

# CTET Solved Paper

Paper-2  
16<sup>th</sup> September 2016

Time: 2 hours 30 mins.

Total Marks: 150

## Child Development and Pedagogy

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

1. Two students read the same passage yet construct entirely different interpretations of its meaning. Which of the following is **true** about them?
  - (1) It is not possible and the students need to re-read the passage.
  - (2) It is possible because the teacher has not explained the passage.
  - (3) It is possible because different factors affect learning of individuals in varied ways.
  - (4) It is not possible because learning is not meaning-making.
2. According to the national curriculum framework, 2005, learning is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in its character.
  - (1) active; social
  - (2) passive; simple
  - (3) passive; social
  - (4) active; simple
3. To enable students to think independently and become effective learners, it is important for a teacher to:
  - (1) offer rewards for each success achieved by the students
  - (2) teach students how to monitor their own learning
  - (3) give information in small units or chunks
  - (4) present information in an organized manner to make it easier to recall
4. If a teacher wants her students to acquire problem-solving skills, the students should be engaged in activities that involve:
  - (1) structured worksheets containing multiple-choice questions
  - (2) recall, memorization and comprehension
  - (3) drill and practice
  - (4) inquiring, reasoning and decision making
5. Knowing the naive conceptions that students bring to the classroom:
  - (1) pulls down the teacher's morale since it increases his work
  - (2) does not serve any purpose of the teacher
  - (3) helps the teacher to plan teaching more meaningfully
  - (4) hampers the teacher's planning and teaching
6. Which of the following factors affect learning?
  - (i) Motivation of the learner.
  - (ii) Maturation of the learner.
  - (iii) Teaching strategies.
  - (iv) Physical and emotional health of the learner.
  - (1) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
  - (2) (i) and (ii)
  - (3) (i) and (iii)
  - (4) (i), (ii) and (iii)
7. Meaningful learning is:
  - (1) pairing and association between the stimulus and the response
  - (2) imitation of adults and more able peers
  - (3) passive receiving of the given information
  - (4) active creation of knowledge structures from personal experience
8. Which of the following is **not** one of the primary tasks of a teacher for effective student learning?
  - (1) Transmitting information to the students in a didactic manner.
  - (2) Knowing the concepts that students bring to the classroom.
  - (3) Requiring students to respond to higher-order questioning.
  - (4) Teaching students how to monitor and improve their own learning by effort.
9. Which of the following statements about principles of development is **incorrect**?
  - (1) Development depends on maturation and learning.
  - (2) Development takes place due to a constant interaction between heredity and environment.
  - (3) Every child goes through stages of development, yet there are wide individual differences among children.
  - (4) Development is a quantitative process which can be measured precisely.
10. The unique interaction of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ can result in different paths and outcomes of development.
  - (1) challenges; limitations
  - (2) heredity; environment
  - (3) stability; change
  - (4) exploration; nutrition
11. Which of the following is **true** of school and socialization?
  - (1) School is an important agent of socialization.
  - (2) School does not play any role in socialization.
  - (3) School plays very little role in socialization.
  - (4) School is the first primary agent of socialization.
12. Which of the following statements is **correct** about Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development?
  - (1) Piaget argues that instead of progressing through stages, cognitive development is continuous.
  - (2) Piaget has proposed five distinct stages of cognitive development.
  - (3) The stages are invariant which means that no stage can be skipped.
  - (4) The sequence of the stages can vary according to the cultural context of children.

13. The concept of 'conversation' as proposed by Jean Piaget means that:
- (1) it is important to protect wildlife and forests
  - (2) certain physical properties remain the same even when outward appearances change
  - (3) one can arrive at the correct conclusion by systematically testing hypothesis
  - (4) taking the perspective of others into consideration is an important cognitive ability
14. Match the following in the light of Howard Gardner's theory of Multiple Intelligence:
- | Type of Intelligence |  | End State      |  |
|----------------------|--|----------------|--|
| (a) Musical          |  | (i) Therapist  |  |
| (b) Linguistic       |  | (ii) Poet      |  |
| (c) Interpersonal    |  | (iii) Athlete  |  |
| (d) Spatial          |  | (iv) Violinist |  |
|                      |  | (v) Sculptor   |  |
- | (a)      | (b)  | (c)  | (d)   |
|----------|------|------|-------|
| (1) (v)  | (ii) | (iv) | (i)   |
| (2) (ii) | (iv) | (i)  | (v)   |
| (3) (iv) | (ii) | (i)  | (v)   |
| (4) (iv) | (ii) | (v)  | (iii) |
15. According to Lev Vygotsky:
- (1) interaction with adults and peers does not influence language development
  - (2) language development changes the nature of human thought
  - (3) culture plays a very small role in language development
  - (4) children learn language through a language acquisition device
16. Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral reasoning has been criticized on several counts. Which of the following statements is **correct** in the context of this criticism?
- (1) Kohlberg has not given typical responses to each stage or moral reasoning.
  - (2) Kohlberg has duplicated Piaget's methods of arriving at his theoretical framework.
  - (3) Kohlberg's theory does not focus on children's responses.
  - (4) Kohlberg has based his study primarily on a male sample.
17. Which of the following highlights assessment for learning?
- (1) The teacher assesses conceptual understanding of the students besides focussing on the processes of thinking.
  - (2) The teacher assesses the students by comparing their responses to 'standard' responses.
  - (3) The teacher assesses the students based on the information given in the textbooks.
  - (4) The teacher assesses a student based on his/her performance in comparison to others.
18. 'Child-centred' pedagogy means:
- (1) the teacher dictating the children what should be done
  - (2) giving primacy to children's experiences and their voices
  - (3) enabling the children to follow prescribed information
  - (4) the teacher leading all the learning in the classroom
19. Which of the following statements describes Piaget and Vygotsky's views on language and thought **correctly**?
- (1) According to Vygotsky, thought emerges first and according to Piaget, language has a profound effect on thought.
  - (2) According to Piaget, thought emerges first and according to Vygotsky, language has a profound effect on thought.
  - (3) Both view thought as emerging from the child's language.
  - (4) Both view language as emerging from the child's thought.
20. Watching her granddaughter arguing with her father for going on a school trip, the grandmother says, "Why can't you be obedient like a good girl? Who will marry you if you behave like a boy?" This statement reflects which of the following?
- (1) Gender constancy.
  - (2) Gender stereotypes about attributes of girls and boys.
  - (3) Improper gender identification of the girl.
  - (4) Difficulties faced by families in child-rearing.
21. Which of the following statements about assessment are **correct**?
- (a) Assessment should help students see their strengths and gaps and help the teacher fine-tune her teaching accordingly.
  - (b) Assessment is meaningful only if comparative evaluations of students are made.
  - (c) Assessment should assess not only memory but also understanding and application.
  - (d) Assessment cannot be purposeful if it does not induce fear and anxiety.
- (1) (b) and (c)
  - (2) (a) and (b)
  - (3) (b) and (d)
  - (4) (a) and (c)
22. According to the Right to Education Act, 2009, children with special needs should study.
- (1) at home with their parents and caregivers providing necessary support
  - (2) in special schools created exclusively for them
  - (3) in inclusive education setups with provisions to cater to their individual needs
  - (4) in vocational training centres which would prepare them for life skills
23. An effective teacher in a classroom, where students come from diverse backgrounds, would:
- (1) push students from deprived backgrounds to work hard so that they can match up with their peers
  - (2) focus on their cultural knowledge to address individual differences among the group
  - (3) ignore cultural knowledge and treat all his students in a uniform manner
  - (4) create groups of students with those from the same economic background put together

24. Match the following principles of development with their correct descriptions:

Principle	Description
(a) Proximodistal trend	(i) Different children develop at different rates
(b) Cephalocaudal trend	(ii) Head to toe sequence
(c) Interindividual differences	(iii) In a single child, the rate of development can vary from one domain of development to the other
(d) Intraindividual differences	(iv) From the centre of body to outwards (v) Progression from simple to complex

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

25. Which of the following statements about cognition and emotions is **correct**?
- Cognition and emotions are intertwined and affect each other.
  - Cognition and emotions are processes independent of each other.
  - Cognition affects emotions but emotions do not affect cognition.
  - Emotions affect cognition but cognition does not affect emotions.
26. In an inclusive classroom with diverse learners, cooperative learning and peer-tutoring.
- should be used only sometimes since it promotes comparison with classmates
  - should be actively discouraged and competition should be promoted
  - should be actively promoted to facilitate peer-acceptance
  - should not be practised and students should be segregated based on their abilities
27. A teacher can address diversity in her class by:
- accepting and valuing differences
  - using socio-cultural background of children as a pedagogic resource
  - accommodating different learning styles
  - giving standard instruction and setting uniform benchmarks for performance
- Select the **correct** answer using the code given below.
- (a), (b), (c) and (d)
  - (a), (b) and (d)
  - (b), (c) and (d)
  - (a), (b) and (c)
28. A teacher asks her class to cover sharp edges of furniture with cotton and use 'Touch and Feel' notice boards and books. The needs of which category of special learners is she attempting to cater to?
- Visually-impaired learners.
  - Hearing-impaired learners.

- Learning-impaired learners.
- Socially disadvantaged learners.

29. Gifted children are best catered to by educational programmes that:
- make use of gifts and reward to motivate them to perform according to minimum standards of learning
  - emphasize mastery of knowledge by recall
  - stimulate their thinking and give them opportunities to engage in divergent thinking
  - control their aggressive behaviour
30. Which of the following statements about students failure in schools are **correct**?
- Students belonging to certain castes and communities fail since they do not have ability.
  - Students fail in schools because appropriate rewards are not offered for their learning.
  - Students fail because teaching is not done in a manner in which it is meaningful to them.
  - Students fail because school system does not cater to individual child's needs and interests.
- (c) and (d)
  - (b) and (c)
  - (b) and (c)
  - (b) and (d)

### Mathematics & Science

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

31. Neeta, a class VII mathematics teacher, assigns a lot of survey-based projects to mathematics classroom. The purpose of such activity is:
- to promote problem-solving skills
  - to give an opportunity to students to collect authentic data
  - to break the monotony of the classroom
  - to use it as an alternate assessment
- Which of the above purpose are true ?
- A, B and C
  - A and B
  - A and C
  - A, B and D
32. Which of the following term in mathematics is defined?
- Point
  - Line
  - Diagonal of a quadrilateral
  - Plane
33. Which of the following is not an important aspect in 'algebra'?
- Visualization
  - Measurement
  - Transportation
  - Generalization
34. 'Problem posing' in mathematics means:
- inability to solve problems
  - raising doubts in the class
  - solving problems
  - creating problems from the content
35. A good mathematics textbook contains a lot of:
- questions for exploration
  - question for practice
  - worked out examples
  - theorems and proofs



36. Consider the following statement:  
 "Every odd natural number is a prime number."  
 Which of the following methods of 'proof' can be used to prove/disprove the above statement ?  
 (1) Method of disproof  
 (2) Direct proof  
 (3) Proof by contrapositive  
 (4) Proof by contradiction
37. Which of the following is not a contributing factor responsible for mathematics anxiety?  
 (1) Nature of subject (2) Gender  
 (3) Examination system (4) Curriculum
38. Which of the following fraction does **not** lie between  $-\frac{5}{6}$  and  $\frac{7}{8}$  ?  
 (1)  $\frac{5}{6}$  (2)  $-\frac{17}{24}$   
 (3)  $-\frac{3}{4}$  (4)  $-\frac{11}{12}$
39. The reciprocal of  $\left[\left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^{-2} \times \left(\frac{-4}{5}\right)^{-3}\right]$  is:  
 (1)  $\left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{5}{-4}\right)^3$  (2)  $-\frac{9}{125}$   
 (3)  $\frac{125}{9}$  (4)  $\frac{9}{125}$
40. If  $(13^2 - 5^2)^{3/2} = 6^3 \times A$ , then the value of A is:  
 (1)  $2^4$  (2) 2  
 (3)  $2^2$  (4)  $2^3$
41. If  $x\sqrt{243} = y\sqrt{867}$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are co-prime numbers, then the value of  $(x - y)$  is:  
 (1) 8 (2) 3  
 (3) 4 (4) 6
42. The sum of all possible values of  $a$ , for which the 4-digit number  $547a$  is divisible by 3 is:  
 (1) 15 (2) 7  
 (3) 10 (4) 13
43. A common factor of  $x^4 - 256$ ,  $x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 12$  and  $x^2 - 7x + 12$  is:  
 (1)  $x - 3$  (2)  $x + 4$   
 (3)  $x - 4$  (4)  $x + 3$
44. On dividing the polynomial  $8x^3 - 6x^2 + 10x + 3$  by  $(4x + 1)$ , the quotient  $2x^2 + k$ , where  $k$  is equal to:  
 (1)  $-3 + 2x$  (2)  $3 - 2x$   
 (3)  $3 + 2x$  (4)  $-3 - 2x$
45. In the product of  $(9x^2 + 15 - x)$  and  $(-1 - x + x^2)$ , if A, B and C are the coefficients of  $x^3$ ,  $x^2$  and  $x$  respectively, then the value of  $(A + B - C)$  is:  
 (1) 14 (2) -3  
 (3) -17 (4) 11
46. When  $x = \frac{1}{9}$  and  $y = \frac{-3}{4}$ , then the value of expression  $81x^2 + 16y^2 - 72xy$ :  
 (1)  $\frac{9}{16}$  (2) 25  
 (3) 16 (4)  $\frac{9}{4}$
47. Abhi is twice as old as his daughter. Five years ago, his age was four times his daughter's age. If the present age of this daughter is  $x$  years, then :  
 (1)  $2(x - 5) = 4(2x + 5)$  (2)  $2(x - 5) = 4(2x - 5)$   
 (3)  $4(x - 5) = 2x - 5$  (4)  $4(x + 5) = 2(2x - 5)$
48. A sum of ₹ 6,250 at 8% per annum, compounded annually, after  $2\frac{3}{4}$  years amounts to:  
 (1) ₹ 7,872.60 (2) ₹ 7,165.60  
 (3) ₹ 7,581.40 (4) ₹ 7,727.40
49. A person marks his goods 40% above the cost price and allows 40% discount on the marked price. His loss/gain percent is:  
 (1) No loss/gain (2) loss, 8%  
 (3) gain, 10% (4) loss, 16%
50. The angles of a quadrilateral are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 5 : 8. The sum of the supplement of the largest angle and the complement of the smallest angle is:  
 (1)  $80^\circ$  (2)  $50^\circ$   
 (3)  $60^\circ$  (4)  $70^\circ$
51. Two sides of a right angled triangle measure 15 cm and 17 cm. Which of the following statements can be **true** for the length of the third side of the triangle?  
 A. It is between 4 cm and 7 cm.  
 B. It is between 20 cm and 27 cm.  
 C. It is less than 10 cm.  
 (1) A and C only (2) B only  
 (3) A and B only (4) B and C only
52. If one angle of a triangle is  $110^\circ$ , then the angle between the bisectors of the other two angles measures:  
 (1)  $145^\circ$  (2)  $90^\circ$   
 (3)  $100^\circ$  (4)  $110^\circ$
53. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB = 4$  cm,  $AC = 5$  cm and  $BC = 6$  cm. In  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $PR = 4$  cm,  $PQ = 5$  cm and  $RQ = 6$  cm.  $\triangle ABC$  is congruent to :  
 (1)  $\triangle RPQ$  (2)  $\triangle PQR$   
 (3)  $\triangle PRQ$  (4)  $\triangle QRP$
54. A tank is in the form of a cuboid. It holds a maximum of  $540 \text{ m}^3$  water. If the tank is 8 m long and 15 m wide, then how many metres deep must the water be when the tank is  $\frac{2}{3}$  full?  
 (1) 4.5 (2) 2  
 (3) 2.5 (4) 3
55. The ratio of the areas of two equilateral triangles is 16 : 9. If the perimeter of the smaller triangle is 63 cm, then how much larger is a side of the larger triangle than a side of the smaller triangle ?  
 (1) 7 cm (2) 3 cm  
 (3) 4 cm (4) 5 cm
56. The area of a triangle is equal to the area of a circle whose perimeter is  $6\pi$  cm. If the base of the triangle is 8 cm, then its corresponding height (in cm) is:  
 (1) 2.25 (2)  $\pi$   
 (3) 2 (4)  $2.25\pi$
57. The mean of mode, median and range of the data: 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 6, 4, 8, 14, 9, 4, 8, 4 is:  
 (1) 9 (2) 4  
 (3) 6 (4) 7

58. Some students of your class are repeatedly not able to do well in mathematics examinations and tests. As a teacher you would:
- (1) explain the consequences of not doing well
  - (2) give more tests for practice
  - (3) diagnose the causes and take steps for remediation
  - (4) make them sit with high achievers
59. In an inclusive mathematics classroom, what would be your strategy for addressing the needs of visually challenged learners?
- (1) Design alternate teaching-learning and assessment methods.
  - (2) Send the learners to a special educator.
  - (3) Offer them another subject in lieu of mathematics.
  - (4) Pair them with high scorers in mathematics.
60. Which of the following assessment strategies can be used to assess learners' interest in an attitude to mathematics?
- (1) Oral tests, Paper-pencil test, Class participation
  - (2) Checklist, Portfolio, Paper-pencil test
  - (3) Checklist, Portfolio, Project, Class participation
  - (4) Portfolio, Project, Paper-pencil test
61. Which of the following is **not** a purpose of conducting practicals/experimental activities in science?
- (1) They help in scoring high grades or marks.
  - (2) They enhance understanding of science ideas.
  - (3) They provide an opportunity for problem solving.
  - (4) They help in developing manipulative skills.
62. A few small wax pieces are fixed at nearly equal distances on a flat strip of aluminium. One end of the strip is clamped to a stand and the other end is heated. Consider the following statements A and B:
- A. Wax pieces begin to fall one-by-one in the order of their increasing distance from the flame.
- B. Aluminium strip transfers heat from the end nearest to the flame to the other end.
- Of the two statements given above:
- (1) Both A and B are inferences
  - (2) A is observation and B is inference
  - (3) B is observation and A is inference
  - (4) Both A and B are observation
63. The students of Class-VII are asked the following question by a teacher:
- "Two identical cubes of ice are taken out of refrigerator. One is crushed and the other is left as it is. It is noticed that the crushed ice melts faster. What could be the reason?
- Which process skill is promoted through this question?
- (1) Experimentation
  - (2) Observation
  - (3) Hypothesizing
  - (4) Controlling variables
64. A teacher of Class-VII demonstrates the following activity in the class:
- "A leaf is put in a test tube and spirit is poured over it. Then the test tube is put in beaker half-filled with water and heated till the leaf is discoloured. The leaf is then taken out and a few drops of iodine is poured on it. The leaf turns blue-black in colour." After this activity, the teacher gives some questions for the assessment of various indicators of learning.
- Which of the following would assess 'analysis'?
- (1) What precaution is taken to prevent damage to the leaf?
  - (2) What precaution is taken while pouring spirit into the test tube?
  - (3) What happens to the colour of the leaf when solution is poured on it?
  - (4) Can this test be done without removing chlorophyll?
65. You want your Class VI students to figure out that the property of solubility of salt in water can be used to separate a mixture of sand and salt. As a supporter of inquiry-oriented pedagogy, you would:
- (1) provide the mixture of sand and salt to students, ask them to think up different ways of separation and help them in trying out their ideas
  - (2) explain different methods of separation of mixtures first and explain the separation of sand and salt mixture
  - (3) ask students to hypothesize different ways in which a mixture of sand and salt can be separated and lead them to the correct answer through detailed explanations
  - (4) take a mixture of sand and salt, demonstrate its separation and then ask students to repeat it on their own
66. Which among the following statement describes the relationship between science and technology?
- (1) Science is a broader endeavour while technology is goal-oriented and often locale-specific.
  - (2) Technology is a more creative process as compared to science.
  - (3) Science is an ancient enterprise but technology is relatively recent.
  - (4) Science and technology proceed independently and in isolation from each other.
67. Which among the following is **not** a single flower but a group of flowers?
- (1) Datura
  - (2) Rose
  - (3) China rose
  - (4) Sunflower
68. A bicycle is moving on a straight road at a constant speed. The wheels of the cycle exhibit:
- (1) circular, translation and periodic motion.
  - (2) circular and translational motion.
  - (3) translational and periodic motion.
  - (4) circular and periodic motion.
69. Suppose you are a farmer living at a place having black soil. If the climate of your region is warm and you want to grow fibre-yielding plants in your fields, then which of the following would you prefer?
- (1) Rayon
  - (2) Coconut
  - (3) Jute
  - (4) Cotton
70. Choose the odd one out.
- (1) Embryo
  - (2) Egg
  - (3) Ovum
  - (4) Gamete
71. The function of saliva is to:
- (1) convert starch into sugars.
  - (2) prevent the food from entering the windpipe.
  - (3) convert carbohydrates into proteins.
  - (4) convert starch into fat.

72. Which of the following statement is **correct**?
- Both inhaled air and exhaled air contain oxygen.
  - Inhaled air does not contain carbon dioxide.
  - Exhaled air does not contain oxygen.
  - Exhaled air does not contain carbon dioxide.
73. Ritu is standing in front of a plane mirror. The distance between Ritu and her image is 10 m. If she moves 2 m towards the mirror, then the distance between Ritu and her image is:
- 8 m
  - 10 m
  - 12 m
  - 6 m
74. You have three test tubes X, Y and Z half-filled with different solutions, as X is filled with sodium chloride solution, Y is filled with sodium hydroxide solution and Z is filled with dilute hydrochloric acid. On adding one drop of phenolphthalein solution to each of the above solutions, you would observe the solutions in the test tubes as:
- X is colourless; Y is pink and Z is colourless
  - X is pink; Y is pink and Z is colourless
  - X is pale green; Y is colourless and Z is red
  - X is colourless; Y is pale green and Z is pink
75. In our mouth, the arrangement of different types of teeth from front to back is:
- canine-incisor-molar-premolar
  - incisor-canine-premolar-molar
  - canine-incisor-premolar-molar
  - incisor-canine-molar-premolar
76. In plants and trees, water goes up high due to suction pull. Which of the following phenomena causes this suction pull?
- Photosynthesis
  - Transpiration
  - Respiration
  - Absorption
77. Which of the following is the reproducing part of ginger?
- Leaf
  - Root
  - Stem
  - Seed
78. Which among the following liquids are conductors of electricity?
- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A. Vinegar       | B. Sugar solution  |
| C. Salt solution | D. Distilled water |
- B and C
  - A, C and D
  - A and C
  - C and D
79. Consider the following statements:
- Plants can survive for some time even without photosynthesis.
  - Plants can survive for some time even without respiration.
  - Photosynthesis and respiration both are essential for the survival of plants.
  - Photosynthesis and respiration both are simultaneous process in plants during daytime.
- The **correct** statements are:
- A, B and D
  - A, B and C
  - B, C and D
  - A, C and D
80. A block of wood is lying at rest on a table. What can be said about the force(s) acting on it?
- Gravitational and frictional forces are acting on it.
  - There is no force acting on it.
  - There is a pair of balanced forces acting on it.
  - Only gravitational force is acting on it.

81. Which type of leaf pattern, *i.e.*, leaf venation and root type are present in bamboo?
- Reticulate venation and tap root
  - Parallel venation and fibrous root
  - Parallel venation and tap root
  - Reticulate venation and fibrous root

82. Which of the following fact is **not** correct about magnets?
- Magnetic field lines originate from north pole and merge at south pole of a magnet.
  - Attraction is a sure test of magnetism.
  - Like poles of magnet repel each other.
  - Magnetic field is stronger at the poles of a bar magnet.

83. Match the following metals and non-metals with their uses :

Places	Types of houses
(a) Iodine	(i) Water purification
(b) Mercury	(ii) On wounds
(c) Aluminium	(iii) Thermometers
(d) Chlorine	(iv) Food packaging

- |         |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (a)     | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (1) iv  | ii  | iii | i   |
| (2) i   | ii  | iii | iv  |
| (3) ii  | iii | iv  | i   |
| (4) iii | ii  | iv  | i   |
84. Select the **true** statement from the following:
- Melamine is a thermoplastic whereas bakelite is a thermosetting plastic.
  - Bakelite and melamine are both thermoplastics.
  - Bakelite and melamine are both thermosetting plastics.
  - Bakelite is a thermoplastic whereas melamine is a thermosetting plastic.

**Directions:** Question Nos. 85 to 87 are based on the following passage.

A teacher of Class VIII demonstrates the following activity in her class :

"The teacher takes a small amount of sulphur in a spoon and burns it. She then puts the spoon into a tumbler with a lid to ensure that the gas produced does not escape. After a few minutes, she adds water to the tumbler."

85. What happens if blue and red litmus papers are put into the tumbler?
- No change in both.
  - Blue litmus turns red.
  - Blue litmus remains blue.
  - Red litmus turns blue.
86. In the above demonstrated activity, which substance is formed when sulphur dioxide is dissolved in water?
- Sulphur hydroxide
  - Sulphuric acid
  - Sulphuric oxide
  - Sulphurous acid
87. Which process skills can be promoted through the above activity?
- Observation and controlling variables.
  - Observation, inference and measurement.
  - Observation, classification and inference.
  - Observation and measurement.



88. A science teacher asks her students to put two drops each of oil and sugar solution on a flat surface. She then asks them to tilt the surface and observe the order in which the drops reach the bottom. Which property of the liquids is the teacher trying to bring to the students' attention through this activity?
- Point
  - Viscosity
  - Solubility
  - Volume
89. You find that many of your Class VI students believe that raw material for plant growth comes only from the soil. Which among the following would be the most appropriate strategy to counter this idea?
- Show the students a well-prepared PowerPoint presentation on photo-synthesis.
  - Explain in detail the process of photosynthesis and the chemical reactions involved.
  - Provide the students with a money plant in water and ask them to observe its growth and make an inference.
  - Provide the students with an interesting reading material on the process of food manufacture in plants.
90. The criterion of process validity of science curriculum requires that:
- science should be taught as a specialized discipline with its unique characteristics.
  - science should be presented as a value-free discipline uninfluenced by societal concerns.
  - learners should be familiarized with various natural processes.
  - learners should be engaged in processes that lead to generation of scientific knowledge.
- Language: English**
- Directions:** Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 91 to 105) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.
91. Language is a tool because:
- it is used for communication
  - it is used for processing ideas
  - it is used for thinking
  - it is used for conveying ideas
92. Children can best learn a language when they have:
- a proficient language teacher
  - inhibition
  - motivation
  - a good textbook
93. TBLT in second language teaching is:
- Task Book Language Teaching
  - Tool-Based Language Teaching
  - Task-Based Language Teaching
  - Task-Based Language Training
94. The second language should be taught through:
- using the target language as much as it is possible
  - mother tongue and translation
  - learners background and talent
  - grammar and rules of language
95. There are 44 sounds in English. Out of these, how many sounds are vowels and how many are consonants respectively?
- 5, 39
  - 22, 22
  - 10, 34
  - 20, 24
96. A speech community refers to a community which:
- speaks different dialects
  - uses different languages
  - speaks the same language
  - connects by virtue of a link language
97. Pedagogical grammar is:
- learning of meanings through form
  - learning of rules first and then the meanings of words
  - learning of grammar in context through use
  - learning of grammar through prose and poetry
98. When learners have diverse linguistic backgrounds, the teacher should:
- form groups in accordance with their linguistic backgrounds
  - ascertain their learning styles
  - use multilingual approach
  - start the class with brainstorming sessions
99. Which of the following ways is **not** appropriate for teaching a reading text?
- Teacher reads out and explains the text line-by-line.
  - Learners are made into groups and asked to read by taking turns.
  - Learners read individually and discuss with their friends the ideas of the text.
  - Learners divide the text into small chunks and read.
100. Post-reading tasks are meant for:
- assessing the learning and connecting it to real-life situations
  - giving the meaning of difficult words
  - introducing the main idea of the text
  - explaining the grammatical rules in the text
101. Intensive reading is aimed at helping the learners read a text for:
- improving study skills
  - accuracy
  - pleasure only
  - information
102. Process writing approach could be described as:
- horizontal approach
  - bottom-up approach
  - top-down approach
  - vertical approach
103. Abeera, an English teacher, describes a scene and asks the learners to draw what they have heard. This is a:
- picture story
  - mutual dictation
  - picture dictation
  - picture composition
104. While teaching a 'One-Act Play', a tableau can be used as one of the teaching strategies. The tableau refers to:
- a monologue
  - silent still image made by actors posing as characters
  - some musical instrument
  - dialogues between different actors
105. A teacher divides her class into pairs to exchange their notebooks and make corrections as per the direction of the teacher. What does she do?
- Group assessment
  - Correction
  - Assessment
  - Peer assessment

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

What we call Old Delhi is actually only about 350 years old, which is not terribly ancient, considering that the city was inhabited around 1000 to 800 BC. But it is a good place to look because Old Delhi has retained its character from the Mughal days. Most of what we call Old Delhi was built by the emperor Shah Jahan who, with characteristic modesty, called it Shahjahanabad. The city was built around 1640-1650 AD (so, by Delhi standards, it is actually young!) and remained the capital of the Mughal empire ever since.

India was one of the world's richest countries in that age, so the capital's commercial quarter was one of the most important trading and business centres in the East. The original Chandni Chowk was built around a canal of the Yamuna, which passed down the street, forming a pool that reflected the moonlight and gave the area its name.

The business of Chandni Chowk was business only. Some people say that it was the ruthless reprisals from the British after the 1857 Mutiny/War of Independence that destroyed the peaceful character of Chandni Chowk; as did the looting that was the hallmark of the East India Company's soldiers. Others say that the rot set in after New Delhi was created in the 20th century.

Either way, Chandni Chowk is a mess now. It is overcrowded, parts of it are dirty and its wonderful historical mansions are now in disrepair. In an era when the world's great squares have become landmarks, why should Chandni Chowk become a slum?

106. Study the following statements:

- A. A canal used to run through Chandni Chowk.
- B. Business and trading was done on the banks of the canal.
- C. People visited Chandni Chowk to view the moonlight reflected in the canal.

Which of the above statements are **true**?

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

107. Shah Jahan named to the new city of Delhi, Shahjahanabad. It shows his:

- (1) love of art
- (2) pride
- (3) modesty
- (4) character

108. By Delhi standards, Old Delhi is called young because:

- (1) it was built around 1640-1650 AD
- (2) it was an active business centre
- (3) it was visited by young tourists
- (4) it was inhabited around 1000-800 BC

109. During the Mughal period, Delhi was very prosperous because:

- (1) it was built by Shah Jahan
- (2) it was looted by East India Company's soldiers
- (3) a lot of trade and commerce took place here
- (4) it was ruled by the rich Mughals

110. East India Company's soldiers were:

- (1) greedy but not cruel
- (2) noble and brave
- (3) cruel and greedy
- (4) cruel but not greedy

111. "\_\_\_\_\_ a pool that reflected the moonlight \_\_\_\_\_"

Which part of speech is the underlined word?

- (1) An interjection
- (2) A pronoun
- (3) An adjective
- (4) A determiner

112. "\_\_\_\_\_ terribly ancient, considering that \_\_\_\_\_"

The underlined word is a/an:

- (1) adverb
- (2) noun
- (3) participle
- (4) verb

113. "Either way, Chandni Chowk is a mess now."

The word 'mess' means the same as:

- (1) upset
- (2) canteen
- (3) snare
- (4) confusion

114. "\_\_\_\_\_ a pool that reflected the moonlight \_\_\_\_\_"

The word opposite in meaning to 'reflected' is:

- (1) discredited
- (2) imitated
- (3) claimed
- (4) absorbed

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

I love the Brooks which down their channels fret,  
Even more than when I tripped lightly as they;  
The innocent brightness of a new-born Day  
Is lovely yet;

The Clouds that gather round the setting sun  
Do take a sober colouring from an eye  
That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality;  
Another race hath been, and other palms are won.  
Thanks to the human heart by which we live,  
Thanks to its tenderness, its joys, and fears,  
To me the meanest flower that blows can give  
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.

115. The poet loves the brooks:

- (1) because he too can run briskly like them
- (2) because they flow between their banks
- (3) now more than when he was young
- (4) as they are overflowing their banks

116. The clouds around the setting sun make the poet:

- (1) sad
- (2) thought
- (3) happy
- (4) curious

117. During his lifetime, the poet has thought about:

- (1) love in human heart
- (2) the rat race of man
- (3) the dawn of the new day
- (4) mortal natural of man

118. Today the poet is thankful for:

- A. the human heart which is full of joys and sorrows
- B. the beauty of the meanest flower
- C. the palms won by him in the race of life

Which of the above are **true**?

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

119. The figure of speech used in line 1 is:

- (1) irony
- (2) a simile
- (3) a metaphor
- (4) personification

120. "The innocent brightness \_\_\_\_\_" is an example of:

- (1) irony
- (2) metonymy
- (3) synecdoche
- (4) transferred epithet



**Language: Hindi**

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

121. सरसरी तौर पर किसी पाठ को देखकर उसकी विषयवस्तु का पता कर लेना—  
 (1) पढ़ने की कुशलता का अंतिम पड़ाव है।  
 (2) पढ़ने की निम्न स्थिति को दर्शाता है।  
 (3) पढ़ने की एक महत्वपूर्ण कुशलता है।  
 (4) पढ़कर समझने का पहला प्रयास है।
122. बच्चों के बोलना सीखने के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कथन सही है?  
 (1) अपनी भाषा से इतर भाषाओं को सुनने के लिए मना करना चाहिए।  
 (2) सभी बच्चों की बोलना एवं सुनना सीखने की गति समान होती है।  
 (3) बच्चों को प्रारम्भ से ही शुद्ध उच्चारण के प्रति सचेत रहना चाहिए।  
 (4) बच्चों को सुनने और बोलने के अधिक-से-अधिक अवसर देने चाहिए।
123. भोजपुरीभाषी मोना 'श' को 'स' और 'र' को 'ड़' बोलती है। इसका सर्वाधिक संभावित कारण है—  
 (1) उच्चारणगत त्रुटि (2) मातृभाषा से प्रेम  
 (3) हिन्दी भाषा की कठिनता (4) मातृभाषा का व्याघात
124. कक्षा III की शिक्षिका अपने विद्यार्थियों को पाठ्य-पुस्तक से इतर भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के बाल-साहित्य पढ़ने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है, क्योंकि वह चाहती है कि बच्चे—  
 (1) तरह-तरह की विधाओं से परिचित हो सकें  
 (2) विभिन्न बाल-साहित्यकारों के नाम जान सकें  
 (3) अपनी पठन-क्षमता बढ़ा सकें  
 (4) बाल-साहित्य के प्रकाशकों के बारे में जान सकें
125. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरणिक पक्षों, शब्दों की बारीकियों, के आकलन के संदर्भ में सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है—  
 (1) शब्दकोषीय शब्द-सम्पदा का ज्ञान  
 (2) परिभाषाओं को जानना  
 (3) संदर्भ में व्याकरण समझना  
 (4) पाठ्य-पुस्तकीय व्याकरण के नियम जानना
126. आपने अपने विद्यार्थियों को एक प्रश्न दिया है—“घर से विद्यालय आने तक आप रास्ते में जो-जो चीजें देखते हैं, उन्हें लिखें।” आपकी कक्षा में एक विद्यार्थी दृष्टि-बाधित है। आप—  
 (1) स्वयं प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखकर देंगी।  
 (2) उसे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखने के लिए मना करेंगी।  
 (3) उसे कहेंगी कि अपने सहपाठी से पूछकर लिख लो।  
 (4) प्रश्न में उस बच्चे की आवश्यकता के अनुसार परिवर्तन करेंगी।
127. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषाई क्षमताओं का आकलन करने के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयोगी है—  
 (1) पाठ के व्याकरण की जाँच-परख करना।  
 (2) पाठोंत प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखवाना।  
 (3) पाठ की विषयवस्तु को लिखवाना।  
 (4) पाठ में आई कहानी को आगे बढ़वाना।

128. “बच्चे अपने चारों ओर लिखित सामग्री का जितना उपयोग होते देखेंगे उतनी ही लिखित भाषा के प्रति उनकी समझ सहज रूप से बनती जाएगी।” उपर्युक्त कथन का निहितार्थ है—

- (1) बच्चों को अपने इर्द-गिर्द विज्ञापन, होर्डिस, कैलेंडर, बाल-साहित्य, सूचियाँ आदि देखने-पढ़ने के अवसर मिलते रहने चाहिए।  
 (2) बच्चों की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में बहुत-से पाठ होने चाहिए।  
 (3) बच्चों को गृहकार्य में लेखन-संबंधी कार्य ही देना चाहिए।  
 (4) बच्चों को श्यामपट्ट पर लिखे हुए तथ्य अपनी कॉपी में लिखने के अधिकाधिक अवसर देने चाहिए।

129. ‘भाषा अर्जन’ के बारे में कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- (1) यह परिवार में ही होता है। (2) यह सहज होता है।  
 (3) यह कठिन होता है। (4) यह विद्यालय में ही होता है।

130. निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थिति में आप कहेंगे कि ‘पठन’ हो रहा है?

- (1) उचित गति एवं प्रवाह  
 (2) अनुमान के साथ भाव ग्रहण  
 (3) प्रत्येक शब्द का सही उच्चारण  
 (4) ध्वनि का उतार-चढ़ाव

131. उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में हिन्दीतर भाषाओं की रचनाओं को भी स्थान देने का मुख्य उद्देश्य है—

- (1) अन्य भाषाओं के उत्कृष्ट साहित्य से परिचित कराना।  
 (2) अन्य भाषाओं के व्याकरण से परिचित कराना।  
 (3) अन्य भाषाओं के रचनाकारों से परिचित कराना।  
 (4) अन्य भाषाओं के साथ तुलना करना।

132. बच्चों की सशक्त लेखन क्षमता का परिचायक है—

- (1) आलंकारिक भाषा (2) सुंदर लिखावट  
 (3) सशक्त वाक्य-विन्यास (4) मौलिक विचार

133. मुहावरे और लोकोक्तियाँ सीखने-सिखाने का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है—

- (1) मुहावरे एवं लोकोक्तियों का निर्माण करना।  
 (2) मुहावरे एवं लोकोक्तियों का सुचित प्रयोग करना।  
 (3) मुहावरे एवं लोकोक्तियों का अर्थ बताना।  
 (4) कोश से मुहावरा एवं लोकोक्ति का अर्थ देखना।

134. निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रकार के प्रश्न बच्चों की भाषागत रचनात्मकता का आकलन करने में सर्वाधिक रूप से उपयुक्त होंगे?

- (1) बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न  
 (2) मुक्त अंत वाले प्रश्न  
 (3) एक शब्द में उत्तर वाले प्रश्न  
 (4) ‘सही कथन पर निशान लगाओ’ वाले प्रश्न

135. तपस्या सातवीं कक्षा में विभिन्न संदर्भों में ‘पृथ्वी’, ‘वसुधा’ और ‘भूमि’ शब्दों के प्रयोगों की तरफ बच्चों का ध्यान आकर्षित करती है। ऐसा करने में उसका उद्देश्य है—

- (1) भाषा का व्याकरणिक ज्ञान देना।  
 (2) शब्द-भण्डार का विकास करना।  
 (3) हिन्दी की बारीकियाँ समझाना।  
 (4) पर्यायवाची शब्दों की परिभाषा देना।

**निर्देश (136-144):** नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सबसे उचित उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए—

उत्तर भारत के संत कवि कबीर और दक्षिण भारत के संत कवि तिरुवल्लुवर के समय में लगभग दो हजार वर्ष का अंतराल है किन्तु इन दोनों महाकवियों के जीवन में अद्भुत साम्य पाया जाता है। दोनों के माता-पिता ने जन्म देकर इन्हें त्याग दिया था, दोनों का लालन-पालन निस्संतान दम्पतियों ने

बड़े स्नेह और जतन से किया था। व्यवसाय से दोनों जुलाहे थे। दोनों ने सात्विक गृहस्थ जीवन की साधन की थी।

तिरुवल्लुवर का प्रामाणिक जीवन-वृत्तान्त प्राप्त नहीं होता। प्रायः उन्हें चैन्नई के निकट मइलापुर गाँव का जुलाहा माना जाता है किन्तु कुछ लोगों के अनुसार वे राजा एल्लाल के शासन में एक बड़े पदाधिकारी थे और उन्हें वैसा ही सम्मान प्राप्त था जैसा चंद्रगुप्त के शासनकाल में चाणक्य को। उनके बारे में अनेक दंतकथाएँ प्रचलित हैं। जैसे कहा जाता है कि एक संन्यासी नारी जाति से घृणा करता था। उसका विश्वास था कि स्त्रियाँ बुराई की जड़ हैं और उनके साथ ईश्वर-भक्ति हो ही नहीं सकती। तिरुवल्लुवर ने बड़े आदर से उसे अपने घर बुलाया। दो दिन उनके परिवार में रहकर संन्यासी के विचार ही बदल गए। उसने कहा, “यदि तिरुवल्लुवर और उनकी पत्नी जैसी जोड़ी हो तो गृहस्थ जीवन ही श्रेष्ठ है।”

कबीर के दोहों की भाँति तिरुवल्लुवर ने भी छोटे छंद में कविता रची जिसे ‘कुरल’ कहा जाता है। कुरलों का संग्रह ‘तिरुवल्लुवर’ उनका एकमात्र ग्रंथ है। तिरुक्कुरल को तमिल भाषा का वेद माना जाता है। इसका प्रत्येक कुरल एक सूक्ति है और ये सूक्तियाँ सभी धर्मों का सार हैं। सम्पूर्ण मानवजाति को शुभ के लिए प्रेरित करना ही इसका उद्देश्य प्रतीत होता है। जैसे धर्म के बारे में दो कुरलों का आशय है—

भद्र पुरुषो! पवित्र मानव होना ही धर्म है। स्वच्छ मन वाले बनें और देखो तुम उन्नति के शिखर पर कहाँ-से-कहाँ पहुँच जाते हो।

झूठ न बोलने के गुण को ग्रहण करो तो किसी अन्य धर्म की आवश्यकता ही न रहेगी।

136. यदि कबीर का समय पंद्रहवीं शताब्दी ईसवी है तो तिरुवल्लुवर का समय होगा—

- (1) लगभग पहली सदी ईसवी (2) लगभग 1500 वर्ष ई.पू.  
(3) लगभग 1000 वर्ष ई.पू. (4) लगभग 500 वर्ष ई.पू.

137. तिरुवल्लुवर के अनुसार श्रेष्ठ धर्म है—

- (1) किसी अन्य धर्म की आवश्यकता न रहना।  
(2) ईश्वर में आस्था होना।  
(3) मन से पवित्र होना।  
(4) मंदिरों में जाना।

138. ‘तमिल’ किस देश-प्रदेश की भाषा है?

- (1) कर्नाटक (2) श्रीलंका  
(3) तमिलनाडु (4) केरल

139. जो संबंध चंद्रगुप्त का चाणक्य से था वही संबंध—

- (1) तिरुवल्लुवर का एल्लाल से था।  
(2) चाणक्य का चंद्रगुप्त से था।  
(3) चंद्रगुप्त का एल्लाल से था।  
(4) एल्लाल का तिरुवल्लुवर से था।

140. तिरुवल्लुवर और कबीर में साम्य के बिन्दु हैं—

- (क) जन्म के बाद माता-पिता के द्वारा त्याग देना।  
(ख) एक-से छंद में कविता करना।  
(ग) जुलाहे का व्यवसाय करना।  
(घ) नारी जाति से घृणा करना।  
सही विकल्प को चुनिए।

- (1) (क) तथा (ख) (2) (क), (ख) तथा (ग)  
(3) (क), (ख) तथा (घ) (4) (ख) तथा (ग)

141. नारी जाति से घृणा करने वाले संन्यासी के विचार तिरुवल्लुवर ने कैसे बदले?

- (1) उसका स्वागत-सत्कार करके

(2) सुंदर उपदेश देकर

(3) अपनी रचनाएँ सुनाकर

(4) अपनी गृहस्थी का साक्षी बनाकर

142. ‘ईश्वर-भक्ति’ शब्द का विग्रह और समास होगा—

- (1) ईश्वर की भक्ति करता हो जो—बहुव्रीहि  
(2) ईश्वर और भक्ति—द्वंद्व  
(3) ईश्वर की भक्ति—तत्पुरुष  
(4) ईश्वर रूपी भक्ति—कर्मधारय

143. किसी धर्म की आवश्यकता कब नहीं रह जाती?

- (1) ईश्वर की शरण माँग लेने पर  
(2) नास्तिक हो जाने पर  
(3) धर्म पर विश्वास न होने पर  
(4) झूठ को त्याग देने पर

144. ‘स्नेह’ और ‘जतन’ शब्द क्रमशः हैं—

- (1) आगत और तद्भव (2) तत्सम और तद्भव  
(3) तद्भव और देशज (4) देशज और आगत

निर्देश (145-150): नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सबसे उचित उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए—

माँ तुम्हारा ऋण बहुत है मैं अकिंचन  
किन्तु फिर भी कर रहा इतना निवेदन  
थाल में लाऊँ सजाकर भाल जब भी  
कर दया स्वीकार लेना वह समर्पण।  
माँ मुझे बलिदान का वरदान दे दो।  
तोड़ता हूँ मोह का बंधन क्षमा दो  
आज सीधे हाथ में तलवार दे दो  
और बाएँ हाथ में ध्वज को थमा दो।

सुमन अर्पित चमन अर्पित

नीड़ का कण-कण समर्पित

चाहता हूँ, देश की धरती, तुझे कुछ और भी दूँ।

145. ‘माँ’ संबोधन किसके लिए है?

- (1) देवी दुर्गा के लिए (2) जननी के लिए  
(3) पृथ्वी के लिए (4) मातृभूमि के लिए

146. कवि निवेदन कर रहा है—

- (1) उस पर दया की जाए  
(2) उसे ऋण चुकाने का अवसर मिले  
(3) वह मूल्यवान थाल में माथा सजाकर लाए  
(4) उसके जीवनदान को स्वीकार किया जाए

147. ‘नीड़ का कण-कण समर्पित’ कथन में ‘नीड़’ का आशय है—

- (1) महल (2) तिनके  
(3) घर-परिवार (4) झोंपड़ी

148. “चाहता हूँ, देश की धरती, तुझे कुछ और भी दूँ”—

कथन में ‘कुछ और’ से तात्पर्य है कि कुछ ऐसा दिया जा जो—

- (1) थाल में दी जाने वाली भेंट से अच्छा हो  
(2) ऋण चुकाने से बढ़कर हो  
(3) बलिदान से भी बढ़कर हो  
(4) ब्याज चुकाने से बेहतर हो

149. ‘अकिंचन’ का अर्थ है—

- (1) अति निर्धन (2) ऋणी  
(3) बेसहारा (4) परमदुखी

150. ‘बलिदान’ शब्द से बना विशेषण है—

- (1) बलिदानी (2) प्रबल दानी

(3) बलवान

(4) आत्मबलि

**ANSWER KEY****Child Development and Pedagogy**

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

**Mathematics & Science**

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

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

**Language: English**

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

**Language: Hindi**

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



# CTET Solved Paper (Answers with Explanation)

Paper-2  
16<sup>th</sup> September 2016

## Child Development and Pedagogy

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

**Explanation:** Two students read the same passage yet construct entirely different interpretations of its meaning. It is possible because different factors affect the learning of individuals in varied ways. Different factors affect the learning ability level of each child. Thus, different learning abilities will impact the understanding level of the same concept in each child.

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

**Explanation:** According to the National Curriculum Framework, 2005, learning is active and social in its character as a passive and non-social curriculum will not encourage the overall development of a child. Thus, for the overall development of a child, he/she should be actively and socially engaged in the teaching-learning process so that their learning experiences can be maximized.

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

**Explanation:** To enable students to think independently and become effective learners, a teacher needs to teach students how to monitor their learning process. A teacher should encourage his/her students to think critically and make decisions about what they can learn from their own experiences while facing or going through different situations.

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

**Explanation:** An individual possesses problem-solving skills when he/she can solve problems effectively and efficiently. If a teacher wants her students to acquire problem-solving skills, then she/he should engage his/her students in various activities that involve inquiring, reasoning, finding the best solution to the problem, and finally making a decision out of the alternative.

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

**Explanation:** Knowing the naïve conception that students bring to the classroom helps the teacher to plan to teach more meaningfully. When students bring naïve conception into the classroom, a teacher should smartly and meaningfully address students' query so that no doubt remains in the students' mind.

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

**Explanation:** Learning is the acquisition of skills or knowledge through study or experiences. It represents new or modified behavior in an individual. The main factors affecting the learning are as follows:

- Motivation of the learner
- Maturation of the learner
- Teaching strategies
- Physical and emotional health of the learner
- Interest of student

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

**Explanation:** Meaningful learning is the active creation of knowledge structures from personal experiences. Such a type of learning happens when we interact with others who possess different ideas and interpretations of our personal experiences leading to the active creation of knowledge structures. In addition to this, solving problems and regulating one's behavior contribute to meaningful learning.

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

**Explanation:** For effective student learning transmitting information to the students in a didactic manner is not a primary task of a teacher. A teacher should ensure that students are motivated, and he/she should know how concepts are introduced in the class so that maximum learning can be encouraged among students.

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

**Explanation:** Development involves biological, emotional, and psychological changes in an individual. Development explains the changes that occur in a child over a period. Development is both a qualitative and quantitative process that can be measured precisely.

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

**Explanation:** In the process of development, heredity, and environment plays an important role. Heredity is influenced by physical appearances such as height, weight, the color of the eye, complexion, aptitude, and intelligence, whereas the environment is influenced by external factors that impact an individual's development and learning experience. Thus, we can say that the unique interaction of heredity and environment can result in different paths and outcomes of development.

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

**Explanation:** There are two type of socialization:

- Primary Agents of Socialization (considered only family)
- Secondary Agents of Socialization (this usually considered school, neighbourhood, media, peer group, laws of society etc.) A school is regarded as an important secondary agent of socialization as children not only acquire subject knowledge but also learn life skills and social skills. : In school, children learn social rules, cultural norms, and values that are transmitted to them through various activities and functions and learn to interact with others. School helps to mold children in such a way that they share a national identity as a whole and prepares children for their citizenship roles in society. Thus, school is an important agent of socialization.

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

**Explanation:** Jean Piaget, a Swiss biologist, and Psychologist a four-stage Theory of Cognitive Development, states that every child thinks differently at different periods in their life. He believed every child passes through these four stages (viz. Sensorimotor Stage, Pre-operational Stage, Concrete Operational Stage, and Formal Operational stage) through an invariant sequence which means that no stage can be skipped or reordered.

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

**Explanation:** Jean Piaget, a Swiss biologist, and Psychologist developed a four-stage model showing how the mind processes new information. The concept of 'conservation' comes under the third stage of development, called the concrete operational stage (7 to 11 years). At this stage, he believed that certain physical properties remain the same even when outward physical appearances changes.

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

**Explanation:** An American Psychologist, Howard Gardner's theory propounded the theory of Multiple Intelligence. Gardner's theory includes eight kinds of intelligence which are as follows:

- **Linguistic:** the ability to use linguistic abilities effectively to express oneself with the most

- appropriate words (for example Poet, writer, speaker, lawyer, etc.)
- **Logical-Mathematical:** the ability to analyze problems critically and able to perform mathematical operations and investigate problems scientifically (for example physicists, mathematicians, scientists, etc.)
  - **Spatial:** the ability to recognize and manipulate visual images (for example artists, designers, sculptors, etc.)
  - **Musical:** the ability to have music knowledge and are an expert in composing it (for example Violinist, guitarist, singer, etc.)
  - **Bodily-Kinesthetic:** using mental abilities to coordinate with one's body movement (for example athletes, dancers, actors, etc.)
  - **Interpersonal:** the ability to understand the other intentions, behavior, feelings, and desires of people (for example teacher, social workers, managers, etc.)
  - **Intrapersonal:** the ability to understand self, and appreciate one's feelings, emotions, needs, motives fears and, motivation (for example Therapist, philosophers, psychologists)
  - **Naturalistic:** nature, nurturing and relating information to one's natural surroundings (For example farmers, gardeners, naturalists, etc.)
15. **Option (2) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** An individual uses social interactions and communication abilities (such as speaking and writing) to give a definite shape to thoughts and enables the emergence of imagination, planning, and memory usage in a specified or specific manner. Thus, we can say that a Russian Psychologist, Lev Vygotsky believed language development changes the nature of the human thought process.
16. **Option (4) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Lawrence Kohlberg proposed 'Stages of Moral Development' by extending the ideas of Jean Piaget's theory. Kohlberg theory includes three levels and six stages, which are as follows:
- Pre-conventional level
    - Stage 1 – Punishment-obedience orientation
    - Stage 2 – Instrumental-exchange orientation
  - Conventional Level
    - Stage 3 – Good-boy-nice-girl orientation
    - Stage 4 – Law and order orientation
  - Post conventional Level
    - Stage 5 – Social contract situation
- Stage 6 – Universal – ethical-principles orientation
- The Theory of Moral reasoning by Lawrence Kohlberg has been criticized because his study was primarily based on a male sample. He believed women can't go beyond Stage 4 of his Moral Development theory as they lack moral reasoning abilities in them.
17. **Option (1) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Assessment of learning is an approach that assesses a child's understanding level which will help them to improve their performance. Assessment helps the teacher to assess the conceptual understanding of the students besides focusing on the processes of thinking that will help them to know their strengths and gaps areas in learning.
18. **Option (2) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Child-centered pedagogy means education is provided according to the needs of the learner. The teacher uses various teaching-learning materials to make classroom teaching interesting. Equal opportunity for every child to learn individually or in a group is provided irrespective of diversity in the classroom. Thus, we can say, child-centered pedagogy means giving primacy to children's experiences and their voices.
19. **Option (2) is correct.**  
**Explanation:**
- Jean Piaget believed that thought emerges before language. This is so because language depends on the thought process for its formation/ development.
  - Lev Vygotsky believed a language has a profound effect on thought. This is so because an individual uses social interactions and communication abilities (such as speaking and writing) to form thoughts regarding things.
20. **Option (2) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Gender stereotypes are preconceived and generalized notions about specific gender characteristics, behaviour, and traits. The statement mentioned above, watching her granddaughter arguing with her father for going on a school trip, the grandfather says, "Why can't you be obedient like good girl? Who will marry you if you behave like a boy", affects Gender stereotypes (Gender stereotyping refers to the practice of ascribing to an individual woman or man specific attributes, characteristics, or roles by reason only of her or his membership in the social group of women or men.) Gender Stereotypes about attributes of girls and boys.
21. **Option (4) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Assessment of learning is an approach that assesses a child's understanding level which will help them to improve their performance. Assessment helps students to know their strengths and gaps and helps the teacher change his/her teaching style or methodology accordingly. Moreover, assessment should not only focus on assessing the memory level of a child but also helps to know how much the teaching-learning style is effective in understanding and application.
22. **Option (3) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** According to the Right to Education Act, 2009, children with special needs should study in inclusive education setups that have a provision to cater to all individual specific needs (physical, social, emotional, linguistic, etc.) and requirements. In such setup schools, teaching methods and techniques are framed in such a manner that it meets the requirements of every child enrolled in such setup and teaching methodology is adopted in such a manner that it helps to maximize each child's potential.
23. **Option (2) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** In a school, students come from diverse backgrounds so, it is the duty of a teacher to address diversity in his/her classroom by accepting and valuing the diversity of background of every student. Moreover, a teacher should focus on their cultural background (values, beliefs, and history of other cultures) to address individual differences among the group.
24. **Option (4) is correct.**  
**Explanation:**
- **Proximodistal Trend:** Proximodistal Trend is described as the development of a child starting from the center of the body and moving towards the outward parts of the body. For example
    - The spinal cord of the infant develops before the outer body parts of him/her.
    - The infant's arms develop before the hands.
    - Hands and feet develop before the finger and toes, etc.
  - **Cephalocaudal Trend:** Cephalocaudal Trend is described as the development of a child starting from head to toe. Firstly, a child can control his/her head and then he/she reaches other parts of the body farther from the head.
  - **Interindividual Differences:** Different children develop at different rates. In other words, differences between the children can be observed in behavior, characteristics, and one or more traits.

- **Intraindividual Differences:** In a single child, the rate of development can vary from one domain of development to the other. In simple words, differences are observed in a child at different times or in different circumstances.
25. **Option (1) is correct.**  
**Explanation:**
- Cognition is a process of acquiring knowledge through experiences whereas.
  - Emotion is the mental state of an individual associated with feelings (fear, anger, love, etc).
- Cognition and emotions are intertwined and affect each other in many ways, like emotions can affect the cognition process (attention, decision-making ability, and memory) of an individual and on the other hand, cognition can impact individual emotional experiences and expression.
26. **Option (3) is correct.**  
**Explanation:**
- Cooperative Learning is an approach to learning where students are encouraged to work together in groups to maximize their learning experiences and finally, achieve learning outcomes.
  - Whereas Peer-tutoring is an approach to learning where students assist one another in understanding the concepts taught in class.
- Thus, in an inclusive classroom with diverse learners, cooperative learning and peer-tutoring should be actively promoted to facilitate peer-acceptance.
27. **Option (4) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** In a school, students come from diverse socio-cultural backgrounds and economical backgrounds, so, it is the duty of a teacher to address diversity in her classroom by accepting and valuing the differences of every individual. In addition to this, a teacher is expected to adopt students' different socio-cultural backgrounds as a pedagogic resource and accommodate different learning styles.
28. **Option (1) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Visually impairment is a condition when an individual is unable to see. When a teacher asks her class to cover sharp edges of furniture with cotton, she is doing so, so that such learners (visual-impaired learners) do not get hurt due to their visually impaired condition. And, when a teacher used Touch and Feel notice boards and books in her classroom, then she encouraged an inclusive classroom environment.
29. **Option (3) is correct.**  
**Explanation:** Gifted children are those whose IQ score is 130 or more.

They possess some exceptional abilities in one or more domains of knowledge. Gifted children can easily be engaged in various educational programmes and providing them opportunities to engage in divergent thinking activities will encourage strengthening their critical thinking abilities.

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

**Explanation:** When a student fails in school, it means that the school's education system lacks effort. Teachers at a school are expected to teach the subject catering to the individual needs of all students. Moreover, Teaching should be meaningful and purposeful so students' interest in the subject can be retained. By adopting these other ways, the student failure rate in a school can be reduced or stopped.

### Mathematics & Science

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

**Explanation:** Survey-based projects can be a wonderful way for maths teachers to encourage their pupils' problem-solving abilities. Students get the chance to practice skills including data collecting, data analysis and data interpretation. They can use the information they gather to resolve issues in the real world and come to wise judgements. Survey-based projects can give students the chance to gather real data in addition to fostering problem-solving abilities. Students' learning will become more interesting and engaging if they can see the use and relevance of mathematics in their daily lives.

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

**Explanation:** In Mathematics, the undefined terms include plane, point and line. Despite being unclear these concepts are utilised to define other geometrical objects and concepts. A plane can be used to define a solid object like a cube or a sphere, whereas a line can be used to define a ray or a line segment. A line segment which is drawn from one vertex to the opposite vertex of the quadrilateral is called diagonal of the quadrilateral. So, this term is defined.

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

**Explanation:** In algebra except measurement, generalization, visualization and transposition, are significant algebraic concepts that help us to see relationships and patterns more thoroughly and solve problems more quickly.

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

**Explanation:** In mathematics, the capacity to create questions rather than only solving them is referred

as problem posing. Students must use their knowledge and grasp of mathematical concepts and principles differently when posing their own questions in mathematics rather than just solving those that have been given to them.

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

**Explanation:** A good mathematics textbook should have plenty of open-ended problems. The inclusion of exploring questions is crucial because it enables students to use their knowledge in real-world situations and to analyse and think critically about mathematical ideas.

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

**Explanation:** A counterexample or logical contradiction is employed in the method of disproof to logically demonstrate that an assertion or theory is untrue. The technique is presuming a statement to be true and proving that this assumption results in a logical contradiction or a counterexample that reveals the statement to be false. The given statement is that "every odd natural number is a prime number." Natural numbers are counting numbers and they consist of all positive integers from 1 to infinity. 9 is an odd number but it is not prime as 9 has a factor other than 1 and itself. So, we can disprove the given statement.

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

**Explanation:** Gender differences cannot be considered as a reason for Mathematics anxiety. Some students may be afraid of mathematics because of its high degree of rigidity, pressure to be correct, lack of understanding.

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

**Explanation:** Let us find the LCM of 6, 24, 4, 12, 8.

First, we write each number in terms of its prime factors:

$$\begin{aligned} 6 &= 2 \times 3 \\ 24 &= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \\ 4 &= 2 \times 2 \\ 12 &= 2 \times 2 \times 3 \\ 8 &= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \\ \text{LCM} &= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \\ &= 8 \times 3 = 24 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the LCM of 6, 24, 4, 12 and 8 is 24.

Now, the equivalent fraction of  $\frac{5 \times 4}{6 \times 4}$

$$\text{Option (1)} \quad \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5 \times 4}{6 \times 4} = \frac{20}{24}$$

$$\text{Option (2) is } \frac{-17}{24}$$

$$\text{Option (3)} \quad \frac{-3}{4} = \frac{-3 \times 6}{4 \times 6} = \frac{-18}{24}$$

$$\text{Option (4)} \quad \frac{-11}{12} = \frac{-11 \times 2}{24 \times 2} = \frac{-22}{24}$$



Therefore, the fraction that does not lie between  $\frac{-20}{24}$  and  $\frac{21}{24}$  is  $\frac{-22}{24}$  i.e.

option (4).

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

**Explanation:** Let us simplify the given expression.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \left( \frac{3}{8} \right)^{-2} \times \left( \frac{-4}{5} \right)^{-3} \right] \\ &= \left( \frac{8}{3} \right)^2 \times \left( \frac{5}{-4} \right)^3 \\ &= \frac{64}{9} \times \frac{125}{(-64)} \\ &= \frac{125}{-9} \end{aligned}$$

Now, the reciprocal of the given expression is  $-\frac{9}{125}$

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

**Explanation:** Solving the given expression we get,

$$\begin{aligned} (13^2 - 5^2)^{3/2} &= 6^3 \times A \\ \Rightarrow (169 - 25)^{3/2} &= 6^3 \times A \\ \Rightarrow (144)^{3/2} &= 6^3 \times A \\ \Rightarrow (12^2)^{3/2} &= 6^3 \times A \\ \Rightarrow (2 \times 2 \times 3)^3 &= (2 \times 3)^3 \times A \\ \Rightarrow A &= \frac{(2 \times 2 \times 3)^3}{(2 \times 3)^3} = 2^3 \end{aligned}$$

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

**Explanation:**

Given that,  $x\sqrt{243} = y\sqrt{867}$  where  $x$  and  $y$  are co-prime numbers. solving the expression we get,

$$\begin{aligned} x\sqrt{243} &= y\sqrt{867} \\ \frac{x}{y} &= \frac{\sqrt{867}}{\sqrt{243}} = \sqrt{\frac{867}{243}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{289}{81}} = \sqrt{\frac{17^2}{9^2}} \\ \frac{x}{y} &= \frac{17}{9} \\ x &= 17 \\ y &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

Now,  $x - y = 17 - 9 = 8$

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

**Explanation:** As, 547a is divisible by 3. Divisibility test for 3—When the sum of all the digits in the number is divisible by 3, the number will be divisible by 3.

So,  $(5 + 4 + 7 + a) = (16 + a)$  is divisible by 3

Let us assume the value which will be added to 16 to get a number that is divisible by 3.

The numbers should be 18, 21, 24

Now, finding possible values of  $a$

(1) When the number is 18

$$\begin{aligned} 16 + a &= 18 \\ \text{Or, } a &= 18 - 16 \\ \text{So, } a &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

(2) When the number is 21

$$\begin{aligned} 16 + a &= 21 \\ \text{Or, } a &= 21 - 16 \\ \text{So, } a &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

(3) When the number is 24

$$\begin{aligned} 16 + a &= 24 \\ \text{Or, } a &= 24 - 16 \\ \text{So, } a &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

The possible values of  $a$  can be 2, 5, 8  
The sum of all the possible values of  $a$  is  $2 + 5 + 8 = 15$

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

**Explanation:** Factorising the three expressions we get,

$$\begin{aligned} (x^4 - 256) &= (x^4 - 4^4) \\ &= (x^2)^2 - (4^2)^2 \\ &= (x^2 - 4^2)(x^2 + 4^2) \\ &= (x - 4)(x + 4)(x^2 + 4^2) \\ (x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 12) &= x^2(x - 4) + 3(x - 4) \\ (x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 12) &= (x^2 + 3)(x - 4) \\ (x^2 - 7x + 12) &= x^2 - 4x - 3x + 12 \\ &= x(x - 4) - 3(x - 4) \\ &= (x - 4)(x - 3) \end{aligned}$$

Common factor is  $(x - 4)$

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

**Explanation:** The given polynomial is  $8x^3 - 6x^2 + 10x + 3$ , which is divided by

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + 1 \overline{) 8x^3 - 6x^2 + 10x + 3} \\ \underline{-8x^3 - 2x^2} \phantom{+ 10x + 3} \\ -8x^2 + 10x + 3 \\ \underline{+ 8x^2 + 2x} \phantom{+ 3} \\ +12x + 3 \\ \underline{-12x - 3} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Equating the quotients we get,  
 $\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x + 3 = 2x^2 + k$   
 $\Rightarrow k = 3 - 2x$

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

**Explanation:** The product of the two expressions is

$$\begin{aligned} (9x^2 + 15 - x)(-1 - x + x^2) &= -1(9x^2 + 15 - x) - x(9x^2 + 15 - x) \\ &\quad + x^2(9x^2 + 15 - x) \\ &= -9x^2 - 15 + x - 9x^3 - 15x + x^2 \\ &\quad + 9x^4 + 15x^2 - x^3 \\ &= 9x^4 - 9x^3 - x^3 - 9x^2 + x^2 + 15x^2 \\ &\quad - 15x + x - 15 \\ &= 9x^4 - 10x^3 + 7x^2 - 14x - 15 \end{aligned}$$

A is the coefficient of  $x^3 = -10$

B is the coefficient of  $x^2 = 7$

C is the coefficient of  $x = -14$

$A + B - C = -10 + 7 - (-14) = 11$

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

**Explanation:** The given expression is  $81x^2 + 16y^2 - 72xy$

Where,  $x = \frac{1}{9}$

$$y = \frac{-3}{4}$$

Putting the values in the given expression we get,

$$\begin{aligned} 81x^2 + 16y^2 - 72xy &= 81\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 + 16\left(\frac{-3}{4}\right)^2 - 72\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)\left(\frac{-3}{4}\right) \\ &= 1 + 9 + 6 = 16 \end{aligned}$$

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

**Explanation:** The present age of daughter is  $x$  years.

Present age of Abhi is twice of  $x$  years.  
 $= 2x$  years

Five years ago, daughter's age was  $(x - 5)$  and Abhi's age was four times the age of his daughter that is  $4(x - 5) = (2x - 5)$

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

**Explanation:**

Given that  $P = ₹ 6250$ ,  $R = 8\%$ ,  $T = 2\frac{3}{4}$  years  $= 2$  years  $+ \frac{3}{4}$  years  
Amount

$$\begin{aligned} &= P \left( 1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T \times \left( 1 + \frac{\frac{3}{4}R}{100} \right) \\ &= 6250 \left( 1 + \frac{8}{100} \right)^2 \times \left( 1 + \frac{\frac{3}{4} \times 8}{100} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6250 \times \frac{108}{100} \times \frac{108}{100} \times \frac{106}{100} \\ &= 7727.40 \end{aligned}$$

Amount is ₹ 7727.40

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

**Explanation:** A person marks his goods 40% above the cost price and allows a discount of 40% on the marked price.

Let the CP be  $x$ ,

Therefore,

the MP  $= x + 40\%$  of  $x$

$$= x + \frac{40}{100}x$$

$$= \frac{100x + 40x}{100}$$

$$= \frac{140x}{100}$$

$$= 1.4x$$

Now, he gave 40% discount on the marked price.

So, the selling price,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SP} &= (100 - 40)\% \times 1.4x \\ &= 0.84x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Loss \%} = \left( \frac{\text{CP} - \text{SP}}{\text{CP}} \right) 100\%$$

$$= \left( \frac{x - 0.84x}{x} \right) \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{100x - 84x}{x}$$

$$= \frac{16x}{x}$$

$$= 16\%$$

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

**Explanation:** The sum of the angles is  $360^\circ$

Let the common factor be  $x$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + 3x + 5x + 8x = 360^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 20^\circ$$

The largest angle is  $8x = x \times 20^\circ = 160^\circ$  and its supplement is  $180^\circ - 160^\circ = 20^\circ$

The smallest angle is  $2x = 2 \times 20^\circ = 40^\circ$  and its complement is  $90^\circ - 40^\circ = 50^\circ$ . The sum of the supplement of the largest angle and the complement of the smallest angle is given as,  $20^\circ + 50^\circ = 70^\circ$ .

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

**Explanation:** In the first case, let us assume that the perpendicular =  $x$  cm, base = 15 cm and the hypotenuse = 17 cm. The value of the third side of the given right angled triangle is  $x$  cm, using the Pythagoras theorem we have,

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \sqrt{17^2 - 15^2} \\ &= \sqrt{289 - 225} \\ &= \sqrt{64} = 8 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

(which is less than 10 cm)

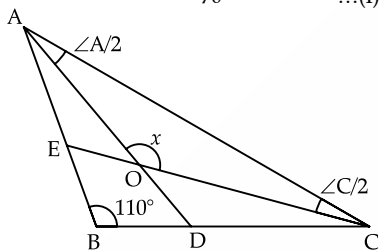
Now, in the second case, let the perpendicular = 15 cm, base = 17 cm and the hypotenuse =  $x$  cm.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow x &= \sqrt{15^2 + 17^2} \text{ cm} \\ &= \sqrt{514} = 22.67 \text{ cm} \\ &\text{(which lies between 20 cm and 23 cm)} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the statements B and C are correct.

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

**Explanation:**  $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$   
(sum of all angles of a triangle is  $180^\circ$ )  
 $\angle A + \angle C = 180^\circ - 110^\circ$   
 $= 70^\circ$  ... (I)



In  $\triangle AOC$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \angle A/2 + \angle C/2 + x &= 180^\circ \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\angle A + \angle C) + x &= 180^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} 70^\circ + x &= 180^\circ \\ x &= 180^\circ - 35^\circ \\ x &= 145^\circ \end{aligned}$$

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

**Explanation:**

In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB = 4$  cm,  $AC = 5$  cm and  $BC = 6$  cm.

In  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $PR = 4$  cm,  $PQ = 5$  cm and  $RQ = 6$  cm.

$AB = PR$ ,  $AC = PQ$  and  $BC = RQ$ . Therefore, we can say that  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PRQ$ .

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

**Explanation:** The volume of the tank is length  $\times$  breadth  $\times$  height. The tank is  $\frac{2}{3}$  full, given that the length of the tank is 8 m and the breadth is 15 m. Let  $h$  be the height of the tank.

We can say that,

$$\begin{aligned} 8 \times 15 \times h &= \frac{2}{3} \times 540 \\ \Rightarrow h &= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{540}{8 \times 15} = 3 \\ h &= 3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

**Explanation:** The ratio of the area of the two equilateral triangles is 16 : 9. The area of an equilateral triangles is  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2$ .

Let the side of one triangle be  $a_1$  and the side of the other equilateral be  $a_2$ . The ratio of the area of the two equilateral triangles is,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a_1^2}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a_2^2} &= \frac{16}{9} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{a_1}{a_2} &= \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

If the perimeter of the smaller triangle is 63 cm,

$$\begin{aligned} 3a_2 &= 63 \text{ cm,} \\ a_2 &= 21 \text{ cm.} \\ a_1 &= \frac{4}{3} \times 21 = 28 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the difference between the sides of the larger and the smaller triangle is  
 $28 \text{ cm} - 21 \text{ cm} = 7 \text{ cm}$

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

**Explanation:** Let us assume that the radius of the circle be ' $r$ '. The perimeter of the circle is its circumference

$$\begin{aligned} 2\pi r &= 6\pi, \\ \text{Or, } r &= \frac{6\pi}{2\pi} \\ r &= 3 \text{ cm} \\ \text{Area of the circle} &= \pi r^2 \\ &= \pi \times 3^2 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Area of the triangle whose base is 8 cm is  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$ .

As, it is given that the area of the circle = area of the triangle

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times \text{height} &= \pi \times 3^2 \\ \Rightarrow \text{height} &= \pi \times 3^2 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{8} \\ \Rightarrow \text{height} &= \pi \times 2.25 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

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

**Explanation:** Let us arrange the numbers in ascending order.

$$\begin{aligned} 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 6, 8, 8, 9, 14 \\ \text{Median} &= (13+1)\text{th}/2 \text{ term} \\ \text{Or, } &= (14/2)\text{th term} \\ &= 7\text{th term} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

The number which repeats itself most is called mode of the data

$$\text{Mode} = 4$$

Range of Median, Mode and Range of the given data

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Highest value} \\ &\quad \quad \quad - \text{lowest value} \\ &= 14 - 1 = 13 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mean} = (4 + 4 + 13)/3 = 21/3 = 7$$

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

**Explanation:** As a teacher one should diagnose the causes and take steps for remediation. It's crucial for teachers to identify the causes of their pupils' maths difficulties and to take action to solve them. Revision of the basics, more practice opportunities, teaching good study habits, fostering a supportive learning environment and specialised interventions for students with learning disabilities are a few examples of remediation measures.

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

**Explanation:** To ensure that visually impaired students have access to the same learning opportunities as their peers in an inclusive mathematics classroom, teachers must develop alternative teaching, learning and evaluation techniques. Teachers can foster equitable learning environments and support visually impaired student's mathematical success by using these alternative teaching strategies.

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

**Explanation:** Teachers can employ a variety of strategies including checklists, portfolios, projects and class participation to gauge their students' enthusiasm and attitude towards mathematics. These methods may help teachers in understanding how students feel about mathematics and in identifying any areas where students might require more encouragement or support.

The enthusiasm and attitudes of students towards mathematical concepts or topics can be evaluated using checklists. The work of students can be gathered and evaluated over time using portfolios. This can assist teachers in evaluating students' development and locating areas that may require more encouragement or support.

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

**Explanation:** The purpose of conducting practical and experimental activities is not to help in scoring higher grades or marks. Practical and experimental activities are designed to give students hands-on experience and the chance to apply theoretical ideas in a practical situation. Through these exercises, students can deepen their comprehension of the material, improve their ability to think critically and solve problems and foster their creativity and curiosity.

## 62. Option (2) is correct

**Explanation:** Aluminium is a metal and can conduct heat, as the strip gets heated up transfer of heat takes place and the wax pieces begin to fall one-by-one in the order of their increasing distance from the flame. From the experiment the students may infer that aluminium strip transfers heat from the end nearer to the flame to the other end.

Statement (A) is the observation of the experiment and statement (B) is the inference.

## 63. Option (3) is correct

**Explanation:** With the help of the given question the teacher is trying to promote the skill of hypothesizing. The skill of hypothesizing is helpful to students because it encourages critical thinking, fosters creativity, curiosity, improves problem-solving skills and enhances scientific literacy.

## 64. Option (4) is correct

**Explanation:** Asking the students "Can the test be done without removing chlorophyll?" will assess the analysis of the students. Students must analyse the theories and procedures that underlie a particular experiment or test in order to answer this question. They must also determine whether any processes can be changed or eliminated without impacting the outcomes.

The use of chlorophyll in a test is particularly mentioned in this case of question. The teacher is challenging pupils to think about the function of chlorophyll in the test and whether it is necessary to produce correct findings by posing the question, "Can the test be done without removing chlorophyll?"

## 65. Option (1) is correct

**Explanation:** Supporters of inquiry-oriented education can give students the salt and sand mixture, invite them to come up with other separation methods and assist them in putting those methods into practice. A teaching and learning approach known as inquiry-oriented pedagogy emphasises the exploration and questioning process over the acquisition of preconceived knowledge. This approach is predicated on the idea that learning is most effective when students are actively engaged in asking questions, delving into ideas and coming up with new material through their own research.

## 66. Option (1) is correct

**Explanation:** The systematic study of the natural world and the creation of new information through observation, experimentation and analysis are both integral parts of the science discipline, which is an open-

ended venture. It is an investigative process that aims to comprehend how the universe functions and the causes behind why events take place the way they do. Science is primarily motivated by a desire to learn and discover new things rather than being connected to any one particular purpose or target.

On the other hand, technology has a specific purpose and frequently focuses on addressing a particular need or problem.

## 67. Option (4) is correct

**Explanation:** In reality, the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) is a collection of flower.

Sunflowers are made up of numerous little flowers, known as florets, that are grouped in a central disc and encircled by substantial structures resembling petals, known as ray florets. The seeds, which are what we commonly associate with sunflowers, can be produced by each floret.

## 68. Option (1) is correct

**Explanation:** The wheels on the bicycle rotate around their corresponding axles, which causes circular motion. The bicycle's forward motion along the straight road is referred to as the translational motion. The motion is also periodic since the wheels rotate fully on a regular basis as the bicycle advances. The bicycle exhibits translational motion as it moves forward while the wheels are rotating. The wheels complete one full round in a regular and repeating manner as the bicycle moves forward, creating a periodic motion with the combination of the circular and translational action.

## 69. Option (4) is correct

**Explanation:** Black soil is a fertile form of soil that is abundant in minerals like calcium, magnesium and potassium which are vital for plant growth. The cotton plants can get the water and oxygen they require to develop and thrive because of their high water-holding capacity and good aeration. Black soil is best for growing cotton.

## 70. Option (1) is correct

**Explanation:** An embryonic reproductive cell called a gamete may combine with another gamete to create a zygote. Male gametes are called sperm while female gametes are called eggs or ovum. An ovary releases the ova, a fully developed female reproductive cell, during ovulation. Following the fertilisation of the egg by the sperm, an embryo is a multicellular structure in the initial stages of development. Thus, embryo is the odd one out.

## 71. Option (1) is correct

**Explanation:** Saliva has a key role in starting the digestion of carbohydrates, particularly starch. The enzyme amylase, found in saliva, breaks down starch molecules into simpler ones like maltose and dextrin. The body can then break down and absorb these smaller molecules for energy.

## 72. Option (1) is correct

**Explanation:** Both inhaled air and exhaled air contain oxygen. And both inhaled air as well as exhaled air contains carbon dioxide. The oxygen in the air diffuses through the walls of the air sacs (alveoli) into the bloodstream when air is taken in by the lungs. The body's cells then receive this oxygen and utilise it during cellular respiration to produce energy. Inhaled air has an oxygen content of about 21%.

Air is forced out of the lungs when we exhale and the oxygen content of expelled air is lower than that of inhaled air. The oxygen content of exhaled air normally ranges between 16 and 17 percent.

## 73. Option (4) is correct

**Explanation:** In case of a plane mirror the image distance is same as the object distance.

Given that the distance between Ritu and her image is 10 m.

The image distance = object distance = 5 m

But, as she moves 2 m towards the mirror,

The new object distance = the new image distance = 5 m - 2 m = 3 m

Therefore, the distance between Ritu and her image will become 3 m + 3 m = 6 m.

## 74. Option (1) is correct

**Explanation:** An effective chemical indicator for determining whether a solution is basic or acidic is phenolphthalein. It is an acidic, colourless solution that changes to pink or magenta when a base is present. X is a salt, it is neutral and do not change colour in presence of phenolphthalein, Y is a basic solution that will turn pink when phenolphthalein is added to it and Z is an acid that show no colour change in presence of phenolphthalein.

## 75. Option (2) is correct

**Explanation:** From front to back, our teeth are typically arranged as follows:

Front teeth of upper and lower jaw or incisors, are utilised for biting and slicing food.

Canines are utilised for shredding and grasping food. They are the pointed teeth next to the incisors.



The teeth next to the canines are known as premolars and they are used to grind and smash food.

The rear of the mouth's molars, which are big teeth, are used to grind and chew food.

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

**Explanation:** Plants use a mechanism called the transpiration pull, also known as the suction pull, to move water and nutrients from their roots to their leaves. Water is drawn up through the xylem tissue of the plant from the roots to the leaves as a result of the loss of water vapour from the leaves during transpiration. Cohesive forces between water molecules provide this negative pressure and the tension developed in the xylem tissue also contributes to the suction pull. The suction pull is fundamental to the survival and development of plants.

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

**Explanation:** The rhizome, a sort of underground stem, is the component of ginger that reproduces. The portion of the ginger plant utilised in cooking, the rhizome, is renowned for its distinctive flavour and scent. The rhizome forms roots and shoots that sprout into new ginger plants as it expands horizontally underground. Ginger mainly reproduces vegetatively through the rhizome, which means that new plants are created from fragments of the parent plant rather than from seeds.

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

**Explanation:** The presence of charged ions or particles that can move freely through a solution determines its capacity to conduct electricity. Because they don't have a lot of free ions, distilled water and sugar solution are bad conductors of electricity.

In contrast, vinegar and salt solutions are electrical conductors because they have dissolved ions that are free to move. Acetic acid molecules, for instance, split apart in vinegar to form the electrically charged hydrogen ions ( $H^+$ ) and acetate ions ( $CH_3COO^-$ ), which can flow through the solution. Similarly, sodium ions ( $Na^+$ ) and chloride ions ( $Cl^-$ ) separate from one another in a salt solution, they are then free to move around and carry an electrical charge.

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

**Explanation:** Plants may survive without the process of photosynthesis for a while because it doesn't take place at night. For plants to survive, both photosynthesis and respiration must occur simultaneously throughout the day. Respiration is necessary for delivering the energy and metabolic processes needed for growth,

development and responding to the environment, plants cannot exist without it.

But plants cannot survive without respiration.

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

**Explanation:** The forces exerted on an object are balanced when it is at rest on a surface, as a block of wood. When a block of wood is placed on a table, the force that the table normally applies to the block is equal to its weight and acts in the opposite direction. This indicates that the normal force of the table balances the weight of the block, which is the force brought about by gravity. As a result, the wood block is in a condition of static equilibrium and there is no net force acting on it.

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

**Explanation:** Bamboos have parallel venation and fibrous root system. Mostly, parallel venation is noticed in plants with fibrous roots.

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

**Explanation:** North and South poles are present in magnets. Opposite poles attract one another whereas like poles repel one another.

A magnet's poles have a stronger magnetic field than other parts of the magnet. This is due to the magnetic field lines' increased concentration near the poles, where they also emerge and converge.

The magnetic field surrounding a magnet is represented visually by magnetic field lines. Magnetic field lines are always complete loops that travel from a magnet's north pole to its south pole. Attraction is not the surest test for a magnet as magnets can also repel.

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

**Explanation:** Iodine is used on wounds, mercury is used in thermometers, aluminium is used in food packing and chlorine is used in water purification.

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

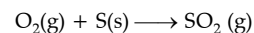
**Explanation:** When heated, thermo-setting polymers undergo a chemical reaction that permanently changes them from a liquid or soft solid state to a hard, rigid and long-lasting material. They cannot be remelted or reshaped by using heat and pressure once they have been moulded and cooled.

Because it is a good insulator and can resist high temperatures, Bakelite is utilised in electrical equipment.

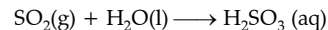
Melamine is used in making plastic toys, plates and jars that are used in kitchen.

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

**Explanation:** When sulphur is burned, oxygen in the air combines with it to form sulphur dioxide gas.



Sulphur dioxide gas dissolves into sulphurous acid when water is added to a container where it has been collected:



Because sulphurous acid is a weak acid, it will cause the litmus paper to turn red when blue litmus is put to it.

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

**Explanation:** In the given experiment sulphurous acid is formed due to reaction between water and sulphur dioxide.

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

**Explanation:** The students will learn the skill of observation, inference and measurement through the given activity.

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

**Explanation:** A substance's viscosity is defined as its resistance to flow. Both oil and sugar solutions have viscosity, however due to the chemical characteristics and molecular structures of the two substances, their viscosities might vary. The teacher wants the students to understand one of the most important properties of liquid that is viscosity through the experiment she did in the class.

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

**Explanation:** If the students think that soil is the only source of the building blocks for plant growth, then giving them a money plant in water and asking them to observe its development and draw conclusions would be the best course of action to disprove this notion.

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

**Explanation:** The goal of the process validation criterion in science courses is to make sure that students participate in activities that foster the growth of their scientific knowledge and abilities. This implies that chances for scientific research, experimentation and the application of scientific ideas and principles to solve problems should be made available to pupils. Involving pupils in practical exercises to improve students' scientific knowledge and skills, chances for experimentation and observation of scientific phenomena should be made available to them. Encourage students to make observations, ask questions and do data analyses to help them hone their critical thinking abilities.

### Language: English

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

**Explanation:** A language is a tool used to process ideas, which an individual uses to express his/her feelings, views, and opinions. Thus, we can say an individual processes his/her ideas, thoughts, beliefs, or

feelings that arise in his/her mind, and then through the language, he/she communicates it with others.

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

**Explanation:** A child can learn a language best when they have a proficient language teacher. As, a language teacher can encourage children to enhance their language skills by providing opportunities or experiences by providing them knowledge about language interpretation, their phonetic sounds, and can upskill their communication skills. With the help of various activities, a language teacher can encourage or provide opportunities for learners to experience and learn the language effectively.

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

**Explanation:** An educational framework, Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), where opportunities are provided to learners to practice and learn the theory of a second language. Task-Based Language Teaching activities incorporate a variety of language skills such as reading, writing, listening, or speaking and opportunities are offered to students to actively engage in communication in a second language.

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

**Explanation:** Learning a second language is a deliberate and conscious process where learners learn another language other than their first/native language. The second language should be taught by using the target language as much as possible as it will help primary learners to understand it completely. Whereas, in higher classes, learners should be made familiar with the second language by translating words or sentences into the first language.

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

**Explanation:** In English phonetics, there are 44 sounds which include consonants and vowel sounds. Out of 44 sounds, there are:

- 20 sounds of vowels and
- 24 sounds of consonants.

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

**Explanation:** A speech community is a group of people who share the same grammatical rules and speak their own language in their community or group. There are 3 major components of the speech community that are as follows:

- They have a common language.
- Based on the common language that they use for interaction and communication with one another, they can be distinguished from other communities or groups
- They can easily be distinguished from other communities or groups based on their language.

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

**Explanation:** Grammatical analysis and instruction designed for second-language learners are known as pedagogical grammar. "The purpose of pedagogical grammar is to help language learners use grammar effectively and use language to communicate within the context of the target language." Thus, pedagogical grammar is learning grammar in context through use.

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

**Explanation:** When learners belong to diverse linguistic backgrounds, the teacher should use a multilingual approach. Supporting multilingualism in the classroom will help students access more than one language, improve their understanding of their own language, and enhance the emotional and social well-being of learners, leading to higher-quality in the teaching-learning process as participation and involvement will increase.

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

**Explanation:** Reading a text does not involve only reading and explaining the text line by line, but factors affecting appropriate reading ability involve correct usage of vocabulary, phonetics, pauses, style, etc. Thus, when a teacher reads out and explains the text line-by-line it is not an appropriate method for teaching a text as learners will not get an opportunity to explore the reading his/her skills and will also, not be able to contribute to learners' reading abilities.

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

**Explanation:** Post-reading tasks show a path for students to

- Summarize what has been understood from the text,
- reflect on what he/she has read and
- relate the text to learners' knowledge and understanding.
- answer what they have read in the text.

Thus, Post-reading tasks are meant for assessing the learning and connecting it to real-life situations.

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

**Explanation:** Intensive reading means reading text with complete focus and full concentration for a deeper understanding of the text. It involves reading the text in detail with aim of achieving some specific learning goals in teachers' and learners' mind such as

- vocabulary learning,
- Use of correct grammar,
- emphasizing correct pronunciation or
- authors' intentions and views in text, etc.

Thus, Intensive reading is aimed at helping the learners read a text for improving study skills.

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

**Explanation:** The process writing approach could be described as a bottom-up approach where the emphasis is given to writing as a means of communicating ideas or any kind of information. Through this approach, a learner gets a chance to write, produce a draft, review, edit and refine his/her writing.

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

**Explanation:** Abeera, an English teacher, describes a scene and asks the learners to draw what they have heard, this is an example of picture dictation. Picture dictation is a method where the teacher describes a picture or a sequence of pictures to students who draw what they hear from their teacher. This activity enhances the listening skills and their ability to visualize and comprehend information accurately.

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

**Explanation:** A short play that has only one act is called a One-Act Play. Such types of plays might consist of one or more scenes. Thus, while teaching a 'One-Act Play' a tableau can be used as one of the teaching strategies. As, tableau refers to silent still images made by actors posing as characters.

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

**Explanation:** A teacher divides her class into pairs to exchange their notebooks and make corrections as per the directions of the teacher. She is doing a Peer Assessment.

- Peer Assessment is a type of assessment where one or a group of students assess or evaluate other students' work.

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

**Explanation:** "India was one of the world's richest countries in that age, so the capital's commercial quarter was one of the most important trading and business centres in the East. The original Chandni Chowk was built around a canal of the Yamuna, which passed down the street, forming a pool that reflected the moonlight and gave the area its name. The business of Chandni Chowk was business only."

From the above lines of passage, we can say, the statements given in questions A and B are correct which are as follows:

- A canal used to run through Chandni Chowk.
- Business and trading were done on the banks of the canal.

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

**Explanation:** "Most of what we call Old Delhi was built by the emperor Shah Jahan who, with characteristic modesty, called it Shahjahanabad." From the above lines of passage, we can say, Shah Jahan named the new city of Delhi, Shahjahanabad. It shows his modesty.

## 108. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** "The city was built around 1640-1650 AD (so, by Delhi standards, it is actually young!) and remained the capital of the Mughal empire ever since."

From the above lines of passage, we can say, By Delhi standards, Old Delhi is called young because it was built around 1640-1650 AD.

## 109. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** "India was one of the world's richest countries in that age, so the capital's commercial quarter was one of the most important trading and business centres in the East."

From the above lines of passage, we can say, During the Mughal period; Delhi was very prosperous because a lot of trade and commerce took place there.

## 110. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** "Some people say that it was the ruthless reprisals from the British after the 1857 Mutiny/ War of Independence that destroyed the peaceful character of Chandni Chowk; as did the looting that was the hallmark of the East India Company's soldiers".

From the above lines of passage, we can say, East India Company's soldiers were ruthless as they destroyed the peaceful character of Chandni Chowk and looted the country. Thus, we can conclude by saying East India Company soldiers were cruel and greedy.

## 111. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** The underlined word (that) is pronoun.

- Pronouns are used as a substitution for a noun. In other words, pronouns are words or phrases that are used to identify a specific person or thing.

## 112. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** The underlined word (considering) is a/an adverb.

- Adverb is a word or phrase that expresses manner, place, time, or degree and modifies the meaning of an adjective, verb, or adverb. Here, in the above sentence, 'considering' is describing the phrase, "which is not terribly ancient", thus, it is an adverb.

## 113. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** The dictionary meaning of 'mess' is 'a person whose life is full of confusion and problems'. Thus, we can say that the word 'mess' means the same as 'confusion'.

## 114. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** The word opposite in meaning to 'reflected' is absorbed.

- Reflected means to reflect, back, or throw back heat, light, or sound without absorbing it.

- Absorbed means to soak up any energy, liquid, or other substance by chemical or physical action.

## 115. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** "I love the Brooks which down their channels fret Even more than when I tripped lightly as they;"

From the above lines of the poem, we can say, that the poet loves the brooks now more than when he was young.

## 116. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** "The Clouds that gather round the setting sun

Do take a sober colouring from an eye That hath kept watch o'er man's morailly"

From the above line of the poem, we can say that the clouds around the setting sun make the poet thoughtful. As poet thinks about the morality of human beings which means clouds gathering around the setting sun making him thoughtful.

## 117. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** From the lines, "The Clouds that gather round the setting sun

Do take a sober colouring from an eye That hath kept watch o'er man's morailly"

From the above line of the poem, we can say that, during his lifetime, the poet has thought about the mortal nature of man. In the final stanza, the speaker believed that nature might love its beauty more than before now.

## 118. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** Today the poet is thankful for

- The human heart which is full of joys and sorrows
- The palms won by him in the race of life.

The poet's adult knowledge appreciates nature to its fullest with his childhood memories.

## 119. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** The figure of speech used in line 1 is personification. Personification is a figure of speech where we give human characteristics and human qualities to something non-human (such an animal or object).

## 120. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** "The innocent brightness of a newborn Day is lovely yet;" is an example of a "transferred epithet". Transferred Epithet is a figure of speech where an epithet (adjective) is transferred from a person or thing to another that is describing it. In other words, we can say, an epithet is the transfer of a noun it is meant to describe another noun in a sentence.

## Language: Hindi

## 121. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**सरसरी तौर पर किसी पाठ को देखकर उसकी विषयवस्तु का पता कर लेना पढ़ने की एक महत्वपूर्ण कुशलता है।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- सरसरी तौर पर पाठक विषयवस्तु की रूपरेखा अपने मस्तिष्क में तैयार कर लेता है।
- इससे पाठक के ज्ञानात्मक विकास का पता चलता है।

मानव अपने विचारों का आदान प्रदान मुख्य रूप से चार प्रक्रियाओं यथा सुनने, बोलना, पढ़ना, तथा लिखना द्वारा करता है। पठन अथवा पढ़ना भाषा के चार कौशलों में से एक है।

पठन एक सार्थक, उद्देश्यपूर्ण एवं चिंतन प्रधान प्रक्रिया है जिसमें भाषा की संरचना की समझ तथा पढ़े जा रहे पाठ के साथ विद्यार्थी के भावनात्मक सम्बन्ध स्वर अर्थ ग्रहण पर बल दिया जाता है। सरसरी तौर पर किसी पाठ को देखकर उसकी विषयवस्तु का पता कर लेना पढ़ने की एक महत्वपूर्ण कुशलता है। यह आनंदानुभूति के लिए किये जाने वाले पठन से संबंधित है।

## 122. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**बच्चों के बोलने-सीखने के सन्दर्भ में यह कथन बिल्कुल सही है कि बच्चों को सुनने और बोलने के अधिक से अधिक अवसर देने चाहिए।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- वाचन कौशल सुदृढ़ होगा।
- अभिव्यक्ति और सृजनात्मक शक्ति को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।
- श्रवण कौशल विकसित होगा।

मानव अपने विचारों को सुनकर, बोलकर, पढ़कर और लिखकर अभिव्यक्त करता है, भाषा से संबंधित इन चारों प्रक्रियाओं को प्रयोग करने की क्षमता ही भाषा कौशल कहलाती है। उपरोक्त चारों भाषा कौशलों में से 'वाचन कौशल' भाषाई कौशल का मौखिक अभिव्यक्त रूप है। भाषा शिक्षण के तहत यह किसी तथ्य को बोलकर पढ़ने और समझने से संबंधित है। यहाँ बच्चों के बोलना सीखने के संदर्भ में 'बच्चों को सुनने और बोलने के अधिक-से-अधिक अवसर देने चाहिए' कथन सही है क्योंकि बच्चे भाषा तक बेहतर तरीके से सीखते हैं जब भाषा का समृद्ध परिवेश हो।

## 123. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या—**भोजपुरी भाषी मोना 'श' को 'स' और 'र' को 'ड़' बोलती है। इसका सर्वाधिक सम्भावित कारण मातृभाषा का व्याघात है। उच्चारण में दोष उत्पन्न होने का कारण प्रायः मातृभाषा या क्षेत्रीयता का प्रभाव ही होता है। मुख से अक्षरों को बोलना उच्चारण कहलाता है। सभी वर्णों के लिए मुख में उच्चारण स्थान होते हैं। उच्चारण भाषा शिक्षण का एक अभिन्न अंग है जो अक्षरों को मुख से बोलने की प्रक्रिया से संबंधित है। उच्चारण में शुद्धता का स्थान प्रमुख होता है।



मोना द्वारा 'श' को 'स' और 'र' को 'ड़' बोलने की स्थिति को उसकी मातृभाषा का व्यापार अथवा क्षेत्रीय भाषा का प्रभाव कहना उचित होगा क्योंकि बच्चों में उच्चारण संबंधी दोष का प्रमुख कारण प्रायः मातृभाषा तथा क्षेत्रीयता का प्रभाव ही होता है। अलग-अलग जगहों पर एक ही शब्द का उच्चारण विभिन्न तरीके से किया जाता है, यही कारण है कि शब्दों के उच्चारण में इस बात का प्रभाव पड़ता है कि बच्चा किस क्षेत्र में रह रहा है और किस मातृभाषा का प्रयोग कर रहा है।  
उदाहरण: बिहार में 'ड़' को प्रायः 'र' बोला जाता है। अतः यहां ये संभावना बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है कि यहां के बच्चे 'लड़का' को लरका' बोलेंगे।

#### 124. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—कक्षा III की शिक्षिका अपने विद्यार्थियों को पाठ्य-पुस्तक से इतर भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के बाल-साहित्य पढ़ने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है क्योंकि वह चाहती है कि बच्चे अपनी पठन क्षमता बढ़ा सकें।

**बाल साहित्य—**

- रोचकता प्रदान करता है।
- अधिक चित्रों का प्रयोग होता है।
- सृजनशीलता और कल्पनाशीलता में सहायक है।
- उत्साही पाठक बनने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है।

जिसमें हित की भावना का निहित हो वही साहित्य है। साहित्य मनुष्य के भावों, विचारों, घटनाओं, अनुभवों की भाव सहित प्रस्तुति है। बाल साहित्य जो बालको को लिखा गया हो। प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की पठन क्षमता का विकास करने के लिए बच्चों को भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के बाल-साहित्य पढ़ने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। बच्चों में भाषाई विकास के लिए साहित्यिक विधाओं जैसे कविता, कहानी, आदि को सबसे अधिक महत्व दिया जाता है।

#### 125. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरणिक पक्षों, शब्दों की बारीकियों के आकलन के संदर्भ में सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है कि संदर्भ में व्याकरण को समझा जाए।

**संदर्भ में व्याकरण—**

- व्याकरण नियमों की जानकारी प्रदान करने में सहायक।
- व्याकरण का क्रमबद्ध अध्ययन करने में सहायक।

उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरणिक पक्षों, शब्दों की बारीकियों के आकलन के संदर्भ में सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण 'संदर्भ में व्याकरण समझना' है क्योंकि:

संदर्भ में व्याकरण से तात्पर्य शिक्षण कार्य के दौरान पाठ में आने वाले शब्दों से सम्बन्धित अन्य शब्द तथा व्याकरणिक नियमों की जानकारी प्रदान करने से है। यह शिक्षण पाठ के दौरान पाठ में आने वाले शब्दों का उपसर्ग-प्रत्यय, संधिविच्छेद, आदि बताकर व्याकरणिक नियमों को आसानी से समझने में सहयोग करता है।

संदर्भ में व्याकरण सिखाने पर बच्चों के लिए व्याकरणिक नियमों को ग्रहण करना सरल हो जाता है। वे उसे आसानी से समझते हैं जिससे कि उन्हें उन नियमों को बिना समझे कठस्थ करने की जरूरत नहीं होती।

#### 126. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—हमने विद्यार्थियों को एक प्रश्न दिया है—“घर से विद्यालय आने तक आप रास्ते में जो-जो चीजें देखते हैं, उन्हें लिखें।” हमारी कक्षा में एक विद्यार्थी दृष्टि-बाधित है। हम प्रश्न में उस बच्चे की आवश्यकता के अनुसार परिवर्तन कर देंगे।

दृष्टि-बाधित किसी भी तरह के दृष्टि हानि का वर्णन करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाने वाला शब्द है। दृष्टि-बाधित बच्चे आंशिक दृष्टि हानि से ग्रस्त होते हैं। इन्हें न्यून दृष्टि या दृष्टि या दृष्टि अक्षमता के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

उपरोक्त स्थिति में शिक्षक द्वारा 'प्रश्न में उस बच्चे की आवश्यकता के अनुसार परिवर्तन करना' उचित प्रावधान होगा क्योंकि यह कदम: दृष्टि-बाधित बच्चों में आत्मविश्वास और स्वतंत्रता को बढ़ावा देगा। दृष्टि-बाधित बच्चों को शिक्षा प्राणाली का हिस्सा बनने में मदद करेगा। दृष्टि-बाधित को अक्षमता के बावजूद समुचित समायोजन में सहयोग करेगा।

#### 127. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषाई क्षमताओं का आकलन करने के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयोगी है— पाठ में आई कहानी को आगे बढ़वाना।

**मुख्य बिन्दु—**

- कहानी के माध्यम से सृजनशीलता तथा कल्पनाशीलता का विकास होगा।
- बौद्धिक स्तर सुदृढ़ होगा।
- विद्यार्थी भाषाई ज्ञान का पता चल सकेगा।

उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषाई क्षमताओं का आकलन करने के लिए पाठ में आई कहानी को आगे बढ़वाना सर्वाधिक उपयोगी है क्योंकि किसी कहानी के मौखिक या लिखित वर्णन करने के दौरान बच्चे:

वास्तविक अनुभव के साथ भाषाई कौशलों को सुगमता से ग्रहण करेंगे। तथ्यों को स्वयं के निजी अनुभवों से जोड़ कर अपने विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करेंगे।

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

#### 128. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—“बच्चे अपने चारों ओर लिखित सामग्री का जितना उपयोग होते देखेंगे उतनी ही लिखित भाषा के प्रति उनकी समझ सहज रूप से बनती चली जाएगी।” उपर्युक्त कथन का निहितार्थ है— बच्चों को अपने इर्द-गिर्द विज्ञापन, होर्डिंग्स, कैलेंडर, बाल-साहित्य, सूचियाँ आदि देखने-पढ़ने के अवसर मिलते रहने चाहिए। समृद्ध भाषिक परिवेश से तात्पर्य ऐसे परिवेश से है जिसमें बच्चे भाषा को अधिकाधिक देख, सुन और प्रयोग कर सकें। यह बच्चों के भाषाई

विकास में अत्यधिक लाभकारी होता है क्योंकि यह—

बच्चों की समझ को शब्दों और वाक्यांशों की रचना के संबंध में विस्तार देता है। बच्चे में अभिव्यक्ति, रचनात्मकता, सृजनात्मकता तथा कल्पनाशीलता को प्रोत्साहन देता है। बच्चों में भाषा ज्ञान के प्रति जिज्ञासा उत्पन्न करता है जिससे बच्चे सक्रिय होकर भाषा सीखते हैं। बच्चों में सहज भाषा विकास की नींव रखता है तथा उन्हें रचनात्मक गतिविधियों में संलग्न करता है। बच्चों की भाषा संबंधी विविध आवश्यकताओं को विभिन्न भाषा मॉडलों तथा उपकरणों द्वारा पूर्ण करता है।

#### 129. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—‘भाषा अर्जन’ सहज होता है।

**भाषा अर्जन—**

- उस प्रक्रिया को कहते हैं जिसके द्वारा मानव भाषा को ग्रहण करने एवं समझने की क्षमता अर्जित करता है तथा बातचीत करने के लिए शब्दों और वाक्यों का प्रयोग करता है।

भाषा अर्जन एक सहज एवं स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया है जिसमें बच्चों घरेलू परिवेश में भाषा के नियमों को आसानी से आत्मसात् करते हैं, और बच्चे भाषा को सहज और स्वाभाविक रूप से सीखते हैं। भाषा अर्जन के माध्यम से बालक अनुकरण द्वारा प्रथम भाषा सीखकर अपनी बातों को बोलचाल अर्थात् घर की भाषा में आसानी से अभिव्यक्त कर पाता है। भाषा अर्जन प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से बच्चे अनुकरण द्वारा भाषा सीखकर अपनी बातों को अभिव्यक्त कर पाने में सक्षम हो पाता है।

#### 130. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—अनुमान के साथ भाव ग्रहण की स्थिति में हम कहेंगे कि ‘पठन’ हो रहा है। पठन भाषा के महत्वपूर्ण चार कौशलों में से एक है। यह एक चिन्तन प्रधान प्रक्रिया है।

**पठन कौशल का महत्व—**

- ज्ञानोपाजन का एक साधन है। अनुमान के साथ भाव ग्रहण की स्थिति से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि ‘पठन’ हो रहा है क्योंकि पठन प्रक्रिया तभी सार्थक सिद्ध होती है जब एक पाठक: एक निश्चित उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए पढ़ता है। पठित वस्तु के अर्थ को संदर्भानुसार ग्रहण करते हुए पढ़ता है। पठन के दौरान आगे आने वाले तथ्यों का अनुमान लगाते हुए पढ़ता है।

#### 131. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य पुस्तक में हिन्दीतर भाषाओं की रचनाओं को भी स्थान देने का मुख्य उद्देश्य है—अन्य भाषाओं के उत्कृष्ट साहित्य से परिचित कराना।

**उद्देश्य—**

- सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक स्थिति से परिचित कराना।
- विभिन्न भाषाओं से परिचित कराना।
- विभिन्न भाषाओं के साहित्यिकारों से परिचित कराना।

उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में हिन्दीतर भाषाओं की रचनाओं को स्थान देने का अन्य उद्देश्य:

बच्चे सामाजिक संस्कृति से परिचित हो सकें।  
बच्चे भाषा की विभिन्न रंगतों से परिचित हो सकें।

बच्चे हिन्दीतर भाषा के साहित्य से परिचित हो सकें।

बच्चे हिन्दीतर भाषी साहित्यकारों से परिचित हो सकें।

बच्चे हिन्दीतर भाषा के रचना शैली से परिचित हो सकें।

बच्चे हिन्दीतर भाषाओं के द्वारा संवेदनाओं को विस्तार दे सकें।

### 132. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—बच्चों की सहायक लेखन क्षमता का परिचायक मौलिक विचार है। मौलिक विचार सृजन में सहायक होते हैं। मौलिक विचार द्वारा बच्चों के भाव अभिव्यक्त होते हैं। लेखन कला इन विचारों को प्रभावी बनाती है।

उपरोक्त चारों भाषा कौशलों में से 'लेखन कौशल' भाषाई कौशल का लिखित अभिव्यक्त रूप है। यह भावों और मौलिक विचारों को अर्थपूर्ण तरीके से लिखित रूप देने से संबंधित है।

मौलिक विचार से तात्पर्य विचारों में मौलिकता अर्थात् नवीनता का होना है। मौलिक विचार विद्या है जिसके द्वारा मनुष्य किसी समस्या के समाधान तक पहुँचता है, जीवन कि समस्या सुलझाता है तथा सही मार्ग चुनता है।

### 133. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—मुहावरे और लोकोक्तियाँ सीखने-सिखाने का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य मुहावरे एवं लोकोक्तियों का सुचिंतित प्रयोग करना है।

**मुहावरा**—

- अभिधेयार्थ से भिन्न कोई विशेष अर्थ देने वाले किसी भाषा के गठे हुए रूढ़ वाक्य, वाक्यांश या शब्द-समूह को मुहावरा कहा जाता है।

**लोकोक्ति**—

- लोक में प्रचलित उक्ति।
- किसी विशेष स्थान पर प्रसिद्ध हो जाने वाले कथन को लोकोक्ति कहते हैं।

मुहावरे और लोकोक्तियाँ सीखने-सिखाने का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है मुहावरे एवं लोकोक्तियों का सुचिंतित प्रयोग करना क्योंकि हिन्दी भाषा की सौंदर्य और आंचलिकता बनाए रखने हेतु शिक्षण कार्य के दौरान पाठ में निहित तथ्यों के संदर्भ में मुहावरों और लोकोक्तियों का सुचिंतित और उचित प्रयोग भाषा प्रयोग को प्रभावी बनाता है।

भाषिक अभिव्यक्ति को सजीव बनाता है।  
पाठ को अर्थपूर्ण, प्रवाहपूर्ण और रूचिकर बनाता है।

बच्चों में लिखित-मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति कौशल का विकास करता है।

बच्चों को तथ्यों को संदर्भ में जोड़कर आसानी से समझने में मदद करता है।

### 134. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—मुक्त अन्त वाले प्रश्न बच्चों की भाषागत रचनात्मकता का आकलन करने में सर्वाधिक रूप से उपयुक्त होंगे। इससे बच्चों की सृजनात्मक शक्ति विकसित होगी।

मुक्त अंत वाले प्रश्न बच्चों की भाषागत रचनात्मकता का आकलन करने में सर्वाधिक रूप से उपयुक्त होते हैं क्योंकि ऐसे प्रश्न: बच्चों को दिशाओं में सोचने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं।

बच्चों के विचारों में मौलिकता का समावेश करते हैं।

व्याख्यात्मक और वर्णनात्मक उत्तर देने योग्य नहीं होते हैं।

बच्चों में अपसारी चिंतन तथा सृजनात्मकता को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

### 135. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—तपस्या सातवीं कक्षा में विभिन्न सन्दर्भों में 'पृथ्वी' 'वसुधा' और 'भूमि' शब्दों के प्रयोगों की तरफ बच्चों का ध्यान आकर्षित करती है। ऐसा करने में उसका उद्देश्य है—हिन्दी की बारीकियों समझाना।

**मुख्य बिन्दु**—

- तथ्यों को सन्दर्भ से जोड़ कर समझाने में सहायक है।

- नियमों की पहचान में सहायक है।

तपस्या का उद्देश्य बच्चों को हिन्दी की बारीकियों समझाना है क्योंकि यहाँ इन शब्दों के माध्यम से शिक्षिका:

बच्चों को हिन्दी भाषा के एक ही शब्द के विभिन्न रूप से परिचित करा रही है।

बच्चों को तथ्यों को संदर्भ में जोड़कर आसानी से समझने योग्य बनाना चाहती है।

बच्चों में पर्यायवाची शब्दों के सुचिंतित और उचित प्रयोग को सुनिश्चित कर रही है।

विभिन्न सन्दर्भों में इन शब्दों का प्रयोग कर हिन्दी भाषा की विभिन्न रंगतों से रूबरू करा रही है।

### 136. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—यदि कबीर का समय पन्द्रहवीं शताब्दी ईसवी है तो तिरुवल्लुवर का समय लगभग 500 वर्ष ई.पू. होगा।

उत्तर भारत के सन्त कबीर और दक्षिण भारत के सन्त कवि तिरुवल्लुवर के समय में लगभग दो हजार वर्ष का अंतराल है किन्तु इन दोनों महाकवियों के जीवन में अद्भुत साम्य पाया जाता है।

तिरुवल्लुवर एक प्रख्यात तमिल कवि है जिन्होंने तमिल साहित्य में नीति पर आधारित कृति थिरुकरल का सृजन किया। उन्हें थेवा पुलवर, वल्लुवर और पोयामोड़ी पुलवर जैसे अन्य नामों से भी जाना जाता है।

### 137. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—तिरुवल्लुवर के अनुसार श्रेष्ठ धर्म मन से पवित्र होना है।

**श्रेष्ठ**— गुणवाचक विशेषण है।

**श्रेष्ठता**— भाववाचक संज्ञा है।

### 138. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—'तमिल' तमिलनाडु प्रदेश की भाषा है।

तमिल पांडिचेरी और तमिलनाडु सरकार की एक आधिकारिक भाषा है। तमिल भाषा का प्रयोग केंद्रशासित प्रदेश पुदुचेरी में किसी भी आधिकारिक उद्देश्य के लिए किया जाता है। मुलयालम भाषा आधिकारिक रूप से केरल राज्य में उपयोग की जाती है, और यह केरल में लोकप्रिय है। तमिल तमिलनाडु में सबसे लोकप्रिय भाषा है और श्रीलंका में एक आधिकारिक भाषा भी है। हिन्दी उत्तर भारत की एक लोकप्रिय भाषा है और उत्तर प्रदेश की आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में उपयोग की जाती है।

### 139. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—जो सम्बन्ध चन्द्रगुप्त का चाणक्य से था वही सम्बन्ध एल्लाल का तिरुवल्लुवर से था। तिरुवल्लुवर का प्रामाणिक जीवन-वृत्तांत प्राप्त नहीं होता। प्रायः उन्हें चेन्नई के निकट मल्लपुर गाँव का जुलाहा माना जाता है किन्तु कुछ लोगों के अनुसार वे राजा एल्लाल के शासन में एक बड़े पदाधिकारी थे और उन्हें वैसा ही सम्मान था जैसा चन्द्रगुप्त के शासनकाल में चाणक्य को। राजा एल्लाल के शासन में एक बड़े पदाधिकारी थे और उन्हें वैसा ही सम्मान प्राप्त था जैसा चन्द्रगुप्त के शासनकाल में चाणक्य को। उनके बारे में उनके दंतकथाएँ प्रचलित हैं। जैसे-कहा जाता है कि एक संन्यासी नारी जाति से घृणा करता था। उसका विश्वास था कि स्त्रियाँ बुराई की जड़ हैं और उनके साथ ईश्वर-भक्ति हो ही नहीं सकती। तिरुवल्लुवर ने बड़े आदर से उसे अपने घर बुलाया। दो दिन उनके परिवार में रहकर संन्यासी के विचार ही बदल गए। उसने कहा, "यदि तिरुवल्लुवर और उनकी पत्नी जैसी जोड़ी हो तो गृहस्थ जीवन ही श्रेष्ठ है।"

### 140. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—तिरुवल्लुवर और कबीर में साम्य के बिन्दु हैं—

- जन्म के बार माता-पिता के द्वारा त्याग देना।

- एक से छन्द में कविता करना।

- जुलाहे का व्यवसाय करना।

जन्म के बाद दोनों को माता-पिता द्वारा त्याग दिया गया था।

दोनों का व्यवसाय कपड़े बुनने (जुलाहे) का था।

दोनों ने छोटे-छोटे छन्दों में दोहे लिखे।

दोनों ने सात्विक गृहस्थ जीवन को अपनाया।

### 141. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—नारी जाति से घृणा करने वाले संन्यासी के विचार तिरुवल्लुवर ने अपनी गृहस्थी को साक्षी बनाकर बदले।

एक संन्यासी नारी जाति से घृणा करता था। उसका विश्वास था कि स्त्रियाँ बुराई की जड़ हैं और उनके साथ ईश्वर भक्ति हो ही नहीं सकती। तिरुवल्लुवर ने बड़े आदर से उसे अपने घर बुलाया। दो दिन उनके परिवार में रहकर संन्यासी के विचार ही बदल गए। उसने कहा—“यदि तिरुवल्लुवर और उनकी पत्नी जैसी जोड़ी हो तो गृहस्थ जीवन ही श्रेष्ठ है।”

संत विरूवल्लवर ने ब्रह्मचर्य के स्थान पर सात्विक गृहस्थ जीवन को अपनाया था। एक संन्यासी जो नारी जाति से घृणा करता था उसे तिरूवल्लवर ने अपनी गृहस्थी का बड़ा सटीक उदाहरण दिया। जिससे उस संन्यासी के विचार नारी जाति के बारे में पूरी तरह से बदल गए।

142. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—‘ईश्वर-भक्ति’ शब्द का विग्रह और समास ‘ईश्वर की भक्ति-तत्पुरुष’ होगा।

**तत्पुरुष समास—**

(i) जिस समास में द्वितीय पद या उत्तर पद प्रधान हो उसे तत्पुरुष समास कहते हैं।

(ii) प्रथम पद संज्ञा या विशेषण होता है।

समास-दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों के मेल से बनने वाले ने तथा छोटे शब्दों को समास कहते हैं। तत्पुरुष समास-इस समास में पूर्व पद गौण तथा उत्तर पद प्रधान होता है तथा विभक्तियों का लोप हो जाता है। जैसे-देशभक्ति (देश के लिए भक्ति)।

143. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—झूठ को त्याग देने पर किसी धर्म की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाती।

**धर्म के बारे में दो कुरलों का आशय है—**

(i) भद्र पुरुषों! पवित्र मन होना ही धर्म है। स्वच्छ मन वाले वनों और देखो तुम उन्नति के शिखर पर कहाँ-से कहाँ पहुँच जाते हो।

(ii) झूठ ने बोलने के गुण को ग्रहण करो तो किसी अन्य धर्म की आवश्यकता ही न रहेगी।

**नास्तिक—** ईश्वर को न मानने वाला

**आस्तिक—** ईश्वर को मानने वाला

144. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—‘स्नेह’ और ‘जतन’ शब्द क्रमशः तत्सम और तद्भव हैं।

**तत्सम शब्द—**

(i) जो शब्द संस्कृत के समान होते हैं।

(ii) बिना कोई बदलाव करे उपयोग में लाते हैं।

**तद्भव शब्द—**

(i) जो शब्द संस्कृत से उत्पन्न हुए हैं पर इनका प्रयोग मूल रूप में नहीं होता।

(ii) यह शब्द परिवर्तित होकर हिन्दी भाषा में आए हैं।

हिन्दी भाषा में उत्पत्ति के आधार पर शब्द के चार भेद होते हैं;

(1) तत्सम शब्द-संस्कृत भाषा से ज्यों के त्यों लिए गए शब्द। चन्द्र, स्नेह आदि।

(2) तद्भव शब्द-जिन शब्दों का रूप बदलकर संस्कृत से हिन्दी में प्रयोग किया जाता है। बन्दूक, चांद आदि।

(3) देशज शब्द-जिन शब्दों की उत्पत्ति के कोई स्रोत नहीं हैं। लोटा, खिड़की आदि।

(4) विदेशी शब्द-दूसरे देश की भाषाओं (अरबी, फारसी उर्दू, अंग्रेजी आदि) के शब्द जिसका प्रयोग हम हिन्दी भाषा में करते हैं। चश्मा, डाक्टर, इलाज आदि।

145. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—‘माँ’ सम्बोधन मातृभूमि के लिए है।

**माँ—** प्रसू, मैया, महतारी, माई, धात्री, माता, जननी

**दुर्गा—** चंडिका, भवानी, जगदंबा, कल्याणी, महागौरी, कालिका, सुभद्रा, अम्बा, अम्बिका, शैलपुत्री।

146. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—कवि निवेदन कर रहा है कि उसके जीवनदान को स्वीकार किया जाए। इस लिए वह कहता है कि—

“थाल में लाऊँ सजाकर भाल जब भी कविता के प्रारंभिक पंक्तियों में कवि मातृभूमि के लिए अपने ऋणी और मातृभूमि के ऋण चुकाने में

असमर्थ एक अति निर्धन के रूप में अपनी छवि प्रस्तुत कर रहा है। जिसमें कवि मातृभूमि से ये प्रार्थना करता है कि समय आने पर जब वह अपना मस्तक थाल में सजाकर उसके समक्ष प्रस्तुत करे तो ऋण स्वरूप उसके इस बलिदान को दया करके स्वीकार किया जाए।  
कर दया स्वीकार लेना वह समर्पण।”

147. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—‘नीड़ का कण-कण समर्पित’ कथन में ‘नीड़’ का आशय घर-परिवार से है। वैसे ‘नीड़’ का अर्थ ‘चिड़ियों के बैठने का स्थान, घोंसला’ है लेकिन काव्यांश में इससे तात्पर्य घर-परिवार से है। क्योंकि कवि घर-परिवार को भी माँ को समर्पित करना चाहता है।

148. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—“चाहता हूँ, देश की धरती, तुझे कुछ और भी दूँ”—कथन में ‘कुछ और’ से तात्पर्य है कि कुछ ऐसा दिया जाए जो बलिदान से भी बढ़कर हो।

149. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—‘अकिंचन’ का अर्थ है—अति निर्धन।

**अकिंचन—** गरीब, निर्धन, दीनहीन, दरिद्र।

150. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

**व्याख्या**—‘बलिदान’ शब्द से बना विशेषण ‘बलिदानी’ है।

**विशेषण—**

(i) संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम शब्दों की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं।

(ii) उदाहरण के लिए—काला, मोटा, कायर, सुन्दर इत्यादि।

संज्ञा शब्द में प्रत्यय लगाकर भी विशेषण शब्द की रचना की जाती है। जैसे-राजस्थान + ई = राजस्थानी, प्यास + आ = प्यासा, मामा + एरा = ममेरा इत्यादि।