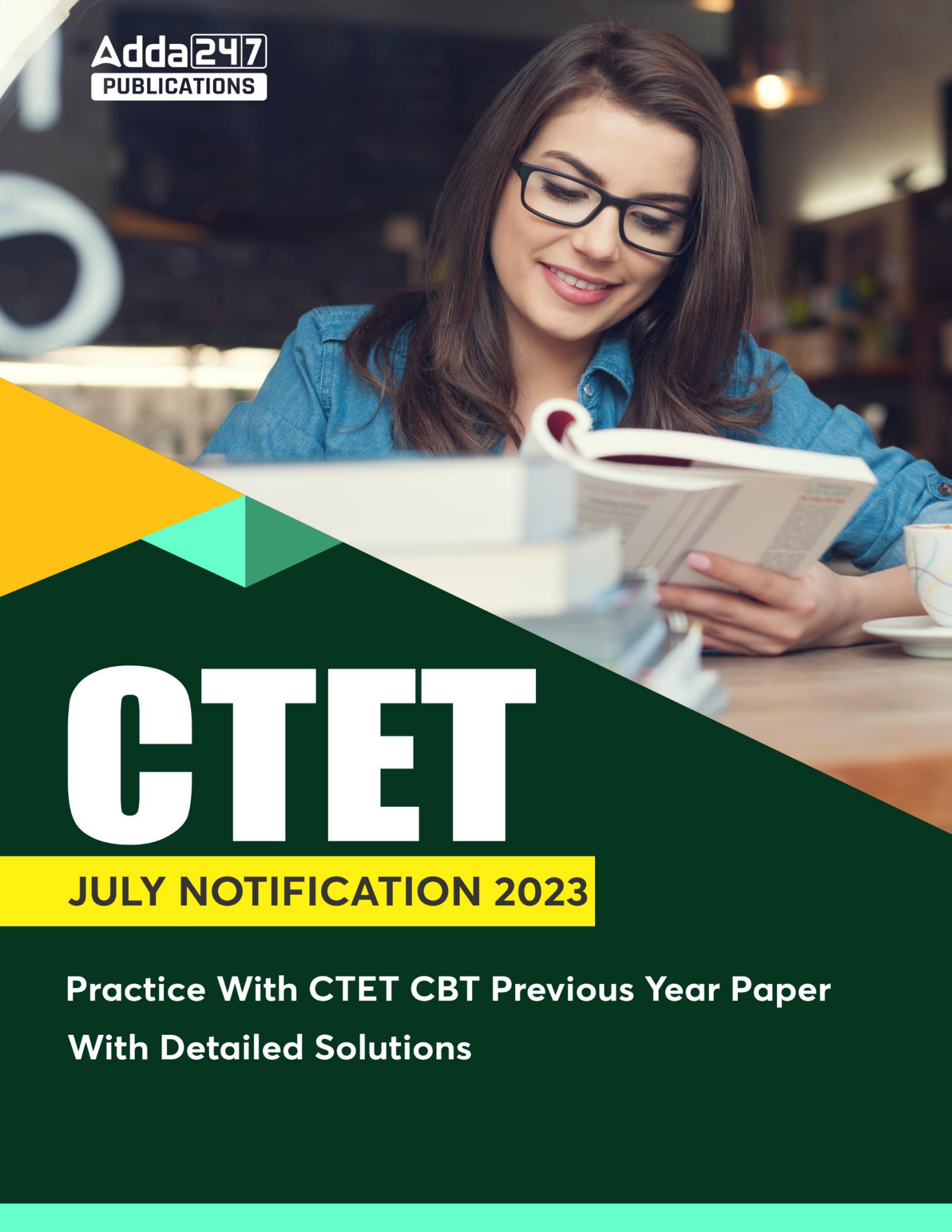




CTET

JULY NOTIFICATION 2023

**Practice With CTET CBT Previous Year Paper
With Detailed Solutions**

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Q1. Assertion (A): Rumi could make two-word utterances at 18 months while Pooja did so at 24 months so Pooja is definitely developmentally delayed.

Reason (R): Developmental milestones accurately predict the exact age for achievement of set goals for children.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q2. Middle childhood refers to the period from-

- (a) Birth to 5 years
- (b) Birth to 8 years
- (c) 6 to 11 years
- (d) 11 years and above

Q3. A five-year-old child can-

- (a) hypothesise possible causes and their effects.
- (b) design complex experiments to scientifically investigate phenomena.
- (c) do symbolic and abstract reasoning.
- (d) initiate goal directed behavior and engage in symbolic play.

Q4. _____ is responsible for primary socialization of children.

- (a) School
- (b) Religious institutions
- (c) Mass media
- (d) Family

Q5. In Piaget's theory, the process in which a child transforms and modifies her schema to make sense of new experience is called-

- (a) assimilation
- (b) accommodation
- (c) conservation
- (d) centration

Q6. Afsa holds up a potato chip and says 'butterfly'. According to Jean Piaget, this kind of symbolic thought is a characteristic of-

- (a) sensori-motor stage
- (b) pre-operational stage
- (c) concrete operational stage
- (d) formal operational stage

Q7. Lev Vygotsky considers which factors to be important in influencing the cognitive development of children?

- (i) Culture
- (ii) Language
- (iii) Modification and building of schemas

(iv) Formation of stimulus-response connections
Choose the correct option.

- (a) (i), (ii)
- (b) (i), (iii)
- (c) (iii), (iv)
- (d) (ii), (iii)

Q8. Lev Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory emphasizes teaching-learning through-

- (a) rewards and punishment.
- (b) drill and recall.
- (c) peer interaction and scaffolding.
- (d) use of analogies and algorithms.

Q9. In a child-centered classroom, teachers-

- (a) do not have any role.
- (b) take a passive role.
- (c) create a collaborative classroom ethos to promote learning.
- (d) have the role of a dictator to instruct children.

Q10. Identify the reasoning that underlines the stage of 'Social Contract orientation' in Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development.

- (a) Understanding of ideal reciprocity.
- (b) Rules are vital for ensuring societal order.
- (c) Laws and rules are flexible instruments for furthering human purposes.
- (d) Right action is defined by self-chosen ethical principles of conscience.

Q11. In Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence, individuals high on _____ intelligence can engage in abstract reasoning easily and can manipulate symbols to solve problems.

- (a) creative
- (b) spatial
- (c) logico-mathematical
- (d) naturalistic

Q12. Most classrooms in India are multi-lingual and this needs to be seen as _____ by the teacher.

- (a) a resource
- (b) an obstacle
- (c) a burden
- (d) a problem

Q13. A teacher always asks boys to do tasks such as moving the furniture and girls to keep the class tidy and decorated. This perception is not appropriate because this is an example of-

- (a) gender stereotype
- (b) gender identity
- (c) gender stability
- (d) gender equality

Q14. In the context of assessment, National Education Policy 2020 proposes-

- (a) Testing of higher order skills such as analysis and critical thinking.
- (b) Recall based objective types tests.
- (c) Summative methods of assessment.
- (d) Learning-for-exams.

Q15. In order to effectively address individual differences in her class, a teacher should-

- (a) recognize that differences are not deficits.
- (b) label and segregate children based in academic abilities.
- (c) send children with physical and visual disabilities to special schools meant for them.
- (d) promote individualistic culture in the class to encourage competition.

Q16. Inclusive Education requires:

- (a) Conductive learning environment
- (b) Labelling of students
- (c) Segregation of students
- (d) Strengthening of stereotypes

Q17. Students having Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) can be identified by challenges they face in:

- (a) Comprehending the written text
- (b) Continuing on a given task for long
- (c) Perceiving and understanding situations
- (d) Sustaining sufficient energy levels

Q18. Successful inclusion of students with learning difficulties in reading requires:

- (a) Compulsory learning of multiple language subjects
- (b) Reasonable exemptions from language subjects
- (c) Frequent use of punishment for students
- (d) Permanent segregation of these students

Q19. Optimizing access to tools and assistive technologies will help in inclusion of:

- (i) students with loss of vision
 - (ii) students with Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder
 - (iii) students with Cerebral Palsy
 - (iv) students with extraordinary talent
- Choose the correct option.

- (a) (i)
- (b) (ii), (iii)
- (c) (i), (ii), (iii)
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Q20. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of appropriate accommodation strategy for inclusion of students with the specified disability?

- (a) Gifted: Give easy and simplified content
- (b) Autism: Keep changing the classroom arrangement very frequently
- (c) Dysgraphia: Assignment based on fine drawings

(d) Speech impairment: Show patience and give ample time to respond

Q21. Learning is effective when:

- (a) it is directed by external motivators.
- (b) it promotes competition.
- (c) the learning goals for students are framed solely by the teacher.
- (d) students are given opportunities to set their own learning goals.

Q22. Constructivist approach of teaching-learning:

- (a) emphasizes passive reception of information.
- (b) encourages calculation of IQ scores of children.
- (c) looks at learning as a process of meaning-making.
- (d) focuses on the use of programmed instruction.

Q23. National Education Policy 2020 proposes a shift towards-

- (a) learning to learn
- (b) rote learning
- (c) increase in course content
- (d) standardization

Q24. Application, analysis and synthesis are examples of-

- (a) higher-order thinking skills.
- (b) lower-order thinking skills.
- (c) declarative knowledge.
- (d) procedural knowledge.

Q25. In order to address the 'alternative beliefs' carried by students; it is important to:

- (a) create the circumstances where students feel restricted to express their views.
- (b) deliver the content to be taught through teacher-centric pedagogies.
- (c) generate the situations where alternative beliefs carried by students can be expressed.
- (d) ignore the role of socio-cultural context of the students in learning process.

Q26. Which of the following should be promoted by a teacher?

- (a) Approach-oriented mastery goals
- (b) Avoidance-oriented mastery goals
- (c) Approach-oriented performance goals
- (d) Avoidance-oriented performance goals

Q27. A teacher should inculcate a sense of _____ among her learners.

- (a) belonging
- (b) exclusion
- (c) inferiority
- (d) alienation

Q28. Assertion (A): Teachers should ask questions that facilitates students to establish relationships between what they are expected to learn and what they already know.

Reason (R): Prior knowledge doesn't play any role in learning of new concepts.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q29. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of a source of motivation and the type of motivation?

- (a) Avoiding punishment-Intrinsic motivation
- (b) Cash Prize- Intrinsic motivation
- (c) Curiosity-Extrinsic motivation
- (d) Interest-Intrinsic motivation

Q30. For effective learning to take place, what should be the starting point for instruction?

- (a) Fear of failure
- (b) Children's socio-cultural context
- (c) Reward for success
- (d) Sense of competition

Q31. A train started from New Delhi railway station at 3 : 15 pm on Tuesday and reached Mumbai central at 9 : 40 am on the next day. What is the time taken by the train for the whole journey?

- (a) 17 hours 35 minutes
- (b) 17 hours 25 minutes
- (c) 18 hours 25 minutes
- (d) 19 hours 15 minutes

Q32. The distance from place A to place B is 8.7 cm on a map. If 1.5 cm on the map is equal to 2 km on the ground, then what is the distance (in metres) between these two places?

- (a) 12300 metres
- (b) 11900 metres
- (c) 11600 metres
- (d) 10600 metres

Q33. Which of the following is not a perfect cube?

- (a) 216
- (b) 512
- (c) 666
- (d) 729

Q34. Growth chart of a plant is given below:

Day	Height of the plant (in cm)
0	0
5 th	2.7
10 th	6.2
15 th	8.9
20 th	11.3

When did the plant grow the least?

- (a) 5th to 10th day
- (b) 10th to 15th day

- (c) 15th to 20th day
- (d) 0 to 5th day

Q35. Gaurav travelled a distance of 20 km 237 m from station A to station B. He then travelled a distance of 32 km 355 m from station B to station C. After that, he travelled a distance of 43 km 458 m from station C to station D. Total distance travelled by Gaurav is

- (a) 95 km 500 m
- (b) 96 km 150 m
- (c) 96 km 50 m
- (d) 95 km 250 m

Q36. Which of the following statements is correct about factors and multiples?

- (a) 11 is a factor of 100
- (b) 48 is a multiple of 3
- (c) 11 is a multiple of 110
- (d) 48 is a factor of 3

Q37. The number 222222 will be read as:

- (a) Twenty two thousands two hundred twenty two
- (b) Twenty two lakhs twenty thousands two hundred twenty two
- (c) Two lakhs twenty two thousands two hundred twenty two
- (d) Twenty two lakhs twenty two thousands two hundred twenty two

Q38. What number should be added to the sum of 65376, 91091 and 35550 so that the resulting number is 249637?

- (a) 75260
- (b) 57620
- (c) 52706
- (d) 72605

Q39. A right angle is formed by the hands of the clock. Which of the following time shows a right angle in the clock?

- (a) 4 : 30
- (b) 6 : 00
- (c) 9 : 15
- (d) 3 : 00

Q40. Which among the following is correct?

- (a) $\frac{8}{15} < \frac{3}{5} < \frac{4}{7} < \frac{2}{3}$
- (b) $\frac{8}{15} < \frac{4}{7} < \frac{3}{5} < \frac{2}{3}$
- (c) $\frac{4}{7} < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{8}{15} < \frac{3}{5}$
- (d) $\frac{4}{7} < \frac{3}{5} < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{8}{15}$

Q41. In a division question, the quotient is 4 times the divisor and remainder is one quarter of the divisor. If the remainder is 8, what will be the dividend?

- (a) 4096
- (b) 5004
- (c) 4004
- (d) 4104

Q42. Vijaya and her friend took a loan of Rs. 42,000 to buy a boat. They paid back in equal monthly installment a total of Rs. 47040 in two years. How much did they pay back every month?

- (a) Rs. 1750
- (b) Rs. 2356
- (c) Rs. 1960
- (d) Rs. 3920

Q43. Naseema has only Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 coins with her. The number of Rs. 5 coins is thrice that of Rs. 10 coins and number of Rs. 20 coins is half of that of Rs. 10 coins. If she has 8 coins of Rs. 20, then how much amount does she have in total?

- (a) Rs 470
- (b) Rs 560
- (c) Rs 615
- (d) Rs 495

Q44. Select the pair of shapes that does not have any line of symmetry.

- (a) Isosceles triangle and parallelogram
- (b) Scalene triangle and parallelogram
- (c) Isosceles triangle and rhombus
- (d) Scalene triangle and rhombus

Q45. Following rate list was displayed on a shop:

Fruit	Rate per kg
Apple	Rs. 120
Mango	Rs. 84
Guava	Rs. 80
Grapes	Rs. 96
Oranges	Rs. 90

Renu bought $1\frac{1}{2}$ kg apples, 2 kg oranges, 250g grapes, 500g guava and $1\frac{1}{4}$ kg mangoes. How much did she pay for all the above fruits?

- (a) Rs. 459
- (b) Rs. 529
- (c) Rs. 498
- (d) Rs. 449

Q46. Which of the following is most appropriate example of context based mathematics teaching and learning?

- (a) Students participating in mathematics quiz being conducted in class.
- (b) Students discussing and analyzing various grocery bills which they have got from home while working in groups.
- (c) Students are solving word problems given in the textbook.
- (d) Students are watching a video in the class and completing a given task by following the instructions explained in the video.

Q47. To solve 27×4 , a student uses the following strategy:

$$27 \times 4 \rightarrow 30 \times 4 \rightarrow 120$$

$$3 \times 4 \rightarrow -12$$

$$\underline{108}$$

She says aloud the answer is 108.

Which of the following is most appropriate for the strategy used by the student?

- (a) The student has estimated the answer through this strategy
- (b) The student has used compensation strategies for multiplication
- (c) The student has arrived at the answer by hit and trial method
- (d) It is an inappropriate algorithm to solve a problem on multiplication

Q48. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, which of the following represents one of the recommendations to improve mathematics teaching and learning.

- (a) Changing modes of assessment to examine students' mathematization abilities rather than procedural knowledge.
- (b) Training teachers so that they can help students to perform better in Math Olympiads.
- (c) Encouraging students to practice from workbooks along with mathematics textbooks
- (d) Shifting focus to increase employability of youths to popularize mathematics.

Q49. Which of the following is **NOT** an appropriate reason for fear of mathematics?

- (a) Cumulative nature of mathematics.
- (b) Symbolic language of mathematics.
- (c) Methods of assessment and language used in textbook.
- (d) Mathematical Inabilities of learners.

Q50. A fraction can be used in which of the following ways?

- A. To represent a part of a whole
- B. To visualize a point on a number line
- C. To represent a part of a collection of objects
- D. To introduce a division problem.
- (a) (A), (B) and (C)
- (b) (A) and (D)
- (c) (C) and (D)
- (d) (A), (B) and (D)

Q51. Which of the following is **most** appropriate example of a 'constructivist' mathematics classroom?

- (a) Teacher is going to every student and helping him/her to use the algorithm to solve the problem.
- (b) Teacher is solving the question on blackboard.
- (c) Students are engaged in exploration while finding a solution to a problem.
- (d) Students are reciting tables collectively in a rhythm.

Q52. Which of the following is **NOT** a process in Geometry?

- (a) Measurement
- (b) Representation
- (c) Procedural fluency

(d) Reasoning and proof

Q53. Which of the following statements is **NOT** appropriate with regard to the nature of mathematics?

- (a) It is hierarchical in nature.
- (b) Mathematical concepts are abstract in nature.
- (c) It is like science which is based on observation.
- (d) It reveals the hidden patterns.

Q54. Which of the statements about mathematical games is/are correct?

- (A) Mathematical games must be like open ended play.
 - (B) Mathematical games provide non-didactic feedback to the child.
 - (C) Mathematical games promote processes of anticipation and planning in child.
- (a) (B) and (C)
 - (b) (A) and (C)
 - (c) Only (A)
 - (d) (A) and (B)

Q55. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, mathematics curriculum in primary classes should:

- (A) be coherent
 - (B) be ambitious
 - (C) focus on formal algorithms
- (a) (A) and (C)
 - (b) Only (A)
 - (c) (A) and (B)
 - (d) Only (C)

Q56. Which of the following is the most appropriate example of mathematical modelling?

- (a) Using a cartoon story in mathematics classroom.
- (b) Calculating the area of rectangle by using the formula length $\times$ breadth.
- (c) Constructing a mathematical model for estimation of number of trees in a dense forest.
- (d) Using a concrete model to comprehend a mathematical concept.

Q57. Which of the following is/are **NOT** appropriate for enhancing the mathematics learning in primary grade students?

- (A) Relate the concepts with their daily life experiences.
 - (B) Focus on product rather than process.
 - (C) Using teaching aids to teach abstract concepts.
- (a) (B) and (C)
 - (b) Only (C)
 - (c) Only (B)
 - (d) (A) and (C)

Q58. Which of the following is more likely to enhance critical thinking among learners in mathematics?

- (a) List four whole numbers between 131 and 136.
- (b) Find the value of 23×15
- (c) What will be the length of rectangle if its area is 24 cm^2 and its breadth is 4 cm.

(d) What will be the length and breadth of rectangle with perimeter 24 cm?

Q59. On seeing a samosa a child calls it as a triangle. According to Van Hiele's theory of geometrical development, the child is at _____ level of geometric reasoning.

- (a) Visualisation
- (b) Relationships
- (c) Analysis
- (d) Deduction

Q60. A primary class teacher asks the students to write "five thousand and thirty six" in numerals. Majority of his students wrote the answer as "536".

Which of the following represents the **most** appropriate strategy to remediate this error?

- (a) Giving students ten similar problems to practice.
- (b) Asking students to write numbers from 5,000 to 5,100 and checking their answer.
- (c) Represent five thousand and thirty six on a number line with intervals of 1,000.
- (d) Revisiting the concept of place value of three digit and four digit numbers.

Q61. The fruits/vegetables that were grown in India long ago are ____.

- (a) Potato and Tomato
- (b) Cabbage and Mangoes
- (c) Mangoes and Bananas
- (d) Pea and Bananas

Q62. Alex lives in Kerala. He is likely to grow which of the following in his court yard?

- (a) Coconut and Tapioca
- (b) Tapioca and Mustard
- (c) Coconut and Lotus
- (d) Mustard and Rice

Q63. Animals/Insects which find others of their own group by smell are:

- (a) Kite, Bats, Eagle
- (b) Silkworm, Ants, Flies
- (c) Ants, Bees, Silkworm
- (d) Bees, Bats, Dogs

Q64. Shabana suggests her father to conserve petroleum-based fuels to go from one place to another and he agreed happily. He will prefer to go by

- (a) Car & Metro rail
- (b) Bus & Metro rail
- (c) Bicycle & Metro rail
- (d) Motorcycle & metro rail

Q65. Samar has to select food items which are **NOT** plant-based for a project. He will choose-

- (a) Honey, Jackfruit and meat
- (b) Milk, eggs and corn
- (c) Mustard, Fish and Meat

(d) Milk, honey and eggs

Q66. Which of the following articles are made by a blacksmith?

- (a) Claypot, Bricks, Kulhad
- (b) Trowel, Sow, Axe
- (c) Ring, Saw, Bangle
- (d) Axe, Bricks, Bangle

Q67. A mother has to choose indoor games to play with her daughter who is unable to go out of her home because of a leg injury. She will choose -

- (a) Badminton, Chess, Ludo
- (b) Carromboard, Chess, Playing Cards
- (c) Tennis, Chess, Hopscotch
- (d) Hide and Seek, Hopscotch, Seven Tiles

Q68. Which of the following group of states has a coast with Arabian sea?

- (a) Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat
- (b) Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra
- (c) Karnataka, Odisha, Maharashtra
- (d) Karnataka, Telangana, Gujarat

Q69. Gregor Mendel is famous for his experiments with peas. Which of the following were his observations regarding pea seeds of next generations if seed of the parent plants were green and yellow?

- (a) All the plants were having seeds of mixed colour of yellow and green
- (b) More Plants were having yellow seeds
- (c) More Plants were having green seeds
- (d) More plants were having yellowish green seeds

Q70. Which of the following substances dissolve in water?

- (a) Milk, Sugar, Honey
- (b) Turpentine, Lemon Juice, Petrol
- (c) Kerosene, Salt, Soap
- (d) Sugar, Vinegar, Salt

Q71. The structure used traditionally to harvest rain water in our country is ____.

- (a) Tubewell
- (b) Stepwell
- (c) Borewell
- (d) Handpump

Q72. Which of the following is true for astronauts travelling in spaceship?

- (a) They drink water directly from water taps
- (b) They eat food sitting on dining table
- (c) They need to be strapped themselves to stay at a place
- (d) They sleep while standing and floating

Q73. Which of the following players is a para-athlete who is a symbol of grit and determination.

- (a) Neeraj Chopra
- (b) Lovlina Borgohain

- (c) Sakshi Malik
- (d) Deepa Malik

Q74. Nagarcoil express left Ahmedabad at 11:50 hrs on 23.11.2020. How long did the train take to travel the distance?

- (a) 29 hours 35 minutes
- (b) 6 hours 55 minutes
- (c) 29 hours 05 minutes
- (d) 29 hours 55 minutes

Q75. Harpreet went on a trip with family to Punjab, Bihar and Maharashtra and collected art work from those states. Identify Harpreet's collection from options below-

- (a) Pattachitra, Kalamkari, Madhubani
- (b) Phoolkari, Kalamkari, Madhubani
- (c) Kalamkari, Pattachitra, Warli
- (d) Phoolkari, Madhubani, Warli

Q76. A new boy from a different state joins your class, which predominantly has local students. You want to use this as an opportunity to teach students about adaptation.

Which of these activities is **BEST** suited for the purpose?

- (a) Have the local students share with the new student the rules in their school.
- (b) Have a discussion in the class about different changes in the new student's life and how he handled them.
- (c) Tell the class about how difficult it is for the new student to adjust and how they all should help him.
- (d) Have the new student tell the class about rules in his old school and how they are different from the new school rules.

Q77. Which of the following features of a video conferencing app can be used to **BEST** demonstrate how communication can be done without speaking?

- (a) Virtual background
- (b) Screenshare
- (c) GIF in the chat
- (d) Audio call

Q78. Which of the following exercises **MOST CLOSELY** aligns with the constructivist approach ?

- (a) Using colour of the river to identify the presence of pollutants.
- (b) Looking at different bird beaks and drawing them
- (c) Using a graphic organizer to explain the differences between animals giving birth and laying eggs.
- (d) Using a flowchart to explain the process of seed dispersal

Q79. Which of the following is the **BEST** example of students engaging in active learning?

- (a) Students in pairs discuss the impact of decline of traditional crafts on the livelihoods of the craftsmen.
- (b) Students draw the structure of a honeycomb from the textbook, after the teacher introduces the topic.
- (c) In pairs, students list down the different colours of leaves that were mentioned in the EVS textbook.

(d) After completion of a lesson, students write the definitions of certain terminologies.

Q80. What would be an 'authentic task' with respect to a lesson on availability of water?

- (a) Asking students to discuss with their families and make some habit changes to conserve water.
- (b) Asking students to create a miniature irrigation system that illustrates how farmers could use water more efficiently.
- (c) Creating a sticker to be pasted across water sources which are not fit for drinking purpose.
- (d) Creating an indicator to test the purity of water supplied by the local municipal corporation.

Q81. You are teaching a chapter about the disabilities of deafness and dumbness and how to communicate without speaking. A child asks, "We all can speak. So why are we studying this in EVS?"

Which of the below responses **BEST** explains the scope of learning this chapter in EVS?

- (a) Some people are different from you all. They have the specific challenge where they cannot hear or speak. You will need to understand why they are considered as differently abled.
- (b) All of us have different abilities and constraints. Some people have the specific challenge where they cannot hear or speak. We need to understand how to communicate with them and be inclusive.
- (c) Some people have the specific challenge where they cannot hear or speak. You need to be careful and alert when you are interacting with them. This chapter will help you in such scenarios.
- (d) Some of you may want to become doctors when you grow up. Understanding various types of problems and physical challenges is the first step towards that.

Q82. (Uzaira and Shahmir are looking at different points on the globe.)

Shahmir: Look here is America, Africa. Hey, where is space?

Uzaira: The sky, stars, sun and moon, they are all in space.

Shahmir: Yes, I know. Sunita Williams went in a spaceship. I saw on TV that she could see the earth from there.

Uzaira: Yes, from there the earth looked like this globe.

The above text is used to introduce the concept of space to students of grade 5.

Which of the below questions would help address Shahmir's question?

- (a) If you made cut-outs of the sun, moon and stars, where would you keep them?
- (b) If you had to go to space like Sunita Williams, how would you go?
- (c) Do you believe that space is empty or do you believe that it contains something?
- (d) How will you create a 3-D model of space using cardboard and fix it relative to the globe?

Q83. For the topic 'dams built on river', which of these is a specific, measurable and attainable learning objective?

- (a) Students will know how dams are built on rivers.
- (b) Students will list down the negative impacts that human settlements face when dams are built.
- (c) Students will exemplify the construction work undertaken for the foundation of a dam.
- (d) Students will help in advocating for local settlements when dams impact their lives.

Q84. You have brought 15 chart papers to your classroom for students to use in their projects for an upcoming exhibition. You have told students that the chart papers will not be replaced once finished and they will have to use it wisely.

Which of the below activities would **LEAST** help students engage on the idea of using resources judiciously that are in limited supply?

- (a) Discussing projects that do not need chart paper and how they can still be good options for the science exhibition.
- (b) Conducting a poll on how many chart papers different students require and asking them to compare this with number of chart papers available.
- (c) Brainstorming on ideas for reducing the use of chart paper in projects.
- (d) Asking students to write in a common register the quantity of chart paper they took each time, when and why.

Q85. Experimentation allows us to provide conclusions that are specific.

Which of the following activities is **MOST** suitable for students to learn 'arriving at a specific conclusion using experimentation'?

- (a) Finding out how different ear sizes affect hearing capability of animals.
- (b) Understanding the relation between temperature of the surrounding and evaporation of water.
- (c) Recording the number of days required for a seed to germinate into a seedling.
- (d) Analysing how skin colour of different animals help them camouflage in their surroundings.

Q86. Which of the following is **MOST** relevant as 'opening', for introducing the topic of 'inherited and acquired traits'?

- (a) Do you find any similarities between you and your parents?
- (b) How are you different from any other organism?
- (c) Do you know anyone who also likes your favourite movie?
- (d) Why are members of your family are not exactly similar to each other?

Q87. Learning Objective: Students will be able to explain the effect of weeds on crops.

Which of the following assessment questions **BEST** tests for this learning objective?

- (a) What strategies can be taken so that crops and weeds can co-exist in a farmland?
- (b) Which fertilizers can provide the greatest benefit for the targeted crop while not allowing other plants to grow?

- (c) What are the different types of farm implements that are used for removing the weeds from the farmland?
 (d) What could be the reason for stunted growth in plants even after applying fertilisers?

Q88. A teacher uses an online resource that provides animated videos on natural disasters like volcanoes, earthquakes, landslides etc.

For understanding which of the below can this tool be **BEST** used (compared to textbooks and other sources)?

- (a) Effect of these events on people's lives
 (b) Factors leading to these phenomena
 (c) Which natural disasters occurred in the past
 (d) Measures to avoid natural disasters

Q89. The teacher wants to teach the concept of food preservation. Which of the following food items is best suited to teach this concept?

- (a) Jam
 (b) Curd
 (c) Ghee
 (d) Papad

Q90. Mr. Debojyoti is teaching the idea of interdependence of things in the environment, using examples from the community.

Which of the following examples is **BEST** suited to teach the concept ?

- (a) A post office
 (b) An abandoned building
 (c) A grocery store
 (d) A sewage drain

L1Difficulty 3

QTags Miscellaneous

QCreator Paper Maker 10

Directions (91-99):

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

1. Freedom loving people of tribal community had rejected foreign powers from the very beginning. In 1857, when the spark of the freedom struggle reached Central India, the Bheel-Bhilala Nayaks of Malwa-Nimar tribe stood against the oppression. Among these heroes, Tanya Bheel, Bheema Nayak, Khajya Nayak, Sitaram Kanwar and Raghunath Singh Mandloi created a glorious history of struggle. During the freedom struggle of 1857, the network of revolutionaries was all over Malwa and Nimar. The chain system of tribal revolutionaries was amazing. As soon as one hero was sacrificed, the other hero used to take the front so that the revolution would go on un-interrupted.

2. Among the Bheel Jannayaks, Tanya Bheel was a legendary figure known for his bravery and might. Tanya Bheel was born around 1842. At the age of 16, he became a revolutionary and a social crusader. People in distress used to call him Tanya Mama. He liberated the oppressed from the clutches of the British sycophants, money lenders and

fought continuously with the British to become a people's warrior. Tanya Mama also provided shelter to hundreds of freedom fighters who sought refuge in the forests. On September 15, 1857, he met Tanya Tope, the great hero of freedom struggle. He received training in gorilla warfare from Tanya Tope. The sole purpose of Tanya Mama's life was to punish the exploiters and give every person their due. The British were stunned by Tanya's bravery. Even a police brigade was established to catch him, but the British army could not reach him. The British eventually resorted to deceit, force and Man Singh created a history of betrayal. Tanya Mama, the messiah of the poor people, who supported the exploited and fought the exploiters, was hanged on December 4, 1889.

Q91. Which of the following expressions best describes the Bheel Bilala Nayaks of Malwa-Nimar tribe?

1. Aggressive
 2. Headstrong
 3. Freedom loving
 4. Obdurate

- (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4

Q92. The author calls the chain system of tribal revolutionaries amazing because

1. all the members of the chain were equipped with lethal weapons.
 2. it had the moral and material support of all sections of the society.
 3. as soon as one revolutionary lost his life another revolutionary took his place.
 4. the members of this group attacked the British at several places simultaneously.

- (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4

Q93. Select the correct option.

1. Tanya Mama was a close relative of Tanya Tope.
 2. Tanya Tope was Tanya Mama's childhood friend.
 3. Tanya Tope was Tanya Mama's spiritual guru.
 4. Tanya Tope trained Tanya Mama in gorilla warfare.

- (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4

Q94. Which of the following is **not true** according to the text?

1. Man Singh's betrayal did Tanya Mama in.
 2. The British announced a prize on Tanya Mama's head.
 3. The British set up a police brigade to catch Tanya Mama.
 4. The British resorted to deceit and force to arrest Tanya Mama.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q95. Tantya Mama was called people's warrior because he

- 1. helped the poor tribals financially.
- 2. wanted to improve the lot of the tribals.
- 3. was kind and compassionate to the poor.
- 4. fought against tribals' oppressors.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q96. Which of the following words means the same as the word 'legendary' as used in para 2 of the passage?

- 1. great
- 2. magnanimous
- 3. famous
- 4. honourable

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q97. Which of the following words is most opposite in meaning to the word 'bravery' as used in para 2 of the passage?

- 1. cowardice
- 2. deceit
- 3. backbiting
- 4. sycophancy

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q98. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?

Tantya Mama was the messiah of the oppressed tribals.

- 1. Pronoun
- 2. Adjective
- 3. Noun
- 4. Adverb

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q99. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?
He asked his friend (A)/ why he has refused (B)/ such a (C)/ lucrative offer (D)

- 1. (B)
 - 2. (C)
 - 3. (D)
 - 4. (A)
- (a) 1

- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Directions (100-105):

Directions: Read the extract given below and answer the questions by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.
Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.
The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed – and gazed – but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

Q100. The cloud in the opening lines of the poem is described as drifting over

- 1. vales and rivers.
- 2. hills and towns.
- 3. vales and plains.
- 4. vales and hills.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q101. Which of the following is **not true** according to the extract?

The poet spotted the golden daffodils

- 1. along the margin of a bay.
- 2. beside the lake.
- 3. near the foothills.
- 4. beneath the trees.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q102. The poet gazed at the daffodils when

- 1. they stretched in never-ending line.
- 2. they provided him with immense joy.
- 3. their sheer number was overwhelming.
- 4. they were tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3

(d) 4

Q103. The poem is about

1. clouds drifting over hills and vallies.
2. the impact of the beauty of the daffodils on the poet.
3. the glorious spectacle of the golden daffodils dancing in the breeze.
4. the sparkling waves dancing with glee.

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q104. Identify and name the figure of speech used in "I wandered lonely as a cloud" in the first line of the extract.

1. Personification
2. Metaphor
3. Simile
4. Metonymy

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q105. Identify and name the figure of speech used in lines 4 to 6 of the extract.

1. Simile
2. Metonymy
3. Personification
4. Assonance

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q106. A learner shows her reading ability by a critical appreciation of an unseen text that is one stage above her cognitive level.

This resonates with

1. Comprehensible Input
2. Comprehensible Output
3. Monitor Hypothesis
4. Natural Order

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q107. The subconscious acceptance of knowledge where information is stored in the brain through the use of communication is known as Language _____.

1. Learning
2. Development
3. Acquisition
4. Function

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3

(d) 4

Q108. Which one is not a component of language?

1. Sound
2. Form
3. Meaning
4. Reading

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q109. Which method emphasises more on spoken than written language?

1. Audio lingual Method
2. Grammar Translation Method
3. Structural Approach
4. Deductive Method

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q110. In which method teacher should be aware about all method?

1. Grammar translation method
2. Direct method
3. Activity based learning
4. Eclecticism

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q111. Giving a cursory glance over the headlines of a newspaper is

1. intensive reading
2. scanning
3. extensive reading
4. skimming

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q112. Which one is not a characteristics of writing?

1. presenting on oral report
2. good organization
3. clear purpose
4. grammatical accuracy

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q113. Following this principle helps children learn abstract words and encourages children to recognize how words link to categories.

1. Children need to hear diverse examples of words and language structures
2. Vocabulary and grammatical development are reciprocal processes
3. Children learn words best in meaningful contexts
4. Interactive and responsive rather than passive contexts promote language learning

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q114. Which approach aims to create the communicative competence in the students?

1. Structural approach
2. Constructivism approach
3. Communicative approach
4. Skill based approach

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q115. Authentic Assessment is a/an

1. standardized testing that uses questions with a limited number of answer choices.
2. approach to measure student performance in a direct, relevant way to see if the learning objectives were met.
3. assessment of participants where the focus is on the outcome of a program.
4. evaluation of student learning at the end of an instructional unit by comparing it against a benchmark

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q116. Formative assessment

1. makes judgements of the learner's skills in a specific period of time.
2. focuses on the learner's process.
3. has more recognition in educative institutes.
4. correcting the students immediately as they commit mistake/errors.

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q117. A key benefit of free writing is that learners

1. do not feel that they have to write much or be totally accurate.
2. can incorporate features of written language from their first language.
3. have the freedom to be creative.
4. have the freedom to write or not.

(a) 1
(b) 2

(c) 3
(d) 4

Q118. During which stage children begin producing varied syllable combination such as, ba-da-da-da.

1. Cooing stage
2. The one-word stage
3. Telegraphic speech
4. Babbling stage

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q119. The specific learning problem of a learner in a language subject area can be identified by

1. Achievement test
2. Diagnostic test
3. Summative test
4. Written test

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q120. Which one of the following is the most important factor in language acquisition of L1?

1. Teacher
2. school
3. nature of exposure
4. identity and motivation

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Directions (121-128):

निर्देश- नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

विविध धर्म एक ही जगह पहुँचाने वाले अलग-अलग रास्ते हैं। एक ही जगह पहुँचने के लिए हम अलग-अलग रास्तों से चले तो इसमें दुःख का कोई कारण नहीं है। सच पूछो तो जितने मनुष्य हैं उतने ही धर्म भी हैं। हमें सभी धर्मों के प्रति समभाव रखना चाहिए। इसमें अपने अपने धर्म के प्रति उदासीनता आती हो ऐसी बात नहीं, बल्कि अपने धर्म पर जो प्रेम है उसकी अन्धता मिटती है इस तरह वह प्रेम ज्ञानमय और ज़्यादा सात्विक तथा निर्मल बनता है। बापू इस विश्वास से सहमत नहीं थे कि पृथ्वी पर एक धर्म हो सकता है या होगा। इसलिए वे विविध धर्मों में पाया जाने वाला तत्व खोजने की और इस बात को पैदा करने की कि विविध धर्मावलंबी एक-दूसरे के प्रति सहिष्णुता का भाव रखें, कोशिश कर रहे थे। उनकी सम्मति थी कि संसार के धर्म-ग्रंथों को सहानुभूतिपूर्वक पढ़ना प्रत्येक सभ्य पुरुष और स्त्री का कर्तव्य है अगर हमें दूसरे धर्मों का वैसा आदर करना है जैसा हम उनसे अपने धर्म का कराना चाहते हैं, तो संसार के सभी धर्मों का आदरपूर्वक अध्ययन करना हमारा एक पवित्र कर्म हो सकता है।

Q121. समूह में से भिन्न शब्द है —

1. पवित्र
2. उदास
3. ज्ञानी
4. विश्वास
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q122. सभी धर्मों के प्रति समभाव रखने से क्या होता है?

1. अपने धर्म के प्रति अंधता का भाव समाप्त हो जाता है।
2. अपने धर्म को जान पाते हैं।
3. सभी धर्मों के प्रति वैर भाव उत्पन्न होता है
4. सभी धर्मों में श्रेष्ठता उत्पन्न होती है।
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q123. "जितने मनुष्य हैं उतने ही धर्म हैं" वाक्य का क्या तात्पर्य है —

1. केवल एक धर्म है
2. अनेक धर्म हैं
3. सभी धार्मिक हैं
4. तीन धर्म हैं
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q124. सभी धर्मों के प्रति कैसी भावना होनी चाहिए?

1. वैमनस्य की
2. समभाव की
3. भेदभाव की
4. अपने धर्म को श्रेष्ठ मानने की
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q125. विविध धर्मों में पाया जाने वाला तत्व खोजने के लिए आवश्यक है —

1. स्वयं की धार्मिक पुस्तकें पढ़ना।
2. स्वयं की धार्मिक पुस्तकों के साथ अन्य धर्मों की पुस्तकों का अध्ययन करना।
3. स्वयं की धार्मिक पुस्तकों के स्थान पर अन्य धर्मों की पुस्तकें पढ़ना।
4. किसी भी धार्मिक पुस्तक को नहीं पढ़ना।
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q126. सहानुभूति का विग्रह है —

1. सहा + अनुभूति
2. सह + अनुभूति

3. सहानु + भूति
4. सहा + भूति
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q127. निम्न में से किसमें विशेषण- विशेष्य का संबंध नहीं है?

1. पवित्र कर्म
2. सात्विक भोजन
3. सभ्य पुरुष
4. सहिष्णुता स्त्री
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q128. किस शब्द में 'ता' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है?

1. उदासीनता
2. सहिष्णुता
3. अंधता
4. पतिता
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Directions (129-135):

निर्देश- नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

संसार के विकसित देश: जैसे जापान, अमेरिका, रूस तथा जर्मनी आदि समृद्धिशाली कैसे बने हैं? निश्चय ही कठोर परिश्रम द्वारा। जिस राष्ट्र के लोग दृढ़ संकल्प तथा परिश्रमपूर्वक कर्म में लीन हैं। उनकी उन्नति तथा प्रगति अवश्यंभावी है। परिश्रमी व्यक्ति विश्वासपूर्वक मार्ग की बाधाओं को हटाता हुआ निरंतर अपने लक्ष्य की ओर अग्रसर रहता है जो परिश्रम से जी चुराता है वह सदा ही दीन-हीन ही बना रहता है। संसार में जितने भी महापुरुष हुए हैं उनकी महानता के पीछे कठिन परिश्रम ही रहा है चाहे न्यूटन और रमन जैसे वैज्ञानिक हों या शेक्सपियर और टैगोर जैसे कवि, बिरला जैसे व्यापारी हो या लिनकन, गाँधी जैसे जन-नेता। सभी ने अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में कठोर संघर्ष तथा अथक परिश्रम किया है।

Q129. किसी भी देश की समृद्धि किस पर निर्भर करती है?

1. वहाँ के लोगो के परिश्रम पर
2. वहाँ की भौगोलिक स्थिति पर
3. वहाँ के लोगों द्वारा दिए गए टैक्स पर
4. वहाँ के पर्यटन स्थलों की लोकप्रियता पर
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q130. कौन सा व्यक्ति लक्ष्य प्राप्ति की रुकावटों को दूर कर सकता है।

1. परिश्रमी व्यक्ति

2. आलसी व्यक्ति
3. विश्वासपात्र व्यक्ति
4. धनी व्यक्ति

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q131. परिश्रम से जी चुराने वाले व्यक्ति क्या कहलाते हैं?

1. परिश्रमी व्यक्ति
2. मेहनती व्यक्ति
3. आलसी व्यक्ति
4. असहाय व्यक्ति

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q132. सभी महापुरुषों में कौन-सा गुण समान है?

1. रुचियाँ
2. कड़ी मेहनत
3. पुस्तकों की रचना करना
4. पत्र लिखना

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q133. 'महानता' में कौन-सा प्रत्यय है?

1. म
2. नता
3. ता
4. महा

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q134. 'उन्नति' का विलोम शब्द है _____

1. अपनीति
2. अबनीति
3. अवनति
4. अपकीर्ति

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q135. निम्नलिखित में से 'बाधाओं' का समानार्थी शब्द नहीं है।

1. रुकावट
2. विघ्न
3. कठिनाई
4. सरलता

- (a) 1

- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q136. बोधगम्य निवेश (i + I) का अर्थ है _____

1. विषयवस्तु एवं सामग्री शिक्षार्थी की योग्यता के वर्तमान स्तर से थोड़ा ऊपर की होनी चाहिए।
2. भाषा शिक्षार्थी बेहतर निष्पादन कर पाते हैं, जब उन्हें अपनी क्षमता के स्तर से अधिक क्षमता वाले शिक्षार्थी के साथ सीखने के मौके दिए जाते हैं।
3. शिक्षार्थियों को अपना लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने के लिए अपने अधिगम के सबल तथा कमजोर पक्ष को पहचानने की आवश्यकता है।
4. शिक्षार्थियों को स्वतंत्र रूप से ग्रहकार्य करने के लिए पुनर्बलन प्रदान करता है।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q137. भाषा अधिगम की अचेतन प्रक्रिया कौन-सी है?

1. भाषा अर्जन
2. भाषा अधिगम
3. भाषा शिक्षा
4. भाषा शिक्षण

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q138. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा भाषा सीखने में सहायक नहीं है?

1. भाषा के लिए अवसर सृजित करना
2. त्रुटियों के प्रति नकारात्मक रवैया
3. सहयोगात्मक वातावरण
4. शिक्षार्थियों को प्रोत्साहित करना

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q139. श्रव्य भाषा पद्धति किस पर बल देती है।

1. पठन तथा लेखन
2. श्रव्य तथा वाचन
3. वाचन तथा लेखन
4. श्रव्य तथा पठन

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q140. किस उपागम में शिक्षार्थी अपने अनुभवों के आधार पर नए ज्ञान की रचना करते हैं?

1. रचनावादी उपागम
2. बहुकौशल उपागम
3. संरचनात्मक उपागम

4. संप्रेषणात्मक उपागम

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q141. पठन कौशलों में सरसरी दृष्टि से पढ़ना है —

1. पाठ्यवस्तु को सस्वर पढ़ने के लिए प्रयुक्त पठन युक्ति।
 2. पाठ्यवस्तु में मुख्य अथवा सामान्य बिंदु पता लगाने के लिए प्रयोग की गई पठन प्रविधि।
 3. पाठ्यवस्तु में विशिष्ट सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयोग की गई प्रविधि।
 4. प्रत्येक अनुच्छेद के प्रथम वाक्य को पढ़ने के लिए प्रयोग की गई पठन युक्ति।
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q142. धारणाओं की व्यवस्था या किसी व्यवहार या तर्क की श्रृंखला के लिए नींव का काम करने वाला मूलभूत सत्य या प्रस्ताव क्या कहलाता है?

1. सिद्धान्त
 2. भाषा
 3. अधिगम
 4. तर्क
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q143. शिक्षण विधि हमें क्या स्पष्ट करती है?

1. कैसे पढ़ाना है
 2. क्या पढ़ाना है
 3. किसे पढ़ाना है।
 4. कहाँ पढ़ाना है
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q144. भाषा शिक्षण में भूमिका निर्वाह, पहेलियों, प्रश्नोत्तरी को _____ रूप में जाना जाता है।

1. विधि
 2. उपागम
 3. शिक्षण प्रविधियाँ
 4. योजना
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q145. योगात्मक आकलन से क्या तात्पर्य है?

1. सत्र की अवधि विशेष में शिक्षार्थियों के कौशलों के बारे में निर्णय देना।
2. शिक्षार्थी की प्रक्रिया पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना

3. विद्यालय में हर सप्ताह परीक्षाओं का आयोजन करना।

4. अधिक रचनात्मकतावादी है तथा अधिक सकारात्मक प्रतिपुष्टि देता है।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q146. सहपाठी द्वारा दी जाने वाली प्रतिपुष्टि का _____।

1. किसी भी तरह के लेखन में कभी भी प्रयोग नहीं करनी चाहिए
2. शिक्षण-अधिगम प्रक्रिया में प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए
3. लेखन में कभी-कभी प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए
4. लेखन में नियमित रूप से प्रयोग करना चाहिए

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q147. हमें भाषा कक्षा में चारों भाषायी कौशल के साथ किस रूप में कार्य करना चाहिए?

1. बनाना
 2. एकीकृत
 3. उपेक्षा
 4. पृथक्ता
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q148. आम तौर पर बच्चे किस आयु में तरह-तरह के अक्षरों को मिलाकर ध्वनियाँ निकालनी आरंभ कर देते हैं जैसे की - बा-दा-दा-दा?

1. 2 - 4 महीनों के मध्य में
 2. 12 - 18 महीनों के मध्य में
 3. 2 - 3 वर्ष के मध्य में
 4. 6 - 8 महीनों के मध्य में
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q149. जब एक शिक्षिका अधिगम में आने वाली कमी को दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाती है, तो ये क्या कहलाते हैं?

1. उपचारात्मक शिक्षण
 2. निपुणता परीक्षण
 3. समूह शिक्षण
 4. निदानात्मक परीक्षण
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q150. प्रत्येक भाषा की अद्वितीय ध्वनि, संरचना तथा शब्द संपदा होती है। भाषा की यह विशेषता दर्शाती है कि _____

1. भाषा यादृच्छिक है।

2. कौशल संबंधी विषय है।
3. भाषा व्यवस्था है।
4. भाषा प्रजातिगत विशिष्टता है।
(a) 1

- (b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. The rate of development is the speed or age in which a child makes these developments. For example, one child may learn to crawl at 9 months old, but another child may not be able to crawl until 12 months old.

Every child grows and develops differently, doing things at their own pace. Children generally reach certain milestones in their life at roughly the same time, there are different levels of development that describe each of the major age milestones, and what usually happens at that time.

Rolling over, crawling, walking, and talking are all considered milestones. The milestones are different for each age range. There is a normal range in which a child may reach each milestone. For example, walking may begin as early as 8 months in some children.

Milestones usually are categorized into five major areas: physical growth, cognitive development, emotional and social development, language development, and sensory and motor development. Milestones help you understand how your child learns and grows. Please select a child's age or a specific area of development to learn more about milestones at certain ages.

Rate of development is not uniform. Individuals differ in the rate of growth and development. Boys and girls have different development rates. Each part of the body has its own particular rate of growth. There are periods of great intensity and equilibrium and there are periods of imbalance.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. Middle Childhood (age 6-11 years) A child's developmental path in their middle childhood years (between 6 and 12 years of age) contributes substantially to the adolescent, and adult they will become. Middle childhood is a stage where children move into expanding roles and environments.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. Children in this stage start making goal directed behaviour they also engage in symbolic play and they can easily start understanding symbolic terms. Children are able to form relationships through the consistent and continuous presence of caregivers who talk, feed, play, and tend to give love and care.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. Primary socialization through the family teaches children how to bond, create relationships, and understand important concepts including love trust and togetherness.

Several agents of primary socialization involve institutions such as the family, childhood friends, the educational system, and social media.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development includes the concept of accommodation. This cognitive process involves the development and alteration of mental representations, schemas, as individuals encounter new situations. It is the process by which we learn and develop our cognitive abilities.

Assimilation is the cognitive process of making new information fit in with your existing understanding of the world. Essentially, when you encounter something new, you process and make sense of it by relating it to things that you already know.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. Afsa holds up a potato chip and says 'butterfly'. According to Jean Piaget, this kind of symbolic thought is a characteristic of pre operational stage.

During this period, children are thinking at a symbolic level but are not yet using cognitive operations. The child's thinking during this stage is pre (before) operations. This means the child cannot use logic or transform, combine or separate ideas.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. In Vygotsky's system, children's cognitive development is affected by culture in two ways. First, children acquire most of their knowledge (the contents of thought) through culture. In addition, not only does culture teach children what to think but also how to think.

Vygotsky's work examined the inter-relationship between language development and the thinking process. He believed younger children primarily used speech to think 'out loud', but then gradually evolved a silent 'inner speech' as they acquired mental concepts and cognitive awareness.

Socio-cultural factors influence development by providing it with a social context. The various socio-cultural consequences that a child meets with are learnt by him/her and thus, a child develops a personality which is influenced by his/her experiences.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. Vygotsky's sociocultural theory asserts that learning is an essentially social process in which the support of parents, caregivers, peers and the wider society and culture plays a

crucial role in the development of higher psychological functions.

Vygotsky's scaffolding is a theory that focuses on a student's ability to learn information through the help of a more informed individual. When used effectively, scaffolding can help a student learn content they wouldn't have been able to process on their own.

For example, when infants are learning how to walk, they often start by holding onto the clothes or hands of an adult or older child, who guides them. The infant will continue to do this until they have enough skills and strength to walk on their own.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. There are many ways to incorporate student centered techniques into classroom resources and lessons:

Allow for student choice and autonomy.

Use open-ended questioning techniques.

Engage in explicit instruction.

Encourage student collaboration and group projects.

Encourage student reflection.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. Social Contract Orientation – at this stage of moral reasoning, the individual acts with an understanding that laws are created by people coming together for the common good, and that these same people can change these laws if new demands or conditions arise.

The "law and order" orientation - The individual is oriented toward authority, fixed rules, and the maintenance of the social order. Right behavior consists in doing one's duty, showing respect for authority, and maintaining the given social order for its own sake.

At this stage of moral development, people begin to consider society as a whole when making judgments. The focus is on maintaining law and order by following the rules, doing one's duty, and respecting authority.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. This involves skills in scientific thinking and problem solving. People high on this type of intelligence can think logically and critically. They engage in abstract reasoning and can manipulate symbols to solve mathematical problems.

Gardner theorizes that people do not have just an intellectual capacity, but have many kinds of intelligence, including musical, interpersonal, spatial-visual, and linguistic intelligences.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. Most classrooms in India are multilingual and this needs to be seen as a resource by the teacher.

Multilingualism is the ability to use more than two languages. Multilingualism is constitutive of the identity of a child and a typical feature of the Indian linguistic landscape, must be used as a resource, classroom strategy, and a goal by a teacher.

It improves cognitive flexibilities to express thought in multiple ways. Multilingual children are capable of greater cognitive flexibility and creativity and perform better academically than monolingual. It helps in the development of various language skills that lead to language development.

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. A teacher always asks boys to do tasks such as moving the furniture and girls to keep the class tidy and decorated. This perception is not appropriate because this is an example of Gender Stereotype.

A gender stereotype is a generalised view or preconception about attributes, or characteristics that are or ought to be possessed by women and men or the roles that are or should be performed by men and women. Gender stereotypes can be both positive and negative for example, "women are nurturing" or "women are weak".

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. In the context of assessment, National Education Policy 2020 proposes testing of higher order skills such as analysis and critical thinking.

This Policy proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21st century education, including SDG4, while building upon India's traditions and value systems.

NEP 2020 proposes that apart from assessment by the teacher other ways such as self-assessment and peer assessment should be encouraged. NEP 2020 proposes that report card of the student should include progress in the cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains.

Focus on problem-solving, critical thinking, scientific temper, and creative imagination, with sound ethical moorings and values. adopt experiential learning including hands-on learning, arts-integrated and sports-integrated education, story-telling-based pedagogy, etc.

NEPS encourages schools to use a continuum based assessment and intervention process whereby each school takes responsibility for initial assessment, educational planning and remedial intervention for pupils with learning, emotional or behavioural difficulties.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. In order to effectively address individual differences in her class, a teacher should- recognize that differences are not deficits. label and segregate children based in academic abilities. send children with physical and visual disabilities to special schools meant for them.

The role of the teacher is to observe his / her students and to reveal the individual differences that exist in them and to arrange the learning environment accordingly.

S16. Ans.(a)

Sol. A setting which allows for a free exchange of ideas, thoughts and skills among the teachers and learners to achieve the expected educational goals by considering the

physical, psychological, social, and cultural needs of all the learners.

"Inclusive learning and teaching recognises all student's entitlement to a learning experience that respects diversity, enables participation, removes barriers and anticipates and considers a variety of learning needs and preferences."

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. Hyperactivity: Has difficulty remaining in his/her seat even when it is expected, Fidgets with hands or squirms when in his or her seat; fidgets excessively. Impulsivity: Has difficulty waiting for his or her turn in school and/or social games, Takes frequent risks, and often without thinking before acting.

Students having Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) can be identified by challenges they face in continuing on a given task for long.

ADHD can affect a student's ability to focus, pay attention, listen, or put effort into schoolwork. ADHD also can make a student fidgety, restless, talk too much, or disrupt the class. Kids with ADHD might also have learning disabilities that cause them to have problems in school.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. Inclusion of the students with learning difficulties in reading can be done by the following methods: Provide them video classes of the lessons so that they can learn the concept with the help of videos. Provide them various and different tasks related to their task so they can learn the lesson meaningfully.

Inclusive education values diversity and the unique contributions each student brings to the classroom. In a truly inclusive setting, every child feels safe and has a sense of belonging. Students and their parents participate in setting learning goals and take part in decisions that affect them.

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. Optimizing access to tools and assistive technologies will help in the inclusion of all exceptional students. Exceptional students refer to deviated students as they are the ones: who deviate significantly from the normal children in respect to social, mental, physical, and emotional characteristics.

Assistive technology has a major role in remediating and compensating the performance deficits experienced by students, enhancing the students' performance; and ensuring effective evaluation as an accommodation during testing, offering adequate solutions when an extended evaluation is needed.

Optimizing access to tools and assistive technologies will help in inclusion of: (i) students with loss of vision (ii) students with Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (iii) students with Cerebral Palsy (iv) students with extraordinary talent.

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. Speech impairment: Show patience and give ample time to respond.

It is a correctly matched pair of accommodation strategy for inclusion of students with the specified disability.

Speech or language impairment means a communication disorder, such as stuttering, impaired articulation, a language impairment, or a voice impairment, that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

S21. Ans.(d)

Sol. Having goals helps students focus and create a set of achievements during a specific time in school. Through goal-setting, you will learn to focus your time and resources more efficiently. In addition, by referring to the goals, you will gain motivation when you may lack motivation or simply want to give up.

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. Constructivism is the theory that says learners construct knowledge rather than just passively take in information. As people experience the world and reflect upon those experiences, they build their own representations and incorporate new information into their pre-existing knowledge (schemas).

Constructivist teaching is based on the belief that learning occurs as learners are actively involved in a process of meaning and knowledge construction rather than passively receiving information. Learners are the makers of meaning and knowledge.

According to constructivist beliefs, students have control over and regulate their own learning processes. It is expected that teachers will help students build their own personal understanding and knowledge, and that they will empower their students to grow.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. NEP 2020 is based on the principle that education must develop not only cognitive capacities but also social, ethical, and emotional capacities and dispositions. NEP-2020 has given emphasis on conceptual understanding, creativity and critical thinking, human ethical values, and constitutional values.

National Education Policy 2020 proposes a shift towards learning to learn.

An example of meaningful learning is to understand how multiple mathematical formulae can be derived from a single formula, rather than memorizing all of them by rote.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. Higher order thinking is thinking on a level that is higher than memorizing facts or telling something back to someone exactly the way it was told to you. When a person memorizes and gives back the information without having to think about it, we call that rote memory.

Higher-order thinking skills (HOTS) is a concept popular in American education. It distinguishes critical thinking skills from low-order learning outcomes, such as those attained by rote memorization. HOTS include synthesizing, analyzing, reasoning, comprehending, application, and evaluation.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol.

In order to address the 'alternative beliefs' carried by students; it is important to generate the situations where alternative beliefs carried by students can be expressed. The teacher should encourage children to reflect on their own alternate beliefs. The teacher should always generate situations where the alternative beliefs carried by students can be expressed. The teacher should present children with experiences that lead to cognitive conflict.

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol. When students have mastery-approach goals, they strive to master or know the task they are working on; they are motivated to learn in order to improve their knowledge and abilities. The emphasis is on learning and self-improvement. Mastery orientation is described as a focus on learning and improvement – that ideal student. Performance orientation refers to a focus on demonstrating competence relative to others – trying to appear smart or avoid looking stupid, for example.

Approach-oriented mastery goals should be promoted by a teacher as these goals are focused on gaining the standard level of competence and the main focus is on self-improvement and gaining mastery over a task.

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. A teacher should inculcate a sense of belonging among her learners, for this teachers should use a curriculum based on local culture and language to help them to be aware of different cultures and languages which enhances learning effectively.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. Questioning techniques is important because it can stimulate learning, develop the potential of students to think, drive to clear ideas, stir the imagination, and incentive to act. It is also one of the ways teachers help students develop their knowledge more effectively.

Prior knowledge has long been considered the most important factor influencing learning and student achievement. The amount and quality of prior knowledge positively influence both knowledge acquisition and the capacity to apply higher-order cognitive problem-solving skills.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. Interest contributes to intrinsic motivation by arousing the initiation and direction of attention and exploratory behavior, while enjoyment contributes to intrinsic motivation by sustaining the willingness to continue and persist in the activity.

Some examples of intrinsic motivation are: participating in a sport because it's fun and you enjoy it rather than doing it to win an award. learning a new language because you like experiencing new things, not because your job requires it.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. For effective learning to take place, children's socio-cultural context should be the starting point for instruction.

Socio-cultural context emphasizes the role of culture and social interaction in the process of learning as the learning of children is influenced by the sociocultural context in which they grow up.

S31. Ans.(c)

Sol. Train started from New Delhi railway station at 3:15 PM on Tuesday and reached Mumbai central at 9:40 AM on the next day. The time taken by the train for the whole journey = 18 hours 25 minutes.

S32. Ans.(c)

Sol. 1.5 cm on map = 2 km on the ground.

Then 8.7 cm on a map = $\frac{8.7}{1.5} \times 2 = \frac{174}{15} = 11.6 \text{ km} = 11600 \text{ metres}$

S33. Ans.(c)

Sol. 216 is a perfect cube of 6
512 is a perfect cube of 8
729 is a perfect cube of 9
But 666 is not a perfect cube.

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. Growth between 0 to 5th day = 2.7 cm
Growth between 5th to 10th day = 6.2 – 2.7 = 3.5 cm
Growth between 10th to 15th day = 8.9 – 6.2 = 2.7 cm
Growth between 15th to 20th day = 11.3 – 8.9 = 2.4 cm
Hence, we can see that on 15 to 20th day plant grow the least.

S35. Ans.(c)

Sol. Total distance travelled = 20.237 + 32.355 + 43.458 = 96.050
Hence, the total distance = 96 km 50 m

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. 48 is a multiple of 3

S37. Ans.(c)

Sol. The number 222222 will be read as “Two lakhs twenty two thousands two hundred twenty two”

S38. Ans.(b)

Sol. 249637 – (65376 + 91091 + 35550)
= 249637 – 192017
= 57620

S39. Ans.(d)

Sol.

S40. Ans.(b)

Sol. $\frac{8}{15} < \frac{4}{7} < \frac{3}{5} < \frac{2}{3}$

S41. Ans.(d)

Sol. Dividend = Quotient x Divisor + Remainder
Remainder = $\frac{1}{4}$ of Divisor
Divisor = 8 x 4 = 32
Quotient = 32 x 4 = 128

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Dividend} &= 128 \times 32 + 8 \\ &= 4096 + 8 \\ &= 4104\end{aligned}$$

S42. Ans.(c)

Sol. Vijaya and her friend took a loan for two years and installment are equal monthly.

The total amount paid back by Vijaya and her friend in 2 years = 47040

The amount they paid every month = $47040/24 = 1960$

S43. Ans.(b)

Sol.

S44. Ans.(b)

Sol. Scalene triangle and parallelogram

S45. Ans.(b)

Sol. $1\frac{1}{2}$ kg of apple = $\frac{3}{2} \times 120 = 180$ /-

2 kg orange = $2 \times 90 = 180$ /-

250g grapes = $96/4 = 24$ /-

500g guava = $80 \times 0.5 = 40$ /-

$1\frac{1}{4}$ kg mango = $\frac{5}{4} \times 84 = 5 \times 21 = 105$ /-

Total amount = $180 + 180 + 24 + 40 + 105 = 529$ /-

S46. Ans.(b)

Sol. Students discussing and analyzing various grocery bills which they have got from home while working in groups.

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. The student has used compensation strategies for multiplication

S48. Ans.(a)

Sol. Changing modes of assessment to examine students' mathematisation abilities rather than procedural knowledge.

S49. Ans.(d)

Sol.

S50. Ans.(a)

Sol. (A), (B) and (C)

S51. Ans.(c)

Sol. Students are engaged in exploration while finding a solution to a problem.

S52. Ans.(c)

Sol. Procedural fluency is not a process in Geometry

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol. Among the given options option (c) which is "It is like science which is based on observation" is not appropriate with regard to the nature of mathematics.

S54. Ans.(a)

Sol. (B) and (C)

S55. Ans.(c)

Sol. (A) and (B)

S56. Ans.(c)

Sol. Constructing a mathematical model for estimation of number of trees in a dense forest.

S57. Ans.(c)

Sol. Only (B)

S58. Ans.(d)

Sol.

S59. Ans.(a)

Sol. On seeing a samosa a child calls it as a triangle. According to Van Hiele's theory of geometrical development, the child is at visualisation level of geometric reasoning.

S60. Ans.(d)

Sol. Revisiting the concept of place value of three digit and four digit numbers.

S61. Ans.(c)

Sol. In India, many crops like tea, mango, orange, radish, methi, spinach, etc. were grown long ago. Yes, mangoes and bananas were grown here. Tomato and potatoes, chillies, coffee, etc. have come from other countries.

S62. Ans.(a)

Sol. Alex who lives in Kerala is likely to grow coconut and tapioca in his courtyard. Kerala, people grow eatables such as tapioca and coconut in their courtyards and they find food prepared using these to be very tasty.

S63. Ans.(c)

Sol. Silkworm: Some male insects can recognise their females by their smell. Silkworms can find their female worm from many kilometres away by her smell.

An ant's antennae are highly sensitive and contain both touch and smell organs. Each ant colony has a unique smell, so members recognize each other and sniff out intruders. All ants can produce pheromones, which are scent chemicals used for communication and to make trails.

S64. Ans.(c)

Sol. Shabana suggests her father conserve petroleum-based fuels to go from one place to another and he agreed happily. He will prefer to go by bicycle and metro rail.

Disadvantages of petroleum: Petroleum causes pollution in our environment.

Coal and petroleum which are also called fossil fuels or non-renewable energy resources. One way of fuel conservation is to avoid their wastage. Switching to alternative sources such as solar energy in the forms of solar heater, solar cookers, use of natural gas and wind energy are some ways to reduce their usage.

S65. Ans.(d)

Sol. Samar has to select food items which are NOT plant-based for a project. He will choose milk, honey and egg. Honey is created by bees. Curd is obtained from milk. Eggs are obtained from chicken, ducks or domesticated birds. Plant based on food: It is a kind of food that is primarily derived from plants. Example fruits vegetables etc.

S66. Ans.(b)

Sol. Gates, grilles, furniture, sculptures, tools like saws, axe and trowels, agricultural equipment, decorative, cooking utensils, and weaponry are among the things blacksmiths create.

S67. Ans.(b)

Sol. A mother has to choose indoor games to play with her daughter who is unable to go out of her home because of a leg injury. She will choose Carrom board, chess, playing cards.

S68. Ans.(b)

Sol. Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra states have a coast with the Arabian Sea.

S69. Ans.(b)

Sol. He notices all the F1 generation plant seeds are yellow like one of its parents. Mendel then self-pollinated the yellow F1 plant's seeds and to his surprise found that in the F2 generation some of the offspring were 'green'. At the F2 stage, both the traits were expressed in the proportion of 3:1.

S70. Ans.(d)

Sol. Vinegar is a polar substance, and its molecules are attracted to water molecules (called "hydrophilic"). Therefore, it is able to be mixed with water. The polar water molecules attract the oppositely charged polar areas of the sucrose molecules and pull them away, resulting in dissolving. Since the ions in salt and the molecules in sugar are very different, their solubilities tend to be different.

S71. Ans.(b)

Sol. Stepwell or Baori are ponds with long steps that help to catch water and store them. It was an old Indian architecture from the 7th-19th century. These ponds are used as irrigation tanks for a long time, its mainly used during the seasonal fluctuation in water availability. In traditional methods of rainwater harvesting, water is stored and also used to recharge the groundwater. Some of the traditional methods of water conservation in different regions of India are: Rajasthan – Tanks, Khadins, Nadis.

S72. Ans.(c)

Sol. Space has no "up" or "down," but it does have microgravity. As a result, astronauts are weightless and can sleep in any orientation. However, they have to attach themselves so they don't float around and bump into

something. Space station crews usually sleep in sleeping bags located in small crew cabins.

The safety tethers keep astronauts from floating away into space. Astronauts also use tethers to keep tools from floating away. They tether their tools to their spacesuits. Another way astronauts stay safe during spacewalks is by wearing a SAFER.

S73. Ans.(d)

Sol. Deepa Malik is the first Indian woman to win a medal at the Paralympics. She won the silver medal in the shot put in 2016 Paralympic Games. She was previously honored with the Arjuna award in 2012, at the age of 42 years. She has also been conferred the prestigious Padma Shri award in 2017.

S74. Ans.(d)

Sol. Speed = Distance / time

On 23-11-2020 the time difference between, 11.50 am to 23.50 pm is 12 hours.

After that, the time difference between 23.11. 2020, 23.50 pm to 24th November 17.45 pm is 17 hours 55 min.

So, the train takes to travel the distance is 12 hours + 17 hours 55 min = 29 hours 55 minutes.

S75. Ans.(d)

Sol. Madhubani: It is a well-known Indian art, it is practised in the Mithila region of Bihar and Nepal. These paintings, which are distinguished by intricate geometrical patterns, are well known for depicting ceremonial material for specific events, such as festivals, religious rites, etc.

Phulkari refers to the folk embroidery of the Punjab. Although Phulkari means floral work, the designs include not only flowers but also cover motifs and geometrical shapes. The main characteristics of Phulkari embroidery are use of darn stitch on the wrong side of coarse cotton cloth with coloured silken thread.

Warli Painting is the folk painting of Maharashtra. The name 'Warli' is inspired by the largest tribe found in the northern outskirts of Maharashtra's capital Mumbai. It is dated back to the 10th century AD.

S76. Ans.(b)

Sol. A new boy from a different state joins your class, which predominantly has local students. You want to use this as an opportunity to teach students about adaptation.

Have a discussion in the class about different changes in the new student's life and how he handled them.

"Adaptation is the physical or behavioural characteristic of an organism that helps an organism to survive better in the surrounding environment." Living things are adapted to the habitat they live in.

S77. Ans.(c)

Sol. Zoom is a cloud-based video conferencing platform that can be used for video conferencing meetings, audio conferencing, webinars, meeting recordings, and live chat.

A GIF is a lossless (no information is lost in the compression) format for image files that supports both animated and static

images. Here communication can be done without speaking, just by sending the gifs.

GIFs in the chat can best demonstrate how communication can be done without speaking.

Video conferencing is a visual communication session between two or more users regardless of their location, featuring audio and video content transmission in real time. In broad terms, video conferencing software is a solution that allows two or more persons to talk and see each other remotely.

GIF image files are commonly used on the web to display graphics and logos. They also support basic animation, which means they're a popular file format for memes on social media sites.

S78. Ans.(a)

Sol. Constructivism is the theory that says learners construct knowledge rather than just passively take in information. As people experience the world and reflect upon those experiences, they build their own representations and incorporate new information into their pre-existing knowledge (schemas).

Constructivism promotes social and communication skills by creating a classroom environment that emphasizes collaboration and exchange of ideas. Students must learn how to articulate their ideas clearly as well as to collaborate on tasks effectively by sharing in group projects.

Examples of constructivist classroom activities

Allow pairs of students to teach each other. Learners pose their own questions and seek answers to their questions via research and direct observation. They present their supporting evidence to answer the questions.

S79. Ans.(a)

Sol. Students in pairs discuss the impact of decline of traditional crafts on the livelihoods of the craftsmen.

Active learning is an approach to instruction that involves actively engaging students with the course material through discussions, problem solving, case studies, role plays and other methods. Active learning is "a method of learning in which students are actively or experientially involved in the learning process and where there are different levels of active learning, depending on student involvement."

Active learning develops students' autonomy and their ability to learn. Active learning gives students greater involvement and control over their learning. This means that students are better able to continue learning once they have left school and college.

S80. Ans.(a)

Sol. An authentic task is a task that native speakers of a language would do in everyday life. When learners do an authentic task they are doing something that puts real communicative demands on them. The learners need to plan a trip around their country for a group of students on an exchange trip.

Authentic tasks are easy to identify as they are what we do with our own language all the time. Examples include phoning for information, preparing a party, planning a holiday, answering e-mail, preparing reports, holding a meeting and filling in application forms.

Asking students to discuss with their families and make some habit changes to conserve water. The teacher will ask the students to discuss with their families and make some habits to conserve water. This will help children to conserve and utilize water

S81. Ans.(b)

Sol. All of us have different abilities and constraints. Some people have the specific challenge where they cannot hear or speak. We need to understand how to communicate with them and be inclusive.

Inclusive education means all children in the same classrooms, in the same schools. It means real learning opportunities for groups who have traditionally been excluded – not only children with disabilities, but speakers of minority languages too.

An inclusive classrooms features students of all learning styles and ability levels. For example, an inclusive classroom could have a mix of gifted students, auditory learners, visual learners and students with disabilities such as ADHD, students who are in wheelchairs, and students with executive functioning issues

S82. Ans.(a)

Sol. If you made cut-outs of the sun, moon and stars, where would you keep them.

Allow students to express their ideas about space to get insight into their knowledge and understanding of it.

Using teaching learning resources to encourage students to explore what is known about the space.

S83. Ans.(b)

Sol. The learning objective for the topic of dams built on rivers is that students will list down the negative impacts that human settlements face men dams are built.

Dams store water, provide renewable energy and prevent floods. Unfortunately, they also worsen the impact of climate change. They release greenhouse gases, destroy carbon sinks in wetlands and oceans, deprive ecosystems of nutrients, destroy habitats, increase sea levels, waste water and displace poor communities.

Millions more have lost land and homes to the canals, irrigation schemes, roads, power lines and industrial developments that accompany dams. Many more have lost access to clean water, food sources and other natural resources in the dammed area.

S84. Ans.(a)

Sol. Discussing projects that do not need chart paper and how they can still be good options for the science exhibition.

S85. Ans.(b)

Sol. Experimentation is the process of determining anything through a scientific approach, particularly in a laboratory. Understanding the relation between temperature of the surrounding and evaporation of water.

Although water can evaporate at low temperatures, the rate of evaporation increases as the temperature increases. This makes sense because at higher temperatures, more molecules are moving faster; therefore, it is more likely for a molecule to have enough energy to break away from the liquid to become a gas.

S86. Ans.(a)

Sol. Do you find any similarities between you and your parents? Is the MOST relevant question as 'opening', for introducing the topic of 'inherited and acquired traits'.

Acquired traits are the ones that a person develops during his lifetime. These are not passed from one generation to another. On the other hand, inherited traits are present in a person since the time of his birth and are passed on from one generation to another.

S87. Ans.(d)

Sol. Weeds are the most important biotic constraints to agricultural production in both developing and developed countries. In general, weeds present the highest potential yield loss to crops along with pathogens (fungi, bacteria, etc.) and animal pests (insects, rodents, nematodes, mites, birds, etc.)

Weeds compete with crops for sunlight, water, nutrients, and space. In addition, they harbor insects and pathogens, which attack crop plants. Furthermore, they destroy native habitats, threatening native plants and animals.

Weed control is the prevention or control of unwanted and invasive plants. By effectively controlling unwanted plants, there is less competition for water, nutrients and light for beneficial and desirable vegetation.

What could be the reason for stunted growth in plants even after applying fertilisers?

S88. Ans.(b)

Sol. A teacher uses an online resource that provides animated videos on natural disasters like volcanoes, earthquakes, landslides etc.

Factors leading to these phenomena can be the best tool to understand for children.

S89. Ans.(a)

Sol. Food preservation is one of the methods to protect food from unwanted microbial growth. After the food is produced, we store and protect by covering the rice and curry with lids to keep away flies and other insects. By this, we are protecting it from any infection caused by them. This is a short-term condition. Food preservation, on the other hand, is done to preserve food for a longer time.

Example of jam is best suited to teach food preservation techniques as children are familiar with it. Jam is made up of mashed fruits and is called so because of the crushing and

squeezing of fruits to make it. By using food preservation techniques fruits are preserved in the form of jams.

S90. Ans.(c)

Sol. Community is a group of people with diverse characteristics who are linked by social ties, share common perspectives, and engage in joint action in geographical locations or settings.

A typical grocery store sells fresh produce, meats, dairy products and, often, bakery goods alongside canned, frozen and prepared foods. In addition, a grocery store will also sell a full range of household, healthcare and personal care items. Mr. Debojyoti is teaching the idea of interdependence of things in the environment, using examples from the community.

S91. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Bheel Bilala Nayaks of Malwa-Nimar tribe were Freedom loving

S92. Ans.(c)

Sol. The author calls the chain system of tribal revolutionaries amazing because as soon as one revolutionary lost his life another revolutionary took his place.

S93. Ans.(d)

Sol. Tanya Tope was Tanya Mama's spiritual guru.

S94. Ans.(b)

Sol. The British announced a prize on Tanya Mama's head. – this statement is **not true** according to the text

S95. Ans.(d)

Sol. Tanya Mama was called people's warrior because he fought against tribals' oppressors.

S96. Ans.(c)

Sol. Famous means the same as the word 'legendary' as used in para 2 of the passage.

S97. Ans.(a)

Sol. Cowardice is most opposite in meaning of the word 'bravery' as used in para 2 of the passage.

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. It is a noun

S99. Ans.(a)

Sol. Part (B) contains error

S100. Ans.(d)

Sol. The cloud in the opening lines of the poem is described as drifting over vales and rivers.

S101. Ans.(c)

Sol. The poet spotted the golden daffodils near the foothills.
– It is **not true** according to the extract

S102. Ans.(b)

Sol. The poet gazed at the daffodils when they provided him with immense joy.

S103. Ans.(b)

Sol. The poem is about the impact of the beauty of the daffodils on the poet.

S104. Ans.(c)

Sol. It is a simile

S105. Ans.(c)

Sol. It is personification

S106. Ans.(a)

Sol. A learner shows her reading ability by a critical appreciation of an unseen text that is one stage above her cognitive level.
This resonates with Comprehensible Input

S107. Ans.(c)

Sol. The subconscious acceptance of knowledge where information is stored in the brain through the use of communication is known as Language Acquisition

S108. Ans.(d)

Sol. Reading is not a component of language

S109. Ans.(a)

Sol. Audio lingual Method emphasises more on spoken than written language

S110. Ans.(d)

Sol. In eclecticism method teacher should be aware about all method

S111. Ans.(d)

Sol. Giving a cursory glance over the headlines of a newspaper is skimming

S112. Ans.(a)

Sol. Presenting an oral report is not a characteristics of writing.

S113. Ans.(a)

Sol. Children need to hear diverse examples of words and language structures

S114. Ans.(c)

Sol. Communicative approach aims to create the communicative competence in the students.

S115. Ans.(b)

Sol. Authentic Assessment is an approach to measure student performance in a direct, relevant way to see if the learning objectives were met.

S116. Ans.(b)

Sol. Formative assessment focuses on the learner's process.

S117. Ans.(c)

Sol. A key benefit of free writing is that learners have the freedom to be creative.

S118. Ans.(d)

Sol. During Babbling stage children begin producing varied syllable combination such as, ba-da-da-da.

S119. Ans.(b)

Sol. The specific learning problem of a learner in a language subject area can be identified by Diagnostic test

S120. Ans.(c)

Sol. Nature of exposure is the most important factor in language acquisition of L1

S121. Ans.(d)

S122. Ans.(a)

S123. Ans.(b)

S124. Ans.(b)

S125. Ans.(b)

S126. Ans.(b)

S127. Ans.(d)

S128. Ans.(d)

S129. Ans.(a)

S130. Ans.(a)

S131. Ans.(c)

S132. Ans.(b)

S133. Ans.(c)

S134. Ans.(c)

S135. Ans.(d)

S136. Ans.(a)

S137. Ans.(a)

S138. Ans.(b)

S139. Ans.(b)

S140. Ans.(a)

S141. Ans.(b)

S142. Ans.(a)

S143. Ans.(a)

S144. Ans.(c)

S145. Ans.(a)

S146. Ans.(d)

S147. Ans.(b)

S148. Ans.(d)

S149. Ans.(d)

S150. Ans.(c)



Q1. Assertion (A): A child's development progress can be accurately measured by comparing her rate of development with the other children of some age.

Reason (R): Pattern and the rate of development of children is uniform and remains same for all children across cultures. Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false

Q2. A child learns to hop and jump before learning to play football. Which principal of development does this illustrate?

- (a) Cephalocaudal
- (b) Proximodistal
- (c) Reversibility
- (d) Equilibration

Q3. Which of the following statements about development is **NOT** correct?

- (a) Development is a product of heredity and environment.
- (b) Development is somewhat predictable.
- (c) Rate of development is uniform and universal.
- (d) Development proceeds from general to specific.

Q4. Assertion (A) : Children pick up ways of behaving appropriately as per their culture from their friends media and various other source.

Reason (R) : socialization is a complex process that takes place through various formal and informal means.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q5. For children who are in concrete operational stage teachers should -

- (a) Give a lot of practice to deal with abstract concepts
- (b) Provide opportunities to classify objects and ideas on increasingly complex levels
- (c) Present problems that require higher order abstract thinking
- (d) Give problems that require logical and scientific thinking

Q6. According to Jean Piaget, at which stage of cognitive development does the child understand that symbols can be used to represent objects - 'bicycle' will generate an image even when absent?

- (a) Pre-conventional stage
- (b) Pre-operational Stage

- (c) Concrete operational Stage
- (d) Formal operational Stage

Q7. Aanav struggles with addition of three digit numbers on his own but is able to do so with support from the teacher. In Lev Vygotsky's theory, this highlights -

- (a) Zone of proximal development
- (b) Reinforcement
- (c) Maturation
- (d) Symbolism

Q8. According to Lev Vygotsky learning is -

- (a) An active process of constructing knowledge
- (b) A passive process of reception of knowledge
- (c) A function of drill and practice
- (d) A function of stimulus-response associations

Q9. Aashna does good because she would like to be seen as good by other people. At which stage of moral development is she according to Lawrence Kohlberg?

- (a) Pre-conventional
- (b) Conventional
- (c) Post-conventional
- (d) Formal Operational

Q10. In progressive education -

- (a) learning has a social character.
- (b) textbooks are the only source of knowledge.
- (c) seating arrangement is totally fixed.
- (d) curriculum is standardized.

Q11. National Education Policy 2020 emphasises on -

- (a) flexible multi-level activity based learning.
- (b) only the aspects related to cognitive development of children.
- (c) standardization of a national curriculum.
- (d) measurement of memorization abilities of children.

Q12. Which of the following description fits the 'Inter-personal intelligence' proposed by Howard Gardner?

- (a) Sensitivity to spoken and written language
- (b) Sensitivity to rhythm and sounds
- (c) Capacity to understand the intentions and desires of others
- (d) Capacity to understand on self

Q13. _____ plays an important role in Vygotskian constructivism.

- (a) Language
- (b) Maturation
- (c) Development of schemas
- (d) Rewards and Punishment

Q14. Which of the following tools should a teacher use to assess children's learning?

- (i) Classroom interaction
- (ii) Projects
- (iii) Portfolios
- (iv) self-assessment
- (a) (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

Q15. The purpose of assessment as per the National Education Policy 2020 is to provide information on-

- (a) how to support the students in and out of the classroom.
- (b) comparison of the students performance with her classmates.
- (c) the gaps and deficiencies in student learning to accurately identify her failure.
- (d) memorization capacities of the student.

Q16. Which of the following practice is a barrier to inclusion?

- (a) Classroom discipline is based on mutual respect for each other.
- (b) Content is designed to meet needs of few students only.
- (c) Pedagogy encourages participation of all students.
- (d) Students are supported to meet individual goals of learning.

Q17. Which of the following creates **barrier** to inclusion of students from marginalized groups?

- (a) Access to Educational spaces
- (b) Equity in rights
- (c) Opportunity to participate
- (d) Social Stigma

Q18. Which of the following learning disability directly affects the ability to write coherently?

- (a) Dyscalculia
- (b) Dysgraphia
- (c) Dyslexia
- (d) Dyspraxia

Q19. Which of the following practice will hinder the successful inclusion of 'auditory learners'?

- (a) Allow students to think aloud to themselves.
- (b) Give students written rather than oral tests.
- (c) Place assignment directions on tape to use later.
- (d) Provide verbal instructions for assignments.

Q20. Which of the following is a characteristic of a student with giftedness?

- (a) Slow comprehension
- (b) Lack of curiosity
- (c) Need for precision in thinking
- (d) Tendency of opting for easy tasks

Q21. A teacher wants to facilitate comprehension skills among her students. Which of the following should be **avoided** by her for this purpose?

- (a) Concept mapping
- (b) Decontextualising
- (c) Outlining
- (d) Summarizing

Q22. To facilitate students' learning of a concept, a teacher should -

- (a) avoid making connections between new information and previous knowledge.
- (b) focus on understanding the rules and defining attributes of the concept.
- (c) mix essential and non-essential information related to content to be taught.
- (d) present material and information in highly abstract and complex form.

Q23. Which of the following factors is **not** responsible for students' failure in academic performance?

- (a) Boredom
- (b) Stress
- (c) Curiosity
- (d) Fear

Q24. While teaching a concept, a teacher is giving an example that has the most important "core" features of the category associated with that concept. Such an example is called -

- (a) a misconception.
- (b) a non-exemplar.
- (c) a prototype.
- (d) an expectation.

Q25. By encouraging students to reflect on their cognitive abilities to reach a specified goal, a teacher is facilitating the development of:

- (a) Declarative knowledge
- (b) Procedural knowledge
- (c) Meta-cognition
- (d) Rote-memorisation

Q26. While conceptualising teaching - learning process, National curriculum framework (2005) emphasizes upon the importance of -

- (a) active engagement and interactions.
- (b) drill and repeated practice.
- (c) rote-memorisation of content.
- (d) stimulus-response associations.

Q27. To scaffold students in solving a problem, a teacher should -

- (a) confuse students by highlighting extraneous information.
- (b) directly tell the answer to students and ask them to copy it.
- (c) give cues that activities the relevant schemas.
- (d) split the information in disconnected chunks.

Q28. Assertion (A): During teaching-learning process, a teacher should give opportunities to students for sharing their misconceptions and alternative conceptions.

Reason (R): Misconceptions and alternative conceptions are always baseless and are insignificant in process of learning. Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q29. Learned helplessness occurs when a student believes that:

- (a) ability is improvable and focus is on mastery goals.
- (b) efforts impact ability and focus is on performance goals.
- (c) the outcomes of academic activities are controllable.
- (d) the outcomes of academic activities are uncontrollable.

Q30. Which of the following is an example of intrinsic motivation?

- (a) Studying to avoid the punishment by parent
- (b) Studying due to interest in an activity
- (c) Studying to receive the praise of teacher
- (d) Studying to win a competition

[Source for (31 to 60) – None]

Q31. Raghav has only Rs.5 and Rs.10 coins with him. If total number of coins he has is 30 and the amount of money with him is Rs.195, then the number of Rs.5 and Rs.10 coins with him are:

- (a) 25 and 5, respectively
- (b) 21 and 9 respectively
- (c) 20 and 10, respectively
- (d) 15 and 15 respectively

Q32. Naresh is a visually challenged student of his class. He identifies and count edges, corners, and faces of various three dimensional (3D) shapes by touching them. How many edges, corners and faces will he identify in a triangular prism?

- (a) Edges = 6, Corners = 8, Faces = 6
- (b) Edges = 9, Corners = 6, Faces = 5
- (c) Edges = 4, Corners = 4, Faces = 4
- (d) Edges = 6, Corners = 4, Faces = 5

Q33. What is the area of a rectangle whose length is 122cm and breadth is 55cm?

- (a) 354 sq. cm
- (b) 6710 sq. cm
- (c) 6715 sq. cm
- (d) 6810 sq. cm

Q34. Rehnuma makes different polygons using matchsticks and measures their interior angles with the help of a protractor. She makes a triangle with three matchsticks and adds one more to make a quadrilateral. Then she adds one

more matchstick to make a pentagon and so on. Which of the following statements is correct about the angles of these shapes?

- (a) The sum of all the interior angles of any polygon is 360° .
- (b) The sum of all the interior angles of a quadrilateral is three times the sum of all the interior angles of a triangle.
- (c) When the number of sides increases, the sum of the measures of interior angles of a polygon also increases.
- (d) When the numbers of sides increases sum of the measures of interior angles of a polygon also decreases.

Q35. I am greater than half of 100. I am more than 5 tens and less than 6 tens. My ones digit is three less than tens' digit. Who am I?

- (a) 51
- (b) 52
- (c) 58
- (d) 59

Q36. What distance will Sadiq travel if he takes five rounds of a rectangular park whose length and breadth are 60 meters and 40 meters, respectively?

- (a) 200 m
- (b) 1 km
- (c) 2 km 400 m
- (d) 2 km 200 m

Q37. Rani's school is at a distance of 6 km 375 m from her house. She travels 1 km 95 m on foot and the rest by bus. How much distance does she travel by bus?

- (a) 5 km 625 m
- (b) 5 km 280 m
- (c) 4 km 625 m
- (d) 4 km 425 m

Q38. If the side of a square is halved, the perimeter of the square so obtained will be _____ and the area will be _____.

- (a) halved, halved
- (b) halved, one-fourth
- (c) one-fourth, halved
- (d) one-fourth, one-fourth

Q39. A truck travels 120 km in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. How much time is required to cover 80 km with same speed?

- (a) 1 hour 20 minutes
- (b) 1 hour 30 minutes
- (c) 1 hour 40 minutes
- (d) 1 hour 50 minutes

Q40. One fifth of the flowers in a bouquet are roses. Half of the flowers are lily and the remaining are orchid. If the numbers of roses is eight; how many orchids are there in the bouquet?

- (a) 10
- (b) 12
- (c) 15
- (d) 20

Q41. $3 = 2 + 1^2$
 $7 = 3 + 2^2$
 $16 = 7 + 3^2$

Observe the above pattern and identify the next term:-
 2, 3, 7, 16, 32, 57, _____

- (a) 76
 (b) 85
 (c) 93
 (d) 95

Q42. Bhanu is a junk seller (Kabadiwala) who collect junk as per the rate list given below:

Junk	Price of 1kg
Waste Paper	Rs. 12
Newspaper	Rs. 14
Iron	Rs. 27.50
Brass	Rs. 225
Plastic	Rs. 38

How much money will he pay if he collects 5 kg of iron, 10kg of plastic, 50kg of waste paper, 22kg of newspaper, and 2kg of brass?

- (a) Rs. 1645.00
 (b) Rs. 1825.00
 (c) Rs. 2345.50
 (d) Rs. 1875.50

Q43. Which of the following group of number has least prime number?

- (a) From 20 to 40
 (b) From 30 to 50
 (c) From 40 to 60
 (d) From 60 to 80

Q44. Which one of the following is the best approximation of $\frac{9.2 \times 4.9 \times 3.1}{5.06 \times 2.84}$?

- (a) $\frac{9 \times 4 \times 3}{5 \times 2}$
 (b) $\frac{9 \times 5 \times 3}{5 \times 2}$
 (c) $\frac{9 \times 5 \times 3}{5 \times 3}$
 (d) $\frac{9 \times 4 \times 3}{5 \times 3}$

Q45. Match the following:

(A)	(B)
Digit at tens place is half of the Digit at thousands place.	652842
Digit at ones place is two third of the digit at the lakhs place.	858335
Digit at hundreds place is double of the digit at tens place.	658324
Digit at thousands place is the sum of the digit at ones	852312

and tens place.

- (a) (i) - (d), (ii) - (c), (iii) - (a), (iv) - (b)
 (b) (i) - (b), (ii) - (c), (iii) - (a), (iv) - (d)
 (c) (i) - (d), (ii) - (a), (iii) - (c), (iv) - (b)
 (d) (i) - (c), (ii) - (b), (iii) - (d), (iv) - (a)

Q46. Which of the following activities is best suited for the development of spatial understanding among primary-grade learners?

- (a) Representing numbers on a number line
 (b) Drawing a map of their homes showing relative sizes and positions of rooms
 (c) Measuring the distance between two cities on a map
 (d) Recalling the names of geometrical figures

Q47. As per NCERT, which of the following is **NOT** one of the expected learning outcomes from grade III learners?

- (a) What is the place value of 4 in 543?
 (b) Identify the next shape in a given pattern of shapes.
 (c) Solve $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$
 (d) Show that 2×5 is the same as 5×2 .

Q48. A mathematics teacher asks his/her students "You have 7 hundreds and you have to take away 7 tens from it. Which number do you get?" One of the students says "I will get 0". Which of the following statements is most appropriate with respect to the answer given by the student?

- (a) The teacher should have written the problem in the form of numerals for students to solve it.
 (b) The teacher should give at least ten similar problems to solve till the students solve them correctly.
 (c) The teacher should ask the students to explain the process of arriving at the answer and plan remedial strategy accordingly.
 (d) The teacher should solve the problem on the blackboard using the correct algorithm

Q49. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, one of the main goals of mathematics education in schools is, "It is more useful to know how to mathematize than to know a lot of mathematics". Which of the following reflects the meaning of the above statement?

- (a) It is more important to know how to develop mathematical thinking and the ability to handle abstractions in children than to focus on how much mathematics a child knows
 (b) Mathematics education should focus on including only those topics in the mathematics curriculum which are useful in daily life.
 (c) Mathematics is useful in daily life hence solving problems in mathematics will mathematize the child's mind
 (d) It is important to know how to solve various problems in mathematics hence focus should be on including maximum topics in the mathematics curriculum

Q50. Mr. Govind wants to build 'pattern recognition' skills in his Grade 3 students. Which of the following activities can BEST help?

- (a) Asking students to make their family tree and compare it to that of their friend's family tree.
- (b) Asking students to observe the night sky and describe what they saw, in class the next day.
- (c) Asking students to find the national emblem of India in all their textbooks.
- (d) Giving building blocks and asking students to arrange them in stacks of increasing height.

Q51. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, assessment in mathematics should include

- (a) Ranking the students with respect to their scores
- (b) Progress of the students in terms of conceptual understanding and acquisition of problem-solving skills
- (c) Testing the knowledge of procedures and formulae
- (d) Testing the ability of students to do error-free calculations

Q52. Ms. Priya taught the concept of division. Which of the following is the best example of an authentic task' to assess students on this?

- (a) What will you get when you divide 65 by 13?
- (b) What does division of one number by another mean? Explain using examples.
- (c) Distribute 100 available drawing sheets among 25 students of your class equally.
- (d) Make a flag for your class where one-third of the flag is blue

Q53. In middle and high school it is observed that boys perform better than girls in mathematics. A critical analysis of this situation points out that the reason for this, is that:

- (a) Girls have poor logico-mathematical skills
- (b) Mathematics is not for girls
- (c) Girls are socialized to believe that mathematics is considered to be a 'masculine domain' and hence it is difficult
- (d) Boys are naturally inclined to like numbers and mathematics

Q54. Which of the following preparatory activities is most suitable, before teaching the concept of multiplication?

- (a) Introduce the symbol of multiplication first
- (b) Asking students to find the number of balloons their class will have if each of them brings 5 balloons.
- (c) Asking students to count the number of students in their school.
- (d) Asking students to solve, "If you get Rs.10 as pocket money each day, in how many days will you get Rs. 100?"

Q55. According to the National Curriculum Framework 2005, Which of the following represents one of the most desirable features of a mathematics textbook at the primary level?

- (a) Concepts must be presented from abstract to concrete

(b) The cover page of the textbook should be attractive and colorful

(c) It should include mathematical problems based on formulae and algorithms

(d) It should present the mathematical problems that are contextual and related to the life experiences of children.

Q56. Identify the correct sequence of geometrical thinking levels as per Van Hiele's 'theory of geometrical development'

- (a) Visualisation—Analysis—Deduction--Relationships
- (b) Relationships—Deduction—Analysis--Visualisation
- (c) Visualisation—Analysis—Relationships--Deduction
- (d) Analysis—Relationship—Deduction--Visualisation

Q57. A teacher asked the class to subtract 5 from 75.70% of the class said: 25. Their work was shown as:

$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ -5 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$$

Which of the following describes the most appropriate remedial action that the teacher should take to clarify this misconception?

- (a) Revise the concept of place value and asking students to explain the process they have used to solve the problem
- (b) Revise the rule of subtraction of 1-digit numbers from 2-digit numbers that digits should be written from right to left.
- (c) Give more practice on simpler problems like subtracting 1-digit numbers.
- (d) Use a number line to explain how subtraction is done

Q58.

Majority of students in a class says, $270 + 34$ is equal to 270

$$\begin{array}{r} 270 \\ + 34 \\ \hline 2104 \end{array}$$

Revisiting which of the following concepts will BEST remediate the misconception?

- (a) Addition with regrouping
- (b) 3-digit addition
- (c) Forward counting
- (d) Place value of three-digit numbers

Q59. A class V primary school teacher gives the following task to his students: "From your neighborhood collect the number of students studying in class III and V. From the information collected, classify the number of boys and girls studying in class III and V. Include at least ten households in your project". The above activity can be the best use:

- (a) To make students sensitive towards gender differences
- (b) To introduce the concept of data handling
- (c) To develop values of community service in school students
- (d) To assess teacher's creativity for the purpose of his promotion

Q60. Which of the following can be BEST taught using a simulation software?

- (a) Finding place value and the face value of various numbers
- (b) Measuring the lengths of rectangles with various dimensions
- (c) Comparing the weights of different objects
- (d) Showing how the tenth shape in a series will change when the third shape changes.

[Source for (61 - 90) - EVS Mock 20 (CTET Paper-I) 11 January 2022 - Q1 to Q30]

Q61. The most liked food of the people of which of the following two states of our country is "Idli, Vada, Dosa, Sambhar, Coconut chutney"?

- (a) Telangana, Gujarat
- (b) Odisha, Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Goa, Kerala

Q62. If a person travels by shortest route from Mumbai (Maharashtra) to Chandigarh (A union territory of India) by train, the state which the train is not likely to come is

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Gujarat

Q63. Consider the following statement given by a girl in a group of students who gathered in a camp:

"I have come from a city which is a hilly area. At our place it rains heavily and snows as well. When it is very cold we like to sit in sun. Our houses are made of stone or wood."

This city must be a part of

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Ladakh
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

Q64. The distance between New Delhi railway station and Kanpur railway station is 432 km. A train starting on 18.12.2021 at 23.45 Hrs from New Delhi railway station reaches New Delhi railway station on 19.12.2021 at 07.45 Hrs. The average speed of the train during journey is

- (a) 10 m/s
- (b) 15 m/s
- (c) 27 m/s
- (d) 54 m/s

Q65. Select from the following a group of two animals where front teeth keep growing throughout their life, so they have to keep gnawing on things to keep their teeth from becoming too long.

- (a) Lizard and squirrel
- (b) Lizard and turtle
- (c) Rat and squirrel
- (d) Snake and squirrel

Q66. Kannauj is a district which is famous throughout India for its itra. This district is a part of

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Uttrakhand
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q67. Sand dunes are found in

- (a) Afghanistan, England
- (b) Uzbekistan, Bangladesh
- (c) Berlin, Rajasthan
- (d) Abu Dhabi, Afghanistan

Q68. Bhopal is due north of Bangalore and Gandhi Nagar is due west of Bhopal. The direction of Bangalore with respect to Gandhi Nagar is

- (a) North-West
- (b) South-West
- (c) South-East
- (d) North-East

Q69. Select correct statement from the following about Bronze.

- (a) It is an alloy of tin and zinc.
- (b) It is a compound.
- (c) It is an alloy of Copper and tin.
- (d) It is a homogenous mixture of Copper and zinc.

Q70. Select from the following a match which **does not** provide the correct way of preservation of the corresponding food item.

- (a) Apple - Jam
- (b) Milk - Paneer
- (c) Raw Mango - Pickle
- (d) Dal - Papad

Q71. In which part of our country the big cone shaped tents used for living are known as 'Rebo' and the place in which animals are kept are called 'Lekha'?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Leh and Ladakh

Q72. In our country there are

- (a) 6 union territories
- (b) 7 union territories
- (c) 8 union territories
- (d) 9 union territories

Q73. Select from the following a group of three states all having their coasts on the Arabian Sea.

- (a) Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra
- (b) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
- (c) Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Telangana
- (d) Kerala, Karnataka, Odisha

Q74. "Chhau" is the folk dance form of the common people of

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Assam

- (c) Chhattisgarh
(d) Mizoram

Q75. Consider the following statements about the earthworms:

- A. Earthworm make tunnels in the fields which provide easy passage to air and water into the soil.
B. Earthworms soften the soil by digging underneath.
C. Earthworms save the main crops from weeds.
D. The droppings of the earthworms fertilise the soil.

The true statements are

- (a) A and B
(b) A, B and C
(c) A, C and D
(d) A, B and D

Q76. The advantages of teaching EVS in blended/hybrid learning mode are

- A. Students can join online class from anywhere.
B. Students get to interact with teacher and peers face to face.
C. Students are not required to be attentive during the classes.
D. Students are able to supplement their online learning with related activities at home/community.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A, B and C
(b) A, C and D
(c) A, B and D
(d) A, B, C and D

Q77. Which of the following is a feature of synchronous online teaching of EVS through video conferencing apps?

- (a) Students are able to join the class any time.
(b) Teachers and students are able to converse in real time.
(c) Students get the content of online class anytime they join.
(d) Teacher is able to share content any time of the day which student can access any time.

Q78. Swati, an EVS teacher of class IV shows a video of a wide variety of plants such as grass, bamboo, rose, banana, palm tree and discusses about sizes of the plants with leaves, stem and flowers in all the plants with her students. Most appropriate objective in this activity is to draw attention of students to

- (a) parts of plants.
(b) differentiate between 'plants' and 'trees'.
(c) observe variation present within the category of plants.
(d) the importance of plants to human beings.

Q79. While teaching theme 'Food', Rita, an EVS teacher, asks her class V students to conduct survey about different ways in which food preservation methods are followed in different neighbouring households. The most appropriate objectives of this survey will be

- A. to make students sensitive towards different people.
B. to assess students' competence in conducting survey.

C. to provide an opportunity to collect first hand information from community.

D. to provide an opportunity to interact with community.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A, B and C
(b) A, C and D
(c) A and B
(d) A and C

Q80. Which of these are objectives of teaching EVS at primary stage according to the present curriculum?

- A. To train students to locate and comprehend relationships between the natural social and cultural environments.
B. To develop an awareness about environmental issues in students.
C. To develop an understanding of the earth as the habitat for humankind and other forms of life.
D. To understand the various pedagogy of EVS.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A only
(b) A and B
(c) A, C and D
(d) B, C and D

Q81. An EVS teacher should keep in mind the following criteria to make groups for conducting an activity -

- (a) Make grouping according to their cognitive level
(b) Make grouping according to gender (separate group for girls and boys)
(c) Make as many groups as possible from the whole class
(d) Make groups based on cooperation and participation among groups

Q82. The nature of EVS curriculum at the primary level is

- (a) inclusive, contextual, thematic
(b) integrated and experiential
(c) contextual, disciplinary, follows an environmental approach
(d) single subject, global to local, inclusive

Q83. While choosing stories to introduce EVS concepts, a teacher needs to keep the following points in mind.

- A. Stories should not create any misconception about any concept.
B. Stories should not portray any stereotype related to gender, caste, religion and other social groups.
C. Stories should be enjoyable and entertaining.
D. Stories should be such that students can relate to them.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A, B, C
(b) B, C, D
(c) A, B and D
(d) A, C and D

Q84. An EVS teacher will ask her students to do which of the following activities to inculcate mapping skills in them?

- A. Locating cardinal directions on a map
B. Drawing unscaled maps

C. Using symbols for self-drawn maps
D. Using standardized universal symbols to interpret a map
Choose the correct option.

- (a) A and D
- (b) B and C
- (c) D only
- (d) A, B, C and D

Q85. An EVS teacher points out during a discussion that people of Rajasthan villages built their homes from locally available materials while people in cities like Mumbai buy materials like cement, bricks, glass and tiles to build houses. The learning outcome (s) for assessment of this discussion is/are

- (a) Observation and recording
- (b) Analysis
- (c) Experimentation
- (d) Comparing and Analysis

Q86. An EVS teacher wants her students to find out the various everyday activities of people that contribute to the wastage of water. Which of the following is the most appropriate strategy for this purpose?

- (a) Documentary and films related to water issues
- (b) Visit to a "nallah (water drain)
- (c) Interaction with families in the neighbourhood
- (d) Estimation of the quantity of water used by a family per day

Q87. Which of the following is an integral component of environmental education at the primary level?

- (a) Textbooks
- (b) Children's environment
- (c) Linguistic proficiency
- (d) Role play

Q88. As an EVS teacher, which criteria will you consider to be most important in selecting a textbook for students of primary classes?

- A. The textbook should not have any stereotypes related to gender, caste, class and religion.
 - B. The language in the textbook should be a standard language.
 - C. The textbook should be cheaply priced and thin.
 - D. The textbook should be illustrated and visually appealing.
- Choose the correct option.

- (a) A and D
- (b) B and C
- (c) A and C
- (d) B and D

Q89. Which of the following resources will be most appropriate to teach gender stereotypes to students of class V?

- (a) Survey in households to find out work allocation among members
- (b) Newspapers with stories on gender empowerment
- (c) Stories about successful women

(d) Field trips to hospitals to find out number of female health professionals

Q90. As an EVS teacher, you have to give details of your students' level and proficiency in process skills in his report card. Which reporting method will be most appropriate?

- (a) Narrative report
- (b) Grades in letters
- (c) Rating scales
- (d) Grading in numbers

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

1. The Public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realization that though India has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country.

2. Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leads to rise in income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured, more efficient and decentralized Public Distribution System (PDS)

3. Although the PDS is extensive- it is one of the largest systems in the world-it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far-off places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas.

4. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. Also considering the large stock of food grains combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target-group oriented.

Q91. Read the following statements:

- A. India is a poor country and lacks resources to feed every citizen.
- B. Food insecurity is one of the main concerns for the poor in the country.

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

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q92. What should now be the objective of public policy on PDS?

- 1. to improve the food production.

2. to provide better fertilisers to the poor.
3. to reduce administrative cost.
4. to let the rural poor enjoy the food subsidy.

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q93. Read the following statements.

A. The public distribution system is a system which is very popular in India only.

B. It enables the government to provide food to the people in remote areas of the country successfully.

C. People have to procure ration card to avail of this facility.

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

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q94. What would be the purpose of making PDS target-group oriented?

1. To remove the inequality between the rich and poor.
2. To provide food to poor rural population.
3. To improve the purchasing power of the people.
4. To improve the standard of living of the people.

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q95. Study the following statements:

A. There is less production of food grains in India.

B. The poor do not have enough purchasing power.

C. Cities get more food supplies than rural areas.

1. (A) is right but (B) and (C) are wrong.
2. (B) is right but (A) and (C) are wrong.
3. (C) is right but (A) and (B) are wrong.
4. (A) is wrong but (B) and (C) are right.

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q96. 'In growing realization' in para 1, growing is used as a/an

1. Verb
2. Adverb
3. Adjective
4. Noun

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q97. In 'purchasing power' (para-2), the underlined word means the same as

1. authority
2. capacity
3. energy
4. will power

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q98. The word 'system' in 'public distribution system' stands for

1. procedure
2. outlook
3. thought process
4. routine

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q99. 'Streamlined' in para 4 is used as a/an

1. noun
2. verb
3. adverb
4. adjective

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Directions (100 to 105)

Read the following stanzas and answer the questions/complete the statements by choosing the best options from those given below

In friction land there is a family

With some confusions as you will see.

There is Raghu aged fifteen and others all grown,

'Please will someone let me ever be on my own!' - 4

Rejection, refusal, Raghu saw red.

'Am I the prefect at school? or the baby at home?'

Crazy! What adventures! Bah teenagers! Papa saw the threat

They think they can manage everything on their own -8

'Look at your clothes, looks like you haven't bathed in years,

Cut your hair, you look like a scream!' Raghu was in tears.

'Why can't I live like I wanna be?

I won't change! My friends love it and the girls-look at me.' - 12

Days passed by, things looked better, sometimes worse.

'Papa, there is a band, that wants me to sing a verse.'

"Join a band! Yelled flabbergasted papa 'you've surely gone mad'.

Think of a career, for things gonna be sad. -16

Q100. 'friction land' here stands for

1. a mysterious island
2. a confused family

3. a desert
4. wonderland
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q101. 'saw red' in line 5 means

1. was angry
2. was in danger
3. was excited
4. was nervous
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q102. Which of the following is **not** a point of clash between Raghu and his father?

1. different lifestyle
2. different interests
3. different food habits
4. age difference
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q103. Which line shows the dilemma faced by Raghu?

1. Line 2
2. Line 4
3. Line 6
4. Line 8
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q104. What is the rhyme in 1st stanza?

1. abab
2. abcd
3. acbd
4. abcc
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q105. In 'flabbergasted papa' flabbergasted is used as a/an

1. verb
2. adverb
3. adjective
4. noun
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q106. Which of the following is defined as regional dialect?

1. Speech characteristics of a language in a region.
2. Language of a state or country.
3. Language with a script of a region.
4. The written language and literature of a region.
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q107. Which of the following is **true** of Sign Language?

1. Sign Language does not have a grammar.
2. Sign Language has a grammar.
3. Sign Language is set of gestures.
4. Only one Sign language used across the world.
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q108. Language learning is

1. natural and subconscious
2. deliberate and conscious
3. both natural and deliberate
4. innate and involuntary
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q109. What does it mean to use 'multilingualism as a strategy' in the classroom?

1. Using the common language of learners for translating the content in an English medium classroom.
2. Making use of the languages of learners to teach-learn languages and content subjects.
3. Not letting the learners to use their languages except the medium of instruction in the classroom.
4. Learning of many languages in school to become multilingual speaker.
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q110. Which of the following is true of Hindi language in India?

1. It is the national language of India
2. It is the common second language in education
3. It is the associate official language of India
4. It is the official language of India.
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q111. Which of the following you would **not** accept as authentic materials?

1. A cartoon from a magazine.
 2. An advertisement in a newspaper.
 3. An essay on the COVID 19 written by textbook writer.
 4. A short story by the well-known writer Premchand.
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q112. A teacher asks her learners of class VIII as a follow up task of the reading lesson to list the events and ideas of the story in a sequence. What does she do?

1. Asking her students to create a sub-text.
 2. Asking her students to read the story again.
 3. Reinforcing their writing skills.
 4. Promoting their skill to recall
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q113. Which of the following statement is NOT true teaching of literary texts in language classroom?

1. Literary texts should be used to teach grammar.
 2. Literary texts are for appreciation, pleasure and enjoyment.
 3. Literary texts are inputs for language learning.
 4. Literary texts develop critical thinking
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q114. Ravin reads an article from a newspaper so as to present the overall idea of the text to his group the next day. What is his reading known as?

1. Reading between the lines
 2. Reading beyond the lines.
 3. Scanning
 4. Skimming
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q115. Words one recognizes while reading but is not able to use on her own. What is this vocabulary known as?

1. Active vocabulary
 2. Passive vocabulary
 3. Listening vocabulary
 4. Reading vocabulary
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q116. Basic Interpersonal Communication skills are _____

1. using language for here-and-now and on familiar topics

2. using language for higher order thinking
 3. using language to convey abstract ideas and concepts
 4. using language for reporting scientific research on a topic
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q117. Which approach to writing gives scope for learners to undergo different stage of writing in order to learn to write?

1. Product Approach
 2. Process Approach
 3. Communicative Approach
 4. Lexical Approach
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q118. Arul Rahul, a teacher in his grammar class introduces rules of the grammar item, voice and tenses first and makes them understand how the form behaves and how to use it contexts. He then gives lots of tasks for learners to practice the language item. What is this process of teaching-learning grammar known as?

1. Content knowledge
 2. Procedural knowledge
 3. Process knowledge
 4. Declarative knowledge
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q119. Which of the following is an input based task for language learning?

1. Learner read a story in groups of five.
 2. Learners write a dialogue for skit to be enacted in an event.
 3. Learners enact a role play on the issue of climate change.
 4. Learners asks question to understand the ideas of the talk they listened to.
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q120. Which of the following is NOT a concept from language education?

1. grammar translation method
 2. wavelength of sound
 3. first language interference
 4. error correction
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Directions (121 to 128)

दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

नारियल का वृक्ष अन्य ताड़ वृक्षों के समान बहुत ऊँचा और चौड़ा होता है। नारियल का तना आधार के पास अधिक मोटा और फूला हुआ होता है एवं इस पर अनियमित ढंग से जड़े लिपटी होने के कारण यह बेडौल दिखाई देता है। इस भाग के कारण इसका वृक्ष प्रायः एक ओर झुका रहता है। :

इस वृक्ष का तना बहुत कठोर और मजबूत होता है तथा अन्य ताड़ वृक्षों के समान इसके तने पर भी गिरे हुए पत्तों के डंठलों के निशान साफ़ दिखाई देते हैं। इसके तने में बहुत अधिक लचीलापन होता है। तेज़ हवा के झोंके में नारियल का झुका वृक्ष ज़मीन को छूता हुआ सा लगता है। किंतु अपने लचीलेपन के कारण यह कभी गिरता नहीं।

नारियल की अनेक प्रजातियाँ हैं। कुछ प्रजातियों के वृक्ष बहुत लम्बे होते हैं तथा कुछ प्रजातियों के वृक्ष बौने अथवा मध्यम ऊँचाई के। यही विविधता इनके फलों में पायी जाती है। कुछ वृक्षों के फल हरे रंग के होते हैं और कुछ मटमैले पीले रंग के होते हैं।

Q121. नारियल का वृक्ष किसके समान होता है?

1. देवदार
 2. ताड़
 3. चिनार
 4. खजूर
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q122. नारियल के तने की विशेषता नहीं है।

1. मोटा होना
 2. कठोर होना
 3. मजबूत होना
 4. पिचका होना
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q123. नारियल का पेड़ तेज़ हवा होने पर भी इसलिए नहीं गिरता क्योंकि-

1. वह बहुत मजबूत होता है
 2. वह बहुत लचीला होता है
 3. वह बहुत लंबा होता है
 4. वह बहुत भारी होता है
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q124. नारियल की बहुत प्रजातियों के फल ____ और ____ रंग के होते हैं।

1. हरे, पीले
2. पीले, नीले
3. हरे, नीले

4. पीले, जामुनी

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q125. नारियल की एक विशेषता ताड़ के वृक्षों के समान है

1. तनों पर गिरे हुए फूलों के निशान
2. तनों पर गिरे हुए पत्तों के डंठलों के निशान
3. तनों पर गिरे हुए फलों के निशान
4. तनों पर गिरे हुए ओलों के निशान

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q126. नारियल का तना _____ के पास अधिक मोटा और फूला हुआ होता है।

1. किनारे
 2. आधार
 3. बीच
 4. फुनगी
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q127. 'लचीला' शब्द में कौन सा प्रत्यय लगाया जा-सकता है?

1. ता
 2. पन
 3. ती
 4. इत
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q128. किस शब्द में उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय दोनों का प्रयोग हुआ है?

1. बेडौल
 2. ऊँचाई
 3. अनियमित
 4. विविधता
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Directions (129 to 135)

दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

संन्यासी स्वामी विवेकानंद और गृहस्थी वीरचंद गाँधी के यदि वेशभूषा अंतर को छोड़ दें, तो उनमें अनेक समानताएँ दिखाई देती हैं। जब वे इस सम्मेलन में भाग लेने अमेरिका गये, तब दोनों युवा थे और समवयस्क थे, स्वामी विवेकानंद 30 वर्ष 8 महीने के हो चुके थे, वीरचंद गाँधी 29 वर्ष के

हो गए थे। बाद में दुर्भाग्य से, दोनों ही अल्पजीवी हुए, स्वामी विवेकानंद का स्वर्गवास 39 वर्ष की आयु में हो गया, और वीरचंद गाँधी का 37 वर्ष की आयु में। दोनों ने ही अपने व्याख्यानों के माध्यम से अमेरिकावासियों को भारतीय संस्कृति से परिचित कराया। दोनों ही सम्मेलन के उपरांत कुछ वर्ष अमेरिका में, और फिर यूरोप में अपनी रुचि के विषयों पर व्याख्यान देते रहे और दोनों को सर्वत्र भरपूर सम्मान मिला। दोनों के ही वहाँ अनेक अनुयायी बने। दोनों बहुभाषाविद थे, स्वामी विवेकानंद मातृभाषा बांग्ला के अतिरिक्त अंग्रेजी, संस्कृत और हिंदी के ज्ञाता थे, तो वीरचंद गाँधी देशी विदेशी-14 भाषाओं के केवल ज्ञाता नहीं थे, इनमें धाराप्रवाह वार्तालाप भी करते थे।

Q129. स्वामी विवेकानंद और वीरचंद गाँधी में किसका अंतर है?

1. भाषा
 2. आयु
 3. पहनावा
 4. वार्तालाप
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q130. स्वामी विवेकानंद और वीरचंद गाँधी को मिले सम्मान का कारण है-

1. युवा होना
 2. विदेश भ्रमण
 3. अल्पजीवी होना
 4. ओजपूर्ण व्याख्यान
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q131. 'समवयस्क' से तात्पर्य है-

1. अल्प आयु
 2. हम उम्र-
 3. सहपाठी
 4. पड़ोसी
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q132. स्वामी विवेकानंद कौनसी भाषाएँ जानते थे-?

1. संस्कृत, बांग्ला, अंग्रेजी, हिंदी
 2. संस्कृत, अंग्रेजी, जर्मन, हिंदी
 3. हिंदी, अंग्रेजी, संस्कृत, फ्रेंच
 4. अंग्रेजी, बांग्ला, फ्रेंच, जर्मन
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q133. स्वामी विवेकानंद और वीरचंद गाँधी किस महान कार्य के लिए याद किये जाते हैं?

1. भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रचार प्रसार के लिए
 2. भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रचार प्रसार के लिए
 3. भारतीय सभ्यता के गुणों के बखान के लिए
 4. भारतीय वेशभूषा के प्रचार प्रसार के लिए-
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q134. 'संस्कृति' शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय लगने पर शब्द बनेगा-

1. संस्कृतिइक
 2. संस्कृतीक
 3. सांस्कृतिक
 4. संस्कृतिक
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q135. 'रुचि' का विलोम शब्द है-

1. घृणा
 2. विषाद
 3. अरुचि
 4. अवसाद
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q136. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा सामाजिक बोली को परिभाषित करता है-

1. व्यक्तियों के समूह अथवा समुदाय की भाषा की वाक् विशेषताएँ
 2. एक महाद्वीप अथवा एक देश अथवा एक राज्य की भाषा
 3. एक क्षेत्र की भाषाओं के भीतर एक भाषा की वाक् विशेषताएँ
 4. क्षेत्र की लिखित भाषा तथा साहित्य
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q137. संकेत भाषा क्या है?

1. व्याकरण के साथ एक स्वाभाविक भाषा है
 2. स्वाभाविक भाषा नहीं है
 3. व्याकरण के बिना एक स्वाभाविक भाषा है
 4. बधिर समुदाय के लिए हावभाव समूह है-
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q138. जो लोग अनेक भाषाएँ जानते हैं उन्हें _____ कहते हैं

1. बहुभाषी
 2. बहु भाषाविद्
 3. बहु वक्ता
 4. एक भाषीय
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q139. एक बच्ची अपनी विद्यालयी शिक्षा अपनी मातृभाषा में आरंभ करती है तथा वह हाईस्कूल पूरा करने तक उसमें और अनेक भाषाएँ जोड़ने की ओर अग्रसर होती हैं। इस भाषाशिक्षा युक्ति को क्या कहते हैं?

1. मातृभाषा प्रथम नीति
 2. भाषा नीति के रूप में त्रिभाषा सूत्र
 3. मातृभाषा आधारित बहुभाषिकता
 4. भाषाओं के लिए नई शिक्षा नीति
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q140. 'भाषा के साथ संलग्नता' का अर्थ है _____

1. शिक्षक शिक्षार्थियों के साथ कार्य करते हैं।
 2. शिक्षार्थी उद्देश्यों के लिए भाषा में कार्य करते हैं।
 3. शिक्षार्थी तथा शिक्षक मिलकर व्याकरण के नियमों पर कार्य करते हैं।
 4. शिक्षार्थी भाषा के स्वनिर्मित नियमों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं तथा सीखते हैं।
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q141. _____ शिक्षार्थियों को उद्देश्य के लिए भाषा प्रयोग हेतु तैयार करता है।

1. प्रामाणिक कार्य
 2. अभ्यास कार्य
 3. कविता के अंश को याद करना
 4. पाठ्य वस्तु को डिकोड करना
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q142. श्रुति किसी कार्यक्रम के बारे में विशिष्ट सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए पत्रिका पढ़ती है। उसके पठन को क्या कहेंगे?

1. सरसरी दृष्टि से पढ़ना
 2. उद्देश्य के लिए पढ़ना
 3. आनंद के लिए पढ़ना
 4. बारीकी से पढ़ना
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q143. वे शब्द जिन्हें हम लेखन तथा वाचन में प्रयोग करते हैं, वे _____ हैं।

1. निष्क्रिय शब्द भंडार
 2. प्रयोग में शब्द भंडार
 3. सक्रिय शब्द भंडार
 4. उद्देश्यों के लिए शब्द भंडार
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q144. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा संज्ञा-ानात्मक रूप से शैक्षणिक भाषा निपुणता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए है?

1. किसी के जन्मदिन पर दिन के अंत में किसी एक के द्वारा डायरी लेखन
 2. 'लोगों के जीवन पर जलवायु परिवर्तन का प्रभाव' विषय पर समाचार पत्र के लिए लेख लिखना
 3. समीप के शहर में स्थित मनोरंजन पार्क में किसी एक की यात्रा पर सहपाठियों के साथ बात करना
 4. किसी एक के लिए खाना ऑर्डर करने के लिए रेस्टोरेंट की व्यंजन सूची को पढ़ना
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q145. आप शिक्षार्थियों द्वारा, अच्छा लेखन सीखने के लिए लेखन के 'प्रक्रिया उपागम' को आदर्श क्यों मानते हैं?

1. प्रक्रिया उपागम शिक्षार्थियों को बिना तैयारी के आशु भाषण वक्ता की भाँति लिखने के योग्य बनाती है
 2. प्रक्रिया उपागम लेखन कौशल के परीक्षण के लिए एकल अवधि उत्पाद के रूप में है
 3. प्रक्रिया उपागम शिक्षार्थियों के उच्च स्तरीय भाषा कौशलों का परीक्षण करती है, जैसा वे लिखते हैं
 4. प्रक्रिया उपागम अच्छा लेखन विकसित करने के लिए शिक्षार्थियों को विभिन्न स्तरों से गुज़रने के योग्य बनाता है
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q146. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा भाषा सीखने के लिए उत्पाद आधारित - कार्य है?

1. शिक्षार्थी राजनैतिक मुद्दों पर समाचार पढ़ता है
 2. शिक्षार्थी अनुच्छेद लेखन के लिए विचार एकत्रित करने के लिए समूह में कार्य करता है
 3. शिक्षार्थी चित्रों की क्रमबद्धता में प्रक्रिया का वर्णन करने के लिए चिंतन करता है
 4. शिक्षार्थी प्रक्रिया उपागम अपना कर समाचार पत्र के लिए एक लेख लिखता है
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3

(d) 4

Q147. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा व्याकरण पाठ शिक्षण के संबंध में-गलत है?

1. शिक्षण बिन्दुओं के स्रोत के रूप में पाठ्य वस्तु का प्रयोग करना
 2. वाचन कार्य के दौरान शिक्षार्थियों की अशुद्ध भाषा के उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करना
 3. शब्दों तथा संरचनाओं को दिखाने के लिए चित्रों का प्रयोग करना
 4. ऐसे वाक्यों का प्रयोग करना जो शिक्षण बिन्दुओं का उदाहरण हैं
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q148. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा भाषा के विषय में सत्य-नहीं है?

1. प्रत्येक भाषा की लिपि होती है
 2. भाषा के लिए लिपि आवश्यक नहीं है
 3. प्रत्येक भाषा का व्याकरण होता है
 4. भाषा प्राथमिक रूप से मौखिक है
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q149. भाषा सीखने तथा कार्य परीक्षण में पाठ्यवस्तु में जहाँ प्रत्येक छोटे शब्द के बाद एक शब्द छोड़ दिया जाता है _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है।

1. श्रुतलेख कार्य
 2. क्लोज़
 3. व्याकरण आंतरिकरण कार्य
 4. रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q150. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा-‘सीखने के रूप में आकलन’ कार्य है?

1. परियोजना कार्य तथा प्रदत्त कार्य
 2. साप्ताहिक तथा मासिक परीक्षण
 3. रचनात्मक/सत्रांत परीक्षण
 4. वर्ष के अंत में योगात्मक परीक्षण
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both (A) and (R) are false.

A child's development progress can not be accurately measured by comparing her rate of development with the other children of some age as patterns and rate of development are not the same or uniform for everyone.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The proximodistal development is the progression of motor development radiating from the center of an organism to the periphery. The classic example is a child learning to move their shoulder before learning to control fine finger movement.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Rate of development is uniform and universal is not correct statement about development.

S4. Ans.(a)

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

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. According to Jean Piaget, for children who are in the concrete operational stage teachers should provide opportunities to classify objects and ideas on increasingly complex levels. The concrete-operational stage depicts an important step in the cognitive development of children.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. The preoperational stage is the second stage in Piaget's theory of cognitive development. This stage begins around age 2, as children start to talk and lasts until approximately age 7. During this stage, children begin to engage in symbolic play and learn to manipulate symbols.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. The zone of Proximal Development is defined as the space between what a learner can do without assistance and what a learner can do with adult guidance or in collaboration with more capable peers.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to Lev Vygotsky learning is an active process of constructing knowledge. Lev Vygotsky is best known for his sociocultural theory and language theory.

According to Lev Vygotsky learning is a social activity as he emphasized learning is an outcome social-interaction.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. Conventional morality is the second stage of moral development and is characterized by an acceptance of social rules concerning right and wrong. At the conventional level we begin to internalize the moral standards of valued adult role models.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. In progressive education learning has a social character. Progressive Education is a “social need and function”, as a “process of living and growth” which includes both social and individual aspects that are mutually dependent on each other.

John Dewey described progressive education as “a product of disconnect with traditional education” which imposes adult standards, subject matter and methodologies. He believed that traditional education as just described, was beyond the scope of young learners.

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. The National Education Policy 2020 has ‘emphasized’ on the use of mother tongue or local language as the medium of instruction till Class 5 while, recommending its continuance till Class 8 and beyond. Sanskrit and foreign languages will also be given emphasis.

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. In this type of intelligence people have the ability to understand other’s feelings, wishes, expectations and needs and others behavior.

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to Vygotsky language plays two critical roles in cognitive development.

1. It is the main means by which adults transmit information to children.
2. Language itself becomes a very powerful tool of intellectual adaptation.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. All of these

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. NEP- 2020 emphasizes transforming assessment for optimizing the learning and development of all students with a focus on the following: Assessment must be regular, formative and competency-based. Promote learning and development of students. Focus on ‘assessment for learning. The purpose of assessment as per the National Education Policy 2020 is to provide information on how to support the students in and out of the classroom.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. Content is designed to meet needs of few students only is a barrier to inclusion.

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. Social Stigma creates barrier to inclusion of students from marginalized groups.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dysgraphia is a neurological disorder of written expression that impairs writing ability and fine motor skills.

S19. Ans.(b)

Sol. Auditory learning means that a student learns most effectively by listening. They would prefer listening to a lecture over reading a textbook, or hearing the instructions for a project instead of figuring it out hands on. Giving students written rather than oral tests will hinder the successful inclusion of ‘auditory learners’.

S20. Ans.(c)

Sol. Any child who is naturally endowed with a high degree of general mental ability or extraordinary ability in a specific sphere of activity or knowledge. Thus, the need for precision thinking is a characteristic of a student with giftedness.

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. Comprehension is the most necessary academic activity in reading and academic discourse. It is one of the most important skills in language teaching. If a teacher wants to facilitate comprehension skills among her students Decontextualising should be avoided by her for this purpose.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. To facilitate students learning of a concept, a teacher should focus on understanding the rules and defining attributes of the concept.

While developing concepts about any topic or content the teacher should:

- ❑ Connect the previous knowledge of the learners with the new one.
- ❑ Provide them with essential learning concepts and should avoid focusing on non-essential concepts to avoid confusion.
- ❑ Teach the concept in a real form rather than teaching in an abstract form which helps the learner to understand the concepts easily and effectively.
- ❑ Should focus on understanding concepts by understanding the rules and attributes which helps the learners to connect the knowledge effectively.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. Student’s academic performance is affected by several factors which includes students learning skills, parental background, peer influence, teacher’s quality and learning infrastructure among others.

S24. Ans.(c)

Sol. While teaching a concept, a teacher is giving an example that has the most important “core” features of the category associated with that concept such an example is called Prototype. A prototype is an early sample, model, or release of a product built to test a concept or process.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. A learners needs to be aware of the processes he/she engaged in during the course of learning. This helps him/her to learn the new learning task effectively. This awareness of one’s processes of learning a new learning task is understood as metacognition.

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol. To develop a child centered approach and to promote universal enrollment and retention up to the age of 14. To inculcate the feelings of oneness, democracy and unity in the students the curriculum is enabled to strengthen our national identity and to enable the new generation reevaluate.

While conceptualizing teaching learning process, National Curriculum Framework (2005) emphasizes upon the importance of active engagement and interactions.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Scaffolding is a technique to provide the right kind of support in the right amount at right time to increase child's competence." To scaffold students in solving a problem, a teacher should give cues that activities the relevant schemas.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. (A) is true but (R) is false.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. Learned helplessness, in psychology, a mental state in which an organism forced to bear aversive stimuli, or stimuli that are painful or otherwise unpleasant, become unable or unwilling to avoid subsequent encounters with those stimuli, even if they are "escapable", presumably because it has learned that it cannot control the situation.

Learned helplessness occurs when a student believes that the outcomes of academic activities are uncontrollable.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. Intrinsic motivation is defined as the doing of an activity for its inherent satisfaction rather than for some separable consequences.

S31. Ans.(b)

Sol. Let the total number of coins of Rs. 5 be x , then number of coins of Rs. 10 be $(30 - x)$.

According to the question

$$5x + 10(30 - x) = 195$$

$$\text{Or, } 5x + 300 - 10x = 195$$

$$\text{Or, } 5x = 105$$

$$\text{Or, } x = 21$$

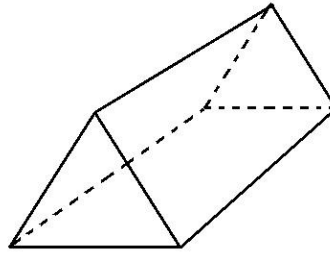
$$\text{Number of coins of Rs. 5} = 21$$

$$\text{Number of coins of Rs. 10} = 30 - 21 = 9$$

So, The number of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 coins are 21 and 9 respectively.

S32. Ans.(b)

Sol. In a triangular prism, there are two triangles connected by three rectangles.



Hence, number of faces – 5

Number of edges – 9

Number of corners – 6

S33. Ans.(b)

Sol. Area of a rectangle = length $\times$ breadth

$$= 122 \times 55$$

$$= 6710 \text{ cm}^2$$

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. Among the given options 'option (c)' which is, "When the number of sides increases, the sum of the measures of interior angles of a polygon also increases." Is the correct about the angles of the given shapes.

S35. Ans.(b)

Sol. I am greater than half of 100, and more than 5 tens and less than 6 tens. $= 50 > 60$

My ones digit is three less than tens' digit. $= 52$

Hence, the only possibility for the given statement is 52.

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. Perimeter of the rectangular park $= 2(\text{length} + \text{breadth})$

$$= 2(60 + 40)$$

$$= 2 \times 100$$

$$= 200 \text{ m}$$

If Sadiq takes five rounds of this rectangular park then the distance traveled by him $= 200 \times 5 = 1000 \text{ m}$ or, 1 km.

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. Total distance of Rani's school from her house $= 6 \text{ km } 375 \text{ m}$.

She travels 1 km 95 m on foot and rest by bus.

So, distance covered by bus $= 6 \text{ km } 375 \text{ m} - 1 \text{ km } 95 \text{ m} = 5 \text{ km } 280 \text{ m}$.

S38. Ans.(b)

Sol. If the side of a square is halved, the perimeter of the square so obtained will be halved and the area will be one-fourth.

S39. Ans.(c)

Sol. speed of the truck $= \text{distance} / \text{time}$

$$= \frac{\frac{120}{5}}{2} = \frac{240}{5} = 48 \text{ km/hr}$$

So, required time $= \frac{80}{48} = \frac{5}{3} \text{ hr}$ or, $\frac{5}{3} \times 60 = 5 \times 20 = 100 \text{ minutes}$ or, 1 hour 40 minutes.

S40. Ans.(b)

Sol. Let total number of flowers in a bouquet = x

Total number of roses = 8

We know that one fifth of the flowers in the bouquet is roses.

$$\frac{1}{5}x = 8$$

Or, $x = 40$

So, total number of flowers in a bouquet = 40

We know that half of the flowers are lily = $40/2 = 20$

And remaining are orchids = $40 - (8 + 20)$

$$= 40 - 28$$

$$= 12$$

S41. Ans.(c)

Sol. $2 + 1^2 = 3$

$$3 + 2^2 = 7$$

$$7 + 3^2 = 16$$

$$16 + 4^2 = 32$$

$$32 + 5^2 = 57$$

$$57 + 6^2 = 93$$

S42. Ans.(d)

Sol. 5 kg iron = $27.5 \times 5 = 137.5/-$

10 kg of plastic = $38 \times 10 = 380/-$

50 kg of waste paper = $12 \times 50 = 600/-$

22 kg of newspaper = $14 \times 22 = 308/-$

2 kg of brass = $225 \times 2 = 450/-$

So, The junk seller will pay = $137.5 + 380 + 600 + 308 + 450$
 $= 1875.5/-$

S43. Ans.(a)

Sol. Prime numbers between 20 to 40 = 23, 29, 31, 37 = Total
4 prime numbers

Prime numbers between 30 to 50 = 31, 37, 41, 43, 47 = Total
5 prime numbers

Prime numbers between 40 to 60 = 41, 43, 47, 53, 59 = Total
5 prime numbers

Prime numbers between 60 to 80 = 61, 67, 71, 73, 79 = Total
5 prime numbers

Hence, Option (a) 20 to 40 has the least prime numbers
among the given options.

S44. Ans.(c)

Sol. $\frac{9 \times 5 \times 3}{5 \times 3}$ is the best approximation of $\frac{9.2 \times 4.9 \times 3.1}{5.06 \times 2.84}$

S45. Ans.(a)

Sol.

S46. Ans.(b)

Sol. "Drawing a map of their homes showing relative sizes
and positions of rooms" is the best-suited activity for the
development of spatial understanding among primary-grade
learners.

S47. Ans.(c)

Sol.

S48. Ans.(c)

Sol. When a mathematics teacher asks his/her students "You
have 7 hundreds and you have to take away 7 tens from it.
Which number do you get?" One of the students says "I will
get 0". Then The teacher should ask the students to explain
the process of arriving at the answer and plan remedial
strategy accordingly.

S49. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, one
of the main goals of mathematics education in schools is, It is
more important to know how to develop mathematical
thinking and the ability to handle abstractions in children
than to focus on how much mathematics a child knows.

S50. Ans.(d)

Sol. Giving building blocks and asking students to arrange
them in stacks of increasing height, is the best activity among
the given options which can help Mr. Govind to build
'pattern-recognition' skills in his Grade 3 students.

S51. Ans.(b)

Sol. According to the National Curriculum Framework 2005,
assessment in mathematics should include the Progress of
the students in terms of conceptual understanding and
acquisition of problem-solving skills.

S52. Ans.(c)

Sol. The best example of an authentic task to teach the
concept of division is to ask students to Distribute 100
available drawing sheets among 25 students of your class
equally.

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol. In middle and high school it is observed that boys
perform better than girls in mathematics. A critical analysis
of this situation points out that the reason for this is that
Girls are socialized to believe that mathematics is considered
to be a 'masculine domain' and hence it is difficult.

S54. Ans.(b)

Sol. Before teaching the concept of multiplication the best
preparatory activity among the given options is to ask
students to find the number of balloons their class will have
if each of them brings 5 balloons.

S55. Ans.(d)

Sol. According to the National Curriculum Framework 2005,
among the given options 'option (d)' which is "It should
present the mathematical problems that are contextual and
related to the life experiences of children." Is one of the most
desirable features of a mathematics textbook at the primary
level.

S56. Ans.(c)

Sol. As per Van Hiele's theory of geometrical development
the correct sequence of geometrical thinking level is as
follows:

Visualisation—Analysis—Relationships—Deduction.

S57. Ans.(a)

Sol. To solve the given problem a teacher should Revise the concept of place value and asking students to explain the process they have used to solve the problem.

S58. Ans.(a)

Sol.

S59. Ans.(b)

Sol. A class V primary school teacher gives the following task to his students: "From your neighborhood collect the number of students studying in class III and V. From the information collected, classify the number of boys and girls studying in class III and V. Include at least ten households in your project". The above activity can be the best use to introduce the concept of data handling.

Data handling – Data handling is the process of ensuring that research data is stored, archived, or disposed of in a safe and secure manner during and after the conclusion of a research project.

S60. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Simulation software is the process based on the process of modeling a real phenomenon with a set of mathematical formulas.

Showing how the tenth shape in a series will change when the third shape changes can be the best taught using a simulation software.

S61. Ans.(c)

Sol. "Idli, Vada, Dosa, Sambhar, Coconut chutney" is the most liked food of the Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

S62. Ans.(d)

Sol. If a person is travelling by train from Mumbai to Chandigarh, the shortest route taken by the train will not go through Gujarat.

S63. Ans.(d)

Sol. According to the statement the city must be a part of Manali (Himachal Pradesh).

S64. Ans.(b)

Sol. Calculation:

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

Given Distance

New Delhi to Kanpur = 432 Km

Time taken = 8 hrs i.e., 23:45 – 07:45 = 8 hrs.

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{432 \text{ Km}}{8 \text{ hrs}} = 54 \text{ km/hr}$$

To convert the km/hr to m/sec we multiply by 5/18.

$$\text{Therefore } 54 \times \frac{5}{18} = 15 \text{ m/sec.}$$

S65. Ans.(c)

Sol. Rat and Squirrel front teeth keep growing throughout their life, so they have to keep gnawing on things to keep their teeth from becoming too long.

S66. Ans.(d)

Sol. Kannauj is a district of Uttar Pradesh which is famous throughout India for its itra.

S67. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sand dunes are found in Abu Dhabi and Afghanistan. A hill or ridge of sand up by the wind is called a sand dune.

S68. Ans.(c)

Sol. Bhopal is due north of Bangalore and Gandhi Nagar is due west of Bhopal. The direction of Bangalore with respect to Gandhi Nagar is South – East.

S69. Ans.(c)

Sol. Bronze is an alloy of two metals copper and tin.

S70. Ans.(b)

Sol. Milk – Paneer is not the correct way of food preservation.

S71. Ans.(d)

Sol. The part of our country where the big cone-shaped tents are used for a living are known as 'Rebo' and the place in which animals are kept are called 'Lekha' is Leh and Ladakh.

S72. Ans.(c)

Sol. In our country there are 8 union territories.

1. Andaman and Nicobar
2. Chandigarh
3. Dadar and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu
4. Delhi
5. Jammu and Kashmir
6. Ladakh
7. Lakshadweep
8. Puducherry

S73. Ans.(a)

Sol. Indian States / Union Territories with the coast on the Arabian Sea

- ☑ Gujrat
- ☑ Maharashtra
- ☑ Goa
- ☑ Daman and Diu
- ☑ Karnataka
- ☑ Kerala
- ☑ Lakshwadeep
- ☑ Dadra and Nagar Haveli

S74. Ans.(c)

Sol. "Chhau" is the folk dance form of the common people of Chhatisgarh.

S75. Ans.(d)

Sol. The true statements are A, B and D.

S76. Ans.(c)

Sol. Blended learning methods also helps students to score better. They can save online classes and can watch them whenever they face any problem with any topic. The use of information and development technologies also improves student attitudes towards learning. Student get fluent and the way they speak via online classes.

S77. Ans.(b)

Sol. Teachers and students are able to converse in real time is a feature of synchronous online teaching of EVS through video conferencing apps.

S78. Ans.(c)

Sol. Most appropriate objective in this activity is to draw attention of students to observe variation present within the category of plants.

S79. Ans.(b)

Sol. The most appropriate objectives of this survey will be A, C and D.

S80. Ans.(b)

Sol. Objective of EVS

- ☑ To train students to locate and comprehend relationships between the natural social and cultural environments.
- ☑ To develop an awareness about environmental issues in students.

S81. Ans.(d)

Sol. An EVS teacher should make groups based on cooperation and participation among groups.

S82. Ans.(a)

Sol. The nature of EVS curriculum at the primary level is inclusive, contextual, thematic.

Inclusive curriculum – EVS curriculum is inclusive as it ensures that all students, regardless of their background or immutable features, have an equal opportunity to learn.

Contextual – The context for EVS is the environment. Since the environment differs from place to place, the examples, events and practices used to teach environmental understanding will differ.

Thematic – The EVS curriculum encourages a theme-based rather than a topical approach. Thus, it does not proceed with a list of topics where the focus is on the coverage of the content.

S83. Ans.(c)

Sol. Characteristics of a good story

- ☑ Stories should not create any misconception about any concept.
- ☑ Stories should not portray any stereotype related to gender, caste, religion and other social groups.
- ☑ Stories should be such that students can relate to them.

☑ Stories should help children to link classroom to the real-life situations.

☑ Stories should provide insight into real-life situations.

S84. Ans.(d)

Sol. Activities to teach map skills

- ☑ Locating cardinal directions on a map
- ☑ Drawing unscaled maps
- ☑ Using symbols for self-drawn maps
- ☑ Using standardized universal symbols to interpret a map

S85. Ans.(d)

Sol. The learning outcome for assessment of this discussion is/are comparing and analysis.

Comparison involves the identification of similarities and differences between things.

Analysis is the ability to think critically, examine data, make judgments and solve complex problems.

S86. Ans.(d)

Sol. The most appropriate strategy for this purpose is an estimation of the quantity of water used by a family per day.

S87. Ans.(b)

Sol. Environmental education is a method of allowing children to learn about environmental issues, solve problems and takes steps to improve the environment.

S88. Ans.(a)

Sol. Characteristics of a good textbook –

- ☑ The textbook should not have any stereotypes related to gender, caste, class and religion.
- ☑ The textbook should be illustrated and visually appealing.
- ☑ The language used in the textbooks should not be standard, it should be from everyday spoken English of social interactions.
- ☑ The textbook should be up to date.
- ☑ The textbook should be well illustrated, visually appealing and with diagrams.

S89. Ans.(a)

Sol. Survey in households to find out work allocation among members will be most appropriate to teach gender stereotypes to student of class V.

S90. Ans.(c)

Sol. The rating scales is used to rate a learner's performance and get a quantifiable result.

S91. Ans.(b)

Sol. Statement (a) is false and (b) is true.

According to the passage,

India has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day, The monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to horn to the poor in our country.

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. The objective of public policy on PDS is to let the rural people enjoy the food subsidy.

S93. Ans.(c)

Sol. Statement (a) and (b) are false and (c) is true.

According to the passage,

The PDS is one of the largest systems in the world- it has yet to reach the rural poor and far-off places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural people still out of its reach due to a lack of economic and physical access.

S94. Ans.(b)

Sol. The purpose of making the PDS target group-oriented is to provide food to the poor rural population.

According to the passage,

Also considering the large stock of food grains combined with food subsidy on one hand, and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural people on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group-oriented.

S95. Ans.(d)

Sol. Statement (a) is wrong but (b) and C are right.

According to the passage,

India has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day.

Increasing the purchasing power of the providing producing employment leads to rising in income.

PDS remains an urban phenomenon with the majority of the rural people still out of its reach.

S96. Ans.(c)

Sol. The word growing is used as a noun.

S97. Ans.(b)

Sol. The word power means energy.

S98. Ans.(a)

Sol. The word system stands for 'procedure'.

S99. Ans.(b)

Sol. The word streamlined is used as a verb.

S100. Ans.(b)

Sol. Friction land stands for a confused family.

According to the stanza,

In friction land there is a family

With some confusion as you will see.

S101. Ans.(a)

Sol. Saw red in line 5 means 'was angry'.

S102. Ans.(c)

Sol. Different food habits is not a point of a clash between Raghu and his father.

S103. Ans.(c)

Sol. Line 6 shows the dilemma faced by Raghu.

The line is-

'Am I the prefect at school? or the baby at home?'

S104. Ans.(d)

Sol. The rhyme in the first stanza is abcc.

S105. Ans.(c)

Sol. The word flabbergasted is used as an adjective.

S106. Ans.(a)

Sol. Regional dialects can be described as the speech characteristics of a language in a region. It is a distinct form of a language spoken in a particular geographical area.

S107. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sign language has grammar. Sign languages use hand movements, sign order, as well as body and facial cues to create grammar. Sign languages are full-fledged natural languages with their own grammar and lexicon.

S108. Ans.(b)

Sol. Language learning is deliberate and conscious. It is the process by which humans acquire that capacity to use language. It is an active process that starts at the time of birth and continues throughout life.

S109. Ans.(b)

Sol. Using multilingualism as a strategy in the classroom means making use of the language of learners to teach-learn languages and content subjects. Multilingualism helps to sharpen the mind of the learner. It also enhances decision-making.

S110. Ans.(d)

Sol. Hindi language is the official language of India.

S111. Ans.(c)

Sol. An essay on the COVID 19 written by a textbook writer cannot be accepted as authentic material. Authentic materials help students to prepare for the real world of communication and guide them toward the language they need for communication.

S112. Ans.(a)

Sol. The teacher is asking her students to create a sub-text. The subtext is the implicit meaning of a text. It is the underlying message that is not explicitly stated or shown.

S113. Ans.(a)

Sol. It is not true for the teaching of a literary text in language classrooms that the Literary text should be used to teach grammar. The literary text helps a learner to become more aware of the language. It helps to enhance their interest in language learning.

S114. Ans.(d)

Sol. This reading by Ravin is known as skimming. Skimming refers to the process of reading only the main ideas within a passage to get an overall impression of the content of a reading selection.

S115. Ans.(b)

Sol. Passive vocabulary is when a person can recognize words while reading but cannot use the words on his own. It is the vocabulary that learners understand but is not able to use.

S116. Ans.(a)

Sol. interpersonal communication skills are using language for here and now and on familiar topics. These are language skills needed to interact in social situations. This term is often credited to Jim Cummins' research related to language acquisition and learning.

S117. Ans.(b)

Sol. The process approach to writing gives scope for learners to undergo different stages of writing in order to learn to write. The focus on the process approach allows students to better understand how they write and reinforces an awareness in them.

S118. Ans.(d)

Sol. This process of teaching-learning grammar is known as declarative knowledge. Declarative knowledge refers to facts and information about the topic. The aim of this process is to develop the structure of the language.

S119. Ans.(a)

Sol. Learner reading a story in groups of five is an input-based task for language learning.

S120. Ans.(b)

Sol. The wavelength of sound is not a concept from language education.

S121. Ans.(b)

Sol. गद्यांश के अनुसार नारियल का वृक्ष ताड़ के समान होता है।

S122. Ans.(d)

Sol. गद्यांश के अनुसार पिचका होना नारियल के तने की विशेषता नहीं होती है। नारियल का तना मोटा तथा कठोर होने के साथसाथ मजबूत - होता है।

S123. Ans.(b)

Sol. नारियल का पेड़ तेज हवा होने पर भी इसलिए नहीं गिरता, क्योंकि वह बहुत लचीला होता है।

S124. Ans.(a)

Sol. नारियल की बहुत प्रजातियों के फल हरे और पीले रंग के होते हैं।

S125. Ans.(b)

Sol. नारियल की एक विशेषता यह है की इसके तनों पर भी ताड़ के वृक्ष के समान ही गिरे हुए पत्तों के डंठलों के निशान पाए जाते हैं।

S126. Ans.(b)

Sol. नारियल का तना आधार के पास से अधिक मोटा और फुला हुआ होता है।

S127. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'लचीलाप्रत्यय' लगाया जा सकता है। प 'पन' शब्द में 'प्रत्यय' वे शब्द हैं जो दूसरे शब्दों के अंत में जुड़कर अपनी प्रकृति के अनुसार शब्द में , शब्द जुड़कर शब्द का अर्थ 'पन' परिवर्तन कर देते हैं। दिए गए शब्दों में बदलता है।

S128. Ans.(c)

Sol. शब्द में उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय दोनों का उपयोग किया गया 'अनियमित' है। अनियमित शब्द में शब्द उपसर्ग है तथा प्रत्यय शब्दों का अपना 'अ' कोई अर्थ नहीं होता पर किसी शब्द के अंत में जुड़कर वे उसका एक जिसका अपना , प्रत्यय है 'इत' निश्चित अर्थ बना देते हैं। अनियमित शब्द में कोई अर्थ नहीं है लेकिन शब्द में जुड़ कर उसका अर्थ बना देता है।

S129. Ans.(c)

Sol. गद्यांश के अनुसार स्वामी विवेकानंद और वीरचंद गांधी में केवल पहनावे का अंतर है।

S130. Ans.(d)

Sol. गद्यांश के अनुसार ,स्वामी विवेकानंद और वीरचंद गांधी को मिले सम्मान का कारण ओजपूर्ण व्याख्यान है।

S131. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'समवयस्क' जो एक ह , उम्र-से अर्थ है हम 'ी उम्र य बराबर उम्र के हो समवयस्क कहलाते हैं।

S132. Ans.(a)

Sol. स्वामी विवेकानंद संस्कृत अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी भाषाएं बोला , बांग्ला , करते थे ।

S133. Ans.(b)

Sol. स्वामी विवेकानंद और वीरचंद गांधी भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रचार प्रसार के लिए याद किए जाते हैं।

S134. Ans.(c)

Sol. प्रत्यय लगाने पर शब्द सांस्कृतिक शब्द बनेगा 'एक' शब्द में 'संस्कृति' , प्रत्यय दूसरे शब्द में जुड़कर उस शब्द का अर्थ बना देते हैं। 'इकप्रत्यय' लगने से सांस्कृतिक शब्द बनेगा।

S135. Ans.(c)

Sol. का विलोम शब्द अरुचि होगा। 'रुचि'

S136. Ans.(a)

Sol. किसी भी स्थान पर व्यक्तियों के समूह अथवा समुदाय की भाषा की वाक विशेषताएं सामाजिक बोली को परिभाषित करती हैं।

S137. Ans.(a)

Sol. व्याकरण के साथ एक स्वाभाविक भाषा को संकेत भाषा कहते हैं।

S138. Ans.(a)

Sol. जो लोग अनेक भाषाएं जानते हैं उन्हें बहुभाषी कहते हैं। विश्व में ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जो एक से अधिक भाषाएं जानते हैं।

S139. Ans.(c)

Sol. एक बच्ची अपनी विद्यालई शिक्षा अपनी मातृभाषा में आरंभ करती है तथा वह हाईस्कूल पूरा करने तक उसमें और अनेक भाषाएं जोड़ने की ओर अग्रसर होती है, इस भाषा शिक्षा युक्ति को मातृभाषा आधारित बहुभाषिकता कहते हैं।

S140. Ans.(b)

Sol. भाषा के साथ संलग्नता का अर्थ है शिक्षार्थी उद्देश्यों के लिए भाषा में कार्य करते हैं।

S141. Ans.(a)

Sol. प्रामाणिक कार्य शिक्षार्थियों को उद्देश्य के लिए भाषा प्रयोग हेतु तैयार करता है।

S142. Ans.(d)

Sol. श्रुति किसी कार्यक्रम के बारे में विशिष्ट सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए पत्रिका पढ़ती है क्योंकि, उसके पठन को बारीकी से पढ़ना कहा जाएगा, वह कोई विशेष सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए पत्रिका को बारीकी से पढ़ेगी।

S143. Ans.(c)

Sol. वे शब्द जिन्हें हम लेखन तथा वाचन में प्रयोग करते हैं वे सक्रिय शब्द भंडार हैं। ऐसे शब्द जिन्हें हम अपने रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी में बोलचाल में उपयोग करते हैं वे हमारे सक्रिय शब्द भंडार हैं।

S144. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'लोगों के जीवन पर जलवायु परिवर्तन का प्रभावविषय पर' समाचार पत्र के लिए लेख लिखने को कहना संज्ञानात्मक रूप से शैक्षणिक भाषा निपुणता को बढ़ावा देता है।

S145. Ans.(d)

Sol. आप शिक्षार्थियों द्वारा अच्छा लेखन सीखने के लिए लेखन के 'प्रक्रिया' उपागम को आदर्श इसलिए माना जाता है क्योंकि यह प्रक्रिया उपागम 'अच्छा लेखन विकसित करने के लिए शिक्षार्थियों को विभिन्न स्तरों से गुजरने योग्य बनाती है।

S146. Ans.(d)

Sol. शिक्षार्थी प्रक्रिया उपागम अपना कर समाचार पत्र के लिए लेख लिखता है उसका यह कार्य भाषा सीखने के लिए उत्पाद आधारित कार्य है, क्योंकि पत्र लेखन के द्वारा उसे अपने भाषाई ज्ञान का पता चलता चलेगा।

S147. Ans.(c)

Sol. व्याकरण पाठ शिक्षण के संबंध में यह गलत है कि शब्दों तथा संरचनाओं को दिखाने के लिए चित्रों का प्रयोग किया जाए व्याकरण, शिक्षण में चित्रों की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

S148. Ans.(a)

Sol. भाषा के विषय में यह सत्य नहीं की प्रत्येक भाषा की लिपि हो। भाषा के संबंध में यह कथन सत्य है की भाषा के लिए लिपि की आवश्यकता नहीं है तथा प्रत्येक भाषा का व्याकरण जरूर होता है जो उस भाषा को, अलंकृत बनाता है तथा भाषा का प्राथमिक रूप मौखिक होता है।

S149. Ans.(b)

Sol. भाषा सीखने तथा कार्य परीक्षण में पाठ्यवस्तु में जहां प्रत्येक छोटे शब्द के बाद एक शब्द छोड़ दिया जाता है के रूप में जाना जाता 'क्लोज' है।

S150. Ans.(a)

Sol. परियोजना कार्य तथा प्रदत्त कार्य सीखने के रूप में आकलन कार्य का काम करते हैं।



Q1. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (a) Development is sequential and orderly.
- (b) Development is influenced only by heredity.
- (c) All spheres of development are inter-related.
- (d) Individuals differ in the rate of development.

Q2. Which of the following is a sensitive period for acquiring language?

- (a) Pre-natal
- (b) Early childhood
- (c) Adolescence
- (d) Adulthood

Q3. _____ and _____ are the secondary agencies for socialisation of children.

- (a) family; neighborhood
- (b) religion; parents
- (c) school; religion
- (d) family; school

Q4. In Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, conservation is achieved by the child in the -

- (a) Sensorimotor Stage
- (b) Pre-operational Stage
- (c) Concrete Operational Stage
- (d) Formal Operational Stage

Q5. For children who are in concrete operational stage teachers should NOT -

- (a) Give opportunities for classification.
- (b) Give problems that require abstraction.
- (c) Give seriation tasks.
- (d) Give concrete resources.

Q6. Children of 4-5 years often talk to themselves. This talk according to Lev Vygotsky-

- (a) Reflects their egocentrism
- (b) Hinders their cognitive development
- (c) Hinders their social development
- (d) Helps them to regulate their own thinking

Q7. Who emphasized that individual development cannot be understood without reference to the social and cultural context?

- (a) Lev Vygotsky
- (b) Jean Piaget
- (c) B. F. Skinner
- (d) Lawrence Kohlberg

Q8. At which of stage of Lawrence Kohlberg's moral development do individuals argue that only society not individuals can determine what is right?

- (a) Obedience and Punishment Orientation
- (b) Good boy-good girl orientation
- (c) Authority and social-order maintaining orientation

(d) Universal Ethical Principles orientation

Q9. Which of the following description fits the 'Logico-mathematical intelligence' proposed by Howard Gardner?

- (a) Sensitivity and capacity to think about issues of human existence
- (b) Sensitivity to rhythm and sounds
- (c) Potential to recognize and manipulate the patterns of space
- (d) Capacity to analyses problems by reasoning and investigating issues scientifically

Q10. In a progressive classroom, learning -

- (a) takes place through interaction and dialogue.
- (b) is a one-way transmission from the teacher to the learners.
- (c) takes place through passive reception.
- (d) is the responsibility of the learners only and teachers do not have any role.

Q11. Assertion (A): Maths teachers should very low expectations from girls in a classroom.

Reason (R): Girls do not have the genetic abilities to understand mathematics.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q12. In the context of languages, National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes on:

- (a) Multilingualism
- (b) Monolingualism
- (c) English as the medium of instruction across the nation
- (d) Hindi as the medium of instruction across the nation

Q13. The purpose of assessment is to -

- (a) induce fear of failure in the learners.
- (b) shame the child for poor performance.
- (c) compare performance of learners with each other.
- (d) figure out ways to support the learners in the learning process.

Q14. Which of the following questions promotes critical thinking?

- (a) Draw a diagram of solar system.
- (b) Multiply 328 by 984.
- (c) In which year was the Right to Education Act passed?
- (d) Analyse the various ways in which urbanisation and globalisation effect people of different socio-economic strata.

Q15. In order to cater to individual differences among the learners a teacher should -

- (a) ignore the previous experiences of the learners.
- (b) build on previous experiences learners using with them.
- (c) use uniform ways of assessing the learners.
- (d) implement standardised curriculum for all the learners.

Q16. In an inclusive classroom:

- (a) students are passive recipients of content of knowledge.
- (b) students grow and develop in an equitable manner.
- (c) students get discriminated in access to technology.
- (d) students overcome the barriers to learning completely on their own.

Q17. Which of the following has been recommended by clause 12 of the Right to Education Act(2009) regarding education of students belonging to economically weaker sections?

- (a) Admission in government schools only
- (b) Reservation in private schools
- (c) Provision of vocational education only
- (d) Separate schools for them

Q18. Which of the following learning disability directly affects the ability to perform mathematical calculations?

- (a) Dyscalculia
- (b) Dysgraphia
- (c) Dyslexia
- (d) Dyspraxia

Q19. Inclusion of students with diverse learning needs requires-

- (a) fixed seating arrangement.
- (b) flexible Curriculum.
- (c) standardised assessment.
- (d) textbook-centered pedagogy.

Q20. In order to cater the needs of students with giftedness, which of the following is an effective strategy?

- (a) Ask them very simple and easy questions
- (b) Assign them challenging and higher-order tasks
- (c) Give extra time to comprehend the information
- (d) Keep low expectations of success from them

Q21. Which of the following strategy should a teacher avoid while facilitating learning among students?

- (a) Concept mapping
- (b) Discovery learning
- (c) Intuitive guessing
- (d) Passive imitation

Q22. In order to facilitate meaningful learning, which of the following element of processing information is helpful?

- (a) De contextualization
- (b) Elaboration
- (c) Stimulus-response conditioning
- (d) Rote-memorization

Q23. Before starting to teach a new topic, it is important for a teacher to know:

- (i) What children already know
 - (ii) Commonly held misconceptions
 - (iii) Prerequisite to learn the topic
 - (iv) Preferred learning style of students
- (a) (i)
 - (b) (i), (ii)
 - (c) (i), (ii), (iii)
 - (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Q24. Which of the following is promoted by constructivist approach for learning?

- (a) Expository teaching
- (b) Inquiry-based learning
- (c) Lecture method of teaching
- (d) Rote memorization

Q25. A teacher is asking students to think about their own thinking processes. Which kind of skills she is focusing to develop among students?

- (a) Declarative
- (b) Meta-cognitive
- (c) Procedural
- (d) Semantic

Q26. The strategy to remember a long string of letters by grouping that into memorable and meaningful parts is called -

- (a) assimilation.
- (b) chunking.
- (c) conditioning.
- (d) meta-cognition.

Q27. Formulating new clarifications, going beyond the simple application of previously learned rules to achieve a goal; and evaluating the outcomes are important parts of -

- (a) assimilation.
- (b) misconception.
- (c) problem-solving.
- (d) rote-memorisation.

Q28. Assertion (A): Teacher should ignore misconceptions and alternative conceptions held by students related to particular concepts

Reason (R): Misconceptions are extremely erroneous and represent irrational thinking process.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q29. Current psychological theories of emotion conceptualise the relation between cognitive and emotional processes as -

- (a) independent of each other.
- (b) intertwined with each other.
- (c) only emotions influence cognition.
- (d) only cognition influences emotion.

Q30. Students feel motivated to learn when task is -

- (a) abstract and highly complex.
- (b) connected to their real-world.
- (c) irrelevant.
- (d) not at all challenging.

Q31. If the 8 digit number 267a3298 is completely divisible by 11. What will be the digit at the place of 'a'?

- (a) 7
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) 9

Q32. Observe the given pattern and fill in the blanks:

1Z1, 4Y8, 9X27, _____, 25V125

- (a) 27W64
- (b) 16U81
- (c) 27U81
- (d) 16W64

Q33. A wire is bent in the form of a rectangle whose perimeter is 40 cm. The same wire has been modified and made into another rectangle whose length is $\frac{1}{3}$ rd more than the length of the initial rectangle and width is half of the width of the initial one.

What will be the area of the second rectangle?

- (a) 100 cm^2
- (b) 96 cm^2
- (c) 64 cm^2
- (d) 84 cm^2

Q34. Vaishnavi has only Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 coins in her collection. The number of Rs. 5 coins is thrice that of Rs. 10 coins and number of Rs. 20 coins is half of that of Rs. 10 coins. If the collection contains 7 number of Rs. 20 coins, then how much amount she will have in total?

- (a) Rs. 420
- (b) Rs. 590
- (c) Rs. 490
- (d) Rs. 470

Q35. Cube is a 3-d shape whose all faces are identical. Which of the following shapes can be kept in the same category?

- (a) Cuboid
- (b) Triangular Prism
- (c) Tetrahedron
- (d) Cone

Q36. When asked to measure the heights of the students in groups; Group 1, which consists of 4 students found the following results.

Nirmal is 8 cm taller than Dinesh. Shima is 4 cm shorter than Selma. Dinesh is 2 cm taller than Shima. If Selma is 138 cm tall, what will be the height of Nirmal?

- (a) 136 cm
- (b) 144 cm
- (c) 134 cm
- (d) 138 cm

Q37. The number 'Nine Crore Nineteen Lakhs Ninety Thousand Ninety Nine' in figures can be written as

- (a) 9901999
- (b) 91990099
- (c) 9199099
- (d) 99019099

Q38. Which of the following statements is correct about angles of triangles?

- (a) The sum of all angles of a triangle is 360° .
- (b) The sum of all angles of a scalene triangle is less than the sum of all angles of an equilateral triangle.
- (c) The sum of all angles of a scalene triangle is more than the sum of all angles of an equilateral triangle.
- (d) The sum of all angles of a triangle is 180° .

Q39. A shopkeeper has mixed 11 L 370 mL of apple juice, 8 L 490 mL of orange juice with 3 L 150 mL of water. The mixture prepared was filled into small bottles of capacity 950 mL each. In how many small bottles, he might have filled this mixture and what will be the leftover quantity?

- (a) 24, 210 mL
- (b) 23, 10 mL
- (c) 25, 10 mL
- (d) 23, 810 mL

Q40. Which among the following is/are **TRUE**.

- A. 7 is a factor of 91.
- B. 13 is a multiple of 117.
- C. 21 is a multiple of 7.
- (a) A and B
- (b) A and C
- (c) B and C
- (d) A, B and C

Q41. Select the group of letters that does not have any lines of symmetry.

- (a) X, Y, Z
- (b) P, Q, R
- (c) A, B, C
- (d) M, N, O

Q42. Sonu, Lalu and Veena started running around the circular track in their nearby stadium at the same time and in the same direction. They all started at the same time and Sonu completed a round in 99 seconds, Lalu in 154 seconds and Veena in 126 seconds. After how many minutes and seconds they will be at the starting point together?

- (a) 26 minutes and 6 seconds
- (b) 24 minutes and 12 seconds

- (c) 23 minutes and 6 seconds
(d) 23 minutes and 12 seconds

Q43. Marks obtained by Ajmal in two unit tests are given below.

Subject	Unit Test I (Max. Marks: 40)	Unit Test II (Max. Marks: 30)
English	36	27
Hindi	32	21
Social Science	40	29
Science	35	30
Mathematics	32	27

Which among the following is correct?

- (a) Percentage of marks in all subjects except in Social Science has increased in Unit Test II.
(b) Percentage of marks in Hindi is same in both tests.
(c) Aggregate percentage of marks in Unit Test I is less than that of Unit Test II.
(d) Percentage of marks in English and Hindi together is more in Unit Test II.

Q44. Choose the correct option that shows the following decimal numbers in descending order.

- 0.4531, 0.4351, 0.5413, 0.5143, 0.5341
(a) 0.4351, 0.4531, 0.5341, 0.5143, 0.5413
(b) 0.5413, 0.5143, 0.5341, 0.4531, 0.4351
(c) 0.5413, 0.5341, 0.5143, 0.4531, 0.4351
(d) 0.4351, 0.4531, 0.5143, 0.5341, 0.5413

Q45. Meenu leaves her house at 7:25 and arrives at school at 8:07. Jose needs 7 minutes more than Meenu to reach to the school. If Jose reached the school at 8.13, at what time did he leave his home?

- (a) 7:24
(b) 7:25
(c) 7:32
(d) 7:18

Q46. Choose the correct statements about geometrical thinking levels as per Van Hiele's theory.

- (A) Visualization is the most basic level
(B) Deduction level comes before Analysis level
(C) Relationships level, comes after Analysis level
(a) (A) and (B)
(b) (A) and (C)
(c) (B) and (C)
(d) Only (C)

Q47. Which of the following statements is/are true for mathematics curriculum?

- (A) It must be static in nature to provide stability
(B) It should be coherent
(C) It should not be flexible
(a) (A) and (B)
(b) (A) and (C)
(c) Only (B)

- (d) Only (A)

Q48. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, which of the following aims of teaching mathematics is **least** appropriate for primary classes?

- (a) Developing interest in mathematics
(b) Nurturing the estimation skills
(c) Mastery of algebraic skills
(d) Nurturing the spatial understanding

Q49. Which of the following statement is **NOT** true for activity-oriented teaching in a mathematics classroom?

- (a) Helps in enabling a student to apply knowledge in a new situation
(b) Encourages learning by active participation
(c) Encourages rote memorization
(d) Stimulates the thinking of the child

Q50. Which of the following processes is **least** appropriate for doing mathematics?

- (a) Exploration
(b) Formulation
(c) Procedural fluency
(d) Constructing Conjectures

Q51. Which of the following need **NOT** be an aspect of unit planning in mathematics?

- (a) Tentative and temporal distribution of the content and relevant pedagogic process
(b) Planning of units strictly in the order as given in the textbook
(c) Planning and identification of relevant pedagogic resources for a given set of conceptual areas
(d) Scope for adaptation and modification of teaching strategies according to the learners' requirement

Q52. While multiplying the three numbers given as $25 \times 18 \times 4$, a student calculates in following manner:
 $(25 \times 18) \times 4 = (18 \times 25) \times 4 = 18 \times (25 \times 4) = 18 \times 100 = 1800$

Which of the following properties of multiplication of numbers the student has used?

- (a) Commutative and Distributive
(b) Commutative and Associative
(c) Distributive and Identity
(d) Identity and Associative

Q53. According to National Curriculum Framework (2005), which of the following most appropriately explains the meaning of 'Mathematisation of child's thought process'?

- (a) Knowing a lot of mathematics is mathematisation of the child's thought process
(b) Solving more questions in mathematics will mathematize child's thought process
(c) Knowledge of numbers and operations on them is mathematisation of child's thought process

(d) Making mathematics a part of child's life experience and day to day conversation is mathematisation of child's thought process

Q54. Which of the following methods of assessment in mathematics is most appropriate for students facing Math Anxiety?

- (A) Journal writing by students
- (B) Field trips
- (C) Term-End examination
- (a) (A) and (C)
- (b) (B) and (C)
- (c) Only (C)
- (d) (A) and (B)

Q55. A primary grade teacher presents the computation 536×18 . She then writes the following four more computations and asks:

550×10 530×15
 500×10 550×20

"For each of the four computations, decide whether the result will be higher or lower than the exact result of 536×18 ?

Explain why you think so?"

Which of the following is **least** appropriate for the given situation?

- (a) The task involves information but no definite answer.
- (b) The task will help to increase students' participation and to create a non-threatening environment in a math class.
- (c) Helps teacher understand the thought process of students while giving the answer.
- (d) Mathematics require precise answers hence questions based on estimation should be avoided in mathematics

Q56. Read the following and answer accordingly:

Assertion (A): Multiplication can be taught in primary classes by using Area models.

Reason (R): Area model is a connected array, a key visual representation, hence can support students' multiplicative understanding and reasoning.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct reason for (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason for (A).
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
- (d) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

Q57. A primary grade teacher gave the following task to his students:

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \quad \square \\ + \square \quad \square \\ \hline 7 \quad 8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \square \quad \square \\ - \square \quad \square \\ \hline 3 \quad 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \square \quad \square \\ + \square \quad \square \\ \hline 8 \quad 3 \end{array}$$

Which of the following is most appropriate for the given task?

(a) It would assess the students on mental computation and estimation skills.

(b) It will increase teacher's work in assessing the students' responses.

(c) It is an inappropriate task for primary grade learners.

(d) It would include multiple answers and hence can mislead the students.

Q58. A teacher gives the following activity to his students: "Arrange 25 tiles in all possible rectangular arrays"

Which of the following mathematical concepts can be addressed through this task?

- (a) Volume, Area, Width
- (b) Area, Factors, Perimeter
- (c) Patterns and Volume
- (d) Area, Perimeter, Volume

Q59. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of principles of mathematics learning as given by Zoltan Dienes?

- (a) Constructivity Principle – Dynamic Principle – Mathematical Variability Principle – Perceptual Variability Principle
- (b) Perceptual Variability Principle – Mathematical Variability Principle – Dynamic Principle – Constructivity Principle
- (c) Dynamic Principle – Perceptual Variability Principle – Mathematical Variability Principle – Constructivity Principle
- (d) Dynamic Principle – Constructivity Principle – Perceptual Variability Principle – Mathematical Variability Principle

Q60. Which of the following learning outcomes in mathematics **cannot** be expected from grade – II learners as per the recommendations of NCERT?

- (a) Measuring the length of a table using hand-span
- (b) Showing 2×3 is equal to 3×2
- (c) Solving $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$
- (d) Completing a pattern consisting of shapes

Q61. Select from the following the kind of houses that should be made by most of the village people living in the regions with heavy rain fall.

- (a) Bamboo houses with flat wooden roofs
- (b) Houses made of stone or wood with flat roofs
- (c) Houses on stilt with sloping roofs
- (d) Houses of mud and straws. Sloping roofs made of thorny bushes

Q62. Name of the lady weight lifter who has won 29 medals in the International events is

- (a) Wahida Prism
- (b) Sunita Williams
- (c) Bachhendri pal
- (d) Karnam Malleshwari

Q63. The pitcher plant that traps and eats frogs and insects is found in

- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Mizoram
- (d) Maharashtra

Q64. On your book, there is a map of a big city. At the right hand top corner, the scale is printed as.

scale 1 cm = 950 m

If on this map, the measured distance between the railway station and the airport is 16.7cm, the actual distance between these two places is approximately

- (a) 16 km
- (b) 15.9 km
- (c) 15.8 km
- (d) 15.7 km

Q65. Select from the following responsibilities of a group leader who leads in mountaineering

- (A) Let the group follow you and keep to the front
- (B) Ask those participants to stay back who are not able to climb properly
- (C) Help the participants in carrying their bags
- (D) Find a suitable place where participants may stop and take rest
- (E) Look after those who are unwell and arrange proper food for the group.

- (a) A, B, and C
- (b) C, D, and E
- (c) A, B, D and E
- (d) A, C, D and E

Q66. Consider the following statements about a tree

- (A) This tree grows as tall as the walls of a common classroom.
 - (B) The roofs of this tree go down nearly thirty times its own height till they reach the water table
 - (C) These trees store water in their trunk
 - (D) This tree is found near the sand dunes in Abu Dhabi
- The correct statements about this tree (called "Desert Oak") are

- (a) Only A and C
- (b) Only B and D
- (c) A, B, and C
- (d) A, C, and D

Q67. An express train goes from New Delhi to Lucknow via Moradabad. The distance between New Delhi and Lucknow through this route is nearly 504 km. If the train covers this distance in seven hours the average speed of the train is metre per second is

- (a) 10 metre per second
- (b) 20 metre per second
- (c) 30 metre per second
- (d) 60 metre per second

Q68. If you draw a straight line on the map of India which connects the capital of India with the capital of west Bengal,

then with respect of New Delhi. The direction of the location of Kolkata will be

- (a) South East
- (b) South West
- (c) Due East
- (d) North East

Q69. Gregor Mendel was a monk who did experiments for seven years on 28000 pea plants in the garden of a monastery. He found that the pea plants have some traits which come in pairs. Select from the following the one which was not found by Mendel

- (a) Seeds which are either green or yellow
- (b) Seeds which are either rough or smooth
- (c) plants are either tall or short
- (d) next generation plants have seeds with a mixed new colour made from both green and yellow

Q70. Name a bird which has the following characteristics, "A crown on the head and coins on the tail, so many shades of blue from top to tail".

- (a) Sunbird
- (b) Weaverbird
- (c) Peacock
- (d) Barbet

Q71. India has

- (a) 22 states
- (b) 25 states
- (c) 27 states
- (d) 28 states

Q72. Match the following

Column-I

- A. Insect
- B. Bird
- C. Reptile
- D. Mammal

Column-II

- I. Turtles
- II. Cockroaches
- III. Bats
- IV. owl

- (a) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
- (b) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (c) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (d) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

Q73. If you are travelling from Patna to Chandigarh by train taking the shortest route, the state union territory you are **NOT** likely to pass through is

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Delhi

Q74. A group of three diseases spread by mosquitoes is

- (a) Dengue, Malaria, Covid-19
- (b) Chikungunya, Dengue, HIV-AIDS
- (c) Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya
- (d) Covid-19, Chikungunya, Dengue

Q75. Select from the following a group of three eatables which are rich in iron

- (a) Amla, Apple, Pumpkin
- (b) Apple, Jaggery, Cucumber
- (c) Amla, Spinach, Pumpkin
- (d) Amla, Spinach, Jaggery

Q76. A new student from a different country joins your class, which predominantly consists of local students. You want to use this opportunity to discuss practices in different cultures. This is important to...

- (a) promote speaking and interpersonal skills in students.
- (b) reduce prejudice and stereotypes and value diversity.
- (c) allow expression of one's attitudes towards other cultures.
- (d) realize how other cultures are much better than one's own.

Q77. Which of the following features of Zoom app can be used to BEST demonstrate how communication can be done without speaking?

- (a) Gifs in the chat.
- (b) Video conference.
- (c) Breakout rooms.
- (d) Virtual background.

Q78. Which of the following exercises MOST CLOSELY aligns with the constructivist approach?

- (a) Using pictures of bird beaks to identify the adaptation of each beak.
- (b) Using colour of the river to identify the presence of pollutants.
- (c) Looking at a flower bud and drawing it.
- (d) Using a graphic organizer to explain the differences between animals giving birth and laying eggs.

Q79. Which of the following is the BEST example of students engaging in active learning?

- (a) Discuss the reasons for differences observed in vehicles after watching a documentary showing vehicles over the years.
- (b) In pairs, discussing the different types of telephones used in the last 50 years after watching a documentary showing these.
- (c) Listing examples of notable buildings of different architectural styles, after reading about them from the textbook.
- (d) Take notes from the blackboard about the different types of materials used in constructing buildings.

Q80. What would be an 'authentic task' with respect to a lesson on different raw materials?

- (a) Asking students to role play how paddy is harvested and brought to the markets.
- (b) Asking students to walk around the school building and identify raw materials used in different objects.

(c) Asking students to create a pencil stand for their desks choosing raw materials they would like to use.

(d) Asking students to take an old cotton cloth and re-paint it with fabric paints to make a table cloth for their home.

Q81. You are teaching a chapter on games and sports. One student asks, "Why are you teaching us about games in EVS?" Which of the below responses would best explain the scope of learning this chapter in EVS?

(a) Games have been played for centuries and you see many people around you playing games for leisure or work. This chapter is part of helping you understand your surroundings better.

(b) When you grow up, if you decide to take sports as a career, you will need to know everything about a specific game including its history and how it has evolved over the years.

(c) Many of the games played by your grandparents are not played anymore. So this chapter will help you understand those games better and therefore help you spend quality time with elders.

(d) Sports players have often had difficult childhoods. This chapter will help you value the efforts of the sports persons you see on TV and encourage you to work hard.

Q82. Shahmir: (pointing towards the lower part of the globe) You mean to say that no one stays here?

Uzaira: People live here too. Brazil and Argentina are here.

Shahmir: Are the people there standing upside down? Why don't these people fall off?

The above text is used to introduce the concept of gravity to students of grade 5. Which of the following approaches would clarify Shahmir's confusion?

(a) "Similar to how magnets attract iron, the Earth attracts everything that has mass."

(b) "Imagine an ant sitting on the lower part of a tennis ball. Is the ant standing straight and will it fall off when the ball starts rotating?"

(c) Stick a pin into the lower part of the globe. "Look at the pin from different positions. It's the same way in the southern hemisphere."

(d) Drop a ball and a feather from a height. "See how all things are attracted to the Earth? The same happens in the southern hemisphere."

Q83. For the topic 'sense organs', which of these is a specific, measurable and attainable learning objective?

(a) Student will know why ants gather around sweets that are fallen on the ground.

(b) Students will take care of their sense organs in the long term, recognizing the importance of these.

(c) Students will illustrate with a diagram the mechanism of how sense organs work in 3 different animals.

(d) Students will classify the given list of animals based on the sense organ they rely on to gather food.

Q84. You have brought 1 large bottle of glue to your classroom for students to use for their projects for an

upcoming exhibition. You have told students that the bottle will not be replaced once finished and they will have to use it wisely.

Which of the below activities would MOST help students engage on the idea of conserving resources that cannot be brought back?

- (a) Put up a poster that displays the projects where glue can be used and where it cannot.
- (b) Conduct a class survey to find out how many students require glue for their projects and for what.
- (c) Distribute the glue equally to all students and see who has how much left at the end of the week.
- (d) Ask students to write in a common register how many spoons of glue they took each time, when and why.

Q85. Which of the following is the BEST example of arriving at a specific conclusion using experimentation?

- (a) Finding the time for digesting food by asking students to consume the same food
- (b) Placing a piece of jaggery on various locations inside class and observing the time taken by ants to arrive on the location
- (c) Understanding why a hot cup of tea cools down when you blow air over it
- (d) Dropping a filled bottle and an empty bottle in water to see which will float

Q86. Which of the following is LEAST relevant as a 'hook' or 'opening', for introducing the topic of 'seasons'?

- (a) Taking students on a walk and asking them to describe how plants will change in the following season.
- (b) Asking students if they are feeling hot or cold these days, compared to a few months back.
- (c) Asking students to list down the activities that they performed during their summer vacation and why.
- (d) Showing students a hat, a raincoat and a sweater, and asking them which of these they have used.

Q87. Learning Objective: Students will understand the differences between communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Which of the following assessment questions best tests for this learning objective?

- (a) Why do we use masks against covid but not against common cold?
- (b) If one of your parents has dengue, are you more likely to get it?
- (c) How is the transmission of common cold different from that of diabetes?
- (d) What are the different types of illnesses caused by bacteria and viruses?

Q88. A teacher uses a widely accepted computer program that renders a 3D representation of Earth based on satellite imagery to teach her students various aspects of the Earth. Compared to traditional map books, what advantage does this application have as an instructional tool?

- (a) It develops the habit of independent study in students.

- (b) It helps activate student's prior knowledge on the Earth.
- (c) It helps students in understanding the positions of countries better.
- (d) It helps students in understanding landscapes better

Q89. A teacher brings two potted plants to class - rose and ginger. Which of the following topics CANNOT be demonstrated using these plants?

- (a) Adaptation of plants
- (b) Diversity in plants
- (c) Parts of a flower
- (d) Seed spread in plants

Q90. Mr. Suhas is teaching the idea of interdependence of things in the environment, using examples from the community.

Which of the following examples is BEST suited to teach the concept?

- (a) A traffic signal
- (b) A tea shop
- (c) An abandoned pond
- (d) A sewage drain

Directions (91-99):

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

1. The telecommunication market is the second largest in the world. The subscriber base was 1.1 billion at the end of 2020. Strong consumer demand and favourable policies of the India government played an instrumental role in the growth of this industry. The first commercial mobile phone service in India was launched by Modi Group along with the Australian giant, Telstra. Because of the high call rates per minute, only the top income earners were able to use mobile phones back then. However, since the 1990s mobile communication has become more and more popular, and services provided went beyond just texting and calling.

2. With a variety of smartphones and Internet packages flooding the market mobile communication became an integral part of everyday life. The smartphone industry in India saw a steady growth over the years - around 42 percent of all Indian mobile subscribers owned at least one smartphone in 2020. Indeed this little device has seeped into the everyday life so much that Indians were spending more than three hours per day on their smartphones the same year. Early 2019 saw a growth of over 160% in app downloads compared to the previous two years.

3. Various operators have taken over the wireless market leading to a fierce competition for the leading position in the mobile service market. The leading private players such as Vodaphone, Reliance Jio and Airtel continuously strive for customer satisfaction and offer increasing gigabytes of data per day in addition to unlimited free calls. Simply to retain their customer base, initiatives such as 'Digital India' and 'Make in India' also provided huge employment opportunities in the mobile manufacturing industry in the country since 2014.

4. By 2024 and by the end of 2027 percentage of mobile subscription would be with 5G technology and with an estimation of around 343 million subscriptions.

Q91. Choose the correct option:

The phenomenal increase in the growth of telecommunication market was owing to:

- A. low mobile call rates.
- B. radical reforms in telecommunication industry.
- C. sophisticated technology.
- D. strong consumer demand.

- 1. A and B
- 2. A and C
- 3. C and D
- 4. A and D

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q92. Which of the following statements is **not true** according to the passage?

- 1. Mobile communication has become an integral part of everyday life.
- 2. The first commercial mobile was launched by Modi Group and Testra.
- 3. High call rates restricted the use of smartphone to the rich.
- 4. The term 'traditional services' refers to texting and calling.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q93. Select the correct option

- 1. Testra is an American telecom giant.
- 2. Indians have been using the mobile phone since 1985
- 3. A variety of smartphones and Internet packages are flooding the market.
- 4. Indian telecom industry is doing better than the U.S in terms of popularity

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q94. The term 'gigabytes' refers to

- 1. malware
- 2. phishing
- 3. storage capacity
- 4. speed

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q95. The purpose of the author of the report is to

- 1. highlight the problems faced by the telecom industry.
- 2. advise the telecom players how to improve their services.

3. trace the growth of the telecom industry

4. encourage investors to invest in the fast growing telecom industry.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q96. Which of the following words is similar in meaning to the word, 'launched' as used in para 1 of the passage?

- 1. hurled
- 2. introduced
- 3. popularized
- 4. familiarised

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q97. Which of the following words is most opposite in meaning to the word, 'steady' in para 2 of the passage?

- 1. erratic
- 2. unstable
- 3. difficult
- 4. disappointing

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q98. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?

There is a fierce competition in the telecommunication industry.

- 1. Noun
- 2. Adverb
- 3. Adjective
- 4. Pronoun

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q99. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?

If it will rain (A) / in time (B) / the farmers will have (C) / A good crop (D)

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

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Directions (100-105):

Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

Behold her, single in the field,
 Yon solitary Highland Lass!
 Reaping and singing by herself;
 Stop here, or gently pass!
 Alone she cuts and binds the grain,
 And sings a melancholy strain;
 O listen! For the Vale profound
 Is overflowing with the sound.
 No Nightingale did ever chaunt
 More welcome notes to weary bands
 Of travelers in some shady haunt,
 Among Arabian sands:
 A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
 In spring-time from the Cuckoo-bird,
 Breaking the silence of the seas
 Among the farthest Hebrides.
 Will not one tell me what she sings? -
 Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
 For old, unhappy, far-off things,
 And battles long ago:
 Or is it some more humble lay,
 Familiar matter of to-day?
 Some natural sorrow, loss or pain,
 The has been, and may be again?

Q100. The poem suggests that

1. The song the girl is singing is meant for others.
 2. The poet is greatly moved by the song.
 3. The song that the girl is singing is one of ecstasy.
 4. The theme of the song concerns familiar matters of today.
- (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4

Q101. The song is addressed to

1. the travelers who pass by her.
 2. herself.
 3. the value around her.
 4. the poet.
- (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4

Q102. The phrase 'a melancholy strain' means

1. a playful song
 2. a lilting song
 3. a sad song
 4. a mysterious song
- (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4

Q103. The tone of the poem is

1. cheerful
2. passionate

3. laud
 4. sad
- (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4

Q104. Which figure of speech is used in 'Among Arabian sands.'

1. Metaphor
 2. Metonymy
 3. Personification
 4. Alliteration
- (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4

Q105. Which figure of speech has been used in the lines-
 "Breaking the silence of the seas
 Among the farthest it Hebrides"

1. Metaphor
 2. Simile
 3. Personification
 4. Assonance
- (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4

Q106. You recently used a new word. Having listened to it your student uses the same word in a sentence of his own. You then praise the student for using the word in context. This language acquisition strategy **MOST** depicts...

1. Skinner's theory of learning
 2. Piaget's theory of learning
 3. Chomsky's theory of learning
 4. Bruner's theory of learning
- (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4

Q107. Order the following steps to represent a typical pedagogical sequence for teaching students how to write:

- I. Get students to write letters and number – 1, 4, A, L
 - II. Get students to write letters and number – 0, 8 B, Q
 - III. Get students to read aloud and write any letter / number.
1. II, I, III
 2. III, I, II
 3. I, II, III
 4. II, III, I
- (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4

Q108. A 'word wall' is a set of words written or printed in a large font and pasted on a classroom wall in a visible manner.

Which of these literacy concepts or skills is **MOST** relevant to be taught using a word wall?

1. Structured story telling
2. Pronunciation of difficult words.
3. Formation of letters
4. Understanding of root words.

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q109. _____ is core of the reading skill.

1. Letter knowledge
2. Meaning
3. Spellings
4. Fluency

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q110. Ms. Grace asked her students to listen to a podcast and represent the story in the form of a diagram. This activity provides students the LEAST opportunity to improve their _____

1. Ideation
2. Active listening
3. Comprehension
4. Structuring

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q111. Which of these would be **MOST** suitable to teach 'summarising' to students?

1. What could be the title of this story?
2. Think of an alternative ending for this story.
3. How does the author describe the dog's character?
4. Guess what is happening in the story based on the given image.

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q112. Which of the following questions involves **MOST** 'inference making' by students, after reading a poem?

1. Does the title given by the poet fit the poem?
2. Pick an imagery from the poem and use it in a sentence.
3. Write a short note on what you most liked about the poem.
4. How did the forest appear to the little boy as per the poem.

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3

(d) 4

Q113. Which of the following writing exercises is a good example of a teacher using 'scaffolding'?

1. Provide students with sentence starters to begin their sentence or idea.
2. Once students finish writing, grade them on a rubric and share the same.
3. Share a list of topics with students and ask them to write on their favourite topic.
4. Ask students to read a passage and write their opinion about the main character.

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q114. Which of these follows the 'inductive approach' towards teaching the topic of prepositions to students?

1. Explain the rules of using prepositions and given examples.
2. Give several examples of sentences with prepositions and ask students to derive the rules.
3. Explain what each preposition indicates by showing it visually and then ask students to use this in sentences.
4. Giving sentences, ask students to identify words that are not nouns, pronouns, verbs or adjectives.

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q115. What do you understand by multilingualism as a strategy?

1. Making use of languages of learners
2. Teaching many languages in school
3. Teaching in English medium and Indian Languages
4. Teaching through mother tongue only

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q116. Which of these is the **MOST** appropriate assessment in an 'Assessment OF Learning' for a lesson on tense forms?

1. What are verbs? Given a few examples.
2. Using the given rule sheet, redo the worksheet and write the correct tense forms.
3. Take the textbook and underline the definitions of past tense and future tense.
4. Fill in the blanks in simple past tense: He _____ (run) very fast yesterday.

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q117. Collection of various instances of learning as learners undertake learning and keeping a record of the same is known as _____

1. Assessment of learning
2. Summative assessment
3. Portfolio assessment
4. Assessment tasks

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q118. A common feature of teaching English is the use of “authentic texts”.

Which of the following **LEAST** fulfils the purpose of authentic texts?

1. A rules sheet for phonics
2. A food menu at a local restaurant.
3. A video used to promote health and hygiene.
4. A letter to an author in response to a published book.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q119. ‘X’ is an online tool which provides a set of flashcards with new words, their meaning, pronunciation and usage in a sentence.

Which of the following skills can be built using this online tool?

1. Making connections between two different texts.
2. Reading a given text and answering factual questions.
3. Making inferences about events in the story.
4. Reading a given text fluently with expression.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q120. A student wrote the following when asked to write a paragraph on New Year’s celebrations:

Invited friends. Bought cake... decorations drinks snacks.
parents blow balloons
I decorated.

What step of paragraph writing should you ask the student to **MOST** focus on now?

1. Ideating
2. Structuring
3. Drafting
4. Editing

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Directions (121-128):

निर्देश- नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए:-

भारतीय संस्कृति की एक बहुत बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि इसके जीवन का ध्येय धर्म और कर्म को ही माना है। जहाँ अन्य देशों के विद्वान-बुद्धिमान लोगों ने अपने यहाँ की जनता को उद्योग और संघर्ष करके धन-संपत्ति संग्रह करने और उसके द्वारा सुखों के उपभोग की प्रेरणा दी है। भारतीय मनीषियों ने सदैव त्याग, तप, नैतिकता और सच्चरित्रता का ही उपदेश दिया। उन्होंने कहा है कि संसार में रहकर जीवन- निर्वाह के लिए उद्यम तथा उपार्जन तो आवश्यक है पर उसका आधार धर्म होना चाहिए अधर्म नहीं। मनुष्य को स्वार्थ के साथ ही साथ परमार्थ का ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है। भारतीय संस्कृति ने बहुत पहले यह शंखनाद किया था – “आत्मवत- सर्वभूतेषु” यही धर्म का मूल भी है। भारतीय संस्कृति सिखाती है कि हममें व्यवहार कुशलता होनी चाहिए पर इसमें दिखावा या ऊपरी शिष्टाचार नहीं होना चाहिए। सच्चे हृदय से निकली भावना दूसरों को बाँधती है।

Q121. भारतीय संस्कृति की सबसे बड़ी किस विशेषता का उल्लेख यहाँ किया गया है?

1. धर्म और कर्म को सर्वोपरि मानना ।
2. जीवन निर्वाह के लिए उद्यम करना।
3. धन संपत्ति का संग्रह करना।
4. सुखों का उपयोग करना।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q122. भारतीय मनीषियों के द्वारा दिए गए उपदेशों में सम्मिलित **नहीं** है-

1. नैतिकता
2. तप
3. त्याग
4. भौतिकता

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q123. जीवन निर्वाह के लिए उपार्जन का आधार क्या होना चाहिए?

1. सुख
2. धर्म
3. उद्योग
4. स्पर्द्धा

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q124. भारतीय संस्कृति हमें किस बात की शिक्षा देती है?

1. मन में भावना जैसी भी हो, ऊपरी तौर पर सहृदय दिखें।
2. दिखावे की संस्कृति से हमेशा बचें।
3. अपना हित सबसे ऊपर रखें।
4. सुख-संपत्ति की लालसा रखें।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q125. भारतीय मनीषियों ने सदैव किसका उपदेश दिया है?

- 1. त्याग और तपस्या का।
- 2. उद्यम और संग्रह का।
- 3. तप और सुख उपभोग का।
- 4. उद्यम और धनार्जन का।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q126. मनुष्य को स्वार्थ के साथ-साथ परमार्थ का ध्यान क्यों रखना चाहिए?

- 1. क्योंकि स्वार्थ व परमार्थ साथ-साथ चलते हैं।
- 2. क्योंकि हमें दूसरों की कभी भी मदद की ज़रूरत पड़ सकती है।
- 3. क्योंकि दूसरों के लिए कुछ करना हमारी संस्कृति की विशेषता है।
- 4. क्योंकि सभी लोग श्रम नहीं कर पाते।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q127. निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा शब्द समूह से भिन्न है?

- 1. तप
- 2. त्याग
- 3. नीति
- 4. संपत्ति

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q128. परमार्थ का संधि विच्छेद है-

- 1. परम + र्थ
- 2. परम + अर्थ
- 3. पर + अर्थ
- 4. पर + मार्थ

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Directions (129-135):

निर्देश- नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए:

बहुत से लोगों से मित्रता करना भी ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि सच्ची और आदर्श मैत्री एक-दो से ही संभव है। यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि किसी को भी अपने प्रेम और विश्वास में लेने से पहले खूब जाँच-परख लेना चाहिए और फिर धीरे-धीरे निरंतर अपने प्रेम को प्रगाढ़ता प्रदान करते रहना चाहिए। विद्वान लोगों का पक्की मित्रता का मंत्र बताते हुए कहना है कि मनुष्य जो

स्वयं करें, उसे भूल जाए पर उसके मित्र उसकी भलाई को सदैव याद रखें। मित्रता का यही आधार है। मिलने पर मित्र का आदर करना, पीठ पीछे उसकी प्रशंसा करना तथा आवश्यकता के समय उसकी सहायता करना ही मित्रता को स्थायी करने का मंत्र है। सच्चे मित्र जीवन में रस घोलने का काम करते हैं। सभी संबंधों की तरह यह भी एक बहुत मधुर संबंध है।

Q129. लेखक ने किस बात को सही नहीं ठहराया है?

- 1. बहुत अधिक लोगों से मित्रता करने को।
- 2. बहुत कम लोगों से मित्रता करने को।
- 3. लोगों के साथ लंबे समय तक मित्रता करने को।
- 4. भलाई करके उसे भूल जाने को।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q130. विद्वान लोगों ने मित्रता का कौन सा मंत्र बताया है?

- 1. स्वयं द्वारा की गई भलाई को याद रखना।
- 2. मित्र द्वारा की गई भलाई को सदैव याद रखना।
- 3. मित्र द्वारा की गई भलाई को भूल जाना।
- 4. अपने द्वारा की गई भलाई का गुणगान करना।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q131. लेखक ने मित्रता के संदर्भ में कौन-सी महत्वपूर्ण बात का उल्लेख किया है?

- 1. पहले अच्छी तरह जाँच परख लेना चाहिए।
- 2. आँख मूंदकर भरोसा करना चाहिए।
- 3. बिलकुल भी भरोसा नहीं करना चाहिए।
- 4. धीरे-धीरे भरोसा करना चाहिए।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q132. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी सच्ची मित्रता की पहचान नहीं है।

- 1. पीठ पीछे प्रशंसा करना।
- 2. मित्र का आदर करना।
- 3. आवश्यकता के समय सहायता करना।
- 4. मित्र की कमियों की हर जगह चर्चा करना।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q133. 'धीरे-धीरे' शब्द हैं—

- 1. पुनरुक्त शब्द
- 2. विलोम शब्द
- 3. पर्यायवाची शब्द
- 4. अनेकार्थी शब्द।

- (a) 1

- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q134. धीरे-धीरे निरंतर प्रेम को प्रगाढ़ता प्रदान करते रहना चाहिए। में रेखांकित शब्द के स्थान पर प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

1. सदैव
 2. अधिकतर
 3. लगातार
 4. कभी-कभी
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q135. समूह में कौन-सा शब्द संज्ञा है?

1. आदर्श
 2. मधुर
 3. प्रशंसा
 4. प्रगाढ़
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q136. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विचार भाषाविद् नॉम चॉमस्की द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया?

1. मनुष्यों में भाषा अर्जित करने की जन्मजात समझ होती है।
 2. बच्चे अनुकरण और पुनर्बलन के माध्यम से भाषा सीखते हैं।
 3. शुरुआती वर्षों में चीजों से परिचय के अभाव का प्रभाव भाषा विकास पर नहीं पड़ता।
 4. प्रत्येक भाषा अलग होती है और उसके अर्जन की अपनी पद्धतियाँ होती हैं।
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q137. द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी सीखने वाले कक्षा आठ के बच्चों को वर्तनी सिखाने के लिए सबसे कम प्रभावी उपकरण निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा है?

1. चित्रात्मक शब्द-कोश
 2. शब्द- दीवार
 3. फ्लैश कार्ड
 4. द्विभाषी पाठ्य-वस्तु
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q138. संपूर्ण भाषा उपागम के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से सबसे कम सत्य कौन-सा है?

1. व्याकरणिक संरचना की अपेक्षा अर्थ-निर्माण पर बल

2. शारीरिक गतियों के माध्यम से शब्द-भंडार सिखाना चाहिए
3. शिक्षार्थियों में स्वतः स्फूर्त बातचीत को बढ़ाना
4. शिक्षार्थियों के पूर्व अनुभवों का प्रभावशाली तरीके से प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q139. आपके शिक्षार्थी ने अंग्रेजी में अभी पूरे वाक्य का प्रयोग करना शुरू किया है लेकिन उसके वाक्य अभी भी टूटे हुए हैं। निवेश परिकल्पना के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा बोधगम्य निवेश इस शिक्षार्थी के लिए हो सकता है?

1. छोटे शब्दों / पदबंधों में शिक्षार्थी से बातचीत करना
 2. शिक्षार्थी से टूटे वाक्यों में बातचीत करना
 3. शिक्षार्थी से छोटे और सरल वाक्यों में बातचीत करना
 4. शिक्षार्थी से जटिल और लंबे वाक्यों में बातचीत करना
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q140. बच्चों को कविता से परिचित कराने के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से सबसे कम तर्कसंगत कारण कौन-सा है?

1. गीतों के माध्यम से अधिक सरलता से शब्द-भंडार अर्जित करने में बच्चों की मदद करना
 2. शिक्षार्थियों की रटने और प्रत्यास्मरण की योग्यता का संवर्धन करना
 3. शिक्षार्थियों को भाषा का प्रयोग करने के विभिन्न तरीकों की खोज करने के अवसर प्रदान करना
 4. अपने भाव एवं राय अभिव्यक्त करने में शिक्षार्थियों की मदद करना
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q141. कक्षा आठ की अंग्रेजी की शिक्षिका शिक्षार्थियों को एक लघु कहानी पढ़ने और प्रत्येक वाक्य में सर्वनाम –वह, तुम, आप, हम के बारे में चर्चा करती है। यह गतिविधि किस तरह के पठन के साथ सर्वाधिक रूप से संयोजित है?

1. विस्तृत पठन
 2. बारीकी से पढ़ना
 3. गहन पठन
 4. प्रूफ पढ़ना
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q142. कक्षा आठ के शिक्षार्थी अंग्रेजी को द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में सीख रहे हैं। एक निदानात्मक परीक्षण यह दर्शाता है कि उनमें से अधिकतर केवल कक्षा दो तक की पाठ्य-वस्तु पढ़ सकते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी कक्षा की दिनचर्या अधिकांश शिक्षार्थियों को भागीदारी निभाने और आगे बढ़ने में सक्षम बनाएगी?

1. आज का विचार अध्यापक प्रतिदिन ब्लैकबोर्ड पर नैतिक शिक्षा या मुहावरा प्रदर्शित करते हैं।
 2. समाचार कोना-शिक्षार्थी समाचार पत्र के लेख को साझा करते हैं, जो वे घर में पढ़ते हैं।
 3. घेरा समय-शिक्षार्थी चुने गए विषय या अंतर्वस्तु पर मौखिक रूप से अपने विचार साझा करते हैं।
 4. कहानी लेखन-शिक्षार्थी स्वयं से लगभग 500 शब्दों में एक काल्पनिक कहानी गढ़ते हैं।
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q143. राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्चा रूपरेखा 2005 के अनुसार, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन एक समावेशी अंग्रेज़ी शिक्षक द्वारा दिया गया। बहुभाषिक कक्षा की ओर अग्रसर करेगा?

1. उन बच्चों को अंग्रेज़ी पढ़ाना कठिन है जो घर में विभिन्न बोलियाँ बोलते हैं।
 2. कक्षा में भाषिक विविधता एक उपयोगी संसाधन हो सकती है।
 3. शिक्षार्थी-संपूर्ण के रूप में देश पर ध्यान दें और अपनी भाषा के बारे में चिंता न करें।
 4. अंग्रेज़ी भाषा में निपुणता को बढ़ाने के लिए विद्यालय में अन्य भाषाओं की उपेक्षा करें।
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q144. अंग्रेज़ी व्याकरण में 'सवाल शब्द' प्रकरण पढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी शिक्षा शास्त्रीय पद्धति 'संदर्भित उपागम' का अनुगमन करती है?

1. एकल वाक्य वाले उदाहरणों के साथ विभिन्न प्रकार के सवाल वाले शब्दों को स्पष्ट करना।
 2. शिक्षार्थियों को बताना कि 'क्या' से शुरू होने वाले शब्द सवाल वाले शब्द हैं।
 3. आलेखित अथवा प्रामाणिक संवाद का प्रयोग करना- यह पढ़ाने के लिए कि सवाल वाले शब्द किस प्रकार प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं।
- शिक्षार्थियों से कहना कि वे सवाल वाले शब्दों का अंग्रेज़ी से अपनी भाषा में अनुवाद करें।
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q145. वह पहले से ही टेनिस में अच्छी है। वह बास्केट-बॉल भी अच्छी खेलती है। इसके बाद उसने बैडमिंटन भी जल्दी सीख लिया है। जब दिए गए वाक्य में क्रिया विशेषण को रेखांकित करने के लिए कहा गया तो कक्षा V की शिक्षार्थी प्रीति ने 'अच्छी, जल्दी' शब्दों को रेखांकित किया। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी गलत अवधारणा प्रीति के पास है?

1. क्रिया विशेषण को 'भी' से समास होना चाहिए।
2. क्रिया विशेषण क्रिया के बाद आना चाहिए।
3. क्रिया विशेषण केवल क्रियाओं को संशोधित करता है।

4. क्रिया विशेषण और क्रियाओं-दोनों का प्रकार्य समान है।
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q146. कक्षा पाँच के शिक्षार्थियों ने 'मैं' पर एक निबंध लिखा। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा चरण 'सीखने के रूप में आकलन' के सबसे नज़दीक है?

1. प्रत्येक शिक्षार्थी से कहना कि वे सोचे कि उन्होंने यह कैसे निर्धारित किया कि उन्हें क्या कुछ शामिल करना है।
 2. शिक्षक मानदंड निर्देश के आधार पर निबंधों को अंक देते हैं और उचित ग्रेड देते हैं।
 3. शिक्षक शिक्षार्थियों को सुझावों के साथ रचनात्मक पृष्ठपोषण देते हैं।
 4. प्रत्येक शिक्षार्थी से पाँच अन्य निबंध पढ़ने और अपनी पसंद के निबंध का चयन करने के लिए कहना।
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q147. एक शिक्षिका प्रामाणिक पाठ्य-वस्तु के माध्यम से संबंधवाचक उपवाक्य से परिचित कराती है और संदर्भ में बहुत सारे उदाहरण देती है। वह बहुत सारे अभ्यास भी देती है जिसे शिक्षार्थी पहचानते हैं और उसके नियम का प्रयोग करते हैं। अंत में वह शिक्षार्थियों का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करती है कि नियम संदर्भ में किस प्रकार कार्य करता है। यह रणनीति क्या कहलाती है?

1. आनुमानिक पद्धति
 2. गहन चिंतन प्रोटोकॉल
 3. जागरूकता
 4. व्याकरण अनुवाद पद्धति
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q148. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा पठन का उपकौशल है?

1. लिपिबद्ध करना
 2. वर्तनी याद करना
 3. कहानी की घटनाएँ याद करना
 4. अनुमान लगाना
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q149. एक शिक्षिका ऑनलाइन कार्यक्रम का प्रयोग करती है। जिसमें शिक्षार्थी ऑनलाइन ही मानचित्र का निर्माण, संपादन एवं साझा करते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कौशल इस डिजिटल उपकरण के प्रयोग के माध्यम से शिक्षार्थियों में विकसित किया जा सकता है?

1. संपादन
2. चिंतन
3. मसौदा तैयार करना

4. समझाना

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q150. सामाजिक अंतः क्रिया का संबंध किससे है?

1. चॉमस्की

2. पियाजे

3. स्किनर

4. वायगोत्स्की

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Development depends on heredity as well as the environment and other factors such as individual mindset, economical condition, and social interaction also play an important role in individual development.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The phrase 'sensitive periods' often conjures up thoughts of moody teenagers, but it actually refers to a period of time when a child's interests are focused on developing a particular skill or knowledge area. According to Montessori Theory, the most important sensitive periods occur between birth and age six.

The sensitive period for language development from birth to 6 years i.e. early childhood. Occurs during the period of 38 weeks prior to the child, during this period a single cell becomes a full-term baby.

Sensitive period for language: birth to 6 years

Sensitive period for movement: birth to 4 years

Sensitive periods for numbers: 4 to 5.5 years

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Of the four agents, family is considered the primary agent of socialization. The other three agents of socialization, peers, school, and the mass media, are considered secondary agents of socialization. Though these are considered secondary agents, they are very important components of socialization.

Secondary socialization is socialization that occurs outside of the family home. Secondary agents of socialization include the school, sports groups, mass media, and the church.

- School:- The primary role of School is to socialize children.

- Religion: Religion makes child socially active, it gives them knowledge about religions, and Gods, and make them familiar with them.

-

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. In his theory of cognitive development, Jean Piaget proposed that humans progress through four developmental stages: the sensorimotor stage, preoperational stage, concrete operational stage, and formal operational stage.

In Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, conservation is achieved by the child in the Concrete Operational Stage.

The concrete operational child is able to make use of logical principles in solving problems involving the physical world. For example, the child can understand principles of cause and effect, size, and distance.

In the third, or concrete operational, stage, from age 7 to age 11 or 12, occur the beginning of logic in the child's thought processes and the beginning of the classification of objects by their similarities and differences.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. For children who are in the concrete operational stage, teachers should NOT Give problems that require abstraction. Children in the formal operational stage are able to use abstract thought. In the concrete operational stage, a child has begun to develop logic and concrete reasoning skills.

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. Vygotsky, however, believed that children talk to themselves in order to solve problems or clarify thoughts. As children learn to think in words, they do so aloud before eventually closing their lips and engaging in Private Speech or inner speech.

Vygotsky's work examined the inter-relationship between language development and the thinking process. He believed younger children primarily used speech to think 'out loud', but then gradually evolved a silent 'inner speech' as they acquired mental concepts and cognitive awareness.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. Lev Vygotsky believed that individual development could not be understood without looking into the social and cultural context within which development happens. They perform all activities and think within the framework of their socio-cultural environment.

Vygotsky's Cognitive Development Theory argues that cognitive abilities are socially guided and constructed. As such, culture serves as a mediator for the formation and development of specific abilities, such as learning, memory, attention, and problem solving.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development is defined into 3 levels and each level has 2 stages. At stage, authority and social order maintaining orientation

individuals argue that only society not individuals can determine what is right.

Authority and Social Order Maintaining Orientation – at this stage of moral reasoning, the individual acts in order to maintain the social order. “We have laws for a reason,” goes this orientation, “to keep order.”

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. Capacity to analyze problems by reasoning and investigating issues scientifically descriptions fits the 'Logico-mathematical intelligence' proposed by Howard Gardner.

Logical-Mathematical Intelligence is the ability to analyze situations or problems logically, identify solutions, conduct scientific research, and easily solve logical/mathematical operations. It is one of the eight multiple intelligence types proposed by Howard Gardner.

to broaden this notion of intelligence, Gardner introduced eight different types of intelligences consisting of: Linguistic, Logical/Mathematical, Spatial, Bodily-Kinesthetic, Musical, Interpersonal, Intrapersonal, and Naturalist.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. A progressive classroom is a learning system that allows a flexible learning process, where the student can actively participate in the teaching-learning process. It aims to integrate academics with the social development of learners. Here the learning is based on the needs and capabilities of the individual child.

Progressive learning encourages students to reflect on their learning, follow their own questions, and engage in collaboration with peers and teachers, thus building their investigating, problem-solving, and communication skills.

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mathematics teachers should have very low expectations from girls in a classroom is not true as the teachers' expectations shouldn't be based on gender. The attitudes and approaches of teachers also play a major part in the participation of girls in mathematics.

Girls do not have the genetic abilities to understand mathematics is not true as girls and boys both have genetic abilities to understand mathematics. Girls could also perform better in mathematics if they will be facilitated with the right training and tools.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. The National Education Policy 2020 has 'emphasised' on the use of mother tongue or local language as the medium of instruction till Class 5 while, recommending its continuance till Class 8 and beyond.

A student or state is free to choose any two languages of native origin and a third language. It states, "Wherever possible the medium of instruction will be at grade 5 but preferably till class 8 and beyond will be the home language, mother tongue- local language or regional language"

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. The main purpose of assessment is to help to identify gaps in student's learning and what remedial measures should appropriate to reducing the learning gaps of the students that are needed to be taken for continuing or improving their learning.

Assessment should integrate grading, learning, and motivation for your students. Well-designed assessment methods provide valuable information about student learning. They tell us what students learned, how well they learned it, and where they struggled.

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. Analyse the various ways in which urbanisation and globalisation effect people of different socio-economic strata. Asking questions and using the answers to understand the world around us is what drives critical thinking. In inquiry-based instruction, the teacher asks students leading questions to draw from them information, inferences, and predictions about a topic.

Critical thinking exercises for elementary education

1. Ask questions.
2. Encourage decision-making.
3. Work in groups.
4. Incorporate different points of view.
5. Connect different ideas.
6. Inspire creativity.
7. Brainstorm.

8.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. Building on students' prior knowledge is rooted in constructivism, which posits that learners have to actively construct their own knowledge rather than passively receive it. This means learners make meaning of new concepts only when they “integrate them into their existing structures of knowledge,” or schemas.

To cater to individual differences in his classroom, a teacher should:

- engage in a dialogue with students and value their perspectives.
- impose strict rules upon his students.
- have uniform and standard ways of teaching and assessment.
- segregate and label children based on their marks.
-

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. An inclusive classroom climate refers to an environment where all students feel supported intellectually and academically, and are extended a sense of belonging in the classroom regardless of identity, learning preferences, or education.

In this classroom, students grow and develop in an equitable manner. Students with special needs learn within the system of mainstream education and there is a commitment to remove all barriers for full participation of everyone.

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act 2016 defines inclusive education as a 'system of education wherein students with and without disabilities learn

together and the system of teaching and learning is suitably adapted to meet the learning needs of different types of students with disabilities'.

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. Reservation in private schools has been recommended by clause 12 of the Right to Education Act(2009) regarding the education of students belonging to economically weaker sections.

Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 mandates unaided private schools to reserve 25% of their entry-level seats for the children belonging to the economically weaker section and disadvantaged groups.

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. Dyscalculia is a math learning disability that impairs an individual's ability to learn number-related concepts, perform accurate math calculations, reason and problem solve, and perform other basic math skills.

Dyscalculia learning disability directly affects the ability to perform mathematical calculations. Dysgraphia refers to a learning disability that affects learners' ability to write coherently.

Dyslexia is used to describe a learning difficulty to read write and spell whereas Dyspraxia is the term used to describe a difficulty in motor coordination skills.

S19. Ans.(b)

Sol. The inclusion of students with diverse learning needs requires a flexible Curriculum that can be adapted by every child. The flexible curriculum means there should be different provisions and a different set of paths for every student.

S20. Ans.(b)

Sol. In order to cater to the needs of students with giftedness assigning them challenging and higher-order tasks is an effective strategy.

Gifted students are quite intelligent, they love to take on challenges and solve problems in an effective way.

S21. Ans.(d)

Sol. Passive imitation strategy is the strategy that a teacher should avoid while facilitating learning among students as it is not effective in learning as, through passive imitation, one only acquires the style of another person while the knowledge, logic, and technique are left behind.

Passive learning is a method of learning or instruction where students receive information from the instructor and internalize it. It is a method "where the learner receives no feedback from the instructor".

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. Elaboration refers to connecting the information with the new information that we already know. It occurs when one adds meaning to new information by connecting with already existing knowledge. This is an active process of

transferring material from short-term memory to long-term memory.

S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. Before starting to teach a new topic, it is important for a teacher to know: (i) What children already know (ii) Commonly held misconceptions (iii) Prerequisite to learn the topic (iv) Preferred learning style of students.

S24. Ans.(b)

Sol. Inquiry-based learning is promoted by a constructivist approach for learning. It emphasizes connecting the child with their own experiences by posing questions and making decisions in the search of new understanding.

Inquiry-based learning is a learning process that engages students by making real-world connections through exploration and high-level questioning. It is an approach to learning that encourages students to engage in problem-solving and experiential learning.

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. Metacognition is the process of thinking about one's own thinking and learning. Metacognition: intentional thinking about how you think and learn.

She is focusing on meta-cognitive skills to develop among students. Metacognition refers to an individual's awareness of his/her cognition and knowledge.

The metacognitive process, or cycle, involves three stages to coach you or your child through in order to improve their self-awareness and ultimately their executive functioning: Self-Monitoring, Self-Evaluating, and Self-Regulation.

Perkins defined four levels of metacognitive learners: tacit; aware; strategic; reflective.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. The strategy to remember a long string of letters by grouping them into memorable and meaningful parts is called chunking. Chunking is the process of remembering a large number in a group of smaller numbers that are easy to remember.

A Chunking activity involves breaking down a difficult text into more manageable pieces and having students rewrite these "chunks" in their own words. You can use this strategy with challenging texts of any length.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Formulating new clarifications, going beyond the simple application of previously learned rules to achieve a goal; and evaluating the outcomes are important parts of "problem-solving".

This skill enables the students to learn new knowledge by facing the problems to be solved. It is expected of them to observe, understand, analyze, interpret, find solutions, and perform applications that lead to a holistic understanding of the concept. This method develops scientific process skills.

S28. Ans.(d)

Sol. Misconceptions can be found true and right which are related to the rational thinking process. Teachers should not ignore misconceptions and alternative conceptions held by students instead they should discuss them in the classroom so that students can build their knowledge extensively on their own experiences.

Misconceptions are not extremely erroneous and do not represent an irrational thinking process. Misconceptions can be found true and right which are related to the rational thinking process.

S29. Ans.(b)

Sol. Emotion has a substantial influence on the cognitive processes in humans, including perception, attention, learning, memory, reasoning, and problem solving. Emotion has a particularly strong influence on attention, especially modulating the selectivity of attention as well as motivating action and behavior.

Brain research indicates that emotion and cognition are connected and work together to form a child's behavior. The National Research Council and Institute of Medicine confirms that emotions and cognition work together to provide learning and decision making.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. Students feel motivated to learn when the task is connected to their real world because they feel connected with the real-life situation and love to learn and feel interested in learning the task.

Students may be motivated by their interest in a topic, their prior success in a specific subject, a desire to please parents or teachers or simply by their own drive to succeed.

Motivation should be seen as a very important factor in the learning process. The motivated student has the inner strength to learn, to discover and capitalize on capabilities, to improve academic performance and to adapt to the demands of the school context.

S31. Ans.(c)

Sol. Divisibility rule of 11: A number will be divisible by 11 if the difference between the sum of digits at even places and the sum of digits at odd places is divisible by 11.

The given 8 digit number = 267a3298

The sum of digits at odd places = $6 + a + 2 + 8 = 16 + a$

The sum of digits at even places = $2 + 7 + 3 + 9 = 21$

Now, $21 - (16 + a)$

= $(5 - a)$ is divisible by 11

Hence, a should be 5, then

$5 - 5 = 0$

S32. Ans.(d)

Sol. 16W64

S33. Ans.(c)

Sol. The perimeter of the first rectangle = 40 cm

Let, the length of the first rectangle = x

The width of the first rectangle = y

Therefore, $2 \times (x + y) = 40$ (i)

The length of the second rectangle = $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ more than the length of the first rectangle

$\therefore$ The length of the second rectangle = $x + \left(x \times \frac{1}{3}\right) = \left(x + \frac{x}{3}\right) = \frac{4x}{3}$

The width of the second rectangle = half of the width of the first rectangle

$\therefore$ The width of the second rectangle = $\frac{y}{2}$

Therefore, $2 \times \left(\frac{4x}{3} + \frac{y}{2}\right) = 40$ (ii)

By the equation (i) and (ii)

$2 \times (x + y) = 2 \times \left(\frac{4x}{3} + \frac{y}{2}\right)$

Or, $2x + 2y = 2 \times \frac{8x+3y}{6}$

Or, $2x + 2y = \frac{8x+3y}{3}$

Or, $6x + 6y = 8x + 3y$

or, $2x = 3y$

Or, $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{2}$

Let, $x = 3p$ and $y = 2p$

Therefore, $2 \times (3p + 2p) = 40$

Or, $3p + 2p = 40/2 = 20$

Or, $p = 4$

$\therefore$ The length of the first rectangle = $3 \times 4 = 12$ cm

$\therefore$ The width of the first rectangle = $2 \times 4 = 8$ cm

$\therefore$ The length of the second rectangle = $(4 \times 12)/3 = 16$ cm

$\therefore$ The width of the second rectangle = $8/2 = 4$ cm

Hence,

The area of the second rectangle = $16 \times 4 = 64$ cm²

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. Vaishnavi has Rs. 5, Rs 10 and Rs. 20 coins in her collection.

If she has 7 coins of 20 Rs. = 140 Rs

The number of 20 Rs coins she has is half the number of 10 Rs coin.

So total number of 10 Rs. Coin = 14 coins = 140 Rs.

And, The number of Rs. 5 coins is thrice that of Rs. 10 coins

So, the number of Rs. 5 coins = $14 \times 3 = 42$ coins = 210 Rs.

So, total amount she has = $140 + 140 + 210 = 490$ Rs.

S35. Ans.(c)

Sol.

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. Nirmal is 8 cm taller than Dinesh. Dinesh is 2 cm taller than Shima. Shima is 4 cm shorter than Selma. And, Selma is 138 cm tall.

So, the height of Shima = 134 cm

The height of Dinesh = 136 cm

And the height of Nirmal = 144 cm

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. The number 'Nine Crore Nineteen Lakhs Ninety Thousand Ninety Nine' in figures can be written as 91990099

S38. Ans.(d)

Sol.

S39. Ans.(a)

Sol. Total quantity of mixture = 11370 + 8490 + 3150 = 23010 ml

It is filled into small bottles of capacity 950 ml

Total number of bottles can be filled = $\frac{23010}{950} = 24.22$

So, 24 bottles can be filled

So, $950 \times 24 = 22800$ ml mixture can be filled and leftover quantity = $23010 - 22800 = 210$ ml

S40. Ans.(b)

Sol.

S41. Ans.(b)

Sol. Lines of symmetry: The imaginary line or axis along which we can fold a figure to obtain the symmetrical halves is called the line of symmetry.

Among the given options PQR does not have any lines of symmetry.

S42. Ans.(c)

Sol. LCM of 99, 154 and 126 is 1386.

So, they will be at the starting point together after 1386 seconds

= $1386/60 = 23$ minutes and 6 seconds.

S43. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Subject	Percentage of marks in Unit Test - I	Percentage of marks in Unit Test - II
English	$\frac{3600}{40} = 90\%$	$\frac{2700}{30} = 90\%$
Hindi	$\frac{3200}{40} = 80\%$	$\frac{2100}{30} = 70\%$
Social Science	100%	$\frac{2900}{30} = 96.66\%$
Science	$\frac{3500}{40} = 87.5$	100%
Mathematics	$\frac{3200}{40} = 80\%$	$\frac{2700}{30} = 90\%$

S44. Ans.(c)

Sol. 0.5413, 0.5341, 0.5143, 0.4531, 0.4351

S45. Ans.(a)

Sol. Meenu leaves her house at 7:25

Meenu arrives at school at 8:07

So, Required time by Meenu to go to school from house = $(8:07 - 7:25) = 42$ minutes

Jose needs 7 minutes more than Meena

So Required time by Meenu to go to school from house = $42 + 7 = 49$ minutes

Jose reached the school at 8:13

Jose leave his home = $(8:13 - 49) = 7:24$

S46. Ans.(b)

Sol. Among the given options the correct statements about geometrical thinking levels as per Van Hiele's theory:

- Visualization is the most basic level
- Relationships level, comes after Analysis level
-

S47. Ans.(c)

Sol. Among the given options only option (c) "It should not be flexible" true for the mathematics curriculum.

S48. Ans.(c)

Sol. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, mastery of algebraic skills aims of teaching mathematics is least appropriate for primary classes among the given options.

S49. Ans.(c)

Sol.

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol. Among the given options procedural fluency is least appropriate for doing mathematics.

S51. Ans.(b)

Sol. Among the given options option (b) which is "Planning of units strictly in the order as given in the textbook" is not an aspect of unit planning in mathematics.

S52. Ans.(b)

Sol. While multiplying the three numbers given as $25 \times 18 \times 4$, a student calculates in following manner:

$(25 \times 18) \times 4 = (18 \times 25) \times 4 = 18 \times (25 \times 4) = 18 \times 100 = 1800$

Student has used commutative and associative properties of multiplication of numbers to solve.

S53. Ans.(d)

Sol. According to National Curriculum Framework (2005), Making mathematics a part of child's life experience and day to day conversation is mathematisation of child's thought process is the most appropriate meaning of 'Mathematisation of child's thought process' among the given options.

S54. Ans.(d)

Sol. Following methods of assessment in mathematics is most appropriate for students facing Math Anxiety:

- Journal writing by students
- Field trips
-

S55. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mathematics require precise answers hence questions based on estimation should be avoided in mathematics

S56. Ans.(b)

Sol. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason for (A).

S57. Ans.(a)

Sol. The given task would assess the students on mental computation and estimation skills.

S58. Ans.(b)

Sol. A teacher gives the following activity to his students:

“Arrange 25 tiles in all possible rectangular arrays”

The concepts of Area, Factors, Perimeter can be addressed through this task.

S59. Ans.(c)

Sol. Dynamic Principle – Perceptual Variability Principle – Mathematical Variability Principle – Constructivity Principle

S60. Ans.(c)

Sol. Solving $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$

S61. Ans.(c)

Sol. The stilt houses in India are usually built in those areas that are prone to high rainfall and flooding. The stilt houses are being raised on well-built stilts and are at a much higher level as compared to a regular house.

People build their homes according to the climatic conditions in their area. In places with heavy rainfall, people build homes with slanting roofs. If water accumulation is a regular affair, homes are built on a raised platform. Thick mud walls are common in regions with hot climate.

S62. Ans.(d)

Sol. Karnam Malleshwari is a retired weightlifter from Andhra Pradesh. She is the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal. She has won over 29 medals in various international events.

S63. Ans.(a)

Sol. *Nepenthes khasiana* - Indian Pitcher Plant. Indian Pitcher Plant is a carnivorous plant endemic to the Khasi hills of Meghalaya after which it is named. The species has a very localised distribution and is critically endangered.

The endangered tropical pitcher plant, *Nepenthes khasiana*, is found in the Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya as well as in the Dima Hasao district of Assam.

S64. Ans.(b)

Sol. Scale 1 cm = 950 meters

The distance between the railway station and airport = 16.7 km

1cm on map = 110 meters on ground

The actual distance between cities = $16.7 \times 950 = 15865 \text{ m} = 15.9 \text{ km}$

S65. Ans.(b)

Sol. Qualities of a group leader in mountaineering:

The Leader must help others carry their bag. He should let the group go ahead and stay at last so that he can monitor the group activities. Help those group members who cannot climb properly. The leader must find a suitable place for rest and arrange for the food.

S66. Ans.(c)

Sol. Desert Oak is a tree that is found in Australia.

The majestic desert oak tree is one of Central Australia's iconic trees and plays a significant role in Aboriginal dreaming. It grows up to 10 to 12 meters. It has very few leaves. The trees are often found in dense forests, an arid desert region.

These roots go deep into the ground till they reach water. This water is stored in the tree trunk. Local people knew about this. When there was no water in the desert, the local people use to put a thin pipe into the trunk of the tree, to drink this water.

S67. Ans.(b)

Sol. Speed is the distance covered by an object in a given amount of time.

It is measured in km/hr or m/sec.

Average speed = it is the ratio of total distance covered to total time taken by the body.

Average speed = total distance / total time

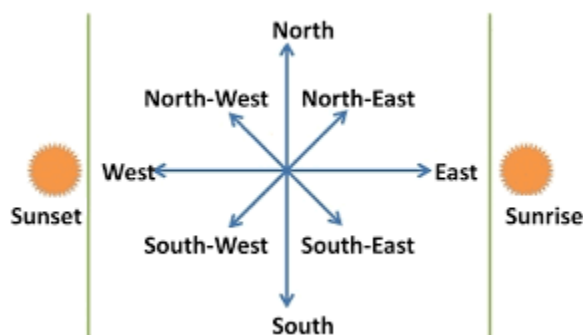
$144 \text{ km} / 2 \text{ hr} = 72 \text{ km/hr}$

To convert km/hr into m/sec we multiply the speed by $5/18$.

$72 \times 5/18 = 20 \text{ m/sec}$.

S68. Ans.(a)

Sol.



South-East. It is evident from the map that with respect to New Delhi direction of the location of Kolkata will be South-East.

S69. Ans.(d)

Sol. He is called the father of modern genetics. He found that the pea plant has some traits which come in pairs (called an allele). Mendel's pea plant experiments conducted between 1856 and 1863 established many of the fundamental laws of heredity. It is now referred to as the laws of Mendelian inheritance.

Seven different traits:

- Pea shape (round or wrinkled)
- Pea color (green or yellow)

- Pod shape (constricted or inflated)
- Pod color (green or yellow)
- Flower color (purple or white)
- Plant size (tall or dwarf)
- Position of flowers (axial or terminal)

He chose peas because they had been used for similar studies, are easy to grow and can be sown each year. Pea flowers contain both male and female parts, called stamen and stigma, and usually self-pollinate. Self-pollination happens before the flowers open, so progeny are produced from a single plant.

S70. Ans.(c)

Sol. Peacock has crown on the head and coins on the tail and had shades of blue from top to tail. 'A crown on the head and coins on the tail, So many shades of blue from top to tail. '

S71. Ans.(d)

Sol. India is a federal union made up of 28 states and 8 union territories, totalling 36 separate entities. Districts and smaller administrative units are subdivided further inside the states and union territories. Each state in India has its own administrative, legislative, and judicial capital.

S72. Ans.(4)

Sol. Insect -cockroach

Bird – owl

Reptile - Tortoise

Mammal - Bat

S73. Ans.(c)

Sol. The cardinal directions are north (N), south (S), east (E), and west (W). The intermediate directions are northeast (NE), southeast (SE), southwest (SW), and northwest (NW). Thus while travelling from Patna to Chandigarh by train taking the shortest route one would not pass through Punjab.

S74. Ans.(c)

Sol. Diseases that are spread to people by mosquitoes include Zika virus, West Nile virus, Chikungunya virus, dengue, and malaria. Malaria is spread through the bite of the Anopheles mosquito, but dengue and chikungunya are transmitted through the Aedes mosquito.

S75. Ans.(d)

Sol. Amla, spinach and jaggery are a group of eatables each member of which is rich in iron.

Iron is responsible for the production of hemoglobin, a protein that allows red blood cells (image at R red blood cell) to carry oxygen to every part of your body. It's also a component of myoglobin, which is similar to hemoglobin but found in muscle cells.

S76. Ans.(b)

Sol. Diversity in the classroom whether it be in any terms like students of different cultures, cognitive abilities, places,

or speaking different languages should be considered as an added asset for the teaching-learning process.

When a new student from a different country joins class, which predominantly consists of local students. A teacher gets an opportunity to –

Explain the importance of diversity to the students in any terms.

Explain to the students that prejudice and stereotypes are not good practices.

Allow students to explore the culture and language of that new student by having a healthy conversation with them.

Make students accept the diversity in the country and respect others practices or traditions when they become citizens of the country.

S77. Ans.(a)

Sol. Zoom is a cloud-based video conferencing platform that can be used for video conferencing meetings, audio conferencing, webinars, meeting recordings, and live chat.

A GIF is a lossless (no information is lost in the compression) format for image files that supports both animated and static images. Here communication can be done without speaking, just by sending the gifs.

GIFs in the chat can best demonstrate how communication can be done without speaking.

Video conferencing is a visual communication session between two or more users regardless of their location, featuring audio and video content transmission in real time. In broad terms, video conferencing software is a solution that allows two or more persons to talk and see each other remotely.

GIF image files are commonly used on the web to display graphics and logos. They also support basic animation, which means they're a popular file format for memes on social media sites.

S78. Ans.(b)

Sol. Constructivism is the theory that says learners construct knowledge rather than just passively take in information. As people experience the world and reflect upon those experiences, they build their own representations and incorporate new information into their pre-existing knowledge (schemas).

Using the colour of the river to identify the presence of pollutants most closely aligns with the constructivist approach. While rest other options follow somewhat less constructive approach and more passive approach.

S79. Ans.(a)

Sol. Active learning is an approach to instruction that involves actively engaging students with the course material through discussions, problem solving, case studies, role plays and other methods.

Active learning is an instructional approach in which students actively participate in the learning process, as opposed to sitting quietly and listening. Active learning builds on constructivist learning theory, which posits that

people learn by connecting new ideas and experiences to what they already know.

Active learning techniques cause students to engage with the subjects rather than passively take in information. Examples of active learning activities include brainstorming, discussing, teaching, journaling, group work, focused listening, formulating questions, notetaking, annotating, and roleplaying.

S80. Ans.(c)

Sol. Authentic tasks are easy to identify as they are what we do with our own language all the time. Examples include phoning for information, preparing a party, planning a holiday, answering e-mail, preparing reports, holding a meeting and filling in application forms.

Hence asking students to create a pencil stand for their desks and choosing raw materials they would like to use would be an 'authentic task' concerning a lesson on different raw materials.

S81. Ans.(a)

Sol. By playing games, students become more motivated to learn, pay attention and participate in set tasks. Games help students to become a part of a team as well as take responsibility for their own learning. They can also be a great classroom management tool, helping to motivate a class.

Games have been played for centuries and you see many people around you playing games for leisure or work. This chapter is part of helping you understand your surroundings better.

S82. Ans.(c)

Sol. Stick a pin into the lower part of the globe. "Look at the pin from different positions. It's the same way in the southern hemisphere."

It is due to the earth's gravitational force. Earth attracts everything towards its centre. That is why we do not fall off. Earth attracts everything towards its centre due to its gravitational force so that we do not fall off.

The people of India, actually stand upside down in relation to the people of Argentina. Libya, Algeria, and Alaska (USA) all lie above the equator in the same hemisphere (i.e northern hemisphere) as that of India. Thus, there is no relative difference in location between these countries and India.

Argentina is a country in the southern half of South America on one side of the equator most commonly referred to as the southern hemisphere. Whereas India lies on the other side of the equator in the Asian sub-continent most commonly referred to as the northern hemisphere.

S83. Ans.(d)

Sol. Students realize the relationship between sense organs and gathering food. Students will classify the given list of animals based on the sense organ they rely on to gather food. This becomes the measurable learning objective as students apply the knowledge they gained.

Students will classify the given list of animals based on the sense organ they rely on to gather food.

S84. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ask students to list down different materials that are sticky, even as they work on their projects.

Resources are to be used wisely so that they should be sufficient for current generations and also for the upcoming generations. One such way of using the available resources wisely is 'using alternative resources' for resources that are limited in quantity.

Examples

- Using solar energy in place of electrical energy.
- Using wind energy to produce electricity.
- Drying Clothes in sun rather than using a washing machine.
- Using firewood to conserve gas.
- Using cow dung cakes as an alternate resource for coal.

Hence Asking students to list down different materials that are sticky, even as they work on their projects would most help students engage in the idea of 'using alternative resources' for resources that are limited in quantity as they can use other sticky materials in the place of glue.

On the other hand, displaying the poster, maintaining a register, and adding water to the glue may conserve glue but don't achieve the objective of 'using alternative resources' for resources that are limited in quantity so all these are wrong with this objective's perspective.

S85. Ans.(c)

Sol. It's all down to the interplay of convection and evaporation. Although your breath is generally warmer than the air, blowing on a hot cup of tea does cool it a little. As water molecules evaporate from the surface, the average kinetic energy of the tea drops, as does the temperature.

Hence understanding why a hot cup of tea cools down when you blow air over it will be the best example of arriving at a specific conclusion using experimentation.

When we blow air over a spoonful of hot tea, the air coming from our mouth has less temperature than the air above the tea. Since hot air has less density, it rises up and cool air goes down. In this way, the tea cools down.

S86. Ans.(a)

Sol. Taking students on a walk and asking them to describe how plants will change in the following season is least relevant as a 'hook' or 'opening', for introducing the topic of 'seasons'.

Other three options are more relevant to introduce the topic season.

S87. Ans.(c)

Sol. How is the transmission of common cold different from that of diabetes?

Diseases are frequently referred to as communicable or non-communicable. Communicable diseases comprise infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and measles, while non-

communicable diseases (NCDs) are mostly chronic diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers, and diabetes.

S88. Ans.(d)

Sol. It helps students in understanding landscapes better. 3D concepts are useful in many arenas and are even finding their way into classrooms to teach a variety of digital age skills. 3D models are realistic-looking digital surfaces or objects that are designed by manipulating polygons, edges and vertices in simulated 3D space.

S89. Ans.(d)

Sol. Seed dispersal is a rapid and natural process that can't be demonstrated using plants in the pot. Seed dispersal is the mechanism by which plant seeds are transported to new sites for germination and the establishment of new individuals. Animals commonly mediate this process, and consequently, the ultimate fate of seeds depends on their effectiveness as seed dispersers.

S90. Ans.(b)

Sol. A tea shop is the best example to teach the idea of the interdependence of things in the environment. All organisms in an ecosystem depend upon each other. If the population of one organism rises or falls, then this can affect the rest of the ecosystem. If the foxes in the food chain above were killed, the population of rabbits would increase because they are no longer prey to the foxes.

S91. Ans.(d)

Sol. The phenomenal increase in the growth of the telecommunication market was owing to low mobile call rates and strong consumer demand.

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. The term 'traditional services' refers to texting and calling. – This statement is not true according to the passage.

S93. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct option is that A variety of smartphones and Internet packages are flooding the market.

S94. Ans.(c)

Sol. The term 'gigabytes' refers to storage capacity.

S95. Ans.(c)

Sol. The purpose of the author of the report is to trace the growth of the telecom industry.

S96. Ans.(b)

Sol. Introduced is similar in meaning to the word, 'launched' as used in para 1 of the passage.

S97. Ans.(b)

Sol. Unstable is most opposite of the meaning of the word, 'steady' in para 2 of the passage.

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. It is an adjective.

S99. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct sentence is
If it rains in time the farmers will have a good crop.

S100. Ans.(b)

Sol. The poem suggests that the poet is greatly moved by the song.

S101. Ans.(b)

Sol. The song is addressed to herself.

S102. Ans.(c)

Sol. The phrase 'a melancholy strain' means a sad song.

S103. Ans.(d)

Sol. The tone of the poem is sad.

S104. Ans.(d)

Sol. Alliteration is used in 'Among Arabian sands.'

S105. Ans.(c)

Sol. Personification has been used in the lines.

S106. Ans.(a)

Sol. This language acquisition strategy most depicts Skinner's theory of learning.

S107. Ans.(c)

Sol. following are the steps to represent a typical pedagogical sequence for teaching students how to write-

- Get students to write letters and numbers – 1, 4, A, L
- Get students to write letters and numbers – 0, 8 B, Q
- Get students to read aloud and write any letter / number.
-

S108. Ans.(d)

Sol. Understanding root words is most relevant to be taught using a word wall.

S109. Ans.(b)

Sol. Meaning is the core of the reading skill.

S110. Ans.(a)

Sol. This activity provides students the LEAST opportunity to improve their Ideation.

S111. Ans.(a)

Sol. What could be the title of this story? – This ques would be most suitable to teach 'summarising' to students.

S112. Ans.(a)

Sol. Does the title given by the poet fit the poem? – This questions involves most 'inference making' by students, after reading a poem

S113. Ans.(a)

Sol. Provide students with sentence starters to begin their sentence or idea – This writing exercises is a good example of a teacher using 'scaffolding'.

S114. Ans.(b)

Sol. Give several examples of sentences with prepositions and ask students to derive the rules.

S115. Ans.(a)

Sol. Multilingualism as a strategy is teaching many languages in school

S116. Ans.(d)

Sol. Fill in the blanks in the simple past tense: He _____ (run) very fast yesterday

S117. Ans.(c)

Sol. Collection of various instances of learning as learners undertake to learn and keeping a record of the same is known as a Portfolio assessment.

S118. Ans.(a)

Sol. A rules sheet for phonics least fulfills the purpose of authentic texts.

S119. Ans.(d)

Sol. Reading a given text fluently with expression can be built using this online tool.

S120. Ans.(c)

Sol. The student should focus on drafting.

S121. Ans.(a)

Sol. गद्यांश में "धर्म और कर्म को सर्वोपरि मानना" इस विशेषता का उल्लेख किया गया है।

S122. Ans.(d)

Sol. भौतिकता भारतीय मनीषियों के द्वारा दिए गए उपदेशों में सम्मिलित नहीं है

S123. Ans.(b)

Sol. जीवन निर्वाह के लिए उपार्जन का आधार धर्म होना चाहिए।

S124. Ans.(b)

Sol. भारतीय संस्कृति हमें दिखावे की संस्कृति से हमेशा बचने की शिक्षा देती है।

S125. Ans.(a)

Sol. भारतीय मनीषियों ने सदैव त्याग और तपस्या का उपदेश दिया है।

S126. Ans.(c)

Sol. मनुष्य को स्वार्थ के साथ-साथ परमार्थ का ध्यान रखना चाहिए क्योंकि दूसरों के लिए कुछ करना हमारी संस्कृति की विशेषता है।

S127. Ans.(d)

Sol.

S128. Ans.(b)

Sol. परम + अर्थ

S129. Ans.(a)

Sol. लेखक ने बहुत अधिक लोगों से मित्रता करने को सही नहीं ठहराया है।

S130. Ans.(b)

Sol. विद्वान लोगों ने मित्रता का मंत्र बताया है यह मंत्र बताया है, कि मित्र द्वारा की गई भलाई को सदैव याद रखना।

S131. Ans.(a)

Sol. पहले अच्छी तरह जाँच परख लेना चाहिए।

S132. Ans.(d)

Sol.

S133. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'धीरे-धीरे' शब्द पुनरुक्त शब्द हैं।

S134. Ans.(c)

Sol.

S135. Ans.(c)

Sol.

S136. Ans.(a)

Sol. मनुष्यों में भाषा अर्जित करने की जन्मजात समझ होती है यह विचार भाषाविद् नॉम चॉमस्की द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया।

S137. Ans.(d)

Sol. द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी सीखने वाले कक्षा आठ के बच्चों को वर्तनी सिखाने के लिए सबसे कम प्रभावी उपकरण द्विभाषी पाठ्यवस्तु है।

S138. Ans.(b)

Sol. दिए गए विकल्पों में से विकल्प (b) संपूर्ण भाषा उपागम के संदर्भ में सत्य है।

S139. Ans.(c)

Sol. शिक्षार्थी से छोटे और सरल वाक्यों में बातचीत करना

S140. Ans.(b)

Sol.

S141. Ans.(c)

Sol. गहन पठन

S142. Ans.(c)

Sol. घेरा समय-शिक्षार्थी चुने गए विषय या अंतर्वस्तु पर मौखिक रूप से अपने विचार साझा करते हैं, यह दिनचर्या अधिकांश शिक्षार्थियों को भागीदारी निभाने और आगे बढ़ने में सक्षम बनाएगी।

S143. Ans.(b)

Sol. कक्षा में भाषिक विविधता एक उपयोगी संसाधन हो सकती है।

S144. Ans.(c)

Sol. आलेखित अथवा प्रामाणिक संवाद का प्रयोग करना- यह पढ़ाने के लिए कि सवाल वाले शब्द किस प्रकार प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं।

S145. Ans.(c)

Sol. क्रिया विशेषण केवल क्रियाओं को संशोधित करता है।

S146. Ans.(a)

Sol. प्रत्येक शिक्षार्थी से कहना कि वे सोचे कि उन्होंने यह कैसे निर्धारित किया कि उन्हें क्या कुछ शामिल करना है।

S147. Ans.(c)

Sol. एक शिक्षिका प्रामाणिक पाठ्य-वस्तु के माध्यम से संबंधवाचक उपवाक्य से परिचित कराती है और संदर्भ में बहुत सारे उदाहरण देती है। वह बहुत सारे अभ्यास भी देती है जिसे शिक्षार्थी पहचानते हैं और उसके नियम का प्रयोग करते हैं। अंत में वह शिक्षार्थियों का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करती है कि नियम संदर्भ में किस प्रकार कार्य करता है। यह रणनीति जागरूकता कहलाती है।

S148. Ans.(d)

Sol. अनुमान लगाना

S149. Ans.(b)

Sol.

S150. Ans.(d)

Sol. सामाजिक अंतः क्रिया का संबंध वायगोत्स्की से है।



CTET Paper-I (23 December 2021)

Q1. The belief that children's behaviour can be modified by reinforcers and punishers is based on the idea that development is primarily influenced by -

- (a) Heredity only
- (b) Both heredity and environment
- (c) Environment only
- (d) Neither heredity nor environment.

Q2. A child can throw the ball before holding a pencil and write. Which principle of development this situation illustrates ?

- (a) Cephalo caudal principle
- (b) Proximo-Distal principle
- (c) Uniformity of Pattern
- (d) Principle of integration

Q3. Motor and cognitive development happens:

- (a) Till the period of childhood.
- (b) Till the period of adolescence.
- (c) Till the period of adulthood.
- (d) Throughout the lifespan.

Q4. Which of the following is a primary agency of socialisation for children ?

- (a) School
- (b) Religion
- (c) Family
- (d) Community

Q5. As per Jean Piaget's ideas on language and thought, which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Thought determines language.
- (b) Language determines thought.
- (c) Language and thoughts are independent processes.
- (d) Language and thoughts are innate propositions.

Q6. Two glasses hold the same amount of water yet Anu thinks that the taller glass holds more water than the 'wider but shorter' glass. According to Jean Piaget, this reasoning of Anu is due to-

- (a) Centration
- (b) Seriation
- (c) Conservation
- (d) Maturation

Q7. Reversibility - the ability to reverse actions is a basic accomplishment of which stage as given in the Piagetian theory of Cognitive development ?

- (a) Sensorimotor
- (b) Pre operational
- (c) Concrete Operational
- (d) Formal Operational

Q8. A mathematics teacher is using more skilled peers to support and guide the other students, which theoretical frame is she trying to apply in the class ?

- (a) Lev Vygotsky's theory of Social constructivism
- (b) B.F. Skinner's operant conditioning theory
- (c) Jerome Bruner's theory of constructivism
- (d) Jean Piaget's Cognitive development theory

Q9. Which of the following is the basis of Lev Vygotsky's views on development ?

- (a) Maturation and culture
- (b) Language and physical world
- (c) Language and culture
- (d) Language and maturation

Q10. Gender is a _____ concept.

- (a) Moral
- (b) Biological
- (c) Social
- (d) Physiological

Q11. Neeta can recognize and classify all varieties of animals, plants, metals and minerals. As per Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence, which of the following type of Intelligence is she demonstrating ?

- (a) Interpersonal
- (b) Naturalistic
- (c) Linguistic
- (d) Intra-personal

Q12. To cater to individual differences in her class a primary school teacher should -

- (a) make strict rules for everyone in class and punish the children who disobey her
- (b) focus on standardized 'paper-pencil' as the primary way of assessment.
- (c) have uniform curriculum and pace of learning for all.
- (d) provide diverse learning experiences to students.

Q13. Eight year old Rohit reasons stealing is wrong because stealing behaviour can lead to his rejection by others. As per Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development, which stage is he displaying ?

- (a) 'Good boy'-'good girl' orientation
- (b) Punishment and disobedience orientation
- (c) Social order orientation
- (d) Universal ethical principles

Q14. A collection of students' work on a variety of task throughout the meant for keeping a record of their performance is known as a -

- (a) Rubric
- (b) File
- (c) Data sheet
- (d) Portfolio

Q15. In a progressive school, the education imparted will make the children -

- (a) Active explorers
- (b) Active followers
- (c) Passive followers
- (d) Passive explorers

Q16. Fluency, elaboration and flexibility are characteristics of -

- (a) Egocentrism
- (b) External motivation
- (c) Creativity
- (d) Functional fixedness

Q17. Inclusion of students with orthopedic challenges requires -

- (a) Standardised curriculum
- (b) Infrastructural Accessibility
- (c) Rigid attitudes of authority
- (d) Placement in special school

Q18. Dyslexia is generally categorised as :

- (a) Spectrum of learning disorders
- (b) Mild mental retardation
- (c) Spectrum of psycho-social disorders
- (d) Common motor disability in childhood

Q19. _____ is **NOT** a principle of inclusive teaching.

- (a) Equity
- (b) Segregation and labelling
- (c) Systematic adaptation to diversity
- (d) Acceptance of individual differences

Q20. Assertion (A)- Children belonging to the potter community learn conservation of mass earlier than conservation of number.

Reason(R)- Learning and development takes place in a socio-cultural context.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false

Q21. When students learn a behaviour through observation, the first step of that process is that they must -

- (a) remember the actions of the model
- (b) pay attention to the model
- (c) assessment of their acts of imitation
- (d) repeat and practice the behaviour of the model

Q22. Understanding the errors made by learners is important for a teacher as -

- (a) she can identify 'weak' and 'bright' learners
- (b) she can understand the learners' thought process

- (c) she can inform parents about the learner's carelessness
- (d) she can segregate and rank the learners

Q23. National Education Policy 2020 states that learning should be-

- (a) Content oriented
- (b) Textbook centric
- (c) Experiential
- (d) Behavioristic

Q24. Tanvi practices deep breathing just before the onset of examination. She is using _____ strategy to cope with anxiety.

- (a) Problem solving
- (b) Emotion management
- (c) Avoidance
- (d) Denial

Q25. During the lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic, Rohini likes to read the story books her elder sister had without any prompting from anybody. Rohini is a -

- (a) Competitive learner
- (b) Intrinsically motivated learner
- (c) Performance-oriented learner
- (d) Extrinsically motivated learner

Q26. Alternate conceptions and misconceptions hold by children represent :

- (a) Inability to learn
- (b) Intuitive ideas about particular concept
- (c) Baseless assertions
- (d) Permanent conceptional stagnation

Q27. Which of the following pedagogical strategies are effective in a primary classroom ?

- (i) Use of concept maps
- (ii) Moving from abstract to concrete concept
- (iii) Provisioning for diverse materials
- (iv) Use of stories and anecdotes
- (a) (i) (ii) (iii)
- (b) (i) (iii) (iv)
- (c) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (d) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

Q28. A primary teacher asks her students to write all the information at least five times in their notebook. The technique would be -

- (a) highly effective since rehearsal and repetition helps significantly in meaningful learning of content.
- (b) effective since repetition of any information less than five times leads to immediate forgetting.
- (c) ineffective since more rehearsal is not a suitable technique for meaningful learning.
- (d) ineffective since rehearsal is a complex method of meaningful learning.

Q29. Which of the following are effective problem solving strategies?

- (i) Algorithms
- (ii) Heuristics
- (iii) Trial and error without comprehension
- (iv) Functional fixedness
- (a) (i), (iv)
- (b) (i), (ii)
- (c) (ii), (iii)
- (d) (iii), (iv)

Q30. Which one of these activities is **NOT** effective for making use of the previous knowledge of children for further learning ?

- (a) Rote memorization
- (b) Brainstorming
- (c) Schema activation
- (d) Concept mapping

Q31. Teacher gives tokens to 10 students asked them to arrange them in rectangular form. Murad observed that if the number of tokens is 4, 9 and 16 he can form squares but if the number of tokens is 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 he cannot form square. This activity DOES NOT help him in understanding about

- (a) Volume of each of the token
- (b) Area of squares
- (c) Factors of numbers up to 16
- (d) Perfect squares

Q32. Select the product of the given numbers $0.54 \times 0.01 \times 0.4$

- (a) 2.16
- (b) 0.216
- (c) 0.0216
- (d) 0.00216

Q33. How many packets of $\frac{1}{8}$ kg sugar can be made from two packets of sugar containing $2\frac{3}{4}$ kg and $3\frac{1}{4}$ kg amount of sugars?

- (a) 52
- (b) 48
- (c) 64
- (d) 36

Q34. Which of the following numbers are not perfect squares?

- (a) 625
- (b) 169
- (c) 225
- (d) 222

Q35. The sum of two digits of a 2 digit number is 12. If 3 times of the sum is subtracted from the number, digit are reversed.

The number is.

- (a) 57
- (b) 75
- (c) 84
- (d) 48

Q36. The sum of remainders obtained on dividing 24879 by 27 and 367842 by 23, is divided by 4. The remainder on dividing by 4 will be?

- (a) 1
- (b) 0
- (c) 2
- (d) 3

Q37. The Product of two numbers has four zeroes on it's right places. If one of the numbers has exactly two zeroes on its extreme right, the other number of zeroes on the extreme right of the other number is:

- (a) maximum one
- (b) maximum two
- (c) exactly one
- (d) exactly two

Q38. A stadium in Patna has only 800 meters for running. If you run a marathon of 20 km on a stadium track, how many rounds you will have to complete?

- (a) 20
- (b) 16
- (c) 40
- (d) 25

Q39. What is the total number of lines of symmetries and rotational symmetry of a rectangle which cannot be square

- (a) 4
- (b) 2
- (c) 8
- (d) 6

Q40. Which of the following instrument/activity cannot be used for verifying whether two angles are equal or not

- (a) A rectangular strip fixed at one edge of a fixed rectangular strip and can be moved freely
- (b) Protractor
- (c) Ruler
- (d) Cut out of one angle (sector) and overlap it with the other

Q41. Karuna checked four fields Field A, Field B, Field C and Field D of the dimensions $20\text{m} \times 30\text{m}$, $23\text{m} \times 27\text{m}$, $24\text{m} \times 26\text{m}$ and $25\text{m} \times 25\text{m}$ respectively. Which field she needs to buy to plant maximum number of trees?

- (a) Field A
- (b) Field B
- (c) Field C
- (d) Field D

Q42. On the map of India, the distance between Delhi to Shimla is 2.5cm, Delhi to Dehradun is 1.5cm, the distance between Shimla to Mumbai is 4.5cm, Shimla to Dehradun is 2cm. 1cm on the map shows 250km on the ground, Hiya has to travel Dehradun to Mumbai via Shimla. How much distance she will have to travel?

- (a) 1125km
- (b) 1725km

- (c) 500km
(d) 1625km

Q43. A student's school is at distance of 5km from the students house. If the student walks at 07: 45 am, with the speed 100 meter/minute, then at what time the student will reach to the school-

- (a) at 8: 30 am
(b) at 8: 25am
(c) at 8: 35 am
(d) at 8: 45 am

Q44. What is the value of $-2 + 4 - 6 + 8 - 10 + 12$ _____ +100

- (a) 50
(b) 100
(c) 25
(d) 0

Q45. Meeta wants to collect only Rs. 2 coins. Her mother gave her an old piggy bank and asked her to exchange all money to get Rs. 2 coins. When she opened the piggy bank she found 2 notes of Rs. 100, 3 notes of Rs. 20, 10 notes of Rs. 10, 50 coins of Rs. 5, 77 coins of Rs. 1 and 98 coins of Rs. 0.50 paise. How many Rs. 2 coins she can get in exchange of this money?

- (a) 736
(b) 368
(c) 638
(d) 386

Q46. A class III mathematics teacher gave the following questions to her students:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \ 5 \ 6 \ 2 \ 8 \ 1 \ 2 \ 9 \\ +1 \ 7 \ 3 \ +3 \ 2 \ + \ 7 \ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Later she asks the students to solve a worksheet which are has similar questions.

Which of the following statements is appropriate for the given situation?

- (a) The tasks is based on drill and practice and should be discouraged at primary level
(b) It is an example of open ended task
(c) It is an example of contextual question
(d) Teacher should have asked the students to solve ten more such questions as a home task to save the time

Q47. What is meant by "learning by doing" in the context mathematics?

- (a) Learning the concept in mathematics by doing meaningful, hands- on activities related to the concept
(b) Doing the question multiple times till the procedures are not rote memorized.
(c) Learning the concepts by doing the textbook questions
(d) Learn to solve the problem on your own.

Q48. The concept of 'Data handling' in a classroom includes:

- A. Representation of Data

- B. Analysis of data
C. Collection of data
D. Storage of data

Choose the correct option

- (a) A and D
(b) A, B and C
(c) B and D
(d) A and D

Q49. According National curriculum Framework (2005), 'Teacher can aid the process of Mathematical Exploration and can help engage students', hence

- (a) use of calculators should be allowed in all the school examinations
(b) paper- pencil algorithms should be abolished
(c) technology can be used to facilitate the teaching- learning of abstract concepts in mathematics
(d) blackboards should be replaced by smart boards in classrooms

Q50. 'BaLa' concept which is an initiative supported by UNICEF is: -

- (a) Books as Learning Aid
(b) Building as Learning Aid
(c) Bulletin board as Learning Aid
(d) Blackboard as Learning Aid

Q51. 'Recognition of patterns and their completion' is an essential part of mathematics curriculum at primary level as it

- (a) Develops creativity and artistic attributes in students
(b) Prepares students to engage with higher mathematics
(c) Help students in solving mathematical puzzles
(d) Promotes creativity amongst students and helps them to understand the properties of numbers and operations

Q52. For assessment in class III, a mathematics teacher creates a record of progress of the students using the following parameters: - conceptual understanding, mathematical reasoning, attitude towards mathematics, solving new problems, finding multiple ways to solve the problems. The data from this type of assessment is least useful for: -

- (a) Providing feedback to the students and developing need-based teaching plans
(b) Rank the students according to their scores
(c) Understanding the questions that are answered incorrectly by the students
(d) Understanding the attitude of the students

Q53. A child says $\frac{1}{2}$ is less than $\frac{1}{3}$ because 2 is less than 3. Which of the following technique would be least helpful for the child to clear his misconception?

- (a) Lecturing him that in fractions, bigger number in the denominator of the fraction menaces the value of the fraction is small

- (b) Helping him visualize the two fractions by using real life objects
- (c) Taking help of paper folding in different examples and comparing the fractions
- (d) Giving the pictorial representation of the two fractions

Q54. Meaning of the word 'Heurisco' is

- (a) To know
- (b) To Think
- (c) To Learn
- (d) To Discover

Q55. Ms. Jenny, a class II teacher asked her students 'if you have 3 tens and you have to take away 3 units from it, which number do you get?'

One of her students responded "It is zero." To rectify the error, Ms. Jenny should first focus on:

- (a) Providing more similar problems to practice
- (b) Strengthening the operation of addition first and then move to subtraction
- (c) Strengthening the concept of place value by providing hands-on experiences
- (d) Teaching only the standard algorithm of subtraction

Q56. Which of the following is NOT a skill of measuring time?

- (a) Reading time on a clock
- (b) Finding duration of an event
- (c) Establishing relationship between different units of measuring time
- (d) Estimation of position of stars at night

Q57. Manipulatives or models, static pictures, written symbols, spoken and written language, real world situations or contexts are five ways to represent

- (a) mathematical ideas
- (b) geometrical proof
- (c) mathematics curriculum
- (d) mathematical vocabulary

Q58. Solving mathematical puzzles at primary level helps in:

- (a) Identifying brilliant students in the class
- (b) Providing fun to the students
- (c) Promoting problem solving skills
- (d) Unlearning problem solving skills

Q59. According to Van Hiele's theory of Geometric Reasoning which of the following is an example of Analysis level?

- (a) Seema knows that an isosceles triangle has two equal sides two equal angles
- (b) Seema identifies a shape as triangle which is closed by three straight lines
- (c) Seema knows that an isosceles triangle is symmetric, so its base angles must be equal
- (d) Seema recognizes that all isosceles triangles are triangles but not all triangles are isosceles triangles

Q60. Which of the following statements is indicative of Gender Bias in mathematics learning in a classroom?

- (a) It is important to have references to achievements of woman mathematicians in math textbooks
- (b) Girls and boys should be given equal opportunities to learn mathematics
- (c) Both boys and girls should set equal opportunity for higher education in mathematics
- (d) Boys mathematical success is attributed to their abilities and girls success to their efforts

Q61. The name of the scientist who did experiments with the pea plants and on the basis of observation concluded that the pea plants have some traits which come in pairs; such as tall or short, yellow or green, rough or smooth etc. is

- (a) Charles Darwin
- (b) Gregor Mendel
- (c) George Mestral
- (d) M. S. Swaminathan

Q62. Select the one which is different from the others;

Lake, Mountains, Pond, River, Spring

- (a) Lake
- (b) Mountain
- (c) Pond
- (d) Spring

Q63. Which one of the following is different from the other four mode of transport;

Train, Bus, Ship, Tonga, Bicycle, Rickshaw

- (a) Ship
- (b) Bus
- (c) Tonga
- (d) Bicycle rickshaw

Q64. In Karnataka the implement used by the farmer to dig the soil so as to loose and make it soft is known as-

- (a) illige
- (b) kurige
- (c) khunti
- (d) khurpi

Q65. Match the term of column I and II:

I (Organism) II (Characteristic feature)

- A. Owl (i) Birds that can see four times as far as we can.
- B. Silk worm (ii) Spends almost 17 hours a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch.
- C. Eagle (iii) Bird having eyes on either side of the head.
- D. Sloth (iv) To find its female from many kilometres away by her smell.

- (a) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
- (b) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
- (c) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
- (d) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv

Q66. Which of the following was brought to our country by the traders coming from South America?

- (a) Cabbage

- (b) Tomato
- (c) Pea
- (d) Bhindi

Q67. A car starts from a city X at 7:30 hours and reaches city Y at 22:30. If the distance between the two cities is 540 kilometers, the average speed of the car is-

- (a) 36 m/s
- (b) 24 m/s
- (c) 20 m/s
- (d) 10 m/s

Q68. Consider the following statements about honeybees:

- A) Every beehive has one queen bee that lays eggs.
- B) There are only a few male bees in the hive.
- C) Male bees are very important for the hives.
- D) Most of the bees in the hive are worker bees.
- E) The male bees collect nectar from flowers.

The correct statements are:

- (a) A, B and E
- (b) A, B and D
- (c) A, B, C and E
- (d) A, C, D and E

Q69. A group of three Indian states having coasts on the Arabian Sea are-

- (a) Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra
- (b) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
- (c) Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka
- (d) Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal

Q70. In which of the following states/ union territory of our country, the land of the forests for farming belongs to the whole village not to the separate people?

- (a) Ladakh
- (b) Pudduchery
- (c) Mizoram
- (d) Chhatisgarh

Q71. The main crop of Jharkhand is

- (a) wheat
- (b) peanut
- (c) corn
- (d) rice

Q72. Select from the following, the reasons of considering the earthworms as the friends of the farmers:

- A. Earthworms soften the soil of the field in which they live by digging the soil underneath.
- B. The tunnels digged by earthworms provide easy passage for air and water into the soil.
- C. The earthworms eat the weeds and save the main crop.
- D. The earthworms eat the dead leaves and plants. The dropping of the earthworms make the soil more fertile.

The correct statements are-

- (a) A, B and C
- (b) B, C and D
- (c) C, D and A

- (d) A, B and D

Q73. Madhubani is a very old form of folk art. During festivals and happy occasions Madhubani paintings are made in the courtyards and walls of the houses of Madhubani which is well known district of one of the states of India named-

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Uttrakhand
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Bihar

Q74. Consider the following statements:

- A) People of Maharashtra love to eat pakoras made of sahan flowers.
- B) In Jammu and Kashmir people like to eat vegetables made of banana flowers.
- C) In Uttar Pradesh people enjoy eating a vegetable made of kachnar flowers.

The correct statement(s) is/are:

- (a) only B
- (b) only C
- (c) A and B
- (d) A and C

Q75. This is a place in Uttarakhand and is also an important tourist destination. The park is associated with conservation of Tiger. Identify the place.

- (a) Buxa Park
- (b) Dudhwa Park
- (c) Corbett Park
- (d) Valmiki Park

Q76. Which of the following objective of teaching EVS shows the concern of education for sustainable development.

- (a) To critically address the concern of equality, justice, peace and respect for human dignity and rights.
- (b) To develop the technological and quantitative skills.
- (c) To engage the child in exploratory activities.
- (d) To emphasise design and fabrication skills.

Q77. The themes of EVS at primary level are connected and inter-related because of

- (a) Integrated nature of EVS.
- (b) Disciplinary nature of EVS.
- (c) Single subject nature of EVS.
- (d) Topic based nature of EVS.

Q78. Child centred nature of EVS is because of

- (a) its focus on learning through experience.
- (b) the teaching of concepts and issues related to the EVS.
- (c) transformation of behaviour of the student in a desired way.
- (d) the development of socio-emotional skills of the students.

Q79. Which of the following is a subtheme of the syllabus of EVS?

- (a) Food

- (b) Water
- (c) Shelter
- (d) Relationships

Q80. Pochampalli' chapter 23 of NCERT EVS is based on

- (a) real places
- (b) real incidents
- (c) real people and their experiences
- (d) real picture

Q81. Which of the following suggested activity/activities will be suitable for addressing the question from the theme 'Food' "Who produces the food we eat?"

- A. Sharing of farmers narratives.
- B. Visit and observation on a farm.
- C. Experiment to know the condition suitable for germination.
- D. Keeping some bread or other food for few days.
- (a) A, B, C
- (b) A, B, C and D
- (c) B, C and D
- (d) A, C and D

Q82. For authentic and meaningful learning of EVS through field trip a teacher can use:

- A. Structured worksheet
- B. Unstructured worksheet
- C. Formal instructions for the visit
- D. Creating group of the students and their leader
- (a) A, C, D
- (b) B, C, D
- (c) A and D only
- (d) B and D only

Q83. The purpose of giving Mendel's story through the chapter 21 of class 5, "like father, like daughter" in the EVS textbook of NCERT is to:

- A. give the principles of genetics.
- B. focus on how our identity is shaped by traits we inherit from our family.
- C. inspiring students by the process of scientific experimentation.
- D. focus on the perseverance character of the scientists.
- (a) A, B, C
- (b) B, C and D
- (c) A, C and D
- (d) A and D only

Q84. Select the technique of formative assessment-

- (a) Peer assessment
- (b) Rating scale
- (c) Portfolio
- (d) Assignments

Q85. Which of the following tool is based on the technique of observation?

- (a) Paper pencil test
- (b) Assignment

- (c) Worksheet
- (d) Portfolio

Q86. Which of the following process indicators can be used for assessment in EVS to record how students are learning?

- (a) Discussion
- (b) Remember
- (c) Recall
- (d) State

Q87. Which is easy for a teacher in EVS classroom?

- (a) Give information to students
- (b) Addressing students' ideas
- (c) Providing opportunities to students for learning
- (d) Engaging students

Q88. Which is the effective resource for the learning of EVS?

- (a) Narratives
- (b) Worksheets
- (c) Models
- (d) Charts

Q89. Which one of the following will be liked by the students in EVS class?

- (a) Arts and crafts
- (b) Individual work
- (c) Assessment of home work
- (d) Black board summary of the lesson

Q90. In an EVS class, students get opportunities to-

- (a) ask questions
- (b) learn definitions
- (c) state concepts
- (d) give descriptions

Directions (Q91 to Q99)

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

Savitribai was born on January 3, 1831, in Naigon (presently in Satara district) in British India in a farming family to Khandoji Neveshe Patil and Lakshmi as their eldest daughter. Girls in those days were married off early, so following the prevalent customs, the nine-year- old Savitribai was wedded to 12 years old Jyotirao Phule in 1840. Jyotirao went on to become a thinker, writer, social activist and anti-caste social reformer. He is counted among the leading figures of Maharashtra's social reform movement. Savitribai's education started after her marriage. It was her husband who taught her to read and write after he saw her eagerness to learn and educate herself. She cleared third and fourth year examination from a normal school and became passionate about teaching. She took training at Ms Farar's Institution in Ahmednagar. Jyotirao stood firmly by the side of Savitribai in all her social endeavours. The first indigenously- run school for girls in Pune (at that time Poona) was started by Jyotirao and Savitribai in 1848 when the latter was still in her teens. Although they were ostracized by both family and community for this step, the resolute couple was given shelter by a friend Usman Sheikh and his sister Fatima

Sheikh, who also gave the Phule couple place in their premises to start the school.

Savitribai became the first teacher of the school. Jyotirao and Savitribai later started schools for children from the Mang and Mahar castes, who were regarded as untouchables. Three Phule schools were in operation in 1852. On November 16 that year, the British government honored the Phule family for their contributions in the field of education while Savitribai was named the best teacher. That years she also started the Mahila Seva Mandal with the objective of creating awareness among woman regarding their rights, dignity and other social issues. She was successful in organizing a barbers strike in Mumbai and Pune to oppose the prevailing custom of shaving heads of widows.

Q91. Jyotirao Phule decided to teach his wife to read and write because

- A. he wanted her to get a govt. job.
- B. he wanted to show her off as an educated wife.
- C. he wanted her to go abroad for higher studies.
- D. she was very eager to learn and educate herself.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q92. Why were Jyotirao and Savitribai ostracized?

- A. They started the first school for girls.
- B. They were unorthodox in their views.
- C. They fought for widows' rights.
- D. They were not liked by the upper castes.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q93. The British Govt. honored Jyotirao and Savitribai for

- A. making people aware of social evils.
- B. helping the poor and the destitute.
- C. for fighting for gender equality.
- D. for their contribution in the field of education.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q94. What occupation did the family of Savitribai follow?

- A. Sericulture
- B. Pisciculture
- C. Agriculture
- D. Horticulture

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q95. Read the following statements:

- A. Jyotirao Phule was a versatile personality.

B. Manga and Mahar castes were ill-treated by the

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

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q96. Which word in the passage means the same as 'eagerness'?

- A. keenness
- B. indifference
- C. failure
- D. coarseness

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q97. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'latter'?

- A. latest
- B. former
- C. later
- D. earlier

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q98. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?

Jyotirao Phule is counted among leading figures of Maharashtra's Social reform movement.

- A. Noun
- B. Adverb
- C. Adjective
- D. Pronoun

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q99. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?

Despite of his bets efforts he failed to win

A B C

The first prize

D

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Directions (Q100 to Q105):

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

- 1. As a found mother, when the day is o'er,

2. Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
3. Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
4. And leave his broken playthings on the floor,
5. Still gazing at them through the open door,
6. Nor wholly reassured and comforted
7. By promises of others in their stead,
8. Which though more splendid may not please him more;
9. So nature deals with us, and takes away
10. Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
11. Leads us to rest so gently, that we go
12. Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay,
13. Being too full of sleep to understand
14. How far the unknown transcends the what we know

Q100. The poem deals with the idea that human life is

- A. immutable.
 - B. immortal.
 - C. full of ups and downs.
 - D. impermanent.
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q101. The narrator of the poem is

- A. a greedy child
 - B. an aspiring youth.
 - C. a disillusioned man.
 - D. a reflective old man.
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q102. The tone of the poem is:

- A. depressing]
 - B. pleasant
 - C. solemn
 - D. reverential
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q103. Which of the following is true?

- A. The child is tired and wants to go to the bed.
 - B. The mother rebukes the child for not obeying her.
 - C. The child cries because someone has stolen his playthings.
 - D. The child is partly willing and partly hesitant to be led to the bed.
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q104. Which figure of speech is used in 'So nature deals with us, and takes away our playthings'?

- A. Metaphor

- B. Alliteration
 - C. Personification
 - D. Metonymy
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q105. Identify and name the figure of speech used in 'We wish' (line number 12).

- A. Metonymy
 - B. Pun
 - C. Personification
 - D. Alliteration
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q106. Development of the mother tongue in a child is generally assumed as_____.

- A. language acquisition
 - B. language learning
 - C. language assimilation
 - D. abstract language development
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q107. Stories during the early years of language learning are _____.

- A. for moralizing
 - B. inputs for language learning
 - C. repetition and reproduction
 - D. learning one's society
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q108. A teacher of class V gives lots of sentences using words like 'good' 'beautiful' 'bad' 'colorful' 'old' 'young' and when learners have noticed these words which she named them as 'describing words'. Later she gives more sentences in which the learners are asked to supply these describing words. At the end she draws the attention of learners that these words are known as 'adjectives'. What is this strategy known as?

- A. Grammar teaching strategy
 - B. Consciousness raising
 - C. Teaching adjectives
 - D. Content based grammar
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q109. Which method believes drilling as a major technique?

- A. Grammar Translation Method
- B. Community Language Teaching
- C. Whole language perspective
- D. Aduiolingualism

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q110. Multilingualism is _____

- A. learning as many language as possible.
- B. learning the mother tongue/home language only
- C. starting with mother tongue/home language and move on to add more languages in schools.
- D. starting with mother tongue, moving to English medium and adding another language in high school.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q111. Hindi is India's _____.

- A. national language
- B. official language
- C. associate official language
- D. classical language

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q112. Errors committed by learners in their writing and speaking should be treated as _____

- A. constraints in their leaning
- B. indication for earning
- C. problems for learning languages
- D. indications for error correction

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q113. Learners undergo stages for developing a good write up. What is the approach known as?

- A. Product approach to writing
- B. Official writing
- C. Study skills
- D. Process approach to writing

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q114. Children in their early years scribble on the wall, floor and in note books. What is this stage in language learning called?

- A. Scribbling

- B. Emergent literacy
- C. Writing skills
- D. Graphic development

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q115. Which of the following is assessment for learning?

- A. Written tests
- B. Term-end exam
- C. Formative assessment
- D. Summative assessment

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q116. If a child is good reader in one language she/he can be a good reader in another or in any language (when he learns another languages). This is known as _____.

- A. reading competency
- B. reading strategy
- C. skill transfer
- D. higher order skills

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q117. Learning outcomes are _____.

- A. competencies to be achieved or performed by learners at the end of a course
- B. objectives of languages teaching as delineated in language curriculum and syllabus
- C. based on the communicative skills of leaners during a course of study
- D. the processes through which learners are expected to perform

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q118. Which two of the following are the main aims of remedial teaching?

- A. Remedial teaching is for learners to improve their learning.
- B. Remedial teaching is for teachers to make changes in their teaching.
- C. Remedial teaching is for teachers to understand their leaners.
- D. Remedial teaching is for the parents to know why some learners need improvement

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q119. A teacher divided her class into five groups with five learners in each and asked them to find words related to home, school, road, land and sky. Each group found ten to fifteen words each and shared with the other group. What technique did the teacher adopt for teaching vocabulary here?

- A. Words and phrases
- B. Thematic vocabulary
- C. Categorization words
- D. Normative vocabulary

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q120. Constructivism as a learning theory believes _____.

- A. learning is individual characteristics
- B. all learners can not learn languages
- C. learning is completely a psychological phenomena
- D. learning is socially constructed

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Directions (Q121 to Q128):

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों का सही उत्तर दीजिए।

वृक्षों ने मानव सभ्यता तथा मानवता को सदैव सहायता पहुँचाई है। वृक्ष एक सहायक, शिक्षक तथा मित्र रहे हैं। छायादार वृक्ष हमें छाया प्रदान करते हैं। वनों से दो प्रकार के लाभ हैं। प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष। वनों से हमें ईंधन, इमारती लकड़ी, गोंद, लाख, रबर, औषधियाँ, रंग, फल, फूल आदि प्राप्त होते हैं। वनों से वातावरण शुद्ध होता है। वनों से मिट्टी का कटाव रुकता है। ढलानों तथा बाँधों पर वृक्षारोपण करके वर्षा के कारण होने वाले भूमिक्षरण को रोका जा सकता है। वनों से भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति को बढ़ाया जा सकता है क्योंकि वृक्षों की पत्तियाँ खाद बनाने के काम आती हैं। वनों से वर्षा का भी घनिष्ठ संबंध है। वर्षा का मूल कारण हरे-भरे वृक्ष ही हैं। वनों में ही अनेक दुर्लभ जीव-जन्तुओं का निवास होता है। पक्षियों का कलरव प्रकृति के सुरम्य वातावरण अर्थात् वनों में ही मिलता है। दियासलाई, वार्निश, रेशम, प्लाइवुड, कागज, रबर आदि उद्योगों को भी वनों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है।

Sub Questions

Q121. मानवता को सदैव किसने सहायता पहुँचाई है?

- A. मनुष्य ने
- B. मानव सभ्यता ने
- C. शिक्षक ने
- D. वृक्षों ने

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q122. वनों के बारे में कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?

- A. वन मिट्टी का कटाव रोकते हैं
- B. वन से वातावरण शुद्ध होता है
- C. वनों से बाँधों को नुकसान होता है
- D. वनों से ईंधन, रबर, फल आदि मिलते हैं।

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q123. वनों से भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति कैसे बढ़ाई जा सकती है?

- A. हरे-भरे वृक्ष लगाकर
- B. जीव-जन्तुओं के विचरण से
- C. वृक्षों की पत्तियों से खाद बनने से
- D. मिट्टी का कटाव रोकने से

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q124. वर्षा का मूल कारण क्या है?

- A. हरे-भरे वृक्ष
- B. दुर्लभ जीव-जन्तु
- C. सुरम्य वातावरण
- D. पक्षियों का कलरव

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q125. भूमिक्षरण का अर्थ होगा-

- A. भूमि की रक्षा
- B. भूमि की शक्ति
- C. भूमि का कटाव
- D. भूमि का उद्भव

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q126. 'दुर्लभ' शब्द का संधि विच्छेद है-

- A. दुः + लभ
- B. दुर् + लभ
- C. दु + लाभ
- D. दुर + लभ

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q127. मानव- सभ्यता में समास होगा-

- A. अधिकरण तत्पुरुष
- B. करण तत्पुरुष
- C. संबंध तत्पुरुष

D. सम्प्रदान तत्पुरुष

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q128. 'सुरम्य' शब्द का अर्थ है-

- A. वीरान
- B. रमणीक
- C. संगीतमय
- D. आकर्षक

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Directions (Q129 to Q135):

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर दीजिए।

जिसके पास धैर्य है, वह जो इच्छा करता है, प्राप्त कर लेता है। प्रकृति हमें धीरज धारण करने की सीख देती है। धैर्य जीवन में लक्ष्य प्राप्ति का द्वार खोलता है। जापे लोग 'जल्दी करो' जल्दी करो' की रट लगाते हैं, वे वास्तव में, अधीर मन, गति कम' की प्राचीन लोकोक्ति को चरितार्थ करते हैं। सफलता और सम्मान उन्हीं को प्राप्त होता है, जो धैर्यपूर्वक काम में लगे रहते हैं। शांत मन से किसी कार्य को करने में निश्चित रूप से कम लगता है। बचपन के बाद जवानी धीरे-धीरे आती है। संसार के सभी कार्य धीरे धीरे ही संपन्न होते हैं। यदि कोई रोगी डॉक्टर से दवाई लेने के तुरन्त पश्चात् पूर्णतया स्वस्थ होने की कामना करता है, तो यह उसकी नितांत मूर्खता है। वृक्ष को कितना भी पानी दो, परन्तु फल-प्राप्ति तो समय पर ही होगी।

Sub Questions

Q129. लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए ज़रूरी है-

- A. इच्छा
- B. प्रकृति
- C. संतुष्टि
- D. धैर्य

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q130. 'अधीर मन, गति कम' की प्राचीन लोकोक्ति को कौन चरितार्थ करते हैं?

- A. जो धैर्य से काम करते हैं।
- B. जो परिश्रम से कार्य करते रहते हैं।
- C. जो हर काम में जल्दबाजी करते हैं।
- D. जो तुरन्त फल-प्राप्ति की कामना करते हैं।

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q131. फल-प्राप्ति में कौन-सा समास है?

- A. बहुव्रीहि समास

B. तत्पुरुष समास

C. द्वंद्व समास

D. अव्ययीभाव समास

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q132. प्रकृति हमें क्या क्या सीख देती है?

- A. लक्ष्य - प्राप्ति की
- B. स्वस्थ होने की
- C. धैर्यवान बनने की
- D. सम्मान प्राप्त करने की

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q133. सफलता व सम्मान किन्हें प्राप्त होता है?

- A. जो धैर्यपूर्वक काम में लगे रहते हैं
- B. जो सभी कार्य धीरे-धीरे करते हैं।
- C. जो अधीर मन से काम करते हैं।
- D. जो 'जल्दी-करो', की रट लगाते हैं।

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q134. 'अधीर' का विलोम शब्द होगा?

- A. भय
- B. धीर
- C. आतुर
- D. व्यग्र

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q135. 'प्रकृति' में उपसर्ग होगा-

- A. प्र
- B. प्
- C. पर
- D. प्रक्

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q136. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विकल्प भाषा सीखने के लिये सही नहीं है?

- A. भाषा कौशल एक भाषा से दूसरी में अंतरण योग्य होते हैं।
- B. यदि अवसर तथा यथायोग्य समय दिया जाए तो प्रत्येक बालक में अनेक भाषाएँ सीखने की क्षमता होती है

- C. मातृभाषा दूसरी/विदेशी भाषा सीखने में हस्तक्षेप करती है।
D. मातृभाषा दूसरी/विदेशी भाषा सीखने में सहायता करती है।
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q137. वह प्रक्रिया जिसके द्वारा शिक्षार्थी पढ़ना सीखता है-

- A. संरचित तथा रेखीय
B. विकासात्मक
C. आकृति आधारित
D. भाषा-आधारित
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q138. जब बालक किसी भाषा को द्वितीय अथवा तृतीय भाषा के रूप में सीखता है/सीखती है इसे माना जाता है-

- A. भाषा अर्जन
B. भाषा की अमूर्तता
C. भाषा वृद्धि
D. भाषा सीखना
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q139. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा तरीका भाषा की कक्षा में कहानियों का प्रयोग करने के लिये उपयुक्त है?

- A. नैतिकता के लिये कहानियों का प्रयोग
B. कुछ संरचनाएँ समझाने के लिए कहानियाँ
C. रणनीति के रूप में कहानी सुनान
D. संकल्पना के रूप में कहानी पढ़ाना
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q140. कक्षा IV की अध्यापिका 'को', 'में', 'के अन्दर', 'साथ', 'के लिए', जैसे शब्दों वाले बहुत सारे वाक्य देती है उसके बाद शिक्षार्थी इन शब्दों पर ध्यान देते हैं जिन्हें अध्यापक ने 'स्थानवाचक' शब्दों का नाम दिया। बाद में वह उन्हें कुछ और वाक्य देती है और शिक्षार्थियों को उन वाक्यों में इन स्थानवाचक शब्दों को लिए कहती है। अंत में वह बताती है कि इन्हें 'कारक' कहते हैं। यह रणनीति क्या कहलाती है?

- A. व्याकरण शिक्षण
B. घोषणात्मक ज्ञान
C. सचेतनता बढ़ाना
D. खेल द्वारा व्याकरण
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q141. 'विद्यालयी शिक्षा में बहुभाषिकता एक योजना के यप में' का क्या अर्थ है?

- A. सभी बच्चे अपनी विद्यालयी शिक्षा अपनी मातृभाषा/घर की भाषा में आरंभ करते हैं तथा जैसे-जैसे प्रगति करते हैं उसमें और अधिक भाषाएँ जोड़ते जाते हैं।
B. सभी बच्चे निर्देश के माध्यम के रूप में राज्य भाषा में सीखते हैं तथा अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी सीखते हैं।
C. सभी बच्चे आधारभूत स्तर से अंग्रेजी, राज्य भाषा तथा हिन्दी सीखते हैं।
D. प्राथमिक स्तर पर माध्यम के रूप में मातृ-भाषा तथा उच्च प्राथमिक तथा उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर अंग्रेजी माध्यम के रूप में
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q142. भारतीय संविधान में हिन्दी भाषा को क्या दर्जा दिया गया है?

- A. राष्ट्र-भाषा
B. राज-भाषा
C. सह राज-भाषा
D. शास्त्रीय- भाषा
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q143. आरंभिक वर्षों के दौरान शिक्षार्थियों की त्रुटियाँ...

- A. तुरन्त ठीक करनी चाहिए
B. बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं की जानी चाहिए
C. अभ्यास के द्वारा उनके ध्यान में लानी चाहिए
D. आरोपण तथा अभ्यास के द्वारा ठीक की जानी चाहिए
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q144. कक्षा V की अध्यापिका अपने विद्यार्थियों को 'उन्हें क्या पसन्द है तथा क्या नापसन्द है' पर समूह में चर्चा करने तथा बाद में उन्हें कुछ वाक्यों में लिखने के लिए कहती है। विद्यार्थियों ने अपने विचारों को लिखा, एक रूपरेखा बनाई तथा एक अनुच्छेद लिखा। लिखने के इस उपागम को आप क्या कहेंगे?

- A. लिखने का उत्पाद उपागम
B. लिखने का प्रक्रिया उपागम
C. लिखने की रणनीति के रूप में टिप्पणी
D. लिखना व्यक्तिगत लेखन
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q145. एक शिक्षक आकलन अभिलेख के लिए विभिन्न अवसरों पर सीखने की घटनाएँ तथा प्रदर्शन को संकलित करके उनके अभिलेख बनाती। इस आकलन प्रक्रिया को किस रूप में जाना जाता है?

- A. पोर्टफोलियो आकलन
B. संकल्पनात्मक
C. अवाबोधन आकलन
D. अनौपाचारिक आकलन
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q146. निम्नलिखित में से भाषा-शिक्षण का कौन-सा तरीका सीखने के प्रतिफल पर केन्द्रित है?

- A. मातृभाषा आधारित भाषा
B. शिक्षण दक्षता आधारित भाषा शिक्षण
C. संप्रेषणात्मक भाषा शिक्षण
D. भाषा शिक्षण की द्विभाषिक विधि
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q147. एक शिक्षक संदर्भ में शब्दावली पढ़ाने के लिए घर से बर्तन तथा खिलौने लाता है/लाती है- इस वस्तुओं को जाना जाता है?

- A. सहायक सामग्री
B. वास्तविक वस्तु
C. भोजन पकाने की वस्तुएँ
D. विषयक शब्दावली
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q148. एक अध्यापिका अपनी कक्षा को चार-चार के समूह में बाँट देती है तथा मानस मंथन और चर्चा के द्वारा वह प्राकृतिक दृश्यों, इमारतों, व्यक्ति जैसे थीम पर प्रश्नों के माध्यम से विचार एकत्रित करने के लिए कहती है

और इन पर संक्षिप्त रिपोर्ट लिखने के लिए कहती है। यह कार्य किस रूप में जाना जाता है?

- A. परियोजना कार्य
B. प्रदत्त कार्य
C. बोलना तथा लिखना कार्य
D. भ्रमण
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q149. एक अध्यापिका 'डैफ़ोडिल' कविता पढ़ाने से पहले अपनी कक्षा के शिक्षार्थियों को अपने पास-पड़ोस तथा विद्यालय के रास्ते के फूल-घास तथा पौधों के बारे में विचार साझा करने के लिए कहती है। वह किस चीज़ के लिए प्रयास कर रही है?

- A. शिक्षार्थियों से अपने पड़ोस से डैफ़ोडिल फूल लेकर अपने की अपेक्षा करना
B. पूर्व ज्ञान को कक्षायी शिक्षण एवं ज्ञान से जोड़ना
C. मानस मंथन गतिविधि
D. कविता के माध्यम से फूलों और प्राकृतिक दृश्य भौगोलिक ज्ञान का शिक्षण
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q150. निम्नलिखित में से भाषा सीखने के बारे में कौन-सा कथन सत्य है?

- A. लेखन से पहले पठन का विकास होता है
B. पठन से पहले शिक्षार्थी को लिखने की आवश्यकता है
C. पठन और लेखन साथ-साथ विकसित होते हैं
D. प्रथम भाषा, द्वितीय भाषा सीखने में हस्तक्षेप करती है
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Solutions

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. The belief that children's behavior can be modified by reinforces and punishers is based on the idea that development is primarily influenced by Environment only. Positive reinforcement motivates them to keep working; kids who receive positive reinforcement for their good work are motivated to keep working hard. So it is important to reward the behavior we want to see more often, rather than focusing on their negative actions.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. A child can throw the ball before holding a pencil and writing, this situation illustrates the Proximo-Distal principle of development. The proximal-distal principle means the development proceeds from the center of the body outward,

like a child learning to move her shoulders before learning to control fine finger movement.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. Motor and Cognitive development happen throughout the lifespan. Motor cognition encompasses the mental processes involved in the planning, preparation, and production of our actions, as well as the cognitive processes involved in anticipating, predicting, and interpreting the action of others.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. Family is the primary agency of socialization for children. Family is usually considered to be the most important agent of socialization. They not only teach us how

to care for ourselves, but also give us our first system of values, norms, and beliefs.

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. As per Jean Piaget's ideas on language and thought the true statement is thought determines language. Jean Piaget's theory of language development suggests that children use both assimilation and accommodation to learn the language. Assimilation is the process of changing one's environment to place information into an already-existing schema or idea.

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. Two glasses hold the same amount of water yet Anu thinks that the taller glass holds more water than the 'wider but shorter' glass, according to Jean Piaget this reasoning of Anu is due to Centration. Centration is the tendency to focus on only one aspect of a situation at one time, when a child can focus on more than one aspect of a situation at the same time they have the ability to decenter.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Reversibility-the ability to reverse actions is a basic accomplishment of Concrete Operational as given in the Piagetian theory of Cognitive development. According to Piaget's theory, there are four stages of cognitive development, and each of the stages represents a new way of thinking and understanding the world. He called them 1) sensor motor intelligence 2) Preoperational thinking 3) Concrete operational thinking 4) formal operational thinking.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. A mathematics teacher is using more skilled peers to support and guide the other students, Lev Vygotsky's theory of social constructivism frame is trying to apply in the class. According to this theory, language and culture are the frameworks through which humans experience, communicate and understand reality. Cognitive functions are the products of social interactions. Vygotsky emphasized the collaborative nature of learning by the construction of knowledge through social negotiation.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Language and Culture are the basis of Lev Vygotsky's views on development. Language is the basis of Vygotsky's ideas on social interaction. The development of speech occurs in three stages-external, egocentric, and inner speeches. External or social speech occurs from birth until the age of three.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. Gender is a Social Concept. Gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls, and boys that are socially constructed. This includes norms, behavior, and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl, or boy as well as relationships with each other.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. Neeta can recognize and classify all varieties of animals, plants, metals, and minerals, As per Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence; Naturalistic is a type of Intelligence is she demonstrating.

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. To cater to individual differences in her class a primary school teacher should provide a diverse learning experience to students.

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. Eight-year-old Rohit reasons stealing is wrong because stealing behavior can lead to his rejection by others, As per Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development, he is displaying a 'Good boy'- 'Good-girl' orientation.

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. A collection of students' work in a variety of tasks throughout the meant for keeping a record of their performance is known as a portfolio. Portfolio assessment enables students to reflect on their real performance, show their weak and strong domains, observe students' progress during the learning process, and encourage students to take responsibility for their own learning.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. In a progressive school, the education imparted will make the children active explorers. Progressive education is when teachers recognize and honor the creativity and passions of individual students, Educators do not simply teach students information and expect them to memorize it and get perfect scores on tests.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. Fluency, elaboration, and flexibility are characteristics of Creativity. Creativity is the ability to make or otherwise bring into existence something new, whether a new solution to a problem, a new method or device, or a new artistic object or form.

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. Inclusion of students with orthopedic challenges requires Infrastructural Accessibility. Access to infrastructure is the means as well as opportunity to use the basic physical and organizational structures required for the operation of society. Infrastructures are the large-scale public system, services, and facilities of a country or region that are necessary for commerce and social activity.

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. Dyslexia is generally categorized as a Spectrum of learning disorders. Dyslexia is a reading disorder, different people are affected to different degrees, problems may include difficulties in spelling words, reading quickly, writing words, etc.

S19. Ans.(b)

Sol. Segregation and labeling are NOT a part of inclusive teaching. Segregation is a system that keeps different groups separate from each other, either through physical dividers or using social pressure and laws.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). Learning and development take place in a socio-cultural context because children belonging to the potter community learn conservation of mass earlier than conservation of number.

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. When students learn a behavior observation, the first step of that process is that they must pay attention to the model. Learning from observation is a common and natural method of human learning. Bandura's observational learning is a type of learning that occurs as a function of observing, retaining, and replicating novel behavior executed by others.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. Understanding the errors made by learners is important for a teacher as she can understand the learner's thought process. Errors are necessary for the learning process to give insight into children's thinking. It helps the teacher to be aware of learners learning styles and to cater to them according to their needs. Making such an error cannot be just due to negligence and carelessness; it may be so that students are thinking about it in a different manner other than what is the right process.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. National education policy 2020 states that learning should be experiential. Experiential learning is an engaged learning process whereby students "learn by doing" and by reflecting on their experience.

S24. Ans.(b)

Sol. Tanvi practices deep breathing just before the onset of the examination. She is using an emotion management strategy to cope with anxiety.

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. During the lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Rohini likes to read the story books her elder sister had without any promoting from anybody. Rohini is an intrinsically motivated learner.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. Alternate conceptions and misconceptions held by children represent innovative ideas about a particular concept. Misconceptions take place due to the mismatch between previously assimilated and newly accommodated knowledge. Children's errors and misconceptions are significant steps in the teaching-learning process, these are necessary for the learning process to give insight into children's thinking.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. Use of concept maps, moving from abstract to concrete concepts, and use of stories and anecdotes. The anecdote will relate to the subject matter that the group of people is discussing,

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. A primary teacher asks her students to write all the information at least five times in their notebooks. There are many teaching techniques that are used by teachers to make learning effective and fruitful. The above-mentioned technique would be ineffective since more rehearsal is not a suitable technique for meaningful learning. This technique would be quite boring and students would not be able to create anything new out of it, it would be a monotonous task.

S29. Ans.(b)

Sol. Algorithms and heuristics are some effective problem-solving strategies. Heuristics is any approach to problem-solving that uses a practical method or various shortcuts to produce solutions that may not be optimal but are sufficient given a limited timeframe or deadline. A heuristic algorithm is a procedure that determines near-optimal solutions to an optimization problem. Algorithms are comprehensive step-by-step procedures, they are exhaustive and guarantee the correct solution, but may be time-consuming and require a lot of mental effort.

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. Rote memorization is not effective for making use of the previous knowledge of children for further learning. The main disadvantage of Rote memorization is easy to lose focus, it doesn't allow for a deeper understanding of the subject. Only the bare facts of a subject such as vocabulary or multiplication tables are memorized or understood.

S31. Ans.(a)

Sol. Teacher gives tokens to 10 students asked them to arrange them in rectangular form. Murad observed that if the number of tokens is 4, 9 and 16 he can form squares but if the number of tokens is 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 he cannot form square. This activity help him in understanding about the following:

- Area of squares
- Factors of numbers up to 16
- Perfect squares
-

S32. Ans.(d)

Sol. $0.54 \times 0.01 \times 0.4$
 $= 0.00216$

S33. Ans.(b)

Sol. $\frac{11}{4} + \frac{13}{4} = \frac{24}{4} = 6 \text{ kg}$

Required sum:

$$\frac{\frac{6}{8}}{\frac{1}{8}} = 48$$

S34. Ans.(d)

Sol. 625 is a square of 25
 169 is a square of 13
 225 is a square of 15
 But 222 is not perfect square.

S35. Ans.(c)

Sol. 84

S36. Ans.(d)

Sol. $24879 \div 27$

$$Q1 = 921$$

$$R1 = 12$$

And,

$$367842 \div 23$$

$$Q2 = 15993$$

$$R2 = 3$$

Now,

$$R1 + R2 = 12 + 3 = 15$$

If we divide 15 by 4 Then

$$Q = 3$$

$$\text{And } R = 3$$

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Product of two numbers has four zeroes on it's right places. If one of the numbers has exactly two zeroes on its extreme right, the other number of zeroes on the extreme right of the other number is exactly two.

S38. Ans.(d)

Sol. $\frac{20000}{800} = 25$

S39. Ans.(a)

Sol.

S40. Ans.(c)

Sol.

S41. Ans.(d)

Sol. By finding the area of each field we get.

$$\text{The area of Field A} = 20 \times 30 = 600\text{m}$$

$$\text{The area of Field B} = 23 \times 27 = 621\text{m}$$

$$\text{The area of Field C} = 24 \times 26 = 624\text{m}$$

$$\text{The area of Field D} = 25 \times 25 = 625\text{m}$$

Hence, Karuna will buy Field D to plant maximum number of trees.

S42. Ans.(d)

Sol. Shimla to Mumbai is 4.5cm, Shimla to Dehradun is 2cm

Hiya has to travel Dehradun to Mumbai via Shimla

So, She will go from Dehradun to Shimla = 2cm

And then, Shimla to Mumbai = 4.5 cm

So, total distance = $2 + 4.5 = 6.5$ cm

If 1 cm = 250km

$$\text{Then } 6.5 \times 250 = 1625\text{km}$$

S43. Ans.(c)

Sol. time = Distance / Speed

$$= 5000/100 = 50\text{minute}$$

So, if the student walks at 07:45 AM then he will reach at the school at 08:35 AM

S44. Ans.(a)

Sol.

S45. Ans.(b)

Sol. Total amount she had:

$$2 \times 100 = 200 \text{ /-}$$

$$3 \times 20 = 60 \text{ /-}$$

$$10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ /-}$$

$$5 \times 50 = 250 \text{ /-}$$

$$77 \times 1 = 77 \text{ /-}$$

$$98 \times 0.5 = 49 \text{ /-}$$

$$\text{Total amount} = 200 + 60 + 100 + 250 + 77 + 49 = 736$$

So, the number of 2 Rs. Coins she get in exchange of this money = $736/2 = 368$

S46. Ans.(a)

Sol. A class III mathematics teacher gave the following questions to her students:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \ 5 \ 6 \ 2 \ 8 \ 1 \ 2 \ 9 \\ +1 \ 7 \ 3 \ +3 \ 2 \ + \ 7 \ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Later she asks the students to solve a worksheet which are has similar questions.

This tasks is based on drill and practice and should be discouraged at primary level

S47. Ans.(a)

Sol. In the context of mathematics "learning by doing" means "Learning the concept in mathematics by doing meaningful, hands- on activities related to the concept".

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol. The concept of 'Data handling' in a classroom includes:

- Representation of Data
- Analysis of data
- Collection of data
-

S49. Ans.(c)

Sol. According National curriculum Framework (2005), "Teacher can aid the process of Mathematical Exploration and can help engage students', hence technology can be used to facilitate the teaching- learning of abstract concepts in mathematics.

S50. Ans.(b)

Sol. BaLa = Building as Learning Aid

S51. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'Recognition of patterns and their completion' is an essential part of mathematics curriculum at primary level as it Promotes creativity amongst students and helps them to understand the properties of numbers and operations.

S52. Ans.(b)

Sol. For assessment in class III, a mathematics teacher creates a record of progress of the students using the following parameters: - conceptual understanding, mathematical reasoning, attitude towards mathematics, solving new problems, finding multiple ways to solve the problems. The data from this type of assessment is useful for:

- Providing feedback to the students and developing need-based teaching plans
- Understanding the questions that are answered incorrectly by the students
- Understanding the attitude of the students

S53. Ans.(a)

Sol. A child says $\frac{1}{2}$ is less than $\frac{1}{3}$ because 2 is less than 3. The following technique would be helpful for the child to clear his misconception:

- Helping him visualize the two fractions by using real life objects
- Taking help of paper folding in different examples and comparing the fractions
- Giving the pictorial representation of the two fractions

S54. Ans.(d)

Sol. Meaning of the word 'Heurisco' is To Discover.

S55. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ms. Jenny, a class II teacher asked her students 'if you have 3 tens and you have to take away 3 units from it, which number do you get?'

One of her students responded "It is zero." To rectify the error, Ms. Jenny should first focus on strengthening the concept of place value by providing hands-on experiences.

S56. Ans.(d)

Sol.

S57. Ans.(a)

Sol. Manipulatives or models, static pictures, written symbols, spoken and written language, real world situations or contexts are five ways to represent mathematical ideas

S58. Ans.(c)

Sol. Solving mathematical puzzles at primary level helps in promoting problem solving skills

S59. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to Van Hiele's theory of Geometric Reasoning, "Seema knows that an isosceles triangle has two equal sides two equal angles" is an example of Analysis level

S60. Ans.(d)

Sol. "Boys mathematical success is attributed to their abilities and girls success to their efforts" in an example of Gender Bias in mathematics learning in a class room.

S61. Ans.(b)

Sol. Gregor Mendel was the scientist who did experiments with the pea plants based on observation concluded that the pea plants have some traits which come in pairs, such as tall or short, yellow or green, rough or smooth, etc.

S62. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mountain is different from others because lakes, ponds, rivers, and springs all are types of water sources.

S63. Ans.(a)

Sol. A ship is different from the other four modes of transport; Bus, Tonga, and bicycle Rickshaws are the types of land transport while the ship is water transport.

S64. Ans.(c)

Sol. In Karnataka, the implement used by the farmer to dig the soil to loose and make it soft is known as Khunti. The Khunti is an iron rod used to dig the soil before planting seeds. It is also used to make the soil soft.

S65. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct match is, Owl – Bird having eyes on either side of the head, a silkworm – to find its female from many kilometers away by her smell, Eagle – Birds that can see four times as far as we can, and a sloth- that spends almost 17 hours a day sleeping while hanging upside.

S66. Ans.(b)

Sol. Tomato is brought to our country by traders coming from South America.

S67. Ans.(d)

Sol. A car starts from city X at 7.30 hours and reaches city Y at 22.30. So, total time taken by the car = 15 hr.

If the distance between the two cities is 540kilometers, the

$$\text{average speed} = \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}} = \frac{540}{15} = 36 \text{ km/hr}$$

To find it in m/s we have to multiply it by $\frac{5}{18}$

$$\text{So, the required sum} = 36 \times \frac{5}{18} = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

S68. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct statement about Honeybees is that every beehive has one queen bee that lays eggs and there are only a few male bees in the hive and this is also true that most of the bees in the hive are worker bees.

S69. Ans.(a)

Sol. A group of three Indian states having coasts on the Arabian Sea is Kerala, Karnataka, and Maharashtra. The Arabian Sea, the northwestern part of the Indian Ocean, lies

between India and the Arabian Peninsula. The western coastline is on the Arabian Sea and the states which share the coastline in this part are, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, and Kerala.

S70. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mizoram is the state/union territory of our country, the land of the forests for farming belongs to the whole village not to the separate people.

S71. Ans.(d)

Sol. There are mainly three types of crops produced in Jharkhand, rice is the major crop of Jharkhand, and others are wheat, and Maize. Minor Crops are Arhar, Urad, Moong, Gram, etc.

S72. Ans.(d)

Sol. The main reason for considering the earthworms as the friends of the farmers is that earthworms soften the soil of the field in which they live by digging the soil underneath, the tunnels dug by earthworms provide easy passage for air water into the soil and the earthworms eat the dead leaves and plants, the dropping of the earthworms make the soil more fertile.

S73. Ans.(d)

Sol. Madhubani is a very old form of folk art, during festivals and happy occasions Madhubani paintings are made in the courtyards and walls of the houses of Madhubani which is a well-known district of one of the states of India named Bihar. Madhubani art not only depicts the social structure but also the cultural identity of the land with its depictions on these of religion, love, and fertility.

S74. Ans.(d)

Sol. People of Maharashtra love to eat pakoras made of Sahjan flowers, and in Uttar Pradesh people enjoy eating a vegetable made of Kachnar flowers.

S75. Ans.(c)

Sol. This is a place in Uttarakhand and is also an important tourist destination; the park is associated with the conservation of the tiger. Jim Corbett National Park is a national park in India located in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand state. The first national park in India, it was established in 1936 during the British Raj named Hailey National Park after William Malcolm Hailey, a governor of the United Provinces in which it was then located.

S76. Ans.(a)

Sol. To critically address the concern of equality, justice, peace, and respect for human dignity and rights.

S77. Ans.(a)

Sol. The themes of EVS at the primary level are connected and interrelated because of the integrated nature of EVS. The integrated nature of EVS consists of Physical, biological, and

environmental factors which determine the imbalance and development of nature.

S78. Ans.(a)

Sol. The child-centered nature of EVS is because of its focus on learning through experience. Child-centered learning primarily revolves around the child, maximum involvement of the child will be there in the teaching-learning process. A child-centered approach can be adopted through strategies like experimental learning.

S79. Ans.(d)

Sol. The relationship is a subtheme of the syllabus of EVS.

S80. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'Pochampalli' chapter 23 of NCERT EVS is based on real places.

S81. Ans.(a)

Sol. The suggested activities which will be suitable for addressing the question from the theme 'food' is sharing farmers' narratives, visiting and observing a farm, and experimenting to know the condition suitable for germination.

S82. Ans.(a)

Sol. For authentic and meaningful learning of EVS through field trips, a teacher can use the structured worksheet.

S83. Ans.(b)

Sol. The purpose of giving Mendel's story through chapter 21 of class 5, "like father, like daughter" in the EVS textbook of NCERT is to focus on how our identity is shaped by traits we inherit from our family.

S84. Ans.(a)

Sol. The technique of formative assessment is Peer Assessment. A formative assessment is a planned, ongoing process used by all students and teachers during learning and teaching to elicit and use evidence of student learning to improve student understanding of intended disciplinary learning outcomes and support students to become self-directed learners.

S85. Ans.(d)

Sol. The portfolio is based on the technique of observation. Peer assessment or peer review provides a structured learning process for students to critique and provide feedback to each other on their work. It helps students develop lifelong skills in assessing and providing feedback to others and also equips them with skills to self-assess and improve their work.

S86. Ans.(a)

Sol. Discussion is the process indicator that can be used for assessment in EVS to record how students are learning. Discussion is important to learning in all disciplines because it helps students process information rather than simply

receive it. Leading a discussion is to get students to practice thinking about the course material.

S87. Ans.(a)

Sol. Giving information to students is easy for a teacher in an EVS classroom.

S88. Ans.(a)

Sol. Narratives are effective resources for the learning of EVS. Narrative and stories works are the most effective to engage learners in EVS as it helps the teacher to narrate the things that are to be observed and make notes of them.

S89. Ans.(a)

Sol. Arts and crafts work will be liked by the students in EVS class. Arts and crafts describe a wide variety of activities involving making things with one's hand, both children and adults enjoy art and crafts, and children in school may learn skills such as woodworking, wood carving, etc.

S90. Ans.(a)

Sol. In an EVS class, students get opportunities to ask questions. Asking questions is one of the great opportunities students get in the EVS class. A good EVS class does not involve only teaching, writing on the blackboard, checking if students are copying, and giving them homework.

S91. Ans.(d)

Sol. Jyotirao Phule decided to teach his wife to read and write because he wanted to show her off as an educated wife.

S92. Ans.(a)

Sol. Jyotirao and Savitribai were ostracized because they started the first school for girls

S93. Ans.(d)

Sol. The British Govt. honored Jyotirao and Savitribai for their contribution to the field of education.

S94. Ans.(c)

Sol. the family of Savitribai follows Agriculture

S95. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both statements are true-

A. Jyotirao Phule was a versatile personality.

B. Manga and Mahar castes were ill-treated by the

S96. Ans.(a)

Sol. Keenness means the same as 'eagerness

S97. Ans.(b)

Sol. Former is the opposite in meaning of the word 'latter'

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. It is an adjective

S99. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct sentence is Despite of his best efforts he failed to win the first prize.

S100. Ans.(d)

Sol. The poem deals with the idea that human life is impermanent.

S101. Ans.(d)

Sol. The narrator of the poem is a reflective old man.

S102. Ans.(c)

Sol. The tone of the poem is solemn

S103. Ans.(d)

Sol. The true statement is that the child is partly willing and partly hesitant to be led to the bed.

S104. Ans.(c)

Sol. It is Personification

S105. Ans.(d)

Sol. It is alliteration

S106. Ans.(a)

Sol. Development of the mother tongue in a child is generally assumed as language acquisition

S107. Ans.(b)

Sol. Stories during the early years of language learning are inputs for language learning

S108. Ans.(b)

Sol. This strategy is known as Consciousness raising

S109. Ans.(d)

Sol. The audiolingual method believes drilling is a major technique

S110. Ans.(c)

Sol. Multilingualism is starting with the mother tongue/home language and moves on to add more languages in schools.

S111. Ans.(b)

Sol. Hindi is India's official language

S112. Ans.(b)

Sol. Errors committed by learners in their writing and speaking should be treated as an indication of learning

S113. Ans.(d)

Sol. This approach is known as the Process approach to writing

S114. Ans.(b)

Sol. This stage in language learning is called Emergent literacy.

S115. Ans.(c)

Sol. Formative assessment is an assessment for learning

S116. Ans.(c)

Sol. This is known as skill transfer

S117. Ans.(a)

Sol. Learning outcomes are competencies to be achieved or performed by learners at the end of a course

S118. Ans.(a)

Sol. The main aim of remedial teaching is that Remedial teaching is for learners to improve their learning.

S119. Ans.(b)

Sol. The teacher should adopt thematic vocabulary for teaching vocabulary here

S120. Ans.(d)

Sol. Constructivism as a learning theory believes learning is socially constructed

S121. Ans.(d)

Sol. मानवता को सदैव वृक्षों ने सहायता पहुँचाई है

S122. Ans.(c)

Sol. वनों के बारे में यह कथन सही नहीं है कि, "वनों से बाँधों को नुकसान होता है"।

S123. Ans.(c)

Sol. वनों से भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति वृक्षों की पत्तियों से खाद बनने से बढ़ाई जा सकती है

S124. Ans.(a)

Sol. वर्षा का मूल कारण हरे-भरे वृक्ष है

S125. Ans.(c)

Sol. भूमिक्षरण का अर्थ भूमि क कटाव है।

S126. Ans.(a)

Sol. दुर्लभ शब्द का संधि विच्छेद है- दुः + लभ

S127. Ans.(c)

Sol. मानव- सभ्यता में समास संबंध तत्पुरुष होगा

S128. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'सुरम्य' शब्द का अर्थ रमणीक है

S129. Ans.(d)

Sol. लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए धैर्य ज़रूरी है

S130. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'अधीर मन, गति कम' की प्राचीन लोकक्ति का अर्थ है - जो हर काम में जल्दबाजी करते हैं।

S131. Ans.(b)

Sol. फल-प्राप्ति में तत्पुरुष समास समास है

S132. Ans.(c)

Sol. प्रकृति हमें धैर्यवान बनने की सीख देती है

S133. Ans.(a)

Sol. सफलता व सम्मान जो धैर्यपूर्वक काम में लगे रहते हैं को प्राप्त होता है

S134. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'अधीर' का विलोम शब्द धीर होगा

S135. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'प्रकृति' में "प्र" उपसर्ग होगा

S136. Ans.(c)

Sol.

S137. Ans.(b)

Sol.

S138. Ans.(d)

Sol. जब बालक किसी भाषा को द्वितीय अथवा तृतीय भाषा के रूप में सीखता है/सीखती है इसे भाषा सीखना माना जाता है

S139. Ans.(c)

Sol.

S140. Ans.(c)

Sol. कक्षा IV की अध्यापिका 'को', 'में', 'के अन्दर', 'साथ', 'केलिए', जैसे शब्दों वाले बहुत सारे वाक्य देती है उसके बाद शिक्षार्थी इन शब्दों पर ध्यान देते हैं जिन्हें अध्यापक ने 'स्थानवाचक' शब्दों का नाम दिया। बाद में वह उन्हें कुछ और वाक्य देती है और शिक्षार्थियों को उन वाक्यों में इन स्थानवाचक शब्दों को लिए कहती है। अंत में वह बताती है कि इन्हें 'कारक' कहते हैं। यह रणनीति सचेतनता बढ़ाना कहलाती है।

S141. Ans.(a)

Sol.

S142. Ans.(b)

Sol. भारतीय संविधान में हिन्दी भाषा को राज-भाषा दर्जा दिया गया है

S143. Ans.(c)

Sol. आरंभिक वर्षों के दौरान शिक्षार्थियों की त्रुटियाँ अभ्यास के द्वारा उनके ध्यान में लानी चाहिए।

S144. Ans.(b)

Sol. कक्षा V की अध्यापिका अपने विद्यार्थियों को 'उन्हें क्या पसन्द है तथा क्या नापसन्द है' पर समूह में चर्चा करने तथा बाद में उन्हें कुछ वाक्यों में लिखने के लिए कहती है। विद्यार्थियों ने अपने विचारों को लिखा, एक रूपरेखा बनाई तथा एक अनुच्छेद लिखा। लिखने के इस उपागम को लिखने का प्रक्रिया उपागम कहेंगे।

S145. Ans.(a)

Sol. एक शिक्षक आकलन अभिलेख के लिए विभिन्न अवसरों पर सीखने की घटनाएँ तथा प्रदर्शन को संकलित करके उनके अभिलेख बनाती। इस आकलन प्रक्रिया को पोर्टफोलियो आकलन के रूप में जाना जाता है

S146. Ans.(b)

Sol.

S147. Ans.(b)

Sol. एक शिक्षक संदर्भ में शब्दावली पढ़ाने के लिए घर से वर्तन तथा खिलौने लाता है/लाती है- इस वस्तुओं को वास्तविक वस्तु जाना जाता है

S148. Ans.(a)

Sol. एक अध्यापिका अपनी कक्षा को चार-चार के समूह में बाँट देती है तथा मानस मंथन और चर्चा के द्वारा वह प्राकृतिक दृश्यों, इमारतों, व्यक्ति जैसे थीम पर प्रश्नों के माध्यम से विचार एकत्रित करने के लिए कहती है और इन पर संक्षिप्त रिपोर्ट लिखने के लिए कहती है। यह कार्य परियोजना कार्य के रूप में जाना जाता है।

S149. Ans.(b)

Sol. एक अध्यापिका 'डैफ़ोडिल' कविता पढ़ाने से पहले अपनी कक्षा के शिक्षार्थियों को अपने पास-पड़ोस तथा विद्यालय के रास्ते के फूल-घास तथा पौधों के बारे में विचार साझा करने के लिए कहती है। वह पूर्व ज्ञान को कक्षायी शिक्षण एवं ज्ञान से जोड़ने के लिए प्रयास कर रही है।

S150. Ans.(c)



Q1. Which domain of development relates to intellectual abilities such as attention, memory, problem-solving, imagination, and creativity?

- (a) Emotional domain
- (b) Cognitive domain
- (c) Social domain
- (d) Physical domain

Q2. Sana learned to hold a glass and a bottle before she could hold a pen or button her shirt. This example indicates that -

- (a) Development is unidimensional.
- (b) Direction of development is cephalo-caudal.
- (c) Direction of development is proximo-distal.
- (d) Direction follows a random pattern.

Q3. The development of children is a result of -

- (a) only heredity.
- (b) only environment.
- (c) schooling and education.
- (d) interaction between heredity and environment.

Q4. Which of these is NOT a primary agent of socialization?

- (a) Family
- (b) Neighbourhood
- (c) Peers
- (d) Government

Q5. On the basis, of children's responses to the Heinz dilemma, Lawrence Kohlberg has proposed specific developmental stages of -

- (a) Moral Development
- (b) Social Development
- (c) Psychological Development
- (d) Personal Development

Q6. 9 year old Leela classifies a collection of buttons according to their size. She then combines all groups of buttons and re-distributes them on the basis of holes on them. According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, Leela is in _____ stage of development.

- (a) Pre -operational
- (b) Formal -operational
- (c) Concrete -Operational
- (d) Sensori -Motor

Q7. _____ occurs when children transform their experiences to fit into their existing schemes.

- (a) Assimilation
- (b) Accommodation
- (c) Centration
- (d) Conservation

Q8. Lev Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development is called a _____ theory as he argues that children's learning takes place in a context.

- (a) psycho -dynamic
- (b) psychosexual
- (c) social -cultural
- (d) behaviouristic

Q9. When a teacher adjusts the support offered to a child to fit the child's current level of performance and to help her reach her zone of proximal development, the teacher is -

- (a) using co-operative learning.
- (b) demonstrating inter-subjectivity.
- (c) scaffolding the child.
- (d) inducing cognitive conflict in the child.

Q10. In a progressive classroom -

- (a) teaching is textbook-centric.
- (b) emphasis is placed on summative assessment.
- (c) learners play an active part in their learning.
- (d) teachers uses rewards and punishment to direct children's learning.

Q11. _____ intelligence refers to the ability to recognize and respond appropriate to the moods, temperaments, and intentions of others.

- (a) Interpersonal
- (b) Intrapersonal
- (c) Spatial
- (d) Logics -mathematical

Q12. National Education Policy 2020 proposes that -

- (a) children in primary grades should be taught in home / local languages.
- (b) there should be one uniform language of instruction in primary classes.
- (c) teachers should be discouraged to use a bilingual approach.
- (d) multilingualism should be heavily discouraged.

Q13. A School gives preference to boys while selecting students for Badminton competitions and to girls for music competitions. This indicates -

- (a) Gender stability
- (b) Gender identity
- (c) Gender equality
- (d) Gender stereo typing

Q14. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation entails which of these -

- i) planning on parameters and tools of evaluation
 - ii) meticulous record keeping by the teacher
 - iii) periodic testing and ranking of children
 - iv) integration with the teaching-learning process
- (a) i, ii, iv
 - (b) ii, iv
 - (c) i, ii, iii
 - (d) ii, iii

Q15. What should be the underlying principle for assessment according to National Education Policy 2020?

- (a) Primarily testing rote memorization skills
- (b) Encouraging learning of content only
- (c) Optimizing learning and development for all students
- (d) Assessing students only in the cognitive domains through the end of the year examination

Q16. Which of the following is the latest legislation passed by the Indian Parliament for people with disability?

- (a) National Education Policy
- (b) Person with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act
- (c) Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act
- (d) Right to Education Act

Q17. Which of the following statement accurately describes the spirit of inclusion in a primary classroom?

- (a) Teacher promotes the use of a standard and uniform language only
- (b) Teacher holds prejudice towards children from certain caste groups
- (c) Teacher does not have any expectation from children with special educational needs
- (d) Teacher practices culturally responsive pedagogy.

Q18. The set of characteristics that define gifted students are –

- i) learns rapidly and retains
 - ii) is alert, keenly observant, and responds quickly
 - iii) performs better with acceleration
- (a) i, ii
 - (b) i, iii
 - (c) i, ii, iii
 - (d) ii, iii

Q19. Which of the following is **NOT** an effective pedagogical strategy for the inclusion of students with severe visual impairment?

- (a) Speaking clearly and explicitly
- (b) Three-dimensional maps and charts
- (c) Felt books and felt boards
- (d) Use of computers to give visual presentations

Q20. Assertion (A): Teachers should provide diverse learning opportunities to facilitate meaningful learning for all children.

Reasons (R): All children have the potential to learn. Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q21. A student with an external Locus of control would attribute his/her failure in the examination to –

- (a) lack of ability.
- (b) lack of preparation.
- (c) (faulty) attitude.
- (d) (bad) luck.

Q22. Which of the following should be kept in mind while creating an effective environment in a progressive classroom

- i) Methods of arranging the material to encourage exploration
 - ii) Ways of supporting students in risk-taking
 - iii) Putting students of some ability in one group
 - iv) Varied methods of assessment
- (a) iv, i
 - (b) ii, iv
 - (c) i, ii, iv
 - (d) i, ii, iii, iv

Q23. Which of the following is a cooperative learning strategy?

- (a) Shaping
- (b) Seriation
- (c) Social isolation
- (d) Reciprocal questioning

Q24. Mohan provides students with containers of different capacities to help them learn the concept of volume. Farah asks students to brainstorm on possibilities of making waste disposal a mechanical task so that people do not have to do these menial task.

Both of the teachers are employing _____ in their classroom.

- (a) Behaviourism
- (b) Constructivism
- (c) Direct instruction
- (d) Operant conditioning

Q25. Assertion (A): Apart from academic learning it is important to focus on the socio -emotional needs of the students in an educational set up.

Reasons (R): Emotions play a significant role in cognition.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true and (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q26. Understanding errors made by children in academic work:

- (a) is relevant merely in assessing student's intellectual abilities.
- (b) is relevant only to judge teacher's efficiency in teaching.
- (c) is relevant to understand teaching as well as learning process.
- (d) is not relevant to any domain related to teaching or learning.

Q27. Critical thinking involves

- i) metacognition
- ii) analysis
- iii) reflection

- (a) i, ii, iii
- (b) i, ii
- (c) ii, iii
- (d) i, iii

Q28. Anita, a teacher of 4th grade is facing a situation in her class where several students are reporting boredom in ongoing theme. In this scenario, she should:

- (a) Ignore these students and continue teaching the same content.
- (b) Punish these students and report this to their parents.
- (c) Reflect on the content of lesson and method of teaching.
- (d) Assume that these students are not capable of learning.

Q29. What should a teacher tell her students to encourage them to be intrinsically motivated for tasks?

- (a) The students who finishes first will get 5 stars.
- (b) Let me see who finishes first, who is the smartest.
- (c) Working on this is so interesting. Let's see what all we can learn in this activity.
- (d) Those who do not finish quickly will not go out and play the games period.

Q30. Pace of learning is:

- (a) dependent solely on personal factors.
- (b) dependent solely on environmental factors.
- (c) dependent on interaction of personal and environmental factors.
- (d) independent of both personal and environmental factors.

Q31. For conducting a group activity, Ms. Anju, a class 4 teacher has used a collection of pebbles. She has distributed $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the pebbles of group 1, $\frac{1}{4}$ th to group 2 and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd to group 3. After distributing if she has 26 pebbles left with her, what was the minimum number of pebbles she might have brought in the class?

- (a) 60
- (b) 120
- (c) 73
- (d) 146

Q32. A teacher asked students of class II to mark some points in a sheet of paper. Later, she asked the students to draw a rectangle in the same sheet without passing through any of these points. Then she asked the students to count the points inside the rectangle. Through this activity, she **CANNOT** teach:

- (a) Comparison of Numbers
- (b) Area of rectangle
- (c) Inside-Outside
- (d) Spatial Understanding

Q33. What is the number of tens in 708?

- (a) 0
- (b) 8
- (c) 7
- (d) 70

Q34. In a six digit number, the digit of thousands place is 4. The digit at ten's place is double that of digit at thousand's place and digit at hundred's place is half of the digit at thousand's place. The digit at unit's place is half of the digit at hundred's place. Digit at Ten thousand's place is sum of the digits at thousands and hundreds place and digit at lakh's place is half the digit at ten thousand place. What will be the number?

- (a) 634821
- (b) 364812
- (c) 634281
- (d) 364281

Q35. Farhan's father asked him to arrange some mangoes in group. When he arranged them in a group of 2, then 1 mango was left. He did the same with groups of 3 and 7 each time one mango was left. He knows that the number of mangoes are less than 50. If he arranges them in group of 5, how many mangoes will be left?

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) 3

Q36. What is the next term of the sequence 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34....?

- (a) 43
- (b) 47
- (c) 55
- (d) 68

Q37. Gopalji has 8 cows and each of them gives 2 litre of milk every day which he sells in a nearby hotel at a rate of Rs. 15.00 per liter. If he sells milk every day in the month of June, how much amount he should earn?

- (a) Rs. 3600
- (b) Rs. 7200
- (c) Rs. 7600
- (d) Rs. 9000

Q38. A wire of length 86 cm is used to form a rectangle whose length (largest side) is 26 cm. Then same rectangle has been changed into another rectangle whose length (largest side) is 31 cm. what will be difference between the breadths (smallest side) of both the rectangles?

- (a) 17cm
- (b) 13cm
- (c) 5cm
- (d) 3cm

Q39. Teacher asked class 5 students to observe the corners of the following objects: Note book, Table, Black board. Through this activity she can discuss about:

- (a) Right angle
- (b) Area of rectangles
- (c) Perimeter of rectangles
- (d) Difference between square and rectangle

Q40. Raghu started from his home to school at 9: 10 am. It requires 20 minutes to reach school. When he reached exactly half way he noticed that he forgot his math notebook at home. So he went back and took it. If he travelled in same speed throughout his journey, where will be the minute hand of the clock when he reaches schools?

- (a) 6
- (b) 7
- (c) 8
- (d) 10

Q41. Ganesh and Dinga want to pack 4000 cubes of side 1 cm various boxes. There are four different boxes A, B, C, D having dimension $20\text{cm} \times 10\text{cm} \times 6\text{cm}$, $15\text{cm} \times 9\text{cm} \times 10\text{cm}$, $11\text{cm} \times 11\text{cm} \times 10\text{cm}$, $6\text{cm} \times 4\text{cm} \times 10\text{cm}$ respectively available for packing. How many centimeter cubes can be arranged in boxes A, B, C and D respectively?

- (a) 1100, 1350, 1260, 290
- (b) 1210, 1200, 1300, 290
- (c) 1200, 1250, 1310, 240
- (d) 1200, 1350, 1210, 240

Q42. If a water tank has 500 liter water, then how many maximum pots, of equal capacity of 250ml, can be filled from the water tank?

- (a) 200
- (b) 600
- (c) 2500
- (d) 2000

Q43. A number series is given with two of the terms missing. Choose the correct alternative that will continue the same pattern,
2, 0, 4, 2, 6, 6, _, 12, 10, _.

- (a) 10, 20
- (b) 12, 10
- (c) 8, 20
- (d) 8, 48

Q44. What is the median of the following fractional numbers:
 $7/9$, $13/16$, $2/3$, $21/25$, $17/21$

- (a) $13/16$
- (b) $17/21$
- (c) $7/9$
- (d) $21/25$

Q45. Children of a class were asked which of these they liked the most- Tea, Coffee or Milk. Children who like Tea, Coffee and Milk are $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$ respectively of the total children of the class. If 20 children like coffee, how many children like milk?

- (a) 10
- (b) 20

- (c) 30
- (d) 40

Q46. A mathematics teacher asks the students to identify all the rectangles in tangram. The above activity is appropriate for assessing the learners at which level geometric reasoning according to the Van-Hiele:

- (a) Visualization
- (b) Axiomatic
- (c) Establishing relationships between different shapes
- (d) Recognition of shapes

Q47. Games and puzzles are effective strategies in teaching mathematics since they help in enhancing:

- (a) Procedural understanding
- (b) Conceptual understanding
- (c) Utilization understanding
- (d) Factual understanding

Q48. Which of the following reflects the correct sequence of learning mathematics, as given by Zoltan Dienes:

- (a) Mathematical abstraction, Perceptual Variability Principle, Constructivism Principle
- (b) Perceptual Variability Principle, Mathematical Variability Principle, Constructivism Principle
- (c) Mathematical Variability Principle, Constructivism Principle, Perceptual Variability Principle
- (d) Constructivism Principle, Perceptual Variability Principle, Mathematical Variability Principle

Q49. Ismail, a primary mathematics teacher, always first carry out some activity to understand his student's previous knowledge. Based on the student's performance, he decides whether to move ahead with the next concept or revise and consolidate the previous concept and then move to the next concept. As a mathematics teacher, Ismail,

- (a) Is following a liner model of assessment which includes planning, teaching a topic and assessing the teaching episode.
- (b) Is wasting a lot of time and should focus on completing the syllabus
- (c) should carry out the assessment only after completing the topic
- (d) Is following a cyclic model of assessment which includes gathering information through assessment to improve learning environment for students.

Q50. Anees has given a group project to his students to classify different geometrical shapes. Which of the following assessment techniques will be best suitable to assess student's performance in this project?

- (a) Rubrics
- (b) Paper Pencil Test
- (c) Check list
- (d) Concept Map

Q51. Which of the following statement describes most appropriately the purpose of word problems in mathematics curriculum?

- (a) They can be used to test language competencies of the students.
- (b) They are helpful in introducing any formal algorithm of solving problems in mathematics.
- (c) They make mathematics more linked to the world outside the school.
- (d) They can be easily solved by all the students.

Q52. Which of the following processes are part of Pre-number concepts in young children?

- (a) Classification, patterning and one-to-one correspondence
- (b) Counting, skip counting and classification
- (c) Skip counting, patterning and conservation of number
- (d) Classification, counting and ordering of numbers

Q53. Which one of the following should NOT be feature of Mathematics text books at primary level?

- (a) Concept should be linked to higher classes
- (b) Concept should be presented in a hierarchical manner
- (c) Concept should be presented from complex to simple
- (d) Concept should be presented in contextual form wherever possible

Q54. Use of manipulatives is integral to the teaching-learning of mathematics at primary level because:

- (a) It helps to make connections with other subjects in Primary curriculum
- (b) It helps the school score better during annual inspection
- (c) It helps the learner to comprehend the mathematical concept
- (d) It saves teacher's as she/he does not have to solve the problems on black board

Q55. To an addition problem, $\frac{56}{+38}$, a class 2 student

responded as $\frac{56}{+35}$. As a reflective mathematics teacher,

what will be your reaction to the child's answer?

- (a) Ask the child to recheck the answer
- (b) Tell the child that the answer is wrong and consult the answer with the peers
- (c) Facilitate the child in conceptualizing the addition through regrouping with a focus on place value system
- (d) Ask the child to go through the solved problems in the textbook and practice similar questions

Q56. National Curriculum Framework, 2005 recommends that teaching-learning of mathematics in primary classes need to follow an integrated approach which implies that:

- A. mathematics needs to be integrated with problem solving.
- B. mathematics needs to be integrated with child's experiences inside and outside the classroom.
- C. mathematics needs to be integrated with other subjects like Environmental Science and Language.

D. mathematics need not be integrated with higher mathematics.

- (a) B and C
- (b) A and B
- (c) C and D
- (d) A and D

Q57. Which of the following is a dynamic mathematics software that brings together geometry, algebra, spreadsheets, graphing, statistics and calculus in one easy-to-use package?

- (a) GeoGebra
- (b) Pattern Shapes
- (c) Geometry Pad
- (d) Splash Math

Q58. Which among the following activates is/are appropriate for teaching of numbers from 1 to 9.

- A. Give different object and use one-to-one correspondence and ask students to count.
- B. Give a number and ask students to collect the objects associated with the number.
- C. Recite the number from 1 to 9 in a sequence orally till the students could memorise it

- (a) A and B
- (b) B and C
- (c) A and C
- (d) only 'A'

Q59. In a class text, to the question, find out 23% of 200, two students answered in following ways:

Student A: 23% of 200 = 23% of (100 + 100)
 $+23 + 23 = (20 + 20) + (3 + 3)$
 $= 46$

Student B: 23% of 200 = $200 \times \frac{23}{100} = 2 \times 23 = 46$

Which of the following statements is the most appropriate in the given context?

- (a) Since students B has used the standard algorithm, teacher gives full marks to students B and zero to student A:
- (b) Teacher gives full marks to both the students as they have attempted the question using their own algorithms. Both formal and informal algorithms are integral to solving problems in mathematics.
- (c) Teacher gives zero marks to student A and directs him to redo the question using the algorithm taught in the class
- (d) Teacher accepts both the responses but directed student A to refrain from using informal algorithm

Q60. Ms. Kamal, while introducing the concept of "Similarity" has provided different experiences to her students such as models of different shapes, pictures of shapes projected via computer, discussion in groups etc. The intention of Ms. Kamala in providing multiple experiences to the learners is: -

- (a) to give some free time to children
- (b) to help slow learners
- (c) to help gifted learners
- (d) to cater the needs of all learners

Q61. Your house is located at X and your school is located at Y. To reach your school at Y you first go 3 km due north and then 4 km due east. With respect to your school at Y the minimum distance and direction of your house respectively are:

- (a) 7 Km south
- (b) 7 Km east
- (c) 5 Km south west
- (d) 5 Km north west

Q62.

I (Place) II (Most liked food)

- A. Goa I. Chholay Bhature
- B. Kashmir II. cooked Sankes
- C. Kerala III. Boiled tapioca with cury
- D. Hongkong IV. Sea fish cooked in coconut oil
- V. Fish cooked in mustard oil

The correct match of the items of column I and II is

- (a) A - IV B - III C - II D - V
- (b) A - IV B - III C - V D - II
- (c) A - IV B - I C - III D - II
- (d) A - IV B - V C - III D - II

Q63. Chillies are one of the most important spices used almost in every part of our country. This spice was brought in our country by the traders coming from

- (a) China
- (b) South Africa
- (c) South America
- (d) Afghanistan

Q64. Neighbouring states of Gujarat are

- (a) Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka
- (c) Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Rajasthan, Karnataka, Maharashtra

Q65. The name of the bird which has eyes in front of its head like in human beings is

- (a) kite
- (b) eagle
- (c) vulture
- (d) owl

Q66. A group of three birds whose every member can see distinctly the object four times as far as human beings can see from a distance of 2 meters is

- (a) eagles, crows, pigeons
- (b) eagles, kites, vultures
- (c) Pigeon, parrot, kites
- (d) Crows, Kites, nightingales

Q67. The Andaman Islands were hit by the sumani in the year

- (a) 2001
- (b) 2002
- (c) 2004

(d) 2012

Q68. Consider the following statements about sloth.

- (A) A sloth spends almost 20 hours a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch
 - (B) A sloth eats the leaves of the same tree on which it lives. It hardly needs everything else
 - (C) Sloths life is about 20 years and in that time it moves around only two trees. The correct statements is/are
- (a) Only A
 - (b) Only B
 - (c) A and B
 - (d) B and C

Q69. A tourist boarded a train on 12-10-2021 from Gandhidham for Nagarcoil. The train departed from Gandhidham at 22:30 hours and reached Nagarcoil at 22:30 hours after two days on 14-10-2021. If the distance between the railway station of Gandhidham and Nagarcoil is 2592 km, the average speed of the train was

- (a) 15 m/s
- (b) 27 m/s
- (c) 30 m/s
- (d) 54 m/s

Q70. The state in which the "Ghana National Park" is located is -

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Uttrakhand
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Gujarat

Q71. What kind of houses should the villagers/people living in the regions with heavy rains (Such as Assam) make ?

- (a) Bamboo houses
- (b) Houses on stilts (Bamboo pillars) with sloping roofs
- (c) Houses with mud and straws
- (d) wooden houses with flat roofs

Q72. The pitcher plant which can trap and eat insects and even frogs is also found in one of the eastern states of our country. The name of this state is

- (a) Nagaland
- (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Assam
- (d) Mizoram

Q73. The clinical Pathology Reports of two children were as given follows

Aarti : Age - 12 yrs, Female, Haemoglobin - 10.5 g/dL

Naman : Age - 12 yrs, Male, Haemoglobin - 8 g/dL

which one of the following conclusions can be drawn on the basis of the above reports ?

- (a) Aarti is anaemic
- (b) Naman is anaemic
- (c) Both are anaemic
- (d) Both are not anaemic

Q74. Consider the following statements about Al-Biruni, a traveler who visited our country-

- (A) Al-Biruni visited India more than a thousand years ago.
 - (B) He wrote about those things of our country that he found very different from things in his own country, specially the ponds for strong water
 - (C) We can learn a lot about our history from his writings
- The correct statement is/are

- (a) Only B
- (b) Only C
- (c) B and C
- (d) A, B and C

Q75. Which one of the following persons first peeped into a mosquito stomach and proved that the mosquito spread malaria. Later on he was awarded the Noble Prize for Medicine for this discovery.

- (a) Gregor Mendel
- (b) Rosalind Franklin
- (c) Ronald Ross
- (d) Beaumont

Q76. In Environment studies the thematic approach has been adopted instead of topics because

- (A) It enables a connected and interrelated understanding
- (B) It enables easier teaching and understanding
- (C) It enables delimiting the content for a particular class
- (D) It enables students to learn from experiences

- (a) A, B & C
- (b) A, C & D
- (c) A, B & D
- (d) B, C & D

Q77. Nature of Environmental studies is

- (a) More a noun than a verb
- (b) More a verb than a noun
- (c) Both noun and verb
- (d) Neither noun nor verb

Q78. While planning to teach 'Pollution' in her next class, Nivedita found that students from rural background have not heard of term "Pollution" and hence will have difficulty in understanding it. Which method should Nivedita use to introduce this concept?

- (A) Lecture
 - (B) Brain Storming
 - (C) Play through Puppets
 - (D) Field visit
- (a) C & D only
 - (b) A & C only
 - (c) B & C only
 - (d) B & D only

Q79. After completing a chapter on "Family and Friends" Chetan decides to take a Unit test of students.

Which of the following statements is the most suitable objective of taking this test ?

- (A) Assessment of students progress

- (B) Assessment of students learning
 - (C) Informing parents about students progress
 - (D) Declaring students pass or fail
- (a) A, B & D
 - (b) A, B & C
 - (c) B, C & D
 - (d) A, C & D

Q80. William, a teacher wants to set up a Bird watching club for his class. Whom should he appoint as leader of this club?

- (a) To the student who gains highest marks in class.
- (b) To most notorious student of class.
- (c) Form small groups and ask them to select leaders.
- (d) He should declare himself leaders.

Q81. While discussing chapter 'Food', Gurpreet asks questions to students, such as "Who eats last in your family? Who buys the vegetables? Who cooks the food in your family?" She is trying to discuss on which of the following issue of EVS?

- (A) Eating habits of family
 - (B) Family should eat together
 - (C) Role of family members in cooking food
 - (D) Challenge gender roles in family
- (a) A & D only
 - (b) B & C only
 - (c) C & D only
 - (d) A, B, & C only

Q82. Shyam informs his teacher in an online class that he was asked by his father to provide food to the neighbouring poor children during Covid lockdown. This behaviour of Shyam will be recorded in which of the following tools to assess co-scholastic aspect?

- (a) Observation schedule
- (b) Rating scale
- (c) Anecdotal Record
- (d) Portfolio

Q83. Iqbal, a student of Geeta's class is visually impaired. Geeta observes that he is not coming to school since past few days. On talking to his parents, she finds that Iqbal is finding difficulty to see what is written on the board and also not able to participate in classroom processes. What should Geeta do to motivate Iqbal to attend school?

- (a) Allow him to learn from home
- (b) Ask his parents to consult a doctor
- (c) Plan a classroom play with a role to play for Iqbal
- (d) Make Iqbal sit in the front seat

Q84. Rishi is planning to teach, "Things that we make and do". He wants to discuss how silk is produced. Which of the following is the most suitable strategy for this?

- (a) Classroom discussion
- (b) Inviting expert lecture
- (c) Documentary presentation
- (d) Visit to a sericulture Unit

Q85. An EVS Teacher must

- (a) construct curriculum
- (b) follow curriculum
- (c) transmit curriculum
- (d) implement curriculum

Q86. There are no text books of EVS for classes I & II This is because -

- (a) Environmental concepts are difficult to teach students of these classes
- (b) Environmental components have been integrated with Language and Mathematics
- (c) This has been done to reduce the burden of teachers and students
- (d) The curriculum lays emphasis on moving beyond the text books.

Q87. Ramesh plans a play for the class V as the method for teaching 'Animals'

What should he do ?

- (a) Select an already written play & direct it
- (b) Write the play himself & direct it
- (c) Ask students to write the play & enact
- (d) Search for an already enacted play

Q88. During discussing 'water', Shivangi asked her students of class I to draw sky. Sam coloured sky green. On asking why he has chosen this colour, he replied the pond near his home is green and since water comes from sky, sky must be green. Shivangi must

- (a) Appreciate his creativity
- (b) Tell him that the sky is blue
- (c) Arrange sky observation
- (d) Tell him that the sky is black

Q89. Formative assessment for EVS is

- (A) Assessment for learning
- (B) Assessment of learning
- (C) Assessment as learning
- (D) Assessment about learning
- (a) A & C Only
- (b) A, B & C
- (c) B and C only
- (d) B, C & D

Q90. Which of the following tool can be used for formative assessment in E.V.S ?

- (a) Peer assessment
- (b) Self assessment
- (c) observation
- (d) Anecdotal record

Directions (Q91 to Q99)

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/ most appropriate options.

(1) The monthly report card in school would make so me children gloat and others weep. I did neither. I just took it because I saw it as a transaction between my teacher and my father! Reading is always made my father blow up. The teacher must have said something not so nice. But I was unconcerned. I had too much else going on that interested me.

(2) The alarming increase in student suicides today is because we have created a society founded on the premise that life is a race. So you rush to the finishing line! Is it any wonder that so many choose to end their lives? This is the self-destructive model we have created for ourselves.

(3) If our joy is about being better than someone else, it is not success; it is sickness. To reap the benefits of someone else's failure is a tragic way to live.

(4) Each individual is born with a particular kind of genius. Education should create the right atmosphere to allow that genius to flower to its optimal potential.

(5) A student asked, how to live in an increasingly competitive and ambitious world. I told him, whether, knowledge, power, love or fame, you are essentially trying to experience a little more of life than you have now. The man going to the bar and the man going to the temple are seeking the same thing! They are looking for fulfilment, but through different means. Both want an within you, why would you outsource it? Why would you export it to alcohol or heaven or to some authority figure?

Q91. Which of the following is FALSE?

The author was unconcerned about his report card because:

- A. his teacher seemed to be satisfied.
- B. he believed it was something between his father and his teacher.
- C. he was occupied with other things which interested him.
- D. the report would make his father flare up.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q92. According to the author competition-based learning

- A. is not appreciated by parents.
- B. is needed by students.
- C. leads to overall development.
- D. is self-destructive.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q93. Which of the following statement is NOT true?

Ore students miss out on the joy of learning because:

- A. they want to outperform others.
- B. they love to study books.
- C. their focus is only on studies.
- D. they think life is a race.

- (a) A
- (b) B

- (c) C
(d) D

Q94. The role of education, according to the author, should be

- A. to help talented students to realize their full potential.
B. to equip students with useful skills.
C. to sharpen the competitive ability of the students.
D. to build the character of the students.

- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q95. Read the sentences given below:

- A. We all look for fulfilment in our own way.
B. The source of both pleasure and pain is withing us.

1. Both A and B are true.
2. Only A is true
3. Both A and B are false.
4. Only B is true.

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q96. Which one of the following words is similar in meaning to the word, 'alarming' as used in the passage? (para2)

- A. disgusting
B. disappointing
C. disheartening
D. disturbing

- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q97. Which of the following words is most opposite in meaning to the word, 'particular' as used in the passage (para4)

- A. random
B. general
C. peripheral
D. integral

- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q98. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?

"It was a transaction between my teacher and my father".

- A. Adjective
B. Conjunction
C. Preposition
D. Pronoun

- (a) A
(b) B

- (c) C
(d) D

Q99. Which part of the sentence given below contains an error?

- A. Reading it
B. always made
C. My father
D. to blow out

- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Directions (Q100 to Q105)

Read the extract given below and answer the questions by selecting correct/ most appropriate options.

1. Oft I has heard of Lucy Gray,
And when I crossed the wild
I chanced to see at bread of day
The solitary child.
2. No Mate, no comrade Lucy knew;
She dwelt on a wild moor,
The sweetest thing that ever grew
Beside a human door!
3. You yet may spy the Fawn at play,
The Hare upon the green;
But the sweet face of Lucy Gray
Will never more be seen.
4. "Tonight will be a stormy night,
You to the town must go,
And take a lantern, Child to light
You Mother thro, the snow."

Q100. Complete the following sentences:

The poet had _____ heard of Lucy Gray.

- A. seldom
B. often
C. rarely
D. never

- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q101. The poet 'chanced to see' Lucy

- A. at noon.
B. at dusk.
C. in the afternoon.
D. at dawn.

- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q102. The poet calls Lucy Gray a solitary child because:

- A. she is shy by nature.
B. her parents had kept her apart from others.

- C. she has no friend, no companion.
 D. she is an introvert.
 (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) C
 (d) D

- Q103.** Lucy's father asked her to take a lantern with her because
 A. the moor was interested with snakes.
 B. it was going to be a stormy night.
 C. the way to the town was not safe.
 D. she might encounter robbers.
 (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) C
 (d) D

- Q104.** What rhyme scheme has been used in the first stanza of the extract?
 1. AB, AC
 2. AA, BB
 3. AB, AB
 4. AA, AA
 (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4

- Q105.** Identify and name the figure of speech used in 'to the town' in stanza
 A. smile
 B. alliteration
 C. metaphor
 D. hyperbole
 (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) C
 (d) D

- Q106.** Graphology is the study of_____
 A. the graph system
 B. how word are pronounced and its graphical representation.
 C. writing system of language and the conventions used in representing speech in writing.
 D. lexical items and how they are grouped together.
 (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) C
 (d) D

- Q107.** The task and activities in language learning should_____
 A. be based on the chapters of the textbook only.
 B. be in simple language
 C. provide an opportunity of learning by doing.
 D. not be related to any concept of the textbook

- (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) C
 (d) D

- Q108.** The activities and exercises included in the textbook primarily aim at_____.
 A. engaging students after school hours.
 B. enhancing language skills and vocabulary.
 C. developing taste for the textbooks reading.
 D. only transacting textual material in a language classroom.
 (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) C
 (d) D

- Q109.** Every poem has a specific meaning and children love to read poems. What do you understand by this statement?
 A. Poet has written a poem with some meaning and every child must understand that meaning to enjoy it.
 B. Every child enjoys and understands the poem as per their background and experience.
 C. Finding different meanings for the same pome may hamper the reading process.
 D. Poems should be read to understand the specified meaning.
 (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) C
 (d) D

- Q110.** Diagnostic assessment is part of_____
 A. Summative assessment
 B. Formative assessment
 C. Both summative and annual assessment
 D. Assessment of learning
 (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) C
 (d) D

- Q111.** Which approach basically promotes fluency?
 A. Structural approach
 B. Communicative approach
 C. Behavioristic approach
 D. Grammar translation approach
 (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) C
 (d) D

- Q112.** Which one of the following would you adopt in your language classroom to enhance critical thinking among the learners?
 A. Read around the textbook in the classroom.
 B. Write the answers to the questions on the blackboard.
 C. Giving situations and asking them to discuss and solve them among the group

D. Organizing a handwriting competition

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q113. Which one of the following refers to deducing meaning from the clues available in the text?

- A. Inferential
- B. Global
- C. Local
- D. Transactional

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q114. _____ involves generating ideas, deciding on the form the written text and also thinking about who will read it.

- A. Transcription
- B. Composition
- C. Transactional
- D. Connotation

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q115. As a teacher you wish to enhance the reading skill of your learners. To encourage them for self-reading, you will;

- A. ask the principle to arrange a period specifically for self-reading in the time-table other than the English periods.
- B. ask their parents to help them at home.
- C. talk to your learners about what they do and don't like to read and also share your experiences with them giving examples.
- D. instruct them to read a book daily otherwise they will lose their grades.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q116. Comprehensible input refers to _____.

- A. reading the text and comprehending it
- B. reading the text and giving input while summarizing it.
- C. meaningful oral and written language slightly about the learner's current level of mastery.
- D. meaningful oral and written language slightly below the learner's current level of mastery.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q117. Apart from the four language skills which one of the following is also called a language skill?

- A. Study skill
- B. Communication skill
- C. Thinking skill
- D. Oral skill

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q118. Language normally used in informal conversation but not in formal speech or writing is called _____.

- A. collection
- B. colloquial
- C. clue
- D. chunk

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q119. Prose does not include a

- A. play
- B. novel
- C. poem
- D. story

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q120. When a written describes an incident or scene which had occurred in his life on any other person's life on the basis of memory, it is called _____

- A. character sketch
- B. travelogue
- C. essay one experience
- D. memoir

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Directions (Q121 to Q128)

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए-

मेरे दिमाग में बात आयी कि प्रेमचंद के जमाने में आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल भी थे और प्रेमचंद ने कभी भी आचार्य शुक्ल की तरफ नहीं देखा। उनकी जरूरत नहीं महसूस की।

फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु के जमाने में हिंदी कहानी के सबसे बड़े आलोचक नामावर सिंह थे- रेणु ने उनकी तरफ नहीं देखा। मुझे अपने लिए एक दूसरे आलोचक की तलाश करनी चाहिए, जिसे हम 'सामान्य पाठक' कहते हैं- ऐसा मुझे लगा। जिसे आम पाठक कहते हैं, कॉमन रीडर या सामान्य पाठक कहते हैं और जो लेखक उनकी स्मृतियों में और जुबान पर रह जाता है, कोई भी आलोचक उसे अनदेखा न करने के लिए मतबूर होता है। तो मैंने उस सामान्य पाठक को अपना आलोचक समझा। बाद के दिनों में जो कुछ भी लिखा, मैंने देखा कि उस पाठक की दिलचस्पी उसमें हो रही है।

जब मैंने लिखना शुरू किया था, तो ढेर सारे लोग लिख रहे थे हमारे साथ के। दिल्ली के लोग, चंडीगढ़ के लोग, इलाहाबाद के कथाकार-लेखक, जालंधर के कथाकार, पटना में और कलकत्ता में भी। लेकिन ज्यादातर लेखकों की नज़र दिल्ली या इलाहाबाद के उन लेखकों पर रहती थी, जो आधुनिक लेखक कहे जाते थे। मेरी भी कोशिश लगभग वैसी ही थी कि आधुनिक हो सकूँ और आधुनिक लेखन वह था, जो परम्परा से विद्रोह कर के किया जा रहा था, परम्परा को नकार कर किया जा रहा था। हम ऐसा नहीं सोच रहे थे। कहीं न कहीं मेरे भीतर लोक-परम्परा कहिए या प्रेमचंद की परंपरा- वह थी, लेकिन मैं वैसा दिखना चाह रहा था जैसा वे कह रहे थे, लिख रहे थे।

Q121. इनमें से कौन सबसे बड़े आलोचक हैं?

- A. रामचंद्र वर्मा
- B. प्रेमचंद
- C. फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु
- D. नामवर सिंह
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q122. लेखन ने सामान्य पाठक को _____ की संज्ञा दी है।

- A. कॉमन रीडर
- B. आम पाठक
- C. आलोचक
- D. मजबूर
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q123. उस ज़माने में लेखकों की नज़र इलाहाबाद या दिल्ली के लेखकों पर रहती थीं, क्योंकि-

- A. वे प्रतिष्ठित थे
- B. वे पुरस्कृत लेखक थे
- C. वे सर्वश्रेष्ठ लेखक कहे जाते थे
- D. वे आधुनिक लेखक कहे जाते थे
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q124. आधुनिक लेखक की पहचान है-

- A. परंपराओं का विरोध
- B. आधुनिक विचार
- C. परंपराओं का निर्माण
- D. आधुनिक लेखन शैली
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q125. लेखक ने अनुच्छेद में स्वयं के किस द्वंद्व की ओर किस संकेत किया है?

- A. लोक परम्परा और आलोचन
- B. लोक परंपरा और आधुनिक लेखन
- C. आलोचन और आधुनिक लेखन
- D. परंपरा, विद्रोह, नकारना
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q126. _____ शब्द के लिए 'आधुनिक' विशेषण का प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता।

- A. लेखक
- B. पाठक
- C. लोक परंपरा
- D. जीवन शैली
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q127. कौन-सा शब्द व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा का उदाहरण नहीं है-

- A. चंडीगढ़
- B. दिल्ली
- C. पटना
- D. राजधानी
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q128. कौन-सा शब्द समूह से भिन्न है?

- A. लिखना
- B. पढ़ना
- C. दिखना
- D. देखना
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Directions (Q129 to Q135):

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए:

पूरे विश्व के लाखों लोग पिछले कई वर्षों से इसी प्रयास में संलग्न हैं कि सीखना सदा जारी रहे और सीखने के इस इल्म के साथ सारा समाज सजग और सबल समाज के रूप में विकसित हो सके। सीखने की निरंतरता और सीखने की सहजता के रिश्ते को परिभाषित करना इस प्रयास की पहली शर्त थी, मगर हम ऐसा नहीं कर सके। पहली आवश्यकताप तो यही थी कि सीखने के हर प्रयास को प्रतिष्ठित किया जाता, उसे मान दिया जाता, सम्मान दिया जाता और फिर जो भी सीखने की ओर प्रवृत्त होता उसे आगे बढ़ने का अवसर दिया जाता। सीखने के सारे रास्ते खोल दिए जाते। मगर

ऐसा नहीं हुआ। हमने सीखने के इल्म को न तो प्रतिष्ठित किया और न ही हमने सीखने को स्वधर्म माना। इसके विपरीत हमने सिखाने के बड़े इंतजाम किए और इन इंतजामों में सिखाने की साधन प्रबल हो गए और सीखने वाला गौण हो गया। सीखने वाला न केवल गौण हुआ बल्कि साधनों के अंवार में दब गया, बहुत पीछे छूट गया। यह क्या हुआ- इसका किसी को पता भी नहीं चला!

वास्तविकता कुछ और भी है। भारतीय समाज की ओर जब आस्थावान दृष्टि से देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि हर आदमी अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप कुछ सीख लेने और कर लेने के प्रयास में निरंतर जुटा हुआ है। यह उसके अस्तित्व का सवाल भी है और रोजी-रोटी का सवाल भी। जितने और जैसे कौशल का विकास हमारे समाज में सहज रूप से होता रहा है, वैसा कौशल निर्माण सम्भवतया औपचारिक शिक्षा संस्थाओं के बूते की बात भी नहीं थी।

Q129. भारतीय समाज में सीखने का संबंध _____ से है-

- A. जीवन की बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं
- B. अध्ययन से जुड़ी आवश्यकताओं
- C. स्वयं और दूसरों की अस्मिता
- D. अस्तित्व और बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q130. लेखक के अनुसार सीखने के संदर्भ में कौन-सी बात उचित नहीं है-

- A. सीखने की निरंतरता
- B. सीखने की साधनों को महत्व देना
- C. सीखने के पर्याप्त अवसर देना
- D. सीखने में सहजता का होना
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q131. लेखक ने _____ की सीमाओं का उल्लेख किया है-

- A. आजीवन शिक्षा
- B. औपचारिक शिक्षा
- C. अनौपचारिक शिक्षा
- D. सतत शिक्षा
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q132. सीखने की प्रक्रिया में _____ प्रमुख है और _____ गौण।

- A. साधन, विद्यालय
- B. विद्यालय, साधन
- C. सीखने वाला, साधन
- D. निरंतरता, सहजता
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q133. अनुच्छेद में _____ और _____ के महत्व का उल्लेख किया गया है।

- A. साधन, निरंतरता
- B. सीखना, सीखने वाले
- C. सीखने, साधनों
- D. प्रयासों, साधनों
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q134. 'संस्थाओं के बूते की भी बात नहीं थी।' वाक्य में 'बूते' शब्द का अर्थ है-

- A. सम्मान
- B. सामर्थ्य
- C. अस्तित्व
- D. संदेश
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q135. कौन-सा शब्द-समूह विशेषणों का शब्द-समूह है?

- A. सजब, सबल, आस्थावान
- B. सजब, सबल समाज
- C. आस्थावान, प्रतिष्ठा, प्रबल
- D. प्रतिष्ठा, सबल, सजग
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q136. 'नारियल वाले और भीखू भाई की बातचीत को अपने घर की बोली में लिखो।' यह प्रश्न को पोषित करता है।

- A. बोलियों
- B. बहुभाषिकता
- C. भाषा-परीक्षा
- D. लेखन-क्षमता
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q137. 'क्या तुम अपने आसपास की ऐसी जगह सोच सकते हो, जहाँ बहुत शोर होता है। उस जगह के बारे में लिखो।' यह प्रश्न

- A. रोचक और जटिल है।
- B. बच्चों की जानकारी की परीक्षा लेता है।
- C. पाठ का बच्चों की निजी दुनिया से जोड़ता है।
- D. पाठ को अन्य विषयों से जोड़ता है।
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C

(d) D

Q138. 'भाषा-अर्जन क्षमता'-

- A. जन्तजात होती है
- B. अर्जित की जाती है
- C. सीखी जाती है
- D. सप्रयास होती है

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q139. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षा का उद्देश्य नहीं है-

- A. पूर्व अर्जित कौशलों का उत्तरोत्तर विकास करना
- B. मुख्य विचार को ढूँढने के लिए पढ़ना
- C. विषय सामग्री के माध्यम से नए शब्दों के अर्थ जानना
- D. व्याकरण की परिभाषाओं को कंठस्थ करना

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q140. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक बनाते समय आप किस बिंदु पर सर्वाधिक बल देंगे?

- A. भाषा की सरलता
- B. भाषा की रंगतें
- C. प्रसिद्ध साहित्यकार
- D. पाठों की संख्या

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q141. कहानी पढ़ते समय एक शिक्षक के रूप में आप किस बिंदु पर सर्वाधिक ध्यान देंगे?

- A. तेज़ गति पर
- B. भावानुसार पठन पर
- C. बच्चों के पठन पर
- D. कक्षा के अनुशासन पर

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q142. 'पठन के द्वारा ज्ञानार्जन एवं आनंद प्राप्ति में समर्थ बनाना' प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण का-

- A. एकमात्र उद्देश्य है।
- B. एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है।
- C. सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है।
- D. सबसे कम महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है।

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q143. लेखन कौशल में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु है-

- A. अक्षरों की बनावट
- B. मात्राओं का ज्ञान
- C. विचार
- D. सुंदर लेखन

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q144. मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति के विकास में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है-

- A. बातचीत
- B. कहानी कहना
- C. कविता पाठ
- D. समाचार वाचन

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q145. वायगोत्स्की के अनुसार बच्चे से सीखते हैं।

- A. श्रुतिलेख संबंधी कार्य
- B. पाठ्यचर्या सहगामी क्रियाओं
- C. सामाजिक अंतः क्रिया
- D. दूसरों का अनुकरण करने

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q146. बच्चों की कल्पनाशीलता और सृजनात्मकता का विकास करने की दृष्टि से कौन-सा विषय सर्वाधिक उचित है?

- A. स्वतंत्रता दिवस
- B. जब बिजली चली गई
- C. गणतंत्र दिवस
- D. बाल दिवस

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q147. पाठ के संदर्भ में ही सहज रूप से आए व्याकरणिक बिंदुओं को उसी संदर्भ में स्पष्ट करना _____ कहलाता है।

- A. सूत्र प्रणाली
- B. पाठ्य-पुस्तक प्रणाली
- C. पाठ में व्याकरण
- D. संदर्भ व्याकरण

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q148. विद्यार्थी विशेष की समस्या को पहचानकर उसके अनुसार शिक्षण विधि में सुधार _____ का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है।

- A. पोर्टफोलियो
- B. जॉब-सूची
- C. परीक्षा
- D. आकलन

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q149. लिखने में कठिनाई होना _____ से संबद्ध है।

- A. डिस्लेक्सिया
- B. डिस्ग्राफिया
- C. डिस्केलकुलिया

D. अफ्रेज़िया

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q150. भाषा सीखने में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है-

- A. भाषा शिक्षक
- B. पाठ्य- पुस्तक
- C. आकलन की जटिलता
- D. भाषा समृद्ध परिवेश

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Cognitive Development refers to the process of growth and change in intellectual/mental abilities such as attention, memory, problem-solving, imagination, creativity, thinking, reasoning and understanding.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. Proximodistal development is the progression of motor development radiating from the center of an organism to the periphery. The classic example is a child learning to move her shoulders before learning to control fine finger movement.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. The development of children is a result of interaction between heredity and the environment.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. The four primary agents of socialization examples are family, schools, peers, and mass media.

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. Moral development helps you with improving your beliefs because it is possible to believe wrong things while growing up considering many times people don't bother telling you what is wrong or right. Many children don't get proper education about morality and ethics, leading them in the wrong direction.

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. The concrete-operational stage depicts an important step in the cognitive development of children. According to Piaget, thinking in this stage is characterized by logical operations, such as conservation, reversibility, or classification, allowing logical reasoning.

According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, Leela is in the concrete-operational stage of development.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. Assimilation is a cognitive process that manages how we take in new information and incorporate that new information into our existing knowledge.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lev Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development is called a social-cultural theory as he argues that children's learning takes place in a context.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. When a teacher adjusts the support offered to a child to fit the child's current level of performance and to help her to reach her zone of proximal development, the teacher is scaffolding the child as scaffolding refers to a process through which:

- Individualized support is provided to children to increase their learning boundaries.
- Temporary support is impaired for the children to enhance their learning skills.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. In a progressive classroom, learners play an active part in their learning as in a progressive classroom ample opportunities are provided to learners for the construction of knowledge.

A progressive classroom is a part of progressive education that believes in the capability and potential of every child.

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. Interpersonal intelligence refers to the ability to recognize and respond appropriately to the moods, temperaments, and intentions of others.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. National Education Policy 2020 proposes that children in primary grades should be taught in home/local languages.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. Gender stereotype is related to behavior associated with girls and boys and creates beliefs about qualities a man and a woman possess.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation entails:

- Planning on parameters and tools of evaluation
- Meticulous records kept by the teacher
- Integration with the teaching-learning process.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. Optimizing learning and development for all students should be the underlying principle for assessment according to National Education Policy 2020.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. The RPWD Act, 2016 provides that “the appropriate Government shall ensure that the PWD enjoy the right to equality, life with dignity, and respect for his or her integrity equally with others”. The Government is to take steps to utilize the capacity of PWD by providing an appropriate environment.

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. Teacher practicing culturally responsive pedagogy accurately describes the spirit of inclusion in a primary classroom as “Culturally appropriate activities” create a powerful connection between classroom lessons and diverse student backgrounds.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. A gifted child is exceptional, consistently displays remarkable performance in physical or cognitive aspects, and exhibits superiority in general intelligence levels.

The set of characteristics that define gifted students are –

- (i) Learns rapidly and retains
- (ii) Is alert, keenly observant, and responds quickly
- (iii) Performs better with acceleration

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. Effective pedagogical strategies for the inclusion of students with severe visual impairment include:

- Use a braille system to make them read-write as its raised dots will help the child to study the words through the pattern.
- Provide learning with the help of auditory systems such as an audio CD of the textbook, radio, etc.
- Speak, explicitly, and loudly with appropriate pauses and reiterations.
- Introduce tactile materials such as felt books and felt boards.
- Give verbal clues to create opportunities to imagine.

S20. Ans.(a)

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

All children have the potential to learn but every child is unique and has individual differences because they learn at their pace.

S21. Ans.(d)

Sol. A student with an external locus of control would attribute his/her failure in the examination to (bad) luck as he or believes that success or failure is controlled by external forces which are beyond his control.

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ways of creating an effective environment in a progressive classroom:

- Methods of arranging the material to encourage exploration: Teaching learning materials should be arranged in a way to encourage exploration as it was believed in the concept of progressive education that knowledge is generated through direct experiences and collaboration.
- Varied methods of assessment: Various assessments mode should be used as progressive education emphasizes the use of flexible curriculum, flexible timetable, flexible mode of assessment, and seating arrangements to provide the students with a democratic environment to make them feel comfortable in acquiring new knowledge and information.
- Ways of supporting students in risk-taking: Students should be supported to take risks in learning as it enables them to think or analyze the concepts beyond traditional ways.

S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. Reciprocal Questioning: Reciprocal Questioning is a cooperative learning strategy. It is a variation of the reciprocal teaching strategy.

S24. Ans.(b)

Sol. Constructivism calls upon each student to build knowledge through an experience such that knowledge can't simply be transferred from the teacher to the student. As such teachers play a facilitation role. For example, a school that has students pursue their projects with the teacher playing an advisory role.

S25. Ans.(a)

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

Emotions play a significant role in cognition if pressure due to stress continues, one may suffer from mental overload. This suffering from a high level of stress can rapidly cause individuals to lose their ability to make sound decisions.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Understanding errors made by children in academic work is relevant to understanding the teaching as well as the learning process as children's errors are a significant step in the teaching-learning process.

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. Critical thinking involves metacognition, analysis, and reflection as it is a process that challenges an individual to use reflective, reasonable, rational thinking to gather, interpret, and evaluate information to derive a judgment.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. In the scenario, she should reflect on the content of the lesson and method of teaching as every child has a different pace of learning and a single method cannot apply to all children.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. The teacher should tell her students that "Working on this is so interesting. Let's see what all we can learn in this activity." This intrinsic motivation refers to the behavior which focuses on personal satisfaction and internal rewards.

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. The pace of learning varies from student to student. The pace of learning is influenced by a variety of personal and environmental factors.

S31. Ans.(b)

Sol. Let total number of pebbles = x

$$x - \left(\frac{x}{5} + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x}{3} \right) = 26$$

$$\text{Or, } x - \left(\frac{12x + 15x + 20x}{60} \right) = 26$$

$$\text{Or, } x - \frac{47x}{60} = 26$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{60x - 47x}{60} = 26$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{13x}{60} = 26$$

$$\text{Or, } x = \frac{26 \times 60}{13}$$

$$\text{Or, } x = 120$$

S32. Ans.(b)

Sol. A teacher asked students of class II to mark some points in a sheet of paper. Later, she asked the students to draw a rectangle in the same sheet without passing through any of these points. Then she asked the students to count the points inside the rectangle. Through this activity, she can teach:

- Comparison of numbers
- Inside-Outside
- Spatial Understanding

S33. Ans.(d)

Sol. 70

S34. Ans.(d)

Sol. 364281

S35. Ans.(d)

Sol. If Farhan arranges mangoes in a group of 2, 3 or 7 then each time one mango is left.

So, LCM of 2, 3 and 7 = 42

Hence, Total number of mango = 42 + 1 = 43

So, if Farhan arranges them in a group of 5 then there will be 3 mangoes left.

S36. Ans.(c)

Sol. In this series the next number is found by adding the two numbers before it.

Hence, the next term in the series will be $8 + 13 = 21$

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. Each cow gives 2 litre of milk and there are 8 cows.

So, total quantity of milk = 16 litre

If Gopal ji sells at a rate of Rs. 15.00 per liter. Then he will earn = $16 \times 15 = 240$ Rs. Per day.

So, in the month of June Gopal ji will earn = $240 \times 30 = 7200$ Rs.

S38. Ans.(c)

Sol. Perimeter of first rectangle = $2(l+b)$

$$\text{Or, } 86 = 2(26+b)$$

$$\text{Or, } 86 = 52 + 2b$$

$$\text{Or, } 2b = 34$$

Breadth of first rectangle = 17 cm

Now, Perimeter of second rectangle = $2(l+b)$

$$\text{Or, } 86 = 2(31+b)$$

$$\text{Or, } 86 = 62 + 2b$$

$$\text{Or, } 2b = 24$$

So, Breadth of second rectangle = 12 cm

Hence, Required difference = $17 - 12 = 5$ cm

S39. Ans.(a)

Sol. Teacher asked class 5 students to observe the corners of the following objects: Note book, Table, Black board. Through this activity she can discuss about right angle.

S40. Ans.(d)

Sol. It requires 20 minutes to reach school.

If Raghu reached exactly half way he noticed that he forgot his math notebook at home. Till then he spent 10 minutes.

Now, he went back and took it, So he spent another 10 minutes.

Now he went to school from his home and took 20 minutes.

If he travelled in same speed throughout his journey he took total = $10 + 10 + 20 = 40$ minutes to complete his journey.

So, If Raghu started his journey at 9:10 AM, then after 40 minutes at 9:50 AM he reaches his school.

Hence, minute hand of the clock will at 10 when he reaches school.

S41. Ans.(d)

Sol. Dimension of a cube = 1 cm x 1cm x 1cm

Volume of each cube = 1 cm^3

Dimension of box A = 20 cm x 10 cm x 6 cm

Volume of box A = 1200 cm^3

Dimension of box B = 15 cm x 9 cm x 10 cm

Volume of box B = 1350 cm^3

Dimension of box C = 11 cm x 11 cm x 10 cm

Volume of box C = 1210 cm^3

Dimension of box D = 6 cm x 4 cm x 10 cm

Volume of box D = 240 cm^3

So, 1200, 1350, 1210 and 240 cm cubes can be arranged in boxes A, B, C and D respectively.

S42. Ans.(d)

Sol. capacity of water tank = 500 liter or, 500000 ml
So, total number of pots of equal capacity of 250 ml can be filled from the water tank = $\frac{500000}{250} = 2000$

S43. Ans.(c)

Sol. alternate number +2 so, 2, 4, 6, **8**, 10
Difference of alternate number is increasing by 2 so, 0, 2, 6, **12**, **20**

S44. Ans.(b)

Sol. 17/21

S45. Ans.(a)

Sol. let total number of children in the class = x
Total number of children like coffee = 20
Or, $\frac{x}{3} = 20$
Or, x = 60 children
Hence, number of children who like milk = $\frac{x}{6} = \frac{60}{6} = 10$

S46. Ans.(d)

Sol. A mathematics teacher asks the students to identify all the rectangles in tangram.
According to the Van-Hiele the activity is appropriate for assessing the learners at recognition of shapes level of geometric reasoning.

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. Games and puzzles are effective strategies in teaching mathematics since they help in enhancing conceptual understanding.

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol. As given by Zolton Dienes the correct sequence of learning mathematics is:
Perceptual Variability Principle, Mathematical Variability Principle, Constructivism Principle

S49. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ismail, a primary mathematics teacher, always first carry out some activity to understand his student's previous knowledge. Based on the student's performance, he decides whether to move ahead with the next concept or revise and consolidate the previous concept and then move to the next concept. As a mathematics teacher, Ismail, Is following a cyclic model of assessment which includes gathering information through assessment to improve learning environment for students.

S50. Ans.(a)

Sol. Anees has given a group project to his students to classify different geometrical shapes. Rubrics techniques will

be best suitable to assess student's performance in this project.

S51. Ans.(c)

Sol.

S52. Ans.(a)

Sol. Classification, patterning and one-to-one correspondence are part of Pre-number concepts in young children.

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol. Among the given options option (c) which is, "concept should be presented from complex to simple" is not a feature of Mathematics text books at primary level.

S54. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use of manipulatives is integral to the teaching-learning of mathematics at primary level because It helps the learner to comprehend the mathematical concept.

S55. Ans.(c)

Sol. To an addition problem, $\frac{56}{+38}$, a class 2 student responded as $\frac{56}{+35}$. As a reflective mathematics teacher, we will facilitate the child in conceptualizing the addition through regrouping with a focus on place value system

S56. Ans.(a)

Sol. National Curriculum Framework, 2005 recommends that teaching-learning of mathematics in primary classes need to follow an integrated approach which implies that:
• mathematics needs to be integrated with child's experiences inside and outside the classroom.
• mathematics needs to be integrated with other subjects like Environmental Science and Language.

S57. Ans.(a)

Sol. GeoGebra is a dynamic mathematics software that brings together geometry, algebra, spreadsheets, graphing, statistics and calculus in one easy-to-use package

S58. Ans.(a)

Sol. For teaching of numbers from 1 to 9 following activities are appropriate:
• Give different object and use one-to-one correspondence and ask students to count.
• Give a number and ask students to collect the objects associated with the number.

S59. Ans.(b)

Sol. In a class text, to the question, find out 23% of 200, two students answered in following ways:

Student A: 23% of 200 = 23% of (100 + 100)
 $+23 + 23 = (20 + 20) + (3 + 3)$
 $= 46$

Student B: $23\% \text{ of } 200 = 200 \times \frac{23}{100} = 2 \times 23 = 46$

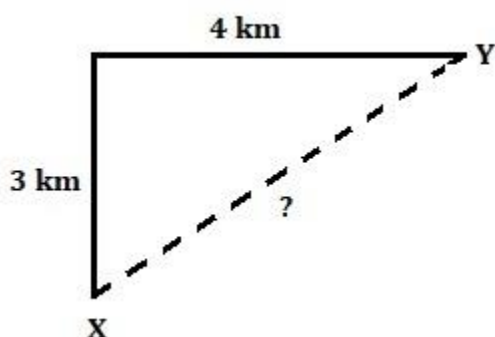
The teacher should give full marks to both the students as they have attempted the question using their own algorithms. Both formal and informal algorithms are integral to solving problems in mathematics.

S60. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ms. Kamal, while introducing the concept of "Similarity" has provided different experiences to her students such as models of different shapes, pictures of shapes projected via computer, discussion in groups etc. The intention of Ms. Kamala in providing multiple experiences to the learners is to cater the needs of all learners.

S61. Ans.(c)

Sol.



By using the hypotenuse theorem

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$c^2 = 9 + 16 = 25$$

$$c = 5 \text{ km}$$

and direction of house X with respect to school Y = south-west

S62. Ans.(d)

Sol. I (Place) II (Most liked food)

- (A) Goa IV sea fish cooked in coconut oil
- (B) Kashmir V Fish cooked in mustard oil
- (C) Kerala III Boiled tapioca with any curry
- (D) Hongkong II cooked snakes

S63. Ans.(c)

Sol. Chilies were first introduced from South America to India by the Portuguese in Goa and from there spread to the rest of South India.

S64. Ans.(a)

Sol. Neighboring states of Gujarat are Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh.

S65. Ans.(d)

Sol. An owl is a nocturnal bird, which means it sleeps during the day and is awake at night. They have eyes on the front of their head.

S66. Ans.(b)

Sol. Kites, Eagles, and Vultures can see four times as far as we can.

S67. Ans.(c)

Sol. The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami occurred at 07:58:53 local time on 26 December, with an epicenter off the west coast of northern Sumatra, Indonesia.

S68. Ans.(b)

Sol. A sloth eats the leaves of the same tree on which it lives. It hardly needs anything else. This is the correct statement about sloth.

S69. Ans.(a)

Sol. The person was on the train for 2 days.

Total distance covered = 2592 Km

Time taken = 24 hrs + 24 hrs = 48 hrs

$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}} \\ = \frac{2592}{48} = 54 \text{ km/h}$$

The options are in m/s so, $54 \times \left(\frac{5}{18}\right) = 15 \text{ m/s}$

S70. Ans.(c)

Sol. The "Ghana National Park" is located in the Bharatpur district, the eastern part of Rajasthan.

S71. Ans.(b)

Sol. Houses in Assam are built on stilts because the state receives plentiful rainfall due to which there are chances of floods. In case of flood, the water might get inside the houses, if the houses are built on ground level, so in order to avoid flooding of houses, houses are built on stilts and above the ground level.

S72. Ans.(b)

Sol. It is found in Australia, Indonesia, and India. It has a pitcher-like shape and the mouth is covered by a leaf. In India, it is found in Meghalaya.

S73. Ans.(c)

Sol. The clinical pathology report is a medical report that consists of certain analyses done in the lab about the body organ, blood, or tissue stability report. The specimen is analyzed by a specialist who performs the procedure and writes a report for the same. The normal hemoglobin concentration of male children (11 -18 years old) is 12.7 - 17.7 g/dl and in females its 12 - 15 g/dl.

S74. Ans.(d)

Sol. All the given statements are true about Al-Biruni.

S75. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ronald Ross a British medical doctor discovered the malarial parasite in the gastrointestinal tract of a mosquito

in 1987. He proved that malaria was transmitted by mosquitoes.

S76. Ans.(c)

Sol. The thematic approach encourages students to participate in the topics relevant to them. Children will be able to relate to real-life experiences and build an existing understanding of the subject.

S77. Ans.(b)

Sol. Nature can be used as both nouns and verbs.

S78. Ans.(d)

Sol. For introducing the concept, Nivedita should use Brainstorming and field visits only.

Brainstorming is a type of problem-solving method in which children practice and improve higher-order thinking skills.

Field trip – It is a visit to a location outside the classroom where students can try new things, have new experiences, and obtain first-hand observation.

S79. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Objective of the Unit test

A unit test is a test that is constructed, administered, and assessed by a teacher after teaching a particular unit to the students.

S80. Ans.(c)

Sol. He should form small groups and ask them to select leaders.

S81. Ans.(c)

Sol. Gender roles shape all of our relationships, especially in our families. Gender roles influence how partners share household chores, how family members communicate with one another, and how parents interact with their children.

S82. Ans.(c)

Sol. An anecdotal record is a thorough descriptive narrative that is recorded after a specific behavior or interaction of children.

S83. Ans.(c)

Sol. To motivate him to attend school the teacher should make him sit in the front row of the classroom.

S84. Ans.(d)

Sol. The purpose of the field trip is usually observation for education, non-experimental research or to provide students with experiences outside their everyday activities, such as going camping with teachers and their classmates.

S85. Ans.(a)

Sol. A teacher should construct a curriculum as it helps in suggesting suitable learning strategies, teaching methods, and instructional materials. It helps in providing proper implementation of the curriculum on the part of teachers and learners.

S86. Ans.(b)

Sol. There are no textbooks of EVS for classes I and II this is because Environmental components have been integrated with language and mathematics.

S87. Ans.(c)

Sol. The teacher should ask the students to write and play and enact it as it will help them think on their feet and generate new ideas.

S88. Ans.(c)

Sol. Shivangi must arrange sky observation because children learn through observation, hearing, exploration, experimentation, and questioning.

S89. Ans.(a)

Sol. Formative assessment for EVS is assessment for learning and assessment as learning.

Assessment for learning is an approach to teaching and learning that creates feedback which is then used to improve students' performance.

Assessment as learning actively involves students in the learning process. It teaches critical thinking skills, and problem-solving and encourages students to set achievable goals for themselves and objectively measure their progress. They can help engage students in the learning process.

S90. Ans.(d)

Sol. An anecdotal record is a thorough descriptive narrative that is recorded after a specific behavior or interaction of children.

S91. Ans.(a)

Sol. The following statement is false-

The author was unconcerned about his report card because his teacher seemed to be satisfied.

According to the passage-

The teacher must have said something not so nice. But I was unconcerned.

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. According to the author competition-based learning is self-destructive

According to the passage-

This is the self-destructive model we have created for ourselves.

S93. Ans.(b)

Sol. The following statement is not true.

Our students miss out on the joy of learning because they love to study books.

S94. Ans.(a)

Sol. The role of education according to the author should be to help talented students realize their full potential.

S95. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both statements are true.

S96. Ans.(d)

Sol. Disturbing is similar to alarming.

S97. Ans.(b)

Sol. General is the opposite of particular.

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. It is a preposition.

S99. Ans.(c)

Sol. Blow-up should be used instead of to blowout.

S100. Ans.(b)

Sol. The poet had often heard of Lucy grey.

According to the poem

Often I had heard of Lucy grey.

S101. Ans.(d)

Sol. The poet chanced to see Lucy at Dawn.

According to the poem,

I chanced to see at bread of day

The solitary child.

S102. Ans.(c)

Sol. The poet goals Lucy gray a solitary child because she has no friend, no companion

According to the poem

I chance to see at bread of day

The solitary child.

No mate, no comrade Lucy knew;

She dwelt on a wild moor.

S103. Ans.(b)

Sol. Lucy's father asked her to take a lantern with her because it was going to be a stormy night.

According to the poem-

"Tonight will be a stormy night,

You to the town must go,

And take a lantern, child to light

Your mother thro, the snow"

S104. Ans.(c)

Sol. The rhyme scheme has been used in the first extract is-

ab, ab

a- gray

b- wild

a- day

b- child

S105. Ans.(b)

Sol. The figure of speech used in the stanza is alliteration.

S106. Ans.(c)

Sol. Graphology is the study of the writing system of a language and the conventions used in representing speech in writing.

S107. Ans.(c)

Sol. The task and activities in language learning should provide an opportunity for learning by doing.

S108. Ans.(b)

Sol. The activities and exercises included in the textbook primarily aim at enhancing language skills and vocabulary.

S109. Ans.(b)

Sol. This statement means that every child enjoys and understands the poem as per their background and experience.

S110. Ans.(b)

Sol. Diagnostic assessment is part of formative assessment.

S111. Ans.(b)

Sol. The communicative approach to language teaching promotes fluency.

S112. Ans.(c)

Sol. Giving situations and asking students to discuss and solve problems among the group.

S113. Ans.(a)

Sol. Inferential refers to deducing meaning from the clues available in the text.

S114. Ans.(b)

Sol. Composition involves generating ideas, deciding on the form of the written text, and also thinking about who will read it.

S115. Ans.(c)

Sol. To encourage learners to self-reading, you will talk to your learners about what they do and don't like to read and also share your experience with them giving examples.

S116. Ans.(c)

Sol. Comprehensible input refers to meaningful oral and written language slightly above the learner's current level of mastery.

S117. Ans.(c)

Sol. Apart from the four language skills, thinking skill is also called language skill.

Four language skills are- Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

S118. Ans.(b)

Sol. The language normally used in informal conversation but not in informal speech or writing is called colloquial.

S119. Ans.(c)

Sol. The prose does not include a poem.

The word 'prose' is taken from the Latin 'prosus' which means 'direct' or 'straight'. Broadly speaking, the prose is direct or straightforward writing.

S120. Ans.(d)

Sol. When a writer describes an incident or a scene that had occurred in his life or any other person's life on the basis of memory it is called a memoir.

S121. Ans.(d)

Sol. दिए गए गद्यांश के अनुसार नामवर सिंह सबसे बड़े आलोचक है।

S122. Ans.(c)

Sol. लेखन के सामान्य पाठक को आलोचक की संज्ञा दी गयी है।

S123. Ans.(d)

Sol. उस जमाने में लेखको की नजर इलाहाबाद या दिल्ली के लेखको पर रहती थी, क्योंकि वे आधुनिक लेखक कहे जाते थे।

S124. Ans.(a)

Sol. आधुनिक लेखक की पहचान परम्पराओं का विरोध करना है।

S125. Ans.(b)

Sol. लेखक ने अनुच्छेद में स्वयं के लोक परम्परा और आधुनिक लेखन के द्वंद की ओर संकेत किया है।

S126. Ans.(c)

Sol. लोक परम्परा शब्द के लिए 'आधुनिक' विशेषण का प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता।

S127. Ans.(d)

Sol. राजधानी शब्द व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा का उदाहरण नहीं है।

S128. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'दिखना' शब्द अन्य शब्द समूहों से भिन्न है, लिखना, पढ़ना और देखना तीनों ही संवेदी क्रियाएँ हैं।

S129. Ans.(d)

Sol. भारतीय समाज में सीखने का सम्बन्ध अस्तित्व और बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं से है।

S130. Ans.(b)

Sol. लेखक के अनुसार सीखने के संदर्भ में यह बात उचित नहीं है की सीखने के साधनों को अवसरों को महत्व न देकर साधनों को महत्व दिया जाये।

S131. Ans.(b)

Sol. गद्यांश में लेखक ने औपचारिक शिक्षा की सीमाओं का उल्लेख किया है।

S132. Ans.(c)

Sol. सीखने की प्रक्रिया में सीखने वाला प्रमुख है और साधन गौण।

S133. Ans.(b)

Sol. अनुच्छेद में सीखना और सीखने वाले के महत्व का उल्लेख किया गया है।

S134. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'संस्थाओं के बूते की भी बात नहीं थी' | वाक्य में 'बूते' शब्द का अर्थ है सामर्थ्य।

S135. Ans.(a)

Sol. सजग, सबल, आस्थावान शब्द-समूह विशेषणों का शब्द-समूह है।

S136. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'नारियल वाले और भीखू की बातचीत को अपने घर की बोली में लिखो' यह प्रश्न बहुभाषिकता को पोषित करता है।

S137. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'क्या तुम अपने आसपास की ऐसी जगह सोच सकते हो, जहाँ बहुत शोर होता है, उस जगह के बारे में लिखो, यह प्रश्न पाठ को बच्चों की निजी दुनिया से जोड़ता है।

S138. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'भाषा-अर्जन' क्षमता जन्मजात होती है।

S139. Ans.(d)

Sol. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण का उद्देश्य व्याकरण की परिभाषाओं को कंठस्थ करना नहीं है।

S140. Ans.(b)

Sol. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा की पाठ्य पुस्तक बनाते समय सर्वाधिक बल भाषा की रंगतों पर देना चाहिए।

S141. Ans.(b)

Sol. कहानी पढ़ते समय एक शिक्षक के रूप में सर्वाधिक ध्यान भावानुसार पठन पर देना चाहिए।

S142. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'पठन के द्वारा ज्ञानार्जन एवं आनन्द प्राप्ति में समर्थ बनाना' प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है।

S143. Ans.(c)

Sol. लेखन कौशल में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु विचार है। जैसे विचार होंगे वैसे ही लेखन कौशल भी होगा।

S144. Ans.(a)

Sol. मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति के विकास में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है बातचीत करना। बातचीत करने से बच्चे को अपनी गलतियों का पता चलता है, और इसके द्वारा वे अच्छी तरीके से सीख पाएंगे।

S145. Ans.(c)

Sol. वायोट्सकी के अनुसार बच्चे सामाजिक अंतर्क्रिया से सीखते हैं।

S146. Ans.(b)

Sol. बच्चों की कल्पनाशीलता और सर्जनात्मकता का विकास करने की द्रिस्थी से सर्वाधिक उचित विषय है- 'जब बिजली चली गयी', इस विषय पर बच्चे अपनी कल्पनाशीलता का विकास कर सकेंगे।

S147. Ans.(d)

Sol. पाठ के संदर्भ में ही सहज रूप से आये व्याकरणिक बिन्दुओं को उसी संदर्भ में स्पष्ट करना संदर्भ व्याकरण कहलाता है।

S148. Ans.(d)

Sol. विद्यार्थी विशेष की समस्या को पहचानकर उसके अनुसार शिक्षण विधि में सुधार परीक्षा आकलन का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। समस्या में सुधार तब ही किया जा सकता है जब उसकी जानकारी हो, और जानकारी आकलन के द्वारा ही पता चल सकती है।

S149. Ans.(b)

Sol. लिखने में कठिनाई होना डिस्ग्रफिया से सम्बद्ध है। डिस्ग्रफिया एक ऐसा विकार है जिसमें बच्चा अस्पष्ट, टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा लिखता है।

S150. Ans.(d)

Sol. भाषा सीखने में भाषा समृद्ध परिवेश सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है, अर्थात् एक ऐसा परिवेश जिसमें बच्चा अच्छी तरीके से अपने भावों को प्रकट कर पाए, बिना किसी रुकावट के बोल पाए।



Q1. Which of the following examples illustrates proximodistal principle of development?

- (a) Visual abilities are developed before learning to walk
- (b) Effective use of arms proceeds the ability to use hands
- (c) Grasping cannot be mastered before learning to integrate movement of individual fingers
- (d) Patterns of growth for body size, nervous system are different.

Q2. Developmental changes –

- (a) occur in an orderly and sequential manner.
- (b) occur at very fast pace in infancy and then there is no growth till adolescence.
- (c) always occur in a linear manner rather than a spiral manner.
- (d) occur in a forward manner till adolescence and then move backwards.

Q3. The interplay of environment and hereditary factors is responsible for-

- (a) only physical development
- (b) only cognitive development
- (c) physical and cognitive development
- (d) physical, social and cognitive development

Q4. Which of the following statements about socialization of children is correct?

- (a) Media is an agency of primary socialization.
- (b) Media is an agency of secondary socialization.
- (c) Media is an important part of the child's microsystem.
- (d) Media is not an agency of socialization.

Q5. In Piaget's theory, the tendency to focus attention on only characteristic of an object at a time is referred to as –

- (a) centration.
- (b) reversibility.
- (c) egocentrism.
- (d) animism.

Q6. Choose the correctly matched pair of Piagetian cognitive stage and its defining characteristic.

- (a) Pre-operational Stage – Animism
- (b) Sensori-motor – Symbolic Thought
- (c) Concrete operational stage – Deferred Imitation
- (d) Formal operational stage – Centration

Q7. Physical tools such as _____ and _____ aid and influence our cognitive development as per Lev Vygotsky.

- (a) schemas; maps
- (b) schemas; language
- (c) maps; calculator
- (d) schemas; calculator

Q8. In Lev Vygotsky's view, private speech –
(a) serves an important social function.

- (b) hinders cognitive development of children.
- (c) illustrative egocentric thinking of children.
- (d) does not have any cognitive function.

Q9. Which of the following characterize a progressive classroom?

- (i) Availability of a variety of materials
 - (ii) Range of activities and tasks
 - (iii) Following method of direct instruction
 - (iv) Focus on memorization and recall
- Choose the correct option.

- (a) (i) (ii)
- (b) (iii) (iv)
- (c) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (d) (i) (ii) (iv)

Q10. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of Kohlberg's stages with their underlying principles?

- (a) Universal ethical principles – avoidance of punishment
- (b) Good-boy – Good-girl orientation – ideal reciprocity
- (c) Law and Order Orientation – equal exchange of favours
- (d) Social Contract orientation – self-chosen ethical principles of conscience

Q11. As per contemporary theories of intelligence, Intelligence is –

- (a) Mere ability to imitate other
- (b) A specific ability
- (c) A set of capabilities
- (d) A singular and generic concept

Q12. Teachers should discuss depiction of men and women in non – conformist gender roles to –

- (a) challenge gender – role flexibility.
- (b) challenge gender stereotyping.
- (c) promote gender bias.
- (d) promote gender discrimination.

Q13. Assertion (A): Teachers should encourage children to work individually and discourage co-operation.

Reason (R): Collaboration is a highly ineffective strategy in a classroom with diverse learners.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q14. Which of the following statements about assessment is **NOT** correct?

- (a) Assessment for learning takes place before, during and after the teaching – learning process.

- (b) Assessment for learning should focus upon formative assessment.
 (c) The process of assessment should be dynamic.
 (d) Assessment should focus on use of standardized assessment tools.

Q15. Which of the following is an example of a question to promote conceptual understanding and critical thinking?

- (a) Which is the largest state in India?
 (b) What is the total area of the state of Kerala?
 (c) What measures should be taken to make society inclusive?
 (d) What is photosynthesis?

Q16. To promote inclusion, it is important to have:

- (i) Flexible curriculum
 (ii) Accessible building
 (iii) Segregation of students based on ability
 (iv) Competition centred pedagogy
 Choose the correct option.

- (a) (i), (ii)
 (b) (i), (iii)
 (c) (i) (iv)
 (d) (iii) (iv)

Q17. Which of the following characterizes “repetitive and ritualistic behaviour”?

- (a) Autism
 (b) Dyscalculia
 (c) Dyslexia
 (d) Visual Impairment

Q18. Which of the following will help inclusion of students with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder?

- (a) Break task into small, manageable chunks
 (b) Give long and repetitive assignments
 (c) Increase distraction in the classroom
 (d) Restrict multiple ways of engagement in class

Q19. For the successful inclusion of students from economically weaker sections, a teacher should:

- (a) Correlate learning ability with the social class of children.
 (b) Place them in a separate section with low expectation.
 (c) Respect and consider their socio-economic background.
 (d) Use examples related to dominant cultures only.

Q20. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of appropriate accommodation strategy with respective to inclusion of students with the specific learning preferences?

- (a) Kinesthetic: Read material aloud to them
 (b) Auditory: Highlight main points in books/notes
 (c) Tactile: Ask for oral summaries of material
 (d) Visual: Use maps and flows charts to organize materials

Q21. Assertion (A): The act of learning involves a process of establishing connections among facts observed and experienced by children.

Reason (R): Children learn in a linear way and not in spiral manner.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q22. Which of the following are proposed in National Education Policy 2020?

- (i) Learning how to learn
 (ii) Increasing course content
 (iii) 360-degree holistic progress report card
 (iv) Standardized curriculum, pedagogy and assessment
 Choose the correct option.

- (a) (ii) (iv)
 (b) (i) (iii)
 (c) (ii) (iii) (iv)
 (d) (i) (ii) (iv)

Q23. Which of the following does **NOT** facilitate childrens' thinking?

- (a) Giving activities based on transfer of learning
 (b) Aiming towards memorization rather than understanding
 (c) Providing opportunities for self-regulation and being reflective
 (d) Relating new information to prior knowledge

Q24. The establishment of a _____ and _____ atmosphere is an essential part of learning at school.

- (a) collaborative, co-operative
 (b) competitive, boring
 (c) constructive, mechanical
 (d) threatening, challenging

Q25. The sequence of presentation of concepts should be from:

- (a) Application-based to understanding-based
 (b) Higher-order to lower-order
 (c) Abstract to concrete
 (d) Simple to complex

Q26. Which of the following facilitates problem-solving skills among the students?

- (a) Analogical thinking
 (b) Functional fixedness
 (c) Response set
 (d) Stimulus-response association

Q27. Which of the following is a constructive way of responding to students' errors?

- (a) Punishing the student to eliminate erroneous behaviour.
 (b) Giving cues & hints to help students identify their own error.
 (c) Reducing marks for making errors without any feedback.

(d) Ignoring students' error totally.

Q28. Sometimes stereotypes related to one's social identity cause beliefs about inequities among students. Teachers can overcome the impact of these negative stereotypes by:

- (a) Telling the student that learning is an uncontrollable process.
- (b) Giving examples that indicates that stereotypes are true.
- (c) Emphasizing that learning significantly depends on efforts.
- (d) Using frequent rewards and punishments among students.

Q29. A student is studying to avoid last rank in the exams. This is an examples of:

- (a) Approach-oriented mastery goals
- (b) Avoidance-oriented mastery goals
- (c) Approach-oriented performance goals
- (d) Avoidance-oriented performance goals

Q30. Assertion (A): School and life at community should not be linked in any way for effective teaching-learning process.

Reason (R): Linking school and community delimits students' opportunities for social participation.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q31. Which of the following is **not** written correctly in the Roman Numerals?

- (a) LXIX
- (b) XL
- (c) XXV
- (d) XC

Q32. $\frac{\text{LCM of 40,50 and 60}}{\text{HCF of 40,50 and 60}}$ is equal to

- (a) 60
- (b) 80
- (c) 50
- (d) 40

Q33. If A and B are digits and $(ABA) \times 5 = 44B0$, then values of A and B are

- (a) A = 4, B = 2
- (b) A = 2, B = 4
- (c) A = 9, B = 8
- (d) A = 8, B = 9

Q34. Which of the following numbers lie between the rational numbers $-\frac{7}{10}$ and $-\frac{1}{4}$:

- (a) $\frac{5}{-8}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{-3}{5}$
- (b) $\frac{-2}{-3}, \frac{-3}{5}, \frac{-3}{4}$

- (c) $\frac{5}{-8}, \frac{-2}{3}, \frac{-3}{5}$
- (d) $\frac{-3}{5}, 0, \frac{-1}{5}$

Q35. Which least number must be subtracted from 3850 to make it a perfect square?

- (a) 1
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) 9

Q36. Values of m and n for which

$$2x^{m-3} + 3y^{2n-2} = 7$$

Is a liner equation in one variable, are

- (a) m = 4, n = 2
- (b) m = 3, n = 1.5
- (c) m = 4, n = 1.5
- (d) m = 3, n = 3

Q37. When x is increased by 20%, it is equal to y and when y is decrease by 50%, it is equal to z. Then, what percent of x is equal to z?

- (a) 80%
- (b) 60%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 40%

Q38. To calculate the value of 196×206 , a student expressed it in the form $200^2 + 200p - 24$. The value of $3p^3 - 28$ is

- (a) 2
- (b) -2
- (c) -4
- (d) 4

Q39. In the expression $(x + 1)(2x + 1) + (x + 2)(x - 1)$, it coefficient of x is k, then the value of $2 - 9$ is

- (a) 4
- (b) 3
- (c) -3
- (d) -1

Q40. $\frac{5pq(p^2-q^2)(p-1)}{(5p^2-25p+20)\{2p(p+q)\}}$ is equal to

- (a) $\frac{q(p-q)}{2(p-4)}$
- (b) $\frac{p(p-q)}{2(p-4)}$
- (c) $\frac{2(p-4)}{p(p-q)}$
- (d) $\frac{2(p-4)}{q(p-q)}$

Q41. If x is the supplement of an angle 87° , then the value of $3x - 100^\circ$ is equal to

- (a) 97°
- (b) 79°
- (c) 197°
- (d) 179°

- Q42.** In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$, $AB = 5\text{cm}$, $AC = 7\text{cm}$, $\angle A = 90^\circ$, $FD = 5\text{cm}$, $EF = 7\text{cm}$ and $\angle F = 90^\circ$. Then,
 (a) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDF$, by RHS congruence rule
 (b) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FDE$, by RHS congruence rule
 (c) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDF$, by SAS congruence rule
 (d) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FDE$, by SAS congruence rule
- Q43.** D is a point on the side BC of a triangle ABC such that $\angle B = 20^\circ$ and $AB = AD$. Then, $\angle ADC : \angle ADB$ is
 (a) 8 : 1
 (b) 5 : 2
 (c) 2 : 7
 (d) 7 : 2
- Q44.** In a parallelogram PQRS, $\angle p = 7x - 6^\circ$ and $\angle R = 5x - 18^\circ$. Then, the angle of the parallelogram are
 (a) $78^\circ, 102^\circ, 78^\circ, 102^\circ$
 (b) $92^\circ, 88^\circ, 92^\circ, 88^\circ$
 (c) $60^\circ, 120^\circ, 60^\circ, 120^\circ$
 (d) $50^\circ, 130^\circ, 50^\circ, 130^\circ$
- Q45.** Number of faces, edges and vertices of a polyhedron are 7, 15 and x respectively. Then, the value of $3x + 6$ is equal to
 (a) 28
 (b) 36
 (c) 14
 (d) 18
- Q46.** The altitude corresponding to the longest side of the triangle with sides 30cm, 34cm and 16cm is x. Then, the value of $(2x + 5)$ (in cm) is
 (a) $\frac{545}{17}$
 (b) $\frac{554}{17}$
 (c) $\frac{565}{17}$
 (d) $\frac{556}{17}$
- Q47.** The cost of polishing a circular table of diameter 1.6 m at the rate of Rs.30 per m^2 is (Use $\pi = 3.14$) (approx.)
 (a) Rs. 60.30
 (b) Rs. 63.20
 (c) Rs. 58.40
 (d) Rs. 62.30
- Q48.** Total surface area of a right circular cylinder is 748 cm^2 and circumference of its base is 4cm. volume of the cylinder is ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)
 (a) 1540 cm^3
 (b) 2260 cm^3
 (c) 2310 cm^3
 (d) 3080 cm^3
- Q49.** A number is selected at random from the list of number 27, 28, 29, ..., 76, 77, 78 and 79. Then probability that the selected number is divisible by both 2 and 3 is

- (a) $\frac{9}{52}$
 (b) $\frac{8}{52}$
 (c) $\frac{8}{53}$
 (d) $\frac{9}{53}$

- Q50.** Mean of median and mode of the observations 37, 43, 35, 45, 50, 43, 38, 30, 43, 40, 36, 38, 43, 47 and 38 is
 (a) 39
 (b) 40.5
 (c) 41.5
 (d) 41

- Q51.** If a student finds difficulty in applying geometrical theorems to solve a given problem in geometry, then which is the most appropriate strategy that the teacher should adopt?
 (a) Punish the student so that he/she does not repeat the mistake.
 (b) Ask the student to rote memorize the theorem.
 (c) Use multisensory models and teaching aids to help student understand various theorems and their applications.
 (d) Tell the student to copy the steps of solved problems from the black board and apply the method for similar problems.

- Q52.** According to contemporary view about students' errors in mathematics, which of the following is **no** longer valid
 (a) They tell about students' low IQ.
 (b) They are a part of learning.
 (c) They are rich source of information for improving mathematics teaching.
 (d) They can guide the teacher in planning her class lessons.

- Q53.** According to National Curriculum Framework (2005), which of the following are considered to make mathematics learning more joyful and interesting?
 (a) Using textbooks full of colors and pictures.
 (b) Using mnemonic techniques to help students memorize formulae.
 (c) including puzzles, stories and mathematical tricks in everyday lessons.
 (d) Using computer based resources extensively for teaching.

- Q54.** Which of the following is **NOT** an appropriate example of Mathematical modelling?
 (a) Predicting the arrival of monsoon in a country.
 (b) Using a model of solid cube to explain about its faces and edges.
 (c) Estimating the volume of blood inside the body of a person.
 (d) Finding the width and depth of a river at an unreachable place.

- Q55.** Which of the following is the best way of incorporating ICT (Information of Communication Technology) in mathematics teaching?

- (a) Showing power point slides with formulae and figures.
- (b) Using internet videos to show the methods of solving difficult questions to students.
- (c) Using mathematics specific computer applications like Geogebra and other simulation tools as teaching resources.
- (d) Making examination question paper of mathematics with the help of computers.

Q56. Read the following and choose the correct option.

Assertion A. Various studies in India show that there is a high failure rate of students in mathematics.

Reason R. As girls do not have mathematical abilities therefore maximum girls fail in mathematics.

- (a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct reason for A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is the correct reason for A.
- (c) Both A and R are incorrect.
- (d) A is correct but R is incorrect.

Q57. "Keshav has $4\frac{1}{2}$ meters of cloth. He needs $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters to make one shirt. How many shirts can be made in the given length of cloth, assuming there is no wastage?"

This question is an example of -

- (a) Multiplication of fractions
- (b) Addition of fractions
- (c) Subtraction of fractions
- (d) Division of fractions

Q58. For which of the figures given below, formula of Area cannot be arrived at using triangular and rectangular paper cuttings?

- (a) A quadrilateral
- (b) A trapezium
- (c) A parallelogram
- (d) A regular hexagon

Q59. Which of the following tasks can help students develop the idea of central tendencies of a given numerical data?

- (a) Collecting information about favorite TV serial from 100 people.
- (b) Representing the information obtained above in 1 using a pie chart.
- (c) Classifying the marks obtained by 50 students on a 100 marks exam and grouping in the interval of 10.
- (d) Solving problems related to mean, mode and median given in the textbook.

Q60. Which of the following examples cannot be helpful to explain the concept of integers?

- (a) Credit and debit statements in bank account.
- (b) Various blood group like A^+ , AB^+ , O^- etc.
- (c) Temperature going below and above 0°C .
- (d) Slowing down of a vehicle as negative acceleration and speeding up as positive acceleration.

Q61. An object X sinks in liquids P and Q but floats in liquid R. Which of the following conclusions can be made from these observations?

- A. Density of X is more than density of P
- B. Density of X is less than density of R
- C. Density of P is equal to density of R
- D. Density of P is less than density of R
- (a) A, B, C
- (b) A, B, D
- (c) B, C, D
- (d) A, C, D

Q62. Which fat soluble vitamin is necessary for good skin?

- (a) Vitamin A
- (b) Vitamin C
- (c) Vitamin B
- (d) Vitamin K

Q63. After rain, impurities and suspended particles settle down. Which of the following process is responsible for this?

- (a) Sedimentation
- (b) Leading
- (c) Condensation
- (d) Distillation

Q64. Which of the following statements is correct

- A. Chemical changes are usually irreversible
- B. In a Physical change, there is always change in state
- (a) A is true and B is false
- (b) A is false and B is true
- (c) Both A and B are true
- (d) Both A and B are false

Q65. Which of the following feature do not help hydrophytes to stay afloat in water

- A. The stalks and stems have large tunnels
- B. Leaves have waxy coating
- C. Large circular disc shaped leaves
- D. Finger like and ribbon like leaves and stem
- (a) A and C
- (b) A and B
- (c) B and C
- (d) B and D

Q66. Which of the following precautions are to be taken while storing bar magnets?

- (a) Bar magnets should be stored in pairs such that like poles are on the same side
- (b) A pair of bar magnets should be separated by a wooden piece
- (c) The ends of bar magnets should be connected by soft iron pieces
- (d) They should be stored in wooden box

Q67. X is the largest gland in our body. It secretes Y which is stored in Z. X, Y, Z are respectively

- (a) Liver, Bile Juice, Pancreas
- (b) Pancreas, Pancreatic Juice, Gall bladder

- (c) Live, Bile Juice, Gall bladder
(d) Pancreas, Gastric Juice, Stomach

Q68. Match the following organisms with their mode of nutrition

Mode of Nutrition	Organism
A. Autotrophic	i. Mushroom
B. Holozoic	ii. Amoeba
C. Parasite	iii. Algae
D. Saprophytes	iv. Cuscuta45t

- (a) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(b) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(c) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(d) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii

Q69. In the chemical reaction $A + B \rightarrow C$, what can you say surely about nature of A, B and C?

- (a) A and B are elements and C is a compound
(b) A and B are compound and C is a mixture
(c) A and B may be compound or elements and C is element
(d) A and B may be element or compound, C is compound

Q70. The factor on which the shadow formation of an object is **not** dependent is

- (a) shape of an object
(b) distance of the object from source of light
(c) position of the object w.r.t source of light
(d) color of the object

Q71. A, B, C and D are indicators which give the following changes in acids and bases. Identify them

Indicator	Color change in acid	Color change in base
A.	No change	Reddish brown
B.	Colorless	Pink
C.	Red dark pink	Blue
D.		Green

- (a) A- china rose, B- turmeric, C- blue litmus, D- phenolphthalein
(b) A- turmeric, B- china rose, C- blue litmus, D- phenolphthalein
(c) A- phenolphthalein B- turmeric, C- red litmus, D- china rose
(d) A- turmeric B- phenolphthalein, C- red litmus, D- china rose

Q72. Following observations are noted regarding four metals P, Q, R and S.

Q displaces P and S from their respective salt solutions
P displaces S and R from their respective salt solutions
S displaces only R from its salt solution

Which is the second most reactive metal?

- (a) P

- (b) Q
(c) R
(d) S

Q73. A concave mirror and convex mirror are cut from same spherical glass ball but the aperture of concave mirror is more than the aperture of convex mirror. What can be said about their focal lengths?

- (a) Focal length of concave mirror is more than that of convex mirror
(b) Focal length of convex mirror is more than that of concave mirror
(c) Both have same focal length
(d) Focal length cannot be compared with given information

Q74. Which of the following statements is true regarding sound waves?

- (a) Sound waves travel fastest in gases
(b) Human beings can hear sound whose frequency is 15000 Hz
(c) Sound waves cannot be reflected
(d) The loudness of sound depends on the frequency of sound wave

Q75. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true regarding the moon?

- (a) Rainbow cannot be seen on moon.
(b) The weight of an object is less on the moon as compared to that on the earth.
(c) On full moon day, moon comes between the sun and the earth.
(d) The periods of rotation and revolution of the moon are almost same.

Q76. Assertion A. Water can be used to extinguish fire caused by short circuit of an electrical appliance.

Reason R. Water lowers the ignition temperature of burning material.

- (a) A is true and R is correct explanation of A.
(b) A is true but R is not correct explanation of A.
(c) A is false but R is true.
(d) Both A and R are false.

Q77. Which of the following statements is true?

S1. A soil with high percolation rate has low water holding capacity.

S2. A soil with high percolation rate has low aeration.

- (a) S1 is true and S2 is false
(b) S1 is false and S2 is true
(c) Both S1 and S2 are true
(d) Both S1 and S2 are false

Q78. Which of the following glands occur in pairs in human beings?

- (a) Adrenal, thyroid
(b) Pancreas, ovaries

- (c) Pituitary, thyroid
- (d) Pituitary, pancreas

Q79. People usually put a round piece of cloth on their head before putting a heavy load. This is helpful because

- (a) Pressure is decreased by increasing area of contact
- (b) Pressure is decreased by decreasing the area of contact
- (c) Force is decreased by increasing the area of contact
- (d) Force is increased by decreasing area of contact

Q80. 'X' is charged by 'Y'. It is found that 'X' obtains charge opposite to that of Y. the charging process could have been

- (a) Friction or conduction
- (b) Friction or induction
- (c) Only conduction
- (d) Conduction or induction

Q81. Which of the following does **NOT** align with the social constructivist model of science teaching and learning.

- (a) Students collaborate with authoritative sources and among themselves to arrive at coinventing scientific explanations.
- (b) Science is interpreted as plausible explanations for phenomena which can be understood through argumentation.
- (c) Students share their personal experiences and experiences of a phenomenon.
- (d) Science is interpreted as a body of facts, laws and theories which can mainly be understood through personal experience.

Q82. A teacher is trying to teach the concept of good & bad conductors of electricity to class Vi students. He begins by providing the definition of two terms. He then demonstrates how placing a good conductor like a safety pin between two ends of an open circuit consisting of a battery and a bulb completes it and bulb begins to glow. On the other hand, placing a poor conductor like plastic scale does not complete the circuit and the bulb does not glow. He then invites the students turn-wise to his desk & asks them to themselves verify this. How would you evaluate the approach from an inquiry-oriented perspective?

- (a) It is an effective approach that encourages inquiry.
- (b) Demonstrating more examples of good and poor conductors would make the approach inquiry-oriented.
- (c) It is not an effective approach for encouraging inquiry.
- (d) Asking questions in the end would make the approach inquiry-oriented.

Q83. A teacher finds that her class VIII students have difficulty in comprehending that non-living objects like a table can exert force on other objects. She realizes that this would cause a difficulty for them in understanding the concept of normal reaction (force). Engaging her students in which of the following activities would be helpful in making them understanding this concept?

- (a) Playing tug of war
- (b) Pressing on a spring kept on ground

- (c) Weighting different objects on a pan balance
- (d) Pulling a wheeled chair towards oneself.

Q84. Which of the following statements best describes the statement- 'science is tentative'

- (a) Science is developmental
- (b) Science is predictive
- (c) Science is a social activity
- (d) Science proceeds linearly

Q85. Which of the following is **NOT** a difficulty you would specifically associate with the interpretation of a text book diagram of solar eclipse formation?

- (a) Depiction of three- dimensional phenomenon is two- dimensions
- (b) Understanding of the relative distance between the sun, the earth and the moon
- (c) Identification of the direction of gravitational force between the sun, the earth and the moon
- (d) Understanding of the relative sizes of the sun, the earth and the moon.

Q86. In the beginning of the chapter 'motion and time' a teacher wishes her students to appreciate the need for standard units of distance. Which of the following activities would be most suitable for the purpose?

- (a) Students measure the length of their classroom in footsteps and share their results
- (b) Students use a meter scale to find out the length of their classroom
- (c) Students compare a meter scale with a 12- inch scale and note their observations
- (d) Students estimate the height of the door of their classroom in inches

Q87. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between science and technology?

- (a) Scientific principles are discovered first and technological application happen later.
- (b) Science is an open-ended exploration whereas technology is usually goal oriented.
- (c) Technology implies the use of advanced equipment and whereas science is largely theoretical.
- (d) Science was part of ancient human civilization but technology is relatively recent

Q88. A teacher along with his students is carrying out a study on germination of seeds. They take some dry seeds of different kinds and plant them in different physical conditions. They observe, measure and discuss the growth over a period of time. During the course of the activity, teacher asks questions which require various process skills. The questions asked by the teacher are given in column I Match these with the appropriate process skills

Column I	Column II
A. What are the differences	i. communication

between seed of different type	
B. Why do you think some seeds are growing more quickly than others?	ii. predicting
C. Draw a diagram to depict the changes in the seeds	iii. observing
D. Based on your observation what do you think would happen if we double the among of water	iv. hypothesizing

- (a) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
 (b) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
 (c) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
 (d) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv

Q89. In an inquiry oriented class in which a class VII teacher is introducing the concepts of physical and chemical change, which of the following steps would precede the rest?

- (a) Teacher defines and explains the meaning of a physical and chemical change
 (b) Teacher explains and give examples of various reversible and irreversible changes
 (c) Teacher exposes the students to various physical and chemical change and asks them to reflect on the similarities and differences
 (d) Teacher writes a chemical equation and asks students to identify the reactants and products

Q90. Which of the following is desirable features/ of the textbook development process?

- (a) We should strictly follow 'one nation, one textbook' norm.
 (b) Actual process of writing of the textbooks should only involve practicing scientists.
 (c) Intensive and wide-spread field trials of textbooks must be carried out.
 (d) Textbook writing by individuals & NGO must be discouraged.

Directions (91-99):

Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the correct options out of the given ones.

I married early, and was happy to find in my wife a disposition not very dissimilar to my own temperament. Observing my partiality for having pets at home, she lost no opportunity of procuring those of the most agreeable kind. We had birds, gold-fish, a fine dog, rabbits, a small monkey, and a cat.

This latter was a remarkably large and beautiful animal, entirely black, observant and thoughtful to an astonishing degree. In speaking of his intelligence, my wife, who at heart was not a little superstitious, made frequent allusions to the ancient popular notion, which regarded all black cats as witches in disguise. Not that she was ever serious upon this

point – and I mention the matter at all for no reason than that it happens, just now, to be remembered.

Pluto – this was the cat's name – was my favourite pet and playmate. I alone fed him, and he attended me wherever I went about the house. It was even with difficulty that I could prevent him from following me through the streets.

Our friendship lasted, in this manner, for many years, during which my general temperament underwent a change for the worse. I grew, day by day, more moody, more irritable, more regardless of the feeling of others. I suffered myself to use foul language to my wife. At length I offered her violence. My pets, of course, were made to feel the change in my behaviour. I not only neglected, but ill-used them. For Pluto, however, I still retained sufficient regard to 'restrain' me from maltreating him. But my disease grew upon me – for what disease is like Alcohol! And at length even Pluto, who was now becoming old and somewhat peevish – even Pluto began to experience the effects of my ill temper.

Q91. The writer found in his wife a:

- rich and beautiful lady.
- lady belonging to a noble family.
- lady with a similar taste and temperament.
- sophisticated and cultured lady.

- (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4

Q92. His wife shared his:

- love for books.
- taste in historical movies.
- deep desire for alcohol.
- love for small homely pets.

- (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4

Q93. Choose the correct option:

- Pluto was the writer's constant companion at home and outside.
- He never ill-treated Pluto.
- His wife cared for Pluto more than he.
- She was very superstitious.

- (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4

Q94. Study the following statements.

(A) The writer's wife believed that black cats are actually witches.

(B) She procured a black cat for her husband.

- (A) is right and (B) is wrong.
- (B) is right and (A) is wrong.
- Both (A) and (B) are right and (B) follows (A).
- Both (A) and (B) are right and (B) does not follows (A).

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q95. Study the following statements:

- (A) 'Pluto was most devoted to the writer.
 - (B) Over a period of time a change for the worse came a bout in the writer's temperament.
 - (C) Yet, he continued to love his wife.
1. (A) is right and (B) is wrong.
 2. (B) is right and (A) is wrong.
 3. (C) is right and (B) is wrong.
 4. (B) is right and (C) is wrong.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q96. 'a disposition not very dissimilar

The underlined word here means the same as:

1. inclination
2. disposal
3. settlement
4. illness

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q97. 'opportunity of procuring those

An antonym of the underlined word is:

1. approving of
2. disposing of
3. ignoring
4. depending upon

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q98. 'I alone fed him'

The underlined word is a/an _____.

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Adjective
4. Verb

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q99. 'my wife, who at heart was not

The underlined expression is a/an _____ clause.

1. Principal
2. Noun
3. Adjective
4. Adverb

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Directions (100-105):

Read the stanzas given below and answer the questions/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct options out of the given ones.

The birds around me hopp'd and play'd 1

Their thought I cannot measure, _____ 2

But the least motion which they made 3

It seem'd a thrill of pleasure. 4

The budding twigs spread out their fan 5

To catch the breezy air; 6

And I must think do all I can, 7

That there was pleasure there. 8

If this belief from heaven be sent, 9

If such be Nature's holy plan, 10

Have I not reason to lament 11

What Man has made of Man? 12

Q100. The poet seems to be sitting:

1. in a forest.
2. near a lake.
3. on the seashore.
4. in a zoo.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q101. At the moment the poet is:

1. happy
2. introspective
3. sad
4. curious

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q102. The season of the year in which these events are taking place is:

1. Autumn
2. Rainy
3. Winter
4. Spring

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q103. Study the following statements:

- (A) Every object of nature around is enjoying itself.
- (B) The poet is concerned about – why Man can't take part in this enjoyment.
- (C) Man is looking for the happiness in nature.

1. (A) is right and (B) is wrong.
 2. (B) is right and (C) is wrong.
 3. (C) is right and (A) is wrong.
 4. (B) is right and (A) is wrong.
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q104. The figure of speech used in the lines 5-6 is _____.

1. simile
 2. metaphor
 3. personification
 4. irony
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q105. 'Have I not reason to lament'

The underline word means the same as:

1. regret
 2. question
 3. learn
 4. rejoice
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q106. Which of the following is 'comprehensible input'?

1. Exposing learners to language slightly above their level.
2. Exposing learners to language slightly below their level.
3. Exposing learners to language to their **Directions** level.
4. Providing language exposure to learners to understand.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q107. Sheela does the following language related activities. Find which one of them is Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skill (BICS) and which one of them is Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP).

- A. Conversing with her friends and socializing with her friends in English.
- B. Taking notes in her Physics classroom and writing report of the experiments.

1. A is CALP and B is BICS
2. Both A and B are BICS
3. Both A and B are CALP
4. A is BICS and B is CALP

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q108. Which of the following is NOT true of a language?

1. Language is a system of systems.
2. Language is an arbitrary.
3. Language is a logical system.
4. Language is meaning focused.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q109. A teacher of class V presented to her learners vocabulary not as individual words, but as unanalyzed chunks like 'as far as possible' 'wherever possible' 'whenever possible' and so on. What does not method or approach known as?

1. Word chunks
2. Phrasal chunks
3. Lexical approach
4. Communicative approach

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q110. Which of the following are some of the bottom-up listening activities?

1. Listening to whole message and applying the background knowledge to summarize.
2. Dictation, cloze listening, use of multiple choice questions, identifying positive and negative statements.
3. Rearranging the jumbled words into sentences as one listens.
4. Memorization and recitation of poetry, extempore speech, debate discussions, etc.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q111. A learner recognizes words and clause divisions and retains the input while it is being processed. What types of listening processes does the learner adopts here?

1. Bottom-up strategies
2. Top-down strategies.
3. Both top-down and bottom-up strategies.
4. Neither bottom-up nor top-down strategies.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q112. What is receptive vocabulary?

1. Words that we recognize when we hear or see.
2. Words are mostly spelt wrong.
3. Words we know the spelling.
4. Words used in writing and speaking by a language user.

- (a) 1

- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q113. Knowledge about the form, describing and apply it in limited practice is known ____.

- 1. Procedural knowledge of grammar
- 2. Grammar in context
- 3. Declarative knowledge of grammar
- 4. Practical knowledge of grammar

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q114. A novel is _____

- 1. an argumentative writing
- 2. a persuasive writing
- 3. a comparative writing
- 4. a narrative writing

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q115. An approach to writing which advocates 'learning to write by writing' is known as _____

- 1. Process Approach
- 2. Product Approach
- 3. Cognitive Approach
- 4. Constructive Approach

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q116. Which of the following would you include for assessment of writing?

- 1. Grammatical knowledge and use of form.
- 2. Content, grammatical control and coherence.
- 3. Accuracy of the write-up
- 4. Theme, ideas form and handwriting

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q117. Which of following is true of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 on language education in schools?

- 1. Multilingualism both as a policy, resource and strategy.
- 2. Compulsory study of many languages in school education
- 3. Promotion of the study of classical languages during the early years
- 4. English medium from early years.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q118. A reader reads a magazine and is looking for the overall idea of the cover story. What is this reading known as?

- 1. Scanning
- 2. Skimming
- 3. reading for pleasure
- 4. Intensive reading

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q119. Which of the following activities are part assessment for learning?

- 1. Project work and assignment
- 2. Term test and monthly test
- 3. Near end examination and practical examination
- 4. Field visit and tours

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q120. A teacher of class VI found in her classroom there are about seven languages. She uses the languages of learners to teach-learn languages and content subject. What is this strategy known as?

- 1. Multilingualism
- 2. Translanguaging
- 3. Multi language teaching
- 4. Translation as a method

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Directions (121-128):

दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

जीवन में सफल वही है जो उपयुक्त चुनाव करना जानता है। चुनाव करने में ज़रा सी भूल चूक हो गई तो हानि सुनिश्चित है। कुछ चुनाव हमारे वश में नहीं हैं जैसे माता-पिता का, जन्म-मृत्यु का, किन्तु कुछ हमारे वश में हैं जिन पर हमारी सफलता-असफलता निर्भर है- जैसे अच्छी-बुरी संगति का चुनाव, आलस्य और परिश्रम का चुनाव आदि। संगति का चुनाव इन सब चुनावों में सर्वाधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि इस चुनाव पर हमारा आचरण, कर्म, विचार, भाषा-स्तर, मनुष्यता और हमारी सफलता-असफलता निर्भर करती है। मनुष्य का चित्त बुराइयों और बुरे लोगों की ओर जल्दी आकृष्ट होता है। जिस तरह पानी सदा नीचे की ओर जाता है। उसी तरह मनुष्य का मन भी बुराइयों की ओर शीघ्र भागता है। ऊँचाई तक जाने में कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार अच्छाई की ओर जाने में परिश्रम करना पड़ता है। परन्तु हम विवेक से काम लेकर अच्छे और बुरे का चुनाव कर सकते हैं और इसी विवेक के आधार पर सफलता पा सकते हैं।

Q121. गद्यांश के आधार पर जीवन में सफल किसे कहा जा सकता है?

1. जिसके पास अधिक धन हो
 2. जिसके पास सुख-सुविधाओं की कमी न हो
 3. जो सही चयन करना जानता हो
 4. जिसका चाल-चलन ठीक हो
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q122. इनमें से किसका चुनाव हमारे वश में है?

1. माता
 2. पिता
 3. भाई
 4. मित्र
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q123. किसी व्यक्ति की सफलता निम्नलिखित में से किस पर निर्भर नहीं करती है?

1. संगति
 2. परिश्रम
 3. पास-पड़ोस
 4. कर्म
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q124. संगति के चुनाव को सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण क्यों माना गया है?

1. संगति प्रतिष्ठा का सूचक है।
 2. संगति हमारे आचरण व व्यक्तित्व पर गहरा प्रभाव डालती है।
 3. संगति हमारे व्यक्तित्व को प्रभावित नहीं करती है।
 4. संगति और हमारे आचरण में कोई संबंध नहीं है।
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q125. 'ऊँचाई तक जाने में कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है।' इस वाक्य से क्या आशय है?

1. सफलता प्राप्ति के लिए संघर्ष करना पड़ता है।
 2. ऊँचाई पर जाने के लिए चढ़ाई कठिन होती है।
 3. ऊँचाई तक जाने में साँस फूल जाती है।
 4. सफलता प्राप्ति सहज ही जाती है।
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q126. गद्यांश के अनुसार अच्छे और बुरे का चुनाव कैसे कर सकते हैं-

1. मित्रों की सलाह से

2. अनुमान से
 3. विवेक से
 4. विनम्रता से
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q127. समूह से भिन्न कौन-सा है?

1. जन्म-मृत्यु
 2. अच्छाई-बुराई
 3. सफलता-असफलता
 4. चाय-वाय
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q128. मनुष्य का मन भी बुराईयों की ओर शीघ्र भागता है। वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द है _____

1. निपात
 2. समुच्चयबोधक
 3. क्रिया
 4. विशेषण
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Directions (129-135):

दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।
कच्चे को पक्का आग ही तो करती है। यदि हमें अपने को पक्का करना है तो फिर अग्नि परीक्षा से गुजरना ही होगा। कंचन को भी कुंदन की संज्ञा पाने के लिए अग्नि परीक्षा देनी ही पड़ती है। जिस तत्व को कच्चे से पक्के की यात्रा करनी है, उसे आग का योग करना ही पड़ेगा। फिर वह चाहे मिट्टी हो या भोजन। इतना ही क्यों जिस मन की आग बुझ जाए, जिसके हृदय में किसे काम के प्रति आग ही न हो फिर वह संसार की चुनौतियों को कितना स्वीकार कर सकेगा। यह विचारणीय है। आग का सामना करना चाहिए। उसे अपने दृष्टि पथ से ओझल नहीं होने देना चाहिए। यदि किसी कारणवश आग अनियंत्रित भी होती है तो उसे पीठ दिखाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। अच्छा तो यह होगा कि हम आग पर नियंत्रण रखें, क्योंकि किसी भी शक्ति का अनियंत्रित विस्तार अंततः कष्ट का ही कारण बनता है। आज देश और समाज भिन्न-भिन्न आगों में दहक और सुलग रहे हैं तब आग की शक्ति और भी महत्त्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। शक्ति को नियंत्रण में रखते हुए उसे लोक-कल्याणकारी स्वरूप दें। यही सदा से मानव मेधा और मन का काम्य रहा है। इसी की अराधना और साधना मनुष्य ने समूची यात्रा में की है।

Q129. अग्नि परीक्षा से गुजरने का अर्थ है-

1. संघर्षों का सामना करना
2. आग में कूदकर परीक्षा देना
3. अग्नि के फेरे लेना

4. कठिनाइयों से हार जाना

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q130. "बच्चे को पक्का आग ही तो करती है।" इस वाक्य में कौन-सा भाव छिपा है _____

- 1. संघर्ष बच्चों को परिपक्व बनाता है
- 2. संघर्ष से बच्चे बचने का उपाय सोच लेते हैं
- 3. संघर्ष से बच्चे चीजों को हल्के में लेते हैं
- 4. संघर्ष के सामने बच्चे हथियार डाल देते हैं

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q131. "आग का सामना करना चाहिए।" वाक्य में आग _____ का प्रतीक है।

- 1. अग्नि
- 2. यज्ञ
- 3. कठिनाइयों
- 4. दावानल

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q132. गद्यांश के अनुसार शक्ति पर नियंत्रण आवश्यक है क्योंकि _____

- 1. अनियंत्रित विस्तार दुखों को जन्म देता है।
- 2. अनियंत्रित विस्तार से साधन कम पड़ जाते हैं।
- 3. अनियंत्रित विस्तार स्वयं में परोपकारी है।
- 4. अनियंत्रित विस्तार से विकास होता है।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q133. गद्यांश के अनुसार _____ साधना और आराधना के योग्य है।

- 1. विस्तार
- 2. मेधा
- 3. शक्ति
- 4. नियंत्रण

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q134. 'समाज' शब्द में किस प्रत्यय का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है?

- 1. ई
- 2. इक
- 3. ईय

4. ता

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q135. कौन-सा शब्द समूह से भिन्न है?

- 1. देश
- 2. आग
- 3. कच्चे
- 4. बच्चे

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q136. 'निवेश' के ग्राह्य बनने की संभावना कब होती है?

- 1. यदि 'अफेक्टिव फिल्टर' कम है, दृष्टिकोण सकारात्मक है और प्रेरणा सबल है।
- 2. यदि 'नेगेटिव फिल्टर' कम है, दृष्टिकोण सकारात्मक है और प्रेरणा सबल है।
- 3. यदि शिक्षार्थी पठन तथा श्रवण में रुचि लेते हैं।
- 4. यदि शिक्षार्थी रूप विधान का आंतरीकरण करता है तथा अर्थ बनाने की ओर बढ़ता है।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q137. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा बोली के विषय में सही नहीं है?

- 1. बोली एक क्षेत्र की भाषा विशेषता है।
- 2. बोली एक सामाजिक या एक व्यासायिक समूह की भाषा विशेषता है।
- 3. बोली कोई नई भाषा नहीं है, वह उसी भाषा का हिस्सा है।
- 4. बोली उसी भाषा परिवार की एक नई भाषा है।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q138. कक्षा आठ की शिक्षिका बच्चों को भाषा सिखाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्य करती है। 'अपनी मेज़ से पुस्तक उठाओ और मुझे दो।' 'जल्दी से दौड़कर दीवार की ओर जाओ और उसे छुओ।' भाषा शिक्षण की यह पद्धति क्या है?

- 1. समग्र भौतिक प्रतिक्रिया
- 2. सुझावात्मक शिक्षणशास्त्र
- 3. संप्रेषणात्मक उपागम
- 4. रचनावाद

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q139. शिक्षिका अपनी कक्षा में निम्नलिखित पाठ्य-सामग्री को पढ़कर सुनाती है तथा उन्हें ध्यानपूर्वक सुनने तथा उस पाठ्य सामग्री से मिलती-जुलती पुनर्रचना करने के लिए कहती है। इस युक्ति को किस रूप में जाना जाता है?

करोड़ों वर्षों की अवधि में मानव का क्रमशः विकास हुआ है। हमारा शरीर आज जो कुछ भी है वह सरल रचना नहीं है। यह मौसम की कठोर अवस्था, सहायक पर्यावरण, अच्छे तथा बुरे समय से गुज़रा है। इसलिए आपको प्रसन्न होना चाहिए कि आप उस दौर में हैं जब तुलनात्मक रूप से अधिक आराम और सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं।

1. अनुच्छेद श्रुतलेख
2. सहायक श्रुतलेख
3. अधोमुखी युक्ति
4. ऊर्ध्वोन्मुखी युक्ति

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q140. दो मित्रों के मध्य हो रहे निम्नलिखित वार्तालाप को पढ़िए तथा वार्तालाप के उद्देश्य का पता लगाइए।

राहुल - नमस्ते मैं राहुल हूँ। आप कैसे हैं?

शीला - नमस्ते मैं अच्छी हूँ। आप कैसे हैं?

राहुल - मैं भी ठीक हूँ। हमारे विद्यालय में आपका स्वागत है।

शीला - मैं यहाँ आने के लिए बहुत खुश तथा उत्साहित हूँ।

1. ब्यक्तिक संप्रेषण
2. सूचनात्मक उद्देश्य
3. लेन-देन करने का उद्देश्य
4. अंतः क्रियात्मक उद्देश्य

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q141. व्याकरणिक नियमों की समझ और उन्हें संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त करना क्या कहलाता है?

1. व्याकरण का घोषणात्मक ज्ञान
2. व्याकरण का कार्यविधिक ज्ञान
3. संदर्भ में व्याकरण
4. व्याकरण की विषयवस्तु का ज्ञान

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q142. कक्षा आठ की अध्यापिका रिया कुमार 'वाच्य तथा काल' पढ़ाने के लिए व्याकरण के पाठ की योजना बनाती है। सबसे पहले वह शिक्षार्थियों को ऐसी कहानी/पाठ्यवस्तु पढ़ने के लिए देती है जिसमें कर्तृवाच्य तथा कर्मवाच्य के रूप अनेक बार आए हैं तथा एक वाक्य वाले और अधिक उदाहरणों के द्वारा इस पर चर्चा करती है। वह उन्हें कार्य में कुछ और वाक्य इन रूपों के प्रयोग के लिए भी देती है। इसके बाद वह (कब और कैसे) रूपों के प्रयोग की ओर आकर्षित करती है। इस युक्ति को किस रूप में जाना जाता है?

1. प्रस्तुति-अभ्यास-रचना/परिणाम
2. कर्तृवाच्य तथा कर्मवाच्य
3. सचेतता में वृद्धि
4. पाठ्य सामग्री द्वारा व्याकरण

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q143. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संस्थानात्मक लेखन के अंतर्गत नहीं आता है?

1. शोध समीक्षा
2. व्यक्ति परिचय
3. कार्यालयी पत्र
4. शोक संदेश

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q144. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संकेत भाषा के संबंध में सही है?

1. संकेत भाषा का व्याकरण है।
2. संकेत भाषा का व्याकरण नहीं है।
3. संकेत भाषा हाव-भावों का एक समूह है।
4. संकेत भाषा प्राकृतिक भाषा नहीं है।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q145. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा काव्य शिक्षण का उद्देश्य नहीं है?

1. सराहना तथा आनंद के लिए
2. व्याकरण तथा नियम सीखने के लिए
3. सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं को समझने के लिए
4. काव्यात्मक तत्वों को सीखने के लिए

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q146. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अध्ययन कौशल है?

1. मुख्य बिंदु लिखने के लिए तथा पाठ्य सामग्री का सार लिखने के लिए पढ़ना
2. आनंद के लिए पढ़ना तथा दूसरों के साथ साझा करना
3. एक शौक के रूप में समाचारपत्र पढ़ना
4. एक लघु कथा पढ़ना तथा इसके बारे में चर्चा करना

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q147. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी एक प्रामाणिक सामग्री नहीं है?

1. समाचार पत्र में मौसम की रिपोर्ट

2. होटल की व्यंजन सूची
 3. पत्रिका में एक विज्ञापन
 4. पाठ्यपुस्तक लेखक के द्वारा शिक्षा पर लिखी गई पाठ्य सामग्री
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q148. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से आकलन के उद्देश्य के बारे में सही हैं?

A- एक समयावधि के दौरान शिक्षार्थी द्वारा अर्जित कौशलों तथा दक्षताओं का आकलन करना

B- शिक्षार्थियों को उनके साथियों के संदर्भ में उनके सीखने के बारे में सूचित करना

C- अपनी कक्षा में दूसरे के साथ अच्छी तरह से प्रतियोगिता करने के लिए शिक्षार्थियों को सूचित करना

D. वर्ष के अंत में शिक्षकों को उनके शिक्षार्थियों की व्याकरणिक धाराप्रवाहिता के बारे में सूचित करना

1. A तथा B सही हैं
2. C तथा D सही हैं
3. B तथा C सही हैं
4. D तथा A सही हैं

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q149. कक्षा में शिक्षिका क्या कर रही है। यहाँ उसका उल्लेख है। वह शिक्षार्थियों को उन तरीकों तथा साधनों के बारे में पता लगाने के लिए कहती है जिनसे जल उपलब्ध होता है तथा उनके गाँव और कस्बों में प्रयोग किया जाता है। बाद में वह उन्हें इसपर रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए कहती है। वह उन्हें अपनी भाषा में जल पर लिखी गई कहानियों को पढ़ने के लिए भी कहती है। शिक्षार्थी कक्षा में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करते हैं तथा अपने साथियों के साथ इस पर चर्चा करते हैं। इस गतिविधि को क्या कहते हैं?

1. प्रदत्त कार्य
2. पर्यावरणीय विज्ञान गतिविधि
3. परियोजना कार्य
4. अधिगम गतिविधि

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q150. भाषा की कक्षा में साहित्य का समग्र उद्देश्य है -

1. शब्द संपदा तथा व्याकरण को समृद्ध करना
2. शब्दों को डिकोड करने का कौशल विकसित करना
3. सस्वर पाठन को युक्ति के रूप में समुन्नत करना
4. ज्ञान, रचनात्मकता तथा समालोचनात्मक चिंतन को विकसित करना

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Effective use of arms proceeds the ability to use hands, illustrates-proximodistal principle of development.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. Developmental changes occur in an orderly and sequential manner.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. The interplay of environment and hereditary factors is responsible for physical, social, and cognitive development

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. Media is an agency of secondary socialization.

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. In Piaget's theory, the tendency to focus attention on the only characteristic of an object at a time is referred to as centration.

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct pair is-
Pre-operational Stage-Animism

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Physical tools such as maps and calculator aid and influence our cognitive development as per Lev Vygotsky

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. In Lev Vygotsky's view, private speech serves an important social function

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. Availability of a variety of materials & Range of activities and tasks characterize a progressive classroom

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correctly matched pair is-
Good-boy- Good-girl orientation- ideal reciprocity

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. As per contemporary theories of intelligence, Intelligence is a set of capabilities

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Teachers should discuss the depiction of men and women in non-conformist gender roles to challenge gender stereotyping.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both A and R are false.

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. Assessment should focus on the use of standardized assessment tools. – It is not correct.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. What measures should be taken to make society inclusive? – It is an example of a question to promote conceptual understanding and critical thinking.

S16. Ans.(a)

Sol. To promote inclusion, it is important to have a flexible curriculum & accessible building.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. Autism characterizes by “repetitive and ritualistic behavior

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. Breaking tasks into small, manageable chunks will help the inclusion of students with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. For the successful inclusion of students from economically weaker sections, a teacher should respect and consider their socio-economic background.

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correctly matched pair is-
Visual: Use maps and flows charts to organize materials

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. A is true but R is false.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. The following are proposed in National Education Policy 2020-

- ☑ Learning how to learn
- ☑ 360- degree holistic progress report card

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. Aiming towards memorization rather than understanding does NOT facilitate children’s thinking.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. The establishment of a collaborative and cooperative atmosphere is an essential part of learning at school.

S25. Ans.(d)

Sol. The sequence of presentation of concepts should be from simple to complex

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol. Analogical thinking facilitates problem-solving skills among the students

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. Giving cues & hints to help students identify their own errors is a constructive way of responding to students’ errors.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. Teachers can overcome the impact of these negative stereotypes by emphasizing that learning significantly depends on efforts

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. A student is studying to avoid the last rank in the exams. This is an example of Avoidance-oriented performance goals.

S30. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both A and R are false

S31. Ans.(c)

S32. Ans.(a)

Sol. $\frac{\text{LCM of 40,50 and 60}}{\text{HCF of 40,50 and 60}} = \frac{600}{10} = 60$

S33. Ans.(d)

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. $\frac{5}{-8}, \frac{-2}{3}, \frac{-3}{5}$

S35. Ans.(c)

Sol. 6 will be subtracted from 3850 to make it a perfect square

$3850 - 6 = 3844$

3844 is a square of 62.

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. The given equation is $2x^{m-3} + 3y^{2n-2} = 7$

There will be one variable. Then the power of either x or y will be 0.

If we take the only variable x,

Then $m-3 = 1$

Or, $m = 4$

And $2n - 2 = 0$

Or, $n = 1$

The values of m and n will be 4 and 1 respectively but these values are not in the given options.

Let’s justify another case for only variable y,

Then, $m-3 = 0$ or, $m = 3$

And $2n-2 = 1$ or, $n = 3/2$ or, $n = 1.5$

So, The values of m and n will be 3 and 1.5 respectively and these values are available in the given options.

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. Let $x = 100$

So, y will be 120

And z will be 60

So, 60% of x is equal to z

S38. Ans.(c)

Sol. $196 \times 206 = 40376$

Therefore, $200^2 + 200p - 24 = 40376$
 Or, $40000 + 200p - 24 = 40376$
 Or, $200p = 40376 - 40000 + 24$
 Or, $200p = 400$
 Or, $p = 2$
 Then $3p^3 - 28$
 $= 3 \times 8 - 28$
 $= 24 - 28$
 $= -4$

S39. Ans.(d)

Sol. $(x+1)(2x+1) + (x+2)(x-1)$
 Or, $2x^2 + x + 2x + 1 + x^2 - x + 2x - 2$
 $= 3x^2 + 4x - 1$
 Here, coefficient of $x = 4$
 According to the question, coefficient of $x = k$
 Therefore, $k = 4$
 Now, $2k - 9 = 2 \times 4 - 9$
 $= 8 - 9$
 $= -1$

S40. Ans.(a)

Sol. $\frac{5pq(p^2 - q^2)(p-1)}{(5p^2 - 25p + 20)(2p(p+q))} = \frac{q(p-q)}{2(p-4)}$

S41. Ans.(d)

Sol. x is the supplement of an angle of 87°
 Therefore, $x + 87^\circ = 180^\circ$
 Or, $x = 180^\circ - 87^\circ$
 Or, $x = 93^\circ$
 Now, $(3x - 100^\circ)$
 $= 3 \times 93^\circ - 100^\circ$
 $= 279^\circ - 100^\circ$
 $= 179^\circ$

S42. Ans.(d)

S43. Ans.(a)

Sol. In $\triangle ABD$, $\angle B = 20^\circ$
 $AB = AD$
 Therefore, $\angle B = \angle ADB = 20^\circ$
 Now, $\angle ADB + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$ [Linear pair]
 Or, $20^\circ + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$
 Or, $\angle ADC = 160^\circ$
 Then, $\angle ADC : \angle ADB$
 $= 160^\circ : 20^\circ$
 $= 8 : 1$

S44. Ans.(a)

S45. Ans.(b)

Sol. By Euler's formula for the given polyhedron,
 $X - 15 + 7 = 2$
 Or, $x = 2 + 15 - 7 = 10$
 Now, $3x + 6 = 3 \times 10 + 6 = 36$

S46. Ans.(c)

Sol.

S47. Ans.(a)

Sol. radius $= d/2 = 1.6/2 = 0.8m$
 Area of the circle $= \pi r^2$
 $= 3.14 \times 0.64 = 2.0096 m^2$
 So, the cost will be $30 \times 2.0096 = 60.288$
 So, approx. 60.30 /-

S48. Ans.(a)

Sol.

S49. Ans.(d)

Sol. Total numbers $= 53$
 Total number of outcomes $= 53$
 Numbers are selected that are divisible by both 2 and 3.
 That means the number will be divisible by $(2 \times 3) = 6$
 The numbers are in the list divisible by 6 are 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, and 78
 Total numbers that are divisible by 6 $= 9$
 Total number of favorable outcomes $= 9$
 The probability that the selected number is divisible by both 2 and 3 $= 9/53$

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol. Arrange 33 the observations in ascending order,
 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 38, 38, 40, 43, 43, 43, 45, 47, and 50
 Here, the value 43 appears the most number of times in the given data.
 Mode of the data set $= 43$
 Median of the data set $= 40$
 Mean of median and mode $= \frac{43+40}{2} = \frac{83}{2} = 41.5$

S51. Ans.(c)

Sol. If a student finds difficulty in applying geometrical theorems to solve a given problem in geometry, then the most appropriate strategy that the teacher should adopt is to use multisensory models and teaching aids to help student understand various theorems and their applications.

S52. Ans.(a)

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol. including puzzles, stories and mathematical tricks in everyday lessons.

S54. Ans.(b)

Sol. Using a model of solid cube to explain about its faces and edges.

S55. Ans.(c)

Sol. Using mathematics specific computer applications like Geogebra and other simulation tools as teaching resources.

S56. Ans.(d)

Sol. A is correct but R is incorrect.

S57. Ans.(d)

Sol. "Keshav has $4\frac{1}{2}$ meters of cloth. He needs $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters to make one shirt. How many shirts can be made in the given length of cloth, assuming there is no wastage?"

This question is an example of division of fractions

S58. Ans.(a)

S59. Ans.(c)

Sol. Classifying the marks obtained by 50 students on a 100 marks exam and grouping in the interval of 10.

S60. Ans.(b)

S61. Ans.(b)

Sol. Law of Floatation:

When an object is placed on liquid, an upthrust act on it. This upthrust is more than weight when the density of the object is less than weight. The object floats in this case. If the density of the object is more, the object will sink as the weight will be more than upthrust.

When a body is immersed partially or completely in a fluid, it experiences an upthrust or buoyant force that is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the body.

Considering, the question statement:

$$\rho_R > \rho_X > \rho_P$$

S62. Ans.(a)

Sol. Vitamin A

☑ Vitamins are organic substances that are needed in sufficient quantities to maintain good health.

☑ Natural sources of vitamins are fruits and vegetables.

☑ Vitamins are divided into two groups:

o Water-soluble vitamins – Vitamins of B group and Vitamin C

o Fat-soluble vitamins – Vitamins A, D, E, and K

☑ Vitamin A is an antioxidant that protects the skin and eyes.

S63. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sedimentation – It is the process of substance settling down. It allows particles in a given suspension under the effect of gravity to settle at the bottom. For example, a mixture of sand and water where sand is settled at the bottom.

Loading – Loading is the process that is used for the sedimentation of impurities with the help of alum.

Condensation – It is the change in the state of matter from the gaseous phase to the liquid phase.

Distillation – The process of separating the components or substance by selective boiling and condensation.

S64. Ans.(a)

Sol. A is true and B is false

Physical change – The changes that occur in a compound without changing its chemical composition are called physical changes.

1. Physical changes can be reversed.

2. They occur by the change of state of matter.

3. Some of the physical changes occur by heating or cooling the substance.

4. No new product is formed in physical changes.

Chemical change – The changes in a substance or compound which bring changes in the chemical composition are called chemical changes.

1. Chemical changes cannot be reversed.

2. New substances are formed in chemical changes.

3. Chemical changes can be endothermic or exothermic.

4. Chemical changes either absorb energy or release energy.

S65. Ans.(a)

Sol. Hydrophytes are plants that are found in water. Examples – Nelumbo Nucifera, Marsilea, etc.

1. They have open stomata.

2. They have thin cuticles.

3. They have large flat leaves on surface plants for floatation.

4. They have large air sacks for floatation.

5. Leaves have a waxy coating.

6. The roots of these plants are feathery to hold up the plant.

7. Hydrophytes have modified roots to pick up oxygen.

8. They have finger-like leaves and stems.

9. They have a reduction in roots.

S66. Ans.(a)

Sol. Magnets should be kept in pairs with their unlike poles on the same side. They must be separated by a piece of wood while two pieces of soft iron should be placed across their ends. For a horseshoe magnet, one should keep a piece of iron across the poles.

S67. Ans.(c)

Sol. Liver is the largest gland of the body. It is an exocrine gland. In adults, it weighs about 1.5-1.5 kg and lies in the abdominal cavity below the diaphragm, and has two lobes, i.e., left and right lobes. The liver is a double membranous structure. Interiorly, it is divided into many small units called hepatic or liver lobules. It consists of many hepatic cells that are arranged in the form of cords. Hepatic cells of the liver secrete the bile juice, which passes through the hepatic duct into the gall bladder.

Functions of the liver:

☑ It helps in producing red blood cells in embryos.

☑ Bile secreted by the liver helps in the emulsification of fats, i.e., breaking down fats into very small micelles.

☑ Bile also activates lipases.

☑ It also produces heparin, which is used to prevent blood clotting within blood vessels.

S68. Ans.(a)

Sol. (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)

S69. Ans.(a)

Sol. Chemical reaction:

☑ The chemical reaction is said to be the change that brings new products.

☐ A chemical reaction is a process in which products are formed by reactants in special conditions of temperature and pressure.

☐ Catalyst is a chemical that can increase or decrease the rate of the reaction.

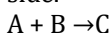
☐ The chemical reaction is of many kinds like – Combination, decomposition, oxidation, displacement, etc.

☐ On the basis of heat transfer, chemical reactions are of two types-exothermic and endothermic.

Chemical equation:

☐ The symbolic representation of a chemical reaction is known as a chemical equation.

☐ A chemical equation is said to be balanced if the number of atoms on the reactant side is equal to that of the product side.



S70. Ans.(d)

Sol. Color of the object

S71. Ans.(d)

Sol. A – Turmeric, B – Phenolphthalein, C – Red Litmus, D – China rose

Turmeric – It contains a chemical called curcumin which remains yellow in an acidic or neutral medium and turns red in a basic medium.

Phenolphthalein – It is an organic compound that acts as an acid-base indicator. It is colorless in weak acids and turns pink in basic solutions.

Litmus – It is a water-soluble mixture of lichen plant extracts. It is of two types blue litmus paper and red litmus paper.

China rose – It is a natural indicator that turns dark pink in acidic solutions.

S72. Ans.(a)

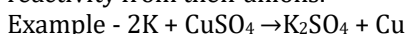
Sol. Chemical reaction – The chemical reaction is said to be the change that brings new products.

Displacement reaction

☐ The reaction in which a cation or anion from the reactant side is displaced to the products is called displacement reaction.

☐ A displacement reaction is also a metal displacement reaction.

☐ Metals of high reactivity displace the metals of low reactivity from their anions.



S73. Ans.(c)

Sol. Focal length is the distance between the pole and the principal focus. So, the focal length of a spherical mirror that is the convex and concave mirror is equal to half of the radius of curvature of the spherical mirror. Thus, the focal length of both mirrors remains the same.

S74. Ans.(b)

Sol. The audible range of sound for a human is 20 Hz to 20000 Hz.

S75. Ans.(c)

Sol. The moon is the earth's only natural satellite and the fifth-largest moon in the solar system. When the moon appears as a full disc, the whole side facing us gets lit up and is called Full Moon. When the Moon is on the opposite side of the Earth from the sun, the bright side of the Moon is facing towards the Earth, and this is known as a full moon day. The full moon is the lunar phase when the moon appears fully illuminated from the earth's surface. This occurs when the earth is located between the sun and the moon.

S76. Ans.(c)

Sol. (A) is false but (R) is true.

As domestic water is a good conductor of electricity, so water cannot be used to extinguish fire caused by a short circuit of an electrical appliance because there is a chance of electrical shock.

In the case of fires that involve electrical equipment and inflammable materials, carbon dioxide is used as an extinguisher.

Water is used to lower the burning point of the materials.

S77. Ans.(a)

Sol. S1 is true and S2 is false.

S78. Ans.(a)

Sol. Adrenal Gland

☐ In human beings, Adrenal glands are present in pairs.

☐ Each gland is located at the anterior portion of each kidney.

☐ Adrenal glands are conical yellowish bodies composed of two types of tissues i.e., the Adrenal cortex and Adrenal medulla.

Ovaries

☐ These are the primary sex organ in females that serve to produce ova and female sex hormones.

☐ A pair of ovaries are located in the pelvic cavity.

☐ It is an almond-shaped structure.

While the Thyroid gland, Pancreas, and Pituitary gland are not present in pairs in human beings.

S79. Ans.(a)

Sol. People usually put a piece of cloth in their heads before putting a heavy load, by doing this they increase the area of contact of the load with their head. So, the pressure on their head is reduced and they find it easier to carry the load.

S80. Ans.(b)

Sol. While charging by conduction, both objects 'X' as well as 'Y' acquire the same type of charge.

While charging by friction and induction, both objects 'X' as well as 'Y' acquire the opposite type of charges.

S81. Ans.(d)

Sol. Science is interpreted as a body of facts, laws, and theories that can mainly be understood through personal experience. The student does not connect socially with anyone.

S82. Ans.(c)

Sol. In the inquiry training model, the teacher does not demonstrate the experiment to all the students. Students own their process from the beginning of the experiment to conclude. In the above-mentioned example, the students are not actively involved to find out rules, and principles and hence develop their minds by using insight and intuition to go beyond the data to find relationships and organize structures. Hence, it is not an effective approach to encouraging inquiry.

S83. Ans.(b)

Sol. Activity-based learning takes care of a multi-sensory approach that is the activities included for hands-on experience may include seeing, listening, assembling, fixing, moving, etc.

S84. Ans.(a)

Sol. It is referred to as a situation that is not fully developed or we can say not certain. The tentative nature of science means that laws and theories may change.

S85. Ans.(c)

Sol. Solar eclipse formation – While going around the earth if the moon is strictly in the same straight line between the sun and the earth, its shadow will fall on the earth's surface. People in the shaded region will observe an eclipse of the sun, the moon in such a position will appear to be a new moon as seen from the earth.

S86. Ans.(a)

Sol. Using non-standard unit provides experiences for the children to measure with these non-standard units is helpful to them in several ways.

☐ Children are introduced to the concept of measuring in units through familiar objects rather than going straight into standard units.

☐ In this way, they are not required to handle a new vocabulary for the unit at the same time as meeting a new measuring experience.

☐ Non-standard units provide a good rationale for the need for a standard unit.

☐ The non-standard units are the more appropriate size of unit for the first practical measuring tasks that young children undertake.

S87. Ans.(b)

Sol. Science is an open-ended exploration - Science exists since the day when the universe was created. Scientific knowledge is never at a standstill. It is a dynamic and ongoing process. It is an ever-growing enterprise that will never end. This is because, in science, there is no single ultimate truth to be achieved after which all the scientists can retire. A remarkable feature of scientific knowledge is that it is never complete.

It is open to change “The soul of the learning of science is exploration. The learners should explore the facts and principles themselves.”

Science is investigated but technology is created. In the word of Albert Einstein, “Scientists investigate that which already is; engineers create that which has never been.

Technology is usually goal-oriented – “Technology refers to methods, systems, and devices which are the result of scientific knowledge being used for practical purposes”. Technology has a critical role in advancing the capabilities of Customer success. So, the application of science to develop new devices for goal-specific purposes, systems, or methods is called technology.

S88. Ans.(b)

Sol. (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)

S89. Ans.(c)

Sol. Steps to introduce the concepts of physical and chemical change

Firstly, the teacher must expose the students to various chemical changes and asks them to reflect on the similarities and differences, this will generate curiosity among students.

Secondly, the Teacher explains and gives examples of various reversible and irreversible changes, this will allow the students to make differentiate between physical and chemical changes in the next step.

In the third step, the new teacher explains the meaning of physical and chemical change, this will connect activity-based observation knowledge to scientific terminology.

At last, the Teacher writes a chemical equation and asks students to identify the reactants and products.

S90. Ans.(c)

Sol. A textbook is developed by subject experts and experienced teachers strictly based on the prescribed syllabus of the subject for a particular class. The topics in a textbook and the concepts within a topic are arranged in a specific order as per the syllabus and decided by the expert group who developed the textbook.

Therefore, the textbook is considered as the total experience of the school curriculum in respective subject areas by the students, teachers, parents, and all other stakeholders. Since the textbook aids in teaching as well as learning it can be considered the most befitting TLM.

According to NCF-2005, any good textbook should function as a guide to constructing understanding through active engagement with the text, ideas, things environment, and people rather than “transferring knowledge as a finished product”.

S91. Ans.(c)

Sol. The writer found in his wife a lady with a similar taste and temperament.

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. His wife shared his love for small homely pets.

S93. Ans.(d)

Sol. She was very superstitious.

S94. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both A and B are right and B does not follow

S95. Ans.(d)

Sol. B is right and C is wrong.

S96. Ans.(a)

Sol. The underlined word here means the same as the inclination

S97. Ans.(b)

Sol. An antonym of the underlined word is disposing of.

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. The underlined word is an adjective

S99. Ans.(c)

Sol. The underlined expression is an adjective clause.

S100. Ans.(a)

Sol. The poet seems to be sitting in a forest.

S101. Ans.(b)

Sol. At the moment the poet is introspective.

S102. Ans.(d)

Sol. The season of the year in which these events are taking place is spring.

S103. Ans.(b)

Sol. B is right and C is wrong.

S104. Ans.(c)

Sol. The figure of speech used in lines 5-6 is personification.

S105. Ans.(a)

Sol. The underlined word means the same as regret.

S106. Ans.(a)

Sol. It is exposing learners to language slightly above their level.

S107. Ans.(d)

Sol. A is BICS and B is CALP

S108. Ans.(c)

Sol. Language is a logical system – It is not true of a language.

S109. Ans.(c)

Sol. This approach is known as the lexical approach.

S110. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dictation, cloze listening, use of multiple choice questions, and identifying positive and negative statements are some of the bottom-up listening activities.

S111. Ans.(a)

Sol. Learner adopts Bottom-up strategies.

S112. Ans.(a)

Sol. Receptive vocabulary is words that we recognize when we hear or see.

S113. Ans.(c)

Sol. Knowledge about the form, describing and applying it in limited practice is known as declarative knowledge of grammar

S114. Ans.(d)

Sol. A novel is narrative writing.

S115. Ans.(a)

Sol. An approach to writing which advocates 'learning to write by writing' is known as the process Approach.

S116. Ans.(b)

Sol. Content, grammatical control, and coherence can be included in the assessment of writing.

S117. Ans.(a)

Sol. Multilingualism both as a policy, resource and strategy.

S118. Ans.(b)

Sol. A reader reads a magazine and is looking for the overall idea of the cover story. This reading is known as skimming.

S119. Ans.(a)

Sol. Project work and assignments are part assessment for learning

S120. Ans.(b)

Sol. This strategy is known as Translanguaging

S121. Ans.(c)

Sol. गद्यांश के आधार जिसके पास सुख-सुविधाओं की कमी न हो उसे जीवन में सफल किसे कहा जा सकता है।

S122. Ans.(d)

S123. Ans.(c)

S124. Ans.(b)

Sol. संगति हमारे आचरण व व्यक्तित्व पर गहरा प्रभाव डालती है।

S125. Ans.(a)

Sol. सफलता प्राप्ति के लिए संघर्ष करना पड़ता है।

S126. Ans.(c)

Sol. अच्छे और बुरे का चुनाव विवेक से कर सकते हैं

S127. Ans.(d)

S128. Ans.(a)

Sol. मनुष्य का मन भी बुराइयों की ओर शीघ्र भागता है। वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द है निपात।

S129. Ans.(a)

Sol. अग्नि परीक्षा से गुज़रने का अर्थ संघर्षों का सामना करना है।

S130. Ans.(a)

Sol. संघर्ष बच्चों को परिपक्व बनाता है।

S131. Ans.(c)

Sol. “आग का सामना करना चाहिए।” वाक्य में आग का कठिनाइयों प्रतीक हैं।

S132. Ans.(a)

Sol. गद्यांश के अनुसार शक्ति पर नियंत्रण आवश्यक है क्योंकि अनियंत्रित विस्तार दुखों को जन्म देता है।

S133. Ans.(c)

Sol. गद्यांश के अनुसार मेधा साधना और आराधना के योग्य है।

S134. Ans.(b)

S135. Ans.(c)

S136. Ans.(a)

Sol. यदि ‘अफेक्टल फिल्टर’ कम है, दृष्टिकोण सकारात्मक है और प्रेरणा सबल

S137. Ans.(d)

Sol. बोली उसी भाषा परिवार की एक नई भाषा है।

S138. Ans.(a)

Sol. कक्षा आठ की शिक्षिका बच्चों को भाषा सिखाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्य करती है। ‘अपनी मेज़ से पुस्तक उठाओ और मुझे दो।’
‘जल्दी से दौड़कर दीवार की ओर जाओ और उसे छुओ।’
भाषा शिक्षण की यह पद्धति समग्र भौतिक प्रतिक्रिया है।

S139. Ans.(c)

Sol. अधोमुखी युक्ति

S140. Ans.(d)

S141. Ans.(b)

Sol. व्याकरणिक नियमों की समझ और उन्हें संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त करना व्याकरण का कार्यविधिक ज्ञान कहलाता है।

S142. Ans.(c)

Sol. सचेतता में वृद्धि

S143. Ans.(d)

S144. Ans.(a)

S145. Ans.(b)

S146. Ans.(a)

Sol. मुख्य बिंदु लिखने के लिए तथा पाठ्य सामग्री का सार लिखने के लिए पढ़ना

S147. Ans.(d)

S148. Ans.(a)

Sol. A तथा B सही हैं

S149. Ans.(c)

Sol. कक्षा में शिक्षिका क्या कर रही है। यहाँ उसका उल्लेख है। वह शिक्षार्थियों को उन तरीकों तथा साधनों के बारे में पता लगाने के लिए कहती है जिनसे जल उपलब्ध होता है तथा उनके गाँव और कस्बों में प्रयोग किया जाता है। बाद में वह उन्हें इसपर रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए कहती है। वह उन्हें अपनी भाषा में जल पर लिखी गई कहानियों को पढ़ने के लिए भी कहती है। शिक्षार्थी कक्षा में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करते हैं तथा अपने साथियों के साथ इस पर चर्चा करते हैं। इस गतिविधि को परियोजना कार्य कहते हैं।

S150. Ans.(d)

Sol. भाषा की कक्षा में साहित्य का समग्र उद्देश्य है ज्ञान, रचनात्मकता तथा समालोचनात्मक चिंतन को विकसित करना।



Q1. Which principle of development suggests that different body systems grows at different rates?

- (a) The cephalocaudal principle
- (b) The proximodistal principle
- (c) The principle of hierarchical integration
- (d) The principle of independence of systems

Q2. Physical development of children –

- (a) consists of only quantitative changes.
- (b) consists of only qualitative changes.
- (c) can be accurately predicted by comparisons with developmental milestones.
- (d) occurs in an orderly and sequential manner but rates of development of individual children vary.

Q3. Developmental changes –

- (a) are highly unpredictable.
- (b) occur very fast till middle childhood then reach a plateau and stop.
- (c) occur at varying rates in individuals.
- (d) are independent of the socio-cultural context.

Q4. Assertion (A): Apart from academic concepts children learn a lot of skills as well as values and beliefs in schools.

Reason (R): Schools are a secondary but important agency of socialization of children.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q5. When a young child sees a camel for the first time she calls it 'lumpy horse'. In Piagetian theory this is an example of –

- (a) conservation
- (b) centration
- (c) animism
- (d) assimilation

Q6. Which of the following pair is a correct pair of Piagetian stage and its characteristic

- (a) Stage- Formal operational; Characteristic- Hypo-thetico deductive reasoning
- (b) Stage- Sensori-motor; Characteristic- Symbolic thinking
- (c) Stage- Pre-operational; Characteristic- Conservation
- (d) Stage- Concrete operational; Characteristic- Abstract reasoning

Q7. In Lev Vygotsky's theory, physical items such as calculator, computer as well as intellectual frameworks such as language are called –

- (a) figuration materials.

(b) cultural tools.

(c) concept maps.

(d) memory aids.

Q8. In a classroom based on principles of Piaget and Vygotsky what should be the characteristics of the teacher?

- (i) Mobility
- (ii) Flexibility
- (iii) Didactic
- (iv) Transmitter of knowledge
- (a) (i) (ii)
- (b) (iii) (iv)
- (c) (ii) (iv)
- (d) (i) (ii) (iv)

Q9. Which of the following characterizes a progressive classroom?

- (a) Material is meant only for display.
- (b) Seating arrangement is fixed.
- (c) Children are assessed at the end of the year through formal exams.
- (d) Teacher provides learning opportunities to children to enable conceptual understanding.

Q10. Moral reasoning is based on the understanding of ideal reciprocity – the Golden rule in which the individuals wants to maintain the approval of others at which stage in Kohlberg's theory of moral development?

- (a) Punishment and obedience orientation
- (b) Social contract orientation
- (c) Universal ethical principles
- (d) Good boy-good girl orientation

Q11. Howard Gardner-

- (a) proposed the idea of intelligence as a singular trait.
- (b) divided intelligence into two factors – 'general' and 'specific'.
- (c) classified intellectual traits on three dimensions – operations, contents and products.
- (d) argued that several distinct types of intelligence exist.

Q12. _____ is reflected in the perception that girls will do well in languages but will perform poorly in mathematics and science.

- (a) Gender equity
- (b) Gender equality
- (c) Gender identity
- (d) Gender stereotype

Q13. In a classroom with diverse learners from different languages and castes, it is important to –

- (a) understand that differences are deficits in children and these need to be immediately corrected.
- (b) understand that all children have a potential to learn and design activities to help them progress at their own pace.

- (c) encourage all the children to adopt the same learning style so that everyone is at the same pace.
- (d) encourage competition among the children to facilitate meaningful learning.

Q14. Assessment of children –

- (a) should be undertaken only to provide evidence for evaluating individual students.
- (b) should serve the purpose of comparing children and levelling them accordingly.
- (c) should be done only at the end of the year through objective paper-pencil tests.
- (d) skills that the child possesses as well as here learning potential.

Q15. Which of the following statements about questioning in class is correct?

- (a) Primary purpose of asking questions by the teacher is to test the students.
- (b) Only teachers should ask questions in the class.
- (c) Questions based on knowledge and comprehension should be encouraged rather than analysis and application.
- (d) Teachers should use questions in the class to create cognitive conflict to facilitate learning.

Q16. Which of the following principle underlies the philosophy of Inclusive education?

- (a) Discrimination
- (b) Equity
- (c) Labelling
- (d) Stereotyping

Q17. Which of the following affects an individual's ability to move and maintain balance and posture?

- (a) Autism
- (b) Cerebral Palsy
- (c) Dyslexia
- (d) Speech Impairment

Q18. In order to include students with specific learning disability, a teacher should avoid:

- (a) breaking long tasks into appropriate parts.
- (b) providing prompts of strategies to use.
- (c) providing regular, quality feedback
- (d) setting rigid timelines of task submission.

Q19. Inclusion of students from economically weaker sections in private schools under the provision of Right to Education Act (2009) mainly aims at:

- (a) Burdening the teacher with extra work.
- (b) Perpetuating inequality in education.
- (c) Reducing social stratification.
- (d) Strengthening stereotypes related to social classes.

Q20. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of appropriate accommodation strategy for inclusion of students with the specified characteristics?

- (a) Gifted: Give space to work independently

- (b) Autism: Increase sensory overload
- (c) Dyslexia: Assessment based on long-essay writing
- (d) Hearing impairment: Show movies without subtitles

Q21. Assertion (A): A teacher discusses with her class 6th students, norms and rules for having meaningful classroom discussions.

Reason (R): Teacher should always be in control in the class and dictate classroom rules without consulting the students.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q22. In a socio – constructivist classroom –

- (a) learning is decontextualized.
- (b) teachers are in total control of the classroom.
- (c) students construct knowledge by interacting with each other and the teachers.
- (d) assessment is summative and standardized.

Q23. Which of the following statement is correct as per National Education Policy 2020?

- (a) Monolingualism should be practiced at all levels.
- (b) Emphasis should be placed on rote learning and learning-for exams.
- (c) Use of technology should be discouraged for divyang students.
- (d) Flexibility should be provided for students to choose their learning trajectories and programmes.

Q24. Assertion (A): The new learning should be based upon preceding facts and information and related to what children already know.

Reason (R): Children learn in a spiral and not a linear way.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q25. In order to facilitate learning among students, a teacher should _____ students to participate in classroom discussions and other _____ activities.

- (a) discourage, constructive
- (b) discourage, meaningful
- (c) encourage, collaborative
- (d) encourage, meaningless

Q26. How does a child primarily think and learn?

- (a) By being a passive receiver of information.
- (b) Through fear of punishment.

- (c) Through her own activity in the world including social interactions.
 (d) By forming stimulus-response associations.

Q27. Which the following statements is **NOT** correct in the context of alternative conceptions of children?

- (a) Children's conceptions are based on their social and cultural experiences.
 (b) Children are born to make sense of the world and they try to formulate reasons for phenomenon around them.
 (c) Children are illogical, unintelligent and do not possess the capacity for meaning – making.
 (d) It is important to understand children's conceptions and build upon it.

Q28. Knowledge that individual have about their own thinking and how they themselves learn is called –

- (a) cognition
 (b) metacognition
 (c) declarative knowledge
 (d) procedural knowledge

Q29. Students should be encouraged to set _____ goals and adopt a _____ view of ability.

- (a) mastery-oriented; entity
 (b) mastery-oriented; incremental
 (c) ego-involved; entity
 (d) ego-involved; incremental

Q30. Which of the following factors are responsible for children's failure in schools?

- (i) Fear and anxiety
 (ii) Boredom and confusion
 (iii) Irrelevant curriculum
 (iv) Decontextualized pedagogy
 (a) (i) (iii)
 (b) (i) (ii) (iii)
 (c) (i) (iii) (iv)
 (d) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

[Source – None]

Q31. If x is the sum of integers between -9 and -1 and y is the product of integers between -3 and 5, then what is the value of x + y?

- (a) -50
 (b) -45
 (c) -40
 (d) -35

Q32. The least number which must be subtracted from 893308 to obtain a perfect square is x. What is the sum of the digits of x?

- (a) 13
 (b) 14
 (c) 15
 (d) 17

Q33. If $x = 3^{127} \times 5^{121} \times 7^{16}$

$$y = 3^{128} \times 5^{119} \times 7^{21} \text{ and } z = 3^{126} \times 5^{120} \times 7^{19}, \text{ then}$$

HCF of x, y and z is

- (a) $3^{127} \times 5^{119} \times 7^{19}$
 (b) $3^{128} \times 5^{120} \times 7^{16}$
 (c) $3^{126} \times 5^{119} \times 7^{16}$
 (d) $3^{126} \times 5^{120} \times 7^{16}$

Q34. Let $a = \frac{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{-4}{5} + \frac{7}{12} + \frac{-11}{6}}{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{5}{3} + \frac{-8}{15} + \frac{7}{27}}$

Then, the value of a is

- (a) $\frac{675}{168}$
 (b) $\frac{575}{168}$
 (c) $\frac{168}{675}$
 (d) $\frac{158}{575}$

Q35. If $x = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2} \div \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-3}$, then what is the reciprocal of x?

- (a) $\frac{27}{32}$
 (b) $\frac{32}{27}$
 (c) $\frac{9}{16}$
 (d) $\frac{16}{27}$

Q36. A factor common to both $x^2 - x - 6$ and $x^2 - 5x + 6$ is

- (a) $x + 2$
 (b) $x - 3$
 (c) $x + 3$
 (d) $x - 2$

Q37. What is the coefficient of x^2 in the product of $\left(\frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{5}{4}x - 3\right)$ and $(3x^2 + 4x + 1)$?

- (a) $\frac{77}{12}$
 (b) $-\frac{10}{3}$
 (c) $\frac{43}{4}$
 (d) $-\frac{5}{6}$

Q38. If $\frac{2(3y-4)+6}{3y-(4+5y)} = \frac{3}{5}$, then the value of $(9y + 1)$ is

- (a) -1
 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (c) $\frac{3}{2}$
 (d) -2

Q39. If $2x - 3y = 5$ and $xy = 6$, then what is the value of $(4x^2 + 9y^2)$?

- (a) 70
 (b) 61
 (c) 86
 (d) 97

Q40. A sum of Rs x amounts to Rs 18422.25 in $2\frac{1}{2}$ years at 10% p.a., interest compounding annually. What is the value of x ?

- (a) 15000
- (b) 14500
- (c) 14000
- (d) 16500

Q41. The area of a circular field is 15400m^2 . What is the cost of fencing the field at Rs 12.50 per m? (take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

- (a) Rs 6600
- (b) Rs 8800
- (c) Rs 5500
- (d) Rs 4400

Q42. The curved surface area of a right circular cylinder of base radius 35cm is 2640cm^2 .

What is the volume of the cylinder? (take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

- (a) 38500 cm^3
- (b) 42350 cm^3
- (c) 44275 cm^3
- (d) 46200 cm^3

Q43. The perimeter of a parallelogram is 36 cm and the ratio between its two adjacent sides is 2 : 1. If the altitude corresponding to the smaller side is 10 cm, what is its area?

- (a) 72 cm^2
- (b) 60 cm^2
- (c) 54 cm^2
- (d) 90 cm^2

Q44. If F , E and V are respectively the number of faces, edges and vertices of a square pyramid, then which of the following statement is true?

- (a) $3F + 2E - 2V = 21$
- (b) $2F + 3E - 2V = 21$
- (c) $3F + E + V = 17$
- (d) $2F + E - V = 15$

Q45. In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$, if $AB = DE$, $AC = EF$ and $BC = FD$, then

- (a) $\triangle DEF \cong \triangle ABC$
- (b) $\triangle DEF \cong \triangle BAC$
- (c) $\triangle DEF \cong \triangle CAB$
- (d) $\triangle DEF \cong \triangle BCA$

Q46. In a quadrilateral $ABCD$, $\angle D = 50^\circ$ and $\angle C = 110^\circ$. The bisectors of $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ meet at the point P . The measure of $\angle APB$ is

- (a) 100°
- (b) 80°
- (c) 70°
- (d) 60°

Q47. In $\triangle PQR$, side QR is produced to S . RT is drawn parallel to QP . If $\angle PRT = 68^\circ$ and $\angle PQR = 35^\circ$, then what is the difference between the angles QRP and TRS ?

- (a) 42°
- (b) 48°
- (c) 52°
- (d) 54°

Q48. The sum of all interior angles of a regular polygon is 1080° . What is the measure of its each exterior angle?

- (a) 35°
- (b) 40°
- (c) 45°
- (d) 30°

Q49. Number 40, 41, 42, ..., 129, 130 are written on cards, one number on one card, and put in a box. A card is drawn at random from the box. What is the probability that the number on the card drawn is divisible by 2, 3 and 4?

- (a) $\frac{8}{91}$
- (b) $\frac{2}{13}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{13}$
- (d) $\frac{11}{91}$

Q50. If x , y and z are respectively the mean, mode and median of the data 7, 9, 19, 11, 10, 8, 7, 5, 7, 6, 9 and 10, then what is the value of $(x + y - z)$?

- (a) 9.5
- (b) 8
- (c) 8.5
- (d) 7.5

Q51. A middle school teacher gives her students the following question: 'In the given expression what number do you think belongs to the box' $9 + 3 = \square + 7$.

The common responses of her students were 12 and 19.

Which of the following statement is most appropriate for the given context?

- (a) It is a misconception that arose because students were not viewing the symbol " $=$ " as a symbol to indicate equivalence.
- (b) The common answers given by most of the students are correct.
- (c) The teacher should give the right answer and ask students to practice similar questions from the textbook.
- (d) Focus should be on correct algorithm to get right answer as it is not important to understand equivalence relationship represented by the symbol ' $=$ ' in the given question.

Q52. Which of the following is the **BEST** example of a precise mathematical statement?

- (a) Median is a line from the topmost point of a triangle to the opposite side.
- (b) Number of factors of a given number is always countable.
- (c) Congruent triangles can be formed with two sides.
- (d) A square is symmetrical but a pentagon is not.

Q53. A teacher develops a rubric involving five stages for analyzing the types of errors that students in her class make in mathematics based on Newman's error analysis. Match the stages in column A with their respective description in column B.

Column A	Column B
A. Reading Stage	(i) Student can understand the meaning of the question
B. Comprehension Stage	(ii) Student can read the question
C. Transformation Stage	(iii) Student can perform the mathematical calculation or procedure accurately
D. Process Skills Stage	(iv) Student can represent the answer appropriately
E. Encoding Stage	(v) Student can select the appropriate mathematical operation or procedure

Choose the option

- (a) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(iii), E-(v)
- (b) A-(v), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(i), E-(iii)
- (c) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(v), D-(iii), E-(iv)
- (d) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(v), E-(iv)

Q54. A middle school teacher asks the students to toss a fair coin 10 times and record their observations as:

$\frac{\text{Number of times head comes}}{\text{Number of times the coin is tossed}}$ and $\frac{\text{Number of times tails comes}}{\text{Number of times the coin is tossed}}$
 She then asks the students to toss the coin 20 times and again record their observations in same way. She keeps on increasing the number of tosses and asks the students to record their observations.

The purpose of this activity is to:

- (a) Introduce the concept of fractions.
- (b) Complete the experiment prescribed in textbook and maintaining practical files in mathematics laboratory.
- (c) Help students identify the situations in which probability is greater than 1.
- (d) Help students arrive at the fact as the number of tosses gets larger, the probability of head or tail gets closer to 0.5.

Q55. Which of the following mathematical situations does **NOT** involve problem solving skills?

- (a) Find the value of 3.25×6
- (b) Formulate various situations to represent the equation $2x + 5 = 17$
- (c) Using multiple methods to arrive at the right answer
- (d) Verifying and interpreting the answer

Q56. Which of the following is the most appropriate strategy for a teacher to use in an introductory class on ratio?

- (a) What is the meaning of 1 : 2?
- (b) I had 10 chocolates and my brother took 6 of them; how many do I now have?
- (c) How can I compare the length of a toy car with the length of a real car using division?

(d) While cooking rice, 3 cups of water is added for 4 cups of rice. How much water should I use for 15 cups of rice?

Q57. Which of the following can be used to encourage interdisciplinary in Mathematics assessment?

- (A) Field trips
 - (B) Projects
 - (C) Anecdotal records
 - (D) Classroom observations
- Choose the correct option.
- (a) (C) and (D)
 - (b) (B) and (C)
 - (c) (A) and (B)
 - (d) (A) and (D)

Q58. Ms. Sarita brought a fair dice (singular of dice) to her class. Which of the following is **LEAST** suited to be taught using this?

- (a) Bar graph
- (b) Euler's formula
- (c) Direct proportion
- (d) Probability

Q59. With the help of 'GeoGebra software', students can learn geometrical concepts through

- (a) project-based approach
- (b) formal deduction
- (c) lecture-based approach
- (d) exploratory approach

Q60. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, school Mathematics takes place in a situation where:

- (a) Students solve those problems in mathematics which are part of higher mathematics education.
- (b) Students see mathematics as a part of their daily life experiences and something to talk and discuss about.
- (c) Teacher is an active narrator and children are listeners in the class.
- (d) Children are reciting multiplication tables together in a rhythm.

Q61. Sanjana has three magnet, A, B and C, whose poles are marked as A1, A2, B1, B2 and C1, C2 respectively. She noted down the following observations on bringing the magnets closer

A1 repels B1
 A1 repels C2

If C1 is north pole, then which of the following statements is true.

- (a) B2 is north pole and A1 is south pole
- (b) B2 is north pole and A2 is south pole
- (c) Both B1 and A1 are north poles
- (d) Both B1 and A1 are south poles

Q62. The speed-time graph of an object is a straight line. Which of the following statements can be concluded?

- A- The motion of the object is a uniform motion
- B- The object is at rest

C- The motion of the object is a non uniform motion.

- (a) A or B
- (b) B or C
- (c) A or C
- (d) A

Q63. Which properties of solid particles is used for the process of sedimentation?

- (a) Light and soluble in water.
- (b) Light and insoluble in water.
- (c) Heavy and soluble in water.
- (d) Heavy and insoluble in water.

Q64. The following observation were noted by Antara on burning various fibres on a candle flame

X – burns with bright light and greyish black ash is left

Y – burns by curling and produces dark crisp ash

Z – melts on burning

X, Y, Z could be respectively

- (a) Cotton, nylon, wool
- (b) Jute, wool, rayon
- (c) Silk, denim, nylon
- (d) Wool, silk, rayon

Q65. In which of the following simple series circuits, will the bulb/bulbs glow brighter assuming that cells and bulbs are identical in each case.

- (a) One bulb and one cell
- (b) One bulb and two cells
- (c) Two bulbs and one cell
- (d) Two bulbs and two cells

Q66. A is required for proper functioning of thyroid gland and deficiency of it caused B. It is an endemic deficiency disease as it is usually suffered by people living in C regions. Deficiency of “A” also causes D in children. A, B, C, D respectively are

- (a) Calcium, rickets, coastal, bone malformation
- (b) Phosphorus, goiter, coastal, bone malformation
- (c) Iron, anaemic, desert, stunted growth
- (d) Iron, goiter, hilly, mental retardation

Q67. Read the following statements and choose correct response.

Assertion (A)- A solar eclipse occurs when the moon comes in between the sun and the Earth

Reason (R1)- Shadow of the Earth falls on moon, blocking the sunlight

Reason (R2)- Moon casts a shadow on parts of the Earth, blocking the sunlight

- (a) A is correct and R1 is correct explanation of A.
- (b) A is correct and R2 is correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct and neither R1 nor R2 is correct explanation for A.
- (d) A is incorrect.

Q68. Which of the following statements is not true about shadow formation?

- (a) A yellow object casts a black shadow.
- (b) Shadow can be formed by opaque objects only.
- (c) Length of shadow is always same as length of object.
- (d) The shape of shadow depends on the distance between the source of light and the object.

Q69. Read the following statements and choose correct option

Assertion (A)- A stomata are usually present on surface of leaves and succulent stem in desert plants.

Reason (R)- The position of stomata in leaves affects the rate of transpiration in plants.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is correct explanation for A
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R not is correct explanation for A
- (c) A is correct but R is incorrect
- (d) R is correct but A is incorrect

Q70. A female reproduction organ of a plant is called as X. It consists of 3 parts of which Y is mainly the receptive surface for pollen grains. Fertilization takes place in the Z. X, Y, Z are

- (a) X – pistil, Y – stigma, Z - ovules
- (b) X – pistil, Y – style, Z - ovules
- (c) X – stamen, Y – filament, Z - ovary
- (d) X – stamen, Y – style, Z - ovary

Q71. Identify the type of cell on the basis of information provided in the following table

A	present in human beings but lacks nucleus
B	has very large vacuole
C	has no cell wall
D	bean shaped and occur in pairs
E	tube like with opening on both sides

- (a) A- Cheek cell, B- Cells in grass, C- Guard cell, D- Xylem, E- Phloem
- (b) A- RBC, B- Cell on onion peel, C- Cheek cells, D- Guard cell, E- Xylem cells
- (c) A- WBC, B- Nerve cell, C- Muscle cell, D- Xylem, E- Phloem
- (d) A- Nerve cell, B- RBC, C- Muscle cell, D- Guard cell, E- Phloem

Q72. Liquids A, B and C are immiscible in water whose mass and volume are given in the following table

Liquid	Mass (g)	Vol (cm ³)
A	5.4	5
B	4.6	50
C	130	100

If density of water 1g/cm³, which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Liquid A will float in water
- (b) Liquids A and C will float in water
- (c) Liquids B and C will float in water
- (d) Liquid B will float in water

Q73. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding sound

- (a) Sound from a violin and a flute played at same time travel at same speed
- (b) Two sound waves of same intensity will always have equal loudness
- (c) Speed of sound in hot air is more than that in room temperature.
- (d) Speed of sound is affected by density of medium.

Q74. Rate of evaporation is inversely proportional to

- (a) Surface area
- (b) Temperature
- (c) Humidity
- (d) Wind speed

Q75. Metal 'A' displaces metal 'B' from its salt solution, but not able to displace metal 'C' from its salt solution. Metal 'B' displaces metal 'D' from its salt solution. Which of the following depicts correct order of reactivity of metals.

- (a) $A > B > C > D$
- (b) $B > C > A > D$
- (c) $C > A > B > D$
- (d) $C > A > D > B$

Q76. Match the following

(A) a non-metal that exists in two forms	(i) Chlorine
(B) a non-metal which is liquid at room temperature	(ii) Zinc
(C) a metal which is constituent of brass and bronze	(iii) Carbon
(D) a non-metal used for disinfecting water	(iv) Bromine
(E) a metal used in electroplating	(v) Copper

- (a) (A) - (iii), (B) - (i), (C) - (ii), (D) - (iv), E - (v)
- (b) (A) - (iv), (B) - (iii), (C) - (v), (D) - (i), E - (ii)
- (c) (A) - (i), (B) - (iv), (C) - (ii), (D) - (iii), E - (v)
- (d) (A) - (iii), (B) - (iv), (C) - (v), (D) - (i), E - (ii)

Q77. Which of the following statement is/are true regarding veins in human beings?

- A. They mostly carry carbon dioxide rich blood to the heart.
- B. They have thick walls.
- C. They have valves which allow blood to flow in one direction.
- D. They are superficially located under the skin
- (a) A, B, C
- (b) A, C, D
- (c) B, C, D
- (d) A, B

Q78. Which of the following statements is/are true about viruses?

- A. They can reproduce on their own
- B. They derive nutrition from the host cells
- C. They lack cellular structure
- D. They help in decaying dead matter

- (a) A and B
- (b) A and D
- (c) B and C
- (d) C and D

Q79. Which of the following are water borne bacteria diseases

- (a) Malaria, Cholera
- (b) Typhoid, Jaundice
- (c) Malaria, Jaundice
- (d) Typhoid, Cholera

Q80. Which of the following adaptations helps aquatic plants to remain afloat in water?

- (a) Larger holes in stems of plants
- (b) Waxy coating on leaves
- (c) Ribbon like leaves
- (d) Stomata in upper surface of leaf

Q81. Ms. Vaishnavi wants to build student understanding that the magnetic strength is maximum at the poles of a magnet. Which of the following activities is **MOST** aligned with this lesson objective?

- (a) Bringing two like poles of different magnets close to each other.
- (b) Take an iron nail close to the magnet and see if it is attracted more near the poles or at the centre of the magnet.
- (c) Wrapping steel wires over an iron bar followed by passing electricity.
- (d) Placing a bar magnet in a box filled with iron fillings.

Q82. Your students have just entered grade 8. If students have largely mastered the concepts taught till grade 7 as per NCERT, which of the following will they most likely **NOT** be able to describe?

- (a) Relationship between formation of winds and air pressure
- (b) Expansion of air as a result of heating
- (c) Adoption of safety measures during cyclones
- (d) Adoption of protective measures during earthquakes

Q83. Ms. Anjali wanted to introduce the 'water cycle' by asking students to first conduct an activity at home and then relating that to the concept.

Which of the following activities will be **LEAST** suitable for the purpose?

- (a) Boiling water, cooling and putting it in a filter, drinking from the filter regularly and then boiling water again to fill it.
- (b) Collecting the steam of boiling water on a plate with an ice cube over it.
- (c) Keeping utensils filled with water in sunlight for a couple of hours and then observing them.
- (d) Walking in the garden bare feet early in the morning and feeling dew.

Q84. Which of the following best describes an open-ended question?

- (a) How will you detect starch in potato?

- (b) Which of the following food items is a rich source of protein?
- (c) How can you make a balanced diet chart for your family?
- (d) Name a food item which is a source of protein as well as fat?

Q85. Which of the following questions is **BEST** suited to develop deductive reasoning in students?

- (a) Why is the colour of the blood red?
- (b) What are the differences between arteries and veins?
- (c) Veins carry deoxygenated blood. Is aorta a vein?
- (d) Xylem and plant; water pipe and house. What is similar between these two pairs?

Q86. Which of the following is the **MOST** appropriate instructional aid for a teacher to INTRODUCE the concept of how shadows are formed?

- (a) A periscope
- (b) A pin hole camera
- (c) A sundial
- (d) A burning candle

Q87. Which of the following is **BEST** suited to be taught using a simulation software?

- (a) Effect of using a pulley to raise a weight
- (b) Effect of striking a billiards ball with a stick on a billiards table
- (c) Effect of pushing a heavy load on opposite directions with unequal forces
- (d) Effect of changing weight of a body floating in water

Q88. A 'Hook' activity is the one which makes use of students' existing knowledge and generate interest. Which of the following would be the **BEST** "hook" activity for Ms. Saloni to use while introducing the topic of soil profile?

- (a) Asking students to collect soil samples from different areas in their locality
- (b) Asking the students to plant a seedling in a farmland.
- (c) Asking students to separate different layers of soil after digging in a farmland.
- (d) Showing a video on the importance of different layers of soil in crop production.

Q89. One of the students in the class said that bacteria is the only kind of microorganism. Which of the following remedial actions would be **BEST** suited to clarify the misconception?

- (a) Teacher brings a mushroom and explains why it is a fungi.
- (b) Teacher brings a pond water sample and makes the students observe it under a microscope.
- (c) Teacher brings a drug derived from a microorganism and makes students observe it under a microscope.
- (d) Teacher brings the root nodules of a leguminous plant and makes students observe it under a microscope.

Q90. Which one of the following is the **BEST** example of an 'authentic task' to assess students' understanding related to chemical changes?

- (a) Design a chamber which prevents rusting of iron nails.
- (b) Create a filtration mechanism to reduce salinity levels in sea water.
- (c) Observe the changes on an iron nail when placed in a copper sulphate solution.
- (d) Create a cooling chamber that can maintain low temperatures for chemical changes.

Directions (91-99):

Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones.

1. Lionel was in a bad shape. He was bloodied and beaten. He was too weak to haul his poor, broken little body inside the house. By the time Nola saw him; his battered body had already lost too much blood. Lionel, the duck, died a few minutes later.
2. When Nola broke the news to her customers, they were devastated. One elderly gentleman was especially heart-broken. He used to feed Lionel a slice of bread or a biscuit which he kept in his pocket especially for the occasion. They would spend an hour every week like that, enjoying each other's company. When he heard about Lionel's death, the old man sat down on the same bench and let the tears run freely down his cheeks. Two weeks later, he was dead.
3. Nola also had to tell the children who used to play with Lionel on their way to school. Lionel waddled around them, muttering and letting them feel his soft white feathers while they waited for the bus. Some of the children made sympathy cards for Nola. She also received many condolences – a few from friends and many from strangers. It was only then that she realized how many friends Lionel had made; how many hearts he had touched. It seemed as if the whole town was mourning his death.

Q91. Which ultimate factor led to Lionel's death?

Lionel could not be saved as

1. he was very weak.
2. he was bloodied and beaten.
3. he had lost too much blood.
4. he was in a bad shape.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q92. Read the following statements:

- (A) The old gentleman was devastated because he would not be able to feed Lionel bread or biscuit henceforth.
 - (B) He enjoyed feeding Lionel at least for one hour every day.
1. Both A and B are true and B is responsible for A.
 2. Both A and B are true and A is responsible for B.
 3. A is false but B is true.
 4. A is true but B is false.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q93. Nola was a/an:

1. member of a religious institution.
2. store keeper.
3. house wife.
4. a veterinary surgeon.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q94. The school children were sad because Lionel:

1. used to walk with them to school.
2. boarded the school bus along with them.
3. played with them in the school bus.
4. allowed them to feel his soft white feathers.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q95. Nola received many condolences from friends and strangers. She felt

1. proud
2. sad
3. sympathetic
4. angry

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q96. In para 3 – 'While they waited for the bus' is an example of a/an

1. noun clause
2. adjective clause
3. adverb clause
4. coordinate clause

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q97. 'Lionel waddled around them' means he

1. walked with short steps
2. galloped excitedly
3. had a swinging gait
4. both (1) and (3)

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q98. 'battered' in para 1 is used as a/an

1. verb
2. adjective
3. noun
4. adverb

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q99. The word 'mourn' in para 3 means to feel and show their

1. anger
2. frustration
3. sadness
4. apathy

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Directions (100-105):

Read the stanzas given below and answer the questions/ complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones.

(Richard Cory) was always quietly arrayed,
And he was always human when he talked;
But still he fluttered pulses when he said,
"Good morning" and he glittered when he walked.
And he was rich – yes richer than a king –
And admirably schooled in every grace:
In fine, we thought that he was every thing
To make us wish that we were in his place.
So we worked and waited for the light,
And went without meat and cursed the bread;
And Richard Cory, one calm summer night,
Went home and put a bullet through his head.

Q100. Richard Cory was dressed in:

1. expensive clothes
2. a simple dress
3. colourful clothes
4. loose and thin clothes

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q101. He was:

1. poor and polite
2. proud and arrogant
3. rich and polite
4. rich and proud

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q102. 'he glittered when he walked'

The underlined is a _____

1. simile
2. metaphor
3. personification

4. symbol

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q103. Study the following statements:

A. People around wanted to be like him.

B. Poor people were not jealous of him.

- 1. (A) is right and (B) is wrong.
- 2. (B) is right and (A) is wrong.
- 3. Both (C) and (B) are right.
- 4. Both (A) and (B) are wrong.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q104. Ordinary people:

- 1. worked hard yet they were poor.
- 2. were lazy so they could not earn their living.
- 3. worked hard and secured their meals.
- 4. did not have to work hard for their meat and bread.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q105. The story of Richard Cory tells us that:

- (A) the rich are not always proud of their riches.
- (B) money can get one everything-even peace of mind
- (C) Richard Cory was not happy despite his wealth.

- 1. (A) is right and (B) is wrong.
- 2. (B) is right and (C) is wrong.
- 3. (C) is right and (A) is wrong.
- 4. Both (A) and (B) are right.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q106. Situation (i): Ramesh and Suresh discuss over lunch, in English, what they did at home the previous day.

Situation (ii): Sunaina writes a detailed note in English on the experiment she performed in the Science lab.

Considering BICS and CALP as two aspects of language skills, which situation represents what?

- 1. (i) is CALP, (ii) BICS
- 2. Both (i) and (ii) are CALP
- 3. Both (i) and (ii) are BICS
- 4. (i) is BICS, (ii) is CALP

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q107. Shyam Sunder reads a two page article from a magazine to understand the idea as a whole and tell his friend about it.

What is the reading strategy known as:

- 1. Top down strategy
- 2. Bottom up strategy
- 3. Summarising
- 4. Study skills

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q108. Which of the following pedagogical methods aligns **CLOSELY** with the 'constructivist' approach?

- 1. Showing day-to-day objects to introduce the concept of idioms.
- 2. Using annotations to infer the meaning of the text.
- 3. Using real-life examples to create sentences with similes.
- 4. Drawing a flowchart to predict the events in a story.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q109. After introducing "reported speech" to grade 6 students, a teacher set up a pair activity:

Student A takes a piece of direct speech from a book and conveys it to Student B in reported speech. Student B tries to guess what the direct speech would have been. Student A modifies his speech if needed, repeatedly, till Student B guesses correctly.

The above activity **MOST** closely represents...

- 1. Krashen's Input hypothesis
- 2. Krashen's Acquisition-Learning hypothesis
- 3. Bruner's theory of development
- 4. Swain's Output hypothesis

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q110. Which of the following is the **MOST APPROPRIATE** way for Ms. Meghna to demonstrate 'active listening' in a story-telling class?

- 1. As a student is telling the story, the teacher asks her clarifying questions like "When you said...what did you mean?"
- 2. Once a student completes the story, the teacher asks him questions like "What were your main takeaways?", "What did you learn?" etc.
- 3. While a student is sharing the moral of the story, the teacher stops her and asks for the meaning of a new word she has used.
- 4. After each segment of the story shared by a student, the teacher asks another student to summarise what this student shared.

- (a) 1

- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q111. National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 recommends the study of classical languages as _____

1. An additional option at the secondary stage
2. An option under three language formula
3. As a second language under language – in – education policy
4. As a modern Indian language under three language formula

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q112. Which of the following would you recommend as an effective strategy for vocabulary learning?

1. Word web on various themes
2. Words with their meaning in mother tongue
3. Spelling contest
4. Memorisation of word

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q113. Which of the following is scaffolding strategy?

1. Providing students with texts and tasks above their level
2. Providing students with texts and tasks below their level
3. Providing support for learners to bridge the learning gaps
4. Providing support for learners through drills and coachings

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q114. Which of the following grammar concepts/sub-concepts is **LEAST RELEVANT** to be taught using the 'inductive approach' to teaching-learning?

1. Basic forms of comparative adjective
2. Collective nouns for various common nouns
3. Sentence conversion from simple to continuous tense
4. Sentence conversion from active to passive voice

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q115. Which approach/strategy advocates learning of words as word chunks?

1. Collocation
2. Lexical approach
3. Use of dictionary
4. Word web

- (a) 1

- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q116. A teacher takes a weekly session to bring to the notice of learners of their errors they commit in writing. What does she do?

1. Providing feedback
2. Error analysis
3. Correction of errors
4. Providing grammar lesson

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q117. A test item drops very sixth word from a passage and ask learners to supply the missing word. What is this test item known as?

1. Fill in the blanks
2. Cloze
3. Grammar task
4. Vocabulary task

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q118. Which of the following teaching-learning materials is a good resource to build the skill of 'making text-to-world connections'?

1. Authentic materials and texts
2. Word wall in the classroom
3. Same text translated in multiple languages
4. Literature texts of different genres

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q119. Which of the following is the **BEST** example of the 'flipped classroom approach' to teach about different writing styles?

1. Teacher assigns students an online exercise on classifying texts based on their writing styles and then gives them individual feedback.
2. Students watch a video about writing styles at home and in their next class identify which texts shared by the teacher belong to each style.
3. Teacher delivers a lecture on writing styles over a video conference and students then watch more videos about examples for each style.
4. Students watch a video about writing styles in the classroom and take an online quiz at home to identify which texts belong to each style.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3

(d) 4

Q120. Which of the following is **NOT** true about language?

1. languages scientific system
2. Language is a system of systems
3. Language is culture free
4. Every language has a script

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Directions (121-128):

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए –

बच्चों को गणित पढ़ाते वक्त आवश्यक है कि हम इससे संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण विषयों के बारे में अपने व्यवहार और दृष्टिकोणों से परिचित हों। उदाहरण के लिए हम गणित को कैसे देखते हैं? क्या हम समझते हैं कि यह एक अमूर्त, रूखा एवं जटिल विषय है जिसमें बहुत कुछ याद रखने की ज़रूरत होती है और जो वास्तव में कुछ लोगों के लिए ही है? या मानते हैं कि यह एक दिलचस्प और अर्थपूर्ण विषय है, जिसमें सोचने की आवश्यकता होती है और जिसे हर कोई सीख सकता है। एक और क्षेत्र जिस पर विचार करना चाहिए वह है हमारी यह धारणा कि बच्चे किस प्रकार से सीख सकते हैं। हम सभी शिक्षक यह महसूस करते हैं कि प्रत्येक कक्षा में कुछ बच्चे सीखने में ज्यादा तेज़ होते हैं और शेष बच्चों की तुलना में गणित जल्दी से सीख लेते हैं। और कुछ बच्चे ऐसे होते हैं जो बिलकुल भी नहीं सीख पाते हैं। इस तरह से हम बच्चों का वर्गीकरण कर डालते हैं - धीमी-तेज़ गति से सीखने वाले, न सीखने वाले आदि आदि। हममें से कुछ मानते हैं कि यह अंतर बच्चों के सामाजिक परिवेश की वजह से है। क्या कक्षा के अंदर भी ऐसे कोई कारक होते हैं, जो बच्चों की गणित सीखने की क्षमता को प्रभावित करते हैं; जैसे - पाठ्यक्रम, अध्यापक का दृष्टिकोण और सिखाने के तरीके आदि।

Q121. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश मुख्यतः किस बारे में है?

1. अध्यापकों के गणित की पुस्तक के प्रति विचार।
2. अध्यापकों की गणित सीखने के प्रति धारणा।
3. अध्यापकों की गणित की उपयोगिता के प्रति राय।
4. अध्यापकों के गणित के पाठ्यक्रम के प्रति विचार।

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q122. गद्यांश में गणित से संबंधित किस धारणा का उल्लेख हुआ है?

1. गणित की पढ़ाई अभियांत्रिकी के लिए आवश्यक है।
2. गणित की पाठ्यपुस्तकें बहुत जटिल होती हैं।
3. गणित वास्तव में कुछ लोगों के लिए ही है।
4. गणित का सीखना प्राथमिक स्तर पर होना चाहिए।

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q123. बच्चों की गणित सीखने की क्षमता को प्रभावित करने वाले कक्षा के अंदर के किस कारक का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है?

1. अध्यापक का गणित के प्रति दृष्टिकोण
2. गणित सिखाने के तरीके
3. गणित की शिक्षण सामग्री
4. गणित का पाठ्यक्रम

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q124. "... हम गणित को कैसे देखते हैं?" वाक्यांश का आशय है—

1. गणित के प्रति हमारी कितनी रुचि है?
2. गणित के प्रति हमारी क्या मान्यताएँ हैं?
3. गणित पढ़ाने का हमारा अनुभव कितना है?
4. हमें गणित का कितना ज्ञान है?

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q125. गणित शिक्षण के संदर्भ में लेखक ने किस ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहा है?

1. सबको यह समझाना कि गणित एक दिलचस्प विषय है।
2. इस धारणा पर विचार करना कि बच्चे कैसे सीखते हैं।
3. गणित का मूल्यांकन साथ-साथ हो।
4. कक्षा में कुछ बच्चे जल्दी सीख लेते हैं।

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q126. 'संबंधित' में प्रत्यय है —

1. इत
2. त
3. ता
4. ईय

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q127. विशेषण के भेद को ध्यान में रखते हुए कौन-सा भिन्न है?

1. ज्यादा तेज़
2. जटिल विषय
3. कुछ बच्चे
4. अनेक अध्यापक

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q128. एक साथ प्रयोग किए जाने वाले युग्मों में से कौन-सा शब्द-युग्म भिन्न है?

1. धीमा-तेज
2. रूखा-सूखा
3. ज्यादा कम
4. सुख-दुःख

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Directions (129-135):

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए-

भील समुदाय में चित्र बनाने वाले के लिए 'लखेरा' या 'लिखेन्द्र' शब्द का इस्तेमाल होता है। और चित्र बनाने की क्रिया के लिए 'लिखना' शब्द का इस्तेमाल होता है। चित्र बनाने की क्रिया को लिखना कहने से अनायास ही उसका पाट खासा चौड़ा हो जाता है। सामान्य तौर पर चित्रों के संदर्भ में सारा दारोमदार सिर्फ 'देखने' पर होता है। जबकि लिखने में देखने, सुनने, स्पर्श करने की अनुभूतियों को भी बिम्ब, रूपक आदि के जरिए बताया जाता है। भूरी बाई भील समुदाय की एक जानी-मानी महान लखेरा हैं। भूरी बाई की चित्रभाषा, विशेषकर शुरुआती चित्रभाषा में उन्हीं के समुदाय के गोदना का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इनके अलावा वस्त्र, आभूषण, गीत कथाओं, अनुष्ठानों की आकृतियों ने भी भूरीबाई से अपना रूप साझा किया। भूरी बाई के चित्रों में अंकित पेड़, पक्षी और मानुषी आकृतियों में एक लय, एक मौज है जो प्रकृति की लय की मात्र नकल नहीं है। भूरी बाई ने मजदूरी के साथ-साथ चित्रकारी कर एक मिसाल कायम की और पद्मश्री पुरस्कार प्राप्त किया।

Q129. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश में भील समुदाय की किस कारीगरी का उल्लेख है?

1. बुनकरी
2. काष्ठकला
3. चित्रकारी
4. मूर्तिकला

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q130. भूरी बाई की चित्रकारी में कौन-से नमूने अधिक मुखर हैं?

1. पेड़, चंद्रमा, पक्षी
2. पक्षी, पेड़, मानुषी आकृतियाँ
3. सूर्य, चंद्रमा, नक्षत्र
4. मानुषी आकृतियाँ, नदी, झरने

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q131. भील समुदाय में चित्र बनाने वाले के लिए 'लखेरा' शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है, क्योंकि —

1. भील समुदाय के लोगों को 'लखेरा' शब्द बहुत पसंद है।

2. भील समुदाय की चित्रकारी में लिखने वाली कलम का उपयोग किया जाता है।

3. भील समुदाय की भाषा संपदा बहुत सीमित है।

4. भील समुदाय में चित्र बनाने की क्रिया को लिखना कहा जाता है।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q132. 'चित्र बनाने' की अपेक्षा 'चित्र लिखना' कहने से क्या विशेष अंतर आ जाता है?

1. चित्रकार को साक्षर होने की अनुभूति होती है।
2. चित्र में वर्ण-शब्द प्रतिबिंबित होने लगते हैं।
3. चित्र देखते समय सभी संवेद मुखरित होने लगते हैं।
4. चित्रकार का सामाजिक स्तर बढ़ जाता है।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q133. “..... अनायास ही उसका पाट काफ़ी चौड़ा हो जाता है।” गद्यांश के संदर्भ में 'पाट' का अर्थ है —

1. रेशम को बटकर तैयार किया गया डोरा।
2. दृष्टिकोण में विस्तार या फैलाव।
3. क्षेत्रफल में विस्तार।
4. मिट्टी को गूँथने का बर्तन।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q134. भूरी बाई को पद्मश्री पुरस्कार किसलिए प्राप्त हुआ?

1. मजदूरी जैसा श्रम करने के लिए।
2. पारंपरिक चित्रकला के लिए।
3. अपने संघर्षमय जीवन के लिए।
4. 'गोदना' कला के प्रचार के लिए।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q135. 'भूरी बाई की चित्रभाषा...' 'चित्रभाषा' पद का विग्रह है —

1. चित्र के लिए भाषा
2. चित्र और भाषा
3. चित्र की भाषा
4. चित्र में भाषा

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q136. भिन्न-भिन्न भाषिक परिवेश से आने वाले विद्यार्थियों को अंग्रेजी माध्यम की कक्षाओं में कठिनाई होती है। इस स्थिति में उन्हें कौन-सी गतिविधि किसी भी तरह की शुरुआती मदद नहीं करेंगी?

1. कक्षा में अंग्रेजी भाषा के शब्दों और घर की भाषा में उनके अर्थ से शब्द दीवार बनाना।
 2. मिश्रित अंग्रेजी भाषा दक्षता के विषय समूह बनाना।
 3. सस्वर वाचन के समय कुछ शब्दों और वाक्यांशों के लिए हाव-भाव एवं मुद्राएँ प्रदर्शित करना।
 4. कक्षा के सभी विद्यार्थियों को साप्ताहिक कार्य के रूप में व्याकरण आधारित कार्य पत्रक (वर्कशीट) घर पर करने को देना
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q137. भाषा की कक्षा में अनुमान लगाने के संदर्भ में अध्यापक का विद्यार्थियों के साथ संवाद पढ़िए —

अध्यापक: राजेश, हम किस विषय के बारे में अनुमान लगा रहे हैं?

राजेश: कहानी के कथानक पर

अध्यापक: इरफ़ान, हम इन्हें अनुमान लगाना क्यों कहते हैं?

इरफ़ान: क्योंकि आगे क्या होने वाला है, हमें यह अनुमान लगाना है?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा फॉलो-अप प्रश्न अनुमान लगाने के कौशल में बच्चों की समझ को समृद्ध करेगा?

1. आप क्या सोचते हैं कि मुख्य पात्र आगे क्या करने वाले हैं?
 2. आपने पिछले वर्ष इसी तरह की कहानी पढ़ी थी, उसमें क्या हुआ था?
 3. कहानी में अब तक जो हुआ उसके आधार पर बताएँ कि आगे क्या होने वाला है?
 4. कहानी के कथानक का अर्थ क्या है? उदाहरण देकर बताओ।
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q138. एक अध्यापिका वर्तमान काल और भूतकाल के कुछ सरल वाक्य लिखती है और विद्यार्थियों से पूछती हैं कि इनमें क्या अंतर है। विद्यार्थी दोनों प्रकार के अंतरों पर चर्चा करते हैं तथा वर्तमान काल के कुछ वाक्यों को भूतकाल में बदलते हैं। बाद में अध्यापक विद्यार्थियों से प्रश्न करती हैं कि भूतकाल से वर्तमान काल में वाक्य को बदलने के लिए उन्होंने किन नियमों को ध्यान में रखा है? इस शिक्षण विधि को क्या कहेंगे?

1. निगमनात्मक अधिगम
 2. आगमनात्मक अधिगम
 3. फिलप अधिगम
 4. सहभागी अधिगम
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q139. जिन विद्यार्थियों के घर की भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं है उन्हें अंग्रेजी पढ़ाने के लिए कभी-कभी 'डिसज्जस्टोपीडिया' विधि का प्रयोग किया जाता है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा दृश्यात्मक अभ्यास इसी विधि का उदाहरण होगा?

1. अध्यापिका ऊँचे स्वर में कहानी पढ़ती है, विद्यार्थियों को आँख बंद करने और कहानी के बिम्ब की कल्पना करने के लिए कहती है। प्रत्येक अनुच्छेद के बाद विद्यार्थी को कहानी का बिम्ब बताने के लिए कहती है साथ ही उसकी गलती को ठीक करती है।

2. जोड़ों में काम करते हुए, विद्यार्थी ऊँचे स्वर में कहानी पढ़ते हैं। विद्यार्थी का दूसरा जोड़ा उस कहानी के बिम्ब के बारे में कल्पना करके साझा करता है। इसी प्रकार पहला जोड़ा भी अपनी बात साझा करता है। पहले जोड़े को अपनी बात पूरी करने पर पुरस्कृत किया जाता है।

3. अध्यापक ऊँचे स्वर में कहानी पढ़ती है और विद्यार्थियों को आँखें बंद करके कहानी का बिम्ब सोचने के लिए कहती है। सस्वर कहानी सुनाने के बाद वह विद्यार्थियों को रचनात्मक रूप से अपने द्वारा सोचे गए बिंब को सुनाने के लिए कहती है।

4. विद्यार्थी तीन के समूह में काम करते हैं। एक समूह को पाठक यानी पठन का काम दिया है। दूसरे समूह को बिम्ब की कल्पना करनी है तीसरे समूह को टिप्पणियाँ दर्ज करनी हैं।

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q140. निम्नलिखित में से किसे सबसे कम 'गहन श्रवण' की आवश्यकता है?

1. किसी विषय (टॉपिक) पर श्रवण सामग्री सुनना और उसके मुख्य बिंदु का सारांशीकरण करना।
2. अंग्रेजी भाषा का एक वीडियो देखना जिसमें कुछ विशिष्ट शब्दों के लिए कुछ परिभाषाएँ एवं उदाहरण हेतु वाक्य हैं।
3. प्रथम भाषा से अंग्रेजी में अनुदित पाठ्य सामग्री का श्रवण और पता लगाना कि शब्द कैसे एक-दूसरे को संबोधित करते हैं।
4. वैंबसाइट अधिगम पर गतिविधियाँ करना जहाँ विद्यार्थी वाक्यों को एक रूप से दूसरे रूप में बदलते हैं और स्वयं की जांच करते हैं।

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q141. सरसरी तौर पर पढ़ना और बारीकी से पढ़ना पठन के दो उपकौशल हैं। नीचे दिए गए दो कामों में प्रयुक्त उपकौशलों की पहचान करें।

(i) अध्यापक विद्यार्थियों को प्रत्येक अध्याय में दी गई सूचना का प्रयोग करके तथ्यात्मक प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए कहती है।

(ii) अध्यापक विद्यार्थियों को प्रत्येक अध्याय में मुख्य शीर्षकों को पढ़कर उपन्यास के कथानक का सारांशीकरण करने के लिए कहती है।

1. (i) सरसरी तौर पर पढ़ना है (ii) बारीकी से पढ़ना है
2. (i) बारीकी से पढ़ना है (ii) सरसरी तौर पर पढ़ना है
3. (i) और (ii) दोनों सरसरी तौर पर पढ़ना है।
4. (i) और (ii) दोनों बारीकी से पढ़ना है।

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q142. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा क्रैशन की परिकल्पना के अनुसार अध्यापक द्वारा दिए जा रहे 'बोधगम्य निवेश' का उदाहरण है?

1. पठन अभ्यास के लिए विद्यार्थियों को उनके अपने स्तर की पठन सामग्री देना।
 2. विद्यार्थियों को समाचार पत्र के लेख देना और उन्हें ऊँचे स्तर में पढ़ने के लिए कहना।
 3. किसी अनुच्छेद में महत्वपूर्ण शब्दों को रेखांकित करना और यह जाँचना कि विद्यार्थी उनके अर्थ समझ पा रहे हैं या नहीं।
 4. विद्यार्थियों को उनके पठन स्तर से थोड़े से ऊँचे स्तर की पठन सामग्री पढ़ने के लिए देना।
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q143. एक अध्यापक कक्षा में सभी बच्चों को एक ही पाठ्य सामग्री पढ़ने के लिए देती है और विद्यार्थियों को उसका मुख्य सार/बिंदु पहचानने के लिए कहती है। हालाँकि, वह पठन की कमतर क्षमता रखने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए पठन सामग्री में मुख्य शब्दों को रेखांकित करती है। भेदभाव करने का क्या यह उदाहरण सही है? क्यों/क्यों नहीं?

1. नहीं, क्योंकि प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी को उसी के स्तर की पाठ्य सामग्री देनी चाहिए, सभी को एक ही स्तर वाली सामग्री नहीं देनी चाहिए।
 2. हाँ, क्योंकि कमतर पठन क्षमता रखने वाले विद्यार्थियों को मदद देने का यह सरल उपाय है जिससे कि वे भी प्रदत्त कार्य को कर सकें।
 3. नहीं, क्योंकि बेहतर पठन क्षमता रखने वालों के लिए यह अन्याय होगा कि उन्हें मदद नहीं मिल रही है।
 4. हाँ, क्योंकि अध्यापक ने कमतर बोध कौशल रखने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए पाठ्यक्रम को कुछ हल्का/सरल किया है।
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q144. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी शिक्षणशास्त्रीय विधि अंग्रेजी व्याकरण में 'रिपोर्टेड स्पीच' का शिक्षण कराने के लिए संदर्भ से जुड़कर पढ़ाने वाली विधि है?

1. एक वाक्य वाले उदाहरण लेकर 'डायरेक्ट' से 'रिपोर्टेड स्पीच' में बदलने के भिन्न-भिन्न नियमों की व्याख्या करना।
 2. विद्यार्थियों को 'रिपोर्टेड स्पीच' की अवधारणा को अपनी प्रथम भाषा में बदलना सिखाना और दोनों में तुलना करना।
 3. विद्यार्थियों को घर में कोई एक कहानी पढ़ने के लिए कहना और तुलना करना कि पात्र कैसे बोलते हैं और उनके कथन कैसे लिखे जाते हैं।
 4. विद्यार्थियों को अपनी कक्षा में वह साझा करने के लिए कहना कि पिछले दिन घर पर उन्होंने रात्रि भोजन के समय किस तरह की बातचीत की थी।
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q145. एक युक्ति के रूप में 'कथा वाचन' का क्या तात्पर्य है?

1. भाषा अधिगम के लिए कहानी एक 'निवेश' (साधन) का काम करती है।

2. कहानियों द्वारा नैतिक शिक्षा दी जा सकती है।
3. कहानियों के माध्यम से विषय-वस्तु सिखाई जा सकती है।
4. कहानियाँ कंठस्थ कराने की अच्छी विधि है।

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q146. श्री रामदास ने अपने विद्यार्थियों को एक फिल्म की विस्तार से समीक्षा लिखने के लिए कहा। इस प्रदत्त कार्य के बाद 'अधिगम के रूप में आकलन' के संदर्भ में कौन-सा प्रश्न सबसे उपयुक्त है?

1. आपकी समीक्षा के अनुसार, इस फिल्म से आपने क्या शिक्षा हासिल की?
2. दिए गए रूब्रिक को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अपनी समीक्षा पर पुनः ध्यान दीजिए और उसमें आवश्यक संशोधन कीजिए।
3. किसी और विधा की फिल्म की विस्तार से समीक्षा लिखो। कुल अंक दस है।
4. आपको फिल्म के किस पहलू की समीक्षा लिखना बहुत कठिन लगा।

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q147. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी आकलन विधि सीखने के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप है?

विद्यार्थी वाक्यों में उपयुक्त निर्धारक शब्दों को भरते हैं।

1. उपयुक्त निर्धारकों के माध्यम से रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करो। हमने सभी _____ भोज्य पदार्थ खाए। दोनों _____ लड़के विद्यालय में हैं।
2. नीचे दिए गए वाक्य में निर्धारक की पहचान करें। वे थैले और पर्स मेरे हैं।
3. आप एक ईमानदार व्यक्ति हैं लेकिन यह धनराशि मेरी है। रेखांकित सभी शब्द _____ के उदाहरण हैं।
4. निर्धारक कितने प्रकार के होते हैं? उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q148. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संसाधन गहन लेखन के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त निवेश हो सकता है?

1. एक चित्रकार्ड
2. समाचार-पत्र
3. निर्देशिका
4. शब्दकोश

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q149. अपनी कक्षा में विद्यार्थियों के तीन समूह बनाइये। आप विद्यार्थियों को सहभागिता के आधार पर भाषा के किसी प्रदत्त कार्य में जोड़ना चाहते हैं।

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी 'सूचना सम्प्रेषणात्मक प्रौद्योगिकी' (आई. सी. टी.) गतिविधि उपयुक्त उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में सहायक है?

1. प्रत्येक समूह के विद्यार्थी ऑनलाइन व्याकरण उपकरण के माध्यम से वर्तनी और व्याकरण की स्वयं जाँच करते हैं।
2. प्रत्येक समूह में विद्यार्थी एक दूसरे के विचारों को आधार बनाकर निबंध लिखने के लिए गूगल डॉक्यूमेंट तैयार करते हैं।
3. प्रत्येक समूह में विद्यार्थी अध्यापक की प्रतिपुष्टि के लिए अपने-अपने निबंध एक साझा प्लेटफॉर्म पर अपलोड करते हैं।
4. प्रत्येक समूह में विद्यार्थी उसी लेखन की विभिन्न कहानियों को ऑनलाइन ढूँढकर एक ऑनलाइन संग्रह तैयार करते हैं।

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q150. चौथी कक्षा के एक विद्यार्थी की शब्द संपदा और व्याकरण की समझ बहुत अच्छी है। परन्तु सम्बद्धता के साथ एक अनुच्छेद लिखने में विचारों का संयोजन करवाने में कठिनाई महसूस करती है।

इस विद्यार्थी की अध्यापिका इसे मदद करने के लिए कौन-सी सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त गतिविधि करवा सकती है?

1. किसी टॉपिक पर मुखरित होकर विचार करना और विचारों का माइन्ड मैप बनाना।
2. विचारों पर मानस-मंथन करने के लिए सहपाठियों के साथ चर्चा करने के लिए अवसर देना।
3. प्रत्येक वाक्य के लिए शुरू के शब्द देना और विद्यार्थी से उसे पूरा करने के लिए कहना।
4. विद्यार्थी को टॉपिक से संबंधित चित्र बनाने के लिए कहना।

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. Principle of Differentiation in Rate: Differentiation in the rate indicates that individuals differ in the rate of development. There is a difference in the rate of development in girls and boys girls grow faster than boys at the early stage of development.

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. Development is a continuous process, it occurs throughout life, and the pace of development may be varying at different ages. Physical development of children occurs in an orderly and sequential manner but rates of development of individual children vary. All domains of development such as the cognitive domain, affective domain, and psychomotor domain are interrelated.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Development depends on many factors such as environment, nutrition, physical abilities, disabilities, biological factors, etc. so the pace of development of every individual is different.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. The process of imbibing norms, values, and behavior patterns in school may be called secondary socialization. Example: Church, School, Media, books, magazines, etc.

- Schools are one of the major sources of socialization for learners.
- Learners learn about disciplines, norms, and rules of society, daily life handling, etc. from schools.
- Learners also learn many skills such as vocational, dramatic, and listening from schools.
- Learners also learn leadership qualities from the school.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. Assimilation – Piaget defined assimilation as the cognitive process of fitting new information into existing cognitive schemas, perceptions, and understanding. Example – When a child learns the word for dog, they start to call all four-legged animals dogs.

Conservation – refers to a logical thinking ability that allows a person to determine that a certain quantity will remain the same despite the adjustment of the container, shape, or apparent size.

Centration – is the tendency to focus on one salient aspect of a situation and neglect other, possibly relevant aspects.

Animism – is the ability in which the child thinks that inanimate or non-living objects have life and feelings and intentions like a person.

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. Jean Piaget made a systematic study of cognitive development among children of different age groups and he categorized it into different development stages. These stages are –

- Sensorimotor stage (0 – 2 years)
- Pre-operational stage (2 – 6 years)
- Concrete operational stage (6 -11 years), and
- Formal operational stage (11 + years to adolescence)

Formal Operational Stage – According to Jean Piaget, this is a stage for a child who belongs from the age group of 11 years till adolescence. Changes are as –

- Hypothetical-deductive logic begins.
- Divergent/Convergent thinking.
- Creative thinking.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Cultural tools – In Lev Vygotsky's social-cultural perspective of learning emphasizes the importance of cultural tools in the process of cognitive development.

Cultural tools are the main determinant of cognitive development and learning. They play a significant role in human intellectual development and how humans perceive the world.

Learning takes place through the interaction between the child and the culture. Different cultures play a vital role in shaping the abilities and behaviors of a child and work as a tool of intellectual adaptation. For example Maps, Language, Computers, Traditions, Calculators, Books, and Media, are the basic source of cultural tools.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to Jean Piaget, the most important characteristics of a teacher are –

- Providing students with appropriate learning experiences and materials that encourage them to think more critically.
- A teacher should be flexible as it enables them to respond to a variety of student abilities, requirements, and interests.
- A teacher should be mobile in the classroom as it helps in promoting and maintaining engagement.
- A teacher should act as a facilitator and assess the children's educational preparedness and ensure that he or she is in a setting that meets their needs.

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. In Progressive education, teachers should provide ample opportunities to the students so that they can understand the concept easily in multiple ways.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. Stage 3: Good Boy Good Girl Orientation: Good behavior is that which pleases or helps others and is approved by them. Behavior at this stage is frequently judged by intentions – “he means well”, becomes important for the first time. One earns approval by being good to others.

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence proposes that people are not born with all of the intelligence they will ever have. It includes eight types of intelligence –

- Linguistic intelligence
- Logical-Mathematical intelligence
- Musical intelligence
- Bodily-kinaesthetic intelligence
- Interpersonal intelligence
- Intrapersonal intelligence
- Spatial intelligence
- Naturalistic intelligence

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. Gender stereotype is reflected in the perception that girls will do well in languages but will perform poorly in mathematics and science. It is believed that girls are not much intelligent in mathematics as boys, so boys should have to choose Mathematics and Science as a subject, and girls have to choose languages and arts.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. In a classroom with diverse learners from different languages and castes, it is important to understand that all children have the potential to learn and design activities to help them progress at their own pace.

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. Assessment of children is used to determine the outcomes, process, and approach to learning before, during, or after the program course. It provides feedback on the performances of the students so that they can be improved further.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. Teachers should use questions in class to create cognitive conflict to facilitate learning. Learning is a continuous life-long process that is not inherited but can begin right from birth by providing constant interaction and stimulation received from the physical, social, and cultural environment and it does not stop till the end.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. Inclusion in education means education for all children in school as it refers to the inclusion of all children in the education system, regardless of their differences and disabilities.

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. Cerebral palsy includes a group of disorders that affect a person's ability to maintain balance and posture it is a motor disability that mainly occurs in childhood. Palsy means weakness. CP is caused by abnormal brain development.

Dyslexia is a reading disability, which is not due to mental retardation, brain damage, or a lack of intelligence. It is caused by an impairment in the brain's ability to translate images received from the eyes or ears into understandable language.

Autism refers to a neurodevelopment disorder that is characterized by difficulties with social communication and social interaction and restricted and repetitive patterns in behaviors, interests, and activities.

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. Teaching Strategies and Intervention for children with learning disabilities –

- Breaking the task into small chunks so that disabled learners can do it very well.
- Make a flexible curriculum also the timeline should be flexible.
- Using various strategies and teaching-learning methods for the students so that the learner can learn the concept meaningfully.
- Providing regular feedback and reducing the gap between the learning of the learner.
- Seating positions facilitate the use of prompts, cues, or others strategies during learning and teaching.
-

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Right of Education Act commonly known as the RTE Act 2009 is an act that aims to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the age of 6 to 14 years in India under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution. 25% of seats are reserved for children belonging to economically weaker sections in private schools so that social stratification can be reduced.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. Any child who is naturally endowed with a high degree of general mental ability or extraordinary ability in a specific sphere of activity or knowledge. They work more proficiently by giving them space to work, and by using their methods.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. (A) is true but (R) is false.

Discussions – It is an open-ended, collaborative exchange of ideas between students with the goal of improving their thinking, learning, problem-solving, comprehension, or literary appreciation.

Classroom Discussions play a vital role in shaping or constructing the overall personality of a child. The discussions help the child to not only presents his or her point of view but to get an idea of others' perception as well and this helps in shaping the all-around thinking of a child.

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. In a socio-constructivist classroom, students construct knowledge by interacting with each other and the teachers. Socio-constructivism focuses on the collaborative nature of learning. Knowledge develops from how people interact with each other, their culture, and society at large.

S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. According to NEP 2020, a good educational institution is one in which every student feels welcomed and cared for, where a safe and stimulating learning environment exists, where a wide range of learning experiences are offered, and where good physical infrastructure and appropriate resources conducive to learning are available to all students. Classrooms are flexible for learners where learners can decide the path of their learning and also free to choose programs in the classrooms as per their needs and interests.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. **The spiral way of learning** is that type of learning in which a student learns each time about the subject when it is reviewed in class. We can say that in spiral learning the topic is considered again and again, which enhances the learning of the student.

Linear way of learning – The learning is going step by step but there is no again encountered is seen towards the taught topic. We can say in other words that no again revision or repetition of the curriculum in a linear way of learning.

A teacher can improve learning by:

➤ Learning should be related to the real world and the surroundings of the students, which makes students familiar with the new concepts.

➤ Learning can be improved when the teacher starts linking the new concepts with the previous knowledge/experiences of the students, which helps the student to get the logic of the new concepts.

➤

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. In order to facilitate learning among students, a teacher should encourage students to participate in classroom discussions and other collaborative activities.

The teacher should encourage the students to take part in classroom discussions so that they can learn conceptually.

Classroom discussion and other collaborative activities facilitate the learning of the students, students learn much by interacting with their peers and others.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Students can also improve their learning through their own activities by analyzing them also they can learn through social interaction.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Alternative conceptions are the ideas that children and adults use to explain various scientific concepts which do not match the generally accepted scientific explanation of those concepts. Students have an inherent need for meaning-making, they can develop meaning and concepts through their own experiences whether it is correct or not. The conceptions of the learners are based on their experiences gained by engagement with society and learning through their knowledge.

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. Metacognition is the process of thinking about one's own thinking and learning. Metacognition strategies include self-correction as it refers to methods used to help students understand the way they learn in other words, it means processes designed for students to 'think' about their 'thinking'.

S29. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mastery goals are aimed at attaining a standard of competence defined by self-improvement or skill development. Individuals who hold mastery goals either seek task-related self-improvement or strive to gain task mastery. The teacher should have to encourage their students so that they can set their goals fully mastery and goal-oriented and attain adopt the entity view of ability.

S30. Ans.(d)

Sol. The following factors are responsible for children's failure in school –

- Fear
- Anxiety
- Boredom
- Confusions

- Irrelevant curriculum
- Decontextualized pedagogy
-

S31. Ans.(d)

Sol. Integers between -9 and -1 = -8, -7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2,

So, sum = -35 = x

Integers between -3 and 5 = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

So, product = 0 = y

X+y = -35 + 0

Or, x + y = -35

S32. Ans.(a)

Sol. The least number which must be subtracted from 893308 to obtain a perfect square is 283

Required sum = 2 + 8 + 3 = 13

S33. Ans.(c)

Sol. $x = 3^{127} \times 5^{121} \times 7^{16}$

$$y = 3^{128} \times 5^{119} \times 7^{21}$$

$$z = 3^{126} \times 5^{120} \times 7^{19}$$

$$\text{HCF} = 3^{126} \times 5^{119} \times 7^{16}$$

S34. Ans.(a)

$$\text{Sol. } a = \frac{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{-4}{5} + \frac{7}{12} + \frac{-11}{6}}{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{5}{3} + \frac{-8}{15} + \frac{7}{27}} = \frac{675}{168}$$

S35. Ans.(a)

Sol. If $x = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2} \div \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-3}$, then the reciprocal of x = $\frac{27}{32}$

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. $x^2 - x - 6$

$$= x^2 - 3x + 2x - 6$$

$$= x(x - 3) + 2(x - 3)$$

$$= (x + 2)(x - 3)$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6$$

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol.

S38. Ans.(b)

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{2(3y-4)+6}{3y-(4+5y)} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{6y-8+6}{3y-4-5y} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{Or, } 30y - 40 + 30 = 9y - 12 - 15y$$

$$\text{Or, } 30y - 9y + 15y = 40 - 30 - 12$$

$$\text{Or, } 45y - 9y = 40 - 42$$

$$\text{Or, } 36y = -2$$

$$\text{Or, } y = -\frac{2}{36}$$

$$\text{Or, } y = -\frac{1}{18}$$

So, the value of $(9y + 1)$

$$= 9 \times \left(-\frac{1}{18}\right) + 1$$

$$= -\frac{9}{18} + 1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + 1$$

$$= \frac{-1+2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

S39. Ans.(d)

Sol. $2x - 3y = 5$

On squaring both side,

$$(2x - 3y)^2 = 5^2$$

$$\text{Or, } 4x^2 + 9y^2 - 12xy = 25$$

$$\text{Or, } 4x^2 + 9y^2 - 72 = 25$$

$$\text{Or, } 4x^2 + 9y^2 = 97$$

S40. Ans.(b)

Sol. For the last $\frac{1}{2}$ year rate of interest = 5%

10% of 12 months

So, 5% for 6 months

According to the question,

$$18422.25 = x(1 + 10/100)^2 (1 + 5/100)$$

$$\text{Or, } 18422.25 = x(1 + 1/10)^2 (1 + 1/20)$$

$$\text{Or, } 18422.25 = x(11/10)^2 (21/20)$$

$$\text{Or, } 18422.25 = x(121/100) (21/20)$$

$$\text{Or, } 2541x/2000 = 18422.25$$

$$\text{Or, } x = \frac{18422.25 \times 2000}{2541}$$

$$\text{Or, } x = 14500$$

S41. Ans.(c)

Sol. Area of the circular field = πr^2

$$\text{Or, } 15400 = \frac{22}{7} r^2$$

$$\text{Or, } r^2 = 15400 \times \frac{7}{22}$$

$$\text{Or, } r^2 = 4900$$

$$\text{Or, } r = 70 \text{ m}$$

Perimeter of the circle = $2\pi r$

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 70$$

$$= 440 \text{ m}$$

So, the cost of fencing the field at Rs. 12.5 per meter

$$\text{Or, } 440 \times 12.5$$

$$= 5500 \text{ /-}$$

S42. Ans.(d)

Sol. As we know,

Curved surface area of cylinder = $2\pi rh$

$$\text{Or, } 94.2 = 2 \times 3.14 \times 3 \times h$$

$$\text{Or, } h = \frac{94.2}{2 \times 3 \times 3.14}$$

$$\text{Or, } h = 5 \text{ cm}$$

Volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$

$$= 3.14 \times 9 \times 5$$

$$= 141.3$$

S43. Ans.(b)

Sol. Let the lengths of the adjacent side be 2x and x respectively

So,

$$2(2x + x) = 36 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Or, } x = 6 \text{ cm}$$

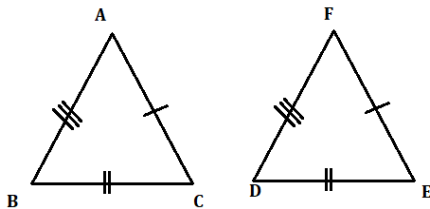
Now, the adjacent sides of the parallelogram are 12 cm and 6 cm
 So, area = $6 \times 10 = 60 \text{ cm}^2$

S44. Ans.(a)

Sol. Number of faces = $F = 5$
 Number of edges = $E = 8 +$
 Number of vertices = $V = 5$
 So, $3F + 2E - 2V$
 $= 3(5) + 2(8) - 2(5)$
 $= 15 + 16 - 10$
 $= 21$

S45. Ans.(b)

Sol. $AB = EF$, $BC = DE$ and $CA = FD$



The corresponding side of the $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle FED$
 Are equal and their corresponding angles are also equal
 So, $\triangle DEF \cong \triangle BAC$

S46. Ans.(b)

Sol. $\angle A + \angle B + 110^\circ + 50^\circ = 360^\circ$
 Or, $\angle A + \angle B = 360^\circ - 160^\circ$
 Or, $\angle A + \angle B = 200^\circ$
 Now in $\triangle APB$
 $\frac{1}{2} \angle A + \frac{1}{2} \angle B + \angle APB = 180^\circ$
 Or, $\angle APB = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (\angle A + \angle B)$
 Or, $\angle APB = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (200^\circ)$
 Or, $\angle APB = 180^\circ - 100^\circ$
 Or, $\angle APB = 80^\circ$

S47. Ans.(a)

Sol.

S48. Ans.(c)

Sol. Let n be the number of sides
 Or, $(2n - 4) \times 90 = 1080^\circ$
 $2n - 4 = 1080/90$
 $2n - 4 = 1080/90$
 Or, $2n - 4 = 12$
 Or, $2n = 12 + 4 = 16$
 Each angle = $1080/8 = 135$
 Or, $180 - 135 = 45^\circ$ each exterior angle
 Exterior angle = 45°

S49. Ans.(c)

Sol. $130 = 40 + (n-1)$
 Or, $n = 91$
 Now,
 LCM of 2, 3, 4 = 12

So, numbers which are divisible by 12 between 40 to 130 =
 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120
 So, total 7 numbers are there.
 Probability = $7/91$
 $= 1/13$

S50. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mean = $(7 + 9 + 19 + 11 + 10 + 8 + 7 + 5 + 7 + 6 + 9 + 10) / 12$
 Or, $x = 108/12 = 9$
 $Y = \text{mode} = 7$
 The value is 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 19
 Now,
 Median = $\frac{\left(\frac{(n+1)}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{2}}{2}$
 observation = $\frac{8+9}{2} = 8.5$
 $X + Y - Z = 9 + 7 - 8.5 = 7.5$

S51. Ans.(a)

Sol. A middle school teacher gives her students the following question: 'In the given expression what number do you think belongs to the box' $9 + 3 = \square + 7$.
 The common responses of her students were 12 and 19.
 It is a misconception that arose because students were not viewing the symbol "=" as a symbol to indicate equivalence.

S52. Ans.(b)

Sol. Number of factors of a given number is always countable.

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol. A-(ii), B-(i), C-(v), D-(iii), E-(iv)

S54. Ans.(d)

Sol. A middle school teacher asks the students to toss a fair coin 10 times and record their observations as:

$\frac{\text{Number of times head comes}}{\text{Number of times the coin is tossed}}$ and $\frac{\text{Number of times tails comes}}{\text{Number of times the coin is tossed}}$
 She then asks the students to toss the coin 20 times and again record their observations in same way. She keeps on increasing the number of tosses and asks the students to record their observations.

The purpose of this activity is to help students arrive at the fact as the number of tosses gets larger, the probability of head or tail gets closer to 0.5.

S55. Ans.(a)

Sol. Find the value of 3.25×6 This mathematics situation does not involve problem solving skills.

S56. Ans.(c)

Sol. How can I compare the length of a toy car with the length of a real car using division?

S57. Ans.(c)

Sol. (A) and (B)

S58. Ans.(c)

Sol.

S59. Ans.(d)

Sol. With the help of 'GeoGebra software', students can learn geometrical concepts through exploratory approach.

S60. Ans.(b)

Sol. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, school Mathematics takes place in a situation where Students see mathematics as a part of their daily life experiences and something to talk and discuss about.

S61. Ans.(a)

Sol. All magnets have north and south poles. Opposite poles are attracted to each other, while the same poles repel each other. When you rub a piece of iron along a magnet, the north-seeking poles of the atoms in the iron line up in the same direction. The force generated by the aligned atoms creates a magnetic field.

S62. Ans.(c)

Sol. The change in the position of an object with time can be represented on the speed-time graph. When the speed-time graph is a straight line parallel to the time axis then, the object is at rest and also moves at non-uniform speed.

S63. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sedimentation is the process of separating small particles and sediments in water. This process happens naturally when water is still because gravity will pull the heavier sediments down to form a sludge layer. Sedimentation is used to separate insoluble substances which are heavier than liquid.

S64. Ans.(b)

Sol. Jute - It will catch fire quickly and burn with a yellow flame. It will also have the same wood/leaf smell and light gray ashes after burning. Wool burns with a flickering flame and leaves a black residue or black ash. Thus, wool after burning gives black ash. Rayon - melts on burning.

S65. Ans.(b)

Sol. More chemical energy is converted to electrical energy when two cells are used. Consequently the flow of electricity is greater. A bulb connected by two cells in parallel is equally bright as when connected to one cell. In both cases the voltage is 1.5 V. Two cells in parallel will last twice as long as a single cell. Two cells in series produce a brighter bulb, but will last as long as a single cell.

S66. Ans.(d)

Sol. Iron is required for proper functioning of thyroid gland and deficiency of it causes goitre. It is an endemic deficiency disease as it is usually suffered by people living in hilly regions. Deficiency of iron also causes mental retardation in children.

S67. Ans.(b)

Sol. A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes between Earth and the Sun, thereby obscuring Earth's view of the Sun, totally or partially. Such an alignment coincides with a new moon, indicating the Moon is closest to the plane of the Earth's orbit. In a total eclipse, the disk of the Sun is fully obscured by the Moon.

Sometimes when the Moon orbits Earth, the Moon moves between the Sun and Earth. When this happens, the Moon blocks the light of the Sun from reaching Earth. This causes an eclipse of the Sun, or a solar eclipse.

S68. Ans.(c)

Sol. Shadows are formed when an opaque object or material is placed in the path of rays of light. The opaque material does not let the light pass through it. The light rays that go past the edges of the material make an outline for the shadow.

A yellow object is an opaque object hence a black shadow will be formed. The size of the shadow will become larger as the distance between the source of light and the object is larger. So, the size always depends upon the relative distance between a light source.

The size of the shadow depends on the distance between the screen on which the shadow is being formed and the object and also on the distance between the light source and the object. Based on these parameters the size of a shadow can be smaller or bigger or the same as compared to the size of the opaque object.

S69. Ans.(d)

Sol. Stomata are minute pores present on the lower side of the leaves that help in the exchange of gases and water vapour. When the stomatal pores open the rate of transpiration increases, and when the pores are closed, the loss of water is reduced.

Position of stomata: Stomata are found on both surfaces of the leaf but there are usually more on the ventral (lower) surface of the leaf. This means that less water vapour is lost because the ventral side of the leaf is in the shade and therefore does not get as hot.

S70. Ans.(a)

Sol. The pistil is the innermost, seed-bearing, female part of a flower. It is located generally to the centre and consists of a swollen base called the ovary. The pistil can also be referred to as a collection of carpels, which are fused together. The stigma often sits on top of the ovary and holds the style up to receive Pollen, then allows the pollen to be transferred to the ovule to fertilise it and create a seed.

The ovule is the organ that forms the seeds of flowering plants. It is borne in the ovary of the flower and consists of nucellus protected by integuments, precursors of embryo/endosperm, and seed coat, respectively.

S71. Ans.(b)

Sol. A – RBC - A type of blood cell that is made in the bone marrow and found in the blood. Red blood cells contain a protein called hemoglobin, which carries oxygen from the lungs to all parts of the body.

B – Cells on onion peel - Onion cells are brick-like in shape. They contain a distinct nucleus. Onion cell has an outermost rigid cell wall and a large vacuole in its cell.

C – Cheek cells - The cheek cells are simple squamous epithelium. As they are animal cells, they do not have a cell wall.

Phloem - Sieve tubes, which are columns of sieve tube cells having perforated sievelike areas in their lateral or end walls, provide the main channels in which food substances travel throughout a vascular plant.

Xylem and phloem facilitate the transportation of water, minerals and food throughout the plant. Xylem carries water and minerals from the roots to the leaves. Whereas, phloem carries the food prepared by the leaves to different parts of the plant.

S72. Ans.(d)

Sol. Liquids tend to be immiscible when the force of attraction between the molecules of the same liquid is greater than the force of attraction between the two different liquids. In simpler terms - like dissolves like!

Density = Mass/ Volume

The density of liquid B is 0.09 g/cm^3 .

The density of water is 1 g/cm^3

The liquid B is less dense than the water, so it will float over water.

S73. Ans.(b)

Sol. Two sound waves of the same intensity would not be perceived to have the same loudness because of the human's ear tendency to amplify sounds having frequencies in the range from 10kHz to 50kHz, sounds with these intensities seem louder to the human ear.

The intensity of a sound is the power of the sound in Watts divided by the area the sound covers in square meters. The loudness of a sound relates the intensity of any given sound to the intensity at the threshold of hearing. It is measured in decibels (dB).

S74. Ans.(c)

Sol. When the humidity is more in the atmosphere, the rate of evaporation is low because the air consists of a high amount of water vapour. The air won't be able to take more humidity.

The rate of evaporation decreases with an increase in humidity. If there is already water vapour in the air then its tough to add more water vapour into the air. So the rate of evaporation decreases with increase in humidity.

S75. Ans.(c)

Sol. $C > A > B > D$.

S76. Ans.(d)

Sol. A non-metal that exists in two forms - Carbon – Diamond and Graphite

A non-metal which is liquid at room temp. – Bromine - It exists as a diatomic molecule at room temperature. It is a reddish-brown liquid that evaporates to an orange vapour at STP.

A metal which is constituent of brass and bronze - Copper

A non-metal used for disinfecting water – Chlorine – It possesses the quality of killing germs present in water. Hence, it is used as a disinfectant.

A metal used in Electroplating – Zinc - Electroplating is a process that uses an electric current to reduce dissolved metal cations so that they form a thin coherent metal coating on an electrode.

S77. Ans.(b)

Sol. Veins are blood vessels located throughout your body that collect oxygen-poor blood and return it to your heart. Veins are part of your circulatory system. They work together with other blood vessels and your heart to keep your blood moving. Veins hold most of the blood in your body.

Veins have two main purposes. One purpose is to collect oxygen-poor blood throughout your body and carry it back to your heart. The other purpose is to carry oxygen-rich blood from your lungs to your heart.

veins contain valves that ensure blood flows in only one direction. (Arteries don't require valves because pressure from the heart is so strong that blood is only able to flow in one direction.) Valves also help blood travel back to the heart against the force of gravity.

S78. Ans.(c)

Sol. Viruses are microscopic, non-cellular means they lack cellular structure. They can not reproduce on their own without their host cell. A virus can not replicate outside the living cell. It requires a host body to complete its replication. Viruses are too small and simple to collect or use their own energy – they just steal it from the cells they infect. Viruses only need energy when they make copies of themselves, and they don't need any energy at all when they are outside of a cell.

S79. Ans.(d)

Typhoid fever (TF) and cholera are potentially life-threatening infectious diseases, and are mainly transmitted through the consumption of food, drink or water that have been contaminated by the faeces or urine of subjects excreting the pathogen.

S80. Ans.(a)

Sol. The air spaces in stem and other parts of aquatic plants keeps them afloat in water by reducing the mass of the plant. Presence of waxy coating on the leaf surfaces prevents the leaves from decaying in water. Most of the aquatic plants have poorly developed root system.

A special type of parenchyma tissue called aerenchyma helps plants to float in water. It is present in aquatic and some land

plants. Aerenchyma forms a spongy tissue that consists of air providing buoyancy to the floating plants.

S81. Ans.(d)

Sol. The magnetic field of a bar magnet is strongest at either pole of the magnet. It is equally strong at the north pole when compared with the south pole. The force is weaker in the middle of the magnet and halfway between the pole and the center.

Iron filings are an example of magnetic materials. When spread across a bar magnet, they respond to the magnetic effect of the bar magnet and align themselves according to its magnetic field lines.

S82. Ans.(d)

Sol. The students will not be able to describe adoption of protective measures during earthquakes.

Because more detailed information about this topic is discussed in upper grades from 7 than in 7 itself. In the curriculum concepts are arranged in a certain order according to the understanding capacity and the developing cognitive abilities of the students. The concepts become more deeper when they progress from one grade to another.

S83. Ans.(a)

Sol. Boiling water cooling and putting it in a filter drinking from the filter regularly and then boiling water again is least suitable for the purpose to teach the students about water cycle.

The water cycle shows the continuous movement of water within the Earth and atmosphere. It is a complex system that includes many different processes. Liquid water evaporates into water vapor, condenses to form clouds, and precipitates back to earth in the form of rain and snow.

S84. Ans.(c)

Sol. An open-ended question is a question that cannot be answered with a "yes" or "no" response, or with a static response. Open-ended questions are phrased as a statement which requires a longer response. The response can be compared to information that is already known to the questioner.

An example of an open-ended question would be 'Where do you want to be in five years?' The answer to this questions varies from person to person, and can only be answered with a unique perspective that usually prompts a longer conversation.

S85. Ans.(c)

Sol. Deductive reasoning is a logical process in which a conclusion is based on the concordance of multiple premises that are generally assumed to be true. Deductive reasoning is sometimes referred to as top-down logic. Deductive reasoning relies on making logical premises and basing a conclusion around those premises.

Deductive Reasoning Examples: All dogs have ears; golden retrievers are dogs, therefore they have ears. All racing cars

must go over 80MPH; the Dodge Charger is a racing car, therefore it can go over 80MPH.

S86. Ans.(c)

Sol. A sundial is the most appropriate instructional aid for a teacher to introduce the concept of how shadows are formed as: A shadow is formed any time part of a light beam is blocked or redirected.

A sundial contains a gnomon, or a thin rod, that casts a shadow onto a platform etched with different times. As the sun changes relative positions over the course of a day, the rod's shadows change as well, thus reflecting the change in time.

S87. Ans.(b)

Sol. Effect of striking a billiards ball with a stick on a billiards table suited to be taught using a simulation software as: The effect can't be observed in reality because the process will be very fast. But in simulation, it can be clearly observed and understood.

S88. Ans.(c)

Sol. A soil profile is a vertical cross-section of the soil, made of layers running parallel to the surface. These layers are known as soil horizons. The soil is arranged in layers or horizons during its formation. These layers or horizons are known as the soil profile.

Asking students to separate different layers of soil after digging in a farmland.

A lesson hook is an introduction or opening into a lesson that grabs the students' attention. A lesson hook provides teachers with an opportunity to inject energy into a new learning journey and to create an eagerness to find out more.

S89. Ans.(b)

Sol. a microorganism or microbe is an organism that is microscopic. The study of microorganisms is called microbiology. Microorganisms can be bacteria, fungi, archaea or protists.

The major groups of microorganisms—namely bacteria, archaea, fungi (yeasts and molds), algae, protozoa, and viruses.

Pond water acts as a source of living for many types of micro organisms. When the teacher brings the sample of pond water and allows the students to observe it under the microscope the students can easily distinguish different types of micro-organism.

Student himself erases the old wrong concept and builds a new concept.

S90. Ans.(a)

Sol. A chemical change is a change of materials into another, new materials with different properties and one or more than one new substances are formed. It results when a substance combines with another to form a new substance (synthesis or either decomposes to form more substances).

Rusting can be prevented by:

- Galvanizing - iron metal is coated with zinc.
 - Enameling - the iron surface is baked with a mixture of silicates at a high temperature.
 - Coating with red lead oxide paint or tar on the iron surface.
 - Oils and grease coating on iron surface cuts off moist air and prevents rusting.
- Here the students come to know why the rusting of iron happens and in which conditions it happens.

S91. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lionel could not be saved as he had lost too much blood. According to the passage, By the time Nola saw him; his battered body had already lost too much blood.

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. Statement A is true but statement B is false.

S93. Ans.(b)

Sol. Nola was a storekeeper. According to the passage, when Nola broke the news to her customers, they were devastated.

S94. Ans.(d)

Sol. The schoolchildren were sad because Lionel allowed them to feel his soft white feathers.

S95. Ans.(b)

Sol. Nola received many condolences from friends and strangers. She felt sad.

S96. Ans.(c)

Sol. In para 3- 'while they waited for the bus' is an example of an adverb clause.

S97. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'Lionel waddled around them' means he walked with short steps and galloped excitedly.

S98. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'battered' in para 1 is used as an adjective.

S99. Ans.(c)

Sol. The word 'mourn' in para 3 means to feel and show their sadness.

S100. Ans.(b)

Sol. Richard Cory was dressed in a simple dress.

S101. Ans.(c)

Sol. He was rich and polite.

S102. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'He glittered when he walked'. The underlined is a metaphor.

S103. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both (c) and (b) are right.

- People around wanted to be like him
- Poor people were not jealous of him
-

S104. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ordinary people worked hard yet they were poor.

S105. Ans.(a)

Sol. (a) is right & (b) is wrong

S106. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ramesh and Suresh discuss over lunch, in English, what they did at home the previous day- this situation represents BICS i.e. Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills. BICS is a language used for social interaction. Sunaina writes a detailed note in English on the experiment ship performed in the science lab- this situation represents CALP i.e. Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency

S107. Ans.(a)

Sol. This strategy is known as the top-down strategy. The top-down approach means listening for specific details while recognizing word order patterns, and word sounds.

S108. Ans.(c)

Sol. Using real-life examples to create sentences with similes aligns closely with the constructivist approach.

S109. Ans.(d)

Sol. The activity most closely represents Swain's output hypothesis. Swain's Comprehensible Output Hypothesis (1985) maintains that the development of a learner's communicative competence does not merely depend on comprehensible input: the learner's output has an independent and indispensable role to play.

S110. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ms. Meghna can demonstrate active listening in a storytelling class through the following- As a student is telling the story, the teacher asks her clarifying questions like "when you said.... What did you mean?"

S111. Ans.(a)

Sol. National education policy 2020 recommends the study of classical languages as an additional option at the secondary stage.

S112. Ans.(c)

Sol. Word web on various themes can be an effective strategy for vocabulary learning.

S113. Ans.(c)

Sol. Providing support for learners to bridge the learning gaps is a scaffolding strategy.

S114. Ans.(b)

Sol. Collective nouns for various common nouns is least relevant to be taught using the inductive approach to teaching-learning.

S115. Ans.(b)

Sol. The lexical approach advocates learning words as word chunks.

S116. Ans.(a)

Sol. The teacher is providing feedback when she takes a weekly session to bring to the notice of learners the errors they commit in writing.

S117. Ans.(b)

Sol. This test item is known as the Cloze test.

S118. Ans.(a)

Sol. Authentic materials and text are a good resources to build the skill of 'making text-to-world connections'.

S119. Ans.(b)

Sol. The best example of the 'flipped classroom approach' to teach about different writing styles is - Students watch of video about writing styles at home and in their next class identify which texts shared by the teacher belong to each style.

S120. Ans.(b)

Sol. It is not true about language that language is a system of systems.

S121. Ans.(b)

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश मुख्यतः अध्यापको की गणित सीखने के प्रति धारणा के बारे में है।

S122. Ans.(c)

Sol. गद्यांश में गणित से सम्बन्धित इस धारणा का उल्लेख हुआ है की गणित वास्तव में कुछ लोगों के लिए ही है।

S123. Ans.(c)

Sol. बच्चों की गणित सीखने की क्षमता को प्रभावित करने वाले कक्षा के अंदर के कारक जिका गद्यांश में उल्लेख नहीं है वह है -गणित की शिक्षण सामग्री के बारे में।

S124. Ans.(b)

Sol. "...हम गणित को कैसे देखते हैं?" वाक्यांश का आशय है की गणित के प्रति हमारी क्या मान्यताएं हैं?

S125. Ans.(b)

Sol. गणित शिक्षण के संदर्भ में लेखक ने इस धारणा पर ध्यान दिलाना चाहा है की बच्चे विचार करना कैसे सीखते हैं।

S126. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'संबंधित' में 'इत' प्रत्यय है।

S127. Ans.(a)

Sol. विशेषण के भेद को ध्यान में रखते हुए "ज्यादा तेज" सबसे भिन्न है।

S128. Ans.(b)

Sol. एक साथ प्रयोग किये जाने वाले युग्मों में से रुखा-सूखा शब्द युग्म सबसे भिन्न है। बाकी युग्म एक दुसरे के विलोम हैं जबकि रुखा-सूखा नहीं है।

S129. Ans.(c)

Sol. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश में भील समुदाय की चित्रकारी का उल्लेख है।

S130. Ans.(b)

Sol. भूरी बाई की चित्रकारी में पक्षी, पेड़, मानुषी, आकृतियाँ के नमूने अधिक मुखर हैं।

S131. Ans.(d)

Sol. भील समुदाय में चित्र बनाने वाले के लिए 'लखेरा' शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है क्योंकि भील समुदाय में चित्र बनाने की क्रिया को लिखना कहा जाता है।

S132. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'चित्र बनाने' की अपेक्षा 'चित्र लिखना' कहने में अंतर यह है की चित्र देखते समय सभी संवेद मुखरित होने लगते हैं।

S133. Ans.(b)

Sol. ".....अनायास ही उसका पाट काफी चौड़ा हो जाता है।" गद्यांश के संदर्भ में 'पाट' का अर्थ है दृष्टीकोण में विस्तार या फैलाव।

S134. Ans.(b)

Sol. भूरी बाई को पद्मश्री पुरस्कार पारम्परिक चित्रकला के लिए प्राप्त हुआ।

S135. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'भूरी बाई की चित्रभाषा ...' 'चित्रभाषा' पद का विग्रह है चित्र की भाषा।

S136. Ans.(d)

Sol. भिन्न-भिन्न भाषिक परिवेश से आने वाले विद्यार्थियों को अंग्रेजी माध्यम की कक्षाओं में कठिनाई होती है, इस स्थिति में उन्हें यह गैतिविधि किसी भी तरह की शुरूआती मदद नहीं करेगी की कक्षा के सभी विद्यार्थियों को साप्ताहिक कार्य के रूप में व्याकरण आधारित कार्य पत्रक घर पर करने को देना।

S137. Ans.(c)

Sol. कहानी में अब तक जो हुआ उसके आधार पर बताये की आगे क्या होने वाला है?, यह प्रश्न बच्चों की समझ को समृद्ध करेगा।

S138. Ans.(b)

Sol. अध्यापक द्वारा विद्यार्थियों से काल के प्रश्न पूछने के नियमों को ध्यान रखने के सम्बन्ध की शिक्षण विधि को आगमनात्मक विधि कहते हैं।

S139. Ans.(c)

Sol. अध्यापक द्वारा ऊँचे स्वर में कहानी पढ़ना और विद्यार्थियों को आँखें बंद करके कहानी का बिम्ब सोचने के लिए कहना तथा सस्वर कहानी

सुनाने के बाद वह विद्यार्थियों को रचनात्मक रूप से अपने द्वारा सोचे गए बिंदु को सुनाने के लिए कहना दिसज्स्तोपेडिया विधि का ही एक प्रयोग है।

S140. Ans.(a)

Sol. किसी विषय पर श्रवण सामग्री सुनना और उसके मुख्य बिंदु का सारांशीकरण करने के लिए सबसे कम 'गहन श्रवण' की आवश्यकता है।

S141. Ans.(b)

Sol. सरसरी तौर पर पढ़ना और बारीकी से पढ़ना पठन के दो उपकौशल हैं। अध्यापक द्वारा विद्यार्थियों को प्रत्येक अध्याय में सूचनाओं का प्रयोग करके तथ्यात्मक प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए कहना, बारीकी से पढ़ना उपकौशल के अंतर्गत आयेगा तथा प्रत्येक अध्याय में मुख्य शीर्षकों को पढ़कर उपन्यास के कथानक का सारांशीकरण करने के लिए कहना सरसरी तौर पर पढ़ना उपकौशल के अंतर्गत आएगा।

S142. Ans.(d)

Sol. बोधगम्य निवेश का उदाहरण है की विद्यार्थियों को उनके पठन स्तर से थोड़े से ऊँचे स्तर की पठन सामग्री पढ़ने के लिए दी जाए।

S143. Ans.(b)

Sol. अध्यापक का कक्षा में सभी बच्चों को एक ही पाठ्य सामग्री पढ़ने के लिए देना और विद्यार्थियों को उसका सार पहचानने के लिए कहना तथा पठन की कमतर क्षमता रखे वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए पठन सामग्री में मुख्य शब्दों को रेखांकित करने के लिए कहने में भेदभाव करने का उदाहरण सही है क्योंकि कमतर पठन क्षमता रखने वाले विद्यार्थियों को मदद देने का यह सरल उपाय है जिससे की वे भी प्रदत्त कार्य को कर सकें।

S144. Ans.(d)

Sol. विद्यार्थियों को अपनी कक्षा में यह साझा करने के लिए कहना की पिछले दिन घर पर उन्होंने रात्रि भिजन के समय किस तरह की बातचीत की थी, विधि रिपोर्टेड स्पीच का शिक्षण से जुड़कर पढ़ाने वाली विधि है।

S145. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'कथा वाचन' का अर्थ है भाषा अधिगम के लिए कहानी एक 'निवेश' का काम करती है।

S146. Ans.(d)

Sol. श्री रामदास द्वारा अपने विद्यार्थियों को एक फिल्म की विस्तार से समीक्षा लिखने के लिए कहना, इस कार्य के बाद 'अधिगम के रूप में आकलन' के संदर्भ में यह प्रश्न सबसे उपयुक्त है की-आपको फिल्म के किस पहलू की समीक्षा लिखना बहुत कठिन लगा।

S147. Ans.(a)

Sol. सीखने के उद्देश्य से सबसे उपयुक्त विधि है की "उपर्युक्त निर्धारको के माध्यम से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करो।"

S148. Ans.(a)

Sol. एक चित्रकार्ड गहन लेखन के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त निवेश हो सकता है।

S149. Ans.(b)

Sol. सुचना समप्रेषणात्मक प्रौद्योगिकी गतिविधि का उपयुक्त उदाहरण है की प्रत्येक समूह में विद्यार्थी एक दुसरे के विचारों को आधार बनाकर अपने-अपने निबंध एक साझा प्लेटफार्म पर अपलोड करें।

S150. Ans.(a)

Sol. चौथी कक्षा के एक विद्यार्थी की शब्द संज्ञा और व्याकरण की समझ बहुत अच्छी है, परन्तु सम्बद्धता के साथ एक अनुच्छेद लिखने में विचारों का संयोजन करवाने में कठिनाई महसूस करने पर अध्यापिका द्वारा मदद करने के लिए किसी टॉपिक पर मुखरित होकर विचार करने के लिए कहना और विचारों का माइंड मैप बनाने के लिए कहना उचित गतिविधि होगी।



Q1. Assertion (A): Humans are able to learn and remember new things in motor and cognitive domains throughout their life span.

Reason (R): Outcome of a severely deprived childhood can be easily changed in later years.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q2. Which principle of development does the following example illustrate-

The development of a child does not take a straight path, it turns back and then moves forward again.

- (a) Principle of uniformity
- (b) Principle of spiral advancement
- (c) Development is uni-directional
- (d) Development is discontinuous.

Q3. Many parents demanded a ban on the popular cartoon show Shinchon as their children were imitating the central character's 'unruly' behaviour. This illustrates _____ is/are an important agency of socialization.

- (a) Media
- (b) Peers
- (c) Neighbourhood
- (d) Religion

Q4. Which of the following statement about progressive education is correct?

- (a) It involves lecture method and grouping according to the ability/marks of the students.
- (b) It involves individualized learning, tests at the end of the year and ranking of students based on marks.
- (c) It involves experimental learning and assessment through a variety of methods.
- (d) It involves programmed instruction and use of rewards to encourage learning.

Q5. Jean Piaget proposed the following of sequence of developmental stages:

- (a) Pre-operational, sensory-motor, concrete operational, formal operational.
- (b) Sensory-motor, Pre-operational, concrete operational, formal-operational.
- (c) Sensory-motor, Pre-operational, formal-operational, concrete operational.
- (d) Concrete operational, Formal operational, sensory-motor, pre-operational.

Q6. According to Jean Piaget, which of the following questions will be answered only by the children in formal operational stage?

- (a) Ronak ate 11 chocolates. His sister ate twice as many. How many chocolates they both ate in total?
- (b) If A is greater than B and B is greater than C. What is the relation between A and C?
- (c) How many whole numbers are there between 67 and 81?
- (d) $7+9=?$

Q7. According to Lev Vygotsky, which of the following factors influence learning?

- (i) social interaction
 - (ii) cultural tools
 - (iii) language
 - (iv) negative reinforcement
- (a) (iv)
 - (b) (i)
 - (c) (i) (ii) (iii)
 - (d) (i) (iii) (iv)

Q8. According to Lev Vygotsky, when teachers make adjustment in the support extended to the child according to the child's current level of performance, it is referred to as-

- (a) reinforcement
- (b) conditioning
- (c) modelling
- (d) scaffolding

Q9. According to Lawrence Kohlberg the child's moral development in stage 3 - maintaining mutual relation, the 'Golden Rule' refers to the stage where:-

- (a) the child wants to please and help others.
- (b) the child understands the social system is dependent on the performance of one's duties to maintain social order.
- (c) right actions are defined according to the norms, needs and rights which are unanimously accepted by society.
- (d) the child not only keep in mind the norms of the society but also the limits to which the universal principles are applicable.

Q10. Howard Gardner proposed that-

- (a) intelligence is a practical goal oriented activity
- (b) intelligence comprises of seven intelligences in a hierarchical order
- (c) intelligence is a generic ability that he labelled as 'g'.
- (d) intelligence comprises of several kinds of human abilities.

Q11. Several television commercials depict men and women in stereotypical roles. How should a teacher discuss this issue in her classroom?

- (a) She should encourage students to accept statements made in television commercials at face value.

- (b) She should encourage students to analyze it critically and arrive at a reasoned decision.
- (c) She should encourage students to reach conclusion on the basis of given facts in the commercial.
- (d) She should encourage students to imitate the behaviour of men and women shown in the commercials.

Q12. In the context of cognitive and language development, who said "Thought comes first than language"?

- (a) Jean Piaget
- (b) Lev Vygotsky
- (c) B.F. Skinner
- (d) Jerome Bruner

Q13. Which of the following statement regarding proposals made by National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) is not correct?

- (a) NEP 2020 proposes that a variety of methods and strategies such as group work and role plays be used for assessment.
- (b) NEP 2020 proposes shift from formative to summative assessment.
- (c) NEP 2020 proposes that apart from assessment by the teacher other ways such as self -assessment and peer assessment should be encouraged.
- (d) NEP 2020 proposes that report card of the student should include progress in the cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains.

Q14. Should terms like 'slow learner' 'brilliant' and 'average' be used to describe students in a classroom?

- (a) Yes, it helps students understand the level of their performance.
- (b) No, these terms label children based on ability and are non-inclusive.
- (c) Yes, it can help a teacher categorize children in his classroom.
- (d) No, these categories are not sufficient, we need to add many more to understand student profiles.

Q15. Which kind of diversities should a teacher respect and include in her classroom?

- (a) Regional
- (b) Socio-cultural
- (c) Economic
- (d) Linguistic

Q16. Murti, a grade 4 student, is able to read only at the level of a grade 1 student. He also has difficulty matching sounds, spelling words and reading letters. Murti shows characteristics of-

- (a) Dyspraxia
- (b) Dyscalculia
- (c) Dyslexia
- (d) Dysgraphia

Q17. A teacher can identify creative children in her class by-

- (a) their ability to think convergently

- (b) their popularity among peers
- (c) their innovative style of thinking
- (d) their selection of simple and recall based tasks.

Q18. What are the following behaviours primary characteristics of-
Impulsivity, low attention span, fidgeting, inability to sit for long?

- (a) Autism
- (b) Giftedness
- (c) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
- (d) Creativity

Q19. Which of the following strategies does not promote inclusion?

- (a) Flexible grouping
- (b) Differentiated Instruction
- (c) Ability grouping
- (d) Reasonable curricular accomodation

Q20. Which of the following is not a characteristic of child with giftedness?

- (a) High level of commitment
- (b) Prefers working independently on tasks
- (c) Ability to recognize multiple options while working on problems.
- (d) Eagerness to repeat the same task multiple times.

Q21. A teacher should employ classroom management strategies which focus on:

- (a) controlling the class through rigid rules
- (b) expecting same behaviour from all children
- (c) making students abide to all rules without questioning
- (d) giving ample opportunities for self reflection

Q22. Which is the most effective strategy to encourage conceptual development in children?

- (a) Keep punishing students till they make the required changes.
- (b) Getting children to forget old concepts and learn new ones by rote memorization.
- (c) Give a variety of examples and non-examples and encourage students to use reasoning.
- (d) Rewarding students each time they make a conceptual change in their schema.

Q23. Effective teaching includes-

- (i) Taking care of emotional needs of students.
- (ii) Adapting curriculum and assessments to the student's needs.
- (iii) Flexible grouping for peer interaction.
- (iv) Employing rigid classroom management strategies.
- (a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (b) (i) (ii) (iii)
- (c) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (d) (i) (iii) (iv)

Q24. Rekha provided a map of India with landforms and rivers to her students and encouraged them to make initiative guesses about the location of major cities in it. Her approach to teaching-learning is-

- (a) Rote memorisation
- (b) Discovery learning
- (c) Direct instruction
- (d) Expository teaching

Q25. Presentation of a concept and its sub concepts in a heirarchical and interconnected manner is called-

- (a) Mnemonic
- (b) Heuristics
- (c) graphic organizer
- (d) Algorithms

Q26. Several educational reports are revealing that students are underperforming than the expected learning levels. The first unit of analysis to understand this gap should be:

- (a) System
- (b) Child
- (c) Community
- (d) Parent

Q27. Children's intrinsic motivation to learn is increased when -

- (a) learning is centred around rewards and punishment.
- (b) learning strategies focus on mere memorization and recall
- (c) their learning environment fosters their sense of belonging and agency.
- (d) the teachers encourage obedience and adopt standardized methods of assessment.

Q28. Which emotion would facilitate the process of meaningful learning?

- (a) Shame
- (b) Fear
- (c) Hopelessness
- (d) Curocity

Q29. Assertion: Teachers must encourage children to share the 'naïve' or intuitive theories that they construct.
Reason: All children start off with pre-conceptions of reality and these conceptions influence their understanding in schools.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q30. What tasks should be focused upon in a socio-constructivist classroom?

- (a) Task that are challenging and allow critical thinking.
- (b) tasks that are repetitive and mechanical

(c) tasks based on recalling the text

(d) tasks that do not permit questioning by the child.

[Source: None]

Q31. Which of the following fraction(s) can be written as a terminating decimal?

- (i) $\frac{7}{18}$ (ii) $\frac{11}{250}$ (iii) $\frac{21}{28}$

- (a) (i) only
- (b) (ii) only
- (c) (ii) and (iii) only
- (d) (i) and (ii) only

Q32. If $\frac{547.527}{0.0082} = x$, then the value of $\frac{547527}{82}$ is

- (a) $10x$
- (b) $100x$
- (c) $\frac{x}{100}$
- (d) $\frac{x}{10}$

Q33. The distance of the Earth and Moon is 384,000,000m. if is expressed in standard form i.e. $p \times 10^n$, then the value of p and n are respectively

- (a) 3.84 and 8
- (b) 0.384 and 9
- (c) 38.4 and 7
- (d) 384 and 6

Q34. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order:

$$-1\frac{3}{5}, -2\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{5}, \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{100}$$

- (a) $-2\frac{1}{3}, -1\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{2}, \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{100}$
- (b) $-1\frac{3}{5}, -2\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{100}, \frac{1}{2}$
- (c) $-2\frac{1}{5}, -1\frac{3}{5}, \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{100}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{2}$
- (d) $-2\frac{1}{3}, -1\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{100}, \frac{1}{2}$

Q35. If 78×3945 is divisible by 11, where x is digit; then x is equal to

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 3
- (d) 5

Q36. One of the factors of $(x - 3)^2 + 5(x - 3) + 4$ is

- (a) $x - 1$
- (b) $x - 2$
- (c) $x + 2$
- (d) $x - 3$

Q37. If $\frac{x^a}{x^{b^2}} = x^{12}$, $x > 1$ and $a - b = 3$, then value of $(a + b)$ is

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q38. If $a - b = 7$ and $a^2 + b^2 = 29$, then what is the value of

- (a) $\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{b}$
 (b) $-\frac{3}{5}$
 (c) $\frac{7}{10}$
 (d) $-\frac{7}{20}$

Q39. Let $p = 2x^4 - x^3y^3 + 7y^4$,
 $q = x^4 + 3x^3y^3 - 5y^4$

And $r = 3x^4 - 4x^3y^3 + 2y^4$

Then, $p + q - r$ is equal to

- (a) $7x^4 - 2x^3y^3 + 4y^4$
 (b) $x^4 + x^3y^3 + y^4$
 (c) $4x^3y^3$
 (d) $6x^3y^3$

Q40. If $\frac{7-x}{5x+1} = 3$, then what is the value of $\frac{x+1}{x-1}$?

- (a) $-\frac{5}{3}$
 (b) $-\frac{7}{4}$
 (c) $\frac{5}{4}$
 (d) $\frac{7}{3}$

Q41. If the mean of five observations $x, x + 3, x + 6, x + 9$ and $x + 12$ is 15, then the mean of first three observations is

- (a) 11
 (b) 12
 (c) 15.5
 (d) 11.2

Q42. A card is selected at random from a standard deck of 52 playing cards. What is the probability of selected card being not a king?

- (a) $\frac{12}{13}$
 (b) $\frac{1}{52}$
 (c) $\frac{4}{13}$
 (d) $\frac{1}{13}$

Q43. How many times a wheel of diameter 105cm will rotate to cover a distance of 330m? (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

- (a) 100
 (b) 110
 (c) 90
 (d) 105

Q44. The radius and height of the cylinder are 7cm and 12cm, respectively. Another cylinder is formed by interchanging its radius and height. The ratio of the volumes of the two cylinders is

- (a) 7:12
 (b) 12:7

- (c) 1:2
 (d) 1:1

Q45. If the area of a square A is equal to the area of a circle B, then the ratio of perimeters of A and B is

- (a) $2 : \sqrt{\pi}$
 (b) $1 : \sqrt{\pi}$
 (c) $\sqrt{\pi} : 2$
 (d) $\sqrt{\pi} : 1$

Q46. To prove, $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PRQ$, is SAS congruency rule, besides $AB = PR$ and $BC = QR$, we have to show

- (a) $\angle A = \angle P$
 (b) $\angle C = \angle Q$
 (c) $\angle B = \angle R$
 (d) $\angle A = \angle R$

Q47. Consider the following statements:

S1: A triangle is completely determined by its three sides

S2: A unique quadrilateral cannot be constructed if measure of its four sides are given

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Only S1 is true
 (b) Only S2 is true
 (c) Both S1 and S2 are true
 (d) Both S1 and S2 are false

Q48. Assertion A: A rectangle has 2 lines of symmetry.

Reason R: Since every rectangle is also a parallelogram, therefore the number of lines symmetry of parallelogram is also 2.

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) A is true, but R is false
 (b) A is false, but R is true
 (c) Both A and R are true
 (d) Bot A and R are false

Q49. If $n = F + V$, where F and V represents respectively the number of faces and vertices of a polyhedron having 30 edges, then value of $(2n + 1)$ is

- (a) 5
 (b) 32
 (c) 64
 (d) 65

Q50. Consider the following two statements for the congruency of two polygons having same number of sides:

S1: Their corresponding sides are equal

S2: Their corresponding angles are equal

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Only S1 is true
 (b) Only S2 is true
 (c) Both S1 and S2 are true
 (d) Both S1 and S2 are false

Q51. Middle grade children sometimes do not regard rectangles a squares as parallelograms. As a teacher, to help such students, you should:

- (a) Tell children that rectangles and squares have different mathematical properties than those of parallelograms.
- (b) Not initiate such discussions as middle school students cannot do generalizations.
- (c) Give a variety of manipulatives to children that have same mathematical properties but different physical characteristics.
- (d) Ask the teacher teaching at the primary grades to help such students as these concepts are dealt at primary grades.

Q52. 'Mathematics Laboratories' are an important part of the process of mathematics teaching and learning because:

- (a) They provide opportunities to learners for experimentation and exploration in mathematics.
- (b) They help to improve score of schools during annual inspection.
- (c) The help schools to attract more students for admission.
- (d) They help teachers by providing free time to complete administrative work.

Q53. The levels of Van Hiele's geometric reasoning are given below. They are arranged in random order.

- A. Relationships among figures
- B. Recognition of figures
- C. Axiomatic Reasoning
- D. Deductive Reasoning & formal proofs
- E. Analysis of components of figures

Choose the correct sequence.

- (a) B, A, E, D, C
- (b) A, B, E, D, C
- (c) B, E, A, D, C
- (d) D, C, B, E, A

Q54. Ravi solved an algebraic equation by adopting following steps

$$\begin{aligned}2x + 14 &= 26 \\ \Rightarrow 2x &= 26 - 14 \\ \Rightarrow 2x &= 12\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x/2 = 12/2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 6,$$

Which method did he adopt?

- (a) Visualisation
- (b) Transposition
- (c) Estimation
- (d) Trial-Error

Q55. In data handling, the common misconception the students have about "mean -as a measure of central tendency" is:

- (a) Mean is computer by adding all the numbers in the set and dividing the sum thus obtained by the number of items
- (b) Mean is used everywhere as a measure of central tendency regardless of the context of the date
- (c) Mean is affected by extremely large and extremely small values in the data

(d) The order of data is irrelevant to the calculation of mean

Q56. Which among the following is the most appropriate regarding the use of question as a pedagogical tool in the mathematics classroom:

- (a) Questioning needs to be minimized as it will create fear of mathematics among the students
- (b) Use it whenever required since it will help children to express their views and thoughts and will help to improve critical thinking
- (c) Use it as an assessment strategy to assess gifted students
- (d) Minimize it since it will create discipline related issues in the classroom

Q57. If $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$ are two fractions, where $\frac{a}{b} \neq 0$, then $\frac{b}{a}$ is called the _____.

- (a) Multiplicative inverse
- (b) Commutative property of fractions
- (c) Multiplicative identity of fractions
- (d) Closure property of fractions

Q58. A teacher gives 1-cm grid papers to the students in her class. The task is to decide:

- A. how many rectangle can be made having an area of 48 cm^2
- B. how many rectangles can be made having a perimeter of 24 cm

Which of the following statement is most desirable for the given activity from a reflective teachers' perspective:

- (a) To develop al deeper understanding of the relationship between perimeter and area
- (b) The activity is based on Inductive method of teaching
- (c) It is a good activity to compare rectangles and circles
- (d) The activity be better if the teacher had posed the open ended question to be solved using the formula rather than using paper

Q59. 'It is more useful to know how to Mathematise than to know a lot of Mathematics'. This statements is given by:

- (a) David Wheeler
- (b) George Polya
- (c) Henri Poincare
- (d) Srinivasa Ramanujan

Q60. Which of the following statement/statements envision the growth of a mathematics teacher at middle school level?

- A. Knowledge of mathematics and content specific pedagogy
 - B. Ability to recall any given formula
 - C. Reflecting on the teaching-learning process and student learning
 - D. Successfully preparing students for Math Olympiads
- (a) C and D
 - (b) B and D
 - (c) A and C
 - (d) Only B

Q61. Read the following table depicting properties of material and uses of materials.

Property of

Acidic	Acidic
--------	--------

 Material Use

A. Malleable	(i) Electrodes in cell
B. High melting point	(ii) Construct bridges
C. Good conductor of heat and light	(iii) Wrapping food items
D. Strong	(iv) Making Thermometers

	Basic	basic
E. High coefficient of thermal expansion	(v) Heating elements of an appliance	

Which of these make the correct matching set?

- (a) A-(iv), B- (v), C-(i), D-(ii), E-(iii)
 (b) A-(iv), B- (iii), C-(v), D-(ii), E-(ii)
 (c) A-(iii), B- (v), C-(i), D-(ii), E-(iv)
 (d) A-(v), B- (iv), C-(i), D-(ii), E-(iii)

Q62. Which of the following vitamins are fat soluble?

- (a) Vitamin B and Vitamin C
 (b) Vitamin A and Vitamin B
 (c) Vitamin A, Vitamin D and Vitamin E
 (d) Vitamin A and Vitamin C

Q63. Which of the following statements correctly describe(s) the function of transpiration in plants?

- A. It helps in cooling the plant.
 B. It helps in absorption and distribution of water and minerals to leaves.
 C. It helps in exchange of gases with the environment.
 (a) A and B
 (b) B and C
 (c) A and C
 (d) A, B and C

Q64. Which among the following statements is/are true regarding the pressure exerted on a certain area by a brick?

- A. pressure is inversely proportional to area
 B. Direction of pressure is opposite to that of the applied force
 C. Unit of pressure is the same as that of the force
 (a) A and B
 (b) Only A
 (c) B and C
 (d) Only B

Q65. Shaurya went for trekking trip. During the trek he accidentally placed his hand on the bush. He felt the sting and his hand started itching. The instructor immediately took a leaf of one of the plants, crushed it and rubbed it on the affected area. What could be the nature of the chemical which caused sting and nature of the leaf respectively?

Acidic	basic
--------	-------

Basic	Acidic
-------	--------

Nature of chemical which cause sting Nature of juice in the leaf

- (a)
 (b)
 (c)
 (d)

Q66. Whales, sharks, dolphins and fish are all aquatic animals. Which of the following statements describes their respiratory system correctly?

- (a) All of them breathe through gills.
 (b) Whales and fish breathe through gills.
 (c) Sharks and dolphins breathe through lungs.
 (d) Whales and dolphins breathe through lungs.

Q67. Choose the correct sequence of steps of removal of waste in the human excretory system.

- (a) Urinary bladder → kidneys → ureters → urethra
 (b) Kidneys → urinary bladder → ureters → urethra
 (c) Kidneys → ureters → urinary bladder → urethra
 (d) Urinary bladder → kidneys → urethra → ureters

Q68. Match items in Column I with Column II.

Mode of reproduction Plant

A. Cutting	(i) Rose
B. Spores formation	(ii) Potato
C. Fragmentation	(iii) Spirogyra
D. Budding	(iv) Yeast
	(v) Ferns

- (a) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(v), D-(iv)
 (b) A-(i), B-(v), C-(iii), D-(iv)
 (c) A-(v), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)
 (d) A-(ii), B-(v), C-(iv), D-(i)

Q69. Consider the following aspects of substances involved in a chemical reaction:

- A. Physical state of all the substances
 B. Number of molecules of all substances
 C. Number of atoms of each substance
 D. Sum of masses of all atoms of substances

Which of the above remain the same before and after a chemical reaction has taken place?

- (a) A and B
 (b) B and C
 (c) C and D
 (d) A and D

Q70. A gas is produced when a metal reacts with acids. Which of the following statements is true about this gas.

- (a) It turns lime water milky.
 (b) It has a pungent smell.

- (c) it burns with pop sound.
(d) It gives dense white fumes with solution of ammonia.

Q71. A man purchased 'X' to use it as fuel for cooking. What qualities 'X' should possess to be used as a fuel?

- A. Low ignition temperature and cheap.
B. High calorific values and low temperature.
C. Moderate calorific value and non-toxic.
D. Moderate Ignition temperature and cheap.
E. Low calorific value and non-toxic.

- (a) A, B
(b) B, C
(c) A, E
(d) C, D

Q72. The purpose of adding potassium permanganate (KMnO_4) in water in a distillation plant is to-

- (a) decrease the boiling temperature of water
(b) increase the pH of water
(c) remove the organic impurities
(d) increase the boiling point water

Q73. Read the statements given below and choose the correct option.

Assertion A: A switch is a source of electric current in a circuit.

Reasoning R: When the switch is open (off), the air gap between the terminals prevents the flow of current.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not its correct explanation.
(c) A is false but R is true.
(d) A is true but R is false.

Q74. A lighter and a heavier object possess the same kinetic energy. Which of the following statements will be true regarding their velocities?

- (a) Velocity of heavier object is greater than velocity of lighter object.
(b) Both will have same velocity.
(c) Velocity of heavier object is less than lighter object.
(d) Velocity can't be compared.

Q75. The place inside the earth's crust where the earthquake originates is called as

- (a) focus of the earthquake.
(b) epicenter of the earthquake.
(c) fault zone of the earth.
(d) seismic zone of the earth.

Q76. A teacher asks students to suggest a method to demagnetize a magnet. Some responses are:

- A. "dropping a magnet on floor several times"
B. "breaking the magnet into 2 halves"
C. "heating the magnet"
D. "throwing the magnet in water"
E. "by hammering it"

Which of the following are correct?

- (a) A, B and D
(b) C, D and E
(c) A, C and E
(d) C, D and E

Q77. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) Rolling friction is greater than sliding friction.
(b) Sliding friction is less than static friction.
(c) Static friction is greater than rolling friction.
(d) Sliding friction is greater than rolling friction.

Q78. A convex lens submerged in a liquid medium of higher refractive index will act as a-

- (a) Divergent lens
(b) Plane mirror
(c) Concave mirror
(d) Convergent lens

Q79. The characteristics of sound that distinguishes between two different sounds of same pitch and loudness.

- (a) Intensity
(b) Timbre
(c) Shrillness
(d) Amplitude

Q80. Read the statements given below and choose the correct option.

Assertion A: Refrigerator pipes are painted with a black color.

Reason R: Good absorbers of heat are also good radiators.

Which of the following is true?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.
(c) A is not correct but R is correct.
(d) Both A and R are not correct.

Q81. Which of the following is most appropriate:

Sequence of planning for your science classroom using inquiry approach in teaching of topic 'Heat and Temperature'.

- A. ask students to infer direction of heat flow in different objects.
B. ask students to explore what happens when they place a container with hot water inside a container with cold water.
(a) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$
(b) $C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A$
(c) $B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$
(d) $A \rightarrow C \rightarrow B$

Q82. For nurturing creativity in science classroom among students, a teacher can do all of the following, except:

- (a) Encourage students of frame answers in a prescribed manner.
(b) Assist students in developing models of inquiry.
(c) Guide students in the use of multidisciplinary approach.
(d) Provide a rich variety of learning experiences to students.

Q83. Which of the following steps would precede the rest in an inquiry oriented class in which image-formation in plane mirrors is being introduced in class VII.

- (a) Students draw the ray diagram depicting the path of light as it travels from object to mirror to observe.
- (b) Students place a number of objects at different positions in front of a mirror and observe their images.
- (c) The definition and explanation of the laws of reflection is provided in the beginning by the teacher.
- (d) Teacher demonstrates the process of ray diagram.

Q84. A teacher wishes to apply the problem-solving strategy to help students understand various ways to conserve energy in a school. The first step in the problem-solving strategy will be

- (a) Collecting data about energy-usage
- (b) Identifying wasteful practices
- (c) Evaluating the effectiveness of steps taken
- (d) Taking remedial measures like awareness campaigns

Q85. A teacher asks the following questions while involving students in an investigatory activity on germination of seeds.

A. How much do they grow if we double the amount of water?

B. How much are they growing every week?

Which of the following process skills are developed by these questions:

- (a) Controlling variable and observation
- (b) Classification and observation
- (c) Inference and hypothesis
- (d) Observation and classification

Q86. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:

Assertion A: A teacher should teach each science concept assuming students know nothing.

Reasoning R: Science is an abstract subject with no clear interconnectedness between scientific concepts.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reasoning are true and Reasoning is its correct explanation.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reasoning are true but Reasoning is not its correct explanation.
- (c) Assertion is true but Reasoning is false.
- (d) Both Assertion and Reasoning are false.

Q87. Asking questions such as “Can you think of a different and better way of trying out your ideas?” after an investigatory project helps student to

- (a) reflect critically
- (b) communicate
- (c) observe
- (d) hypothesize

Q88. A teacher introduced the topic of cyclones in class by asking the following questions (without mentioning the topic to be taught):

Have you heard about heavy rains in West Bengal and Odisha in 2021? Has anyone of you heard the term “Yaas”?

What could be the objective of the teacher behind asking these questions to students?

- (a) To check general knowledge of students
- (b) To make the class attentive.
- (c) To contextualize the topic.
- (d) To break the monotony of the class.

Q89. Which of the following attributes are essential components of scientific temper?

- A. Open mindedness
- B. Skepticism
- C. Subjectivity
- D. Rigidity

- (a) B, C
- (b) C, D
- (c) A, B
- (d) A, D

Q90. Choose the correct statement:

- (a) Science is a blend of logic and imagination.
- (b) Science is a process and not a product.
- (c) Science is all about the experimentation.
- (d) Only science can inculcate values among students.

Directions (91-99):

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct most appropriate options.

Cases of flight abroad caused by political persecution apart, people emigrate mostly for economic betterment. Even many asylum seekers who wash up on western shores are in fact economic migrants. Pundits predict that with the advance towards a globalised economy, this sort of migration will become unnecessary. Yet, of this planet's six billion people, more than four billion still live on less than one hundred rupees a day, of which more than one billion live on less than seventy-five rupees a day. The rewards of globalization have spread unevenly. And where they have spread, they have whetted the appetite for a better life so much that salaries from jobs in the Bengaluru back offices or call centres of international companies may not be able to meet. Most illegal Indian immigrants seem to be from Punjab, one of the most prosperous states in the country.

Illegal immigration cannot be stopped. It can only be checked. For this, without doubt, border control regimes in the developed world that seek to keep out foreigners have to first loosen up. In any case, these laws go against the right to work, the right to free choice of employment and protection against unemployment enshrined in Article 23 of universal Declaration of Human Rights. More than this, the realization that they could be stranded without an adequate work force in the years to come has already spurred an awareness in many host countries that their immigration laws need to be relaxed. Here, India could learn a lesson from Sri Lanka which plays an active facilitating role in economic emigration. It assesses demand for labour abroad, provides

basic training, even language skills to potential emigrants and runs a large-scale awareness campaign about the risks of illegal immigration abroad.

Q91. People do not migrate to other countries because of:

1. political harassment.
 2. social injustice.
 3. poverty at home.
 4. better job opportunities there.
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q92. It is believed that when economy becomes globalized:

1. people will start earning around one hundred fifty rupees a day.
 2. political persecution will stop.
 3. nobody will wash the western shores.
 4. poor people will stop going to the rich countries.
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q93. As a result of globalization

1. all countries have become rich.
 2. all countries have remained poor.
 3. people have stopped seeking political asylum.
 4. people are demanding higher salaries.
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q94. Illegal immigration can be stopped:

1. through strict border control.
 2. by giving jobs to the poor.
 3. by 'loosening up' the foreigners.
 4. by relaxing the immigration laws.
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q95. Study the following statements:

- A. Workers in Bengaluru are asking for higher salaries.
B. Very soon western countries will be left without a trained work force.
1. A is right and B is wrong.
 2. A is wrong and B is right.
 3. Both A and B are right.
 4. Both A and B are wrong.
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q96. Yet of this planets'

Which part of speech is the underlined word?

1. Adverb
 2. Adjective
 3. conjunction
 4. Interjection
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q97. 'The sending country also'

Which part of speech is the underlined word?

1. Adverb
 2. Adjective
 3. conjunction
 4. Interjection
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q98. 'They have whetted the appetite'

The word 'whetted' means;

1. moistened
 2. increased
 3. flowed
 4. reduced
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q99. 'an active facilitating role'

The word 'facilitating' means:

1. helpful
 2. important
 3. regular
 4. irritating
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Directions (100-105):

Directions: Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

Did ye not hear it? No; it was but the wind,
or the car rattling over the stony street;
On with the dance! Let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet ____
But hark! ____ that heavy sound breaks in once more,
As if the clouds its echo would repeat;
And nearer, clearer, deadlier, than before!

Arm! Arm! It is __ it is __ the cannon's opening roar!

Q100. The narrator heard the sound of:

1. wind.
2. a car.
3. firing of a cannon
4. thunder of the clouds.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q101. What were the young men doing?

1. Dancing
2. Singing
3. Flying
4. Fighting

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q102. Two contrasting images pictured in these lines are:

1. dance and song
2. dance and war
3. arm and cannon
4. youth and pleasure

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q103. What would the clouds echo?

1. rattling of the car
2. roar of the gun
3. noise of the wind
4. limitless joy of the youth

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q104. 'the car rattling over the stony street'

Which figure of speech has been used in the above line?

1. Onomatopoeia
2. Metaphor
3. Personification
4. Assonance

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q105. 'And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before'

Name the figure of speech used in this line.

1. Onomatopoeia
2. Metaphor
3. Personification

4. Assonance

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q106. Connotative meaning of a word is _____

1. Symbolic
2. Factual meaning
3. Semantic meaning
4. Literal meaning

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q107. Which method of teaching believes in 'learning from through message-focus'?

1. Task based teaching
2. Structural approach
3. Dogma approach
4. Direct method

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q108. Rohit Irfan, who is a Hindi native speaker, is from Lucknow and has now moved to Bangalore for his studies. In his college he has opted for the study of Spanish and he has been able to use the language of the place, Kannada very well for different purposes. Which language is he learning and which language is he acquiring?

1. Rohit Irfan learning Spanish and acquiring Kannada.
2. He is acquiring Spanish and learning Kannada.
3. He is learning both the languages
4. He is acquiring both the languages.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q109. A teacher found a hotel menu and brought to her classroom. Having divided the class into groups of five, she asked her students to order food to eat for an amount of Rs. 1400 for five people keeping an amount of Rs. 70 for a three wheeler to go back home. Two of them are vegetarians and one is allergic to mushrooms. Learners in groups have to interact and order the food item to eat on the above condition. What is this piece of work in language teaching-learning known as?

1. A task
2. A project
3. Language processing
4. Ordering a men

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3

(d) 4

Q110. Which of the following statements are true and which of them are not true?

- A. A language without script is dialect.
- B. A language may have many dialects.
- C. Some languages do not have grammar.
- D. Sign language does not have a grammar.
- 1. 'B' is true and 'A', 'C' and 'D' are not true.
- 2. 'B' and 'D' are not true and 'C' and 'A' are true.
- 3. 'A', 'C' and 'D' are true and 'B' is not true.
- 4. 'C' and 'A' are true and 'A' and 'D' are not true.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q111. Which of the following is a post reading activity?

- 1. The talk about the author by the teacher
- 2. Asking questions to relate the text with learners life experiences
- 3. Silent reading in groups of four
- 4. Creating a subtext from the given jumbled sentences

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q112. When we read a text or a story we use our knowledge of the structure of the language to predict what would come next. What is this known as?

- 1. Semantic
- 2. Structural cues
- 3. Syntactic cues
- 4. Thematic cues

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q113. Having grouped her learners into groups of five, a teacher read out a text to them and then asks them to jot down words and fragments of sentences to recreate the text, not necessarily the exact text. What is this strategy known as?

- 1. Mutual dictation
- 2. Composition dictation
- 3. Grammar dictation
- 4. Plain dictation

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q114. Which of the following statements are true of teaching of poetry in language classroom?

- A. Poetry teaching-learning helps in learning of grammar.

B. Poetry teaching-learning helps in learning of poetical devices.

C. Poetry teaching-learning is for enjoyment and delight.

D. Poetry teaching is for learning of pronunciation and speech

- 1. 'A' and 'D' are true
- 2. 'B' and 'C' are true
- 3. 'D' is true
- 4. 'D' and 'B' are true.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q115. What is portfolio assessment?

- 1. Collection of instances of learning by the teacher and using it for assessment of learning.
- 2. Recording of the formative and summative assessment activities together and using them for assessment.
- 3. Assessment activities other than summative assessment.
- 4. Assessment activities other than formative assessment.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q116. What does BICS stand for?

- 1. Basic interpersonal communicative skills
- 2. Basic internal communicational strategy
- 3. Basic interpersonal communicational skills
- 4. Basic internal communication skills

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q117. What does 'comprehensible input' means in language learning?

- 1. Engagement with language which is comprehensible to all learners.
- 2. Engagement with written and formal language below the level current level of master of the learner.
- 3. exposure to high level of written and spoken language about the learner's current level of mastery.
- 4. Exposure to meaningful oral and written language somewhat above the learners' current level of mastery.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q118. Which of the following is not considered as materials for language teaching-learning?

- 1. Textbook and supplementary readers
- 2. Computer Programming
- 3. Newspapers
- 4. Audio recorded stories

- (a) 1

- (b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q119. Multilingualism in school education in India refers to

1. Recognising the multilingual characteristics of the country and using it as a resource in teaching-learning of languages and content subjects.
2. Learning as many languages as possible by all learners in order to cope with the developments.
3. Learning of English by all and studying in English medium
4. Learning of three languages moving from mother tongue to Hindi and English

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q120. Which of the following is true of Sign Language?

1. Sign Language is an artificial language.
2. Sign Language has grammar and a natural language.
3. Sign Language is not natural language like other human languages.
4. Sign Language has not been recognized in school education.

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Directions (121-128):

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर, पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए –

हमारे संविधान में स्त्री-पुरुष दोनों को हर दृष्टि से समान समझा गया है, साथ ही उन सभी प्रथाओं के त्याग की बात कही गई है जिनसे नारी के आत्म सम्मान पर आँच आती हो। यह सर्वमान्य तथ्य है कि हमारी पारिवारिक, सामाजिक और राष्ट्रीय संरचना नर – नारी दोनों के परस्पर सहयोग और सहभागिता पर ही निर्भर है। पारिवारिक व्यवस्था का तो पूरा उत्तरदायित्व ही नारी पर रहता है। मानव समाज की रचना में दोनों का समान योगदान है। यह सब होते हुए भी हमारा समाज पुरुष को श्रेष्ठ और नारी को हीन मानता है।

हमारा वैदिक कालीन इतिहास इस देश में नर – नारी समानता का एक उज्ज्वल उदाहरण है। उस समय समाज में नारी का बहुत ऊँचा स्थान था। परदे की प्रथा नहीं थी। उनके लिए शिक्षा के द्वार खुले थे। अनेक स्त्रियाँ ऋषि - पद पर प्रतिष्ठित थीं। वे शास्त्रार्थों में खुलकर भाग लेती थीं, धार्मिक और सामाजिक कार्यों में हाथ बँटाती थीं तथा युद्ध में भाग लेती थीं। विवाह के मामले में उन्हें स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त थी। बाल विवाह की प्रथा नहीं थी। विधवा विवाह का निषेध नहीं था। सती प्रथा का तो कहीं नाम भी नहीं था। परिवार में स्त्री का बहुत सम्मान था। वह यज्ञ करती थी, दान देती थी। यज्ञ में पति के साथ पत्नी के बैठे बिना यज्ञ पूरा नहीं माना जाता था। मनुस्मृति में स्पष्ट लिखा है कि जहाँ नारी की पूजा होती है वहाँ देवता निवास करते हैं।

कालांतर में यह स्थिति नहीं रही। सार्वजनिक कार्यों से हटकर उसका जीवन घरेलू काम-काज में ही बीतने लगा।

Q121. “यह सब होते हुए भी हमारा समाज पुरुष को श्रेष्ठ और नारी को हीन मानता है।”

रेखांकित अंश का गद्यांश के संदर्भ में क्या आशय है

1. नारी के आत्म सम्मान का ज्ञान रखते हुए भी
2. स्त्री-पुरुष में प्राकृतिक रूप से अंतर होते हुए भी
3. संविधान और परंपरा में स्त्री-पुरुष को समान माने जाने पर भी
4. परिवार की व्यवस्था का उत्तरदायित्व नारी पर होते हुए भी

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q122. ‘उज्ज्वल’ शब्द का सही संधि विच्छेद होगा –

1. उज् + ज्वल
2. उत् + ज्वल
3. उद् + ज्वल
4. उच् + ज्वल

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q123. वैदिककालीन समाज के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और सत्य कथन / कथनों को चुनिए।

- (क) समाज में नारी का स्थान बहुत ऊँचा था
(ख) संविधान के अनुसार स्त्री-पुरुष को समान माना गया है
(ग) महिलाएँ युद्ध में भाग ले सकती थीं

1. केवल (ख)
2. (क) और (ख)
3. (ख) और (ग)
4. (क) और (ग)

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q124. ‘सर्वमान्य तथ्य’ किसे कहा गया है?

1. समाज में पुरुष को श्रेष्ठ माना जाता है।
2. सामाजिक संरचना में पुरुष की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है।
3. पारिवारिक व्यवस्था करना नारी का उत्तरदायित्व है।
4. सामाजिक संरचना स्त्री-पुरुष की सहभागिता पर निर्भर करता है।

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q125. अनुच्छेद के अनुसार वैदिक काल में कौन सी प्रथा थी?

1. बचपन में ही विवाह कर देने की प्रथा
2. यज्ञ में पति-पत्नी के साथ बैठने की प्रथा
3. पति के शव के साथ सती होने की प्रथा

4. विवाह के अवसर पर दहेज देने की प्रथा
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4

Q126. प्रसंगानुसार 'कालांतर' का अर्थ है-

1. समय के भीतर
 2. समयानुसार
 3. समय बदलने पर
 4. समय आ जाने पर
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4

Q127. समास रचना की दृष्टि से कौन सा समास पद शेष से भिन्न है?

1. स्त्री-पुरुष
 2. काम-काज
 3. नर-नारी
 4. सती-प्रथा
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4

Q128. 'वैदिक काल में परिवार में स्त्री को बहुत सम्मान प्राप्त था।' इसके समर्थन में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा तर्क अनुपयुक्त है?

1. महिलाएं शास्त्रार्थ में खुलकर भाग लेती थीं
 2. महिलाएँ यज्ञ करती और दान देती थीं
 3. जहाँ नारी की पूजा होती है वहाँ देवता निवास करते हैं
 4. विवाह के मामले में उन्हें स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त थी
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4

Directions (129-135):

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर, पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए -

राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता का अर्थ है उन लक्षणों और विशेषताओं का पहचान, जिनसे राष्ट्र का अपना एक स्वरूप बनता है, विश्व में उसकी अपनी अलग पहचान बनती है, वह एक स्वतंत्र, प्रभुत्व संपन्न राष्ट्र के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित होता है। इस पहचान से ही हमारे मन में राष्ट्र के प्रति अपनत्व, प्रेम, निष्ठा और समर्पण की भावना पैदा होती है। हम धर्म, संप्रदाय, वर्ग, जाति, भाषा, क्षेत्र, आदि से परे एकजुट होकर राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए प्रयत्नशील होते हैं। देश के किसी कोने में आई हुई विपत्ति को अपनी विपत्ति मानकर वहाँ के लोगों की सहायता करते हैं। हम समस्त भारतवासी एक हैं, यह राष्ट्र हमारा है, इसके प्रति हमारा दायित्व है, इसके अस्तित्व और इसके अभ्युत्थान में ही हमारा अस्तित्व और कल्याण निहित है आदि मनोभाव ही राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता की पहचान के आधार हैं। संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता की पहचान और उसकी पोषक विषयवस्तु के अंतर्गत उल्लेखनीय है कि हमारा देश एक

विशाल देश है। इसी कारण से इसे उपमहाद्वीप कहा जाता है। ऐसे विशाल देश में भौगोलिक विविधता एक स्वाभाविक बात है। दुर्गम उच्च शिखर वाले पर्वतीय क्षेत्र, पठारी भाग, मैदानी भाग, रेगिस्तानी भाग आदि अनेक प्राकृतिक भू-रचना देखने को मिलती है। जलवायु की विविधता, आजीविका के साधनों की विविधता और रहन - सहन की विविधता। किंतु इन विविधताओं के रहते हुए भी भारत एक भौगोलिक इकाई रहा है। यहाँ तक कि समय-समय पर अनेक राजनैतिक सत्ताओं में विभक्त रहने पर भी धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक विचारों, संस्कारों और आस्थाओं ने इसे एक सूत्र में बाँधे रखा है। उत्तर के हिमालय, पूर्व, दक्षिण और पश्चिम के सागरों ने इसे एक भौगोलिक इकाई के रूप में सीमांकित किए रखा है। जब भी हमारे शास्त्रों, महाकाव्यों आदि में भौगोलिक सीमा और विस्तार की बात हुई है, कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी और कच्छ से अरुणाचल तक भारत को एक भौगोलिक इकाई के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है।

Q129. राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता की पहचान के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़कर उपयुक्त लक्षण / लक्षणों को चुनिए।

- (क) राष्ट्र का अपना स्वरूप प्रतिष्ठित होता है
 - (ख) राष्ट्र का मनोभाव ज्ञात होता है
 - (ग) देश के प्रति निष्ठा और समर्पण का भाव उत्पन्न होता है
1. केवल (ग)
 2. (क) और (ग)
 3. (ग) और (ख)
 4. (ख) और (क)
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4

Q130. व्याकरणिक कोटि की दृष्टि से समूह से भिन्न शब्द को पहचानिए -

1. राष्ट्रीय
 2. रेगिस्तानी
 3. सांस्कृतिक
 4. विविधता
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4

Q131. 'इन विविधताओं के रहते हुए भी भारत एक भौगोलिक इकाई रहा है', कौन सी विविधता इन विविधताओं में सम्मिलित नहीं है?

1. पर्वतों और नदियों की
 2. आजीविका के साधनों की
 3. मौसम और जलवायु की
 4. रहन - सहन की
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4

Q132. भारत को एक उपमहाद्वीप कहा जाता है, क्योंकि यह -

1. एक छोटा महाद्वीप है
2. एक बड़ा द्वीप है

3. भौगोलिक विविधताओं वाला विशाल देश है
4. एशिया महाद्वीप का सबसे बड़ा देश है
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q133. 'भौगोलिक इकाई' में दोनों शब्द हैं क्रमशः -

1. विशेषण - विशेष्य
2. विशेष्य - विशेषण
3. दहाई - इकाई
4. क्रिया - विशेषण
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q134. "हम समस्त भारतवासी एक हैं", रचना की दृष्टि से उपर्युक्त वाक्य है-

1. सरल वाक्य
2. कठिन वाक्य
3. मिश्र वाक्य
4. संयुक्त वाक्य
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q135. हमारे शास्त्रों और महाकाव्यों में भारत को कहा गया है -

1. वीरों का देश
2. एक भौगोलिक इकाई
3. राम और कृष्ण की अवतार भूमि
4. विविधताओं की पहचान
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q136. एक बहुभाषिक कक्षा में शिक्षक को संसाधन सामग्री का निर्माण, चयन करते समय पर सबसे अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए।

1. भाषाओं की जटिलता
2. भाषिक विविधता
3. संसाधन सामग्री का मूल्य
4. संसाधन सामग्री की उपलब्धता
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q137. बहुभाषिकता से निश्चित ----- लाभ होते हैं।

1. भावनात्मक
2. व्यवहारगत
3. संज्ञात्मक

4. संक्रियात्मक

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q138. सोद्देश्यपूर्ण लेखन का उदाहरण नहीं है -

1. नौकरी के लिए आवेदन पत्र लिखिए
2. मंचन के सामान की सूची बनाइए
3. सुलेख का कार्य कीजिए
4. साइकिल चोरी हो जाने की सूचना लिखिए
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q139. हिंदी भाषा आकलन की दृष्टि से कौन सा प्रश्न सबसे बेहतर है -

1. ब्लड बैंक में रक्तदान से क्या लाभ है?
2. खून को 'भानुमती का पिटारा' क्यों कहा जाता है?
3. पेट में कीड़े क्यों हो जाते हैं?
4. किसी ऐसी घटना का वर्णन कीजिए जब रक्त की कमी हो गई हो।
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q140. पाठ में आए 'व्यावहारिक', 'शारीरिक' शब्दों में 'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है। "आप भी 'इक' प्रत्यय से तीन शब्द बनाइए।" यह प्रश्न _____ का उदाहरण है।

1. व्याकरण की महत्ता
2. शब्दावली की महत्ता
3. प्रत्ययों के प्रयोग
4. संदर्भ में व्याकरण
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q141. सामाजिक अंतः क्रिया का उदाहरण नहीं है -

1. दुकानदार से सामान खरीदना
2. फल - सब्जी बेचना
3. टी.वी. पर धारावाहिक देखना
4. पड़ोस के ताऊजी से बातचीत करना
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q142. अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूलों में अंग्रेजी के वर्चस्व को कम करने के लिए _____ के मूल्यवर्धन की ज़रूरत है।

1. हिंदी व अन्य विदेशी भाषाओं
2. अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं
3. अन्य विदेशी भाषाओं

4. स्थानीय व विदेशी भाषाओं

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q143. विद्यालयों में भाषा दो रूपों में मौजूद है। एक विषय के रूप में और दूसरा, _____ के रूप में।

- 1. कला
- 2. माध्यम
- 3. अभिव्यक्ति
- 4. आकलन

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q144. कक्षा आठ में बच्चों के पठन - अवबोधन को विकसित करने का सर्वोत्कृष्ट उदाहरण है-

- 1. अनुच्छेद पढ़कर 'क्या' वाले प्रश्न पूछना
- 2. अनुच्छेद पढ़कर प्रश्न बनाना
- 3. अनुच्छेद में 'संज्ञा' शब्दों को रेखांकित करना
- 4. अनुच्छेद में कठिन शब्दों को रेखांकित करना

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q145. व्याकरण - शिक्षण की आगमन विधि _____ पर बल देती है।

- 1. पाठ्य - पुस्तक
- 2. सूत्र
- 3. उदाहरण
- 4. नियम

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q146. भाषा सीखने - सिखाने की प्रक्रिया का अभिन्न अंग _____ है।

- 1. कविता
- 2. कहानी
- 3. व्याकरण
- 4. आकलन

- (a) 1

- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q147. भाषा कौशलों के विकास की दृष्टि से कौन-सी गतिविधि सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त है?

- 1. रेडियो पर भाषण सुनना
- 2. निजी कहानी का मंचन करना
- 3. श्रुतलेख करना
- 4. सुलेख करना

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q148. बच्चों की सृजनात्मक लिखित अभिव्यक्ति के विकास में सर्वाधिक सहायक है -

- 1. कहानी का शीर्षक लिखना
- 2. कविता का शीर्षक लिखना
- 3. विज्ञापन, पोस्टर बनाना
- 4. सुनकर लिखना

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q149. पढ़ने की प्रक्रिया में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है

- 1. कठिन शब्दों का अर्थ
- 2. तीव्र गति से पढ़ना
- 3. अर्थ - व्यंजना
- 4. पात्रों का नाम याद रखना

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q150. कक्षा सात की सलमा अक्सर 'पकड़' को 'पकड़' और 'डमरू' को 'डमरू' लिखती है। एक भाषा शिक्षक के रूप में आप क्या कहेंगे?

- 1. सलमा 'ड' और 'ड़' का ज्ञान नहीं रखती।
- 2. सलमा लापरवाही से लिखती है।
- 3. सलमा की लेखन में अरुचि है।
- 4. सलमा का, 'ड' | 'ड़' का ध्वनि - संकेत संबंध कमज़ोर है।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Solutions

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. According to Bloom's Taxonomy, changes are going on throughout life, so human skills and domains are also developed or changed, that's why they can learn and

remember new things. And also they can modify their skills, their talent, and their interest. Outcomes cannot be changed easily, they can change by practicing, gaining knowledge, etc.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The development follows the principle of spiral advancement, it can be back and forth throughout life. The pace of development is different from age to age. Example: A child can learn their primary language faster than the secondary language.

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. Socialization is a way of learning in which humans are interacting with friends, family members, teachers, television, smartphone, newspaper, etc. to build their knowledge, learning, and skills. As we are well-known Television is a part of the media. The child learns through the process of intimation in the social environment.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. Progressive education is an education in which values are given to experiences and practical knowledge then rote learning and formal learning. It involves experimental learning and assessment through a variety of methods.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. Jean Piaget studied cognitive development among children of different age groups in different developmental stages.

These stages are -

- ☑ Sensorimotor stage: (birth to 2 years)
- ☑ Pre-operational stage: (2 to 6 years)
- ☑ Concrete operational stage: (6 to 11 years)
- ☑ Formal operational stage: (11 + to adolescence and adulthood)

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. The formal operational stage begins at approximately age twelve and lasts into adulthood. As adolescents enter this stage, they gain the ability to think abstractly by manipulating ideas in their heads, without any dependence on concrete manipulation.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. According to Lev Vygotsky, the main needs in the development of a child is -

- ☑ Social interaction – Children try to interact with people. Example: Peer groups, family members, etc.
- ☑ Culture – Children adopt the culture through interaction.
- ☑ Language – Children can easily intimate their primary language through interaction or communication.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. Scaffolding refers to a variety of instructional techniques used to move students progressively toward stronger understanding and, ultimately, greater independence in the learning process.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to Lawrence Kohlberg, the child's moral development in stage 3 – maintaining mutual relation, the

'Golden Rule' refers to the stage where the child wants to please and help others.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. The theory claims that humans have different ways to process data, each being independent. The eight types of intelligence described by Gardner include: musical-rhythmic, visual-spatial, verbal-linguistic, logical-mathematical, bodily-kinesthetic, interpersonal, intrapersonal, and naturalistic.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. A stereotype is a widely held, simplified, and essential belief about a specific group. Groups are often stereotyped based on sex, gender identity, race and ethnicity, nationality, age, socioeconomic status, language, and so forth. Stereotypes are deeply embedded within social institutions and wider cultures.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. In the context of cognitive and language development, Jean Piaget said that "Thought comes first than language".

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. The following are the proposals made by National Education Policy 2020 (NEP):-

- ☑ NEP 2020 proposes that a variety of methods and strategies such as group work and role plays be used for assessment.
- ☑ NEP 2020 proposes that apart from assessment by the teacher other ways such as self-assessment and peer assessment should be encouraged.
- ☑ NEP 2020 proposes that the report card of the student should include progress in the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains.
- ☑ NEP 2020 proposes that focus on regular formative assessment for learning rather than the summative assessment that encourages today's 'coaching culture'.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. According to inclusive education, teachers should have to treat all the students in the same aspects, so that the categorization among the students as "slow learners", "brilliant", and "average" possesses a negative impact on the students. Inclusive education doesn't allow the teacher to categorize the students by their abilities or disabilities.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. Socio-cultural diversity concerns aspects of culture that can influence an individual's interactions with others of different backgrounds.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. This is a disability in which students face difficulty regarding the spelling of words, difficulty in reading letters, unable to make the best arrangement of the alphabet in words, faces difficulty matching sounds. These are the common difficulties in Dyslexia.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. A teacher can identify creative children in her class by their innovative style of thinking. It helps us to view and solve the problem more openly with innovations creativity open minds. When the child develops an innovative thinking style, he approaches the same problem with different ideas. These lead the child to develop creativity.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a brain disorder that affects how you pay attention, sit, still, and control your behavior. It happens in children and teens and can continue into adulthood. Children with ADHD may have trouble paying attention and controlling impulsive behaviors. ADHD is the most commonly diagnosed mental disorder in children.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ability grouping is a method in which a teacher looks at each student's ability individually and places him/her in a group with other students possessing the same ability.

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. The eagerness in repeating the same task multiple times is not the characteristic of the gifted child. Gifted children do not like to do the same thing multiple times as doing the same things multiple times makes them feel unattracted towards the problem.

S21. Ans.(d)

Sol. A good teacher should give ample opportunities for self-reflection. Classroom management does not mean a strict order but shaping a positive environment in the classroom. The teacher's behavior is the main contributing factor. A skillful and efficient teacher manages the class in such a manner that he never faces discipline problems.

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ways to encourage conceptual development in children-

- ☐ By organizing Hand-on-activities, group discussions, and experiments to build their concept best.

- ☐ By giving them the best suitable examples related to the concepts.

- ☐ By connecting the concept to the daily life and environment of the students, by which they can get it easily.

- ☐ By using teaching-learning materials, models, and projects.

- ☐ By using different methods of teaching such as inductive method, deductive method, etc.

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. Effective teaching is a term used to describe the knowledge, strategies, and conduct of a successful teacher. It's the ability to make a positive impact on a student's life and academic career, including the capacity to teach important skills, introduce new concepts and manage any classroom concerns.

S24. Ans.(b)

Sol. Discovery learning is an inquiry-based learning method that takes a constructivist approach to education, where students are encouraged to construct their knowledge through a self-directed learning process-essentially "instruction less" learning.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. The presentation of a concept and its sub-concepts in a hierarchical and interconnected manner is called a graphic organizer. A graphic organizer is a visual graphic that displays the relationships between facts, terms, and or ideas within a learning task.

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol. School system: School system plays an important role in the learning of the student, if a student is underperforming then the first unit to analyze is the school system. There are many major factors in the student that affect the learning of the student such as –

- ☐ The environment of the school.

- ☐ The behavior of the teachers.

- ☐ Teaching methods.

- ☐ Interaction with the students, etc.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Children's intrinsic motivation to learn is increased when their learning environment fosters their sense of belonging and agency.

Motivation is of two types –

1. Intrinsic Motivation

2. Extrinsic Motivation

Intrinsic Motivation:- Intrinsic motivation can be defined as "motivational that comes from within a person and includes the elements of challenge, enjoyment, mastery, and autonomy".

Example: There could be an activity that an individual enjoys doing.

Extrinsic Motivation:- Extrinsic Motivation can be defined as "motivation that comes from outside the person and usually involves rewards and praises".

Example: reward, praise, money, feedback.

S28. Ans.(d)

Sol. Curiosity:- The impulsive/emotion or desire to investigate, observe, or gather information, particularly when the material is novel or interesting. It refers to students getting the roots of the problem conceptually.

Many emotions facilitate the process of meaningful learning, these are happiness, hope, pride, curiosity, and enjoyment.

S29. Ans.(a)

Sol. Teachers should have to encourage students to share their thoughts, and their intuitions about the problem, which helps the students-

- ☐ To put their thoughts freely in the classroom.

- ☐ Make them fearless to say something or to ask something.

- ☐ Helps them to get motivated.

☐ Help them to connect their pre-conceptions with the problems to make their learning better.

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. In Socio-constructivist classroom students rely on others to help create their building blocks, and by learning from others they construct their knowledge and reality. Social-constructivist classroom gives primacy to:

- ☐ Peer tutoring
- ☐ Group activity
- ☐ Challenging environment
- ☐ Emphasis on students to think divergently and critically.
- ☐ Cooperative learning among the students.

S31. Ans.(c)

Sol. A terminating decimal has an end digit that has a finite number of digits or terms.

So, $\frac{7}{18} = 0.388888.....$ ($\frac{7}{18}$ is not a terminating decimal)

$\frac{11}{250} = 0.044$ ($\frac{11}{250}$ is a terminating decimal)

$\frac{21}{28} = 0.75$ ($\frac{21}{28}$ is a terminating decimal)

Hence, $\frac{11}{250}$ and $\frac{21}{28}$ can be written as a terminating decimal.

S32. Ans.(d)

Sol. If $\frac{547.527}{0.0082} = x$, then

$$\frac{547527}{82} = x$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{547527}{82} = \frac{x}{10}$$

S33. Ans.(a)

Sol. The given distance = 384000000 m

$$= 3.84 \times 100000000$$

$$= 3.84 \times 10^8$$

= comparing (3.84×10^8) with $(p \times 10^n)$,

$$\text{Or, } p = 3.84$$

$$n = 8$$

Hence, the value of p and n are 3.84 and 8 respectively.

S34. Ans.(c)

$$\text{Sol. } -2\frac{1}{5}, -1\frac{3}{5}, \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{100}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{2}$$

S35. Ans.(d)

Sol. divisibility by 11 = If the difference between the sum of the digits of odd numbers and the sum of the digits of even numbers is 0 or, multiple of 11 then it is divisible by 11.

So, if 78 x 3945 is divisible by 11,

$$\text{Then, the sum of the numbers on odd place} = 7 + x + 9 + 5 = 21 + x$$

$$\text{And the sum of the numbers on even place} = 8 + 3 + 4 = 15$$

The difference between the sum of the digits of odd numbers and the sum of the digits of even numbers = $(21 + x) - 15 =$ (it cannot be zero because 21 is greater than 15 so if it is divisible by 11 then it must be the multiple of 11)

The possible value of x is 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, and 9

So, by placing these value in the equation we get:

By placing $(x=0)$

$$21 - 15 = 6 \text{ (not a multiple of 11)}$$

By placing $(x = 1)$

$$22 - 15 = 7 \text{ (not a multiple of 11)}$$

By placing $(x = 2)$

$$23 - 15 = 8 \text{ (not a multiple of 11)}$$

By placing $(x = 3)$

$$24 - 15 = 9 \text{ (not a multiple of 11)}$$

By placing $(x = 4)$

$$25 - 15 = 10 \text{ (not a multiple of 11)}$$

By placing $(x = 5)$

$$26 - 15 = 11 \text{ (It is a multiple of 11)}$$

By placing $(x = 6)$

$$27 - 15 = 12 \text{ (not a multiple of 11)}$$

By placing $(x = 7)$

$$28 - 15 = 13 \text{ (not a multiple of 11)}$$

By placing $(x = 8)$

$$29 - 15 = 14 \text{ (not a multiple of 11)}$$

By placing $(x = 9)$

$$30 - 15 = 15 \text{ (not a multiple of 11)}$$

Hence, the value of x will be 5.

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. factors of $(x - 3)^2 + 5(x - 3) + 4$

$$= x^2 + 9 - 6x + 5x - 15 + 4$$

$$= x^2 - x - 2$$

$$= x^2 + x - 2x - 2$$

$$\text{Or, } x(x + 1) - 2(x + 1)$$

$$\text{Or, } (x - 2)(x + 1)$$

Hence the factors of $(x - 3)^2 + 5(x - 3) + 4$ is $(x - 2)$ and $(x + 1)$

S37. Ans.(d)

$$\text{Sol. } x^{a^2-b^2} = x^{12}$$

$$\text{Or, } a^2 - b^2 = 12$$

$$\text{Or, } (a+b)(a-b) = 12$$

$$\text{Or, } (a+b)3 = 12$$

$$\text{Or, } a + b = 4$$

S38. Ans.(c)

$$\text{Sol. } a^2 + b^2 = (a-b)^2 + 2ab$$

$$\text{Or, } 29 = 49 + 2ab$$

$$\text{Or, } ab = -10$$

Now,

$$\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}$$

$$= \frac{b-a}{ab}$$

$$= \frac{-(a-b)}{ab}$$

$$= \frac{-7}{10}$$

$$= \frac{-7}{10}$$

$$= \frac{-7}{10}$$

S39. Ans.(d)

Sol.

S40. Ans.(a)

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{7-x}{5x+1} = 3$$

$$\text{Or, } 7 - x = 15x + 3$$

$$\text{Or, } 16x = 4$$

$$\text{Or } x = \frac{1}{4}$$

By placing the value of x in the equation $\frac{x+1}{x-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\frac{1}{4}+1}{\frac{1}{4}-1} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1+4}{4}}{\frac{1-4}{4}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{5}{4}}{\frac{-3}{4}} \\ &= \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{4}{-3} \\ &= -\frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

S41. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sum of observations = $x + x + 3 + x + 6 + x + 9 + x + 12$

$$\text{Or, } 5x + 30 = 5(x+6)$$

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{[5(x+6)]}{5}$$

$$\text{Or, } 15 = x + 6$$

$$\text{Or, } x = 9$$

$$\text{First three observations} = x + x + 3 + x + 6$$

$$\text{Sum of three observations} = 3x + 9$$

$$= 3(x+3)$$

$$\text{The number of observations} = 3$$

$$\text{Mean of first three observations} = \frac{[3(x+3)]}{3}$$

$$\text{Or, } x + 3 = 9 + 3$$

$$= 12$$

Hence, The mean of first three observations is 12

S42. Ans.(a)

Sol. There are 4 kings in a deck of card and a total of 52 cards.

So, if a card is selected at random from a standard deck of 52 playing cards. Then the probability of selected card being not

$$\text{a king} = \frac{48}{52} = \frac{12}{13}$$

S43. Ans.(a)

Sol. the radius of the wheel = 105/2

The perimeter of the wheel = $2\pi r$

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{105}{2} = 330 \text{ cm}$$

So, to cover a distance of 330 m or, 33000 cm

$$\text{A wheel will rotate} = \frac{33000}{330} = 100 \text{ times}$$

S44. Ans.(a)

Sol. The radius of the first cylinder = 7cm

The height of the first cylinder = 12 cm

The volume of the first cylinder = $\pi \times r^2 \times h$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 49 \times 12 = 1848 \text{ cm}^3$$

Another cylinder is formed by interchanging its radius and height.

The radius of the second cylinder = 12 cm

The height of the second cylinder = 7 cm

$$\text{The volume of the second cylinder} = \pi \times 12^2 \times 7$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 144 \times 7 = 3168 \text{ cm}^3$$

= Volume of first cylinder : Volume of second cylinder

$$= 1848 : 3168$$

$$= 7 : 12$$

S45. Ans.(a)

Sol.

S46. Ans.(c)

Sol.

S47. Ans.(c)

Sol. S1 is the completely correct statement. A triangle can be complete by knowing its three sides only.

S2 is also a correct statement. A unique quadrilateral cannot be constructed if the only measure of its four sides is given because we don't know about angles.

There will be various types of quadrilaterals, not a unique one.

Hence, both S1 and S2 are true.

S48. Ans.(a)

Sol.

S49. Ans.(d)

Sol. The number of edges of the polyhedron = 30

$$\text{Therefore, } F + V = 30 + 2$$

$$\text{Or, } F + V = 32 \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

According to the question, $n = F + V \dots\dots\dots (ii)$

Justifying equations (i) and (ii),

$$n = 32$$

$$\text{Now, } (2n + 1) = (2 \times 32) + 1 = 65$$

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol.

S51. Ans.(c)

Sol. Middle grade children sometimes do not regard rectangles a squares as parallelograms. As a teacher, to help such students, We should give a variety of manipulatives to children that have same mathematical properties but different physical characteristics.

S52. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'Mathematics Laboratories' are an important part of the process of mathematics teaching and learning because they provide opportunities to learners for experimentation and exploration in mathematics.

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol. B, E, A, D, C

S54. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ravi solved an algebraic equation by adopting following steps

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 14 &= 26 \\ \Rightarrow 2x &= 26 - 14 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x/2 = 12/2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 6,$$

Ravi adopted transposition method to solve above question.

S55. Ans.(b)

Sol. In data handling, the common misconception the students have about “mean -as a measure of central tendency” is mean is used everywhere as a measure of central tendency regardless of the context of the date

S56. Ans.(b)

Sol. among the given options the most appropriate regarding the use of question as a pedagogical tool in the mathematics classroom is use it whenever required since it will help children to express their views and thoughts and will help to improve critical thinking

S57. Ans.(a)

Sol. If $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$ are two fractions, where $\frac{a}{b} \neq 0$, then $\frac{b}{a}$ is called the multiplicative inverse.

S58. Ans.(a)

Sol. A teacher gives 1-cm grid papers to the students in her class. The task is to decide:

- A. how many rectangle can be made having an area of 48 cm^2
- B. how many rectangles can be made having a perimeter of 24cm

the most desirable reason for the given activity from a reflective teachers’ perspective is to develop al deeper understanding of the relationship between perimeter and area.

S59. Ans.(a)

Sol. ‘It is more useful to know how to Mathematise than to know a lot of Mathematics’. This statements is given by David Wheeler.

S60. Ans.(c)

Sol. A and C

S61. Ans.(c)

Sol. Malleable -Wrapping food items

High melting point – heating elements of an appliance

Good conductor of heat and light – electrodes in cell

Strong -construct bridges

High coefficient of thermal expansion – making thermometers

S62. Ans.(c)

Sol. The vitamins are natural and essential nutrients, required in small quantities and play a major role in growth and development, repair and healing wounds, maintaining healthy bones and tissues, for the proper functioning of an immune system, and other biological functions. These essential organic compounds have diverse biochemical functions.

Based on the solubility, Vitamins have been classified into two different groups:

☐ Fat-Soluble Vitamins.

☐ Water-Soluble Vitamins.

Fat-soluble vitamin

Fat-soluble vitamins are stored in the fat cells and as the name suggests, these vitamins require fat in order to be absorbed. Vitamin A, D, E and K are fat-soluble vitamins.

Water-soluble vitamin

Water-soluble vitamins are not stored in our body as its excess gets excrete through the urine. Therefore, these vitamins need to be replenished constantly. Vitamin B and C are water-soluble vitamins.

S63. Ans.(d)

Sol. The process of elimination of excess water from the plant body is known as transpiration. It is generally the evaporation of water from the surface of the leaves. During the process of transpiration, water molecules in the plant tissues are removed from the aerial parts of the plants.

At the same time, plant transpiration provides evaporative cooling, forming a major component of the leaf energy balance. Transpiration also provides the driving force for transport of water and nutrients from roots to shoots.

S64. Ans.(b)

Sol. Pressure is the force on an object that is spread over a surface area. The equation for pressure is the force divided by the area where the force is applied.

Pressure is defined as the force acting on a unit area. This means that pressure is directly proportional to the force applied and inversely proportional to the area. As force increases, pressure increases. As area increases, pressure decreases.

S65. Ans.(a)

Sol. Acids –

They are sour in taste.

The pH of acids is below 7.

Acids turns blue litmus red.

Example – Vinegar, Lemonjuice

Bases –

They are bitter in taste and soupy to touch.

The pH range of bases falls above 7.

Bases turn red litmus blue.

Example – Soup solution, neem, clove

The sting of any insect or plant contains acid. So, to neutralize the effect of the chemical of a sting, that portion of the area is nibbed with most basic nature plants or substances to relieve the pain of that area.

S66. Ans.(d)

Sol. Whales and dolphins are mammals and breathe air into their lungs, just like we do. They cannot breathe underwater like fish can as they do not have gills. They breathe through nostrils, called a blowhole, located right on top of their heads.

S67. Ans.(c)

Sol. Excretion is the process of removing wastes and excess water from the body. It is one of the major ways the body maintains homeostasis. Organs of excretion make up the excretory system. They include the kidneys, large intestine, liver, skin, and lungs.

Kidney → Ureter → Urinary bladder → Urethra.

Kidneys filter the blood and urine is the filtrate obtained. Urine passes to the urinary bladder via ureter and is expelled out of the body.

S68. Ans.(b)

Sol. Cutting- Rose

Spore formation- Ferns

Fragmentation – Spirogyra

Budding – Yeast

These are reproductive methods of different organisms.

Ferns reproduce by producing spore. Spore are structures with tough, protective coating. This helps in the survival of spores in harsh conditions. The spores in ferns are produced by bodies called sori. When the spores find favourable conditions, they grow into a new plant.

Spirogyra reproduces by fragmentation, i.e., the process of breaking up of parent animal into small parts (intentionally or unintentionally), each of which can grow into a new complete individual.

S69. Ans.(c)

Sol. Any new substance formed during a chemical change is due to the rearrangement of the atoms of the original substance. The number of atoms of each kind remains the same, before and after the chemical change.

Matter can change form through physical and chemical changes, but through any of these changes matter is conserved. The same amount of matter exists before and after the change—none is created or destroyed. This concept is called the Law of Conservation of Mass

S70. Ans.(c)

Sol. Metals readily react with acid and produce hydrogen gas which burns with a pop sound. Metals are placed above hydrogen in reactivity series and displace it during a reaction with an acid. As acids have a property of giving H^+ ions. A resultant is formed with release of hydrogen gas.

S71. Ans.(d)

Sol. The characteristics of fuels-

(a) The burning of the fuel should release heat in a controlled manner. (b) The fuel should be easy to store and transport. (c) The fuel should not pollute the air by emanating harmful gases. (d) The fuel should have low calorific value.

A good or valuable fuel has a low ignition temperature and a high calorific value. Good fuels have a high calorific value, which means that the energy released when a specific amount of fuel is heated is greater. The calorific value of a fuel is expressed in a unit called kilojoule per kg (kJ/kg).

S72. Ans.(c)

Sol. The purpose of adding potassium permanganate ($KMnO_4$) in water in a distillation plant is to remove the organic impurities. Potassium permanganate is also used as a disinfectant to treat skin conditions such as foot fungal infections and dermatitis.

S73. Ans.(d)

Sol. It controls the flow of current in a circuit by the ON/OFF mechanism. Hence it is not a source of electric current in a circuit. An electric cell or battery acts as a source in a circuit. When the electric switch is in the open position, there will be an air gap between two terminals so that it breaks the circuit.

S74. Ans.(c)

Sol. When an object is heavier, the force of gravity is greater. Since terminal velocity is reached when drag force equals force of gravity, that will happen at a higher velocity for the heavier object.

Given two objects of the same size but of different materials, the heavier (denser) object will fall faster because the drag and buoyancy forces will be the same for both, but the gravitational force will be greater for the heavier object.

S75. Ans.(b)

Sol. An earthquake is the vigorous shaking of the earth's surface which is due to the sudden release of stored energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. Earthquakes occur when large blocks of the Earth's crust move suddenly past one another at a fault. The pieces of the Earth's crust are caused to move by the force of the plate tectonics but sometimes the pieces do not slide smoothly past one another.

The point inside the Earth where an earthquake originates is known as the focus (or hypocenter) of the earthquake. The point directly above the focus at the surface of the earth is called the epicenter of the earthquake.

S76. Ans.(c)

Sol. The process used for destroying the magnetism of material i.e., the magnetic properties of a magnet is called demagnetization.

A magnet can be demagnetized by: Heating to a high temperature. Hammering repeatedly. Passing alternating current through a coil around the magnet keeping it in the eastward direction.

Demagnetize a magnet –

1. rough handling.
2. hammering the magnet several times.
3. passing an alternating current around the magnet.
4. dropping the magnet on the floor several times.
5. heating the magnet to a very high temperature.

S77. Ans.(a)

Sol. Rolling friction: rolling friction is the type of friction in which one of the bodies is in motion and the body rolls on the surface.

Sliding friction: sliding friction is the type of friction in which

one of the bodies is in motion and the body slides on the surface.

In rolling friction the interatomic interaction between the bodies is less since the surface in contact always changes with time and the forces between the atoms break again and again with time. On the other hand, in case of sliding, the surface in contact is always constant, so the atoms that are interacting with each other are the same and the attraction force between them does not get disrupted with time.

So, the forces between the atoms are greater than in case of rolling. So, this is the reason why rolling friction is less than sliding friction.

S78. Ans.(a)

Sol. If you immerse a convex lens in a liquid with a refractive index greater than the refractive index of the lens's material, it will change its nature and become a concave lens, diverging rays rather than focusing them on a single point.

S79. Ans.(b)

Sol. Quality or timbre is a characteristic of a sound which enables us to distinguish between the sounds of same Loudness or pitch.

S80. Ans.(a)

Sol. Refrigerator pipes are painted a black color to allow them to reflect heat into the environment and cool themselves. Black is a good heat-absorbing color that may also be used to radiate heat. Heat is well-radiated by black bodies. As a result, radiating pipes get blackened, allowing heat to escape quickly.

Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation.

S81. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct sequence is B-C-A

S82. Ans.(a)

Sol. Students, when engaged in activities that involve science process skills in a meaningful way, giving them opportunity to work with openness and to explore on their own without foreclosing the experience, nurtures their scientific creativity

Develop your students' creativity in the classroom

☑ Create a compassionate, accepting environment. ...

☑ Be present with students' ideas. ...

☑ Encourage autonomy. ...

☑ Re-word assignments to promote creative thinking. ...

☑ Give students direct feedback on their creativity. ...

☑ Help students know when it's appropriate to be creative.

S83. Ans.(b)

Sol. Experiential learning theory focuses on learning by doing. Using this theory, students are encouraged to learn through experiences that can help them retain information and recall facts.

Therefore, for image-formation in plane mirrors, is being introduced in class VII, a teacher should encourage

participation of students in classroom hands on and other collaborative activities.

Students place several objects at different positions in front of a mirror, and observing their images is the best way to introduce the image formation in a plane mirror.

S84. Ans.(a)

Sol. Problem solving is an important cognitive activity. It refers to thinking directed towards solving a specific task/situation.

This type of thinking has three stages starting from the stage of occurrence of a problem followed by a set of mental operations, leading to the solution of the problem. It has three stages-

Initial state – Identify a problem

Operation – Actions or steps taken

Goal state – Solution

Thus, when a teacher wishes to apply the problem-solving strategy to help students understand various ways to conserve energy in a school, the first step in the problem-solving strategy will be collecting data about energy usage.

S85. Ans.(a)

Sol. In a science classroom the teacher provide opportunities for the learners to participate in some investigative activities which will help them to understand the nature of the scientific inquiry.

Such practices will encourage the learners to think about the relationships between facts, options, processes and incidents.

Controlled variables are light, temperature, soil, moisture, seed specification such as moisture, size, etc. The independent variable is the temperature. Dependent variable is the rate of germination. Controlled variables are light, pH, soil, moisture, seed specification such as moisture, size, etc.

S86. Ans.(d)

Sol. Children come to the classroom with a lot of exposure to the environment. They learn by imitation, observing and questioning.

A teacher should –

Use the previous knowledge of whatever science students know from their environment by connecting it with the topic of teaching.

Make linkages between children's experiential informal knowledge of science and school science.

Science is an abstract subject with clear interconnectedness between scientific concepts and a teacher should teach each science concept assuming students knowingly or unknowingly use Science to make linkages between children's experiential informal knowledge of science and school science.

S87. Ans.(a)

Sol. Science begins by asking questions and then seeking answers. Young children understand this intuitively as they explore and try to make sense of their surroundings. However, science education focuses upon the end game of

“facts” rather than the exploratory root of the scientific process.

After completion of an investigatory project asking questions such as “Can you think of a different and better way of trying out your ideas?” after an investigatory project helps students to reflect critically.

S88. Ans.(c)

Sol. Contextualization is defined as employing the items of the language in a meaningful and relevant context. This helps the learners to acquire new skills and knowledge. It also develops their abilities and attitudes. Learners should be motivated to learn and to take part in the learning process.

Contextualizing the curriculum can help students see how their studies are relevant to their lives, making them more engaged and motivated to learn. It also helps them to make connections between different subject areas, which can deepen their understanding of the material.

Contextual Learning is very important because: • It highlights problem-solving. It understands the need for teaching and learning in many contexts - home, community, and work sites. It teaches students take control over their learning helps them to become independent learners.

S89. Ans.(c)

Sol. Scientific temper is a way of life which uses the scientific method and which may include questioning, observing, testing, hypothesizing, analysing, and communicating.

Healthy skepticism means that you want to think critically as you engage with new content, ideas, or perspectives. This draws from critical literacy philosophies and pedagogies that encourages learners to actively analyze texts to look for underlying messages.

Open-mindedness is the willingness to search actively for evidence against one's favored beliefs, plans, or goals, and to weigh such evidence fairly when it is available. Being open-minded does not imply that one is indecisive, wishy-washy, or incapable of thinking for one's self.

Discussion, argument and analysis are vital parts of scientific temper. It aims to inculcate the values of scientific thinking, appreciate scientific development, and drive away superstition, religious bigotry, and all forms of pseudo-science.

S90. Ans.(a)

Sol. The word “Science” comes from the Latin word “Scientia”, that means knowing something. It observes and understands phenomena that take place around us.

The Nature of Science –

Science demands evidence

Science is a blend of logic and imagination

Scientific knowledge is durable.

Scientific knowledge is subject to change.

Scientists attempt to identify and avoid bias.

Science is both a process and a product.

Imagination and innovation are really important in science, without imagination, science would never ever have existed.

Knowledge without imagination is nothing,

imagination helps scientists to encircle the world, take an overview look, it acts like a wing that takes thoughts to the sky.

They tend to agree about the principles of logical reasoning that connect evidence and assumptions with conclusions. Scientists do not work only with data and well-developed theories. Often, they have only tentative hypotheses about the way things may be.

S91. Ans.(b)

Sol. People do not migrate to other countries because of social injustice.

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. It is believed that when the economy becomes globalized, poor people will stop going to rich countries.

S93. Ans.(d)

Sol. As a result of globalization, people are demanding higher salaries.

S94. Ans.(d)

Sol. Illegal immigration can be stopped by relaxing the immigration laws.

S95. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both statements are right

S96. Ans.(c)

Sol. It is a conjunction

S97. Ans.(b)

Sol. It is an adjective

S98. Ans.(b)

Sol. The word whetted means increased.

S99. Ans.(a)

Sol. The word facilitating means helpful.

S100. Ans.(c)

Sol. The narrator heard the sound of the firing of a cannon.

S101. Ans.(a)

Sol. The young man was dancing.

S102. Ans.(b)

Sol. Two contrasting images pictured in these lines are dance and war

S103. Ans.(b)

Sol. The clouds would roar of the gun.

S104. Ans.(a)

Sol. It is an Onomatopoeia

S105. Ans.(d)

Sol. It is assonance

S106. Ans.(a)

Sol. The connotative meaning of a word is symbolic.

S107. Ans.(a)

Sol. Task-based teaching believes in learning form through message focus.

S108. Ans.(a)

Sol. Rohit Irfan learning Spanish and acquiring Kannada.

S109. Ans.(a)

Sol. This piece of work in language teaching learning is known as a task.

S110. Ans.(a)

Sol. The true statement is-

- ☒ A language may have many dialects
- The statements which are not true-
- ☒ A language without script is a dialect
- ☒ Some languages do not have grammar
- ☒ Sign language does not have a grammar

S111. Ans.(d)

Sol. Creating a subtext from the given jumbled sentence is a post-reading activity.

S112. Ans.(c)

Sol. This is known as syntactic cues.

S113. Ans.(b)

Sol. This strategy is known as composition dictation.

S114. Ans.(b)

Sol. The true statement about the teaching of poetry in language classroom are-

- ☒ Poetry teaching learning helps in the learning of poetic devices
- ☒ Poetry teaching-learning is for enjoyment and delight

S115. Ans.(a)

Sol. A portfolio assessment is a collection of instances of learning by the teacher and using it for assessment of learning.

S116. Ans.(a)

Sol. BICS stands for basic interpersonal communicative skills.

S117. Ans.(d)

Sol. Comprehensible input in language teaching means exposure to meaningful oral and written language somewhat above the learner's current level of mastery.

S118. Ans.(b)

Sol. Computer programming is not considered material for language teaching learning.

S119. Ans.(a)

Sol. Multilingualism in school education in India refers to recognizing the multilingual characteristics of the country and using them as a resource in teaching learning languages and content subjects.

S120. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sign language is grammar and a natural language.

S121. Ans.(c)

Sol. गद्यांश के अनुसार 'यह सब होते हुए भी हमारा समाज पुरुष को स्वेस्थ और नारी को हीन मानता है' यह वाक्य का अर्थ है की संविधान और परम्परा में स्त्री-पुरुष को समान माने जाने पर भी समाज नारी को हीन मानता है।

S122. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'उज्ज्वल' शब्द का सही संधि विच्छेद होगा, उत् +ज्वल होगा।

S123. Ans.(d)

Sol. वैदिककालीन समाज के संदर्भ में सत्य कथन है की समाज में नारी का स्थान बहुत ऊँचा था, और महिलाएं युद्ध में भाग ले सकती थीं।

S124. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'सर्वमान्य तथ्य' यह है की सामाजिक संरचना स्त्री-पुरुष की सहभागिता पर निर्भर करती है।

S125. Ans.(b)

Sol. अनुच्छेद के अनुसार वैदिक काल में यज्ञ में पति-पत्नी के साथ बैठने की प्रथा थी।

S126. Ans.(c)

Sol. प्रसंगानुसार 'कालान्तर' का अर्थ है समय बदलने पर।

S127. Ans.(d)

Sol. समास रचना की द्विस्थी से सती-प्रथा समास पद अन्य से भिन्न है।

S128. Ans.(c)

Sol. वैदिक काल में परिवार में स्त्री को बहुत सम्मान प्राप्त था, इसके समर्थन में सबसे अनुपयुक्त तर्क है की जहाँ नारी की पूजा होती है वहाँ देवता निवास करते हैं।

S129. Ans.(b)

Sol. राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता की पहचान के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त कथन है की राष्ट्र का अपना स्वरूप प्रतिस्थित होता है तथा देश के प्रति निष्ठा और समर्पण का भाव उत्पन्न होता है।

S130. Ans.(d)

Sol. व्याकरणिक कोटि की द्विस्थी से समूह से भिन्न शब्द 'विविधता' है।

S131. Ans.(a)

Sol. "पर्वतों और नदियों की" विविधता भारत की विविधताओं के अंतर्गत नहीं है।

S132. Ans.(d)

Sol. भारत को एक उपमहाद्वीप कहा जाता है क्योंकि यह एशिया महाद्वीप का सबसे बड़ा देश है।

S134. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'हम समस्त भारतवासी एक हैं', रचना की द्रिस्थी से यह एक सरल वाक्य है।

S135. Ans.(b)

Sol. हमारे शास्त्रों और महाकाव्यों में भारत को एक भौगोलिक ईकाई कहा गया है।

S136. Ans.(b)

Sol. एक बहुभाषिक कक्षा में शिक्षक को संसाधन सामग्री का निर्माण, चयन करते समय भाषिक विविधता पर सबसे अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए।

S137. Ans.(b)

Sol. बहुभाषिकता से निश्चित व्यवहारगत लाभ होते हैं।

S138. Ans.(c)

Sol. सुलेख का कार्य कीजिये, यह वाक्य सोदेश्यपूर्ण लेखन का उदाहरण नहीं है।

S139. Ans.(d)

Sol. हिंदी भाषा आकलन की द्रिस्थी से सबसे बेहतर प्रश्न है की- "किसी ऐसी घटना का वर्णन कीजिये जब रक्त की कमी हो गयी हो"। इस प्रश्न के कारण बच्चे अपनी कल्पनाशीलता का विकास करेंगे और अपने शब्दों में, अपने अनुभव को या कल्पना को अपने शब्दों में लिख सकते हैं।

S140. Ans.(d)

Sol. पाठ में आये 'व्यावहारिक, शारीरिक शब्दों में 'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है, आप भी 'इक' प्रत्यय से तीन शब्द बनाईये, यह प्रश्न संदर्भ में व्याकरण का उदाहरण है।

S141. Ans.(c)

Sol. सामाजिक अंत क्रिया का उदाहरण टी.वी. पर धारावाहिक देखना नहीं है।

S142. Ans.(b)

Sol. अंग्रेजी माध्यम से स्कूलों में अंग्रेजी के वर्चस्व को कम करने के लिए अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के मूल्यवर्धन जरूरत है।

S143. Ans.(b)

Sol. विद्यालयां में भाषा दो रूपों में मौजूद है, एक विधि के रूप में और दूसरा, माध्यम के रूप में।

S144. Ans.(b)

Sol. कक्षा आठ में बच्चों के पठन-अवबोधन को विकसित करने का सर्वोत्कृष्ट उदाहरण है अनुच्छेद पढ़कर प्रश्न बनाना।

S145. Ans.(c)

Sol. व्याकरण-शिक्षण की आगमन विधि उदाहरण पर बल देती है। आगमन विधि वह विधि है जिसमें विशेष तथ्य एवं घटनाओं के लक्षण द्वारा सामान्य नियमों व सिद्धान्तों का निर्माण किया जाता है।

S146. Ans.(d)

Sol. भाषा सीखने-सीखाने की प्रक्रिया का अभिन्न अंग आकलन है। आकलन के द्वारा भाषा की गलतियों का पता चलता है तथा शिक्षक उनमें सुधार कर सकता है।

S147. Ans.(b)

Sol. भाषा कौशल के विकास की द्रिस्थी से सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त गतिविधि है - निजी कहानी का मंचन करना, जिससे उनके भाषा कौशल का विकास हो सके।

S148. Ans.(c)

Sol. बच्चों की सर्जनात्मक लिखित अभिव्यक्ति के विकास में सर्वाधिक सहायक है विज्ञापन तथा पोस्टर बनाना।

S149. Ans.(c)

Sol. पढ़ने की प्रक्रिया में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है अर्थ-व्यंजना। जब तक पठन का अर्थ समझ ना आये तब तक पाठ को पढ़कर को फायदा नहीं है।

S150. Ans.(d)

Sol. कक्षा सात की सलमा अक्सर 'पकड़' को पकड़ और 'डमरू' को 'डमर' लिखती है, इसका अर्थ है की सलमा का, 'ड'/'ड़' का ध्वनि-संकेत कमजोर है।



Q1. Child Development is a study of the patterns of growth and change taking place from to.....

- (a) birth; middle childhood
- (b) birth; adolescence
- (c) conception; middle childhood
- (d) conception; adolescence

Q2. Assertion A. Progress and paths of development of children cannot be predicted accurately.

Reason R. Unique combinations of genetic and environmental factors can result in different paths of change. Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R true but R is not correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) Both A and R are false.

Q3. Socialization is a

- (a) simple process of passing on customs and ritual of the society.
- (b) complex process that takes place in overt as well as covert manner.
- (c) linear process that happens in an orderly manner
- (d) formal process that is planned by the family only.

Q4. For children who are in formal operational stage teacher should-

- A. Use diagram to depict hierarchical relationships
 - B. Present problems that require hypothetical thinking
 - C. Avoid presenting abstract problems
 - D. Give opportunities to solve problems and reason scientifically
- (a) A, C, D
 - (b) B, C, D
 - (c) A, B, C
 - (d) A, B, D

Q5. In Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the two complementary processes of accommodation and assimilation are a part of-

- (a) Adaptation
- (b) Zone of proximal Development
- (c) concept maps
- (d) Advance Organizer

Q6. While Jean Piaget gives importance to _____ in children's learning, Lev Vygotsky considers _____ to be important?

- (a) maturation; cultural tools
- (b) reinforcement; change in schemas
- (c) drill and practice; reinforcement
- (d) stimulus-response associations; organization

Q7. According to Lev Vygotsky which of the following is NOT an appropriate pedagogy to promote cognitive development?

- (a) Guided exchanges
- (b) Comprehensive discussions
- (c) Collaborative learning
- (d) Reproduction and recall

Q8. Carol Gilligan critiques that Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development devalues feminine morality that emphasizes-

- (a) An ethic of care
- (b) Moral ideals
- (c) An ethic of justice
- (d) Concerns for the societal good

Q9. Howard Gardner-

- (a) Proposed the theory of multiple intelligences
- (b) Proposed that cognitive ability is the singular trait in determining intelligence
- (c) Gave the concept of measuring intelligence as intelligence quotient
- (d) Gave elaborate description of 16 types of intelligences as per 4 factors

Q10. According to national education policy 2020, the emphasis of education should be on-

- (a) Conceptual understanding
- (b) Decontextualized content
- (c) Rote learning
- (d) Learning -for exams

Q11. In a child-centered education, learning takes place primarily-

- (a) Through direct instruction by the teachers
- (b) From the textbooks
- (c) By passive listening of the learners
- (d) By exploration from diverse sources

Q12. Assertion A. Children begin to get cues on how to behave in 'gender appropriate' ways from the stage of infancy only.

Reason R. Isolation and deprivation of social experiences in childhood can cause irreparable damage to children. Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) Both A and R are false.

Q13. Teachers should detail the assessment of the child to the parents so that-

- (a) The parents can correctly identify the label given to the child-slow, intelligent etc.

- (b) The parents can gain an understanding into what and how the child has been learning.
- (c) The parents can know what all their child cannot do.
- (d) The parents can compare their child to other children in the class.

Q14. To ensure retention of students from socio-economically disadvantaged groups, a teacher should

- (a) ensure that they take tuitions at home
- (b) ensure that they are given a lot of recall based worksheets
- (c) ensure that they do not lose interest in attending school
- (d) ensure that standard decontextualized curriculum is followed

Q15. Identifying the question that tests the skill of evaluation.

- (a) In what ways are the books you read today different from the Rigveda
- (b) Define- 'archaeology'
- (c) What metals did people in Harappan civilization use to make tools?
- (d) What was the site of Harappan civilization discovered?

Q16. In order to promote and facilitate education, which of the following set of measures have been proposed under Right of persons with disabilities Act (2016)?

- A. conduct survey of school going children in every five years
- B. ensure uniform and standardized curriculum system for all
- C. provide books, other learning materials and appropriate assistive devices
- D. use of appropriate augmentative and alternative modes of communication

- (a) A, B, C
- (b) A, B, D
- (c) A, C, D
- (d) B, C, D

Q17. For the inclusion of students from religious minorities, a teacher should:

- (a) Emphasize more on the differences than sameness across religions.
- (b) Present the examples of harmony among members of different religions.
- (c) Promote the biases about beliefs, and practices in particular religions.
- (d) Strengthen the stereotypes related to particular religions.

Q18. Dysgraphia is primarily associated with difficulty in:

- (a) Reading
- (b) Thinking
- (c) Walking
- (d) Writing

Q19. Which of the following practice will be helpful will be helpful in ensuring successful inclusion of students with visual impairment?

- (a) Books with small print and pictures
- (b) Use of sign language by teacher and peers
- (c) Use of Tactile and embossed materials
- (d) Written instructions on the board

Q20. In order to cater to the needs of student with high creativity, a teacher should avoid activities which promotes:

- (a) Convergent thinking
- (b) Curiosity to learn
- (c) Originality of ideas
- (d) Problem solving skills

Q21. In order to support deep, long-lasting knowledge among learners, a teacher should:

- (a) prevent elaborating and discussing the recently learnt concepts
- (b) give the opportunities to apply the learning to different situations
- (c) focus on memorization of content over its understanding
- (d) present information and instructions only in verbal form

Q22. Assertion A. A teacher should encourage her student to make intuitive guesses about answer to a question.

Reason R. Students should be instructed to answer only when they are absolutely sure of the correct answer.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) Both A and R are false.

Q23. A teacher should plan activities which yield _____ among learners.

- (a) anxiety
- (b) boredom
- (c) curiosity
- (d) demotivation

Q24. Knowledge about how to do particular task is called _____

- (a) assimilative knowledge
- (b) conditional knowledge
- (c) declarative knowledge
- (d) procedural knowledge

Q25. Which of the following doesn't promote meaningful learning among the students?

- (a) Exploration
- (b) Interaction
- (c) Meta-cognition
- (d) Passive observation

Q26. Implicit and explicit knowledge of our own abilities and the strategies which we can use in given situation, depending on the demands of the task in front of us is called _____ knowledge.

- (a) declarative
- (b) episodic
- (c) meta-cognition
- (d) procedural

Q27. While solving a problem, a student is referring to the similar kind of problems and drawing indications to solve the current problems. This is an example of _____.

- (a) analogical thinking
- (b) functional fixedness
- (c) response set
- (d) working-backward strategy

Q28. During discussion on a scientific concept, a teacher found that a few students have certain misconceptions related to that concept. What should the teacher do in such a scenario?

- (a) Let students talk about the misconceptions and provide opportunities for discovering scientific logic.
- (b) Outrightly reject those misconception and tell them the standard information on that concept.
- (c) Refer these children to a special educator and recommend assessment for a learning disability.
- (d) Teacher should not respond on those misconceptions and move ahead towards next concept.

Q29. Which of the following statement about emotion and cognition is correct?

- (a) Attention span remains unaltered by any kind of emotions
- (b) Emotions and logical thinking are independent of each other
- (c) Emotions facilitate the encoding and retrieval of memories
- (d) Memory is not associated with positive or negative emotions

Q30. Which of the following belief is likely to keep a student motivated for future attempts?

- (a) I am not intelligent and effort won't make any difference to my ability.
- (b) I am capable of doing given task if I put required effort in my attempts.
- (c) I am an unlucky person and my luck never favours my success at given task.
- (d) I lack the ability to do well in science and it is beyond my control to change it.

Q31. Virashaivism is associated with which of the following personalities?

- A. Basavanna
- B. Allama Prabhu
- C. Chokhamela
- D. Akkamahadevi

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A and B only
- (b) A, B and C
- (c) A, B and D

- (d) B, C and D

Q32. Match the nomenclature in List-I, for people lived in ancient Tamil region, with their profiles in List- II.

List I List II

- A. Vellar I. Landless Labor
- B. Unnavar II. Independent farmer
- C. Adimai III. Big landowners
- D. Grihpati IV. Simple Ploughman

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
- (b) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
- (c) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
- (d) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i

Q33. The term "Silk Route" in the ancient period refers to

- (a) the travelling route of traders from China to other countries carrying silk.
- (b) sea routes connecting countries in which silk traders sold their products.
- (c) roads connecting all the countries in which mulberry plants were cultivated.
- (d) road and sea routes in which silk products were traded.

Q34. Which of the following 12th century inscription deliberated on the statues of rathakaras (chariot makers)?

- (a) Badami Chalukya
- (b) Boluvampatti
- (c) Nandi Besaveshwara
- (d) Uyyakoundan Udaiyur

Q35. In her book 'Stripurushtulna' Tarabai Shinde criticized:

- A. the social difference between men and women
- B. the natural difference between men and woman

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A is true
- (b) Only B is true
- (c) Both A and B are true
- (d) Both A and B are false

Q36. Which one of the following texts compiled in songs of Periyalvar, Andal, Tondara-dippodi Alvar and Nammalvar?

- (a) Divya Parabandham
- (b) Tevaram
- (c) Tiruvacakam
- (d) Tirumurai

Q37. Which one of the following is not the regular taxes collected by the rulers of Mahajanapadas?

- (a) Taxes on crops
- (b) Taxes on craft persons
- (c) Taxes on herders
- (d) Taxes on family

Q38. Read the statements related to the impact of colonial rule on tribal communities and choose the correct option.

A. Reserved Forest, private rights or privileges were either absolutely prohibited or allowed only under stringent conditions.

B. Protected Forest, where the government permitted some rights of the local population or private persons to be exercised.

- (a) A is incorrect, B is correct
- (b) Both A and B are correct
- (c) Both A and B are incorrect
- (d) A is correct, B is incorrect

Q39. Which one of the following is the slogan of Shri Narayana Guru?

- (a) One caste, one religion, one god for humankind.
- (b) One language, ne religion, one god for humankind.
- (c) One language, one caste, one god for humankind.
- (d) One religion, and one god for humankind.

Q40. Who among the following founded the Self Respect Movement?

- (a) E. V. Ramaswamy or Periyar
- (b) Shri. Narayan Guru
- (c) B. R. Ambedkar
- (d) Swami Vivekanand

Q41. Read the sentences A, B and C given below and choose the correct option.

A. In 19th century expansion of cities created new demands of labor.

B. Relatively rich people from villages and small towns began moving to the cities for labor.

C. Although working conditions were very hard, but work in the new locations gave lower castes to get away from the oppressive hold that upper-caste landowners exercised over them.

- (a) Only A and B are true
- (b) Only B and C are true
- (c) Only A and C are true
- (d) All A, B and C are true

Q42. Which of the following leaders in popular pictorial representation 'driving Krishna's chariot' was shown guiding other nationalist leaders in the battle against the British by

- (a) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- (d) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari

Q43. Read the following statements A and B.

A. Aurangzeb issued a farman granting the company the right to trade duty free.

B. The company did not want more concessions and manipulation of existing privileges.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A is incorrect, B is correct.
- (b) Both A and B are correct.
- (c) Both A and B are incorrect.
- (d) A is correct, B is incorrect.

Q44. Which of the following statements(s) is/ae true about the features of Indian Constitution when it was drafted?

A. It adopted voting rights for communities constituting the largest proportion of India

B. It guaranteed equality before the law to all citizens

C. It offered special privileges for the poorest and most disadvantaged Indians

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A
- (b) Only B and C
- (c) Only A and C
- (d) A, B and C

Q45. Which of the following statements about solar system is correct?

(a) The sun, eight planets and satellites form the solar system.

(b) The sun, eight planets, satellites, Asteroids and Meteoroids form the solar system.

(c) The sun, ten planets, satellites, Meteoroids and Asteroids form the solar system.

(d) The sun and planets form the solar system.

Q46. Consider the following statements A and B and choose the correct option.

A. The value of latitude is followed by the word either North of South.

B. The longitude of a place is followed by the word either North of South.

- (a) Only A is true.
- (b) Only B is true.
- (c) Both A and B are true.
- (d) Both A and B are false.

Q47. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion A. Torrid zone receives the maximum heat and remains hot throughout the year.

Reason R. The Mid-day sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all latitudes between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) Both A and R are false.

Q48. Read the statements and choose the correct option from the given alternatives.

Assertion A. Equator is a very important reference point on the globe.

Reasoning R. Equator divides the earth into northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

- (c) A is true but R is false.
(d) Both A and R are false.

Q49. 'If and earthquake happens, the surface of the earth vibrates and vibration can travel to far off places'
Which of the following options refers to terms that helps in understanding earthquakes?

- (a) Epicenter, Seismograph, Plate boundary
(b) S waves, Vent, Mantle
(c) P waves, Crater, Lava
(d) Gases, Richter, Exogenic forces

Q50. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion A. The relation between the organisms and their surroundings form an ecosystem.

Reasoning R. All plants, animals and human beings depend on their immediate surroundings.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) Both A and R are false.

Q51. Match the following domains of environment with their examples.

A. Lithosphere	i. Water bodies like rivers, lakes, seas etc.
B. Atmosphere	ii. Plant and animal kingdom.
C. Biosphere	iii. Rocks and minerals.
D. Hydrosphere	iv. Thin layers of air consisting of gases.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(b) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(c) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(d) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii

Q52. Which one of the following gases present in the air is a greenhouse gas?

- (a) Ozone
(b) Hydrogen
(c) Helium
(d) Carbon dioxide

Q53. Air is a mixture of various gases. Choose the correct statements about air from the following statements.

- A. Plants take nitrogen directly from the air.
B. Green plants release oxygen gas.
C. Helium, Argon, Ozone gases are present in large quantities in the air.
D. Tiny dust particles are present in the air.
(a) A and C are true, B and D are false.
(b) A and D are true, B and C are false.
(c) B and D are true, A and C are false.

- (d) B and C are true, A and D are false.

Q54. Why is the temperature in cities higher than in villages? Choose the correct set of statement(s)

- A. The concrete and metals in building get heated during the day.
B. The asphalt of roads gets heated up during the day.
C. Crowded high rise buildings of cities trap warm air.
D. There are more open space and trees in cities.
(a) A, C and C
(b) B, C and D
(c) A, B and D
(d) A, C and D

Q55. Match the following minerals with their types.

A. Ferrous Mineral	i. Limestone
B. Fossil fuel	ii. Lead
C. Non-metallic mineral	iii. Coal
D. Non-ferrous mineral	Iv. Manganese

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(b) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(c) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(d) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv

Q56. Which of the following activities required for the conservation of wildlife?

- (a) Deforestation and soil erosion.
(b) Forest fires and landslides.
(c) National parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
(d) Construction activities and poaching.

Q57. Choose the correct option on ways to increase farm production to meet the demands of growing population.

- A. Use of fertilisers and High Yielding Variety Seeds.
B. Increasing the cropped area.
C. Rain dependent agriculture.
D. Mechanism of agriculture.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A, B and C
(b) A, C and D
(c) A, B and D
(d) B, C and D

Q58. Which of the following would be the apt example of explaining the concept of prejudice?

- A. People looking at each other equally
B. People judging other people negatively
C. People respecting each other
D. The feeling of superiority and inferiority

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A and C
(b) B
(c) C
(d) B and D

Q59. Which of the following factors influence the diversity of a region?

- A. Different eating and clothing habits
- B. Practising similar religions
- C. Adapting to the geographical areas people inhabit

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A
- (b) A and B
- (c) B and C
- (d) A and C

Q60. Who is the executive head of the State Government?

- (a) The Chief Minister
- (b) The Governor
- (c) The Chief Secretary
- (d) The Attorney General

Q61. Which of the following systems of government was adopted by India?

- (a) Presidential and Unitary
- (b) Parliamentary and Federal
- (c) Presidential and Federal
- (d) Parliamentary and Unitary

Q62. Which of the following statements is true about life in rural India?

- A. About four-fifths of farmers in India are large farmers.
- B. Farmers in India get into a debt trap when do not expected yield.
- C. Small farmers depend mainly on banks for their credit requirements.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A
- (b) Only B
- (c) Only A and B
- (d) Only B and C

Q63. Read the following statements and choose the true statements.

- A. About 60 percent of families in India are working as agricultural labourers
- B. Agricultural laborers migrate to distant places due to limited earning opportunities in villages.
- C. Agricultural laborers accept lower than market wages for want of regular employment from farmers.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A and B
- (b) Only B
- (c) Only B and C
- (d) Only A

Q64. The democratic ethos in a country can be strengthened through

- A. regular conduct of elections
- B. people's participation in decision making process
- C. Informed public opinion
- D. strong and committed bureaucracy

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A, B and D
- (b) A, B and C
- (c) B, C and D
- (d) A, C and D

Q65. If a curricular material has illustrations of women as housewives and domestic maids and men as engineers and pilots. This type of depiction is likely to promote

- (a) Gender empowerment
- (b) Gender role play
- (c) Gender serotyping
- (d) Gender constancy

Q66. Read the following statements.

Statements A. All democratic countries are likely to have a Constitution.

Statement B. All countries that have a Constitution are not necessarily democratic.

Select the correct option from the given alternatives.

- (a) Both A and B are true.
- (b) Both A and B are false.
- (c) Only A is true.
- (d) Only B is true.

Q67. What is the term used by the Constitution of India to describe India?

- (a) Federation
- (b) Union of States
- (c) Republic
- (d) Bharatvarsh

Q68. What is the role of a judge in a fair trial?

Choose the correct option.

- A. The judge decides the innocence of the accused person on the basis evidence present and in accordance with law.
 - B. The judge conducts the trial impartially and in an open court.
 - C. The judge gives a quick judgement on cases that shake public conscience.
- (a) Only A is true.
 - (b) B is false.
 - (c) Only C is true.
 - (d) Both A and B are true.

Q69. Consider the following statements A and B and choose the correct option.

- A. Right against exploitation says that no one can be forced to work for low wages or under bondage.
- B. Many of the laws related to social justice have their basis in the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

- (a) Both A and B are true and B is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and B are true but B is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but B is false.
- (d) A is false but B is true.

Q70. Which of the following issues are most likely find space in discussion while discussing the issue of Bhopal Gas Tragedy?

- A. Lower Safety measures
- B. Production of pesticides
- C. Cost cutting in industries
- D. Compensation to workers

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A, B and C
- (b) B, C and D
- (c) A, C and D
- (d) A, B and D

Q71. Which of the following statements about the goals of studying social science is most appropriate?

- A. To learn to respect differences of opinion, lifestyle and cultural practices.
- B. To instil a sense of pride and nostalgia with regard to the past.
- C. To grow up as active, responsible and reflective members of society.
- D. To understand the society we live in and how its is structured, managed and governed.

Choose the appropriate option.

- (a) A, B and C
- (b) A, C and D
- (c) A, C and D
- (d) B, C and D

Q72. Consider the two statements A and R are choose the correct option.

Assertion A. There is an urgent need in the social sciences to shift from ethos of utilitarianism to that of egalitarianism.

Reason R. The social sciences have traditionally focused on 'developmental' issues, which are important but not sufficient to understand issues of equality, justice and dignity.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) Only A is true.
- (d) Only R is true.

Q73. A social science teacher wants to prepare a lesson plan on the theme 'market'. Which of the following sub concepts are most likely to be part of her plan?

- A. Types of markets
- B. Chain of markets
- C. Unequal opportunities
- D. Agricultural production process
- E. Bargain in the market

Choose the appropriate option

- (a) Only A, B and C
- (b) Only A, B and E
- (c) Only A, B, C and E
- (d) Only A, B, D and E

Q74. Consider the following statements with reference to a social science classroom.

A. Children brings in a lot of what happens in the outside world.

B. We should take children's experiences as it is in a social science classroom.

C. The reality is portrayed along with an analysis of how we could move towards the ideal.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A and B are true.
- (b) Only B and C are true.
- (c) Only A and C are true.
- (d) All A, B and C are true.

Q75. Being a social science teacher, what efforts will you make to brake gender stereotypes in your classroom?

A. Making girls and boys sit on same benches and rotating this arrangement regularly to give students opportunity to familiarise with each other.

B. Organising class activities which are gender neutral.

C. Encouraging boys to evaluate girls' answer sheets and vice versa.

D. Assigning responsibilities of maintaining cleanliness in class equally among girls and boys.

- (a) A, B and D
- (b) B, C and D
- (c) A, C and D
- (d) A, B and C

Q76. The Five E model is considered popular for developing lesson plans in different subjects including social sciences. What is the first step introduced by teachers in this model?

- (a) Evaluate
- (b) Explain
- (c) Engage
- (d) Entertain

Q77. Which of the following activities would help develop the concept of democracy trough experiences?

Asking students to_____

- (a) do a role play showing the main events in the formation of the first government of independent India.
- (b) reflect on experience of electing the students' council president.
- (c) reflect on experience of getting selected for school teams like debate team, swimming team etc.
- (d) make a list of various political parties in India.

Q78. Consider the following statements related to the use of social science textbooks in the classroom.

A. Textbooks should be seen as the only source of knowledge and any deviation from it should be discouraged.

B. Learners should be encouraged to go beyond the textbook and to read from various other sources.

C. Textbooks should be used to test the memorization skills of the students.

D. Teachers should enable students to connect the information given in the textbooks with their own observations.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A is true
- (b) Only B is true
- (c) Only A and C are true
- (d) Only B and D are true

Q79. Which of the following activities provide opportunities for developing critical thinking in the area of Indian Constitution?

- A. Children may be encouraged memorize different Article of Indian Constitution
- B. Children may be provided with case studies in which people struggled to get different rights referred to in the Indian Constitution.
- C. A lawyer may be invited to list important cases in which he was able to win

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A
- (b) Only B
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) Both B and C

Q80. Which of the following questions provide opportunities to promote critical thinking skills?

- A. What role does the Constitution play in people's struggle for equality?
- B. What are the different markets through which cotton travels to become a shirt?
- C. Who benefits maximum in the production processes of making a shirt?
- D. What is the difference between evergreen forests and deciduous forests?

Choose the correct option

- (a) A, B and C only
- (b) A, B, C and D
- (c) A and B only
- (d) A and C only

Q81. A teacher wishes to help elementary stage students to understand elections held recently in her state. She wants students to see this as a component of democratic process. Which of the sources would be appropriate for this?

- A. News clips containing the details of election results of the state.
- B. Different articles in the Indian Constitution related to conduct of elections.
- C. Video records of election processes made available in youtube.
- D. Feature films containing episodes related to elections in USA.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A and B only
- (b) A, B and D
- (c) B, C and D only
- (d) A and C only

Q82. Which of the following option/s is/are most relevant for promoting social sciences in elementary schools?

- A. Provide students with latest information about societal issues so that they will be able to remember.
- B. Emphasise social sciences help in laying the foundation for an analytical and creative mind.
- C. Constantly remind students that every problem in society can be solved by studying different social sciences.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both A and B
- (b) Only A
- (c) Only B
- (d) Only A and C

Q83. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion A. Teaching social sciences is increasingly becoming complex and challenging.

Reason R. There is a shortage of professionally equipped social scientists to teach in educational institutions in India.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) Both A and R are false.

Q84. Impacted the lives of tribal groups in the Indian subcontinent?

- (a) A documentary made on the life of Birsa Munda
- (b) A historical fiction written by writer Amitav Ghosh
- (c) A chapter in a history textbook dedicated to the situation of tribes under colonial rule
- (d) Songs that were sung by tribes like the Baigas during that period, and documented by anthropologist Verrier Elwin

Q85. If a student propose to develop a project to understand demographic features of a district, which of the following is required as a possibility?

- (a) Data collected through household survey
- (b) Data from the Census of India
- (c) Data can be collected from Patwari/Village Administrative Officer
- (d) Newspaper reporting about demographic features appeared in the past

Q86. Which of the following are important features of Assessment For Learning (AFL) framework?

- A. Individual and specific needs of each child are identified
- B. Used for sharing the learning progress with the stakeholders
- C. Student's learning is assessed against criteria based on learning outcomes.
- D. Provide scope to observe change in learning progress over time.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and C only

- (c) A and C only
(d) A and D only

Q87. Which of the following principles is true with regard to formulation of curriculum and evaluation procedures for students studying up to elementary stage, as per RTE Act 2009?

- A. Children should not be given unmanageable homework
B. It needs to promote all round development of the child
C. Those who give corporal punishment should be given strict warning
D. Direct children to express their views in a disciplined manner

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A and D
(b) Only B
(c) Only C
(d) A, B and C

Q88. Which of the following **cannot** be used for school-based assessment activities?

- (a) Summative assessment
(b) Formative assessment
(c) Diagnostic assessment
(d) Placement assessment

Q89. A portfolio assessment requires: -

- A. Collection of students work.
B. Collection of tests and tasks given by teacher in a given period.
C. A criteria to select works/items to be put in portfolio

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A and B
(b) B and C
(c) A and C
(d) All A, B and C

Q90. Which of the following questions assesses the 'application' skill of learners?

- A. Which gas creates green house effect in the atmosphere?
B. What is air pressure?
C. Name three types of rainfall.
D. What is literacy? List five states which have literacy levels beyond the national level
E. Private health facilities can mean many things. Explain with the help of some examples from your area.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A, B, C and D
(b) A, B and C
(c) D and E
(d) A and E

Directions (Q91 to Q99):

Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statement that follows by choosing the correct options out of the given ones.

While ice-cream is made, the manufacturers freeze the base quickly, while constantly stirring to prevent large crystals

from forming. Once the ice-cream is made, the next worry is maintaining its quality during storage, ensuring that the crystals don't grow and that the creamy texture stays. This is why mass-manufactured ice-cream often contain stabilizers and emulsifiers, aside from the basics of milk, cream, sugar and flavourings.

Emulsifiers can come from a natural source such as egg yolk or butter milk, or they can be chemically extracted too. Whatever the source, these emulsifiers are used to prevent fat globules in the ice-cream from combining and rising to the top over time. They coat the fat globules and keep the fat and whipped air well-distributed through the ice-cream.

Stabilisers such as guar gum, locust bean gum etc. are often added to increase viscosity and prevent ice crystals from becoming larger during temperature fluctuations. Most of these gums are derive from plants.

For those who would like to avoid the stabilisers- ice-cream expert lovers are not fans of the slightly chewy texture it creates; other consumers worry about what is in a stabiliser- there are premium variants that come without, through they do have almost double the butterfat content.

For those who would like to avoid the sugar, there are sugar-free-ice-creams too, but they are not as creamy. Sugar lowers the freezing point of a mixture. In ice-cream, this helps keep parts of the ice-cream in the liquid phase at freezer temperature, making it easier to scoop and smoother on the tongue.

Some manufacturers replace butterfat with non-dairy, either to cut costs or to appeal to vegans. These products are tagged 'frozen desserts', not ice-creams. Coconut milk and cashew cream frozen desserts can be quite good; those made using cheap refined vegetable oils are typically not.

Q91. To keep ice-cream soft and creamy_____ is/are added to it.

- A. flavours
B. stabilisers
C. extra cream
D. preservatives

- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q92. _____ is/are not the basic constituent (s) of ice-cream.

- A. cream
B. desserts
C. milk
D. flavours

- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q93. Study the following statements:

- A. Emulsifiers are added to keep the ice-cream crystals small.
B. Emulsifiers can be vegetarian as well as non- vegetarian.

1. A is right and B is wrong.
 2. B is right and A is wrong.
 3. Both A and B are right.
 4. Both A and B are wrong.
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q94. Study the following statements:

- A. In a good cup of ice-cream, fat and air come to the surface.
 B. Sometimes, certain gums are added to increase the density of the ice-cream.
 C. Expert lovers of ice-cream do not like its chewy texture.
1. A is right while B and C are wrong.
 2. B is right while A and C are wrong.
 3. B is wrong while A and C are right.
 4. A is wrong while B and C are right.
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q95. Choose the option which is **NOT** correct from among the following.

- A. Sugar free ice-cream are not as tasty as sugar ones.
 B. Sugar helps the vendors to scoop up the ice- cream easily.
 C. Vegans help the ice-cream manufactures to sometimes cut costs.
 D. Coconut milk and cashew cream are cheap refined oils.
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q96. 'while constantly stirring to prevent'
 The underlined word is a/an _____.

- A. Noun
 B. Pronoun
 C. Verb
 D. Adjective
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q97. 'ice-cream often contain stabilisers'

- The word opposite in meaning to the underlined word is _____.
- A. spread
 B. prevent
 C. eliminate
 D. comprise
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q98. 'For those who would like to avoid the sugar',
 The underlined expression is a/an _____ clause.

- A. Principle
 B. Noun
 C. Adjective
 D. Adverb
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q99. 'that is why ice- creams often contain...'
 The underlined word is a/an _____

- A. Noun
 B. Pronoun
 C. Adjective
 D. Adverb
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Directions (Q100 to Q105):

Read the stanzas given below and answer the questions/complete the statements then follow by choosing the correct options out of the given ones.

Three year she grew in sun and shower,
 Then Nature said, 'A lovelier flower
 On earth was never sown:
 This child I to myself will take:
 She shall be mine, and I will make
 A lady of mu own.
 Myself will to my darling be
 Both law and impulse: and with me
 The girl, in rock and plain,
 In earth and heaven, in glade and bower,
 Shall feel on overseeing power
 To kindle or restrain.

Q100. What/ who is 'I' in these liners?

- A. Father
 B. Mother
 C. The poet
 D. Nature
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q101. What did 'I' plan to do?

- A. to teach her
 B. to groom her
 C. to play with her
 D. to feed her
- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q102. 'I' liked the child because:

- A. she was his/ her own child.
- B. she was lovely like a flower.
- C. there was no one else for her.
- D. she was born to nature.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q103. Where all will she be taken to?

- A. hills and plains
- B. lawns and woods
- C. lakes and sea
- D. only 1 and 2

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q104. 'Then Nature said.....'

The figure of speech used in this expression is:

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Personification
- D. Metonymy

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q105. 'To kindle of restrain.'

The underlined word means the same as:

- A. to awaken
- B. to move
- C. to discipline
- D. to develop

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q106. A regional dialect is _____

- A. Speech characteristics of a language in a region.
- B. Language of a state or country.
- C. Language with a script of a region.
- D. The written language and literature of a region.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q107. Which of the following is true of Sign Language?

- A. There is only one Sign Language in the world.
- B. Sign Language is not a natural language.
- C. Sign Language is a natural language.
- D. Sign language is a set of gestures

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q108. Which of the following is true of second language learning with reference to first language?

- A. Second language is interferences in the learning of the first language.
- B. First language supports the learning of second language.
- C. First language interferes in the learning of second language.
- D. It is possible to learn many languages at a time.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q109. India's language-in-education policy is known as _____

- A. Language-in-education policy
- B. Mother tongue as a medium of education
- C. First language, second language and English
- D. Three language formula

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q110. Competency based language teaching aims at _____

- A. developing the ability to use language in a defined context like education, work, personal or professional development.
- B. developing the ability of the learner to listen, speak, read and write in the classroom.
- C. defining abilities of learners while the curriculum is being implemented.
- D. making learner to learn as many languages as possible.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q111. 'Embedding the pedagogy into the materials to enable the teacher adopt the pedagogy' is known as _____

- A. authentic materials and realizations of materials.
- B. content validity of the materials.
- C. pedagogical realization of materials.
- D. process validity realization of materials.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q112. What is the major aim of teaching of poetry?

- A. Poetry is for enjoyment and ideas.
- B. Poetry is for grammar learning.
- C. Poetry is to know about the poet.
- D. Poetry is for vocabulary learning.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q113. A teacher of class VIII asks her learners to listen to the five sentences she reads out and write them down the exact sentences. Which strategy of listening she attempts to promote?

- A. Top down strategy
- B. Dictation as a strategy
- C. Apt listening strategy
- D. Bottom up strategy

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q114. A teacher writes words and short sentence as language chunks in context as unanalyzed wholes. She then gives the chunks in context for use by learners. What method or approach of teaching of vocabulary does this reflect?

- A. Vocabulary as chunks
- B. Lexical approach
- C. Communicative approach
- D. Structural approach

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q115. Cognitively Academic Language Proficiency refers to_____.

- A. using language for general day-to-day language functions
- B. using language for a conversation in a birthday party
- C. language use for abstract ideas and higher order language skills
- D. reading a short story of interest as a pastime routine

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q116. Which of the following is a task for process approach to writing and which one is for product approach?

- A. Look around the room you are in now. With your friends observe, gather information-objects, people, and actions. Jot down ideas, points, develop and outline, write the draft, edit it and write the final draft. Give a title to your paragraph.
- B. Write a paragraph of 200 words on 'Autobiography of the Snake'.

1. Both A and B are process approach tasks.
2. Both A and B are product approach tasks.
3. B is process approach task and A is product approach task.
4. A is process approach task and B is product approach task.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C

- (d) D

Q117. Language awareness in learners refers to

- A. grammatical knowledge of the language user.
- B. an enhanced consciousness and sensitivity to the forms and functions of language.
- C. and understanding of the four skills of a language.
- D. an enhanced consciousness and sensitivity to reading and writing in a language.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q118. Which of the following is **NOT** a concept of language education

- A. Grammar translation method
- B. Types of networking
- C. Contrastive analysis
- D. Form and function

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q119. Portfolio assessment aims at_____

- A. collection of instances of learning by learners over a period of time as evidences.
- B. collection of the marks or grades by learner over a period of time as evidences.
- C. conducting written and oral tests in order to judge learners' language learning.
- D. creating a profile of each learner through a progress report card.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q120. National Education Policy 2020 recommends the study of a foreign language_____.

- A. as an additional option at the secondary stage
- B. as an option under the three language formula
- C. as a language from the preparatory stage of schooling
- D. as a choice of the schools and learners

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Directions (Q121 to Q128):

दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

दुनिया का सबसे खूबसूरत देवदार (पायनस एक्सेलसा) हिमालय में ही पाया जाता है। इसके नीले-हरे, तनिक मुड़े हुए, नुकीले तथा अपने विकासमान सौंदर्य के जलवे दिखाते पत्ते सम्पूर्ण हिमालयीन परिसर की खूबसूरती में चार चाँद लगाते हैं। मध्यम आयु के वृक्ष का आकार पिरामिड

की तरह होता है, लेकिन बाद में वे लम्बोतरे छाताधारी सैनिक की तरह लगता है। मार्च-अप्रैल में इस पेड़ में कोपलें आने लगती हैं। इन नए पत्तों की शिखाएँ तेलिया तो दिखती हैं पर तनी और फुसफुसी होती हैं। नीलाभ दी-ज्योतियों की हज़ारों लाखों तशतरियाँ अपने बदन पर सजाकर खड़े यह असंख्य पेड़ परिवेश पर जैसे छा जाते हैं तब आप ही पता चल जाता है कि इन्हें देवदार क्यों कहा जाता है। किसी मन्दिर के सामने यथार्थ रूप से स्थापित दीप- मलिका स्तम्भ की तरह ये पेड़ बरसों से डटकर खड़े हैं। दीप से द्वीप जलाये जाने की तरह पर्ण-शिखा पर हर साल 10-12 नयी कोपलें आती हैं और ज्योति रूप धारण करती हैं। यह सिलसिला निरंतर जारी रहता है। किसी भी पेड़ की ज़िंदगी में इस गुणन अवधि का बड़ा महत्व होता है तथा यह उसकी समृद्धि का प्रतीक होता है। हवा-पानी रोशनी की ज़्यादतियों और अभावों के अनुरूप ये अपने-आप को ढाल लेते हैं। बस आसमान की दूरी महज़ दो-तीन फीट की शेष होने की खुशी से यह पेड़ जैसे सराबोर हो गए होते हैं।

Q121. देवदार के वृक्ष की पत्तियों की विशेषता नहीं है-

- A. मुड़े हुए
- B. नीले-हरे
- C. नुकीले
- D. चमकीले
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q122. देवदार वृक्षों के सौंदर्य की तुलना किससे की गई है?

- A. मंदिर के दीप कलश से
- B. दीपों की पंक्तियों से
- C. मंदिर के दीन स्तंभों से
- D. मंदिर की ऊँची मूर्तियों से
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q123. 'पर्ण शिखा' से तात्पर्य है-

- A. पत्तों की नोक
- B. पत्तियों की टहनी
- C. पत्तियों का पृष्ठभाग
- D. टहनी की नोक
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q124. 'गुण अवधि' से अभिप्राय है-

- A. वृक्षों को गुणा करना
- B. वृक्षों को जमा करना
- C. कोपलों का आना
- D. कोपलों का आकार बढ़ना
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C

(d) D

Q125. देवदार की विशेषता है-

- A. मध्यम आकार का होना
- B. परिवेश के अनुरूप ढल जाना
- C. पत्तियों का कटीला होना
- D. कोपलों का शीघ्र झड़ जाना
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q126. देवदार की प्रसन्नता का कारण है-

- A. बहुत मोटा होना
- B. पत्तियों का पीला होना
- C. फलों से लदा होना
- D. बहुत ऊँचा होना
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q127. समूह में भिन्न शब्द है-

- A. वृक्ष
- B. सैनिक
- C. लम्बोतरे
- D. आसमान
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q128. 'यथार्थ' का समानार्थी शब्द है-

- A. प्रतीत
- B. वास्तव
- C. कृत्रिम
- D. वास्तविक
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Directions (Q129 to Q135):

दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

आदमी की ज़िंदगी में जैसे उतार-चढ़ाव आते हैं, उसी तरह से देवदार को भी ऐसी स्थितियों से गुज़रना पड़ता है। ऐसी सभी घटनाओं का इंदराज इनके तने के अंदरूनी हिस्से पर बाकायदा हुआ होता है। इन पेड़ों की मुख्य डालियों के दो आवर्तनों यानी हार्ल में बहुत कम अंतर पाया जाता है। पूरे 200-250 साल की आयु-प्राप्त ये पेड़ समूचे इतिहास को अपने भीतर समेटे होते हैं। बहुत कम लोग जानते होंगे कि देवदार के फूल भी होते हैं। ललाई जामुनी रंग के इनके फूलों की बहार देख पाना किसी अजूबे से कम नहीं होता। पेड़ के नीचे, ज़मीन पर बरसों बरस की पतझर की धरोहरनुमा जमा

हुए पत्तों के ढेर पर पराग कणों की वर्षा होने से यह कबाड़ भी चैतन्यमय होने का आभास देने लगता है।

Q129. देवदार के वृक्ष कितने पुराने हैं?

- A. लगभग 25 साल पुराने
- B. लगभग 250 साल पुराने
- C. लगभग 100 साल पुराने
- D. लगभग 1250 साल पुराने
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q130. देवदारों के _____ का रंग जामुनी होता है।

- A. पत्तों
- B. फूलों
- C. तनों
- D. फलों
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q131. 'कबाड़' शब्द का प्रयोग किसके लिए किया गया है?

- A. टूटी हुई टहनियों के लिए
- B. टूटे हुए तनों के लिए
- C. झड़े पत्तों के लिए
- D. झड़े हुए फलों के लिए
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q132. देवदार के 'उतार चढ़ाव' में शामिल है-

- A. पत्तियों का झड़ना, नई कोपलें आना
- B. पत्तियों का झड़ना, फूलों का झड़ना
- C. फूलों का झड़ना, फूलों का गिरना
- D. फूलों का झड़ना, फलों का आना
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q133. 'वर्षा' का तद्भव रूप है-

- A. दृष्टि
- B. बारिश
- C. फुहार
- D. मूसलाधार
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q134. 'यह कबाड़ भी चैतन्यमय होने का आभास देने लगता है।' वाक्य में निपात है-

- A. कबाड़
- B. आभास
- C. होने
- D. भी
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q135. 'बरसों बरस' का अर्थ है-

- A. प्रत्येकवर्ष की
- B. अनेक वर्षों की
- C. दस वर्षों की
- D. कुछ वर्षों की
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q136. एक सामाजिक बोली है _____

- A. देश या राज्य की मुख्य भाषा की उपभाषा
- B. क्षेत्र और समाज की लिपि सहित भाषा
- C. क्षेत्र की लिखित भाषा एवं साहित्य की विशेषताएँ
- D. भाषा के भीतर समुदाय अथवा समूह की वाक् की विशेषताएँ
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q137. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संकेत भाषा के बारे में सही नहीं है?

- A. संकेत भाषा स्वाभाविक भाषा है।
- B. संकेत भाषा का व्याकरण होता है।
- C. संकेत भाषा का व्याकरण नहीं होता।
- D. संकेत भाषा के विभिन्न रूप हैं।
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q138. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी शास्त्रीय भाषा नहीं है?

- A. उड़िया
- B. तमिल
- C. मलयालम
- D. हिंदी
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q139. शर्ली माध्यमिक स्तर पर अंग्रेजी की शिक्षिका हैं। वह शिक्षार्थियों को पहले छह वाक्यों की पाठ्य-वस्तु को दो बार सुनने के लिए कहती हैं।

इसके उपरान्त वह लगभग पाँच से छह वाक्यों में उस पाठ्य-वस्तु का सार लिखने के लिए कहती है जो कि हू-ब-हू समान वाक्य नहीं होंगे। यह क्या कहलाता है?

- A. श्रुतलेख
- B. वाक्य श्रुतलेख
- C. अनुच्छेद श्रुतलेख
- D. व्याकरण श्रुतलेख

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q140. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा भाषा शिक्षण की अवधारणा में से नहीं है?

- A. बोधगम्य निवेश
- B. भाषा आधारित कार्य
- C. निवेश उपकरण
- D. पृष्ठपोषण

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q141. भाषा अर्जन _____ है।

- A. सचेतन और सुचिंतित
- B. स्वाभाविक और सुचिंतित
- C. स्वाभाविक और अवचेतन
- D. भाषा प्रक्रमण

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q142. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 इस बात का समर्थन करती है कि-

- A. मातृभाषा सभी भाषाओं और विषय-वस्तु सीखने के लिए अनिवार्य है।
- B. बुनियादी स्तर से विद्यार्थी शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में अंग्रेजी है।
- C. त्रिभाषा सूत्र के अंतर्गत विदेशी भाषा का अध्ययन
- D. त्रिभाषा सूत्र के अंतर्गत शास्त्रीय भाषा का अध्ययन

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q143. लेखन के उत्पाद उपागम का निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सत्य है?

- A. एक बार किए गए अभ्यास के रूप में लेखन
- B. प्रक्रिया के रूप में लेखन
- C. एक चरण से अन्य चरण की ओर बढ़ने के रूप में लेखन
- D. लेखन में हस्तलेखन मायने रखता है

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q144. व्याकरण सीखने-सिखने 'जागृति' क्या है?

- A. एकाकी रूप से व्याकरण का परियच देना और शिक्षार्थी को प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से अभ्यास करने योग्य बनाना एवं किसी उद्देश्य के लिए उसका प्रयोग करना।
- B. स्थितिपरक परीक्षण एवं अभ्यास के माध्यम से व्याकरण सीखना।
- C. एकाकी वाक्यों में व्याकरण सीखना और नियमों को रटना।
- D. संदर्भ में व्याकरण का परिचय देना और शिक्षार्थियों को बिंदु पर ध्यान देने योग्य बनाना एवं उसके बाद व्याकरण के नियम की खोज करने के लिए उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना।

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q145. निम्नलिखित में से आप किसे प्रामाणिक सामग्री के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे?

- A. समाचार पत्र में कार्टून को
- B. पत्रिका में विज्ञापन को
- C. एक सुप्रसिद्ध लेखक की लघुकथा को
- D. एक पाठ्य पुस्तक लेखक द्वारा पर्यावरण बदलाव पर लिखा गया निबंध

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q146. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अध्ययन कौशल है?

- A. नई चीज़ सुनना और बाद में दोस्तों साथ साझा करना।
- B. वैज्ञानिक पृच्छा पर पाठ्य-वस्तु पढ़ते समय नोट्स बनाना।
- C. पृच्छा आधारित सीखने पर एक प्रस्तुति तैयार करना।
- D. गहन चिंतन जैसे कोई कण-कण में कोई क्रिया करता है।

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q147. व्याकरण सीखने के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- A. शिक्षार्थी नियम से अर्थ की ओर अग्रसर होता है।
- B. पहले व्याकरण के नियमों को कठस्थ करने की ज़रूरत है।
- C. शिक्षार्थी अर्थ और प्रयोग से नियमों की ओर अग्रसर होता है।
- D. व्याकरण सीखना विषयवस्तु वाले विषय को सीखने जैसा है।

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q148. एक शिक्षक एक पाठ्य-वस्तु पर आधारित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का निर्माण करता है। प्रश्न के प्रकार का क्या नाम होगा?

कल्पना कीजिए कि आप कहानी में आगंतुक हैं। उस दिन की शाम के बारे में अपने अनुभव को याद करते हुए दैनिक डायरी लिखते हैं।

- A. वर्णात्मक प्रश्न
- B. बहिर्विशित प्रश्न

- C. विचारोन्मुखी प्रश्न
D. विश्लेषणात्मक प्रश्न
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q149. एक शिक्षक रोज़मर्रा के संदर्भ से शिक्षार्थियों को पाँच शब्दों का एक शब्द देता है और उनसे ऐसे शब्दों को खोजने के लिए कहता है जो परस्पर मित्रवत हों। प्रत्येक शब्द के कम से कम पाँच मित्र शब्द होने चाहिए। शब्दावली सीखने की यह रणनीति _____ के नाम से जानी जाती है।

- A. शब्द ज्ञान
B. सह विन्यास
C. शब्द प्रारूपण
D. शाब्दिक टुकड़ा

- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Q150. कविता _____ के लिए है।

- A. व्याकरण सीखने
B. शब्द भंडार
C. आनंद लेने और सराहना करने
D. लेखन एवं तर्क देने
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. Child Development is a study of the patterns of growth and changes taking place from conception to adolescence.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. Socialization is a complex process that takes place in overt as well as covert manners.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. For children who are in the formal operational stage teachers should give opportunities to solve problems and reason scientifically

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. In Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the two complementary processes of accommodation and assimilation are a part of adaptation

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. While Jean Piaget gives importance to maturation in children's learning, Lev Vygotsky considers cultural tools to be important.

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. According to Lev Vygotsky, reproduction and recall is NOT appropriate pedagogy to promote cognitive development.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. Carol Gilligan critiques that Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development devalues feminine morality that emphasizes an ethic of care.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. Howard Gardner proposed the theory of multiple intelligences

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to the national education policy 2020, the emphasis of education should be on conceptual understanding

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. In a child-centered education, learning takes place primarily through exploration from diverse sources

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Teachers should detail the assessment of the child to the parents so that the parents can gain an understanding of what and how the child has been learning.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. To ensure the retention of students from socio-economically disadvantaged groups, a teacher should ensure that they do not lose interest in attending school

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. In what ways are the books you read today different from the Rigveda

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. In order to promote and facilitate education, the following set of measures have been proposed under the Right of persons with disabilities Act (2016)-

- ☐ conduct a survey of school-going children every five years

- ☑ provide books, other learning materials, and appropriate assistive devices
- ☑ use of appropriate augmentative and alternative modes of communication

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. For the inclusion of students from religious minorities, a teacher should present examples of harmony among members of different religions.

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. Dysgraphia is primarily associated with difficulty in writing.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. The use of Tactile and embossed materials will be helpful in ensuring the successful inclusion of students with visual impairment.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. In order to cater to the needs of a student with high creativity, a teacher should avoid activities which promotes convergent thinking.

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. In order to support deep, long-lasting knowledge among learners, a teacher should give the opportunities to apply the learning to different situations

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. A is true but R is false

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. A teacher should plan activities which yield curiosity among learners.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. Knowledge about how to do a particular task is called procedural knowledge.

S25. Ans.(d)

Sol. Passive observation doesn't promote meaningful learning among the students.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Implicit and explicit knowledge of our own abilities and the strategies which we can use in a given situation, depending on the demands of the task in front of us is called meta-cognition knowledge.

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. While solving a problem, a student is referring to a similar kind of problem and drawing indications to solve the current problem. This is an example of analogical thinking.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. The teacher should let students talk about misconceptions and provide opportunities for discovering scientific logic.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. Emotions facilitate the encoding and retrieval of memories

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. I am an unlucky person and my luck never favours my success at a given task.

S31. Ans.(c)

Sol. Vira Shaivism is associated with Allamah Prabhu, Chokhamela and Akkamahadevi.

S32. Ans.(b)

Sol. A-ii, B-iv, c-I, D-ii

S33. Ans.(a)

Sol. "Silk Route" in the ancient periods refers to the travelling route of traders from China to other countries carrying silk.

S34. Ans.(d)

Sol. Uyyakoundan Udaiyur in 12th-Century inscription deliberated on the status of Rathakaras (Chariot wakers).

S35. Ans.(a)

Sol. In her book, 'Stripurushtulna' Tarabai Shinde criticized the social difference between men and women.

S36. Ans.(a)

Sol. Divya Parabandham text compiled in the song of Perivalvar, Andal, Tondara-dipped Alvar and Nammalvar.

S37. Ans.(d)

Sol. Taxes on family is not the regular taxes collected by the rulers of Mahajanpadas.

S38. Ans.(b)

Sol. Both statements are true that resaved Forest, private rights or privileges were either prohibited or allowed only under stringent conditions and this is also true that protected permitted some rights of the government permitted some rights of the local population or private persons to be exercised.

S39. Ans.(a)

Sol. The slogan of Shri Narayana Guru is one caste, one religion, and one god for humankind.

S40. Ans.(a)

Sol. E.V. Ramaswamy or Paraiyar founded the self-respect movement.

S41. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct statements are that In 19th-Century the expansion of cities created new demands for labor and although working conditions were very hard, but work in the new locations gave lower castes to get away from the oppressive hold that upper-caste landowners exercised over them.

S42. Ans.(c)

Sol. The popular pictorial representation 'driving Krishna's chariot' was shown guiding other nationalist leaders in the battle against the British by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

S43. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct statement is that Aurangzeb issued a Farman granting the company the right to trade duty-free.

S44. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct statement about the Indian constitution when it was drafted is that it guaranteed equality before the law to all citizens.

S45. Ans.(b)

Sol. About the solar system, the correct statement is that the sun, eight planets and satellites form the solar system.

S46. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct statement is that the value of latitude is followed by the word either North or South.

S47. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both Assertion and Reasoning are true and R is the correct explanation of A, that the Torrid zone receives the maximum heat and remains hot throughout the year and the Mid-day sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all latitudes between the tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

S48. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both Assertion and Reasoning are true and R is the correct explanation of A, that is the Equator is a very important reference point on the globe and the Equator divides the earth into the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere.

S49. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'If an earthquake happens, the surface of the earth vibrates and vibration can travel to far-off places', Epicenter, seismograph and Plate boundary are the terms that help in understanding earthquakes.

S50. Ans.(b)

Sol. Both statements are true that the relationship between organisms and their surrounding form an ecosystem because all plants, animals and human beings depend on their immediate surroundings.

S51. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct match is Lithosphere: Rocks and minerals, Atmosphere: thin layers of air consisting of gases, Biosphere: Plant and animal kingdom, Hydrosphere: Water bodies like rivers, lakes, seas etc.

S52. Ans.(d)

Sol. Carbon Dioxide gases present in the air is a greenhouse gas.

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol. Air is a mixture of various gases, the correct statement is that green plants release oxygen gas and this is also true that tiny dust particles are present in the air.

S54. Ans.(a)

Sol. The temperature in cities is higher than in villages because the concrete and metals in the building get heated during the day and this is also true that crowded high-rise buildings of cities trap warm air.

S55. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct match is that Ferrous Mineral: Manganese, Fossil Fuel: Coal, Non-metallic mineral: Limestone and Nonferrous mineral: Lead.

S56. Ans.(c)

Sol. National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries are required for the conservation of wildlife.

S57. Ans.(c)

Sol. The use of fertilizers and high-yielding variety seeds, increasing the cropped area and the mechanism of agriculture are the ways to increase farm production to meet the demands of the growing population.

S58. Ans.(d)

Sol. People judging other people negatively and the feeling of superiority and inferiority are an example of explaining the concept of Prejudice.

S59. Ans.(d)

Sol. Different eating and clothing habits and adapting to the geographical areas people inhabit.

S60. Ans.(b)

Sol. The governor is the executive head of the State government.

S61. Ans.(b)

Sol. Parliamentary and Federal government was adopted by India.

S62. Ans.(b)

Sol. The true statement about rural India is that farmers in India get into a debt trap when do not expect yield.

S63. Ans.(c)

Sol. The true statements are that agricultural laborers migrate to distant places due to limited earning opportunities in villages and agricultural laborers accept lower than market wages for want of regular employment from farmers.

S64. Ans.(b)

Sol. The democratic ethos in a country can be strengthened through regular conduct of elections, people's participation in the decision-making process and informed public opinion.

S65. Ans.(c)

Sol. If a curricular material has illustrations of women as housewives and domestic maids and men as engineers and pilots, this type of depiction is likely to promote gender serotyping.

S66. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both statements are correct that all democratic countries are likely to have a Constitution and all countries that have a constitution are not necessarily democratic.

S67. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Constitution of India to describe India is called the Union of States.

S68. Ans.(d)

Sol. The judge in a fair trial is that the judge decides the innocence of the accused person based on evidence present and in accordance with the law and the judge conducts the trial impartially and in an open court.

S69. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both statements are true the right against exploitation says that no one can be forced to work for low wages or under bondage and many of the laws related to social justice have their basis in the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

S70. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lower Safety measures, Cost cutting in industries and Compensation to workers are most discussing statements of Bhopal Gas Tragedy.

S71. Ans.(c)

Sol. To learn to respect differences of opinion, lifestyle and cultural practices, to grow up as active, responsible and reflective members of society and to understand the society we live in and how its is structured, managed and governed are the statements of studying social science is most appropriate.

S72. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both Assertion and Reason are true and R is the correct explanation of A that there is an urgent need in the social sciences to shift from ethos of utilitarianism to that of egalitarianism and the social sciences have traditionally focused on 'developmental' issues, which are important but

not sufficient to understand issues of equality, justice and dignity.

S73. Ans.(c)

Sol. A social science teacher wants to prepare a lesson plan on the theme 'market', types of markets, chain of markets, unequal opportunities and Bargain in the market are the sub concept which most likely to be part of her plan.

S74. Ans.(c)

Sol. Children bring in a lot of what happens in the outside world and the reality is portrayed along with an analysis of how could move towards the ideal are correct statement with regarding a social science classroom.

S75. Ans.(a)

Sol. Being a social science teacher the efforts which to brake gender stereotypes in the classroom that makes girls and boys sit on the same benches and rotating this arrangement regularly to give students the opportunity to familiarize themselves with each other, organizing class activities that are gender neutral and assigning responsibilities of maintaining cleanliness in class equality among girls and boys.

S76. Ans.(c)

Sol. The five E model is considered popular for developing lesson plans in different subjects including social sciences, engage is the first step introduced by teachers in this model.

S77. Ans.(b)

Sol. Reflects on experiences of electing the students' council president are the activity would help the concept of democracy through experiences.

S78. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct statement of the use of social science textbooks in the classroom is that learners should be encouraged to go beyond the textbook and to read from various other sources and teachers should enable students to connect the information given in the textbooks with their own observations.

S79. Ans.(b)

Sol. For developing critical thinking in the area of the Indian Constitution is that children may be provided with case studies in which people struggled to get different rights referred to in the Indian Constitution.

S80. Ans.(d)

Sol. What role does the Constitution play in people's struggle for equality? and Who benefits maximum in the production processes of making a shirt? Are the questions providing opportunities to promote critical thinking.

S81. Ans.(d)

Sol. A teacher wishes to help elementary-stage students to understand the election held recently in her state, she wants

students to see this as a component of the democratic process, the appropriate sources are news clips containing the details of election results of the states and video records of election processes made available in YouTube.

S82. Ans.(c)

Sol. For promoting social sciences in elementary schools the appropriate option is to emphasize social sciences to help in laying the foundation for an analytical and creative mind.

S83. Ans.(c)

Sol. The assertion is correct and Reason is false that teaching social sciences is increasingly becoming complex and challenging and this is false that there is a shortage of professionally equipped social scientists to teach in educational institutions in India.

S84. Ans.(d)

Sol. Songs that were sung by tribes like the Baigas during that period, and documented by anthropologist Verrier Elwin impacted the lives of tribal groups in the Indian subcontinent.

S85. Ans.(b)

Sol. If a student proposes to develop a project to understand the demographic features of a district, data from the Census of India is required as a possibility.

S86. Ans.(d)

Sol. Individual and specific needs of each child are identified and provide scope to observe the change in learning progress over time.

S87. Ans.(b)

Sol. It needs to promote the all-around development of the child if the principles are true with regard to the formulation of curriculum and evaluation procedures for students studying up to the elementary stage, as per the RTE Act 2009.

S88. Ans.(d)

Sol. Placement assessment is cannot be used for school-based assessment activities.

S89. Ans.(c)

Sol. A portfolio assessment requires the collection of students' work and criteria to select works/items to be put in the portfolio.

S90. Ans.(c)

Sol. What is literacy? List five states which have literacy levels beyond the national level and private health facilities can mean many things, Explain with the help of some examples from your area.

S91. Ans.(b)

Sol. To keep ice cream soft and creamy stabilizers are added to it.

S92. Ans.(b)

Sol. Desserts are not the basic constituents of ice cream.

S93. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both A and B are right.

S94. Ans.(d)

Sol. A is wrong while B and C are right.

S95. Ans.(d)

Sol. Coconut milk and cashew cream are cheap refined oils.

S96. Ans.(c)

Sol. The underlined word is a verb.

S97. Ans.(c)

Sol. The word opposite in meaning to the underlined word is eliminated.

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. The underlined expression is an adjective clause.

S99. Ans.(d)

Sol. The underlined word is an adverb.

S100. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'I' in these liners is nature.

S101. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'I' plan to groom her

S102. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'I' liked the child because she was lovely like a flower.

S103. Ans.(d)

Sol. She will be taken to hills and plains & lawns and woods

S104. Ans.(c)

Sol. The figure of speech used in this expression is the personification

S105. Ans.(c)

Sol. The underlined word means the same as discipline

S106. Ans.(a)

Sol. A regional dialect is the speech characteristics of a language in a region.

S107. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sign Language is a natural language.

S108. Ans.(b)

Sol. The first language supports the learning of a second language.

S109. Ans.(d)

Sol. India's language-in-education policy is known as Three language formula

S110. Ans.(a)

Sol. Competency-based language teaching aims at developing the ability to use language in a defined context like education, work, personal or professional development.

S111. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'Embedding the pedagogy into the materials to enable the teacher to adopt the pedagogy' is known as the pedagogical realization of materials.

S112. Ans.(a)

Sol. The major aim of teaching poetry is poetry is for enjoyment and ideas.

S113. Ans.(d)

Sol. She attempts to promote a Bottom-up strategy

S114. Ans.(b)

Sol. A teacher writes words and short sentences as language chunks in context as unanalyzed wholes. She then gives the chunks in context for use by learners. This reflects the Lexical approach

S115. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cognitively Academic Language Proficiency refers to language use for abstract ideas and higher-order language skills

S116. Ans.(d)

Sol. A is the process approach task and B is the product approach task.

S117. Ans.(d)

Sol. Language awareness in learners refers to an enhanced consciousness and sensitivity to reading and writing in a language.

S118. Ans.(b)

Sol. Types of networking is NOT a concept of language education

S119. Ans.(a)

Sol. Portfolio assessment aims at the collection of instances of learning by learners over a period of time as evidences.

S120. Ans.(a)

Sol. National Education Policy 2020 recommends the study of a foreign language as an additional option at the secondary stage

S121. Ans.(d)

S122. Ans.(c)

Sol. देवदार वृक्षों के सौंदर्य की तुलना मंदिर के दीन स्तंभों से की गई है

S123. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'पर्ण शिखा' से तात्पर्य है पत्तों की नोक

S124. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'गुण अवधि' से अभिप्राय है कोपलों का आना

S125. Ans.(b)

Sol. देवदार की विशेषता परिवेश के अनुरूप ढल जाना है

S126. Ans.(d)

Sol. देवदार की प्रसन्नता का कारण बहुत ऊँचा होना है

S127. Ans.(c)

S128. Ans.(d)

S129. Ans.(b)

Sol. देवदार के वृक्ष लगभग 250 साल पुराने पुराने हैं.

S130. Ans.(b)

Sol. देवदारों के फूलों का रंग जामुनी होता है।

S131. Ans.(c)

Sol. झड़े पत्तों के लिए

S132. Ans.(a)

Sol. देवदार के 'उतार चढ़ाव' में पत्तियों का झड़ना, नई कोपलें आना शामिल है

S133. Ans.(b)

S134. Ans.(d)

S135. Ans.(b)

S136. Ans.(d)

Sol. एक सामाजिक बोली है भाषा के भीतर समुदाय अथवा समूह की वाक् की विशेषताएँ।

S137. Ans.(c)

S138. Ans.(d)

S139. Ans.(c)

Sol. शर्ली माध्यमिक स्तर पर अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा हैं। वह शिक्षार्थियों को पहले छह वाक्यों की पाठ्य-वस्तु को दो बार सुनने के लिए कहती हैं। इसके उपरांत वह लगभग पाँच से छह वाक्यों में उस पाठ्य-वस्तु का सार लिखने के लिए कहती है जो कि हू-ब-हू समान वाक्य नहीं होंगे। यह अनुच्छेद श्रुतलेख कहलाता है।

S140. Ans.(c)

S141. Ans.(c)

Sol. भाषा अर्जन स्वाभाविक और अवचेतन है।

S142. Ans.(a)

Sol. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 इस बात का समर्थन करती है कि मातृभाषा सभी भाषाओं और विषय-वस्तु सीखने के लिए अनिवार्य है।

S143. Ans.(a)

Sol. एक बार किए गए अभ्यास के रूप में लेखन

S144. Ans.(d)

Sol. संदर्भ में व्याकरण का परिचय देना और शिक्षार्थियों को बिंदु पर ध्यान देने योग्य बनाना एवं उसके बाद व्याकरण के नियम की खोज करने के लिए उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना।

S145. Ans.(d)

S146. Ans.(b)

Sol. वैज्ञानिक पृच्छा पर पाठ्य-वस्तु पढ़ते समय नोट्स बनाना।

S147. Ans.(c)

Sol. शिक्षार्थी अर्थ और प्रयोग से नियमों की ओर अग्रसर होता है।

S148. Ans.(b)

S149. Ans.(b)

Sol. एक शिक्षक रोज़मर्रा के संदर्भ से शिक्षार्थियों को पाँच शब्दों का एक शब्द देता है और उनसे ऐसे शब्दों को खोजने के लिए कहता है जो परस्पर मित्रवत हों। प्रत्येक शब्द के कम से कम पाँच मित्र शब्द होने चाहिए। शब्दावली सीखने की यह रणनीति सह विन्यास के नाम से जानी जाती है।

S150. Ans.(c)

Sol. कविता आनंद लेने और सराहना करने के लिए है।



Q1. Which of the following examples illustrates proximodistal principle of development?

- (a) Visual abilities are developed before learning to walk
- (b) Effective use of arms proceeds the ability to use hands
- (c) Grasping cannot be mastered before learning to integrate movement of individual fingers
- (d) Patterns of growth for body size, nervous system are different.

Q2. Developmental changes –

- (a) occur in an orderly and sequential manner.
- (b) occur at very fast pace in infancy and then there is no growth till adolescence.
- (c) always occur in a linear manner rather than a spiral manner.
- (d) occur in a forward manner till adolescence and then move backwards.

Q3. The interplay of environment and hereditary factors is responsible for-

- (a) only physical development
- (b) only cognitive development
- (c) physical and cognitive development
- (d) physical, social and cognitive development

Q4. Which of the following statements about socialization of children is correct?

- (a) Media is an agency of primary socialization.
- (b) Media is an agency of secondary socialization.
- (c) Media is an important part of the child's microsystem.
- (d) Media is not an agency of socialization.

Q5. In Piaget's theory, the tendency to focus attention on only characteristic of an object at a time is referred to as –

- (a) centration.
- (b) reversibility.
- (c) egocentrism.
- (d) animism.

Q6. Choose the correctly matched pair of Piagetian cognitive stage and its defining characteristic.

- (a) Pre-operational Stage – Animism
- (b) Sensori-motor – Symbolic Thought
- (c) Concrete operational stage – Deferred Imitation
- (d) Formal operational stage – Centration

Q7. Physical tools such as _____ and _____ aid and influence our cognitive development as per Lev Vygotsky.

- (a) schemas; maps
- (b) schemas; language
- (c) maps; calculator
- (d) schemas; calculator

Q8. In Lev Vygotsky's view, private speech –
(a) serves an important social function.

- (b) hinders cognitive development of children.
- (c) illustrative egocentric thinking of children.
- (d) does not have any cognitive function.

Q9. Which of the following characterize a progressive classroom?

- (i) Availability of a variety of materials
 - (ii) Range of activities and tasks
 - (iii) Following method of direct instruction
 - (iv) Focus on memorization and recall
- Choose the correct option.

- (a) (i) (ii)
- (b) (iii) (iv)
- (c) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (d) (i) (ii) (iv)

Q10. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of Kohlberg's stages with their underlying principles?

- (a) Universal ethical principles – avoidance of punishment
- (b) Good-boy – Good-girl orientation – ideal reciprocity
- (c) Law and Order Orientation – equal exchange of favours
- (d) Social Contract orientation – self-chosen ethical principles of conscience

Q11. As per contemporary theories of intelligence, Intelligence is –

- (a) Mere ability to imitate other
- (b) A specific ability
- (c) A set of capabilities
- (d) A singular and generic concept

Q12. Teachers should discuss depiction of men and women in non – conformist gender roles to –

- (a) challenge gender – role flexibility.
- (b) challenge gender stereotyping.
- (c) promote gender bias.
- (d) promote gender discrimination.

Q13. Assertion (A): Teachers should encourage children to work individually and discourage co-operation.

Reason (R): Collaboration is a highly ineffective strategy in a classroom with diverse learners.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q14. Which of the following statements about assessment is **NOT** correct?

- (a) Assessment for learning takes place before, during and after the teaching – learning process.

- (b) Assessment for learning should focus upon formative assessment.
- (c) The process of assessment should be dynamic.
- (d) Assessment should focus on use of standardized assessment tools.

Q15. Which of the following is an example of a question to promote conceptual understanding and critical thinking?

- (a) Which is the largest state in India?
- (b) What is the total area of the state of Kerala?
- (c) What measures should be taken to make society inclusive?
- (d) What is photosynthesis?

Q16. To promote inclusion, it is important to have:

- (i) Flexible curriculum
- (ii) Accessible building
- (iii) Segregation of students based on ability
- (iv) Competition centred pedagogy

Choose the correct option.

- (a) (i), (ii)
- (b) (i), (iii)
- (c) (i) (iv)
- (d) (iii) (iv)

Q17. Which of the following characterizes “repetitive and ritualistic behaviour”?

- (a) Autism
- (b) Dyscalculia
- (c) Dyslexia
- (d) Visual Impairment

Q18. Which of the following will help inclusion of students with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder?

- (a) Break task into small, manageable chunks
- (b) Give long and repetitive assignments
- (c) Increase distraction in the classroom
- (d) Restrict multiple ways of engagement in class

Q19. For the successful inclusion of students from economically weaker sections, a teacher should:

- (a) Correlate learning ability with the social class of children.
- (b) Place them in a separate section with low expectation.
- (c) Respect and consider their socio-economic background.
- (d) Use examples related to dominant cultures only.

Q20. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of appropriate accommodation strategy with respective to inclusion of students with the specific learning preferences?

- (a) Kinesthetic: Read material aloud to them
- (b) Auditory: Highlight main points in books/notes
- (c) Tactile: Ask for oral summaries of material
- (d) Visual: Use maps and flows charts to organize materials

Q21. Assertion (A): The act of learning involves a process of establishing connections among facts observed and experienced by children.

Reason (R): Children learn in a linear way and not in spiral manner.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q22. Which of the following are proposed in National Education Policy 2020?

- (i) Learning how to learn
- (ii) Increasing course content
- (iii) 360-degree holistic progress report card
- (iv) Standardized curriculum, pedagogy and assessment

Choose the correct option.

- (a) (ii) (iv)
- (b) (i) (iii)
- (c) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (d) (i) (ii) (iv)

Q23. Which of the following does **NOT** facilitate childrens' thinking?

- (a) Giving activities based on transfer of learning
- (b) Aiming towards memorization rather than understanding
- (c) Providing opportunities for self-regulation and being reflective
- (d) Relating new information to prior knowledge

Q24. The establishment of a _____ and _____ atmosphere is an essential part of learning at school.

- (a) collaborative, co-operative
- (b) competitive, boring
- (c) constructive, mechanical
- (d) threatening, challenging

Q25. The sequence of presentation of concepts should be from:

- (a) Application-based to understanding-based
- (b) Higher-order to lower-order
- (c) Abstract to concrete
- (d) Simple to complex

Q26. Which of the following facilitates problem-solving skills among the students?

- (a) Analogical thinking
- (b) Functional fixedness
- (c) Response set
- (d) Stimulus-response association

Q27. Which of the following is a constructive way of responding to students' errors?

- (a) Punishing the student to eliminate erroneous behaviour.
- (b) Giving cues & hints to help students identify their own error.
- (c) Reducing marks for making errors without any feedback.

(d) Ignoring students' error totally.

Q28. Sometimes stereotypes related to one's social identity cause beliefs about inequities among students. Teachers can overcome the impact of these negative stereotypes by:

- (a) Telling the student that learning is an uncontrollable process.
- (b) Giving examples that indicates that stereotypes are true.
- (c) Emphasizing that learning significantly depends on efforts.
- (d) Using frequent rewards and punishments among students.

Q29. A student is studying to avoid last rank in the exams. This is an examples of:

- (a) Approach-oriented mastery goals
- (b) Avoidance-oriented mastery goals
- (c) Approach-oriented performance goals
- (d) Avoidance-oriented performance goals

Q30. Assertion (A): School and life at community should not be linked in any way for effective teaching-learning process.

Reason (R): Linking school and community delimits students' opportunities for social participation.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q31. The Tamil word to describe heads of three ruling families of Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas is.

- (a) Dakshinapatha
- (b) Maha-mandaleshwara
- (c) Rajarajadeva
- (d) Muvendar

Q32. The Delhi Sultanate policy of 'internal frontier' meant

- (a) keeping a check on internal rebellions
- (b) conflict over hereditary rights to appoint successor
- (c) cutting down forests to consolidate the hinterlands
- (d) maintaining a circle of justice for effective control

Q33. Read the statements and choose the correct option:

The farman issued by Aurangzeb granted

- A. the East India company the right to trade duty free
- B. private traders the right to trade duty free
- (a) Only A
- (b) Only B
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) Neither A nor B

Q34. In one of the first settled sites Burzahom, traces of cooking hearths have been found

- (a) inside the huts
- (b) outside the huts

- (c) both inside and outside the huts
- (d) far away from the huts

Q35. People who made copies of the manuscripts in the medieval courts are known as

- (a) calligraphers
- (b) copiers
- (c) scribes
- (d) muralists

Q36. Read the statements (A) and (R) and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Hampi was the centre of commercial and cultural activities.

Reason (R): Muslim merchants, Chettis and European traders thronged the markets of Hampi

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q37. Read the statements (A) and (R) and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): East India company introduced Permanent Settlement and Mahalwari Settlement in their territories.

Reasoning (A): these settlements were required to improve the agricultural practices, particularly irrigation system.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) true, but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q38. Which of the following statement(s) is /are true about Ahoms during the medieval period?

- A. They are migrants from present – day Myanmar
- B. Ahom state depended on voluntary service for their army
- C. Village communities played a crucial role in distributing land to peasants.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A
- (b) B and C
- (c) A and B
- (d) A and C

Q39. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

(A) Pandita Ramabai founded a widows' home at Poona to provide shelter to widows.

(B) Pandita Ramabai was a great scholar of Sanskrit.

(C) Pandita Ramabai wrote a book about the miserable lives of lower-caste women.

- (a) (A), (B) and (C) are correct
- (b) (A) and (B) are correct
- (c) (A) and (C) are correct

(d) (B) and (C) are correct

Q40. Which among the following tried to show through his/her writings that the practice of widow burning had no sanction in ancient texts?

- (a) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
- (b) Pundita Rama Bai
- (c) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (d) Dayananda Saraswati

Q41. Which among the following practices was used by Nineteenth century reformers to challenge a harmful practice that existed in the society?

- (a) Staging a dharna against such practices.
- (b) Name calling the people who were following such practices.
- (c) Point out a verse or sentence in the ancient sacred texts that supported their point of view.
- (d) Eulogizing the practices of the western societies.

Q42. Dadabhai Naoroji was a great publicist. Which of the following is a correct explanation of the term 'publicist'?

- (a) Someone who writes in daily newspapers.
- (b) Someone who publicises ideas through various means.
- (c) Someone who is very popular in his circle.
- (d) Someone who holds a public post.

Q43. Match the two columns which show different events and organizations, and the year of formation. Choose the correct option.

A. Rowlatt Satyagraha	(i) 1928
B. Hindustan Socialist Republic Organization	(ii) 1925
C. Communist Party of India	(iii) 1929
D. Announcement of Purna Swaraj	(iv) 1919

- (a) A - (ii), B - (iv), C - (i) and D - (iii)
- (b) A - (i), B - (ii), C - (iv) and D - (iii)
- (c) A - (iv), B - (i), C - (ii) and D - (iii)
- (d) A - (i), B - (iv), C - (ii) and D - (iii)

Q44. Who said the following statement in the context of formation of states after India's Independence?

"Everything which helps the growth of nationalism has to go forward and everything which throws obstacles in its way has to be rejected.....We have applied this test to linguistic provinces also, and by this test, in our opinion(they) cannot be supported."

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) M. K. Gandhi
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Q45. Consider these sentences in the context of planet earth.

- A. The axis of earth makes an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ with its orbital plane.
- B. Revolution is the movement of the earth on its axis.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A is true and B is false
- (b) A is false and B is true
- (c) Both A and B are true
- (d) Both A and B are false

Q46. How many degrees does the earth rotate in an hour?

- (a) 90°
- (b) 60°
- (c) 30°
- (d) 15°

Q47. Consider the following statements A, B and C about longitudes and latitudes and choose the correct option.

- (A) Longitudes are parallel circles.
- (B) Latitudes are parallel circles.
- (C) Longitudes are semi-circles.
- (a) Both (A) and (B) are true
- (b) Both (B) and (C) are true
- (c) Both (A) and (C) are true
- (d) Only (B) is true

Q48. Consider the following statements (A) and (B) and choose the correct option.

- (A) By measuring the angle of the pole star from your place you can know the latitude of your place.
- (B) To fix the position of a place on earth one needs to know the latitude and longitude of that place.
- (a) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) true, but (B) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (B) is true

Q49. Which among the following is not a source of fresh water?

- (a) Ocean
- (b) Rivers
- (c) Ponds
- (d) Glaciers

Q50. Read the following statements A, B and C and choose the statements that are acts of endogenic Forces.

- A. "There was an earthquake in Afghanistan at 6.00 am today."
- B. "Mount Fuji has been throwing up lava."
- C. "The glacial moraines have left a trail of deposits at Zermatt."

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A and B
- (b) Only B and C
- (c) Only A and C
- (d) A, B and C

Q51. Consider the following statements (A), (B) and (C) and choose the correct option.

- (A) Landforms are found over the continents, not on the ocean floors.
 (B) Natural environment refers to only biotic conditions existing on the earth.
 (C) Human environment refers to the activities, creations and interactions among human beings.
 (a) Only A is true
 (b) Only B is true
 (c) Only C is true
 (d) Only (B) and (C) are true

Q52. Assertion (A): High tides help in navigation
 Reason (R): High tides raise the water level close to the shore and help ships to arrive at the harbour more easily.
 Choose the correct option from the following
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (c) (A) true, but (R) is false
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are false

Q53. As we go up the layers of the atmosphere
 (a) the pressure increases but the temperature decreases.
 (b) the pressure decreases but the temperature increases.
 (c) the pressure and the temperature remain the same.
 (d) the pressure decreases but the change in temperature varies.

Q54. Read the following statements for physical features of India and choose the correct options:
 A. Many popular hill stations are situated in middle Himalaya.
 B. Northern plains are highly populated areas because river plains have fertile land for cultivation.
 C. Western ghats are rich in minerals and are highly populated.
 (a) Only A is correct
 (b) Only B is correct
 (c) Only A and B are correct
 (d) Only B and C are correct

Q55. Uranium found in Ladakh is an example of which kind of resource?
 (a) Ubiquitous
 (b) Potential
 (c) Actual
 (d) Renewable

Q56. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
 (A) An economically developed country could be a densely populated country.
 (B) More women in population's base necessarily indicates their better status in society.
 (C) Population pyramid is a tool to study the population composition of a country.
 (a) Both (A) and (B) are correct.

- (b) Both (B) and (C) are correct.
 (c) Both (A) and (C) are correct.
 (d) Only (C) is correct.

Q57. Consider the following statements (A) and (B) and choose the correct option.

- (A) Agricultural activity is concentrated in those regions of the world where suitable factors for the growing of crops exist.
 (B) Wool, dairy and poultry products are considered output of agricultural system
 (a) Only (A) is true
 (b) Only (B) is true
 (c) Both (A) and (B) are true.
 (d) Neither (A) nor (B) is true.

Q58. Which of the following languages belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family?

- (a) Assamese
 (b) Persian
 (c) Sindhi
 (d) Khasi

Q59. Social advertising refers to _____.

- (a) making advertisement at social gatherings
 (b) bringing people from different sections of society in creating advertisements
 (c) creating advertisement with a social message
 (d) making advertisement on social functions

Q60. Consider the following statements A and B select the answer from the alternatives given below –

- A – There are two or more levels of government
 B – Each level has its own jurisdiction in matters of legislation, taxation and administration
 (a) A is true and B is false
 (b) Both A and B are true
 (c) Both A and B are false
 (d) A is false and B is true

Q61. Which of the following taxes are collected by administrative organs of the local governments in India?

- A. Goods and Services Tax
 B. Water tax
 C. Property tax
 D. Income tax

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A, B and C
 (b) B, C and D
 (c) A and B
 (d) B and C

Q62. Read the statements (A) and (R) and choose the correct option

- (A) Goods are cheap in the weekly markets.
 (R) There are more shops selling the same goods in the weekly market, hence there is more competition.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (c) (A) true, but (R) is false
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are false

Q63. Read the statements (A) and (R) and choose the correct option

(A) Goods sold in a permanent shop are usually costlier than goods sold in the weekly markets.

(R) Permanent shops incur a lot of expenditure in the form of rent, electricity bill, workers' wage etc.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (c) (A) true, but (R) is false
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are false

Q64. Read the statements (A) and (R) and choose the correct option

(A) Democratic governments are also often called representative democracies.

(R) People do not participate in the government directly, but, instead, choose their representatives through election process.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (c) (A) true, but (R) is false
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are false

Q65. Lata sells tea at 5.00am. She then goes to fetch water from a faraway well. After reaching home she cooks food, washes clothes, cleans the house, sweeps and then she goes off to purchase items for her tea shop.

All this together can be referred to as :

- (a) Care giving
 (b) Double-burden
 (c) House work
 (d) Paid work

Q66. Which among the following was **not** a part of the original constitution of India adopted in 1950?

- (a) Fundamental Rights
 (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 (c) Fundamental Duties
 (d) Emergency Provisions

Q67. Which one of the following is **NOT** an example of exercise of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Workers from Bihar go to Punjab to work on the farms.
 (b) Christian missionaries set up a chain of missionary schools.
 (c) Men and Women government employees get the same salary and allowances.

(d) Paternal property is inherited by their children.

Q68. Under Article 22 of the Indian Constitution, which one of the following are Fundamental Rights guaranteed to a person arrested?

- A. Right to be informed at the time of arrest of the offence for which the person is arrested
 B. Right to be presented before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest
 C. Confessions made in police custody need to be recorded and used as evidence against the accused
 D. Boys below 15 years of age and women cannot be called to the police station only for interrogation

- (a) A, B and C
 (b) B, C and D
 (c) A, B and D
 (d) A, C and D

Q69. Amnesty International Organization volunteers campaign for:

- (a) Human rights all over the world
 (b) Human values worldwide
 (c) Human evolution studies
 (d) Human free education rights

Q70. The term ghettoisation is most likely reflected in which of the following areas?

- (a) Area A, where residents of a community have moved in following fears for their lives.
 (b) Area B, where army personnel have set up a camp.
 (c) Area C, where residents have moved in as schools here are better.
 (d) Area D, where residents belong to elite and privileged class.

Q71. Which of the following activities is useful to develop 'critical thinking' skills in history?

- A. Examining events through facts and evidences
 B. Developing viewpoints on topics through debate and discussion
 C. Learning about events based on a particular historian's account
 D. Seeing videos in the internet
 Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A and B
 (b) Only B and C
 (c) Only C and D
 (d) Only A and D

Q72. According to Kothari Commission,

- A. India should not be seen simply in terms of developmentalist approach.
 B. The problem with this approach has been that it treated poverty, illiteracy and casteism as an obstacle to nation's progress. It also ignored gender issues.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A is true

- (b) Only B is true
- (c) Both A and B are true
- (d) Neither A nor B is true

Q73. A teacher wants to engage her students on the theme 'portrayal of women in Indian media'. Which of the following strategy/strategies is/are most suitable?

- A. Discussion on advertisements from various newspapers
- B. Interview with a local leader
- C. Collage making and presentation

Choose the appropriate option.

- (a) Only A
- (b) Both A and B
- (c) Both A and C
- (d) All A, B and C

Q74. Which of the following resources would be useful to introduce elementary school students to the issue of oppression through caste-based discrimination?

- (a) Ashokan Edicts
- (b) Allahabad University's policies on reservation for backward classes
- (c) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- (d) Narrative on childhood experiences of Dr BR Ambedkar

Q75. A teacher wants to discuss struggles against inequality. Which of the following examples would be suited for discussion?

- A. Story of Rosa Parks
- B. Song titled 'the right to know' [By Vinay Mahajan]
- C. Tawa Matsya Sangh's protest
- D. Any experience from a student's life

Choose the appropriate option.

- (a) Only A, B and C
- (b) Only B, C and D
- (c) Only A, C and D
- (d) Only A, B, C and D

Q76. Which of the following concepts are necessary to be covered **before** introducing the concept of 'circle of illumination'?

- A. Orbital plane
- B. Axis of the Earth
- C. Rotation of the Earth
- D. Spherical shape of the Earth

- (a) B and D
- (b) A and C
- (c) C and D
- (d) B, C and D

Q77. The Five E model is considered as one of the popular lesson plans used to develop lesson plans in different subjects including social sciences. Which of the following teacher activities does not form part of this model?

- (a) Evaluate
- (b) Elaborate
- (c) Explore
- (d) Entertain

Q78. A geography teacher wants to teach about natural vegetation. Which of the following could she plan for an appropriate classroom based session on the topic?

- A. Bringing pictures of various types of trees
- B. Asking students to bring few objects made up of softwood
- C. Bringing charts comparing the characteristics of various forests and vegetation available in them.
- D. Discussing how climate affects the nature of vegetation.

Choose the appropriate option

- (a) Only A, B and C
- (b) Only A, C and D
- (c) Only B, C and D
- (d) Only A, B, C and D

Q79. A student in class says, "In ancient India, townships seems to have developed around major temples, just like Madurai and Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu."

Which of the following type of reasoning is the student using while making this statement?

- (a) Inductive reasoning
- (b) Deductive reasoning
- (c) Cause-effect reasoning
- (d) Reductive reasoning

Q80. Which of the following questions build 'critical thinking' skills of students on the topic 'daily wage labourers'?

- (a) Where do daily wage workers live in cities?
- (b) Are the working conditions better in a call centre compared to a factory?
- (c) Do factory workers have long working hours?
- (d) Which cities across the world have the highest number of daily wage workers?

Q81. Mr. D'Souza wants his students to empirically find out that 'price levels cannot be very different in a competitive market'.

Which of the following would be an appropriate vacation project for this purpose?

- (a) Collect from news websites the price of 1 litre of petrol over the years and draw a graph.
- (b) Group different brands of smartphones based on price and derive which brands are competing against each other.
- (c) Go to a weekly vegetable market and ask different vendors the price of cabbage.
- (d) Go to a weekly shoe market and note down prices of a few types of shoes at each shop.

Q82. Read the following statements related to the problems in teaching social science and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Changing nature of interpretation of historical events makes the teaching of social science a more challenging subject.

Reasoning (R): There is lack of sufficient number of teachers to teach social science.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q83. You are showing your students a documentary and after half of it is over, you come across a scene that paints a particular community in a negative light.

What would be the most responsible way of dealing with this situation?

- (a) Ignore the scene and move on with the documentary to avoid wasting time on the unnecessary point.
 (b) Tell students that you were not aware of this scene and they should only use their textbook for learning various topics.
 (c) Analyse the scene along with students, where they can contest the assumptions and generalizations made about the community.
 (d) Continue with the documentary but if there are any students from the community mentioned, apologise to them for the negative portrayal.

Q84. A history teacher wants to teach his students about the different battles that took place during the reign of Babur.

Which of the following sources would be a 'primary source' for this?

- (a) Baburnama or the Memoirs of Babur
 (b) A museum with a collection of clothing and accessories worn by people in Babur's time
 (c) Raiders from the North by Alex Rutherford - a book on Mughal Kings
 (d) The Illustrated Baburnama - By Som Prakash Verma

Q85. Which of the following topics could be attempted through a field survey by elementary stage students residing in rural areas as part of project work?

- (a) Landforms on the earth
 (b) Life of Chera, Chola and Pandya kings
 (c) Temple Architecture
 (d) Farming Practices

Q86. Learning objective: Students will show their understanding of the purposes of Civil Law and Criminal Law.

Which of the following questions is relevant to achieve this learning objective?

- (a) Identify wrong-doings from a newspaper and classify them as civil or criminal law cases along with reasons.
 (b) Find data of the last 3 years and estimate whether India has more cases under civil or criminal law in general.
 (c) Name the different branches of legal system in India and define them.
 (d) Draw flow-charts showing the difference in steps to be followed by the affected party under civil and criminal laws.

Q87. Which of the following social science questions provides opportunity to develop students' critical thinking?

(A) In what ways are the work of the Panchayat and the work of the village administrative officer / Patwari related to each other?

(B) What in your opinion, is the importance of Gram Sabha? Do you think all members should attend Gram Sabha meetings? Why?

(C) What is the difference between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat?

Choose the correct option

- (a) A and B
 (b) A and C
 (c) Only A
 (d) Only C

Q88. The students of class 6 have been assigned the task of creating a project on conservation of wild life in India.

Which of the following would be the **most** effective method for summative evaluation of this project?

- (a) Short test with questions on conservation of wild life
 (b) Students exchanging and assessing each other's project
 (c) Reflective questions on why and how of wild life conservation
 (d) Rubric with a set of criteria related to creating the project

Q89. Mr. Harpreet asked his students to research and write a short note on "the most pivotal moment that led to 1857 rebellion".

He then wanted to use the submitted assignments for "assessment as learning". What would be the most relevant question for him to ask students?

- (a) What was your thought process in deciding the most pivotal moment?
 (b) What resources did you use to conduct the research for your assignment?
 (c) Pair up with a friend and argue to each other why the pivotal moment you choose was most relevant.
 (d) What was the impact of the 1857 rebellion?

Q90. Four students are looking at a map of India with scale of 1 cm = 100 Km.

Student 1: Let's draw a large scale map our colony now.

Student 2: Why do you feel we need a large paper to draw our colony? A small one is enough.

Student 3: Large scale does not mean large paper. We need to change the scale. Let's make it 1 cm = 500 Km.

Student 4: No no, since we only need to draw our colony, a centimeter can show much less distance.

Arrange the four students in increasing order of the conceptual clarity (i.e. from least clear to most clear)

- (a) 4 < 1 < 2 < 3
 (b) 2 < 1 < 4 < 3
 (c) 2 < 3 < 1 < 4
 (d) 1 < 3 < 2 < 4

Directions (91-99):

Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the correct options out of the given ones.

I married early, and was happy to find in my wife a disposition not very dissimilar to my own temperament. Observing my partiality for having pets at home, she lost no opportunity of procuring those of the most agreeable kind. We had birds, gold-fish, a fine dog, rabbits, a small monkey, and a cat.

This latter was a remarkably large and beautiful animal, entirely black, observant and thoughtful to an astonishing degree. In speaking of his intelligence, my wife, who at heart was not a little superstitious, made frequent allusions to the ancient popular notion, which regarded all black cats as witches in disguise. Not that she was ever serious upon this point – and I mention the matter at all for no reason than that it happens, just now, to be remembered.

Pluto – this was the cat's name – was my favourite pet and playmate. I alone fed him, and he attended me wherever I went about the house. It was even with difficulty that I could prevent him from following me through the streets.

Our friendship lasted, in this manner, for many years, during which my general temperament underwent a change for the worse. I grew, day by day, more moody, more irritable, more regardless of the feeling of others. I suffered myself to use foul language to my wife. At length I offered her violence. My pets, of course, were made to feel the change in my behaviour. I not only neglected, but ill-used them. For Pluto, however, I still retained sufficient regard to 'restrain' me from maltreating him. But my disease grew upon me – for what disease is like Alcohol! And at length even Pluto, who was now becoming old and somewhat peevish – even Pluto began to experience the effects of my ill temper.

Q91. The writer found in his wife a:

1. rich and beautiful lady.
2. lady belonging to a noble family.
3. lady with a similar taste and temperament.
4. sophisticated and cultured lady.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q92. His wife shared his:

1. love for books.
2. taste in historical movies.
3. deep desire for alcohol.
4. love for small homely pets.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q93. Choose the correct option:

1. Pluto was the writer's constant companion at home and outside.
2. He never ill-treated Pluto.

3. His wife cared for Pluto more than he.

4. She was very superstitious.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q94. Study the following statements.

(A) The writer's wife believed that black cats are actually witches.

(B) She procured a black cat for her husband.

1. (A) is right and (B) is wrong.
2. (B) is right and (A) is wrong.
3. Both (A) and (B) are right and (B) follows (A).
4. Both (A) and (B) are right and (B) does not follow (A).

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q95. Study the following statements:

(A) 'Pluto was most devoted to the writer.

(B) Over a period of time a change for the worse came about in the writer's temperament.

(C) Yet, he continued to love his wife.

1. (A) is right and (B) is wrong.
2. (B) is right and (A) is wrong.
3. (C) is right and (B) is wrong.
4. (B) is right and (C) is wrong.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q96. 'a disposition not very dissimilar

The underlined word here means the same as:

1. inclination
2. disposal
3. settlement
4. illness

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q97. 'opportunity of procuring those

An antonym of the underlined word is:

1. approving of
2. disposing of
3. ignoring
4. depending upon

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q98. 'I alone fed him'

The underlined word is a/an _____.

1. Noun
 2. Pronoun
 3. Adjective
 4. Verb
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q99. 'my wife, who at heart was not

The underlined expression is a/an _____ clause.

1. Principal
 2. Noun
 3. Adjective
 4. Adverb
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Directions (100-105):

Read the stanzas given below and answer the questions/complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct options out of the given ones.

The birds around me hopp'd and play'd 1
 Their thought I cannot measure, _____ 2
 But the least motion which they made 3
 It seem'd a thrill of pleasure. 4
 The budding twigs spread out their fan 5
 To catch the breezy air; 6
 And I must think do all I can, 7
 That there was pleasure there. 8
 If this belief from heaven be sent, 9
 If such be Nature's holy plan, 10
 Have I not reason to lament 11
 What Man has made of Man? 12

Q100. The poet seems to be sitting:

1. in a forest.
 2. near a lake.
 3. on the seashore.
 4. in a zoo.
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q101. At the moment the poet is:

1. happy
 2. introspective
 3. sad
 4. curious
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q102. The season of the year in which these events are taking place is:

1. Autumn
 2. Rainy
 3. Winter
 4. Spring
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q103. Study the following statements:

(A) Every object of nature around is enjoying itself.

(B) The poet is concerned about – why Man can't take part in this enjoyment.

(C) Man is looking for the happiness in nature.

1. (A) is right and (B) is wrong.
2. (B) is right and (C) is wrong.
3. (C) is right and (A) is wrong.
4. (B) is right and (A) is wrong.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q104. The figure of speech used in the lines 5-6 is _____.

1. simile
 2. metaphor
 3. personification
 4. irony
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q105. 'Have I not reason to lament'

The underline word means the same as:

1. regret
 2. question
 3. learn
 4. rejoice
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q106. Which of the following is 'comprehensible input'?

1. Exposing learners to language slightly above their level.
 2. Exposing learners to language slightly below their level.
 3. Exposing learners to language to their comprehension level.
 4. Providing language exposure to learners to understand.
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q107. Sheela does the following language related activities. Find which one of them is Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skill (BICS) and which one of them is Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP).

A. Conversing with her friends and socializing with her friends in English.

B. Taking notes in her Physics classroom and writing report of the experiments.

1. A is CALP and B is BICS
2. Both A and B are BICS
3. Both A and B are CALP
4. A is BICS and B is CALP

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q108. Which of the following is NOT true of a language?

1. Language is a system of systems.
2. Language is an arbitrary.
3. Language is a logical system.
4. Language is meaning focused.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q109. A teacher of class V presented to her learners vocabulary not as individual words, but as unanalyzed chunks like 'as far as possible' 'wherever possible' 'whenever possible' and so on. What does not method or approach known as?

1. Word chunks
2. Phrasal chunks
3. Lexical approach
4. Communicative approach

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q110. Which of the following are some of the bottom-up listening activities?

1. Listening to whole message and applying the background knowledge to summarize.
2. Dictation, cloze listening, use of multiple choice questions, identifying positive and negative statements.
3. Rearranging the jumbled words into sentences as one listens.
4. Memorization and recitation of poetry, extempore speech, debate discussions, etc.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q111. A learner recognizes words and clause divisions and retains the input while it is being processed. What types of listening processes does the learner adopts here?

1. Bottom-up strategies
2. Top-down strategies.
3. Both top-down and bottom-up strategies.
4. Neither bottom-up nor top-down strategies.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q112. What is receptive vocabulary?

1. Words that we recognize when we hear or see.
2. Words are mostly spelt wrong.
3. Words we know the spelling.
4. Words used in writing and speaking by a language user.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q113. Knowledge about the form, describing and apply it in limited practice is known ____.

1. Procedural knowledge of grammar
2. Grammar in context
3. Declarative knowledge of grammar
4. Practical knowledge of grammar

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q114. A novel is ____

1. an argumentative writing
2. a persuasive writing
3. a comparative writing
4. a narrative writing

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q115. An approach to writing which advocates 'learning to write by writing' is known as ____

1. Process Approach
2. Product Approach
3. Cognitive Approach
4. Constructive Approach

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q116. Which of the following would you include for assessment of writing?

1. Grammatical knowledge and use of form.
2. Content, grammatical control and coherence.

3. Accuracy of the write-up
 4. Theme, ideas form and handwriting
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q117. Which of following is true of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 on language education in schools?

1. Multilingualism both as a policy, resource and strategy.
2. Compulsory study of many languages in school education
3. Promotion of the study of classical languages during the early years
4. English medium from early years.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q118. A reader reads a magazine and is looking for the overall idea of the cover story. What is this reading known as?

1. Scanning
2. Skimming
3. reading for pleasure
4. Intensive reading

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q119. Which of the following activities are part assessment for learning?

1. Project work and assignment
2. Term test and monthly test
3. Near end examination and practical examination
4. Field visit and tours

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q120. A teacher of class VI found in her classroom there are about seven languages. She uses the languages of learners to teach-learn languages and content subject. What is this strategy known as?

1. Multilingualism
2. Translanguaging
3. Multi language teaching
4. Translation as a method

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Directions (121-128):

दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

जीवन में सफल वही है जो उपयुक्त चुनाव करना जानता है। चुनाव करने में ज़रा सी भूल चूक हो गई तो हानि सुनिश्चित है। कुछ चुनाव हमारे वश में नहीं हैं जैसे माता-पिता का, जन्म-मृत्यु का, किन्तु कुछ हमारे वश में हैं जिन पर हमारी सफलता-असफलता निर्भर है- जैसे अच्छी-बुरी संगति का चुनाव, आलस्य और परिश्रम का चुनाव आदि। संगति का चुनाव इन सब चुनावों में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि इस चुनाव पर हमारा आचरण, कर्म, विचार, भाषा-स्तर, मनुष्यता और हमारी सफलता-असफलता निर्भर करती है। मनुष्य का चित्त बुराइयों और बुरे लोगों की ओर जल्दी आकृष्ट होता है। जिस तरह पानी सदा नीचे की ओर जाता है। उसी तरह मनुष्य का मन भी बुराइयों की ओर शीघ्र भागता है। ऊँचाई तक जाने में कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार अच्छाई की ओर जाने में परिश्रम करना पड़ता है। परन्तु हम विवेक से काम लेकर अच्छे और बुरे का चुनाव कर सकते हैं और इसी विवेक के आधार पर सफलता पा सकते हैं।

Q121. गद्यांश के आधार पर जीवन में सफल किसे कहा जा सकता है?

1. जिसके पास अधिक धन हो
2. जिसके पास सुख-सुविधाओं की कमी न हो
3. जो सही चयन करना जानता हो
4. जिसका चाल-चलन ठीक हो

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q122. इनमें से किसका चुनाव हमारे वश में है?

1. माता
2. पिता
3. भाई
4. मित्र

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q123. किसी व्यक्ति की सफलता निम्नलिखित में से किस पर निर्भर नहीं करती है?

1. संगति
2. परिश्रम
3. पास-पड़ोस
4. कर्म

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q124. संगति के चुनाव को सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण क्यों माना गया है?

1. संगति प्रतिष्ठा का सूचक है।
2. संगति हमारे आचरण व व्यक्तित्व पर गहरा प्रभाव डालती है।
3. संगति हमारे व्यक्तित्व को प्रभावित नहीं करती है।
4. संगति और हमारे आचरण में कोई संबंध नहीं है।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q125. 'ऊँचाई तक जाने में कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है।' इस वाक्य से क्या आशय है?

1. सफलता प्राप्ति के लिए संघर्ष करना पड़ता है।
2. ऊँचाई पर जाने के लिए चढ़ाई कठिन होती है।
3. ऊँचाई तक जाने में साँस फूल जाती है।
4. सफलता प्राप्ति सहज ही जाती है।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q126. गद्यांश के अनुसार अच्छे और बुरे का चुनाव कैसे कर सकते हैं-

1. मित्रों की सलाह से
2. अनुमान से
3. विवेक से
4. विनम्रता से

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q127. समूह से भिन्न कौन-सा है?

1. जन्म-मृत्यु
2. अच्छाई-बुराई
3. सफलता-असफलता
4. चाय-वाय

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q128. मनुष्य का मन भी बुराइयों की ओर शीघ्र भागता है। वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द है _____

1. निपात
2. समुच्चयबोधक
3. क्रिया
4. विशेषण

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Directions (129-135):

दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

कञ्चे को पक्का आग ही तो करती है। यदि हमें अपने को पक्का करना है तो फिर अग्नि परीक्षा से गुजरना ही होगा। कंचन को भी कुंदन की संज्ञा पाने के लिए अग्नि परीक्षा देनी ही पड़ती है। जिस तत्व को कञ्चे से पक्के की यात्रा करनी है, उसे आग का योग करना ही पड़ेगा। फिर वह चाहे मिट्टी हो या

भोजन। इतना ही क्यों जिस मन की आग बुझ जाए, जिसके हृदय में किसे काम के प्रति आग ही न हो फिर वह संसार की चुनौतियों को कितना स्वीकार कर सकेगा। यह विचारणीय है। आग का सामना करना चाहिए। उसे अपने दृष्टि पथ से ओझल नहीं होने देना चाहिए। यदि किसी कारणवश आग अनियंत्रित भी होती है तो उसे पीठ दिखाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। अच्छा तो यह होगा कि हम आग पर नियंत्रण रखें, क्योंकि किसी भी शक्ति का अनियंत्रित विस्तार अंततः कष्ट का ही कारण बनता है। आज देश और समाज भिन्न-भिन्न आगों में दहक और सुलग रहे हैं तब आग की शक्ति और भी महत्त्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। शक्ति को नियंत्रण में रखते हुए उसे लोक-कल्याणकारी स्वरूप दें। यही सदा से मानव मेधा और मन का काम्य रहा है। इसी की अराधना और साधना मनुष्य ने समूची यात्रा में की है।

Q129. अग्नि परीक्षा से गुजरने का अर्थ है-

1. संघर्षों का सामना करना
2. आग में कूदकर परीक्षा देना
3. अग्नि के फेरे लेना
4. कठिनाइयों से हार जाना

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q130. "बच्चे को पक्का आग ही तो करती है।" इस वाक्य में कौन-सा भाव छिपा है _____

1. संघर्ष बच्चों को परिपक्व बनाता है
2. संघर्ष से बच्चे बचने का उपाय सोच लेते हैं
3. संघर्ष से बच्चे चीजों को हल्के में लेते हैं
4. संघर्ष के सामने बच्चे हथियार डाल देते हैं

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q131. "आग का सामना करना चाहिए।" वाक्य में आग _____ का प्रतीक है।

1. अग्नि
2. यज्ञ
3. कठिनाइयों
4. दावानल

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q132. गद्यांश के अनुसार शक्ति पर नियंत्रण आवश्यक है क्योंकि

1. अनियंत्रित विस्तार दुखों को जन्म देता है।
2. अनियंत्रित विस्तार से साधन कम पड़ जाते हैं।
3. अनियंत्रित विस्तार स्वयं में परोपकारी है।
4. अनियंत्रित विस्तार से विकास होता है।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3

(d) 4

Q133. गद्यांश के अनुसार _____ साधना और आराधना के योग्य है।

1. विस्तार
2. मेधा
3. शक्ति
4. नियंत्रण

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q134. 'समाज' शब्द में किस प्रत्यय का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है?

1. ई
2. इक
3. ईय
4. ता

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q135. कौन-सा शब्द समूह से भिन्न है?

1. देश
2. आग
3. कच्चे
4. बच्चे

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q136. 'निवेश' के ग्राह्य बनने की संभावना कब होती है?

1. यदि 'अफेक्टिव फिल्टर' कम है, दृष्टिकोण सकारात्मक है और प्रेरणा सबल है।
2. यदि 'नेगेटिव फिल्टर' कम है, दृष्टिकोण सकारात्मक है और प्रेरणा सबल है।
3. यदि शिक्षार्थी पठन तथा श्रवण में रुचि लेते हैं।
4. यदि शिक्षार्थी रूप विधान का आंतरिकरण करता है तथा अर्थ बनाने की ओर बढ़ता है।

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q137. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा बोली के विषय में सही नहीं है?

1. बोली एक क्षेत्र की भाषा विशेषता है।
2. बोली एक सामाजिक या एक व्यासायिक समूह की भाषा विशेषता है।
3. बोली कोई नई भाषा नहीं है, वह उसी भाषा का हिस्सा है।
4. बोली उसी भाषा परिवार की एक नई भाषा है।

(a) 1
(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

Q138. कक्षा आठ की शिक्षिका बच्चों को भाषा सिखाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्य करती है। 'अपनी मेज़ से पुस्तक उठाओ और मुझे दो।' 'जल्दी से दौड़कर दीवार की ओर जाओ और उसे छुओ।'

भाषा शिक्षण की यह पद्धति क्या है?

1. समग्र भौतिक प्रतिक्रिया
2. सुझावात्मक शिक्षणशास्त्र
3. संप्रेषणात्मक उपागम
4. रचनावाद

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q139. शिक्षिका अपनी कक्षा में निम्नलिखित पाठ्य-सामग्री को पढ़कर सुनाती है तथा उन्हें ध्यानपूर्वक सुनने तथा उस पाठ्य सामग्री से मिलती-जुलती पुनर्रचना करने के लिए कहती है। इस युक्ति को किस रूप में जाना जाता है?

करोड़ों वर्षों की अवधि में मानव का क्रमशः विकास हुआ है। हमारा शरीर आज जो कुछ भी है वह सरल रचना नहीं है। यह मौसम की कठोर अवस्था, सहायक पर्यावरण, अच्छे तथा बुरे समय से गुज़रा है। इसलिए आपको प्रसन्न होना चाहिए कि आप उस दौर में हैं जब तुलनात्मक रूप से अधिक आराम और सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं।

1. अनुच्छेद श्रुतलेख
2. सहायक श्रुतलेख
3. अधोमुखी युक्ति
4. ऊर्ध्वोन्मुखी युक्ति

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q140. दो मित्रों के मध्य हो रहे निम्नलिखित वार्तालाप को पढ़िए तथा वार्तालाप के उद्देश्य का पता लगाइए।

राहुल - नमस्ते मैं राहुल हूँ। आप कैसे हैं?

शीला - नमस्ते मैं अच्छी हूँ। आप कैसे हैं?

राहुल - मैं भी ठीक हूँ। हमारे विद्यालय में आपका स्वागत है।

शीला - मैं यहाँ आने के लिए बहुत खुश तथा उत्साहित हूँ।

1. व्यक्तिगत संप्रेषण
2. सूचनात्मक उद्देश्य
3. लेन-देन करने का उद्देश्य
4. अंतः क्रियात्मक उद्देश्य

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q141. व्याकरणिक नियमों की समझ और उन्हें संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त करना क्या कहलाता है?

1. व्याकरण का घोषणात्मक ज्ञान
2. व्याकरण का कार्यविधिक ज्ञान

3. संदर्भ में व्याकरण

4. व्याकरण की विषयवस्तु का ज्ञान

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q142. कक्षा आठ की अध्यापिका रिया कुमार 'वाच्य तथा काल' पढ़ाने के लिए व्याकरण के पाठ की योजना बनाती है। सबसे पहले वह शिक्षार्थियों को ऐसी कहानी/पाठ्यवस्तु पढ़ने के लिए देती है जिसमें कर्तृवाच्य तथा कर्मवाच्य के रूप अनेक बार आए हैं तथा एक वाक्य वाले और अधिक उदाहरणों के द्वारा इस पर चर्चा करती है। वह उन्हें कार्य में कुछ और वाक्य इन रूपों के प्रयोग के लिए भी देती है। इसके बाद वह (कब और कैसे) रूपों के प्रयोग की ओर आकर्षित करती है। इस युक्ति को किस रूप में जाना जाता है?

- 1. प्रस्तुति-अभ्यास-रचना/परिणाम
- 2. कर्तृवाच्य तथा कर्मवाच्य
- 3. सचेतता में वृद्धि
- 4. पाठ्य सामग्री द्वारा व्याकरण

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q143. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संस्थानात्मक लेखन के अंतर्गत नहीं आता है?

- 1. शोध समीक्षा
- 2. व्यक्ति परिचय
- 3. कार्यालयी पत्र
- 4. शोक संदेश

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q144. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संकेत भाषा के संबंध में सही है?

- 1. संकेत भाषा का व्याकरण है।
- 2. संकेत भाषा का व्याकरण नहीं है।
- 3. संकेत भाषा हाव-भावों का एक समूह है।
- 4. संकेत भाषा प्राकृतिक भाषा नहीं है।

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q145. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा काव्य शिक्षण का उद्देश्य नहीं है?

- 1. सराहना तथा आनंद के लिए
- 2. व्याकरण तथा नियम सीखने के लिए
- 3. सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं को समझने के लिए
- 4. काव्यात्मक तत्वों को सीखने के लिए

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3

(d) 4

Q146. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अध्ययन कौशल है?

- 1. मुख्य बिंदु लिखने के लिए तथा पाठ्य सामग्री का सार लिखने के लिए पढ़ना
- 2. आनंद के लिए पढ़ना तथा दूसरों के साथ साझा करना
- 3. एक शौक के रूप में समाचारपत्र पढ़ना
- 4. एक लघु कथा पढ़ना तथा इसके बारे में चर्चा करना

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q147. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी एक प्रामाणिक सामग्री नहीं है?

- 1. समाचार पत्र में मौसम की रिपोर्ट
- 2. होटल की व्यंजन सूची
- 3. पत्रिका में एक विज्ञापन
- 4. पाठ्यपुस्तक लेखक के द्वारा शिक्षा पर लिखी गई पाठ्य सामग्री

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q148. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से आकलन के उद्देश्य के बारे में सही हैं?

- A- एक समयावधि के दौरान शिक्षार्थी द्वारा अर्जित कौशलों तथा दक्षताओं का आकलन करना
- B- शिक्षार्थियों को उनके साथियों के संदर्भ में उनके सीखने के बारे में सूचित करना
- C- अपनी कक्षा में दूसरे के साथ अच्छी तरह से प्रतियोगिता करने के लिए शिक्षार्थियों को सूचित करना
- D- वर्ष के अंत में शिक्षकों को उनके शिक्षार्थियों की व्याकरणिक धाराप्रवाहिता के बारे में सूचित करना

- 1. A तथा B सही हैं
- 2. C तथा D सही हैं
- 3. B तथा C सही हैं
- 4. D तथा A सही हैं

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q149. कक्षा में शिक्षिका क्या कर रही है। यहाँ उसका उल्लेख है। वह शिक्षार्थियों को उन तरीकों तथा साधनों के बारे में पता लगाने के लिए कहती है जिनसे जल उपलब्ध होता है तथा उनके गाँव और कस्बों में प्रयोग किया जाता है। बाद में वह उन्हें इसपर रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए कहती है। वह उन्हें अपनी भाषा में जल पर लिखी गई कहानियों को पढ़ने के लिए भी कहती है। शिक्षार्थी कक्षा में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करते हैं तथा अपने साथियों के साथ इस पर चर्चा करते हैं। इस गतिविधि को क्या कहते हैं?

- 1. प्रदत्त कार्य
- 2. पर्यावरणीय विज्ञान गतिविधि
- 3. परियोजना कार्य
- 4. अधिगम गतिविधि

- (a) 1

- (b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q150. भाषा की कक्षा में साहित्य का समग्र उद्देश्य है -

1. शब्द संपदा तथा व्याकरण को समृद्ध करना
2. शब्दों को डिकोड करने का कौशल विकसित करना

3. सस्वर पाठन को युक्ति के रूप में समुन्नत करना
 4. ज्ञान, रचनात्मकता तथा समालोचनात्मक चिंतन को विकसित करना
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Effective use of arms proceeds the ability to use hands, illustrates-proximodistal principle of development.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. Developmental changes occur in an orderly and sequential manner.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. The interplay of environment and hereditary factors is responsible for physical, social, and cognitive development

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. Media is an agency of secondary socialization.

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. In Piaget's theory, the tendency to focus attention on the only characteristic of an object at a time is referred to as centration.

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct pair is-
Pre-operational Stage-Animism

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Physical tools such as maps and calculator aid and influence our cognitive development as per Lev Vygotsky

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. In Lev Vygotsky's view, private speech serves an important social function

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. Availability of a variety of materials & Range of activities and tasks characterize a progressive classroom

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correctly matched pair is-
Good-boy- Good-girl orientation- ideal reciprocity

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. As per contemporary theories of intelligence, Intelligence is a set of capabilities

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Teachers should discuss the depiction of men and women in non-conformist gender roles to challenge gender stereotyping.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both A and R are false.

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. Assessment should focus on the use of standardized assessment tools. – It is not correct.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. What measures should be taken to make society inclusive? – It is an example of a question to promote conceptual understanding and critical thinking.

S16. Ans.(a)

Sol. To promote inclusion, it is important to have a flexible curriculum & accessible building.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. Autism characterizes by "repetitive and ritualistic behavior

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. Breaking tasks into small, manageable chunks will help the inclusion of students with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. For the successful inclusion of students from economically weaker sections, a teacher should respect and consider their socio-economic background.

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correctly matched pair is-
Visual: Use maps and flows charts to organize materials

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. A is true but R is false.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. The following are proposed in National Education Policy 2020-

☑ Learning how to learn

360- degree holistic progress report card

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. Aiming towards memorization rather than understanding does NOT facilitate children's thinking.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. The establishment of a collaborative and cooperative atmosphere is an essential part of learning at school.

S25. Ans.(d)

Sol. The sequence of presentation of concepts should be from simple to complex

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol. Analogical thinking facilitates problem-solving skills among the students

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. Giving cues & hints to help students identify their own errors is a constructive way of responding to students' errors.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. Teachers can overcome the impact of these negative stereotypes by emphasizing that learning significantly depends on efforts

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. A student is studying to avoid the last rank in the exams. This is an example of Avoidance-oriented performance goals.

S30. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both A and R are false

S31. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Tamil word to describe heads of the three ruling families of Cholas, Cheras and Pandiyas is Muvendar.

S32. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Delhi sultanate policy of 'internal frontier' meant cutting down forests to consolidate the hinterlands.

S33. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Farman issued by Aurangzeb granted the east India company the right to trade duty-free.

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. In one of the first settled sites Burzahom, traces of cooking hearths have been found both inside and outside the huts.

S35. Ans.(c)

Sol. People who made copies of the manuscripts in the medieval courts are known as scribes.

S36. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both statements are true that Hampi was the center of commercial and cultural activities and Muslim merchants, Chettis and European traders thronged the markets of Hampi.

S37. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct statement is that East India Company introduced permanent settlement and Mahalwari Settlement in their territories.

S38. Ans.(d)

Sol. About Ahoms during the medieval period, this is true that they are migrants from present-day Myanmar and village communities played a crucial role in distributing land to peasants.

S39. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct statement is Pandita Ramabai founded a widows' home at Poona to provide shelter to widows and Pandita Ramabai was a great scholar of Sanskrit.

S40. Ans.(c)

Sol. Raja Rammohan Roy tried to show through his/her writings that the practice of widow burning had no sanction in ancient texts.

S41. Ans.(c)

Sol. Point out a verse or sentence in the ancient sacred text that supported their point of view used by the Nineteenth century that existed in the society.

S42. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dadabhai Naoroji was a great publicist, someone who publicises ideas through various means is the correct explanation for the term 'publicist'.

S43. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct option is Rowlett Satyagraha: 1919, Hindustan Socialist Republic Organization:1928, Communist Party of India: 1925, Announcement of Purna Swaraj:1929.

S44. Ans.(d)

Sol. The text is given by," Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel".

S45. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct statement is that the axis of the earth makes an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ with its orbital plane.

S46. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Earth rotates 15° in an hour.

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. About longitudes and latitudes, this is true that Latitudes are parallel circles and Longitudes are semi-circles.

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol. Both statements are true but A is not the correct explanation of B, the correct statement is that by measuring

the angle of the pole star from your place you can know the latitude of your place and fix the position of a place on earth one needs to know the latitude and longitude of that place.

S49. Ans.(a)

Sol. The ocean is not a source of fresh water.

S50. Ans.(a)

Sol. The statements which define the endogenic forces are that there was an earthquake in Afghanistan at 6.00 am today and Mount Fuji has been throwing up lava.

S51. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct option is that the human environment refers to the activities, creation and interactions among human beings.

S52. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both statements are correct and R is the correct explanation of A, that high tides help in navigation and high tides raise the water level close to the shore and help ships to arrive at the harbor more easily.

S53. Ans.(d)

Sol. As we go up the layers of the atmosphere the pressure decreases but the change in temperature varies.

S54. Ans.(c)

Sol. Many popular hill stations are situated in the middle Himalayas and the Northern plains are highly populated areas because river plains have fertile land for cultivation.

S55. Ans.(b)

Sol. Uranium found in Ladakh is an example of a potential resource.

S56. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct statement is that an economically developed country could be a densely populated country and the Population pyramid is a tool to study the population composition of a country.

S57. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct statement is that agriculture activity is concentrated in those regions of the world where suitable factors for the growing of crops exist and wool, dairy and poultry products are considered the output of the agricultural system.

S58. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Khasi language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family.

S59. Ans.(c)

Sol. Social advertising refers to creating an advertisement with a social message.

S60. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct statements are that there are two or more levels of government and each level has its own jurisdiction in matters of legislation, taxation and administration.

S61. Ans.(d)

Sol. Water Tax and Property Tax are collected by administrative organs of the local governments in India.

S62. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both statements are correct and R is the correct explanation of A, that goods are cheap in the weekly markets because there more shops were selling the same goods in the weekly market, hence there is more competition.

S63. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both statements are correct and R is the correct explanation of A, that goods sold in a permanent shop are usually costlier than goods sold in the weekly markets and permanent shops incur a lot of expenditure in the form of rent, electricity bill, workers' wage etc.

S64. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both statements are correct and R is the correct explanation of A, that Democratic governments are also often called representative democracies and people do not participate in the government directly, but instead, choose their representatives through the election process.

S65. Ans.(b)

Sol. Lata sells tea at 5.00 am, she then goes to fetch water from a faraway well, after reaching home she cooks food, washes clothes, cleans the house, sweeps and then she goes off to purchase items for her tea shop.

S66. Ans.(c)

Sol. Fundamental Rights were not a part of the original constitution of India adopted in 1950.

S67. Ans.(d)

Sol. Paternal property is inherited by their children is not an example of the exercise of fundamental Rights.

S68. Ans.(c)

Sol. Under Article 22 of the Indian Constitution, the fundamental rights guaranteed to a person arrested are- Right to be informed at the time of arrest of the offence for which the person is arrested and Confessions made in police custody need to be recorded and used as evidence against the accused and Confessions made in police custody need to be recorded and used as evidence against the accused.

S69. Ans.(a)

Sol. Amnesty International Organization volunteers' campaign for human rights all over the world.

S70. Ans.(a)

Sol. The term ghettoization is mostly likely reflected in Area A, where residents of a community have moved in following fears for their lives.

S71. Ans.(a)

Sol. Examining events through facts and evidence and examining events through facts and evidence and developing viewpoints on topics through debate and discussion.

S72. Ans.(c)

Sol. According to Kothari Commission, India should not be seen simply in terms of developing a mentalist approach and the problem with this approach has been that it treated poverty, illiteracy and casteism as an obstacle to the nation's progress, it also ignored gender issues.

S73. Ans.(c)

Sol. A teacher wants to engage her students on the theme 'portrayal of women in Indian media' the most suitable strategy is a discussion on advertisements from various newspapers and an interview with a local leader.

S74. Ans.(d)

Sol. A narrative on the childhood experiences of Dr BR Ambedkar would be more useful to introduce elementary school students to the issue of oppression through caste-based discrimination.

S75. Ans.(d)

Sol. a teacher wants to discuss struggles against inequality, the Story of Rosa Parks, the song titled 'the right to know', Tawa Matsya Sangh's protest and any experience from a student's life.

S76. Ans.(c)

Sol. Before introducing the concept of 'the circle of illumination' the teacher has to covered Rotation of the earth and the Spherical shape of the Earth.

S77. Ans.(d)

Sol. The five E model is considered as one of the popular lesson plans used to develop lesson plans in different subjects including social sciences, evaluate, elaborate and explore are the part of the model, Entertain will not the part of this model.

S78. Ans.(d)

Sol. A geography teacher wants to teach about natural vegetation, bringing pictures of various types of trees, asking students to bring a few objects made up of softwood, bringing charts comparing the characteristics of various forests and vegetation available in them and discussing how climate affects the nature of vegetation.

S79. Ans.(a)

Sol. A student in class says, "In ancient India, township seems to have developed around major temples, just like

Madurai and Tanjavur in Tamil Nadu" The student uses inductive reasoning while making this statement.

S80. Ans.(b)

Sol. Are the working conditions better in a call center compared to a factory? Questions build critical thinking skills of students on the topic of 'daily wage laborer's'.

S81. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mr. D'Souza wants his students to empirically find out that 'price levels cannot be very different in a competitive market' the appropriate vacation project for this purpose is to go to a weekly vegetable market and ask different vendors about the price of cabbage.

S82. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct statement related to the problems in teaching social science is that changing nature of the interpretation of historical events makes the teaching of social science a more challenging subject.

S83. Ans.(c)

Sol. Analyses the scene along with students, where they can contest the assumptions and generalizations made about the community is the most responsible way of dealing with the given situation.

S84. Ans.(a)

Sol. A history teacher wants to teach his students about the different battles that took place during the reign of Babur, Babur Nama or the memoirs of Babur is the primary source for this.

S85. Ans.(d)

Sol. Farming practices were attempted through a field survey by elementary-stage students residing in rural areas as part of the project work.

S86. Ans.(a)

Sol. Identifying wrong-doings from a newspaper and classifying them as civil or criminal law cases along with reasons is most relevant to achieve this learning objective.

S87. Ans.(a)

Sol. To develop critical thinking the most relevant question is "In what ways are the work of the Panchayat and the work of the village administrative officer related to each other?" and "What in your opinion is the importance of Gram Sabha? Do you think all members should attend Gram Sabha meetings? Why?"

S88. Ans.(d)

Sol. The students of class 6 have been assigned the task of creating a project on the conservation of wildlife in India, the most effective method for summative evaluation of this project is a rubric with a set of criteria related to creating the project.

S89. Ans.(a)

Sol. The most relevant question for him to ask students is, what was your thought process in deciding the most pivotal moments?

S90. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct increasing order of the conceptual clarity is Student 2(why do you feel we need a large paper to draw our colony? A small one is enough. < student 3(Large scale does not mean large paper, we need to change the scale, Let's make it 1cm=500Km) < student 1(Let's draw a large scale map our colony now) < Student 4(No, no, since we only need to draw our colony, a centimeter can show much less distance.

S91. Ans.(c)

Sol. The writer found in his wife a lady with a similar taste and temperament.

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. His wife shared his love for small homely pets.

S93. Ans.(d)

Sol. She was very superstitious.

S94. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both A and B are right and B does not follow

S95. Ans.(d)

Sol. B is right and C is wrong.

S96. Ans.(a)

Sol. The underlined word here means the same as the inclination

S97. Ans.(b)

Sol. An antonym of the underlined word is disposing of.

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. The underlined word is an adjective

S99. Ans.(c)

Sol. The underlined expression is an adjective clause.

S100. Ans.(a)

Sol. The poet seems to be sitting in a forest.

S101. Ans.(b)

Sol. At the moment the poet is introspective.

S102. Ans.(d)

Sol. The season of the year in which these events are taking place is spring.

S103. Ans.(b)

Sol. B is right and C is wrong.

S104. Ans.(c)

Sol. The figure of speech used in lines 5-6 is personification.

S105. Ans.(a)

Sol. The underlined word means the same as regret.

S106. Ans.(a)

Sol. It is exposing learners to language slightly above their level.

S107. Ans.(d)

Sol. A is BICS and B is CALP

S108. Ans.(c)

Sol. Language is a logical system – It is not true of a language.

S109. Ans.(c)

Sol. This approach is known as the lexical approach.

S110. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dictation, cloze listening, use of multiple choice questions, and identifying positive and negative statements are some of the bottom-up listening activities.

S111. Ans.(a)

Sol. Learner adopts Bottom-up strategies.

S112. Ans.(a)

Sol. Receptive vocabulary is words that we recognize when we hear or see.

S113. Ans.(c)

Sol. Knowledge about the form, describing and applying it in limited practice is known as declarative knowledge of grammar

S114. Ans.(d)

Sol. A novel is narrative writing.

S115. Ans.(a)

Sol. An approach to writing which advocates 'learning to write by writing' is known as the process Approach.

S116. Ans.(b)

Sol. Content, grammatical control, and coherence can be included in the assessment of writing.

S117. Ans.(a)

Sol. Multilingualism both as a policy, resource and strategy.

S118. Ans.(b)

Sol. A reader reads a magazine and is looking for the overall idea of the cover story. This reading is known as skimming.

S119. Ans.(a)

Sol. Project work and assignments are part assessment for learning

S120. Ans.(b)

Sol. This strategy is known as Translanguaging

S121. Ans.(c)

Sol. गद्यांश के आधार जिसके पास सुख-सुविधाओं की कमी न हो उसे जीवन में सफल किसे कहा जा सकता है।

S122. Ans.(d)

S123. Ans.(c)

S124. Ans.(b)

Sol. संगति हमारे आचरण व व्यक्तित्व पर गहरा प्रभाव डालती है।

S125. Ans.(a)

Sol. सफलता प्राप्ति के लिए संघर्ष करना पड़ता है।

S126. Ans.(c)

Sol. अच्छे और बुरे का चुनाव विवेक से कर सकते हैं

S127. Ans.(d)

S128. Ans.(a)

Sol. मनुष्य का मन भी बुराइयों की ओर शीघ्र भागता है। वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द है निपात।

S129. Ans.(a)

Sol. अग्नि परीक्षा से गुजरने का अर्थ संघर्षों का सामना करना है।

S130. Ans.(a)

Sol. संघर्ष बच्चों को परिपक्व बनाता है।

S131. Ans.(c)

Sol. “आग का सामना करना चाहिए।” वाक्य में आग का कठिनाइयों प्रतीक हैं।

S132. Ans.(a)

Sol. गद्यांश के अनुसार शक्ति पर नियंत्रण आवश्यक है क्योंकि अनियंत्रित विस्तार दुखों को जन्म देता है।

S133. Ans.(c)

Sol. गद्यांश के अनुसार मेधा साधना और आराधना के योग्य है।

S134. Ans.(b)

S135. Ans.(c)

S136. Ans.(a)

Sol. यदि ‘अफेक्टिव फिल्टर’ कम है, दृष्टिकोण सकारात्मक है और प्रेरणा सबल

S137. Ans.(d)

Sol. बोली उसी भाषा परिवार की एक नई भाषा है।

S138. Ans.(a)

Sol. कक्षा आठ की शिक्षिका बच्चों को भाषा सिखाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्य करती है। ‘अपनी मेज़ से पुस्तक उठाओ और मुझे दो।’ ‘जल्दी से दौड़कर दीवार की ओर जाओ और उसे छुओ।’ भाषा शिक्षण की यह पद्धति समग्र भौतिक प्रतिक्रिया है।

S139. Ans.(c)

Sol. अधोमुखी युक्ति

S140. Ans.(d)

S141. Ans.(b)

Sol. व्याकरणिक नियमों की समझ और उन्हें संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त करना व्याकरण का कार्यविधिक ज्ञान कहलाता है।

S142. Ans.(c)

Sol. सचेतता में वृद्धि

S143. Ans.(d)

S144. Ans.(a)

S145. Ans.(b)

S146. Ans.(a)

Sol. मुख्य बिंदु लिखने के लिए तथा पाठ्य सामग्री का सार लिखने के लिए पढ़ना

S147. Ans.(d)

S148. Ans.(a)

Sol. A तथा B सही हैं

S149. Ans.(c)

Sol. कक्षा में शिक्षिका क्या कर रही है। यहाँ उसका उल्लेख है। वह शिक्षार्थियों को उन तरीकों तथा साधनों के बारे में पता लगाने के लिए कहती है जिनसे जल उपलब्ध होता है तथा उनके गाँव और कस्बों में प्रयोग किया जाता है। बाद में वह उन्हें इसपर रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए कहती है। वह उन्हें अपनी भाषा में जल पर लिखी गई कहानियों को पढ़ने के लिए भी कहती है। शिक्षार्थी कक्षा में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करते हैं तथा अपने साथियों के साथ इस पर चर्चा करते हैं। इस गतिविधि को परियोजना कार्य कहते हैं।

S150. Ans.(d)

Sol. भाषा की कक्षा में साहित्य का समग्र उद्देश्य है ज्ञान, रचनात्मकता तथा समालोचनात्मक चिंतन को विकसित करना।



Q1. Development proceeds in the direction of the longitudinal axis. This principle of development is called principle of _____.

- (a) Proximodistal
- (b) Interrelation
- (c) Cephalocaudal
- (d) Continuity

Q2. Contemporary theorists consider 'Childhood'

- (a) as a social construction
- (b) as a scared period in all cultures
- (c) as a period of great stress and anxiety
- (d) as a period of development till the age of puberty.

Q3. Progressive Education:

- (a) respects diversity
- (b) ignores individual differences
- (c) uses standardized assessment
- (d) ability- based fixed grouping promotes

Q4. The basic assumption of child centered pedagogy is that:

- (a) the best way to encourage students to learn is through use of rewards and punishment
- (b) the experiences and perspective of students should be taken into consideration while teaching
- (c) learning is directed and controlled by the environment.
- (d) learning needs to be solely centered around textbooks

Q5. _____ and _____ are secondary agencies of socialisation

- (a) School; family
- (b) Family; mass media
- (c) Religion; family
- (d) School; media

Q6. According to Jean Piaget, at which stage child develops hypothetical deductive reasoning; and scientific thinking begins to emerge?

- (a) formal operational
- (b) Sensori-motor
- (c) Concrete operational
- (d) Pre-operational

Q7. Which of the following are the four factors that influence development according to Jean Piaget?

- (a) Maturation, activity, social experience, equilibration
- (b) Organization, equilibration, adaptation, culture tools
- (c) Culture, language, social interaction, Peer tutoring
- (d) Positive and negative reinforcement, presentation and removal punishment

Q8. According to Lev Vygotsky theory, _____ is the area between the child's independent

performance and the level of performance that the child could achieve with adult guidance or by working with a more knowledgeable peer.

- (a) Zone of advanced development
- (b) Zone of significant development
- (c) Zone of mental development
- (d) Zone of proximal development

Q9. According to Lev Vygotsky, _____ is the foundation of all higher cognitive process.

- (a) language
- (b) equilibration
- (c) adaptation
- (d) organization

Q10. Carol Gilligan's primary critique of Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development-

- (a) is situated in the 'feminist' perspective
- (b) is that his theory is not based on research conducted on children.
- (c) is that his theory does not propose distinct states of moral development
- (d) his theory does not make linkages in the cognitive capabilities of children.

Q11. Nisha can detect and respond appropriately to the moods of her friends and family members and wishes to become a Psycho-therapist. Which kind of intelligence she possesses and should further develop?

- (a) Spatial intelligence
- (b) Interpersonal intelligence
- (c) Naturalist intelligence
- (d) Fluid intelligence

Q12. To break gender stereotypes carried by students, a teacher should:

- (a) let students carry on with those stereotypes
- (b) share various examples that challenge those stereotypes
- (c) make fun of students who express such stereotypes
- (d) reduce their marks in assessment of academic domain

Q13. Children coming from marginalized families are often neglected in a classroom even when they perform well. Which of the following set of reasons are responsible for such behaviour in a classroom?

- i. Teachers are often prejudiced towards children belonging to marginalized groups.
 - ii. There is a lack of sensitization among the peers towards diversity and the social context of such children.
 - iii. Children from marginalized groups are denied education under the Right to Education Act 2009.
- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (b) (i) and (iii) only
 - (c) (i) and (ii) only
 - (d) (ii) and (iii) only

Q14. As per national education policy 2020, the form of assessment in schools should shift from _____ to _____

- (a) summative, formative
- (b) formative; summative
- (c) learning; rote memorization
- (d) flexible approaches ; rigid standardized testing.

Q15. Which of the following will be helpful to assess critical thinking skills among students.

- (a) Multiple choice based Quiz
- (b) One-word fill in the blanks for definitions
- (c) Contextualized reflection based Questions
- (d) Recall based short Questions

Q16. To successfully include students with Dyslexia, which of the following should be avoided?

- (a) Multi-sensory pedagogical approaches
- (b) Standardized assessments
- (c) Individualized goal sets
- (d) Flexible curriculum

Q17. Which of the following practices promotes inclusion in the context of children with disabilities?

- i. Barrier free access
 - ii. Assistive devices and appropriate technology- based tools
 - iii. Choice of regular or special schooling as well as home – based education
 - iv. Uniform structured curriculum and means of assessment
- (a) (i) (ii) (iii)
 - (b) (i) (ii) (iv)
 - (c) (i) (iii) (iv)
 - (d) (ii) (iii) (iv)

Q18. Traits such as divergent thinking, originality in ideas and potential for novel production are associated with _____

- (a) Creativity
- (b) Learning Disability
- (c) Autism
- (d) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Q19. Inclusive education emphasises upon _____.

- (a) equity
- (b) segregation
- (c) equality
- (d) labelling

Q20. Which of the following teaching-learning material will benefit inclusion of students with visual impairment?

- (a) hand written notes
- (b) pictures and diagrams
- (c) maps and globe
- (d) audio tapes

Q21. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a middle school classroom rooted in socio-constructivist frame?

- (a) Encouraging learners to learn from a variety of sources
- (b) Appreciate asking of questions by the learners
- (c) Promoting all learners to give identical answers and follow the same method
- (d) Giving opportunities for group discussion

Q22. Which of the following hinders problem- solving skills among students?

- (a) Functional fixedness
- (b) Use of analogies
- (c) Establishing cause –effect relationships
- (d) Means end analysis

Q23. Which of the following emotion is likely to be experienced by a student, when an activity is valued by him but he is given very low control to execute that?

- (a) Anxiety
- (b) Boredom
- (c) Frustration
- (d) Shame

Q24. Assertion (A): A teacher should not give space to discuss children's explanations of various phenomenon.

Reason (R): Children are not capable of developing causal explanation on there are

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true; and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) Is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false

Q25. Assertion (A): it is important for a teacher to focus on development of children's metacognitive capabilities

Reason (R): When children become aware of their own beliefs and thinking, they become more capable of regulating their own learning.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false

Q26. Students are eager and motivated to learn when teachers:

- (a) Put them under stress and pressure to perform well in test.
- (b) Offer rewards for 'success' and punishment for 'failures'
- (c) Have complete control over the learning process.
- (d) Engage the learners and make them an integral part of the teaching – learning process

Q27. While facilitating the learning of a new concept, a teacher should;

- (a) Ignore previous knowledge of students

- (b) relate new information with prior understanding of students
- (c) ignore social- cultural context of students
- (d) present information in disconnected chunks

Q28. Which of the following does not illustrates a constructivist learning approach?

- (a) Multiple interpretations
- (b) Collaborative learning
- (c) Learning at individual pace
- (d) Rote memorization and verbatim recall

Q29. Which of the following kind of goal-setting will intrinsically motivate students for learning?

- (a) Self -directed
- (b) Teacher – directed
- (c) Parent- directed
- (d) Peer- directed

Q30. In the teaching –learning process, errors analysis is

- (a) Irrelevant.
- (b) relevant only for students.
- (c) relevant only for teachers.
- (d) relevant for students as well as teachers.

Q31. You are planning a project on 'the first empire of Indian subcontinents'. You would be asking to find out about?

- (a) Gupta Empire
- (b) Vakataka Empire
- (c) Kushana Empire
- (d) Mauryan Empire

Q32. The earliest coins are called punch marked coins because

- (a) designs were punched on to the metal coins.
- (b) coins were punched by a hard tool to give shape.
- (c) people received a punched seal as receipt after payment.
- (d) coins were punched for easy storage.

Q33. What was the reason for appointing slaves to high positions during the Delhi Sultanate?

Choose the most appropriate option

- (a) They were easy to control and did not have to be paid.
- (b) They owed their life to the Sultan and their heirs.
- (c) They were loyal to the Sultan and their heirs.
- (d) They were trustworthy and dependent on their master.

Q34. How did architectural features of the Diwan-i khas am gave the idea that the king was a representative of God?

- A. The audience halls were constructed to resemble a mosque
- B. The king had to seat on high pedestal depicting that he was above everyone
- C. The throne was placed in the direction faced by Muslims at prayer

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A and B
- (b) A and C

- (c) B and C
- (d) A, B and C

Q35. Consider the following statements A and B and choose the correct option.

A. In the early nineteenth century, when the British began developing a uniform military culture, it created problems among sepoys.

B. Caste and community feelings were ignored in building a force of professional soldiers.

- (a) A and B are true. B is the correct explanation of A
- (b) A and B are true. B is an incorrect explanation of A
- (c) A is true, B is false
- (d) A is false, B is true

Q36. Consider the statements A, B and C on the Ahoms during the 16th to 18th century.

A. They were divided into clans and each clan controlled several villages

B. They had their own tribal gods

C. They had alliances with other tribes like Koch Hajo

D. Land acquisition by the members of the Varna society was restricted by the Ahom kings

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A and B are true
- (b) Only B and C are true
- (c) Only C and D are true
- (d) Only A and D are true

Q37. Assertion (A): Indigo plantations came up in many parts of North and South America by the seventeenth century

Reasoning (R): The high demand and competition from Indian indigo led to European producers to pressurise their governments to ban the import of indigo and look for alternatives.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q38. Which of the following resulted in an open rebellion of tribes against the British?

- (a) The Britishers were buying products from middlemen not directly from tribes.
- (b) The British market and traders were not accepting tribal silk.
- (c) The British extended their control over all forest and restricted entry of tribal people.
- (d) The British were paying more attention to the non-tribal areas than the tribal areas.

Q39. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar used the ancient texts to suggest

- (a) end of sati.

- (b) girls could study.
- (c) widows could remarry.
- (d) equality of all castes.

Q40. Which of the following communities gained by entry into the British Army and also had a regiment for itself?

- (a) Mahars
- (b) Ezhvas
- (c) Madigas
- (d) Dublas

Q41. Which of the following statements is closest to the ideas of EV Ramaswamy (Periyar)?

- (a) "One must enter the temple to prove that we are also human beings".
- (b) "Is the man from pure gold and woman from rust rock or rusted iron?"
- (c) "There is only one caste, one religion and one god for humankind".
- (d) "If you have to free yourself from caste, you have to free yourself from all religion".

Q42. Consider these statements for growth of Mass Nationalism in India, and choose the correct option.

- (A) Due to huge expenditure in First World War, Government of India imposed heavy tax on individuals.
- (B) Sharp rise in the prices created great difficulties for the common people
- (C) After 1917 Russian Revolution, new ideas about peasants and workers struggle and ideas of socialism circulated widely among Indian nationalists.
- (a) Only (A) and (B) are true
- (b) Only (B) and (C) are true
- (c) Only (A), and (C) are true
- (d) All (A), (B) and (C) are true

Q43. Consider these statements for First World War on India and choose the correct option.

- (A) The war created a demand for industrial goods and caused a decline of import from other countries
- (B) Indian industries expanded during the war.
- (C) Business groups faced a huge loss from the war.
- (a) Both (A) and (B) are true
- (b) Both (B) and (C) are true
- (c) Both (A) and (C) are true
- (d) Only (A) is true

Q44. The category of 'erstwhile princely states' were those states

- A. whose prince agreed to merger with India
- B. whose prince agreed to merger with Pakistan
- C. which were retained as administrative units until statehood
- D. which were retained as European colonies such as Goa and Pondicherry.
- (a) A and B are true. B is the correct explanation of A
- (b) B, C and D
- (c) A, C and D

- (d) A, B and C

Q45. Consider the following list of mountains: Alps, Aravali, Appalachians, Himalaya, Ural, Vosges

In this list which one is different from the others?

- (a) Aravali
- (b) Appalachians
- (c) Ural
- (d) Vosges

Q46. Assertion (A): Those places east of Greenwich will be ahead of Greenwich mean time.

Reason (R): As the earth rotates from east to west sun arises early in eastern side

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q47. Consider these two statements about Globe

- A. The equator represents the zero degree longitude
- B. Equator is an imaginary line that divides globe in two equal parts

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A is true and B is false
- (b) A is false and B is true
- (c) Both A and B are true
- (d) Both A and B are false

Q48. Which state has shortest length of Tropic of Cancer in India?

- (a) Chhattisgarh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Jharkhand

Q49. Consider these statements for Monsoon season in India and choose the correct answer

- (A). In south west monsoon season the wind blows from mainland to the Bay of Bengal.
- (B). In season of retreating monsoon the wind blows from mainland to Bay of Bengal
- (C). The southern parts of India receive rainfall in season of retreating monsoon.
- (a) (A) and (B) are true
- (b) (B) and (C) are true
- (c) (A) and (C) are true
- (d) (A), (B) and (C) are true

Q50. Which of the following rocks have a chance to contain fossils?

- (A) Sedimentary rocks
- (B) Metamorphic rocks
- (C) Igneous rocks
- (a) Only A

- (b) Only B
- (c) A and B
- (d) A and C

Q51. Which of the following characteristics of minerals?

- (A) They are created by natural processes without any human interface.
- (B) They are evenly distributed over space and have a definite chemical composition
- (C) They are inexhaustible
- (D) Some minerals are found in areas which are not easily accessible

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) A and C only
- (b) A and D only
- (c) A, B and C only
- (d) A, B and D only

Q52. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

- (A) When hot air rises, cold air from the surrounding area rushes there to fill in the gap
- (B) Air set in motion due to difference in pressure at different places
- (C) Hot air is denser and heavy
- (D) Direction of wind is affected by the rotation of the earth.

- (a) (A), (B) and (C) are correct
- (b) (B), (C) and (D) are correct
- (c) (A), (C) and (D) are correct
- (d) (A), (B) and (D) are correct

Q53. Which geographical phenomena occurs when jet streams trap hot ocean air like a lid and move it towards land?

- (a) Precipitation
- (b) Evaporation
- (c) Heat dome
- (d) Cyclone

Q54. The areas where a warm and cold current meet

- (A) experience foggy weather making navigation difficult.
- (B) provide the best fishing area in the world.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) Both (A) & (B) are true
- (b) Both (A) & (B) are false
- (c) (A) is true but (B) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (B) is true

Q55. Assertion (A): Minerals are a non-renewable resource
Reason (R): The rate of formation is faster than the rate of consumption by humans of these minerals

Choose the correct option

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Q56. A teacher who was teaching about migration in her class, used the following example: 'Sridevi who belongs to a fishing community migrated to Chennai after the tsunami had devastated her village'

Identify the concept that she was discussing in her class.

- (a) Immigration
- (b) Emigration
- (c) Pull Factor of migration
- (d) Push Factor of migration

Q57. Consider the following statements about organic farming.

- (A) Manure is used for fertilising
- (B) Genetic modification is done to increase productivity
- (C) Natural pesticides are use.
- (a) Only (A) and (B) are correct
- (b) Only (B) and (C) are correct
- (c) Only (A) and (C) are correct
- (d) All (A), (B) and (C) are correct

Q58. The Preamble of the Indian constitution states that all Indians are equal in _____.

- (a) income & employment
- (b) status & employment
- (c) income & opportunity
- (d) status & opportunity

Q59. Read the following paragraph and fill in the blanks:

Panchayat elections are held every _____ years. Elected members of the Panchayat are called _____. Most basic unit of the Panchayat Raj system is _____, which is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a Panchayat.

Choose the correct sequence of the following.

- (a) Five, Panchs, Jansabha
- (b) Four, Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat
- (c) Five, Panchs, Gram Sabha
- (d) Four, Panch, Gram Sabha

Q60. Which among the following is the most important aspect to strengthen then diversity in a social science classroom?

- (a) Equality, Dignity, and Obedience
- (b) Discipline, Uniformity, and Trust
- (c) Access, Dignity, and Equality
- (d) Respect, Uniformity, and Obedience

Q61. Which of the following is the new state of India?

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Uttrakhand
- (c) Telangana
- (d) Mizoram

Q62. Which of the following persons works in the primary sector?

- (a) Radha works in the tailoring unit of a garment factory
- (b) Sarita is the marketing manager of a fertiliser company
- (c) Harpreet operates a crane at a building site

(d) Hamid taps rubber on a plantation

Q63. Which of the following is the main concern of livelihood in rural areas?

- (a) Creation of Hawking Zones
- (b) Long hours of work in cramped shop floors
- (c) Loss of sales because of malls offering bigger discounts
- (d) Seasonal nature of work

Q64. Universal adult franchise means :

- (a) All adults are allowed to drive
- (b) All adults are freely allowed to express their views
- (c) All adults are allowed to make government
- (d) All adults are allowed to vote

Q65. What is the meaning of the phrase 'setting the agenda' in the context of the media?

- (a) Preparation of the list of broadcast by media channels
- (b) Media channels prioritizing those programmes that have high Target Rating Points (TRP) for (re)broadcast
- (c) Media influencing people's thoughts and perceptions in deciding what issues to focus on
- (d) Use of popular programmes for marketing purposes by media houses

Q66. 'Indian Constitution ensures that government system does not involve only persons sitting in the capital city and making decision for everyone. Therefore, these are difficult levels of government which draw their authority from the Constitution'. Above description matches to which of the following features of Indian Constitution?

- (a) Separating of powers
- (b) Federalism
- (c) Parliamentary forms of Government
- (d) Secularism

Q67. Bachchu Manjhi - a mason from Jharkhand has come to Delhi to find work. He has exercised which of the following rights providing by the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Right to Freedom
- (b) Right to Equality
- (c) Cultural and Educational rights
- (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Q68. In a criminal offence, who represents the interests of the state in the court?

- (a) Judge
- (b) Police
- (c) Public prosecutor
- (d) Defence Lawyer

Q69. Ghettoization is a result of _____ marginalisation.

- A. Social
- B. Economic
- C. Cultural
- (a) Only A
- (b) Only B
- (c) Only C

(d) A, B and C

Q70. The government has passed laws that make it mandatory for organisations that have more than _____ women employees to provide crèche facilities.

- (a) thirty
- (b) fifty
- (c) eighty
- (d) ten

Q71. Which of the following statements communicates an accurate understanding about the nature of social sciences?

- (a) 'It incorporates facts and information which need to be rote memorised.'
- (b) 'It is not based on scientific approach and contain biases in the presentation.'
- (c) 'It aims to build on beliefs, practices and opinions without critically questioning them.'
- (d) 'It develops an integrated understanding about society and critical citizenry.'

Q72. Consider the following A & B

Statement A: Anthropogeography is part of the discipline of geography.

Statement B: Anthropogeography covers the evolution of humankind, its different races and human adaption to environment

Choose the correct option

- (a) Both A and B are false
- (b) A is false and B is true
- (c) Both A and B are true
- (d) A is true but B is false

Q73. Which of the following statements is an aspect of epistemic shift in the teaching of social science proposed by the National Curriculum Framework 2005?

- (a) From textbook as the only source of information to text book as one of the sources in understanding issues.
- (b) From modern to post-modern perspective.
- (c) From developing critical citizens to obedient and loyal citizens.
- (d) From the 'British' account of the past to varied 'Indian' accounts.

Q74. Social science curricular material developed on the basis of which of the following may help the social science teacher see interconnections between various aspects of society?

- A. Disciplinary approach
- B. Multidisciplinary approach
- C. Interdisciplinary approach
- D. Thematic approach
- (a) Only A and B are true
- (b) Only B and C are true
- (c) Only C and D are true
- (d) Only A and D are true

Q75. Which among the following are valid ways to encourage comprehension of concepts over retention of facts?

- (A) Minimising the listing of information
- (B) Asking Questions that encourage a child to think
- (C) Avoiding definitions whenever possible
- (D) Providing tables of all facts
- (a) A, B, C and D
- (b) A, B and C
- (c) B, C and D
- (d) A, C and D

Q76. Which of the following teaching - learning strategy could be best employed at elementary level to discuss the topic of 'social justice and marginalisation'?

- (A) Role play
- (B) Case - study
- (C) Survey
- (D) Globe and maps
- (a) A, B and C
- (b) A, B and D
- (c) B, C and D
- (d) A, B, C and D

Q77. You are taking a class on 'Partition of India'. Which of the following can prove to be valuable resources for a classroom discussions?

- (A) Maps of India(1947-48)
- (B) Reading from 'Train to Pakistan' by Khushwant Singh
- (C) Photographs of Delhi-1948
- (D) Songs sung by M. S. Subulaxmi
- (a) A, B and C
- (b) A, B and D
- (c) B, C and D
- (d) A, B, C and D

Q78. The most relevant role for a social science teacher would be to provide opportunity for students to develop:

- (a) self motivation to study on their own for exams.
- (b) become experts in the subject.
- (c) memory skills to recall events.
- (d) a critical understanding of the world around them.

Q79. Which of the following activities in a history class have the most potential for promoting critical thinking skills?

- (A). Analysing choices
- (B). Asking recall questions
- (C). Differentiating facts from opinions
- (D). Exploring impacts
- (E). Reading textbook contents
- (a) (A), (B) and (C)
- (b) (A), (C) and (D)
- (c) (B), (C) and (D)
- (d) (C), (D) and (E)

Q80. Which of the following social science questions have the most potential for promoting critical thinking?

A. In what ways do pressure groups and social movements exert influence on politics?

B. What is the difference between a pressure group and a political group?

C. Explain the following terms: (1) political parties; (2) pressure groups.

D. How many political parties can India have given its size of population? Why?

E. How is public interest litigation attempt to ensure justice for all in India?

- (a) A, B and C
- (b) B, C and D
- (c) A, B and D
- (d) A, D and E

Q81. Which of the following is true about using current affairs and events in social studies?

A. Using current affairs as integral part for social studies units.

B. Using current affairs in addition to social studies text book

- (a) Only A
- (b) Only B
- (c) Both A and B are true
- (d) Both A and B are false

Q82. Which of the following can be considered as major challenge in the teaching of social sciences at the elementary level?

- A. It is treated as a non-utilitarian subject
- B. It creates a lot of debate and controversy
- C. Teacher with one specialization is expected to teach many subjects
- D. It requires considerable amount of statistical knowledge
- E. Differently abled learners find it difficult to cope with the content

Choose the correct option

- (a) A, B and C
- (b) B, C and D
- (c) C, D and E
- (d) A, B and E

Q83. Social science textbooks at the upper primary stage have been developed with the objective of _____.

- (a) providing detailed information
- (b) presenting majoritarian perspective
- (c) including a nationalistic representation
- (d) providing thematic presentation

Q84. Which of the following primary sources can be referred to build an understanding of 'Dhamma'?

- (a) Ashokan inscriptions
- (b) Megathenes writings
- (c) Rampurwa bull sculpture
- (d) Iron Pillar

Q85. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate option.

Project work mainly involves _____

- (a) collecting information from multiple resources

- (b) going out to gather data from people
- (c) memorizing important project related concepts
- (d) collecting mainly news clippings related to the topic

Q86. What is the appropriate sequencing in the doing of a project?

- A. Prepare a questionnaire/interview schedule related to the topic
- B. Formulate a research question or problem
- C. Develop an approach to answer the research question
- D. Study the literature/materials to the topic
- (a) B, D, A and B
- (b) D, B, C and A
- (c) A, D, B and C
- (d) D, B, A and C

Q87. Which of the following questions assesses the conceptual knowledge of students?

- (A) What accounts for the anger of the tribals against the Dikus?
 - (B) Distinguish between economic development and sustainable development.
 - (C) Choose any tribal group living in India today. Write an essay about their customs and way of life, and how their lives have changed in the last 50 years.
 - (D) Find out more about Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi. In what ways would she have been an unusual woman for her times?
 - (E) Differentiate between subsistence farming and commercial farming.
- Choose from the following options.
- (a) A, B and C
 - (b) B, C and D
 - (c) B and E
 - (d) D and E

Q88. Which of the following questions assess metacognitive knowledge?

- (A) Suppose you are expected to form a group of students to conduct a Sports day. Write a detailed proposal for the school.
 - (B) What was Birsa's vision of a golden age?
 - (C) Develop a concept map on the topic - Rural Livelihoods after reading three journal articles on the topic.
 - (D) Find out from your parents, friends or teachers the names of some heroes of tribal revolts in the twentieth century. Write their story in your own words.
 - (E) There is regular traffic jam in your locality due to which you keep getting late for school.
- Describe the strategies that you will develop to address this issue.
- (a) A, B, C and D
 - (b) B, C, D and E
 - (c) A, C, D and E
 - (d) A, B, D and E

Q89. Which of the following questions assesses the 'evaluate' aspect of cognitive process?

- A. List three schemes that aimed to improve the poor in India

B. Describe the processes involved in the implementation of MNREGA.

C. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan helps in quality improvement of learning levels in India. Provide three points in favour of this statement.

D. The process of industrialization in India since 1991 has led to pollution. Appraise the statement.

E. Government has the responsibility to ensure fundamental rights of its citizens. Justify.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A, B, C and D
- (b) A, C, D and E
- (c) B, C and D
- (d) C, D and E

Q90. Read the following questions. Which of them assesses the 'application' aspect of the cognitive process?

- (A) You are a peasant in Muhammad Tughluq's reign and you cannot pay the taxes demanded by the Sultan. What will you do?
- (B) Why some rocks have a shape of a mushroom?
- (C) Suppose the time in Mumbai is 7.00 pm. What will be the time in London which is located close to Greenwich in the United Kingdom?
- (D) Who are the parties involved in the tripartite struggle?
- (E) List steps you will follow to choose school pupil leader by following the principles of democracy.
- (a) A and B
- (b) A and D
- (c) C and D
- (d) C and E

Directions(91-99):

Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements.

Every time someone asks me what level of corpus, they should amass so that can retire, my answer is, "you will never be able to retire". This is because if he is seeking security in a number (an amount of money) he will never get it. There is nothing in the nature of the money that can give us security in life.

One of the founding fathers of America, Benjamin Franklin, had very rightly said, "Money never made happy yet, nor will it. There is nothing in its nature to produce happiness. The more a man has, the more he wants. Instead of filling a vacuum, it makes one".

In the above quote, instead of 'happiness' read 'security'. While it is true that we need money to meet our basic needs of food, clothing, and shelter, once those are satisfied money will not be able to solve any of our problems.

Recently, I came across the interesting case of Meenaben and Purshottambhai. This couple had been living in the USA for over 40 years. They had two sons who were well settled and living independently. Over the years, the couple had accumulated substantial wealth. They had a palatial house, four cars, properties in the USA as well as India and many other assets.

About five months ago, Meenaben had a severe paralysis attack. She is bedridden now. But they do not have enough social support in that country. Purshottambhai explained, "We always thought money would give us everything. We thought that with money, we would be able to purchase all services we may need to live happily.

Therefore, we did not pay attention to other aspects of life such as social connections or service to the community. We thought money would give us all."

Q91. The word "corpus" means

1. a dead body
2. amount of money spent
3. amount of money collected
4. a dead insect

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q92. The word "amass" means

1. to collect
2. to spend
3. heavy
4. without weight

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q93. In the sentence, "We always thought money would give us everything." Which word does 'always' qualify?

1. we
2. though
3. money
4. everything

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q94. When Benjamin Franklin says, 'Money never made happy yet, nor will it.' He means:

1. Money can buy happiness.
2. Money has not been able to buy happiness.
3. Money and Happiness have nothing to do with each other
4. Money and happiness are made for each other.

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q95. From the sentence, "The more a man has, the more he wants", we can infer that man is essentially

1. kind.
2. unsatisfied with what he has.
3. satisfied with what he has.
4. charitable.

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q96. Why does the author tell people they will never be able to retire?

1. People are looking for security in wealth.
2. Things are always getting expensive.
3. People are unsatisfied.
4. Things are in short supply.

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q97. In the sentence, "She is bedridden now. But they do not have enough social support in that country." The word 'But' is a

1. Noun
2. Preposition
3. Conjunction
4. Adverb

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q98. What did Meenaben and Purshottambhai realise about money?

1. Money would buy them happiness.
2. Money would give them all services.
3. Money would not give them everything.
4. Money would not give them happiness.

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q99. From the passage, how do we know that Meenaben and Purshottambhai were financially strong?

1. Their kids were settled in the US.
2. Meenaben was unwell due to a stroke.
3. They had a small house where they lived.
4. They had a palatial house and many properties in the US and India.

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Directions(100-105):

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the best options:

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.
No time to stand beneath and boughs
And stare as long as sheep or cows.

No time to see, when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.
No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like skies at night.
No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance.

Q100. In this poem, the poet makes use of _____ to portray the beauty of nature.

1. hyperbole
2. imagery
3. oxymoron
4. irony

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q101. The poem highlights

1. the importance of leisure in one's life
2. how man is enjoying nature.
3. the importance of happiness in life.
4. how man is very satisfied.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q102. Study the following statements:

- (A) Man today is very worried.
(B) Sheep and cows can give him relief.

1. (A) is right and (B) is wrong.
2. (B) is right and (A) is wrong.
3. Both (A) and (B) are right.
4. (Both (A) and (B) are wrong.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q103. Choose the correct statement.

1. The poet can see stars even during day time.
2. The sheep and cows are moving around the streams.
3. When they see the poet, the squirrels hide their nuts.
4. The modern man has no time to spend in the lap of nature.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q104. 'And watch her feet, how they can dance'. The figure of speech used in this line is-

1. Simile
2. Metaphor
3. Personification
4. Hyperbole

- (a) 1
- (b) 2

- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q105. In the lines "No time to see, when woods we pass, where squirrels hide their nuts in grass". The poet wants to describe:

1. man's inability to feel happiness in his heart.
2. man's inability to enjoy the simple things in life.
3. men's inability to be happy.
4. man's ability to enjoy pleasures.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q106. Mother tongue based multilingualism advocates that _____.

1. all children begin schooling in their mother tongue or home language.
2. all children begin schooling in the language of the state.
3. all children begin schooling in English medium and in home language.
4. all children study Hindi as their first language.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q107. Rahul is a driver who moves from Bihar to Kerala where he picks up the Malayalam language within six month. Now he speaks Malayalam very well. What is this known as?

1. Language learning
2. Language acquaintance
3. Language acquisition
4. Language programming

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q108. A learner while listening to a lecture attempts to gather the overall idea of the lecture and does not give much importance to all the individual words. What strategy does she adopt for listening?

1. Bottom up processing
2. Top-down processing
3. Discriminating between key words
4. Recognizing coherence

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q109. A teacher provides learners of class VIII a text from a newspaper which she considers slightly above their language level. Learners have to work with the text to do many tasks. What is this known as?

1. Comprehensible inputs

2. Incomprehensible inputs
 3. Reading comprehension
 4. Learning hypothesis
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q110. Which approach to language teaching-learning believes 'Language is a habit'?

1. Communicative Language Teaching
 2. Audiolingualism
 3. Natural Approach
 4. Cooperative Language Learning
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q111. Which of the following are true of 'scaffolding hypothesis'?

1. Learner can learn individually with the inputs of texts, their previous knowledge, their competence and writing.
 2. Intermixing of themes and interactions.
 3. Learners can reach levels of achievements (with other's support) which they would be unable to reach independently.
 4. Each learner is independent and need to learn individually.
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q112. Foundational stage of schooling as per the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 consists of _____.

1. 3 years of pre-school and classes I and II.
 2. 3 years of pre-school and classes I, II, III, IV and IV.
 3. 5 years of primary school.
 4. 3 years of pre-school
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q113. 'Semantic cues' in reading are prompts _____

1. that helps in decoding the word.
 2. for the correct pronunciation of the word.
 3. that supports the meaning-making process.
 4. for identifying the grammatical form.
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q114. Ravish is reading an interesting article in a newspaper. He wants to get the over all ideas of the writer. What does he do in his reading?

1. Scanning
 2. Skimming
 3. Reading to find specific details
 4. Reading to write a report
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q115. What is receptive vocabulary?

1. Words are mostly spelt correct.
 2. Words read between the lines.
 3. Words that we use in writing and speaking.
 4. Words that we recognize when we hear or see.
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q116. Which one of the following is **NOT** correct about speaking?

1. Speaking means pronouncing the words correctly.
 2. It involves responding to questions and making enquiries.
 3. Speaking means participating in conversations and discussions.
 4. It's the ability to speak fluently and coherently.
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q117. 'Knowledge about the form, describing and apply it in limited practice' is known as _____.

1. Teacher's grammar
 2. Declarative knowledge
 3. Language form
 4. Procedural knowledge
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q118. A newspaper article which makes a case for no examinations for students up to class VIII, What is this writing known as?

1. Narrative writing
 2. Comparative writing
 3. Persuasive writing
 4. Creative writing
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q119. Which of the following statement is NOT true of study of literary texts in language classroom?

1. Literary texts are for appreciation and enjoyment.
2. Literary texts are cultural inputs for language learning.

3. Literary texts develop critical thinking and reflection.
 4. Literary texts should be used to teach grammar.
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q120. A learner finds problem in recognizing the letters and decoding words? What is this deficiency?

1. Dyslexia
 2. Dysgraphia
 3. Dysphonia
 4. Speaking disability
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Directions(121-128):

बिदरी कला का किलों और उसकी मिट्टी से गहरा नाता है। हम जरा पीछे लौटें उस समय में जब बड़े-बड़े विशाल जंगी किले बनाए जाते और उनमें एक विशेष जगह एकांत कोने में बारुदखाना होता था। जहाँ बारुद रखा जाता था। बारुद के अंदर जो तत्व होते हैं वे बारुदखाने की कच्ची ज़मीन की मिट्टी में भीतर गहरे तक ज़ड़ब होते जाते थे। उनमें अमोनिया नाम का खनिज भी होता था। वर्षों एक ही जगह भारी मात्रा में बारुद रहता और उसका असर जमीन के अंदर फैलता जाता और हज़ारों वर्षों तक कायम भी रहता। बिदरी वर्क के लिए इन्हीं किलों की मिट्टी को खोद-खोदकर निकाला जाता है। किसी अन्य प्रकार की मिट्टी से यह काम नहीं हो पाता। बात हैरत की तो ज़रूर है किंतु शतः प्रतिशत खरी भी है। अनेक शोध हुए, प्रयोग किए गए और परिणाम यह रहा कि प्राचीन काल में बारुद बनाने की पद्धति आज की पद्धति से बिल्कुल भिन्न थी इस कारण अब कोशिश करने पर भी वैसी मिट्टी नहीं बनायी जा सकती क्योंकि किसी बारुदखाने के नीचे रखकर बिदरी वर्क के योग्य मिट्टी बनने में जो वक्त लगता है वो अब किस तरह संभव हो सकता है? और खोदते-खोदते तो बड़े-बड़े खजाने भी खाली हो जाते हैं। जिस दिन यह मिट्टी बिदरी वर्क के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं रहेगी तब यह कला भी लुप्त हो जाएगी। इसे कोई बचा नहीं पाएगा।

Q121. बिदरी कला का संबंध किलों की मिट्टी से क्यों माना जाता है?

1. किलों में बारुद होता है और बिदरी कला का कार्य बारुद से ही संभव है।
 2. किलों में बारुद होता है जिसकी मिट्टी से ही बिदरी कार्य संभव होता है।
 3. किलों में असीम शान्ति होती है जहाँ बिदरी कार्य शुरू किया जा सकता है।
 4. किलों की मिट्टी बहुत सुन्दर होती है और बिदरी कार्य के लिए सर्वथा उपयुक्त होती है।
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q122. गद्यांश के अनुसार बिदरी कला को जीवित रखने के लिए-

1. किलों का निर्माण करना चाहिए
2. उपयुक्त मिट्टी का प्रबंध करना चाहिए
3. बारुद खानों का निर्माण करना चाहिए

4. बिदरी कला को ऊँचे दाम पर बेचना चाहिए
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q123. बारुदखाने की ज़मीन में _____ भी होता है।

1. चिकनाहट होती है।
 2. अमोनिया होता है।
 3. नाइट्रेट होता है।
 4. सोडियम रहता है।
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q124. किलों में बारुदखाने _____ में होते हैं।

1. किले के बीचों-बीच
 2. किले के दाईं तरफ होते हैं
 3. एकांत स्थान
 4. मुख्य दरवाज़े
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q125. बारुद बनाने की प्राचीन और वर्तमान पद्धति में

1. अंतर होता है
 2. अंतर नहीं होता है
 3. चिंतन का अंतर है
 4. कलाकारी का अंतर है
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q126. 'खोदते-खोदते तो बड़े-बड़े खजाने भी खाली हो जाते हैं।' गद्यांश में आए रेखांकित अंश का अर्थ है कि-

1. बिदरी कार्य बहुत परिश्रम का काम है।
 2. बिदरी कार्य में इस्तेमाल होने वाली मिट्टी अधिक खुदाई के कारण एक दिन समाप्त हो जाएगी।
 3. बिदरी कार्य में ज़मीन खोदना ही एकमात्र कार्य है।
 4. बिदरी कार्य के लिए बहुत बड़ी तकनीक की आवश्यकता होगी।
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q127. 'खोदते-खोदते' की तरह एक अन्य उदाहरण है-

1. खोदते-फोदते
 2. कविता - वकिता
 3. चलते-चलते
 4. कंकड़-पत्थर
- (a) 1

- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q128. 'योग्य' का विलोम शब्द है-

- 1. असफल
- 2. नियोग्य
- 3. आयोग्य
- 4. अयोग्य
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Directions(129-135):

महात्मा गाँधी धर्म को सर्वत्र स्थान देते हैं। वे एक पग भी धर्म के बिना चलने के लिए तैयार नहीं परंतु उनकी बात ले उड़ने के पहले, प्रत्येक आदमी का कर्तव्य यह है कि वही भली-भाँति समझ ले कि महात्मा जी के धर्म का स्वरूप क्या है? धर्म से महात्मा जी का मतलब धर्म ऊँचे और उदार तत्वों ही का हुआ करता है। उनके मानने से किसे ऐतराज हो सकता है। अजॉ देने, शंख बजाने, नाक दाबने और नमाज़ पढ़ने का नाम धर्म नहीं है। शुद्धाचरण और सदाचार ही धर्म के स्पष्ट चिह्न हैं। दो घण्टे तक बैठकर पूजा कीजिए और पाँच वक्त की नमाज़ भी अदा कीजिए, परन्तु ईश्वर को इस प्रकार रिश्त के दे चुकने के पश्चात् यदि आप अपने को दिन-भर बेईमानी करने और दूसरों को तकलीफ पहुँचाने, के लिए आज़ाद समझते हैं तो इस धर्म को अब आगे आने वाला समय कदापि नहीं टिकने देगा। अब तो, आपका पूजा पाठ देखा जाएगा, आपकी भलमनसाहत की कसौटी केवल आपका आचरण होगी। सबके कल्याण की दृष्टि से आपको अपने आचरण को सुधारना पड़ेगा। और यदि आप अपने आचरण को नहीं सुधारेंगे तो नमाज़ और रोज़े पूजा और गायत्री आपको देश के अन्य लोगों की आज़ादी को रौंदने और देश भर में उत्पातों का कीचड़ उछालने के लिए आज़ाद न छोड़ सकेगी। ऐसे धार्मिक और दीनदार आदमियों से तो, वे ला-मजहब और नास्तिक आदमी कहीं अधिक अच्छे और ऊँचे हैं, जिनका आचरण अच्छा है। जो दूसरों के सुख-दुख का ख्याल रखते हैं।

Q129. ला- मजहब और नास्तिक आदमी कहीं अधिक अच्छे और ऊँचे हैं। वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द का अर्थ है-

- 1. ईश्वर पर असीम आस्था वाले
- 2. जिसका कोई धर्म नहीं हो
- 3. ईश्वर पर विश्वास रखने वाले
- 4. मंदिर में पूजा करने वाले
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q130. गाँधी ने धर्म को _____ के रूप में व्याख्यायित किया है-

- 1. उपासना पद्धति
- 2. हृदय की उदारता
- 3. ऊँचे आदर्शों
- 4. परंपरा निर्वहन

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q131. गद्यांश में किन लोगों को अच्छा माना गया है?

- 1. जो सादा भोजन करते हैं
- 2. जो देर तक उपासना करते हैं
- 3. जो ऊँचे पर कार्य करते हैं
- 4. जिनका आचरण अच्छा है
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q132. "उनके मानने में किसे ऐतराज हो सकता है?" वाक्य में रेखांकित अंश का तात्पर्य है-

- 1. आनंद
- 2. आपत्ति
- 3. छूट
- 4. जटिलता
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q133. 'आपको' शब्द है _____

- 1. संज्ञा
- 2. सर्वनाम
- 3. विशेषण
- 4. क्रिया
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q134. गद्यांश में आचरण के संदर्भ में किस बात पर बल दिया गया है?

- 1. दूसरों के आचरण का मूल्यांकन
- 2. दूसरों का आचरण सुधारना
- 3. स्वयं का आचरण सुधारना
- 4. स्वयं के आचरण की कमियाँ गिनना
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q135. 'प्रत्येक' का संधि विच्छेद है _____

- 1. प्रति + एक
- 2. प्रा + येक
- 3. प्रति + ऐक
- 4. प्रति + एक्
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3

(d) 4

Q136. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 उपलब्ध कराती है-

1. कक्षा X तक मातृभाषा शिक्षण के माध्यम के रूप में
2. विद्यालयी शिक्षा के आरंभिक वर्षों से कक्षा X तक अंग्रेजी भाषा शिक्षण माध्यम के रूप में
3. शिक्षण का माध्यम राज्य तथा अभिभावकों के विवेक से होना चाहिए
4. कम से कम कक्षा VIII तक मातृभाषा अथवा घर की भाषा शिक्षण के माध्यम के रूप में

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q137. भाषा सीखना _____

1. शिक्षार्थी के द्वारा सचेतन प्रयास नहीं है
2. शिक्षार्थी के द्वारा सचेतन प्रयास है
3. यह एक प्राकृतिक कार्य है
4. शिक्षक के द्वारा सचेतन प्रयास

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q138. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा श्रवण का अधोमुखी (बॉटम-अप) उपकौशल नहीं है?

1. खास विवरण को पहचानना
2. विवरण छाँटना
3. जोर दिए गये शब्दों को ढूँढना
4. मुख्य बिन्दुओं को ढूँढना

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q139. सभी बच्चे बिना किसी गंभीर प्रयास के मातृभाषा सीखते हैं, इसे कहते हैं _____

1. सहज भाषा योग्यता
2. भाषा अधिगम
3. सहजात भाषा योग्यता
4. नैसर्गिक भाषा योग्यता

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q140. भाषा पठन - पाठन का कौन-सा उपागम 'निवेश अंतक्रिया-उत्पादन अधिगम क्रिया का आवश्यक तत्व है' का समर्थन करता है-

1. नैसर्गिक उपागम
2. व्यवहारवाद
3. संप्रेषणात्मक भाषा शिक्षण
4. पूर्णतया शारीरिक प्रतिक्रिया

- (a) 1

- (b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q141. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सांकेतिक भाषा के संबंध में सत्य है?

1. सांकेतिक भाषा का व्याकरण नहीं होता है
2. सांकेतिक भाषा का व्याकरण है
3. सांकेतिक भाषा सभी शिक्षार्थियों के लिए है
4. केवल एक सांकेतिक भाषा है

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q142. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP) 2020 द्वारा अनुमोदित नहीं है?

1. शास्त्रीय भाषा का वैकल्पिक भाषा के रूप में अध्ययन
2. विदेशी भाषा का वैकल्पिक भाषा के रूप में अध्ययन
3. त्रिभाषा सूत्र को लचीले रूप में लागू करना
4. विद्यालयी शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षण माध्यम के रूप में अंग्रेजी

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q143. एक अध्यापिका अपनी पठन कक्षा में अपने शिक्षार्थियों को आधा अवतरण पढ़ने के बाद रुकने के लिए कहती है तथा उन्हें आधे बचे अवतरण में क्या होगा, बताने के लिए कहती है तथा समस्या के समाधान के लिए कहती है। वह किसे बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास कर रही है?

1. खोज-बीन का कौशल
2. अनुमान लगाने का कौशल
3. विश्लेषणात्मक कौशल
4. पठन दक्षता

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q144. रोमिला देवी अपनी मित्र के लिए स्वास्थ्य रिपोर्ट (मेडिकल रिपोर्ट) पढ़ रही हैं। वह अपनी मित्र का शर्करा स्तर जानना चाहती है। वह अपने पठन में क्या कर रही हैं?

1. अवलोकन कर रही हैं।
2. सरसरी दृष्टि से देख रही हैं
3. संपूर्ण उद्देश्यों के लिए पढ़ रही हैं
4. विश्लेषण कर रही हैं।

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q145. कौन-सी श्रवण प्रक्रिया निम्नलिखित रणनीति अपनाती है? मुख्य विचारों को सुनना, अनुमान लगाना, हस्तक्षेप करना तथा सार निकालना -

1. ऊर्ध्वमुखी (बॉटम - अप) श्रवण प्रक्रिया

2. विवरण के लिए श्रवण
 3. अर्थ के लिए श्रवण
 4. अधोमुखी (टॉप - डाउन) श्रवण प्रक्रिया
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q146. उत्पादनकारी शब्दावली क्या है?

1. वे शब्द जिन्हें हम जैसे सुनते हैं वैसे ही पहचानते हैं
 2. वे शब्द जिन पर हम तब ध्यान देते हैं जब हम पंक्तियों से अलग करते हैं
 3. वे शब्द हैं जिन्हें हम लिखने-बोलने में प्रयोग करते हैं
 4. वे शब्द जो पाठक के लिए नए हैं
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q147. यह बात समझना कि कोई व्याकरणिक रचना क्या है और कैसे इस्तेमाल की जाती है, जानी जाती है-

1. घोषणात्मक ज्ञान
 2. भाषा संबंधी ज्ञान
 3. भाषायी व्याकरण
 4. कार्यविधिक ज्ञान
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q148. लेखन के लिए प्रक्रिया उपागम में कौन से सोपान सम्मिलित हैं?

1. प्रारूपण, मानस मंथन, रूपरेखा, प्रूफरीडिंग, पुनरावृत्ति तथा अंतिम प्रारूप लिखना

2. रूपरेखा, मानस मंथन, पुनरावृत्ति प्रारूपण, प्रूफ रीडिंग तथा अंतिम प्रारूप लिखना
 3. मानस मंथन, रूपरेखा, प्रारूपण, पुनरावृत्ति, प्रूफरीडिंग तथा अंतिम प्रारूप लिखना
 4. बिन्दुओं को लिखना तथा प्रथम प्रारूप लिखना, प्रूफरीडिंग तथा लेखन (लिखना)
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q149. निम्नलिखित लेखन कार्य लेखन के किस प्रकार के अन्तर्गत आता है?

कल्पना कीजिए कि कहानी में आप (राविंद) हैं। किसी एक दिन के अपने भावों को व्यक्त करते हुए अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखिए।

1. विवरणात्मक लेखन कार्य
 2. आधिकारिक लेखन कार्य
 3. तर्कसांगत लेखन कार्य
 4. एक्स्ट्रापोलेटिव लेखन कार्य
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Q150. विद्यालय आधारित आकलन क्या प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करता है?

1. शिक्षक तथा शिक्षार्थी की स्वायत्ता को बढ़ावा देता है
 2. यह शिक्षक तथा विद्यालय का कार्य भार बढ़ाता है
 3. यह परीक्षा बोर्ड के अधिकार छीनता है
 4. यह शिक्षार्थी को महत्व नहीं देता है
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

Solutions

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cephalocaudal: Development of the upper portions of the body precedes the development of the lower portions. The Cephalocaudal tendency exhibits that the development proceeds in the longitudinal direction. This is known as the 'cephalocaudal' or "head to toe" sequence.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. Contemporary theorists consider 'Childhood' as a social construction. There are many contemporary theories on the development of children by many psychologists, their views on the "Childhood Period" are as -

Jean Piaget - In cognitive development theory, Jean Piaget considers development in childhood by family members, school, peer groups, etc.

Lev Vygotsky - In socio-cultural theory, he considers the overall development of a child is depending on 3 factors - social interaction, culture, language

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. Progressive education respects diversity, there are many different types of students of different skills, abilities, and disabilities, who are interacted with each other in their learning. Because progressive education promotes learning by doing, students can learn through different activities, experiments, etc.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. In this method, teachers facilitate students as facilitators by providing the proper environment and materials to learn at their own pace. Teachers should consider all students' aspects and experiences while teaching in the classroom. Students take leadership in the classroom, present their work, and facilitate groups.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. Socialization may be classified into two groups -

1. Primary socialization

2. Secondary socialization

Primary socialization – The inculcation of norms and values within the family is called Primary socialization. Here children want to know themselves, try to find their identity, and learn the daily routine tasks of humans. Example – Family

Secondary socialization – The process of imbibing norms, values, and behavior patterns in school may be called secondary socialization. Example – School, Media, Peers, etc.

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. Hypothetical deductive reasoning – Hypothetical deductive reasoning is the ability to think scientifically through generating predictions, or hypotheses, about the world to answer questions. Piaget stated that “hypothetical-deductive reasoning” becomes important during the formal operational stage. This type of thinking involves hypothetical “what-if” situations that are not always rooted in reality, i.e., counterfactual thinking.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. Cognitive development is much more than the addition of new facts and ideas to an existing store of information. According to Piaget, our thinking processes change radically, though slowly, from birth to maturity because we constantly strive to make sense of the world. Piaget identified four factors that influence the development of a child –

- Maturation
- Activity
- Social experiences
- Equilibration

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. According to Lev Vygotsky’s theory, the zone of proximal development is the area between the child’s independent performance and the level of performance that the child could achieve with adult guidance or by working with a more knowledgeable peer.

Zone of Proximal Development – The difference between the learning of a child by self and the learning of a child with the help of others. Example – Ability to learn subtraction and will likely be able to master it with guidance and support.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to Lev Vygotsky, language is the foundation of all higher cognitive processes. Vygotsky viewed language as an important mediator between learning and development. Language assumes a central role in development.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Carol Gilligan was one of Kohlberg’s research assistants. She believed that Kohlberg’s theory was inherently biased against women. Gilligan suggests that the biggest reason that there is a gender bias in Kohlberg’s theory is that males tend to focus on logic and rules.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. The theory of Multiple Intelligence consists of eight different kinds of intelligence, one of the eight is – Interpersonal Intelligence – In Interpersonal Intelligence, Learners understand people’s moods and intentions. Example: interacting with others, group activities, writing, etc.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. According to the National Curriculum Framework (NCF-2005) –

To treat children equally irrespective of their gender at the primary level shows breaking of gender stereotypes. It is the responsibility of a teacher, school, family, and community to remove these gender roles and biases in order to give equal opportunities to both genders and share different examples that challenge those stereotypes.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. There are many reasons to show neglect of the marginalized family and student in the classroom –

- Gender stereotypes, make the differences in the classroom among the students or between teachers and the students.
- If teachers are prejudiced toward children who belong to marginalized families.
- Students lack awareness of diversity.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. As per national education policy 2020, the form of assessment in schools should shift from summative to formative. Focus on regular formative assessment for learning rather than the summative assessment that encourages today’s coaching culture.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. Creative Thinking – This type of thinking is associated with one’s ability to create or construct something new or unusual. Creative students cover all the possible aspects related to the problem to solve it by thinking divergently, researching, etc.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dyslexia is difficulty in reading, writing, and spelling which is not due to mental retardation, brain damage, or a lack of intelligence. It is caused by an impairment in the brain’s ability to translate images received from the eyes or ears into understanding language.

Standardized assessment of the student should be avoided because it includes all the students in the same assessment test without considering their abilities, disabilities, etc.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. A uniform structured curriculum is a standardized or generalized curriculum that is applied to all the students which are irrelevant because all the students have different abilities and disabilities.

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. Traits such as divergent thinking, originality ideas, and potential for novel production are associated with creativity. Creativity is the cognitive ability to produce something original by offering a fresh perspective. It is related to divergent thinking which refers to a way of solving problems with more than one approach.

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. "Equity" focuses on taking those opportunities presented to students and infusing with them with support and resources to turn the education system into a level playing field. This means that disadvantaged students will get the support they need to become equal to students who are not disadvantaged.

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. Teaching Material for Visual impaired Learners: Using appropriate teaching-learning materials is vital for children with visual impairment. Some of the common teaching-learning materials available in the market for educating children with visual impairment are Braille, tactile globe, Audio cassettes, Screen reading software, etc.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. In a middle school, the environment of socio-constructivist as –

- Learning is not dependent on the same methodologies or the same way of teaching, it changes as per the student's needs.
- Teachers encourage learners to involve in different types of activities, games, group discussions, teamwork, etc.
- Students are free to ask questions and say what they want.
- Students experience the real world.

S22. Ans.(a)

Sol. Some basic characteristics of problem-solving skills are –

- Learner practices different activities, teamwork, and group discussions to improve their skills,
- Learners use different ways to gain problem-solving skills, their thought is divergent.
- Different methods/functions are used by the teachers as well as learners, there is no fixedness in these skills.
- These skills don't have rigidity.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. Frustration: Frustration is a common emotional response to opposition, related to anger, annoyance, and disappointment. Frustration arises from the perceived resistance to the fulfillment of an individual's will or goal and is likely to increase when a will or goal is denied or blocked.

Anxiety: Anxiety is an emotion characterized by feelings of tension, worried thoughts, and physical changes like increased blood pressure. Examples – Sweating, feeling weak or tired, etc.

Boredom: The state of feeling disinterested in one's surroundings, having nothing to do, or feeling that life is dull.

Shame: A highly unpleasant self-conscious emotion arising from the sense of there being something dishonorable, immodest, or indecorous in one's own conduct or circumstances.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both (A) and (R) are false

Features of Progressive Education:

- In progressive education, learning should be done by learning by doing.
- Learning is child-centered, in which students have all right to ask questions and make discussions on various problems.
- Learning by doing promotes the engagement of the student in various activities, which makes their thought process divergent, and makes them able to explain problems.

S25. Ans.(a)

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

Metacognition makes students' thoughts divergent and gives them control over their own functionalities. A teacher should promote the development of the metacognition of the students through different activities, experiments, and hand-on-performances.

If a student is able to think about their thinking/way of thinking, it is much more beneficial for their learning, they can improve their learning by challenging their thoughts. It pertains to the student's capability of setting goals for learning, estimating the success with which the goals are being met, and selecting alternative strategies to meet the goals.

S26. Ans.(d)

Sol. Students are eager and motivated to learn when teachers engage the learners and make them an integral part of the teaching-learning process.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. While facilitating the learning of a new concept, a teacher should relate new information with prior understanding of students. Learning should be related to the real world and thus the surroundings of the students.

S28. Ans.(d)

Sol. Constructivism is the theory that says learners construct knowledge rather than just passively take in information. As people experience the world and reflect upon those experiences, they build their own representations and incorporate new information into their pre-existing knowledge.

S29. Ans.(a)

Sol. Intrinsic motivation refers to motivation that is driven by an interest in the task itself and exists within the individual. Example – Motivation by self, motivation by curiosity, etc.

S30. Ans.(d)

Sol. In the teaching-learning process, errors analysis is relevant for students as well as teachers because –

- Errors analysis helps learners to create connections between ideas and concepts.
- Errors analysis help teachers to understand the weak lesson of the students so that they can improve them by applying different teaching-learning methods.

S31. Ans.(d)

Sol. For planning a project on 'the first empire of Indian subcontinents', it would be right to ask about the Mauryan empire. The Mauryan empire, which formed around 321 B.C.E and ended in 185 B.C.E was the first pan-Indian empire. It spanned across central and northern India as well as over parts of modern-day Iran.

S32. Ans.(a)

Sol. The earliest coins are called punch-marked coins because designs were punched onto the metal coins.

S33. Ans.(d)

Sol. The main reason for appointing slaves to high positions during the Delhi sultanate is that they were trustworthy and dependent on their masters.

S34. Ans.(b)

Sol. The architectural features of the Diwan-I-Khas gave the idea that the king was a representative of God because the audience halls were constructed to resemble a mosque and the throne was placed in the direction faced by Muslims at prayer.

S35. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both statements are true that in the early nineteenth century when the British began developing a uniform military culture, it created problems among sepoys because Caste and community feelings were ignored in building a force of professional soldiers.

S36. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct statement about Ahom during the 16th to 18th century is that they were divided into clans and each clan controlled several villages and they had its own tribal gods.

S37. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Assertion is true that Indigo plantations came up in many parts of North and South America by the seventeenth century, and the wrong statement is that the high demand and competition from Indian indigo led European producers to pressurize their government to ban the import and look for alternatives.

S38. Ans.(c)

Sol. The result of the open rebellion of tribes against the British is that the British extended their control over all forests and restricted the entry of tribal people.

S39. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar used the ancient texts to suggest windows could remarry.

S40. Ans.(a)

Sol. Mahars communities gained by entry into the British Army and also had a regiment for themselves. Mahar, meaning "original inhabitants of Maharashtra", is an Indian caste found largely in the state of Maharashtra and neighboring areas. Most of the Mahar community followed B.R. Ambedkar in converting to Buddhism.

S41. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct statement about EV Ramaswamy's ideas is that "if you have to free yourself from caste, you have to free yourself from all religion".

S42. Ans.(d)

Sol. All are correct statements about the growth of mass Nationalism in India is that, due to huge expenditures in the first world war, the government of India imposed a heavy tax on individuals and the sharp rise in the prices created great difficulties for the common people and this is also true that after 1917 Russian Revolution, new ideas about peasants and workers struggle and ideas of socialisms circulated widely among Indian nationalists.

S43. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct statement about the first world War of India is that the war created a demand for industrial goods and caused a decline in imports from other countries and this is also correct that Indian industries expanded during the war.

S44. Ans.(d)

Sol. The category of 'erstwhile princely states' were those states whose prince agreed to the merger with India and whose prince agreed to the merger with Pakistan and also which were retained as administrative units until statehood.

S45. Ans.(d)

Sol. Vosges is different from others.

S46. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct assertion is that those places east of Greenwich will be ahead of Greenwich mean time but the reason is wrong as the earth rotates from east to west sun arises early on the eastern side.

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. About Globe, this is true that the Equator is an imaginary line that divides the globe into two equal parts.

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol. Rajasthan has the shortest length of the Tropic of Cancer in India.

S49. Ans.(b)

Sol. This is true that in the Monsoon season when retreating monsoon the wind blows from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal and the southern parts of India receive rainfall in a season of retreating monsoon.

S50. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sedimentary rocks have a chance to contain fossils.

S51. Ans.(b)

Sol. Minerals are created by natural processes without any human interface and some minerals are found in areas that are not easily accessible.

S52. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct statement is that hot air denser and heavy.

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol. When jet streams trap hot ocean air like a lid and move it towards land is called a heat dome.

S54. Ans.(a)

Sol. The areas where a warm and cold current meet experience foggy weather making navigation difficult and it provides the best fishing area in the world.

S55. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct option is that Minerals are non-renewable resources.

S56. Ans.(d)

Sol. A teacher who was teaching about migration in her class used the example, "Sridevi who belongs to a fishing community migrated to Chennai after the tsunami had devastated her village".

S57. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Correct statement about organic farming is that Manure is used for fertilizing, and Natural pesticides are used.

S58. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Preamble of the Indian constitution states that all Indians are equal in status and opportunity.

S59. Ans.(c)

Sol. Panchayat elections are held every five years, elected members of the Panchayat are called Panch, the most basic unit of the Panchayat Raj system is Gram Sabha, which is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a Panchayat.

S60. Ans.(c)

Sol. The most important aspect to strengthen diversity in a social science class are Access, Dignity and Equality.

S61. Ans.(c)

Sol. Telangana is the new state of India.

S62. Ans.(d)

Sol. Hamid taps rubber on a plantation. He works in the primary sector.

S63. Ans.(d)

Sol. The main concern of livelihood in rural areas is the Seasonal nature of work

S64. Ans.(d)

Sol. Universal adult franchise means All adults are allowed to vote

S65. Ans.(c)

Sol. The phrase 'setting the agenda' in the context of the media means Media influences people's thoughts and perceptions in deciding what issues to focus on.

S66. Ans.(b)

Sol. Above description matches the feature of Federalism

S67. Ans.(a)

Sol. He has exercised the Right to Freedom

S68. Ans.(c)

Sol. In a criminal offense, the public prosecutor represents the interests of the state in the court.

S69. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ghettoization is a result of social, economic, & cultural marginalisation.

S70. Ans.(a)

Sol. The government has passed laws that make it mandatory for organisations that have more than thirty women employees to provide crèche facilities.

S71. Ans.(d)

Sol. the following statements communicates an accurate understanding of the nature of social sciences- It develops an integrated understanding of society and critical citizenry.

S72. Ans.(d)

Sol. Statement A: Anthropogeography is part of the discipline of geography- It is true.

Statement B: Anthropogeography covers the evolution of humankind, its different races, and human adaption to the environment- It is False.

S73. Ans.(a)

Sol. The following statements is an aspect of the epistemic shift in the teaching of social science proposed by the National Curriculum Framework 2005-

From textbooks as the only source of information to textbooks as one of the sources of understanding issues.

S74. Ans.(c)

Sol. Social science curricular material developed on the basis of the Interdisciplinary approach & Thematic approach may help the social science teacher see interconnections between various aspects of society

S75. Ans.(b)

Sol. The following are valid ways to encourage comprehension of concepts over retention of facts-

- Minimising the listing of information
- Asking Questions that encourage a child to think
- Avoiding definitions whenever possible

S76. Ans.(a)

Sol. The following teaching-learning strategy could be best employed at the elementary level to discuss the topic of 'social justice and marginalisation'-

- Roleplay
- Case - study
- Survey

S77. Ans.(a)

Sol. The following can prove to be valuable resources for a classroom discussion-

- Maps of India (1947-48)
- Reading from 'Train to Pakistan' by Khushwant Singh
- Photographs of Delhi-1948

S78. Ans.(d)

Sol. The most relevant role for a social science teacher would be to provide opportunities for students to develop a critical understanding of the world around them.

S79. Ans.(b)

Sol. The following activities in a history class have the most potential for promoting critical thinking skills-

- Analysing choices
- Differentiating facts from opinions
- Exploring impacts

S80. Ans.(d)

Sol. The following social science questions have the most potential for promoting critical thinking-

- In what ways do pressure groups and social movements exert influence on politics?
- How many political parties can India have given its size of population? Why?
- How is public interest litigation attempt to ensure justice for all in India?

S81. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both statements are true about using current affairs and events in social studies-

- Using current affairs as integral part for social studies units.
- Using current affairs in addition to social studies textbook

S82. Ans.(a)

Sol. The following can be considered as a major challenge in the teaching of social sciences at the elementary level-

- It is treated as a non-utilitarian subject
- It creates a lot of debate and controversy
- Teacher with one specialization is expected to teach many subjects

S83. Ans.(d)

Sol. Social science textbooks at the upper primary stage have been developed with the objective of providing a thematic presentation.

S84. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ashokan inscriptions as primary resources can be referred to build an understanding of 'Dhamma'.

S85. Ans.(a)

Sol. Project work mainly involves collecting information from multiple resources

S86. Ans.(b)

Sol. The appropriate sequencing in the doing of a project is-

- D- Study the literature/materials to the topic
- B- Formulate a research question or problem
- C- Develop an approach to answer the research question
- A- Prepare a questionnaire/interview schedule related to the topic

S87. Ans.(c)

Sol. The following questions assesses the conceptual knowledge of students-

- Distinguish between economic development and sustainable development.
- Differentiate between subsistence farming and commercial farming.

S88. Ans.(c)

Sol. The following questions assess metacognitive knowledge-

- Suppose you are expected to form a group of students to conduct a Sports day. Write a detailed proposal for the school
- Develop a concept map on the topic - Rural Livelihoods after reading three journal articles on the topic.
- Find out from your parents, friends, or teachers the names of some heroes of tribal revolts in the twentieth century. Write their story in your own words.
- There is a regular traffic jam in your locality due to which you keep getting late for school. Describe the strategies that you will develop to address this issue.

S89. Ans.(d)

Sol. The following questions assesses the 'evaluate' aspect of the cognitive process-

- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan helps in the quality improvement of learning levels in India. Provide three points in favour of this statement.

- The process of industrialization in India since 1991 has led to pollution. Appraise the statement.
- Government has the responsibility to ensure the fundamental rights of its citizens. Justify.

S90. Ans.(d)

Sol. The following questions assess the 'application' aspect of the cognitive process-

- Suppose the time in Mumbai is 7.00 pm. What will be the time in London which is located close to Greenwich in the United Kingdom?
- List steps you will follow to choose school pupil leader by following the principles of democracy

S91. Ans.(c)

Sol. The word Corpus means the amount of money collected.

S92. Ans.(a)

Sol. The word amass means to collect.

S93. Ans.(b)

Sol. The word 'always' qualifies thought.

S94. Ans.(b)

Sol. He means money has not been able to buy happiness.

S95. Ans.(b)

Sol. We can infer that man is essentially unsatisfied with what he has.

S96. Ans.(a)

Sol. The author tell people they will never be able to retire because people are looking for security in wealth.

S97. Ans.(c)

Sol. The word 'but' is a preposition.

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. Meenaben and Purushottambhai realize that money would not give them everything.

S99. Ans.(d)

Sol. Meenaben and purushotam bhai had a palatial house and many properties in the US and India. That's how we know that they were financially strong.

S100. Ans.(b)

Sol. In the poem, the poet makes use of imagery to portray the beauty of nature.

S101. Ans.(a)

Sol. The poem highlights the importance of leisure in one's life.

S102. Ans.(a)

Sol. Man today is very worried - It is right
Sheep and cows can give him relief - It is wrong

S103. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct statement is that modern man has no time to spend in the lap of nature.

S104. Ans.(c)

Sol. The figure of speech used in this line is personification.

S105. Ans.(b)

Sol. The poet wants to describe man's inability to enjoy the simple things in life.

S106. Ans.(a)

Sol. Mother tongue-based multilingualism advocates that all children begin schooling in their mother tongue or home language.

S107. Ans.(c)

Sol. This is known as language acquisition.

S108. Ans.(b)

Sol. The teacher should adopt top-down processing.

S109. Ans.(a)

Sol. This is known as comprehensible inputs.

S110. Ans.(b)

Sol. The audio lingual approach to language teaching learning believes language is a habit.

S111. Ans.(c)

Sol. In the scaffolding hypothesis, learners can lead levels of achievements which they would be unable to reach independently.

S112. Ans.(a)

Sol. Foundational stage of schooling as per the national education policy 2016 of 3 years of preschool and classes 1 and 2.

S113. Ans.(c)

Sol. Semantic cues in reading are prompts that support the meaning-making process.

S114. Ans.(b)

Sol. He does skimming.

S115. Ans.(d)

Sol. Receptive vocabulary words that we recognize when we hear or see.

S116. Ans.(b)

Sol. It involves responding to questions and making inquiries.

S117. Ans.(b)

Sol. Knowledge about the form describing and applying it in limited practice is known as declarative knowledge.

S118. Ans.(c)

Sol. This writing is known as persuasive writing.

S119. Ans.(d)

Sol. The literary text should be used to teach grammar is not true of the study of literary texts in language classroom.

S120. Ans.(a)

Sol. This deficiency is known as Dyslexia.

S121. Ans.(b)

Sol. बिदरी कला का सम्बन्ध किलो की मिट्टी से इसलिए माना जाता है क्योंकि किलो में बारूद होता है जिसकी मिट्टी से ही बिदरी कार्य संभव होता है।

S122. Ans.(b)

Sol. गद्यांश के अनुसार बिदरी कला को जीवित रखने के लिए उपयुक्त मिट्टी का प्रबंध करना चाहिए।

S123. Ans.(b)

Sol. गद्यांश के अनुसार बारूदखाने की जमीन में अमोनिया होता है।

S124. Ans.(c)

Sol. गद्यांश के अनुसार किलो में बारूदखाने एकांत स्थान में होते थे।

S125. Ans.(a)

Sol. बारूद बनाने की प्राचीन और वर्तमान पद्धति में अंतर होता है।

S126. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'खोदते-खोदते तो बड़े खजाने भी खाली हो जाते हैं', इस वाक्य का अर्थ है की बिदरी कार्य में इस्तेमाल होने वाली मिट्टी अधिक खुदाई के कारण एक दिन समाप्त हो जायेगी।

S127. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'खोदते-खोदते' की तरह अन्य उदाहरण है 'चलते-चलते'।

S128. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'योग्य' का विलोम शब्द अयोग्य होता है।

S129. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'ला-मजहब' का अर्थ है जिसका कोई धर्म नहीं हो।

S130. Ans.(b)

Sol. गांधी ने धर्म को हृदय की उदारता के रूप में व्याख्यायित किया है।

S131. Ans.(d)

Sol. गद्यांश में उन्ही लोगो को अच्छा माना गया है जिनका आचरण अच्छा होता है।

S132. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'उनके मानने में किसे इतराज हो सकता है?' वाक्य में एतराज शब्द का अर्थ आपत्ति है।

S133. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'आपको' शब्द सर्वनाम है। वह शब्द जो संज्ञा के स्थान पर उपयोग किये जाते है उसे सर्वनाम कहते है।

S134. Ans.(c)

Sol. गद्यांश में आचरण के संदर्भ में स्वयं का आचरण सुधारने पर बल दिया गया है।

S135. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'प्रत्येक' का संधि विच्छेद प्रति+एक होता है।

S136. Ans.(d)

Sol. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा निति २०२० के अनुसार, कम से कम कक्षा आठ तक मात्रभाषा अथवा घर की भाषा शिक्षण के माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग की जानी चाहिए।

S137. Ans.(b)

Sol. भाषा सीखना शिक्षार्थी के द्वारा सचेतन प्रयास है।

S138. Ans.(d)

Sol. मुख्य बिन्दुओं को ढूढना श्रवण का अधोमुखी उपकौशल नहीं है।

S139. Ans.(c)

Sol. सभी बच्चे बिना किसी गंभीर प्रयास के मात्रभाषा सीखते है, इसे कहते है सहजात भाषा योग्यता।

S140. Ans.(a)

Sol. भाषा पठन-पाठन का नैसर्गिक उपागम निवेश अंतक्रिया-उत्पादन क्रिया का आवश्यक तत्व है, का समर्थन करता है।

S141. Ans.(b)

Sol. सांकेतिक भाषा के सम्बन्ध में सत्य है की सांकेतिक भाषा का व्याकरण है।

S142. Ans.(d)

Sol. विद्यालयी शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षण माध्यम के रूप में अंग्रेजी को रखा जाए यह वाक्य राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा निति २०२० द्वारा अनुमोदित नहीं है।

S143. Ans.(a)

Sol. एक अध्यापिका अपनी पठन कक्षा में अपने शिक्षार्थियों को आधा अवतरण पढ़ने के बाद रुकने के लिए कहती है तथा उन्हें आधे बचे अवतरण में क्या होगा, बताने के लिए कहती है तथा समस्या के समाधान के लिए कहती है, वह खोज-बीन का कौशल बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास कर रही है।

S144. Ans.(a)

Sol. रोमिला देवी अपनी मित्र के लिए स्वास्थ्य रिपोर्ट पढ़ रही है, वह अपनी मित्र का शर्करा स्तर जानना चाहती है, वह अपने पठन में अवलोकन कर रही है।

S145. Ans.(d)

Sol. अधोमुखी श्रवण क्रिया -विचारो को सुनना, अनुमान लगाना, हस्तछेप करना तथा सार निकलना आदि रणनिति अपनाती है।

S146. Ans.(c)

Sol. उत्पादनकारी शब्दावली वे शब्द है जिन्हें हम लिखने-बोलने में प्रयोग करते हैं।

S147. Ans.(d)

Sol. यह बात समझना की कोई व्याकरणिक रचना क्या है और कैसे इस्तेमाल की जाती है, कार्यविधिक ज्ञान कहते हैं।

S148. Ans.(c)

Sol. लेखन के लिए प्रक्रिया उपागम में सम्मिलित सोपान है- मानस मंथन, रुपरेखा, प्रारूपण, पुनरावृत्ति, प्रूफरीडिंग तथा अंतिम प्रारूप लिखना।

S149. Ans.(d)

Sol. कल्पना कीजिये की कहानी में आप रविन्द है, किसी एक दिन के अपने भावों को व्यक्त करते हुए अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखिए, यह काम एक्स्ट्रालेटिव लेखन कार्य कहलाता है।

S150. Ans.(a)

Sol. विद्यालय आधारित आकलन शिक्षक तथा शिक्षार्थी की स्वायत्ता को बढ़ावा देता है।

