gender based occupations.
    (4) Government healthcare schemes for women.

72. History textbooks at elemenatry level focuses on:
    A. how history was actually discovered and interpreted.
    B. how evidence is collected and examined.
    C. narrations of the lives of kings and queens.
    D. understanding the basic process and not getting lost in the details of who, when and where.
    Choose the correct option.
    (1) A, B and C   (2) A, B and D
    (3) B, C and D   (4) A, C and D

73. Match the following teaching approaches and choose the correct option.

A.	Inductive approach	(i)	Both students and teachers become learners.
B.	Deductive approach	(ii)	Teaching particular instances to arrive at general conclusions.
C.	Constructive approach	(iii)	Providing criteria, principles and generations to be verified with specific examples.

    (1) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iii)   (2) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii)
    (3) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i)   (4) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(ii)

74. A newspaper article stated that 5 children aged between 12 and 15, working in bangle making factories in India, had died due to poor working conditions.
    The above example is most relevant to explain which of the following?
    (1) Right against exploitation
    (2) Daily wage labourers
    (3) Cultural and educational rights
    (4) Discrimination

75. A teacher asked her students to collect different types of left-over cloth pieces from a tailor's shop and classify them as cotton, silk, synthetic and woolen. What type of teaching method is she applying in her class?
    (1) Demonstration   (2) Activity
    (3) Experimentation   (4) Sampling

76. A roleplay of Gram Panchayat in a rural administration class can help elementary school students to develop the following:
    A. empathise with the marginalised sections of society.
    B. application of concepts associated with democracy.
    C. understanding challenges and issues faced by villagers.
    D. creative ways of entertainment based learning.
    Choose the correct option.
    (1) A, B and C   (2) B and C
    (3) B, C and D   (4) A, B and D

77. Student's ability to apply the concept of standard time can be assessed through which of the following activities.
    A. He/she can calculate the time of a particular place if given the longitude of that place.
    B. He/she can acurately draw the location of a particular place on a map and globe.
    C. He/she understand and can answer why it is 5:30 pm in India and 12:00 noon in London.
    Choose the correct option.
    (1) Only A and B   (2) Only B and C
    (3) Only A and C   (4) Only A

78. Which of the following methods are useful for creating experential learning on natural vegetation before introducing of the topic in a class?
    (1) Observation of trees growing in the surroundings of the school and home.
    (2) Visit to a natural history museum.
    (3) Debating on the impact of climate change on a region's vegetation.
    (4) Marking on a world map the natural vegetation found in specific regions.

79. Which of the following questions assesses evaluative competency among students?
    A. What were the problems encountered by merchants during 16 th Cnetury? Do you think some of these problems persist today?
    B. What is a Public Distribution System? How does it ensure India's food security?
    C. What are public facilities? List some examples of public facilities available in your locality?
    D. Do you think it is essential for the govenment to provide healthcare facilities for all? Why? Choose the correct option.
    (1) A, B and C   (2) B, C and D
    (3) A, C and D   (4) A, B and D

80. A social science teacher asks from her students."Why should a panchayat function through a committee? Why should full powers not be given only to the Sarpanch?". Her questions seek to draw what kind of responses:
    A. Deeper understanding of the panchayat system.
    B. Thinking through the dangers and benefits.
    C. Point out the flaws of the system.
    D. Compare different alternatives and continuous search for a better state of affairs.
    Choose the correct option.
    (1) A, B and C   (2) A, C and D
    (3) A, B and D   (4) B, C and D

81. Priya was trying to understand the condition of people in indigo plantations in colonial Bengal. But she could only find a secondary source/s for this task. Which of the following evidence did she find?
    A. A historian's research on indigo plantations in 19th century Bengal.
    B. Songs sung by indigo peasants during the indigo rebellion.
    C. an interview of an indigo cultivator conducted by members of the Indigo Commission.
    Choose the correct option.
    (1) Only A   (2) Only C
    (3) Both A and B   (4) Both B and C

82. Read the following statements (A) and (R) and choose the correct option.
    Assertion (A): There is a need to shift in focus from utilitarianism to egalitarianism in social science.
    Reason (R): The shift from utilitarianism to egalitarianism would address the normative concerns of equality, justice and dignity.
    (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.

83. A city teacher is discussing rural administration in the class. A student says that land is measured in his village by a grama nirvaha adhikhari and not a patwari. The teacher has not heard the term. A responsible way to address the student's comment would be to say:
    A. 'The textbook clearly says it is done by a Patwari-use terms only from the textbook'.
    B. 'Patwari is called by different names in different places.'
    C. 'I will check about this term and get back to you in the next class'.
    Choose the correct option.
    (1) Only A   (2) A and B
    (3) B and C   (4) A and C

84. Which among the following is an example of a secondary source for studying how common people resisted the policies of the East India Company?
    (1) A historian's thesis dealing with the mutiny of 1857 at Meerut.
    (2) A memoir written by a Sepoy working in the Company Army.
    (3) Notes and reports prepared by Company officials/administrators for circulation to different government branches.
    (4) A book written by a villager living at that time expressing the sentiments of people around him.

85. Which of the following indicates use of secondary source by a student doing a social science project?
    A. Visit to a government hospital
    B. A review of a film
    C. Interview of a freedom fighter
    D. A documentary on use of natural resources
    E. A visit to the Coin museum at Reserve bank of India.
    Choose the correct option.
    (1) A, B and E   (2) B and D
    (3) B, C and D   (4) B, C, D and E

86. While planning a visit to the Museum, a history teacher should focus upon:
    (1) Showing every object in the museum.
    (2) Showing real objects displayed at the museum.
    (3) Showing objects without focusing on chronology.
    (4) Showing how objects and its uses have remained the same.

87. Which of the following questions assesses procedual knowledge of learners in Social Science?
    A. Democratic procedures are not followed in Panchayati Raj election. Do you agree with this statement? Explain.
    B. In what way is a permanent and regular job different from casual job? Discuss.
    C. What is the difference between a Gram Sabha and a Gram Panchayat?
    D. What do you understand by the word 'government'? List five ways in which you think the government affects your daily life.
    Choose the correct option.
    (1) Only A   (2) A and B
    (3) A, B and C   (4) A, B and D

88. Identify the type of map a teacher would refer to in order to teach the distribution of forests in a particular region.
    (1) Physical maps   (2) Political Maps
    (3) Small scale Maps (4) Thematic Maps

89. Which of the following is considered essential for developing rubrics for evaluating students' project work?
    A. Learning objectives
    B. Learning outcomes
    C. Conclusions
    (1) Only C   (2) A or B
    (3) B and C   (4) A and C

90. Which of the following questions assesses only the factual knowledge of learners?
    (1) How was water supplied to the city of Thanjavur during fifteenth century?
    (2) You are planning a journey from Surat to West Asia in the seventeenth century. What are the arrangements you will make?
    (3) Was Equinox relevant for people's lives durig early 20th century?
    (4) Why do you think towns grew around temples?

Language: English

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

1. Vaccines work by training and preparing the body's natural defences - the immune system - to recognize and fight off the viruses and bacteria they target. After vaccination, if the body is later exposed to those disease-causing germs, the body is immediately ready to destroy them, preventing illness. As of 3 June 2021, WHO has evaluated that a number of vaccines against COVID-19 have met the necessary criteria for safety and efficacy: AstraZeneca, Pfizer etc.
   Some national regulators have also assessed other COVID- 19 vaccine products for use in their countries. Vaccines provide a high degree of protection against

getting seriously ill and dying from the disease, although no vaccine is 100% effective.

2. The COVID-19 vaccines are safe for most people 18 years and older, including those with pre-existing conditions of any kind, like auto-immune disorders, hypertension, diabetes, asthma, pulmonary, liver and kidney disease, as well as chronic infections that are stable and controlled. Children and adolescents tend to have milder infection as compared to adults, so unless they are part of a group at higher risk of severe COVID-19, it is less urgent to vaccinate them than older people. More evidence is needed on use of different COVID-19 vaccines in children. Vaccine trials for children are ongoing and WHO will update its recommendations when the evidence or epidemiological situation warrants a change in policy.

3. After vaccination, in most cases, minor side effects: Arm soreness, Mild fever, Tiredness, Headaches, Muscle or joint aches, indicate that a person's body is building protection to COVID-19 infection. Contact your care provider if there is redness or tender ness (pain) where you got the shot increases after 24 hours, or if side effects do not go away after a COVID-19 vaccine, you should not receive additional doses of the vaccine. It's extremely rare for severe health reactions to be directly caused by vaccines. Taking painkillers such as paracetamol before receiving the COVID-19 vaccine to prevent side-effects is not recommended. This is because it is not known how painkillers may affect how the vaccine works. However, you may take paracetamol or other painkillers if you do develop side effects such as pain, fever, headache, or muscle aches after vaccination.

4. Even after you're vaccinated, keep taking precautions While a COVID-19 vaccine will prevent serious illness and death, we still don't know the extent to which it keeps you from being infected and passing the virus on to others.

Sub-Questions:

91. **Assertion (A):** After vaccination the immune system recognizes and fights off the viruses and bacteria they target.

    Reasoning (R): Vaccines work by training and preparing the body's natural defences-the immune system-to recognize and fight off the viruses and bacteria they target.

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

92. According to WHO:
    "No vaccine is 100% protective but they have met the necessary criteria for efficacy". How is it so?
    (1) WHO has evaluated and recommended the vaccine.
    (2) National regulators have assessed the vaccine.
    (3) The vaccine has been found to protect against getting seriously ill or dying.
    (4) The vaccine has been found to give complete protection against the disease.

93. Pick the option which is opposite in meaning to the word "chronic" as used in the passage.
    (1) acute   (2) terminable
    (3) curable   (4) incurable

94. Study the following statements.
    (a) Vaccine is not recommended for children because they have milder infection.
    (b) Vaccines are safe for all people 18 years and older.
    (1) (a) is true and (b) is false
    (2) (b) is true and (a) is false
    (3) Both (a) and (b) are true
    (4) Both (a) and (b) are false

95. Given below are 4 real life situations pertaining to COVID-19 pandemic. Choose the option which perfectly describes "a high risk group" according to WHO.

A	B	C	D
Asympto-matic children and adults who can easily spread the disease far and wide	Children with pre-existing conditions, auto-immune disorders and chronic diseases	Adults with pre-existing conditions, auto-immune disorders, and chronic infections	Very young children whether with or without pre-existing conditions of any kind

    (1) A & C   (2) B & C
    (3) C & D   (4) A & B

96. Study the following statements:
    (a) After vaccination a person has a great chance of infection.
    (b) The minor side effects indicate that a person's body is building protection.
    (c) COVID-19 infection is rare among children.
    (1) (a), (b) and (c) are all true.
    (2) (a), (b) and (c) are all false
    (3) (a) is false and (b) and (c) are true
    (4) (a) and (b) are true while (c) is false

97. Given below are 4 situations where the second shot of COVID-19 vaccination should not be administered. Choose the option which perfectly describes such a situation.

A	B	C	D
Immediate severe allergic reaction to a first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine	Post vaccination side effects go away after a few days	There are no side effects like fever, body ache and tiredness after vaccination	Redness/tenderness (pain) where you got the shot keeps on increasing.

    (1) (a) and (b) are true   (2) (b) and (c) are true
    (3) (a) and (d) are true   (4) (c) and (d) are true

98. Which of the following words means the same as 'evaluated' (para 1)?
    (1) indicated   (2) assessed
    (3) described   (4) revealed

99. 'and fights off the virus'.
    The underlined word is a/an ....
    (1) Adjective   (2) Adverb
    (3) Preposition   (4) Conjunction

Direction (100-105):

POEM
The Grass Is Like Me

You know, the grass is like me
Its true nature revealed
When trodden under foot
But when drenched
Does it bear witness
To burning disgrace
Or blazing fury?
Yes, the grass is like me
It lifts its head
Only to be continually sheared
Into flat velvet by the frenzied machine.
How many ways do you have to flatten a woman?
But the earth
And women continue to rise up.
If you ask me, you had the right idea
A foot path was spot on
Those who can't endure
Are patched down into the scorched earth

Merely straw

A path for the oppressors
Not grass
You know, grass is <u>like me</u>

100. In which mood does the poem conclude?
    (1) Gloomy   **(2)** Cynical
    (3) Defiant   **(4)** Reflective

101. Who according to the poem, would your associate with the 'oppressors'?
    (1) Ignorant men   **(2)** Autocrats
    (3) Submissive women   **(4)** Patriarchy

102. The poem's promise lies in:
    (1) regeneration
    (2) vilification
    (3) revolutionary violence
    (4) compliance

103. What literary devices does the titular name include?
    (1) Refrain and metonymy
    (2) Metaphor and conceit
    (3) Refrain and simile
    (4) Simile and apostrophe

104. 'It lifts its head'.
Which of the statements given below is true in the light of this?
    (1) Grass grows up again.
    (2) Grass is personified.
    (3) It is a fallacy.
    (4) Grass is used as a metaphor.

105. Which category of women does the poet refer to in "those who "can't endure, are patched down..."?
    (1) Feminists   **(2)** Women with voice
    (3) Dominant   **(4)** Subservient

106. In a classroom, if a teacher writes a topic on the board and asks the students to help him organise related words and concepts in cluster around the central topic. What is the teacher doing?
    (1) Word mapping   **(2)** Brainstorming
    (3) Free-association   **(4)** Quick writing

107. In the primary classes, it is recommended that children should be taught in their mother tongue because:
    (1) it enables children to comprehend well
    (2) it promotes regional languages
    (3) it is easy to teach in
    (4) it helps to mange the class well

108. Communicative Comperence is a subset of functional grammar and its approach in teaching will allow students to:
    (1) learn structures and use them accurately
    (2) use structures in a range of output texts
    (3) learn grammar through meaningful communication
    (4) enable teachers to expose students to grammar in the lower classes

109. Subhash has the ability to think and talk about languages, so he has:
    (1) multi-linguistic awareness
    (2) phonemic awareness
    (3) symbolic awareness
    (4) perceptual skill

110. A paragraph in English will be considered good if it:
    (1) is in descriptive language
    (2) is written in good handwriting
    (3) has correct punctuation
    (4) presents ideas in coherent way

111. Identify the principles of cooperative language learning.
    (1) Positive interdependence, group formation, individual accountability and social skills
    (2) Positive dependence, group formation, individual accountability and social skills
    (3) Positive intradependence, group formation, group accountability and social skills
    (4) Positive intradependence, group formation, social accountability and social skills.

112. "Language is people; language is person in contact; language is person in response". This idea refers to
    (1) interactional view   **(2)** cognitive view
    (3) genre view   **(4)** behaviouristic view

113. Scanning is a reading activity which helps learners to ....
    (1) draw out the desired information
    (2) enrich their vocabulary
    (3) develop competence in linguistic items
    (4) know meaning of words

114. Which one of the following models puts main emphasis over semantic and communicative dimensions rather than grammatical characteristics of language?
    (1) Structural Model   **(2)** Cognitive Model
    (3) Genre Model   **(4)** Functional Model

115. Consider the statement A and B
    (a) Teacher should be silent as much as possible in classroom and learners should be encouraged to produce as much language as possible.
    (b) Colour charts and coloured Cuisenaire rods should be used to elicit proper pronunciation.
    There are the premises of
    (1) Suggestopedia   **(2)** Silent way
    (3) Laxical Approach   **(4)** Natural Approach

116. A CEO of a company calls the sales manager and handover a rule book to be circulated in his her own department.
What is this known as?
(1) Horizontal Communication
(2) Vertical Communication
(3) Spiral Communication
(4) Diagonal Communication

117. Being a culturally responsive teacher essentially requires
(a) He/She should consider students culture as an asset.
(b) He/She should support learning environment based on creative learning approach.
(1) (a) is right
(2) (b) is right
(3) Both (a) and (b) right
(4) Both (a) and (b) wrong

118. If a teacher is to rate each part of the student's product or process then which type of tool will be effective?
(1) Checklist
(2) Holistic Rubrics
(3) Analytical Rubrics
(4) Schedule

119. The knowledge that one has about one's processes of thinking and the ability to monitor thought processes is known as?
(1) Symbolism
(2) Scaffolding
(3) Metacognition
(4) Conservation

120. A teacher of class VIII selected a passage from a newspaper and dropped every fifth word to be filled by her learners for their unit test. What typology question does this come under?
(1) Grammar question
(2) Cloze question
(3) Fill in the blanks
(4) Reading comprehension

Language: Hindi

निर्देश (121-128): *निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के रूप में उचित विकल्प का चलन कीजिए—*

ऐलिफेंटा गुफाए जिस टापू पर हैं, उस टापू का असली नाम धारापुरी है। मराठी भाषा में धारापुरी का मतलब होता है गुफाओं का शहर। इन गुफाओं को ठोस पत्थर काटकर बनाया गया। कहा जाता है कि इन गुफाओं को नौवीं शताब्दी से तेरहवीं तक के सिल्हारा वंश के राजाओं ने बनाया था। गुफाओं की कुछ मूर्तियों को राष्ट्रकूट वंश ने भी बनाया था। 1535 में इस टापू पर गुजरात के सुल्तान का राज था। जब पुर्तगालियों ने इस टापू पर अपना कब्जा जमाया, तब उन्होंने इसका नाम धारापुरी से ऐलिफेंटा केब्स (ऐलिफेंटा गुफाएं) रख दिया। तब यहां हाथी की एक बहुत बड़ी मूर्ति भी थी। इसीलिए उन्होंने इसे नाम दिया 'हाथी की गुफाएं', पर पुर्तगालियों ने इस मूर्ति का कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा। जिस संभोवाले मंडप में यह मूर्ति लगी हुई थी, पुर्तगालियों ने उसे शूटिंग गैलरी बना दिया। और एक दिन वह मूर्ति गिरकर टूट गई। यह टूटी हुई मूर्ति अब मुम्बई के जीजामाता उद्यान में रखी हुई है।

121. ऐलिफेंटा की गुफाओं के टापू का असली नाम क्या है?
(1) ऐलिफेंटा
(2) धारापुरी
(3) घारापुरी
(4) मायापुरी

122. किस भाषा में धारापुरी का अर्थ (गुफाओं का शहर है)
(1) कोंकणी
(2) गुजराती
(3) मराठी
(4) मलयालम

123. इन गुफाओं को कैसे बनाया गया है?
(1) चट्टानों को जोड़कर
(2) ठोस पत्थर काटकर
(3) ईंट सीमेंट से
(4) पेड़ों को काटकर

124. ऐलिफेंटा गुफाओं को किसने बनवाया था?
(1) पुर्तगालियों ने
(2) डचों ने
(3) अंग्रेजों ने
(4) सिल्हारावंश के राजा ने

125. पुर्तगालियों का हाथी की मूर्ति के प्रति कैसा नजरिया था?
(1) सहेजकर रखना
(2) लापरवाही बरतना
(3) देखभाल करना
(4) टूटी मूर्ति दोबार बनवाना

126. वर्तमान में टूटी मूर्ति कहां है?
(1) मुम्बई के समुद्री तट पर
(2) मुम्बई के जीजामाता बाग में
(3) मुम्बई के चर्चगेट पर
(4) मुम्बई के गेटवे ऑफ इंडिया पर

127. मूर्ति शब्द .... संज्ञा है—
(1) व्यक्तिवाचक
(2) जातिवाचक
(3) भाववाचक
(4) गुणवाचक

128. खम्भोंवाले मंडप में रेखांकित शब्द है—
(1) क्रिया
(2) विशेषण
(3) संज्ञा
(4) सर्वनाम

निर्देश (129-135): *निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए—*

मनुष्य और प्रकृति के बीच प्राचीनकाल से ही गहरा संबंध रहा है। प्रकृति की गोद में जन्म लेकर मानव ने सभ्यता का विकास किया है। प्रकृति की देन पेड़–पौधे और वनस्पतियां हमेशा से हमारे जीवन के लिए आवश्यक रहे हैं। असाध्य रोगों का प्रकृतिक जड़ी–बूटी से इलाज करने वाले बैद्य जीवक से जब उनके गुरु जी ने कोई ऐसी वनस्पति ढूंढ़ने के लिए कहा जिसका कोई गुण न हो तो वो वे खाली हाथ लौट आए।

आज के प्रदूषण के युग में तो पेड़–पौधों की उपयोगिता और भी बढ़ गई है। कई वृक्षों की छाल और जड़े अनेक प्रकार की दवाइंया बनाने के काम आती हैं। वृक्षों के महत्व को देखते हुए ही हमारे देश में प्रतिवर्ष जुलाई माह के प्रथम सप्ताह को भी इसी दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभानी है। जब वृक्ष हमें फल, फूल, छाया, गोंद, कागज, लकड़ी तथा अन्य अनेक पदार्थ देते हैं तो हमें भी उनकी रक्षा में तत्पर रहना चाहिए। पेड़–पौधों की रक्षा में ही हमारी रक्षा है।

129. 'प्रकृति की गोद में मनुष्य ने सभ्यता का विकास किया है' का अर्थ है—
(1) मनुष्य प्रकृति की गोद।
(2) मनुष्य अपनी सभी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए प्रकृति पर निर्भर है।
(3) प्रकृति सुंदर लगती है।
(4) मनुष्य आदिकाल में जंगलों में वास करता था।

130. प्रदूषण के युग में पेड़–पौधों की उपयोगिता और बढ़ गई है क्योंकि—
(1) प्रदूषण के परिणामों को उग्र होने से रोकते हैं।
(2) प्रदूषण फैलाते हैं।
(3) प्रदूषण में योगदान देते हैं।
(4) प्रदूषण के प्रमुख कारक हैं।

131. वृक्ष से हमें क्या प्राप्त नहीं होता है?
(1) कागज
(2) दवाइयां
(3) प्लास्टिक
(4) छाया

132. हमारे देश में वन महोत्सव मनाया जाता है–
    (1) प्राचीनकाल से
    (2) वृक्षों के महत्व के कारण
    (3) वृक्षों के महत्व न होने के कारण
    (4) सरकारी आदेश होने के कारण

133. 'उपयोगिता' शब्द में उपसर्ग है–
    (1) उप
    (2) इता
    (3) गिता
    (4) ता

134. 'प्रथम सप्ताह' में रेखांकित शब्द है–
    (1) संज्ञा
    (2) सर्वनाम
    (3) कारक
    (4) विशेषण

135. पेड़–पौधों की रक्षा में ही हमारी रक्षा है क्योंकि–
    (1) पेड़–पौधे पृथ्वी को हरा–भरा रखते हैं।
    (2) पेड़–पौधे वातावरण को ठंडा रखते हैं।
    (3) हम अपनी सभी आवश्यकताओं के लिए प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से पेड़–पौधों पर निर्भर हैं।
    (4) पेड़–पौधे परिवेश की सुंदरता में वृद्धि करते हैं।

136. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी भाषा की एक विशेषता नहीं है?
    (1) भाषा यादृच्छिक है।
    (2) भाषा स्थिर है।
    (3) भाषा सांस्कृतिक अनुभवों पर आधारित होती है।
    (4) भाषा एक अर्जित और सीखी हुआ व्यवहार है।

137. किस परिकल्पना में यह सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि विद्यार्थी व्याकरण के नियमों को जानें और उन्हें सचेतन भाव से याद करें?
    (1) प्राकृतिक अनुक्रम परिकल्पना
    (2) मॉनिटर परिकल्पना
    (3) निवेश परिकल्पना
    (4) मनोभावात्मक छनन परिकल्पना

138. समग्र भाषा पद्धति का विचार किसके संबंध में प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप सामने आया?
    (1) टॉप डाउन पठन सिद्धांत
    (2) बॉटम अप पठन सिद्धांत
    (3) मूर्त से अमूर्त भाषा शिक्षण
    (4) ज्ञात से अज्ञात भाषा शिक्षण

139. कक्षा VII की शिक्षिका शिक्षार्थियों को भाषा के कुछ वाक्यांश देती है जैसे कि "मैं ठीक हूँ।", "मेरे अनुसार" "क्या मामला है।", इत्यादि। आपके अनुसार वह कक्षा में कौन–सा उपागम अपनाती है?
    (1) सम्प्रेषणात्मक उपागम
    (2) संदर्भ में व्याकरण
    (3) संरचनात्मक उपागम
    (4) संरचनात्मक उपागम

140. वह प्रश्न जो शिक्षार्थियों को पठन सामग्री को पढ़ने जैसे दिए गए निवेश से आगे जाने में समर्थ बनाते हैं, उसे क्या कहते हैं?
    (1) निष्कर्ष निकालने से संबंधित प्रश्न
    (2) संकलनात्मक प्रश्न
    (3) दूसरे के स्थान पर स्वयं को रखने से जुड़े प्रश्न
    (4) रचनात्मक लेखन प्रश्न

141. अ और ब कथनों पर विचार करें–
    अ–अकादमिक भाषा विशेषताओं की विशेषता है जो अकादमिक विषयों के लिए विशिष्ट है।
    ब–अकादमिक भाषा के क्षेत्र में व्याकरण, शब्दावली और भाषा के सभी विषय क्षेत्रों के विमर्श है।
    (1) अ सही है।
    (2) ब सही है।
    (3) अ और ब दोनों सही हैं।
    (4) अ और ब दोनों गलत हैं।

142. चित्र बोध किसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रभावशाली हैं?
    (1) सुनने का कौशल
    (2) बोलने का कौशल
    (3) पढ़ने का कौशल
    (4) लिखने का कौशल

143. किसी एक भाषा की कक्षा के लिए निम्नलिखित में से क्या सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त है?
    (1) लक्ष्य भाषा की आकृतियों और अर्थों के बीच संबंध स्थापित करना।
    (2) भाषा सीखने के लिए ड्रिल द्वारा आकृतियों, व्याकरण के नियमों की व्याख्या करना।
    (3) पाठ्यपुस्तक का गहन उपयोग करना।
    (4) अनुवाद के माध्यम से गहन अभ्यास करना।

144. प्रभावशाली सम्प्रेषण के लिए प्रेषक को किस बात पर ध्यान नहीं देना चाहिए था?
    (1) सुनने वाले की सामाजिक–आर्थिक स्थिति
    (2) सुनने वाले का ज्ञान
    (3) सुनने वाले की रूचि
    (4) सुनने वाले की संस्कृति और सामाजिक रीतियाँ

145. एक भाषा से दूसरी भाषा में जाना (ट्रान्सलैंग्वेज) के बारे में क्या सही नहीं है?
    (1) भाषाओं के बीच अनुवाद।
    (2) एक ही बोली जाने वाली या लिखित अभिव्यक्ति में विभिन्न भाषाओं के शब्दों का मिश्रण।
    (3) यह बहुभाषावाद को समुन्नत करता है।
    (4) यह विद्यार्थियों को एक भाषा के प्रयोग तक सीमित करता है।

146. छठी कक्षा के कुछ विद्यार्थी सीखने की अक्षमता से पीड़ित हैं। उस कक्षा के शिक्षक होने के नाते आप कक्षा को कैसे समावेशी बनाएंगे?
    (a) उनका एक विशेष समूह बनाकर।
    (b) विषय–वस्तु को सामग्री की सहायता से प्रस्तुत करके।
    (c) उन्हें कक्षा के अन्य सभी विद्यार्थियों के साथ मिलाकर।
    (d) उन्हें कक्षा की जिम्मेदारियों में शामिल करके।
    (1) a, b and d
    (2) a, c and d
    (3) b, c and d
    (4) b, c and d

147. एक कक्षा में एक विद्यार्थी अपने साथियों से हिन्दी में बात कर रही थी। जब उसके शिक्षक ने बुलाया तो उसने तुरंत उन्हें अंग्रेजी में अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की। निम्नलिखित में से यह किसका उदाहरण है?
    (1) कोड स्विचिंग
    (2) कोड मिक्सिंग
    (3) अर्थ निकालना
    (4) अर्थ का विस्तार

148. निम्नलिखित में से कौन–सा परीक्षण स्वभाविक रूप से भाषा कौशलों को मापता है और जिसमें पूर्ण तार्किक स्पष्टीकरण की आवश्यकता होती है?
    (1) पठन अवबोधन
    (2) व्यक्तिनिष्ठ
    (3) वस्तुनिष्ठ
    (4) बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

149. कक्षा VIII की शिक्षिका अपनी कक्षा को पाँच–पाँच के समूह में बाँटकर उनकी रुचि के अनुसार विषय–वस्तु का विस्तार करने वाली अलग–अलग थी देती है। समूहों को उससे संबंधित विचारों तथा सूचना को एकत्रित करने, लोगों का साक्षात्कार लेने तथा उसे समझकर रिपोर्ट लिखने के लिए कहा गया। विद्यार्थियों को संलग्न करने वाली इस गतिविधि को क्या कहेंगे?
    (1) परियोजना कार्य
    (2) प्रदत्त कार्य
    (3) समूह कार्य
    (4) पोर्टफोलियो कार्य

150. भारत की 'शिक्षा में भाषा नीति' किस रूप में जानी जाती है?

(1) बहुभाषिक शिक्षा   (2) त्रिभाषा सूत्र

(3) शिक्षा पाठ्यचर्या में भाषा   (4) भाषा नीति में शिक्षा

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Social Science/Social Studies

31. (1)	**32.** (1)	**33.** (2)	**34.** (1)	**35.** (3)
36. (2)	**37.** (1)	**38.** (1)	**39.** (4)	**40.** (3)
41. (1)	**42.** (1)	**43.** (3)	**44.** (3)	**45.** (2)
46. (1)	**47.** (4)	**48.** (3)	**49.** (3)	**50.** (2)
51. (4)	**52.** (3)	**53.** (2)	**54.** (4)	**55.** (2)
56. (3)	**57.** (2)	**58.** (3)	**59.** (3)	**60.** (2)

61. (3)	**62.** (2)	**63.** (2)	**64.** (2)	**65.** (1)
66. (2)	**67.** (4)	**68.** (2)	**69.** (1)	**70.** (2)
71. (2)	**72.** (2)	**73.** (3)	**74.** (2)	**75.** (2)
76. (2)	**77.** (3)	**78.** (1)	**79.** (4)	**80.** (3)
81. (1)	**82.** (1)	**83.** (3)	**84.** (3)	**85.** (2)
86. (2)	**87.** (1)	**88.** (4)	**89.** (2)	**90.** (1)

Language: English

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

Language: Hindi

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

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. **Option (1) is correct.**
   Explanation: Development describes the growth of the human mind and body throughout their lifespan. Physical health impacts mental health and vice versa.
   The domains of development like physical, social, emotional and cognitive development are interlinked and interrelated so that a child's progress in one domain influences the progress in other domains of development by the principle of interrelation.
   Hence, Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

2. **Option (1) is correct.**
   Explanation: Sequential Development means the growth happens in a set of patterns or order, but the speed of their development may differ. In the physical development of a child, he/she will roll, crawl, walk and eventually can run.
   The development follows a predictable pattern. Children acquire/learn skills and achieve milestones in a predictable sequence. For example, a child must learn to hop and run before they can skip.

3. **Option (4) is correct.**
   Explanation: 'Socialization' is a learning process that begins shortly after birth
   Early childhood is the period of the most intense and crucial socialization and home, family, peers, and friends play a key role in learning.
   It is then that we acquire language and learn the fundamentals of our culture. It is also when much of our personality takes shape.
   In the development of children, socialization plays a key role and is affected by family, school, peers, and mass media. So, not only do formal agencies but other factors like family and friends and social groups also play a vital role in the development of a child.

4. **Option (1) is correct.**
   Explanation: Jean Piaget's theory states that humans create knowledge through the interaction between their experiences and ideas. He stated that the individual is at the center of the knowledge creation and acquisition process.
   Piaget believed that intelligence develops from the action. He "believed that children create knowledge through interactions with the environment. Children are not passive receivers of knowledge; rather, they actively work at organizing their experience into more complex mental structures."
   To build more complex schemas, children must interact with their environment.

5. **Option (4) is correct.**
   Explanation: Jean Piaget proposed that when the child is at the formal operational stage:
   Their mental capabilities are developed to the maximum level.
   Children become capable of hypothetical and deductive reasoning.
   Children can create logical combinations and verify hypotheses.
   Including this formal Operational Stage, piaget has given four stages which are Sensori-motor Stage, Pre-operational Stage and Concrete Operational Stage.

6. **Option (1) is correct.**
   Explanation: In Vygotsky's system, children's cognitive development is affected by culture in two ways.
   First, children acquire most of their knowledge (the contents of thought) through culture.
   Learning is a social process where development occurs through interactions with people who possess more knowledge or skill than the learner.
   We are born with four 'elementary mental functions': Attention, Sensation, Perception, and Memory which allow us to use these elementary skills to develop and finally gain 'higher mental functions.
   He believed that parents, caregivers, peers, and the culture at large are responsible for developing higher-order functions.

7. **Option (3) is correct.**
   Explanation: In Vygotsky's system, children's cognitive development is affected by culture in two ways.
   First, children acquire most of their knowledge (the contents of thought) through culture.
   Learning is a social process where development occurs through interactions with people who possess more knowledge or skill than the learner.
   We are born with four 'elementary mental functions': Attention, Sensation, Perception, and Memory which allow us to use these elementary skills to develop and finally gain 'higher mental functions.
   He believed that parents, caregivers, peers, and the culture at large are responsible for developing higher-order functions.

8. **Option (1) is correct.**
   Explanation: Kohlberg's theory is based on rationality, duty, impartiality, and the universally accepted abstract principle of justice.
   Gilligan's model is based on female characteristics of care and relationship. Women as per Kohlberg's model are inferior to men so long as moral development is concerned.
   Carol Gilligan emphasizes that women's ways of thinking are often undervalued compared to men.
   Hence, Carol Gilligan critiqued Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development by arguing that men have the morality of Justice while women have the morality of care.

9. **Option (2) is correct.**
   Explanation: Spatial intelligence: It is the concept of being able to successfully perceive and derive insight from visual data, understand visual information in real and abstract words and an ability to envision information.

10. **Option (2) is correct.**
    Explanation: The policy emphasizes that mother tongue/local language/regional language as the medium of instruction at least till Grade 5, but preferably till Grade 8 and beyond.
    To the extent possible, mother tongue as the medium of instruction until at least Grade 5 - It is well understood that young children learn and grasp nontrivial concepts more quickly in their home language/mother tongue.

11. **Option (4) is correct.**
    Explanation: Assessment Is a systematic process of gathering a range of information relating to a child, to help identify their strengths and needs. Assessment can provide a baseline of information against which a child's future development can be measured.
    A child-centered education assessment:
    - Ensure students are actively engaged in their learning goals by encouraging them to critique their work and identify areas of progress that need improvement putting this ownership on students promotes sustainable, self-regulated learning.

- Teachers understand learners and create lessons based on their specific needs
- Assessments should enhance their learning and/or provide them with an opportunity to receive feedback.
- Make assignment and test instructions clear to students.
- Choose assessment methods that are interesting and challenging to your students.

Peer collaboration: Students should involve with one another and with the teacher.

Further, well-defined collaborative work can increase students' sense of control and power in the classroom.

12. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Some of the key features of NEP 2020 for students from socio-economically disadvantaged groups are:

- Recognizing, identifying, and fostering each student's unique capabilities, by educating teachers and parents to promote each student's holistic development in academic and non-academic spheres
- Respect for diversity and the local context in all curricula, pedagogy, and policy.
- Full equity and inclusion to ensure that all students thrive in the education system.
- Learning should be Holistic, Integrated, Enjoyable, and Engaging.
- To bridge the gaps between the language spoken by the child and the medium of teaching.
- The language of the transaction between teachers and students will remain the home language/mother tongue where home language/mother-tongue textbook material is not available.
- Local sign languages will be respected and taught as well, where possible and relevant.
- Teaching for specific learning disabilities, teachers would require subject-teaching knowledge and an understanding of education's subject-related aims and the relevant skills for the understanding of the unique requirements of children.

13. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: The ways by which teachers can ensure equality among boys and girls in the classroom:

- Enlighten students about gender equality by teaching students about its significance.
- Encouraging all students to participate in extracurricular activities regardless of gender, creating a gender-inclusive curriculum, and making behavioral changes.
- Avoid separating male and female students.
- Discouraging male students to interrupt female students when they are speaking.
- By promoting all genders working together.
- By avoiding stereotypes (including subtle ones). Include literature that is inclusive and free of gender stereotypes.
- By eliminating gendered words.

14. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: A progressive classroom Emphasizes learning by doing – hands-on projects, expeditionary learning, and experiential learning.
It allows a flexible learning process, where the student can actively participate in the teaching-learning process. Here, the learning is based on the needs and capabilities of the individual child.
Experiential [learning] is a philosophy and methodology in which teachers engage with students in direct experience to increase knowledge, develop skills, and clarify values.
For example: Going to the zoo to learn about animals through observation, instead of reading about them.
Hence, experiential learning is an essential component of progressive classrooms.

15. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Critical thinking is a higher-order thinking skill that goes beyond basic observation of facts and memorization when we want our students to be evaluative, creative, and innovative.
Evaluating means making judgments about something based on criteria and standards. This requires checking and critiquing an argument or concept to form an opinion about its value. Often there is not a clear or correct answer to this type of question.
Analyzing critically means the search for meaning, exploring consequences, and deepening students' thinking and engagement to develop critical literacy which involves analyzing and evaluating ideas and texts beyond the literal level.
Thus, Higher-order thinking skills have 3 dimensions, namely: analysis, evaluation, and creating ideas.

16. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Indian Parliament has enacted the Rights of a person with disability Act, 2016 which defines "inclusive education" as "a system of education wherein students with and without disability learn together and the system of teaching and learning is suitably adapted to meet the learning needs of diverse types of students with learning disabilities.
Under inclusive learning, a child must be taught in his home language /or mother tongue or the language with which he/she is comfortable.

The curriculum should be learner-friendly.
Hence, compulsory second and third language courses are a hindrance in achieving the goals of inclusive learning for the disabled.

17. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: A student labeled as learning disabled may be ridiculed or singled out.
This may lead to differences with peers and cause the student to withdraw and become isolated.
Labeling may lead to low self-esteem and feelings of helplessness due to a student's inability to compete in the classroom setting.
A teacher may have preconceived ideas of the labeled child's capabilities and may not teach the child to their fullest capability. This can create ineffective schooling.
Hence, labeling and ranking students in multiple ways may affect the diverse learning needs of the students.

18. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: "Wernicke's dysphasia involves damage to a part of the brain called Wernicke's area. Wernicke's area helps us to understand the meaning of words and language."
The most common symptoms of dysphasia include difficulty speaking, difficulties with expression and understanding spoken language. People with dysphasia also show signs of withdrawal from social situations.
People with dysphasia might have trouble putting the right words together in a sentence, understanding what others say, reading, and writing.

19. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Dysgraphia is a neurological condition causing difficulty in transferring thoughts into written language for their age and ability to think, despite instruction and education.
Dysgraphia can present with many different symptoms at different ages. It is considered as a learning difference.
Causes:

- Dysgraphia can sometimes be acquired because of an illness, degenerative disease, or brain injury. This can cause a child (or even an adult) to lose their writing skills.
- The other type is called developmental dysgraphia, where difficulties acquiring writing skills show up in childhood.
- Measures to help the learner with this disability:
  - Provide typed copies of classroom notes or lesson outlines to help the student take notes.
  - Provide extra time to take notes and copy material.

- To allow the student to use an audio recorder or a laptop in class.
- Provide paper with different colored raised lines to help form letters in the right space.

20. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Creativity requires students to have the courage to try new things and experiment with different ideas.
Creativity requires research, bravery, risk-taking, and perseverance.
Criticism should not be feared but seen as an opportunity for growth.
It involves fluency, or the ability to generate many ideas, flexibility, or the ability to switch from one perspective to another, and originality in picking unusual associations of ideas.
Hence, to say that creative students have a low sense of curiosity to learn new topics is not a correct statement.

21. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The middle grades consist of early-adolescent students, ten to fourteen years of age, in grades six to eight.
Adaptability is something teachers require regularly and plays a key role in helping them achieve the demands of their work. In our prior research.
Middle school teachers typically do the following:
Create lesson plans to teach students (either an entire class or smaller groups) a subject, such as science or history.
Assess students to evaluate their abilities, strengths, and weaknesses.

22. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Brainstorming is a group problem-solving method which requires a spontaneous contribution of creative ideas and solutions. Every member of the group is encouraged to think aloud and suggest as many ideas as possible based on their diverse knowledge.
Examples provide an instance of similarity whereas non-examples provide a contrast. In non-example, Students figure out what attributes are relevant to the newly learned concept and which are not.
Hence, the statement that non-examples do not play any role in the understanding of a concept is false.

23. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: In the learning process, failure or not achieving the desired goal or results is considered as a developmental process.
It can help you to become a better, more successful person. In addition, failure can teach you valuable lessons that will help you not to make the same mistakes again in the future.
Finally, failure can help you to build resilience and persistence.
From our failures, we find out what does not work and we can adjust our future attempts, we learn about

ourselves in the process and gain a bit of empathy towards others that might be struggling as well.
Hence, failure is a part of the developmental process.

24. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Declarative knowledge is knowledge about what the world is like. E.g., bananas grow on trees; spring follows winter; such-and-such a person was absent (or present) on a particular occasion.
Declarative knowledge is the knowledge of facts, data, and pieces of information, such as mathematical or scientific facts that can only be learned through memorization. It is an association between two or more items that are linked through memorization.

25. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Rote learning is the memorization of information based on repetition. Learners often resort to rote memorization because they are unable to relate newly acquired information to prior knowledge.
Meaningful learning is characterized by relating newly acquired information to prior knowledge.
Metacognition, simply put, is the process of thinking about thinking. It is important in every aspect of school and life since it involves self-reflection on one's current position, future goals, potential actions and strategies, and results.
Hence, rote memorization will not facilitate metacognition.

26. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: In Constructivism, the student transforms from a passive recipient of information to an active participant in learning. With the teacher's help, students construct their knowledge actively rather than just mechanically ingesting knowledge from the teacher or the textbook.

27. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Problem-solving skills are the ability to identify problems, brainstorm and analyze answers, and implement the best solutions.
The solving problem requires multiple perspectives. To approach a problem from a single perspective will lead to stagnation and failure.
When children solve problems individually or in a group, they learn to look at problems from a new perspective. Therefore, it makes them capable of taking more calculated risks.

28. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: A misconception refers to a wrong assumption or understanding.
Misconception analysis involves discovering and understanding, misunderstandings and uncovering false assumptions.

Addressing misconceptions in lesson plans makes teaching much better, and easier. Students have a better understanding of what is taught, leaving their preconceptions behind when they are incorrect.
The misconception is just a basic part of the teaching-learning process and not high-order thinking.
These are not neurological defects but can be reduced by clearing the concepts.

29. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Students with avoidance–oriented performance goals are concerned with avoiding failure in front of others. They are extrinsically motivated by the fear of inferior performance.
Performance-avoidance goals (the desire to avoid performing more poorly than others do) have deteriorating effects on performance.
Approach goals have positive outcomes. For example, to move to the countryside for peace.
Avoidance goals, on the contrary, have negative outcomes, for example, moving out of the city because it is noisy and busy.

30. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: In education, motivation helps children and young people to focus their attention on a key goal or outcome which helps in maintaining their attention for longer periods.
Students who are motivated display goal-orientated behaviors.
Internal motivation arises out of direct enjoyment for engaging in each task.
Controlled motivation is a type of motivation where an individual acts out of the desire for external rewards or fear of punishment.
If the student can handle the task perfectly then being able to control motivates him to engage in such types of tasks.

Social Science/ Social Studies

31. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Both statements A and B are correct. Silapadikaram is an ancient Tamil epic written by Ilango Adigal in the 5th-6th century AD. It is considered one of the five great epics of Tamil literature. The epic narrates the story of Kovalan and Kannaki, a married couple, and their tragic journey. It explores themes of love, betrayal, justice, and redemption. Silapadikaram is renowned for its intricate storytelling, poetic beauty, and its portrayal of Tamil culture, traditions, and values.

32. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The tripartite struggle occurred in 9th-10th century northern India. The parties involved were the Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta, and

Pala dynasties. They competed for control, especially over Kannauj. The Gurjara-Pratiharas, based in Kannauj, were known for their military strength. The Rashtrakutas ruled the Deccan and aimed to expand north. The Palas, based in Bengal, patronized art and Buddhism. The struggle featured battles and alliances. Ultimately, the Gurjara-Pratiharas declined, reshaping the political landscape of northern India.

33. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: Ashokan inscriptions have been found in several places within and outside the country. Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were engraved on rocks, boulders, cave walls and pillars of stone. Ashokan inscriptions have been found in Kalibangan, Chanhudaro, Dholavira, Sotkakoh. Fragments of the same edict are found in different places.

34. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: The trader's narration of having been to Gaza, Petra, and Apologos indicates that he traveled through a major trade route that connected the Roman Empire and China. This route was controlled by Roman emperors and facilitated trade between the two regions. The use of various trading routes ensured a steady supply of valuable commodities such as cinnamon, pepper, and silk in the Roman Empire.

35. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: During Shah Jahan's reign, the idea of the king as a representative of God on earth was suggested by these architectural features. During the period of Shah Jahan, it was believed that Orphans music could calm ferocious beasts until they co-existed together peaceably. A series of pietra dura inlays depicted the legendary Greek god Orpheus playing the lute behind the throne of Emperor Shah Jahan. The construction of Shah Jahan's audience hall aimed to communicate that the King's justice would treat the high and the low as equal creating a world where all could live together in harmony.

36. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: The Early Vedic period, also known as the Rig Vedic period, was characterized by a society divided into four classes or varnas. There was no concept of a standing army, and during wars, the entire village participated. Some Rigvedic hymns were composed by women, known as Brahmavadini. In the Rigveda, the position of a Raja was not always hereditary, and he needed to have the support of the assemblies of people. These rajas did not have capital cities, nor did they levy taxes. Thus, Statements A, B, and D are correct.

37. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: Buddhist texts, a significant part of Buddhist literature and teachings, pertain to Buddhism and its traditions. Buddhism, one of the major religions globally, emerged in India 2500 years ago. Derived from Buddhist texts, it is expressed that when followers of the Buddha join the order of monks, concepts such as varna, ranks, and family are relinquished or disregarded. This comparison can be likened to how the waters of rivers lose their names and separateness upon merging into the vast ocean.

38. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: The cultivation of indigo involved two systems known as the nij and ryoti systems. The nij cultivation was a part of indigo cultivation. Under the nij system, the planters directly controlled the lands and produced indigo. On the other hand, the ryoti system involved the planters obtaining indigo produced by ryots, or peasant cultivators. However, the nij system of indigo cultivation posed several challenges for the peasants during the East India Company era. Peasants residing near the indigo factory faced the threat of eviction from their lands, with one-fourth of their land being forcibly converted for indigo cultivation.

39. Option (4) is correct.
Explanation: Tarabai Shinde was a feminist activist, who was published the book Stripurushatulna in the year 1882 in Marathi language. The pamphlet is a critique of caste and patriarchy, and is often considered the first modern Indian feminist text.

40. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: Satyanaman is a Sanskrit word that means "the embodiment of truth." The Satnami rebellion was a significant anti-caste movement in South Asian history, founded in 1820 in the Chhattisgarh region of central India by Ghasidas, a leader from a lower caste background. Ghasidas, who himself worked with leatherworkers, initiated the movement with the aim of challenging and improving the social status of marginalized communities. The Satnami rebellion stood as a powerful resistance against caste-based discrimination and sought to bring about social justice and equality for all.

41. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: Ghasidas did found the Satnami movement in Central India, as mentioned in assertion (A). The reason (R) supports this assertion by stating that in the second half of the nineteenth century, individuals from lower castes organized movements against caste discrimination, seeking social equality and justice. This aligns with the founding of the Satnami movement by Ghasidas, who belonged to a lower caste and aimed to challenge the caste-based hierarchy. Therefore, both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) correctly explains the establishment of the Satnami movement.

42. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: The Non-cooperation movement was a significant political campaign launched on 1st September 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi as part of the broader movement for Indian independence from British rule. The objective of the movement was to encourage Indians to withdraw their cooperation and support from the British government. The movement gained momentum from 1921 to 1922, with thousands of students leaving government-controlled schools and colleges. Prominent lawyers like C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Asaf Ali, and C. Rajagopalachari also gave up their legal practices to join the movement. This collective act of non-cooperation aimed to challenge British authority and advance the cause of Indian self-governance. Therefore, both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true, and reason (R) correctly explains the purpose and impact of the Non-cooperation movement.

43. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: Several political movements took place between 1919 and 1947, making this period known as the Gandhian era due to Mahatma Gandhi's prominent role as the undisputed leader of the National Movement. Under Gandhi's leadership, various movements occurred, such as the Home Rule movement, Rowlatt Act protests, Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Non-Cooperation movement, Simon Commission boycott, civil dis-obedience movement, and the Quit India Movement. It is worth noting that although many movements were aligned with Gandhian principles of non-violence (ahimsa) and peaceful resistance (satyagraha), there were instances where certain actions undertaken by tribals and peasants did not conform to these ideals while invoking Gandhi's name. Therefore, both statements (A) and (B) are true.

44. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950. It encompasses signi-ficant features that establish the fundamental political principles, structure, procedures, powers, and duties of government institutions. One of the most crucial aspects of our constitution is the adoption of universal adult franchise, which grants every adult citizen the right to vote without any restrictions based on gender, religion, caste, or any other factors. This feature ensures

that all citizens have an equal and democratic opportunity to participate in the electoral process and shape the governance of the country.

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

Explanation: Celestial bodies, also known as heavenly bodies, refer to objects in space such as the sun, moon, stars, and planets. Stars, in particular, are enormous celestial bodies primarily composed of hydrogen and helium, generating light and heat through nuclear fusion. As stars progress towards the later stages of their existence, a significant portion of their hydrogen has been transformed into helium through the fusion process. This fusion reaction is responsible for the immense energy emitted by stars, allowing them to sustain their luminosity and heat.

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

Explanation: a-(iii), b-(i), c-(ii)

Heat zones of the earth

a.	Torrid Zone	(iii)	Area lying between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn
b.	Temperate Zone	(i)	Area lying between Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle.
c.	Frigid Zone	(ii)	Area lying between Arctic Circle and North Pole

The Torrid Zone is known for its hot and humid climate, with high temperatures throughout the year.

The Temperate Zone experiences moderate temperatures, with distinct seasons including spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

The Frigid Zone is characterized by freezing temperatures, polar ice caps, and a lack of vegetation. It is the coldest region on Earth.

It's worth noting that there is also a Southern Hemisphere counterpart for each zone: the Southern Torrid Zone, the Southern Temperate Zone, and the Southern Frigid Zone. These zones mirror their Northern Hemisphere counterparts but are located in the southern latitudes.

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

Explanation: Longitudes are imaginary lines that run vertically from the North Pole to the South Pole, intersecting the latitudes. The Prime Meridian, located at 0° longitude, serves as the reference line for measuring east-west distances on Earth. It runs through Greenwich, England, where the British Royal Observatory is situated. By dividing the Earth into two equal halves, the Prime Meridian separates the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere, each consisting of 180 meridians.

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

Explanation: A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)

A.	Indian Standard Meridian	(iv)	82½°E
B.	Greenwich Meridian	(i)	0°
C.	Antarctic Circle	(ii)	66½°S
D.	Tropic of Cancer	(iii)	23½°N

The standard meridian of India is situated at 82°30′E longitude.

■ The Greenwich meridian, also known as the prime meridian, is an imaginary line established in 1851 to represent 0° longitude. It runs through Greenwich, England.

■ The Antarctic Circle is a parallel of latitude located at 66°30′ S, encircling the Earth in the southern hemisphere.

■ The Antarctic Circle is the southernmost of the five major circles of latitude depicted on maps of Earth. It is positioned at approximately 66° 33′ 39″ south.

■ The Tropic of Cancer is a line of latitude situated approximately 23°27′ north of the Equator on Earth.

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

Explanation: Mediterranean vegetation is a biome characterized by the presence of broad-leaved evergreen shrubs, bushes, and small trees. This vegetation type can be found in regions such as California in the USA, Southwest Africa, and Southwest Australia. The Mediterranean vegetation community encompasses a diverse range of sclerophyll plant formations, with one notable example being the Mediterranean mixed evergreen forests.

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

Explanation: Approximately three-fourths of the Earth's surface is covered by water, which accounts for about 71% of the total surface area. The vast volume of water on Earth is estimated to be around 1.386 billion cubic kilometers. Out of this total, about 97.5% is saltwater primarily found in oceans and seas, while only a small percentage of 2.5% is freshwater, including water in lakes, rivers, groundwater, and glaciers. Thus, both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) does not provide the correct explanation for (A).

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

Explanation: The water cycle, or hydrological cycle, shows the continuous movement of water within the Earth's systems. It involves evaporation, condensation, and precipitation. Evaporation is the conversion of water from a liquid to a vapor state due to solar heat, occurring from water bodies and plants through transpiration. Condensation is the opposite process, where water vapor in the atmosphere changes into liquid form, forming clouds. Precipitation happens when condensed water is released from the atmosphere as rain, snow, sleet, or hail. The water cycle also includes processes like runoff, infiltration, and groundwater storage, all crucial for water movement and storage in the Earth's systems.

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

Explanation: Local winds, such as land breeze, sea breeze, and loo, are caused by the uneven heating of the Earth's surface within a small area. These winds are influenced by the local geography of the region. Land and sea breezes occur due to temperature differences between the land and the sea. During the day, the land heats up faster than the sea, creating a low-pressure area over the land. This causes the cooler air from the sea to flow towards the land, resulting in a sea breeze. At night, the situation reverses, with the land cooling down faster than the sea, leading to a land breeze as the cooler air from the land moves towards the sea. Loo, on the other hand, is a hot and dry wind that blows over the northern plains of India during the summer months, caused by the intense heating of the Thar Desert.

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

Explanation: Air pressure is the weight of air molecules pressing down on the Earth. The pressure falls rapidly. The air pressure is highest at sea level and decreases with height. The low pressure is associated with cloudy skies and wet weather is a true statement. In areas having lower temperature, the air is cold. It is therefore heavy. Thus, statement A is false but B is true regarding air pressure.

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

Explanation: A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iii)

The correct Match is following

	Resources		Features
A.	Non-renewable Resources	(iv)	have limited stock
B.	Actual Resources	(ii)	whose quantity is known
C.	Renewable Resources	(i)	get renewed or replenished quickly
D.	Potential Resources	(iii)	Whose entity quantity may not be known.

Non-renewable resources are indeed limited in supply and cannot be replenished within a human timescale. They include fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas, as well as minerals and metals that are extracted from the Earth. Once these

resources are depleted, they cannot be easily replaced.

Actual resources are those resources that have been identified, surveyed, and their quantity and quality have been determined through scientific exploration and assessment. These resources are known to exist and can be economically extracted and utilized.

Renewable resources, on the other hand, are resources that can be replenished or naturally restored within a reasonable timeframe. They include solar energy, wind power, hydroelectric power, biomass, and geothermal energy. These resources have the ability to regenerate or replenish themselves, making them sustainable options for energy and other needs.

Potential resources refer to resources that are believed to exist in a particular region but have not been fully explored or assessed for their quantity and quality. The exact quantity and quality of potential resources are unknown until further exploration and evaluation take place. These resources hold the potential for future utilization if they are found to be economically viable and environmentally feasible.

55. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Resource conservation is the responsible and sustainable use, management, and protection of valuable natural resources like forests, minerals, wildlife, and water. To achieve this, there are three key strategies:

- Reusing used items: Instead of disposing of items after one use, reusing them through repairs, refurbishment, or repurposing can significantly reduce resource consumption and minimize the need for new production.
- **Reducing consumption:** Efficient use of resources and minimizing waste is crucial. Energy and water conservation, along with conscious consumption choices that prioritize quality over quantity, help reduce our overall resource footprint.
- **Recycling:** Converting waste materials like paper, plastics, metals, and glass into reusable materials reduces the demand for new resources, saves energy, and minimizes environmental impact.

These strategies are interconnected and contribute to a holistic approach to resource conservation, ensuring the sustainable management and preservation of natural resources for future generations.

56. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Option 3 is incorrect in relation to resources. People themselves are the most crucial resource because they have the ability

to transform resources based on their needs and capabilities. Without human intervention, no resource can be effectively utilized. People add value to resources through their knowledge, skills, and innovation. Therefore, people are considered a valuable resource in their own right.

57. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: A - (ii), B - (i), C - (iii)

	Sectors	Economic Activity
A.	Primary Activity	Agriculture and Fishing
B.	Secondary Activity	Baking of Bread and weaving
C.	Tertiary Activity	Trade and Transport

On the basis of nature of activity, we can classify all the economic activity among primary, secondary and tertiary activities.

- Primary activities are those that rely directly on the climate. Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, and mining.
- Secondary activities involve manufacturing processes and construction. The manufacturing of finished goods by processing the raw materials that are found in nature.
- Tertiary activities involve access to services in exchange for money.

58. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Kesar Saga is an epic cycle that originates from Tibet and Central Asia. It is a significant part of the Tibetan cultural heritage and is also embraced by the local communities, including Muslims and Buddhists, in Ladakh. The Kesar Saga poem is an ancient Tibetan epic that dates back to the eleventh century. It narrates the captivating story of Kesar, the illustrious King of Ling. This epic offers insights into the rich tapestry of legends, myths, and historical events, portraying the valor, wisdom, and struggles of Kesar as he leads his kingdom. The Kesar Saga holds great cultural and literary significance in the region.

59. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The Indian independence movement was a momentous period in history when people from diverse cultural, religious, and regional backgrounds came together in their united quest for India's freedom from colonial rule. It encompassed a wide range of political organizations, ideologies, and uprisings that collectively represented the rich diversity of India. The strength of the movement stemmed from India's pluralistic society, where people with varying beliefs and aspirations united under the common

goal of attaining independence. Therefore, both statements (A) and (B) are true, and (B) can be considered the reason behind (A). This collective effort and the spirit of unity among the Indian people played a significant role in securing independence from colonial domination.

60. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: According to the Constitution of India, the Council of Ministers is headed by the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints other ministers based on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Legislative Assembly is the forum where all Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs), whether from the ruling party or the opposition, convene to deliberate on various matters. Therefore, the Legislative Assembly consists of both ruling and opposition MLAs. On the other hand, Members of Parliament (MPs) are representatives elected by the people to serve in the Parliament.

61. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Under the Constitution of India, the legislative section is divided into three lists: the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. According to the Constitution, Education is listed under the Concurrent List. This means that education is a subject that falls within the jurisdiction of both the state and central governments. Previously, education was included in the State List, but the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution in 1976 shifted its placement to the Concurrent List.

62. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The weavers spend long hours working on looms and receive wages, but they are paid very little under the 'putting-out system'. Cooperative societies are formed with the aim of organizing production and promoting the handloom industry. In a weaver's cooperative, the weavers come together as a group and engage in certain activities collectively. They procure yarn from yarn dealers and distribute it among the weavers. Weaver's cooperatives play a crucial role in helping weavers earn a higher income and reduce their dependence on merchants.

63. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Agricultural laborers in India often face significant indebtedness due to low wage rates. Typically, their wages are lower than the prevailing market rates. In some cases, they may have borrowed from the farmers who employ them, and these landlords exploit their vulnerable situation by offering low wages. However, there are limitations to the agricultural sector's capacity to absorb labor due to the diminishing marginal productivity

of land. Despite this, laborers accept low wages because they can secure consistent employment from farmers who pay lower wages. Therefore, among the given options, only (B) and (C) are correct.

64. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: Democracy is a form of government in which the people have the authority to deliberate and decide legislation. In a democracy, people organize get together to voice their opinions and protest against the government. India has a federal form of government and federalism is part of the basic structure of the Indian constitution. The Constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with certain unitary features. Thus, both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

65. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: Yes, it is a true statement that all societies do not have similar perspectives on the roles assigned to boys and girls. In many societies, boys are given more importance based on their assigned tasks, as they believe that household chores are solely the responsibility of girls. In certain traditional societies, girls are not allowed to pursue higher education or work in offices and factories. However, the statement that Indian society does not make distinctions between boys and girls during their upbringing is false. From an early age, boys are often taught to be tough and serious, while girls are encouraged to be gentle and soft. Additionally, parents tend to invest more in the education of boys compared to girls. Girls are typically expected to spend more time in the kitchen and assist their mothers in managing household tasks.

66. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: A tyranny of the majority occurs when a majority takes action to thoroughly subjugate the minority. It refers to a situation in which a particular group of people is treated unfairly because their situation is different from the situation of most of the people in a democratic country.

67. Option (4) is correct.
Explanation: The meaning of secularism is the indifference to, rejection of, or exclusion of religion and religious considerations. Secularism, as a concept in the Indian Constitution, is reflected in the principle that all individuals are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate their religion. Articles 25 to 28 of the Indian Constitution state that the state shall not have its own religion, and all individuals shall have equal rights to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate their religion of choice.

68. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: The independence of the judiciary has acquired added value in a democracy. The independence of the judiciary shall be guaranteed by the State and enshrined in the Constitution or the law of the country. The Constitution of India guarantees independence to the judiciary. The Constitution of India has ensured independence of judiciary by: (i) the other branches of government cannot interfere in the work of judiciary; (ii) the judges cannot be removed from the office on grounds mentioned in the Constitution.

69. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: The Minimum Wages Act was passed in the year 1948. These laws specify the minimum amount that employers may pay their employees for doing a specified type of work. It is a labour Welfare legislation to prevent exploitation of unorganized workers by paying unduly low wages. This law ensured that each worker was given a minimum wage.

70. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: The right to life has been interpreted in various ways in India. Fundamental rights are protected by the charter of rights in the Constitution of India. The right to life is recognized as a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution, encompassing the right to access pollution-free water and air for the full enjoyment of life. Therefore, we can consider Article 21 as a mandate for ensuring a life-saving environment.

71. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: The topic of gender as a social construct is highly relevant for teaching about the importance of gender equality. Gender permeates every aspect of individuals' economic, social, daily, and private lives. Achieving gender equality entails ensuring that women and men have equal access to socially valued goods, opportunities, resources, and rewards. By understanding and challenging gender norms, stereotypes, and expectations, we can work towards creating a more inclusive and equitable society. Teaching about the social construct of gender helps foster awareness, empathy, and actions that promote equal rights and opportunities for all genders.

72. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: A textbook is a valuable resource used for studying various subjects. When it comes to history textbooks, their purpose is to equip students with the knowledge and skills required to interpret the past accurately, empathetically, imaginatively, and rigorously. At the elementary level, history textbooks should focus on how history is discovered and interpreted, how evidence is collected and examined, and the fundamental processes involved, rather than getting lost in the details of specific individuals, dates, and locations. By emphasizing these aspects, students can develop a solid foundation in historical understanding and critical thinking.

73. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i)

	Teaching approaches		Details
A.	Inductive Approach	**(ii)**	Teaching particular instances to arrive at a general conclusion
B.	Deductive Approach	**(iii)**	Providing criteria, principles, and generalizations to be verified with specific examples.
C.	Constructive Approach	**(i)**	Both students and teachers become learners.

74. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: The given example in the above text concerns the Right against exploitation. Children aged between 12 and 15 working in a bangle-making firm pose a real threat to the health of workers and deprive children of their right to education, perpetuating intergenerational cycles of poverty. According to Article 24 of the Indian Constitution, "No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment." The fundamental right against exploitation, guaranteed to all citizens, prohibits child labor in mines, factories, and hazardous conditions.

75. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: According to the given information, teacher applying activity method in her class while teaching social science. Activity based teaching is a type of teaching in which students acquire knowledge and it is adopted by a teacher to emphasize his or her technique of teaching through action in which the learners take interest comprehensively and realize effective learning practices.

76. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: Role-playing is a learning structure that allows students to immediately apply content as they take on the role of decision-

makers. A role-play activity, such as simulating a Gram Panchayat in a rural administration class, can help elementary school students develop a practical understanding of concepts associated with democracy and gain insight into the challenges and issues faced by villagers. Role-playing exercises provide students with the opportunity to assume different roles and act out specific situations. In the context of gramshabha, members play an active role in promoting and implementing primary education.

77. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: The standard time of a place is determined by its distance from the prime meridian. Teaching the concept of time to preschoolers can be challenging. One way to assess students' understanding of standard time is by asking them to calculate the time of a specific place based on its longitude and to explain why it is, for example, 5:30 pm in India and 12:00 noon in London. This exercise helps develop their comprehension of time zones and the relationship between longitude and local time.

78. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: "Experiential learning is a philosophy and methodology in which educators purposefully engage students in direct experiences. Observing trees growing in the surroundings of the school and home is a useful way to create experiential learning on natural vegetation prior to introducing the topic in class."

79. Option (4) is correct.
Explanation: The competency tools can extract the successful performance of learner through proper demonstration, and clear, and tangible actions. Competency assessment is a continuous process, by which students' knowledge and skills are constantly developed. The following questions assesses evaluative competency among students–
- What were the problems encountered by merchants during the 16th Century? Do you think some of these problems persist today?
- What is the Public Distribution System? How does it ensure India's food security?
- Do you believe it is essential for the government to provide healthcare facilities for all? Why?

80. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: While teaching the Panchayati Raj system in the classroom, the teacher can utilize different methods and approaches. One effective approach is to engage students by asking thought-provoking questions such as: Why should a panchayat operate through a committee? Why is it not advisable to grant full powers solely to the Sarpanch?

The purpose of posing these questions is to foster a deeper understanding of the panchayat system. By encouraging students to contemplate the risks and advantages, as well as compare various alternatives, they can engage in a continuous search for improved governance.

This approach encourages critical thinking, analysis, and a comprehensive understanding of the functioning and dynamics of the panchayat system.

81. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: The indigo cultivation system was very unfair and exploitative. Based on the information given, Priya wanted to learn about the difficult situation faced by people who worked on indigo farms during British rule in Bengal. She used a historian's research on indigo farms in 19th-century Bengal as a source of information. This research gave Priya important details about how indigo farming was done, its historical background, and how it affected the lives of the people involved. By studying this research, Priya gained a better understanding of how unfair the indigo system was and how it impacted the people of that time.

82. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: Utilitarianism is an ethical theory that determines right from wrong by focusing on outcomes. Therefore, we can say that "There is an urgent need in the social sciences to shift from the ethos of utilitarianism to that of egalitarianism." Utilitarianism is an intellectual movement in the social sciences and in philosophy. Thus, the shift from utilitarianism to egalitarianism would address the normative concerns of equality, justice and dignity. Therefore, both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

83. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: In a social science class, it is important to engage in a discussion with students about the various names used for the role of Patwari in different places. The Patwari is known by different names such as Kanungo, Lekhpal, Karamchari, Village Officer, and Village Accountant in different regions. If the teacher is unfamiliar with these names, it is the teacher's moral responsibility to research and gather information before the next class. By addressing the students' comments and discussing the different terms used for Patwari in different places, the teacher demonstrates a responsible approach to social science teaching.

84. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: Secondary sources play a crucial role in identifying and understanding the ideas of others. Textbooks, magazines, and newspapers are examples of

secondary sources. For instance, a historian's thesis on the Meerut mutiny of 1857 serves as a secondary source, offering valuable insights into how ordinary people resisted the policies of the East India Company.

85. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: Primary data refers to the firsthand data gathered by the researcher themselves. It is collected specifically for the research project at hand. On the other hand, secondary data refers to data that has been previously collected by someone else for a different purpose. It can include information from various sources such as books, articles, reports, or even films and documentaries.

For example, when working on a social science project, a student can utilize secondary sources of information like film reviews and documentaries on the use of natural resources. These sources provide additional insights and perspectives, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

86. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: The purpose of a field trip is typically educational observation or providing students with experiences beyond their everyday activities, such as visiting a museum. When students visit a historical site or museum, it enhances their understanding of the history and culture associated with that place. Therefore, when planning a visit to a museum, a history teacher should prioritize showcasing real objects that are displayed in the museum.

This approach allows students to engage with tangible artifacts and artifacts, enabling them to make meaningful connections between the information presented in the classroom and the physical objects they encounter at the museum. It enhances their learning experience and provides them with a more immersive understanding of the subject matter.

87. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: Procedural Knowledge includes opportunities for students to participate in thought-provoking activities. Procedural knowledge refers to the knowledge of how to perform a specific skill or task. The question, "Democratic procedures are not followed in Panchayati Raj election. Do you agree with this statement? Explain." assesses procedural knowledge of learners in Social Science.

88. Option (4) is correct.
Explanation: A thematic map is a specialized type of map that presents the geographic pattern of a specific subject or theme within a given area. These maps often utilize features such as coastlines, city locations, and political boundaries as the

foundation. They are particularly useful for teachers when illustrating the distribution of forests in a specific region.

By using a thematic map, a teacher can visually convey information about the spatial arrangement and density of forests in a particular area. This allows students to better understand the distribution and characteristics of forests within the region being studied. Thematic maps help to highlight the significance of forests in the context of geography and environmental studies.

89. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: A rubric is a valuable tool used to assess and evaluate the performance of a project. It serves as a scoring guide that incorporates specific criteria, levels of performance, scores, and descriptors. By utilizing a rubric, educators can effectively evaluate students' progress and performance throughout a given task or project.

Rubrics are designed to align with learning objectives and outcomes, encouraging student participation in the evaluation process. They provide a structured framework for assessing various aspects of student work, including critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. By using rubrics, educators can objectively evaluate and provide feedback on student work samples, fostering a comprehensive understanding of students' skills and areas for improvement.

90. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: Factual knowledge is one of the most common types of knowledge that students are expected to learn. It refers to the basic information about a particular subject or discipline that students must be acquainted with. If a teacher asks a question like, "How was water supplied to the city of Thanjavur during the fifteenth century?" the teacher expects that students have a basic understanding of the historical facts about Thanjavur city. This question assesses the factual knowledge of the learners.

Language: English

91. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: The following lines from the passage:
"Vaccines work by training and preparing the body's natural defenses-the immune system to recognize and fight off the viruses and bacteria they target. After vaccination, if the body is later exposed to those diseases-causing germs, the body is immediately ready to destroy them, preventing illness."
It is true to say that both (A) and (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of (A).

92. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: "Vaccines provide a high degree of protection against getting seriously ill and dying from the disease, although no vaccine is 100% effective"
The above line is self-explanatory.

93. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: 'Acute' means Symptoms or signs that begin and worsen quickly but last for a brief period; not chronic as 'Chronic' means a disease that continues for a long time.
Curable means a disease that can be cured.
Uncurable means a disease that cannot be cured.
Hence, 'acute' is the word opposite of 'chronic'.

94. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: "Children and adolescents tend to have a milder infection as compared to adults, so unless they are a part of a group at higher risk of severe COVID-19, it is less urgent to vaccinate them than older people."
Clearly states that (a) is true.
"The COVID-19 vaccines are safe for most people 18 years and older, including those with pre-existing conditions of any kind,"
Hence, statement (b) is also true.

95. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: "Children and adolescents tend to have a milder infection as compared to adults, so unless they are a part of a group at higher risk of severe COVID-19, it is less urgent to vaccinate them than older people."
The above lines from the passage state that statement (B) is true.
"The COVID-19 vaccines are safe for most people 18 years and older, including those with pre-existing conditions of any kind, like autoimmune disorders, hypertension, diabetes, asthma, pulmonary, liver and kidney disease, as well as chronic infections that are stable and controlled."
The above lines state that statement (C) is correct.

96. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: "After vaccination, cases, minor side effects: arm soreness, mild fever, tiredness, headaches, muscle or joint aches, indicate that person's body is building protection to COVID -19 infection."
The above lines state that (a) is false and (b) is correct.
"Children and adolescents tend to have a milder infection as compared to adults, so unless they are a part of a group at higher risk of severe COVID-19, it is less urgent to vaccinate them than older people."
The above lines state that option (c) is correct.

97. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: "Contact your care provider if there is redness or tenderness (pain) where you got the shot increases after 24 hours, or if side effects do not go away after a COVID-19 vaccine, you should not receive additional doses of the vaccine."
The above lines state that Statement (A) and statement (D) are correct.

98. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: 'Evaluate' is to assess the quality, importance, or value of something and then form an opinion. Hence, 'assessed' is the right synonym for the word 'evaluated.'

99. Option (2) is correct.
Explanation: An 'Adverb' gives added information about time, manner, place and cause or degree to a verb, an adjective, a phrase, or another verb.
'Off' means 'away from' in the phrase "and fights off the virus."
Hence, the correct answer is 'adverb.'

100. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: The mood of the poem is defiant.
These lines from the poem:
"How many ways do you have to flatten a woman?
But the earth
And women continue to rise up."
The poem's mood sets up as the poet says that woman's desire to express or unfurl cannot be suppressed. The dominant society may curb it repeatedly but her desire will rise again.

101. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: The following lines from the poem "The Grass is Like Me" by Kishwar Naheed:
"Those who can't endure
Are patched down into the scorched earth
Merely straw
A path for the oppressors."
The poet compares herself to grass. She is trying to tell us that defeat makes the way for the bigger or the stronger. Similarly, the women who remain recessive, make way for the dominant society.
Hence, submissive women will make way for the 'oppressors.'

102. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: The poem 'The Grass is Like Me' is a feminist poem by Kishwar Naheed.
The poet raises her voice against the oppressors in society who keeps curbing women's desire to rise in society. The poet is trying to tell us that defeat makes the way for the bigger or the stronger.
The defeated grass is cut and fallen on the ground. The remaining straw makes way for the stronger machine. She challenges all women who submit to the will and demands of society.
"How many ways do you have to flatten a woman?
But the earth
And women continue to rise up."

Hence, it is correct to say that the poem's promise lies in 'revolutionary violence.'

103. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The titular name "The Grass Is Like Me" includes a refrain because the line "the grass is like me" is repeated throughout the poem. It also includes a simile because the speaker is comparing themselves to the grass in order to reveal a truth about their shared nature. Hence, the correct answer is option (3).

104. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: In the phrase:

'It lifts its head':

'Head' is women and 'grass' is personified with women.

The poet is states the state of women in society is like the way grass is cut down and trampled upon only to rise again.

Hence, the grass is personified with women.

105. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The poet here uses the grass to personify the condition of women.

The phrase 'patched down' refers to those who are suppressed.

The poet says that as soon as a woman starts becoming aware and begins developing a sense of identity, her sense of identity is suppressed by the oppressive notions of the patriarchal society that she is a part of.

Hence, 'women with the voice' is the correct answer.

106. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: 'Brainstorming' is a method that involves the spontaneous contribution of creative ideas and solutions. This requires unconstrained and intensive participation in which every member of the group is encouraged to think aloud and present as many ideas as possible based on their diverse knowledge.

During 'Brainstorming it is desirable to generate as many ideas as possible during the session.

The teacher should ensure that the ideas suggested should not be criticize, and wild and ambitious ideas should be welcome.

107. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: India is a multilingual country where many languages and dialects are spoken.

Mother tongue is a language that children learn by birth. The first language the child learned at home establishes personal, social, and cultural identity.

Education in the mother tongue is a key factor for inclusion and quality learning, and it also improves learning outcomes and academic performance.

This is crucial to avoid knowledge gaps and increase the speed of learning and comprehension, especially in primary school.

Children learn better and faster in a language they can understand (preventing delays in learning). Children tend to show increased self-esteem and enjoy school more.

The Mother-Tongue Approach should inculcate the following:

- Listening.
- Repetition.
- Step-by-Step Mastery.
- Memory.
- Parental Involvement.

108. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Communicative competence refers to a learner's ability to use language to communicate successfully.

It includes verbal and non-verbal behavior.

Communicative Competence refers to the unconscious knowledge of grammar that allows a speaker to use and understand language.

Communication competence is needed to understand communication ethics, develop cultural awareness, use computer-mediated communication, and think critically.

Competence involves knowledge, motivation, and skills.

For example, a competent communicator will engage in turn-taking while conversing instead of interrupting.

A teacher would know when it is appropriate to ask questions to further the conversation and take feedback from the receiver to know when the conversation is over.

Hence, communicative competence allows students to learn grammar through meaningful communication.

109. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Multilinguistic awareness is using or being able to use several languages, with equal fluency. India is called a multilingual country as more than 1600 languages are spoken here.

It is believed that multilinguist children develop superior reading and writing skills and have better analytical, social, and academic skills than their unilingual peers.

In a globalizing world, learning a new language expands the mind and worldview. It opens one to new cultures and diversity.

Speaking a second or third language will boost confidence and increase self-esteem.

110. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: A paragraph is a series of sentences organized and coherent, all related to a single topic.

Paragraphs contain three main parts: a topic sentence, supporting sentences and a concluding sentence.

To write a good paragraph we need to consider the following:

Control the idea and create a topic sentence.

Elaborate on the controlling idea.

Give an example (or multiple examples) with an explanation.

Complete the paragraph's idea in the next paragraph.

Hence, good paragraph writing in English involves ideas, presentation, and coherence.

111. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Language learning is most successful when it is internal (when the learner desires to learn), rather than external motivation.

'Cooperative Language Learning' involves heterogeneous grouping where students form groups with fellow students who are different from themselves.

Social skills: The variables on which students differ include past achievement, social class, nationality, ethnicity, religion, sex, diligence, and personality

- Comparing understandings
- Asking for help
- Offering suggestions and feedback
- Responding productively to suggestions and feedback
- Asking for reasons
- Providing reasons
- Disagreeing politely, providing specific praise and thanks
- Attending group functioning

Group formation:

Group formation encourages students to look first to their groupmates when they need help or want feedback.

They are encouraged to take on some of the roles seen as the exclusive domain of teachers.

When students help each other within their capability, teachers can provide help beyond their current abilities.

Maximizing two aspects of peer interactions. First, the quantity of peer interactions increases when group activities are used, particularly when the number of members in each group is kept small

Second, the quality of peer interactions increases when students use higher-order thinking skills.

Individual accountability:

Individual accountability means group members must do their fair share in the groups.

Unless students feel accountable, if some act as moochers, group morale may suffer, and students may lose faith in the use of groups for learning due to these moochers' presence.

Positive Interdependence

When students feel positively interdependent on groupmates, their outcomes are positively correlated, i.e., the feeling that what helps one helps others, and what hurts one hurts others.

Positive interdependence also motivates to learn, because of shared responsibility among students where

they are learning for themselves as well as for the benefit of their groups.

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

Explanation: The interactional Model of language' states that learners can benefit from taking part in interaction because of a variety of developmentally helpful opportunities, conditions, and processes.

The Interactionist approach claims that if language ability develops out of a desire to communicate, then one's environment will heavily affect how well and how quickly one learns to talk.

Language is people......

Language is a system of conventional spoken, manual (signed), or written symbols, by which human beings express themselves.

A language is a person in contact........
When speakers of two or more languages or varieties interact and influence each other and when speakers of different languages interact closely, it is typical for their languages to influence each other.

A language is a person in response......

All normal children who grow up in normal households, surrounded by the conversation of other members in the house, in the community outside, and among peers, acquire the language that is being used around them.

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

Explanation: Scanning means examining everything closely and minutely for getting detailed information.

It is a reading technique of reading quickly to find specific information.

It is a practice of looking over the whole text to get the required idea in a brief time.

Hence, scanning is a reading activity which helps the learners to draw out the desired information from the text.

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

Explanation: 'The functional model' of language puts the main emphasis on semantic and communicative dimensions rather than a grammatical characteristic of language as it is linked with the concept of communicative competence which refers to a learner's ability to use language to communicate successfully.

This communication can be oral, written, or non-verbal. It ignores the grammatical characteristics of language.

It is the skill to use language in real-life situations to fulfil communicative needs.

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

Explanation:

Suggestopedia: This approach is based on the power of suggestion in learning; the notion being that positive suggestion would make the learner more receptive and, in turn, stimulate learning.

The Silent Way: It is the name of a method of language teaching devised by Caleb Gattegno. It is based on the premise that the teacher should be silent as much as possible in the classroom but the learner should be encouraged to produce as much language as possible.

It is based on the tenet "teaching must be subordinate to learning."

The teacher uses colorful teaching-learning materials.

A lexical approach: This approach in language teaching refers to the belief that the building blocks of language learning and communication are not grammar, functions, notions, or some other unit of planning and teaching but lexis, that is, words and word combinations.

The natural approach: The natural approach aims to develop communication primarily with beginners. It is a set of principles that can be applied to a wide range of learners and teaching situations, and concrete objectives depend on the specific context in which it is used.
The correct answer is the 'silent way.'

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

Explanation: Vertical communication: It means that information is passed from one person to the next according to a linear system based on their titles.

This type of communication is used when a company follows a hierarchical structure or for important, sensitive information.

The main purpose of a vertical communication system is to control the flow of information and decision-making.

Top-to-down communication usually consists of orders, mandates, policy decisions, directions, and instructions.

The advantages of vertical communication include greater efficiencies, reduced costs, and more control along the manufacturing or distribution process.

Hence, the rule book is an example of vertical communication.

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

Explanation: Multicultural education helps all students feel inclusive in the curriculum and the classroom.

Multicultural education is an idea which seeks to create equal educational opportunities for all students, including those from different racial, ethnic, and social-class groups.

The goal of multicultural education is to advocate for better learning opportunities, especially for those who are marginalized based on the color of their skin, or where they come from.

The goal of multicultural education is to lead debate and discussion on topics such as educational, economic, and social equity.

Multicultural education fosters equality, justice, and equity, and it establishes the reality of philosophical ideals in classroom environments.

In a multicultural classroom, a teacher is required to:
Build relationships with students.
Approach students with curiosity.
Foster a growth mindset in the classroom.
Help students build Confidence.
Foster inclusion.

Based on the above theories, statements A and B both are correct.

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

Explanation: Rubrics means a set of instructions or rules.

Rubrics are sets of scoring guidelines that can provide consistency in evaluating student work.

It allows a teacher to assess students' achievements based on multiple criteria using a single rubric.

Analytic rubrics provide more detailed feedback to students and instructors about their performance. Scoring is usually more consistent across students and graders with analytic rubrics.

Students' writing is evaluated based on vocabulary, grammar, composition, or mechanics. Results are based on multiple sub-grades.

The rules for analytical rubrics include:

■ To identify the purpose and aims of assessing students.
■ To identify what to assess.
■ Select an appropriate type of rubric.
■ To identify the performance criteria for assessing student work.
■ To identify the levels of performance.

A holistic rubric:

It consists of a single scale with all criteria to be included in the evaluation like clarity, organization, and mechanics.

With a holistic rubric, the rater assigns a single score (usually on a 1 to 4 or 1-to-6-point scale) based on an overall judgment of the student's work.

A checklist:

An assessment tool listing the specific criteria for the skills, behavior, or attitudes that participants should demonstrate to show successful learning from training.

Hence, to rate each part of a student's product or process, Analytical Rubrics are the best method.

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

Explanation: Metacognition is the process of thinking about one's thinking and learning. It is to plan, monitor, and assess one's understanding and performance.

Metacognition includes a critical awareness of:

(a) One's thinking and learning and,
(b) Oneself as a thinker and learner.

Conservation: It is a logical thinking ability of a person which determines that a certain quantity will remain the same despite adjustment of the numbers.

Scaffolding: It provides temporary support to an inexperienced learner to help them complete a task or acquire a skill, and then gradually withdraw that support.

Symbolism is when an idea, feeling, emotion, or other concept is used to represent something else.

Hence, the knowledge that one about one's processes of thinking and the ability to monitor thought processes is called 'Metacognition.'

120. **Option (2) is correct.**
   Explanation: The name 'cloze' comes from the word 'closure', which is an idea in Gestalt psychology.
   Cloze words involve letters being removed from particular words in a passage of text. The child then needs to fill these in correctly.
   Hence, 'Cloze question' is the right answer.

Language: Hindi

121. **विकल्प (2) सही है।**
   व्याख्या–ऐलिफेंटा गुफाएँ जिस टापू पर हैं, उस टापू का असली नाम धारापुरी है।मराठी भाषा में धारापुरी का मतलब होता है, गुफाओं का शहर।
   ऐलिफेटा गुफाएँ जिस टापू पर हैं, उस टापू का असली नाम धारापुरी है ।
   गुफाओं की कुछ मूर्तियों को राष्ट्रकूट वंश ने भी बनवाया था।
   1535 में इस टापू पर गुजरात के सुल्तान का राज था।
   जब पुर्तगालियों ने इस टापू पर अपना कब्जा जमाया तब उन्होंने इसका नाम धारापुरी से ऐलिफेंटा केव्स नाम रख दिया।

122. **विकल्प (3) सही है।**
   व्याख्या–मराठी भाषा में धारापुरी का अर्थ गुफाओं का शहर है। ऐलिफेंटा गुफाएँ जिस टापू पर हैं, एस टापू का असली नाम धारापुरी है।इन गुफाओं को ठोस पत्थर काटकर बनाया गया है।
   भारत में मराठी मुख्यतः महाराष्ट्र में बोली जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह गोवा, कर्नाटक, गुजरात, आंध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, तमिल नाडु और छत्तीसगढ़ में बोली जाती है।
   मराठी भारत में एक आर्य भाषा है जो मुख्य रूप से महाराष्ट्र में उपयोग की जाती है।
   मराठी की मुख्य बोली मानक मराठी है और इसे बोलिभाषा कहा जाता है।

123. **विकल्प (2) सही है।**
   व्याख्या–ऐलिफेंटा की गुफाएँ जिस टापू पर हैं, उसका असली अर्थात् वास्तविक नाम धारापुरी है। इन गुफाओं को ठोस पत्थर काटकर बनाया गया है। कहा जाता है कि इन गुफाओं को नौवीं शताब्दी से तेरहवीं तक के सिल्हारा वंश के राजाओं ने बनाया था।
   यह पाषाण–शिल्पित मंदिर समूह लगभग 6,000 वर्ग फीट के क्षेत्र में फैला है।
   जिसमें मुख्य कक्ष, दो पार्श्व कक्ष, प्रांगण व दो गौण मंदिर हैं।
   इन भव्य गुफाओं में सुंदर उभाराकृतियां, शिल्पाकृतियां हैं व साथ ही हिन्दू भगवान शिव को समर्पित एक मंदिर भी है।

124. **विकल्प (4) सही है।**
   व्याख्या–इन गुफाओं को नौवीं शताब्दी से तेरहवीं तक के सिल्हारा वंश के राजाओं ने बनवाया था।यह गुफाएँ ठोस पत्थरों को काटकर बनाई गईं।
   एलीफेंटा गुफाएं पश्चिमी भारत में एलीफेंटा द्वीप (जिसे अन्यथा घरापुरी द्वीप के रूप में जाना जाता है) पर स्थित हैं, जिसमें एक संकरी घाटी से अलग दो पहाड़ियों की विशेषता है।
   चट्टानों को काटकर बनाई गई एलीफेंटा गुफाओं का निर्माण लगभग पांचवीं से छठी शताब्दी के मध्य में किया गया था।
   एलोरा एलीफेंटा की गुफाओं का निर्माण राष्ट्रकूट शासकों द्वारा किया गया था, जो उच्च बेसाल्ट खड़ी चट्टान की दीवारों को काटकर इसे बनाने के लिए जाने जाते हैं।
   लगभग दूसरी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व के आसपास, ब्राह्मणों के द्वीप पर आने से पहले, बुद्ध का एक बड़ा स्तूप, जिसके चारों ओर सात छोटे स्तूप थे, बनाने के लिए, एलिफेंटा स्थल पर सबसे पहले हीनयान बौद्धों का कब्जा था।
   हिंदू गुफाओं में चट्टानों को काटकर बनाई गई पत्थर की मूर्तियां हैं, जो शैव हिंदू संप्रदाय, जो भगवान शिव को समर्पित है, का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं।
   1987 में, इसे कलाकृति के संरक्षण के लिए यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर स्थल घोषित किया गया था और वर्तमान में इसका प्रबंधन भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) द्वारा किया जाता है।

125. **विकल्प (2) सही है।**
   व्याख्या–पुर्तगालियों का हाथी की मूर्ति के प्रति लापरवाही बरतने वाला नज़रिया था।
   जब पुर्तगालियों ने इस टापू पर अपना कब्ज़ा जमाया, तब उन्होंने इसका नाम धारापुरी से ऐलिफेंटा केव्ज (ऐलिफेंटा गुफाएँ) रख दिया।
   तब यहाँ हाथी की एक बहुत बड़ी मूर्ति भी थी, इसीलिए उन्होंने इसे नाम दिया 'हाथी की गुफाएँ' पर पुर्तगालियों ने इस मूर्ति का कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा।
   16वीं शताब्दी में पुर्तगाली यहां खोज के उद्देश्य से आए थे।जिसके बाद उन्होंने गोवा पर कब्जा कर लिया था।
   450 साल तक पुर्तगालियों ने गोवा पर राज किया।

126. **विकल्प (2) सही है।**
   व्याख्या–यहाँ हाथी की एक बहुत बड़ी मूर्ति थी, इसीलिए इन्होंने इसे नाम दिया 'हाथी की गुफाएँ', पर पुर्तगालियों ने इस मूर्ति का कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा।जिस संभोवाले मंडप में यह मूर्ति लगी हुई थीं, पुर्तगालियों ने उसे शूटिंग गैलरी बना दिया और एक दिन वह मूर्ति गिरकर टूट गई। यह टूटी हुई मूर्ति अब मुम्बई के जीजामाता उद्यान में रखी हुई है।

127. **विकल्प (2) सही है।**
   व्याख्या–मूर्ति शब्द जातिवाचक संज्ञा है।
   जातिवाचक संज्ञा
   ■ किसी वस्तु, प्राणी या स्थान विशेष की जाति का बोध कराने वाले शब्दों को जातिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं।
   ■ सम्पूर्ण प्रजाति का बोध कराते हैं।
   ■ जातिवाचक संज्ञा सदैव बहुवचन होती है।
   ■ उदाहरण के लिए–मानव, पक्षी, किसान, महिलाएँ, इत्यादि।
   जिस शब्द से किसी प्राणी या वस्तु की समस्त जाति का बोध होता है,उन शब्दों को जातिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं। यथा– घोड़ा, फूल, मनुष्य, वृक्ष आदि।
   अतः स्पष्ट है मूर्ति शब्द जातिवाचक संज्ञा है।

128. **विकल्प (2) सही है।**
   व्याख्या–खंभोंवाले मण्डप 'विशेषण' शब्द है।
   विशेषण
   ■ संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम शब्दों की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं।
   ■ उदाहरण के लिए–काला, मोटा, छोटा, इत्यादि।
   विशेषण के प्रकार
   ■ गुणवाचक विशेषण
   ■ संख्यावाचक विशेषण
   ■ व्यक्तिवाचक विशेषण
   ■ सर्वनामिक विशेषण
   ■ परिमाणवाचक विशेषण

129. **विकल्प (2) सही है।**
   व्याख्या–'प्रकृति की गोद में मनुष्य ने सभ्यता का विकास किया है' का अर्थ है–मनुष्य अपनी सभी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए प्रकृति पर निर्भर है।
   मनुष्य और प्रकृति के बीच प्राचीनकाल से ही गहरा सम्बन्ध रहा है। प्रकृति की गोद में जन्म लेकर मानव ने सभ्यता का विकास किया है।
   प्रकृति की देन पेड़–पौधे और वनस्पतियाँ हमेशा से हमारे जीवन के लिए आवश्यक रहे हैं।
   प्रकृति शब्द में प्र उपसर्ग का प्रयोग किया गया।
   मूलशब्द कृति है।
   कृति का अर्थ रचना है।
   उपसर्ग की परिभाषा –वह शब्दांश या अव्यय, जो किसी शब्द के आरंभ में जुड़कर मूल शब्द के अर्थ में विशेषता ला दे या उसका अर्थ ही बदल दे। जैसे–अ + छूता = अछूता, कु + चौला = कुचौला इत्यादि।
   उपसर्ग के भेद–
   ■ संस्कृत के उपसर्ग
   ■ हिंदी के उपसर्ग
   ■ उर्दू के उपसर्ग
   ■ अंग्रेजी के उपसर्ग

130. **विकल्प (1) सही है।**
   व्याख्या–प्रदूषण के युग में पेड़–पौधों की उपयोगिता और बढ़ गई है क्योंकि प्रदूषण के परिणामों को उग्र होने से रोकते हैं।
   कई वृक्षों की छाल और जड़ें अनेक प्रकार की दवाइयाँ बनाने के काम आती हैं। वृक्षों के महत्त्व को देखते हुए ही हमारे देश में प्रतिवर्ष जुलाई माह के प्रथम सप्ताह को भी इसी दिशा में महत्त्वपूर्ण

भूमिका निभानी है। जब वृक्ष हमें फल, फूल, छाया, गोंद, कागज़, लकड़ी तथा अन्य अनेक पदार्थ देते हैं।

प्रदूषण शब्द में प्र उपसर्ग का प्रयोग किया गया।

मूल शब्द दूषण है।

दूषण का अर्थ है– मारनेवाला।

उपसर्ग की परिभाषा –वह शब्दांश या अव्यय, जो किसी शब्द के आरंभ में जुड़कर मूल शब्द के अर्थ में विशेषता ला दे या उसका अर्थ ही बदल दे। जैसे–अ + छूता = अछूता, कु + चौला = कुचौला इत्यादि।

131. विकल्प (3) सही है।

व्याख्या–वृक्ष से हमें प्लास्टिक प्राप्त नहीं होती है क्योंकि प्लास्टिक मानव निर्मित है, इसीलिए यह प्राकृतिक नहीं है।

कई वृक्षों की छाल और जड़ें अनेक प्रकार की दवाइयाँ बनाने के काम आती हैं। वृक्ष हमें फल, फूल, छाया, गोंद, कागज़, लकड़ी तथा अन्य अनेक प्राकृतिक पदार्थ देते हैं जो मानव के लिए लाभदायक होते हैं।

प्लास्टिक का अर्थ –कृत्रिम या अर्द्ध कृत्रिम रीति से बनाया गया एक पदार्थ।

132. विकल्प (2) सही है।

व्याख्या–हमारे देश में वन महोत्सव वृक्षों के महत्त्व के कारण मनाया जाता है।

वृक्षों के महत्त्व को देखते हुए ही हमारे देश में प्रतिवर्ष जुलाई माह के प्रथम सप्ताह को भी इसी दिशा में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभानी होती है।जब वृक्ष हमें फल, फूल, छाया, गोंद, लकड़ी इत्यादि अनेक पदार्थ देते हैं तो हमें भी उनकी रक्षा में तत्पर रहना चाहिए।

वन महोत्सव का उद्देश्य हमारे द्वारा वनों को उगाने और बचाने के महत्व को फैलाना और वनों की कटाई के दुष्प्रभावों के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करना है।

133. विकल्प (1) सही है।

व्याख्या–'उपयोगिता' शब्द में 'उप' उपसर्ग है।

उपसर्ग

■ ऐसे शब्दांश जो किसी शब्द के पहले जुड़कर उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं।

■ उदाहरण के लिए–उप + हार = उपहार अर्थात् भेंट।

■ उपसर्ग कभी भी अविकारी शब्दों के साथ नहीं जुड़ते।

उपसर्ग के प्रकार

■ हिन्दी भाषा के उपसर्ग

■ संस्कृत भाषा के उपसर्ग

■ विदेशी भाषा के उपसर्ग

■ वह शब्दांश या अव्यय, जो किसी शब्द के आरंभ में जुड़कर मूल शब्द के अर्थ में विशेषता ला दे या उसका अर्थ ही बदल दे। जैसे–अ + छूता = अछूता, कु + चौला = कुचौला इत्यादि।

1. संस्कृत के उपसर्ग

2. हिंदी के उपसर्ग

3. उर्दू के उपसर्ग

4. अंग्रेजी के उपसर्ग

खंभोंवाले शब्द विशेषण हैंजो शब्द संज्ञा और सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताता है उसे विशेषण कहते

हैं जैसे–अच्छा लड़का, बुरा लड़का।इस वाक्य में अच्छा और बुरा शब्द विशेषण है, क्योंकि इनमें लड़का का विशेषता बताया जा रहा है लड़का शब्द संज्ञा है।

134. विकल्प (4) सही है।

व्याख्या–'प्रथम सप्ताह' में रेखांकित शब्द विशेषण है।

विशेषण

● संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम शब्दों की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं।

■ उदाहरण के लिए–काला, मोटा, छोटा, इत्यादि।

विशेषण के प्रकार

■ गुणवाचक विशेषण

■ संख्यावाचक विशेषण

■ व्यक्तिवाचक विशेषण

■ सर्वनामिक विशेषण

■ परिमाणवाचक विशेषण

विशेषण–जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम शब्दों की विशेषता बताते हैं।

विशेषण के मुख्यतः आठ भेद हैं—

गुणवाचक विशेषण वे शब्द जो संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के गुण, धर्म, स्वभाव आदि का बोध कराये। बलशाली, पुराना, नया, तीक्ष्ण, कमजोर, मोटा, दुर्बल, पठारी आदि।

संख्यावाचक विशेषण ऐसे शब्द जो संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की संख्या का बोध कराते हैं।दो, तीनों, चार गुना, प्रत्येक आदि।

परिमाणवाचक विशेषण ऐसे शब्द जो संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की मात्रा का बोध कराते हैं। चार किलो, एक मीटर, दो लीटर, थोड़ा, बहुत आदि।

सार्वनामिक विशेषण वे सर्वनाम शब्द जो संज्ञा से पहले आयें और विशेषण की तरह उस संज्ञा शब्द की विशेषता बताएँ। यह लड़की वही है जिसने मेरा पेन लिया था।

व्यक्तिवाचक विशेषण ऐसे शब्द जो संज्ञा के भेद व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा से बने होते हैं एवं विशेषण शब्दों की रचना करते हैं। जैसे – भारत – भारतीय, बनारस – बनारसी, इलाहाबाद – इलाहाबादी आदि।

प्रश्नवाचक विशेषण ऐसे शब्द जिनका संज्ञा या सर्वनाम में जानने के लिए प्रयोग होता है। यह व्यक्ति कौन है ?

तुलनाबोधक विशेषण जब वस्तुओं के गुण – दोष की तुलना आपस में की जाये। वह राधा से भी ज्यादा सुरीला गाती है।

सम्बन्धवाचक विशेषण विशेषण शब्दों का प्रयोग करके किसी एक वस्तु या व्यक्ति का सम्बन्ध दूसरी वस्तु या व्यक्ति के साथ दर्शाया जाये।घर की बाहरी दीवार खराब हो रही ह

135. विकल्प (3) सही है।

व्याख्या–पेड़–पौधों की रक्षा में ही हमारी रक्षा है, क्योंकि हम अपनी सभी आवश्यकताओं के लिए प्रत्यक्ष।अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से पेड़–पौधों पर निर्भर हैं।

मनुष्य और प्रकृति के बीच प्राचीनकाल से ही गहरा सम्बन्ध रहा है। प्रकृति की गोद में जन्म लेकर मानव ने सभ्यता का विकास किया है। प्रकृति की देन पेड़–पौधे और वनस्पतियाँ हमेशा से हमारे जीवन के लिए आवश्यक रहे हैं।

आज प्रदूषण युग में पेड़–पौधों की उपयोगिता और भी बढ़ गई है। कई वृक्षों की छाल और जड़ें अनेक प्रकार की दवाइयाँ बनाने के काम आती हैं। जब वृक्ष हमें फल, फूल, छाया, गोंद, लकड़ी इत्यादि अनेक पदार्थ देते हैं तो हमें भी उनकी रक्षा में तत्पर रहना चाहिए।

पेड़–पौधे में द्वन्द्व समास है।

दो या अधिक शब्दों (पदों) का परस्पर संबद्ध बतानेवाले शब्दों अथवा प्रत्ययों का लोप होने पर उन दो या अधिक शब्दों से जो एक स्वतन्त्र शब्द बनता है, उस शब्द को सामासिक शब्द कहते है और उन दो या अधिक शब्दों का जो संयोग होता है, वह समास कहलाता है।

द्वन्द्व समास–जिस समस्त–पद के दोनों पद प्रधान हो तथा विग्रह करने पर 'और', 'अथवा', 'या', 'एवं' लगता हो वह द्वन्द्व समास कहलाता है।

दोनों पदों के बीच प्रायः योजक चिह्न (–) का प्रयोग होता है।

द्वन्द्व समास में सभी पद प्रधान होते है। द्वन्द्व और तत्पुरुष से बने पदों का लिंग अन्तिम शब्द के अनुसार होता है।

द्वन्द्व समास के भेद–द्वन्द्व समास के तीन भेद है–

इतरेतर द्वन्द्व

समाहार द्वन्द्व

वैकल्पिक द्वन्द्व

136. विकल्प (2) सही है।

व्याख्या–इनमें से भाषा की एक विशेषता नहीं है कि भाषा स्थिर है।

भाषा की विशेषताएँ

■ भाषा सांस्कृतिक अनुभावों पर आधारित है।

■ भाषा एक अर्जित और सीखा हुआ व्यवहार है।

■ भाषा यादृच्छिक है।

■ भाषा अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम है।

■ भाषा बोलने वाले की सामाजिक पहचान को प्रकट करती है।

भाषा अर्जित संपत्ति है।

भाषा पैतृक सम्पत्ति है।

भाषा अनुकरणीय होती है।

भाषा सामाजिक वस्तु है।

भाषा परिवर्तन शील होती है।

एक समृद्ध भाषा कई भाषाओं के शब्दों को स्वयं में निहित रखती है।

भाषा का जितना अधिक प्रयोग किया जाएगा, उतना ही भाषा पर पकड़ मजबूत होती जाएगी।

भाषाएँ एक–दूसरे के सानिध्य में फलती–फूलती है।

भाषा नियमबद्ध व्यवस्था होती है।

भाषा संज्ञानात्मक लचीलेपन एवं सामाजिक सहिष्णुता को भी जन्म देती है।

137. विकल्प (2) सही है।

व्याख्या–मॉनिटर परिकल्पना में यह सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि विद्यार्थी व्याकरण के कारण नियमों को जानें और उन्हें प्रचेतन भाव से याद करें। चॉम्स्की और स्टीफन क्रैशन दुनिया के दो सबसे प्रसिद्ध भाषाविद् हैं। क्रैशन का मानना

है कि भाषा अधिग्रहण के लिए लक्षित भाषा के साथ सार्थक बातचीत की आवश्यकता होती है।

मॉनिटर परिकल्पना

■ भाषा की शुद्धता पर अधिक ध्यान केन्द्रित करता है।

■ मॉनिटर परिकल्पना का ठीक से उपयोग करने के लिए, तीन मानकों के पूरा किया जाना चाहिए—

● अधिग्रहणकर्ता को भाषा के नियमों का ज्ञान होना चाहिए।

● परिचित को भाषा के सटीक रूप पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिए।

● बातचीत में भाषा नियमों की समीक्षा करने और उन्हें लागू करने के लिए अधिग्रहणकर्ता को कुछ समय अलग रखना चाहिए।

भाषा मनुष्यों के लिए संचार का प्राथमिक साधन है और दूसरी भाषा सीखना विभिन्न कारणों से महत्वपूर्ण है, जिसमें विभिन्न संस्कृतियों को समझना, विभिन्न पृष्ठभूमि के लोगों के साथ बेहतर संचार और यहां तक कि नौकरी प्राप्त करना भी शामिल है।

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

दूसरी भाषा अधिग्रहण के क्रैशन के सिद्धांत में पाँच मुख्य परिकल्पनाएं शामिल हैं—

अधिग्रहण–सीखने की परिकल्पना

मॉनिटर परिकल्पना

इनपुट परिकल्पना

प्रभावी निस्पंदन परिकल्पना

प्राकृतिक आदेश परिकल्पना

मॉनिटर परिकल्पना—मॉनिटर परिकल्पना का दावा है कि एक शिक्षार्थी की सीखी हुई प्रणाली एक मॉनिटर के रूप में कार्य करती है कि वे क्या उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में, जबकि केवल अधिग्रहीत प्रणाली ही सहज भाषण उत्पन्न करने में सक्षम है, सीखी हुई प्रणाली का उपयोग यह जांचने के लिए किया जाता है कि क्या बोला जा रहा है।

इससे पहले कि शिक्षार्थी कोई उच्चारण करे, वह त्रुटियों के लिए आंतरिक रूप से उसे स्कैन करता है, और सुधार करने के लिए सीखी गई प्रणाली का उपयोग करता है। स्व–सुधार तब होता है जब शिक्षार्थी किसी वाक्य के उच्चारण के बाद उसे सही करने के लिए मॉनीटर का उपयोग करता है। परिकल्पना के अनुसार, इस तरह की आत्म–निगरानी और आत्म–सुधार केवल सचेत भाषा सीखने के कार्य हैं।

इसके अंतर्गत विद्यार्थी व्याकरण के नियमों को जानने का प्रयल करता है और उन्हें सचेतन भाव से याद करता है।

मॉनिटर मॉडल तब बच्चों की तुलना में वयस्कों द्वारा तेजी से प्रारंभिक प्रगति की भविष्यवाणी करता है, क्योंकि वयस्क इस 'मॉनिटर' का उपयोग प्राकृतिक प्रदर्शन की क्षमता हासिल

करने से पहले L2 (लक्षित भाषा) उच्चारण का निर्माण करते समय करते हैं, और वयस्क शिक्षार्थी बच्चों की तुलना में पहले बातचीत में अधिक इनपुट करेंगे।

138. विकल्प (2) सही है।

व्याख्या—समग्र भाषा पद्धति का विचार बॉटम–अप पठन सिद्धान्त के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप सामने आया है।

बॉटम–अप सिद्धान्त

■ बालक अर्थों या व्याकरण सम्बन्धी विशेषताओं को देखकर भाषा को समझने का प्रयास करता है।

■ ध्वनियों और वाक्यांशों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करता है।

■ यह सूचना प्रसंस्करण है।

सुनने की कई रणनीति या प्रक्रिया है जो सुनने और अन्य गतिविधियों को रोचक बनाती है जो अधोमुखी (टॉप–डाउन) श्रवण प्रक्रिया तथा बॉटम–अप श्रवण प्रक्रिया है—

बॉटम–अप श्रवण युक्तियाँ—यह प्रक्रिया एक हिस्से से दूसरे हिस्से तक जाती है। यह ध्वनियों से शब्दों, वाक्यांशों, खंडों और अन्य व्याकरणिक तत्वों तक जाने वाले पाठ की व्याख्या करने पर केंद्रित है।

बॉटम–अप श्रवण युक्तियाँ एक प्रकार की सूचना प्रसंस्करण है जो एक धारणा बनाने के लिए पर्यावरण से आने वाले डेटा पर आधारित है।

सुनने में बॉटम–अप प्रोसेसिंग, विशिष्ट बारीकियों जैसे–ध्वनियों से शब्दों, वाक्यांशों, खंडों और अन्य व्याकरणिक तत्वों से वाक्यों में जाने वाले संदेशों को सुनने की प्रक्रिया है।

यह समग्र रूप से पाठ के अर्थ के बजाय व्यक्तिगत ध्वनियों, शब्दों और वाक्यांशों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

बॉटम–अप प्रोसेसिंग तब होती है जब कोई व्यक्ति वाक्य की सबसे बुनियादी इकाइयों के अलग–अलग अर्थों या व्याकरण संबंधी विशेषताओं को देखकर भाषा को समझने की कोशिश करता है, (जैसे सुनने के लिए ध्वनि या पढ़ने के लिए शब्द), और इनसे आगे बढ़कर संपूर्ण को समझने की कोशिश करता है।

बॉटम–अप श्रवण युक्तियों के अंतर्गत किसी विषय को सुनते समय उस पर स्कीमा सृजित करने के लिए मुख्य बिन्दुओं का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और निष्कर्ष निकाला जाता है।

139. विकल्प (4) सही है।

व्याख्या—कक्षा VII की शिक्षिका शिक्षार्थियों को भाषा के कुछ वाक्यांश देती है जैसी कि "मैं ठीक हूँ", "मेरे अनुसार" "क्या मामला है !", इत्यादि। वह कक्षा में कोश विषयक उपागम अपनाती है।

कोश विषयक उपागम

■ माइकल लेविस द्वारा इस उपागम को प्रतिपादित किया गया।

■ यह सम्प्रेषणीय और अभिव्यंजक शक्ति प्रदान करती है।

■ व्याकरणीय नियमों पर जोर दिया जाता है।

भाषा सीखना भाषा सीखने के मूलभूत कौशल की बेहतर समझ के लिए जानबूझकर और सचेत प्रयास का परिणाम है। यह व्याकरणिक नियमों

और संचार में उनके उपयोग का एक बुनियादी ज्ञान है।

कोश विषयक उपागम (lexical approach) माइकल लेविस (1993) द्वारा प्रस्तावित, कोश विषयक उपागम दूसरी भाषा शिक्षण के व्याकरण–आधारित उपागम के विकल्प के रूप में उभरा है। इसका केंद्र शिक्षार्थियों की दक्षता का विकास है। यह उपागम शब्दकोष पर विशेष ध्यान देता है जो व्यक्तियों को किसी विशेष संदर्भ में प्रभावी ढंग से संवाद करने में मदद करता है।

कोश विषयक उपागम, शब्द और शब्द संयोजन के साथ शिक्षार्थी की दक्षता विकसित करने पर केंद्रित है।

कोश विषयक उपागम में न केवल एक शब्द बल्कि शब्द संयोजन भी शामिल हैं जिन्हें लोग अपने मानसिक शब्दकोष में संग्रहीत करते हैं।

यह उपागम देशी वक्ताओं की भाषा में बहु–शब्द इकाइयों या शाब्दिक विखंडो की व्यापक घटना है।

इस विधि में शब्दों के समूह के प्रति समझ का निर्माण किया जाता है।

किसी भी भाषा में कोश विषयक वाक्यांश व्याकरणिक संरचनाओं की तुलना में अधिक संप्रेषणीय और अभिव्यंजक शक्ति प्रदान करते हैं।

140. विकल्प (3) सही है।

व्याख्या—वह प्रश्न जो शिक्षार्थियों को पठन सामग्री को पढ़ने जैसे दिए गए निवेश से आगे जाने में समर्थ बनाते हैं, उसे दूसरे के स्थान पर स्वयं को रखने से जुड़े प्रश्न कहते हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु

■ इसमें रचनात्मक लेखन को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है।

■ इसके द्वारा बालक के वास्तविक ज्ञान में वृद्धि होती है।

■ इससे पठन कौशल विकसित होता है।

भाषा सीखने के सन्दर्भ में प्रामाणिक गतिविधियाँ वास्तविक जीवन की स्थितियों से संबंधित होती हैं। यह कक्षा सीखने को छात्र के दैनिक जीवन से जोड़ता है और रचनात्मक लेखन को बढ़ावा देता है।

शिक्षार्थियों से स्गायश पर एक पैराग्राफ लिखने के लिए कहना भाषा सीखने के लिए एक प्रामाणिक गतिविधि नहीं है क्योंकि यह रचनात्मक लेखन को बढ़ावा नहीं देगा और मौजूदा ज्ञान के आधार पर आसानी से लिखा जा सकता है।

बाकी विकल्प प्रामाणिक सामग्री के माध्यम से होने वाली प्रामाणिक गतिविधियों के उदाहरण हैं। ये सामग्री शिक्षार्थियों की आवश्यकताओं से अधिक निकटता से संबंधित हैं और उन्हें सीखने के लिए प्रासंगिक सामग्री का स्रोत प्रदान करती हैं।

ये गतिविधियाँ शिक्षार्थियों को उच्च स्तरीय सोच कौशल का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रेरित करेंगी। ये कार्य छात्रों को सक्रिय रूप से सोचने, संबंध बनाने और निष्कर्ष निकालने की भी अनुमति देंगे।

141. विकल्प (3) सही है।

व्याख्या—अ और ब दोनों सही हैं।

अ अकादमिक भाषा विशेषताओं की विशेषता है जो अकादमिक विषयों के लिए विशिष्ट है।

ब अकादमिक भाषा के क्षेत्र में व्याकरण, शब्दावली और भाषा के सभी विषय क्षेत्रों के विमर्श हैं।

अकादमिक भाषा औपचारिक भाषा है।

अकादमिक भाषा विशेषताओं की विशेषता है जो अकादमिक विषयों के लिए विशिष्ट है।

अकादमिक भाषा का परिचय कक्षा शिक्षण के दौरान होता है।

अकादमिक भाषा के क्षेत्र में व्याकरण, शब्दावली और भाषा के सभी विषय क्षेत्रों के विमर्श हैं।

अकादमिक भाषा को लेखन, प्रकाशन और शिक्षण के माध्यम से स्थापित करते है।

अकादमिक भाषा का प्रयोग कक्षा के कार्य, गृहकार्य में करते है।

शिक्षार्थी अकादमिक भाषा विषय की पुस्तकों, शिक्षकों से ग्रहण करते है।

142. विकल्प (3) सही है।

व्याख्या—चित्र बोध पढ़ने के कौशल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रभावशाली है।

मुख्य बिन्दु

■ इसके द्वारा अनुमानिक कौशल को विकसित किया जाता है।

■ मौन पठन पर बल दिया जाता है।

■ विषयवस्तु को समझने की समझ को विकसित किया जाता है।

बालकों को पढ़ने के लिए निम्न प्रकार प्रशिक्षित करने की आवश्यकता होती है–

■ गति के साथ पढ़ने की क्षमता का विकास करने के लिए, यह सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है कि किसी अनुच्छेद को पढ़ने में कितना समय लगेगा।

■ इसके लिए शिक्षक को यह स्पष्ट करना होगा कि मौन पठन करते हुए शब्दों को फुसफुसाना या बुदबुदाना नहीं है।

■ ओष्ठ-संचालन बिल्कुल नहीं होना है।

■ आँखों को एक शब्द समूह से दूसरे शब्द समूह तक संचलन का प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिए।

■ पाठक का प्रत्येक शब्द पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना अथवा अक्षर जोड़कर पढ़ना अनिवार्य नहीं है।

■ पठन क्रिया इतनी गति के साथ होती है कि बालक विषय वस्तु का अनुमान लगाते हुए पढ़ता है।

143. विकल्प (1) सही है।

व्याख्या—किसी एक भाषा की कक्षा के लिए लक्ष्य भाषा की आकृतियों और अर्थों के बीच सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त है।

एक भाषा की कक्षा

■ कुछ निश्चित परिस्थितियाँ देकर, कुछ प्रश्न प्रस्तुत करना।

■ अपने अनुभवों को साझा करना।

■ अध्यापक को शिक्षार्थियों के पूर्व ज्ञान एवं अनुभव का उचित आंकलन कर उसका समुचित प्रयोग शिक्षण अधिगम प्रक्रिया में करना चाहिए।

निम्नलिखित विधियाँ बच्चे को पठन कौशल प्राप्त करने में मदद करती हैं—

शब्द विधि—यह विधि पूरे शब्दों को पहले ध्वनियों में तोड़े बिना उनके अर्थों से जोड़ती है। यह विधि बहुत से ऐसे शब्दों के लिए बहुत उपयोगी है जिनकी वर्तनी उनकी ध्वनियों से मेल नहीं खाती, जैसे कि अंग्रेजी में 'द', 'सेद' या 'व्हेन'।

बच्चा शब्दों को अलग-अलग अक्षरों या अक्षरों के समूह में तोड़ने के बजाय शब्दों को पूरी इकाइयों के रूप में पढ़ता है।

वर्णमाला विधि—इस पद्धति में, चित्रों और मॉडलों की सहायता से अक्षरों का परिचय कराया जाता है और फिर छात्रों को इन अक्षरों की ध्वनि से परिचित कराया जाता है।

अक्षरों की ध्वनि को समझने के बाद छात्र अक्षर को उसकी ध्वनि से आसानी से पहचान सकते हैं।

ध्वन्यात्मक विधि—इस विधि में अक्षरों की ध्वनि की सहायता से हम शब्दों का उच्चारण करते हैं। जैसे—ध्वन्यात्मक पद्धति में हम केवल 'आ' और 'म' की ध्वनियाँ ही बोलेंगे और इन दोनों ध्वनियों को मिलाकर हम शब्द 'आम' बनाएंगे।

वाक्य विधि—इस पद्धति में, पहले वाक्यांशों और वाक्यों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है, फिर उनके मौखिक और वर्णानुक्रमिक घटक चित्र में आते हैं।

इस प्रकार यह स्पष्ट है कि लक्ष्य भाषा की आकृतियों और अर्थों के बीच संबंध स्थापित करना एक भाषा की कक्षा के लिए सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त है।

144. विकल्प (1) सही है।

व्याख्या—प्रभावशाली सम्प्रेषण के लिए प्रेषक को सुनने वाली की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति पर ध्यान नहीं देना चाहिए था।

प्रभावशाली सम्प्रेषण

■ सुनने वाले का ज्ञान।

■ सुनने वाले की रुचि।

■ सुनने वाली की संस्कृति और सामाजिक रीतियाँ।

■ विचारों व सूचनाओं का आदान-प्रदान करना।

■ प्रेषित सन्देश का प्राप्तकर्ता द्वारा अर्थापन किया जाता है।

सामाजिक जगत से हम अपने समाज को समझते हैं, एक दूसरे की भावनाओं के आदान प्रदान का माध्यम भाषा तथा सम्प्रेषण है।

सम्प्रेषण की भाषा में यादृच्छिक जगत, ईश्वरीय जगत तथा अपवित्र जगत शामिल नहीं किये जा सकते क्योंकि इनमें भाषा के आदान प्रदान की मुख्य भूमिका नहीं होती है।

सम्प्रेषण दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों के बीच मौखिक, लिखित, सांकेतिक या प्रतीकात्मक माध्यम से विचार एवं सूचनाओं के प्रेषण की प्रक्रिया है। सम्प्रेषण हेतु सन्देश का होना आवश्यक है।

सम्प्रेषण में आवश्यक तत्व

■ प्रेषक (सन्देश भेजने वाला)

■ प्रेषणी (सन्देश प्राप्तकर्ता)

■ सन्देश

145. विकल्प (4) सही है।

व्याख्या—एक भाषा से दूसरी भाषा में जाना (ट्रान्सलैंग्वेज) के बारे में यह सही नहीं है कि यह विद्यार्थियों को एक भाषा के प्रयोग तक सीमित करता है।

ट्रान्सलैंग्वेज

■ भाषाओं के बीच अनुवाद।

■ एक ही बोली जाने वाली या लिखित अभिव्यक्ति में विभिन्न भाषाओं के शब्दों का मिश्रण।

■ यह बहुभाषावाद को समुन्नत करता है।

■ शिक्षक कुछ शब्दों या ध्वनियों की जटिलता को हल करने के लिए भाषा की समानता और भिन्नता की तुलना और विपरीत करने के लिए भाषा अनुवाद का भी उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

■ द्विभाषी ग्रन्थों से पठन कौशल विकसित होता है।

'ट्रान्सलैंग्युजिंग' करना लचीला बहुभाषावाद है। चाहे इसमें अलग-अलग भाषाओं के तत्वों को एक ही उच्चारण 'कोडस्विचिंग' में शामिल करना हो या किसी कार्य के विभिन्न हिस्सों में भाषाओं के बीच बारी-बारी से शामिल होना हो, यह किसी के भाषाई संसाधनों को उनके अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से नियोजित करने का एक प्राकृतिक साधन है। यह सभी भाषाओं को सम्मान देता है। यह सभी भाषाओं में बात करने की अनुमति देता है।

बहुभाषिक जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देता है।

146. विकल्प (3) सही है।

व्याख्या—बिन्दु (b), (c) व (d) सही है।

छठी कक्षा के कुछ विद्यार्थी सीखने की अक्षमता से पीड़ित हैं। उस कक्षा के शिक्षक होने के नाते हम कक्षा को इस प्रकार समावेशी बनाएँगे—

■ विषय-वस्तु को सामग्री की सहायता से प्रस्तुत करके।

■ उन्हें कक्षा के अन्य सभी विद्यार्थियों के साथ मिलाकर।

■ उन्हें कक्षा की जिम्मेदारियों में शामिल करके।

147. विकल्प (1) सही है।

व्याख्या—एक कक्षा में एक विद्यार्थी अपने साथियों से हिन्दी में बात कर रही थी। जब उसके शिक्षक ने बुलाया तो तुरन्त उन्हें अंग्रेजी में अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की। यह कोड स्विचिंग का उदाहरण है—

कोड स्विचिंग

■ इसे भाषा परिवर्तन के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

■ इसमें एक वक्ता एक वार्तालाप या स्थिति के सन्दर्भ में दो या उससे अधिक भाषाओं के बीच वैकल्पिक प्रयोग करता है।

■ यह बहुभाषावाद से अलग है। इसमें कई भाषाओं का उपयोग करने का कार्य किया जाता है।

■ एक सामाजिक समूह के साथ एकजुटता व्यक्त करने के साधन के रूप में अल्पसंख्यक भाषा पर स्विच करना बहुत आम है।

148. विकल्प (2) सही है।

व्याख्या—व्यक्तिनिष्ठ परीक्षण स्वभाविक रूप से भाषा कौशलों को मापता है और जिसमें पूर्ण तार्किक स्पष्टीकरण की आवश्यकता होती है। प्रश्नावली, साक्षात्कार इत्यादि विधि व्यक्तिनिष्ठ परीक्षण के उपकरण हैं उत्तरदाताओं के पूर्वग्रह को समाप्त करने में सहायक परीक्षण है।

149. विकल्प (1) सही है।

व्याख्या—कक्षा VIII की शिक्षिका अपनी कक्षा को पाँच–पाँच के समूह में बाँटकर उनकी रुचि के अनुसार विषय–वस्तु का विस्तार करने वाली अलग–अलग थीम देती है। समूहों को उससे सम्बन्धित विचारों तथा सूचना को एकत्रित करने, लोगों का साक्षात्कार लेने तथा उसे समझकर रिपोर्ट लिखने के लिए कहा गया है। विद्यार्थियों को संलग्न करने वाली इस गतिविधि को परियोजना कार्य कहेंगे।

150. विकल्प (2) सही है।

व्याख्या—भारत की 'शिक्षा में भाषा नीति' त्रिभाषा सूत्र के रूप में जानी जाती है।

त्रिभाषा सूत्र

■ यह तीन भाषाओं–हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और सम्बन्धित राज्यों की क्षेत्रीय भाषा से सम्बन्धित है।
■ पहली भाषा मातृ–भाषा।
■ दूसरी भाषा अन्य आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा (हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी)।
■ तीसरी भाषा अंग्रेजी या एक आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा।