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**Central Board of Secondary Education**

**CTET**

**Central Teacher Eligibility Test**

**Primary Level**

**(Class I-V)**

**Solved Paper with Explanation**

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# CTET Structure and Content of Syllabus

## For Classes 1 to V : Primary Stage

S.No.	Subject	Question No.	Marks
1.	Child Development and Pedagogy	30	30
2.	Language I	30	30
3.	Language II	30	30
4.	Math	30	30
5.	Environmental Studies.	30	30
<b>Total</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>

### I. Child Development and Pedagogy 30 Questions

#### (A) Child Development (Primary School Child)

##### 15 Questions

- Concept of development and its relationship with learning.
- Principles of the development of Children
- Influence of Heredity & Environment
- Socialization processes : Social world & children (Teacher, Parents, Peers)
- Piaget, Kohlberg and Vygotsky: constructs and critical perspectives
- Concepts of child-centered and progressive education
- Critical perspective of the construct of intelligence
- Multi-Dimensional Intelligence
- Language & thought
- Gender as a social construct; gender roles, gender-bias and educational practice
- Individual differences among learners, understanding differences based on diversity of language, caste, gender, community, religion etc.
- Distinction between Assessment for learning and assessment of learning; School-Based Assessment, Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation: perspective and practice.
- Formulating appropriate questions for assessing readiness levels for learners; for enhancing learning and critical thinking in the classroom and for assessing learner achievement.

### (B) Concept of inclusive education and understanding children with special needs.

##### 5 Questions

- Addressing learners from diverse backgrounds including disadvantaged and deprived.
- Addressing the needs of children with learning difficulties, 'impairment' etc.
- Addressing the Talented, Creative, Specially abled learners.

### (C) Learning and Pedagogy

##### 10 Questions

- How children think and learn, how and why children 'fail' to achieve success in school performance.
- Basic processes of teaching and learning; children's strategies of learning; learning as a social activity; social context of learning.
- Child as a problem solver and a 'scientific investigator'
- Alternative conceptions of learning in children, understanding children's 'errors' as significant steps in the learning process.
- Cognition & Emotions
- Motivation and learning
- Factors contributing to learning-personal & environmental

### II. Language I

##### 30 Questions

#### (a) Language comprehension

##### 15 Questions

Reading unseen passages- two passages one prose or drama and one poem with questions on comprehension, inference, grammar and verbal ability (Prose passage may be literary, scientific narrative or discursive)

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**(b) Pedagogy of language Development 15 Question**

- Learning and acquisition
- Principles of language Teaching
- Role of listening and speaking; function of language and how children use it as a tool
- Critical perspective on the role of grammar in learning a language for communicating ideas verbally and in written form.
- Challenges of teaching language in a diverse classroom; language difficulties, errors and disorders.
- Language Skills
- Evaluating language comprehension and proficiency; speaking, listening, reading and writing.
- Remedial Teaching.

**III. Language - II 30 Questions**

**(a) Comprehension 15 Questions**

Two unseen prose passages (discursive or literary or narrative or scientific) with question on comprehension, grammar and verbal ability.

**(b) Pedagogy of language Development 15 Questions**

- Learning and acquisition
- Principles of language Teaching
- Role of listening and speaking; function of language and how children use it as a tool.
- Critical perspective on the role of grammar in learning a language for communicating ideas verbally and in written form;
- Challenges of teaching language in a diverse classroom; language difficulties, errors and disorders
- Language Skills
- Evaluating language comprehension and proficiency: speaking, listening, reading and writing
- Teaching– learning materials: Textbook, multi-media materials, multilingual resource of the classroom.
- Remedial Teaching.

**IV. Mathematics 30 Questions**

**(a) Content 15 Questions**

- Geometry
- Shapes & spatial Understanding
- Solids around Us
- Numbers
- Addition and Subtraction
- Multiplication

- Division
- Measurement
- Weight
- Time
- Volume
- Data Handling
- Patterns
- Money

**(B) Pedagogical issues 15 Questions**

- Nature of Mathematics/Logical thinking; understanding children's thinking and reasoning patterns and strategies of making meaning and learning.
- Place of Mathematics in Curriculum
- Language of mathematics
- Community Mathematics
- Evaluation through formal and informal methods.
- Problems of Teaching
- Error analysis and related aspects of learning and teaching.
- Diagnostic and Remedial Teaching.

**V. Environmental Studies. 30 Questions**

**(a) Content 15 Questions**

- i. Family and Friends:
  - Relationships
  - Work and Play
  - Animals
  - Plants
- ii. Food
- iii. Shelter
- vi. Water
- v. Travel
- vi. Things We Make and Do

**(b) Pedagogical Issues 15 Questions**

- Concept and scope of EVS
- Significance of EVS, integrated EVS
- Environmental studies & Environmental Education.
- Learning Principles
- Scope & relation to science & Social Science
- Approaches of presenting concepts.
- Activities
- Experimentation/practical work
- Discussion
- CCE
- Teaching material/Aids
- Problems

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) 2021

## Primary Level (Class I-V)

### Solved Paper with Explanation

(Exam Date : 01.01.2022)

#### Child Development and Pedagogy

1. Which of the following principle suggests that different body parts develop at different rates at various stages of development?

- (a) Development is unidimensional.
- (b) Development is unidirectional.
- (c) Development is a discontinuous process.
- (d) Direction of development is proximodistal and cephalocaudal

**Ans. (d) :** Direction of development is proximodistal and cephalocaudal principle suggests that different body parts develop at different rates at various stage of development.

**Cephalocaudal principal**– The cephalocaudal principle states that development proceeds from top to bottom. According to this principle, a child will gain physical control of their head first. After this, physical control will have downward to the arms and lastly to the legs.

**Proximodistal principle**– The proximodistal principle also describes the direction of development. This principle state that development proceeds from the centre of the body outward.

2. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Children's development takes place in a socio-cultural context.
- (b) childhood is a period that can be divided into 10 distinct stages.
- (c) Children's thinking is not influenced by social interactions.
- (d) Children's development is solely determined by genetics.

**Ans. (a) :** Children's development takes place in a socio-cultural context.

Vygotsky's sociocultural theory view human development as a socially mediated process in which children acquire their cultural values, beliefs and problem-solving strategies through collaborative dialogues with more knowledgeable member society.

3. The process of predetermined unfolding of genetic dispositions is called

- (a) adaptation.                      (b) learning.
- (c) socialization.                    (d) maturation.

**Ans. (d) :** The process of predetermined unfolding of genetic dispositions is called maturation. Maturation is the process of learning to cope and react in an emotional appropriate way. It does not necessarily happen along with aging or physical growth, but is a part of growth and development. A situation a person must deal with at a young age prepares them for the next and so on into adulthood.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a primary and \_\_\_\_\_ is a secondary agent of socialization.

- (a) family, school
- (b) media, family
- (c) school, media
- (d) media, neighbourhood

**Ans. (a) :** Family is a primary and school is a secondary agent of socialization.

When child come to this world, he is like a blank state, then slowly as he grows up, he is influenced his community, learns moral values. There are some active factors of socialisation and some are passive.

**Family**– The family is also known as the first school of the child which includes parents, brother and sisters, uncles-aunts and so on. Since most of the time spent with these people, influence of the family increase the child moral values.

**School**– The child's school environment is also influenced by the teacher's behaviour etc. This is where he gets new standards and tries to adopt it. In the classroom also the important of the democratic system should be given.

5. According to Lawrence Kohlberg, what is the primary basis for 7-8 year old children's moral decision?

- (a) Social order maintenance
- (b) Social- contract maintenance
- (c) Punishment and obedience
- (d) Universal Ethical Principal

**Ans. (c) :** According to Lawrence Kohlberg punishment and obedience orientation is the primary basis for 7-8 year old children's moral decision.

**Punishment and obedience orientation**– Focuses on the child's desire to obey rules and avoid being punished. For example– action is perceived as morally wrong because the perpetrator is punished; the worse punishment for the act is more 'bad'; the act is perceived to be.

6. **Seriation in Jean Piaget's theory refers to-**
- the ability to order objects based on one dimension, for example 'length'.
  - the ability to take the perspective of others.
  - a narrative form of thinking as used in story telling
  - the ability to spatially map places, like ones' school.

**Ans. (a) :** Seriation in Jean Piaget's theory refers to the ability to order object based on one dimension. For example 'length'.

Seriation involves the ability to put things in order base on quantity or magnitude. When we count numbers in order, we are demonstrating our ability to seriate because numbers represent in abstract or generic form, specific quantities of things.

7. **Naseema, a 5 year old is certain that rolling out a ball of clay into a snake creates more clay. According to Jean Piaget what is the reasoning behind her thinking?**
- Animistic thinking
  - Centration
  - Hypothetic - deductive reasoning
  - Transitive Inference

**Ans. (b) :** Naseema, a 5 year old is certain that rolling out a ball of clay into a snake creates more clay. According to Jean Piaget 'centration' is the reasoning behind her thinking.

In psychology, centration is the tendency to focus on one salient aspect of a situation and neglect others possibly relevant aspect. Introduced by the Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget through his cognitive-development stage theory; centration is behaviour often demonstrated in the preoperational stage.

8. **Lev Vygotsky offered a theory of cognitive development along the principal of-**
- social constructivism. (b) behaviorism.
  - psychoanalysis. (d) universalism.

**Ans. (a) :** Lev Vygotsky offered a theory of cognitive development of the principal of social constructivism.

Social constructivism is a learning theory propounded by Lev Vygotsky in 1968. This theory states that language and culture are frameworks through which humans experience communicate and understand reality.

Such as, Vygotsky outlined three main concepts related to cognitive development :

- Culture is significant in learning
- Language is the root of culture
- Individuals learn and develop within their role in the community.

9. **Which of the following is the term used by Lev Vygotsky to describe child's act of speaking to herself?**
- Private speech (b) Talk aloud
  - Scaffolding (d) Ego-centricism

**Ans. (a) :** According to Lev Vygotsky; private speech develop as children turn social speech towards the self to guide and control their behaviour. Private speech is speech spoken to oneself for communication, self-regulation of behaviours. It is between the ages of two and seven that children can be observed engaging in private speech. Although it is audible, it is neither intended for nor directed at others.

10. **Which of the following characterizes a progressive classroom?**

- Focus on drill and practice
- Ability-based fixed segregation
- Collaborative Learning
- Use of rewards and punishment

**Ans. (c) :** Most progressive education programs have these qualities in common :

Emphasis on learning by doing hands on projects, expeditionary learning, experiential learning. Understanding and action as the goals of learning as opposed to rote knowledge. Collaborative and cooperative learning projects.

11. **A child has the ability to understand the intentions and desires of others. The child has:**

- Spatial intelligence
- Interpersonal intelligence
- Intrapersonal intelligence
- Naturalistic intelligence

**Ans. (b) :** A child has the ability to understand the intentions and desires of others. The child has interpersonal intelligence.

Howard Gardner viewed intelligence as the capacity to solve problems or to fashion products that are valued in one or more cultural setting (Gardner & Hatch, 1989). He reviewed the literature using eight criteria or 'signs' of an intelligence, potential isolation by brain damage.

12. **Which of the following statements is proposed in National Education Policy 2020?**

- Being educated in one's mother tongue is detrimental to educational and technological advancements.
- Schools should encourage children to learn and speak English as their language.
- Multilingualism has great cognitive benefits for young students.
- Bilingual approach confuses students and hampers learning

**Ans. (c):** Multilingualism has great cognitive benefits for young students is proposed national education policy 2020.

National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) : On 29th July 2020, Union cabinet approved NEP-2020 (New education policy 2020) Which will replace the existing 10 + 2 school system with a new 5 + 3 + 2 + 4 social system. Besides this, the age group for the Right to Education (RTE) is now 3 to 18 years (earlier 14 years).

- 13. Gender roles are –**
- learned behaviour.
  - innate behaviour.
  - biological constructions.
  - genetically determined.

**Ans. (a) :** Gender roles are learned behaviour.

Gender roles are culturally influenced stereotypes which create expectations for appropriate behaviour for males and females. An understanding of these roles is evident in children as young and they play large role in social development.

- 14. The primary goal of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is-**
- to compare students' performance with one author.
  - to assess children's understanding and modify the curriculum and pedagogy for students.
  - to assign ranks to students as per their performance.
  - to declare students as 'pass' or 'fail' in particular subjects.

**Ans. (b) :** The primary goal of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is to assess children's understanding and modify the curriculum and pedagogy for students.

Continuous and comprehensive evaluation, commonly known as 'CCE' has been introduced as a school-based system of evaluation by the CBSE in 2009 with the enactment of the right to education act.

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) aims to evaluate "All aspects of the development of the child" as it ensure all round development of students including cognitive, psychomotor and effective domains.

- 15. Before deciding an assessment method for the her class, what all should the teacher keep in mind?**
- Who is going to use the results beside me?
  - What is the best way to find out learning curves of individual students?
  - Which method would help me to reflect on my pedagogy?
  - Which method would help to label and segregate students?
- (i) (ii) (iii)                      (b) (i) (iv)
  - (ii) (iii) (iv)                      (d) (i) (ii)

**Ans. (a) :** Alternatives (i), (ii), (iii) are correct.

Every teachers knows that all students are different and that all groups of students have their own strengths and personalities. Individual students also vary in the type of previous instruction they have had, as well as the understanding and interest they bring to new topic.

- 16. Inclusive education implies that**
- EWS (Economically Weaker Section) quota be made available only in government schools.
  - Students with disabilities should be placed in special schools only.

- Only English be taught in government schools.
- All children, irrespective of their abilities be provided quality education.

**Ans. (d) :** Inclusive education implies that all children irrespective of their abilities be provided quality education.

Inclusive education means to carry out education in a common learning environment that is an educational setting where students from different background and with different abilities learn together. In other words, inclusive setting is a place where students needs learn together with their peers.

- 17. Assertion (A) - While teaching, a teacher should variety of ways to represent the context of teaching.**

**Reason (R) - Teachers need to adapt their pedagogy to suit the diverse needs of learners.**

**Choose the correct option.**

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

**Ans. (a) :** While teaching a teacher should use a variety of way to represent the context of teaching because teacher need to adopt their pedagogy to suit the diverse needs of learners.

The theory of multiple intelligence confirms these empirical experiences and can provide educators with a framework and tools that will allow them to better meet the needs of the different types of learners present in every classroom.

- 18. A child is facing regular difficulty in writing. She also experiences a challenge in formation of alphabets and spacing of words. These characteristics hints towards which of the following learning disability?**

- Dyslexia
- Dysgraphia
- Dyscalculia
- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

**Ans. (b) : Dysgrphia–** Dysgraphia is a learning disability characterized by problems with writing. It's a neurological disorder that can affect children or adults. In addition to writing works that are difficult to read, people with dysgraphia tend to use the wrong word for what they're trying to communicate.

For example– A child is facing regular difficulty in writing. She also experience a challenge in information of alphabets and spacing of word.

19. To cater to individual differences among the students, a teacher should-

- (a) use standardized instructional methods and uniform ways of assessment.
- (b) use a variety of pedagogical approaches and mean of assessment.
- (c) use uniform pedagogy to ensure memorization and focus on summative assessment.
- (d) increase the number\ of paper-pencil tests and focus on recall.

**Ans. (b) :** To cater to individual differences among the students, a teacher should use a variety of pedagogical approaches and mean of assessment.

Effective ways for educators dealing with individual differences-

- Knowledge of individual personality
- Adjustment in curriculum.
- Adjustment of method teaching.
- Special program or individualizing instruction.
- Grouping of learners.

20. Which of the following is an essential characteristic of creativity?

- (a) Divergent thinking (b) Impulsiveness
- (c) Centration in thought (d) Convergent thinking

**Ans. (a) : Divergent thinking-** Divergent thinking is a thought process or method used to generate creative ideas by exploring many possible solutions. It typically occurs in a spontaneous free-flowing, "non-linear" manner, such that many ideas are generated in an emergent cognitive fashion.

Many possible solutions are explored in a short amount of time, and unexpected connections are drawn.

21. Young children construct knowledge and make meanings through

- (i) Active exploration
  - (ii) Play
  - (iii) Active on materials and experimenting
  - (iv) Interaction with peers and adults
- (a) (i), (iii) (b) (i), (iii), (iv)  
(c) (i), (ii), (iii) (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

**Ans. (d) :** Young children construct knowledge and make meaning through active exploration. Play active on materials and experimenting, interaction with peers and adults.

Piaget's said that children construct their own understanding through interaction with their environment.

All of the above given option is correct.

22. To help children memorise the phone numbers, a teacher suggested students to divide 10 digits of phone number into 3- 4 smaller units and then remember. The strategy suggested by the teacher here is called-

- (a) chunking. (b) encoding.
- (c) assimilation. (d) adaptation.

**Ans. (a) : Chunking-** In cognitive psychology chunking is a process by which individual pieces of an information in a meaningful whole. The chunks by which the information is grouped are meant to improve short-term retention of the material. Thus by passing the limited capacity of working memory and allowing the working memory to be more efficient.

**According to Johson (1970)-** There are four main concepts associated with the memory process of chunking : chunk, memory code, decode and recode. The chunk as mentioned prior, is a sequence of to-be-remain bared information that can be composed of adjacent terms.

23. Which of the following form of learning should be emphasised most in schools?

- (a) Acquiring different skills and knowledge through interaction with surroundings
- (b) Rate-memorizing the content
- (c) Passive imitation of others
- (d) Conditioning of behaviours through stimulus - response association

**Ans. (a) :** The main thrust of schools in acquisition of skills and knowledge should be given by sharing with knowledge we learn. So that we can connect with one another's humanity and with one another's ideas. We can grow together and become smarter as a collective

24. Which of the following set exemplify a social constructivist approach to facilitate reading among students?

- (i) Salma uses flash cards to help students learn new words and rewards them with candy for correct responses.
  - (ii) Pramati has her students choose from a variety of books to read. Those students who read a particular book are made to discuss the book on a regular basis.
  - (iii) Arundhati emphasise the importance of using contextual material to help determine the meaning of new words.
  - (iv) Rekha has her students write each word they miss on a spelling test five times to help them remember the word.
- (a) (i), (iv) (b) (i), (iii)  
(c) (ii), (iii) (d) (i), (ii)

**Ans. (c) : Social constructivist approach-** Social constructivism is a sociological theory of knowledge according to which human development is socially situated and knowledge is constructed through interaction with others.

This approach was pronounced by Lev Vygotsky in 1968.

**Some example of a social constructivist approach to facilitate reading among students-**

- Pramati has her students choose from a variety of books to read. Those students who read a particular book are made to discuss the book on a regular basis.
- Arundhati emphasise the importance of using contextual material to help determine the meaning of new words.



25. As a teacher how can you facilitate problem solving abilities in your students?

- (a) Generating fear amongst your students.
- (b) Encouraging a fixed way of solving problem.
- (c) Encouraging use of analysis.
- (d) Emphasising on use of passive memorisation strategies.

**Ans. (c) : 7 ways to facilitate problem solving abilities among students–**

- Model a useful problem-solving method. Problem solving can be difficult and sometimes tedious.
- Encouraging use for analysis
- Teach within a specific context.
- Help students understand the problem.
- Take enough time.
- Ask questions and make suggestions.
- Link errors to misconceptions.

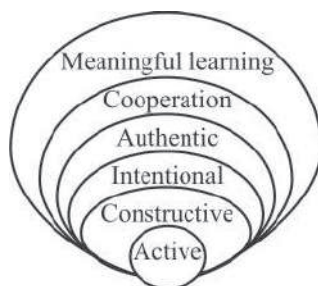
26. Which of the following will result in facilitation of meaningful learning?

- (a) Promoting de-contextualised learning in the classroom.
- (b) Encouraging multiple ways of working at a problem.
- (c) Encouraging rote learning.
- (d) Copying answers written by the teacher on the blackboard.

**Ans. (b) :** Encouraging students multiple ways of working at problem will result in facilitation of meaningful learning.

The primary goal of education at all level should be to engage students in meaningful learning, which occurs when students are making meaning. While schools play a variety of important social, custodial and organizational roles in communities, their primary obligation should be to help students to learn how to recognize and solve problem, comprehend new phenomena, construct mental model of those phenomena and given a new situation, set goals and regulate their own learning (learn how to learn).

Five attributes for generating meaningful learning as a whole.



27. Students are likely to experience the emotion of \_\_\_\_\_ when they attribute internal factors to explain their success at a task.

- (a) shame
- (b) anger
- (c) pride
- (d) anxiety

**Ans. (c) :** Students are likely to experience the emotions of pride when they attribute internal factors to explain their success at a task, when you do a good job or finish a difficult task then, you feel pride. Pride can also refer to the standards you have for yourself.

For example– You might have too much pride to ask for help when you need it.

28. At primary level of education, use of multi-sensory approach should be encouraged because–

- (a) it makes learning more effective.
- (b) it gives opportunities to exclude certain children from education.
- (c) it saves lot of instruction time of teacher.
- (d) it yields to docility among children.

**Ans. (a) :** At primary level of education, use of multi sensory approach should be encouraged because it making learning more effective.

Multisensory learning is the assumption that individuals learn better of they taught using more than one sense. The senses usually employed in multisensory learning are visual, auditory, kinesthetic and tactile– VAKT. Other senses might include smell, taste and balance.

29. Children often form alternative conceptions and misconceptions about various concepts. Which the following statement is NOT correct in this context?

- (a) Alternative conceptions and misconceptions formed by students should be highly discouraged by the teacher.
- (b) Formation of alternative conceptions and misconceptions is very natural among children as well as adults.
- (c) A teacher should definitely attend to these alternative conceptions and misconceptions as they are significant in process of teaching-learning.
- (d) Alternative conceptions and misconceptions are not always baseless rather these represent children's intuitive ideas about world around them.

**Ans. (a) :** Option (a) is not correct in this context. Because alternatives conceptions and misconceptions formed by students should not be highly discouraged by teacher, it causes a bad impact in students, so that learning decrease in students.

30. \_\_\_\_\_ view of learning explains that tangible incentives and rewards motivate students for leaning.

- (a) Humanistic
- (b) Behavioural
- (c) Cognitive
- (d) Socio-Cultural

**Ans. (b) :** Behavioural view of learning explains that tangible incentives and rewards motivate students for learning.

Behaviorism focuses on the idea that all behaviours are learned through interaction with the environment. This learning theory states that behaviours are learned from the environment and says that innate or inherited factors have very little influence on behaviour.

## Mathematics

31. In a school there are 96 teacher, out of which  $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>th</sup> teaches High school classes. If  $\frac{2}{9}$ <sup>th</sup> of the High school teachers are Mathematics teachers, then the number of High school teachers who don't teach Mathematics are :
- (a) 36 (b) 30  
(c) 28 (d) 60

**Ans. (c):** Total number of teacher = 96  
 Number of teacher who teaches High school classes  

$$= \frac{3}{8} \times 96$$

$$= 36$$
 Number of teacher who teaches mathematics in High school classes  

$$= \frac{2}{9} \times 36$$

$$= 8$$
 Number of teacher who don't teach Mathematics in High school classes  

$$= 36 - 8 = 28.$$

32.  $\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{5}\right)$  is :
- (a)  $\frac{13}{20}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{10}$   
(c)  $\frac{39}{30}$  (d)  $\frac{19}{30}$

**Ans. (d) :**

$$\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{10-12}{15}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(-2)}{15}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{15}$$

$$= \frac{15+4}{30}$$

$$= \frac{19}{30}$$

33. What is the difference between the face value of the number 7 in the numbers 4782 and 32170.
- (a) 630 (b) 712  
(c) 0 (d) 770

**Ans. (c) :** Face value of 7 in 4782 = 7  
 Face value of 7 in 32170 = 7  
 Difference = 7 - 7 = 0

34. Which of the following statements is not true for he set of whole numbers?
- (a)  $a + b = b + a$   
 (b)  $a - b = b - a$   
 (c)  $a \times b = b \times a$   
 (d)  $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$

**Ans. (b):**• Commutativity of addition of whole numbers

$$a + b = b + a$$

• Associativity of addition of whole numbers

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$

• Commutativity of multiplication of whole numbers

$$a \times b = b \times a$$

•  $a - b \neq b - a$

35. When asked to divide a number by 6, Rani has divided it by 9 and she got the quotient as 21 and remainder as 3. Realizing her mistake, later she divided it by 6. What will be the quotient and remainder?

- (a) Quotient - 31, Remainder  
 (b) Quotient - 31, Remainder  
 (c) Quotient - 32, Remainder  
 (d) Quotient - 32, Remainder

**Ans. (d) :**

Dividend = Divisor  $\times$  Quotient + Remainder

Given

$$\text{Dividend} = 9 \times 21 + 3$$

$$= 192$$

Now,

$$\frac{192}{6} = 32$$

Quotient = 32, Remainder = 0

36. Which of the following is a pair of 'like fraction'?

- (a)  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{3}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{8}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{7}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$

**Ans. (d) :** Like fractions are the group of two or more fractions having the same denominator. In these fractions, the whole is divided into a fixed number of equal portions.

For example :  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  are like fractions. Here, we have divided the whole into 4 equal parts.

37. Which of the following are not perfect cubes?

- (a) 729 (b) 1000  
(c) 333 (d) 216

**Ans. (c) :**

$$9^3 = 729$$

$$10^3 = 1000$$

$$7^3 = 343$$

$$6^3 = 216$$

333 is not perfect cubes.

38. Shikha went to a brick kiln to buy bricks. The rate of the bricks was 2500 rupees per one thousand bricks. How many bricks can she buy if she has only 4000 rupees?

- (a) 10000 (b) 1600  
(c) 16000 (d) 4000

**Ans. (b) :** Given that  
Price of 1000 bricks = 2500 Rs.  
So, price of 1 bricks =  $\frac{2500}{1000}$  Rs.  
So, Sikha buy bricks from 4000 Rs. =  $\frac{1000 \times 4000}{2500}$   
= 1600 bricks

39. Mini told her teacher 'I made a rectangle whose each side is 4 cm'. Which of the following statements is correct :

- (a) A rectangle cannot have all sides equal  
(b) All squares are rectangle  
(c) All rectangles are square  
(d) There is no link between a square and a rectangle.

**Ans. (b) :**

Property		Rectangle	Square
<b>Sides</b>	All sides are equal	✗	✓
	Opposite sides are equal	✓	✓
	Opposite sides are parallel	✓	✓
<b>Angles</b>	All angles are equal	✓	✓
	Opposite angles are equal	✓	✓
	Sum of two adjacent angles is 180	✓	✓
<b>Diagonals</b>	Bisect each other	✓	✓
	Bisect perpendicularly	✗	✓

From the comparison drawn above for the common properties shared between a square and a rectangle, we observe that square has all the properties that defined a rectangle, which makes them alike in a certain manner.

40. The angle of triangle are in the ratio 4 : 5 : 6. What will be the measure of the angles of the triangle

- (a) 50°, 60°, 70° (b) 45°, 60°, 75°  
(c) 48°, 60°, 72° (d) 52°, 60°, 68°

**Ans. (c) :** Let angle of the triangle is = 4x, 5x, 6x  
As we know,  
Summation of the angle in triangle 180°  
 $4x + 5x + 6x = 180^\circ$   
 $15x = 180^\circ$   
 $x = 12$   
So, angles are  
 $4 \times 12, 5 \times 12, 6 \times 12$   
 $48^\circ, 60^\circ, 72^\circ$

41. Ragini reaches the station at 2:00 in the afternoon. She has to take a train to Aligarh. There are four trains. Train A, Train B, Train C, Train D scheduled for departure at 17 : 05, 4 : 32, 18 : 30 an 19 : 15 respectively. Which train must she take so that she spends minimum amount of time waiting for the train?

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

**Ans. (a) :** 2:00 can be written as 14:00.

Train	Time	Difference (14–Train Time)
A	17:05	3.05 hr.
B	04:32	9.28 hr.
C	18:30	4.30 hr.
D	19:05	5.05 hr.

She has to take train A so that she spends minimum amount of time waiting for the train.

42. Rita is a ward-member of her area; she wishes to create a community room of size 11 feet × 16 feet. to lay tiles on the floor she has four option : 1.5 feet × 1.5 feet, 2 feet × 2 feet, 2.5 feet × 2.5 feet, 3 feet × 3 feet.

Which size of tile should she buy for the community room, so that she can lay the tiles without cutting?

- (a) 1.5 feet × 1.5 feet (b) 2 feet × 2 feet  
(c) 2.5 feet × 2.5 feet (d) 3 feet × 3 feet

**Ans. (\*) :** Question is wrong.

43. Ms Renu divided her students into groups of 8 each and asked them to record their weight. She further asked the groups to calculate the mean weight of their respective group. Group A (which consist of 8 students) measured their weights and calculated the mean weights as 38.2 kg. Later on they realized that the weight of one of the student they recorded is incorrect. Instead of 25.9 kg, they recorded it as 29.5 kg. What will be the correct mean for the group?

- (a) 37.75 kg (b) 38.65 kg  
(c) 37.2 kg (d) 38.9 kg

**Ans. (a) :** Let us assume that weight of student is,  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7,$  and  $x_8$   
Initially,  $x_8 = 29.9$  kg

Given

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 + x_8}{8}$$

$$\bar{x} = 38.2,$$

$$38.2 \times 8 = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 + 29.5)$$

$$305.6 - 29.5 = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7)$$

$$276.1 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7$$

But Renu correct her mistake and change the value of  $x_8$ .

$$x_8 = 25.9 \text{ kg}$$

Corrected mean

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 + x_8}{8}$$

$$= \frac{276.1 + 25.9}{8}$$

$$\bar{x} = 37.75 \text{ kg}$$

44. Observe the following pattern and select the next term :

$$(9 - 1) \div 8 = 1$$

$$(98 - 2) \div 8 = 12$$

$$(987 - 3) \div 8 = 123$$

$$(9876 - 4) \div 8 = 1234$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} - \underline{\quad\quad} \div 8 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

**Option :**

(a)  $(98765 - 5) \div 8 = 123456$

(b)  $(9876 - 4) \div 8 = 12345$

(c)  $(98765 - 4) \div 8 = 12345$

(d)  $(98765 - 5) \div 8 = 12345$

**Ans. (d) :** The next term of the pattern will be,

$$(98765 - 5) \div 8 = 12345.$$

45. Priyanshu has currency notes of ₹ 10 and ₹ 20. She use 2 notes of ₹ 20 and 1 note of ₹ 10 to form ₹ 50. How many other combinations are possible to form the same amount using both the currency notes? You can ignore the spatial arrangements of the currency notes.

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) 2 (d) 6

**Ans. (b) :** Let us assume that the number of currency notes of ₹ 10 and ₹ 20 is x and y respectively.

$$10x + 20y = 50$$

The another combination to form the same amount using both currency notes will be,

$$x = 3, y = 1$$

$$10 \times 3 + 20 \times 1 = 50$$

46. Following are four questions posed by a mathematics teacher. Which of the following is an open-ended question?

- (a) If sum of two numbers is 15 and one of them is 7, what will be the other number  
(b) If the age of Anil is 7 years and his father's age is 5 times more than that of Anil's age. What will be the age of father  
(c) if sum of two numbers is 17, then what are the number  
(d) What should be added to 17 to get 23

**Ans. (c) :** Option 'C' is open ended question. Open ended math problems are problems that have more than possible answer.

• If the sum of two numbers is 17, then what are the numbers.

**Solution :** It has several or many correct answers and several ways to correct answers. Therefore this problem is open ended question.

47. A teacher used the following riddle in the class while developing the concept of place value 'I am less than 5 tens and 4 ones'.

The objective of this riddle is to

- (a) Do a summative assessment.  
(b) Break the monotony of a mathematics class.  
(c) Ask close ended questions on place value.  
(d) Reinforce the concept of base 10 and place value

**Ans. (d) :** A teacher uses the following riddle in the class while developing the concepts of place value 'I am less than 5 tens and 5 ones'. The objective of this riddle is to reinforce the concept of base 10 and place value.

48. Which among the following is/are the objective/objectives of teaching 'shapes' at Primary class.

- (A) To develop visualization skill  
(B) To memorise the names of geometrical shapes  
(C) To enhance spatial reasoning ability

**Option :**

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

**Ans. (b) :** The objectives of teaching 'shapes' at Primary class :

- (a) To develop visualization skill.  
(c) To enhance spatial reasoning ability.

49. Which of the following teaching-learning resources in mathematics can be used for visually challenged student

- (A) Geoboard (B) Geogebra  
(C) Abacus (D) Graphic calculator

**Option :**

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

**Ans. (b) :** Taylor's abacus, computer, geoboard can be used as learning resources for visually challenged in a Mathematics classroom, and the other resources like fraction Kit and number chart are used for normal students.

50. Which teaching 'geometrical shapes' a teacher thinks of planning a trip to historical places. It reflects :

- (a) Field trips have been recommended by CBSE, so they must be done  
(b) A good break from routine mathematics class and an opportunity to visit the historical places.  
(c) Shapes are an integral part of any architecture and such trips encourage mathematics beyond classroom.  
(d) Teacher has completed most of the syllabus well in time and now needs to provide leisure.

**Ans. (c) :** While teaching 'geometrical shapes' a teacher thinks of planning a trip to historical places. It reflects that shapes are an integral part of any architecture and such trips encourage mathematics beyond classroom.

51. A primary class mathematics teacher poses the following question to his students:

"Reena and Shama went to a shop to buy a bag. There were many bags with different price tags. They got confused by looking at so many price tags. Can you help them by arranging the price tags either in ascending or descending order"?

BAG-A → ₹ 4732

BAG-B → ₹ 2364

BAG-C → ₹ 1934

BAG-D → ₹ 3475

BAG-E → ₹ 2937

BAG-F → ₹ 3004

**In the given context, which of the following statements is true?**

- (a) Only the concepts of ascending and descending order can be strengthened using the question.
- (b) The teacher can use the question to go beyond comparison of numbers and introduce the concept of data handling and sorting of data.
- (c) It is not a mathematical question as it does not involve basic operations on numbers.
- (d) The teacher should avoid bringing contextual question into the classroom.

**Ans. (b) :** Arranging price tags either in ascending or descending order, the teacher can use the question to go beyond comparison of numbers and introduce the concept of data handling and sorting of data.

**52. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, which of the following represents the vision of a mathematics classroom?**

- (a) Students memorizing the formulae
- (b) Teacher as the only narrator in the class
- (c) Students copying solved example from the textbook
- (d) Children posing and solving meaningful in the classroom

**Ans. (d) :** NCF - 2005 has envisioned that the main goal of mathematics education in classroom or schools is one where students engage in meaningful mathematics experiences through the use of concrete materials and manipulative, visuals, technology and other resources.

**53. Which of the following statements is true for 'Anecdotal Records' as an assessment tool in mathematics?**

- (a) It includes the project and field work done by the child
- (b) It use to record and judge the quality of a child's work against a specified criteria
- (c) It records the presence or absence of a particular skill or process
- (d) It includes written description of a child's progress on a day to day basis and provides observational narrative records

**Ans. (d) :** Anecdotal records are brief notes teachers take as they observe children. The notes document a range of behaviours in areas such as literacy, mathematics, social studies, science, arts, social and emotional development and physical development.

**54. A class III teacher introduces the multiplication in her class using repeated addition and rectangular arrays. She is**

- (a) Introducing multiplication through informal strategies by utilizing the previous knowledge and experiences of students
- (b) Teaching multiple formal algorithms of multiplication
- (c) Wasting a lot of time and should focus on teaching formal algorithm only.
- (d) Finding leisure time for herself by keeping the students engaged.

**Ans. (a) :** A class teacher introduces the multiplication in her class using repeated addition and rectangular arrays. She is introducing multiplication through informal strategies by utilizing the previous knowledge and experiences of students.

**55. A child is counting the number of balls by putting a finger on the balls one by one and saying number names in order. She has counted some balls twice. Which pre number concept is yet to be strengthened in the child?**

- (a) One-to-one correspondence
- (b) Seriation
- (c) Classification
- (d) Cardinality

**Ans. (a) :** Seriation is arranging objects in order by size, location or position.

Note : Ordering requires the ability to see differences and compare multiple objects.

**One to One correspondence:** One to one correspondence is the counting and quantity principle referring to the understanding that each object in a group can be counted once and only once. It is useful in the early stages for children to actually tag or touch each item being counted and move it out of the way as it is counted.

**56. Misconceptions in mathematics can be removed by**

- (a) Engaging children with examples and non-examples
- (b) Framing similar questions and repeating them many times
- (c) Lot of practice and drill of questions
- (d) Demonstrating the algorithm again

**Ans. (a) :** Misconceptions in mathematics can be removed by Engaging children with examples and non-examples. Math misconceptions are important to deal with in the math classroom because a math misconception can hold a student back from learning more math and excelling in our class.

**57. Ms. Romi in her mathematics class asks her students to create appropriate situations for following computations:**

- (i)  $10 + 2$  (ii)  $10 \times 2$  (iii)  $10 - 2$  (iv)  $10 \div 2$

**Which of the following statements is correct about the pedagogy used by Ms. Romi?**

- (a) She is testing the problem solving skills of student by giving mixed set of problems
- (b) She is testing the language proficiency of students
- (c) She is trying to help students to develop mathematical statements and problem solving skills
- (d) She is trying to maintain discipline in her class by giving some task o the students

**Ans. (c) :** Ms. Romi asks her students mixed set of problems, she is trying to help students to develop mathematical statement and problem solving skills.

**58. Which of the following statements are indicative of higher aims of teaching mathematics?**

- (A) Mathematics education should turn out employable adults who contribute to economic and social development.
- (B) Mathematics education should develop child's inner resources like abstract thinking and drawing logical conclusions.
- (C) Children should see mathematics as a way of life like communicating, discussing and developing attitude for problem solving
- (D) Mathematics education should focus on factual knowledge and procedural fluency

**Option :**

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

**Ans. (b) :** Comprehend, analyze, synthesis, evaluate and make generalizations so as to solve mathematical problem. Collect, organize represent, analysis, interpret data and makes conclusion and predictions from its results apply mathematical knowledge and skills to familiar and unfamiliar situations.

**59. According to Newman, there are five levels to be undertaken before a student is able to solve a word problem. They are listed below in a random order.**

- (A) Comprehend what the task is asking
- (B) Must be able to read the question.
- (C) Undertake the necessary mathematical demands.
- (D) Need to translate the problems into mathematical demands.
- (E) Represent the answer as a meaningful construct.

**Which of the following represents the correct order of levels?**

**Option :**

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

**Ans. (d) :** The Newman identified that students may have difficulty in

- Reading the words
- Understanding what they have read,
- Transforming what they have read so as to be able to form a course, or
- following through on procedures, or
- encoding the result of a procedure to answer the questions.

**60. Which of the following is NOT desirable for the professional development of mathematics teachers?**

- (a) Attending workshops and seminars on mathematics
- (b) Developing teaching-learning resources
- (c) Minimum interaction with other mathematics teachers working in same school or in neighbourhood schools.
- (d) Participating in faculty development programmes.

**Ans. (c) :** Minimum interaction with other mathematics teachers working in same school or in neighbourhood schools.

This option, is not desirable for the professional development of mathematics teacher.

Other 3 options are desirable for the professional development of mathematics teacher.

### Environmental Studies

**61. The distance between Trivandrum and Gandhidham is 2268 kilometers. If a train covers this distance in 42 hours, the average speed of the train in between the railway stations of these two cities in meter per second is**

- (a) 54                                      (b) 30
- (c) 27                                      (d) 15

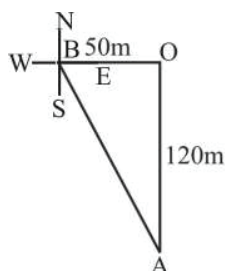
**Ans. (d):**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average speed} &= \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}} \\ &= \frac{2268}{42} \text{ km/h} = 54 \text{ km/h} \\ &= 54 \times \frac{1000}{3600} = \frac{540}{36} \\ &= 15 \text{ metre/second} \end{aligned}$$

**62. A student is at A and wants to reach at B. For this he first goes to O which is 120 m due north of A and then he goes 50 m from O to B by covering a distance of A from B and the direction of A with respect to B are respectively**

- (a) 130 m; South-west    (b) 130 m; South-east
- (c) 170 m; South-east    (d) 170 m; South-west

**Ans. (b) :** Given,  
distance between O and A is 120m due north of A  
distance between O and B is 50m due to 50m west of O



then distance A from B,

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= \sqrt{(AO)^2 + (OB)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(120)^2 + (50)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{14400 + 2500} \\ &= \sqrt{16900} \\ &= 130\text{m; south-east} \end{aligned}$$

**63. Select true statement about sloths from the following**

- (a) Sloths look like bear and spend almost 22 hour a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch
- (b) Sloths look like chimpanzee and spend almost 17 hours a day sleeping while hanging on a tree branch
- (c) Sloths look like chimpanzee and spend almost 22 hours a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch
- (d) Sloths look like bear and spend almost 17 hours a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch

**Ans. (d):** Sloths look like bear and spent almost 17 hours a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch.

Sloths are a group of arboreal Neotropical xenarthran mammals constituting the suborder Folivara.

**64. When you pour milk through a piece of cloth, cream remains on it. The method of separation here is -**

- (a) Filtration
- (b) Sieving
- (c) Sedimentation
- (d) Decantation

**Ans. (a) :** The process of separating cream from milk is an example of filtration.

**Filtration-** The process in which solid particles in a liquid or gaseous fluid are removed by the use of the filter medium that permits the fluid to pass through but retains the solid particles.

**65. On the map of Galconda Fort given in the class V textbook, 1cm distance is equal to a distance of 110 metres on the ground. On this map the distance between Fateh Darwaja and Jamali**

**Darwaja is 10.7 cm. On the ground, the minimum distance between the two would be**

- (a) 1.070 km
- (b) 1.177 km
- (c) 10.70 km
- (d) 11.77 km

**Ans. (b) :** On the map of Galconda fort,

1 cm distance = 110 metres on ground  
∴ distance between Fateh Darwaja and Jamali Darwaja is 10.7 cm

∴ The minimum distance between Fateh Darwaja and Jamali Darwaja on ground would be =  $10.7 \times 110$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1177\text{m} \\ &= \left[ \frac{1177}{1000} \right] \text{km} \\ &= 1.177 \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

**66. A group of three states having Bay of Bengal on one side is -**

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

**Ans. (c) :** Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are located on one side of Bay of Bengal.

**67. Suppose you are in Madhya Pradesh. With respect to this state the direction of our country's thickest forest is**

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

**Ans. (b) :** With respect to Madhya Pradesh state the direction of India's thickest forest is North-East. The states having thickest forest are Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

State having largest forest cover in India.

1. Madhya Pradesh
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Chhattisgarh
4. Odisha
5. Maharashtra

**68. The height of the peak of Mount Everest is**

- (a) 8600 m
- (b) 8850 m
- (c) 8950 m
- (d) 8990 m

**Ans. (b) :** Height of Mount Everest is 8848.86m. This is the highest peak in the world, on the crest of Himalayas that lies on border between Nepal and Tibet.

Tops 5 Highest peaks in India-

K2 (Godwin-Austen)	8611m
Kanchenjunga	8586m
Nanda Devi	7816m
Kamet	7756m
Saltoro Kangri	7742m

69. A shooting star is a

- (a) Star (b) Comet  
(c) Meteor (d) Asteroid

**Ans. (c) :** A shooting star is meteor. Shooting star looks like star that quickly shoot across the sky but they are not stars. It is a small piece of rock or dust that hits Earth's atmosphere from space.

70. Consider the following statements about the 'Khejadi' tree.

- (A) This tree is mainly found in desert areas  
(B) This tree can grow without much water.  
(C) This tree stores water in its trunk which can be used for drinking when needed.  
(D) The bark of this tree is used for making medicine and its wood is not affected by insects  
(E) This tree has very few leaves.

The correct statements are

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

**Ans. (a) :** Khejadi tree is a flowering tree, known by different names across India (Shami in Maharashtra & Uttar Pradesh, Khijro in Gujarat, Jammi in Telangana and Khejri in Rajasthan).

- Khejari tree is found mainly in desert areas.
- Its bark is used for making medicine and its wood is not affected by insects.
- It can grow without much water.
- Animals eat its leaves.
- People cook and eat Khejadi fruits.

71. Consider the following statement given by a student "I have come from an area where rainfall is very scarce. It is very hot too. Our houses are made of mud. The walls of the houses are very thick and also plastered with mud. The roofs are made of thorny bushes." This student must be from a village of

- (a) Laddakh (b) Assam  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Uttar Pradesh

**Ans. (c) :** The student must be from a village of Rajasthan where rainfall is very scarce and weather is very hot.

72. Consider the following statement made by a student while giving her introduction in a meeting;

"I am from a place where most of the people prefer to eat fish cooked in mustard oil."

The student must be from

- (a) Goa (b) Kerala  
(c) Kashmir (d) Mizoram

**Ans. (c) :** The student must be from Jammu and Kashmir where most of the people prefer to eat fish cooked in mustard oil because mustard oil has the healing property and keeps the body warm.

73. Select correct statement from the following

- (a) An adult elephant can eat more than 2 quintals (220kg) of green leaves and twigs in one day.  
(b) Because of their heavy weights most elephants like to take too much rest after eating.  
(c) Even a three-month-old baby elephant generally weighs about 200 kg.  
(d) On an average most elephants sleep for 9-10 hours in a day.

**Ans. (c) :** A three month old baby elephant generally weights about 2 quintals.

- Elephants are the largest existing land animals.
- Elephants are herbivorous.
- Elephants considered to be keytone species.
- An adult elephant can eat up to 1 quintal (100kg) of leaves and twigs in one day.
- Elephants do not rest much and sleep for only 2-3 hours per day.

74. Select the group which can be recycled after use.

- (a) Polythene Bag, Paper, Batteries, Mobile phones  
(b) Bedsheets, Newspaper, Plastic Bottle, Batteries  
(c) Iron nails, Glass Bottle, Steel Mug, Cardboard Box  
(d) Leather bag, Wooden table, Plastic Vase, Bedsheets

**Ans. (c):** Recycling is the process of collecting and processing materials that would otherwise be thrown away as trash and turning them into new products.

There are three types of Recycling-

- (i) Mechanical Recycling  
(ii) Energy Recycling  
(iii) Chemical Recycling

75. Match the following :

Column I		Column II	
(i)	Chholey-Bhature	A.	Goa
(ii)	Boiled tapioca with curry made using coconut	B.	Kerala
(iii)	Fish cooked in mustard oil	C.	Uttarakhand
(iv)	Sea fish cooked in coconut oil	D.	Kashmir
		E.	Punjab



**Codes :**

- (a) (i)-E, (ii)-D, (iii)-B, (iv)-A
- (b) (i)-C, (ii)-B, (iii)-D, (iv)-A
- (c) (i)-E, (ii)-A, (iii)-B, (iv)-D
- (d) (i)-E, (ii)-B, (iii)-D, (iv)-A

**Ans. (d) :**

	<b>Column-I Food</b>	<b>Column-II Place</b>
(i)	Chholey- Bhature	A. Punjab
(ii)	Boiled tapioca with curry made using coconut	B. Kerala
(iii)	Fish coked in mustard Oil	C. Kashmir
(iv)	Sea fish cooked in coconut oil	D. Goa

**76. Select a suitable assessment task for class IV students of EVS.**

- (a) Writing question answers of the chapter on floating and sinking
- (b) Performing the activity to observe sinking and floating
- (c) Explaining definition of floating and sinking
- (d) Learning the list of objects which sank or floated.

**Ans. (b) :** Performing the activity to observe sinking and floating is a suitable assessment task for class IV students of EVS.

**77. Art and craft should be integrated in EVS teaching, because it promotes**

- (A) creativity
- (B) peer learning
- (C) discipline in the class
- (D) inclusion

**Option:**

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

**Ans. (d) :** Art and craft should be integrated in EVS teaching because it promotes creativity, peer learning and inclusion.

**78. Which of the following strategy promotes inquiry while teaching the theme 'Shelter' to class IV students?**

- (a) Asking students to collect pictures of different types of houses
- (b) Sharing pictures of different types of shelters
- (c) Asking students to narrate their experiences of visiting different house construction sites
- (d) Showing a power point presentation of different shelters across the country

**Ans. (c) :** Asking students to narrate their experiences of visiting different house construction sites is the strategy promotes inquiry while teaching the theme 'Shelter' to class IV students.

**79. EVS the primary classes is a subject area which integrates**

- (a) the concepts and issues of Science and Environmental Education
- (b) the concepts and issues of Social Science
- (c) the concepts and issues of Science and Social Science
- (d) the concepts and issues of Science, Social Studies and Environmental Education

**Ans. (d) :** EVS the primary classes is a subject area which integrates the concepts and issues of science, Social Studies and Environment Education.

**80. Which of the following is an objective of EVS at the primary level**

- (a) To sensitise learners to issues related to gender discrimination
- (b) To develop simple models from locally available materials
- (c) To gradually prepare students for upper primary science concepts
- (d) To orient students towards occupational choices available in their locality

**Ans. (a):** According to NCF -2005 objectives of teaching EVS at the primary levels-

- To sensitise learners to issues related to gender discrimination is an objective of EVS at the primary level
- To develop an awareness about environment issues
- To nurture the curiosity and creativity of the child particularly in relation to the natural environment

**81. A teacher asks her students to consult their family members to find out the names of different plant parts like roots, stem and flowers eaten as food. This activity is designed to –**

- (a) promote experiential learning
- (b) promote learning of concepts related to food
- (c) make the lesson more enjoyable and interesting
- (d) allow the students to discover about food freely

**Ans. (a) :** Experiential learning is the process of learning through experience and is more narrowly deferred as Learning through reflection on doing.” Hands on learning can be a form of experiential learning.

The activity is designed to promote experiential learning.

**82. Which of the following strategy of teaching EVS to the visually impaired student is most appropriate?**

- (a) Make a mixed peer group in class
- (b) Allow more time to finish a task
- (c) Break the tasks into parts and teach the parts separately
- (d) Use more of tactile teaching – learning materials

**Ans. (d) :** 'Use more of tactile teaching-learning materials' is the most appropriate strategy to teaching EVS to the visually impaired students.

**83. The most appropriate stage of the lesson plan where students should be assessed while teaching**

**EVS is –**

- (a) At the end of the lesson
- (b) At the introduction of the assessed
- (c) When students wish to assessed
- (d) Over the course of teaching – learning

**Ans. (d) :** The most appropriate stage of the lesson plan where students should be assessed while teaching EVS is Over the course of teaching – learning.

**84. You have to assess your students' EVS projects and give them quick feedback. Which assessment tool will you choose?**

- (a) Observation
- (b) Rating scale
- (c) Check-list
- (d) Peer assessment

**Ans. (c) : Checklist** is a set of criteria teachers provide to ensure students understand how to fulfill all requirements of an assignment. This tool is most suitable to assess EVS's projects and give students quick feedback.

**Observation** assessment allows teacher to record and report student demonstration of learning.

**Rating scale** state the criteria and provide three or four response selections to describe the quality or frequency of student work.

**Peer assessment** or peer review provides a structured learning process for students to critique and provide feedback to each other on their work.

**85. The objective of assessment of EVS learning is that**

- (a) teacher gathers information about the students' achievement
- (b) it is a way of teaching rather than evaluation
- (c) it provides feedback about students' progress in mastering new knowledge
- (d) it informs about students' learning to provide support for the next step

**Ans. (a) :** The major objectives of EVS teaching learning is to enable children to learn about the environment by developing an awareness of the natural, social and cultural environment and teacher gathers information about the students achievement.

**86. Primary classes (Classes I to V) will consist of which of the following stages according to NEP, 2020?**

- (A) Preparatory Stage
- (B) Middle Stage
- (C) Foundational Stage

**Option :**

- (a) A Only
- (b) B Only
- (c) A & C
- (d) B & C

**Ans. (c) :** Primary classes (I to IV) will consist of foundational and preparatory stages according to NEP, 2020.

India's new National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 was approved on July 29, 2020. It is set to replace the 10 + 2 schooling system in India with a new 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 system.

**Different levels of NEP 2020**

Stage	Duration	for class	for age group
Foundational stage	5 years	Pre-school, class, 2	3 to 8 years old students.
Preparatory stage	3 years	3 to 5	8 to 11 years
Middle stage	3 years	6 to 8	11 to 14 years
Secondary stage	4 years	9 to 12	14 to 18 years

**87. Which of the following is NOT a process skill at primary level?**

- (a) Mapping
- (b) Defining variables operationally
- (c) Testing Hypothesis
- (d) Recalling facts

**Ans. (c) :** Hypothesis testing is a form of statistical inference that uses data from a sample to draw conclusions about a population parameter or a population probability distribution. First, a tentative assumption is made about the parameter or distribution. Testing Hypothesis is not a process skill at primary level.

**88. Which is a sub-theme under the theme 'Family and Friends'?**

- (a) Things We Make and Do
- (b) Work and Play
- (c) Food and Water
- (d) Our Shelter

**Ans. (b) :** Family and friends encompasses four sub themes

- Relationships
- Animals
- Work and play
- Plants

'Work and play' is a sub-theme under the theme-'Family and Friends'.

**89. Which of these is a divergent question a teacher of EVS will ask her students to promote creativity?**

- (a) What are the steps of harvesting onions starting from sowing onion seeds in the soil?
- (b) What step will you take to reduce air pollution in metro cities like Delhi?
- (c) How will you separate salt from salt solution?
- (d) Why leaves have green colour?

**Ans. (b) :** 'What step will you take to reduce air pollution in metro cities like Delhi?' This question will ask by a EVS teacher to promote creativity in her students.

**Note:** A divergent question is a question with no specific answer but rather exercises one's ability to think broadly about a certain topic.

**90. The dynamic, holistic and experiential nature of EVS learning by students is best assessed by**

- (a) Rating scale
- (b) Pen-paper Tests
- (c) Authentic Assessment strategies
- (d) Oral tests

**Ans. (c) :** Authentic Assessment strategy is the best way to assess student's dynamic holistic and experimental nature of EVS learning.

**Note :** Authentic assessment is the idea of using creative learning experiences to test student's skills and knowledge in realistic situation i.e. observation, essays, interviews, performance tasks, exhibitions etc.

## Language - I

### English-1

**Directions (91-99):** Read the extract given below and answer the questions follow by selecting the correct / most appropriate options: Language 2.

Field Studies Loss of Learning during the Pandemic (extract).

Studies across the world have clearly indicated that school closures have significant negative impact on learning levels of children, with children from disadvantaged backgrounds being affected more severely. The loss of learning is not simply the curricular learning that children would have acquired if schools had remained open. It includes the ability that children have forgotten due to lack of usage, for example the ability to read with understanding, the ability to write, and the ability to perform basic mathematical operations like addition and multiplication. This regression further compromises new learning. Since these abilities are foundational to all further learning. This situation must be juxtaposed with the fact that we are already facing a crisis in learning particularly with respect to foundational literacy and numeracy. At the time of writing this report, schools have been closed for almost an entire academic year. A child who was in class 1 in March 2020 will move to class 3 in 2021 without having engaged with the curriculum of class 2, except through sporadic online or community-based engagements. Thus, the loss of learning during the pandemic comprises the 'forgetting/regression' of a proportion of abilities children already knew, including the loss of foundational abilities that make it possible for children to take up further learning, and the absence of curricular learning for an entire academic year. Examples of foundational

abilities would be the ability to read numbers up to 99 in class 2 that forms the basis of performing more complex mathematical operation in higher classes. Similarly, for children in class 2, the ability to respond to comprehension questions based on a story forms the basis for acquiring higher order abilities related to reading and writing. The absence of any one of these foundational abilities manifests not only in the inability to acquire more complex abilities, but also in a disconnect from learning, peers and schooling, often causing children to drop out of school altogether.

**91. Pick the correct option to give the reason for negative impact of pandemic on education.**

**Assertion (A) :** School closures have significant negative impact on learning levels of children.

**Reasoning (R) :** Children have forgotten previous learnings due to lack of use and not learnt skills and competencies of current curriculum.

- (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 and R is false
- (d) A is false and R is true

**Ans. (a) :** दिये गये Statement का उचित उत्तर option (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of (A) क्योंकि- According to passage, it was mentioned in the starting lines of the passage. Hence option (a) is correct. शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**92. Complete the sentence by choosing the correct option loss of learning during the pandemic refers to**

- (a) lack of ability to do the assigned job
- (b) forgetting completely what one has learnt
- (c) lack of ability read with understanding
- (d) lack of interest in studies.

**Ans. (c) :** दिये गये statement का उचित उत्तर option (c) Lack of ability to read with understanding दिया गया है, जो कि सही है, क्योंकि- It was mentioned in the 4<sup>th</sup> line of the passage that loss of learning during the pandemic refers to the lack of ability to read with understanding. Hence option (c) is correct. शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**93. When you 'juxtapose' two things what do you do?**

- (a) Simply place them opposite to each other.
- (b) Place the two things directly opposite to each other and compare
- (c) Bring out the striking contrast by placing them opposite to each other.
- (d) Place them opposite to each other, directly compare them to bring out similarities.

**Ans. (c) :** दिये गये प्रश्न when you 'juxtapose' two things what do you do का उचित उत्तर (c) Bring out the striking contrast by placing them opposite to each other है। 'juxtapose' means to put two people, things etc very close together, especially in order to show how they are different.

Hence option (c) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित विकल्प नहीं है।

**94. Pick the option which states the best meanings of the word 'sporadic' used in the passage**

- (a) happening at regular intervals
- (b) happening at scattered and isolate places
- (c) happening at few places
- (d) happening suddenly everywhere

**Ans. (b) :** दिये गये word 'sporadic' का उचित अर्थ option (b) happening at scattered and isolated places दिया गया है, जो कि सही है, क्योंकि- Sporadic describes the distribution of something across space or time that is not frequent enough to fill an area or period, often in scattered instances or isolated outbursts.

Hence option (b) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित विकल्प नहीं है।

**95. Select the option that lists correctly the foundational abilities of a student of class 2.**

- (A) perform complete mathematical operations.
  - (B) to read numbers up to 99.
  - (C) to correctly respond to comprehension questions
  - (D) to make correct inferences.
- (a) a and b                      (b) a and c  
(c) c and d                      (d) b and c

**Ans. (d) :** दिये गये statement में से (B) और (C) सही है- to read numbers up to 99 and to correctly respond to comprehension questions जो कि option (d) (B) and (C) दिया गया है/हैं।

Hence option (d) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**96. What makes it possible for children to learn further?**

**Pick the best option to answer the question.**

- (a) ability to learn complex things easily
- (b) already acquired foundational abilities of language and mathematics
- (c) ability to respond to comprehension questions based on a language
- (d) ability to acquire higher order thinking skills.

**Ans. (b) :** दिये गये प्रश्न What makes it possible for children to learn further का उचित विकल्प (b) already acquired foundational abilities of language and mathematics है, क्योंकि- According to passage the regression of a proportion of abilities children already knew, including the loss of foundational abilities that make it possible for children to take up further learning.

Hence option (b) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**97. Which of the following words is opposite in meaning to the word 'severely' as used in the passage?**

- (a) barely                              (b) mildly
- (c) casually                          (d) poorly

**Ans. (b) :** दिये गये word 'severely' का विपरीत अर्थ का word option (b) mildly दिया गया है, जो कि सही है, क्योंकि-

Severely – अत्यधिक/कठोरता से

Mildly – बहुत कम/हल्का

Hence option (b) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**98. Which part of the following sentence contains an error ?**

- (a) The members                      (b) discussed about  
(a)    (b)
- (c) The arrangements              (d) for the annual event  
(c)    (d)

**Ans. (b) :** दिये गये statement 'The members discussed about the arrangements for the annual event' के part (b) discussed about में error है, क्योंकि- The word discuss is never used with the preposition about. It is simply followed by a direct object.

Correct sentence : The members discussed the arrangements for the annual event.

Hence option (b) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**99. Which part of speech is the underlined word in, "School closures have significant negative impact on learning levels of children"**

- (a) Pronoun                              (b) Adverb
- (c) Adjective                              (d) Noun

**Ans. (c) :** दिये गये sentence 'school closures have significant negative impact on learning levels of children' में word 'significant (महत्वपूर्ण)' एक adjective है, जो कि सही है।

Adjective- An adjective is a word which adds something to the meaning of a noun.

Hence option (c) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**Directions (100-105): Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/ most appropriate options:**

1. I come from haunts of coot and hern.  
I make a sudden sally  
And sparkle out among the fern,  
To bicker down a valley.
2. By thirty hills I hurry down,  
Or slip between the ridges,  
By twenty thorpes, a little town,  
And half a hundred bridges.
3. Till last by Philip's farm I flow  
To join the brimming river,  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever.
4. I chatter over stony ways,  
In little sharps and trebles,  
I bubble into eddying bays,  
I babble on the pebbles,
5. With many a curve my banks I fret  
By many a field and fallow,  
And many a fairy foreland set  
With willow-weed and mallow.

**100. Identify and name the figure of speech used in the in, 'I come from haunts of coot and hern'.**

- (a) Metaphor (b) Synecdoche  
(c) personification (d) Hyperbole

**Ans. (c) :** दी गई line 'I come from haunts of coot and hern' में का सही विकल्प (c) personification (मानवीकरण) figure of speech का प्रयोग हुआ है।

**Personification-** A personification is a figure of speech in which lifeless objects or abstract ideas are spoken of as having life and mind.

Exp. Death lays his icy hands on kings.

Hence option (c) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**101 The brook chatters over stony ways**

- (a) noiselessly  
(b) in little sharps and trebles  
(c) in a meandering fashion  
(d) gleefully

**Ans. (d) :** दी गई line 'The brook chatters over stony ways' का सही विकल्प (d) gleefully (प्रसन्नतापूर्वक) है।

Hence option (d) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**102. Which of the following is Not True according to the poem?**

- (a) The brook chatters over stony ways.  
(b) Man is mortal and Nature is eternal.

- (c) The brook will finally join the brimming river  
(d) Man may go and come anywhere and everywhere.

**Ans. (d) :** दिये गये प्रश्न का सही विकल्प (d) Man may go and come anywhere and everywhere है। It is mentioned in 3<sup>rd</sup> stanza of the poem.

Hence option (d) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**103. The line 'I makes a sudden sally' means :**

- (a) I flow evenly  
(b) I flow by fits and starts  
(c) I leap enthusiastically  
(d) I move in a zig zag manner

**Ans. (c) :** दी गई line 'I make a sudden sally' का अर्थ option (c) I leap enthusiastically (उत्साह में छलांग लगाना) दिया गया है, जो कि सही है।

Hence option (c) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**104. Where is the brook headed for ?**

- (a) Philip's farm (b) a valley  
(c) the brimming river (d) fields and bays

**Ans. (a) :** दिये गये प्रश्न Where is the brook headed for का सही विकल्प (a) Philip's farm है। It is mentioned in 3<sup>rd</sup> stanza of the poem.

Hence option (a) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**105. Identify and name the figure of speech used in 'with willow-weed' in stanza 5?**

- (a) Hyperbole (b) Alliteration  
(c) Metaphor (d) Metonymy

**Ans. (b) :** दी गई line 'with willow - weed' में figure of speech के लिए option (b) Alliteration (अनुप्रास) सही है। Alliteration- It is a literary technique in which nearby words repeat the same initial consonant sound.

Exp. Peter piper picked a pack of pickled peppers.

Hence option (b) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**106. If a teacher wants to help students learn vocabulary, which would be the most effective way !**

- (a) use of stories and imagery  
(b) use of drilling  
(c) use of written exercise  
(d) use of textbooks

**Ans. (a) :** दिये गये प्रश्न If a teacher wants to help students learn vocabulary, which would be the most effective way का सही विकल्प (a) use of stories and imagery है। Hence option (a) is correct. शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**107. Multilingualism as a resource education aims at.**

- (a) making use of languages of learner's for teaching – learning .
- (b) making learners learn as many languages as possible.
- (c) using classical languages for teaching-learning.
- (d) enabling to learn English language for jobs and mother tongue for culture.

**Ans. (a) :** दिये गये sentence 'Multilingualism as a resource education aims at' का सही विकल्प (a) making use of language of learner's for teaching learning दिया गया है, जो कि सही विकल्प है, क्योंकि- Multilingualism facilitates the accessibility to knowledge of other cultures. It makes communication between different linguistic and cultural groups easy and opens the avenues.

Hence option (a) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**108. -----comprehension is the skill of reading a piece of text closely for the purpose of extracting specific information from the text.**

- (a) Inferential (b) Global
- (c) Local (d) Transactional

**Ans. (a) :** दिये गये sentence के रिक्त स्थान में option (a) का Inferential (आनुमानिक) का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

Global – वैश्विक रूप से, Local – स्थानीय

Transactional – लेन-देन संबंधी

Hence option (a) is correct.

**109. In the context of 'theory of multiple intelligences' which one of the following intelligences is related to language ?**

- (a) Fluency - Accuracy Intelligence
- (b) Linguistic - Verbal Intelligence
- (c) Vocabulary Grammar Intelligence
- (d) Visual - Spatial Intelligence

**Ans. (b) :** दिये गये question का उचित विकल्प (b) linguistic – Verbal Intelligence दिया गया है, जो कि सही है, क्योंकि- Linguistic – Verbal intelligence means having complete knowledge of language, from words to phrases and sentences. Hence option (b) is correct. शेष विकल्पों में उचित विकल्प नहीं है।

**110. Which of these may be the benefit of multilingualism?**

- (i) Increase vocabulary and effective speech
  - (ii) Tolerance and respect toward other cultures
  - (iii) Restricted employment opportunities
  - (iv) Meta- linguistic awareness
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii) (b) (i), (iii)
  - (c) (i), (ii) (d) (i), (ii), (iv)

**Ans. (d) :** दिये गये statements में statement (i) Increase vocabulary and effective speech, (ii) Tolerance and respect toward other cultures, (iv) Meta-linguistic awareness सही statement है, जो कि option (d) (i), (ii), (iv) में दिया गया है, क्योंकि- Their are various benefits of multilingualism and it does not restricts employment opportunities so (iii) statement is wrong.

Hence option (d) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**111. According to Vygotsky, when a child regulates his/her own action with the help of language but that language is not audible to others he/she involved in -----**

- (a) inner speech (b) private speech
- (c) social speech (d) egocentric speech

**Ans. (a) :** दिये गये प्रश्न के रिक्त स्थान में विकल्प (a) inner speech (आंतरिक/खुद से बात करना) होगा। क्योंकि Inner speech represents the activity of talking to oneself in silence.

Hence option (a) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**112. Which branch of linguistics deals with the language in context ?**

- (a) Semantics (b) Pragmatics
- (c) Morphology (d) Phonetics

**Ans. (b) :** दिये गये question का उचित विकल्प (b) pragmatics (उपयोगितावाद) दिया गया है, जो कि उचित उत्तर है, क्योंकि- Pragmatics is one of the most unique branches of linguistics, in that it studies how the context of spoken or written language relates to semantics or the meaning of words.

Hence option (b) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

**113. Consider the statements (A) and (B) regarding language development among infants.**

- (A) In infancy vocal tracts of a body are more like animal than an adult human's
  - (B) During 6 to 12 months, a baby is involved in variegated bubbling and repetitive babbling.
- (a) (A) is true, (B) is false.
  - (b) (A) is false, (B) is false.
  - (c) Both (A) and (B) are true
  - (d) Both (A) and (B) are false

**Ans. (c) :** दिये गये statement में statement (A) in infancy vocal tracts of a baby are more like animal than an adult human's और statement (B) During 6 to 12 months, a baby is involved in variegated bubbling and repetitive babbling, दोनों सही है, जो कि option (c) both (A) and (B) are true में दिया गया है, क्योंकि- The newborn infant's vocal tract, like the chimpanzee, has another capacity that a human adult does not and variegated babbling (11-12 months) are the sequences of syllables show increasing variation.

Vocal tract – मुखर पथ Babbling – बड़बड़ाना

Hence option (c) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

114. A dialect passes through these stages to get the status of 'standard dialect'.

- (a) selection, codification, elaboration of functions and acceptance
- (b) selection, acceptance, codification and elaboration of functions
- (c) selection, elaboration of functions, codification and acceptance
- (d) selection, acceptance, codification and elaboration of functions

**Ans. (a) :** दिये गये प्रश्न A dialect passes through these stages to get the status of 'standard dialect' का सही विकल्प (a) selection, codification, elaboration of functions and acceptance होगा।  
Hence option (a) is correct.

115. Consider the statements (A) and (B) regarding dialect.

- A. A variety of language, spoken in one part of a Country is known as regional dialect
  - B. A variety of language used only by the people having similar education background is known as social dialect.
- (a) (A) is true, (B) is false.
  - (b) (A) is false, (B) is true.
  - (c) Both (A) and (B) is true.
  - (d) Both (A) and (B) is false

**Ans. (a) :** दिये गये statement का सही विकल्प (a) A is true, B is false होगा। क्योंकि statement A- A variety of language, spoken in one part of a Country is known as regional dialect सही है। जबकि statement B- A variety of language used only by the people having similar education background is known as social dialect गलत है। Because social dialect is a variety of speech associated with a particular social class or occupation group within a society.  
Hence option (a) is correct.  
शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

116. To wife : Hurry up, we'll be late.

To colleague : It's time to leave, we'll be late for meeting

To senior manager : Madam, it's 4 PM and the meeting is at 4 : 15 PM, shouldn't we leave?

This variation in speech is also known as :

- (a) Purist
- (b) Standard variety
- (c) Register
- (d) Idiolect

**Ans. (c) :** दिये गये statement का सही विकल्प (c) register होगा।

Register- A written record containing regular entries of items or details

Hence option (c) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

117. For participating in a group debate, a language teacher puts one condition i.e. in a group, 4 students should be from junior class and 1 student should be from senior class, who can assist juniors whenever required . This idea of group foundation depends on -----

- (a) Piaget's Theory
- (b) Vygotsky's Theory
- (c) Bloomfield Theory
- (d) Krashen's Theory

**Ans. (b) :** दिये गये प्रश्न के रिक्त स्थान का सही विकल्प (b) Vygotsky's Theory होगा।

Vygotsky's theory revolves around the idea that social interaction is central to learning.

Hence option (b) is correct.

118. Being a teacher, what would you like to prefer if any student has shown disruptive behaviour during group presentation?

- (a) Yell at him/ her in front of the group /class
- (b) Speak to him /her in the class
- (c) Talk with him/ her in the class
- (d) Leave him /her and look forward to self discipline

**Ans. (b) :** दिये गये statement का सही विकल्प (b) Speak to him /her in the class होगा।

Speak- speak usually only focuses on the person who is producing the words.

Hence option (b) is correct.

शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

119. A set of assumptions which explains the language as a set of structure or rules is known as

- (a) Communicative Approach
- (b) Interactive Approach
- (c) Structural Approach
- (d) Input Approach

**Ans. (c) :** दिये गये प्रश्न A set of assumptions which explains the language as a set of structure or rules is known as का विकल्प (c) Structural Approach होगा। Because structural approach is an approach in the study of language that emphasizes the examination of language in very detailed manner.

Hence option (c) is correct.

120. Consider the statements (A) and (B) regarding communicative language teaching.

- (A) The role of teacher is just lie a facilitator or monitor rather than simply being the model for correct speech.
- (B) Learners have to participate in classroom activities based on individual approach to learning.

- (a) (A) is true, ( B) is false.
- (b) (A) is false, ( B) is true.
- (c) Both (A) and ( B) are true
- (d) Both (A) and ( B) are false.

**Ans. (a) :** दिये गये statements का सही विकल्प (a) (A) is true, (B) is false. होगा। क्योंकि (A) The role of teacher is just lie a facilitator or monitor rather than simply being the model for correct speech. जो कि सही है। परन्तु (B) Learners have to participate in classroom activities based on individual approach to learning गलत है।

Hence option (a) is correct.  
शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

## English-2

**Direction (121 to 128) :** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

How safe is it for vaccinated people to get together?

1.As part of its interim recommendation [these recommendations are not followed anymore], the Centre for disease Control (CDS) says that people who are fully vaccinated can mix with small groups of other fully vaccinated people indoors without masks or social distancing. The agency also says that the fully vaccinated can meet with unvaccinated people from a single household who are at low risk of developing severe forms of the disease, no masks or distancing required.

2.Still, the decision for vaccinated people to mix involves mental "calculus," says Swartzberg, which should take into account how likely anyone is to be exposed to the SARS-CoV-2 virus, vaccinated or not, because there is still a small chance even vaccinated person could become infected or that they could infect an unvaccinated person.

3.As time goes on, when more people are vaccinated and the number of infected individuals continues to drop. Moss says a gathering among vaccinated people "will be a safe one" and will continue to get safer.

4."To be on the safe side," says Cynthia Leifer, Associate Professor of immunology at Cornell University, "We should still practice distancing measures as much as we can in the shorter term until we get broader distribution of the vaccine and greater immunity." She recommends people to continue to follow the guidelines of avoiding large groups, wearing masks, and staying at least six feet apart.

5.It is also not known how effective the vaccines will be against new variants, including ones that haven't been discovered yet.

6."The more that COVID is circulating right now, the more potential there is for variants to arise." Leifer says."We can't predict when a new variant might arise that is perhaps not covered by the vaccine.

7.The Novavax vaccine, which is not yet approved for use. showed a sizable drop in efficacy—from 49.4 percent—against a variant that originated in South Africa but has since spread internationally. Pfizer and Moderna are still testing how well its vaccines work against a more contagious variant first discovered in the U.K.

**121. Pick the correct option to justify why one should get vaccinated.**

**Assentation (A) :** Recommendation given below in paragraph 1 are not followed anymore by the people across the globe.

**Reasoning (R) :** There is still chance that vaccinate people can become infected and infect other people.

- (a) Both A and R are true  
(b) Both A and R are false  
(c) A is true but R is false  
(d) A is false and R is true

**Ans. (a) :** According to the para 1 and 2 assentation "Recommendation are not followed anymore by the people across is true. And reasoning "These is still chance that vaccinate people can become infected and infect other people" is also true.

Hence option (a) is correct.

**122. Which of the following words is similar in meaning to the word 'predict' as used in the passage (Para 6)**

- (a) announce (b) reveal  
(c) forecast (d) indicate

**Ans. (c) :** दिये गये passage के Para-6 में Word 'predict' का अर्थ 'पूर्वानुमान' होता है, जिसके लिए विकल्प (c) 'forecast' (पूर्वानुमान) उपयुक्त उत्तर है। Para-6 में यह कहा गया है कि Leifer के द्वारा— We can't predict when a new variant might arise हम यह अनुमान नहीं लगा सकते कि नया variant कब आयेगा। अतः विकल्प (c) उपयुक्त उत्तर है। शेष विकल्प इस प्रकार हैं—

Announce – घोषणा करना, Reveal – प्रकट करना  
Indicate – संकेत करना।

**123. Complete the following sentence by choosing the correct option.**

**When more people are vaccinated—**

- (a) it would be absolutely safe to attend large functions.  
(b) it will be safe to open schools.  
(c) there will be no need for social distancing.  
(d) people can gather in small numbers.

**Ans. (d) :** According to the para-3 of the passage "moss says a gathering among vaccinated people.....".

Hence, option (d) is correct answer. शेष विकल्पों में अभीष्ट उत्तर नहीं है।

**124. Which paragraph lists the recommendation of Centre for Disease Control?**

- (a) Para 1 and 2 (b) Only Para 3  
(c) Para 4 and 5 (d) Only Para 1

**Ans. (d) :** According to passage list the recommendation of centre for disease control (CDS) is mentioned in para-1 only

Hence option (d) is appropriate answer.



125. Which of the following is not supported by evidence in the passage?

- (a) Cynthia Leifer recommends that people should follow Covid-19 guidelines even through a large number of people are vaccinated.
- (b) According to Leifer no one can predict when a new variant might arise
- (c) The Novavax Vaccine has shown considerable drop in efficacy.
- (d) There will be no need to wear masks and practice social distancing when majority of the people have received at least one jab.

**Ans. (d) :** According to para-1 of the passage option (d) "There will be no need to wear masks and practice social distancing when majority of the people have received at least one jab" is not supported by evidence of the passage. Hence option (d) is correct.

126. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| <u>If he</u>        | <u>Will work hard.</u> |
| (A)                 | (B)                    |
| <u>he will face</u> | <u>any Problem</u>     |
| (C)                 | (D)                    |
- (a) (B)                      (b) (A)  
(c) (D)                      (d) (C)

**Ans. (a) :** उपरोक्त sentence का part (B) incorrect है। जिसमें 'will work' के स्थान पर 'works' (verb<sub>1</sub>) का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि दिये गये वाक्य में if का प्रयोग शुरुआत में होने से स्पष्ट है कि वाक्य conditional sentence है। अतः निम्न structure प्रयुक्त होगा-

If + clause (present indefinite) ..... + clause (future indefinite)

Correct sentence- If he works had he will face any problem.

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

The fight against Covid-19 will continue till people are fully vaccinated.

- (a) Noun                      (b) Pronoun
- (c) Adverb                      (d) Adjective

**Ans. (c) :** उपरोक्त वाक्य का रेखांकित शब्द 'fully' adverb के रूप में प्रयुक्त हुआ है, जो कि वाक्य में प्रयुक्त verb 'vaccinated' को modify कर रहा है।

Adverb- Adverb is a word which modify verb, adjective or another adverb.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

128. Pick the option which can be the most suitable synonym for the word 'sizable' used in the passage.

- (a) respectable                      (b) extensive
- (c) substantial                      (d) whooping

**Ans. (c) :** The most suitable synonym for word "sizable" (बड़ा) is option (c) 'substantial' means 'large in amount' (पर्याप्त/सम्पन्न) Hence option (c) is appropriate answer. Other options are given below :

Respectable – आदरणीय,      Extensive – व्यापक

Whooping – चीखना।

**Direction (129 to 135) :** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

And if I have a fancy for dyeing my hair, or waxing my moustache (which heaven forbid), or wearing an overcoat and sandals, or going to bed late or getting up early, I shall follow my fancy and ask no man's permission. I shall not inquire of you whether I may eat mustard with my mutton. And you will not ask me whether you may follow this religion or that, whether you may prefer Ella Wheeler Wilcox to Wordsworth, or champagne to Shandy. In all these and a thousand other details you and I please ourselves and have no one's leave.

We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone, can do what we choose, be wise or ridiculous, harsh or easy, conventional or odd. But when we step out of that kingdom, our personal liberty of action becomes qualified by other people's liberty. I might like to practise on the trombone from midnight till three in the morning. If I went onto the top of Everest to do it, I could please myself, but if I do it in my bedroom my family will object, and if I do it out in the streets the neighbours will remind me that my liberty to blow the trombone must not interfere with their liberty to sleep in quiet.

There are a lot of people in the world, and I have to accommodate my liberty to their liberties, We are all liable to forget this, and unfortunately we are much more conscious of the imperfections of social conduct. It is in the small matters of conduct in the observance of the rule of the road, that we pass judgement upon ourselves, and declare that we are civilized or uncivilized. The great moments of heroism and sacrifice are rare. It is the little habits of commonplace intercourse that make up the great sum of life and sweeten or make bitter the journey.

129. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?

- |                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>I know</u>              | <u>he will</u>     |
| (A)                        | (B)                |
| <u>straightaway reject</u> | <u>my proposal</u> |
| (C)                        | (D)                |
- (a) (A)                      (b) (B)  
(c) (C)                      (d) (D)

**Ans. (\*) :** दिये गये sentence के भाग (c) को गलती है। क्योंकि straightaway (adjective) की जगह 'straightway' (adverb) का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि reject एक क्रिया है, जिसकी विशेषता बताने के लिए एक Adverb का प्रयोग होता है। अतः straightway (तुरन्त) का प्रयोग verb, reject के पहले होगा। अतः विकल्प (c) उपयुक्त उत्तर है।

**Note:** CBSE gave bonus marks for this question.

130. Pick the option which has almost the exact opposite meaning of the word 'forbid' used in the text.

- (a) approve (b) interdict  
(c) prohibit (d) permit

**Ans. (d) :** दिये गये passage के Para 1 में word 'forbid' का अर्थ 'निषेध' होता है, जिसका opposite permit (अनुमति) होगा। अतः विकल्प (d) उपयुक्त उत्तर है। शेष विकल्प इस प्रकार हैं—  
Approve – अनुमोदन करना, Interdict – मना करना  
Prohibit – निषेध।

131. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

- (a) We are perfectly free to eat whatever we like  
(b) We do not have to seek anyone's permission to read what pleases us  
(c) We have the liberty to sing and dance at a public place  
(d) We have to accommodate our liberty to other's liberty

**Ans. (c) :** दिये गये passage में किसी भी Para में author के द्वारा public place में dancing की बात नहीं कही गई है। अतः विकल्प (c) उपयुक्त उत्तर है। शेष passage के अनुसार सत्य है।

132. What does the author mean by "we have a whole kingdom"? Choose the option that best answers this questions.

- (a) area of limited personal choices  
(b) area of power and supremacy  
(c) area of independent personal choices  
(d) area of personal choice, curtailed by social orders

**Ans. (c) :** Passage में दिये गये sentence "we have a whole kingdom" का author का कहने का मतलब "area of independent personal choices" है, जहाँ वह अकेले शासन करता है, अतः विकल्प (c) उपयुक्त उत्तर है। अन्य विकल्पों में उपयुक्त उत्तर नहीं है।

133. Pick the option that includes the best/closest meaning of the word "conscious" as used in the para 3 of the passage.

- (a) Sensitive (b) aware  
(c) cautious (d) scrupulous

**Ans. (b) :** Passage के Para-3 में दिये गये word 'conscious' का अर्थ 'जागरूक' होता है, जिसका closest meaning 'aware' होगा। अतः विकल्प (b) उपयुक्त उत्तर है। शेष विकल्प इस प्रकार हैं—  
Sensitive – संवेदनशील, Cautious – सावधान करना  
Scrupulous – कर्तव्यनिष्ठ।

134. What establishes the foundation of social conduct? Pick the appropriate option to answer the question.

- (a) Ensuring our rights are not infringed by others.  
(b) Ensuring our rights are not infringed by authors.

- (c) When others consider our rights and feelings with reasonable consideration.  
(d) Reasonable consideration for the rights and feelings of others.

**Ans. (d) :** According to the passage "A reasonable consideration for the rights or feelings of other" establishes the foundation of social conduct. Hence option (d) is appropriate answer.

135. Pick the best option to complete the sentence. A truly civilized person will respect and be considerate, while interacting with others—

- (a) in larger matters of conduct.  
(b) in significant matter of conduct.  
(c) in selective matters of conduct.  
(d) even in small matters of conduct.

**Ans. (d) :** According to the passage. A civilised person will respect and be considerate, while interacting with others even in small matters of conduct. Hence option (d) is appropriate answer.

136. Explanatory of informative discourse is

- (a) Exposition. (b) Narration.  
(c) Persuasion. (d) Description.

**Ans. (a) :** दिये गये passage according विकल्प (a) Exposition दिया गया है जो उपयुक्त है, क्योंकि An exposition is the process through which writer develops his idea and communicates them to the reader in a coherent way and also a literary device that introduces key background to the reader, for example a characters back-story or a setting's description. शेष विकल्पों में उचित उत्तर नहीं है।

137. Deficiency in the ability to write, associate with impaired handwriting, is a symbol of

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

**Ans. (a) :** Dysgraphia is a deficiency in the ability to write, associate with impaired handwriting. It is characterised by the person having difficulty converting the sounds of language into written form. Hence option (a) is appropriate answer.

138. The teacher has given strips of incomplete sentences to students. They have to join each incomplete sentence with its correct half. What could be the objective of the teacher to conduct such activity in class?

- (a) To focus on correct syntax formation  
(b) To learn to compose write ups  
(c) To focus on punctuation  
(d) To enable learners to improve their speech

**Ans. (a) :** The teacher has given strips of incomplete sentence with its correct half to student to focus on correct syntax formation.

Syntax formation, arrangement of words in sentences, clauses and phrases that help learners make sense of sentences.

Hence option (a) is appropriate answer.

139. A teacher asks students to listen to a recording to get the overall meaning of the passage is known as

- (a) a comprehensive task
- (b) a skim listening task
- (c) a gist listening task
- (d) a scan listening task

**Ans. (c) :** The above statement is known as a gist listening task to develop the students' abilities to either skim for the main idea of a reading text or to listen for the main idea of an audio video clip. Hence option (c) is appropriate answer.

140. An activity that involves listening to a text, taking notes and reconstructing the text, is called

- (a) Dictation
- (b) Dictogloss
- (c) Diction analysis
- (d) Diglossia

**Ans. (b) :** Dictogloss is a classroom dictation activity where learners are required to reconstruct a short text by listening and noting down key words, which are then used as a base for reconstruction. Hence option (b) is appropriate answer.

141. 'Human beings are born with the capacity to acquire language' this statement is related to

- (a) Vygotsky
- (b) Piaget
- (c) Chomsky
- (d) Bruner

**Ans. (c) :** "Human beings are born with the capacity to acquire language" this statement is related to Chomsky. Hence option (c) is appropriate answer.

142. The following **NOT** considered a part of sociolinguistics

- (a) The study of economic and/or political factors and their influence on language change
- (b) The Study of the attitudes of people towards certain speech characteristics
- (c) The study of the sounds in spoken language
- (d) The general perception of a dialect, within a society.

**Ans. (c) :** Sociolinguistics : the study of the interplay of linguistic, social and cultural factor in human communication. Sociolinguistics mean investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication. Hence alternatives (a), (b) and (d) are considered a part of sociolinguistics. The study of the sounds in spoken language is not considered a part of sociolinguistics. Hence option (c) is correct answer.

143. Assertion (A) : All children who enter school are highly competent language users.

Reason (R) : Due to language and cultural diversity, they are unable to demonstrate their abilities.

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

**Ans. (b) :** Option (a) both (A) and (R) are true (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) because it is fair to say that the complexity of language and cultural diversity has increased over time. When two student with highly competent language users may fail to grasp each other's intended meaning when having a conversation. Hence option (b) is appropriate answer.

144. Pick the option that includes the correct matches of column A with column B.

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(a)	filling in an immigration form business meeting	(i)	focusing on accuracy
(b)	giving a presentation at the business meeting	(ii)	focusing on fluency
(c)	calling out for help in an emergency	(iii)	focusing on accuracy
(d)	talking to friends in a party		focusing on fluency

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

**Ans. (b) :** Correct matches of column A with column B.

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(a)	filling in an immigration form business meeting	(i)	focusing on accuracy
(b)	giving a presentation at the business meeting	(iii)	focusing on accuracy
(c)	calling out for help in an emergency	(ii)	focusing on fluency
(d)	talking to friends in a party	(iv)	focusing on fluency

Hence option (b) is appropriate answer.

145. Which of the following is an appropriate activity for teaching language skills.?

- (a) Reciting poems
- (b) Role play of drama in class
- (c) Organize debate competition
- (d) Organize speech competition

**Ans. (b) :** Role play of drama in class is an appropriate activity for teaching language skills. Because students learn best when they are actively engaged in the learning experience. Hence option (b) is most appropriate answer.

**146. What is the best practice for developing creative writing?**

- (a) Formal writing (b) Non-formal writing  
(c) Report writing (d) Essay writing

**Ans. (b) :** Non-formal/informal writing is the best practice for developing creative writing because it is used in more personal setting, such as writing a letter to a friend or writing a diary, sharing a story or writing a personal blog, writing creatively and writing dialogue and conversations. Hence option (b) is appropriate answer.

**147. Which one of the following language is included in the 8<sup>th</sup> schedule of constitution?**

- (a) Awadhi (b) Nagpuri  
(c) Bodo (d) Rajasthani

**Ans. (c) :** As articles 344 (1) and 351 of the Indian constitution, the eight schedule includes the recognition of following 22 languages.

Such as :

Assamese, Bodo, Bangali, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kaznnada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu.

Hence option (c) is appropriate answer.

**148. Which language is recommended by National Curriculum Framework (NCF 2005) for the 'Instruction Medium' at the primary level?**

- (a) Mother tongue  
(b) Regional language  
(c) Any language included in 8<sup>th</sup> schedule  
(d) English

**Ans. (a) :** Mother tongue is recommended by National curriculum framework (NCF 2005) for 'instruction Medium' at the primary level.

Hence option (a) is appropriate answer.

**149. The most useful method for teaching grammar is**

- (a) Lecture Method  
(b) Inductive Method  
(c) Direct Method  
(d) Communication Method

**Ans. (b) :** The most useful method for teaching grammar is inductive method. It consists of making broad generalization based on specific observation.

Hence, option (b) is correct answer.

**150. Grammar in context means**

- (a) moving from meaning to form  
(b) moving from form to meaning  
(c) learning through drills  
(d) learning grammar as content.

**Ans. (a) :** Grammar in context means moving from meaning to form is also known as inductive method.

Hence option (a) is appropriate answer.

## Language-II Hindi-1

**निर्देश—(91-99)— निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए।**

मानव इतिहास में हजारों साल तक शून्य का कहीं अता-पता नहीं था। शून्य की अवधारणा आ भी गई तब भी काफी समय तक मानव ने इसे संख्या नहीं समझा। यह बात तो तय है कि शून्य प्रकृति-प्रदत्त नहीं है। हमने शून्य का आविष्कार अपनी सुविधा के लिए किया है। मनुष्यों ने शून्य की अवधारणा को न केवल समझा है, बल्कि उसकी सहायता से कई स्वचालित उपकरणों का आविष्कार भी कर लिया है। शून्य एक ही समय में एक अमूर्त विचार और एक वास्तविकता है और यह सीखना सबसे मुश्किल है कि शून्य एक से छोटा है। सबसे पहले भारत ने 'कुछ भी नहीं' को दर्शाने के लिए शून्य को एक स्वतंत्र संख्या के रूप में मान्यता दी। अगर हम शून्य को एक, दो और तीन जैसी संख्याओं की तरह मूर्त चीजों से सम्बद्ध कर पाते तो शायद शून्य को समझना बहुत आसान होता।

**91. शून्य के बारे में कौन-सा वाक्य सही है?**

- (a) शून्य प्रकृति प्रदत्त है।  
(b) शून्य मानव जनित आविष्कार है।  
(c) शून्य की गणना मानव ही कर सकते हैं।  
(d) शून्य मूर्त अवधारणा है।

**Ans. (b) :** शून्य मानव जनित आविष्कार है। (0) एक अंक है, जो संख्याओं के निरूपण के लिए प्रयुक्त आज की सभी स्थानीय मान पद्धतियों का अपरिहार्य प्रतीक है। ग्वालियर दुर्ग में स्थित एक छोटे से मन्दिर की दीवार पर शून्य (0) उकेरा गया है, जो शून्य के लेखन का दूसरा सबसे पुराना ज्ञात उदाहरण है। यह शून्य आज से लगभग 1500 वर्ष पहले उकेरा गया था।

**92. संख्याओं के संदर्भ में कौन-सी अवधारणा समझानी सबसे कठिन है?**

- (a) शून्य सबसे बड़ी संख्या है।  
(b) शून्य एक से बड़ा है।  
(c) शून्य एक से छोटा है।  
(d) शून्य जोड़ा जा सकता है।

**Ans. (c) :** संख्याओं के संदर्भ में 'शून्य एक से छोटा है' अवधारणा समझाना सबसे कठिन है। किसी भी वास्तविक संख्या को शून्य से गुणा करने से शून्य प्राप्त होता है।  $(x \times 0 = 0)$  किसी भी वास्तविक संख्या को शून्य से जोड़ने या घटाने पर वापस वही संख्या प्राप्त होती है, लेकिन घटाने पर  $(0 - x)$  चिह्न परिवर्तन हो जाता है, जहाँ  $x$  धनात्मक संख्या है  $(x + 0 = x, x - 0 = x)$ ।

**93. विश्व में किसने पहले-पहल शून्य को संख्या के रूप में मान्यता दी?**

- (a) मेसोपोटामिया (b) मध्य अमेरिका  
(c) भारत (d) यूरोप

**Ans. (c) :** विश्व में भारत ने सबसे पहले शून्य को संख्या के रूप में मान्यता दी। प्राचीन बक्षाली पाण्डुलिपि में, जिसका कि सही काल अब तक निश्चित नहीं हो पाया है, परन्तु निश्चित रूप से उसका काल आर्यभट्ट के काल से प्राचीन है, शून्य का प्रयोग किया गया है और उसके लिए उसमें संकेत भी निश्चित है।

94. 'शून्य एक ही समय में एक अमूर्त विचार और एक वास्तविकता है।' का आशय है—

- (a) यह दिखाई नहीं देता, परन्तु इसका अस्तित्व है।  
 (b) संख्याओं में महत्वहीन स्थान धारक है।  
 (c) यह दिखाई देता है पर इसे किसी शब्द में सुन नहीं सकते हैं।  
 (d) यह अदृश्य है पर इसे सुन सकते हैं।

**Ans. (a) :** शून्य एक ही समय में एक अमूर्त विचार और एक वास्तविकता है का आशय है— 'यह दिखाई नहीं देता, परन्तु इसका अस्तित्व है।'

95. शून्य की अवधारणा आने पर भी मनुष्य ने इसे बहुत समय तक संख्या क्यों नहीं समझा होगा?

- (a) मूर्त चीजों से शून्य की सम्बद्धता न होना।  
 (b) सभी वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा इसे मान्यता न देना।  
 (c) पशुओं द्वारा इसकी समझ रख पाना।  
 (d) इसका प्रकृति प्रदत्त न होना

**Ans. (a) :** मूर्त चीजों से शून्य की सम्बद्धता न होने के कारण, शून्य की अवधारणा आने पर भी मनुष्य ने इसे बहुत समय तक संख्या नहीं समझा होगा।

96. किस शब्द में 'अव' उपसर्ग का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है—

- (a) अवधारणा (b) अवधी  
 (c) अवनीति (d) अवकाश

**Ans. (b) :** अवधी शब्द में 'अव' उपसर्ग का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है। उपसर्ग ऐसे शब्दांश है, जो किसी शब्द के पूर्व जुड़ कर उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं या उसके अर्थ में विशेषता ला देते हैं।

उदाहरण— सम् + हार = संहार (विनाश), संयोग।

97. 'इतिहास' में किस प्रत्यय का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है?

- (a) ता (b) इक  
 (c) इत (d) ई

**Ans. (b) :** 'इतिहास' में इक प्रत्यय का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। जब इतिहास मूल शब्द में इक प्रत्यय लगता है, तो दोनों के मेल से ऐतिहासिक शब्द बनता है। ऐतिहासिक तद्धित प्रत्यय के अन्तर्गत आता है। प्रत्यय वे शब्द हैं, जो मूल शब्दों के अन्त में जुड़कर अपनी प्रकृति के अनुसार, शब्द के अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं। प्रत्यय शब्द दो शब्दों से मिलकर बना है— प्रति + अय। प्रति का अर्थ होता है 'साथ में, पर बाद में' और अय का अर्थ होता है "चलने वाला", अतः प्रत्यय का अर्थ होता है साथ में पर बाद में चलने वाला।

98. 'वैज्ञानिक' में मूल शब्द है—

- (a) वैज्ञान (b) विज्ञानी  
 (c) ज्ञान (d) विज्ञान

**Ans. (c) :** 'वैज्ञानिक' में मूल शब्द 'ज्ञान' है। ज्ञान शब्द में 'वि' उपसर्ग और 'इक' प्रत्यय लगाने से वैज्ञानिक शब्द बनता है। किसी शब्द के आगे लगने वाले शब्दांश को उपसर्ग तथा पीछे लगने वाले को प्रत्यय कहा जाता है।

99. 'स्वतंत्र' का संधि-विच्छेद है—

- (a) स्व + तंत्र (b) सु + तंत्र  
 (c) सु + अतंत्र (d) स्वत + अंत्र

**Ans. (a) :** स्वतंत्र का संधि-विच्छेद है स्व + तंत्र। जब दो शब्द मिलते हैं, तो पहले शब्द की अन्तिम ध्वनि और दूसरे शब्द की पहली ध्वनि आपस में मिलकर जो परिवर्तन लाते हैं, उसे 'संधि' कहते हैं। संधि तीन प्रकार की होती है—

(1) स्वर संधि (2) व्यंजन संधि (3) विसर्ग संधि।

**निर्देश—(100-109)– निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए।**

सूर्योदय, सूर्यास्त असंख्यों

सोना ही सोना बरसा कर

मोल नहीं ले पाए इसको;

भीषण बादल

आसमान में गरज गरज कर

धरती को न कभी हर पाये,

प्रलय सिंधु में डूब-डूब कर

उभर-उभर आयी है ऊपर।

भूचालों-भूकम्पों से यह मिट न सकी है।

100. इस पद्यांश में मुख्यतः किसकी बात की गई है?

- (a) सूर्योदय की (b) सूर्यास्त की  
 (c) धरती की (d) आसमान की

**Ans. (c) :** इस पद्यांश में मुख्यतः धरती की बात की गयी है। उपर्युक्त पद्यांश में धरती के अस्तित्व को बताया गया है कि वह अपने अस्तित्व की रक्षा किस प्रकार से की है।

101. धरती पर आने वाले संकटों के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द नहीं है—

- (a) प्रलय (b) भूचाल  
 (c) भूकंप (d) सिन्धु

**Ans. (d) :** धरती पर आने वाले संकटों के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द सिन्धु नहीं है। धरती को डुबोने के लिए प्रलय, भूचाल और भूकम्प समय-समय पर संकट उत्पन्न करते रहते हैं।

102. धरती को कौन-डुबोना चाहता है?

- (a) अत्यधिक वृष्टि (b) अत्यधिक गर्जना  
 (c) अत्यधिक भूकंप (d) अत्यधिक सिंधु

**Ans. (a) :** धरती को अत्यधिक वृष्टि डुबोना चाहती है। धरती को नष्ट करने के लिए अत्यधिक वृष्टि अपना पूरा जोर लगा देती है।

103. 'धरती अनमोल है।' भाव पद्यांश की किस पंक्ति से अभिव्यक्त हो रहा है?

- (a) सूर्योदय, सूर्यास्त असंख्यों  
 (b) उभर-उभरकर आयी है ऊपर  
 (c) मोल नहीं ले पाए इसको  
 (d) यह मिट न सकी है

**Ans. (c) :** 'धरती अनमोल है।' भाव पद्यांश की 'मोल नहीं ले पाए इसको' पंक्ति से अभिव्यक्त हो रहा है।

104. 'सिंधु' का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है-

- (a) उदधि (b) सागर  
(c) जलधि (d) जलद

**Ans. (d) :** जलद 'सिंधु' का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है। सिंधु का पर्यायवाची शब्द है- समुद्र, सागर, अर्णव, वारीश, पयोधि, रत्नाकर इत्यादि।

ऐसे शब्द जिनके अर्थ समान हो, 'पर्यायवाची' शब्द कहलाते हैं। जैसे- जलज का पर्यायवाची शब्द है- अम्बुज, अब्ज, कमल, अरविंद, सरसिज, शतदल आदि।

105. निम्नलिखित में से भिन्न शब्द-युग्म है-

- (a) गरज-गरज (b) भूचाल-भूकंपों  
(c) उभर-उभर (d) डूब-डूब

**Ans. (b) :** उपर्युक्त विकल्प में भिन्न शब्द-युग्म 'भूचाल-भूकंपों' है जबकि गरज-गरज, डूब-डूब, उभर-उभर समान शब्द युग्म हैं।

106. यदि शिक्षक विद्यार्थियों को शब्दावली सीखने में मदद करना चाहते हैं, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा तरीका सबसे प्रभावशाली होगा?

- (a) कहानियों और चित्रों का प्रयोग  
(b) दोहराव (ड्रिल) का प्रयोग  
(c) लिखित अभ्यास का प्रयोग  
(d) पाठ्य-पुस्तकों का उपयोग

**Ans. (a) :** यदि शिक्षक विद्यार्थियों को शब्दावली सीखने में मदद करना चाहते हैं, तो 'कहानियों और चित्रों का प्रयोग' सबसे प्रभावशाली तरीका होगा।

107. बहुभाषावाद शिक्षा का ऐसा संसाधन है जिसका उद्देश्य है-

- (a) शिक्षण-अधिगम के लिए शिक्षार्थियों की भाषाओं का उपयोग करना।  
(b) शिक्षार्थियों को यथासंभव अधिक से अधिक भाषाएँ सिखाना।  
(c) शिक्षण अधिगम के लिए शास्त्रीय भाषाओं का उपयोग करना।  
(d) नौकरियों के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा और संस्कृति के लिए मातृभाषा सीखने के सक्षम बनाना।

**Ans. (a) :** शिक्षण-अधिगम के लिए शिक्षार्थियों की भाषाओं का उपयोग करना।

बहुभाषावाद पहले बहुभाषावाद के समकक्ष था, जब बहु भाषाई समुदायों को सन्दर्भित किया जाता था, जहाँ एक समुदाय में कई भाषाएँ बोली जाती थीं। बहुभाषावाद का मतलब यह नहीं है कि एक व्यक्ति कई भाषाओं में धाराप्रवाह है, इसका मतलब है कि एक व्यक्ति एक से अधिक भाषाओं को एक-दूसरे के साथ बदल सकता है, जब स्थिति की आवश्यकता होती है। एक व्यक्ति को बहुभाषावाद में सक्षम माना जाता है, जब वे एक भाषा में दूसरी भाषा को समझते हुए बोल सकते हैं और उपयुक्त और/या आवश्यक होने पर भाषाओं के बीच स्विच कर सकते हैं।

यूरोप की परिषद् के अनुसार- बहुभाषावाद का उपयोग उन लोगों के बीच संघर्ष की मध्यस्थता करने के लिए भी किया जा सकता है, जिनकी कोई आम भाषा नहीं है।

108. किसी पाठ्य सामग्री से कोई विशिष्ट सूचना निकालने के उद्देश्य से उस पाठ्य सामग्री के किसी अंश को बारीकी और गहनता के साथ पढ़ने का कौशल कौन-सा अवबोधन कहलाता है?

- (a) आनुमानिक (b) वैश्विक  
(c) स्थानीय (d) लेनदेन

**Ans. (a) :** किसी पाठ्य सामग्री से कोई विशिष्ट सूचना निकालने के उद्देश्य से उस पाठ्य सामग्री के किसी अंश की बारीकी और गहनता के साथ पढ़ने का कौशल आनुमानिक अवबोधन कहलाता है।

109. 'बहु-बुद्धि के सिद्धान्त' के संदर्भों में निम्नलिखित में कौन-सी बुद्धि भाषा से संबंधित है?

- (a) प्रवाह सटीकता-बुद्धि (b) भाषाई मौखिक बुद्धि  
(c) शब्दावली व्याकरण बुद्धि (d) दृश्यात्मक-स्थानिक बुद्धि

**Ans. (b) :** 'बहु-बुद्धि के सिद्धान्त' के संदर्भों में भाषाई मौखिक बुद्धि भाषा से सम्बन्धित है। बहु-बुद्धि सिद्धान्त के लोगों एवं उनकी विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रतिभाओं भाषाई, स्थानिक, दैहिक इन्द्रियगत अंतर्व्यक्तिक, अंतःव्यक्तिक, सांगीतिक, तार्किक गणितीय के बारे में हार्वर्ड गार्डनर का एक मनोवैज्ञानिक सिद्धान्त है जिसे उन्होंने सन् 1983 में प्रतिपादित किया।

110. इनमें से कौन-से बहुभाषावाद के लाभ हो सकते हैं?

- (i) समृद्ध शब्दावली और प्रभावशाली भाषण  
(ii) अन्य संस्कृतियों के प्रति सहिष्णुता और सम्मान  
(iii) सीमित रोजगार के अवसर  
(iv) पराभाषिक जागरूकता  
(a) (i), (ii), (iii) (b) (ii), (iii)  
(c) (i), (ii) (d) (i), (ii), (iv)

**Ans. (d) :** समृद्ध शब्दावली और प्रभावशाली भाषण, अन्य संस्कृतियों के प्रति सहिष्णुता और सम्मान, पराभाषिक जागरूकता बहुभाषावाद के लाभ हो सकते हैं। बहुभाषावाद एक व्यक्तिगत वक्ता या बोलने वालों के समुदाय को तीन या अधिक भाषाओं में प्रभावी ढंग से संवाद करने की क्षमता है। साथ कंट्रास्ट क्षमता केवल एक ही भाषा का उपयोग करें। एक व्यक्ति जो कई भाषाएँ बोल सकता है, उसे बहुभाषाविद् या बहुभाषी कहा जाता है।

बहुभाषावाद पहले बहुभाषावाद के समकक्ष था जब बहुभाषाई समुदायों को सन्दर्भित किया जाता था, जहाँ एक समुदाय में कई भाषाएँ बोली जाती थीं। हालांकि, व्यक्ति और समाज में अन्तर करने के लिए बहुभाषावाद का भेद आवश्यक था। बहुभाषावाद का इस्तेमाल भाषाओं की बातचीत में एजेंट के रूप में व्यक्ति पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करने के लिए किया जाता था, क्योंकि बहुभाषावाद भाषाओं का सामाजिक सम्पर्क था।

111. वायगोत्सकी के अनुसार, जब कोई बच्चा/बच्ची भाषा की मदद से अपने स्वयं के कार्यों को निर्देशित करता है/करती है, लेकिन वह भाषा दूसरों के लिए श्रव्य नहीं है, उसके वाचन को क्या कहेंगे?

- (a) आंतरिक भाषण (b) निजी भाषण  
(c) सामाजिक भाषण (d) आत्मकेन्द्रित भाषण

**Ans. (a) : वायगोत्सकी के अनुसार-** जब कोई बच्चा-बच्ची भाषा की मदद से अपने स्वयं के कार्यों को निर्देशित करता है/करती है, लेकिन वह भाषा दूसरों के लिए श्रव्य नहीं है, उसके वाचन को आन्तरिक भाषण कहते हैं। **वायगोत्सकी के अनुसार-** “संज्ञानात्मक विकास पर सामाजिक कारकों (परिवार, समाज, विद्यालय, मित्र मंडली परिवेश) व भाषा का प्रभाव पड़ता है।”

संस्कृति और भाषा विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। इसलिए इस सिद्धान्त को सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक सिद्धान्त के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार संज्ञानात्मक विकास ‘अंतर्व्यक्तिक सामाजिक परिस्थिति (कुशल एवं विद्वान व्यक्तियों के साथ अन्तःक्रिया) के माध्यम से होता है।

**112. भाषाविज्ञान की कौन-सी शाखा संदर्भ में भाषा से जुड़ी है?**

- अर्थ विज्ञान
- उपयोगिता विज्ञान
- आकृति विज्ञान
- स्वर विज्ञान

**Ans. (b) :** भाषा विज्ञान की ‘उपयोगिता विज्ञान’ शाखा संदर्भ में भाषा से जुड़ी है। ‘उपयोगिता विज्ञान’ भाषा विज्ञान की वह शाखा है जो संचार में अर्थ प्रदान करने के तरीकों का पूर्वाभ्यास करती है।

**113. शिशुओं में भाषा के विकास के संबंध में कथन (अ) और (ब) पर विचार करें।**

**कथन (अ) :** शैशवावस्था से बच्चे की वाक् नली एक वयस्क मानव की तुलना में जानवर की तरह अधिक होती है।

**कथन (ब) :** 6 से 12 महीनों के दौरान, एक बच्ची तरह-तरह के बबलाना और दोहराव वाले बबलाना में संलग्न है।

- (अ) सही है, (ब) गलत है।
- (अ) गलत है, (ब) सही है।
- (अ) और (ब) दोनों सही हैं।
- (अ) और (ब) दोनों गलत हैं।

**Ans. (c) :** शैशवावस्था से बच्चे की वाक् नली एक वयस्क मानव की तुलना में जानवर की तरह अधिक होती है। शिशुओं के भाषा के विकास के सम्बन्ध में यह कथन सही है। 6 से 12 महीनों के दौरान एक बच्चे तरह-तरह के बबलाना और दोहराव वाले बबलाना में संलग्न है, यह कथन भी शिशुओं के भाषा के विकास के सम्बन्ध में सही है।

**114. एक बोली ‘मानक बोली’ का दर्जा पाने के लिए निम्नलिखित चरणों से गुजरती है-**

- चयन, संहिताकरण, उद्देश्य का निर्धारण
- चयन, स्वीकृति, संहिताकरण और उद्देश्यों का निर्धारण
- चयन, उद्देश्यों का निर्धारण, संहिताकरण और स्वीकृति
- चयन, स्वीकृति, संहिताकरण और उद्देश्यों का निर्धारण

**Ans. (a) :** एक बोली ‘मानक बोली’ का दर्जा पाने के लिए चयन, संहिताकरण, उद्देश्य का निर्धारण जैसे चरणों से गुजरती है।

एक बोली भाषा का एक रूप है, जो देश के किसी विशेष हिस्से में या लोगों के एक विशेष समूह द्वारा बोली जाती है। हिन्दी की कई अलग-अलग बोलियाँ हैं, जैसे- हिन्दी भारत के कई राज्यों में बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, हरियाणा में बोली जाती हैं, लेकिन हर राज्य की हिन्दी बोलने के एक-दूसरे से अलग होती है। बोली आमतौर पर दो प्रकार की होती हैं-

- क्षेत्रीय बोली
- सामाजिक बोली।

भाषा के क्षेत्रीय रूप को बोली कहते हैं। बोली देश के किसी भी भाग में बोली जाने वाली वह भाषा है, जिसका अपना साहित्य नहीं होता अपनी लिपि नहीं होती। बोली को सिर्फ बोला जाता है, इसे लिखा नहीं जाता।

**115. बोली के संबंध में कथन (अ) और (ब) पर विचार करें।**

**कथन (अ) :** किसी देश के एक हिस्से में बोली जाने वाली विविध भाषाओं में से एक प्रकार जो क्षेत्रीय बोली के रूप में जानी जाती है।

**कथन (ब) :** एक समान शैक्षिक पृष्ठभूमि वाले लोगों द्वारा विविध प्रकार की उपयोग की जाने वाली भाषा में एक प्रकार की बोली के रूप में जानी जाती है।

- (अ) सही है, (ब) गलत है।
- (अ) गलत है, (ब) सही है।
- (अ) और (ब) दोनों सही हैं।
- (अ) और (ब) दोनों गलत हैं।

**Ans. (a) :** किसी देश के एक हिस्से में बोली जाने वाली विविध भाषाओं में से एक प्रकार जो क्षेत्रीय बोली के रूप में जानी जाती है यह कथन सही है और एक समान शैक्षिक पृष्ठभूमि वाले लोगों द्वारा विविध प्रकार की उपयोग की जाने वाली भाषा में से एक प्रकार की बोली के रूप में जानी जाती है, यह कथन गलत है।

**116. पत्नी से : जल्दी करो, हमें देर हो जाएगी।**

**सहकर्मी से : जाने का समय हो गया है, हमें बैठक के लिए देर हो जाएगी।**

**वरिष्ठ नियोक्ता से : महोदय, शाम के 4 बज गए हैं और बैठक 4:15 बजे है, क्या अब हमें चलना नहीं चाहिए? भाषण में इस भिन्नता को किस रूप में जाना जाता है?**

- शुद्धतावादी
- स्तर भिन्नता
- रजिस्टर
- मुहावरेदार

**Ans. (c) :** पत्नी से: जल्दी करो, हमें देर हो जायेगी। सहकर्मी से : जाने का समय हो गया है, हमें बैठक के लिए देर हो जायेगी। वरिष्ठ नियोक्ता से, महोदय, शाम के 4 बज गये हैं और बैठक 4:15 बजे है, क्या अब हमें चलना नहीं चाहिए? भाषण में इस भिन्नता को स्तर भिन्नता के रूप में जाना जाता है।”

117. समूह वाद-विवाद में भाग लेने के लिए भाषा शिक्षक एक शर्त रखता है कि समूह में चार विद्यार्थी कनिष्ठ से तथा एक विद्यार्थी वरिष्ठ वर्ग से होना चाहिए जो आवश्यकता पड़ने पर कनिष्ठों की सहायता कर सके। समूह-निर्माण का यह विचार किसके सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है?

- (a) पियाजे का सिद्धान्त (b) वायगोत्सकी का सिद्धान्त  
(c) ब्लमफील्ड का सिद्धान्त (d) क्रेशन का सिद्धान्त

**Ans. (b) :** समूह वाद-विवाद में भाग लेने के लिए भाषा शिक्षक एक शर्त रखता है कि समूह में चार विद्यार्थी कनिष्ठ वर्ग से तथा एक विद्यार्थी वरिष्ठ वर्ग से होना चाहिए, जो आवश्यकता पड़ने पर कनिष्ठों की सहायता कर सके। समूह-निर्माण का यह विचार वायगोत्सकी के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है।

118. समूह प्रस्तुति के दौरान यदि किसी विद्यार्थी के द्वारा अनुचित व्यवहार प्रदर्शित किया जाता है, तब एक अध्यापक होने के नाते आप क्या करना चाहेंगे?

- (a) समूची कक्षा के सामने उस पर चिल्लाएंगे।  
(b) उससे बात करेंगे।  
(c) उसे सभी के सामने बात करेंगे।  
(d) उसे कुछ नहीं कहेंगे और उसके स्व-अनुशासित होने की अपेक्षा करेंगे।

**Ans. (b) :** समूह प्रस्तुति के दौरान यदि किसी विद्यार्थी के द्वारा अनुचित व्यवहार प्रदर्शित किया जाता है, तब तक अध्यापक होने के नाते उससे बात करेंगे और उसको पूर्णतः समझाने का प्रयास करेंगे की वह अनुचित व्यवहार समूह प्रस्तुति के दौरान न करें।

119. मान्यताओं का वह समूह जो इस बात की व्याख्या करता है कि भाषा संरचनाओं या नियमों का समूह है, किस रूप में जाना जाता है?

- (a) संप्रेषणात्मक उपागम (b) अंतःक्रियात्मक उपागम  
(c) संरचनात्मक उपागम (d) निवेश उपागम

**Ans. (c) :** मान्यताओं का वह समूह जो इस बात की व्याख्या करता है कि भाषा संरचनाओं या नियमों का समूह है वह संरचनात्मक उपागम के रूप में जाना जाता है।

संरचनात्मक उपागम में यह बताया गया है कि एक संरचना में परिवर्तन आने से इसकी सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। परन्तु इस प्रकार के परिवर्तनों से अन्यत्र आने वाले परिवर्तनों और प्रभावों की मात्रा, तीव्रता और प्रकृति का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने का कोई साधन नहीं बताया है।

120. संप्रेषणात्मक भाषा शिक्षण के संबंध में कथन (अ) और (ब) पर विचार करें।

कथन (अ) : शिक्षक की भूमिका सामान्यतः वाचन के लिए मॉडल होने के बजाय एक संसाधक या मॉनिटर की है।

कथन (ब) : शिक्षार्थियों को सीखने के व्यक्तिवादी उपागम के आधार पर कक्षा की गतिविधियों में भाग लेना पड़ता है।

- (a) (अ) सही, (ब) गलत है।  
(b) (अ) गलत, (ब) सही है।  
(c) (अ) और (ब) दोनों सही है।  
(d) (अ) और (ब) दोनों गलत है।

**Ans. (a) :** संप्रेषणात्मक भाषा शिक्षण के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षक की भूमिका सामान्यतः वाचन के लिए मॉडल होने के बजाय एक संसाधक या मॉनिटर की है। यह कथन सही है। शिक्षार्थियों को सीखने के व्यक्तिवादी उपागम के आधार पर कक्षा की गतिविधियों में भाग लेना पड़ता है। संप्रेषणात्मक भाषा शिक्षण के सम्बन्ध में गलत है।

संप्रेषण से अभिप्राय दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों के मध्य विचारों, सूचनाओं, तथ्यों तथा अनुभवों का आदान-प्रदान है। कौशल से अभिप्राय किसी कार्य को दक्षता पूर्वक करने का सामर्थ्य अर्जित करना। यह विकसित अभिक्षमता या योग्यता है। अतः संप्रेषण कौशल- जिन्हें सीखा जा सकता है और जिनका प्रयोग संदेश के प्रभावी संप्रेषण हेतु किया जाता है। ये संप्रेषण दक्षता में वृद्धि करते हैं। शिक्षण अधिगम प्रक्रिया में संप्रेषण कौशल के द्वारा शिक्षण को प्रभावशाली बनाया जा सकता है।

## Hindi-2

निर्देश (121-128)- नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए :

मित्रता संसार की सबसे बड़ी नियामत है। सच्चा मित्र कौन है? जो सदाचारी और विश्वासपात्र हो, जो आवश्यकता पड़ने पर मदद के लिए सदैव तत्पर रहे। दोषों को बताने से भी हिचकिचाए नहीं और गुणों का बखान करते समय गर्व का अनुभव करे। वास्तव में सच्चा मित्र तो वही है जो हमारी गलतियों को बताए और सुधार का मार्ग दिखाए। तुलसीदास जी ने भी कहा है कि सच्चा मित्र वही है जो अपने मित्र के दुःख से दुःखी हो, अपने बड़े से बड़े दुःख को धूल के कण के समान और मित्र के कण के समान दुःख को बड़ा दुःख समझे। मित्र को बुरे मार्ग से हटाकर अच्छे मार्ग पर चलाए, मित्र के गुण प्रकट करे और उसके अवगुणों को अपने तक सीमित रखे। विपत्ति के समय जो सौ गुना स्नेह करे, लेन-देन में शंका न रखे और अपनी शक्ति के अनुसार सदा हित करता रहे। वास्तव में सच्चे मित्र की पहचान विपत्ति के समय ही होती है। धन रहने पर तो सभी मित्र बनना चाहते हैं, पर गरीबी आने पर एक-एक करके सब कन्नी काटते हैं, पर सच्चा मित्र इससे ऊपर होता है।

121. गद्यांश के आधार पर संसार की सबसे बड़ी देन है-

- (a) मित्रता (b) शत्रुता  
(c) पास-पड़ोस (d) रिश्तेदार

**Ans. (a) :** उपर्युक्त गद्यांश के आधार पर संसार की सबसे बड़ी देन 'मित्रता' है। मित्रता संसार की सबसे बड़ी नियामत है।

122. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश में किस कवि का उल्लेख किया गया है?

- (a) सूरदास (b) कुम्भनदास  
(c) तुलसीदास (d) कालिदास

**Ans. (c) :** उपर्युक्त गद्यांश में 'तुलसीदास' का उल्लेख किया गया है। तुलसीदास जी ने भी कहा है कि सच्चा मित्र वही है, जो अपने मित्र के दुःख से दुःखी हो, अपने बड़े-से-बड़े दुःख को धूल के कण के समान और मित्र के कण के समान दुःख को बड़ा समझे।

123. आपका सच्चा मित्र कौन होगा ?

- (a) जो कठिन समय में आपका साथ दे  
(b) जो केवल खुशहाली में आपका साथ दे  
(c) जो आपके गुणों का वर्णन करता रहे  
(d) जो सबके सामने आपकी गलतियाँ बताए



**Ans. (a) :** आपका सच्चा मित्र वही हो सकता है, जो कठिन समय में आपका साथ दे। हमें गलत रास्ते पर जाने से रोकते हैं और सही दिशा की ओर जाने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं। एक सच्चा मित्र वह व्यक्ति होता है, जो हमारे व्यक्तित्व के कारण हमारा मित्र होता है।

124. 'अपने बड़े से बड़े दुःख को धूल के कण के समान समझना' वाक्य का क्या भाव है?

- (a) अपने दुःख को मिट्टी के समान समझना  
(b) अपने दुःख को छोटे से छोटा समझना  
(c) अपने दुःख को बहुत बड़ा समझना  
(d) अपने दुःख को घातक समझना

**Ans. (b) :** 'अपने बड़े-से-बड़े दुःख को धूल के कण के समान समझना' वाक्य का सही भाव है- अपने दुःख को छोटे-से-छोटा समझना। सच्चा मित्र वही है, जो मित्र के दुःख से दुःखी हो अपने मित्र का सदैव साथ दे।

125. यदि आपका मित्र गलत राह पर जा रहा है, तो मित्र के रूप में आपका क्या दायित्व है?

- (a) सभी के सामने उसके कार्यों के लिए फटकार लगाकर सुधरने के लिए कहना  
(b) उसे एकांत में सही राह पर चलने के लिए समझाना  
(c) अपने काम से काम रखना  
(d) उसे उसके हाल पर छोड़ देना ।

**Ans. (b) :** अगर आपका मित्र गलत राह पर जा रहा है, तो मित्र के रूप में आपका दायित्व है कि उसे एकांत में सही राह पर चलने के लिए समझाना। सच्चा मित्र वही व्यक्ति हो सकता है, जो दुःख में भी साथ दे।

126. निम्न में से समूह से भिन्न शब्द है-

- (a) दुःखी (b) प्रसन्न  
(c) विश्वसनीय (d) शंका

**Ans. (d) :** दिये गये समूह से भिन्न शब्द है- 'शंका'। दुःखी, प्रसन्न, विश्वसनीय विशेषण के अन्तर्गत आता है, जबकि शंका स्त्रीलिंग शब्द है। विशेषण- संज्ञा की विशेषता बतलाने वाला विकारी शब्द है, विशेषण कहलाता है। जैसे-दुःखी व्यक्ति, प्रसन्न आदमी, विश्वसनीय मित्र आदि। दुःखी व्यक्ति में 'दुःखी', प्रसन्न आदमी में 'प्रसन्न', विश्वसनीय मित्र में 'विश्वसनीय' विशेषण शब्द है।

127. 'मार्ग' शब्द है-

- (a) तत्सम (b) तद्धव  
(c) देशज (d) आगत

**Ans. (a) :** 'मार्ग' शब्द तत्सम है। इसका तद्धव रूप 'मारग' होगा।

**तत्सम-** दो शब्दों से मिलकर बना है- तत् + सम, जिसका अर्थ होता है उसके (संस्कृत के) समान। जिन संस्कृत के मूल शब्दों को बिना किसी परिवर्तन के हिन्दी में ज्यों-का-त्यों प्रयोग किया जाता है, उसे तत्सम शब्द कहते हैं। जैसे- सूर्य, वर्षा, नयन, धरित्री आदि।

**तद्धव-** ऐसे शब्द, जो संस्कृत और प्राकृत से विकृत होकर हिन्दी में आये हैं, 'तद्धव' कहलाते हैं। तत् + भव का अर्थ है- उसमें (संस्कृत से) उत्पन्न। जैसे- नीम, नेवला, घी आदि।

128. 'सीमित' का विलोम शब्द है-

- (a) असामान्य (b) असमान  
(c) असीमित (d) परिसीमित

**Ans. (c) :** 'सीमित' का विलोम शब्द होगा- 'असीमित' शेष विकल्प असंगत है।

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

मनुष्य ही प्रकृति के विनाश का कारण बनता जा रहा है। प्रकृति ने मनुष्य का ही नहीं, अपने सभी प्राणियों को सुख और संतोषपूर्वक जीवन बिताने के सभी साधन पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराए हैं। अन्य जीव आज भी प्रकृति से आजभर के लिए साधन पाना चाहते हैं। जबकि मनुष्य आज ही जाने कब तक के लिए साधन आज पाना चाहता है। उसे भले ही सोने के लिए दो गज ज़मीन ज़रूरी हो मगर वह फ़र्लांगों में फैले बंगले का निर्माण करता है। भले ही इसके लिए कितने ही पेड़ क्यों न काटने पड़ें। भले ही इससे प्रकृति के अनंत जीव बेसहारा क्यों न होते हों। भले ही प्रकृति प्रदूषित होती हो, मगर वह यहाँ से वहाँ से वहाँ अन्य प्राणियों की भाँति पाँव-पाँव नहीं, प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले वाहनों में ही जाएगा। उसे इससे कोई अंतर नहीं पड़ता है कि आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ कहाँ रहेंगी, प्रकृति से कुछ पा सकेंगी या नहीं। वह तो आज ही अपनी विलासिता के लिए, अपनी सनक के लिए अपनी फिज़ूल खर्ची की आदत के वशीभूत हो प्रकृति का अधिक से अधिक दोहन कर लेना चाहता है।

129. उसे इससे अंतर नहीं पड़ता है। इसमें रेखांकित शब्द के स्थान पर क्या प्रयोग कर सकते हैं?

- (a) समानता (b) फ़र्क  
(c) दायित्व (d) जिम्मेदारी

**Ans. (b) :** रेखांकित शब्द अंतर के स्थान पर फ़र्क शब्द का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।

130. 'विनाश' का विलोम है -

- (a) विनाशकारी (b) सर्वनाश  
(c) सृजन (d) विसर्जन

**Ans. (c) :** 'विनाश' का विलोम- 'सृजन' होगा। जबकि अन्य विलोम शब्द इस प्रकार हैं-

शब्द	विलोम
निर्माणकारी	विनाशकारी
सृजन	विनाश
आवाहन	विसर्जन

131. पेड़ों की अत्यधिक कटाई का प्रभाव किस पर पड़ेगा?

- (a) वन्य जीवों पर  
(b) पक्षियों पर  
(c) मनुष्य पर  
(d) वन्य जीवों, पक्षियों तथा मनुष्य सभी पर

**Ans. (d) :** पेड़ों की अत्यधिक कटाई का प्रभाव वन्य जीवों, पक्षियों तथा मनुष्यों सभी पर पड़ेगा, जिसके कारण वायुमण्डल में मीथेन जैसे कार्बन डाई ऑक्साइड और जहरीली गैसों की मात्रा में वृद्धि हो रही है। इसने ग्लोबल वार्मिंग में बहुत योगदान दिया है। जल चक्र प्रबन्धन में वन भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

132. अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ियों के भविष्य को सुरक्षित करने के लिए हमें क्या कदम उठाना होगा?

- संसाधनों का अपव्यय करना होगा
- वर्तमान में जिस गति से संसाधनों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, उसी गति से भविष्य में भी प्रयोग करना होगा
- संसाधनों का अभी से अपने घरों में भंडारण करना होगा
- आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए धरोहर के रूप में संसाधनों का संरक्षण करना होगा।

**Ans. (d) :** अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ियों के भविष्य को सुरक्षित करने के लिए हमें आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए धरोहर के रूप में संसाधनों का संरक्षण करना होगा। संसाधनों का अपव्यय करने से बचना होगा। बिना संसाधन के विकास संभव नहीं है, लेकिन संसाधन का विवेक हीन उपभोग तथा अति उपयोग कई तरह के सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा पर्यावरणीय समस्या उत्पन्न कर देते हैं। अतः संसाधन का संरक्षण अति आवश्यक हो जाता है।

133. 'पाँव-पाँव' शब्द है-

- पुनरुक्त शब्द
- विलोम शब्द
- रूढ़ शब्द
- तत्सम शब्द

**Ans. (a) :** पाँव-पाँव शब्द है- पुनरुक्त शब्द। जब किसी शब्द का एकसाथ दो बार आवृत्ति होता है अर्थात् वही शब्द या उससे मिलता-जुलता (प्रति-ध्वन्यात्मक या विलोम) शब्द एक साथ पास-पास आते हैं, तो ऐसे शब्द को पुनरुक्त शब्द कहते हैं। उदाहरण- धीरे-धीरे, आना-जाना, रुक-रुक आदि।

134. मनुष्य की क्या प्रवृत्ति है ?

- आवश्यकता से अधिक साधनों का दोहन करना है।
- प्रकृति अन्य प्राणियों की आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान रखती है।
- अन्य जीवों के साथ समरस रहना है।
- वर्तमान के लिए साधन पाना है।

**Ans. (a) :** उपर्युक्त दिये गये गद्यांश के अनुसार आवश्यकता से अधिक साधनों का दोहन करना मनुष्य की प्रवृत्ति है। अन्य जीव आज भी प्रकृति से आज भर के लिए साधन पाना चाहते हैं, जबकि मनुष्य आज ही जाने कब तक के लिए साधन आज पाना चाहता है।

135. इनमें से प्रकृति के अनुकूल क्या है?

- पेड़ों की अंधाधुंध कटाई करना
- आवश्यकता से अधिक संसाधनों का संग्रह करना
- आवश्यकता से अधिक संसाधनों का दुरुपयोग करना
- प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण करना

**Ans. (d) :** प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण करना प्रकृति के अनुकूल है। जबकि पेड़ों की अंधाधुंध कटाई करना, आवश्यकता से अधिक संसाधनों का संग्रह करना तथा आवश्यकता से अधिक संसाधनों का दुरुपयोग प्रकृति के प्रतिकूल है।

136. व्याख्यात्मक अथवा सूचनात्मक किसे कहेंगे ?

- विवरण
- वृत्तांत
- प्रतिपादन
- वर्णन

**Ans. (a) :** व्याख्यात्मक अथवा सूचनात्मक किसी बात का या कार्य से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली मुख्य बातों का उल्लेख या विवरण प्राप्त हो। किसी चीज़ की विस्तृत जानकारी, विस्तृत वर्णन, लेखाजोखा। स्पष्ट रूप से समझाने के लिए किसी घटना, बात आदि का विस्तारपूर्वक किया जानेवाला वर्णन या विवेचना ही विवरण कहलाता है।

137. लेखन की योग्यता में कमी जो विकृत हस्तलेखन से संबंधित है, को क्या कहेंगे ?

- लेखन वैकल्य (डिस्ग्राफिया)
- क्रिया वैकल्य (डिस्प्रक्सिया)
- गणन वैकल्य (डिस्कैल्कुलिया)
- वाचन वैकल्य (डिस्लैक्सिया)

**Ans. (a) :** लेखन की योग्यता में कमी जो विकृत हस्तलेखन से सम्बन्धित है, 'लेखन वैकल्य' (डिस्ग्राफिया) कहेंगे।

**डिस्ग्राफिया-** डिस्ग्राफिया अधिगम अक्षमता का वो प्रकार है, जो लेखन क्षमता को प्रभावित करता है। यह वर्तनी सम्बन्धी कठिनाई, खराब हस्तलेखन एवं अपने विचारों को लिपिबद्ध करने में कठिनाई के रूप में जाना जाता है तथा क्रिया वैकल्य को डिस्प्रक्सिया, गणना अक्षमता को डिस्कैल्कुलिया तथा वाचन वैकल्य/अक्षमता को डिस्लैक्सिया कहते हैं।

138. शिक्षिका विद्यार्थियों को कुछ परिचियों पर अधूरे-अधूरे वाक्य लिखकर देती है। विद्यार्थियों को प्रत्येक अधूरे वाक्य को उसके सही भाग से जोड़ना है।

कक्षा में ऐसी गतिविधि कराने का क्या उद्देश्य हो सकता है?

- सही वाक्य-विन्यास पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना।
- लेखों की रचना करना सिखाना।
- विराम-चिह्नों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना
- शिक्षार्थियों को अपने वाचन में सुधार योग्य बनाना।

**Ans. (a) :** शिक्षिका विद्यार्थियों को कुछ परिचियों पर अधूरे वाक्य लिखकर देती है। विद्यार्थियों को प्रत्येक अधूरे वाक्य को उसके सही भाग से जोड़ना है। कक्षा में ऐसी गतिविधि कराने का मुख्य उद्देश्य है, बच्चों को सही वाक्य-विन्यास पर ध्यान केन्द्रित कराना जबकि लेखों की रचना करना सिखाना। विराम-चिह्नों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना। शिक्षार्थियों को अपने वाचन में सुधार करने योग्य बनाना। इसका प्रमुख उद्देश्य नहीं है।

**वाक्य-विन्यास-** यह व्याकरण की एक शाखा है, जो शब्दों को एकजुट करने और एक सुसंगत तरीके से अवधारणाओं को व्यक्त करने के लिए बनाई गई दिशा-निर्देश प्रदान करती है। वाक्य-विन्यास उन उपदेशों के अध्ययन पर केन्द्रित है, जो घटकों के संयोजन को नियंत्रित करते हैं।

139. शिक्षक अपने विद्यार्थियों को किसी एक अनुच्छेद का संपूर्ण अर्थ ग्रहण करने के लिए एक रिकार्डिंग सुनने के लिए कहता है। इसे क्या कहते हैं?

- अवबोधन कार्य
- मुख्य अंश सुनने के लिए श्रवण कार्य
- भावार्थ जानने हेतु श्रवण कार्य
- सरसरी तौर से श्रवण कार्य

**Ans. (c) :** शिक्षक अपने विद्यार्थियों को किसी एक अनुच्छेद का सम्पूर्ण अर्थ ग्रहण करने के लिए एक रिकार्डिंग सुनने के लिए कहता है। इसे 'भावार्थ जानने हेतु श्रवण कार्य' कहते हैं। टेप रिकॉर्डर एक उपकरण है, जो ध्वनि को रिकॉर्ड करने और चलाने के लिए इलेक्ट्रोमैग्नेट का उपयोग करता है। एक बार ध्वनि रिकार्ड होने के बाद, यह खिलाड़ी घटक का उपयोग करके पुनः पेश किया जा सकता है। इसका प्रयोग शिक्षक द्वारा अधिगम को सुगम बनाने के लिए किया जाता है।

**140. वह गतिविधि जिसमें पठन सामग्री को सुनना, टिप्पणी लिखना तथा पठन सामग्री को पुनः लिखना सम्मिलित है। यह क्या कहलाता है?**

- श्रुतलेख।
- सुनी गई पाठ्य सामग्री की पुनः निर्मिति।
- कथन विश्लेषण
- दो या दो से अधिक भाषा का प्रयोग।

**Ans. (b) :** वह गतिविधि जिसमें पठन सामग्री को सुनना, टिप्पणी लिखना तथा पठन सामग्री को पुनः लिखना सम्मिलित है। यह 'सुनी गई पाठ्य सामग्री की पुनः निर्मिति' कहलाती है तथा इसमें श्रुतलेख कथन विश्लेषण, दो या दो से अधिक भाषा का प्रयोग इसके अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है।

**141. "मनुष्य भाषा अर्जन की क्षमता के साथ जन्म लेते हैं।" यह कथन किससे संबंधित है?**

- वायगोत्सकी
- पियाजे
- चॉम्स्की
- ब्रूनर

**Ans. (c) :** "मनुष्य भाषा अर्जन की क्षमता के साथ जन्म लेते हैं।" यह कथन 'चॉम्स्की' का है।

**चॉम्स्की** के अनुसार- भाषा सीखे जाने के क्रम में, वैज्ञानिक की खोज भी साथ-साथ चलती रहती है। इस अवधारणा से आंकड़ों का अवलोकन, वर्गीकरण, संकल्पना निर्माण व उसका सत्यापन अथवा असत्यता और इस धारणा का शिक्षाशास्त्र के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान लिया जा सकता था। चॉम्स्की के अनुसार- "बच्चों में भाषा सीखने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है।"

**जीन पियाजे** के अनुसार- "भाषा संज्ञानात्मक तंत्रों की भाँति परिवेश के साथ अंतःक्रिया के माध्यम से ही विकसित होती है।"

**वाइगोत्सकी** के अनुसार- "बच्चे की भाषा समाज के साथ सम्पर्क का ही परिणाम है।"

**ब्रूनर का सिद्धान्त**- इसको संरचनात्मक अधिगम सिद्धान्त या अन्वेषण सिद्धान्त के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

**142. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा समाजभाषा विज्ञान का हिस्सा नहीं है?**

- सत्तात्मक कारकों, सामाजिक आर्थिक तथा/अथवा राजनैतिक, तथा भाषा परिवर्तन पर उनके प्रभावों का अध्ययन।
- बोलने से संबंधित कुछ विशेषताओं के प्रति लोगों के व्यवहार का अध्ययन।
- बोलचाल की भाषा में ध्वनियों का अध्ययन।
- समाज में बोली के बारे में सामान्य दृष्टिकोण।

**Ans. (c) : समाज भाषा विज्ञान**- इसके अन्तर्गत समाज का भाषा पर एवं भाषा के समाज पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन किया जाता है। यह भाषा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन का वह क्षेत्र है, जो भाषा और समाज के बीच पाये जाने वाले हर प्रकार के सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन विश्लेषण करता है। अर्थात् समाज वह भाषा विज्ञान है, जो भाषा की संरचना और प्रयोग के उन सभी पक्षों एवं सन्दर्भों का अध्ययन करता है, जिसका सम्बन्ध सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक प्रकार्य के साथ होता है। अतः इसके अध्ययन क्षेत्र के भीतर विभिन्न सामाजिक वर्गों की भाषिक अस्मिता, भाषा के प्रति सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण एवं अभिवृत्ति, भाषा की सामाजिक शैलियाँ, बहुभाषिकता का अध्ययन होता है। इसके अन्तर्गत सत्तात्मक कारकों, सामाजिक आर्थिक तथा राजनैतिक तथा भाषा परिवर्तन पर उनके प्रभावों का अध्ययन, बोलने से सम्बन्धित कुछ विशेषताओं के प्रति लोगों के व्यवहार का अध्ययन, समाज में बोली के बारे में सामान्य दृष्टिकोण आदि आते हैं, जबकि बोलचाल की भाषा में ध्वनियों का अध्ययन भाषा विज्ञान के अन्तर्गत आता है।

**143. अभिकथन (अ) :** स्कूल में प्रवेश करने वाले सभी बच्चे उच्च दक्षता के साथ भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं।

**तर्क :** (त) : भाषा और सांस्कृतिक विविधता के कारण वे अपनी क्षमताओं का प्रदर्शन करने में असमर्थ हैं।

- दोनों (अ) और (त) सही हैं और (त),(अ) की सही व्याख्या है।
- दोनों (अ) और (त) सही हैं लेकिन (त),(अ) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (अ) सही हैं, लेकिन (त) गलत है।
- (अ) गलत हैं, लेकिन (त) सही है।

**Ans. (b) :** स्कूल में प्रवेश करने वाले सभी बच्चे अपनी-अपनी क्षमताओं के अनुसार उच्च दक्षता के साथ भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं तथा भाषा और सांस्कृतिक विविधता के कारण वे अपनी क्षमताओं का प्रदर्शन करने में असमर्थ होते हैं। अतः विकल्प (b) दोनों (अ) और (त) सही हैं लेकिन (त), (अ) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है, विकल्प सही है।

**144. सूची 'अ' व सूची - 'ब' के आधार पर सही विकल्प का चयन करें।**

कॉलम 'अ'	कॉलम 'ब'
(i) इमिग्रेशन फ़ार्म भरना	(i) सटीकता पर ध्यान देना
(ii) एक व्यावसायिक बैठक में एक प्रस्तुति देना	(ii) प्रवाह पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना
(iii) आपात स्थिति में मदद के लिए पुकारना	(iii) सटीकता पर ध्यान देना
(iv) किसी पार्टी में दोस्तों से बात करना।	(iv) प्रवाह पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना।

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

<b>Ans. (b) :</b> सही मिलान-	
<b>कॉलम (अ)</b>	<b>कॉलम (ब)</b>
1. इमिग्रेशन फॉर्म भरना	1. सटीकता पर ध्यान देना
2. एक व्यावसायिक बैठक में एक प्रस्तुति देना	2. सटीकता पर ध्यान देना
3. आपात स्थिति में मदद के लिए पुकारना	3. प्रवाह पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना
4. किसी पार्टी में दोस्तों से बात करना	4. प्रवाह पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना

145. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी भाषा कौशल के शिक्षण हेतु सबसे उपयुक्त गतिविधि है?

- कविता वाचन।
- कक्षा में नाटक करना।
- वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करना।
- भाषण प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन करना।

**Ans. (b) :** भाषा कौशल के शिक्षण हेतु दिये गये विकल्प के अनुसार- सबसे उपयुक्त गतिविधि है- 'कक्षा में नाटक करना।' इससे बच्चों में भाषा कौशल की क्षमता का विकास होता है तथा उनमें भाषा सृजनात्मक की क्षमता बढ़ती है।

146. सृजनात्मक लेखन के विकास के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त अभ्यास क्या हो सकता है?

- औपचारिक लेखन।
- अनौपचारिक लेखन।
- प्रतिवेदन लेखन।
- निबंध लेखन।

**Ans. (b) :** सृजनात्मक लेखन के विकास के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त अभ्यास है 'अनौपचारिक लेखन'।

**सृजनात्मक लेखन-** इसका उद्देश्य सूचित करना मात्र ही नहीं, अपितु रहस्यों व रसों को उद्घाटित करना होता है। लेखन में वह अपनी अपूर्व कल्पना का इस्तेमाल करता है और सामाजिक स्थितियों और घटनाओं के विषय में लिखता है। इस प्रकार वह अपने लेखन में अपने हृदय के निकट के विषयों को प्रकाशित करता है, उन्हें ऊँचा उठाता है और लेखन के माध्यम से समाज में परिवर्तन लाने का प्रयास करता है। सृजनात्मक लेखन अर्थात् नूतन निर्माण की संकल्पना प्रतिभा एवं शक्ति से निर्मित पदार्थ (लेख)। सृजनात्मकता को ही 'कॉलरिज' कल्पना कहता है। कल्पना अर्थात्- नव-सृजन।

147. संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल है?

- अवधी
- नागपुरी
- बोडो
- राजस्थानी

**Ans. (c) :** भारतीय संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची भारत की भाषाओं से सम्बन्धित है। इस अनुसूची में 22 भारतीय भाषाओं को शामिल किया गया है। इसमें सिंधी भाषा को 21वाँ संविधान अधिनियम 1967, कोंकणी भाषा, मणिपुरी भाषा, और नेपाली भाषा को 71वाँ संविधान अधिनियम 1992 ई. में जोड़ा गया। भारतीय संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल भाषाएँ-

- असमिया
- उड़िया
- उर्दू

- कन्नड़
- कश्मीरी
- कोंकणी
- गुजराती
- डोगरी
- तमिल
- तेलुगू
- नेपाली
- पंजाबी
- बांग्ला
- बोड़ो
- मणिपुर
- मराठी
- मलयालम
- मैथिली
- संथाली
- संस्कृत
- सिंधी
- हिन्दी।

148. राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा 2005 प्राथमिक स्तर पर किस भाषा को 'अनुदेशन माध्यम' बनाने की सिफारिश करता है?

- मातृभाषा
- क्षेत्रीय भाषा
- आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित कोई भी भाषा
- अंग्रेजी

**Ans. (a) :** राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा 2005 प्राथमिक स्तर पर 'मातृभाषा' को 'अनुदेशन माध्यम' बनाने की सिफारिश करता है-

- NCF 2005 का मुख्य उद्देश्य जीवन एवं ज्ञान के मध्य की दूरी को कम करना था। इस प्रक्रिया में बच्चों के विद्यालय जीवन को बाहरी जीवन से जोड़ना चाहिए।
- विद्यार्थियों को रटने की प्रणाली से मुक्त करना ताकि विद्यार्थियों का चहुंमुखी विकास हो।
- NCF 2005 के अनुसार- प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा का माध्यम मातृभाषा में होना चाहिए। इससे बच्चे में अधिगम अधिक होगा।

149. व्याकरण शिक्षण हेतु सबसे उपयोगी विधि कौन-सी है?

- लेक्चर विधि
- आगमन विधि
- निर्देश विधि
- वार्तालाप विधि

**Ans. (b) :** व्याकरण शिक्षण हेतु दिये गये विकल्प के अनुसार- सबसे उपयोगी विधि- 'आगमन विधि' है। व्याकरण शिक्षण में छात्रों को पहले नियम समझा दिये जाते हैं इसके बाद उदाहरण से उस विषय का प्रयोग करके दिखाया जाता है। इसमें नियम को पूर्ण रूप से प्रस्तुत करके उदाहरण को अपूर्ण रूप में रखकर छात्रों से पूर्ति कराते हैं या फिर उदाहरण से स्पष्ट करते हैं, क्योंकि नियम और सिद्धान्त अमूर्त होते हैं।

'आगमन विधि'- कक्षा शिक्षण की महत्वपूर्ण विधि है। इस विधि में विषयवस्तु के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान सबसे पहले उदाहरण दिए जाते हैं। तत्पश्चात् सामान्य सिद्धान्त प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

150. चॉम्स्की के अनुसार भाषा के अर्जन का आधार क्या है?

- इन्द्रियों से प्राप्त अनुभव
- भौतिक अनुक्रिया
- बाह्य
- अन्तर्जात

**Ans. (a) :** चॉम्स्की के अनुसार भाषा के अर्जन का आधार 'इन्द्रियों से प्राप्त अनुभव' है। नोम चॉम्स्की के अनुसार- बालक में भाषा को सीखने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है, अर्थात् भाषा अर्जन करने की क्षमता बचपन से ही निहित होती है। चॉम्स्की मानते हैं कि चाहे भाषा सीखने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है, परन्तु उसके सिद्धान्तों और तत्वों को सीखने एवं उसको विकसित रूप प्रदान करने हेतु पर्यावरण महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।

# Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) 2021

## Primary Level (Class I-V)

### Solved Paper with Explanation

(Exam Date : 03.01.2022)

#### Child Development and Pedagogy

1. As per contemporary perspective, the course of child development is-

- (a) uniform across children and specific milestones are definitely achieved by all children as they reach a certain age.
- (b) multi directional since children grow up in varying contexts.
- (c) completely unpredictable even though development is uni-directional for all.
- (d) determined solely by hereditary information received from parents.

**Ans. (b) :** Development is multidirectional. Bolter states that the development of a particular domain does not occur in a strictly learner fashion but that development of certain traits can be characterized as having the capacity for both an increase and decrease in efficiency over the course of an individual's life. Development theory and research emphasize multiple contexts for children's development including families, peers, schools and neighborhoods. Hence, option (b) is correct.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ principle of development states that development of motor skills start from centre of the body and proceeds towards the extremities.

- (a) Spiral
- (b) Specificity
- (c) Proximodistal
- (d) Cephalocaudal

**Ans. (c) : Proximodistal-** The proximodistal pattern of development is where growth starts at the centre of the body and moves towards the extremities. An example of such a pattern is the early development of muscular control of the trunk and arms relative to the hands and fingers. This is called the proximodistal pattern.

3. At which stage of development do children actively engage in make believe play?

- (a) Infancy
- (b) Early Childhood
- (c) Middle childhood
- (d) Adolescence

**Ans. (b) :** Throughout early childhood, children engage in many types of play that are equally important for their development. One of these is pretend play, also known as imaginative or make believe play. Make believe play may appear to just be a child imitating around them and how others are behaving but it stimulates a great deal of creativity and thinking skills. When children act out their world together, they engage

in cooperative behaviour as they work together to create a fantasy scene. This involves high levels of social skills. Playing gives them a safe space to experience these big emotions.

4. Which of the following are secondary agencies of socialization?

- (i) Family
  - (ii) Media
  - (iii) Religious institutions
  - (iv) School
- (a) (i) (ii) (iv)                      (b) (i) (iii) (iv)  
(c) (ii) (iii) (iv)                      (d) (i) (iv)

**Ans. (c) :** There are four agents of socialization. They include family, school, mass media, and the religious institutions. Family is considered the primary agent of socialization. The other three agents of socialization, school, mass media, and religious institutions are considered secondary agents of socialization.

5. Ruhi is shown three pencils and she observes that pencil A is longer than pencil B and pencil B is longer than pencil C. When Ruhi infers that A is longer pencil than C, which characteristic of Jean Piaget's cognitive development is she demonstrating?

- (a) Seriation
- (b) Conservation
- (c) Transitive thought
- (d) Hypothetico-deductive reasoning

**Ans. (c) :** In Piaget's theory of cognitive development; the third stage is called the concrete operational stage. One of the important processes that develops is that of transitivity, which refers to the ability to recognize relationships among various things in a serial order. Transitive inference is using previous knowledge to determine the missing piece, using basic logic. Children in the preoperational stage lack this logic. An example of transitive inference would be when a child is presented with the information 'A' is greater than 'B' and 'B' is greater than 'C'.

6. According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, children in the operational stage are capable of-

- (a) Reversibility
- (b) Hypothetico-deductive reasoning
- (c) Abstract thinking
- (d) Propositional reasoning

**Ans. (\*) : Note-** The CBSE has given a bonus mark in this question, because this question is incorrect.

7. Which of the following stage is NOT proposed by Lawrence Kohlberg in his theory of Moral reasoning?

- (a) Conventiaonl stage
- (b) Unconventiaonal stage
- (c) Post Conventional stage
- (d) Pre Conventional stage

**Ans. (b) :** "Unconventional stage" is not proposed by Lawrence Kohlberg in his theory of moral reasoning.

• Kohlberg's theory proposed that there are three levels of moral development with each level split into two stages. Kohlberg suggested that people move through these stages in a fixed order and that moral understanding is linked to cognitive development. The three levels of moral reasoning include pre-conventional, conventional and post-conventional.

8. A teacher wants to design the teaching-learning processes in her classroom on Lev-Vygotsky's social constructivism principles.

Which of the following should she avoid?

- (a) Designing teaching-learning experiences based in social contests.
- (b) Closely observing the students attempts of learning.
- (c) Use of formal standardised tests to assess learning.
- (d) Providing scaffolding when needed.

**Ans. (c) :** A teacher wants to design the teaching-learning processes in her classroom on Lev-Vygotsky's social constructivism principles she avoid to use of formal standardized tests to assess learning because standardized tests may help schools to determine where a student lies on the education spectrum but they do not accurately represent every students full potential depending on their ability to take tests and excel on them.

9. To facilitate student's learning, which of the following is suggested by Lev Vygotsky's in his theory of social constructivism?

- (a) Peer Collaboration
- (b) Non-interference of cultural tools
- (c) Focus on Rote memorization
- (d) Decontextualized curriculum

**Ans. (a) :** Social constructivism is defined as a group of social constructing thing for one another, collaboratively creating a small culture of shared artifacts with shared meanings.

Vygotsky's approach to child development is a form of social constructivism, based on the idea that cognitive functions are the products of social interactions. Vygotsky emphasized the collaborative nature of learning by the construction of knowledge through social negotiation.

10. A teacher in a progressive classroom should believe that -

- (a) Class should always be in strict control and only teacher should dictate instruction.
- (b) Learning takes place only in the classroom.
- (c) Learners bring a rich variety of experiences with them in the classroom.
- (d) Learners learn most meaningfully only through drill and practice.

**Ans. (c) :** John Dewey, an American philosopher has proposed the concept of 'Progressive Education' that emphasized learning takes place through a hand on approach so the students must interact with their environment to adopt and learn.

The progressive education philosophy says that educators should teach children how to think rather than relying on rote memorization.

Progressive classroom is the best way for students to experience real-world situations.

Therefore, from the above mentioned points, it becomes clear that in a progressive classroom should believe that learners bring a rich variety of experiences with them in the classroom.

11. Which of the following theorist dismissed that intelligence is unitary and proposed that their exist several distinct independent intelligences?

- (a) Jean Piaget
- (b) Howard Gardner
- (c) Lev Vygotsky
- (d) Lawrence Kohlberg

**Ans. (b) :** Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences proposes that people are not born with all of the intelligence they will ever have. The abilities can be nurtured and developed.

This theory challenged the traditional notion that there is one single type of intelligence, sometimes known as 'g' for general intelligence, that only focuses on cognitive abilities.

Therefore from the above mentioned points; according to Howard Gardner's theory dismissed that intelligence is unitary and proposed that there exist several distinct independent intelligences.

12. Rohan's response on receiving a toy doll was, 'I don't like this toy because boys do not play with dolls'. This is an example of-

- (a) Gender relevance
- (b) Gender discrimination
- (c) Gender stereotype
- (d) Gender stability

**Ans. (c) :** This is an example of gender stereotype. In social psychology, a stereotype is a fixed over generalized belief about a particular group or class of people. By stereotyping we infer that a person has a whole range of characteristic and abilities that we assume all member of that group have.

**For example-** Shivam's response on receiving a toy doll was; I don't like this toy because boys do not play with dolls.

13. A teacher facilitates and support her students to work on multiple drafts for an essay over a period of one month. If she consider all the drafts of each student as well as the process of working on the same, what kind of assessment is she using?

- (a) Summative (b) Norm-referenced  
(c) Formative (d) Standardized

**Ans. (c) :** Formative assessment help teachers understand student learning while they teach and adjust their teaching strategies accordingly. When running formative assessments in your classroom. It's best to keep them short, easy to grade and consistent.

Introducing students to formative assessment in a low-stakes way can help you benchmark their progress and reduce math anxiety when a big test day roll round.

Some examples of formative assessment include :

- Portfolios
- Group projects
- Progress reports
- Class discussions
- Entry and exit tickets
- Short, regular quizzes
- Virtual classroom tools.

14. In a multi-lingual classroom, a teacher should-

- (a) Discourage the use of native language for communication.  
(b) Recognize only the predominant language that is used by majority students.  
(c) Create awareness about diversity of languages and allow their use as per students's preference.  
(d) Discourage the use of languaques other than one target languaques such as English.

**Ans. (c) :** A teacher should create awareness about diversity of languages and allow their use as per student's preference in a multi-lingual classroom.

5 teaching strategies for multilingual classroom-

- Understand each learner is unique.
- Propose real-world tasks for learners.
- Look out of extra resources.
- Be kind and supportive.
- Keep learning flexible.

15. As per National education policy 2020, education must-

- (i) Be focused only on predetermined content  
(ii) Focus on problem solving.  
(iii) Develop critical thinking among learners.  
(iv) Be inquiry driven and discovery -oriented.  
(a) (ii) (iii) (iv) (b) (i) (ii) (iii)  
(c) (i) (ii) (iv) (d) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

**Ans. (a) :** According to National education policy 2020, education must be inquiry driven and discovery oriented, develop critical thinking among students and focus on problem solving.

The National Education Policy of India 2020 (NEP 2020), which was approved by the union cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of new education system of India.

The new policy replaces the previous national policy of education 1986. The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The policy aims to transform India's education system by 2040.

16. In order to complete her syllabus, a teacher always expects answers from a preferred group of leaners.

The teacher's action is:

- (a) is justified for completing the syllabus.  
(b) is showing that the teacher has good skills to identify best students of her class.  
(c) is depriving other students of equal opportunity.  
(d) would be effective in ensuring equal participation of all students.

**Ans. (c) :** From the above mentioned points, the teachers action is depriving other students of equal opportunity. Because a teacher should be follow inclusive education in his classroom. Inclusive education means to carry out education in a common learning environment that is an educational setting where students from different backgrounds and with different abilities learn together. In other words, inclusive setting is a place where students with intellectual disabilities or other special needs learn together with their peers.

17. To support inclusion of student having Dyscalculia, it is important to:

- (a) set strict time constraints to finish task.  
(b) provide visual calculators and math apps to student.  
(c) include additional content to over shadow relevant in text context.  
(d) use only standardized ways for assessing student's learning.

**Ans. (b) :** Students who have a specific learning disabilities in maths (known as dyscalculia) can struggle with both simple and complex topic.

Here are some ways teachers can make learning easier-

- Review what the students already learned before teaching new skills.
- Teach students to 'self-talk' through solving problems.
- Provide visual calculators and math apps to students.
- Give a rubric that describes the elements of an assignment.
- Give more space to write problems and solutions.

18. Which of the following materials will **NOT** be beneficial for a student with visual impairment?

- (a) Tactile globe
- (b) Books with small print
- (c) Screen reading software
- (d) Braille books

**Ans. (b) :** Books with small print materials will not be beneficial for a student with visual impairment.

Blind and partially sighted students are more dependent on their hearing for information gathering people who have been blind since birth may have missed out on informal opportunities for learning to read.

For example– Through the experience of signs and labels in everyday life. They will also have a conceptual framework for such concepts such as distance, dimensions and scale that is not drawn from visual images.

19. **Assertion (A):** In a language classroom, teacher should provide audio books along with text materials.

**Reason (R):** Multiple options of representation cater to needs of diverse learners such as those with reading related disorders.

**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.

**Ans. (a) :** Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

In a language classroom, teacher should provide audio books along with text materials, because multiple options of representation cater to needs of diverse learners such as those with reading related disorder.

20. **A creative child is likely to have:**

- (i) Divergent thinking
  - (ii) Convergent thinking
  - (iii) Ability for abstract thinking
  - (iv) Ability for generating novel products.
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii)                      (b) (i) (ii) (iv)  
(c) (i) (iii) (iv)                         (d) (ii) (iii) (iv)

**Ans. (c) :** A creative child is likely to have divergent thinking, ability for abstract thinking and ability for generating novel product.

Creativity allows us to view and solve problems more openly and with innovation. Creativity opens the mind. A society that has lost touch with its creative side is an imprisoned society, in that generations of people may be closed minded.

**Divergent thinking**– Divergent thinking, often referred to as lateral thinking; is the process of creating multiple, unique ideas or solutions to a problem that you are trying to solve. Divergent thinking requires coming up with many different answers or routes forward.

- Abstract thinking is the ability to understand concepts that are real; such as freedom or vulnerability. But which are not directly tied to concrete physical and experiences.
- Creativity is the ability to generate or discover new ideas, solutions and possibilities.

21. **Assertion (A):** Teacher should employ multiple ways of assessment in their classroom.

**Reason (R):** Children success and failure in classroom cannot be accurately and adequately determined only by a paper-pencil test.

**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.

**Ans. (a) :** Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Teacher should employ multiple ways of assessment in their classroom because children success and failure in classroom cannot be accurately and adequately determined only by a paper-pencil test. Multiple assessment includes oral test, group/individual assessment, maps, graphics, activities, assignments etc.

22. **To teach a concept, a teacher is giving multiple examples and subsequently ask students to form a rule considering the information gathered through those examples. Which of the following approach is being used here for concept formation among children?**

- (a) Deductive                              (b) Inductive
- (c) Imitative                                (d) Competitive

**Ans. (b) :** An inductive approach to teaching language starts with examples and asks learners to find rules. It can be composed with a deductive approach that starts by giving learners rules, then examples and then practice.

For example– To teach a concept, a teacher is giving multiple examples and subsequently ask students to form a rule considering, the information gathered through those examples. This is called inductive approach.

23. **To gain cooperation of students in classroom management, a teacher should;**

- (a) establish strict and rigid classroom rules herself.
- (b) frequently complain to parents about student's misbehavior.
- (c) reprimand the students for not following the rules.
- (d) establish norms and rules for classroom in collaboration with students.



**Ans. (d) :** A teacher should establish norms and rules for classroom in collaboration with students, to gain cooperation in classroom management.

5 Ways to encourage cooperation in classroom–

- Model cooperation, share responsibilities from an early age.
- Play games to encourage teamwork. This does not necessarily mean you should put your child on a sports team.
- Take time to teach them how to problem solve
- Allow for choices.
- Use specific praise.

24. Choose the option that correctly represents the context(s) in which learning takes place in children.

(i) Games and play

(ii) Home

(iii) Classrooms

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

**Ans. (c) :** Developmental theory and research emphasize multiple context for children's development. Including families, peers, schools and neighborhoods separately from individuals child development well-being domain.

Play provides opportunities for children to learn as they discover, create, improvise and imagine.

When children play with other children they create social groups, test out ideas, challenges, each other's thinking and build how understanding.

25. Which of the following is **NOT** an effective way to facilitate problem solving skills among students?

- (a) Facilitate discussion on the topics and encourage students for participation.  
(b) Encourage students to brainstorm and generate ideas to solve problems.  
(c) Provide students with a variety to learning materials to find solution of the problem.  
(d) Emphasize one use of predetermined step by step procedure for every problem.

**Ans. (d) :** Emphasize one use of predetermined step by step procedure for every problem is not an effective way to facilitate problem solving skills among students. Because a predetermined step by step process like same will not apply to all problem.

26. Which of these is characteristic of a constructivist classroom?

- (a) Learners are passive in the process of learning.  
(b) Maximum emphasis is given on rote memorization of the textbook  
(c) Asking of questions by children is not encouraged in the classroom.  
(d) The previous experiences of children are used for construction of new knowledge in the classroom.

**Ans. (d) :** Constructivist classroom focus on students questions and interests. They build on what students already know, they focus on interactive learning and student-centered. Teachers have a dialogue with students to help them construct their own knowledge, they root in negotiation and student work primarily in groups.

Example– An elementary school teacher presents a class problem to measure the length of the 'mayflower'. Rather than starting the problem by introducing the ruler the teacher allows students to reflect and to construct their own methods of measurement.

27. Which of the following belief of a teacher is detrimental to student's learning?

- (a) Errors are a part of the process of learning.  
(b) Making errors is a shameful act for the learners.  
(c) Errors provide insight in to the gaps in the conceptual understanding of the learner.  
(d) Learners must be given the space to make errors without fear of being reprimanded.

**Ans. (b) :** "Making errors is a shameful act for the learners". This statement is detrimental to student's learning.

Teacher's beliefs impact their teaching behaviour, learner development, guide their decision making and interactions with their learners. Beliefs help teachers from their planning, curricular decisions and identify what should be taught in the classroom.

28. Which of the following is an example of extrinsic motivation?

- (a) While doing research, Arman consults various sources to be sure about his learnings.  
(b) Rayon researches from many  
(c) To ensure self-satisfaction, Sitara takes regular feedback from her seniors.  
(d) For personal interest and to improve his capabilities, Kulmeet practices the task regularly.

**Ans. (b) :** Doing something because you enjoy it is called intrinsic motivation. Doing something for the purpose of obtaining an external reward or outcome is called extrinsic motivation. There are four types of extrinsic motivation : external regulation, interjected regulation, identification and integrated regulation.

For example– Rayan researches from many sources for a project to get a cash prize etc.

29. During the Covid'19 Pandemic has negatively affected the performance of students in examination. Which of the following relationship is highlighted in this statement?

- (a) Competition and Cognition  
(b) Cognition and Emotions  
(c) Heredity and performance  
(d) Heredity and Environment

**Ans. (b) :** The relationship between cognition and emotions is bi-directional a dynamic interplay. Emotions are experienced as positive feelings, negative feelings, undesired reactions to nay stressful situation, these often impart decision making i.e. cognition.

- 30. Learning is more meaningful and effective when it is majorly-**  
 (a) Teacher directed (b) Directed by peers  
 (c) Textbook centric (d) Self-directed

**Ans. (d) :** Self-directed learning is more effective than "one size fits all" training because it lets everyone fill their own specific knowledge gaps and upskill based on their unique roles and goals. It also lets people learn at a level and pace that suits them.

**For example-** Self-directed learning helps us optimize our educational experience, allowing as to focus effort on useful information that we don't already possess and exposing us to information we don't have access to through passive observation.

Therefore option (d) is correct.

### Mathematics

- 31. The table shows the marks obtained of three students before and after studying mathematics in a group.**

Name	Marks obtained before studying in group (out of 100)	Marks obtained after studying in group (out of 100)
Mansi	67	79
Harman	54	60
Faisal	63	74

**Which is the approximate average marks obtained by all the three students together in each type of study?**

- (a) 73.2,64.77 (b) 71,61.33  
 (c) 64.77,73.2 (d) 61.33,71

**Ans. (d) :** Given that marks obtained before studying in group by mansi, harman

$$\&Faisal = 67+54+63 = 184$$

$$\text{So, Average of all three} = \frac{184}{3}$$

$$= 61.33$$

Here, marks obtained after studying in group by mansi, Harman & Faisal = 213

$$\text{Average of all three} = \frac{213}{3} = 71$$

- 32. Which of the following groups of letters have both horizontal and vertical lines of symmetry?**  
 (a) C, X, T (b) X, H, O  
 (c) X, Y, Z (d) A, B, C

**Ans. (b) :** Here, symmetry has a simple meaning :- when any vertical or horizontal line pass through the letter, it should cut into two equal parts.

So Here, according to options, only option (b) will be appropriate, because if you cut X,H,O Horizontally or vertically it will be cut into two equal parts.

- 33. Rakesh and Sania are discussing with each other. Rakesh says 'The radius is double of the diameter' and Sania says 'It is half of the diameter'.**

**Which of the following is the correct option?**

- (a) Rakesh is correct and Sania is wrong  
 (b) Sania is correct and Rakesh is wrong  
 (c) Both are wrong because radius and diameter are equal  
 (d) Both are wrong because there is no relationship between radius and diameter

**Ans. (b) :** According to rule of circle, radius is half of the diameter. So, in this case Sania is right. So option (b) will be correct answer.

- 34. Areeba finds angles in various English letters and numerical digits. In which of the following groups she will only find right angles?**

- (a) K, 7, T  
 (b) X, 4, N  
 (c) H, 5, E  
 (d) M, 3, L

**Ans. (c) :** According to option if you see only in option c where alphabet and numeric digit are making right angle As.

**H** - 4 Right Angle

**5** - 1 Right angle

**E** - 4 right angle

- 35. The factors of any numbers are \_\_\_\_\_ the number.**

- (a) Equal to or less than  
 (b) Equal to or greater than  
 (c) Equal to  
 (d) Less than

**Ans. (a) :** The factors of any number are equal to or less than the number.

e.g. Factor of 6 = 1, 2, 3, 6

36. Venu found his birth certificate while cleaning the home on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2021. He noted that the date of birth in the certificate was written as 5<sup>th</sup> December 1995. What was Venu's approximate age when he found the certificate?

- (a) 24 years 11 months.  
 (b) 25 years  $9\frac{1}{2}$  months  
 (c) 25 years  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months  
 (d) 26 years 3 months

**Ans. (b) :** The date of birth is mentioned on the certificate = 5<sup>th</sup> Dec.1995

Certificate finding date = 25<sup>th</sup> Sep.2021

So from 5<sup>th</sup> Dec.1995 to 5<sup>th</sup> Dec.2021 total age will be = 26 years

But birth date month and finding month are different

So, difference between months = 2 months 10 days

So, Age = 26 years – 2 months 10 days  
 = 25 years 9 months 20 days

So venu's approximate age is 25 years  $9\frac{1}{2}$  months.

37. The height of five persons is given below:  
**163 cm, 161 cm, 156 cm, 159 cm, 162 cm,**  
**What is the sum of height in meters?**

- (a) 7 m 10 cm (b) 8 m 1 cm  
 (c) 8 m 10 cm (d) 9 m 1 cm

**Ans. (b) :** We already know, 100 cm = 1 meter

So if we change height from cm to meter.

= 1.63 m + 1.61 m + 1.56 m + 1.59 m + 1.62 m

= 8.01 m

= 8m + 1 cm  $\Rightarrow$  8m 1 cm

38. 1729 is called the Ramanujan number because it is the smallest number expressible as the sum of two cubes in two different ways. Which of the following pairs of numbers will give cubes of this numbers?

- (a) (1, 12) and (9, 8) (b) (1, 12) and (10, 9)  
 (c) (2, 11) and (10, 9) (d) (2, 11) and (9, 8)

**Ans. (b) :** Given, sum of two cubes in two different ways so in option (b). By adding cubes of the numbers, we will get 1729.

As, (1, 12) and (10, 9)

(1, 12) =  $1^3 + 12^3 = 1728$

= 1 + 1728

= 1729

(10, 9) =  $10^3 + 9^3 = 1000 + 729$

= 1000 + 729

= 1729

39. Three friends receive message on their phones at an interval of 20 minutes, 30 minutes and 45 minutes respectively. They start receiving message together at a particular time. After how much time will they receive message again on their mobile phone altogether?

- (a) 1.5 hours (b) 2 hours  
 (c) 2.5 hours (d) 3 hours

**Ans. (d) :** LCM of time interval of friends. 20, 30, 45

5	20, 30, 45,
---	-------------

2	4, 6, 9
---	---------

2	2, 3, 9
---	---------

3	1 3 9
---	-------

3	1, 1, 3
---	---------

LCM =  $5 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

= 180 minutes or 3 hours

So again they will receive after 3 hours.

40. Amongst the following fractions, the largest and the smallest fractions, respectively are

$\frac{3}{4}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{6}$ ,

- (a)  $\frac{6}{7}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{4}{5}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{6}{7}$

**Ans. (a) :**  $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{6}$

Here we will multiply each fraction with its LCM

So, LCM of 4, 7, 2, 3, 5, 6  
 = 420

$\frac{3}{4} \times 420 = 315$ ,  $\frac{6}{7} \times 420 = 360$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} \times 420 = 210$

$\frac{2}{3} \times 420 = 280$ ,  $\frac{4}{5} \times 420 = 336$ ,  $\frac{5}{6} \times 420 = 350$

Now, It will be easy to compare.

315, 360, 210, 280, 336, 350

So, largest and smallest fraction in the following

= 360 and 210

=  $\frac{6}{7}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$

41. Observe the pattern and write the numbers at

$1+3 = 4$

$1+3+5 = 9$

$1+3+5+7 = 16$

$1+3+5+7+9 = 25$

$1+3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- (a) 36 (b) 64  
 (c) 81 (d) 100

**Ans. (c) :** Sum of all the numbers.

=  $1+3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17$

= 25 + 56

= 81

42. The rates of various Stationery items are given below:

Stationery items	Price
A packet of pencils	₹22.00
A packet of pen	₹37.50
One eraser	₹3.50
One sharpener	₹4.50
A packet of pastel sheets	₹48.00
One ruler	₹10.00

Harpreet buys one packet of pencil, two packets of pens, three erasers, one sharpener, two packets of pastel sheets and one ruler. How much would he be required to pay?

- (a) ₹218.00                      (b) ₹236.50  
(c) ₹185.00                      (d) ₹193.50

Ans. (a) : Harpreet buys one packet pencil + 2 packets of pens + Three erasers + one sharpener + two packets of pastel sheets and one ruler  
 $= 22 + 2 \times 37.5 + 3 \times 3.5 + 4.5 + 2 \times 48 + 10$   
 $= 22 + 75 + 10.5 + 4.5 + 96 + 10$   
 $= ₹218$

43. What will be the remainder when 10011 is divided by 101?

- (a) 9                                      (b) 11  
(c) 12                                      (d) 13

Ans. (c) : Remainder of 10011 when number is divided by 101

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{10011} \\ 101 \overline{) 10011} \\ \underline{101} \phantom{000} \\ 0011 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{101} \phantom{00} \\ 1011 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{101} \phantom{0} \\ 1001 \\ \underline{1001} \\ 00 \phantom{00} \\ 11 \\ \underline{10} \phantom{00} \\ 11 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{10} \phantom{00} \\ 101 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{101} \phantom{0} \\ 0 \phantom{000} \end{array}$$

So, = 101

12 — Remainder  
99 — Divisor  
↓  
Quotient

44. Select the least number which is a perfect square and divisible by each of the numbers 16, 20 and 24

- (a) 1600                                      (b) 3600  
(c) 6400                                      (d) 14400

Ans. (b) : LCM of 16, 20, 24,

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 4 & 16, 20, 24 \\ \hline 2 & 4, 5, 6 \\ \hline 2 & 2, 5, 3 \\ \hline & 1, 5, 3 \end{array}$$

$= 4 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$   
 $= 240$   
 To make number perfect square multiply by 3 and 5 in 240, then,  $240 \times 3 \times 5 = 3600$ .  
 The least number which is a perfect square and is divisible by each of the numbers 16, 20 and 24 is 3600.

45. The product of the place values of two sixes in 786364 is

- (a) 36                                      (b) 36000  
(c) 360000                                      (d) 6060

Ans. (c) : Place values of two sixes in 786364

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 7 & 8 & 6 & 3 & 6 & 4 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\ & & 60 & & 6000 & \end{array}$$

So, product of both the place values =  $60 \times 6000$   
 $= 360000$

46. A mathematics teacher posed the following question to her class:

"Take four digits 7,8,4,6, Make the smallest and the largest four-digit number such that no digit is repeated in them.

"After the various responses of the students, she asked the students, "Think about the arrangement of the digits in both the numbers you have formed. Can you say how the largest and the smallest number is formed? Write down your procedure."

Which of the following statements is most appropriate in the above context?

- (a) The teacher is saving her time of assessing the students by asking the students to assess their answers themselves.  
 (b) The teacher is keeping the students engaged to maintain discipline in the class.  
 (c) The teacher wants to understand the students 'thinking process involved in the answers given by them.  
 (d) The teacher is confusing the students who have given the correct answer so that they check their answers again.

Ans. (c) : Teacher wants to know the thinking process of students that how different they can think because there is one particular arrangement works. As for largest numbers we write numbers in descending orders and for smallest number we write numbers in ascending orders.

47. Which of the following is **NOT** used for Formative Assessment?

- (a) Student Portfolios  
(b) Anecdotal Records  
(c) Term-End Examination  
(d) Field Trips

Ans. (c) : 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 outcome and support students to become self-directed learners. Term end examination is not used for formative assessment.

48. A mathematics teacher posed the following word problem to his students;

"One copy of a newspaper has 12 pages. Everyday 10,500 copies are printed. How many total pages are printed every day?"

A student responded that the answer would be between 1,25,000-1,30,000. Which of the following statements is correct in the above context?

- (a) The teacher should discourage the student from giving inaccurate answers
- (b) Estimation is used in daily life mathematics hence the teacher should appreciate the student's estimation of answer to near accuracy
- (c) The teacher should ignore the response of the student and focus on teaching the algorithm of multiplication
- (d) Mathematics require exact answers so estimation has no relevance in mathematics

**Ans. (b) :** In above context the correct statement is – Estimation is used in daily life mathematics hence the teacher should appreciate the student's estimation of answer to near accuracy.

49. According to National Curriculum Framework, NCF (2005), which of the following represents a vision of 'classroom environment for doing mathematics'?

- (a) Students working in groups and looking for different strategies to solve a problem while making connections with real-life situations
  - (b) Students solving textbook exercises based on example solved by teacher
  - (c) Teacher reflecting on the process of learning and seeing mistakes as opportunities for learning
  - (d) Students copying the solution of questions from the blackboard.  
Choose the correct option.
- (a) (a) and (b)                      (b) (b) and (d)  
(c) (a) and (c)                      (d) (c) and (d)

**Ans. (c) :** According to National Curriculum Framework, NCF (2005), the vision of 'classroom environment for doing mathematics' are –

- Students working in groups and looking for different strategies to solve a problem while making connections with real-life situations.
- Teacher reflecting on the process of learning and seeing mistakes as opportunities for learning.

50. A Primary school mathematics teacher wants her students to appreciate the use of Data Handling in daily life for organising, representing and interpreting the information. Which of the following would help the teacher to achieve the learning outcome?

- (a) Discussing solved examples from the textbooks
- (b) Using various railway time-tables, surveys published in newspapers etc.

- (c) Explaining various ways of data representation
- (d) Teaching them various formal ways of representing the data.

**Ans. (b) :** Using various railway time-tables, surveys published in newspapers etc help the teacher to teach the use of data handling in daily life for organising, representing and interpreting the information.

51. Which of the following strategies is most appropriate to introduce the concept of fractions in primary classes?

- (a) Writing the fraction in the form of  $p/q$  where  $q \neq 0$  on the blackboard and explaining the symbols
- (b) Writing an example of fraction and then marking a point on the number line to represent the fraction
- (c) Using paper folding activities with symmetrical cut outs of circles and rectangular strips to represent fractions
- (d) Giving two examples of a fraction and asking the students to write ten similar examples of fractions in their notebooks

**Ans. (c) :** The most appropriate strategy to introduce the concept of fractions in primary classes is using paper folding activities with symmetrical cut outs of circles and rectangular strips to represent fractions.

52. "Mathematics has its own language of words and symbols which is far removed from the everyday speech of the students." Which of the following is most appropriate in the context of given statement?

- (a) Teacher should help students memorise the vocabulary and symbols used in mathematics.
- (b) Teacher should contextualise the mathematics problems and make mathematics a part of student's life experiences.
- (c) Teacher should focus only on solving word problems in mathematics to help students learn the language of mathematics.
- (d) Teacher should display the chart of important mathematical symbols and formula in the classroom

**Ans. (b) :** The most appropriate in the context of given statement is teacher should contextualise the mathematics problems and make mathematics a part of student's life experiences.

53. A class V student is able to classify two-dimensional shapes into categories based on their properties. According to Van-Hiele's theory of geometrical development, she is at \_\_\_\_\_ level of geometrical reasoning.

- (a) Analysis                              (b) Axiomatic
- (c) Recognition                        (d) Deduction

**Ans. (a) :** According to Van-Hiele's theory of geometrical development, she is at analysis level of geometrical reasoning.

54. A primary class mathematics teacher poses the following word problem to his students:

"Samina goes to bed at 10 minutes to 9. Kirti goes to bed 20 minutes later than Samina. What time does Kirti go to bed?"

One of the students gave 20 as the answer. He explains, "It says Kirti goes to bed 20 minutes later, so the answer must be 20."

According to Newman, the answer given by the student is an example of:

- (a) Comprehension Error
- (b) Reading Error
- (c) Process Skill Error
- (d) Careless Error

**Ans. (a) :** According to Newman, the answer given by the student is an example of Comprehension Error.

• Comprehension error occurs when the students are able to read the questions but fail to understand the wants and needs.

55. National Curriculum Framework (2005) emphasizes that school mathematics must be activity-oriented. This is because:

- (a) It helps students to develop skills to earn livelihood.
- (b) It motivates students to solve meaningful problems in mathematics.
- (c) It provides concrete experiences to understand abstract concepts in mathematics.
- (d) It provides recreation time to children in primary classes.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) (b) and (c)                      (b) (a) and (c)
- (c) Only (d)                              (d) (a) and (d)

**Ans. (a) :** National Curriculum Framework (2005) emphasizes that school mathematics must be activity-oriented. This is because it motivates students to solve meaningful problems in mathematics and it provides concrete experiences to understand abstract concepts in mathematics.

National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 provide a guideline with which teachers and schools can choose and plan experiences that they think children should have. It seek to reform the curriculum and to bring learning experiences in and outside the classroom.

56. Which of the following tool/tools of assessment is/are appropriate for students facing mathematics anxiety?

- (a) Norm Referenced Assessments
- (b) Cooperative Learning Projects
- (c) Summative Assessments
- (d) Formative Assessments

Choose the correct option.

- (a) (a) and (c)                      (b) (b) and (d)
- (c) Only (c)                              (d) (b) and (c)

**Ans. (b) :** Appropriate tool/tools of assessment for students facing mathematics anxiety are –

• **Cooperative Learning Projects** – Cooperative learning is an instructional method in which students work in small groups to accomplish a common learning goal under the guidance of the teacher.

• **Formative Assessments** – 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 outcome and support students to become self-directed learners.

57. In a mathematics classroom, a student counts on his fingers to solve the problems on addition in following ways:

$$3+9=4, 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12$$

$$9+3=10, 11,12$$

Which of the following statements is most appropriate regarding the above process used by the student?

- (a) This process should be ignored as it is not algorithmic
- (b) The student is unable to use the commutative law of addition in solving problems on addition.
- (c) The student should be discouraged to count on fingers as it is not a formal method to solve a problem
- (d) It is an appropriate algorithm to solve the questions based on addition.

**Ans. (b) :** The most appropriate statement regarding the above process used by the student is –

The student is unable to use the commutative law of addition in solving problems on addition.

58. Which one of the following is NOT a problem-solving strategy in mathematics?

- (a) Solving Backwards
- (b) Graphic representation
- (c) Rote-Memorisation
- (d) Trial and error

**Ans. (c) :** Rote-Memorisation is not a problem-solving strategy in mathematics.

Rote memorization requires the use of repetition to keep information in the brain. Two simple example of rote learning include memorizing the alphabet and numbers.

59. A mathematics teacher posed the following question to his students "Write a pair of Integers whose sum gives negative integers." The above question is an example of:-

- (a) Open-ended question
- (b) Closed-ended question
- (c) Recall based question
- (d) Multiple choice question

**Ans. (a) :** The above question is an example of open ended question.

Open-ended question are questions that cannot be answered with a simple 'yes' or 'no' and instead require the respondent to elaborate on their points.

**60. Read the following statement:**

**"In mathematics, from concrete objects we abstract set of Natural Numbers. In this set we include zero and get a set of Whole Numbers. We include negative numbers in this set to get a set of Integers. To Integers, we add positive and negative fractions to get a set of Rational Numbers"**

**The above statements reflects this:**

- (a) Linear arrangement of concepts in mathematics.
- (b) Hierarchical nature of mathematics.
- (c) Concrete nature of concepts in mathematics.
- (d) Concepts in mathematics move from from abstract to concrete.

**Ans. (b) :** The above statement reflects Hierarchical nature of mathematics.

The mathematical concepts are hierarchical in nature which add on the practical and conceptual knowledge from one class to the next class i.e., the mathematical concepts are taught in a pre-defined order like first the teaching of arithmetic and then the algebra, trigonometry, and calculus are taught.

## Environmental Studies

**61. Which of the following animal's front teeth keep growing throughout its life?**

- (a) Cat
- (b) Squirrel
- (c) Snake
- (d) Tiger

**Ans. (b) : Squirrels**—Squirrels and rodents, are one type is that their teeth continue to grow throughout their lives. These amazing teeth align perfectly in the rodents mouth, and both top and bottom teeth wear away perpetually all the same rate.

**Cat**—A cat's teeth don't keep on growing when a cat gets all 30 permanent teeth in place that's it.

**Snake**—While snakes can replace or regrow teeth that are lost throughout their life time.

**Tiger**—In the case of tiger their teeth too keep on growing but for a certain time. As tigers get older their teeth end up with missing teeth or very worn teeth.

**62. Identify the most suitable characteristic(s) from the given options about the honeybee**

- (A) Only the queen bee lays the eggs
  - (B) The male bees have no special role as worker
  - (C) All female bee lay the eggs
  - (D) Worker bees look for food and bring it to the bee hive
- (a) A, B & C
  - (b) A & C
  - (c) A, B & D
  - (d) A & D

**Ans. (c) :** The female queen bee produces new offspring 'by laying eggs that have been fertilized by sperm from male drones.

- Male bee have no special role as a worker, its only function is to help queen bee in reproduction of baby bees.
- Worker bees have large honey stomachs to carry the nectar from the field to the hive.

**63. People who have been living in forest for at least 25 years, have a right over the forest land and what is grown on it. This act is derived from?**

- (a) Right to forest act 2007
- (b) Indian forest act 1927
- (c) National forest, 1988
- (d) Indian forest amendment act, 2019

**Ans. (a) :** This act is mandated by right to forest act, 2007 (FRA). Thus people who have been living in the forest for at least 25 years have a right to the forest land and what is grown on it. It was enacted on 29<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2006.

**64. Jhoom Farming is**

- (a) Organic farming
- (b) Slash and burn farming
- (c) Limited use of pesticides
- (d) Limited use of Chemical fertilizer

**Ans. (b) :** Jhoom farming is also called as 'slash and burn farming in this farming method, in the process of growing crops by first clearing the land of trees and vegetation and burning them thereafter. The burnt soil contains potash which increases the nutrient content of the soil this burnt land left for 5-8 years, so as to give the soil the time to regain its fertility.

• **Organic farming** – Organic farming is an agricultural system that uses fertilizers of organic origin such as compost manure, green manure etc.

**65. Roland Ross received Nobel Prize in medicine in 1902 for discovering that**

- (a) Dengue is transmitted by mosquito
- (b) Malaria is transmitted by mosquito
- (c) Chikungunya is transmitted by mosquito
- (d) Plague is transmitted by fleas

**Ans. (b) :** Ronald Ross was awarded the Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine in 1902 'for his work on malaria' by which he has shown how it enters the organism and there by has laid the foundation for successful research on this disease and methods of how protect yourself.

**66. Which of the following part of cinchona tree is used to treat malaria?**

- (a) Root
- (b) Bark
- (c) Leaves
- (d) Seed

**Ans. (b) :** Cinchona bark is used for treat malaria, which contains quinine.

Quinine medicine was made from the bark of the cinchona tree in the 1820s.

The world faced severe scarcity of this medicine during the world wars.

67. **Poisonous teeth of snakes are called**

- (a) Pangs (b) Fangs  
(c) Incisors (d) Scales

**Ans. (b) :** The poisonous teeth of the snake is called Fangs. A Fang appears as a long, pointed teeth. In mammals, a Fang is a modified maxillary teeth, used for biting and tearing flesh. In snakes it's a specialized tooth that's related to a venom gland.

68. **Which of the following is a non-poisonous snake found in India**

- (a) Russell's viper (b) Saw-scaled viper  
(c) Indian Rock Python (d) Common Krait

**Ans. (c) :**

- Russell's viper is a venomous snake in the family viperidae native to the India subcontinent.
- Saw scaled vipers are venomous and mostly found in the dry regions of Africa, the middle East, India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.
- Indian Rock python is a large non venomous python. Species native to tropical and sub tropical regions of the Indian sub continent and Southeast Asia.
- The common krait, also known as the blue krait, is a species of highly venomous snake of the genus bungarus native to the Indian sub continent.

69. **Vermi-composting is a method of composting that uses:**

- (a) Tapeworm (b) Leeches  
(c) Earthworm (d) Hookworm

**Ans. (c) :** Vermicomposting is a type of composting in which certain species of earth worm are used to enhance the process of organic waste conversion, and produce a better end – product simply, vermi compost is earth worm excrement, called castings which can improve biological, chemical and physical properties of the soil.

70. **Pashmina variety of wool is obtained from which animal?**

- (a) Sheep (b) Camel  
(c) Goat (d) Alpaca

**Ans. (c) :** Pashmina can also be defined as the down (undercoat) fiber derived from cashmere goats with a diameter of 30 microns or less. Pashmina has derived its name from Persian word 'pashm' meaning soft gold, the king of fibers.

71. **Incomplete burning of Fossils fuel emits-**

- (a) CO (b) CO<sub>2</sub>  
(c) SO<sub>2</sub> (d) NO

**Ans. (a) :** Fossil fuels contain carbon (C) and hydrogen (H) during in complete combustion part of the carbon is not completely oxidized producing carbon monoxide incomplete combustion uses fuel inefficiently and the carbon monoxide produced is a health hazard.

72. **A technique of watering plants by making use of narrow tubing which delivers water directly at the base of the plant is called**

- (a) Nano-irrigation (b) Micro-irrigation  
(c) Femto-irrigation (d) Drip-irrigation

**Ans. (d) :** Drip irrigation is also known as localized irrigation, it is a method of irrigation in which water is dripped slowly to the roots of the plants through narrow tubes. This method allows water to be delivered directly to the base of the plants.

73. **Which of the following plants traps and eats insects?**

- (a) Cuscuta plant (b) Sunflower plant  
(c) Cactus plant (d) Pitcher plant

**Ans. (d) :** The plant that catches insects and feeds on them is the pitcher plant (or pitfall traps) the numerous carnivorous plants in the pitcher plants are changed to set traps identified as pitfall traps.

74. **Collection of rain water for future use is called**

- (a) Rain water collection  
(b) Rain water pumping  
(c) Rain digging  
(d) Rain water harvesting

**Ans. (d) :** Rain water harvesting is the process of collecting rain water from roof tops and directing it to an appropriate location and storing it for future use. Rain water harvesting system, also called rain water collection system or rain water catchment system. Technology that collects and stores rain water for human use.

75. **Which of the following diseases is spread by mosquitoes?**

- (A) Malaria (B) Pneumonia  
(C) Dengue (D) Chikungunya  
(a) A and C (b) B, C and D  
(c) A, C and D (d) A only

**Ans. (c) :** Mosquito borne disease are those spread by the life of an infected mosquito. Disease that are spread to people by mosquito include malaria, dengue, chikungunya.

• The parasites in mosquitos that spread malaria belong to the plasmodium genus.

• Dengue is a mosquito borne viral infection casing serve flu-like illness.

• Chikungunya is a viral disease (genus Alpha virus) which is transmitted to humans by infected mosquitoes.

76. **Child-centred classrooms ensure conducive environment for students to learn. Which of the following suggests the same?**

- (a) Teacher gives instructions and expects students to obey and be disciplined  
(b) Teacher reads the textbook, write questions and answers on the blackboard and asks students to copy them  
(c) Teacher provides learning situations that give students an opportunity to observe, explore, question, experience and develop an understanding of various concepts  
(d) Teacher controls what happens in the classroom and students' participation is minimal



**Ans. (c) :** Teacher provides learning situations that give students an opportunity to observe, explore, question, experience and develop an understanding of various concepts. This concept suggest the same.

**77. In class V chapter 'Across the wall' a teacher Arif allows students to share experiences of sports they play. Which of the following best explains his attempts?**

- (a) Develop an understanding of sports rule
- (b) Develop values related to sports
- (c) Develop an understanding of issues like similar games for boys and girls, equal opportunities for all and team spirit
- (d) Develop ability to share personal experience

**Ans. (c) :** Develop an understanding of issues like similar games for boys and girls, equal opportunities for all and team spirit the best explains his attempts.

**78. Which of the following is the most suitable to transact EVS in primary classrooms?**

- (a) Lecture Method
- (b) Chalk and talk method
- (c) Inquiry based Teaching
- (d) Jug and mug approach

**Ans. (c) :** Inquiry based learning is a learning and teaching approach that emphasizes students questions idea and observations. Instructors activity encourage students to share their thoughts and to respectfully challenge test and redefine ideas.

**79. Field visits are important in EVS teaching. Which of the following is true for such visits?**

- (a) Going to a place near the school with pre-planning and follow-up activity
- (b) Going to a distant and well -known place
- (c) Going to a near by place
- (d) Going to a place of your choice

**Ans. (a) :** Going to a place near the school with pre-planning and follow-up activity is true for such visits.

**80. An EVS classroom should be a happy classroom. Which one of the following statement is true in this regard?**

- (a) Teacher remains happy in the class and students follow her instructions happily
- (b) Administer strict discipline so that they remain focused in written works
- (c) Observe, explore ask questions and do activities
- (d) Ensure that they read the book and underline the text for better comprehension

**Ans. (c) :** Observe, explore ask questions and do activities are the true statement in this regard.

**81. Family tree is a useful tool for developing analytical thinking among children**

- (a) It is about joint family and their relationships
- (b) It is only about the immediate family members

(c) It is only about the grandparents of the family and their relationships between the other family members

(d) It pertains to relationships between members of the family across several generations

**Ans. (d) :** A family tree is a type of chart or diagram representing generations of families and how they are linked throughout the years.

• A family tree can include names, birth dates, marriage dates and picture.

A family tree could also be used to show :

- Direct descendants of a famous historical figure
- All family members who share the same surname
- Generations of holders of office who may not be directly related, such as kings and queens.

**82. Indicator for assessment in EVS is**

- (a) Discussing
- (b) Recalling
- (c) Stating
- (d) Listing

**Ans. (a) :** Assessment indicator refers to the indicator of progression that identify the fundamental capabilities and skills of students that will lead to the desired outcome.

Indicators for assessment in EVS include :

- Discussion – Listen, talks express opinions
- Analysis – Defines situation, makes a hypothesis
- Experimentation – Performs simple experiments
- Questioning – Asks questions, raises critical question
- Explanation
- Cooperation

**83. Under the theme 'mapping' for class III, which activity would be the most appropriate for students?**

- (a) Ask them to draw a sketch of their house
- (b) Ask them to draw the route from their home to the school
- (c) Ask them to draw a diagram of their classroom
- (d) Ask them to draw a sketch of their neighbourhood

**Ans. (b) :** Under the theme 'mapping' for class III ask them to draw a sketch of their neighbourhood is the most appropriate for students.

**84. A teacher has to teach the sub-themes 'Animals' to class I students. Which of the following strategy is more appropriate to transact this theme to the learner**

- (a) Asks Students to list out names of animals
- (b) Tell names of animals to the students
- (c) Takes students on a trip to the zoo to give them concrete experience
- (d) Shows coloured photographs of a variety of animals to give them understanding about animals

**Ans. (c) :** Takes students on a trip to the zoo to give them concrete experience strategy is more appropriate to transact this theme to the learner.

85. Dr. Beaumont's experiments helps students in understanding the role of a scientist. Arrange the steps given below of scientific method in a proper sequence

1. Record results and draw conclusions
  2. Propose a hypothesis
  3. Ask a question
  4. Test the Predictions
  5. Make Predictions
  6. Make an observation
- (a) 1,2,3,4,5,6                      (b) 1,3,2,5,4,6  
(c) 6,4,5,2,3,1                      (d) 6,3,2,5,4,1

**Ans. (d) :** The scientific method in a proper sequence is  
6. Make an observation  
3. Ask a question  
2. Propose a hypothesis  
5. Make Predictions  
4. Test the Predictions  
1. Record results and draw conclusions

86. The best strategy of giving students the experience of biological diversity

- (a) Give them books and articles to study about bird species
- (b) Show them documentaries on migratory birds
- (c) Take them to a bird sanctuary for observing
- (d) Giving talks and lectures on endangered birds

**Ans. (c) :** Biodiversity is the shortened form of two words 'biological' and 'diversity'. It refers to all the variety of life that can be found on earth (plants, animals, fungi and micro-organism) as well as to the communities that they form and the habitats in which they live.

- The best strategy of giving students the experience of biological diversity is take them to a bird sanctuary for observing.

87. Aditya is an gifted boy and feels his class teachers should cater to his curiosity. What intervention is his teacher required to make?

- (a) Give extra time to him
- (b) Being more affectionate to him
- (c) Give him extra responsibility of leading the class
- (d) Use some customized material to teach him

**Ans. (d) :** Aditya teacher required to make use some customized material to teach him.

88. Which one of the following is a part of environmental studies?

- (a) Issues concern of science, social sciences
- (b) Concepts of environmental "education"
- (c) Issues concerns of social sciences
- (d) Issues & concerns of social inequalities

**Ans. (a) :** Environmental studies connects principles from the physical sciences, commerce/economics.

The humanities and social sciences to address complex contemporary environmental issues. It is a brand field of study that includes the natural environment, the built environment and the relationship between them.

89. Dramatization is considered as a good method for teaching-learning of EVS for slow learners. Which is the most appropriate reason(s) for selecting dramatization for them?

- (A) Traditional drama technique make it easy for them to relate to a concept
  - (B) Interactive drama stay with students memory for long
  - (C) Slow learners enjoy acting a lot
- (a) A & B                      (b) A & C  
(c) B & C                      (d) A, B & C

**Ans. (a) :** Traditional drama technique make it easy for them to relate to a concept and Interactive drama stay with students memory for long is the most appropriate reason(s) for selecting dramatization for them.

90. EVS textbook support students to

- (a) Memorise the issues & concerns of EVS subject
- (b) Describe the issues and concerns of EVS subject
- (c) Construct knowldege through all issues
- (d) Respond to the issues and concerns of EVS subject

**Ans. (c) :** EVS textbooks to be useful for students–

- Steers clear of rote learning : The content of the textbook steers clear of any and all forms of rote learning. The textbook mentions facts and concepts very sparsely if any at all.
- Encourages child's thought and intuition : The textbook encourages children to observe and think, and supports the development of their own reasoning about common, day-to-day occurrences with the help of teacher.

## Language-I English-1

**Direction (91-99)- Read the following passage and complete the statements/answer the questions by choosing the best options from the given ones.**

1. Rural India faces serious shortages-power, water, health facilities, roads etc. These are known and recognized. However, the role of technology in solving these and other problems is barely acknowledged and the actual availability of technology in rural areas is marginal. The backbone of the rural economy is agriculture, which also provides subsistence to over half the country's population, The 'Green Revolution' of the 1970s was, in fact, powered by the scientific work in various agricultural research institutions. While some fault the Green Revolution for excessive exploitation of water and land resources through overuse of the fertilisers, it did bring about a wheat surplus and prosperity in certain pockets of the country.