

CTET Solved Paper

Paper-2
18th December 2018

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. Creativity is thought to be related the concept of:
(1) crystallized intelligence
(2) convergent thinking
(3) divergent thinking
(4) fluid intelligence
2. The acceptable sound combinations of a language are specified in its _____ rules.
(1) grammatical (2) syntactic
(3) inflection (4) phonological
3. The position where thought patterns are influenced by language is called:
(1) linguistic determination
(2) cognitive bias
(3) sociolinguistic genesis
(4) cultural tendency
4. Ravi repairs appliances by testing hypothesis about the cause of the malfunction based on his experiences with the symptoms. He uses:
(1) algorithms (2) mental set
(3) heuristics (4) insight
5. Divya often divides the assigned job into small tasks which she can handle easily. She is using:
(1) secondary elaboration (2) subgoal analysis
(3) functional fixedness (4) reductionism
6. "Society determines the roles of male and female." This statement articulates:
(1) gender as a hereditary endowment
(2) gender as an intuitive construct
(3) gender as a social construct
(4) gender as an inherent construct
7. Grading, coding, marking and credit accumulation systems are some of the examples of:
(1) symbolizing position of children in the class
(2) depicting the academic progress in report card
(3) scoring procedure of assessment of learners achievement
(4) evaluation procedure of answer sheets of the examination
8. Assessment of learners achievement helps the teachers to:
(1) evaluate the effectiveness of pedagogy
(2) make ability grouping of learners in the classrooms
(3) prepare activity log for teaching
(4) maintain the performance record of learners
9. Inclusive Education is based on the principle of:
(1) equity and equal opportunities
(2) social existence and globalization
(3) world brotherhood
(4) social equilibrium
10. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act has been enacted in the year:
(1) 1995 (2) 1999
(3) 2016 (4) 1992
11. Children with individual differences should be taught in a school having teachers:
(1) trained to use different pedagogy to meet their diverse learning needs
(2) trained to teach children with specific individual differences
(3) trained to make them homogeneous learners
(4) to teach in different sections of classrooms based on their individual differences
12. The Right of Children to Free and compulsory education act, 2009 ensures the rights of children with disabilities to free education from:
(1) 3 years to 18 years (2) 6 years to 14 years
(3) 6 years to 22 years (4) 6 years to 18 years
13. Providing teaching-learning materials in accessible formats to the diverse learners implies:
(1) Universal Code of Teaching Practices.
(2) Universal Humanistic Approach of Teaching.
(3) Universal Design of Learning
(4) Universal Inclusive Education Ethical Considerate.
14. _____ involves self awareness and control of cognitive abilities, e.g., planning, reviewing and revising, etc.
(1) Metacognition (2) Cognition
(3) Accommodation (4) Centration
15. When children think to interpret the received information according to their experiences, it is called:
(1) creative thinking (2) abstract thinking
(3) concrete thinking (4) reflective thinking
16. Teaching learners at varying levels of difficulty based on the ability of individual learner is known as:
(1) selective instruction
(2) precision teaching
(3) errorless instruction
(4) differentiated instruction
17. Maintenance is the specific stage of learning which is antecedent to _____ stage of learning.
(1) motivation (2) independent
(3) generalization (4) acquisition
18. Zajonc believes that cognition and emotion are:
(1) independent (2) interrelated
(3) integrated (4) interdependent
19. A teacher is teaching children by demonstration of a task to correct the performances of an already learned task. He is using _____ method of teaching.
(1) observation (2) correction
(3) modelling (4) imitation

Mathematics and Science

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

20. According to Mann and Janis, decision maker children analyze the problem, list the alternatives and weigh each option for its advantages and disadvantages. His behaviour reflects:
 - (1) vigilant (2) outgoing
 - (3) autocratic (4) surveillance
21. In _____ thinking, a child as a problem solver evaluates the truth or likelihood of statements.
 - (1) aesthetic (2) abstract
 - (3) logical (4) creative
22. The task in which the children get experience while enjoying themselves is known as:
 - (1) consumer type task (2) producer type task
 - (3) problem type task (4) drill and practice task
23. Multi sensory approach in teaching-learning is the simultaneous use of visual, auditory, tactile and _____ senses to enhance learning.
 - (1) vestibular (2) perceptual
 - (3) observational (4) kinesthetic
24. The development from central part of the body towards peripheries or extremities denotes the:
 - (1) principles of decentralized development
 - (2) principles of proximodistal development
 - (3) principles of cascade development
 - (4) principles of radiated development
25. School is an institution of socialization of children where:
 - (1) school routines occupy the central position
 - (2) school activities occupy the central position
 - (3) schoolteachers occupy the central position
 - (4) schoolchildren occupy the central position
26. If you join a teacher fraternity and choose to dress like most of the others in your group, you are exhibiting:
 - (1) obedience (2) compliance
 - (3) conformity (4) group identity
27. The concept of object permanence is attained during Piaget's _____ stage of development.
 - (1) preoperational
 - (2) concrete operational
 - (3) formal operational
 - (4) sensorimotor
28. Individualized Education Programme is planned from the perspective of:
 - (1) Child-centered Education Programme.
 - (2) Open School Education Programme.
 - (3) e-Learning Education Programme.
 - (4) Special Education Programme
29. Between _____ months of age, most children begin to combine words into short sentences while speaking.
 - (1) 18 and 24 (2) 24 and 30
 - (3) 30 and 36 (4) 12 and 18
30. The concept of intelligence Quotient or IQ was developed by:
 - (1) Binet (2) Stern
 - (3) Terman (4) Galton
31. If two quantities x and y vary inversely with each other, then which one of the following is true ?
 - (1) Product of their corresponding values remains constant.
 - (2) Summation of their corresponding values remains constant.
 - (3) Difference of their corresponding values remains constant.
 - (4) Ratio of their corresponding values remains constant.
32. Given

$$\begin{array}{r} 7y \\ \times 6 \\ \hline yyy \end{array}$$
 Then the value of y is :
 - (1) 6 (2) 4
 - (3) 2 (4) 8
33. To fill a rectangular tank of base area 700 m^2 , 140 m^3 of water is required. What will be the height of the water level in the tank?
 - (1) 20 cm (2) 30 cm
 - (3) 40 cm (4) 10 cm
34. Which one of the following is the most suitable strategy to teach the skill of addition of money?
 - (1) Role play
 - (2) Use of models
 - (3) Doing lots of problems
 - (4) Use of ICT
35. After teaching the concept of multiplication to her class, a teacher asked her children to multiply 48 by 4. One of her students solved it orally as "To multiply 48 by 4, we first add 48 to 48, which makes 96 and then add another 96 to reach 192. So, the answer is 192". What can you say about his/her strategy of multiplication?
 - (1) He/She has not understood the concept of multiplication.
 - (2) The given problem is a multiplication problem and not addition problem.
 - (3) He/She understood multiplication as repeated addition.
 - (4) The child used a wrong method to multiply. He/She has to use the place value algorithm to multiply the numbers.
36. Which one of the following should be taken up as initial activity in introducing the concept of 'time' to young learners?
 - (1) Teaching children how to read time in clock
 - (2) Teaching children how to calculate elapsed time
 - (3) Conversion of time in different units
 - (4) Discussing about the prior experiences with phrases related at time.
37. Which one of the following is not the purpose of assessment?
 - A. Monitoring student's growth
 - B. Making instructional decision
 - C. Evaluating the effectiveness of curriculum
 - D. Ranking the children based on performance

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (1) D (2) B
(3) C (4) A
38. Which one of the following methods is most suitable for teaching mathematics at upper primary level ?
(1) Lecture method
(2) Activity-based learning
(3) Problem-solving method
(4) Demonstration method
39. Which one of the following is most essential in learning mathematics at upper primary level?
(1) Exploring different ways of solving a problem
(2) Memorizing all formulas
(3) Copying correctly what teacher writes on the board
(4) Solving a problem many times
40. The strategy of questioning used in the mathematics class at upper primary level:
(1) makes the classroom noisy as the children would be talking too much
(2) could create stress among children and may lead them to accept the teacher's authority
(3) helps children to express their thoughts or understanding and think critically
(4) should be discouraged as it demoralizes the child who is unable to answer
41. A teacher has taught measurement of area to class VIII children but many of her students are confused between the usage of different units of area and volume. What could be the reason for such a confusion in children?
(1) The children have not memorized different units.
(2) Different units have been introduced all together without relating them with their daily life.
(3) The concept of measurement of area is a difficult topic for a class VIII learner.
(4) The children did not know the use of units for area.
42. Which one of the following can be the most appropriate aim of encouraging mathematical communication in classroom?
(1) Children who have fear about mathematics should be able to interact in the class
(2) To organize debates in the class regarding topics of mathematics
(3) Children should be able to recite theorems and formulas in mathematics class
(4) Children should be able to use a precise language while talking about mathematical statements and using them.
43. The purpose of a diagnostic test in mathematics is:
(1) to give feedback to the parents
(2) to fill the progress report
(3) to plan the question paper for the end term examination
(4) to know the gaps in children's understanding
44. Remedial teaching is helpful for:
(1) recapitulation the lesson
(2) teaching in play-way lesson
(3) removing learning difficulties of weak students
(4) teaching the whole class
45. Which one of the following is **not** a mathematical process?
(1) Memorization (2) Estimation
(3) Measurement (4) Visualization
46. "Errors play a crucial role in learning of mathematics". This statement is:
(1) true, because errors reflect the thinking of child
(2) false, because mathematics is exact
(3) true, because errors provide feedback about the marks they obtained
(4) false, because errors occur due to carelessness
47. While teaching 'shapes', a teacher can plan a trip to historical places, as:
A. it needs to provide leisure time as most of the syllabus has been completed in time
B. it would be an opportunity to improve communication skill
C. shapes are an integral part of every architecture and such trips encourage connections across disciplines
D. field trips are recommended by Education Board, so must be organized
- State the correct answer using the code given below:
(1) C (2) B and C
(3) A, C and D (4) A and B
48. A student was asked to calculate the surface area of a cube. He calculated the volume. The reason(s) of error in calculation is/are:
A. the student finds the class boring as he does not like mathematics class
B. the student is not fit to study in that class
C. the student is not able to understand the concept of surface area and volume
D. the student has understood the concept of surface area and volume
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(1) B and C (2) D
(3) A and B (4) C
49. In a meeting, $\frac{4}{25}$ of the members were female. What percent of the members was this?
(1) 24% (2) 16%
(3) 4% (4) 40%
50. A shop reduced its prices by 10%. What is the new price of an item which was previously sold for ₹ 500?
(1) ₹ 550 (2) ₹ 450
(3) ₹ 400 (4) ₹ 510
51. Given below is a data set of temperatures (in °C):
-6, -8, -2, 3, 2, 0, 5, 4, 8
What is the range of the data?
(1) 16°C (2) 18°C
(3) 10°C (4) 0°C
52. A coin is tossed 10 times and the outcomes are observed as:
H, T, H, T, T, H, H, T, H, H, (H is Head; T is Tail)
What is the probability of getting Head?
(1) $\frac{4}{5}$ (2) $\frac{2}{5}$
(3) $\frac{1}{5}$ (4) $\frac{3}{5}$

53. The numerical expression $\frac{3}{7} + \frac{(-7)}{8} = -\frac{25}{56}$ shows that:
- rational number are closed under subtraction
 - rational numbers are closed under multiplication
 - rational numbers are closed under division
 - rational numbers are closed under addition
54. Which one of the following 3D shapes does **not** have a vertex?
- Prism
 - Cone
 - Sphere
 - Pyramid
55. If $\left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^4 \times \left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^{5x-2}$, then x is:
- $\frac{2}{5}$
 - $\frac{3}{5}$
 - $\frac{4}{5}$
 - $\frac{1}{5}$
56. Let a, b, c be three rational numbers, where $a = \frac{3}{5}$, $b = \frac{2}{3}$ and $c = \frac{-5}{6}$. Which one of the following is true?
- $a \div (b + c) = b \div (a + c)$
 - $a + (b + c) = c + (a + b)$
 - $a - (b - c) = c - (a - b)$
 - $a \times (b + c) = b \times (a + c)$
57. A geometric representation, showing the relationship between a whole and its part is:
- pie chart
 - bar graph
 - pictograph
 - histogram
58. If q is the square of a natural number p , then p is:
- the square root of q
 - equal to q
 - greater than q
 - the square of q
59. The value of $\sqrt{91} + \sqrt{70} + \sqrt{121}$ is:
- 10
 - 11
 - 12
 - 9
60. In a park, 784 plants are arranged so that number of plants in a row is same as the number of rows. The number of plants in each row is:
- 28
 - 38
 - 48
 - 18
61. Which one of the following is **not** a product of petroleum?
- CNG
 - Paraffin wax
 - Bitumen
 - Kerosene
62. Red Data Book contains a record of:
- extinct species
 - flora
 - fauna
 - endangered species
63. Why are the soles of the shoes treaded?
- To decrease friction
 - To increase friction
 - To increase life of the shoes
 - To give the shoes more protection
64. Sarika took distilled water in a bottle and tried to find whether it conducts electricity or not. What is she likely to find?
- It is good conductor of electricity
 - It is an insulator
 - It is poor conductor of electricity
 - None of the above
65. Which one of the following statements is **not** correct?
- There is a maximum limit of current which can safely flow in the electric circuit.
 - Fuses are inserted in electric circuits of all the buildings.
 - If the proper fuse is inserted in a circuit, it will blow off if the current is more than the safe limit.
 - There is a minimum limit of current which can safely flow in the electric circuit.
66. Which one of the following places is most likely to be affected by a cyclone?
- Puri
 - Mumbai
 - Goa
 - Porbandar
67. The change in seasons on the earth occurs because:
- the axis of rotation of the earth is tilted with respect to the plane of its orbit
 - the distance between the earth and the sun is not constant
 - the axis of rotation of the earth is parallel to the plane of its orbit
 - the axis of rotation of the earth is perpendicular to the plane of its orbit
68. There are two columns, Column-A and Column-B:
- | Column-A | Column-B |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Canopy | (i) Dead plant and animal tissues |
| (b) Decomposers | (ii) A wild animal |
| (c) Humus | (iii) Microorganism |
| (d) Porcupine | (iv) Branches of tall tree |
- Which one of the following is the correct sequence of Column-B for the given sequence of Column-A?
- (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
 - (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)
 - (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
 - (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
69. Why is formative assessment important in science?
- It helps in developing scientific temper in students.
 - It is diagnostic.
 - It helps in better understanding of science.
 - It is easy to conduct.
70. Why are science fairs organized in schools?
- To help the students to score higher in their examination.
 - To nurture creativity and experimentation in science among students.
 - To evaluate students on the basis of their performance.
 - To prepare students for higher education in science.
71. As a teacher, which one of the following do you find most appropriate for scientific approach to teaching?
- Show the use of technology for teaching concepts.
 - Give projects to the students.
 - Ask the students to perform activities related to the concepts.
 - Clarify the students about the concepts in the class.

72. According to NCF-2005, "good science education is true to life". What does this mean?
- Science should be able to engage the child meaningfully.
 - Science should enable the child in learning the processes of acquiring scientific knowledge.
 - Science should help in living easy life.
 - Science should prepare the child to the world of work.
73. Which one of the following is **not** a quality of scientific attitude?
- Curiosity to learn more
 - Objectivity in approach to problems
 - Hard work
 - Open-mindedness
74. Hari wants to teach the circular motion to class VI students. Which one of the following will be the best method?
- Activity-based teaching
 - Giving examples
 - Demonstration
 - Discussion
75. Which one of the following is an important aim of learning science?
- To collect the information of science contents.
 - To imbibe the values of honesty, integrity and cooperation among learners.
 - To help the fellow colleagues in getting knowledge of science.
 - To get knowledge of science.
76. The continuous and comprehensive evaluation in science means:
- more frequent test and examination
 - routine activities and exercises to assess learning
 - evaluation of all aspects of science
 - summative and formative assessment
77. Which one of the following is **not** a step of problem-solving approach?
- Attempt to solve
 - Drawing conclusion
 - Observation
 - Visualizing the situation
78. Which one of the following is a step of analogy strategy in science?
- Presentation of abstraction
 - Interlinking concepts
 - Application
 - Map similarities
79. The longest snakes found in the world are:
- anacondas
 - boas
 - reticulated pythons
 - vipers
80. Yoga is done by the people in the world because:
- it keeps people healthy
 - it increases hunger
 - it brings happiness
 - it is a simple exercise
81. The vaccine for smallpox was discovered by:
- Robert Koch
 - Edward Jenner
 - Alexander Fleming
 - Ronald Ross
82. Which one of the following is used as preservative?
- Sodium benzoate
 - Ammonium sulphate
 - Sodium chloride
 - Copper sulphate
83. Yeast is used for the production of:
- curd
 - sugar
 - common salt
 - alcohol
84. Mitochondria: ATP :: Ribosome :?
- Fat
 - Protein
 - Vitamin
 - Carbohydrate
85. If the frequency of a simple pendulum is 2 Hz, how many oscillations will it complete in 16 seconds?
- 16
 - 32
 - 64
 - 8
86. Which one of the following metals burns if kept in air?
- Magnesium
 - Zinc
 - Aluminium
 - Sodium
87. Magnesium hydroxide $[Mg(OH)_2]$ is used as:
- reducing agent
 - antacid
 - fermentation agent
 - oxidizing agent
88. Which one of the following gases burns with pop sound?
- Hydrogen
 - Nitrogen dioxide
 - Sulphur dioxide
 - Oxygen
89. Which of the following is/are example (s) of non-contact force?
- Muscular force
 - Gravitation force
 - Magnetic force
 - Both (1) and (2)
90. Diabetes is controlled by _____ hormone.
- adrenaline
 - insulin
 - thymosin
 - thyroxine

Language: English

Directions: Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 91 to 105) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

91. Grammar-translation method is basically used to teach:
- foreign language
 - rules of any language usage
 - classical language
 - grammar
92. Which one of the following can be used as a rubric for the assessment of fluency and coherence of language?
- Can initiate and logically develop simple conversion on a familiar topic.
 - Is always comprehensible, uses appropriate intonation.
 - Demonstrates hesitation to find words or use correct grammatical structures.
 - Can express with some flexibility and appropriacy on variety of topics
93. Which one of the following is **not** the objective defined by NCF-2005 for teaching English at upper primary level?
- To use dictionary suitable to their needs.
 - To be able to articulate individual/personal responses effectively.
 - To promote learners conceptualization of printed texts in terms of heading, paragraph and horizontal lines.
 - To negotiate their own learning goals and evaluate their own progress; edit, revise, review their own work.

94. *If you are listening to the description of how to reach a specific location, then you are doing:
 (1) focused listening (2) intensive listening
 (3) extensive listening (4) casual listening
95. If a language teacher has put the words 'school, teacher, headmaster, peon' in a group, then she is following:
 (1) semantic grouping (2) phonetic grouping
 (3) grammatical grouping (4) lexical grouping
96. "At the initial stages of language learning, _____ may be one of the languages for learning activities that create the child's awareness to the world." (NCF-2005)
 (1) Vernacular language (2) Second language
 (3) Hindi (4) English
97. Little or no attention is given to pronunciation in _____ method.
 (1) grammar-translation (2) CLT
 (3) SLT (4) audio-lingual
98. Which one of the following does **not** come under the principle of selection and gradation?
 (1) Availability (2) Coverage
 (3) Frequency (4) Accuracy
99. The phenomenon, where a single word is associated with two or several related meanings, is known as:
 (1) homograph (2) polysemy
 (3) homonymy (4) homonyms
100. "The dog lived in the garden, but the cat, who was smarter, lived inside the house" is an example of:
 (1) complex compound sentence
 (2) complex sentence
 (3) compound sentence
 (4) simple sentence
101. If a student of language is cramming his/her answers, then he/she would **not** be able to:
 (1) attempt vocabulary-based exercise
 (2) attempt structural questions
 (3) attempt creative writing
 (4) attempt question answers
102. During reading, if a student is piecing information together as they read a text keeping track of what is happening he/she is:
 (1) skimming (2) paraphrasing
 (3) synthesizing (4) inferring
103. Which one of the following does **not** affect the intonation?
 (1) Tone (2) Rhythm
 (3) Loudness (4) Voice/Pronunciation
104. _____ are involved in thinking.
 (1) Image, imagination, concept, proposition.
 (2) Imagination, language, concept, proposition.
 (3) Image, language, concept, proposition.
 (4) Image, language, imagination, proposition.
105. Language laboratory is the place where the learners have to listen on headphone. The language labs are set up with a view to provide listening activities in order to develop:
 (1) speech habit (2) criticizing habit
 (3) listening activities (4) analysis habit

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

Born out of the forces of globalization, India's IT sector is undertaking some globalization of its own. In

search of new sources of rapid growth, the country's outsourcing giants are aggressively expanding beyond their usual stomping grounds into the developing world; setting up programming centres, chasing new clients and hiring local talent. Through geographic diversification, Indian companies hope to regain some momentum after the recession. This shift is being driven by a global economy in which the US is no longer the undisputed engine of growth. India's IT powers rose to prominence largely on the decisions made by American executives, who were quick to capitalize on the cost savings to be gained by outsourcing noncore operations, such as systems programming and call centres, to specialists overseas. Revenues in India's IT sector surged from \$4 billion in 1998 to \$59 billion last fiscal, but with the recession NASSCOM forecasts that the growth rate of India's exports of IT and other business services to the US and Europe will drop to at most 7% in the current fiscal year, down from 16% last year and 29% in 2007-08. Factors other than the crisis are driving India's IT firms into the emerging world. Although the US still accounts for 60% of the export revenue of India's IT sector, emerging markets are growing faster. Tapping these more dynamic economies won't be easy, however. The goal of Indian IT firms for the past 30 years has been to woo clients outside India and transfer as much of the actual work as possible back home, where lower wages for highly skilled programmers allowed them to offer significant cost savings. With costs in other emerging economies equally low, Indian firms can't compete on price alone.

To adapt, Indian companies which are relatively unknown in these emerging nations are establishing major local operations around the world, in the process hiring thousands of locals. Cultural conflicts arise at times while training new recruits. In addition, IT firms also have to work extra hard to woo business from emerging-market companies still unaccustomed to the concept of outsourcing. If successful, the future of India's outsourcing sector could prove as bright as its past.

106. What is the author trying to convey through the phrase "India's IT sector is undertaking some globalization of its own"?
- (1) The Indian IT sector is competing with other emerging nations for American business.
 - (2) The Indian IT sector is considering outsourcing to developing economies.
 - (3) Indian IT firms are engaging in expanding their presence internationally.
 - (4) India has usurped America's position as the leader in IT.
107. Which of the following factors made the services offered by the India IT attractive to the US?
- A. Indian IT companies had expertise in rare core operations
 - B. The US lacked the necessary infrastructure and personnel to handle mass call centre operations.
 - C. Inability of other equally cost-efficient developing countries to comply with their strict policies.
- (1) Only A (2) Only A and B
 - (3) Only C (4) None.

108. What has caused Indian IT firms to change the way they conduct business in developing countries?
- (1) The demands of these markets are different from those of India's traditional customers.
 - (2) Wages demanded by local workers are far higher than what they pay their Indian employees.
 - (3) Stringent laws which are not conducive to outsourcing.
 - (4) The volume of work being awarded cannot be handled by Indian firms.
109. What do the NASSCOM statistics about Indian IT exports indicate?
- (1) Indian IT firms charge exorbitantly for their services.
 - (2) India has lost out to other emerging IT hubs.
 - (3) The Indian IT sector should undergo restructuring.
 - (4) Drop in demand for IT services by Europe and the US.
110. According to the passage, which one of the following is **not** a difficulty that Indian IT firms will face in emerging markets?
- (1) Local IT services are equally cost-effective.
 - (2) The US is their preferred outsourcing destination.
 - (3) Conflicts arising during the training of local talent.
 - (4) Mindset resistant to outsourcing.
111. Which of the following is/are **not** true in the context of the passage?
- A. The recession severely impacted the US but not India.
 - B. India is trying to depend less on the US as a source of growth.
 - C. The future success of Indian IT firms depends on emerging markets.
- (1) Only B and C
 - (2) Only A
 - (3) Only B
 - (4) All A, B and C
112. Which one of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word 'chasing' as used in the passage?
- (1) Harassing
 - (2) Pestering
 - (3) Pursuing
 - (4) Running
113. Which one of the following words is most opposite to the meaning of the word 'undisputed' as used in the passage?
- (1) Doubtful
 - (2) Deprived
 - (3) Emphasized
 - (4) Challenging
114. Other than crisis, what is driving IT companies to seek other options?
- (1) Emerging markets.
 - (2) The US makes more than 60% of India's export revenue.
 - (3) None of the above.
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)

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

Break, Break, Break,

On thy cold gray stones, O Sea!

And I would that my tongue could utter

The thoughts that arise in me.

O, well for the fisherman's boy,

That he shouts with his sister at play!

O, well for the sailor lad,

That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on

To their haven under the hill;

But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,

And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, Break, Break,

At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!

But the tender grace of a day that is dead.

Will never come back to me.

115. What is 'breaking' in 'Break, Break, Break'?

- (1) Poet's heart
- (2) The wind
- (3) The sunshine through the clouds
- (4) The sea

116. The mood of the speaker in 'Break, Break, Break' is:

- (1) light hearted
- (2) somber and grieved
- (3) energized
- (4) contemplative and hopeful

117. The speaker in 'Break, Break, Break' observes all the following, **except**:

- (1) a sailor boy singing
- (2) a lady in a tower
- (3) ships coming in
- (4) children playing

118. The speaker of 'Break, Break, Break' **cannot**:

- (1) see
- (2) speak
- (3) hear
- (4) feel

119. In the first two lines of the poem, the poet uses:

- (1) apostrophe
- (2) assonance
- (3) metaphor
- (4) simile

120. The phrase 'haven under the hill' is an example of:

- (1) metaphor
- (2) alliteration
- (3) personification
- (4) simile

Language: Hindi

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

121. भाषा सभी विषयों के में है।

- (1) अध्यायों
- (2) केंद्र
- (3) प्रारम्भ
- (4) पढ़ने

122. "कविता का एक निश्चित अर्थ होता है, जिसे सभी विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ना चाहिए"—इस कथन के बारे में आप मानते हैं कि—

- (1) सभी विद्यार्थी अपने अनुभव और परिवेश में ही कविता समझते हैं।
- (2) कवि ने कविता एक अर्थ में लिखी जिसे हर विद्यार्थी को समझना चाहिए।
- (3) अलग-अलग अर्थ समझने से पढ़ने की प्रक्रिया बाधित होती है।
- (4) किसी कविता को एक निश्चित अर्थ के साथ पढ़ना चाहिए।

123. आप मानते हैं कि अलग-अलग तरह की सामग्री पढ़ने के अवसर मिलने से—

- (1) व्याकरण-सम्मत भाषा सीखने को मिलती है।
- (2) किताबों के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है।
- (3) लेखकों के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है।
- (4) भाषा को विविध संदर्भों में प्रयोग करने की समझ बनती है।

124. हिन्दी में विज्ञान संबंधी पाठों को पढ़ाने का उद्देश्य है—

- (1) विज्ञान विषय को गहराई से जानना।
- (2) विज्ञान के प्रति जिज्ञासा बढ़ाना।
- (3) विज्ञान के संदर्भ में हिन्दी भाषा-प्रयोग को समझना।
- (4) विज्ञान की भाषा को समझना।

125. लेखन-क्षमता के आकलन के लिए—

- (1) व्याकरण-सम्मत भाषा को देखना होगा।
- (2) अर्थपूर्ण वाक्यों और संदर्भों को देखना होगा।
- (3) लिखावट की सफाई और सुंदरता को जाँचना होगा।
- (4) अभिव्यक्त विचारों को जाँचना होगा।

126. हिन्दी के पाठों में अन्य भाषाओं के शब्दों के होने का अर्थ है—

- (1) पाठ समाज के बहुभाषी स्वरूप की सहज प्रस्तुति है।
- (2) पाठ कठिन और अस्पष्ट है।
- (3) विद्यार्थियों को शुद्ध भाषा नहीं सिखाई जा रही।
- (4) पाठ का लेखक हिन्दी नहीं जानता।

127. आपकी दृष्टि में अभ्यास—

- (1) बच्चों को तार्किक बनाते हैं।
- (2) बच्चों को भाषा के बारे में बताते हैं।
- (3) बच्चों को उत्तर देना सिखाते हैं।
- (4) पाठ को समझने में मदद करते हैं।

128. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर की पाठ्यसामग्री में अनुवाद सामग्री रखने का उद्देश्य है—

- (1) प्रचुर हिन्दी साहित्य का न होना।
- (2) अन्य भाषाओं के साहित्य को हिन्दी में पढ़ने के अवसर देना।
- (3) पूरे देश को पढ़ने के अवसर देना।
- (4) बहुत-सी सामग्री से परिचय कराना।

129. यदि आपकी कक्षा में दृष्टिबाधित बच्चे हैं, तो आप—

- (1) उन्हें पढ़ने के उपयुक्त साधन देंगे।
- (2) उन्हें सभी बच्चों से अलग गतिविधि देंगे।
- (3) उनसे कम गतिविधियाँ कराएँगे।
- (4) उन्हें विशेष सहानुभूति से पढ़ाएँगे।

130. पढ़ना सीखने के लिए आवश्यक है कि—

- (1) घर की भाषा सुनने-बोलने को मिले।
- (2) लक्ष्य भाषा की अर्थपूर्ण और रोचक सामग्री सुनने-पढ़ने को मिले।
- (3) चार्ट अधिक से अधिक कक्षा में लगाए जाएँ।
- (4) केवल लक्ष्य भाषा सुनने का माहौल हो।

131. भाषा केवल अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम ही नहीं बल्कि स्वयं से
.. का माध्यम है।

- (1) पढ़ने
- (2) बातचीत
- (3) सुनने
- (4) लिखने

132. “लड़के होकर रोते हो”— यह कथन—

- (1) भाषा को अध्यापकों की दृष्टि से पढ़ने को बाध्य होता है।
- (2) भाषा को जेंडर की दृष्टि से पढ़ने को बाध्य करता है।
- (3) भाषा को व्याकरण की दृष्टि से पढ़ने को बाध्य करता है।
- (4) भाषा को बच्चों की दृष्टि से पढ़ने को बाध्य करता है।

133. कहानी के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कथन उपयुक्त लगता है?

- (1) कहानी में शुरुआत होना आवश्यक है।
- (2) कहानी में शुद्ध भाषा होना आवश्यक है।
- (3) कहानी में कथानक का होना आवश्यक है।
- (4) कहानी में संवाद होना आवश्यक है।

134. एक भाषा के अध्यापक को बच्चों में—

- (1) आलंकारिक भाषा-प्रयोग की समझ विकसित करने पर बल देना चाहिए।
- (2) विविध संदर्भों में भाषा-प्रयोगों की क्षमता विकसित करने पर बल देना चाहिए।
- (3) शुद्ध भाषा-प्रयोग की क्षमता विकसित करने पर बल देना चाहिए।
- (4) भाषा सिद्धान्तों की समझ विकसित करने पर बल देना चाहिए।

135. “कोई भाषा किसी भी लिपि में लिखी जा सकती है”—इस कथन पर आपकी राय है कि—

- (1) यह बहुत हद तक संभव है।
- (2) हर भाषा की अपनी लिपि होती है।
- (3) भाषा और लिपि के बीच एक सीधा संबंध है।
- (4) यह बिलकुल संभव नहीं।

निर्देश (136-143): नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए—

“भारत 15 अगस्त, 1947 को आजाद हुआ। इस आजादी के लिए पूरे देश की जनता ने एक लम्बा और मुश्किल संघर्ष चलाया था। इस संघर्ष में समाज के बहुत सारे तबकों की हिस्सेदारी थी। तरह-तरह की पृष्ठभूमि के लोगों ने इसमें भाग लिया। वे स्वतंत्रता, समानता तथा निर्णय प्रक्रिया में हिस्सेदारी के विचारों से प्रेरित थे। औपनिवेशिक शासन के तहत लोग ब्रिटिश सरकार से भयभीत रहते थे। वे सरकार के बहुत सारे फैसलों से असहमत थे। लेकिन अगर वे इन फैसलों की आलोचना करते तो उन्हें भारी खतरों का सामना करना पड़ता था। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने यह स्थिति बदल डाली। राष्ट्रवादी खुलेआम ब्रिटिश सरकार की आलोचना करने लगे और अपनी माँग की कि विधायिका में निर्वाचित सदस्य होने चाहिए और उन्हें बजट पर चर्चा करने एवं निर्वाचित सदस्य होने चाहिए और उन्हें बजट पर चर्चा करने एवं प्रश्न पूछने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। 1909 में बने गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ऐक्ट ने कुछ हद तक निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधित्व की व्यवस्था को मंजूरी दे दी। हालाँकि ब्रिटिश सरकार ने अंतर्गत बनाई गई ये शुरुआती विधायिकाएँ राष्ट्रवादियों को बढ़ते जा रहे दबाव के कारण ही बनी थीं, लेकिन इनमें भी सभी वयस्कों को न तो वोट डालने का अधिकार दिया गया था और न ही आम लोग निर्णय प्रक्रिया में हिस्सा ले सकते थे।”

136. लोग किन विचारों से प्रेरित होकर आजादी के संघर्ष में शामिल हुए?

- (1) स्वतंत्रता
- (2) समानता
- (3) निर्णय प्रक्रिया में हिस्सेदारी
- (4) उपर्युक्त सभी

137. आजादी के लिए संघर्ष किसने चलाया?

- (1) देश की जनता ने
- (2) ब्रिटिश सरकार ने
- (3) सदस्यों ने
- (4) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने

138. निम्नलिखित में से लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का मूल्य कौन-सा है?

- (1) समानता
- (2) स्वतंत्रता
- (3) विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति
- (4) उपर्युक्त सभी

139. आंदोलन का क्या असर पड़ा?

- (1) सरकार की खुलकर आलोचना होने लगी।
- (2) लोगों को हिस्सेदारी मिल गई।
- (3) लोकतंत्र स्थापित हो गया।
- (4) ब्रिटिश शासक चले गए।

140. कांग्रेस की क्या माँग थी?

- (1) विधायिका में चुने हुए सदस्य हों।
- (2) अंग्रेजों भारत छोड़ो।
- (3) आजादी दो।
- (4) भारतीय परजोर विरोध करें।

141. सबसे सटीक/सार्थक वाक्य चुनिए।

- (1) संघर्ष मनुष्य को उजाड़ता है।
- (2) संघर्ष मनुष्य को भटकाता है।
- (3) संघर्ष मनुष्य को निखारता है।
- (4) संघर्ष मनुष्य को सफलता दिलाता है।

142. ‘खुलेआम’ शब्द का सबसे सार्थक प्रयोग है—

- (1) खुलेआम बरसात हो रही थी।
- (2) खुलेआम बुराईयों हो रही थीं।

- (3) खुलेआम नाक बज रही थी।
 (4) खुलेआम नगाड़े बज रहे थे।

143. 'दबाव' शब्द का प्रयोग कहाँ पर होगा?

- (1) हवा का कम हो गया।
 (2) भीड़भाड़ से था।
 (3) सभी चुपचाप से थे।
 (4) चढ़ता गिरता गया।

निर्देश (144-150): नीचे दी गई कविता को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए—

मुख्य गायक के चढ़ान जैसे भारी स्वर का साथ देती
 वह आवाज सुंदर कमजोर काँपती हुई थी
 वह मुख्य गायक का छोटा भाई है
 या उसका शिष्य
 या पैदल
 मुख्य गायक की गरज में
 वह अपनी गूँज मिलाता आया है प्राचीन काल से
 गायक जब अंतरे की जटिल तानों के जंगल में
 खो चुका होता है
 या अपने ही सरगम को लौंघकर
 चला जाता है भटकता हुआ एक अनहद में
 तब संगतकार ही स्थायी को सँभाले रहता है
 जैसे समेटता हो मुख्य गायक का पीछे छूटा हुआ सामान
 जैसे उसे याद दिलाता हो उसका बचपन
 जब वह नौसिखिया था
 तारसप्तक में जब बैठने लगता है उसका गला
 प्रेरणा साथ छोड़ती हुई उत्साह अस्त होता हुआ
 आवाज से राख जैसा कुछ गिरता हुआ
 तभी मुख्य गायक को ढोंढ़स बाँधता
 कहीं से चला आता है संगतकार का स्वर
 कभी-कभी वह यों ही देता है उसका साथ
 यह बताने के लिए कि वह अकेला नहीं है
 और यह कि फिर से गाया जा सकता है
 गाया जा चुका राग
 और उसकी आवाज में जो एक हिचक साफ सुनाई देती है
 या अपने स्वर को ऊँचा न उठाने की जो कोशिश है
 उसे विफलता नहीं

उसकी मनुष्यता समझा जाना चाहिए।

144. संगतकार के माध्यम से कवि किस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों की ओर संकेत करना चाह रहा है?

- (1) सहृदय (2) समरस
 (3) संगदिल (4) सहयोगी

145. 'चढ़ान' जैसा भारी स्वर से आशय है—

- (1) पुरुष की आवाज (2) गम्भीर आवाज
 (3) पत्थर की आवाज (4) मोटी आवाज

146. "गायक जब अंतरे की जटिल तानों के जंगल में खो चुका होता है" के मायने हैं—अंतरे को गाते हुए वह—

- (1) लीन हो जाता है (2) बेसुरा हो जाता है
 (3) बेलगाम हो जाता है (4) भटक जाता है

147. 'अनहद' शब्द में—

- (1) 'द' प्रत्यय है (2) 'अन' उपसर्ग है
 (3) 'हद' प्रत्यय है (4) 'अ' उपसर्ग है

148. 'राख जैसा कुछ गिरता हुआ' का अर्थ है—

- (1) ऊँचा स्वर (2) उदास स्वर
 (3) भयभीत स्वर (4) बुझता हुआ स्वर

149. 'संगतकार' का अर्थ है—

- (1) गायक के साथ रहने वाला
 (2) गायक के साथ गाने वाला
 (3) गायक को बिखरने से बचाने वाला
 (4) गायक का साज उठाने वाला

150. 'ढोंढ़स बाँधना' का अर्थ है—

- (1) आशीर्वाद देना (2) आज्ञा देना
 (3) रक्षासूत्र बाँधना (4) तसल्ली देना

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Mathematics and Science

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

Language: English

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

Language: Hindi

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

Child Development and Pedagogy

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

Explanation: Divergent thinking is the process of generating multiple ideas or possibilities without focusing on a specific conclusion. Thus, divergent thinking is related to creativity or being a creative one.

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

Explanation: Phonological rules define the acceptable combinations and patterns of sounds in a language, guiding the correct pronunciation of words. These rules encompass various aspects, including syllable structure, consonant clusters, vowel sounds, intonation patterns, and more. They provide a systematic framework for understanding how sounds are organized and produced in a language.

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

Explanation: Linguistic determinism, also known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, suggests that language influences or shapes human thought patterns and perceptions of the world. According to this view, the language we speak can affect how we think and perceive reality. However, it is important to note that the extent of linguistic determinism and its impact on thought patterns is still a topic of debate among linguists and cognitive scientists.

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

Explanation: Heuristic means when someone tries to discover or wants to learn something from their own experiences. Thus, we can say that Ravi is using the heuristic method (problem-solving method) proposed by H.E. Armstrong, to test hypotheses to determine the cause of malfunction based on his experiences with the symptoms.

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

Explanation: Subgoal analysis involves breaking down a complex task into smaller, manageable sub-goals. In other words, we can say, breaking the goals into subgoals so that tasks can be organized systematically and reduce issues expected to arise while performing the task. Thus, Divya is using Subgoal Analysis in the above statement.

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

Explanation: When society assigns specific work roles to each gender.

What behaviours is expected from which gender (male or female), then society is constructing the specific roles of gender. These roles are not hereditary and inherent instead society forms according to their beliefs and thoughts.

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

Explanation: Assessment of learners' achievement involves evaluating their understanding and proficiency in the concepts taught in the classroom. Some types of Achievement Tests are conducted by teachers in the regular classrooms in order to assess learners. On the basis of achievement test performance learners are graded, their proficiencies are coded and marked and credit accumulations are specified.

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

Explanation: Assessment helps to assess students' performances in relation to the learning objectives and standards set for them. In short, Assessment analyzes learners' achievement and helps the teachers to evaluate the effectiveness of pedagogy, to adopt new or different pedagogy if students aren't able to understand the concepts properly and their performance is affected.

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

Explanation: Inclusive Education is based on the principle of equity and equal opportunities. It aligns with Goal 4 of the 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development, which consists of 17 goals adopted by India in 2015. Out of 17 Goals, Goal 4 focuses on "ensuring inclusive and equitable Quality Education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all".

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

Explanation: In order to put into practice, the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities and its concerned related matters, the Right of Persons with Disabilities Act (RPWD Act) was enacted in 2016 and came into force in 2017, and it aims to promote and protect the rights and dignity of people with disabilities in various spheres such as educational, social, cultural, political, and economic.

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

Explanation: Children with individual differences require trained teachers to meet unique characteristics

such as physical, emotional, or psychological. To accommodate the different characteristics a teacher should be trained so that she/he:

- will be able to use different pedagogy to meet the learning needs of learners.
 - Will be able to use various teaching tools and techniques to form a bridge between the learning gap and the actual learning needs of a learner.
 - will be able to understand the different psychology of children.
- Thus, Children with individual differences should be taught in a school having trained teachers to use different pedagogy to meet their diverse learning needs.

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

Explanation: Under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 aims to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of 6 years to 14 years, whereas, in the case of children with disabilities age group lies between 6 years to 18 years in India.

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

Explanation: The Universal Design of Learning is a framework that not only provides a variety of teaching-learning materials to teachers in an accessible format for diverse learners to teach concepts, but it also helps in planning curriculum effectively and providing ample learning opportunities for teachers and learners.

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

Explanation: Metacognition is a process of thinking about one's own thinking that helps an individual to understand oneself better. It involves individual awareness of his/her cognition abilities viz. planning, reviewing and revising, etc.

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

Explanation: When children interpret the received information based on their experiences, it is called concrete thinking. Concrete thinking involves understanding and processing information in a literal and factual manner, relying on direct sensory experiences and observations. It is a type of thinking that is grounded in the here and now, focusing on tangible objects and events.

16. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Differentiated instruction means teachers modify the methods of instruction at various levels based on the needs and abilities of individual learners. In simple words, we can say, differentiated instruction is a type of instruction where teachers teach a concept using a variety of strategies in order to maximize learners' involvement in class. Differentiated instruction takes into account students' learning strengths.

17. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: There are four stages of Learning: Acquisition, Fluency, Maintenance and Generalization. Maintenance is a specific stage (where a learner uses a skill or concept over a period) that is antecedent to the generalization stage (where a learner applies the skill or concept in a new situation among different people, activities, and settings) of learning.

18. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: American Social Psychologist, Robert Zajonc is known for his contribution to the field of social and cognitive processes. He

- believed that emotion is independent of cognition.
- emphasized the relationship between affect, emotion, and cognition.
- Focused on the process of social behavior.

19. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The teacher is using the modeling method of teaching. In this approach, the teacher demonstrates the task to the children, showcasing the correct way to perform it. The purpose of modeling is to provide a clear example for the children to observe and learn from. By demonstrating the correct performance, the teacher aims to help the children correct their own performances of the already learned task. The children can observe the teacher's actions and behavior and imitate them to improve their own performance. Modeling is an effective method to facilitate learning and enhance students' understanding and skills.

20. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A model of the decision-making process was proposed by Irving Janis and Leon Mann in 1977, where children analyze the problems, list the numerous alternatives to the problem and weigh each alternative's advantages and disadvantages to reach the best alternative and then finally make careful decisions. This behavior is termed vigilance.

21. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Logical thinking helps to analyze a situation logically emphasizing reasons (truth or livelihood) and then forming a conclusion. Thus, we can say that when a child analyzes and evaluates problems logically and systematically it is called logical thinking.

22. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Drill and practice task is a task where children engaging in systematic repetitions of concepts, practice problems related to them, and explore numerous examples for the acquisition of knowledge. It is an active means of teaching-learning instruction where children can enjoy while gaining experience.

23. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The multisensory approach in teaching-learning is where a child learns through multiple senses (more than one sense is involved at a particular time). This approach focuses on the simultaneous use of visual, auditory, tactile, and kinesthetic senses to enhance learning.

24. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Principles of proximodistal development describe 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 an infant develops before the outer body parts. The arms of an infant develop before the hands. The hands and feet develop before the fingers and toes, and so on.
- Infant's arms develop before the hands.
- Hands and feet develop before the finger and toes, etc.

25. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: 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. Therefore, the School is an institution of socialization of children where school children occupy the central position.

26. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Group identity means a sense of belongingness of a person towards a particular group. Thus, if I join a teacher fraternity and choose to dress like most of the others in your group, I am exhibiting a group identity.

27. Option (4) 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 object permanence comes under the first stage of development, called the Sensorimotor Stage (0 to 2 years). During this stage, a child learns through their senses and by manipulating objects in their environment. Additionally, during this stage, a child develops an understanding that objects continue to exist even when they are not in their direct line of sight (object permanence).

28. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Child-centered Education Programme planned Individualized Education Programme intends to provide equal opportunity to every child irrespective of any disability or specialized behavior expected from them. Its purpose is to meet the current needs of a child, rather than relying on predetermined assumptions made at the beginning. The individualized Education Programme is entirely prepared from the perspective of a child-centered approach.

29. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Between the age of 24 to 30 months, most children start to combine small short words into short sentences while speaking. This stage of a child is called as telegraphic stage or early multiword stage.

30. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: William Stern, a German psychologist formulated the concept of Intelligence Quotient or IQ in 1912.

Mathematics and Science

31. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Given, x and y vary inversely with each other.

$$\Rightarrow x \propto \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{k}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow xy = k \quad \text{where } k \text{ is constant.}$$

Therefore, product of x and y is constant.

32. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Given:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{First number} &= 7y \\ &= (7 \times 10) + y \\ &= 70 + y \quad \dots(i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Second number} &= 6 \quad \dots(ii) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Product of first and second number} &= y \times y \\ &= (y \times 100) + (y \times 10) + y \\ &= 100y + 10y + y \\ &= 111y \quad \dots(iii) \end{aligned}$$

According to question,

$$\text{Product} = \text{first number} \times \text{second number}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &yyy = 7y \times 6 \quad (\text{given}) \\
 \text{or, } &111y = (70 + y) \times 6 \\
 &\quad [\text{using equation (i), (ii) and (iii)}] \\
 \text{or, } &111y = 70 \times 6 + 6y \\
 \text{or, } &111y - 6y = 420 \\
 \text{or, } &105y = 420 \\
 \text{or, } &y = \frac{420}{105}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $y = 4$
So, the value of y remains same.

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

Explanation:

Given,

Base area of rectangular tank = 700 m^2

Volume of water in the tank = 140 m^3

The volume of cuboidal tank

$$= \text{length} \times \text{breadth} \times \text{height}$$

Therefore,

$$\Rightarrow 140 = 700 \times h$$

$$700h = 140$$

$$\text{or, } h = \frac{140}{700}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{5} \text{ m}$$

We know that,

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ m} &= 100 \text{ cm} \\
 &= \frac{100}{5} \text{ cm} = 20 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the height of the water level in the tank is 20 cm.

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

Explanation: The role play method involves participants taking on the roles of individuals within a given area of concern, with the goal of actively engaging learners in the development of social skills, such as the ability to establish and understand interpersonal relationships and effectively address interpersonal problems.

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

Explanation: It can be inferred from the given scenario that the student has grasped the concept of multiplication as a form of repeated addition, which is considered the simplest strategy for multiplication, where the student adds numbers incrementally to obtain the desired multiple.

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

Explanation: Teaching young learners about time can be difficult for educators because it may require them to introduce abstract concepts that are not always easy for children to understand. As a result, it is critical for teachers to begin by assessing their students' prior experiences with time-related phrases and expressions such as "yesterday," "today," "tomorrow," "next week," "last month," and so on. This method establishes a link between the abstract concept of time and the learners' real-life experiences, making the concept more relatable and understandable.

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

Explanation: Assessment involves systematic collection, analysing and using the data to check effectiveness of the curriculum and enhance the learning process. It is used to give feedback about the student's performance. Ranking of students is solely based on their marks or performance. Segregating the students on the basis of their performance demotivates them.

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

Explanation: Problem-solving is a student-centered approach that places emphasis on the learner's active participation in the learning process. This approach involves the teacher presenting a challenging situation to the students and then guiding them in identifying, defining and articulating the problem in a supportive and non-judgmental classroom environment.

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

Explanation: At the upper primary level, it is crucial to encourage the exploration of various problem-solving strategies in mathematics, as this can foster innovative thinking and facilitate the quick resolution of challenging problems.

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

Explanation: The implementation of questioning strategies in upper primary level mathematics classes can aid children in expressing their ideas and comprehension while also promoting critical thinking skills. The study of mathematics focuses on the acquisition of knowledge and understanding of various concepts, such as the interpretation of data from graphs and other sources.

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

Explanation: Teachers can assist students in connecting theoretical concepts to practical applications by relating the various units to their daily experiences. This method can help students gain a better understanding of the concepts and how to apply them in their daily lives. It can also increase their motivation to learn because they will be able to see the relevance of what they are learning to their everyday experiences.

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

Explanation: Mathematical communication is essential for the development of children's mathematical abilities. The primary goal of promoting mathematical communication in the classroom is to encourage the use of precise and accurate language when discussing mathematical concepts and using mathematical statements. This allows students to better understand mathematical concepts and assimilate new mathematical terminology.

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

Explanation: Diagnostic teaching is an effective method for identifying learners' strengths and weaknesses. Educators can provide targeted support to students who have unique needs and abilities by understanding their needs and abilities.

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

Explanation: Remedial teaching is an effective method for removing subject matter difficulties through instructional correctives. Remedial teachers can assist struggling students in overcoming their difficulties, improving their understanding of the subject, boost their confidence, motivate by providing targeted support and personalized instruction.

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

Explanation: The emphasis in mathematics is on conceptual and theoretical understanding, as well as problem-solving abilities. This entails using logic and reasoning to solve problems rather than memorizing information.

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

Explanation: Errors can provide valuable insights into how children perceive and approach mathematics and are a rich source of information about their learning. By investigating these errors, teachers and parents can provide more effective instruction and support to students while also encouraging a growth mindset in them.

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

Explanation: Field trips to historic sites and monuments can give students firsthand experience with the significance of shapes and their role in architecture. Shapes are an essential component of any architectural design and seeing how geometry is used in real-world structures can help students understand how it relates to their studies.

Such trips also enhance communication skills of the students.

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

Explanation: Errors in a student's work are frequently an indication that they did not fully grasp the concepts. Teachers can provide targeted support to students to help them improve their understanding and skills in the subject by identifying the root cause of errors.

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

Explanation:

$$\text{Given, Female member in the meeting} = \frac{4}{25}$$

Therefore,

Total members in the meeting = 25

Female members in the meeting = 4

Percent of female members in the meeting

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text{Female members in the meeting}}{\text{Total members in the meeting}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{4}{25} \times 100 = 16\% \end{aligned}$$

Hence, it was 16% of the members.

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

Explanation:

Old price of the item = ₹ 500
Reduction in price = 10%
So, Old price of the item – reduction in price

$$\begin{aligned} &= 500 - (10\% \text{ of } 500) \\ &= 500 - \left(\frac{10}{100} \times 500 \right) \\ &= 500 - 50 \\ &= ₹ 450 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the new price will be ₹ 450.

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

Explanation:

Highest value in the data = 8
Lowest value in the data = -8
As we know, the range of a set of data is the difference between its highest value and lowest value.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore, difference between highest and lowest data} &= 8 - (-8) \\ &= 8 + 8 \\ &= 16 = 16^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

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

Explanation: Total number of favorable outcomes = 6
Total number of outcomes = 10
Therefore, probability of getting head:

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= \frac{\text{Number of favourable outcomes}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}} \\ &= \frac{6}{10} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the probability of getting head is $\frac{3}{5}$

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

Explanation: Sum of two rational numbers is always a rational number. So, rational numbers are closed under addition.

Let $a = \frac{3}{7}$ and $b = \frac{(-7)}{8}$ be a rational

number
And, $c = a + b$;

Therefore,

$$\frac{3}{7} + \frac{(-7)}{8}$$

Taking LCM of 7 and 8,
 $7 \times 8 = 56$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{24 - 49}{56} \\ &= \frac{(-25)}{56} \end{aligned}$$

c is also rational number.

Therefore, rational numbers are closed under addition.

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

Explanation:

Sphere is the solid object which has no vertex.

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

Explanation:

Here bases are same.

So, powers will be added.

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} 4 + (-3) &= 5x - 2 \\ \text{or, } 4 - 3 &= 5x - 2 \\ \text{or, } 1 &= 5x - 2 \\ \text{or, } 5x &= 2 + 1 \\ \text{or, } 5x &= 3 \\ \text{So, } x &= \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

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

Explanation:

Given,

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{3}{5} \\ b &= \frac{2}{3} \\ c &= \frac{-5}{6} \\ \text{or, } \frac{3}{5} \div \frac{(4-5)}{6} &= \frac{2}{3} \div \frac{(18-25)}{30} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{3}{5} \div \frac{(-1)}{5} = \frac{2}{3} \div \frac{(-7)}{30}$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{(-1)} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{30}{(-7)}$$

$$\text{or, } -3 = \frac{-20}{7}$$

$$\text{or, } 3 \neq \frac{20}{7}$$

Substituting the values of a, b, c in option 1, we get,

$$\frac{3}{5} \div \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{(-5)}{6} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \div \left(\frac{3}{5} + \frac{(-5)}{6} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{15} = \frac{-20}{7}$$

$$\text{or, } 3 \neq \frac{20}{7}$$

LHS is not equal to RHS. Equation is not satisfied.

Substituting the values of a, b, c in option 2, we get,

$$\frac{3}{5} + \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{(-5)}{6} \right) = \frac{(-5)}{6} + \left(\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{3}{5} + \frac{(4-5)}{6} = \frac{(-5)}{6} + \frac{(9+10)}{15}$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{-5}{6} + \frac{19}{15}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or, } 18 - \frac{5}{30} &= -25 + \frac{38}{15} \\ \frac{13}{30} &= \frac{13}{30} \end{aligned}$$

LHS is equal to RHS. Equation is satisfied.

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

Explanation: The pie chart is a circular graph that is divided into several sections, where each section represents a specific proportion of the overall data presented in the chart, demonstrating the relationship between the whole circle and its individual parts.

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

Explanation:

Given, if q is the square of a natural number p

Let the value of p be 3

Then, square of 3 = 9

Or we can say, $q = 9$

So, p will be $= \sqrt{9} = 3$

Hence, p is the square root of q .

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

Explanation: Given,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{91 + \sqrt{70} + \sqrt{121}} \\ &= \sqrt{91 + \sqrt{70} + 11} \\ &= \sqrt{91 + \sqrt{81}} \\ &= \sqrt{91 + 9} \\ &= \sqrt{100} \\ &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

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

Explanation:

Given, Total number of plants to be arranged = 784

Let the number of plants in a row and number of rows be x .

So, number of plants to be arranged = number of plants in a row \times number of rows

$$784 = x \times x$$

Therefore, $x^2 = 784$

$$x = \sqrt{784}$$

$$x = 28$$

Hence, the number of plants in each row is 28.

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

Explanation: The product of petroleum includes petroleum gas, petrol, kerosene, diesel, lubricating oil, paraffin wax and bitumen. CNG is compressed methane. It is not the constituent of petroleum.

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

Explanation:

The Red Data Book is a record of rare and endangered animal, plant and fungi species, as well as certain local subspecies that are facing extinction due to a significant reduction in their population or the loss of vital habitats.

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

Explanation: The soles of the shoes are treaded to make their surface rough to increase friction so that we can move easily on plane surface. It prevents slipping.

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

Explanation: To conduct electricity, liquids must have charged particles or ions. In distilled water, hydrogen and oxygen molecules are present. Both molecules are neutral. So, distilled water doesn't conduct electricity.

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

Explanation: In case of electric fuse, there is no minimum limit. Only a maximum limit on the current which can safely flow in the electric circuits is there.

Sometime due to heavy current flow the electrical devices blow up and catch fire. To avoid this, electric fuse is installed. In case of excess current, the electric fuse goes off and breaks the circuit.

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

Explanation: Cyclones, which are intense weather conditions with low-pressure centres and strong winds, typically form in low-pressure areas. Because of its location and weather patterns, India's east coast is particularly vulnerable to the formation of cyclones.

Puri, a coastal city in eastern India, is located on the east coast, so it is more likely to be affected by cyclones than other places on the west coast. Because cyclones typically move from east to west, the eastern coast is often the first to feel the effects of these storms.

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

Explanation: The seasonal variations on the Earth are caused by the planet's tilt, which causes the axis of the Earth to be inclined at an angle of 23.5° . As the Earth orbits the Sun, its tilted axis always points in the same direction but the Sun's position relative to this direction changes over time. As a result, the amount of sunlight reaching various parts of the Earth varies, resulting in distinct seasonal changes.

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

Explanation: The canopy is the aboveground portion of tall trees formed by their crowns.

Decomposers are micro organisms that feed on dead and decaying matter. Examples, earthworms, bacteria etc.

Humus is the organic component of soil, formed by the decomposition of plants and animal tissues.

Porcupine is a wild animal present in the forest. It can be described as a large rodent with coats of sharp spines.

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

Explanation: Formative assessments are diagnostic as they give teachers valuable insight into the minds of their students. It gives ongoing feedback to students as well as teachers.

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

Explanation: Science fairs develop scientific attitude and skill of presentation among the students. Such events motivate them and make them curious to learn more.

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

Explanation: Scientific approach promotes scientific thinking in learners. They can use information to generate the scientific ideas. Performing activities help in enhancing skills, retaining information in minds and nurture interest of learners.

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

Explanation: According to NCF 2005, Science should prepare the learner to the world of work. The science should relate to the environment of the child, prepare her for the world of work and promote her concerns for life and preservation of the environment.

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

Explanation: Hard work is not a quality of scientific attitude. Some qualities of scientific attitude are curiosity, rationality, open mindedness, critical mindedness, objectivity, honesty etc.

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

Explanation: Student-centered activity-based teaching emphasises active participation and engagement in the learning process. Students are encouraged to actively participate in various activities that enable them to process information and apply it in practical ways, rather than simply listening to lectures or reading textbooks.

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

Explanation: Learning science teaches students not only scientific concepts and theories, but also important values such as honesty, integrity and cooperation. These values are critical in science and life in general and students who adopt them are more likely to become responsible and ethical individuals.

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

Explanation: Continuous evaluation in science means regular tests. Comprehensive evaluation means to cover both the scholastic and the co-scholastic aspects of students' growth and development.

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

Explanation: The problem-solving approach is a problem-solving method that emphasises critical thinking, creativity and exploration. Unlike some other approaches, such as the deductive method, where the solution

is predetermined, the solution is not known in advance in the problem-solving approach. Rather, students are encouraged to investigate the problem, consider potential solutions and imagine various scenarios until they find the best solution. Observation is not typically regarded as a step in the problem-solving process because it is a foundational skill that underpins the entire process.

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

Explanation: Following are the Steps of Analogy Strategy in Science:

- Introduction of concept which is to be studied.
- Enable students to recall all information about the analog concept.
- Find out the important characteristics of the concept.
- Analyse connection between the similar features of the laws.
- Find out where the analogy between the law does not work.
- Derive conclusion based on laws.

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

Explanation: The reticulated python is the longest snake in the world, regularly reaching over 8.25 metres in length.

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

Explanation: By connecting the body, breath and mind, regular yoga reduces levels of stress and body-wide inflammation. The aim of yoga is to integrate and restore a state of perfect balance.

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

Explanation: In 1796, Edward Jenner developed the first effective vaccine against smallpox and he discovered that after inoculating people with the cowpox virus, it provided protection against smallpox infection.

82. **Option (1) and (3) both are correct.**

Explanation: Sodium Benzoate, the sodium salt of benzoic acid, is commonly used as a preservative in food technology and can be found in a wide variety of food and beverage items.

Common salt is a preservative which is used while making pickles. It prevents the growth of micro-organisms. Hence, preserve the pickles.

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

Explanation: Yeast is a microorganism that is widely used in the production of fermented products such as cakes, bread and alcohol.

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

Explanation: Mitochondria, a double membrane bound cell organelle, produces energy in the form of ATP, whereas ribosomes aid in protein synthesis.

85. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Given, Frequency} &= 2 \text{ Hz} \\ \text{and time} &= 16 \text{ sec} \\ \text{Oscillations} &= \text{Frequency} \\ &\quad \times \text{time} \\ &= 2 \times 16 = 32 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, it will complete 32 oscillations in 16 seconds.

86. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Sodium, being highly reactive, can quickly react with air and catch fire. Therefore, it is stored under kerosene oil to prevent burning. Magnesium, Zinc and Aluminum, on the other hand, are less reactive than sodium.

87. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Magnesium hydroxide is an antacid that is commonly used to treat heartburn and acid indigestion in the stomach. It works by neutralizing excess stomach acid which can cause digestive discomfort and irritation.

88. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: When hydrogen gas reacts with oxygen, a small explosion occurs, producing a pop sound. Hydrogen gas is highly flammable, whereas Sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxygen are not.

89. Option (2) and (3) are correct.

Explanation: A non-contact force is a type of force that acts between objects without requiring physical contact between them. For example, when an apple falls from a tree, it is subjected to a non-contact force. Gravitational and magnetic forces are examples of non-contact forces, but muscular force is not one of them.

90. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Pancreas produce insulin hormone which controls blood sugar level. If the level of insulin in the blood decreases, the patient is diagnosed as diabetic. Treatment includes taking insulin injections or using insulin pump.

Language: English

91. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Grammar-translation method is basically used to teach foreign languages.

- Grammar translation method is a method where the learner learns grammatical rules first and then applies those rules in translating sentences from a second language into the mother tongue. This method focuses on
 - Enhancing learners' reading and writing skills.
 - Facilitate learning through the mother tongue.

- Emphasizing knowledge rather than content.
- Translation of target language into mother tongue

92. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Using assessment of learning, assessment of speaking skills can be made an important component of the overall assessment. Parameters of assessment can include:

- Interactive competence (Initiation & turn-taking, relevance to the topic).
- Fluency (cohesion, coherence, and speed of delivery).
- Pronunciation
- Language (accuracy and vocabulary).

Thus, we can say that learners can initiate and logically develop simple conversations on a familiar topic that can be used as a rubric for the assessment of fluency and coherence of language.

93. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: To promote learners' conceptualization of printed texts in terms of heading, paragraph and horizontal lines is an objective that is not defined by NCF-2005 for teaching English at upper primary level.

Some objectives of teaching English at the upper primary level as mentioned in NCF-2005 includes:

- Child-centred teaching-learning process.
- Promoting a multilingual classroom environment.
- Learners can negotiate their own learning goals.
- Promoting critical thinking.
- Learners can use a dictionary as per their needs and suitability.
- Articulate individual responses effectively.
- Learners can evaluate their progress by reviewing their and their peer work.

94. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: If you are listening to the description of how to reach a specific location, then you are doing intensive learning.

- Intensive learning means when an individual purposefully listens something or someone with full concentration and attention to achieve specific goal or objective.

95. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: If a language teacher has put the words 'school, teacher, headmaster, peon' in a group, then she is following semantic grouping.

- Semantic grouping refers to a group related together based on their purpose. In other words, we can say when similar context words are similar type are clustered together, they are called semantic grouping.

- In the above example, school, teacher, headmaster and peon are related to a specific cluster that is education.

96. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Vernacular language is a language used by citizens living in a specific region. As per NCF 2005, at the initial stages, a learner's mother tongue or a local language is used as it is considered the best medium of instruction. Thus, we can say that "At the initial stages of language learning, vernacular language may be one of the languages for learning activities that create the child's awareness to the world." (NCF-2005)

97. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Little or no attention is given to pronunciation in grammar translation method.

- Grammar translation method is method where learner learns grammatical rules first and then apply those rules in translating sentences from second language into the mother tongue. This method focuses on

- Enhancing learner's reading and writing skills.
- Facilitate learning through the mother tongue.
- Emphasizing knowledge rather than content.
- Translation of target language into mother tongue

Thus, from the above we can say that attention is given to pronunciation in Communicative Language teaching (CLT), Situational Language Teaching (SLT) and Audio-Lingual method but not in the grammar translation method.

98. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Accuracy does not come under the principle of selection and graduation.

- Principle of selection and graduation refers to selecting appropriate teaching materials and placing the language items in sequence. The principle of selection and graduation is based on the following items:

- **Learnability:** How far an item is easy to learn for students.
- **Teachability:** How far an item is easy to teach for teachers.
- **Availability:** How far an item is convenient to teach.
- **Range:** In what context a word can, be used differently.
- **Frequency:** How often a word is used.
- **Coverage:** How many different meanings a word can convey.

99. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The phenomenon, where a single word is associated with two or several related meanings, is known as polysemy.

- **Polysemy:** means the co-existence of many possible meanings of a word or phrase.
100. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: "The dog lived in the garden, but the cat, who was smarter, lived inside the house" is an example of a complex compound sentence.
 ■ Complex compound sentences are those sentences that include two independent clauses and one dependent clause. It always has coordinating conjunction.
 ■ Reasons for mentioning the above sentence as a complex compound sentence:
 • "the dog lived in the garden" and "the cat lived inside the house": Independent Clauses
 • "who was smarter": dependent Clause
 • "But": Conjunction
101. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: If a student of language is cramming his/her answers, then he/she would not be able to attempt creative writing.
 ■ **Cramming:** Cramming refers to mugging up the facts and information in a short period of time.
 ■ **Creative Writing:** Creative writing refers to the creative mind and thinking process of learners that encourages him/her to think and write innovatively.
102. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: During reading, if a student is piercing information together as they read a text keeping track of what is happening, he/she is synthesizing.
 ■ Synthesizing is a process of combining information from the available sources and making a relation among sources to form a new idea or form conclusion.
103. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Intonation is the rising and falling of voice while communicating that helps to under the expressions and thoughts of an individual. Following are affected by intonation.
 ■ **Tone:** Tone refers to sound with reference to its pitch, quality, and strength in words while communicating.
 ■ **Rhythm:** Rhythm refers to a regular repeated pattern of sound or movement of words while communicating.
 ■ **Loudness:** Loudness refers to the amplitude of sound waves produced while communicating. Whereas pronunciation refers to the way how a word is pronounced rather than related to voice modulation. Thus, we can say that voice/pronunciation does not affect the intonation.
104. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Thinking is a mental process of manipulating provided or given information to generate new ideas or form conclusions. Following are involved in thinking:
 ■ **Imagination:** Imagination is the ability of the mind to form new ideas or images of concepts.
 ■ **Language:** An act of communication used to express thoughts is called language.
 ■ **Concept:** When an individual thinks logically by organizing complex phenomena or situations into simpler ones, easily understandable, and help to solve problems it is called concepts.
 ■ **Proposition:** Proposition creates a link between our mental processes and helps to form a conclusion an idea is true or false.
105. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Language Laboratory is a designated innovative place where learners have access to various audio or audio-visual aids for developing language skills. It is a place where exposure is given to students about various listening and speaking activities to facilitate language learning. Thus, we can say, the language laboratory is the place where the learners must listen to headphones. The language labs are set up with a view to providing listening activities to develop speech habits.
106. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: "In search of new sources of rapid growth, the country's outsourcing giants are aggressively expanding beyond their usual stomping grounds into the developing world; setting up programming centres, chasing new clients and hiring local talents".
 From the above lines from the passage, we can say that the author trying to convey through the phrase "India's IT sector is undertaking some globalization of its own" that Indian IT firms are engaging in expanding their presence internationally.
107. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: "India's IT power rose to prominence largely on the decisions made by American executives, who were quick to capitalize on the cost savings to be gained by outsourcing noncore operations, such as systems programming and call centres, to specialists overseas."
 From the above lines of the passage, we can say that the factors made the services offered by the Indian IT attractive to the US is that the inability of other equally cost-efficient developing countries to comply with their strict policies.
108. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: "The goal of Indian IT firms for the past 30 years has been to woo clients outside India and transfer as much of the actual work as possible back home, where lower wages for highly skilled programmers allowed them to offer significant cost savings." From the above lines of the passage, we can say that Indian IT firms change the way they conduct business in developing countries as wages demanded by local workers are far higher than what they pay their Indian employees.
109. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: "Revenues in India's IT sector surged from \$4 billion in 1998 to \$59 billion last fiscal, but with the recession NASSCOM forecasts that the growth rate of India's exports of IT and other business services to the US and Europe will drop to at most 7% in the current fiscal year, down from 16% last year and 29% in 2007-08."
 From the above lines of the passage, we can say that NASSCOM statistics about Indian IT exports indicate a drop in demand for IT services in Europe and the US.
110. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: "Cultural conflicts arise at times while training new recruits." From the above lines derived from the passage, we can say that, according to the passage, conflicts arising during the training of local talents are not a difficulty that Indian IT firms will face in emerging markets.
111. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: "Revenues in India's IT sector surged from \$4 billion in 1998 to \$59 billion last fiscal, but with the recession NASSCOM forecasts that the growth rate of India's exports of IT and other business services to the US and Europe will drop to at most 7% in the current fiscal year, down from 16% last year and 29% in 2007-08."
 From the above lines derived from the passage, we can say that the recession severely impacted the US but not India is not true in the context of the passage.
112. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Pursuing' is most similar in meaning to the word 'chasing' as used in the passage.
 ■ Chasing means to pursue something or someone to catch or catch up with.
 ■ Pursuing means to follow or chase someone or something.

113. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: 'Doubtful' is the most opposite to the meaning of the word 'undisputed' as used in the passage.

- Undisputed means accepted.
- Doubtful means feeling uncertain about something.

114. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: "Factors other than the crisis are driving India's IT firms into the emerging works. Although the US still accounts for 60% of the export revenue of the India's sector, emerging markets are growing faster."

From the above lines derived from the passage, we can say that other than crisis, IT companies seek other options to

- Emerging markets
- The US makes more than 60% of India's export revenue.

115. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: "Break, Break, Break, On the cold gray stones, O Sea!" From the above line of the poem, we can say that 'The sea' is 'breaking' in 'Break, Break, Break'.

116. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The poem is in a dull tone and a sense of sadness and deep seriousness is felt, representing the somber mood of the speaker. In addition to this, the poem shows the speaker is in intense sorrow and great distress as the speaker is not speaking, thus poet is grieving. Thus, we can say conclude that, the mood of the speaker in 'Break, Break, Break' is somber and grieved.

117. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: From the explanation mentioned below, we can say that the speaker in 'Break, Break, Break' observes all the following except a lady in a tower.

- "O, well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play!"
From the above lines of the poem, we can say, the poet observes that children were playing.
- "O, well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay!"
From the above lines of the poem we can say, the poet observes a sailor boy singing.
- "And the stately ships go on,
To their haven under the hill prove."
From the above lines of the poem, we can say that poet observes ships that are coming in.

118. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: "And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me."

From the above lines of the poem, we can say that the speaker of 'break, Break. Break' cannot 'speak'.

119. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: "Break, Break, Break, On the cold gray stones, O Sea!" From the above lines of the poem, we can say that the first two lines of the poem, is ending with a ! mark, thus, the poet uses an apostrophe.

120. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: "To their haven under the hill,"

From the above lines of the poem, we can say that the phrase 'haven under the hill' is an example of personification.

- Personification emphasizes a non-human's characteristics by describing them with human attributes.

Language: Hindi

121. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा सभी विषयों के केन्द्र में है। भाषा के माध्यम से व्यक्ति अपनी बात दूसरे व्यक्ति तक पहुँचाता है।

भाषा—

- (i) अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम
- (ii) सम्प्रेषण का माध्यम
- (iii) सभी विषयों का ज्ञान भाषा के माध्यम से पहुँचाता है।

भाषा मुख से उच्चारित होने वाली वह ध्वनि है जिसका प्रयोग मनुष्य अपने मन के विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करने के लिए करता है। भाषा एक औजार है जिसका उपयोग मनुष्य जिंदगी से जुड़ने के लिए तथा जिंदगी के अनुभवों को साझा करने के लिए करता है।

122. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—"कविता का एक निश्चित अर्थ होता है, जिसे सभी विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ना चाहिए"—इस कथन के बारे में हमारा मानना है कि सभी विद्यार्थी अपने अनुभव और परिवेश में ही कविता समझते हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) कविता सहज अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम होती है।
- (ii) इसमें लयात्मकता होती है।
- (iii) कविता के माध्यम से छात्र लाक्षणिक अर्थ को ग्रहण करते हैं।

कविता—जब किसी कहानी या भाव को कलात्मक (छंद, अलंकार आदि का प्रयोग करके) रूप से अभिव्यक्त किया जाये तो वह कविता कहलाती है। इसका शाब्दिक अर्थ कवी की कृति है। कविता का एक निश्चित अर्थ होता है, जिसे सभी विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ना चाहिए क्योंकि सभी विद्यार्थी अपने अनुभव और परिवेश में ही कविता समझते हैं।

123. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हम मानते हैं कि अलग-अलग तरह की सामग्री पढ़ने के अवसर मिलने से भाषा को

विविध भाषा को विविध सन्दर्भों में प्रयोग करने की समझ बनती है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) छात्र भाषा की रचना शैली से परिचित होंगे।
- (ii) साहित्य में जिज्ञासा जाग्रत होगी।
- (iii) भाषा के माध्यम से समाज और संस्कृति से परिचित होने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा। भाषा मुख से उच्चारित होने वाली वह ध्वनि है जिसका प्रयोग मनुष्य अपने मन के विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करने के लिए करता है। बच्चों में भाषा ज्ञान में वृद्धि से तात्पर्य उन्हें विभिन्न संदर्भ में भाषा प्रयोग में सफल बनाना है ताकि वे दक्षता के साथ सहज अभिव्यक्ति के विकास को सुनिश्चित कर सकें।

124. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हिन्दी में विज्ञान सम्बन्धी पाठों को पढ़ाने का उद्देश्य है विज्ञान के सन्दर्भ में हिन्दी भाषा-प्रयोग को समझना।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) इसके द्वारा संज्ञानात्मक विकास को मजबूत किया जाता है।
- (ii) छात्रों के बौद्धिक विकास के लिए उपयोगी है। भाषा मुख से उच्चारित होने वाली वह ध्वनि है जिसका प्रयोग मनुष्य अपने मन के विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करने के लिए करता है। भाषा एक औजार है जिसका उपयोग मनुष्य जिंदगी से जुड़ने के लिए तथा जिंदगी के अनुभवों को साझा करने के लिए करता है। 'भाषा सभी विषयों का केंद्र है'।

125. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लेखन क्षमता के आकलन के लिए अभिव्यक्त विचारों को जाँचना होगा।

लेखन क्षमता को विकसित करने के उद्देश्य—

- (i) वर्णों को ठीक-ठीक लिखना सीखना।
- (ii) शुद्ध अक्षर विन्यास का ज्ञान कराना।
- (iii) विचार तार्किक क्रम में प्रस्तुत करना।
- (iv) अनुभवों का लेखन करना।
- (v) छात्रों को सृजनात्मक शक्ति और मौलिक रचना करने में निपुण बनाना।

लिखना अर्थात् लेखन कौशल चारो भाषा कौशलों में सबसे अंतिम चरण है। बच्चों में लेखन कौशल का विकास मौलिक विचारों को लिखित रूप देने तथा विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए लिखने की क्षमता को संदर्भित करता है।

लेखन-क्षमता के आकलन के लिए स्थिति में बच्चों को ऐसी गतिविधियों में लिप्त होने का मौका देना चाहिए जिससे कि उनके विचारों में मौलिकता का समावेश हो सके। इसके लिए दिए गये विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त तरीका बच्चों के अभिव्यक्त विचारों को जाँचना होगा क्योंकि विचारों के लिखित वर्णन करने के दौरान बच्चे—

- दक्षता के साथ सहज अभिव्यक्ति के विकास को सुनिश्चित कर सकेंगे।
- 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 खुल कर रखेंगे।

126. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हिन्दी के पाठों में अन्य भाषाओं के शब्दों के होने का अर्थ है—पाठ समाज के बहुभाषी स्वरूप की सहज प्रस्तुति है। व्यक्ति या छात्र एक समाज का हिस्सा होता है। समाज में रहकर ही वह अपना जीवन यापन करता है। इसलिए बिना समाज के उसकी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है।

बहुभाषावाद एक व्यक्ति को दो से अधिक भाषाओं का उपयोग करने की क्षमता को संदर्भित करता है। हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण में बहुभाषीवाद का उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित है—

- शिक्षण-अधिगम के लिए शिक्षार्थियों की भाषाओं का उपयोग करना।
- भाषा कैसे काम करती है इसकी बेहतर सहज समझ बढ़ जाती है।
- स्थानीय भाषाओं की रचनात्मकता, समाज के बहुभाषी स्वरूप, भिन्न सोच और प्रशंसा को बढ़ाता है।

127. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हमारी दृष्टि से अभ्यास पाठ को समझने में मदद करते हैं।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) अभ्यास द्वारा विषय वस्तु का बारीकी से अध्ययन किया जाता है।
- (ii) अनुभवों को व्यापक बनाने के लिए अभ्यास किया जाता है।
- (iii) लम्बे समय तक याद करने के लिए किसी भी विषय वस्तु का अभ्यास करना आवश्यक है।

पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में प्रत्येक पाठ अथवा विषय वस्तु के अन्त में अभ्यास कार्य दिया होता है, जिनका मुख्य कार्य पाठ को समझना होता है। अभ्यास कार्य यह परखने के लिए होता है कि बच्चे ने पाठ्य-पुस्तक को कितनी गहराई से पढ़ा है। जिस उद्देश्य से पाठ को पाठ्य-पुस्तक में शामिल किया है, बच्चे उस उद्देश्य को किस सीमा तक प्राप्त कर पाए हैं। अभ्यास का कार्य व्यापक अनुभव स्तर में तल्लीन होने का अवसर देते हैं।

128. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर की पाठ्य सामग्री में अनुवाद सामग्री रखने का उद्देश्य है— अन्य भाषाओं के साहित्य को हिन्दी में पढ़ने के अवसर देना।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) इससे छात्रों को बौद्धिक विकास होता है।
- (ii) प्रत्येक विषय को समझने के पीछे अपना दृष्टिकोण विकसित होता है।
- (iii) छात्र भाषा के विभिन्न स्वरूपों को आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि से भी परखते हैं।
- (iv) निजी अनुभवों के आधार पर भाषा का छात्र सृजनशील प्रयोग करते हैं।

शिक्षण सामग्री—शिक्षकों द्वारा शिक्षण सामग्री का उपयोग शिक्षार्थियों को आसानी और दक्षता के साथ अवधारणा सीखने में मदद करने के

लिए किया जाता है। शिक्षण सामग्री की विशेषता निम्न है—

- सामग्री को बच्चों के लिए आकर्षक होना चाहिए। आकार, रंग (बहु-रंग या शानदार या आकर्षक रंग संयोजन), गतिविधि (जैसे चलते खिलौने) और कुछ मामलों में गंध, स्वाद या ध्वनि सामग्री की कुछ विशेषताएं हैं जो युवा शिक्षार्थियों का ध्यान आकर्षित करती हैं।
- सामग्री की परिचितता नई अवधारणाओं को पेश करने में मदद करेगी। बच्चे नई अवधारणाओं के सार्थक सीखने के लिए आसानी से इन सामग्रियों को चला सकते हैं।
- सामग्री की नवीनता बच्चों को भी आकर्षित करती है। असामान्य सामग्री या परिचित सामग्रियों नवीन उपयोग अच्छी सामग्री की आकर्षक विशेषताएं हैं।
- सामग्री में उपयोगितावादी मूल्य होना चाहिए। कोई भी सामग्री एक अच्छा या बुरा सामग्री नहीं होती, यह उचित उपयोग में है जो सामग्री को अच्छा या बुरा बनाता है। जैसे उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर की पाठ्यसामग्री में अनुवाद सामग्री रखने का उद्देश्य है अन्य भाषाओं के साहित्य को हिंदी में पढ़ने के अवसर देना।

129. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—यदि हमारी कक्षा में दृष्टिबाधित बच्चे हैं, तो हम उन्हें पढ़ने के उपयुक्त साधन देंगे।

कक्षाध्यापक की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कार्य—

- (i) अनुदेशन को प्रभावकारी बनाने के लिए विशेष उपकरणों का उपयोग करना।
- (ii) वैयक्तिक बाधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुदेशन में आवश्यक बदलाव करना।

ब्रेल प्रशिक्षण—

- (i) दृष्टिबाधित छात्र पाठन व लेखन का कार्य स्पर्श रूप में करता है। ब्रेल छः उभरी बिन्दुओं पर आधारित एक स्पर्शीय लिपि है। ब्रेल लेखन कार्य दाएँ से बाएँ की ओर होता है जबकि पठन बाएँ से दाएँ की ओर होता है।

समावेशी कक्षा एक शिक्षा प्रणाली को संदर्भित करती है जिसमें शारीरिक, बौद्धिक, सामाजिक, भाषाई, या अन्य भिन्न-भिन्न परिस्थितियों की परवाह किए बिना बच्चे शामिल होते हैं।

शिक्षण-अधिगम प्रक्रिया में, दृष्टिबाधित शिक्षार्थी दृष्टि या दृष्टि के साथ एक समस्या से पीड़ित होते हैं लेकिन जब उन्हें सही प्रशिक्षण और साधनों से सुविधा होती है, तो वे एक अच्छी साक्षरता क्षमता विकसित करते हैं।

130. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—पढ़ने सीखने के लिए आवश्यक है कि लक्ष्य भाषा की अर्थपूर्ण और रोचक सामग्री सुनने-पढ़ने को मिले।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) इससे छात्रों का बौद्धिक विकास होता है।
- (ii) रोचक सामग्री मिलने के कारण छात्र पाठ्य सामग्री की तरफ आकर्षित होते हैं।
- (iii) परिकल्पना विकसित करने में सहायक है। पढ़ना अथवा पठन भाषा के चार कौशलों में से एक है। यह एक सार्थक, उद्देश्यपूर्ण एवं चिंतन प्रधान प्रक्रिया है जिसमें भाषा की संरचना की

समझ तथा पढ़े जा रहे पाठ के साथ विद्यार्थी के भावनात्मक संबंध द्वारा अर्थ ग्रहण पर बल दिया जाता है। पढ़ना सीखने के लिए आवश्यक है ताकि लक्ष्य भाषा की अर्थपूर्ण और रोचक सामग्री सुनने-पढ़ने को मिले। 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 सदर्भानुसार ग्रहण करते हुए पढ़ता है।
- पठन के दौरान आगे आने वाले तथ्यों का अनुमान लगाते हुए पढ़ता है।
- जब व्यक्ति भाषा में पारंगत हो जाता है तब यह जरूरी नहीं कि सक्षम पाठक प्रत्येक शब्द पर ध्यान दे।

131. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा केवल अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम ही नहीं बल्कि स्वयं से बातचीत का माध्यम है।

भाषा—

- (i) मुख्य से उच्चारित होने वाले शब्दों और वाक्यों आदि का समूह ही भाषा है।
- (ii) भाषा वह साधन है जिसके माध्यम से हम सोचते हैं और अपने विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करते हैं।
- (iii) स्वीट के अनुसार—“ध्वन्यात्मक शब्दों द्वारा विचारों को प्रकट करना ही भाषा है।”
- (iv) भाषा यादृच्छिक होती है।

भाषा के प्रकार—

- (i) मौखिक भाषा
- (ii) लिखित भाषा
- (iii) सांकेतिक भाषा

चिंतन का माध्यम—भाषा विचारों का स्रोत है। विचारों के बिना भाषा का कोई अस्तित्व नहीं है और भाषा के बिना विचारों की उत्पत्ति और अभिव्यक्ति संभव नहीं है। इसलिए भाषा केवल अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम ही नहीं बल्कि स्वयं से बातचीत का माध्यम है।

ज्ञानार्जन का मूल स्रोत—भाषा के द्वारा न केवल स्थूल जगत के विविध पदार्थों का अपितु सूक्ष्म जगत के भी विविध भावों, विचारों और अनुभूतियों का नामकरण, उनकी जानकारी और विमोचन संभव होता है। ज्ञानार्जन का आधार होने के कारण भाषा, शिक्षा के समस्त क्रियाकलापों का आधार है।

संग्रहण का माध्यम—भाषा के माध्यम से ही विचारों, भावों, इच्छाओं तथा आकांक्षाओं को प्रकट किया जाता है तथा दूसरों द्वारा व्यक्त भावों, विचारों और विचारों द्वारा इच्छाओं को ग्रहण किया जाता है। इस प्रकार वक्ता और श्रोता के बीच परस्पर संग्रहण के माध्यम से अथवा क्रिया प्रतिक्रिया के माध्यम से मानवीय विचार-विनिमय चलते रहते हैं।

सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया का साधन—मनुष्य के सामाजिक प्राणी होने का आधार भाषा ही है क्योंकि भाषा के द्वारा ही उसके सभी सभी सामाजिक क्रियाकलाप होते हैं।

संस्कृति का आधार—भाषा सीखने का अर्थ उस भाषा की संस्कृति सीखना भी है क्योंकि भाषा किसी भी संस्कृति का अभिन्न हिस्सा होती है। भाषा और संस्कृति में गहरा संबंध होता है

या यूँ कहें कि भाषा विविधतापूर्ण संस्कृति की परिचायक होती है। भाषा शिक्षण के द्वारा बच्चे विभिन्न संस्कृतियों के मूल्यों, विचारों, मान्यताओं आदि से परिचित हो कर भाषा तथा संस्कृति दोनों के संदर्भ में अच्छी समझ विकसित करते हैं।

साहित्य का आधार—भाषा के द्वारा साहित्य का सृजन कर मनुष्य भाषा के कलात्मक स्वरूप का उद्भव करता है। साहित्य एक रचना है जो भाषा के द्वारा ही संभव है।

132. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—“लड़के होकर रोते हो”—यह कथन भाषा को जेंडर की दृष्टि से पढ़ने को बाध्य करता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) भाषा को जेंडर के साथ जोड़ना हमारे समाज पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव डालता है।
- (ii) अधिक चित्र भी पाठ्य पुस्तक में लड़कियों के होते हैं जो घर के कार्य करती हुई नजर आती हैं और लड़का पढ़ते हुए नजर आता है। यह भी समाज के विकास में बाधा उत्पन्न करते हैं।

लिंग (gender) एक सामाजिक निर्माण है जो सभी समाजों में लड़कों और लड़कियों, पुरुषों और महिलाओं के व्यवहार, भूमिका, जिम्मेदारियों और व्यवहार स्वरूप को प्रभावित करता है। लिंग-विशेष की शब्दावली का उपयोग करते समय एक शिक्षक को सावधान रहना चाहिए। ध्यान दें कि—

यह विकसित और विकासशील समाजों में संस्कृतियों के संचालन में भेदभाव का सबसे स्थानिक रूप रहा है।

उदाहरण के लिए, “लड़के होकर रोते हो”—यह कथन भाषा को जेंडर की दृष्टि से पढ़ने को बाध्य करता है।

कक्षा में भी, लड़कियों ने अक्सर झाड़ू लगाने और सफाई के काम को दोहराया है, जिससे श्रम के लिंग विभाजन को बढ़ावा मिला है।

एक तरह से लिंग भेद को गायब किया जा सकता है, मान लीजिए कि ‘चेयरपर्सन’ का इस्तेमाल चेयरमैन या चेयरवूमन के स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए।

यह हमारे समाज से लिंग अंतर के नकारात्मक प्रभाव को लिखने में मदद करेगा।

133. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कहानी में कथानक का होना आवश्यक है।

कथानक—

- (i) कहानी में प्रयोग की गई कथावस्तु को कथानक कहा जाता है।
- (ii) यह सामाजिक, धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक, वैज्ञानिक इत्यादि में से किसी एक विषय को लेकर घटना का विकास करता है।
- (iii) इसमें स्वाभाविकता लाने के लिए यथार्थ और कल्पना का मिश्रण होता है।

कहानी किसी सच या काल्पनिक घटना के बारे में बताती है। इसे इस तरह से बताया जाता है कि श्रोता अनुभव करे और कुछ सीखे। यह हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण से सम्बन्धित एक प्रभावी उपकरण है इसलिए इसका प्रयोग शिक्षण की एक विधि के रूप में भी किया जाता है।

कहानी में कथानक का होना आवश्यक होता है क्योंकि कथानक से तात्पर्य किसी कहानी की पृष्ठभूमि तथा सार से है। कहानी में उचित कथानक कहानी को सरल, सहज और औचित्यपूर्ण बनाता है तथा यह—

- बच्चों में सृजनात्मकता और चिंतनशीलता को विस्तार देती है।
- बच्चों की महत्वपूर्ण सोच कौशल और उनकी अंतर्दृष्टि को बढ़ावा देती है।
- बच्चों में सजगता तथा सृजनशीलता बढ़ाते हुए उन्हें काल्पनिक दुनिया की सैर कराती है।
- बच्चों की रुचि को कहानी में बनाये रखता है और उनकी तार्किक क्षमता को सही दिशा देती है।

134. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—एक भाषा के अध्यापक को बच्चों में विभिन्न सन्दर्भों में भाषा प्रयोगों की क्षमता विकसित करने पर बल देना चाहिए।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) एक भाषा के अध्यापक को भाषा के प्रयोग के लिए एक परिवेश का निर्माण करना चाहिए।
- (ii) छात्रों को भाषा के प्रयोग के लिए प्रेरित करना चाहिए तथा भाषिक गतिविधियाँ कक्षा में करवानी चाहिए।
- (iii) कविता प्रतियोगिता, भाषण प्रतियोगिता इत्यादि करवानी चाहिए।

एक अच्छा भाषा शिक्षक वह होता है जिसकी भाषा में प्रवाह होता है, वह उत्साही होता है, और कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति जो अच्छी तरह से और दिलचस्प तरीके से भाषा का ज्ञान दे सकता है। वह बच्चों के भाषायी विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय को अपना सकता है—

भाषा प्रयोग के लिए परिवेश का निर्माण करना चाहिए।

शिक्षक को बच्चों के भाषा विकास के लिए विविध संदर्भों में, जैसे कविता पाठ, कहानी पाठ, निबंध लेखन, भाषण प्रतियोगिता, वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता तथा अन्य ऐसे कार्य करने चाहिए जिससे विकास के लिए परिवेश का निर्माण हो सके।

कक्षा में शिक्षक-शिक्षार्थी के बीच संवाद होना चाहिए जो कि पाठ्य-पुस्तक के लिखित संवादों को जीवंत बना सकता है।

वह सीखने के माहौल को निजीकृत कर सकता है।

वह छात्रों को भाषा प्रयोग में भाग लेने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

वह उचित शिक्षण विधियों का चयन करता है

135. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—“कोई भाषा किसी भी लिपी में लिखी जा सकती है”— इस कथन पर मेरी राय है कि यह कथन बहुत हद तक सम्भव है। विश्व की सभी भाषाएँ थोड़े से फेर बदल से एक ही लिपि में लिखी जा सकती हैं।

लिपि से तात्पर्य किसी भी भाषा को लिखने के ढंग से है अर्थात् ध्वनियों के लेखन के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले चिन्हों को लिपि कहते

हैं। लिपि से भाषा की साहित्यिक सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा का संरक्षण होता है।

किसी भी भाषा को किसी भी लिपि में लिखा जा सकता है क्योंकि विश्व की सभी भाषाएँ थोड़े से फेरबदल से एक ही लिपि में लिखी जा सकती हैं और इसी तरह कोई एक भाषा कई लिपियों में लिखी जा सकती है।

भाषा और लिपि के सम्बन्ध का अंदाजा इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि लिपि के अभाव में—

- भाषा उत्पन्न होकर भी नष्ट हो जाती है।
- भाषा का कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं रह जाता है।
- पठन को गुणवत्तापूर्ण नहीं बनाया जा सकता है।
- भाषा की सूक्ष्मता और निश्चितता का अंत हो जाता है।

136. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—लोग स्वतंत्रता, समानता और निर्णय प्रक्रिया में हिस्सेदारी के विचारों से प्रेरित होकर आजादी के संघर्ष में शामिल हुए।

भारत 15 अगस्त 1947 को आजाद हुआ। इस आजादी के लिए पूरे देश की जनता ने एक लम्बा और मुश्किल संघर्ष चलाया था। इस संघर्ष में समाज के बहुत सारे तबकों की हिस्सेदारी थी। तरह-तरह की पृष्ठभूमि के लोगों ने इसमें भाग लिया।

स्वतंत्रता - आजादी

समानता - सभी के प्रति समान व्यवहार का भाव
निर्णय प्रक्रिया में हिस्सेदारी - अंतिम सुझाव के लिए उसमें शामिल होना

137. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—आजादी के लिए संघर्ष देश की जनता ने चलाया। इस संघर्ष में समाज के बहुत सारे तबकों की हिस्सेदारी रही थी। तरह-तरह की पृष्ठभूमि के लोगों ने इसमें भाग लिया। वे स्वतंत्रता, समानता तथा निर्णय प्रक्रिया में हिस्सेदारी के विचारों से प्रेरित थे। “इस आजादी के लिए पूरे देश की जनता ने एक लंबा और मुश्किल संघर्ष चलाया था”।

138. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—समानता, स्वतंत्रता और विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति तीनों ही लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का मूल्य है।

लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था—

- (i) लोकतन्त्र शासन की एक प्रणाली है।
- (ii) चुनाव के माध्यम से जनता अपने प्रतिनिधि का चयन करती है।

लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का मूल्य ‘समानता, स्वतंत्रता और विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति’ है।

ये तीनों गुण लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में सम्मिलित हैं।

139. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—आन्दोलन का यह असर हुआ कि सरकार की खुलकर आलोचना होने लगी।

औपनिवेशिक शासन के तहत लोग ब्रिटिश सरकार से भयभीत रहते थे। वे सरकार के बहुत सारे फैसलों से असहमत थे लेकिन अगर वे इन फैसलों की आलोचना करते तो उन्हें भारी खतरों का सामना करना पड़ता था। स्वतंत्रता

आन्दोलन ने यह स्थिति बदल डाली। राष्ट्रवादी खुलेआम ब्रिटिश सरकार की आलोचना करने लगे और अपनी माँग पेश करने लगे।

140. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कांग्रेस की यही माँग थी कि विधायिका में चुने हुए सदस्य हों। स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन ने स्थिति बदल डाली। राष्ट्रवादी खुलेआम ब्रिटिश सरकार की आलोचना करने लगे और अपनी माँग पेश करने लगे। 1885 में ही भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने माँ की कि विधायिका में निर्वाचित सदस्य होने चाहिए और उन्हें बजट पर चर्चा करने एवं प्रश्न पूछने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए।

141. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सबसे सटीक/सार्थक वाक्य है—संघर्ष मनुष्य को सफलता दिलाता है। उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से सटीक और सार्थक वाक्य है—“संघर्ष मनुष्य को सफलता दिलाता है”।

142. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘खुलेआम’ शब्द का सबसे सार्थक प्रयोग है—खुलेआम बुराईयाँ हो रही थीं। इस अनुच्छेद में ‘खुलेआम’ शब्द का प्रयोग राष्ट्रवादियों द्वारा किया गया है। राष्ट्रवादी खुलेआम ब्रिटिश सरकार की आलोचना करने लगे और अपनी माँग पेश करने लगे। 1885 में ही भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने माँग की कि विधायिका में निर्वाचित सदस्य होने चाहिए।

143. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘दबाव’ शब्द का प्रयोग हवा के लिए किया है। वाक्य बनेगा— हवा का दबाव कम होगा।

गद्यांश में लेखक ने बताया है कि 1909 में बने गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया एक्ट ने कुछ हद तक निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधित्व की व्यवस्था को मंजूरी दे दी। हालांकि ब्रिटिश सरकार के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई ये शुरूआती विधायिकाएँ राष्ट्रवादियों के बढ़ते जा रहे दबाव के कारण ही बनी थीं। ‘दबाव’ शब्द का सही प्रयोग ‘हवा का दबाव कम हो गया’ पर होगा।

144. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—संगतकार के माध्यम से कवि उस वर्ग की ओर संकेत करना चाहता है जिसके सहयोग के बिना कोई भी व्यक्ति ऊँचाई के शिखर को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है।

145. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘चट्टान’ जैसा भारी स्वर से आशय गम्भीर आवाज से है। संगतकार की आवाज को कमजोर काँपती आवाज कहा गया है क्योंकि जब मुख्य गायक गीत गाता है तो उसके साथ चट्टान के समान कठोर भारी ध्वनि के साथ काँपती हुई आवाज सहायक गायक की होती है।

यहाँ ‘चट्टान’ जैसा भारी स्वर से आशय ‘गंभीर आवाज’ से है। अन्य विकल्प अनुचित हैं। सही विकल्प ‘गंभीर आवाज’ है।

विशेष—

‘गंभीर’ का अर्थ ‘ऊँची, गहरा, और भारी’ होता है।

‘आवाज’ के विदेशज शब्द है, यह फारसी भाषा का शब्द है।

146. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—“गायक अब अंतरे की जटिल तानों के जंगल में खो चुका होता है” के मायने हैं— अंतरे को गाते हुए वह लीन हो जाता है।

147. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘अनहद’ शब्द में ‘अन’ उपसर्ग है।

उपसर्ग—

(i) वे वाक्यांश जो किसी शब्द के प्रारम्भ में जुड़कर उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं उन्हें उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

(ii) उदाहरण के लिए प्र + हार = प्रहार।

148. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘राख जैसा कुछ गिरता हुआ’ का अर्थ है बुझता हुआ स्वर।

‘राख जैसा कुछ गिरता हुआ’ का अर्थ ‘बुझता हुआ स्वर’ है। अन्य विकल्प अनुचित हैं। अतः सही विकल्प ‘बुझता हुआ स्वर’ है।

काव्यांश की पंक्ति में बताया गया है—आवाज से राख जैसा कुछ गिरता हुआ यानी की बुझता हुआ सा स्वर।

149. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘संगतकार’ का अर्थ है— गायक के साथ गाने वाला। संगतकार मुख्य गायक का छोटा भाई या शिष्य हो सकता है। मुख्य गायक की गम्भीर आवाज का साथ संगतकार अपनी कमजोर मधुर आवाज से देता है। ‘संगतकार’ का अर्थ ‘गायक के साथ गाने वाला’ है।

150. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘ढाँढ़स बँधाना’ का अर्थ है— तसल्ली देना।