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

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. Which of the following statements is correct about development ?
   (1) Development is uniform
   (2) Development is entirely unpredictable
   (3) There are individual differences in development
   (4) Development proceeds from specific to general

2. **Assertion (A) :** Provision of mid-may meals in schools can ensure better nutritional health of the students.
   Reason (R) : Environmental factors do not play any role in shaping an individual since growth is determined only by heredity.
   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.

3. As an agency of secondary socialization the primary function of the school is to :
   (1) Cut the child off from the home.
   (2) Undo the learning children had at home.
   (3) Contradict the learnings acquired by the child in the family.
   (4) Be an extension of the family and build upon the things child is familiar with.

4. In Jean piaget's theory .... is said to occur when a child perceives new objects or events in terms of existing schemas :
   (1) Assimilation   (2) Organization
   (3) Metacognition   (4) Scaffolding

5. Despite their abilities to solve different kinds of problems .... children still cannot think hypothetically.
   (1) Sensori-motor   (2) Concrete operational
   (3) Pre-operational   (4) Formal operational

6. According to Kohlberg the pre-conventional level of moral development is characterised by :
   (1) Focus on how cultural factors and gender influences moral development
   (2) Good or bad is determined by the consequences of obeying or disobeying rules
   (3) The individual strives to maintain the expectations of others rather than focus on the consequences of one's actions.
   (4) Self-chosen ethical principles that are universal

7. A teacher believing in Vygoysky's sociao-cultural theory should :
   (1) Discourage interaction and dialogue among students
   (2) Provide appropriate scaffolding to students as and when required
   (3) Offer rewards and punishment to students regulating their behaviour
   (4) Enable students to from association between stimulus and response

8. In Lev Vygotsky's theory, knowledge is co-constructed by the child and the adult .... the zone of proximal development.
   (1) Outside   (2) Within
   (3) Beneath   (4) Ahead of

9. Which of the following is NOT included in a progressive and child-centered education ?
   (1) Use of digital technology and teaching-learning materials
   (2) Emphasis learning from activities, experiences, and playful exploratory manner
   (3) Emphasis only on course completion with structured curriculum
   (4) Active participation of students with democratic and free expression

10. Measurement of intelligence by calculating Intelligence Quotient (IQ) through use of standardized tests is problematic because -
    (1) are not Culturally fair
    (2) give only qualitative analysis
    (3) measure intelligence comprehensively
    (4) account for individual differences

11. **Assertion (A) :** Teachers should not create print-rich environment in the elementary classrooms.
    Reason (R) : Development of language is inborn ability.
    Choose the correct option.
    (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
    (2) Both (A) and (R) 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.

12. **Assertion (A) :** Boys and Girls learn to behave in 'Gender appropriate' ways by observing and limitating same-sex adults.
    Reason (R) : Gender is a purely biological construct.
    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 the correct explanation of (A).
    (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
    (4) Both (A) and (R) are false.

13. While interacting with a diverse group of students, a teacher :
    (1) Should discourage discussions that encourage the students to talk about their backgrounds and experiences.
    (2) Continuously reflect on her own stereotypes and biases.
    (3) Follow a uniform curriculum and standardised evaluation.
    (4) Adopt the lecture method as the primary mode of teaching.

14. Assessment should be :
    (1) Holistic and continuous.
    (2) Standardised and exam centric.
    (3) Summative and norm-referenced.
    (4) Teacher-centered and discontinuous

15. Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of students who are critical thinkers ?
    (1) Open-mindedness and inquisivness
    (2) Following instructions blindly
    (3) Asking clarifying questions
    (4) Assessing the credibility of sources

16. Which of the following of advocates a flexible learning environment considering the unique needs of each child in an inclusive classroom ?
    (1) Highly structured curriculum
    (2) Standardized assessment
    (3) Universal designs for learning
    (4) Uniform and summative assessment

17. In a group of diverse learners teachers should practise multicultural education :
    (1) Aimed at ensuring uniform and standardised curriculum.
    (2) By using uniform and standardized assessment.
    (3) By creating separate sections based on the cultural backgrounds of children.
    (4) By creating a classroom ethos where every child feels a sense of belonging.

18. Sunita exhibits repetitive motor actions and had difficulty making friends though she had ability for excellent attention, to detail. These are typical identifying characteristics of :
    (1) Autism
    (2) Dyslexia
    (3) Dysgraphia
    (4) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

19. Which of the following is an example of assitive technology to aid hearing ?
    (1) Braille system   (2) Walking stick
    (3) Sound amplifier   (4) Eyeglasses

20. Which of the following are important characteristics of creativity ?
    (i) Divergent thinking   (ii) Originality of ideas
    (iii) Flexibility   (iv) Convergent thinking
    (1) (i) (ii) (iii)   (2) (i) (ii)
    (3) (ii) (iii)   (4) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

21. For effective learning, teachers should ensure that the learning activities :
    (1) Build on the previous understanding of the students and further it.
    (2) Are aimed to only reproduce knowledge from the textbook.
    (3) Are decontextualized and depersonalized.
    (4) Are extremely complex and abstract.

22. 'Alternative conceptions' among children :
    (1) Reflect the egocentric and irrational thinking of children.
    (2) Are found only in children with very high IQ levels.
    (3) Are an obstacle to learning and should be punished.
    (4) Are the 'native' theories that children construct about phenomenon around them.

23. Teachers can encourage effective problem solving by:
    (1) Discouraging multiple perspectives and guesses in her class
    (2) Encouraging children to make intuitive guesses
    (3) Writing step-by-step solution to the problem
    (4) Focusing on the reproduction of textbook knowledge

24. As the class teacher of an underachieving child, which of the following facilitative strategies do you think would be most useful ?
    (1) Give the students a long lecture on his underachievement
    (2) Try to identify the reasons for his underachievement and set short term, achievable goals
    (3) Ask the school management to take necessary steps such as making a separate section for under achieving students
    (4) Call the parents of the child and tell them that their child does not have any ability so they should put the child in a separate school

25. Which of these is an important activity to enable conceptual understanding in children ?
    (1) Dialogue   (2) Lecture
    (3) Direct Instruction (4) Rewards

26. According to National Education policy 2020, experiential learning will be adopted in all stages. What is **NOT** correct with respect to experiential learning ?
    (i) It makes the teacher more active in the teaching-learning process than the students.
    (ii) It helps in connecting past experiences to gaining new knowledge and transfer of positive learning.
    (iii) It is completely based on the promotion of traditional bookish knowledge.
    (iv) It emphasizes on developing real and scientific understanding in students through experiences and experiments.
    (1) (ii), (iv)   (2) (i), (iii)
    (3) (i), (iv)   (4) (ii), (iii)

27. Which of the following emotions facilitates the process of meaningful learning ?
    (1) Panic   (2) Frustration
    (3) Irritation   (4) Excitement

28. Children learn best through the processes of :
    (1) Passive imitation   (2) Drill and recall
    (3) Rote memorization   (4) Guided discovery

29. Which of the following is a higher order ability that involves thinking about one's own thinking ?
    (1) Recall   (2) Conditioning
    (3) Metacognition   (4) Repetition

30. Teachers can encourage children to become intrinsically motivated by :
(1) Use of methods of conditioning
(2) Giving appropriate rewards
(3) By use of punishment
(4) By considering student's interests

Social Science/Social Studies

31. Consider the following statements for asteroids :
(A) They move around the sun.
(B) Sometimes they come near the earth and tend to drop upon it.
(C) They are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
Choose the correct option :
(1) Only (A) and (B) are true
(2) Only (B) and (C) are true
(3) Only (A) and (C) are true
(4) All (A), (B) and (C) are true

32. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
(A) Equator is very important reference point to locate places on the earth.
(B) By measuring the angle of the pole star from his/her place, a person can find the latitude of his/her place.
Options :
(1) Both (A) and (B) are true
(2) Both (A) and (B) are false
(3) (A) is true but (B) is false
(4) (A) is false, (B) is true

33. Two places A and B are located at 20° E and 95° E respectively. What will be the time difference between place A and B ?
(1) 5 hours
(2) 7 hours
(3) 5 hours 30 minutes
(4) 7 hours 30 minutes

34. Consider the following statements for cause of seasons, and choose the correct option.
(A) The revolution of the earth and the inclination of the earth's axis in a fixed direction causes seasons.
(B) Changes in the position of the earth aorund the sun changes seasons.
(C) Rotation of the earth causes seasons.
Options :
(1) Only (A)
(2) Only (A) and (B)
(3) Only (B) and (C)
(4) All (A), (B) and (C)

35. Which of the following statement is true ?
(1) Tropical evergreen forests are the monsoon forests.
(2) Tropical evergreen forests are found in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics.
(3) Trees in tropical evergreen forests shed their leaves in the dry season.
(4) Sal, Teak and Neem are examples of trees found in tropical evergreen forests.

36. Consider following statement about the Sahara Desert :
(1) Sahara once used to be lush green plain.
(2) Climate of Sahara desert is hot and dry.
(3) Nights at Sahara may be freezing cold with temperature nearing zero degrees.
(4) People wear heavy robes in Sahara desert.
Choose the correct option :

(1) (A), (B) and (C) are true
(2) (B), (C) and (D) are true
(3) (A), (C) and (D) are true
(4) (A), (B), (C) and (D) are all true

37. Which of the following is/are correctly matched ?
Original Rock		Metamorphic Equivalent
(A) Limestone	–	Marble
(B) Clay	–	Slate
(C) Sandstone	–	Marble
Choose the correct option :
(1) Only (A)
(2) Both (A) and (B)
(3) Both (A) and (C)
(4) Both (B) and (C)

38. Which of the following gases make up the bulk of the atmosphere ?
(1) Oxygen and Carbon dioxide
(2) Oxygen and Helium
(3) Oxygen and Argon
(4) Oxygen and Nitrogen

39. Read the following statements and choose the appropriate option.
Statement (A) : Almost all weather phenomena occurs in thermosphere.
Statement (B) : Radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by thermosphere.
Options :
(1) Both (A) and (B) are true
(2) Both (A) and (B) are false
(3) (A) is true but (B) is false
(4) (A) is false, (B) is true

40. Consider the following statements (A) and (B) about destruction of forests in Amazon basin and choose the appropriate option.
Statement (A) : The topsoil being washed away by rain fall and the lush forest is turning into a barren landscape.
Statement (B) : A large area of rain forest in amazon basin has been disappearing due to developmental activities.
Options :
(1) Only (A) is correct
(2) Only (B) is correct
(3) Both (A) and (B) are correct
(4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct

41. Which of the following steps should be taken to ensure sustainable development.
(A) More focus on the use of renewable resources.
(B) Respect and care only for those forms of life that are economically useful.
(C) Change in attitudes and practices towards the environment.
Options :
(1) (A) and (B)
(2) (A) and (C)
(3) (B) and (C)
(4) (A), (B) and (C)

42. Through population pyramid which of the following sub-topics could be best introduced in an elementary classroom ?
(A) Birth and Death rates
(B) Comparison of male and female population
(C) Expanding labour force
(D) Migration pattern (intra-country)
Choose appropriate option :
(1) (A), (B) and (C)
(2) (B), (C) and (D)
(3) (A), (B) and (D)
(4) All (A), (B), (C) and (D)

43. Consider the following statements :
   Statements (A) : Cooperative sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw material, workers or both.
   Statement (B) : Maruti Udyog Limited and Steel Authority of India are examples of cooperative sector industries.
   Choose the correct option :
   (1) Only (A) is true
   (2) Only (B) is true
   (3) Both (A) and (B) are true
   (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is true

44. Around 2300 years ago, in the Tamil region, large landowners were known as :
   (1) Vellalar
   (2) Uzhavar
   (3) Kadaisiyar
   (4) Adimai

45. We know that the plough was used by the Harappans because archaeologists have found evidence of :
   (1) an actual plough
   (2) a plough engraved on a seal
   (3) a toy plough
   (4) a plough on a cave painting

46. The Tamil epic, 'Silappadikaram' was composed by :
   (1) Sattanar
   (2) Ilango
   (3) Thiruvalluvar
   (4) Kuttuvanar

47. Temples and mosques were constructed by rulers to ....
   (A) proclaim their closeness to god.
   (B) demonstrate power and wealth.
   (C) appease and get support of priestly class.
   Choose the correct option :
   (1) (A) and (B)
   (2) (B) and (C)
   (3) (A) and (C)
   (4) (A), (B) and (C)

48. Which of the following regional language was the earliest to be used in official records in the subcontinent ?
   (1) Urdu
   (2) English
   (3) Malayalam
   (4) Punjabi

49. A Sangha was an association in the true sense because :
   (A) Many members ruled together through discussion and debates.
   (B) It included women and kammakaras to participate in the assemblies.
   Options :
   (1) Only (A) is correct
   (2) Only (B) is correct
   (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct
   (4) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect

50. The first cotton spinning mill was set up in :
   (1) Calcutta
   (2) Bombay
   (3) Madras
   (4) Surat

51. Read the statements 'A' and 'B' regarding missionary activities in India and choose the correct answer.
   Statement (A) : Until 1813, the East-India Company was opposed to missionary activities in India.
   Statement (B) : The company feared that missionary activities would provoke reaction amongst the local population and make them suspicious of British presence in India.
   Options :
   (1) (A) is true but (B) is false
   (2) (A) is false but (B) is true
   (3) Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) does not explain (A)
   (4) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) explains (A)

52. 'Paramhans Mandali' was founded in 1840 in Bombay for :
   (1) Widow remarriage
   (2) Abolition of caste
   (3) Girls Education
   (4) Greater freedom for women

53. Who among the following was an outspoken critic of Hindu scriptures and said that the texts of codes of Manu, the Bhagwad Gita and the Ramayan had been used to establish the authority of Brahmanas over 'lower' castes and the domination of men over women.
   (1) Shri Narayan Guru
   (2) Jyotirao Phule
   (3) Ghasidas
   (4) Periyar

54. Read the statement 'A' and 'B' on movement against caste system in India :
   Statement (A) : B.R. Ambedkar led three temple entry movements between 1927 and 935.
   Statement (B) : His aim was to make everyone see the power of caste prejudices within society.
   Choose the correct answer :
   (1) (A) is true but (B) is false
   (2) (A) is false but (B) is true
   (3) Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) does not explain (A)
   (4) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) explains (A)

55. Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement abruptly because :
   (1) British government was suppressing it.
   (2) It was not successful as expected.
   (3) It became violent.
   (4) Big leaders were not cooperating.

56. Arrange the following in a chronological order.
   (A) Dandi March
   (B) Quit India Movement
   (C) Rowlatt Satyagrah
   (D) Khilafat agitation
   Options :
   (1) (C), (D), (A), (B)
   (2) (A), (B), (C), (D)
   (3) (D), (C), (B), (A)
   (4) (D), (A), (C), (B)

57. In which year was Planning Commission of India set up ?
   (1) 1935
   (2) 1947
   (3) 1950
   (4) 1956

58. The term Unity in Diversity was coined by :
   (1) Indira Gandhi
   (2) B.R. Ambedkar
   (3) Jawahar Lal Nehru
   (4) Mahatma Gandhi

59. .... are beliefs when we fix people into one image.
   (1) Outgroup
   (2) Prejudice
   (3) Discrimination
   (4) Stereotype

60. What is the function of a Lekhpal in rural administrative structure ?
   (1) Measuring land and keeping land records
   (2) Making arrangements for irrigation
   (3) Preparing the Gram Sabha list
   (4) Managing the funds of the Gram panchayat

61. In the Panchayati Raj system, the work of the Gram panchayat is approved by :
   (1) Janpad Panchayat
   (2) Zila Parishad
   (3) Panchayat Samiti
   (4) Gram Sabha

62. Fisher persons do not engage in fishing during monsoon to ensure :
(A) fish population is not depleted, as it is their breeding season.
(B) big trawlers can fish in this period.
(C) safety of the boats.
Options :
(1) (A) and (B) only
(2) (B) and (C) only
(3) (A) only
(4) (B) only

63. Many rural families have to borrow money for their survival. What is the most probable reason, when seen with reference to their nature of work and livelihood ?
(1) Their consumption is high.
(2) They are lazy and not hard working.
(3) They have periods of no available work during a year.
(4) Their family members migrate out of the village and do not send money home.

64. An area from where voters choose their MLA is called :
(1) Municipal Corporation
(2) Ward councillor
(3) Constituency
(4) Zila parishad

65. With regard to the role of media, consider the following statements and choose the correct answer.
Statement (I) : Media decides what is it that they would focus on and accordingly sets the agenda.
Statement (II) : There is interference at time by state agencies on what is being published.
Options :
(1) Only (I) is correct
(2) Only (II) is correct
(3) Both (I) and (II) are correct
(4) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect

66. Right to livelihood has been established as a part of which particular fundamental right by the Supreme Court ?
(1) Right to equality of opportunity
(2) Right to life
(3) Right to freedom of movement
(4) Right to freedom of profession

67. The separation of religion from state leads to :
(A) Preventing tyranny of majority
(B) Preventing violation of Fundamental Rights
(C) Democratic functioning of the state
(D) Prevention of occurrence of communal riots
Choose the correct option :
(1) (A), (B) and (C)
(2) (B), (C) and (D)
(3) (C), (D) and (A)
(4) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

68. Who among the following are key players of the criminal justice system ?
(A) Judge
(B) Police
(C) Public prosecutor
Options :
(1) Only (A)
(2) Only (B) and (C)
(3) Only (A) and (C)
(4) (A), (B) and (C)

69. Which organization has filed a petition in the Supreme Court against the practice of manual scavanging ?
(1) Tawa matsya sangh
(2) Swasth Fondation
(3) Safai Karmachari Andolan
(4) Arogya Seva

70. Read the following (A) and (B) in the context of laws, and identify which law protects the interests of consumers :
(A) Law ensuring that factories do not pollute air or water.
(B) Law against child labour in workplaces.
(C) Law ensuring electrical appliances meet safety standards.
Choose the correct option :
(1) Only (A) and (B)
(2) Only (B) and (C)
(3) Only (A) and (C)
(4) Only (C)

71. Teaching of Social Sciences need to adopt methods that ....
(A) promote creative approach.
(B) promote critical perspectives.
(C) enable students to draw relationships between past and present.
Options :
(1) (A) and (B)
(2) (A) and (C)
(3) (A), (B) and (C)
(4) (B) and (C)

72. Consider the following Statements :
Statement I : It has often been observed that cultural, social and class differences generate biases and prejudices in classroom contexts.
Statement II : The teachers should confront the biases instructing students on what is 'right' and by proving the students wrong.
Options :
(1) Both I and II are false
(2) I is false but II is true
(3) Both I and II are ture
(4) I is true but II is false

73. As teacher, you could make inter linkages while discussing 'human environment-settlement, Transport and communication, a theme in geography, with which of the following themes in 'Social and Political life' :
(A) Key elements of democratic Government
(B) Rural and urban administration
(C) Panchayati Raj
(D) Rural and urban livelihoods
Options :
(1) (A) and (C)
(2) (A), (B) and (C)
(3) (C), (D) and (A)
(4) (B) and (D)

74. While discussing the topic of reservation a teacher has to focus on the following ideas :
(A) Equality
(B) Equity
(C) Justice
(D) Stereotypes
Options :
(1) (A), (B) and (C)
(2) (A) and (C)
(3) (A), (B) and (D)
(4) (C) and (D)

75. The following is an example of engaging children in activities so that they can learn through lived experiences :
(A) learning about cooperative movement by running a cooperative swap shop in school.
(B) learning about the sun while watching a solar eclipse from school premises.
(C) learning about post offices by reading a text.
(D) discussing and building upon experiences in a conflict zone after watching a documentary.
Choose the appropriate option :
(1) (A), (B) and (C)
(2) (A), (B) and (D)
(3) (B), (C) and (D)
(4) (A), (C) and (D)

76. In order to bring forth the previous knowledge of students regarding a particular topic, which of the following strategy is most appropriate ?
    (1) Story telling
    (2) Essay
    (3) Brainstorming
    (4) Question and answer session

77. Locating a place on the map is associated with :
    (1) Critical enquiry **(2)** Comprehension
    (3) Analysis **(4)** Skill

78. Which of the following would be the least meaningful learning process for an upper primary student learning about fundamental rights ?
    (1) Use of illustrative examples.
    (2) Encouraging different ways of looking at freedom of expression or any other right.
    (3) Connecting new knowledge and concerns to pre-existing knowledge.
    (4) Promoting memorisation of all the rights and recalling them through formative assessment.

79. A teacher which explaining food habits discusses case studies of Indian states with that of states of Russia. Which aspect of learning is she/he focusing upon ?
    (1) Ability to explain.
    (2) Ability to memorise.
    (3) Ability to compare and contrast through evidences.
    (4) Ability to appreciate culture of foreign countries.

80. A Social Science textbook shows a father involved in household work and mother going to office. This aims at :
    (A) strengthing gender bias
    (B) eliminating gender bias
    (C) encouraging gender discrimination
    (D) encouraging gender equity
    Options :
    (1) (A) and (B) **(2)** (B) and (C)
    (3) (B) and (D) **(4)** (A) and (D)

81. Students of a class, waste water in the school by keeping the taps running. Their teacher decides to tell them a story of life in a desert, to talk about water conservation.
    Which pedagogic method is she using in the class ?
    (1) Narrative method
    (2) Observation method
    (3) Problem solving method
    (4) Lecture method

82. Which teaching 'gender' based themes, which strategy would be the most appropriate at the elementary level ?
    (1) Give a hand out to learners to define the concepts.
    (2) Engage learners in debates and discussions.
    (3) Providing awareness raising material on transgenders.
    (4) Ask learners to read from wikipedia and other web resources.

83. Films that represent tribals only as people wearing colourful costumes and dancing in groups, may lead to :
    (1) demonstrating the cultural diversity of tribes.
    (2) attracting the world to the plight of the adivasis.
    (3) promoting sale of forest products and tribal craft.
    (4) creating stereotypes of tribals.

84. Why are textual records used more to understand the times of the 'Delhi Sultanate' as compared to the kingdom of 'early' history ?
    (A) The number of textual records increased in the 'early' historical periods.
    (B) The variety of textual records increased during 'Delhi Sultanate'.
    (C) Textual records gradually displaced other types of information available.
    (D) Paper became cheaper and widely in use to record the pasts during the Sultanate period.
    Options :
    (1) Only (A) is true
    (2) Only (A) and (B) are true
    (3) Only (B), (C) and (D) are true
    (4) Only (C) and (D) are true

85. Arrange the steps to be followed for conducting a survey-based project, starting from the first.
    (1) Interviews, Recording, Planning, Presenting
    (2) Presenting, Planning, Recording, Interviewing
    (3) Planning, Interviewing, Recording, Presenting
    (4) Planning, Recording, Interviewing, Presenting

86. 'What is a biosphere' ? This question seeks to find the ability of a student to ....
    (1) Recall **(2)** Apply
    (3) Evaluate **(4)** Analyse

87. Which of the following will help teachers identify the conceptual problems while teaching a unit plan?
    (1) Peer assessment
    (2) Formative assessment
    (3) Summative assessment
    (4) Self assessment

88. At the end of the unit on diversity and discrimination the learning outcomes of three students are as given below :
    Students (A) : Is able to explain how inter-dependence leads to social well being if biases are restrained.
    Students (B) : Is able to define prejudice and stereotyping.
    Students (C) : Is able to distinguish between diversity and inequality.
    Arrange the students according to their competency level, starting from minimum.
    (1) (C), (B), (A)
    (2) (B), (C), (A)
    (3) (A), (B), (C)
    (4) (C), (A), (B)

89. Which of the following questions provide scope for critical thinking ?
    (1) Explain the question hour in Indian parliament.
    (2) Describe the role of the lekhpal.
    (3) If you were a ward councillor, which two issues would you prioritise ?
    (4) Who is the head of state government ?

90. To identify the misconceptions around rotation and revolution, a teacher gives a test.
    What kind of assessment could this be ?
    (A) Summative assessment
    (B) Diagnostic assessment
    (C) Self assessment
    (D) Assessment for learning

Options :
(1) (A) and (B)　　(2) (B) and (C)
(3) (C) and (D)　　(4) (B) and (D)

Language: Hindi

निर्देश (91-99): नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

एक बात जो भारत वर्ष में सभी बुराइयों की जड़ में है, वह है गरीबों की अवस्था। मान लो तुमने प्रत्येक गाँव में एक निःशुल्क पाठशाला खोल दी पर तो भी उससे कोई लाभ न होगा, क्योंकि गरीब लड़के पाठशाला में आने की अपेक्षा अपने पिता की सहायता करने खेतों में जाना या जीविका के लिए और कोई धंधा करना अधिक पसंद करेंगे। यदि गरीब बालक शिक्षा लेने नहीं आ सकता तो शिक्षा को ही उसके पास पहुँचना चाहिए। हमारे देश में सहस्रों निष्ठावान, स्वार्थ–त्याग संन्यासी हैं, जो एक ग्राम से दूसरे ग्राम में धर्मोपदेश करते हैं। यदि उनमें से कुछ को भौतिक विषयों के भी शिक्षक के रूप में संगठित किया जा सके, तो वे एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को, एक दरवाजे से दूसरे दरवाजे को न केवल धर्मोपदेश करते हुए वरन् शिक्षा–कार्य भी करते हुए जाएँगे। जनसमूह में शिक्षा का प्रसार करना आवश्यक है।

91. गद्यांश में भारत की बुराई का कारण बताया है ....।
(1) भ्रष्टाचार की स्थिति　　(2) गरीबों का होना
(3) गरीबों की हालत　　(4) शिक्षित लोग

92. अगर बच्चे शिक्षा तक नहीं पहुँच सकते तो ....।
(1) तुम्हें घर पर पढ़ाना चाहिए
(2) उन्हें छोड़ देना चाहिए
(3) बच्चों को विशेष केंद्र भेजना चाहिए
(4) स्वयं शिक्षा को बच्चों तक पहुँचना चाहिए

93. संन्यासियों को कौन–सा ज्ञान देने की बात की गई है?
(1) आधुनिक विज्ञान का ज्ञान　　(2) भौतिक विषयों का ज्ञान
(3) भौतिक शास्त्रों का ज्ञान　　(4) अलौकिक विषयों का ज्ञान

94. गद्यांश के अनुसार समुदाय के व्यक्तियों को स्वयं लोगों के पास पहुँचकर उन्हें शिक्षित करने का कार्य .... ।
(1) सोच–समझकर करना चाहिए
(2) करने का शुल्क लेना चाहिए
(3) नहीं करना चाहिए
(4) करना चाहिए

95. बच्चे शिक्षा की बजाय अपने पिता की सहायता के लिए जाना क्यों पसंद करेंगे?
(1) अपने आनंद के लिए　　(2) जीविकोपार्जन के लिए
(3) बुनियादी मदद के लिए　　(4) पढ़ाई से बचने के लिए

96. संन्यासियों के किन गुणों की चर्चा की गई है?
(1) निष्ठावान एवं निस्वार्थ भाव वाले
(2) निष्ठावान एवं भौतिक विषय जानने वाले
(3) भौतिक विषय एवं धर्मोपदेश देने वाले
(4) निष्ठावान एवं निरुद्देश्य यायावरी प्रवृत्ति वाले

97. 'संन्यासी' का विग्रह है–
(1) सन् + न्यासी　　(2) सं + न्यासी
(3) सम् + न्यासी　　(4) सन्य + आसी

98. 'धर्मोपदेश' का सन्धि–विच्छेद है–
(1) धर्मो + पदेश　　(2) धर्मो + उपदेश
(3) धर्मोप + देश　　(4) धर्म + उपदेश

99. 'प्रति + एक' की सन्धि होगी–
(1) प्रतिएक　　(2) प्रत्येक
(3) प्रतिक　　(4) प्रतीक

निर्देश (100-109): नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

तन से, मन से, वचन से, करो सदा सत्कर्म।
सब धर्मों का सार है, यही है मानव–धर्म॥
कपट, क्रोध, छल, लोभ से रहित प्रेम–व्यवहार।
सबसे मिल–जुलकर रहो, सकल विश्व–परिवार॥
कर्म वही जिनसे मिले, सदा जगत में मान।
जिनकी सब निंदा करें, उन्हें त्याज्य ही जान॥

100. मानव का धर्म है–
(1) सब धर्मों का पालन करना　　(2) अच्छे कार्य करना
(3) केवल सच बोलना　　(4) केवल सेवा करना

101. प्रेम भरे व्यवहार में क्या होना चाहिए?
(1) उपहार भेंट करना　　(2) प्रेम का लाभ
(3) क्रोध से मुक्ति　　(4) निष्कपटता

102. कविता में किन्हें त्यागने की बात की है?
(1) जो सबकी निंदा करते हैं।　　(2) जिनकी सब बुराई करते हैं।
(3) जो सबको मान देते हैं।　　(4) जिनकी सब प्रशंसा करते हैं।

103. 'सकल विश्व–परिवार' में .... का भाव निहित है।
(1) पूरा विश्व समान है
(2) पूरा विश्व एकल परिवार है
(3) सभी परिवार की तरह मिल–जुलकर रहें
(4) सभी परिवार की माँगों को पूरा करें

104. किन कार्यों को करने से मान–सम्मान मिलता है?
(1) बड़े कार्य करने से　　(2) सत्कर्म करने से
(3) आविष्कार करने से　　(4) रोगियों की सेवा से

105. 'जगत' शब्द है–
(1) शब्द – युग्म　　(2) विशेषण शब्द
(3) समानार्थी शब्द　　(4) अनेकार्थी शब्द

106. बच्चे सामाजिक अन्तःक्रिया के माध्यम से भाषा अर्जित करते हैं। इस विचार का प्रतिपादन किसके द्वारा किया गया है?
(1) पियाजे　　(2) वाइगोत्स्की
(3) चॉम्सकी　　(4) स्किनर

107. एक सात माह की बालिका व्यंजन और स्वरों का प्रयोग करते हुए आवाजें निकालती है। उसके सम्प्रेषण को क्या कहा जाएगा?
(1) भाषिक वाक्　　(2) कूजन (कूयिंग)
(3) स्वनिम　　(4) बबलाना

108. निम्नलिखित में से किसे सुनियोजित बातचीत कहा जाएगा?
(1) संरचित　　(2) अल्प
(3) दीर्घ　　(4) यादृच्छिक

109. विद्यार्थी पाठ्यसामग्री के भिन्न–भिन्न भागों को सुनते या पढ़ते हैं, उसके पश्चात् कार्य पूरा करने के लिए दूसरों के साथ सूचना का आदान–प्रदान करते हैं, इसे क्या कहते हैं?
(1) प्रवाह में बोला गया श्रुतलेख　　(2) संयुक्त श्रुतलेख
(3) जिगसॉ श्रुतलेख　　(4) आंशिक श्रुतलेख

110. एक भाषा अध्यापक के संज्ञान में यह बात आई कि कक्षा सात के विद्यार्थी को कहानी को पुनः कहने में कठिनाई आ रही है। उसके कथन में प्रवाह नहीं है और कक्षा में जिन शब्दों पर चर्चा की गई थी, वह उन शब्दों को भी समझ नहीं पा रहा है। भाषा संबंधी इस विकार को क्या कहते हैं?
(1) डिस्फेजिया　　(2) डिस्ग्राफिया
(3) डिस्प्रेक्सिया　　(4) डिस्कैलकुलिया

111. एक अध्यापिका प्रत्येक सत्र के अंत में अपने विद्यार्थियों का भाषा कौशलों का परीक्षण करती हैं। इससे उसे किस तरह की सहायता मिलेगी?

(1) विद्यार्थियों की भाषिक निपुणता का आकलन करने में।

(2) भाषा सीखने के प्रति उनकी अभिरुचि का मापन करने में।

(3) उन्हें अंक देने में।

(4) पाठ्यचर्या के उद्देश्य निर्धारित करने में।

112. भाषा की कक्षा में आकलन किया जाना चाहिए ....।

(1) यह जानने के लिए विद्यार्थियों ने पाठ से संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर याद किए हैं या नहीं।

(2) शिक्षण–अधिगम–प्रक्रिया के दौरान किया जाना चाहिए।

(3) यह जानने के लिए कि अध्यापक पढ़ाने में कितना निपुण है।

(4) पाठ पूरा होने के पश्चात् किया जाना चाहिए।

113. कोड मिश्रण और कोड परिवर्तन के बारे में कौन–सा कथन सही है?

(1) कोड मिश्रण वह है जब कोई एक ही वार्तालाप में दो या अधिक भाषाओं का विकल्प के रूप में इस्तेमाल करती है जबकि कोड परिवर्तन वह है जब कोई एक भाषा से कोई एक शब्द या वाक्यांश बोलती है और दूसरा शब्द या वाक्यांश दूसरी भाषा से बोलती है।

(2) कोड मिश्रण और कोड परिवर्तन एक–दूसरे के पर्यायवाची हैं।

(3) कोड मिश्रण वह है जब कोई एक ही वार्तालाप में एक भाषा से कोई एक शब्द या वाक्यांश तथा दूसरा शब्द या वाक्यांश दूसरी भाषा से बोलती है जबकि कोड परिवर्तन वह है जब कोई दो या अधिक भाषाओं का विकल्प के रूप में इस्तेमला करती है।

(4) कोड मिश्रण और कोड परिवर्तन सिर्फ एक भाषा बोलने वालों द्वारा प्रयुक्त किया जाता है।

114. निम्नलिखित में से कौन–सा कथन पठन और लेखन कौशल के मध्य संबंध को दर्शाता है?

(1) एक बच्चों जो लिख नहीं सकती, वह पढ़ भी नहीं सकती।

(2) पठन और लेखन कौशल एकीकृत/समावेशित हैं।

(3) पठन और लेखन पृथक–पृथक सिखाना चाहिए।

(4) यदि कोई बालक इनमें से किसी एक कौशल में अच्छा है तो निश्चित रूप से वह दूसरे में भी अच्छा होगा।

115. एक अध्यापक विद्यार्थियों को रेखांकित शब्दों के स्थान पर सही विकल्प देने के लिए कहती है। वह किस कौशल का आकलन **नहीं** कर रही है?

(1) श्रवण (ध्यान से) (2) लेखन

(3) पठन (4) सुनना

116. प्रक्रिया आधारित लेखन उपागम के चरण कौन–से हैं?

(1) लेखनपूर्व–प्रारूपण–संशोधन–संपादन–प्रकाशन

(2) लेखनपूर्व–संशोधन–संपादन–लेखन–प्रकाशन

(3) लेखन–संपादन–संशोधन–लेखन–प्रकाशन

(4) लेखन–संशोधन–लेखनपूर्व–संपादन–प्रकाशन

117. विशिष्ट तथ्यों को जानने के लिए किया गया पठन क्या कहलाता है?

(1) बारीकी से पठन (2) सरसरी तौर पर पठन

(3) डिकोडिंग (4) विस्तृत पठन

118. कक्षा में सामाजिक भाषा को समुन्नत करने के लिए अध्यापक को क्या करना चाहिए?

(1) विद्यार्थियों को बाल दिवस की रिपोर्ट लिखने के लिए कहें।

(2) विद्यार्थियों को एक–दूसरे के साथ अन्तःक्रिया करने के अवसर दें।

(3) विद्यार्थियों को अपने जन्मदिन पर आमंत्रित करने के लिए एक निमन्त्रण पत्र बनाने के लिए कहें।

(4) विद्यार्थियों को पाठ्य सामग्री का सारांशीकरण करने के लिए कहें।

119. अध्यापिका ने शिक्षार्थियों कों कक्षापुस्तकालय से कहानी की पुस्तक चुनने और व्यक्तिगत रूप से पढ़ने के लिए कहा। वह किस तरह के पठन को समुन्नत करना चाहती हैं?

(1) तीव्र पठन (2) विस्तृत पठन

(3) समालोचनात्मक पठन (4) सहभागी पठन

120. कक्षा छह की अध्यापिका अपनी कक्षा में बच्चों की वर्तनी और विराम–चिह्न विधान में सुधार लाने के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ करवाती हैं। इससे विद्यार्थियों को किस तरह की मदद मिलेगी?

(1) प्रवाह का संवर्द्धन होगा।

(2) श्रवण कौशलों का संवर्द्धन होगा।

(3) सटीकता में सुधार होगा।

(4) शब्द–संपदा में सुधार होगा।

Language: English

Directions (121-129): *Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statements that follow by choosing the correct out of the given ones.*

On the night of the day on which this cruel deed was done, I was aroused from sleep by the cry of fire. The curtains of my bed were in flames. The whole house was blazing, It was with great difficulty that my wife, a servant, and myself, made our escape from the conflagration. The destruction was complete. My entire worldly wealth was swallowed up, and I resigned myself thenceforward to despair.

I am above the weakness of seeking to establish a sequence of cause and effect between the disaster and the atrocity. But I am detailing a chain of facts- and wish not to leave even a possible link imperfect. On the day succeeding the fire, I visited the ruins.

The walls, with one exception, had fallen in, This exception was found in a compartment wall, not very thick, which stood about the middle of the house and against which had rested the head of my bed. The plastering had here, in great measure, resisted the action of the fire-a fact which I attributed to its having been recently done.

About this wall a dense crowd had collected, and many persons seemed to be examining a particular portion of it with very minute and eager attention. The words, 'strange' ! 'singular !' and other similar expressions, excited my curiosity. I approached and saw, as if etched in bas relief upon the white surface, the figure of a gigantic cat. The impression was given with an accuracy truly marvellous. There was a rope about the animals' neck.

121. The narrator was sorry because :

(1) his house had caught fire.

(2) he had to resign.

(3) he had to shift to a new house.

(4) he had to buy new curtains.

122. Study the following statements :

(a) The narrator was keen to know the cause of the fire.

(b) The fire reduced him to poverty.

(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.

123. Which of the following statements is TRUE ?
(1) Fear of being burnt made the narrator wake up.
(2) His servant helped his wife to escape.
(3) Only a part of his wealth was saved.
(4) A thin wall divided the house into two parts.

124. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE ?
(1) The narrator wants to describe all the facts in details.
(2) Only one wall remained safe.
(3) The narrator used to sleep with his head towards the wall.
(4) This wall saved the narrator's life.

125. Study the following statements :
(a) A number of people came to console the narrator.
(b) They wanted to know the cause of the fire.
(1) (a) is right and (b) is wrong.
(2) (b) is right and (a) is wrong.
(3) Both (a) and (b) are right.
(4) Both (a) and (b) are wrong.

126. Study the following statements :
(a) The people were shocked at the damage caused by the fire.
(2) The narrator felt curious at the excitement of the people.
(c) From the wall a cat was glaring at the people.
(1) (a) is right and (b) is wrong.
(2) (b) is right and (c) is wrong.
(3) (c) is right and (a) is wrong.
(4) Both (a) and (b) are right.

127. '..... With one exception' ....
The word <u>exception</u> means the same as :
(1) oddity   (2) preference
(3) acceptance   (4) absence

128. 'On the day <u>succeeding</u> the fire ....'
The word opposite in meaning to the underlined word is :
(1) following   (2) failing
(3) preceding   (4) seeking

129. 'The <u>plastering</u> had here ....'
The underlined word is a/an ....
(1) Verb   (2) Noun
(3) Adjective   (4) Interjection

Directions (130-135): *Read the extract given below and answer the question/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones.*

Is this a holy thing to see
In a rich and fruithful land,
Babes reduced to misery,
Fed with cold and usurous hand ?

Is that trembling cry a song ?
Can it be a song of joy ?
And so many children poor ?
It is a land of poverty !

And their sun does never shine,
And their fields are bleak and bare,
And their ways are fill'd with thorns ;
It is eternal winter there.
For where-e'er the sun does shine,
And where-e'er the rain does fall,
Babe can never hunger there,
Nor poverty the mind appall.

130. The poem :
(1) is a song of joy.
(2) is a voice of protest.
(3) describe the glory of God.
(4) makes an appeal to God.

131. The irony prevalent throughout the poem is that :
(1) Children in a rich country are hungry.
(2) There is no love for children here.
(3) Children are singing in a trembling voice.
(4) In a poor country so many children are poor.

132. 'their ways are filled with thorns.'
The figure of speech used here is a :
(1) Simile   (2) Metaphor
(3) Personification (4) Metonymy

133. 'It is eternal winter here' actually means :
(1) It is a very cold country.
(2) Nothing grows in the fields.
(3) Children enjoy the snowfall all the year round.
(4) People are uncaring and callous.

134. 'Usurous hand' means :
(1) miserly nature   (2) a sympathetic heart
(3) a thrifty person (4) a useful person

135. The child in the poem is :
(1) singing a happy song.
(2) playing in a rich and fruitful garden.
(3) leading a miserable life.
(4) suffering from cold.

136. Children acquire language through social interaction. This idea is supported by :
(1) Piaget   (2) Vygotsky
(3) Chomsky   (4) Skinner

137. A 7 months old child makes vocalisations using consonants and vowels. He is communicating using:
(1) linguistic speech (2) cooing
(3) phonemes   (4) babbling

138. .... talk is considered as a well organized talk.
(1) Structured   (2) Short
(3) Long   (4) Random

139. Students hear or read different parts of the text, then exchange information with others to complete the task.
(1) Running dictation   (2) Composition dictation
(3) Jigsaw dictation   (4) Partial dictation

140. A language teacher notices that her class 7 student has a difficulty in retelling a story, his speech is not fluent and he unable to understand the meaning of words discussed in class. This language disorder is referred to as :
(1) Dysphasia   (2) Dysgraphia
(3) Dyspraxia   (4) Dyscalculia

141. A teacher tests the students in language skills at the end of each semester. This will help her to :
(1) Assess students' language proficiency
(2) Measure their aptitude for learning the language
(3) Assign scores to them
(4) Define curricular objective

142. Assessment in the language class must be conducted:
(1) to know whether they have learnt the answers of the questions related to the text.
(2) during the teaching learning process
(3) to know how efficient is the teacher to teach
(4) only after the text is complete

143. Which of the following statement is true for code mixing and code switching ?
(1) Code mixing is when someone alternates two or more languages in same conversation while Code switching is when someone used one word or phrase from one language to another language.
(2) Code mixing and code switching are synonymous to each other.
(3) Code mixing is when someone uses one word or phrase from one language to another language while code switching is when someone alternates two or more languages in same conversation.
(4) Code mixing and code switching is done only by monolinguals.

144. Which of the following statement reflect the relation between reading and writing skill ?
(1) A child who can't write also can't read.
(2) Reading and writing skill are integrated.
(3) Reading and writing should be taught separately.
(4) If a child does well in one of these skills he will definitely do well in other.

145. A teacher asks the students to replace the underlined word with the correct option. Which skill is NOT being assessed by her ?
(1) Listening   (2) Writing
(3) Reading   (4) Hearing

146. Steps process writing approach are :
(1) Prewrite-Draft-Revise-Edit-Publish
(2) Prewrite-Revise-Edit-Write-Publish
(3) Prewrite-Edit-Revise-Write-Publish
(4) Write-Revise-Prewrite-Edit-Publish

147. Reading to find specific facts is :
(1) Scanning   (2) Skimming
(3) Decoding   (4) Extensive reading

148. To promote the social language in class a teacher :
(1) asked the learner to write a report on children's day.
(2) gave the learners the opportunity to interact with peers.
(3) asked the learners to write an invitation letter for her birthday.
(4) asked the learner to summarize the given text.

149. Teacher asked the learners to choose the story books from the classroom library and read individually. She wants to promote :
(1) Intensive reading   (2) Extensive reading
(3) Critical reading   (4) Shared reading

150. A class-6 teacher conducts various activities in her class to improve spellings and punctuations. This will help her students to :
(1) enhance their fluency
(2) enhance their listening skills
(3) improve their accuracy
(4) improve their vocabulary

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Social Science/Social Studies

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

Language: Hindi

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

Language: English

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

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Development varies from person to person due to factors such as genetics, environment, and experiences. Individuals may achieve developmental milestones at different rates, making it evident that development is not uniform. This variation in the pace and pattern of development is what leads to the understanding that there are individual differences in how people grow and progress.

2. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). since there have been several researches to prove that environment can have a major influence on development. Some of the factors which might contribute to individual growth and development may include genetic makeup, constitutional factors such as health and energy, the environment of the home and school, etc. Environmental factors do play a role in shaping an individual since the growth of each individual is determined by his genetic makeup. Both genetic and environmental factors influence human growth and development. Every child inherits genetic potential for a particular adult size and shape from his parents and realizes this potential when the environment supports the genetic model that regulates development. However, the ability of environmental influences to alter genetic potential depends on several factors including the time at which they occur; the strength, duration, and frequency of their occurrence, and the age and gender of the child. Growth is a product of continuous and complex interaction of heredity and environment. A significant proportion of the differences in body size between the populations being observed are due to the effects of environmental conditions. Differences among individuals within populations can also be attributed to variations in the environment.

3. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Be an extension of the family and build upon the things child is familiar with. School is a place designed to provide an adequate learning environment for effective teaching-learning process. It is a miniature society where children learn by interacting with their environment. Schools are considered as a centre for socialization and their primary function as an agent of society is to provide children with an understanding of their environment to help them to adapt the social order. Other Functions of School as an Agent of Society:

   ▪ Helping learners acquire values, norms, and traditions.
   ▪ Making learners able to learn the importance of social cohesion and unity.
   ▪ Instilling informal cues about social roles in learners through interaction.

   Hence it could be concluded that the primary function of the school as an agent of society is to provide children with an understanding of their environment.

4. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: According to Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development, assimilation, accommodation, and equilibrium are the ways through which children integrate new experiences into their already existing cognition structures (schema).
Assimilation is referred to:

   ▪ process of taking in information into our previously existing schemas.
   ▪ the way an individual takes and interprets new information using pre-existing mental structures without necessarily modifying them.
   ▪ addition of a new concept or experience into an existing schema. For example, the baby's sucking of thumb is an initial schema.

   Accommodation is referred to:

   ▪ altering existing ideas or schemas as a result of new experiences.
   ▪ adjusting to new ways of thinking and behaving by making modifications in one's existing cognitive structures.
   ▪ revising of an existing schema to suit the new experience. For example, the baby modifies the way it sucks to include sucking on a new toy.

   Therefore, it becomes clear that according to Jean Piaget, the process of developmental change takes place through assimilation and accommodation.

5. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Cognitive development involves processes such as knowing, thinking, remembering, recognizing, categorizing, imagining, reasoning, decision-making, and so forth. According to Piaget, children's understanding of the world expands as they experience new ideas and challenges. Children construct their knowledge through interactions with their surroundings. Cognitive development proceeds as children mature. Piaget divided cognitive development into four stages.

   ▪ Sensorimotor (Birth – 2 years) & Preoperational (2-7 years)
   ▪ Concrete Operational (7-11 years) & Formal Operational (11 years and above)

6. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: According to Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development, the pre-conventional level is the first stage of moral reasoning. At this level, individuals base their moral judgments on the consequences of their actions. They view actions as morally right if they lead to positive outcomes or rewards, and morally wrong if they lead to negative consequences or punishment. This stage is primarily concerned with self-interest and a simple understanding of authority and obedience. The focus on obeying or disobeying rules based on their consequences is a characteristic feature of the pre-conventional level.

7. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Vygotksy's sociocultural theory emphasizes the importance of social interaction and cultural context in cognitive development. According to this theory, a teacher who believes in Vygotksy's ideas would encourage interaction and dialogue among students to promote collaborative learning. Additionally, the teacher would provide scaffolding, which involves offering support and guidance to students as they work on tasks that are slightly beyond their current level of understanding. This approach helps students build their skills and knowledge by providing assistance when needed and gradually reducing it as they

become more capable. This is in contrast to simply offering rewards or punishments to regulate behavior or focusing solely on forming associations between stimuli and responses.

8. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The gap between what the child can do independently and with assistance. 'Lev Vygotsky', a Soviet psychologist, has propounded the "Socio-cultural Theory". This theory implies the idea that social interaction plays a crucial role in the development of learners' cognitive ability.

According to Vygotsky, 'zone of proximal development' or 'ZPD' refers to the:

- the gap between what the child can do independently and with assistance.
- difference between what a learner can do on his/her own and what he/she can do with someone's help.
- range of tasks too difficult for the child to do alone, but possible with the help of adults and more skilled peer.
- distance between learners' actual development level and his/her level of development under someone's guidance.

9. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Emphasis only on course completion with a structured curriculum. The child-centred education places learners at the centre and gives primacy to child's experiences and needs. It strongly believes that when children are given the freedom to work at their own pace, they develop the ability to assimilate concepts efficiently.

Characteristics of the child-centred teaching and learning:

- It stresses the importance of enquiry, observation and investigation.
- It takes into account learner's capabilities, capacities and learning styles.
- It uses methods like experiential learning, problem-solving, concept mapping and creative writing.
- It emphasises providing ample opportunities for children to foster their own strategy of learning to perform a task.
- In this method, teachers facilitate students as a facilitator by providing with proper environment and materials to learn at their own pace.
- Students work in flexible, cooperative groupings to solve problems to demonstrate an

understanding of the task that ensures their holistic development.

10. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Are not Culturally fair. Intelligence refers to the capacity to acquire and apply knowledge. It is the ability to solve problems, learn from experiences, and apply knowledge to deal with new situations. "IQ" stands for "intelligence quotient." A person's IQ is a score derived from standardized tests that were designed to measure human intelligence and intellectual potential. IQ tests include a variety of questions that measure reasoning and problem-solving skills.

11. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The print-rich environment in the classroom:

- A print-rich environment is one where young children get many different opportunities to interact with many different forms of print.
- That is, in order to be truly print-rich, a classroom needs to display and use print meaningfully during teaching and learning.
- This exploration of print in meaningful contexts and observing adults around the use of print is critical for literacy development because it shows children that print carries meaning and that reading and writing serve real, everyday purposes.
- Over time, children become motivated to try to read and write themselves and they can develop language.
- "A print-rich environment is one in which "children interact with many forms of print, including signs, labelled centers, wall stories, word displays, labelled murals, bulletin boards, charts, poems, and other printed materials.
- A print-rich environment in a primary classroom is essential for the language development of children.

12. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Assertion (A) is true, as research suggests that children often learn gender-appropriate behaviors by observing and imitating same-sex adults. However, Reason (R) is false, as gender is not solely a biological construct. It is a complex interplay between biology, culture, society, and personal identity. Gender roles and behaviors are influenced by a combination of biological, social, and environmental factors, not just biology alone.

13. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Interacting with a diverse group of students requires self-awareness. Reflecting on one's

own stereotypes and biases helps the teacher avoid unintentional discrimination or favoritism, leading to a more inclusive and respectful learning environment. This approach ensures that the teacher treats all students fairly and acknowledges their individual backgrounds and experiences.

14. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Holistic and continuous assessment focuses on evaluating a student's overall development and progress over time, taking into account various aspects of their learning journey. This approach considers multiple dimensions such as skills, knowledge, and attitudes. It provides a more comprehensive understanding of a student's abilities compared to isolated exams or standardized testing. Continuous assessment involves ongoing observations, projects, discussions, and various forms of evaluation that contribute to a more accurate representation of a student's capabilities. This approach is student-centered and aligns with modern educational philosophies emphasizing individual growth and learning process understanding.

15. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Critical thinkers are known for their ability to analyze information, evaluate evidence, and think independently. They do not simply follow instructions blindly; instead, they engage in questioning, reasoning, and examining multiple perspectives. They seek to understand and evaluate information critically before making judgments or decisions. Open-mindedness, inquisitiveness, asking clarifying questions, and assessing the credibility of sources are all characteristics commonly associated with critical thinking.

16. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Universal Design for Learning (UDL) is an educational framework that promotes flexible learning environments and instructional strategies that accommodate the diverse needs of students. UDL aims to provide multiple means of representation, expression, and engagement to address different learning styles, abilities, and preferences. It encourages educators to create inclusive classrooms where all students can access and participate in learning activities effectively, regardless of their individual needs. By incorporating UDL principles, educators can design instruction and materials that are flexible, adaptable, and responsive to the unique needs of each child, promoting equity and inclusivity in the learning environment.

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

Explanation: Multicultural education is an approach that recognizes and values the diverse cultural backgrounds, experiences, and perspectives of students. It aims to promote understanding, respect, and inclusion among all students. Creating a classroom ethos where every child feels a sense of belonging is a fundamental aspect of multicultural education. It involves fostering an inclusive and supportive environment that celebrates and appreciates the cultural diversity within the classroom. This can be achieved through activities, discussions, and learning experiences that promote cultural awareness, empathy, and cross-cultural understanding. By creating an inclusive classroom environment, teachers can help students develop a positive self-identity, appreciate diversity, and engage in meaningful interactions with their peers from different cultural backgrounds.

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

Explanation: Autism, or Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by challenges in social interaction, communication, and repetitive behaviors or interests. Repetitive motor actions, also known as stereotypic or repetitive movements, are common in individuals with autism. These movements can include hand flapping, body rocking, or spinning objects. Difficulty making friends or engaging in social interactions is another hallmark of autism. Despite having strengths in certain areas, such as attention to detail, individuals with autism often face challenges in understanding and responding to social cues and building peer relationships. It is important to note that a proper assessment by a qualified professional is necessary to diagnose autism accurately.

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

Explanation: Assistive technology refers to devices, equipment, or systems that are designed to enhance the abilities and independence of individuals with disabilities. In the case of hearing impairment, one example of assistive technology is a sound amplifier or hearing aid. Sound amplifiers are electronic devices that are worn in or behind the ear to amplify sound and make it easier for individuals with hearing loss to hear and communicate.

The other options you mentioned are not specifically designed to aid hearing:

(1) **Braille system:** This is a tactile writing system used by individuals who are blind or visually impaired to read and write. It is not directly related to hearing impairment.

(2) **Walking stick:** A walking stick, also known as a cane, is primarily used for individuals with visual impairments to navigate their surroundings. It is not directly related to hearing impairment.

(4) **Eyeglasses:** Eyeglasses are used to correct vision problems and are not designed for aiding hearing.

Therefore, the correct answer is (3) Sound amplifier, as it is specifically designed to assist individuals with hearing loss.

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

Explanation: The important characteristics of creativity among the options you provided are:

(i) **Divergent thinking:** Divergent thinking refers to the ability to generate multiple ideas, solutions, or possibilities when faced with a problem or a creative task. It involves thinking outside the box, exploring various perspectives, and generating a wide range of ideas.

(ii) **Originality of ideas:** Originality is an important aspect of creativity. It involves producing novel, unique, and unconventional ideas or solutions that are not commonly found or replicated.

(iii) **Flexibility:** Flexibility in thinking allows individuals to adapt and modify their ideas or approaches when faced with new information, feedback, or changing circumstances. It involves being open to different perspectives, considering alternative options, and adjusting one's thinking as needed.

Convergent thinking, listed as (iv), is not considered a characteristic of creativity. Convergent thinking is the ability to find a single, correct answer or solution to a problem. It typically involves logical and analytical thinking rather than the exploration of multiple possibilities and originality.

So, the correct characteristics of creativity among the options provided are:

(i) Divergent thinking

(ii) Originality of ideas

(iii) Flexibility

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

Explanation: Effective learning is facilitated when teachers design activities that take into account students' prior knowledge and experiences. Building on their existing understanding allows for meaningful connections to be made, promoting deeper learning and comprehension. This approach aligns with constructivist pedagogy, where new knowledge is constructed upon a foundation of prior knowledge.

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

Explanation: Among the statements you provided about alternative conceptions among children, the most accurate one is statement (4): "Alternative conceptions are the naive theories that children construct about phenomena around them." This statement aligns with the concept of alternative conceptions or alternative frameworks in the field of cognitive development.

Alternative conceptions, also known as misconceptions or intuitive theories, are the ideas or explanations that children develop to make sense of the world around them.

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

Explanation: Encouraging children to make intuitive guesses: Intuitive guessing can be a useful approach in problem solving, as it allows students to tap into their existing knowledge and make educated guesses. By encouraging students to trust their intuition and take risks, teachers can foster creativity and develop critical thinking skills.

(3) Writing step-by-step solutions to the problem: Providing step-by-step solutions can be beneficial for students, particularly when they are first learning a new concept or skill. This approach helps students understand the logical progression of problem solving and provides a framework for tackling similar problems in the future. However, it is crucial for teachers to also encourage students to think independently and find alternative approaches or solutions, rather than relying solely on the provided steps.

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

Explanation: As a class teacher, it is important to adopt facilitative strategies that are supportive and helpful for an underachieving child. Out of the options you provided, option (2) would likely be the most useful approach. Here's why: it involves identifying the reasons for the student's underachievement and setting short-term, achievable goals. This approach allows the teacher to understand the individual needs and challenges of the student, providing personalized support and guidance. By setting realistic goals, the student can experience a sense of accomplishment and gradually improve their performance.

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

Explanation: Dialogue is a pivotal activity for nurturing conceptual

understanding in children. Through conversations, kids engage actively with ideas, pose queries, and delve into topics. This interactive approach encourages critical thinking, as they dissect concepts from various angles. Unlike passive lectures or rigid direct instruction, dialogue fosters a dynamic exchange of thoughts, letting children construct meaning collaboratively. This process aids in internalizing concepts and enhances retention. Overall, fostering a dialogic environment empowers children to grasp and apply complex ideas effectively, promoting genuine comprehension.

26. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Experiential learning, as per the National Education Policy 2020, does not solely rely on the promotion of traditional bookish knowledge. It emphasizes the development of real and scientific understanding in students through experiences and experiments. Therefore, option (iii), which states that experiential learning is completely based on the promotion of traditional bookish knowledge, is incorrect.
Option (i), which suggests that experiential learning makes the teacher more active than the students, is also incorrect. Experiential learning encourages active participation and engagement from the students, as they are directly involved in hands-on experiences and experiments.
Option (ii) correctly states that experiential learning helps in connecting past experiences to gaining new knowledge and the transfer of positive learning.
Therefore, the correct answer is (3) (iii), (iv).

27. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Excitement is an emotion that facilitates the process of meaningful learning. When students feel excited about a topic or activity, their engagement and motivation increase. This heightened emotional state promotes active participation, curiosity, and a desire to explore and understand the subject matter. Excitement triggers the brain's release of dopamine, which enhances attention and memory, leading to a more effective learning experience. Apart from it there are many emotions that facilitate the process of meaningful learning, these are—
  ■ Happiness
  ■ Hope
  ■ Pride
  ■ Curiosity
  ■ Enjoyment
Curiosity: The impulse/emotion or desire to investigate, observe, or gather information, particularly when

the material is novel or interesting. It refers students to get the roots of the problem conceptually.

28. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Children learn best through the process of guided discovery. Guided discovery is an instructional approach where educators facilitate learning by providing students with opportunities to explore concepts, solve problems, and draw conclusions on their own, under guidance. This approach encourages active engagement, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills. By allowing students to explore and uncover information themselves, guided discovery promotes a deeper understanding of concepts and enhances their ability to apply knowledge in various contexts. This learner-centered approach fosters a sense of ownership and curiosity, leading to more meaningful and lasting learning outcomes.

29. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The higher order ability that involves thinking about one's own thinking is option (3) Metacognition. Metacognition refers to the awareness and understanding of one's own cognitive processes, including knowledge about how to plan, monitor, and evaluate one's thinking and learning. It involves reflecting on one's own thoughts, assessing the effectiveness of strategies, and making adjustments to improve learning and problem-solving.

30. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: By considering students' interests: One of the most powerful ways to foster intrinsic motivation is by tapping into students' interests and incorporating them into the learning process. When teachers take the time to understand what topics, activities, or approaches engage their students, they can tailor their instruction to align with those interests. This creates a sense of autonomy, relevance, and personal investment, which are crucial for nurturing intrinsic motivation. When children find personal meaning and value in what they are learning, they are more likely to engage, persist, and develop a lifelong love for learning.

Social Science/ Social Studies

31. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Statement (A) is true: Asteroids are celestial objects that move around the Sun. They have orbits similar to planets, although they are typically smaller in size.

Statement (C) is true: The majority of asteroids are found in a region of space called the asteroid belt, which lies between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The asteroid belt is a collection of numerous rocky objects ranging in size from small boulders to large bodies several hundred kilometers in diameter.
Therefore, the correct option is (3) Only (A) and (C) are true.

32. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Statement (A) is true. The equator is an important reference point for locating places on the Earth. It is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. It serves as a reference for measuring latitude.
Statement (B) is also true. By measuring the angle of the pole star (Polaris) from a specific location, a person can determine the latitude of that place. The angle of the pole star above the horizon corresponds to the latitude of the observer's position.
Therefore, both statements (A) and (B) are true, making option (1) the correct choice.
The angle of Polaris above the horizon can be used to estimate the latitude of a place in the Northern Hemisphere.

33. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Given that Place A is located at 20° E and Place B is located at 95° E, we can find the time difference as follows:
Difference in longitudes
  = 95° E – 20° E = 75°
Time difference
  = Difference in longitudes × 4 minutes
Time difference
  = 75° × 4 minutes = 300 minutes
Now, we convert the minutes to hours:
Time difference
  = 300 minutes / 60 minutes/hour
  = 5 hours
Therefore, the time difference between Place A and Place B is 5 hours. The correct option is (1) 5 hours.

34. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Statement (A) is true. The revolution of the Earth around the Sun and the inclination of the Earth's axis in a fixed direction are the primary causes of seasons. The Earth's axis is tilted by approximately 23.5 degrees with respect to its orbital plane, and as the Earth orbits the Sun, different parts of the Earth receive varying amounts of sunlight, leading to the seasons.
Statement (B) is also true. Changes in the position of the Earth around the Sun, specifically its varying distance from the Sun during its elliptical orbit, can influence the intensity of seasons,

although this effect is relatively minor compared to the axial tilt.

Statement (C) is false. The rotation of the Earth on its axis does not directly cause seasons. The rotation of the Earth results in day and night cycles, but it is the combination of Earth's axial tilt and its revolution around the Sun that gives rise to the seasonal changes.

Therefore, the correct option is (2) Only (A) and (B).

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

Explanation: Tropical evergreen forests, also known as tropical rainforests, are predominantly found in regions near the equator and close to the tropics. These forests are characterized by high rainfall throughout the year and abundant biodiversity.

Statement (1) is false. Monsoon forests, also known as tropical deciduous forests, are different from tropical evergreen forests. Monsoon forests experience distinct wet and dry seasons, with vegetation that adapts to these seasonal changes.

Statement (3) is false. Trees in tropical evergreen forests do not typically shed their leaves in a specific dry season. Instead, they retain their leaves throughout the year due to the relatively consistent moisture levels and lack of a pronounced dry season in these forests.

Statement (4) is false. Sal, Teak, and Neem are not typically found in tropical evergreen forests. They are more commonly associated with other forest types, such as tropical deciduous forests or mixed deciduous forests.

Therefore, the correct statement is (2) Tropical evergreen forests are found in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics.

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

Explanation: Statement (A) is false. The Sahara Desert is a vast arid region and has been predominantly desert for millions of years. It was not a lush green plain in the past.

Statement (B) is true. The climate of the Sahara Desert is indeed hot and dry. It is one of the hottest regions on Earth, with high temperatures during the day and very low humidity.

Statement (C) is true. While the Sahara Desert experiences scorching heat during the day, nights can be extremely cold, especially in the winter months. The temperature can drop significantly, nearing zero degrees Celsius in some areas.

Statement (D) is true. People living in the Sahara Desert often wear heavy robes or loose-fitting clothing to protect themselves from the harsh desert conditions, including the

extreme heat during the day and the cold nights.

Therefore, the correct option is (2) (B), (C), and (D) are true.

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

Explanation: In the given options, only statement (A) correctly matches the original rock with its metamorphic equivalent.

Limestone, which is a sedimentary rock, is metamorphosed into marble. Marble is a metamorphic rock formed from the recrystallization of limestone under high temperature and pressure.

Statement (B) is incorrect because clay is not directly metamorphosed into slate. Slate is formed from the metamorphism of shale, which is a sedimentary rock composed of compacted clay.

Statement (C) is also incorrect because sandstone is not metamorphosed into marble. Sandstone is a sedimentary rock composed of sand grains, while marble is formed from the metamorphism of limestone.

Therefore, the correct option is (1) only (A), as it is the only statement that correctly matches the original rock (limestone) with its metamorphic equivalent (marble).

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

Explanation: The bulk of the Earth's atmosphere is composed of primarily two gases: oxygen (O_2) and nitrogen (N_2).

Oxygen makes up approximately 21% of the Earth's atmosphere. It is essential for respiration and supports various life forms.

Nitrogen is the most abundant gas in the atmosphere, constituting around 78% of the total atmospheric composition. It is a non-reactive gas and plays a crucial role in various biological and chemical processes.

Option (4) correctly states that oxygen and nitrogen make up the bulk of the atmosphere, making it the correct choice.

Carbon dioxide, helium, and argon are present in much smaller quantities.

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

Explanation: Statement (A) is false. Almost all weather phenomena do not occur in the thermosphere. Weather phenomena, such as clouds, precipitation, and winds, primarily occur in the lower parts of the atmosphere, specifically the troposphere and sometimes the stratosphere.

Statement (B) is true. Radio waves transmitted from the Earth can indeed be reflected back to the Earth by the thermosphere. The thermosphere is a region of the atmosphere that interacts with radio waves and can reflect them back to

the Earth's surface, enabling long-distance communication.

The ionosphere contains ionized particles that can reflect radio waves back to the Earth, allowing long-distance communication.

Therefore, the correct option is (4) (A) is false, (B) is true.

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

Explanation: Statement (A) is correct. The destruction of forests in the Amazon basin has led to the loss of topsoil due to factors like deforestation, logging, and unsustainable land-use practices. The removal of trees and vegetation exposes the soil to rainfall, causing erosion and the washing away of topsoil. This can result in the transformation of lush forests into barren landscapes.

Statement (B) is also correct. A large area of rainforest in the Amazon basin has been disappearing due to various developmental activities, such as logging, agriculture (including slash-and-burn practices), mining, and infrastructure development. These activities contribute to deforestation and the loss of forest cover in the region.

The combined impact of these activities has led to the significant loss of forest cover in the Amazon basin. Therefore, the correct option is (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.

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

Explanation: To ensure sustainable development, the following steps should be taken:

(A) More focus on the use of renewable resources: This step involves shifting towards the utilization of renewable resources such as solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal energy, which are sustainable and have a lower environmental impact compared to non-renewable resources like fossil fuels.

(C) Change in attitudes and practices towards the environment: This step emphasizes the need for a change in attitudes and practices that promote environmental conservation and protection. It involves promoting sustainable behaviors, reducing waste and pollution, and adopting practices that minimize harm to the environment.

Statement (B) is incorrect. Respecting and caring only for those forms of life that are economically useful does not promote sustainable development. Sustainable development recognizes the importance of biodiversity and the intrinsic value of all forms of life, not just those that are economically beneficial.

Therefore, the correct option is (2) (A) and (C), as focusing on the use of renewable resources and promoting

a change in attitudes and practices towards the environment are essential for sustainable development.

42. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Population pyramids are graphical representations that display the distribution of a population by age and sex. They provide valuable information about the population's structure, trends, and characteristics.

In an elementary classroom, the following sub-topics could be best introduced through a population pyramid:

(A) Birth and Death rates: A population pyramid can show the relative number of births and deaths in different age groups, allowing students to understand the concept of birth and death rates and how they impact population growth.

(B) Comparison of male and female population: Population pyramids illustrate the proportions of males and females in different age groups, enabling students to observe and compare the gender distribution within a population.

(D) Migration pattern (intra-country): While population pyramids primarily display age and sex distribution, they can also provide insights into migration patterns. By examining changes in the pyramid's shape over time, students can identify population shifts and potential migration patterns within a country.

(C) Expanding labor force: This sub-topic is not directly related to the information provided by a population pyramid. The expansion of the labor force is more related to economic and social factors rather than the age and sex structure of a population.

Therefore, the most appropriate option is (3) (A), (B), and (D) as these sub-topics can be introduced effectively using a population pyramid in an elementary classroom.

43. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Statement (A) is true. Cooperative sector industries are indeed owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw material, workers, or both. Cooperative enterprises are characterized by the active participation and ownership of the individuals involved in the production or supply chain.

Statement (B) is false. Maruti Udyog Limited and Steel Authority of India are not examples of cooperative sector industries. Maruti Udyog Limited is a subsidiary of Suzuki Motor Corporation and is a joint venture between the Indian government and Suzuki. Steel Authority of India is a public sector undertaking owned by the Indian government. Both companies do not fit the definition of cooperative sector industries mentioned in statement (A).

Therefore, the correct option is (1) Only (A) is true.

44. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: In the Tamil region, around 2300 years ago, the large landowners were known as Vellalar. Vellalar was a social and agricultural caste, traditionally associated with land ownership and cultivation. They held significant influence and power in society due to their control over land and agricultural resources.

They played a crucial role in agricultural practices and were often involved in the management and administration of villages.

45. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Archaeologists have found evidence of a plough engraved on a seal, indicating that the Harappans used ploughs. Seals were small objects typically made of stone or clay, and they were used for various purposes, including administrative and commercial activities. The presence of a plough depicted on a seal suggests that ploughing was an important agricultural activity during the Harappan civilization. The engraved plough on the seal serves as archaeological evidence of the use of the plough by the Harappans.

This finding provides insights into the technology, farming techniques, and economic activities of the Harappan civilization.

46. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The Tamil epic "Silappadikaram" was composed by the poet and author Ilango Adigal, who is also known as Sattanar. "Silappadikaram" is one of the five great epics of Tamil literature and is considered a classic of ancient Tamil literature. It tells the story of the life and adventures of Kannagi, a chaste woman who seeks justice for her husband. Sattanar is credited with composing this epic, making option (1) Sattanar the correct answer.

Ilango Adigal, believed to be a sibling of the Chera dynasty ruler Senguttuvan, is credited with the authorship of "Silappadikaram."

47. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Temples and mosques were primarily constructed by rulers for the following reasons:

(B) Demonstrate power and wealth: Rulers often constructed grand and elaborate religious structures as a means to showcase their power, wealth, and patronage. These monumental buildings served as symbols of the ruler's authority and the prosperity of their kingdom.

(C) Appease and get support of the priestly class: Rulers understood the influence and importance of the priestly class in society. By constructing temples and mosques, rulers aimed to gain the support, loyalty, and favor of the religious and priestly class. These religious structures acted as centers of religious and social activities, providing a platform for the ruler to maintain a harmonious relationship with the religious elite and ensure their allegiance.

While statement (A) implies a more personal and spiritual motive, it is not the primary reason for the construction of temples and mosques by rulers. Therefore, option (2) (B) and (C) is the correct choice as it encompasses the main reasons behind the construction of these religious structures by rulers.

48. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: English was the earliest regional language to be used in official records in the subcontinent. During the period of British colonial rule in India, English became the language of administration and governance. It was used extensively in official correspondence, legal documents, and government records. The British East India Company, and later the British government, employed English as the language of communication and documentation in their dealings with the Indian population. Other regional languages, including Urdu, Malayalam, and Punjabi, gained prominence in various regions of the subcontinent but were not used as extensively in official records as English.

The language has a long history and developed from Old Tamil around the 9th century CE.

49. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A Sangha, in the context mentioned, refers to a Buddhist monastic community or assembly. The statement presents two aspects of a Sangha that make it an association in the true sense:

(A) Many members ruled together through discussion and debates: In a Sangha, decisions and governance were often made collectively through discussions and debates among the members. This participatory approach allowed for a democratic system where multiple members had a voice in decision-making and ruling.

(B) It included women and kammakaras to participate in the assemblies: The term "kammakaras" refers to non-monastic workers or laypeople who were associated with the Sangha. The inclusion of women and kammakaras in the assemblies and participation in the Sangha indicates a broader and inclusive association, involving different members of society beyond just the ordained monks.

Both aspects highlight the collaborative and inclusive nature of a Sangha, making it an association in the true sense. Therefore, the correct option is (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.

50. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The first cotton spinning mill in India was set up in Calcutta (now Kolkata). It was established by British industrialist Richard Arkwright in 1818. Calcutta was an important center of British colonial administration and commerce, and it became a hub for the early industrialization efforts in India. The establishment of the cotton spinning mill marked the beginning of the modern textile industry in the country.

This mill played a significant role in the industrialization of the country and served as a model for subsequent cotton mills established in different parts of India.

51. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Statement (A) is true. Until 1813, the East India Company indeed opposed missionary activities in India. The company held a monopoly over trade in India and was primarily focused on commercial interests rather than promoting religious activities.

Statement (B) is also true. The company had concerns that missionary activities would provoke a reaction among the local population, creating suspicion and potentially leading to unrest. The British presence in India was already a sensitive issue, and the company feared that religious conversions and the influence of missionaries could exacerbate tensions.

Statement (B) explains Statement (A) by providing the reasoning behind the East India Company's opposition to missionary activities.

52. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The 'Paramhans Mandali' was founded in 1840 in Bombay (now Mumbai) by Gopal Hari Deshmukh, also known as Lokahitawadi. The primary objective of the organization was the abolition of caste discrimination in Indian society. The members of the Paramhans Mandali aimed to challenge the rigid caste system and promote social equality. They worked towards creating awareness about the harmful effects of caste divisions and advocated for the upliftment of oppressed castes. The organization played a significant role in the social reform movements of the 19th century, seeking to eradicate caste-based discrimination and promote a more egalitarian society.

'Paramhans Mandali' specifically focused on challenging the rigid caste system that prevailed in Indian society at that time.

53. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Jyotirao Phule was an outspoken critic of Hindu scriptures and a prominent social reformer in the 19th century. He strongly challenged the authority of Brahmanas (priestly class) and sought to eradicate caste-based discrimination and oppression. Phule criticized the texts of codes such as Manu Smriti, the Bhagavad Gita, and the Ramayana, arguing that they were used to establish the dominance of Brahmanas over lower castes and the subjugation of women by men. He believed that these texts perpetuated social inequality and justified the exploitation of marginalized groups. Through his writings and activism, Jyotirao Phule worked towards social equality, education for all, and the empowerment of oppressed communities in India.

His work and ideas played a significant role in the social reform movements in Maharashtra, India, during the 19th century.

54. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Statement (A) is true. B.R. Ambedkar, a social reformer and the architect of the Indian Constitution, did lead three temple entry movements between 1927 and 1935. These movements aimed to challenge the discriminatory practice of barring lower-caste individuals from entering Hindu temples.

Statement (B) is also true. Ambedkar's aim with these temple entry movements was indeed to make everyone see the power of caste prejudices within society. By fighting for the rights of lower-caste individuals to access religious spaces, Ambedkar sought to expose and challenge the deeply entrenched caste-based discrimination and prejudices prevalent in Indian society.

Statement (B) explains Statement (A) by providing the motive behind Ambedkar's leadership in the temple entry movements. He wanted to highlight the discriminatory nature of the caste system and provoke

society to confront and address these prejudices.

55. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement abruptly primarily because it had turned violent. The Non-Cooperation Movement, which began in 1920, was a peaceful protest against British colonial rule in India. However, as the movement gained momentum, some incidents of violence and clashes with the authorities occurred.

One significant event was the Chauri Chaura incident in February 1922, where a group of protestors attacked and set fire to a police station, resulting in the death of several police officers. This act of violence deeply troubled Gandhi, as he believed in the principles of non-violence and was committed to a peaceful struggle for independence.

In response to the Chauri Chaura incident, Gandhi felt that the movement had lost its non-violent character and that he could not continue advocating for it. Consequently, he called off the Non-Cooperation Movement abruptly, taking responsibility for the violence that had occurred and believing that it was necessary to avoid further bloodshed and maintain the integrity of the non-violent struggle for independence.

56. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct chronological order of the given events is as follows:

(C) Rowlatt Satyagrah: This movement took place in 1919 as a response to the Rowlatt Act passed by the British colonial government, which allowed for the detention of individuals without trial. The satyagraha, led by Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders, aimed to peacefully protest against the repressive measures of the Rowlatt Act.

(D) Khilafat agitation: The Khilafat agitation was launched in 1919-1920 to protest against the treatment of the Caliphate by the British after the end of World War I. Muslims in India, led by the Ali brothers and supported by Mahatma Gandhi, organized the agitation to protect the interests of the Ottoman Caliphate and to voice their concerns over British policies.

(A) Dandi March: Also known as the Salt Satyagraha, the Dandi March took place in 1930. Mahatma Gandhi led a march from Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal village of Dandi to protest against the British salt

monopoly. The march marked a significant moment in the Civil Disobedience Movement, as Indians defied British salt laws by making salt from seawater.

(B) Quit India Movement: The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement, was launched in 1942. Mahatma Gandhi gave the call for India's independence, urging the British to "Quit India." The movement aimed to bring about a mass civil disobedience campaign to secure India's freedom from British colonial rule.

57. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: The Planning Commission of India was set up in the year 1950. It was an institution established by the Government of India to formulate and oversee the country's Five-Year Plans, which aimed to guide and coordinate economic and social development in India. The Planning Commission played a crucial role in India's planning process until its dissolution in 2014 when it was replaced by the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India).

It was an institution established by the Government of India to formulate and implement economic plans and policies for the country's development.

58. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: The term "Unity in Diversity" was not coined by any of the individuals listed in the options provided. The concept of unity in diversity refers to the idea that a diverse group of people can come together and live in harmony despite their differences in culture, religion, language, or other aspects. While it is difficult to attribute the exact origin of this phrase, it is often associated with India and is commonly used to describe the country's cultural and religious diversity.

The concept of Unity in Diversity has since become a commonly used expression to describe the multicultural and pluralistic nature of Indian society.

59. Option (4) is correct.
Explanation: The term that best aligns with the statement "are beliefs when we fix people into one image" is (4) Stereotype. A stereotype is a widely held and oversimplified belief or idea about a particular group of people. It involves generalizing characteristics, traits, or behaviors to an entire group based on limited or incomplete information. Stereotypes often involve making assumptions or judgments about individuals without considering their unique qualities or individual differences. Stereotypes

can lead to bias and prejudice, which may, in turn, result in discrimination or unfair treatment of individuals based on those stereotypes.

It is important to recognize and challenge stereotypes as they can contribute to prejudice, discrimination, and the formation of an ingroup/outgroup mentality.

60. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation: The function of a Lekhpal in the rural administrative structure primarily involves (1) measuring land and keeping land records. Lekhpal is a village accountant or revenue officer responsible for maintaining land records, surveying and measuring land, and updating records related to land ownership, tenancy, and other related information. They play a crucial role in maintaining accurate land records and ensuring proper documentation of land transactions in rural areas.

While Lekhpal may have some involvement in other administrative functions within the village, such as managing the funds of the Gram Panchayat or making arrangements for irrigation, their primary responsibility revolves around land-related tasks. Therefore, option (1) - measuring land and keeping land records - is the most accurate description of a Lekhpal's function in the rural administrative structure.

61. Option (4) is correct.
Explanation: In the Panchayati Raj system, the work of the Gram Panchayat is approved by the (4) Gram Sabha. The Gram Sabha is the general body of all eligible voters in a village, and it acts as the primary decision-making authority at the village level. It is responsible for discussing and approving various matters related to local governance, development plans, welfare schemes, and the utilization of funds for the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Sabha ensures that the work undertaken by the Gram Panchayat aligns with the needs and aspirations of the local community.

It plays a crucial role in decision-making and ensures the participation of the local community in the governance process at the grassroots level.

62. Option (1) is correct.
Explanation:

(A) Fish population is not depleted, as it is their breeding season. During the monsoon, many fish species undergo their breeding season. Fisher persons avoid fishing during this time to allow the fish to reproduce and ensure the sustainability of fish populations. This helps

in maintaining a healthy ecosystem and the long-term availability of fish.

(B) Big trawlers can fish in this period. Monsoon conditions can be challenging for small fishing boats due to rough seas and unpredictable weather. However, larger trawlers with more resources and capabilities can withstand these conditions and continue fishing. Fisher persons may choose not to fish during the monsoon to avoid competing with big trawlers and to ensure their safety.

(C) Safety of the boats. Although safety is an important consideration for fisher persons, it is not the primary reason they do not engage in fishing during the monsoon. The main reasons are to protect the fish population during their breeding season and to avoid competition with larger trawlers. Therefore, option (2) (B) and (C) only and option (4) (B) only are not accurate. Option (3) (A) only does not include the fact that fisher persons also avoid fishing during the monsoon due to competition with big trawlers. Hence, option (1) (A) and (B) only is the correct answer.

63. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: The most probable reason rural families have to borrow money for their survival, when seen with reference to their nature of work and livelihood, would be (3) They have periods of no available work during a year. In rural areas, livelihoods are often dependent on seasonal or agricultural work, which can have periods of low or no employment opportunities. For example, if a family relies on farming as their primary source of income, there may be seasons where there is no agricultural activity or when the yield is not sufficient to sustain the family's needs. During these periods, when there is a lack of available work or income, families may need to borrow money to meet their basic necessities and cover expenses.

64. Option (3) is correct.
Explanation: An area from where voters choose their Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) is referred to as a constituency. In democratic systems, such as in India, constituencies are established to divide regions into smaller units to ensure fair representation and facilitate elections. Each constituency consists of a specific geographic area, and eligible voters within that constituency elect their representative, usually an MLA,

to represent their interests in the legislative assembly or parliament. Municipal corporations, ward councils, and zila parishads are different administrative bodies that serve other purposes in local governance but are not directly related to the election of MLAs.

Constituencies are an essential component of the democratic electoral process, ensuring that citizens have the opportunity to elect their representatives at the regional level.

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

Explanation: Statement (I) is correct: Media plays a significant role in shaping public discourse and setting the agenda by deciding what issues, events, or topics they would focus on and give prominence to. This is often based on their editorial judgment, news values, and the perceived importance or interest of the subject matter. Media organizations have the power to influence public opinion and prioritize certain news stories over others.

Statement (II) is also correct: Interference by state agencies or government authorities in media activities does occur at times. Governments may attempt to control or influence the content being published or broadcasted, especially when it comes to sensitive or critical issues. Such interference can involve censorship, pressuring journalists or media outlets, or even enacting laws and regulations that limit media freedom. This interference can have an impact on the media's independence and its ability to report objectively.

Therefore, both statements (I) and (II) are correct, indicating the influence and potential challenges faced by the media in its role as a news provider and agenda-setter.

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

Explanation: The right to livelihood has been established as a part of the (2) Right to life by the Supreme Court. While the Constitution of India does not explicitly mention the right to livelihood as a fundamental right, the Supreme Court has interpreted the Right to Life under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution to include the right to livelihood. The Court has recognized that the right to life encompasses the right to livelihood, and individuals have the right to earn a livelihood through lawful means. This interpretation ensures that individuals have the opportunity to engage in gainful employment or pursue their chosen profession to sustain their lives and those of their dependents.

This interpretation has been made through various judgments,

recognizing the importance of economic opportunities and the right to work for individuals to live a meaningful life.

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

Explanation: The separation of religion from the state leads to:

(A) **Preventing tyranny of the majority:** By separating religion from the state, the rights and freedoms of individuals are protected from the potential abuse and dominance of the majority religious group. It ensures that religious minorities are not oppressed or marginalized due to their beliefs.

(B) **Preventing violation of Fundamental Rights:** Separation of religion from the state helps in safeguarding the fundamental rights of individuals, including freedom of religion, freedom of conscience, and freedom of expression. It ensures that the state does not favor or discriminate against any particular religion, allowing individuals to freely practice their chosen faith or belief.

(C) **Democratic functioning of the state:** The separation of religion from the state is essential for the democratic functioning of the state. It ensures that the government operates based on secular principles, treating all citizens equally regardless of their religious affiliations. This fosters an inclusive and democratic society where everyone's rights are respected.

(D) **Prevention of the occurrence of communal riots:** By maintaining a secular state, where religion is kept separate from political and governance matters, the likelihood of communal riots or conflicts based on religious differences is reduced. It promotes social harmony and peaceful coexistence among different religious communities.

Therefore, option (4) (A), (B), (C), and (D) correctly reflects the outcomes of the separation of religion from the state.

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

Explanation: The key players of the criminal justice system are:

(A) **Judge:** The judge plays a crucial role in the criminal justice system. They preside over the court proceedings, interpret and apply the law, evaluate evidence, and determine the guilt or innocence of the accused. Judges also impose sentences or decide on appropriate legal remedies.

(B) **Police:** The police are an integral part of the criminal justice system. They are responsible for maintaining law and order, investigating crimes, gathering evidence, making arrests, and ensuring the safety of the community. Police officers play a vital role in the initial stages of the criminal justice process.

(C) **Public prosecutor:** The public prosecutor, also known as a district attorney or crown prosecutor, represents the state or government in criminal cases. They are responsible for presenting the evidence against the accused, arguing for the prosecution, and seeking a conviction. Public prosecutors work closely with the police and other stakeholders in the criminal justice system.

Therefore, all three options (A) Judge, (B) Police, and (C) Public prosecutor are key players of the criminal justice system, making option (4) the correct answer.

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

Explanation: The organization that has filed a petition in the Supreme Court against the practice of manual scavenging is (3) Safai Karmachari Andolan. The Safai Karmachari Andolan is a movement in India that aims to eradicate manual scavenging, a dehumanizing practice where individuals are engaged in the manual cleaning of human excreta, septic tanks, or sewers. The organization has been actively working to bring an end to this practice, raise awareness, and advocate for the rights and dignity of manual scavengers. They have been involved in legal interventions and have filed petitions in the Supreme Court to seek justice and address the issues related to manual scavenging. Safai Karmachari Andolan has filed multiple petitions in the Supreme Court, seeking the implementation of measures to eradicate manual scavenging and ensure the rehabilitation of affected individuals.

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

Explanation: (A) refers to a law that ensures factories do not pollute the air or water. This type of law is often related to environmental protection and can have an impact on the health and well-being of consumers who rely on clean air and water.

(C) refers to a law that ensures electrical appliances meet safety standards. This law is specifically aimed at protecting consumers from potential hazards or dangers associated with electrical appliances. It ensures that the products available in the market meet certain safety

criteria, safeguarding the interests of consumers.

(B) refers to a law against child labor in workplaces. While this law is important for ensuring the rights and welfare of children, it is not directly related to protecting the interests of consumers.

Therefore, the laws described in options (A) and (C) are the ones that primarily protect the interests of consumers.

71. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: (A) promoting a creative approach in teaching Social Sciences encourages students to think innovatively, explore different perspectives, and develop their own unique ideas and interpretations.

(B) promoting critical perspectives in teaching Social Sciences enables students to think critically, question assumptions, analyze information, and develop their own informed opinions. It encourages them to engage in critical thinking and evaluation of historical events, societal structures, and cultural practices.

(C) enabling students to draw relationships between past and present in teaching Social Sciences helps them understand the continuity and change in societies over time. It allows them to analyze historical events, examine their impact on the present, and identify patterns, connections, and lessons from the past that can inform their understanding of the present.

Therefore, all three methods, (A) promoting a creative approach, (B) promoting critical perspectives, and (C) enabling students to draw relationships between past and present, are important in teaching Social Sciences.

72. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation:
Statement I: It has often been observed that cultural, social, and class differences generate biases and prejudices in classroom contexts. This statement acknowledges the reality that individuals in a classroom may hold preconceived notions, biases, or prejudices based on their cultural, social, or class backgrounds. These differences can lead to misunderstandings and conflicts within the classroom.

Statement II: The teachers should confront the biases instructing students on what is 'right' and by proving the students wrong. This statement suggests that teachers should actively address biases and prejudices in the classroom. They can do this by providing education, promoting open dialogue, encouraging critical thinking, and challenging misconceptions. By

confronting biases, teachers can help students develop a more informed and unbiased perspective.

Both statements highlight the existence of biases and prejudices in classroom contexts (Statement I) and emphasize the importance of teachers addressing and confronting these biases (Statement II). Therefore, option (3) "Both I and II are true" accurately represents the given statements.

73. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The theme of "Rural and Urban Administration" in "Social and Political Life" is relevant to the discussion of human settlements within the context of governance and administration. It involves understanding the different administrative structures and systems in place in rural and urban areas, including the roles and responsibilities of local governments, administrative processes, and decision-making mechanisms.

By discussing the interlinkages between the two themes, you can explore how the administration and governance of rural and urban areas impact the development and management of human settlements, transportation infrastructure, and communication networks. This discussion can help students understand the broader socio-political aspects related to human settlements and their administration.

74. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation:
(A) **Equality:** Reservation policies often aim to address historical and systemic inequalities by providing equal opportunities to marginalized or underrepresented groups. Discussing equality in the context of reservation involves understanding the concept of equal treatment and ensuring that all individuals have equal access to resources and opportunities.

(B) **Equity:** Reservation policies also aim to achieve equity, which goes beyond equal treatment. It involves recognizing and addressing the different needs and circumstances of individuals or groups to ensure fairness and justice. Discussing equity in the context of reservation involves understanding the need to provide additional support or opportunities to those who have been historically disadvantaged or marginalized.

(C) **Justice:** Reservation policies are often rooted in principles of social justice. Discussing justice in the context of reservation

involves exploring the reasons behind the implementation of reservation policies, understanding the historical context of discrimination and oppression, and examining how reservation helps in promoting a more just and inclusive society.

(D) **Stereotypes:** While stereotypes may not be the primary focus when discussing reservation, it is important to address any stereotypes or prejudices that may be associated with certain groups benefiting from reservation. Discussing stereotypes involves challenging and debunking misconceptions, promoting empathy and understanding, and encouraging critical thinking.

Therefore, option (1) "(A), (B), and (C)" accurately represents the ideas that a teacher should focus on while discussing the topic of reservation.

75. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Engaging children in activities that allow them to learn through lived experiences involves providing hands-on, experiential learning opportunities. Let's analyze the options:

(A) Learning about the cooperative movement by running a cooperative swap shop in school provides children with a practical experience of cooperation, where they can actively participate in a cooperative venture and understand its principles firsthand.

(B) Learning about the sun while watching a solar eclipse from school premises allows children to witness a natural phenomenon directly, making their learning about the sun more vivid and experiential.

(D) Discussing and building upon experiences in a conflict zone after watching a documentary provides children with an opportunity to connect their learning with real-life situations, fostering a deeper understanding of the topic and its implications.

Option (C), learning about post offices by reading a text, does not involve lived experiences or hands-on activities. Instead, it relies solely on reading, which is less experiential in nature.

Therefore, option (2) "(A), (B), and (D)" best represents engaging children in activities that enable learning through lived experiences.

76. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Brainstorming is a strategy that encourages students to

actively engage in a discussion and collectively generate ideas, opinions, and prior knowledge related to a specific topic. It provides an open and non-judgmental environment for students to share their thoughts and build upon each other's contributions.

Unlike storytelling, which primarily involves the teacher sharing information, or an essay, which is a more individualistic task, brainstorming allows students to participate actively, express their ideas, and contribute to the discussion. It promotes critical thinking, collaboration, and the integration of diverse perspectives.

A question and answer session can also be effective in eliciting prior knowledge from students, but it relies heavily on the teacher's questions and may not provide as much opportunity for students to freely express their thoughts and ideas.

Therefore, among the given options, brainstorming (3) is the most appropriate strategy to bring forth the previous knowledge of students regarding a particular topic.

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

Explanation: Locating a place on the map requires a specific skill set that involves the ability to read and interpret map symbols, understand coordinates and scale, and identify the location of a particular place accurately. It is a practical skill that involves spatial awareness and the application of geographical knowledge.

While critical inquiry, comprehension, and analysis are important cognitive processes that can be applied in the study of geography, they are not directly associated with the specific task of locating a place on the map. Instead, they may come into play when analyzing and interpreting geographic information or when exploring the relationships and patterns between different places. Therefore, option (4) "Skill" accurately represents the association between locating a place on the map and the required abilities.

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

Explanation: Promoting memorization and recall through formative assessment may not be the most effective or meaningful learning process for understanding fundamental rights. While memorization can be a part of the learning process, it should be complemented with deeper understanding and critical thinking. Understanding fundamental rights involves grasping the concepts, principles, and implications behind them. It requires students to

comprehend the significance of these rights in society and their relevance to everyday life. Merely memorizing the rights without understanding their meaning and importance limits the students' ability to engage with the subject matter critically.

On the other hand, options (1), (2), and (3) are more meaningful learning processes for an upper primary student learning about fundamental rights. Using illustrative examples helps students relate to real-life situations and understand how fundamental rights apply in different contexts. Encouraging different ways of looking at freedom of expression or any other right fosters critical thinking and understanding of multiple perspectives. Connecting new knowledge and concerns to pre-existing knowledge helps students make connections and deepen their understanding of fundamental rights in a meaningful way.

Therefore, option (4) "Promoting memorization of all the rights and recalling them through formative assessment" is the least meaningful learning process among the given options.

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

Explanation: By discussing case studies of Indian states with states of Russia, the teacher is encouraging students to compare and contrast the food habits of these two regions. This approach involves analyzing and identifying similarities and differences in the food cultures, practices, ingredients, and traditions of these places.

The ability to compare and contrast through evidence is a higher-order thinking skill that requires students to critically examine and evaluate information, identify patterns, and make connections between different contexts. It helps students develop a deeper understanding of the subject matter by drawing on evidence and recognizing the diverse aspects of food habits in different cultures.

While the other options, such as the ability to explain (1), ability to memorize (2), and ability to appreciate the culture of foreign countries (4), may also be relevant in the learning process, the focus in this particular scenario is primarily on comparing and contrasting through evidence.

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

Explanation: Providing transportation to the office is a measure that can help promote gender equity. Gender equity refers to ensuring fairness and justice for individuals of all genders by addressing existing disparities and providing equal opportunities.

In many societies, women may face challenges and barriers in accessing transportation, which can limit their opportunities for employment and economic participation. By providing transportation to the office, specifically targeting women, it helps to reduce this gender disparity and creates a more equitable environment. By showing a father involved in household work and a mother pursuing a career, the textbook promotes the idea of equal opportunities and shared responsibilities between genders, contributing to a more equitable society.

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

Explanation: The pedagogic method that the teacher is using in the class is (1) Narrative method. The teacher is telling the students a story about life in a desert to convey the importance of water conservation. The narrative method involves using stories, anecdotes, or examples to engage students and deliver educational content in a more engaging and relatable manner. By using a story about life in a desert, the teacher can effectively capture the students' attention and convey the message of water conservation in a memorable way.

By sharing a narrative about life in a desert, the teacher can highlight the importance of water conservation and instill a sense of responsibility in the students regarding their own water usage.

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

Explanation: At the elementary level, the most appropriate strategy for teaching gender-based themes would be (2) Engage learners in debates and discussions. Engaging students in debates and discussions allows them to actively participate and express their thoughts and opinions on the topic of gender. It encourages critical thinking, promotes respectful dialogue, and helps students develop their own understanding of gender-related issues. This strategy can be adapted to suit the age-appropriate level of the students and can be facilitated through guided discussions, group activities, role-playing, or even simple class conversations. It allows students to learn from each other, gain different perspectives, and build empathy and awareness about gender-related topics.

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

Explanation: The representation of tribals in films solely as people wearing colorful costumes and dancing in groups can have various effects. While it may demonstrate the cultural diversity of tribes to some

extent (point 1), it can also lead to the creation of stereotypes (point 4). It is important to consider the broader implications of such representations and their impact on the perception of tribal communities.

It is important for media and films to present a more nuanced and authentic representation of tribals, recognizing their cultural diversity, social issues, and achievements.

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

Explanation: During the Delhi Sultanate period, the usage of textual records increased for a few reasons:

(C) **Textual records gradually displaced other types of information available:** During the Delhi Sultanate, the use of textual records, such as chronicles, court records, and administrative documents, became more prevalent. This was partly due to the increasing complexity of governance and administration during this period. Textual records provided a more reliable and systematic means of recording and preserving information related to governance, land administration, revenue collection, court proceedings, and historical events. They gradually replaced or marginalized other forms of historical documentation, such as oral traditions or inscriptions.

(D) **Paper became cheaper and widely in use to record the past during the Sultanate period:** The availability and affordability of paper increased during the Delhi Sultanate period. Paper was introduced to the Indian subcontinent during the early medieval period, and its production and usage expanded during the Sultanate period. As paper became cheaper and more widely available, it facilitated the recording and preservation of textual records. This allowed for a greater quantity and variety of written documentation, including historical accounts, court records, legal texts, and administrative documents.

Option (A) - "Only (A) is true" is incorrect because it suggests that the number of textual records increased in the 'early' historical periods, which is not specified or supported by the given information.

Option (B) - "Only (A) and (B) are true" is also incorrect because it includes the assertion that the variety of textual records increased during the Delhi Sultanate, which is not explicitly mentioned in the provided information.

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

Explanation: The correct order for conducting a survey-based project is as follows:

(3) Planning, Interviewing, Recording, Presenting

This step involves defining the objectives of the survey, determining the target population, designing the survey questionnaire, and deciding on the survey methodology.

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

Explanation: is primarily testing a student's ability to (1) recall information.

It requires the student to recall and state the basic understanding of what a biosphere is, which typically refers to the part of the Earth where life exists, including the land, water, and atmosphere.

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

Explanation: Among the options provided, (2) Formative assessment would be the most effective in helping teachers identify conceptual problems while teaching a unit plan. Formative assessment involves ongoing monitoring of students' learning progress during instruction, allowing teachers to gather feedback and make adjustments to their teaching methods. This type of assessment provides valuable insights into students' understanding and helps identify any conceptual difficulties they may be facing. Peer assessment (1), summative assessment (3), and self-assessment (4) are also useful assessment methods but may not be as effective in providing real-time feedback during instruction for identifying immediate conceptual problems.

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

Explanation: he correct arrangement of the students according to their competency level, starting from the minimum, is as follows:

(3) (A), (B), (C)

This indicates a basic understanding of the concepts related to diversity and discrimination.

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

Explanation: his question provides scope for critical thinking because it requires the person to analyze and evaluate various issues affecting their ward, consider their potential impact on the community, and make informed decisions about which issues should be prioritized. It involves weighing different factors, considering the needs and concerns of the constituents, and understanding the potential long-term consequences of prioritizing certain issues over others.

Critical thinking skills would be required to assess the complexity

of the issues, consider their interrelatedness, gather relevant information, analyze potential solutions, and make a reasoned judgment about which two issues should receive the highest priority.

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

Explanation:

(B) **Diagnostic assessment:** This type of assessment is used to identify students' misconceptions, gaps in knowledge, and areas of misunderstanding. The teacher is giving a test to identify the misconceptions around rotation and revolution, which aligns with the purpose of a diagnostic assessment.

(D) **Assessment for learning:** This type of assessment is conducted during the learning process to provide feedback and guide instruction. By identifying misconceptions through the test, the teacher can use the results to provide targeted feedback, address the specific areas of misunderstanding, and adjust instruction accordingly. This supports the idea of an assessment for learning.

Therefore, the correct answer is (4) (B) and (D).

Language-I: Hindi

91. **विकल्प (3) उचित है।**

व्याख्या—जैसा कि परिच्छेद में बताया गया है, भारत की बुराई का कारण 'गरीबों की स्थिति' है। अतः सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।

92. **विकल्प (4) उचित है।**

व्याख्या—गद्यांश के अनुसार, यदि बच्चे शिक्षा तक नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं। तो सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है (4) शिक्षा स्वयं बच्चों तक पहुँचनी चाहिए। परिच्छेद सुझाव देता है कि यदि गरीब बच्चे शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए नहीं आ सकते हैं, तो शिक्षकों के रूप में सेवा करने के लिए समर्पित व्यक्तियों को संगठित करके और जगह–जगह, घर–घर जाकर, जनता के बीच शिक्षा का प्रसार करके उनके लिए शिक्षा लाई जानी चाहिए।

93. **विकल्प (2) उचित है।**

व्याख्या—यह परिच्छेद भारत में शिक्षकों के रूप में सेवा करने और जनता के बीच शिक्षा का प्रसार करने के लिए समर्पित, निस्वार्थ संन्यासियों (आध्यात्मिक साधकों) को संगठित करने के विचार पर चर्चा करता है। इससे पता चलता है कि यदि कुछ संन्यासियों को भौतिक विषयों के शिक्षकों के रूप में संगठित किया जा सकता है, तो वे एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान, घर–घर जाकर उपदेश दे सकते हैं और शिक्षा प्रदान कर सकते हैं। इसलिए संन्यासियों को जो ज्ञान देने की बात की जा रही है वह है; (2) भौतिक विषयों का ज्ञान।

94. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—परिच्छेद के अनुसार, समुदाय के लोगों तक स्वयं पहुँचकर उन्हें शिक्षित करने का कार्य करना चाहिए .... नहीं करना चाहिए।

95. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—परिच्छेद के अनुसार, बच्चे पढ़ाई के बजाय जाकर अपने पिता की मदद करना पसंद करेंगे क्योंकि वे जीविकोपार्जन करना पसंद करेंगे।

96. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—यह परिच्छेद उन संन्यासियों के गुणों पर चर्चा करता है जो उपदेश देते हैं और संभावित रूप से भौतिक विषयों के शिक्षक बन जाते हैं। इस परिच्छेद में संन्यासियों के जिन गुणों की चर्चा की गई है वे इस प्रकार हैं—वफादार और निस्वार्थ।

97. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सम् + न्यासी

98. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—धर्म + उपदेश

99. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्रत्येक

100. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गद्यांश के आधार पर, पूछे गए प्रश्न का सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा अच्छे कर्म करना। यह अनुच्छेद किसी के शरीर, मन और शब्दों से अच्छे कर्म करने के महत्व पर जोर देता है। इसमें प्रेम, नकारात्मक गुणों से मुक्त व्यवहार, सबके साथ मिलकर रहने और दूसरों का सम्मान करने का जिक्र है। ये पहलू अच्छे कर्म करने के विचार से मेल खाते हैं।

101. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—यह अनुच्छेद शरीर, मन और शब्दों से अच्छे कर्म करने के महत्व पर जोर देता है और प्रेम, ईमानदारी और नकारात्मक भावनाओं से मुक्ति जैसे गुणों पर प्रकाश डालता है। इस जानकारी के आधार पर, प्रश्न का सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प 'प्रेमपूर्ण व्यवहार में क्या होना चाहिए' यह क्रोध सहित नकारात्मक भावनाओं से बचने और दूसरों के साथ सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों को बढ़ावा देने पर अनुच्छेद के जोर के अनुरूप है।

102. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गद्यांश में दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर प्रश्न का सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प 'कविता में किसे त्यागने की बात कही गई है' जिसकी सब बुराई करते हैं। परिच्छेद में कहा गया है कि 'कर्म वह है जिससे मिले, जग में सदा सम्मान, जिसकी सब निंदा करें, उसे त्याग जानो।' इससे पता चलता है कि जिन व्यक्तियों की सभी ने निंदा की है, उन्हें ही कविता में परित्यक्त कहा गया है।

103. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पूछे गए प्रश्न का सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है—सम्पूर्ण विश्व एक परिवार है।

104. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्न "कौन सा कार्य करने से सम्मान मिलता है?" का सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। अच्छे कर्म करने से।

105. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दिए गए परिच्छेद के आधार पर, 'जगत' शब्द का प्रयोग संपूर्ण मानव अस्तित्व या संपूर्ण जगत समुदाय को संदर्भित करने के लिए विशेषण के रूप में किया जाता है। इसलिए, सही विकल्प है—विशेषण।

106. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उस व्यक्ति के लिए सही विकल्प जिसने यह विचार प्रतिपादित किया कि बच्चे सामाजिक संपर्क के माध्यम से भाषा सीखते हैं—वायगोत्स्की।

107. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, सात महीने की बच्ची का संचार पूर्वभाषिक भाषण के प्रारंभिक चरण में होगा। इसलिए, सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है पूर्वभाषिक भाषण।

108. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दिए गए विकल्पों में से, संरचित बातचीत को योजनाबद्ध बातचीत माना जाएगा।

109. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—वर्णित गतिविधि, जहां छात्र किसी पाठ के विभिन्न भागों को सुनते या पढ़ते हैं और फिर किसी कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए सूचनाओं का आदान-प्रदान करते हैं, उसे आमतौर पर "जिगसॉ रीडिंग" या "जिग्स गतिविधि" के रूप में जाना जाता है। इसलिए, सही विकल्प जिगसॉ श्रुतलेख होगा।

110. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्रदान की गई जानकारी के आधार पर, कक्षा सातवीं की छात्रा जिस भाषा विकार का अनुभव कर रही है, जहां उसका भाषण धाराप्रवाह नहीं है और उसे कक्षा में चर्चा किए गए शब्दों को समझने में कठिनाई होती हैए वह संभवत: डिस्फेसिया (जिसे वाचाघात भी कहा जाता है) है। डिस्फेसिया एक भाषा विकार है जो भाषा की समझ और उत्पादन में कठिनाई की विशेषता है। इसलिए, सही विकल्प होगा डिस्फेगिया।यह ध्यान देने योग्य है कि डिस्पैगिया एक अलग स्थिति है जो निगलने में कठिनाई को संदर्भित करती है।

यह अवस्था विद्यार्थियों को शब्दार्थ, शब्दों के व्याकरण, और भाषा के प्रयोग में कठिनाई और त्रुटियों का अनुभव कराती है।

111. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दिए गए संदर्भ के आधार पर, प्रत्येक सत्र के अंत में शिक्षक को अपने छात्रों के भाषा कौशल का परीक्षण करने में जिस प्रकार की सहायता उपलब्ध होगी वह होगी छात्रों की भाषायी दक्षता का आकलन करने में। छात्रों के भाषा कौशल का आकलन करने में भाषा के विभिन्न पहलुओं, जैसे सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना और लिखना में उनकी दक्षता का मूल्यांकन करना शामिल होगा। यह मूल्यांकन शिक्षक को छात्रों की भाषा क्षमताओं का आकलन करने और उनकी भाषा दक्षता के स्तर को निर्धारित करने में मदद करता है।

शिक्षा योजना और उपायों का निर्धारण करने में मदद करता है ताकि वह अपने विद्यार्थियों की भाषा कौशल को स्थायी रूप से सुधार सके।

112. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा कक्षा में मूल्यांकन विभिन्न उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करता है और शिक्षण-सीखने की प्रक्रिया के दौरान अलग-अलग समय पर आयोजित किया जा सकता है। आपके द्वारा प्रदान किए गए कथनों का विवरण यहां दिया गया है—

■ **यह जानने के लिए कि छात्रों को पाठ से संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर याद हैं या नहीं**—अकेले याद करने का आकलन करने से छात्रों की भाषा में समझ और दक्षता पूरी तरह से समझ में नहीं आ सकती है।हालाँकि छात्रों के ज्ञान प्रतिधारण का आकलन करना महत्वपूर्ण हैए लेकिन मूल्यांकन को उच्च-क्रम की सोच कौशल, भाषा नियमों के अनुप्रयोग और संचार क्षमताओं पर भी ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिए।

■ **शिक्षण-अधिगम प्रक्रिया के दौरान किया जाना चाहिए**—शिक्षण-सीखने की प्रक्रिया के दौरान किए गए मूल्यांकन, जिन्हें अक्सर रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कहा जाता है, छात्रों और शिक्षकों दोनों को तत्काल प्रतिक्रिया प्रदान करने के लिए मूल्यवान हैं। वे सुधार के क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने, निर्देशात्मक रणनीतियों को समायोजित करने और चल रहे निर्देश का मार्गदर्शन करने में मदद करते हैं। रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रश्नोत्तरी, कक्षा चर्चा, समूह गतिविधियों और अनौपचारिक टिप्पणियों के रूप में हो सकता है।

■ **यह जानने के लिए कि शिक्षक पढ़ाने में कितना कुशल है**—मूल्यांकन मुख्य रूप से केवल शिक्षक के कौशल का आकलन करने के बजाय छात्रों की प्रगति और सीखने का मूल्यांकन करने के उद्देश्य को पूरा करता है। हालाँकि, निर्देश की प्रभावशीलता का अनुमान अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से छात्रों के प्रदर्शन और विकास से लगाया जा सकता है। शिक्षक मूल्यांकन परिणामों का उपयोग अपने शिक्षण तरीकों पर विचार करने निर्देशात्मक दृष्टिकोण को संशोधित करने और जहां आवश्यक हो वहां अतिरिक्त सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कर सकते हैं।

■ **पाठ समाप्ति के बाद यह करना चाहिए**—किसी पाठ के पूरा होने के बाद किए गए मूल्यांकन, जिन्हें अक्सर योगात्मक मूल्यांकन कहा जाता हैए छात्रों के सीखने के परिणामों का व्यापक मूल्यांकन प्रदान करते हैं। ये आकलन यह निर्धारित करने में मदद करते हैं कि छात्रों ने पाठ के उद्देश्यों को किस हद तक हासिल किया है, और वे अक्सर परीक्षण, परियोजनाओं या प्रस्तुतियों का रूप लेते हैं। योगात्मक मूल्यांकन छात्रों के प्रदर्शन का सारांश प्रदान करता है और इसका उपयोग ग्रेडिंग, उन्नति या भविष्य

की अनुदेशात्मक योजना के बारे में निर्णय लेने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

संक्षेप में, भाषा कक्षा में मूल्यांकन में रचनात्मक और योगात्मक मूल्यांकन का संयोजन शामिल होना चाहिए जो छात्रों की समझ, अनुप्रयोग और संचार कौशल का मूल्यांकन करता है। समय पर प्रतिक्रिया प्रदान करने और चल रहे सुधार को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए उन्हें शिक्षण-सीखने की प्रक्रिया के दौरान संचालित किया जाना चाहिए।जबकि मूल्यांकन अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से शिक्षण की प्रभावशीलता को दर्शाते हैं, उनका प्राथमिक ध्यान छात्रों की प्रगति और सीखने के परिणामों का मूल्यांकन करने पर होना चाहिए।

113. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कोड मिश्रण और कोड स्विचिंग के बारे में सही कथन है— कोड मिक्सिंग तब होती है जब कोई एक भाषा से एक शब्द या वाक्यांश का उपयोग करता है और दूसरा शब्द या वाक्यांश दूसरी भाषा से बोला जाता है, जबकि कोड स्विचिंग तब होता है जब कोई विकल्प के रूप में दो या दो से अधिक भाषाओं का उपयोग करता है।

कोड मिश्रण से तात्पर्य एक ही वार्तालाप या वाक्य में दो या दो से अधिक भाषाओं के शब्दों, वाक्यांशों या व्याकरणिक संरचनाओं के सम्मिश्रण से है। इसमें विभिन्न भाषाओं के तत्वों का परस्पर उपयोग शामिल है। दूसरी ओरए कोड स्विचिंग में बातचीत में दो या दो से अधिक भाषाओं के बीच स्विच करना शामिल होता है, जो अक्सर सामाजिकए सांस्कृतिक या प्रासंगिक कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। कोड स्विचिंग विभिन्न स्तरों पर हो सकती है, जिसमें शब्द या वाक्यांश स्तर, वाक्य स्तर, या यहां तक कि एक प्रवचन के भीतर भी शामिल है। कोड मिश्रण और कोड स्विचिंग पर्यायवाची नहीं हैं। वे विशिष्ट भाषाई घटनाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। कोड मिश्रण एक वार्तालाप के भीतर विभिन्न भाषाओं का एक साथ उपयोग है, जबकि कोड स्विचिंग में विकल्प के रूप में भाषाओं के बीच स्विच करना शामिल है। कोड मिश्रण और कोड स्विचिंग दोनों द्विभाषी या बहुभाषी व्यक्तियों के बीच देखे जाते हैं जिनके पास कई भाषाओं में दक्षता है।

114. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—वह कथन जो पढ़ने और लिखने के कौशल के बीच संबंध को सबसे अच्छी तरह दर्शाता है वह है—(2) पढ़ना और लिखना कौशल एकीकृत/शामिल हैं।

पढ़ना और लिखना कौशल आपस में जुड़े हुए हैं और परस्पर सहायक हैं। एक कौशल में दक्षता विकसित करने से अक्सर दूसरे के विकास पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है। कुशल पाठकों को भाषा संरचनाए शब्दावली और समझ की बेहतर समझ होती है, जो उनकी लेखन क्षमताओं में सहायता कर सकती है।इसी तरह, कुशल लेखकों को वाक्य संरचना, व्याकरण और शब्दावली की गहरी समझ होती है, जो उनकी पढ़ने की समझ को बढ़ा सकती है।

पढ़ने और लिखने के कौशल में ध्वनि-विज्ञान, शब्दावली, व्याकरण और समझ जैसे सामान्य आधार होते हैं। जैसे-जैसे छात्र पढ़ने की गतिविधियों में संलग्न होते हैं, उन्हें विभिन्न लेखन शैलियों, भाषा पैटर्न और साहित्यिक उपकरणों से अवगत कराया जाता है, जो उनके लेखन को प्रेरित और सूचित कर सकते हैं।इसी तरह, जैसे-जैसे छात्र लिखने का अभ्यास करते हैं, वे अपने भाषा कौशल, शब्दावली उपयोग और समझने की क्षमताओं को परिष्कृत करते हैं, जिससे उनकी पढ़ने की समझ में वृद्धि हो सकती है।

यह ध्यान रखना महत्वपूर्ण है कि जहां पढ़ने और लिखने के कौशल एकीकृत हैं, वहीं उन्हें निर्देशात्मक संदर्भ और शिक्षार्थियों की जरूरतों के आधार पर अलग से विकसित और सिखाया भी जा सकता है।शिक्षक अक्सर ऐसी गतिविधियाँ और पाठ डिज़ाइन करते हैं जिनमें पढ़ना और लिखना दोनों शामिल होते हैं, क्योंकि ये कौशल एक-दूसरे के पूरक और सुदृढ़ होते हैं।हालाँकि, प्रत्येक कौशल को व्यक्तिगत रूप से लक्षित करने वाले विशिष्ट निर्देश और अभ्यास भी सुधार के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों को संबोधित करने या विशेष भाषा पहलुओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के लिए फायदेमंद हो सकते हैं।

115. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—दिए गए विकल्पों के आधार पर शिक्षक जिस कौशल का मूल्यांकन नहीं कर रहा है वह बोल रहा है। शिक्षक सुनने (सावधानीपूर्वक), लिखने, पढ़ने और सुनने के कौशल का मूल्यांकन कर रहा है, लेकिन बोलने के कौशल का नहीं।

विद्यार्थियों के लेखन कौशल को मापा नहीं जा रहा है, जैसे कि उनकी विचारशक्ति, व्याकरण, और व्यक्तिगत अभिव्यक्ति कौशल का मापन किया जा सकता है।

116. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्रक्रिया-आधारित लेखन दृष्टिकोण में सही चरण हैं— पूर्वलेखन-सम्पादन-संशोधन-लेखन-प्रकाशन। प्रक्रिया-आधारित लेखन दृष्टिकोण में, चरण आम तौर पर पूर्व-लेखन से शुरू होते हैं, जहां लेखक विचार उत्पन्न करता है, रूपरेखा तैयार करता है या अपने लेखन की योजना बनाता है।इसके बाद संपादन आता है, जहां लेखक स्पष्टता, सुसंगतता और व्याकरण में सुधार के लिए समीक्षा करता है और बदलाव करता है।संपादन के बाद, अगला चरण संशोधित करना है, जिसमें लेखन की सामग्री और संरचना को पुनर्गठित और परिष्कृत करना शामिल है। पुनरीक्षण चरण के बाद, लेखक वास्तविक लेखन चरण की ओर बढ़ता है, जहाँ वे पाठ का अंतिम संस्करण लिखते हैं। अंत में, प्रक्रिया प्रकाशन के साथ समाप्त होती है, जहां लेखक अपना तैयार काम साझा करता है या जमा करता है।

इस प्रक्रिया में लेखनपूर्व में विचारों और आकलन को तैयार किया जाता है, संशोधन में सामग्री की गुणवत्ता, तारीख, और तकनीकी गलतियों का संशोधन किया जाता है, संपादन में सामग्री को संगठित किया जाता है, लेखन में आकलनों को वाक्यों में रूपांतरित किया जाता है, और प्रकाशन में सामग्री को उचित ढंग से प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

117. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—विशिष्ट तथ्यों को जानने के लिए की जाने वाली रीडिंग को आमतौर पर स्किमिंग रीडिंग कहा जाता है। स्किमिंग में पाठ की सामग्री का सामान्य ज्ञान प्राप्त करने और विशिष्ट जानकारी या मुख्य बिंदुओं की पहचान करने के लिए पाठ पर त्वरित नज़र डालना शामिल है। स्किमिंग का उपयोग अक्सर तब किया जाता है जब समय सीमित होता है या गहराई से समझने के लिए पढ़ने के बजाय विशिष्ट विवरण खोजते समय किया जाता है।

विस्तृत पठन से पाठ्यक्रम से संबंधित विशेष तथ्य, नकल और महत्वपूर्ण अंश, आंकड़े या तथ्यों की विशेषताएं, उदाहरण आदि का पता लगाया जा सकता है।

118. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कक्षा में सामाजिक भाषा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, एक शिक्षक को छात्रों के लिए एक-दूसरे के साथ बातचीत करने के अवसर बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिए। इसलिए, विकल्प 'छात्रों को एक-दूसरे के साथ बातचीत करने का अवसर दें' सही उत्तर है।

छात्रों को ऐसी गतिविधियों में शामिल करना जिनमें संचार और सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है, जैसे समूह चर्चा, समूह परियोजनाएँ, भूमिका निभाना, वाद-विवाद या सहयोगात्मक समस्या-समाधान, सामाजिक भाषा के विकास को बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं। ये गतिविधियाँ छात्रों को वास्तविक जीवन की स्थितियों में भाषा का उपयोग करने का अभ्यास करने, सार्थक बातचीत में संलग्न होने, अपने विचार व्यक्त करने, दूसरों को सुनने, अर्थ पर बातचीत करने और सामाजिक कौशल विकसित करने की अनुमति देती हैं।यह संवादात्मक और संचार वातावरण उनकी भाषा दक्षता को बढ़ाता है और सामाजिक संदर्भों में प्रभावी संचार को बढ़ावा देता है।

119. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—प्रदान की गई जानकारी के आधार पर, यह स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं बताया गया है कि शिक्षक किस प्रकार की पढ़ाई को बढ़ावा देना चाहता है। हालाँकि, हम दिए गए विकल्पों के आधार पर एक शिक्षित अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। तेजी से पढ़ना (विकल्प 1) विवरण में गए बिना पाठ का एक सामान्य विचार प्राप्त करने के लिए तेजी से पढ़ने पर केंद्रित है। विस्तृत पठन (विकल्प 2)में पाठ की बारीकियों और पेचीदगियों पर पूरा ध्यान देते हुए सावधानीपूर्वक और ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना शामिल है। क्रिटिकल रीडिंग (विकल्प 3) में पाठ की ताकत, कमजोरियों और अंतर्निहित संदेशों पर विचार करते हुए उसका विश्लेषण और मूल्यांकन करना शामिल है। सहभागी पठन (विकल्प 4) आम तौर पर एक अधिक इंटरैक्टिव पढ़ने के अनुभव को संदर्भित करता है जहां पाठक सक्रिय रूप से पाठ के

साथ जुड़ते हैं, जैसे कि चर्चा, एनोटेशन या रचनात्मक प्रतिक्रियाओं के माध्यम से।

यह देखते हुए कि छात्रों को एक कहानी की किताब चुनने और उसे व्यक्तिगत रूप से पढ़ने के लिए कहा जाता है, यह संभावना है कि शिक्षक विस्तृत पढ़ने (विकल्प 2) और संभवतः आलोचनात्मक पढ़ने (विकल्प 3) के संयोजन को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। ध्यान कहानी को समझने, उसके तत्वों को समझने और संभावित रूप से उसके विषयों या संदेशों का विश्लेषण करने पर होगा। यदि छात्रों से बाद में अपने साथियों के साथ पुस्तक के बारे में चर्चा करने या अपने विचार साझा करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है, तो सहभागी पढ़ने (विकल्प 4) को भी प्रोत्साहित किया जा सकता है।

120. **विकल्प (1) उचित है।**
व्याख्या—विभिन्न गतिविधियों के माध्यम से वर्तनी और विराम चिह्न कौशल में सुधार से छात्रों को कई लाभ हो सकते हैं—

- **प्रवाह और स्पष्टता**—वर्तनी और विराम चिह्न कौशल में सुधार करके, छात्र अपने लेखन के प्रवाह और स्पष्टता को बढ़ा सकते हैं। सही वर्तनी और उचित विराम चिह्न अर्थ को प्रभावी ढंग से व्यक्त करने में मदद करते हैं, जिससे उनके लिखित कार्य को समझना और उसका पालन करना आसान हो जाता है।

- **सुनने का कौशल**—हालांकि इसका सीधे तौर पर एक विकल्प के रूप में उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन वर्तनी और विराम चिह्न गतिविधियों में संलग्न होना अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सुनने के कौशल को बेहतर बनाने में योगदान दे सकता है। इन गतिविधियों के दौरान, छात्रों को निर्देशों, ध्वन्यात्मक ध्वनियों या वर्तनी पैटर्न को ध्यान से सुनने की आवश्यकता हो सकती है, जिससे बोले गए शब्दों को देखने और समझने की उनकी क्षमता बढ़ सकती है।

- **सटीकता**—विकल्प 3 में उल्लेख है कि सटीकता में सुधार किया जाएगा, जो वर्तनी और विराम चिह्न कौशल का एक प्रमुख पहलू है। वर्तनी और विराम चिह्न नियमों का अभ्यास करके, छात्र अपने लिखित संचार में अधिक सटीकता विकसित कर सकते हैं। इसमें सही वर्तनी, उचित विराम चिह्न और उचित पूंजीकरण का उपयोग शामिल है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अधिक परिष्कृत और सटीक लिखित कार्य होता है।

- **शब्दावली विकास**—हालांकि स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है, वर्तनी गतिविधियों में संलग्न होने से अक्सर नए शब्द और उनकी सही वर्तनी सीखना शामिल होता है। नई शब्दावली का यह प्रदर्शन छात्रों के शब्द ज्ञान को बढ़ाने और उनकी समग्र शब्दावली को बढ़ाने में योगदान दे सकता है।

संक्षेप में, वर्तनी और विराम चिह्न कौशल पर ध्यान केंद्रित करके, छात्र अपने लेखन के प्रवाह और स्पष्टता में सुधार कर सकते हैं, अपने सुनने के कौशल को बढ़ा सकते हैं, लिखित कार्य में सटीकता बढ़ा सकते हैं और संभावित रूप से अपनी शब्दावली विकसित कर सकते हैं।

Language: English

121. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The narrator was sorry because his house had caught fire.

122. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: From the line' My entire, worldly worth was swallowed up, and I resigned myself thenceforth to despair' suggests that the author's possessions were completely burnt out and he had nothing left or he was reduced to poverty. So statement (b) is true.
The narrator was not keen to find out about the cause of the fire as he does not mention it in the paragraph. So statement (a) is false.

123. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: The passage mentions a compartment wall that stood about the middle of the house and against which the head of the narrator's bed had rested. This wall is described as being the only exception to the walls that had fallen in due to the fire, implying that it divided the house into two parts.

124. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: The passage does not provide any information about the sleeping position of the narrator or whether they used to sleep with their head towards the wall. Therefore, statement (3) cannot be considered true based on the given information.

125. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The passage mentions that a dense crowd had collected around the wall that had survived the fire, and many people were examining a particular portion of it with great attention. This implies that people came to visit the ruins and showed curiosity about the fire and its cause. Therefore, statement (b) is correct.
However, the passage does not explicitly mention whether people came to console the narrator. Therefore, statement (a) cannot be determined as definitively true based on the given information.

126. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: The passage mentions that a dense crowd had collected around the wall, and they were examining a particular portion of it with great attention. The expressions used by the crowd, such as "strange" and "singular," excited the curiosity of the narrator. This indicates that the people were shocked at the damage caused by the fire (statement a) and the narrator felt curious at the excitement of the people (statement b).

However, the passage does not mention that a cat was glaring at the people from the wall. Therefore, statement c cannot be determined as definitively true based on the given information.

127. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The word 'Exception' means something or someone that is not included in the group or that does not behave in the expected way. Here, Out of the many walls in the house, only one wall has not fallen in the fire and so it was an 'oddity' or exception.

128. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: In the given passage, "On the day succeeding the fire" refers to the day that came after the fire incident. The opposite of "succeeding" would be "preceding," which means the day that came before the fire incident.

129. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: In the sentence, "The plastering had here, in great measure, resisted the action of the fire," "plastering" is used as a noun to refer to the material or process of applying plaster to the wall.

130. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: The poem raises concerns about the suffering and misery of impoverished children in a rich and fruitful land. It questions the morality of such a situation and criticizes the conditions that lead to poverty and deprivation. This suggests that the poem serves as a voice of protest against social inequality and injustice.

131. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: The poem highlights the ironic contrast between a rich and fruitful land and the miserable condition of its children. It questions the existence of poverty and suffering in a land that should ideally be prosperous. The speaker finds it ironic that in a country with abundant resources, there are still so many impoverished children. This irony underscores the social injustice and inequality portrayed in the poem.

132. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: A metaphor is a figure of speech that compares two different things by stating that one thing is another. In this case, the speaker is metaphorically describing the difficult and challenging paths or journeys of the people in the land of poverty by comparing them to being filled with thorns. The metaphor emphasizes the hardships and obstacles they face in their lives.

133. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: The line suggests that in the land of poverty described in the

poem, the conditions are bleak and barren. It metaphorically represents a state of deprivation, where there is a lack of growth, abundance, and prosperity. It emphasizes the harshness and desolation of the environment, symbolizing the absence of hope and improvement. In a land of abundant, if children are dying of hunger, then it must be due to uncaring and callous attitude of the people.

134. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The word "usurous" implies that the hand feeding the babes is characterized by being cold and exploitative, suggesting a greedy or selfish nature. It conveys the idea that those responsible for providing for the children are doing so in a cruel and unjust manner, possibly taking advantage of their vulnerability.

135. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The lines "Babes reduced to misery" and "And so many children poor" indicate that the children in the poem are experiencing hardship and poverty. The overall tone of the poem suggests a contrast between the rich and fruitful land and the plight of the children, emphasizing their suffering and the harsh conditions they face.

136. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Lev Vygotsky, a renowned developmental psychologist, emphasized the role of social interaction and cultural context in the development of language and other cognitive processes. He proposed the sociocultural theory, which posits that language and cognitive development are intertwined and shaped by social interactions, cultural practices, and collaborative learning experiences. According to Vygotsky, children learn language through interactions with more knowledgeable individuals, such as parents, caregivers, and peers, who provide guidance, scaffolding, and opportunities for language learning and development.

137. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Babbling refers to the stage in language development where infants produce repetitive sequences of consonant and vowel sounds, such as "bababa" or "dadada." It is an important milestone in language acquisition and serves as a precursor to linguistic speech. During the babbling stage, infants experiment with different combinations of sounds and explore the possibilities of language production. Although babbling does not have specific meanings attached to it, it is considered an early form of communication through vocalizations.

138. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: When talk is considered as well-organized, it is often described as (1) structured. A structured talk follows a logical flow, has a clear organization, and is cohesive in its presentation. It typically includes an introduction, body, and conclusion, with ideas and information presented in a coherent and organized manner. Structured talks help the speaker effectively convey their message and ensure that listeners can follow and understand the content being presented.

139. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The activity described, where students hear or read different parts of a text and then exchange information with others to complete a task, is known as (3) Jigsaw dictation. In a jigsaw dictation, students are divided into groups, and each group is given a specific part of the text. They work together to understand and remember the information in their assigned part. Then, students from different groups come together to share and exchange the information they have learned, allowing each group to complete the task by combining the information from all parts of the text. This collaborative activity promotes communication, cooperation, and comprehension skills among students.

140. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The language disorder described, where a student has difficulty in retelling a story, lacks fluency in speech, and struggles to understand the meaning of words discussed in class, is referred to as (1) Dysphasia. Dysphasia is a language disorder characterized by difficulties in language production, comprehension, and expression. It can affect various aspects of language, including speaking, listening, reading, and writing. In this case, the student's difficulties with retelling a story, lack of fluency in speech, and difficulty in understanding words indicate possible dysphasia.

141. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The teacher testing the students in language skills at the end of each semester will primarily help her to (1) assess the students' language proficiency. By conducting language assessments, the teacher can evaluate the students' abilities and determine their level of language proficiency. This assessment can provide valuable information about the students' strengths, weaknesses, and overall progress in the language. It helps the teacher understand the areas where students may need additional support or improvement and guides instructional planning for future language learning. While, measuring aptitude, assigning scores, and defining curricular objectives may also be influenced by the assessment results, the primary purpose is to assess and evaluate the students' language proficiency.

142. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Assessment in the language class is an ongoing process that should be integrated throughout the teaching and learning activities. It involves various forms of assessment such as formative assessments, which occur during the instructional process, and summative assessments, which are conducted at the end of a unit or course.

Assessment during the teaching-learning process helps the teacher monitor students' progress, identify areas of strength and weakness, provide timely feedback, and adjust instruction accordingly. It allows the teacher to gauge students' understanding, track their language development, and make informed decisions about instructional strategies and interventions.

Assessment is not solely about checking if students have memorized answers or evaluating the teacher's efficiency. It is an essential component of the teaching and learning cycle that promotes student growth and guides instructional planning.

143. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Code mixing is when someone uses one word or phrase from one language to another language while code switching is when someone alternates two or more languages in the same conversation. Code mixing refers to the practice of incorporating words or phrases from one language into another language while speaking or writing. It involves blending languages within a single utterance or sentence. For example, a person might say, "I need to comprar some groceries" (mixing English and Spanish by using the word "comprar" for "buy").

Code switching, on the other hand, refers to the act of alternating between two or more languages within a conversation or interaction. It involves switching between languages at specific points, often influenced by various social, cultural, or linguistic factors. For example, a person might say, "I'll meet you at the restaurant para comer algo" (switching from English to Spanish for the phrase "para comer algo" which means "to eat something").

Code mixing and code switching are not synonymous. They involve different linguistic phenomena, although they both relate to the

use of multiple languages in communication.

Code mixing and code switching can be observed in bilingual or multilingual individuals, as they have the ability to use and switch between different languages. They are not limited to monolingual speakers.

144. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Reading and writing skills are closely connected and intertwined. They are considered complementary language skills that support and reinforce each other. Developing proficiency in one skill often contributes to the development of the other.

Reading provides the foundation for writing as it helps learners develop vocabulary, comprehension, and language structures. Through reading, learners are exposed to different writing styles, genres, and models of effective writing, which can inform and improve their own writing abilities.

Similarly, writing enhances reading skills by promoting deeper engagement with the text and encouraging critical thinking.

Writing requires understanding and applying the rules of grammar, syntax, and vocabulary, which can enhance reading comprehension and interpretation.

Therefore, it is generally recognized that reading and writing skills should be taught in an integrated manner, allowing learners to practice and develop both skills simultaneously. By engaging in activities that involve reading and writing, such as writing summaries of texts, responding to reading prompts, or analyzing written works, learners can strengthen their overall language proficiency.

145. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Based on the given options, the skill that is NOT being assessed by the teacher is (4) Hearing.

146. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence of steps in the process writing approach is— Pre write - Draft - Revise - Edit - Publish.

147. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Reading to find specific facts is referred to as (1) Scanning.

148. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: To promote social language in class, a teacher would (2) give the learners the opportunity to interact with peers. This encourages communication and interaction among the students, fostering the development of social language skills.

149. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The teacher's action of asking the learners to choose story books from the classroom library and read individually promotes (2) Extensive reading. Extensive reading involves reading for pleasure and general understanding, often with a focus on reading a large quantity of materials to build reading fluency and develop a broader vocabulary.

150. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Working on spellings often involves learning new words, their spellings, and their meanings. By engaging in spelling activities, students can expand their vocabulary and develop a deeper understanding of word usage. This expanded vocabulary can enhance their reading, writing, and overall language skills.